

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

MALNUTRITION.

It is understood that the enquiry into Malnutrition among children in the Union is still progressing, but it is sad to think that the steps to counter the lack of supply of adequate feeding stuffs to those suffering from the lack of them are still so inadequate. Sadder still is the fact that the actions of the Maize and Wheat Control Boards have widened the gap between the consumer and the producer of the two vital protective foods, viz., eggs and milk, and that the gap is increasing as feeding costs are heightened to the Poultry Farmer and the Dairyman. The costs of wheaten flours since October have been practically the highest on average since 1929, and the present price, during what should be the cheapest months, precludes any hope of an average being paid which approaches that given by the National Chamber of Milling as allowing the Mills a fair profit. The action of the Wheat Control Board so far, therefore, can only be construed as one of putting exorbitant profits into the pockets of the Millers at the expense of the Poultry Farmers who are the producers of one of the two complete foodstuffs available. The Maize Control Board has taken away privileges, previously extended to stock feeders, on the basis that special prices should be allowed to other farmers producing necessary food for the nation. This has in effect raised the price to the poultry farmer, while the country producer who was accustomed to buy direct from maize growers has also suffered. Contradictory representations on these points, backed up by action on the part of every reader, may bring results. We are doing our share—are you?

THE VALUE OF YOUR PRODUCT.

Elsewhere in this issue is an article which gives you full particulars as to the value of the Egg. The fact remains that we do not shout enough about what a valuable food we are producing. Here is shot and powder for you to make it known far and wide, so it

ONDERVOEDING.

Die ondersoek ingestel oor die ondervoeding by kinders in die Unie duur steeds voort, maar dit is betreurend dat pogings nie aangewend word om die tekort van voeding stowwe, vir diegene wie daaraan geboek is, uit die weg te ruim nie.

Dié is nog meer betreurendwaardig dat die gedragslyn van die Mielie en Koring Beheerrade die leemte tussen verbruiker en die produsenters van die twee vernameeste bekermetende voedsels, n.l. eiers en melk, nog verder vergroot, en dat hierdie leemte nog groter word met die verhoging van voedingskoste vir die Pluimvee en Melk-boer.

Die prys van koring newe-produkte vanaf Oktober is byna die hoogste sedert 1929, en die teenwoordige prys, wanneer dit op sy goedkoopste behoort te wees, sluit uit enige hoop dat dit enigszins die gemiddelde prys sal behaal wat deur die „National Chamber of Milling“ reer geëel is as 'n redelike profyt vir die meelmaats.

Ons is van mening dat die gedragslyn van die Koring Beheerraad tot dusver slegs gesorg het dat die meelmaats buitengewone profyte verseker is, ten koste van pluimveeboere wie een van die twee vernameeste voedingstowwe produseer.

Die Mielie Beheerraad het van veevoeders voorregte weg geneem wat tevore geniet is, en het besluit om spesiale pryse vir ander boere te gee wat nodige voedingstowwe produseer. Die uitwerking van hierdie gedragslyn is dat pryse vir pluimveeboere verhoog is, terwyl die plattelandse produsent wat tevore direk van melkeboere gekoop het nou ook daaronder ly.

Op hierdie punte dring ons nog aan, en as elke leser ons op praktiese wyse ondersteun mag ons bevredigende resulte behaal. Ons doen wat ons kan, wat van julle?

is up to you to do your utmost to see that the cheapness of such value is realised by all, not to say the necessity of each child and adult eating at least one egg per day. Consider the nutriment given by one egg per day at the average cost of 1jd. for an adult, and the price of a medium egg for a child, say, 1d. per day; it cannot be equalled. Your slogan should be: "An egg a day keeps malnutrition away."

The New Central Board.

The nomination and election of the Central Board took place during February, and the results are as follows:—

Province.	Show-holding and Specialist Club.	Commercial.
Cape	A. A. Colville	Colin Campbell
Natal	L. F. Forsyth	H. T. Slatter
Orange Free State	E. Southworth	E. M. Tidmarsh
Transvaal	F. E. O'Grady	A. J. Lucas

Of the above the following were returned unopposed: Messrs. Colin Campbell, L. F. Forsyth, H. T. Slatter, E. Southworth, F. E. O'Grady, A. J. Lucas.

For the Cape Show-holding Representative, the voting by Clubs was as follows:—

A. A. Colville	12 votes.
R. Bridgeford	4 ..
J. Noble Jack	2 ..

For the Free State Commercial Representative, the voting by individual members was as follows:—

E. M. Tidmarsh	31 votes.
J. S. Viljoen (Jnr.) ...	8 ..

Supplies of Bran and Pollard.

In view of the difficulties experienced by poultry farmers in the obtaining of supplies of Bran and Pollard at the price of 8s. 6d. per bag ex mill fixed by the Wheat Control Board, the Association has made constant representation for Mills to supply direct to poultrymen.

Our efforts have met with only partial success in that the Union Flour Mills, Ltd., of Johannesburg, are prepared to supply direct for cash, while many Mills have refused to do so. Our representations are continuing.

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.

DIE WAARDE VAN ONS PRODUK.

Elders in hierdie uitgawe verskyn 'n artikel oor die waarde van eiers. Die feit bly daar dat ons nie genoeg hoofsaaklik maak oor die waarde van ons produksie nie. Hier is koeëls en granate wat julle kan gebrûk om wyd en syd hierdie leite onder almal se aandag te bring. Dit is dus julle plig om te sorg dat hierdie informasie, aangaande die goedkoopheid van hierdie goeie voedingstof aan almal bekend gemaak word, sowel as die waarde van tenminste een eier per dag vir elke kind of volwassene.

Drink net oor die voedings waarde van een eier elke dag aan elke volwassene teen 1jd. en vir elke kind 'n medium groot eier teen 1d.—dit kan nie vergelyk word nie.

Julle leuse behoort te wees: „'n Eier 'n dag hou ondervoeding aan wag.”

Die Nieuwe Sentraleraad.

Die nominasie en verkiesing van die Sentraleraad het gedurende Februarie plaasgevind en die uitslag is as volg:—

Provinsie.	Tentoonstelling-Houdende en Spesiale Ras Klubs.	Kommersiële.
Kaap	A. A. Colville	Colin Campbell
Natal	L. F. Forsyth	H. T. Slatter
Oranje Vrystaat	E. Southworth	E. M. Tidmarsh
Transvaal	F. E. O'Grady	A. J. Lucas

Die volgende is sonder opposisie aangestel: Mrs. C. Colin Campbell, L. F. Forsyth, H. T. Slatter, E. Southworth, F. E. O'Grady, A. J. Lucas.

