

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

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

# BUILLETIN

Official Organ of the S.A. Poultry Association.    *Amptelike Orgaan van die S.A. Pluimvereniging.*

P.O. Box  
Postbus 1795 - JOHANNESBURG.

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

Vol. 3. No. 26.

November, 1939

*Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.*

## Editorial : Redaksioneel

### EXPORT PRICES.

In September the export of our eggs was seriously affected by the outbreak of war causing a large increase in freight and insurance. In addition the British Ministry of Food fixed the prices of imported foodstuffs, and that of eggs was pegged at a figure below the price received for export last year. As is well known overseas prices left little or no margin over production costs for the 1938/39 export season, and the present increased charges in shipping meant exporting at a loss.

Your Association made immediate representations to the Government and the Union Department of Agriculture at once took the matter up with the British Government and His Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa.

As a result of these negotiations the prices for South African eggs were fixed first at 12/- per 120 for 150 lbs. and over; 10/- per 120 for 13½ lbs. and now at 12/6d. and 10/3d. respectively. In addition the British Ministry of Food will pay the difference between peace time freight and insurance and the rates now ruling. This should ensure the producer being paid out at the rate of 6d. per dozen on the 15 lb. pack basis, and that export should proceed normally.

The generous gesture on the part of the British Government in paying the difference in freightage charges should be greatly appreciated by Union Poultry Farmers, as it has undoubtedly saved serious loss, if not ruin, to thousands of egg producers.

Production has been on a much higher scale this year, and the surplus eggs in the Union over and above both present day consumption and an ample allowance for storage, should allow of an export of 100,000 to 150,000 cases. Whether the temporary stoppage which took place during the two or three weeks when the price was fixed at 10/6d. will affect these figures, cannot be ascertained as yet, but the prospects of an extended

### UITVOER PRYSE.

Ons Eier-uitvoer was gedurende September deur die oorlog in Europa en die daaropvolgende groot vermeerdering in skeepsvrag en assurance koste ernstig getreffer. Die Britse Goewernment het verder die pryse van ingevoerde vindingstowwe vasgestel, en die vier eiers laer as laaste jaar se pryse. Dit is bekend dat die pryse laaste jaar ontvang het min of geen wins bo produksie koste toegelaat nie, en hierdie jaar se vermeerdering in uitvoerkostes het beteken dat uitvoer op 'n verlies sou uitloop.

U Vereniging het dadelik die saak met die Goewernment opgemeen en die Departement van Landbou het onmiddellik in verbinding getree met die Britse Goewernment en die Britse Hoë Kommissaris hier.

Hierdie verteenwoordiging het versoek dat die prys eers op 12/- per 120 vir 15 lb. en oor, en 10/- per 120 vir 13½ lb. vasgestel is, en nou op 12/6d. en 10/3d. respektiewelik. Die Britse Goewernment betaal ook die verskil tussen oorlog en gewone skeepsstarief en assurance koste. Hierdie gedragslyn en prysvaststelling behoort te verseker dat die producent 6d. per doos vir 15 lb. uitvoer kwaliteit eiers ontvang, en dat uitvoer behoort normaal aan te gaan.

Hierdie tegemoetkoming deur die Britse Goewernment behoort deur alle pluimveeboere waardoor te word, want dit het ongetwyfel ernstige verliese of die ondergang van duisende eier produsente vermy.

Produksie is vanjaar op groter skaal as die vorige jaar en die surplus bō hieselands verbruik en gewone verpakking in koelkamers behoort nog 'n uitvoer van 100,000 tot 150,000 kaste te gee. Dit is nie moontlik om te sê of die tydelike afbreek in die eerste twee of drie weke van uitvoer toe die prys op 10/6d. vasgestel was, hierdie syfer sal affekter of nie, maar daar is 'n moontlikheid dat die uitvoer seisoen hierdie jaar verleng sal word met bevredigende pryse gedurende Desember

export season with favourable prices for December and January will perhaps exclude any over-storage of eggs in the Union, with the resultant glut which faced us from April to June of this year.

Export is necessary on present production and internal consumption, and our aim should be to increase the latter materially. There is no doubt that orderly marketing of properly graded eggs with well directed propaganda would soon result in our export surplus being consumed by our Union population, with a resultant direct gain in health. In addition the fact remains that with lowered food costs, export would still be possible at a small profit and offer a profitable outlet for surplus maize and a bigger market for wheat products in a larger poultry population. Organisation on these lines is necessary for progress.

## Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane

Poultrymen throughout the Union and Rhodesia will learn with very deep regret of the death of Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, at the age of 78 years.

Mr. Macfarlane was one of South Africa's foremost poultry experts and the author of a number of poultry publications.

For very many years he was the poultry adviser to "The Farmers' Weekly," and for over twenty years contributed regularly to the "Sunday Times."



Book cover: "The Farmers' Weekly"

Mr. Macfarlane, who was born in Glasgow in 1861, came to South Africa at the age of 22. In 1884 he joined the firm of Messrs. P. Henwood, Son, Soutter and Company at Kimberley, and in 1894 came to the

en Januarie wat sal verhoed dat daar soveel eiers in die koelkamers gepak word en dat daar dus weer vanaf April tot Junie a.s. nie weer so 'n groot surplus eiers sal wees nie.

Op huidige produksie en binnelandse verbruik is uitvoer noodsaaklik en ons beleid behoort te wees om ons eie verbruik nog baie aan te moedig. Dit is sonder twyfel dat met behoorlike bemarking van reg gradeerde eiers tesame met bevredigende propaganda ons binnelandse verbruik vroegetydig ons totale uitvoer sal kan absorbeer, met 'n direkte wins insover die gesondheid van die bevolking betref. Dan met verdere uitbreiding van die pluimveebedryf kan 'n winsgewende uitvoer opgebou word en as voedingkoste redelik is, 'n mark vir surplus mielies en koring newe-produkte sal verskat, maar organisasie op hierdie gebied is nodig.

Johannesburg office as the representative of the late Mr. P. Henwood, and remained with that firm for 48 years.

Mr. Macfarlane was a regular judge at the Shows on the Rand, and even this year officiated at the Witwatersrand Agricultural Show.

He always took a keen interest in the S.A. Poultry Association, and was at one time a member of the Central Board.

Mr. Macfarlane is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters, and we are sure all members will join in expressing to Mrs. Macfarlane and family our deepest sympathy in their great loss.

It was in 1893 that he started taking an interest in poultry matters, and retained that interest up to the time of his death.

## Johannesburg Poultry Club

Under the auspices of the Johannesburg Poultry Club, Mr. A. Owen-John, of the Bureau of Domestic Markets, and former Government Poultry Expert, will give a lecture to all interested poultry keepers on "General Poultry Management" at Linton's Hotel, cr. De Villiers and Loveday Streets, Johannesburg, on Monday, the 13th November, at 8 p.m.

In view of Mr. Owen-John's extensive experience there can be no doubt that the lecture will be of great interest and education and a large attendance is anticipated.

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

## Bulletin to remain a Free Issue

## Bulletin bly 'n Gratis Uitgawe

### DECISION OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The eagerly awaited decision of the Central Board on the question of a charge for the "Bulletin" was arrived at at the meeting of the Board held on the 20th and 21st October last.

The Board carefully weighed up all the pros and cons whether the members should be called upon to pay for their official organ, and decided that the "Bulletin" remain gratis for all fully paid-up members.

In making this decision the Board felt that it could safely rely upon the members securing and placing additional advertisements and forwarding contributions for publication.

The "Bulletin," especially during the past breeding season, has proved its value to advertisers, and the Board is confident that the loyal support of members will assure the journal becoming a financial asset to the Association.

### BESLUIT VAN DIE SENTRALERAAD.

Op 'n vergadering van die Sentraaleraad gehou op 20 en 21 Oktober a.s. is 'n besluit geneem oor die vraag aangaande 'n betaling vir die „Bulletin.“

Die saak is noukeurig oerweeg en dit is besluit dat die „Bulletin“ 'n gratis uitgawe sal bly.

