

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

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

# BULLETIN

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

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Gratis to Members—Gratis aan Lede.

## Editorial : Redaksioneel

### A FEW MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

#### Prices of Wheaten Offals.

Under the Wheat Control Scheme a maximum price was fixed for the sale of Bran and Pollard ex Mill. It was apparently overlooked that a maximum price would naturally become the minimum price, while the produce merchants with their large turnover would secure preference in supplies, meaning the practical exclusion of poultrymen from buying at the minimum price possible.

These facts have been proved by experience, and it is hoped that at an early date the Wheat Control Board will benefit from the past few months' experience and make necessary alterations to enable poultry farmers and other stock feeders to secure their supplies at a reasonable price.

With ample grazing for stock, demand for bran and pollard must be at its lowest, and the price fixed should reflect this fact. If 5/6 ex mill is to be the price at the present time, there is little prospect of an average price of 2/- per bag, which was the figure given by the mills as one allowing them of a fair profit on bran and pollard. We still maintain that 4/6 per bag ex mill would show the miller a handsome profit.

#### Main Control Scheme.

This new scheme is apparently still in the making. The Association has made certain representations on behalf of poultrymen which it is hoped will be considered. Until we secure full particulars of how the Board proposes to organise sales through one channel, whether permits will be allowed for direct sales from farms to stock feeders in the same neighbourhood and thus obviate double carriage and cartage, and whether stock feeders are to still carry the burden of paying a price high enough to compensate for any loss on

### ENKELE SAKE VAN BELANG.

#### Koste van Koring Newe-Produkte.

Die Koring Beheer Raad het 'n maksimum prys vir semels en pollard, by die meule, vasgestel. Dit was seker oor die hoof gesien dat hierdie maksimum prys die minimum prys sal word, en dat die handelaars met hulle groothandel aanroep natuurlik voorkeur sal geniet en dat daardeur sal die pluimveeboere uitgekakel word as 'n koper teen die minimum prys. Hierdie feite is deur ondervinding bekragtig en ons koester die hoop dat die Koring Beheerraad deur hierdie ondervinding, opgedoen gedurende die verlede enkele maande, die nodige veranderinge sal aanbring om dit moontlik te maak dat pluimveeboere en ander veevoeders hulle voorrade teen 'n redelike prys sal kan kry.

Met voldoende weiding behoort die aanvraag vir semels en pollard nou op sy laagste te wees en die prysvaststelling behoort dit aan te toon. Met die teenwoordige prys van 5/6 by die meul is daar min hoop dat die gemiddelde prys 5/- per sak sal wees, soos aangegee deur die meule as 'n prys wat hulle 'n redelike profyt sal lewer. Ons is steeds van mening dat 4/6 per sak voldoende is om die meulenaars 'n rojalie wins te lewer.

#### Mielie Beheerskema.

Hierdie nuwe skema het nog nie verskyn nie. Die Vereniging, namens pluimveeboere, het sekere voorstellings ingedien en ons hoop dat hulle aangeneem sal word. Dit is onmoontlik om nou te sê hoe koste van produksie graafteer sal word voordat ons weet hoe die Raad gaan besluit om mielies deur een kanaal te verkoop, en of verbruikers toegelaat sal word om voorrade van hulle omgewing op permit, te koop en hierdeur dubbele spoorvrag en vervoer te vermy, en verder of dit nog verwag word dat veevoeders die las van

export, it is impossible to say how future cost of production will be affected. At present we are not too optimistic of any real concessions to help poultry farmers.

### Conference.

Conferences and Congresses are too often looked upon as a waste of time, money and energy, owing to the majority of resolutions being of a pettifoggish nature, and ignoring the fact that the policy of an Association must be national. Parochial affairs are apt to assume an undue importance if there is no attempt to enter into the wider spheres of matters as affecting poultrymen in every province.

A further cause of complaint against the usual Conference resolution is that no case is carefully studied for presentation to Conference, and resolutions are hastily worded sentences put on to the Agenda simply to give something to talk about and justify the existence of an affiliation.

It is time that a fuller realisation of the fact that Conference provides the opportunity of discussion on all matters of vital importance to the Industry, and of an exchange of conflicting views allowing a reasoned decision to be taken for the guidance of the Executive for the future.

May we appeal, therefore, for a careful study to be made of proposed resolutions so that valuable time will not be taken up with matters which can be settled more easily and efficiently out of Conference, and for all members and affiliations to endeavour to bring forward some constructive resolutions on those important factors which so vitally need the attention and study of the poultry farmers of the Union.

Conference will be made more educational and interesting by two addresses to be given. One will be by Mr. Coles on the work done at Onderstepoort and on the question of disease, while Mr. Spamer will tell Conference of the working of the National Mark Scheme and its effect upon marketing.

Plan now to enjoy a holiday at George at Easter, allowing you to participate in Conference and in taking your share in decisions which will materially affect the future of the Industry.

## Notice to all Judges.

The attention of all Official Judges of the South African Poultry Association is directed to the Annual General Meeting, which is to be held in George, C.P., on the 11th April, 1939, at 8 p.m. All Judges are asked to make an effort to be present.

Resolutions for inclusion in the Agenda should be sent to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 1786, Johannesburg, without delay, and to reach him not later than the 14th February, 1939.

### Judges' List.

The latest Judges' List has been compiled, and is available upon application.

verliese op uitvoer sal moet dra deur die betaling van hoë pryse. Ons is glad nie optimisties dat pluimveeboer enige werklike voordele sal geniet nie.

### Konferensie.

Konferensies en Kongresse word baie maal beskou as 'n verspilling van tyd, geld en energie, en dit is onreeds dat die meeste besprekingspunte boggerig of kleingeestig van aard is en die feit dat die Vereniging 'n landorganisasie is word menigmaal geïgnoreer. Hierdie kleingeestige ding is geneig om oerdewe belangrikheid op te wek as alles nie van 'n nasionale oogpunt beskou word nie. 'n Verdere klage oor besprekingspunte is die feit dat baie ingestuur word sonder oewering, en bestaan uit los sinne aanspreekbaar om op die Agenda voor te kom slegs om afgevaardigdes iets te gee om oor te praat en die bestaan van 'n affiliasie te negverdig.

Die tyd het aangebreek wanneer affiliasies dit moet besef dat Konferensie die geleentheid is waar alle sake van groot belang vir die bedryf bespreek moet word, en waar teenstrydige argumente oor hierdie sake uitgespreek kan word, en die resultate, moet dien as 'n leidraad vir die Uitvoerende-raad in die toekoms.

Ons versoek affiliasies om alle besprekingspunte sorgvuldig te oorweeg, om te verhoed dat tyd op Konferensie nie verkwis word nie, en nie sake in te dien wat buite Konferensie bevredigend behandel kan word nie. Affiliasies moet aansielig probeer om slegs opmerkende besprekingspunte in te stuur wat tot belang sal wees vir alle pluimveeboers van die Unie.