Vir die Tentoonstelling-houdende verteenwoordiger vir die Kaap Provinsie was die stemmery deur Klubs as volg:—

A. A. Colville	12 stemme.
R. Bridgeford	4 ..
J. Noble Jack	2 ..

Vir die Vrystaat Kommersiële Verteenwoordiger was die stemmery deur individuele lede as volg:—

E. M. Tidmarsh	31 stemme.
J. S. Viljoen (Jnr.) ...	8 ..

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GELIEWER POS OF SPOOR VRY

naar
„BULLETIN" LESERS.

GROENTE, BLOEMME EN PLAASSAAD.

teen 6d. per groot pakkie.

My 40 jaar ondervinding in Suid-Afrika in saad, Vrugteboom, Boonplante, ens., is tot 'n deers.

EDWIN TIDMARSH

SAAD- EN PLANTE-HANDELAAR.

Foona 366.

Postbus 170.

BLOEMPONTJIN.

The Nutritional Value of Eggs.

By R. HEIMANN.

What is an egg? Everything necessary to build a perfect body.

I wish to speak on this matter chiefly to the lady readers of the "Bulletin," as I feel the subject of the nutritional value of eggs will interest them most.

Strangely enough, we do not place sufficient value on eggs as a nutriment. The protein or albumen of the egg contains all the necessary amino acids or building stones required by the human organism.

The broad mass of our population erroneously regard eggs as a luxury for cakes, puddings, etc., more than as a valuable and necessary article of food. When compiling the daily ration the albuminous part is chiefly supplied by meat or perhaps cheese. 100 grammes of eggs contain 149 calories, while 100 grammes of beef contain 175 calories, so there is not a very great difference between these two foodstuffs in calories.

What is a Calory?

The scientific mode of expressing the food requirements is stated in terms of energy producing power. 1 Kilo-calory is the name applied to the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water (about 1 quart) 1 centigrade, and of these calories of energy, 4.1 are obtainable by burning 1 gramme of protein or of carbohydrates, and 9.4 by combustion of the same amount of fat.

The human body burns up the larger proportion of foodstuffs to water and carbon dioxide. By this means heat is produced which is utilised in body activity. As in a motor-car, or an engine, so in a human body; part of the heat is used for driving power, so the more strenuous the work the more fuel is required (petrol, food). A motor car going up a hill needs more petrol—a human being climbing a mountain needs more food. A swallow requires more nourishment than a mouse of the same body weight.

For normal nourishment a human being requires a certain amount of calories which he takes up in the form of food. A human being weighing 154 lbs., if he remains quiet in bed, needs 1,680 calories per day; a hardworking man, say, a wood cutter, 3,600; a clerk in an office doing eight hours work requires 2,600 in twenty-four hours.

The calories are taken up in the form of protein or albumen, fat, and carbohydrates or starch.

Protein is absolutely necessary to human nourishment as well as to poultry, and cannot be replaced by any other foodstuff, such as starch or fat. Without fat a human being can live for a long time, while without protein deterioration would result in a very short time (a few weeks). It is remarkable that an overdose of albumen does no harm to a growing body, while a mature body is liable under the same treatment to suffer from gout; yet an overdose of fat or carbohydrates may not be harmful to health.

The chief value of the egg as a nourishment is not only its equality to the calories of other protein nutriment, but its physiological important constituents—that means the full biological value of the egg protein. Every protein is not necessarily a balanced nutritious protein.

A protein is a very complicated body, which is built up by a number of building stones of which the larger number have a special importance in the composition of the protein in the human organism. Most proteins contain a certain number of building stones, but not necessarily all the required building stones. Eggs should be counted as our most valuable protein, as they contain all the building stones necessary for human or animal organism. Besides, we have to consider the brain and nerve substance which is so necessary to mental workers, which we find in the contents of "Leithin" in the egg. The yolk of the egg contains 10 to 12 per cent. Leithin, and this cannot be found in such quantity in any other nutriment. Furthermore, the yolk is the richest carrier of "A" and "D" vitamins. This health-giving property cannot be found in such an agreeable and absolutely sufficient quantity in any other nutriment. The full biological value of the protein, the leithin and vitamins are the three factors which make the egg so extremely valuable for adults as well as for children, and brings it high above any other foodstuffs for human consumption.

The egg has a very fine outside cover over the shell. This is a very delicate shiny film. This film protects the egg against germs entering through the porous shell. Therefore this should not be rubbed or washed off from the egg. Inside of the egg shell lies the shell-skin; this consists of two layers which merge into each other, divided only on the rounded end to form the air space.

The albumen consists of two parts, the outside a jelly-like substance, and the inside a liquid-like mass. If you take a very fine cutting through a hard-boiled egg and place it under the microscope you will see in the albumen a very fine network; this forms the skeleton for the chicken. It is chemically called keratin, which consists of a horn-like substance.

The yolk is encased in a very fine transparent skin, which we call the yolk-sac. Its shape is round like a ball, and it is a light yellow to a deep red yellow colour. The colour is influenced by the food you give your birds. The yolk is the only carrier of flavour in the egg, and this flavour, like the colour, is also influenced by what your birds consume. On the yolk is a club-like nucleus, the so-called building yolk, and on its neck is situated the true germ cell. This germ cell is specifically lighter than the yolk; therefore, however you turn or lie the egg, it rises to the surface. In this way nature has provided that this little germ cell will always be brought as near as possible to the warm body of the broody hen.

Chemically the outside shell consists of 92 per cent. of carbonate of lime and about 1 to 2 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, and the remainder, 3 to 5 per cent., is of organic nature; some is keratin. The same applies to the shell-skin. The white of the egg is chiefly an emulsion of albumen or protein with about 86 per cent. water. Besides other constituents it contains about 7 per cent. of mucoid (Latin *mucin-alum*), which forms the jelly-like consistency. The growing germ requires this mucoid to build up its bone-frame and its blood serum.

It will go too far to give you all the chemical constituents of the albumen, of which there are about 21 different items.

Now we come to the most important part of the nourishment, the yolk. The yolk has much less water than the albumen, and is therefore much richer in fat substance such as palmitin, stearin, and olein, and besides this cholesterol. The latter in its chemical composition is an alcoholic body, which is found in all fats. In addition there is the most important factor which I mentioned before, "Lecithin." The yolk contains 10 to 12 per cent. of this substance; the whole egg, about 4 per cent. if we eat an egg of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, then we take 2 grammes of lecithin into our body; no other foodstuff has such a quantity. For example, in 100 grammes of yolk, 12 grammes; whole egg, 4 grammes; brain of a calf, 2.5 grammes; soya bean, 1.5 grammes; caviare, 1.3 grammes; muscle part of beef, 1.0 grammes; lentils, 0.9 grammes; liver, 0.85 grammes; peas, 0.83 grammes; lettuce, 0.48 grammes; butter, 0.15 grammes; milk, 0.06 grammes.

Lecithin is one of the most important parts of the life of all cells, especially for the brain and nerve system.

