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In this issue . . . The Genes Involved In Self Black Phenotypes by *Brian Reeder* • Feed Made From GMO Grains by *Paul Smith* • The Rhode Island White by *Felix Hoy* • Poultry Breed Clubs Listing • APA & ABA Judges List. • Upcoming Shows and more. . . .



*Paul and Angela Smith's
Black Ameraucana Cockerel.*

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It sure seems like this issue is mostly about things black or white. Besides, the gorgeous Black Ameraucana cockerel on the cover, we have articles on feeding salt to your poultry, and Rhode Island Whites, plus Brian Reeder's article on breeding for the Self(solid) Black chicken. Also included in the mix is Paul Smith's piece on feeds that fall into the category of 'genetically modified organisms', or GMO's. His article brings up some thought provoking ideas and he certainly does not hold any punches on this one.

Speaking on the subject of feed, I am still juggling rations, protein sources, and finding out what works best for me *and* the birds. I can tell you that the chicks which I hatched late, and have been raised on a noncommercial diet, are much larger and better developed than the ones I started on a commercial chick starter. I got lazy for a while and tried to feed them their whole grains dry - they let me know they like them *soaked*. I have not gone to the additional steps yet of sprouting all the grain. But, I am feeding them wheat grass sprouted from the same grain I am feeding them soaked, which the hen's love, plus some sprouted lentils for the caged birds, and most of mine *are* caged.

If you are dabbling with making your own feed rations don't forget the basic macro and micro nutrients that would normally be added at the feed mill in your 'complete' ration. Salt is one of them and especially in the heat of the summer it is an often underfed nutrient. The "Salt Institute" (www.saltinstitute.org) has some excellent information. And of course, if your birds are penned up, you can't forget the basics like a good vitamin/mineral supplement and grit. As long as I keep seeing the improvement in feathering, growth, and egg laying, etc. that my birds are exhibiting on the "home diet" I will continue to think it is worth the extra effort and research that it requires.

The fairs are well under way this month - and the annual Fall club shows are right around the corner. Hopefully all your hard work will pay off with your birds making it through this long hot summer in the best possible shape for competition. Best of luck with your future champions.

Until next month ~
Ann Charles, Editor

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On The Cover . . .

On the cover is a black Ameraucana cockerel pictured at the 2005 Ameraucana National in Sedalia, Missouri. He was Reserve of Variety at that show. Breeder/exhibitors are Paul and Angela Smith. Photo by Paul Smith.

The Rhode Island White

By Felix Hoy

The Rhode Island White is an American Breed of Chicken which is not getting the appreciation I believe it deserves. I have set out to place it on a more lofty perch.

I did not set out to breed or even own Rhode Island White. I happened into them by chance, as many of us do. I was visiting a small Nevada, Missouri hatchery near my home in Southeast Kansas to get a start of Cuckoo Marans. As it was quite late in their season they had shut down their incubators and were clearing out all the chicks. They offered me a bunch of single comb commercial RI-W chicks at a price I could not resist.

Pleased with my bargain I was not disappointed as I watched them grow, vigorous and fast. At a year and a half they are good layers with a gentle disposition. From early on my granddaughter would say "I want see chickees Bapa" and I would pick her up and show them to her. Now she is nearing three years and comes to the chicken yards with me to chore. She wears no shoes and has me pick her up as she does not like to step on stuff in the yards and we chore together.

I wanted to learn more about the breed but didn't find much. Mrs. Christine Heinrichs, author of *How to Raise Chickens*, and historian with The Society for the Preservation of Poultry Antiques, sent me some material on the RIW. As I began to educate myself on the breed, I realized the birds I have are of good commercial quality but far from the APA standard of the Rhode Island White I seek. They are all single comb birds, but only the rose comb was recog-



A Ryan Carey (Lindsburg, Kansas) Rhode Island White pullet. Photo courtesy of Jeanette Beranger, ALBC.

nized in the Standard.*

My search located another family of RIWs near Silex, Missouri, 280 miles from my home. Mr. Kelly Klobber author of *Talking Chicken*, had bred and improved his flock. He kept a few of them but I bought the bulk of the flock. These new RIWs are of better quality than the first bunch. I intend to keep both the Nevada and the Silex birds and breed them as two different families.

I have looked for the Rose Comb Rhode Island White and they are very hard to find. July is late in the season to look for quality chicks of any breed and the R-C RIW population is extremely low. Jeanette Beranger, Research and Technical Programs Manager

of the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy referred me to Ryan Carey here in Kansas who has agreed to sell me a few RC RIWs. Duane Urch, of Urch/Turnland Poultry in Owatonna, Minnesota keeps a flock and I plan to get some in January when they become available.

Mrs. Beranger was thoughtful enough to include a photo of a Ryan Carey hen she had taken at an APA show. I am very excited to be able to get a start of such quality stock.

I have no idea where these wonderful Rosecomb Rhode Island White chickens will end up, but I'm betting they will roost a couple rungs higher on the perch before it is all over. I will try to continue improving whatever I get. In the meantime, I will just continue enjoying these lively birds.

I am very grateful to all of those who have been so helpful in this chicken adventure, for resources and photos and advice and even encouragement to pursue this wonderful breed of poultry. I hope to write more as I learn more of this breed and will post findings and suggestions and will offer whatever help I may.

**Editor's Note: The 2010 American Poultry Association Standard of Perfection mistakenly lists both Single Comb and Rose Comb as approved varieties of Rhode Island White in the large fowl. Only the White Rose Comb is an approved variety.*



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APA NEWS - August 2012

This is a busy time of the year for everyone, so I will keep my message short. Even though you are busy with the birds, it isn't too early to start planning your trips to the fall shows. The APA Annual meet will be October 6 and 7 at the Southern Ohio Poultry Show in Lucasville, OH. That will be followed by the Canadian National on October 27 in Woodstock, ONT. It will be a busy month for those champion chickens.

If you have any requests for items to be brought up at the board meeting in Lucasville, please send them to me or your district director. We will begin working on the agenda soon and we can't solve a problem if no one brings it to the attention of the directors. One item on the agenda for the directors meeting in Lucasville is the placement of the 2014 APA Annual Meet. If your club is interested in hosting this annual event, please contact the office for the bid information form.

Requests for information and brochures for poultry events are coming to the office more often every week. Some of these requests are from established shows, but quite a few are from people who are just starting an event and want to include the APA. I also get a lot of calls from people who want to show at a poultry show, but are confused about how to enter, what paperwork they need, etc. To everyone who has raised exhibition poultry for a long time, some of these things are second nature, but please try to remember when you started; there was someone to guide you. It is now time to return the favor.