Konferensie sal hierdie jaar meer leersaam en interessant gemaak word deur twee voorlesings. Een sal deur Mr. Coles gegee word oor die werk wat op Onderstepoort uitgevoer word en oor siektes, en Mr. Spamer sal verteenwoordigers vertel hoe die Nasionale Merk Skema werk en die invloed daarvan op bemarking.

Maak nou reëlings om 'n vakansie op George met Paas tyd te geniet, sodat u die Konferensie verrigtinge kan bywoon en deelneem in besluite wat die toekoms van die bedryf sal afbekeer.

## Kennisgewing aan alle Beoordelaars.

Alle amptelike beoordelaars van die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging is in kennis gestel dat die Jaarlike Algemene Vergadering op George, K.P., gehou sal word op 11 April, 1939, om 8 uur n.m. Alle Beoordelaars is gevra om teenwoordig te wees.

Besprekingspunte vir die Agenda behoort te word aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, en moet hom nie later as 14 Februarie, 1939, bereik nie.

### Beoordelaars Lys.

Die Jongste Beoordelaars Lys is gekompileer en is op aanvraag verkrygbaar.

# Management and the Moults.

By "PEN."

## WHAT IS THE MOULT?

The moult is Nature's way of reclothing all birds. Feathers become worn and broken, and do not offer sufficient covering to the body, while at the same time interfering with satisfactory flight. Migratory birds need strong flight feathers to carry them far afield, and, therefore, Nature so arranged matters that the normal moult takes place before the cold of winter sets in and migration starts. The body is then better protected and flying more easily accomplished.

Environmental conditions have changed this phenomena somewhat in domestic birds. Housing and selection for specific purpose over many years has tended to delay the moult. Normally after the Spring hatching season the birds moult in the warmest months of the year, giving them ample time to grow new feathers before the serious drop in temperature takes place.

## MOULTING PERIODS.

With the domestication of fowls, and the eagerness of the owner to obtain the maximum production from his birds, attention has been paid to the development of strains with as late and as short a moulting period as possible, thus giving a longer laying period. In spite of all man's ingenuity he has not been able to force Nature to grow feathers quickly in the warm months, for if this were possible we would not have a period of scarcity of eggs, and production would be almost uniform throughout the year. What man has accomplished, though, is that by the careful study of such factors as housing, management, selection and breeding, strains and individuals have been produced to delay their moult until close to the winter. Such birds, therefore, when moulting, must drop their old feathers and grow new ones rapidly, as Nature demands that they become fully feathered as a protection against the cold of winter. Such birds are, therefore, more profitable with their long laying period than early and slow moulters.

## THE FORCED MOULT.

Even to-day we hear that some people believe in the now rapidly dying idea that they can force the pace, by driving their birds into an early moult and get them back into production when most other birds are moulting, and so take advantage of the peak of the egg market. This theory, however, does not work out as planned. Even if the birds are back into production earlier than they would have been normally, the moult has generally taken too long, and the loss in medium priced eggs is not regained by those obtained later. There are no short-cuts to high production during the late summer and early winter, when prices are at a premium. The only way that this can be secured is by carefully selecting as breeders those birds that moult late and rapidly under normal conditions. It

has been proved conclusively in almost every country in the world that the later a bird moults, the more winter eggs will she lay and also give a greater annual production.

## TREATMENT DURING THE MOULT.

The soundest policy, beyond the selection mentioned, is to encourage the birds by careful feeding, management, and housing, to lay as long as possible into the late summer and early winter, and let the moult take its natural course in accordance with the individual character of the bird concerned. This characteristic is in most birds subservient to egg production. After the early summer calling disturb the birds as little as possible. See that they get sufficient of a well-balanced laying ration, clean fresh water, that they are free of insects and, most important, ample room in a well ventilated sanitary house. Old hens must be kept in the peak of condition, but must not be allowed to put on internal fat.

Do not risk making any changes in the management of the hens during the hot summer months, as changes or disturbances can easily bring on an untimely moult.

(Continued on page 5).

### THE MOULTING PERIOD.

This extremely trying time for birds has again arrived. To thousands it will mean death, or a long drawn out period of misery, suffering and lasting weakness.

### WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP YOUR BIRDS THROUGH THEIR MOULT?

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

**Capetown and Peninsula Poultry Club.**—Secretary, W. F. Klein, Esq., P.O. Box 569, 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, 2/8.

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

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## MANAGEMENT AND THE MOULT.

*(Continued from page 3).*

## THE PULLETS.

From time of hatching until a chicken reaches maturity it goes through at least four complete moults, and if hatched correctly at the right time, and the subsequent management has been correct, then that chick (a pullet now) should normally not moult until after a lapse of approximately twelve months.

Time of hatching is as important as method of rearing. Chicks should be hatched at a time which will allow them to mature just after mid-summer, as they are then, all things being equal, unlikely to go into even a partial moult with the weather becoming cooler.

Pullet moults are most aggravating, and mean a serious financial loss if the moult is not very slight. These moults can be caused in many ways, and are more common among the highly sensitive light breeds. Common causes after maturity are: Sudden changes in housing, feeding or routine; sudden frights; internal parasites, such as worms; external parasites such as red mite, fowl ticks, etc.

When a pullet moult occurs there is very little that can be done to get them through it quickly. See that they are not unduly disturbed, that the hoppers are kept well supplied with a good appetising balanced mash; that the drinking water is always cool and fresh and that there is an abundance of scratching litter, as plenty of exercise will help considerably. A feed of wet mash daily will help, and remember that pullets coming into lay should, unlike hens, carry a covering of fat and be well fished. Prevention is always better than cure, and if the pullets have been properly raised, with ample green feed as they reach maturity, they will be in very good condition when they drop their first eggs. If the young birds are nice and plump and placed in their permanent quarters about a month before the reddening of the combs and given reasonably good attention, there need be little fear of their moulting, unless it is caused by climatic conditions, over which we have only very limited control.

## ORGANISEER.

Die organisasies hieronder aangeges maak 'n beroep op u vir u ondersteuning. Skik nou aan en bevorder u belangte woorde as die van die bedryf.

Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.—Sekretaris, Postbus 1785, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, 7/6 per jaar.

S.A. Pluimveevereniging Telerregister.—Registrateur, Postbus 1785, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 is per jaar.

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Dr. A. M. GERICKE, Professionele Pluimveebeampte

Miskien besef pluimveeboere nie altyd dat die breek van eiers 'n ernstige verlies vir hulle beteken nie. Die verlies hang grootliks af van die aantal eiers wat onderweg gebreek word. As daar een of twee persent op weg na die mark gebreek word, word die boer nie alleen vir 'n kleiner hoeveelheid betaal nie, maar die inhoud van 'n gebroekte eier kan baie ander goeie eiers bederwe deur aan die doppe en pakmateriaal vas te sit. Sodra die vloeistof droog word, sit die goeie eier aan die pakmateriaal vas, en dit kan nie maklik by die mark verwyder word nie. Verder is baie van die goeie eiers wat met eierstof bevelek is, onaantreklik, en hulle word nie teen 'n verhoogde prys verkoop nie.