The yellow-red colour of the yolk is the fat soluble "Lutein" which we find in other products like milk, the yellow of butter, and in blood serum. It gives the fowls the yellow pigmentation in the beak and legs, and is closely related to the "Xanthophyl" in plants. The natural yellow colour in all animal nourishment is a sign that the producing animal has been fed on green food, and we can judge from that the contents of vitamins.

The Vitamins.

We all know to-day that the vitamins are absolutely necessary to human life, but they cannot be formed in any animal or bird's organism, including the human being.

In the egg we find the vitamins A, B, D and E. The vitamins are chiefly in the yolk, especially the fat soluble vitamin A, which promotes growth, though it is not only useful for the growth-factor, but is valuable against certain eye diseases, is a protective vitamin giving the body better resisting power against infectious diseases.

In providing the ricket preventing factor, vitamin "D," the egg cannot be excelled by any other food. If you take the yolk only, its anti-ricket properties are better than cod liver oil.

The fresh yolk whipped with milk has increased the weight of babies suffering from derangement of the elementary functions. The babies thrived remarkably on this feeding.

If the normal daily food is properly balanced and the egg made a special feature of the diet, specially bought so-called vitamin preparations can be dispensed with and great expense avoided.

The usual manifold uses of the egg in the kitchen are so well known that they do not call for mention here.

In the egg the vitamins are not destroyed by boiling, so it does not matter in what form the egg is taken.

A few words with regard to preservation of eggs. The new-laid egg excels all others. Cold stored eggs are good while they are kept at a temperature of 32 degrees F. and in an air humidity of 80 per cent., which prevents the egg from drying out, but the trouble is that as soon as the egg is removed from cold and moist air, deterioration sets in immediately, just the same as with chilled meat when it comes in contact with warm air.

Of all the practical preserving methods there are only two to be relied on to any extent.

1. The preserving in waterglass. Mix 1 lb. waterglass with 9 lbs. of water and pour this liquid over the eggs. The liquid to be two inches over the top of eggs. Use earthenware jars and cover the top with parchment paper.

2. Preserving with lime water. Take 1 part freshly burnt limestone and pour 4 parts of water over it, when it is slacked, mix with water to a thin solution like milk. Pour this over the eggs to cover a hand high. Use earthenware or glass jars and cover with parchment paper.

Waterglass and lime eggs crack when boiled. To prevent this pierce the broad end of the egg with a needle.

How to Test New Laid Eggs.

Take 2 ounces of common salt and dissolve in 1 quart water. New-laid eggs up to five days old will be flat in the water; after five days they gradually rise, and finally float when bad. This salt solution can be kept in a well corked bottle and used for years.

South Africa's Position at English Laying Test.

Mr. Dan Jacobs, of Germiston, is once again proving the worth of his birds.

In the single bird trial at the National Laying Test in England his two White Leghorn hens actually tied for first place at the close of the third period, while in the Single Bird Selling Section his White Leghorns held both first and second place in the class for White Wyandottes and White Leghorns.

These performances merit congratulations, especially in view of the fact that the birds underwent a very long journey just before the commencement of the test.

Johannesburg Club's Annual General Meeting.

The Johannesburg Poultry Club held their Annual General Meeting on the 8th February, and the attendance was excellent.

The meeting was commenced by a lecture on "The Value of Progeny Testing," by Dr. J. J. Brinkhorst, Poultry Research Officer from Ouderstepoort, Pretoria. Dr. Brinkhorst showed, with the help of excellent diagrams, that no progress in breeding for any characteristic can be satisfactorily made if we adhere to our present method of estimating the value of an individual on its ancestors, but should arrive at the value by the characteristics of the progeny, whether it be for low mortality egg production, feathers, etc.

The Balance Sheet revealed that the Club was in a very satisfactory financial position.

The following were duly elected as Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

President: Major E. W. Hunt (re-elected).

Committee: Messrs. A. T. Batten, A. B. Dunbar, C. M. Engellrecht, R. H. Fotheringham, L. E. Karg, L. B. Megon, G. Morrison, F. E. O'Grady, — Stevens, O. B. Sheard, R. G. Turner, A. J. Stegman, A. E. Vickery, A. Vincent.

Secretary: Mr. T. G. Barnes.

Final Results of Rhodesian Egg Laying Test, 1938/39.

PENS.

		Heavy Breeds.			
		A.	B.	C.	
1st.	Dan Jacobs	Australorps	959	3	4
2nd.	R. Rayner	"	889	15	9
3rd.	F. C. Brock	"	787	—	—

Light Breeds.

1st.	E. E. C. Green	White Leghorns	900	—	2
2nd.	E. C. G. Green	"	858	—	2
3rd.	W. J. Fletcher	"	831	14	9

SINGLE BIRDS.

		Heavy Breeds.			
1st.	R. Rayner	Rhode Island Reds	241	—	1
2nd.	D. Jarvis	"	235	—	—
3rd.	R. Rayner	Australorps	209	17	24

Light Breeds.

1st.	Dan Jacobs	White Leghorns	268	—	2
2nd.	W. A. Bull	"	234	—	—
3rd.	W. A. Bull	"	227	—	1

Hatching Results.

Mr. Aitken, of Camperdown, Natal, telegraphs:—
"Gamble trial hatch 82 per cent. good strong chicks."

THE GAMBLE INCUBATOR

makes you "Happy on Hatching Days." Mr. Stanley B. Gamble, of the Gamble Incubator Works, of Sydney, has brought to this country a range of his All Electric Incubators for the purpose of introducing these machines to the South African Poultry Industry. A No. 15 Model, holding 14,112 eggs (see illustration) has already been set up on Mr. Norman Aitken's farm at Camperdown, Natal, and can be inspected there at any time.

Mr. Gamble intends staying in the Union for some months for the purpose of installing machines personally. A special demonstration will be made at the Poultry Pavilion at the Johannesburg Easter Show, when three different sized machines will be on display, also brooding equipment. Gamble Incubators are made in seven sizes, 1,152 to 14,112 egg capacity.

The Gamble Incubator stands first and foremost among the world's hatching machines. It excels in appearance, construction, in efficiency, and in hatching results. It is without question the finest

contribution to the poultry industry in recent years, and no Progressive Poultryman can afford to miss the opportunity of investigating this machine.

The Gamble Incubator represents the best value yet offered to the Poultry Industry. Catalogue and prices from **STANLEY B. GAMBLE, P.O. Box 8143, Johannesburg.**

Special Note.—Trade-in offers: "Buckeye" Cabinet, all Electric, 2,300-egg capacity, £80. Three 500-egg capacity. Two 140-egg capacity. Non-Electric Table Top. Also 16,000-egg capacity (Modern American Electric), £230. 6,000 hot water system table top with boiler complete, £195. Perfect order; all used last season.

Die Gamble Incubator is very set up without any expense to



POULTRY - PLUIMVEE.