Die raad is van mening dat dit op die lende veilig staat kan maak in verband met die plasing en verkry van meer advertensies en die instuur van bydrae vir publikasie.

Die „Bulletin“ het, vermaanklik gedurende die afgelope broei seisoen, voldoende bewys gelewer van sy advertensie waarde vir boete, en die Raad vertrou dat met die loyale ondersteuning van lede sal advertensies help om die blad 'n finansiële aanwinst vir die vereniging te maak.

## Jobs To Be Attended To

By "Breeder."

### GROWING STOCK.

Are you allowing enough space for your growing stock? Growth is rapid after six weeks, and lack of adequate room means stunting growth and risk of disease. Weeds and birds showing any signs of backwardness should be culled out each day, while cockerels should be separated as soon as possible. Crowding will mean that birds are not getting enough food, and that without ample perching room birds get into bad habits such as sleeping on the ground and huddling together, or in nest boxes. Colds are likely to occur where birds are crowded, and to be more deadly if an outbreak does happen. Sanitation is more difficult, and this means opening up a danger point.

### CHICKEN POX.

Have you vaccinated your chickens against this disease? If not, you have neglected an elementary insurance against both loss of stock and loss of income. Chicken pox invariably breaks out as pullets are just coming into lay, when eggs are scarce and the price is good. The resultant financial loss can be great while the first signs of the disease are often a few birds lying dead in the houses and showing on post mortem, cheesy

matter in the windpipe. The disturbance caused by picking out birds which are sick and examining others in the same house or houses for signs of the trouble, must result in a drop in egg production or delay in coming into lay. Vaccinating is an easy job and vaccine is cheap, so there is no excuse for omitting to take the elementary precaution of protecting your flocks against this disease.

### COCCIDIOSIS.

With the rains we always have outbreaks of this trouble. Sanitation is essential for prevention. If chicks are kept in intensively, clean out houses daily for a week or while the trouble persists, prevent moisture getting on to the litter, and you should have no further trouble. If chicks are out on grass, move to fresh ground daily and keep grass cut short. On range there is greater danger than with intensive rearing. Remember coccidiosis is not confined to young chicks but can attack well grown pullets and hens. Any signs of pullets drooping and dying, with blood found in droppings, or tail feathers stained with blood and yellowish discharge, should be the signal for birds to be sent for post mortem. Sick birds should be isolated and the above sanitary measures carried out.

SOME OF THE  
SATISFIED

*Secura*

USERS IN  
SOUTH AFRICA

- J. S. Viljoen, Bethlehem, Orange Free State.  
H. D. Fyvie, Estcourt, Natal.  
I. F. Fouché, Graham Poultry Farm, Howick Road, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.  
W. A. Maetz, Edkessels Poultry Farm, 84 First Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg.  
W. A. Bartlett, Fergus, Bushclieg, P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg.  
W. A. Ball, Fairholme Pedigree Poultry Farm, Umfali, Southern Rhodesia.  
E. Wright, The George Poultry Hatchery, Mossel Bay, Cape Province.  
H. R. Cooper, Stapledon Poultry Farm, Private Bag, Pietermaritzburg.

- H. Evans, Shackleton, P.O. Vrijheidstroom, Orange Free State.  
R. H. Featherington, Geddesdale Small Holdings, Cleveland, South Africa.  
D. Hawkings, Noston, Southern Rhodesia.  
J. H. Nengomane, Hlabulwe, Zolaland, South Africa.  
A. L. Stuart, P.O. and Station, Klipfontein, Cape Province.  
H. Turner, Cyprus Poultry Farm, Sarelown, Johannesburg.  
M. Thompson, Bessoni Poultry Farm, Bessoni, South Africa.  
S. C. Westgate, Bivonia, Johannesburg.  
P. F. Wall, Gaidigh, Pietermaritzburg.  
F. O. R. Wirth, Nooitgedacht-Herrnhutsen, Stellenbosch, Cape Province.  
Mrs. E. M. Webb, Wellesbos, Box 82, Deval, Transvaal.  
Mrs. M. I. Cape, 78 Haigh Road, Durban.

- F. E. Munnis, P.O. Frederikstad, Transvaal.  
H. Gibson, Sunnyvale Poultry Farm, Sandhurst, Northlands, Johannesburg.  
C. C. Moran, P.O. Birchleigh, Transvaal.  
W. J. de Lange, Welver-Ede, Box 2, Bellair, Transvaal.  
D. A. Napier, Maryland, off Tokai Road, Retreat, Cape Province.  
T. B. Eaglebecht, Tim's Poultry Farm, P.O. Lantberg, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.  
H. H. Malan, Witteveen, P.O. Kerfontein, Paarl, Cape Province.  
C. A. Thomson, P.O. Rex, Rustenburg, Transvaal.

*Many of the above are operating several Securas*

### ● SPECIAL FEATURES ABOUT SECURA

1. The British Championship awarded these firms in seven years 1934, 1935 and 1938.
2. Securas are the largest and oldest firm of Mammal Incubator Manufacturers in Europe.
3. Securas obtained the largest single order ever given to Mammal Incubator Manufacturers in England, consisting of 120 000 capacity incubators for the Japanese professor of Shiroki Chikens in Europe-Moscow, U.S.S.R., Ltd.—who consider nothing but the best, regardless of cost, so long as value is given.
4. S.F. Terms available on all sales—only small deposit required.
5. Eggs will be in greater demand than ever in South Africa owing to the existing conditions in Great Britain. Securas will help you benefit by this demand.
6. Eggs by English Experts, conditions permitting, are usually received out every second year.

### DELIVERY

Send to any of the undermentioned Agents for an illustrated catalogue showing the full range of manufacturers.

#### Durban and Durban:

I. F. Fouché, Esq., Graham Poultry Farm, Howick Road, Pietermaritzburg.

#### Transvaal and O.F.S.:

W. A. Bartlett, Esq., P.O. Box 7499, Fergus, Bushclieg, Johannesburg.

#### Northern and Southern Rhodesia:

W. A. Ball, Esq., Fairholme Pedigree Poultry Farm, P.O. Box 28, Umfali, Southern Rhodesia.

#### Cape Province:

Mossel Bay Trading Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 208, Capetown.

NEW CATALOGUE IS NOW AVAILABLE—DIRECT OR FROM AGENTS

**THE SECURA INCUBATOR CO., LTD.**  
CARLISLE — ENGLAND.

# Compulsory Grading

Statement submitted by the S.A. Poultry Association to the National Marketing Council.

Several years ago when this Association was endeavouring to organise a local distributing agency in which it would hold shares together with the principal traders in Johannesburg, it appeared it would be advantageous to consider compulsory grading. This marketing scheme fell through, but our investigations into the idea of compulsory grading made it evident that such grading would be advantageous both to the producer and the consumer.

The producer can benefit only if there is a Producers' Marketing Organisation or in the absence of such organisation certain provisions whereby the purchase under grade can be supervised wherever necessary. It is evident that the position of producers cannot be much improved in the absence of a marketing organisation unless the Grading Regulations provide for a check by Government Officers.

At the present time the majority of eggs sold on the Reef by wholesalers and traders are graded, but the grades are entirely a matter of the traders' own choice. Producers themselves are unaware of what these grades may mean. The general practice is to buy ungraded eggs at a fat rate with possibly occasionally a preference in price to the better class poultry farmer in order to retain his supply. In the absence of specified Government Grades, the producer cannot possibly know in which grade his produce conforms.

If compulsory grading were instituted, the producer would have Standards by which he should be able to sell what quality of produce he was sending to the market. The prices quoted in newspapers and over the wireless should then be a guide to the prices which the producer should receive. The present publicity really conveys nothing as regard prices in relation to quality.

Let us now consider the position of the consumer under the present marketing conditions. Misrepresentation exists in most cases where several middle-men come between producer and consumer, i.e., the country egg. Misrepresentation takes place both in regard to actual quality and grading sizes. Stale eggs, cold stored eggs, in fact, anything at all presentable is passed upon an indiscriminating public as "New Laid," "Day-old," or even "Fresh from the Nest." These facts are too well known to need evidence, but the Division of Economics and Markets would be able to confirm this. Misrepresentation of this nature has a serious effect upon the market and consumptive demand.