Die volgende wenke kan die boer help om te verseker dat eiers met 'n goeie doptekstuur geproduseer sal word:

- Meerke besef van hente wat aanhoudend eiers met 'n swak doptekstuur lê nie.
- Soek alleen eiers met goeie doppe vir uitbroeiing uit.
- Voorsien alle leende hente van genoeg oesterskulp in aparte bakke.

Vir die verbetering van die doptekstuur is dit beter om oesterskulp lewer as gewone seeskulp te voer. Die eierdop bevat onttrent 94 persent kalk (kalsiumkarbonaat). Aangesien oesterskulp ongeveer 93 tot 94 persent kalsiumkarbonaat bevat, is dit 'n uitstekende bron van kalk vir leende hente.

Bemestel verskaaf nie genoeg kalk aan 'n hen vir eierdopformasie nie. Soms kan oesterskulppoesier in die bemesting ingesluit word.

Die volgende mineraalmengsel in die meelkos sal aan die mineraalvereistes van 'n hen vir eierdopformasie voldoen: 2 tot 3 persent oesterskulppoesier, 1 persent bemestel, 1 tot ½ persent gewone fyn sout.

Hierdie mineraalmengsel wat in die meelkos ingesluit word, is nie alleen van groot waarde vir eierdopformasie nie, maar ook vir die gesondheid van die leende trop. Bowendien moet groenvoer en algevoerde melk by voerkeur (laanggenoemde, indien beskikbaar) verskaaf word.

Die volgende maatreels word aanbeveel om die breek van eiers op die pluimveeplaas te verminder.

- Verskaaf een nes vir elke vyf of ses hente.
- Plaas strooi, houtskaafels of skoon gras in die nes.
- Hen sover moontlik, droë kraggoed in die hek. Dit sal verhoed dat eiers vul word en onnodige hantering voorkom.
- Versamel die eiers minstens tweekeer per dag.

(e) Plaas die nes in 'n koel gebou van die hek. Die namiddagse ural moenie op die hen val terwyl sy sit nie. Sy sal meer gemaklik wees, en dus sal minder skade gesoen word aan eiers wat daar in die nes mag wees.

(f) Versamel die eiers in geskikte houers. Moenie 'n nes emmer neem wanneer 'n groot aantal eiers versamel moet word nie. Die gewig van die eiers kan party eiers onder in die emmer kraak of selfs breek.

(g) Hanteer eiers versigtig wanneer hulle skoon-gemaak word.

**Pak.** Talryke eiers word gebreek deurdat hulle sleg gepak word. Voordat gepak word, is dit net so goed om die kas behoerlik teg te maak. Gaan as volg te werk:—

- Sorg dat die kas stewig is.
- Plaas baie houtwol op die boem van die kas onder die eerste laag.
- Moenie klein en groot eiers in karbohouers van dieselfde grootte pak nie. Groot eiers wat in klein karbohouers gepak is, is moeilik om by die mark te verwyder, en party kan selfs breek tensy hulle baie versigtig gehanteer word.
- Nadat die kas gepak is, moet genoeg houtwol op die boonste laag geplaas word sodat die deksel styf pas as dit toegemaak word.
- Die kas moet voorsien wees van handvatsels aan albei kante om hantering te vergemaklik.

**Onderweg.** Baie eiers kan ook breek as gevolg van onbehoorlike vervoer oor slegte plattelandse paaie van die plaashuis na die spoorwegstasie. Op slegte paaie is dit baie goed om die eierkassies te plaas op sakke wat onttrent 6 tot 8 duim gras of strooi bevat. Die sakke dien as skrikbrekers en verhoed dat die eiers rondgeskuif word.

Dit is miskien nie algemeen gekend dat eiers wat gedurende die winter- en herfsmaande gelei word dikker en sterker doppe het as dié wat gedurende die warm somermaande geproduseer word. In die nes het eiers wat gedurende Februarie geproduseer word swakke doppe as dié wat gedurende enige ander maand van die jaar geproduseer word.

Gedurende die lente- en somermaande word groot hoeveelhede eiers op die plaas geproduseer. As 'n klein persentasie in elke boerding breek, sal dit 'n aansienlike verlies vir die pluimveeboer beteken.

Verlede jaar is 22,006 ton eiers by spoorwegstasies en haltes in die Unie en Suidwes-Afrika opgelaa. As die eiers twee maas elk geweg het, verteenwoordig bogenoemde syfer 352,128,000 eiers. As aangenom word dat 1 persent daarvan gekraak was toe hulle uitgepak is en dat die inhoud onderweg uitgelek het, is 3,521,280 eiers verloor, heeltemal afgegaan van die skade wat aan die goeie eiers gedoen is. Waar moontlik moet boere dus help om die verkwisting wat plaasvind as gevolg van eiers wat breek, te verminder.

## Random Reflections.

### PREVENTION OR CURE.

It would appear to the ordinary person that prevention of any form of loss was a preferable course to that of curing or rectifying it. The fact remains that 99 out of every 100 ordinary persons ignore simple rules which are necessary to prevent loss in many forms. With live stock it should be a basic factor that stock should be not only from healthy parents, but that they should be from parents who have enabled the owner to make a reasonable livelihood or success out of his ownership. Ability to live and produce must be inherited by the stock you buy or rear if you wish to stand a chance of making a profit as a result of the performance of that stock. These factors are ignored by the majority of buyers of chicks for their cheapness in original price. Here we have one of the chief reasons for failures in poultry farming.

### APTITUDE AND ATTITUDE.

We are often told poultry farmers are born and not made—a mistaken statement. A love of the birds and life will undoubtedly go far in helping a farmer to overcome the difficulties and disappointments which inevitably come his or her way, but the main factors which make for success are determination to succeed and to learn; an infinite capacity for taking pains in details; constant observation; and a streak of ruthlessness, coupled with the ability to face up to facts so that you can admit mistakes and take steps to rectify them. Even if started with strong, healthy stock, approximately 50 per cent. of the purchasers kill or seriously weaken a goodly percentage of the chicks bought. Ignorance, carelessness, and obstinacy play their part in this process. Careful preparation is necessary in all things, most important is it in the rearing of chicks, as a chill in the first few days of their lives plays havoc. A dislike to change old customs and methods is ingrained in most of us, but if we are to march with the times and keep our place among the successful ones, we must utilize what is best in modern methods and avail ourselves of modern knowledge, not disdaining to scrap usages which are now proved to be out of date and creative of extra work and worry, rather than of efficiency in results.

### MEDICINES AND DISINFECTANTS.

Why, oh why, will the average person pin his or her faith to patent medicines and disinfectants rather than to methods of management which make these expensive items unnecessary except in cases of emergency which arise at various times? I am constantly being asked, "What medicine do you give your birds or animals?" It is apparently a general idea that regular dosing with aperients, disinfectants, or drugs of some kind is essential to the keeping of any stock in good health. The statement that I use such and such a tonic or disinfectant in the water or mash is a daily occurrence. Why? Good stock only needs good

food, good housing and management to give of its best. Dips, medicines and disinfectants should be kept for actual illness, the killing of parasites if they make their appearance, and the cleaning of utensils, houses and appliances. In the majority of cases dips and disinfectants, in the strengths they can be used with fowls, have not the slightest effect upon poultry diseases. Sanitation is of much greater importance, and that means cleanliness in management. Keep these valuable aids for their proper work and do not regard them as daily or weekly essentials.