Advertisements in this section cost only 3d. per word for first insertion. Further insertions 1½d. per word per insertion with a minimum of 2½d. per insertion. Words counted as in telegrams. Cash must accompany order.

Die Adverteerders in hierdie seksie kos slegs 2d. per woord vir die eerste plasing en daarna 1½d. per woord per plasing met 'n minimum koste van 2½d. per plasing. Woorde word soos in telegrame getel. Kontant moet adverteerders verskaf.

RHODE ISLAND BEDS.—Your old pullets (sisters to birds now landing at Cedara Trust), 8/6 each; Cockbirds, 12/4. Booking orders for settings from R.O.P. stock mailed to imported cockbirds, £1 1s.—HALL, Scapwick, Moor River.

Mrs. FERGUSON.—St. Helena, Port Shepstone. White Leghorns and Light Sussex. B.W.D. tested. Member Breeder's Register. Pullets and Breeding Stock for sale.

IETS BUTINGEWOONS.

Aggressiewe ek alleen op 'n klein skaal stel het ek net 'n paar hennas, nou op toets te Glen, vir myself nodig en bied ek die enige hennas as volg aan:

288-238 2 one eiers, £3 10s. 0d. per stuk.

220-228 2 one eiers, £4 10s. 0d. per stuk.

220-228 2 one eiers, £5 10s. 0d. per stuk.

248- in lew 2 one eiers, £5 10s. 0d. per stuk.

Kann en op het by telling hennas aanstig geniet. Hier is 'n hennas vir meer hennas.

C. W. SETIEF, Box 25, Pool River.

NORMAN AITKEN, Comperdown, Natal. Breeder: Bods, White Leghorns. Booking orders breeding stock, chicks, eggs. All birds tested for R.W.D. and Ford Typhoid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on application.

Mrs. W. F. C. JOHNSON, 80 Fosters Road, Walmer, Port Elizabeth. Specialist R.O.P. Breeder of White Leghorns. Established 1923. Genuine R.O.P. settings of 6/6s. 10/6. Also stock.

MISCELLANEOUS - ALLERLEI.



The Best Firm in Johannesburg to send your Poultry, Eggs and other Produce to is

C. M. BLOFF & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.,
Morning Market, Newtown. P.O. Box 7188.



The Best Firm in Johannesburg on a Plumvee. Eiens en ander produkte aan te stuur

C. M. BLOFF EN KIE (Edes.), Bpk.,
Mornmark, Newtown. Postbus 7188.

"GOLDEN GRAIN" POULTRY MIXTURE, 7/6d. 100 lb. (a splendid mixture; try a bag and be convinced). Crushed Oats, 11/6d.; Barley, 9/6d. per 100 lb.; Poultry Foods, Laying Meal, Chick Food, Crushed Mealies, Mealie Meal, Bran, Pollards and Greis, etc., always on hand. Immediate mailing. Modderpoort Station.—H. LYNCH, Box 4, Modderpoort. O.F.S.

PELLETS FOR POULTRY.—Hundreds of satisfied Poultrymen have taken up the Pellet System of feeding. No waste, and above all each bird gets a balanced food. Write for literature and price list.—TIGER OATS COY., LTD., Maitland.

WHAT THE "BULLETIN" CAN DO FOR YOU TOO:—

"Thought you would like to know that I have sold all the Tom Barron Cockereels available that were advertised in the last issue of the "Bulletin," and I have this morning had to refuse an order for an additional four."

W. H. C., Natal.

THE PETERSIME ELECTRIC MAMMOTH INCUBATOR is still unbeatable for results in South Africa. ONE OF THE LARGEST and most successful poultry farms in South Africa uses Petersime Incubators. MANY LAYING TEST WINNERS in recent years have been hatched in Petersime Incubators. THE MAJORITY of Petersime owners in South Africa have had repeat orders sent to them. If you want to know all about the Petersime Incubators, just ask an owner. Catalogue from Sole Distributor: A. BEARDSLEY, BELLAIR, NATAL.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED.

Limestone Flour, 3/- per 200 lbs.; 25/- per ton.

Limestone Grit, 4/- per 200 lbs.; 47/6 per ton.

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

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

ALL METAL—

BATTERY BROODERS.
— DEVELOPING UNITS.
— LAYING UNITS.

Perfect Control, no Perches, no Nests, no Littered Floors, no Accidental Deaths, Lower Feed Costs, More Eggs, Individual Records providing immediate culling.

THE STELLA POULTRY FARM, ESCOMBE, can be viewed to see the excellent results of BATTERY FARMING.

Write for illustrated Catalogue from importers and suppliers—
CLARK & CO., BOX 7440, DURBAN.

R.O.P.

Order your stock, including registered Stud and Flock Cockereels, from members of the S.A.P.A. Breeder's Register. List of members supplied gratis. Write to:

THE REGISTRAR,
P.O. Box 1788,
Johannesburg.

R.V.P.

Bestel u pluimvee, insluit geregistreerde Stud- en Troeg-hennas van die S.A.P.V. Tekenregister. Lys van lede word op aanvraag gratis verskaf. Skryf aan:

THE REGISTRAR,
Postbus 1788,
Johannesburg.

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

ORGANISE.

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

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

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

Sussex Poultry Club.—Secretary, Miss M. O'Grady, P.O. Box 813, Johannesburg. Subscription 5/-, Entrance Fee 5/-.

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

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

The East London & Border 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.

ORGANISEER.

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

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

S.A. Pluimveevereniging Teleregister.—Registateur, Postbus 1795, Johannesburg. Ledegeld, £1 1s. per jaar.

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Egg Marketing in Johannesburg.

The position as to the marketing of eggs on the Johannesburg market for the past three months has been chaotic. The reasons are many, but the following remarks will perhaps clarify the atmosphere and remove the idea apparently held by farmers on the plateland that the Association, as represented by Headquarters and the Local Executive, are not doing their utmost to look after the interests of the country producer.

From July to October, co-operation between two large wholesale firms and the local Marketing Committee of the Association resulted in a higher average being paid for the heavy production season than for many years. This was despite a very much lower figure for export than in 1937, against which had to be met increased packing charges through dearer boxes, fats and fillers. It was natural with a favourable winter for higher production and a greater and earlier supply of pullet eggs, that a rise in price would be slower and more gradual, and the higher average over the preceding three months would have to balance a lower October price to keep up consumption. One fact did soon show, and that was the increased storage by merchants who would not export at the lower figure, and who hoped to reap the benefit of export by others, in a higher winter price.