Our Association unhesitatingly recommends compulsory grading with certain safeguards.

It is realised that it is impossible to enforce grading at the point of production, but producers would be in a position to grade their products before disposing of them

in the open market or to merchants. Payment to producers should be on a grade basis. The retailer should sell by grade only.

Protection of the producer and assurance that the benefits of compulsory grading would be passed on to him could be ensured by a system similar to that now followed in the State of California. Here all Egg Graders have to pass an examination by State Authorities. In addition to this the State itself has certified Graders in its employ for all grades of commodities, likewise local health authorities. These graders are at liberty to enter any wholesale and retail premises and examine any product to see that it conforms to the advertised grade. In addition a producer who is dissatisfied with the statement of grade made by his wholesalers or marketing agents can apply for a Government Grader to visit his plant, grade a particular consignment of produce and check the grade of that consignment after receipt by the wholesaler. Any discrepancy between the wholesaler's and Government Grading is, therefore, investigated, and if the payment to the producer is made upon a false grade, the wholesaler is liable to heavy penalties.

---

## South Africa Wins Again

We are sure the whole poultry industry will join the Central Board in congratulating Mr. Dan Jacobs, of Natal Spruit, Transvaal, on again winning distinction on the National Egg Laying Test, England.

In a class of 16 pens, Mr. Dan Jacobs holds the unique position with six entries of being First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh. Mr. Jacobs again wins a Gold and a Silver Medal.

The birds were this year under a most severe handicap, as they were confined in their crates for thirty days travelling by a slow boat from Durban, and arrived only three days before the commencement of the Test.

---

## INCREASED BUSINESS

"We appreciate that during the period that we have been advertising in your Bulletin, we have received a large number of enquiries from new customers, which has considerably increased our sales."

## POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.

Advertisements in this section cost only 2s. per word for first insertion, further insertions 1/4 per word per insertion with a minimum of 1/6d. per insertion. Words counted as in telegrams. Cash must accompany order.

Mrs. FERGUSON.—St. Helena, Port Shepstone. White Leghorns and Light Sussex. B.W.D. Free Certificates. Member Breeders' Register. R.O.P. Cockerels and Breeding Stock for sale.

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

DAN JACOBS, ELECTRIC POULTRY FARM, P.O. NATAL SPHOUT.—Registered Breeder of Australorps and White Leghorns, Africa's Champion Layers. Now looking B.O.P. Cockerels and Day-old Chicks for 1940.

## MISCELLANEOUS - ALLERLEI.



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

## OFFICIALLY APPROVED.

Limestone Flour, 4/- per 200 lbs.; 38/- per ton.

Limestone Grit, 5/- per 200 lbs.; 42/6 per ton.

F.O.B. South Wharf; C.W.O.

THE UMZINKULU LIME CO., Box 22, PORT SHEPSTONE.



Die Beste Firma in Johannesburg om u Pluimves, Eiers en ander produkte aan te stuur  
C. M. ELOFF EN KIE (Edms.), Bpk.,  
Morgenmark, Newtown. Postbus 7188.

## Get your 2/- Refund

on Mealies for feeding  
WITHOUT TROUBLE

No difficulties when you buy from us—you will get the proper documents and correct information.

Maize Railed Direct from Producers at Ruling Market Prices.

**KAHN & KAHN (PTY.) LTD.**

NEWTOWN - - JOHANNESBURG.

## ORGANISEER.

Die organisasies hieronder aangetreë maak 'n beroep op u vir u ondersteuning. Stel u aan en bevorder u belang sover as die van die bedryf.

S.A. Australorp Breeders' Club.—Sekretaris, N. W. Aysen, "Dalhemman," Hornsey Weg, Mowbray, K.P.

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

S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telereregister.—Registrar, Postbus 1795, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 is. per jaar.

## ORGANISE.

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

Sussex Poultry Club.—Secretary, L. B. Megson, P.O. Box 313, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-, Entrance Fee 6/-.

S.A. Leghorn Club.—Secretary, L. Herbert, Box 2000, Capetown. Membership, 5/- per annum. Handbook Standard and advice free. Join now.

The East London & Beeder Co-op. Poultry Products, Ltd.—Regd. under Co-op. Societies Act 28 of 1922. Manager/Secretary, P.O. Box 472 (Fleet Street), East London. For Eggs and Butter Sales.

S.A. Wyandotte Club.—Hon. Secretary, F. W. Klein, 1, Akkerdal Avenue, Newlands, Cape. Membership, 5/- per annum.

Rhode Island Red Club.—Hon. Secretary, C. M. Engelbrecht, P.O. Box 2148, Johannesburg.

S.A. Miscoca Club.—Secretary, W. W. Bartlet, Esq., P.O. Box 7499, Johannesburg. Subscription, 8/- per year; Initial fee, 2/6.

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 is. per year.

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

# Verpligte Gradering

Verklaring ingedien deur die S.A. Pluimveevereniging aan die Nasionale Bemerkingsraad.

Ettlike jare gelede toe hierdie Vereniging probeer het om 'n plaaslike agentskap te bewerkstellig waarin dit aandeel sou gehad het, insaam met die vermaande Eierhandelaars in Johannesburg, het dit toe al gelyk as verpligte gradering voordelig sou wees. Hierdie bemerkings-skema het misluk, maar ons ondersoek aangaande verpligte gradering het duidelik vertoon dat sulke gradering vir beide produsent en verbruiker voordelig sou wees.

Die produsent sal slegs voordeel tref teny daer 'n produsente bemerkings organisasie is, of in die afwesigheid van so'n organisasie daar voorsiening gemaak word vir die toetsing, waar nodig, van verkopings volgens die bepaalde grade. Dit is klaarblyklik dat in die afwesigheid van 'n bemerkings organisasie die posisie van produsente nie baie verbeter kan word nie, teny die gradering regulasies voorsiening maak vir toets-inspeksies deur Goewermentse beamptes.

Vandag is die meeste eiers wat deur groothandelaars en agreste op die Rand verkoop word wel gegradeer, maar die grade is volgens die handelaar se eie keuse. Produsente het geen idee wat hierdie grade beteken nie. Die gewone prosedure is om vir onygegradeerde eiers een prys deur die bank te betaal, met 'n moontlike beter prys in afsonderlike gevalle, vir die beter klas pluimvee, slegs om sy klandisie te behou.

Sonder toerigelegde Goewerments Grade kan die produsent onmoontlik nie weet aan welke klas sy eiers behoort nie.

Met die toepassing van verpligte gradering sal die produsent in staat wees om te weet watter kwaliteit eiers hy bemark. Die pryse deur koerante en draadlose uitgawe sal dan as 'n gids dien aangaande die pryse wat by vir sy produkte behoort te ontvang. Die toemwante publisiteit het geen betekenis nie omdat dit nie die verhouding tussen pryse en werklike kwaliteit aardeem nie.

Laat om nou die posisie van die verbruiker, onder die huidige bemerkings-toestande, oerweeg. Waarvoorsienings is aanwesig in meeste gevalle waar een of meer middelmae tussen die produsente en verbruikers kom—d.i. in die geval van die plattelandse eier. Dit is met die werklike kwaliteit en grootte van eiers waar waarvoorsiening voorkom. Ou eiers, koskameer eiers, en werklike enige vertoosbare eier word op 'n oordeelkundige publiek afgemete as „Paapil“, „Dag-oud“ en selfs „Vaars van die Nes.“ Hierdie feite is so alombekend dat geen bewys hiervan nodig is nie, maar die afdeling Ekonomiese en Marke kan dit bekragtig. Hierdie soet waarvoorsiening het ernstige gevolge op bemerking en verbruiksaarvraag.

Sonder aarsening, beveel u Vereniging die instelling, met sekere beskermings, van verpligte gradering, aan.