Thanks to everyone who renewed their dues in a timely fashion. I am happy to see more members are using PayPal© for their transactions. This electronic age can be a time saver as well as a money saver.

Hope to see you somewhere down the road at your favorite poultry show.

Pat Horstman,
APA Secretary

The American Sussex Association: A New Beginning

The American Sussex Association was started by a small group of dedicated people who have one thing in common, the love for the Sussex chicken. We were organized in 2010 with hopes to expand and grow into a very informative place for all who love this great breed of poultry. ASA is dedicated to improving and the preservation of the Sussex breed, for breeders or hobbyists alike. Our President and founder is Steve Whitaker of Oklahoma and our Vice President Donald Kreitner of Texas. We are a club in its infancy, with members from 15 states.. We are currently working on spreading the word that we exist. Soon we will be having a BIG membership drive with a drawing for a prize! There are two options for memberships; both options are Family/Farm Memberships. The first option is \$10 and it will include a quarterly ASA newsletter, you will have the opportunity to submit articles for the newsletter, an invitation to the ASA Annual Conference (we would like to have someday), a member ID card, the opportunity to exchange ideas with other members, and you will have your farm email link listed on our website. The second option is all of the first option PLUS your farm website link on our website and you will have the opportunity to serve on committees.

The Sussex breed is a very old breed that originated in England. They are a dual utility breed meaning they are great for both egg production and for the table. Egg production ranges from 180-260 per a year, with a cream to light brown colored egg. Weight for a mature standard cock is 9 pounds and hen 7 pounds. There are eight varieties, brown, buff, white, coronation, and silver, red, light and the popular speckled. All varieties come in large fowl and bantam, although the bantams can be difficult to find. All Sussex should have a long, broad, flat back looking rectangular, broad shoulders and a deep breast, a tail that should be held at a 45 degree angle from his body. They also have a single comb, red ear lobes and wattles, white legs and skin. The Sussex is a quiet, docile breed and can be easily kept by beginners as they adapt to their surroundings very well. The hens can and do go broody although should not be expected of them all.





AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Website: <http://www.amerpoultryassn.com>

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ABA Happenings

Hello all : The ABA will once again be sending your annual ABA Yearbook very soon. We have a targeted mailing date of August 10th. If all goes according to plan, you should see them in your mailboxes by the end of August into mid September. Thanks goes to all that made this years book

another great collectible.

This year, the summer quarterly will not be printed.. In the past, this was mailed with the yearbook. It was discussed and voted by the board to save the printing costs of this edition. Email updates will be sent to members withemail.

Speaking of dues and yearbook. Please understand that your yearbooks will be mailed IF your dues are paid as of the mail date. We are making sure all clubs are mailed their yearbooks this year. This includes Fairs too.

There has been some questions regarding the cost of ABA sanctioning of shows and fairs. All shows and fairs who sanction must be members of the ABA - this is a club cost of \$25 per year There is no lifetime mem-

bership for clubs, nor is there a multiple year discount. Every show also must pay a \$25 per show sanction fee. In past years, the first show in a calendar year was not assessed this fee. This is no longer the case as of January 2012. For this, we have brought back the star pins as well as upgraded some of the awards. Please be patient in this transition. I have been processing all 2012 reports and have sent statements to any clubs that incur a balance due. These balances will need to be paid before 2013 show reports are processed.

Thanks this month go to Kim Munden of PA for helping with the yearbook projects and Tami and Amanda Clark of California for their help in processing the show reports!!

2012 Legbands - The last of the legbands for 2012 are still being shipped and will continue to be available as long as the inventory holds out. At this time, there following sizes are available: D (10mm) F (13mm) G(15mm) H(18mm) I(20mm) J(22mm). The I's and J's are designed for use on large fowl and large waterfowl. Visit our website at www.bantamclub.com to get yours. The bands are designed to be used on young growing birds. Once on, they are permanent and will always serve as an age identifier.

2013 is an election year for the ABA. Those of you who are interested in running for office must file your letters of intent in the ABA office by November 1st 2012.

National Meet bids will be reviewed by the Board of Directors at our 2012 National Meet in January 2013. If you are interested in bidding for either the 2013 or 2014 National meet - we want to hear from you. You can contact the ABA office or your district director for more information.

CORNISH BANTAMS: This publication has been out of print for many years. We are happy to add it once again to our list of Breed Book offerings. Many thanks to Chris Tamayo of California for helping me gather updates for the book. We have added some color pictures as well as updated Standard information and new articles from current Cornish breeders. The book sells for \$12.00. To order yours, send \$12 plus \$3 shipping/handling (\$6 CANADA) to ABA, PO Box 127, Augusta, NJ 07822. They will be shipped Media mail (book rate). If you prefer priority handling, send \$6 US or \$12 CANADA postal fees.

For now - enjoy your bantams and those ABA members out there, please watch your e mailbox for important ABA updates and show information.

Karen Unrath - ABA Secretary



APA ABA Youth Poultry Club

The club promotes opportunities to practice showmanship, cooperation and fellowship and to be involved with their home community and with the poultry fancy in general.

For more info go to: <http://www.apa-abayouthpoultryclub.org> or contact: Doris Robinson, National Director, 810 Sweetwater Rd., Philadelphia, TN 37846 ~ Phone: 865-717-6270 ~ Email: nanamamabrahma@att.net



American Bantam Association

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The Genes Involved in Self-Black Phenotypes

By Brian Reeder

Black colored chickens are very popular in the poultry world. This is understandable, as they are striking, appear clean in most settings and present a beautiful silhouette, especially in type-bred fowl such as The Cochins, Silkies, Japanese bantams, etc. While self-black, or solid black, is popular, it is not often well understood genetically and can be difficult to breed, especially when the attempt is made to create a black variety of a given breed that does not already have this color variety.

It is important to understand that there is no such thing as a “black gene”. Black is a complicated color variety genetically, though it looks very simple to the eye, as is the case for all of the self-colored varieties (many whites, buff, red, etc). To arrive at the self-black phenotype, we need several mutations that increase the melanin levels of the fowl. It is easier to fully melanize the female than the male, as the female is more melanized than the male in the jungle fowl to being with. Of the six well known e-alleles, only three are generally found with the fully black phenotype: E (extended black) ER (birchen) and eb (brown). There have been some claims that other e-alleles may be capable of being fully melanized and though I have never seen any evidence for this, that doesn't mean it is impossible. I will discuss this more at the end of the article.