This year there are 25,000 cases of 30 dozen eggs in cold storage above the quantity stored in 1937. With increased production compared to the early months of 1938, and a promise of greatly increased production for 1939, it is natural that holders of cold storage eggs are nervous as to the prospects of the price level for their storages, and release has begun earlier than usual. In addition, the quality of egg sent in has been very low, 10 per cent. qualifying at present for Blue Label, National Mark. This means that the proportion of fresh eggs (a cooking quality) is too great, and being a drag on the market, the merchants have to find an incentive for their sale. This they have done this past month by offering this class of eggs to retailers at 11d. per dozen for large; so allowing 4d. per dozen margin to the retailer who sells at 1s. 8d. under the description of "New Laid" or "Day Old."

This debases a very large proportion of the consuming public who, of course, like something for nothing or for as low as they can buy it. It also causes cut-throat competition among the merchants, and seriously affects the price that can be charged for other qualities. Green Label, National Mark, have had to be sold at 1s. to 1s. 2d., retailing at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., to try and keep up sales; while Blue Label, supposed to be the pick of the market, have been retailed at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. in Bazaars and other shops, and at 2s. in the higher class stores. Locally supplied eggs without label have been sold wholesale at 1s. 9d. for large and ready sales made, thus emphasising that the public are ready to pay for quality if only they are given a regular and dependable supply of that article, and to price cutting (which can only come out of the producers' pocket) is indulged in.

The obvious remedy is to prevent the misrepresentation and fraud which goes on by sales of eggs under a designation which is not correct. The Association pressed for compulsory grading of eggs over a year ago, and in fact it was a condition of the proposed marketing agency, when the scheme was put before the Government over fifteen months ago. Pressure has been placed upon the Department to expedite the considerations and decisions of a Departmental Committee who are investigating the matter, but without avail. It will be seen, therefore, that if the measure advised by the Association had been taken, the producer would have been much better off than is the case to-day, especially the farmer sending in a quality product.

To endeavour to ease the situation, meetings have been held between wholesale merchants, and the Marketing Committee of the Association, and agreement reached as to the stabilisation of National Mark prices. A weekly meeting will be held to try and secure uniformity. From the 7th February prices fixed to retailers for Blue Label eggs were 1s. 8d. and 1s. 6d.; for Green Label 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. per dozen. These prices were reconsidered again on February 17th. In the absence of controlled marketing, and of a producers' marketing organisation, only co-operation among the merchants with the assistance of the Association, can assist in the desired fixation of prices which will repay the producer for labour and production costs, and the Association is doing its utmost to secure the desired action. Producers must, however, pay greater attention to quality production, methods of packing, and railing. Until they do so they will only have themselves to blame for bringing about a similar position to that now being met with.

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HOENDERPOKKIES.

Deur J. D. W. A. COLES, Onderstepoort.

Hoenderpokkies is 'n aansteeklike siekte wat nie alleen algemeen in die Unie is nie, maar ook algemeen in alle dele van die wêreld voorkom, en baie groot verliese onder pluimvee veroorsaak.

'n Belangrike Punt.

'n Belangrike punt waarop nadruk gelê moet word is dat hoenderpokkies nie dieselfde as hoenderwitseerkeel (besmetlike coryza) is nie. Hierdie feit is slegs gedurende die afgelope paar jaar vasgestel. Hoenderverkoue of witseerkeel gaan nooit vergesel van skubbe op die kam, belle of vel nie, en die hoenderpokkies-ontstef sal nie hoenders teen hierdie siekte sout nie. As gevolg van verwarring in die verlede het hierdie twee verskillende siektes bekend gestaan as verkoue, kataar, hoenderdifterie, witseerkeel, difteriese verkoue, kanker, gewelde kop en gewelde oog.

Weliswaar, sommige gevalle van hoenderpokkies vertoon net die letsels van hoenderdifterie maar as die siekte werklik hoenderpokkies is, sal sommige hoenders in die trop sonder twyfel die tipiese swaertjies en skubbe op die kam, etc., wys.

Die Oorsaak.

Hoenderpokkies word veroorsaak deur 'n klein organisme wat alleen met die beste mikroskope duidelik gesien kan word. Die organisme dring deur in 'n liggaamswaer waar dit vermenigvuldig en 'n „kolonie" van honderde organismes voem. Die organismes kan volgens 'n spesiale metode gekleur word en kan nou selfs ook buite die liggaam gekweek word.

Voorkoms van die Siekte.

Hoenderpokkies kan die hele jaar deur voorkom, maar gewoonlik is die die strafte van September tot Februarie. Gevalle vroeg in die lente kom gewoonlik onder kulkens voor, terwyl gevalle gedurende Januarie en Februarie meesal beperk is tot jonghenne wat net wanneer hulle begin lê deur muskiete op die kam gebyt word.

Hoewel die siekte hoofsaaklik onder jong hoenders voorkom, kan ou hennie ook aangetas word. 'n Hoender wat van die siekte herstel, is gewoonlik vir altyd gesond.

Behalwe dat die siekte oorgedra word deur muskiete en ander bloedsuigende vlieë, kan die organismes ook in vatbare hoenders kom deur klein letsels in die bek of deur wonde in die vel opgedoen in gragte, etc.

Kalkoese is baie vatbaar vir hoenderpokkies. Duiwe kry dit soms, maar gewoonlik is dit duiwepokkies wat deur 'n ander soort organisme veroorsaak word. Enige oorsaak waardeur die lewenskrag van 'n hoender verminder word, maak dit meer vatbaar vir die siekte. Sulke oorsake is slegte higiëniese toestande waaronder die hoenders gehou word, blootstelling aan koue, nat weer, besmetting met luise, rooimyt, tampans en wurms, en swak voeding. As wit mielies in plaas van geel mielies gevoer word, en as groenvoer skaars is, sal hoenderpokkies meer voorkom.

Siektetekens.

Die siektetekens is goed bekend. Die meeste hoenderboere het al die klein witagtige geel punies gesien wat op die kam en balle later in bruin vratjie-agtige gewasse ontwikkel. Daar kan wees afskeiding uit die neusgate, klein, wit vlekke in die bek, die oë kan gewel en toe wees en die hoender kan selfs aan die gewone toestand bekend as „piep" ly, wat te wyte is aan die feit dat deur die bek asem gehaal en die punt van die tong gevolglik hard word. Hoenders sal nie „piep" kry as hul neusgate oop is nie. Gevalle het voorgekom van hoenders wat net 'n geringe afskeiding uit die neusgate getoon het, maar wat nogtans siek was en ligter geword het en uiteindelik gevrek het.

Net soos in die geval van hoenderdifterie kan 'n hoender aan versmoring doodgaan deurdat die ingang van die longpyp verstopt raak met 'n geleerige difteriese stof.

In enkele gevalle kan die vratjie-agtige gewasse, wat oorspronklik afkomstig is van die punies, ooral op die lyf en veral op die bene gesien word.

Behandeling.