Dit word besef dat dit onmoontlik is om te verwag dat die produsent die gradering moet doen, maar produsente sal in staat wees om hulle produkte te gradeer

voordat hulle dit aan die mark of handelaar stuur. Betalings aan produsente behoort op 'n graad basis te wees. Die kleinhandelaar behoort slegs volgens graad te verkoop.

Met die instelling van 'n skema gelyk aan die wat deur die Staat van Kalifornië toegepas word, sal die produsent beskerm word, en verseker word dat by die voordele van verpligte gradering geniet.

In Kalifornië moet alle Eiergradeerders in besit wees van 'n Goewerments Graderings-sertifikaat. Daarby het die staat ook hulle eie gradeerders vir alle produkte, asook plaaslike gesondheids-beamptes. Hierdie gradeerders mag in enige groot- of klein-handel besigheid instap en produkte ondersoek en toets om te sien dat hulle volgens geadverteerde grade verkoop word. En nog verder, waar 'n produsent ontvrede is met die verklaring van 'n handelaar oor die graad van die produk wat hy instuur, mag hy by die Goewerment vir 'n amptelike gradeerder aansoek doen om sy plaas te besoek en 'n versending te gradeer en dan kan die graad vergelyk word met die van die handelaar vir die betrokke versending. Enige verskil tussen die gradering van die handelaar en die Goewerments-gradeerder word ondersoek en as die betaling aan die produsent op 'n valse graad baseer is, is die handelaar onderbewig aan 'n swaar straf.

## Prestasie vir Suid Afrika

Ons is seker dat alle pluimveeboere graag Mr. Dan Jacobs van Natalspruit, Transvaal, wil geluk wens met sy sukses op die „National“ Eierwedstryd in Engeland.

Uit 'n klas van 18 inskrywings het Mr. Jacobs met slegs 6 inskrywings Eerste, Tweede, Viende, Vyfde, Seede en Sewende posisies behaal, en vir die tweede keer wen hy 'n goud en 'n Silver Medalje van daardie toets.

Die voël het die reis vanaf Durban in 'n stadiger skeep gemaak en was vir 30 dae in hulle kratte en het by die toets slegs drie dae voor die begin daarvan gestriveer.

**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.

## Poultry Keepers, EYES FRONT!

Big demands for Poultry Products lie just ahead.

Begin NOW to get your birds into tip-top condition. Fill them with STAMINA for maintaining maximum egg production by supplementing their rashes with 4% "ALL IN ONE"

**"ALL IN ONE"**

the perfectly balanced mineral salts, prepared to British Formula.

These poultry salts are used throughout Great Britain where the World's best birds and the finest eggs are produced.

Remember—"ALL IN ONE" has no equal for supplying that extra nourishment and vitality that enables birds without strain on their constitution to keep up the regular laying of 2½-3½ oz. eggs for the small outlay of ONE PENNY, per day, for 100 birds.

There's NO INCREASE in the price of "ALL IN ONE"

**RELIANCE CO.,**

P.O. Box 81.

GEORGE, C.P.

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. FRITCHARD & VON BRANDIS STREETS,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Phone 22-7833.

P.O. Box 2002.

## DON'T JUDGE PAINT BY PRICE ALONE

The first essential of paint is its lasting property. How then can an inferior paint, loaded with adulterants to give it weight, be economical? BE FOUND WISE AND ONLY PENNY FOOLISH.

Pin your faith to these six quality products:—



*The Woodpecker*

Glaxo Enamel—for inside or outside woodwork.

Buffalo Gloss Paint—for woodwork.

Nurodamp Wall Paint—you can scrub it.

Flattro Flat Oil Paint.

Buffalo Roof Paints—three Reds and a Non-fading Green.

Aquaeren Distemper.

Colour Cards and Prices on request.

**W. F. JOHNSTONE & CO., LTD.**

*Timber, Building Material & Paint Merchants,*

P.O. Box 1869,  
Johannesburg.

P.O. Box 138,  
Durban.

P.O. Box 204, Pietermaritzburg.

## SPECIAL NOTE!

# LIMESTONE GRIT AND FLOUR

Our Products are Guaranteed Not Made from Marble Screenings, but from specially selected

HIGH-GRADE, HARD MOUNTAIN  
CALCITE.

Moreover, they are

OFFICIALLY APPROVED

REASONABLY PRICED

Produced in South Africa by South Africans.  
THEY ARE GOOD.

**The Umzimkulu Lime Co.**

BOX 22.

PORT SHEPSTONE.



## Bacillary White Diarrhoea Test

From time to time, farmers write to the Director of Veterinary Services asking what farms hold the B.W.D. Test Certificate. A list of farms is sent to such inquirers. The list contains the sentence: "Owing to the very slight margin of error inherent in all biological tests, the Director must emphasise that the possession of the B.W.D. Test Certificate cannot be accepted as an absolute guarantee that the birds, chicks and eggs are definitely free of B.W.D."

It is argued by some breeders and purchasers of day-old chicks, etc., that this sentence means the test is of very little value. Such is, however, not the case. There are numerous biological tests for disease, both human and animal, and while not a single one of them is 100 per cent. reliable, yet they are all accepted as most effective weapons in the war on disease. The test employed by the Veterinary Division is the best one known to science, and it has given outstanding results in other countries and is giving the same results here. Before the introduction of the agglutination test, B.W.D. was spreading rapidly in every civilised land, and for a time it looked as if the poultry industry must collapse. It was common for literally millions of chicks to die yearly of the disease, and people were powerless to do anything. Then came the discovery of the test and the industry in many states was reborn. Chicks lived again and hope returned to the breeders.

Sellers of poultry stock owe it to themselves and their customers to test their flocks. Purchasers of stock simply cannot do better than place their orders with holders of the B.W.D. Test Certificate.

(Division of Veterinary Services.)

### HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

In presenting this list, the Director wishes it to be known that no B.W.D. reactors were found in the flocks during the previous two tests. Owing to the very slight margin of error inherent in all biological tests, the Director must emphasise that the possession of the B.W.D. Test Certificate cannot be accepted as an absolute guarantee that the birds, chicks and eggs are definitely free of Bacillary White Diarrhoea.

### DIEGENE IN BESIT VAN SERTIFIKATE.

Die Direkteur van Veeartsenydiens wil goed laat verstaan, dat geen reageerders op hierdie plase gedurende die laaste twee toetse gevind is nie. In biologiese toetse van hierdie aard is daar altyd 'n baie klein foutjie, en die Direkteur wil dus nadruk daarop lê, dat die besit van die B.W.D. Toets Sertifikaat nie as absolute waarborg kan dien dat die voëls, kuikens en eiers geheel en al vry is van Basillêre Wit Darree nie.

## Toets vir Basillêre Wit Darree

Van tyd tot tyd skryf boere aan die Direkteur van Veeartsenydiens om te vra welke plase in besit is van die Toetsertifikaat vir Basillêre Wit Darree. 'n Lys van plase word dan aan sulke navraers gestuur. Die lys bevat die sin: "In biologiese toetse van hierdie aard is daar altyd 'n baie klein foutjie, en die Direkteur wil dus nadruk daarop lê dat die besit van die Basillêre Wit Darree-Toetsertifikaat nie as absolute waarborg kan dien dat die voëls, kuikens, en eiers geheel en al vry is van basillêre wit darree nie."

Dit word beweer deur party telers en kopers van dagoud-kuikens, ens. dat hierdie sin beteken dat die toets slegs van geringe waarde is. Dit is egter nie die geval nie. Daar bestaan tallo biologiese toetse vir siektes, beide by mens en dier, en terwyl geen enkele een van hulle 100% betroubaar is nie, word hulle tog almal aanvaar as die mees doeltreffende wapens in die stryd teen siekte. Die toets wat deur die Afdeling Veeartsenydiens gebruik word, is die beste wat aan die wetenskap bekend is; dit het in ander lande treffende resultate gelever, en beantwoord net so goed in ons eie land. Voor die ingebruikneming van die agglutinasietoets, het basillêre wit darree in elke beskaafde land vinnig versprei, en vir 'n tyd lank het dit geëyk aan pluinveebedryf in baie lande. Dit was 'n algemene verskynsel dat letterlik miljoene kuikens jaarliks aan die siekte geëyk het en die boere was magtelos om iets daaraan te doen. Toe kom die ontdekking van die toets en die nywerheid het in verskeie state weer herlewe. Kuikens het weer aan die lewe gebly en telers het weer hoop gehad.