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## Marketing Poultry.

The marketing of live poultry should be given more attention and care than is done at present. It is surprising how indiscriminately most birds are crated and offered for sale on our morning markets. In many instances the crudely constructed contraptions serving the purpose of crates, and the manner in which the birds are mixed up in them without regard to size, age, sex or condition does not tend to encourage the buyer. Consequently lower prices are obtained than would be the case if the birds were suitably sorted and more attractively put up. Thus, where it is not possible to fatten the birds properly for the market, they should at least be reasonably graded according to sex, size, approximate age and condition, put up in suitable crates, and so ensure better returns to the consignor.

To avoid excessive railage, the crate should be light in weight and not unnecessarily large for the number of birds it contains. Overcrowding must be avoided. Discretion should be exercised in crating poultry and just a sufficient number placed together to permit their moving about comfortably. A rough guide is to allow about half a square foot of floor space for each adult fowl or duck. Smaller birds will of course take up less space. A height of 20 inches for the whole top of the crate is satisfactory, and a door fitted in it facilitates the handling of the birds.

It is best to enclose only the bottom three or four inches of the sides and the floor with wood, and to cover the rest of the framework with wire netting. This allows free ventilation and exposes the birds to view on the market. A food and a water receptacle should be fixed in each crate.

Regulation dimensions of crates for all classes of poultry to be conveyed by rail or motor bus are obtainable at all stations.

It is a mistake to market a large number of birds in one crate, since the smaller lots are in greater demand. Such being the case, lots of from six to ten birds in a crate will suffice.

Properly fattened birds naturally command better prices since the shrewd buyer, who can always appreciate quality in an article offered for sale, is immediately attracted by their general appearance and condition. Bulletins dealing very fully with the breeding, rearing, feeding and preparation of poultry for the market, are obtainable at a nominal price from The Editor, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Pretoria, or the Principal of the nearest School of Agriculture.

(E. F. Lombard, Professional Officer (Poultry),  
East London.)

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"The S.A.P.A. Bulletin" when doing so.

## Further Investigations as to the Advisability of Pullet Breeding.

Are pullets which die during the pullet year the best layers? Drs. Card and Garrett, of the University of Illinois, made 2,413 Leghorn pullets and 1,791 pullets of the heavier breeds answer this question. Only 10 out of 144 pullets which died laid more eggs than the surviving pullets. Thus it is not the good that die young, but the bad ones that are found out. This is not unexpected, because in many cases the ailment which eventually leads to death is likely to be of longer duration and thus depress production for some time. Any way you look at it, it is another good reason for rigid culling.

D. C. Kennard, of the Ohio Experiment Station, summarises his observations on pullet mortality as follows:—

— That the behaviour and performance of pullet layers may be largely predetermined by their previous management as chicks and growing pullets, is an established fact. Particularly is it true with respect to the exposure of the young stock to older birds which are carriers of fowl paralysis, leukemia, worms, coccidiosis, and so forth, to which the young stock is highly susceptible.

In eleven tests conducted by the Ohio Station over a period of four years with chicks and growing pullets given preventive management, the average first year death and cull loss of pullet layers was 28 and 50 per cent. respectively. Moreover, the preventive management yielded 54.9 per cent. more eggs. The preventive management was primarily isolation of chicks and growing pullets from older disease-carrier birds; and good poultry husbandry. The pullet layers were all fed and managed the same with no attention given to isolation after five months of age, when those not previously exposed appeared quite resistant to the diseases in question.

These tests were practical demonstrations whereby the problem of heavy losses of pullet layers was largely solved by focusing attention upon management, particularly the isolation of the chicks and growing pullets from older disease "carrier" birds. On the other hand, Carpenter and Martin, of the University of Kentucky, presented a paper in which they take the stand that sanitation and management are insufficient to prevent or combat successfully several of the prevalent poultry diseases causing the bulk of the pullet mortality. These investigators believe that the solution of the problem lies in breeding for increased resistance and, correspondingly, decreased susceptibility.

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## Fattening Turkeys for the Market.

Too many unfinished turkeys are sent to the market because some breeders do not know when a turkey is properly finished, and many others have the erroneous impression that the finishing-off process is not profitable.

It is essential that those turkeys intended for the market, and which have been on free range up till then, should be selected, properly graded as to size and age, and confined to smaller enclosures. Turkeys should never be crate-fattened, but should be kept in a warm clean shed or in a small run. They fatten well and put on flesh in four to five weeks' time. It is well to remember when selecting and finishing off turkeys that age, amount of exercise and amount of fat have a direct bearing on the quality of the meat. Age and exercise develop the muscle tissues, and in a thin animal the muscle fibres and tissue are softened to a great extent when fatty tissue is deposited within and between the muscle fibres.

Maize is one of the best feeds for fattening, and for the first two weeks crushed maize should be given in liberal quantities. After this period, equal quantities of ground oats, peaboard, and linseedmeal should be given. If possible, this mash should be moistened with sour skimmed milk. Water should not be given if skimmed milk is available, because milk improves the flesh considerably. Green feed mixed with the wet

mash should also be given. After a meal, when the birds are fully satisfied, all food left should be removed, and troughs, etc., thoroughly cleaned.

When the turkeys have been fattened, send them to the market as soon as possible. Transport the birds in suitable crates and do not overcrowd them. Turkeys of the same age and size should be cooped together, and do not forget that a strong, clean and well-constructed crate containing a number of well-prepared, correctly-graded, and fattened turkeys, should always be a sound and cheap advertisement to the turkey farmer concerned, and result in profitable business.  
(C. R. Liebenberg, Lecturer in Poultry, Grootfontein School of Agriculture, Middelburg, C.P.)

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary, S.A.P.A.  
P.O. Box 1785,  
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.

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## Die Bemaking van Pluimvee.

Die bemaking van lewende pluimvee verdien meer aandag en sorg as wat dit teenwoordig geniet. Dit is verbasend hoe blindelings die meeste pluimvee in kratte geplaas en op een oopendrukte te koop aangebied word. In baie gevalle kan die primitief saamgehanste timmerwerk wat vir kratte deurpaan en die wyse waarop die pluimvee deurmekaar daarin geplaas is sonder dat die grootte, ouderdom, geslag of kondisie in aanmerking geneem is, hoegenaamd nie die koper lok nie. Gevolglik word laer pryse verkry as wat die geval sou wees as die pluimvee behoorlik gesorteer en in aantreklike kratte geplaas was. Waar dit dus nie moontlik is om die pluimvee behoorlik vir die mark vet te maak nie, moet hulle tenminste redelikerwys volgens geslag, grootte, beraamde ouderdom en kondisie gegradeer en in behoorlike kratte uitgestal word om die versender altes van beter winste te verseker.