Of the three e-alleles commonly associated with solid black phenotypes, E and ER

are the most commonly encountered. Brown (eb) based self-black lines are much more rare. While E is called ‘extended black’, it does not make a solid black bird in and of itself, requiring the same generally grouping of additive type genes as the other two alleles to make the self-black phenotype. Extended black is named for the chick down of this allele and not because it makes a solid black adult plumage. The brown allele (eb) is a mutation of E and shows an extension of melanin in comparison to the red jungle fowl e-allele, e+ (duckwing). As all three of these e-alleles (E, ER and eb) are more melanized than the wild type allele (e+) it seems intuitively logical that it is these alleles upon which self-black phenotypes can be most easily made.

Both E and ER are known colloquially as “crow wing” in that the adult males do not show the pheomelanic wing triangle as seen in e+, eb, ebc and eWh males. As well, the hackle of both sexes and the saddle and shoulder of the males of the E and ER alleles show a heavy melanized stripe in the center of the feathers. These two alleles are then probably easiest to fully melanize to create the self-black, as they are already heavily melanized to begin with. The brown (eb) allele is more melanized than the e+ allele and is also less pheomelanic (as seen in the female body -

absence of the salmon breast). While the male of the eb allele does show the pheomelanic wing triangle, both sexes show the strong black hackle stripe and the male shows a strong black stripe on shoulder and saddles. The presence of melanotic extension in this allele also presumably makes it easier to fully melanize. The most difficult aspect of fully melanizing the eb allele is the pheomelanic wing triangle of the male. In my personal experience, lines of eb-based, nearly self-black birds often show fully black females and males that are fully black except for the wing triangle, which remains pheomelanic and must require a very specific melanizing gene to cover. Fully self-black lines of eb e-allele birds are known in black Wyandotte and

black Leghorn, so it seems that fully self-black eb birds are possible, but may be harder to make than on E or ER, possibly requiring a rare melanin mutation to be successfully, fully melanized.

To go beyond the basic color blocking of the e-alleles (E, ER and eb) requires the addition of two or more melanizers, generally. My experiences indicate that there are several different mutations that melanize normally pheomelanic

“It is my experience that most blacks have melanotic and at least one other melanizer, generally somewhat recessive in their function, being more recessive in males than in females. I refer to this as ‘sex-expressed’...”

areas of the fowl. Melanotic (MI) and charcoal are two of the known melanizers, with MI being the most well known and extensively studied of all the melanizers. I also refer to “recessive blacks”, which is a catch-all of several different unnamed and little studied factors that seem to be different genes and also seem to not be Melanotic or charcoal. It is my experience that most blacks have melanotic and at least one other

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melanizer, generally somewhat recessive in their function, being more recessive in males than in females. I refer to this as 'sex-expressed'. Charcoal is likely one of the genes in the 'recessive black' complex of factors.

Melanotic is diagnosed by the fact that it tends to melanize the top of the head and upper hackle of both sexes, while partially melanizing the shoulder and saddle of the male by making the mid-stripe of the feathers wider and more distinct (as long as none of the interaction genes such as Pattern gene, Columbian and/or Dark brown {ginger} are present). The recessive black complex genes tend to have the strongest melanizing effect on the lower hackle of both sexes, as well as melanizing the outer edges of saddle and shoulder feathers in the male. There is some variability to the extent that the various recessive black complex factors melanize. None seem to be very effective at melanizing males when heterozygous.

When any of the three e-alleles (E, ER or eb) is combined with MI and any one (or more) of the recessive black factors a nearly fully self-black phenotype can be expected. However, in my experience, unless both (all) factors are homozygous, it is not likely that a fully self-black male will result. The males seem to require homozygosity for both of the melanizing factors in order to create a fully black phenotype. However, on the eb e-allele, just these two types of melanizers do not seem to be sufficient to make the fully black phenotype in males, which will usually still show the pheomelanin wing triangle even with the full gene combination described. For the brown allele (eb) there seems to be a third gene (at least) required to make the fully black male.

As a further consideration, some of the non-melanized varieties seem to carry a factor that suppresses the expression of melanin in the sex feathering (hackle/saddle/shoulder) of the males. When this factor(s) is accidentally recombined with the melanizers, even on one of the three more melanized e-alleles, it can be extremely difficult, even impossible, to create the fully black phenotype in males. Some attempts to make self-black varieties in some breeds seem to be stymied by this type of factor.

I have seen several odd anomalies in rela-



Pictured is a mixed color Araucana pullet exhibiting some of the effects of the Melanotic (MI) in her head and hackle coloring. *Photo by Ravi Rangy.*

tion to self-black phenotypes that make me believe this is a very complicated subject for which we have only touched the tip of the iceberg. In one rare instance, involving a line of black Minorca, there seemed to be only one melanizing gene in addition to the e-allele (E). However, I was never able to extract that factor and observe it functional in recombination with any other line, no matter the outcross I tried or how many generations I carried those outcrosses forward. Only when the fl offspring were backcrossed to the said Minorca line for two or more generations did the factor begin to express again in the phenotype. Perhaps there was a gene that suppressed pheomelanin and allowed only one melanizer to completely blacken the feathers? I can't be sure and never pursued the factor far enough to make any definitive determination.

Another highly anomalous occurrence that I witnessed and recorded in a line that was a combination of several rare breeds, including the Japanese black long crowing breed Kurokashiwa (Black Oak), was the appearance of what appeared to be E, ER and e+ down in the offspring from a male that was an established ER/e+ heterozygote and who was bred only to confirmed e+/e+ females. How is it possible that a male that is a heterozygote at the e-allele, expressing ER and e+ could at times throw a third e-allele; E? I have no idea. It is not possible for any given bird to have three doses of the e-allele. So what may have been happening? I suspect that there may be a melanizer that is recessive (one of the 'recessive black' complex) that causes ER to appear like E in some instance, but that is only conjecture.