Verkopers van toelpluinvee is dit aan hulself en aan hul klante verskuldig om hulle trokke te toets. Kopers van toelpluinvee kan nie beter doen as om hul bestellings by houders van die Basillêre Wit Darree-Toetsertifikaat te plaas nie.

(Afdeling Veeartsenydiens.)

Adlam, N. H.	28, Neele St., Middelburg. C.P./K.P.
Chuter, W. J.	Umdid.
Eggenrecht, T. R.	Lansburg, Padipteveldweg.
Forsyth, L.	28, Hooft Rd./Weg, Patermaritzburg.
Ferguson, Mrs./Mrs. F. L.	P.B./P.S. Port Shepstone.
Leron-Allen, E.	P.O./P.K. Westville.
Perrett, E.	217, Alexandra Rd./Weg, Pretoria.
Reynolds, Mrs./Mrs. M. W.	P.O./P.K. New Hanover.
Robertson, C. B.	Patrik, Patermaritzburg.
Stuart, D. A.	P.O./P.K. New Hanover.
Sturtin, Mrs./Mrs. J.	P.O./P.K. Edendale, Edendale.
Vickers, G. H.	P.O./P.K. Patermaritzburg.
Wain, E. M. and A. M.	P.O. Box/P.K. Box 287, Patermaritzburg.
Wall, P. F.	P.B./P.S. Patermaritzburg.
College of Agriculture	P.O./P.K. Cedara.
College of Agriculture	Pretoria.
Pienaar, C. J. H.	Box/Box 218, Bloemfontein.
Yessman, Mrs./Mrs. G. D.	P.B./P.S. Grahamstown.
Leuterich, E.	P.O./P.K. York.
Wright, F. B.	Box/Box 28, Highlands. C.P./K.P.
Phipps, T.	Fairview, Moot River.

# Reducing Deterioration in Export Eggs

By NOEL MOORE

Although many shippers would like to see the export regulations relaxed in respect of eggs, hoping thereby to gain a little advantage through the lower cost of packing such governmental steps would bring, the authoritative opinion of the trade is that the present Government regulations are in the best interests of the industry from all points of view.

## WASHING.

In many countries stricter export regulations have produced a noticeable improvement in quality, particularly in the case of the cheaper grades, which are gradually getting closer into line with exports from the "near countries." It is therefore necessary for South Africa to maintain the keenest vigilance in respect of quality, as the population is year by year being educated to discriminate between grades, with the result that any saving in packing effected by shippers in consequence of lowering the quality is quickly met by consumers paying a lower price for the eggs.

In spite of contradictions by numerous exporting countries, Australia and South Africa among them, London marketers flatly refuse to believe that "washing" is not done on an extensive scale by many exporters. It is admitted that Government inspectors in various countries have a difficult task in detecting which eggs are washed when examination takes place at the time of shipments, as the washing is done under hygienic conditions with water to which has been added a solution of certain chemicals, thus making the egg clean and sweet for a time, but when eggs boil green after a long period of storage the explanation that it is the result of feeding conditions is not accepted.

"Washing" is not recognised officially in South Africa or Australia, as experiments have shown that signs of deterioration only set in subsequent to the hardships of long transportation and weeks of storage, and then particularly when the eggs are taken out of cold storage during hot weather, but it must remain very doubtful whether many exporters could carry on their business profitably if they were never allowed to wash a little dirt off an egg that is otherwise clean and perfectly sound.

In South Africa the regulations are undoubtedly strict, which is the main cause of this country's eggs being regarded on the London market as the best quality from any of the far-away countries, and as long as the present regulations are not relaxed there is no reason to believe that unjustified rejections are warranted at our ports of shipment.

## PACKING.

Not long ago most countries packed their eggs in cases containing 1,200, the eggs being covered in sawdust in order to prevent shaking. However, the South African method of packing 300 eggs to the case is now

becoming very popular, and it seems as if most of the exporting countries will soon switch over to South African pack, commonly known as "box-packed" eggs.

The Transport Committee of the London Egg Exchange has just issued a pamphlet drawing attention to the question of "box-packing," and its recommendations are undoubtedly sound. In this pamphlet it is shown that not only must great importance be attached to the correct dimensions of the box for each selection, but that many of the exporters are still of the opinion that the containers used for 18's are suitable for packing eggs of 15½-lb. weight. The pamphlet shows that it is of equal importance to use the correct containers for each selection as it is to use the correct box for each selection, particularly as if the containers are too large eggs which have to be transported several thousands of miles are apt to be shaken about a good deal in consequence of numerous handlings. Quite apart from breakages, which frequently occur when the containers are not of the correct size, the following observations regarding tremulous air cells show how important it is to have eggs packed and carried in a firm upright position for export to far-distant countries.

## TREMULOUS AIR CELLS.

Although an enlarged air space does not in itself prove that an egg is not perfectly sweet, the size of the air space is generally deemed to be the determining factor in judging its freshness, and therefore forms an important indication of its commercial value.

In order to appreciate the importance of the air-cell question, one must remember that in the build of an egg there are two layers of membrane separating the shell from the albumen—that is, the outer membrane closely adhering to the shell itself and the inner membrane covering the albumen.

These two membranes can be separated quite easily, so that, when an egg loses its natural body heat, contraction sets in and creates the air cell by drawing the inner membrane apart from the outer membrane.

When, therefore, eggs are not held fairly tight in the containers a gradual and natural enlargement of the air space takes place in one side of the egg; whereas, if held in the upright and immovable position without exposure to shock or vibration, the air space should slowly increase quite naturally and form an unbroken and complete circle at the top of the egg.

## VIBRATION.

Recently some experiments were made in order to ascertain the effect of vibration on eggs in transit. A box containing absolutely new-laid eggs was fastened to the centre of a platform which was hinged at one end, the other end of the platform being raised and lowered by a revolving cam at a rate corresponding to the excessive jolting and jerking of a train. The egg

were candled before this "artificial" vibration, and without exception was found that the air cells were tremulous and in many instances greatly deformed when they were candled after the test. In some instances even a complete rupture had been effected, resulting in a floating air cell.

The eggs were then broken to find out what changes had taken place. The firm white layer of albumen surrounding the yolk was found to have weakened so much that the yolk was displaced, while the outer albumen showed decided signs of weakness. Even the yolks showed signs of change; many showed lack of clearness, some of them apparently decidedly shadowy.

It must be remembered that the box which underwent the experiment contained all new-laid English eggs of the best quality, that the experiment was made on what was considered by experts to be the normal conditions under which eggs from far-distant countries travel to the London market, and that the eggs were packed in boxes of the correct dimensions with the correct fillers and flats. Under these favourable conditions the test proved that the eggs could only rank in quality after a final candling with eggs coming from Australia or South Africa.

The result of the experiment proves how essential it is to use just the right size of box for each selection, and that the correct inside packing material should be used so that the eggs in their individual section of the

fillers are protected against outside violence and remain firmly upright. This gives the eggs a fair chance to retain air space in the top of the egg without any distorting enlargement of the sides.

#### STORING.

Many farmers are themselves now exporting their own eggs to London, and to these men one may say that they will be well advised not to store their eggs for any length of time in England. During the past two seasons there has been a disposition on the part of South African exporters to instruct their London agents to store eggs upon arrival when reaching an indifferent market, but this practice is regarded as unsound by the best authorities in the trade. Most countries are now code-marking all boxes to show the week of shipment, which is an inducement for importers to press for immediate clearance rather than store, so that when eggs are held over from one week to the next they are sold at a discount. As South African eggs are not code-marked, buyers are taking strict note of all stored shipments, hoping thereby to confront sellers with the argument that the eggs being offered are not entirely fresh, with the result that demands for reductions in prices will not easily be refuted.