Om oormatige spoervrag te vermy, moet die kratte lig en nie oormatig groot wees vir die aantal pluimvee wat dit bevat nie. Die krat moet egter nie te vol gestop word nie. Oorlog moet gebruik word by die uitstalling van pluimvee in kratte en slegs 'n voldoende aantal moet saamgeplaas word, ten einde hulle toe te laat om maklik te beweeg. As algemene leidraad word aan die hand gegee dat elke volwasse broeder of eend ontrent 'n halwe vierkant voet vloer ruimte moet hê. Kleinere pluimvee sal natuurlik minder ruimte in beslag neem. 'n Hoogte van 30 duim vir die hele boenste gedeelte van die krat is bevredigend en 'n deur daarin vergemaklik die hantering van die pluimvee.

Die beste is om slegs die drie of vier onderste duim van die kante en die vloer met hout toe te maak en die res van die raamwerk met opiesdraad te bedek. Dit verseker vrye lugtoevoer en stel die hoenders bloot vir besigtiging op die mark. Elke krat moet voornamlik wees van 'n kos- en waterbak.

Voorgeskrewe afmetings van kratte vir alle klasse van pluimvee wat per spoer of motorbus vervoer word, is op alle stasies verkrygbaar.

Dit is 'n fout om 'n groot aantal pluimvee in een krat te bemark omdat daar 'n groter aanvraag vir die kleiner klompies is. Klompies van ses tot tien per krat sal dus voldoende wees.

Behoorlik vetgemaakte pluimvee haal natuurlik beter pryse omdat die oordeelkundige koper, wat altyd gehalte kan waardeer in 'n artikel wat te koop aangebied word, onmiddellik deur die algemene voorkom en kondisie van die pluimvee gelok word. Pamflette wat volledig uitwy oor die teel, grootmaak, voeding en bereiding van pluimvee vir die mark is teen nominale prys verkrygbaar by Die Redakteur, Departement van Landbou en Boshou, Pretoria, of die Prinsipaal van die naaste Landbou-skool.

(E. F. Lombard, Vakkundige Beampte (Pluimvee), Oos-Londen.)

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

## S.A. Vroue Landbou-unie.

### ALGEMENE KONGRES.

'n Algemene Kongres van die S.A. Vroue Landbou-Unie sal in Durban vanaf 25 tot 27 April, 1939, plaasvind. Alle lede van die Unie is uitgenooi om die verrigtings by te woon. Die bestuur hoop dat elke Vroue tak sal verteenwoordig word, en dat daar lede sal wees wat op hulle eie onkoste die reis sal maak sonder dat hulle deur hulle betrokke organisasies gestuur moet word.

Konvensiekaartjies sal deur die Spoorweg Administrasie uitgereik word aan alle algevaardigdes na die Kongres.

### DIE "BULLETIN."

Die Vereniging is al gevra waarom die "Bulletin" elke maand aan die Sekretarisse van die S.A. Vroue Landbou-Unie takke gestuur word.

In die hoedanigheid van die liggaam verantwoordelik vir die beskerming en bevordering van die belange van die pluimveebedryf van die Unie, en as gedeelte van sy propaganda programme, is dit deur die Eierheffings Adviseerendesaad gereël dat die Vereniging die "Bulletin" gereël aan elke tak van die S.A. Vroue Landbou-Unie stuur om tot diens te wees vir die vroue van die platteland met hulle pluimveeboerdery.

Dit is deur die verteenwoordigers van die Vroue-Unie besluit dat met die gereelde tak-vergaderings, die "Bulletin" 'n opvoedkundige rol kan speel deur die voorlesing van artikels wat daarin verskyn en wat tot die belang van die lede mag wees. Hierdie voorlesing van artikels met elke vergadering sal tot groot mate die plek van gewone lesings inneem, behalwe dat vrag oor die artikel nie onmiddellik beantwoord kan word nie. Die Vereniging is bereid om enige vrag, deur die pos ontvang, te beantwoord, en is ook gewillig om enige spesiale artikel op versoek te publiseer.

Hierdie vrywillige "Bulletin" diens is uitsluitlik in die belang van die pluimveebedryf gegee.

### APPLIKASIE FORM.

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

A. Hiermee vind asseblief Posorder/Tjék vir 7/6, as my ledageld aan die Vereniging of  
B. Stuur my adres van naaste pluimveeklub.

NAAM .....

ADRES .....

## S.A. Women's Agricultural Union.

### GENERAL CONGRESS.

A General Congress of the S.A. Women's Agricultural Union will be held in Durban from the 25th to 27th April, 1939. Every member of the Union is invited to attend. It is hoped that every Women's Branch and Women's Institute in South Africa will be represented, and that many members will attend at their own expense without necessarily being sent by their organisations.

The Railway Administration has consented to the granting of concession tickets to all delegates attending the Congress.

### THE "BULLETIN."

Enquiries have been received by the Association as to the reason for the receipt of the "Bulletin" by the Secretaries of all branches of the S.A. Women's Agricultural Union.

In its capacity as the Association responsible for safeguarding and promoting the interests of the poultry industry in the Union and as part of its propaganda work, it was arranged by the Egg Levy Board that a free copy of the "Bulletin" be sent to each branch of the S.A. Women's Agricultural Union in order to be of assistance to the women on the platteland in their poultry farming activities.

It was agreed by the representatives of the Women's Union that at the regular branch meetings the "Bulletin" should serve an educational purpose by a member reading articles of interest to the meeting and discussions taking place. This would to a large extent take the place of a poultry lecture at each meeting except that questions on the article cannot be answered on the spot. The Association, however, is prepared to answer any questions sent to the office by post or to publish special articles on request.

This free "Bulletin" service is given purely in the interests of the Poultry Industry.

## 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. B. 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,  
Cape Town, Natal.

## Sale of Show Pens and Equipment.

The undermentioned show pens and equipment are offered for sale by the S.A. Poultry Association on behalf of the Pretoria Poultry Club.

- 238 Show Pens Single.
- 5 Show Pens for small birds (4 birds each).
- 260 Metal Drinking Cups.
- 171 Pottery Drinking Cups.
- 100 damaged Metal Drinking Cups.

Anyone requiring part or all of the equipment mentioned is asked to tender his offer in writing to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 1795, Johannesburg, not later than 15th March, 1939.

The articles will be packed f.o.r. Pretoria, and will be railed after 1st May, 1939, at buyer's expense.

The highest or any offer will not necessarily be accepted.

## Verkoop van Tentoonstellinghokke en Toerusting.

Namens die Pretoria Pluimveeclub het die S.A. Pluimveevereniging die volgende tentoonstellinghokke en toerusting om te verkoop :-

- 238 Tentoonstellinghokke, enkel.
- 5 Tentoonstellinghokke, vier kleinvoëls. (4 voëls elk).
- 260 Metaal waterbakke.
- 171 Erde waterbakke.
- 100 Beskadige metaal waterbakke.