A further anomaly that occurred in this line was that in a mating of confirmed e+/e+ x e+/e+ siblings (offspring of the above mentioned male that seemingly threw three e-alleles, crossed to confirmed e+/e+ females), a very small number of E down-appearing chicks emerged that subsequently grew into typically E-appearing adults when not fully

“Melanotic is diagnosed by the fact that it tends to melanize the top of the head and upper hackle of both sexes, while partially melanizing the shoulder and saddle of the male by making the mid-stripe of the feathers wider and more distinct . . . The recessive black complex genes tend to have the strongest melanizing effect on the lower hackle of both sexes . . .”

melanized to make a self-black phenotype (i.e., somewhat birchen like but slightly more melanized with no breast lacing). Since we know that the e-allele E is the most dominant of all the e-alleles, there is no way it could be carried as a recessive to e+. So what was happening there? I do not know, but I would surmise that there is an unknown melanizer, either another e-allele mutation that is very recessive or a recessive melanizer with a powerful effect on the chick down. I cannot state with certainty what was happening, and as I don't have that line anymore, it will fall to someone else to make a determination as to what such an effect is genetically.

Wheaten is an interesting e-allele, as it is the opposite of those we have discussed. Wheaten restricts melanin, as can be seen in the absence of hackle striping in males and the drastic reduction of melanin in females as well as the extension of pheomelanin across the female's back. The fact that the fully pheomelanin varieties such as self-buff and self-red occur on a wheaten base tends to reinforce this notion. It is my experience that wheaten is the least amenable of all the e-alleles to melanization, with M1 having only a small effect on this allele and the recessive black complex factors showing only partial expression in females and nearly none in males. The most melanized expression on a wheaten base that I have ever witnessed is found in the Recap breed, which appears to be a melanized and patterned wheaten. However, I have seen a report of the possibility of full melanization on a wheaten base.

Several years ago, an article about the Cubalaya appeared in the magazine *Backyard Poultry*. In it the author (who's name I have, unfortunately, forgotten) stated that he felt I was wrong when I stated in my book, *An Introduction to Color Varieties of the Domestic Fowl*, that wheaten was not amenable to melanization and could not be used as a base to produce self-black phenotypes. As evidence of this, he cited the black Cubalaya. He stated that the black Cubalaya emerged spontaneously from the regular BB Red Cubalaya. This he sites as proof that a black phenotype can occur on the wheaten (eWh) e-allele base. I must state that I have never owned or worked with any black Cubalaya nor have I ever seen the chicks of such or an adult in person. I do not know the

coloring of the chick down in black Cubalaya chicks, which makes any real diagnosis nearly impossible.

As I noted in the above example, I had an instance where E-downed chicks (that then grew into near self-black adults) emerged from breeding confirmed e+/e+ homozygous siblings that descended from a melanized male that also showed melanizing anomalies in some of his offspring. This leads me to suspect that the black Cubalaya may represent exactly such an effect as I witnessed, and is not actually a fully melanized wheaten. I still have to state for the record that I do



The excellence of Janice Hall's winning Black Cochin cockerel makes Self-Black look easy . . . it is not - especially in the males.

not believe that wheaten can be fully melanized to self-black, but I do believe that this anomalous form of E-downed chicks/self-black adults can emerge from any of the other e-alleles. While I only witnessed this effect on e+/e+ homozygotes, it is possible that such could also occur from homozygous eWh-based birds.

One key to making an accurate assessment of the nature of the black Cubalaya is to examine the chick down. If the chick down is solid white or white with a bit of faint black striping on head/back (as in Redcap chicks), but then the adult bird is self-black, it is possible that there is in fact a melanized form of wheaten. In such an instance, there could be a mutation of wheaten (not eWh, but something like a "eWh~M", as a rough example, for 'melanizable wheaten' that mutated at the e-locus from eWh) that can be mel-

nized or there may be a melanizer that is powerful enough to cover wheaten, either on its own or in conjunction with other melanizers. However, if the chick down of the black Cubalaya is black on the back and top of the head and white under the chin and on the abdomen or is solid black with a brownish head, then we are dealing with an E or ER-like e-allele, as such down is not wheaten. I suspect the chick down is the diagnostic key to these self-black Cubalayas, said to have emerged from eWh (non-E/ER) parent stocks.

Personally, I have never witnessed wheaten be amenable to melanization, certainly not full melanization to self-black, however, that does not mean it is not in the realm of possibility, as I have not worked with every line of fowl on Earth, nor have I owned, bred or even seen in person any black Cubalaya, and there are likely to be mutations that I have never encountered. However, as I have seen actual melanized downed individuals arise from the mating of two confirmed homozygous, duckwing (e+/e+) birds, I suspect this may also be the more likely explanation for the seemingly anomalous occurrence of black Cubalaya arising from BB Red Cubalaya. The chick down of the black Cubalaya would be a most important diagnostic tool in determining what type of e-allele is actually at play in the variety.

In closing, I want to point out that self-black fowl are very elegant, lovely birds. Self-black allows the silhouette to really stand out. As well, a well-bred line of the self-black variety of any breed is an excellent starting point for beginners, as long as the males are sound for melanization in the hackle/saddle/shoulder, thus implying homozygosity for the melanization genes. If the males are not sound in the sex-feathered areas, they can be very difficult to clean up, in many instances. Self-black is a very popular variety for showing in many breeds and there are often very good lines available of the variety in those breeds. The beginner would do well to work with such a line. However, I would strongly discourage beginners from trying to make a black variety in a breed where none exists, as it is a complicated variety genetically and can represent many difficulties that beginners may find insurmountable.

SALT FOR POULTRY

Excerpts From: Salt and Trace Minerals for Livestock, Poultry and Other Animals, by Larry L. Berger, Ph.D., *Professor of Animal Nutrition, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois*

Deficiency Symptoms

“Salt deficiency results in lower feed consumption, loss of weight, lower egg production, occasionally a loss in egg size and slower growth in broilers. Sodium chloride deficiency can also increase the bird’s susceptibility to disease by suppressing the immune system.

“Diet ingredients used today in poultry feeding are deficient in sodium and chloride, so salt must be added for optimum performance. Mississippi data indicate that the body stores of sodium reserves in hens are negligible and last only about a week. Salt is not self-fed to poultry, so their needs must be met by an adequate level in the diet.

“Recent research with broilers has shown that sodium and chloride concentrations recommended by the 1984 NRC publication for poultry was below the requirement for maximum growth using a corn-soy diet. These data suggests that the sodium requirement for broilers is 0.5% for the first week decreasing to 0.3% by three weeks of age. The higher sodium and chloride requirement is probably due to the faster growing strains of broilers being used today, the higher energy diets being fed, and the fact that sodium and chloride in drinking water was not taken into account in initial estimates of the requirement.

“Florida studies have shown that feeding a corn-soy diet without added salt to Leghorn or broiler breeder hens causes an immediate drop in feed consumption and body weight with egg production dropping to near zero in 21 days.