As die letsels hoofsaaklik op die kam voorkom, kan dit met joodtinktuur behandel word nadat die punies oopgemaak is. As die oë en bek erg aangetas of die vel vel letsels is, is dit beter om die hoender van kant te maak. Wit stippeltjies hier en daar in die bek kan verwyder en die letsels dan met joodtinktuur geverf word en as die oë nie te erg aangetas is nie, kan dit tweemaal per dag met 'n oplossing van 1 deel koper-sulfaat (blouvitriool) op 2.000 dele water gewas word. Persone wat siek voets hanteer, moenie met gesondes werk nie, en dit absoluut noodsaaklik dat siek hoenders afgesonder moet word. Hoenderpokkieorganismes kan vir 'n paar maande lank in die grond aan die lewe bly, en kan oorgedra word met die hande, klere en skoene van persone wat met die siekte in aanraking gekom het.

Voorbehoedmaatreëls.

(a) Wees altyd op u hoede vir gevalle van hoenderpokkies en moenie versuim om siek hoenders dood te maak en te verbrand nie, tensy daar soveel hoenders aangetas is dat die eienaar hom verplig voel om hulle te probeer behandel. Die grootste sukses word met behandeling behaal wanneer die letsels net op die vel voorkom.

(b) Slegte higiëniese toestande moet verbeter word.

(c) Voer behoerlik en verskaaf voldoende vitamin A wat in groenvoer en geel mielies voorkom. Afgeroomde suurmelk bevorder die opbouing van liggaamskrag.

(d) Bestry inwendige en uitwendige parasiete, asook muskiete.

(e) Verskaaf skoon, onbesmette water.

(f) Alle hoenders en kalkoese wat aangekoop word of van tentoonstellings terugkom, moet vir minstens twee weke afgesonder word.

(g) Ent gereeld, want dis die belangrikste voorbehoedmaatreël.

Souting.

As kuikens gezond is en goed gevoer word, ens., behoort inenting geen nadelige uitwerking op hulle te hê nie. Af en toe sal daar egter kuikens wees wat vir 'n tydjie nie sal groei nie, maar gewoonlik kan sulke kuikens op 4 tot 5 maande ouderdom nie van die ander onderskeie word nie. As hoenders wat meer as 3 maande oud is, ingeënt word, kan hulle miskien gewig verloor en sleg 30, maar sulke gevalle kom selders voor. In teenstelling met die algemene opvatting kan dit nie bewys word nie dat jaarlikse inenting die uitbreiding van hoenderpokkies op 'n plaas as gevolg het. Wanneer alle valbare hoenders op 'n plaas min of meer op dieselfde tyd ingeënt word, skyn die besmetting baie gut te verbeyn.

Oor die algemeen moet kuikens ingeënt word wanneer hulle 2 tot 6 weke oud is, maar selds dag-oud kuikens kan ingeënt word.

Hoenderpokkie-entstof wat in glasbottels uitgereik word, moenie later as sewe dae na ontvangs gebruik word nie. Dit moenie aan direkte sonlig blootgestel word nie.

Bottels moenie regop gebêre word nie omdat 'n afsakel gevorm word wat nie so maklik opgebreek kan word deur die bottel te skud nie. Bottels moet plat neergelê word wanneer hulle gebêre word. Voor gebruik moet die inhoud van die bottel goed geskud word om enige afsakel in suspensie te bring.

Laat die persoon wat help, die hoender wat ingeënt moet word, op sy sy draal met die pote na die persoon wat die werk doen. Vat die boeiende poot en trek die

been reguit. Ten einde oop voerklertuise te kry, pluk omtrent 'n duyn vore op die buitskant van die bont. Ontsmettingsmiddels moet onder geen omstandighede gebruik word nie. Vryf die gepukte oppervlakte met die punt van 'n glasstaaf waaraan daar 'n druppel entstof is. Bly die entstof roer.

Na elke vyf kuikens moet die glasstaaf in warm water gewas en deeglik drooggemaak word alvorens met die inenting voort te gaan.

As hoenders op die behandeling reageer, sal die klierbruse waarop die entstof gevryf is vanaf ongeveer die derde dag begin swel. Gewoonlik word geen aandoening van die gestel waargeneem nie. Later neem die klierbruse weer hulle normale grootte aan en 'n dun velletjie val af van die plek waar ingeënt is.

Inenting sal hoenders wat aan hoenderpokkies ly, nie gesond maak nie. Dit is slegs 'n voerbesoedmiddel en dit kan nie verwag word dat dit baie sal help as die meeste van die hoenders in 'n trop aangetas is nie, aangesien minstens 14 dae moet verloop voordat soring verkry kan word.

Die prys is 3s. 6d. vir genoeg entstof om 100 kuikens in te eent en is op elke Dinsdag en Vrydag verkrygbaar van die Verantwoordelike Beampte, Allerton-laboratorium, Postbus 408, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, in bottels van 50, 100 en 150 dosisse.

Hoewel alle voersorg met die bereiding van die entstof geneem word, aanvaar die Departement geen verantwoordelikeid vir enige skadelike nagevolge wat mag volg op die gebruik daarvan nie.

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20% bigger and heavier chicks with greater livability, with less trouble and more production. Secura is specially suitable for climates such as summer in South Africa. No attention of heat or cold will affect its reliable and consistent working.

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Meeting of the Central Board.

The Provincial Central Board met in Johannesburg on the 14th and 15th February, 1939, and the following items of general interest to readers were dealt with:—

1. Trophies of a Defunct Club.

The Secretary required a ruling on the question of competition for Trophies of a defunct Club where exhibitors already have an interest in such Trophies.

The meeting agreed that all Trophies of a defunct Club are to remain dormant until a Club is restarted in the town or district concerned.

2. Price Fixing Association.

The President explained that the Marketing Committee had endeavoured to obtain among the principal traders in Johannesburg a stabilised price for National Mark eggs, and what had been accomplished. The meeting passed a special vote of thanks to the Marketing Committee on its accomplishments.

3. S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin.

The question of the cost of the "Bulletin" to Clubs was carefully debated, and it was agreed that all affiliations be requested to obtain the views of their members as to a fixed charge for the "Bulletin," and that the following resolution be placed on the Agenda for Conference:

"That Conference discuss the question of a nominal fee of 1/6 per member, p.a., to be collected by each affiliation and to be paid to the Association towards the cost of the Bulletin."

4. Malnutrition.

The meeting extensively discussed the question of malnutrition in South Africa and the importance of eggs in eliminating this condition.

It was suggested that the President endeavour to obtain an interview with Dr. Cluver, the Secretary for Public Health, and that he try to obtain his assistance in promoting the greater use of eggs and a lower production cost.

5. Championship Show.

The meeting agreed to the application of the Bloemfontein and District Poultry Club that the Championship Show be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th June, 1939.

Vergadering van die Sentraleraad.