Moreover, the cost of storage in London is so heavy that more often than not any reasonable rise in the market is offset by rent and other charges when eggs are stored for more than a week or two.



## SAFCO MEAT and BONE MEAL

SAFCO MEAT and BONE MEAL is most economical in use and productive in results—as little as 8% to 10% included in the daily ration provides the necessary protein and minerals. It contains 10% Protein and 32% Minerals and NOT more than 4% fat.

SAFCO LIMITED " UMBELO " DURBAN

#### R.O.P.

Order your stock, including registered Dual and Flock Cockerels, from members of the S.A.P.A. Breeders' Register. List of members supplied gratis. Write to:

THE REGISTRAR,  
P.O. Box 1795,  
Johannesburg.

#### R.V.P.

Bestel u pluimvee, insluit geregistreerde Stuur- en Troep-hane van beide van die S.A.P.V. Teleregister. Lys van beide word op aanvraag gratis verskaf. Skryf aan:

Die Registrateur,  
Postbus 1795,  
Johannesburg.

#### 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 .....

.....

# Bemarking van Eiers

(P. E. F. JOOSTE, *Plainsreceptie, Postbus 838, Port Elizabeth*)

Niemand weet beter as die produsent self dat daar vanjaar geen aanmerklieke styging in die prys van eiers was nie. Gedurende die "skaars periode" was eiers volop en alhoewel baie van die eiers onder die naam "passelegde" verkoop was, was hulle volgens kwaliteit en voorkoms alles behalwe "passelegde" eiers. "Koelkamer eiers" sou 'n beter bemarking wees.

Gedurende die afgelope uitvoerjare was die oorsese pryse tot 'n mate bevestigend. Nou kom die vraag, waarom is die eiers dan nie uitgevoer nie?

Hier kan drie redes voor aangehaal word:—

(1) Die spekulant wat eiers gedurende die volop en goedkoop tyd opkoop en dan opberg vir die skaars tye.

(2) Die verbruiker wat nie daarop aandring dat hy die beste eiers kry nie, of 'n kans neem op die goedkoop artikel met die hoop dat hy nie een of twee slagtes sal kry nie.

(3) Die produsent wat aan die uitvoerder of agent eiers van so 'n getalle verkoop wat nie aan die uitvoerregulasies voldoen nie, en dus nie uitgevoer kan word nie.

Laasgenoemde het die hef in sy hand en sukses van die bedryf hang hoofsaaklik van hom af.

Syfers toon aan dat 80-90% van die eiers wat hier aankom nie voldoen aan die vereistes van die uitvoerregulasies nie. Hieronder tel ook eiers van handelaars wat 'n groot deel sítmaak.

Eiers vir uitvoer is elke jaar aan streng inspeksie onderwerp en die klein getalle wat afgekeur word, toon aan dat uitvoerders hul bes doen om die regulasies na te kom.

Eierprodusente word dus daarop gewys dat minderwaardige eiers afbreuk doen aan die prys van goeie eiers en derhalwe moet die volgende in ernstige aanmerking geneem word.

## Versaemling van eiers.

(1) Versamel eiers minstens twee maal per dag in skoon vergaarbakke.

(2) Maak die vuil eiers skoon; die agent verkoop die vuil eiers teen laer pryse of laat u betaal vir die hoër koste wat in dorpe betaal word om die eiers skoon te maak.

(3) Hou die eiers op 'n koel plek van 45°-65° F. Die kiem van 'n bevrugte eier ontwikkel by 'n temperatuur van 68° F. en sal gou sleg word.

(4) Bemark eiers twee of meer male in die week en verkoop aan iemand wat die eiers onder goeie omstandighede kan bemark.

## Verpakkingsmateriaal.

Die volgende verpakkingsmateriaal word aangetref by agente:—

(1) Eiers word besonderlik in papier gedraai en in 'n kis gepak. Dit is die slegste manier om dit te doen, daar breek gewoonlik 40-50% en dit neem onsinlike tyd om die eiers uit te pak.

(2) Eiers word in strooi gepak. Dikwels is die strooi traf of 'n eier breek en besmet die hele kas eiers.

(3) Semsels of saagsels word gebruik, dit sit deur die skeurtjies van die kis en die skade deur die breek van eiers en vuilmaak van die ander eiers is ontzettend groot. Saagsel is ook baie keer klam en veroorsaak dat die eiers in die kis sweet.

(4) Die beste en veiligste manier is om skoon en goeie kwaliteit eiers met die dun punte na onder te pak in standaard eierkassie, met kartonne en borde van houtpulp. Sit skoon houtwol onder en bo-op in die kas wat as 'n buffer dien teen rowwe hantering. Die vermindering van eiers wat breek sal die metode gou vergoed.

Die klein produsent of die persoon wat meesal tuilhandel drywe is volgens syfers verantwoordelik vir die swakke eiers, en die persone word daamp gewys dat "alle bietjies help." Dus help uself deur 'n beter artikel te bemark, en 'n beter bemarkingsstelsel te volg.

Produsente word ook verwys na artikels oor die onderwerp in "Boerdery in Suid-Afrika" waarvan herdrukke verkrygbaar is, nl.

(1) "Eiers van Hoë Kwaliteit en hul Produksie," Oktober, 1932.

(2) "Voordeligste Eierproduksie," Februarie, 1936.

(3) "Eiers van Beter Kwaliteit," Junie, 1937.

## (Vervolg van Bladsy 13)

Die eierproduksie van die hennie wat op die ruwe grond grootgemaak is, was ook baie hoër. Die jong hennie wat op skoon grond grootgemaak is, het gemiddeld 158 eiers per hen per jaar geproduseer, terwyl die jong hennie wat saam met die ou hoenders geloop het, gemiddeld 102 eiers per hen per jaar geproduseer het—'n verskil dus van 56 eiers per hoenders.

Die boer wat sy hennie op skoon grond grootmaak sal volgens bogenoemde syfers veel ryker aan die einde van die jaar wees as sy buurman wat sy hoenders op ou grond hou. In die geval van 100 jong hennie is die verskil in opbrengs 5600 eiers en 31 hennie. As die eiers teen 1/- per dosyn bereken word, en hennie teen 2/- stuk, sal die ekstra wins dan £26 8s. 8d. of meer as 50/- per hen wees.

Kan enige boer dit bekostig om sy hennie op 'n skoon grond groot te maak?

(A. A. Reid, Landboukollege, Cedars.)

## Die Voer van Groenvoer aan Pluimvee

Dit word algemeen aanbeveel dat sagte, sappige groenvoer daaglik aan pluimvee gevoer moet word. Veral eende en ganse leu daar baie van en sal meer vreet as hoenders.

Gewoonlik word ongeveer 5 lb. groenvoer per 100 hoenders amiddlags gevoer, terwyl hulle laat in die agtermiddag, na die graan, groenvoer ook weer baie griet. Die groenvoer kan in 'n bos opgehang word vir die hoenders om aan te pik, of dit kan in lengtes van  $\frac{1}{4}$  tot  $\frac{1}{2}$  duim gekerf en in hakke gevoer word.

Dit is nie nodig om hoenders, wat losloop, groenvoer te gee nie, tensy ryp of droogte al die groen spruitjies doodgemaak het.

Lusern is 'n waardevolle groenvoer. Grasspruitjies of jong gars, hawer, en koring, is ook goed, mits dit jonk en sag is. Slaablare is baie goed, veral vir kuikens. Worsels kan ook gebruik word as niks anders beskikbaar is nie, en in sulke gevalle is die gewortel die beste. Kool, boerkool, koolrap en chou moedlier is almal baie goed, maar as hulle oormatig gevoer word, kan hulle groen eiers veroorsaak, deur die wit van die eier groenagtig te kleur. Die smaak van die eiers word nou en dan deur die lowwe aangetas, wat dit net in klein hoeveelhede gevoer kan word. Uie en knoffel mag ook die smaak van hoender vleis aantas.