“Mississippi studies have shown that the sodium requirements of cage hens are approximately twice that of hens kept on floor. Floor hens recycle some sodium from their droppings, a fact to take into consideration in adding salt to diets of hens in cages.

Effect of High Salt Levels

“Excessive levels of salt are toxic to poultry, but there is considerable variation in the levels considered toxic by various investigators. Younger birds seem more susceptible than older birds to salt toxicity.

“Canadian data from a more recent experiment showed that increased mortality oc-

curred when 3% or more salt was added to the diets of chicks reared from hatching to 9 weeks of age. On the other hand, a Cornell study showed no effect of 4% salt in the diet on mortality of chicks to 8 weeks of age.

“It is interesting that skin was the tissue most affected by an increase in water content as the salt level increased.

“In summary, it seems that the addition of one percent salt, probably the highest level to add to any poultry diet, is safe and will cause no toxic effects even with very young birds.

Salt Requirements of Poultry

By J. G. Halpin, C. E. Holmes &, E. B. Hart. Presented at Annual Meeting, August 7-10, 1934

THERE is a well established belief among many practical poultry keepers that

salt (sodium chloride) is poisonous to chickens. Many instances have been reported in which chickens were killed by eating salty meat, salty kitchen wastes, and salty bakery wastes.

Collier (1892) reported the results of feeding varying amounts of salt to two year old hens. No harmful results were noticed in these experiments involving six hens until the intake of salt reached 0.063 ounces per hen per day. This amount, however, was sufficient to cause diarrhea in two of the hens. Upon reducing the amount of salt to 0.042 ounces per hen per day the trouble disappeared without other treatment. An intake of 0.021 or 0.042 per hen per day was not accompanied by any noticeable symptoms. Wheeler (1908) stated that a safe proportion is 5 ounces of salt in every 100 pounds of feed.

* Published with the permission of the Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. (The Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Poultry Husbandry, University of Wisconsin, Madison)



SkyBlueEgg Araucana

Breeding large fowl **Araucana**, primarily in **Black**, **Black Breasted Red**, and **Blue**. Chicks and Adult stock for Sale in September 2012.

SkyBlueEgg Araucana
Ann Charles, Winnfield, Louisiana
Email: contact@SkyBlueEgg.com
<http://www.SkyBlueEgg.com>
& <http://www.Araucana.com>

Feed Made From GMO Grains - Not Much Longer For Us!

By Paul Smith

Publisher, Ann Charles, ask me to share what we are doing about GMO (genetically modified organism) grains. I consider it an honor to share this with each of you!

Presently most small grains and a lot of other crops are GMO, and nearly everything in the way of seed is patented. Infringing on a seed company's patented grain can bring some hefty fines in the excess of \$25,000. Having been away from our family farm for about 25 years, without keeping up with the never ending changes in agriculture, brought shocking news about six years ago, to find out about patented seed and GMO.

Immediately we began looking for non hybrid heirloom vegetable seed to replace the hybrid varieties that we had been growing. We also sought out how to hand pollinate the plants to keep them from cross pollinating, which would cause a loss of the pure seed. We have been successful at raising four varieties of squash and six varieties of okra side by side, and still keep them all pure with the hand pollination methods. We added corn to our list of plants that we hand pollinate this year. We had been letting it open pollinate. Our Reid's Yellow Dent Field Corn became crossed with one of the two hybrids that we still raise, a sweet corn called Kandy Korn. It took four years to find a non-hybrid sweet corn almost as good as the super sweet Kandy Korn. We tried 8-row Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman, Texas Honey June corn and finally came up with one called Buhl, which is almost as good as Kandy Korn!

The search is now over for a good sweet corn! We will start over with new seed on the Reid's Yellow Dent Field Corn and hand pollinate all seed corn from now on. A lot of the corn varieties are now GMO. The seed companies have taken a gene out of *Bacillus Thuringiensis* a natural occurring soil bacterium that produces the organic insecticide known as BT, and infused it into the corn which carries it's own corn ear worm protection. A worm simply feeds on the corn and dies! They also have used this bt gene in potatoes to control the Colorado Potato Beetle. They also have taken a gene out of a Morning Gloria Flower infused it with the corn creating a corn plant that can be sprayed with herbicides to kill every weed and blade of grass in the field without harming the corn!

In the mid 1980's I use to sell vegetables and pork at a local farmers market. An old friend and neighbor to my family farm would show up, to harass each of us-large gardeners, about how good and much better tasting the ole time varieties were, compared to the modern day hybrids, which we were all raising. It took me about 20 years to find out how right he was!

Now all this background info was shared to lay a foundation for the next project-raising non-patented, non-GMO small grains.

I started looking for a hard red winter wheat that wasn't patented, GMO, nor a hybrid variety. I was told by three local wheat farmers and our county agriculture agent that I wouldn't find any! It took about 3 1/2

months-hundreds of hours on the internet, even a trip to the Amish Trades Day/Auction in Oklahoma to find some, but I finally did!

The Mennonites fled Germany into the UK, where they lived a few years before leaving to come to Kansas in the late 1800's. They brought with them a hard red winter wheat called Turkey wheat. Turkey wheat became the number one wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas in the 1920's. With the introduction of hybrids, it dwindled away-to where it was almost lost! Like the ole time vegetables-tasting better than the new modern day hybrids-the same goes for the small grains, where production/yield is the #1 concern, and quality/ taste no longer matters. The Turkey wheat is known for the best tasting quality bread that can be made. Turkey wheat is also the parent stock in a large portion of the modern day hybrids in the U.S. A few months ago, there were over 1,000 varieties of wheat on the U.S. patented list.

A seed company is required to raise a newly developed hybrid wheat for 10 generations before they can release it for sale to the farmers for planting. Knowing this, helps to understand the reasoning behind the plant protection patents. A patent is only good for 20 years.

During my three and one-half month search for wheat seed, I was astonished to learn that wheat doesn't cross on its own, like corn. There is a seed supplier in Canada raising many different varieties of spring wheat side by side-year after year without it crossing. The seed companies do something special to wheat to make it cross to create new hybrid varieties. I never found out what the process was, but was more concerned about keeping it pure.

There are lots of varieties of spring wheats available, but the winter varieties do best in Texas. We did try a variety called Khorasan-Kamut-QK-77-three names for the same variety. It's patented had expired, so it was legal to reproduce. It came up, grew poorly and never headed.