Enigien wie al of gedeelte van hierdie toerusting nodig het is gevra om sy aanbod skriftelik aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, Postbus 1795, Johannesburg, nie later as 15 Maart, 1939, in te dien nie.

Die artikels sal v.o.s. Pretoria gepak word en per spoor op kopers se koste na 1 Mei, 1939, gestuur word.

Die hoogste of enige aanbod sal nie noodwendig aangeneem word nie.

## To all Poultrymen on the Reef.

It has been especially arranged that Dr. J. Bronkhorst, Poultry Research Officer, Onderstepoort Laboratories, will give a lecture on "The Value of Progeny Testing" at the Annual General Meeting of the Johannesburg Poultry Club, which will be held at Linton's Hotel, de Villiers Street, Johannesburg, on the 6th of February, 1939, at 8 p.m.

All interested persons on the Reef are cordially invited to attend. Major E. W. Hunt will preside.

## Importance of Early Chick Bookings

It is surprising how little effect disappointments have on many people, and also how many seem to be indifferent towards their own future profits.

Established poultrymen all over the country will tell how every year the same thing happens. Orders for chicks from regular customers of established breeders are placed early in the hatching season. On the other hand, hundreds of farmers delay ordering until the season has commenced, and frantically write and wire all over the country for chicks.

Breeders plan their hatching well in advance, and cannot fulfil orders at a moment's notice.

The result is that the best breeders are booked up early and the prospective poultryman has often to be satisfied with indifferent stock from indifferent breeders.

Then again, many finding that they cannot obtain chicks during the normal chick season place orders for delivery during late October and even November. With the advent of the warm weather, the chicks do not thrive and the breeder is invariably blamed. It must also be remembered that for the late chicks, the breeding pens will have been mated a long time, and the late chicks cannot possibly possess the vitality and consequent livability that is found in those hatched from eggs early in the season from hens that have passed through the winter rest and moult.

Breeders anticipate very heavy chick bookings this season, and prospective buyers are advised, in their own interests, to plan early and to book their orders well in advance of the hatching season—even now is not too early to avoid disappointment.

## WELL BALANCED RATIONS

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

### POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

- (a) Pure White Fish Meal is universally recognised as the finest protein carrier and contains all six vitamins (Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Vitamins 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 manufacturer 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.

## Griqualand West Poultry Club Annual Meeting.

The Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Griqualand West Poultry Club was held in Kimberley during December, 1938, at which Mr. Peachey ably presided, with a fair number of members present.

In his annual report the Hon. Secretary gave a brief résumé of the activities of the Club for the past year, including the mention of the two very successful shows held, and also appealing to members to make every endeavour to get others interested, as it was felt that the membership of the Club could be considerably increased in number.

Reference was made to the poor attendance at Shows, and it was recommended that this matter should seriously engage the attention of the Committee in the coming year, with a view to devising ways and means to attract more people.

The financial statement submitted by the Secretary reflected a satisfactory credit balance of £34 1s. 9d.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and financial statement, Mr. Peachey said that taking everything into consideration the year had been a good one, and expressed his thanks and the thanks of the Club to all those who assisted in making it possible to continue the Club, and hoped that the ensuing year would be a prosperous one. The election of Office Bearers was as follows:—

President: Mr. S. Peachey.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. B. Tredres, W. B. Humphreys, Dan Potgieter, W. Rainey, T. J. Woodburne, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, A. A. Corton, Hastings Beck, M. E. Doherty, A. C. Kiddie, C. A. Croft, D. P. Veary, H. F. Larcher-Burke, C. H. Hamilton, R. C. Elliott and J. C. W. Radloff.

Chairman: Mr. H. Haarhoff.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. Bergstrom.

### What Co-operation Can Do—(Continued from page 13)

planned a community, with tennis courts and a playground for children. The houses will be held individually. Probably the most significant feature is the community barn and henhouse to supply the members with fresh milk and eggs, which, with the individual gardens, will give these miners the backlog of subsistence farming that will be of far greater importance than a wage rate.

In eastern Nova Scotia to-day, after only eight years, 108 credit unions and 26 co-operative stores are in operation. Fourteen other groups are applying for charters. The fishermen own 17 lobster canneries and five fish-processing plants. Experiments in co-operative hospitalisation are under way. The women are revisiting forgotten handicrafts and increasing their profits on wool by sending it to market as tweeds and knit goods.

# What Co-operation Can Do

Bertram B. Fowler.

(Condensed from "The Readers' Digest.")

In the fishing villages, the agricultural communities and the coal mines of Eastern Nova Scotia you hear the name of "Father Jimmy" Tompkins spoken with respectful affection. And among sociologists all over America you hear increasingly about the work being done by Dr. J. J. Tompkins and St. Francis Xavier University, a small Catholic college located in the little town of Antigonish.

In the years following the war, Father Tompkins was vice-president of St. Francis Xavier University. Like other colleges it offered the usual courses for those who could afford to attend. Such a programme was not enough for Doctor Tompkins. He believed that the University should not merely keep its doors open for the favoured few, but should go out to the people and help solve the economic problems that were crushing them.

But he was talking ahead of his time. Before he could initiate such a programme, he was assigned in 1923 to the parish of Camo on the eastern shore of the Province. Along that barren coast the fishermen lived in abject poverty. The lobster canneries gave them three cents, a pound for their small lobsters. Larger ones brought five cents; other fish similar returns. No one in Little Dover, a village of 300, owned either horse or cow. There was no milk supply for the semi-starved children. Illiteracy was appallingly prevalent. The people were sunk spiritually and economically. Practically all of them were on either government or private relief.

Father Jimmy accepted this bleak spot as an opportunity to prove some of the things about which he had been preaching.

Investigators who had gone to Little Dover declared that nothing could be done for these people where they were. They must be re-settled in some more favourable location. Father Jimmy refused to accept such a dictum. He believed in the ability of the common people to remake their own surroundings. For years he fought illiteracy and sullen apathy. Slowly he won converts, started them studying their own plight. He taught the illiterate to read and write. In the tumble-down, one-room schoolhouse he formed study clubs of men and women who had known and accepted poverty so long that any sort of prosperity was but a legend.

The rebirth of Little Dover began in 1931, when the fishermen put into practice some of the ideas learned in the study clubs. They shouldered axes and cut timber to build a co-operative lobster cannery. Having no horses they dragged the lumber and stone for the foundation out by hand. When the cannery was finished the banks refused them a loan for canning machinery, but they found a friendly source from which

they borrowed \$1,000. The first year's operation brought a profit of \$4,000—enough to pay off the whole loan and award themselves an extra cent, a pound for their catch.

In swift succession they built a fish-processing plant, set up a consumer co-operative and bought a herd of goats to supply milk for the children. Their co-operative store saved them as much as four dollars on a fishnet, five cents, a pound on rope, four cents, a pound on nails; small items, but in those savings and the higher prices obtained for their catch lay the difference between poverty and prosperity.