Die Provinsiale Sentraleraad het op 14 en 15 Februarie in Johannesburg vergader, en die volgende items van algemene belang vir lede is behandel:—

1. Trofee van 'n Dooie Klub.

Die Sekretaris het gevra vir 'n beslissing aangaande kompetisie vir trofee van 'n dooie Klub waar vertoners 'n belang in genoemde trofee het.

Die vergadering het besluit dat alle trofee van 'n dooie klub nie vir kompetisie beskikbaar sal wees totdat 'n klub weer in die betrokke dorp of distrik gestig is nie.

2. Prys-Vaastelling Vereniging.

Die President het aan die vergadering verduidelik hoe die Bemarkings-komitee probeer het om die vermaaste handelaars in Johannesburg te verkry om die pryse van Nasionale Merk Eiers vas te stel, en tot hoever die komitee daarin geslaag het.

Die vergadering het spesiale dank aan die Bemarkings-komitee uitgespreek vir wat dit gedoen het.

3. S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin.

Die vraag aangaande die koste van die „Bulletin“ vir Klubs is sorgvuldig bespreek, en dit is besluit dat alle affiliasies versoek word om die sienswyse van hulle lede te verkry aangaande 'n voorgestelde prys vir die „Bulletin“ en dat die volgende besluit op die Konferensie Agenda geplaas word.

"Dat Konferensie die vraag bespreek aangaande 'n nominale looi van 1/6 per lid per jaar gekollekteer deur elke affiliasie om aan die Vereniging te betaal as bydrag tot die koste van die „Bulletin“."

4. Ondervoeding.

Die vergadering het die vraag aangaande ondervoeding in Suid Afrika en die waarde van eiers as 'n bestryding daarteen sorgvuldig bespreek.

Dit is aan die hand gegee dat die President probeer om 'n onderhoud met Dr. Cluver, die Sekretaris van Publieke Gesondheid, te reël, en dat hy probeer om sy ondersteuning te kry vir die groter gebruik van eiers en laer produksie koste.

5. Kampioenskap Tentoonstelling.

Die Vergadering het die aansoek van die Bloemfontein en Distrik Pluimveeclub dat die Kampioenskap Tentoonstelling op 8, 9 en 10 Junie, 1939, gehou word, goedgekeur.

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

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BLOEMFONTEIN.

Voetontsteking van Hoenders.

Deur J. D. W. A. COLES, *Verreenskynkundige
Ondersoekbeoefende, Onderstepoort.*

Een van die lastigste siektes van hoenders is ontsteking van die bal van pote. In die reël is dit nie dodelik nie, maar dit veroorsaak oorsindig baie moeilikheid juis op die ongeryflike tydtyd.

Voorkoms.

Daar is feitlik nie 'n pluimveeplaas waar gevalle nie af en toe voorkom nie. Dit kan ontstaan as gevolg van besering van die voet deur klippe, dorings, harde vloere, ens., of dit kan toegeskryf word aan die feit dat die slaapstokke te hoog is sodat die hoenders met 'n stamp op die grond land as hulle afstig, of dat die lit van die voet effens getoklik is.

Op sommige plekke kom gevalle van hierdie siekte van tyd tot tyd egter baie algemeen en in strawwe mate voor. Die siekte kan tot een hok beperk wees, hoewel hoenders in soortgelyke of identiese hokke ooraangetas bly. Feitlik al die hoenders in 'n besondere trop kan meteen aangetas word, en die siekte kan uiteindelik net so skielik en geheimsinnig verdwyn as wat dit tevoorskyn gekom het. Verskillende mikro-organismes is geïsoleer en as oorsaak van die siekte beskou, maar op die oomblik word die mening gehuldig dat hierdie mikro-organismes alleen toegang verkry wanneer een of ander onbekende *parasit* oorsaak die verswak van die poot verzwak het. Ons is gevolglik nie in staat om definitief te sê wat die werklike oorsaak van hierdie uitgebreide uitbrake van die siekte is nie.

Siektekenne.

Die hoender is matk in die aangetaste poot. As albei pote aangetas is, sal die hoender lê en so min beweeglik loop. 'n Donkerbruin, skerp-omlynde liddoring kan op die bal van die voet gesien word. Etter mag rondom die kante van die liddoring uitloop. Die voet is gewoonlik warm, seer en opgewel, en die gewel kan soms ook tussen die tette gesien word. Neut en dan laat die gewel op een of ander plek. Die serings en hul skedde wat agter langs die skenkel oploop, kan ook warm, seer en gewel wees.

Behandeling.

Was die voet deeglik in 'n een-prosent-oplossing van karbol. Trek die liddoring heeltemal uit. Maak die bal van die poot sop en verwyder enige aanwesige kussingte stof. Verf die gat in die hele poot goed met gewone jodium-oplossing, sit 'n kussingkie van goeie kwaliteit watte op die bal van die voet en verbind die poot deeglik sodat die tute maklik kan beweeg. Die hoender moet dan in 'n hok met ooreenkomstige strooi op die vloer gesit en nie toegelaat word om op slaapstokke te sit of om op of af van hoë voertuie te spring totdat die poot heeltemal beter is rûe. Die poot moet minstens elke tweede dag behandel word. Algehele geneesing vind gewoonlik binne 'n week of twee plaas.

As die serings agter die skenkel aangetas is, is behandeling selde suksesvol en is dit die beste om die hoender dood te maak.

Voorkoming.

Probeer die hoenders weghou van harde klippegrind of grind wat vol dorings is. Slaapstokke moet minstens 1½ duim breed en hoogstens 2½ voet van die grond af wees. Die harde vloer in die hoenderhuis moet met strooi bedek word.

Ondersoek enige hoender wat net effens lam is, aangesien vroeë behandeling gewoonlik eenvoudiger en suksesvoller is. Moenie moeilikheid soek deur 'n aangetaste hoender in 'n hok gesunde hoenders te sit nie.

Die toestand kan voorkom as 'n siekteken van tuberkulose, chroniese hoenderbraakloop, druffiektes en jig van die gewigte, maar sulke gevalle kom gelukkig baie selde in Suid-Afrika voor.

Ontsteking van die bal van die voet is 'n toestand sonder onderskeid gebruik word om 'n gewel van die voet aan te dui. Die aard van die oorsaaklike faktor by enige besondere geval word aangedui deur die voorafgaande beskrywing van die toestand.

'N BEROEP.

Adverteerders ondersteun u Vereniging en ons doen dus 'n beroep op elke leser om sy benodighede slegs van „Bulletin“ Adverteerders te bestel, en ook melding te maak van die „Bulletin“ in alle korrespondensie met die betrokke firmas. Dankie.

Clyde Trading Company, Ltd

'Net 'n volledige handelsvoorraad van

alle omheiningmateriaal, insluit Johnson's Short-link, Puccopone en Hertsiet Doringplaat, "Jona" Doringplaat, Gladde Gegalvaniseerde Draad, Doring en Paal se same gegalvaniseerde Pluimvee, Kuiken, Voel, Vark en Sneyt Standaard. Plaas en tuin hekke, en Jakkals Proof Ontseiningmateriaal.