We also planted some spelt-a forerunner of drum wheat, on the same day, Feb. 2, 2012, that the Kamut was planted. The spelt did OK with a harvest. The winter varieties do the best in our area and the hard red varieties make the best breads and have the highest protein content. Also during the search I learned that there are both soft and hard white wheats. We tried two, one called Yamhill, a soft white winter variety, and one called Sonora-the oldest wheat in North America. Both white varieties did well.



Turkey Wheat. All photos by Paul and Angela Smith

Presently we are pursuing a variety called Red Fife from Canada. We have found two sources for spring but are holding out for the winter strain. Sharon Rempel is credited for having saved the Red Fife strains of wheat. Red Fife is to Canada, what the Turkey wheat is to the U.S. Sharon is trying to help us acquire some. An interesting note—all wheats in the U.S. were imported! None were native to the area. Red Fife can also be traced back to the Mennonites in Germany. Sharon also credited for saying "The hand that holds the seed controls the food supply. May seed always be in the hands of gardeners and farmers who will save and share this wealth." According to prophesy, there is a famine {food shortage} coming. Could part of it in the U.S. and many other countries be created by the seed companies not supplying seeds and governments restricting the use of the patented varieties? Something to think about! I've said for a while—"there is coming a day if you don't raise it yourself-you aren't going to have it to eat."

Essentially we are doing the same thing with oats-trying ole time varieties that aren't patented or GMO. We are planning on growing all the feed grains for our Ameraucana and Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens, Berkshire hogs, Boer Goats and Barbados Black Belly Sheep, plus food grains for us in the near future. Flour can be made from whole wheat in a high speed blender, and one of the oat varieties we raised is hullless for oatmeal and the show hogs. They will all be non-patented, non-GMO and raised organically. I have raised everything organically since 1986. We also plan on selling



Paul and Angela Smith are probably best known for the outstanding Ameraucana chickens they raise. Their black cockerel, pictured, was Reserve of Variety at the Ameraucana National Show at Sedalia, Missouri in 2005.

seed starts at reasonable prices, to those who desire to raise their own grains. Our government is heavily involved in the seed regulating business, and may prevent us from selling any seed. I think there is soon coming a day where money won't be any good anyway, but the seeds could be a good barter-

ing commodity.

In this article I've tried to blow the whistle on the seed companies about some of the bizarre things they have done to the seed, since 1970 when the ability to create GMO was discovered and released into our food chain in 1994. Sound the alarm on what is to come and be a witness - God is real and Jesus is the only way to Him!

Paul Smith
psmith@ntin.net



Sonora White Wheat growing along side some Hullless Oats (green, on the left)

The Difference Between Red and White Wheat

"Hard white wheat was developed from hard red wheat by eliminating the genes for bran color . . . Depending on variety, red wheat has from one to three genes that give the bran its red cast; in contrast, white wheat has no major genes for bran color. The elimination of these genes results in fewer phenolic compounds and tannins in the bran."

From: The FreshLoaf.com

Upcoming APA & ABA Shows

August 2012

August 3, 2012

Great Falls, Montana. *Montana State Fair.*
Contact: Vicki Stevenson, PO BOX 7, 2 Ulm-Vaughn Rd., Ulm, MT 59485; ookiisorawildblue.net

August 4, 2012

Dandridge, Tennessee, *Jefferson County Fair.* Contact: tnjeffersonfair@gmail.com, 865-475-8805.

August 9-13, 2012

Sedalia, Missouri, *Missouri State Fair.*
Contact: Tony Perryman, tony.perryman@mds.mo.gov, 573-522-3378, 573-443-0998

August 11, 2012

Des Moines, Iowa, *Iowa State Fair.* Contact: Jen Cannon, (515) 262-3111 ext:245, jcannon@iowastatefair.org. Website: <http://www.iowastatefair.org/>

August 12-15, 2012

Indianapolis, Indiana, *Indiana State Fair,* <http://www.indianastatefair.com>

August 18-25, 2012

Meadville, Pennsylvania, *Crawford County Fair.* Contact: Curtis Oakes, 814-333-7400 <http://www.crawfordcountyfairpa.com>

August 16-19, 2012

Louisville, Kentucky, *Kentucky State Fair.*
Alice Hayse, KFFCEntry@ksfb.ky.gov, 502-367-5190, <http://www.kystatefair.org/>

August 22, 2012

Boise, Idaho, *Western Idaho Fair,* <http://www.idahofair.com>. Contact: Jerry Hensley - Poultry Superintendent, Hans Bruijn - Premium Office, hbruijn@idahofair.com, 208-287-5663, 208-287-5674.

August 25-26, 2012

Pueblo, Colorado, *Colorado State Fair.* Contact: Marie Adams, 719-404-2035, 719-404-2027 marie.adams@ag.state.co.us, <http://www.coloradostatefair.com/>

August 25, 2012

Lancaster, California, *Antelope Valley Fair.*
Contact: Becky McRoberts, 661-948-6060 ext(s) 410/226/154, becky@avfair.com,

<http://www.avfair.com/>

September 2012

September 5, 2012

Dickson, Tennessee, Volunteer State Poultry Club All Old English Game Show. Contact: Tim Shelton, 615-925-1126, timshelton42558@yahoo.com.

September 7-8, 2012

Abilene, Texas, *West Texas Fair and Rodeo.* Contact: Holly Hoogstra, 325-795-6705, www.taylorcountyexpoctr.com, hhoogstra@taylorcounty expoctr.com.

September 7-16, 2012

Hutchinson, Kansas, *Kansas State Fair*
Contact: Debbie Anderson, 609-669-3614 <https://www.kansasstatefair.com/>

September 7-16, 2012

Knoxville, Tennessee, Chilhowee Park, *Tennessee Valley Fair,* Contact: Rebecca McKnight, Rebecca@tnvalleyfair.org, 865-215-1480, <http://www.tnvalleyfair.org/>

September 8-9, 2012

Belvidere, Illinois, Boone County Fairgrounds. Illini Poultry Club, 28th Annual Fall Show. Contact: Ruth Ann Van Fleet, 18763 Grade School Rd., Caledonia, IL 61011, www.illinipoultryshow.weebly.com, Phone: 815-814-9206.

6th Annual

Central Indiana Poultry Show



Judges:
Tim Bowles,
Eric Engelsman,
Troy LaRoche,
Paul Monteith

Jr. Show Judges:
Bud Blankenship,
Harry Kolacz,
Shari McCollough,
Jonathan Patterson

October 20th, 2012

Boone County 4-H Fairgrounds, Lebanon, Indiana
Located along I-65 at exit 138

Information - Ron Patterson, 765-676-6192 rpatter815@embarqmail.com
Doug Akers, 765-482-7182 dakers@purdue.edu
For more information, see <http://poultryshow.org>

Indiana's
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Over 30,000 sq. ft. of exhibition area!