When Father Jimmy went to Little Dover there was one underpaid teacher in the unlovely, one-room school, teaching the few ill-fed children who had sufficient clothes to permit their attendance. To-day there are two full-time teachers; every child in the village goes to school, and are all well fed and clothed.

Relief disappeared from Little Dover years ago. To-day a self-reliant group of people run their own economic affairs, plan cultural improvements and execute those plans with their own funds.

All along that section of the coast, people began to demand similar action based on what Father Jimmy had proved could be done. Responding, St. Francis Xavier University set up an extension department with a simple plan of action. First, groups meet in the evenings to study the problem of credit. Out of the study clubs comes the credit union, or co-operative bank in which the nickels and dimes of the members are collected. The credit union wipes out the basic evil of chronic debt. This done, the groups go on to the next community problem. If it is a problem of selling, then a lobster factory, a fish plant or a farm-marketing organisation is developed.

Thus, the men of Larry's River built their own wheat, lobster factory, fish-processing plant. They opened their store. They didn't ask the government for help. They built their own sawmill which brought the price of their lumber down from 37 to 7 dollars a thousand. They built a four-department school employing four teachers. For the first time the children of Larry's River were able to get a high-school education.

All along the coast the fishermen took the marketing of their lobsters out of the hands of dealers and began to ship direct to Boston through their own co-operatives. Last summer, lobsters that a few years ago brought them five cents, a pound netted them 20 cents.

In the farming communities poultry pools were formed, chickens and turkeys graded and shipped to market. In three years the quality of poultry shipped had risen from last place in the Province to first. Co-operative groups banded together to make further savings. They chartered a ship to bring flour through from the Great Lakes, saving 8,000 dollars a year. They pooled their orders for fertiliser and saved 75,000 dollars in three seasons.

In the coal-mining areas around Sydney, Cape Breton, the miners are studying co-operative housing. Already one group has purchased a tract of land and

(Continued on page 12).

# Correspondence

## POULTRY AT TESTS.

In replying to "Standard," I should like to point out once again that my letter was written on behalf of those Poultrymen who are not interested in the showing of poultry and who depend on the production of commercial eggs for a living.

"Standard" makes a very ridiculous statement when he writes that such men can afford to sacrifice production in favour of show points (and thus ruin themselves). If "Standard" will make that statement to a number of owners of poultry who are neither Showmen nor R.O.P. members, he will probably find that nine out of ten prefer good producers as against birds with show points. "Standard" also gave a lot of names of breeders who have won innumerable prizes on Shows with R.O.P. stock, thus evading my question which was this: "Has any one bird won a championship on a Show and a 1st prize at a Laying Test?" Giving the names of R.O.P. members who have won show prizes proves absolutely nothing at all. For instance, I am not a member, but I have won 1st prizes at Tests and on Shows, so where are we. Furthermore, I believe there are hundreds of birds in the possession of non-interested poultry owners that are quite capable of holding their own against anything put up against them, R.O.P. or otherwise, and although I am not a member of the R.O.P., I claim that my records and pedigrees have been quite as well kept as any of them, and I have no doubt but that there are others who could make the same claim. There are lots of good breeders who are not members of the R.O.P., both males and females, and if the various Laying Tests will run a series of optional pools, as they ought to do, the R.O.P. members will find my representatives entered in all pools up to £50.

It has always been my opinion that there is not a great deal of difference between the birds owned by prominent breeders, and I am quite certain that any winner of a Laying Test has to have a lot of luck in this country in addition to owning a good laying strain. The birds run all sorts of hazards even before they arrive at the Tests, and then the management at the Tests can knock a winning team clean out of any chance of winning (as they have done several times), and even after a team has honestly won, they can be disqualified unreasonably at the last moment. Yes, I think a Test winning team has to have all the good luck that is going and every Poultry Farmer who sends a pen of birds to a Test, thinking that he is going to be the winner, is an optimist. The numerous risks that we run in trying to win a Laying Test is one of my chief reasons for asking that more leniency should be shown when the final inspection takes place and due allowance made considering that the winning team had laid the most eggs. Judging to a standard at a Show and judging to a standard at a Laying Test are two

different things entirely. A hen at a Show can, or should be shown in perfect bloom, and such hen would probably be disallowed a point or two for a white spot, thus reducing her total number of points, but in this case the R.I.R. hen that was disqualified at Glen, developed a small white spot on earlobe after heavy production and the whole pen was disqualified. This white spot was not an inherited defect (seeing that the fault was not showing at the acceptance stage), because after a moult and a rest the small white spot faded away, and to prove that this hen was possessed of wonderful stamina, she has produced 68 chickens, all alive and all sound in earlobe. We thus have an outstanding hen and 68 strong chickens, and the whole lot are branded as unsuitable for breeding and cannot be accepted for the R.O.P. register. While such crass stupidity prevails, I have no desire to bind myself to accept R.O.P. regulations. I prefer to be free to breed from my best stock.

This is so serious a matter that no one man should have it in his power to disqualify an outstanding bird, and the S.A.P.A. should certainly be allowed to have one or more expert breeders present to protect the interests of their members. If the person, or persons, who have to decide on what birds should be disqualified at the end of the present Test are not themselves expert breeders, I would suggest to them that they cannot go far wrong if they act on the assumption that the best layers have the most stamina, and if they will take the trouble to refer to the Glen Test report for the 9th period, it will be seen that the 12 pens that have laid the most eggs have no deaths to report, whereas the 6 pens with the smallest number of eggs laid have six deaths to report.

"Standard" exaggerates my plea for more leniency and more allowances to be made for a top-notch laying hen that has a small fault, such as a teeny leather no bigger than a pinhead. He writes: "until we have langshan legged Leghorns." Well, if it comes to that I would reply: "Why not?" Surely if a langshan legged Leghorn is developed, which is superior to all other Layers, I should think that all intelligent Poultrymen would be wanting to have a standard drawn up for this new breed of superior layers. I seem to remember that many years ago Australorps were given a standard because of their proved laying qualities, and I believe that leather-legged langshans was one of the breeds used in making the Australorp. The Editor and "Standard" would have said that these good layers were mongrels.

Finally, I think that the R.O.P. and the Glen Test officials are going too far and are too exacting when they so rigidly insist on a champion laying hen being judged to a show standard. I will advise commercial Poultry Farmers to breed from their best layers and not to worry so much about the standard, and they should all certainly pay 7/6 annually for your Bulletin.

as sooner or later they are bound to get some good information or something new, which will be of benefit to them in their business.

Bellair, Natal.

A. BEARDSLEY.

P.S.—A Showbird is judged at a show when in top-hole condition. Why not be really consistent and judge the Laying Test hen when in the same condition, and that would be on arrival at the Laying Test and not after she has laid from 200 to 280 eggs? There should be no disqualifications allowed after the first inspection (except for feathers on legs or toes).

A.B.