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Correspondence ~ Briefwisseling

POULTRY AT TESTS.

" In view of the length of Mr. Beardsley's letter, I am beginning to think he is really very serious on the question of standards as applicable to laying tests. More the pity.

" Certainly keep the birds with disqualifications, but only for production, and do not use such birds for the propagation of future stock. I also have no complaint against anyone breeding from anything he likes, only he must not enter the market as a seller of breeding eggs, day-old chicks or any other stock.

" If we allow indiscriminate breeding and encourage such breeding it would not be long before all our breeds which have taken centuries in their evolution would disappear, not to mention the labour and heart-breaks that accompanied the work.

" There is no reason why a purely commercial man should not, if he so desires, cross different breeds to his heart's content. He may even find such cross-breeding profitable.

" Mr. Beardsley attacks my statement regarding many breeders having won on both Egg Laying Competitions and Shows with R.O.P. Stock, complaining that this proves nothing. I should like to know what else he wants, because here you have birds which won distinction on Egg Laying Competitions, qualified for the Register, and then winning on our principal Shows; this surely conclusively proves my statement.

" The results on our Competitions go to prove that the South African bird under strict inspections has proved its worth, so we are succeeding, and I am sure all logical reason is on the side of our present methods.

" Mr. Beardsley, by adding a footnote to his letter, breaks down his entire defence. In columns of space he defends the bird with a slight feather on toe, then turns round and says that such a bird should definitely be disqualified. I cannot think that I have fallen into any trap, but his assertion is astounding.

" Mr. Editor, you are extremely generous in allowing so much space in your valuable publication, and I for one appreciate the opportunity you give poultrymen to expound their views.

" STANDARD."

(Editorial Note).—We want the "Bulletin" to be of the greatest assistance to all poultrymen, and to accomplish this endeavour to publish all letters we think are of general interest.

EGG LAYING TESTS AND POULTRY INSURANCE.

" You are to be congratulated upon your useful 'Bulletin,' especially the February issue, which I found most interesting and instructive.

" All the members of our Club agree with the views expressed by Mr. Beardsley in his correspondence in the 'Bulletin.'

" A hen, after ten months and more laying, cannot be in the pink of condition—it is too much to expect.

" It is these little things that annoy the good honest breeder, and it is of interest to note that after all these years of Egg-laying Tests the records still show such a large percentage of 'B' and 'C' eggs. Something is wrong somewhere. This is probably caused by the indiscriminate use of certain males, and in this connection it would be advisable for an organisation such as the Breeders' Register not to lose sight of any male known to produce females laying large eggs.

" Cannot the Breeders' Register institute some insurance scheme, not only of R.O.P. birds, but also of S.A.P.A. ring birds? I am sure such a scheme would be of the greatest value to the industry.

" S. PEACHEY,

" Kimberley."

MR. BEARDSLEY IS ASKED A QUESTION.

" I have read Mr. Beardsley's letter in your February 'Bulletin' with great interest.

" He asks the question, 'Has any one bird won a Championship on a Show and a first prize at a Laying Test?' I think the best way of answering this is by asking Mr. Beardsley a question, which he should be able to answer considering his recent references to horse breeding: 'Has a Derby winner ever won a first prize at Baldridge, Richmond or Peterborough?'

" INQUISITIVE."

EGG CALCULATIONS AT TESTS.

" In your January issue, 'Standards' mentions that the South African birds have proved they can hold their own against those of any country in the world. How much more favourably, then, would these records compare if the South African Tests were conducted on the same basis as other countries, where the conditions imposed are less exacting.

" The following is an extract giving details of the method of scoring adopted by the County Laying Trials in England, and hope you will find it possible to publish same. From this it will be seen that all eggs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and upwards count in the score up to the end of the second period, and from then only does the minimum of 2 oz. come into operation. The performance of each bird is recorded as follows:

DURING THE FIRST TWO PERIODS of the trials one point is scored for each egg laid within the Grades defined below.

DURING THE REMAINING TEN PERIODS one point is scored for each First Grade egg laid, but no points are scored in respect of any Second Grade eggs, though the number of Second Grade eggs laid by each bird is duly recorded.

Minimum Weight:

Super Grade	...	2½ oz.
First Grade	...	2 oz.
Second Grade	...	1½ oz.

No points will be given for:

- Eggs weighing less than weights indicated above for second grade;
- Soft shelled eggs; or
- Eggs of such abnormal shape or possessing such imperfect shells as to be obviously unfit for sale as eggs of statutory grades.

"I venture to suggest that if the same conditions were made to apply in the South African Laying Tests, it would be greatly in the interest of the South African Poultrymen, as Overseas Breeders would be able to make a more accurate comparison and South African performances would show to greater advantage than ever. This undoubtedly would assist towards establishing a market overseas for Stud Stock, in which direction I feel sure there are great potentialities."

M. G. ELLIS.

Redfern Poultry Farm.

Natal.

WELBEKENDE PLUIMVEEBOER ONGESTELD.

"In 'n maandelikse „Bulletin" mag 'n melding maak dat Mnr. S. W. Matthee van Hugo en Matthee, Humansdorp, tans in 'n Verplegingsinrigting te Port Elizabeth verkeer.

"Sy gesondheid is vir geruime tyd onbevredigend.

"Die ure,

"FIRMA HUGO EN MATTHEE.

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Dit kan op verskeie maniere gedoen word.

1. Probeer om u pluimveeboere tot lidmaatskap te oortuig, sodat hulle ook die „Bulletin“ mag geniet.
2. Ondersteun selgs „Bulletin“ adverteerders en maak altyd melding van die „Bulletin“ wanneer u bestellings plaas.
3. Oorhaal die verskaffers van u benodighede om te adverteer om u klantier te behou.
4. Plaas u eie advertensies in die „Bulletin.“

Alle bietjies help—moenie alles aan andere oortuig.

HELP ONS OM U TE HELP

“The S.A.P.A. Poultry Bulletin.”

DISTRIBUTION.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

All correspondence must be addressed to the Secretary, S.A. Poultry Association, P.O. Box 198, Johannesburg.

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	12.	6.	3.
Eight of page	£1 10 0	£1 15 0	£2 0 0
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5. New advertisements, cancellations of advertisements, or alterations in wording, must reach the Secretary by the 15th of each month preceding the month of issue.
6. All claims to be made payable to “The South African Poultry Association,” and must include exchange.
7. The right is reserved of refusing any advertisement without accepting any reason for doing so.

“Die S.A.P.V. Pluimvee Bulletin.”

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

KORRESPONDENSIE.

Alle korrespondensie moet aan die Sekretaris, S.A. Pluimveevereniging, Postbus 198, Johannesburg, gestuur word.

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