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September 9, 2012

Bath, New York, Steuben County Fairgrounds. Twin Tier Poultry Club Annual Show. Contact: contact: Mary Learn 607-776-7992 - mlearn2@stny.rr.com

September 11, 2012

Santa Rosa, California, Sonoma County Fairgrounds, Heirloom Exposition Show. Contact: info@theheirloomexpo.com, <http://theheirloomexpo.com>

September 15, 2012

Odessa, Texas, **Permian Basin Fair**, Contact: Jerry Wiley, kb5yyc@juno.com, 432-366-3026, <http://www.pbfair.com/index.html>

September 15, 2012

Clanton, Alabama, Alabama Bantam Club "Young Bird" Show, Contact: Glen Cryar, Gcryar@aol.com, (205) 640-5776.

September, 15-16, 2012

Amarillo, Texas, Amarillo Bantam Club Show. Contact: Martin Willhite, 806-383-0658

September 16, 2012

Waddington, New York, Fairgrounds. Northern New York Poultry Fanciers Fall Show. Contact: Gary Wells, 315-322-8993

September 16-22, 2012

Farmington, Maine, **Farmington Fair Show**. Contact: Michael Turner, 207-778-6083, farmingtonfair@beeline-online.com.

September 21-29, 2012

Fort Smith, Arkansas, Ark-Oklahoma State Fair, Contact: Rebecca Harris, rebecca@kayrodgerspark.com, 479-783-6176 x213.

September 22, 2012

Albuquerque, New Mexico, **New Mexico State Fair**. Contact: Marilyn Novat, 505-222-9700, novatdgm@aol.com, <http://exponm.com/>

September 22-23, 2012

Mason City, Iowa, North Iowa Fairgrounds. North Iowa Poultry Association Double Show Contact: Bart Pals, 641-424-3709, apa@netins.net, NorthIowaPoultry.com

September 21-30, 2012

Yakima, Washington, **Central Washington State Fair**, Contact: Ruth Anglin, 509-248-7160, rutha@fairfun.com, <http://www.fairfun.com/fair/>

September 22-23, 2012

Portage, Wisconsin, Columbia County Fairgrounds. Wisconsin International Poultry Club Show. Contact: Terry Lund, 608-455-2318, wipoultryclub@yahoo.com, <http://wisconsinpoultry.org/>

September 29, 2012

Decatur, Texas, Red River Bantam Club Show. Contact: Erma Eldred, 940-825-4770.

October 2012**October 6, 2012**

Paso Robles, California, Paso Robles Event Center. Central Coast Feather Fanciers 27th Annual Show. Contact: Tami and Amanda Clark, (805) 466-7214, wheelsnumber6@hotmail.com, www.centralcoastfeatherfanciers.com

October 6, 2012

Menomonie, Wisconsin, WestCentral Wisconsin Pigeon and Poultry Club Show. Contact: Dan Paff, juddan@live.com, 715-723-2750.

October 6-7, 2012 (2012 APA National)

Lucasville, Ohio, Scioto County Fairgrounds. Southern Ohio Poultry Association Fall Show, Southern Ohio Poultry Association Show. Contact: David Adkins, 740-259-2852.

October 07, 2012

Mumford, New York. Rochester Poultry Association Show. Phone: 585-538-6822.

October 12, 2012

Farmington, Utah, Davis County Fairgrounds. Utah Fancy Poultry Association Show. Phone: 801-768-8397, <http://www.utahfancypoultry.org>

October 13, 2012

Burch Run, Michigan. Fowl Fest. Contact: Matt Boensch, mjwaterfowl@yahoo.com, fowlfest.org.

October 13, 2012

Boaz, Alabama. Heart of Dixie Bantam Club Show, Contact: Harry Douglas, 256-582-9119

October 14, 2012

Columbia, South Carolina. **South Carolina State Fair** Show. Contact: Clint Attaway, 803-799-3387, geninfo@scstatefair.org.

October 18-20, 2012

Little Rock, Arkansas. **Arkansas State Fair**. Contact: Keith Bramwell, 479-841-6498, bramwell@uark.edu.

October 19-20, 2012

Clanton, Alabama, Alabama Bantam Club Show. Glen Cryar, Gcryar@aol.com, (205) 640-5776.

October 20, 2012

Monroe, Georgia Fancy Fowl Club Show. Contact: pye_michelle@yahoo.com

October 20, 2012

Brighton, Colorado. Adams County Fair Grounds, Rocky Mountain Feather Fanciers Fall Show. Rocky Mountain Feather Fanciers Fall Show. Contact: fanciers@yahoo.com

October 20, 2012

Lebanon, Indiana, Boone County 4-H Fairgrounds. Central Indiana Poultry Show, <http://poultryshow.org>. Contact: Ron Patterson, rpatter815@embarqmail.com, 765-676-6192, or Doug Akers, 765-482-7182, dakers@purdue.edu.

October 20, 2012

Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, Beaver Pigeon & Bantam Club Show. Contact: Dan Schwandt, schwandtutdutch@aol.com, 262-470-6708

October 20-21, 2012

Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Uniontown Poultry Show. Contact: Harvey Noel, harveysblackgold@hotmail.com.

October 27, 2012

Sedalia, Missouri. Missouri State Poultry Association Show. Contact: Bernita Miller, bmiller@iland.net, 660-647-2474



National Call Breeders of America
A club formed for the promotion of breeding and exhibition of Call Ducks, offering National, District and Special Meets. Quarterly newsletters and annual yearbook. Memberships: Junior (under 16) \$8/year; Individual \$15/year or \$29/2 years; Family \$17/year or \$33/2 years; Lifetime membership \$200. Visit our website at www.callducks.org to join online or purchase club merchandise, such as t-shirts, pins, patches, posters, etc. For more information contact secretary Dennis Fuller, 1729 Otterville Blvd., Independence, Iowa 50644. 1-319-334-3497, wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com

(12-12)

November 3-4, 2012
Lincoln, Nebraska

128th Nebraska State Poultry Association Show
At the Lancaster Event Center

Contact: Vicki Gilliam, (612) 384-8217
email: gilavina@hotmail.com

<http://www.nestatepoultryshow.com>

(3-11)