Die hoofrol van groenvoer is 'n pluimveerantsoen is ses vitamien "A" aan die hoender te verskaf, 'n vitamien wat gewoonlik afwesig is in ander pluimveekos en waaronder die hoender nie kan groei nie, sogenaam ontwikkel en langsaamhand ophou produseer. Die voedingswaarde van groenvoer is byna nie noemenswaardig nie en word baie rekening gelaat in die samestelling van pluimveerantsoene. Dit kwesie van sappigheid is 'n betwisbare punt. Proefnemings by die Wes-Washingtonse Proefstasie het getoon dat die sappigheid van groenvoer van geen waarde is nie.

Wanneer groenvoer dus ontbrek, hoef om slegs 'n ander voedsel wat vitamien "A" verskaf in plaas daarvan te gebruik. Drie alledaagse bente is vir die hoenderboer beskikbaar, naamlik, visolie, lusernmeel en geel mielies.

Visolie is 'n goeie bron van vitamien "A", en as die hoenders gevoer word met 'n kosmengsel wat 1% visolie bevat, sal hulle genoeg vitamien "A" inkry. Visolie is egter nie geskik om in die rantsoen van slag-pluimvee gemeng te word gedurende die laaste agt weke voor hulle geslag word nie, omdat dit die smaak van die vleis kan aantas.

'n Tweede metode om genoeg vitamien "A" in die rantsoen te verskaf, is om 10% lusernmeel van goeie gehalte by die kosmengsel te voeg. Sorg moet gedra word dat 'n ryk groen versuikende monster van 'n lae veselgehalte gekoop word. Dit is nie loonend om meer as 10% lusernmeel in die kos te voer nie; lusernmeel is deur in vergelyking met ander kos.

Geel mielies en geel mielie-meel het 'n hoë vitamien "A"-gehalte, maar in wit mielies en mielie-meel ontbreek dit heeltemal. As geel mielies of geel mielie-meel 30% van die daaglikse rantsoen uitmaak wat deur die hoender gevreet word, is geen ander voedsel wat vitamien "A" bevat as aanvulling nodig nie. As die groenvoer geel mielies is, en dit 80% van die rantsoen uitmaak hoef gebrek aan groenvoer geen klemmer te veroorsaak nie.

Wanneer daar dus 'n tekort aan groenvoer mag wees, is die pluimveeboer in staat om enige ernstige vermindering in produksie te voorkom. Wanneer geel mielies maklik verkrygbaar en goedkoop is, soos die geval in Suid-Afrika is, is dit 'n gemaklik beskikbare bron vir die verskaffing van genoeg vitamien "A" by gebrek aan groenvoer. Waat moontlik moet groenvoer egter altyd as deel van die pluimveerantsoen verskaf word.

(A. A. Reed, Lektor in Pluimvee, Landboukool, Cedara.)

## Maak Kuikens op Skoon Grond Groot

Die hoenderboer word altyd aangeraai om sy kuikens op nuwe grond, heeltemal weg van die ou hoenders af, groot te maak. Die rede wat hiervoor aangegee word, is dat die kuikens op dié wyse in staat gestel word om hulle loopbaan te begin sonder om besmet te raak met parasiete of insidie wat hulle maklik kan opdoen op grond waarop daar ook volgroeide hoenders loop.

Dit gebeur tog in baie gevalle dat die boer, alhoewel hy die waarheid van hierdie rede ten volle besef, daarin volhard om sy kuikens op ou grond te laat loop of op grond wat nie 'n genoegsame tydperk gratis het nadat dit vir ou hoenders gebruik is nie. Die redes wat by vir hierdie versien aanges, is dan dat die oprigting van ekstra bebouing en drade nie ekonomies is nie en dat hy dit buitendien nie kan bekostig nie. Maar die volgende proefnemings wat in die Verenigde State van Amerika gedoen is, toon dat dit loonend is om nuwe grond te gebruik en dat die hoenderboer dit nie kan bekostig om ou grond vir die grootmaak van sy kuikens te gebruik nie.

By die Ohio-proefstasie is een groep kuikens grootgemaak onder toestande waar hulle heeltemal geïsoleer is van die groot hoenders, terwyl 'n tweede groep weer in die onmiddellike nabyheid van die groot hoenders grootgemaak is. Die jong bente uit hierdie twee groepe is toe onder dieselfde toestande geplaas wat betref bebouing en bestuur vir hulle 13jaar. Op 'n gemiddelde van nege toetse was die sterftesyfer van die jong herne wat apart van die ou hoenders grootgemaak is, 28 persent, teenoor 59 persent, in die geval van die jong bente van die tweede groep.

(Vervolg op bladsy 12)

# Control of the Poultry Industry

By O. B. SHEARD.

It should be fully realised that the Poultry Industry produces one of the most valuable foodstuffs known, and one that should form part of each individual's daily diet. The value of the egg does not seem to be appreciated by other branches of agriculture and the general public, although it is one of the two foods which contain all the essential elements providing energy and growth for the great game of life. The fact that it is a complete food of the greatest value to people of every age should be more deeply impressed upon the man and woman in the street, as it certainly provides a valuable "weapon" in fighting the evil of malnutrition.

The Poultry Industry is victimised by the inflation of maize and wheat prices. It is not in the best interests of agriculture for one branch to attack another. If agriculture is to be prosperous and successful, it must be balanced. One branch being dependent upon another points to the fact that the product of the one is being produced at an uneconomic price, and such being the case, the production of that commodity should be discouraged if the laws of economics are allowed to take their normal course. With the exception of poultry, every industry in South Africa (both primary and secondary) is assisted by the State. If the Poultry Industry is not assisted by the State, then (a) why can't the remaining industries be similarly treated, or (b) why should not the State assist the Poultry Industry? A negative answer naturally goes for the former, and it is worthless to try to examine the various points at stake. In regard to the latter, poultry farmers would welcome assistance from the State, but not in the form of an imposition of a levy on internal consumption, as it is desired that the industry should function on a sound economic basis.

To-day, there is a good deal of evidence to show that natural conditions are required, especially as far as stock breeding is concerned. All over the world there are complaints of heavy mortality among stock, particularly poultry. Forced production, very intensive housing and so-called labour-saving devices have more than attributed to the present state of affairs. The Government could, therefore, do no better than assist the poultry farmers throughout the country to adopt the benefits of farming "naturally" under "artificial" conditions. All poultry farms should be artificially grassed with grasses that are suitable as the climatic conditions prevailing in the various districts of the Union. The present intensive and semi-intensive systems of poultry farming in this country should be replaced by the extensive method. The most amazing results have been obtained with poultry under such conditions. Apart from health and activity, it was found that birds on free range cannot eat more than about 1½ oz. of dry mash and one oz. of maize per day, while confined birds eat two oz. of maize and four oz. of dry mash daily, the egg output being identical in both cases. Further, poultry farmers should be encouraged to grow (where possible) all their food requirements in order that the industry may become practically independent of other branches of agriculture.

Owing to the artificial prices realised by the maize and wheat farmers for their product during the past number of years, many poultry farmers have been compelled to abandon their plants, which has no doubt had disastrous repercussions on the Poultry Industry. This has led to a lower internal consumption, and when the internal consumption is lowered, export must increase and the burden of paying for loss on export is steadily becoming heavier on the remaining consumers, so that it will not be long before stock breeding will become impossible under the conditions which now prevail. Not only must the poultrymen of South Africa finance the loss on export, but they are expected to agree to overseas poultrymen purchasing South African mealies at a price lower than the South African poultrymen are forced to pay, thus giving the overseas poultrymen the opportunity to produce eggs at a lower food cost than we can here, and then send them to our market in competition.