### FEATHERS OR EGGS?

Sir,—Many breeders do not like Standards, but I personally think the solution rests with having two of them. For exhibition purposes let the Standard be as strict as it likes as regards colour, but for utility purposes let us have a little leniency.

A Buff Rock pullet is no less a fine utility bird because of a little dark colouring in the tail, even if the exhibition breeder will not tolerate it.

I pity the judges of to-day, because popular demand is asking them to combine all the points in one ideal. I do not think it can be done, and I suggest that each specialist club should draw up two separate Standards.

Breidden, Montgomery.

D. MORGAN.

(From "Poultry World," 23/12/38).

## Die 1939/40 Eierle Toetse.

Telers is atent gemaak op die sluitingsdatum van aansoeke vir mededinging op die 1939/40 Eierle Toetse.

Die sluitingsdatums vir aansoeke vir hierdie toetse is as volg:—

**Government.**—Glen—Ope toets, Glen—Telersregister Toets, Cedara—Ope toets: Algar op 24 Februarie, 1939.

**Ander.**—Port Elizabeth Toets—6 Maart, 1939.

Wens die feit dat daar hierdie jaar weer geen Westelike Provinsie Toets sal wees nie, is dit waarskynlik dat die aanvraag vir hokke baie groot sal wees, en verwagte mededingers is aangeraai om vroegtydig applikasie te maak.

Omdat aansoeke op die voorgeskrewe vorms gemaak moet word is dit raadsaam om onmiddellik aan die betrokke toets applikasie in te stuur.

'n Beperkte hoeveelheid vorms vir die Government toets is van die Sekretaris van die Vereniging verkrybaar.

## PROFITABLE SMALL SCALE POULTRY KEEPING.

" It may interest many small flock poultry farmers to know that poultry, even as a hobby, can be profitable, providing the owner does all the work without any hired labour.

" The following is a table giving my returns for 1938, showing that while pursuing an interesting hobby, it was no financial loss. All eggs were sold retail.

### YEAR 1938.

Stock on hand 1st January, 1938 : 20 Hens, 1 Cock, 50 growing stock.

Stock on hand 31st December, 1938, 27 Hens, 1 Cock and 39 growing stock.

Value of increased number ... ..	£0 10 0
Eggs laid 5,825—value received ... ..	33 6 4
Fowls sold, 51 head; value received ... ..	6 9 3
Show prize money ... ..	1 18 0
Food on hand 31st December, 1938 ... ..	2 0 0
	<hr/>
	£44 4 1

Food on hand 1st January, 1938, and bought during year ... ..	£19 16 3
Show entry fees ... ..	1 9 6
1 Cock purchased (died after 14 days) ... ..	3 3 0
Medicine ... ..	0 4 0
Profit on year's working ... ..	20 0 4
	<hr/>
	£44 4 1

Kimberley.

S. PEACHEY.

(EDITORIAL NOTE.—Needless to say, the work being done by the owner was undoubtedly thoroughly done, owing to an inherent love for the birds.)

## The 1939/40 Egg Laying Tests.

The attention of breeders is drawn to the closing dates of applications for participation in the forthcoming Egg Laying Tests for 1939/40. The closing dates of application for these Tests are as follows:—

**Government.**—Glen Open Test, Glen Breeders' Register Test, Cedara Open Test : All the 24th of February, 1939.

**Other.**—Port Elizabeth Egg Laying Test : 6th March, 1939.

As there will again be no Western Province Test this year, it is probable that demand for pens will be very heavy, and consequently prospective competitors are urged to make early application.

Applications must be made on the prescribed forms, obtainable from the Test concerned, and it is, therefore, advisable to apply for these at once.

A very limited number of forms for the Government Tests is available from the Secretary of the Association.

# DANGER! DANGER!!



Poultrymen do you take heed of warnings?

Any industry which is not well organised and strong is forever in danger of exploitation.

Why not safeguard your interests by assisting to build up a still stronger Association?

Assistance can be given in many ways; here are a few:

1. Induce your poultry friends to become members, then they too can enjoy a "Bulletin" every month.
2. Make a point of supporting ONLY "Bulletin" advertisers, and do not fail to mention the "Bulletin," either verbally or by letter.
3. Induce the suppliers of your requirements to advertise, in order to retain your business.
4. Place your own "Small" or Display advertisement in the "Bulletin."

Every little assistance helps—don't leave everything to the other man.

*You need our help for your problems, and we need your help for the problems of the Industry, which are really your problems.*

## "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 176, Johannesburg.

### ADVERTISING TARIFF.

Cost Per Each Insertion.

	12.	6.	3.
Eight of year	£1 10 0	£1 15 0	£2 0 0
Quarter of year	£ 5 0 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 7 0 0
Half of year	£ 8 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 12 0 0
Full year	£ 10 0 0	£ 12 0 0	£ 15 0 0

Printed "bulletin"—24 per word per first insertion, further insertions 1/2 per word, with a minimum of 2/6 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 telegraphic or other errors.
2. Only expressly approved persons are payable monthly, otherwise cash must accompany the order.
3. "Bulletins" will be accepted only when cash accompanies order.
4. All advertisements are subject to being edited before acceptance.
5. Non-acceptance, cancellation of advertisements, or alterations to wording, 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 assigning any reason for doing so.

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

### VERSPREKING.

Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin word gratis versprei onder alle lede van Eijer, Voerpluim, Eierskieters en Individuele lede aansluitend aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging.

### KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, Postbus 176, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

### ADVERTENSIE TARIEF.

Koste vir Elke Plasing.

	12.	6.	3.
Een agtien van Maats	£1 10 0	£1 15 0	£2 0 0
Een kwart Maats	£ 5 0 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 7 0 0
Een half Maats	£ 8 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 12 0 0
Volle Maats	£ 10 0 0	£ 12 0 0	£ 15 0 0

"Eien" advertensies—Verrekeningskaartjie 20 per woord vir eerste plasing, verdere plasinge 1/2 per woord, met 'n minimum van 2/6 per plasing.

Vir "Eien" advertensies sal woorde ook in telegramme getel word.

### VOORWAARDES MET BETREKING TOT ADVERTENSIES.

1. Terwyl alle versigtigheid vir die akkuraatheid van advertensies gebruik sal word, kan geen verantwoordelikhed vir enige verlies as 'n gevolg van telegrafiese of ander foutte gemaak word nie.
2. Altesaam spesiale goedkeuringe verkryng is noodsaaklik betreklik, as in alle ander gevalle moet betaling met betrekking gegee word.
3. "Eien" advertensies sal altesaam uitgewerk word wanneer betaal die betaling versprei.
4. Alle advertensies is onderwerp van herinskripsie van alle advertensies.
5. Niemand advertensies, insluitlik van advertensies, of verspreiding van woorde moet die Sekretaris bereik op of voor die 15de van elke maand voor die volgende uitgawe verskyn.
6. Alle cheques moet betaalbaar gemaak word aan "Die Suid-Afrikaanse Pluimveevereniging" en moet wisselgeld insluit.
7. Die vereniging is beheer om enige advertensies te weier sonder om rede te gee.