November 2012

November 3-4, 2012

Lincoln, Nebraska, Lancaster Event Center. 128th Nebraska State Poultry Association Show. Contact: Vicki Gilliam, 612-384-8217 gilavina@hotmail.com, website: <http://www.nestatepoultryshow.com>

November 17, 2012
Haynesville, Louisiana

January 2013

January 5, 2013

College Station, Texas, Bluebonnet Classic. <http://www.Bluebonnetclassic.com>

January 28-29, 2013

Stockton, California, San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, the Pacific Poultry Breeders Association host the (2012) ABANationa, <http://www.pacificpoultrybreedersassn.com>

News from the Ohio National

It is with deep sadness to inform everyone of Mike Miller passing. Mike was a great family oriented person and loved his family with passion like very few men ever could hope to. The only thing that could compete with the love for his family would be the feelings he had for helping the youth in the poultry world. Mike dedicated his life and every free minute to working with the youth in every setting from around his home, to the Ohio State Fair, to the Ohio National show. Mike and Janet worked on and thought about how to improve the experience each child should have at the shows and fairs around the state. Mike will be missed at the fairs and shows not only for his knowledge, but I know that many will miss his humor and laugh. Everyone at the Ohio National will be working to support Janet in the youth show. The Ohio National will continue Mike's tradition of excellence for the youth program.

We have the show hotels set up already so you can make your reservations now, the Hilton Garden Inn 1-614-846-8884 and the Comfort Inn (614) 791-9700 both are \$93.00 per night and you will be able to get the contact information from the Ohio National web site at http://www.ohionational.org/Hotel_Info/hotel-info.html

Be sure to visit the Ohio National web site for the latest updates of the show.

APA & ABA Licensed Judges

Basic one-year listing just \$12

CALIFORNIA

John Monaco, 1600 Maple Ave, San Martin, CA 95046. Phone # 408-489-3308, email: john@poultryshow.com. APA & ABA General Licensed (07-12)

FLORIDA

Mike Schmidt, 1170 NE Town Terr., Jensen Beach FL 34957. Phone: (772) 260-6120, email: michaeljschmidt@bellsouth.net, APA General License. (05-12)

TEXAS

Samuel Brush, 1009 Hillview Drive, Keller, TX 76248-4012, 817.379.6475, slbrush@verizon.net slbrush@verizon.net, APA General License. (12-12)

Monty Fitzgerald, 1713 CR 4280, Decatur, TX 76234, mfitzgerald@mybmail.com, 940-393-8907. APA General License, Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-12)

Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160, ghia4me@sprynet.com, 972-636-9093, APA/ABA General License. (12-12)

Pat Malone, 4903 Brazowood Circle, Arlington, TX 76017; PatMalone@pleasantridgechurch.org, 817.478.2397. APA General License, Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-12)

WISCONSIN

Jeff Halbach, 31601 High Dr. Burlington, WI 53105. jeff.halbach@tds.net, 262-534-6994. Bantam Chicken & Duck. (12-12)

CANADA

Heather Hayes, 5019 Lansdowne Road, Armstrong, British Columbia, Canada, V0E 1B4. APA/ABA general licensed +ABA Bantam Duck, 250-546-4969, triple-h@telus.net (02-12)

Jamie Carson, 465 Sanatorium Rd., The Glades, NB, Canada, E4J 1W3. 506-756-8544, amiecarson@rogers.com. APA-ABA General Licensed Judge. (02-12)

BREED CLUBS

Basic one-year listing - just \$12

American Serama Association. Dues: \$15 Individual, \$20 Family, youth under 18 Free. AmericanSeramaAssociation.com. Contact: Dianne Brewer, 7955 Gilliam Road, Orlando, FL 32818, Psdianne@gmail.com. Sanctioning information for ASA Table Top Shows. Contact Edgar Mongold at edgarmongold@live.com (02-13)

American Sumatra Association, <http://sumatraassociation.org/> \$18/2yrs; \$25/3yrs. Doug Akers, 300 S. 400 W., Lebanon, IN 46052, email: dakers@purdue.edu (12-12)

American Sussex Association, Dues: \$10 or \$15. Mail to: 16813 Bridgeview Rd., Madill, OK 73446-8448. Website: americansussexbreeders.webs.com, americansussexassociation@yahoo.com, asamembership@ymail.com. (06-13)

National Call Breeders of America: <http://www.callducks.org>, Secretary: Dennis Fuller, email: wapswaterfowl@aol.com, 319-334-3497, Mail Memberships to: NCBA c/o Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160 (12-12)

National Jersey Giant Club: Secretary: Robert

Vaughn, 28143 CR 4, Pequot Lakes, MN 56472, <http://nationaljerseygiantclub.com> (12-12)

Rhode Island Red Club Of America: <http://www.showbirdbid.com/joomla/redclub>, Secretary: Frank Harris, 15483 Coatesville Rd., Beaverdam, VA 23015, email: fbharris@earthlink.net, 804-883-5682 (12-12)

United Orpington Club: <http://www.unitedorpingtonclub.com>, Secretary: Christina Korfus, PO Box 681, Cle Elum, WA. 98922, email: korfuskluckers@aol.com, 509-607-0405 (12-12)



Check box above for this size ad.

1 column by 3 inches. No extra charge for small color picture.
Price: **\$20**

Check box for this size ad.

This is 2 columns by 4 inches. There are no extra charges for a color picture. Win ads, poultry for sale, upcoming shows, breed clubs, and all commercial advertising is welcomed. This size ad with a color picture is just **\$50** for one run.

Special One-Year Packages: Any ad run for a full year, with only minor text changes throughout the year, PRE-PAID in full, is 50% off the single insertion rate. *Example:* An ad this size, run for one year (12 issues) is only \$300 (1/2 the regular price). And NO extra charge for color!

Check box above for this size ad.

1 column by 2". No picture... just **\$12.50**

Special 3 month Packages: Any ad run for 3 months, with only minor text changes throughout that time, PRE-PAID in full, is **25% off** the single insertion rate. *Example:* A 2 column by 4 inch ad package run for **3 issues** (see ad size above) is just **\$112** if pre-paid. (a \$38 savings). This is ideal for clubs advertising their shows.

Check box above for this size ad.

1 column by 4 inches. No extra charge for color picture.
Price: **\$25**

Print your ad copy below: (or email: ads@ExhibitionPoultry.net)

Show Name: _____

Make checks payable to: **Exhibition Poultry Magazine®**
Mail to: E. P., Ann Charles, P. O. Box 1027, Winnfield, LA 71483

Clearly print your email address below if you want a proof of your ad:

Your Email: _____