It is the duty of the Government to protect all branches of agriculture alike, and ensure that one section is not penalised in order to make another profitable. Many in South Africa live just "on the bread line," and the egg is looked upon as a luxury and not as an essential of the daily diet. The policy of levies should gradually be abandoned as one of the first essentials to the building up of an "A1" South African nation, so that the essentials of the everyday diet can be within the easy reach of every pocket. The position that now exists boils down to this: that the community of South Africa is being taxed for practically all the agricultural commodities it produces, thus causing the essentials of a sound daily diet to be beyond the means of most of the poorer classes. How long can this unjust taxation last? Already the Government can make little headway against one of the results of the levy policy, viz., malnutrition, and others will no doubt follow. Such false economics will crumble sooner or later, and it is apparent that a great agricultural crisis lies in store for South Africa.

Will the Poultry Industry be affected by such a crisis? If the Government adheres to the sound and far-sighted policy of the Central Board of the South African Poultry Association, and treats the industry with the same equality as other branches of agriculture, it may escape some of the general looming dangers. The industry is further handicapped by an out-of-date marketing system—a disgrace to any democratic country—where the sales price is dictated to the poultryman without any relation to the cost of production. As the Dairy Industry Control Board has recently been granted its desired powers by the Government, there is no reason why the Association cannot be granted the powers it is naturally entitled to, in order to form the protection necessary for the poultry farmer.

Considering that the Poultry Industry is a self-supporting industry, the Government should encourage it with the utmost vigour in order that it may gain rapid

expansion and thus cause a greater internal consumption of maize and wheaten offals. A more suitable marketing scheme should be evolved in order that "clearing houses" may be established in all the principal districts in the Union in the form of either egg circles or agencies, under the direct control of the Association. All poultry farmers would consign their eggs to these "clearing houses," which in turn would subsequently dispose to the retailer or export to a suitable overseas market. The "clearing houses" would receive a percentage of the total value of sales effected for each poultry farmer, and the prices realised by the wholesaler and retailer would be fixed by the Association from time to time. Compulsory registration of poultry plants and monthly returns of eggs forwarded to and sales effected by the "clearing houses" would be two of the many essential clauses in the drawing up of the desired scheme. Further, the long overdue compulsory grading of all poultry products would be another incorporated clause.

The time has now come when the complete control of the Industry should be placed in the hands of the Central Board of the Association, for they represent the poultry farmers of the country, and they only can carry out a policy which will be for the betterment of the Industry in regard to its efficiency, expansion and organisation. At the present time it is more than ever essential that a favourable atmosphere exists between the consumer and producer, and the only body capable of evolving such conditions is the Central Board of the South African Poultry Association.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is emphasized that the views expressed are those of the Author only, and do not necessarily meet with the approval of the Editor or the S.A. Poultry Association. A Control Board for the Poultry Industry can only be brought about by the approval of any proposed scheme by poultry farmers throughout any area affected.)

## Raise Chickens on Clean Ground

The poultry farmer is always being urged to rear his chicks on fresh ground well away from his old fowls. The reason given is that the chicks will then have a good start without being infected by parasites or diseases which they might pick up on ground occupied by adult fowls.

Yet in many cases, although the farmer realises the force of this argument, he continues to run his chicks on old ground or ground insufficiently rested after being occupied by adult stock. He justifies himself by saying that the erection of the extra housing and fencing is not economical and, besides, he cannot afford it. But the following experiment carried out in the United States of America shows that it pays to use new ground and that the poultry farmer cannot afford to use old ground for rearing chicks.

At the Ohio Experimental Station, one group of chicks was raised under isolated conditions entirely apart from the adult flock, while another group was reared in close proximity to the mature birds. The pullets from these two groups were then placed under the same conditions of management and housing for their laying year. On an average of eleven tests, the mortality of the pullets reared away from the old birds was 28 per cent., against 59 per cent. in the case of those reared near the adult flock.

The egg production of the birds reared on new ground was also very much higher. The pullets raised on clean ground averaged 188 eggs per bird for the year, while those reared in contact with the old stock averaged 102 eggs per year, a difference of 86 eggs per bird.

The farmer who adopts the system of rearing birds on clean ground will, on the basis of the above figures, be much richer at the end of the year than his neighbour who keeps his poultry on old ground. In the case of 100 pullets, the difference in output is 8,600 eggs

and 31 hens. Valuing the eggs at 1s. per dozen and the hens at 2s. each, the extra gain is thus £28 8s. 8d., or over 5s. per bird.

Can any farmer afford to raise his young stock on old ground?

(A. A. Reid, College of Agriculture, Cedara.)

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

## WELL BALANCED RATIONS

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

### POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

- (a) Pure White Fish Meal is universally recognised as the finest protein carrier and contains all sea 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.
- (d) Pure White Fish Meal, "Concentra Brand," is highly concentrated, and therefore most ECONOMICAL in use. 10 lbs. of this essential concentrate, mixed with 100 lbs. ordinary bulky food-stuffs, i.e., swale meal, barley meal, oats, bran, pulsed, etc., guarantees well-balanced rations.

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

## HELP US TO HELP YOU

YOU NEED OUR HELP FOR YOUR PROBLEMS AND WE NEED YOUR HELP FOR THE PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY, WHICH ARE YOUR PROBLEMS TOO.

1. Advertise in your Bulletin.
2. Support only advertisers who support your Bulletin.
3. Get new members.

## HELP ONS OM U TE HELP

VIR U MOEILIKHEDE HET U ONS HULP NODIG, TERWYL ONS U HULP VIR DIE MOEILIKHEDE VAN DIE BEDRYF NODIG HET, WANT HULLE IS U MOEILIKHEDE OOK.

1. Adverteer in u Bulletin.
2. Ondersteun selgs adverteerders wat u Bulletin ondersteun.
3. Verkry nuwe lede.

### "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 Circles 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.

##### Cost Per Each Insertion.

	12.	6.	3.
Eighth of year	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£3 0 0
Quarter of year	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Half of year	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
Full year	7 10 0	8 10 0	9 10 0

Frequent "inserts"—2d. per word per line insertion, further insertions 1½d. per word, with a minimum of 12½ 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 expressly approved accounts are payable monthly, otherwise remittances must accompany the order.  
"Inserts" will be accepted only when cash accompanies order.
3. All advertisements are subject to being edited before acceptance.
4. New advertisements, cancellation of advertisements, or alterations in wording, must reach the Secretary by the 15th of each month preceding the month of issue.
5. All cheques to be made payable to "The South African Poultry Association," and must include exchange.
6. The right is reserved of refusing any advertisements without accepting any reason for doing so.

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

#### VERSPREIDING.

Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin word gratis versprei onder alle lede van Klubs, Verenigings, Eierkringe en individuele lede geaffilieer aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.

#### KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, Postbus 1796, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

#### ADVERTENSIE TARIFF.

##### Koste vir Elke Plasing.

	12.	6.	3.
Een agste van Maats	£1 10 0	£1 10 0	£3 0 0
Een kwart Maats	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Een helfte Maats	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
Volle Maats	7 10 0	8 10 0	9 10 0

"Kluis" advertensies—Tweevifftiende, 10. per woord vir eerste plasing, verdere plasinge 1½d. per woord, met 'n minimum van 12½ per plasing.  
Vir "Kluis" advertensies sal woorde ook in telegramme geal word.

#### VOORWAARDE MET BETREKING TOT ADVERTENSIES.

1. Eerstelike versending vir die akkuraatheid van advertensies gegee sal word, kan geen aanspreekbaarheid vir enige verlies as 'n gevolg van tipografiese of ander foute gegee word aan.
2. Alleen eksplisiet goedgekeurde rekeninge is maandeliks betaalbaar, en is altyd onder gesels moet betaling met insending gegee word.  
"Kluis" advertensies sal alleen aangetrewe word wanneer kassiers die insending ontvang.
3. Alle advertensies is onderworpe aan korreksie voordat hulle aangetrewe word.
4. Nuwe advertensies, terugroeping van advertensies, of verandering in woorde moet die Sekretaris bereik op of voor die 15de van elke maand voor die volgende uitgawe verskyn.
5. Alle cheques moet betaalbaar gegee word aan "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging" en moet wisselgeld insluit.
6. Die regter is behoue om enige advertensies te weier sonder om enige rede daarvan te gee.