

# Exhibition Poultry®

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Volume 2, Number 2

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• February 2011

- Show Results from College Station, TX, Doswell, VA, & Smithfield, North Carolina.
- Nutrition and Health For Our Poultry
- In Pursuit of Improvement: Selection Considerations
- Hatching For Showing
- From The Judging Isle
- Upcoming Shows, Breed Club Listings, APA/ABA Approved Judges list, and more . . .



*On our cover . . . Show Grand Champion at the Bluebonnet Classic, College Station, Texas, was a large fowl Light Brahma cockerel exhibited by Chad Spence. Photo by Bob Choate.*

# EXHIBITION POULTRY Magazine ©

## From The Editor . . .

The population of the United States is currently estimated to be over 312 million people with 82% residing in cities and suburbs. If you are like me, you are in the 18% minority who live in the countryside. I think that those of us who live outside the city limits may be a bit more prepared for the unusual & cold weather we are currently experiencing nationwide. But sometimes packing hot water to animals in record low temps can get to you, especially if you are snow/ice bound and can not get into town. That has been our situation here for the last week. A couple of days ago we just needed a treat, so I pulled out a recipe I grew up with that was passed on to me from my mother. As unusual a subject as it may be to share a recipe in an Editor's message, here goes . . .

### Poor Man Cookies

You should have all these common ingredients in your house which may be why they are called *Poor Man Cookies* (nothing special required). In a medium saucepan combine 1/2 cup milk, 3 tbsp butter, 4 tbsp cocoa powder, and 2 cups sugar. Stir and bring to a boil over medium to high heat. You will want to achieve a full rolling boil for one minute. Remove pan from heat and quickly stir in 2 cups quick oats, 1/2 cup peanut butter, and 1 tsp vanilla. Mix well and with a big spoon drop large cookies on a sheet of waxed paper (should make 9 big cookies). They will cool and firm up within 5-10 minutes. I use a big wooden spoon to make these and I prefer to cook them on the top of my wood stove.

There you have it - a quick tasty treat for a cold wintery day. I hope you enjoy this issue and while you are reading . . . have a cookie. :)

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## Table of Contents

Health & nutrition For Our Poultry  
by Troy LaRoche . . . . . 03

1500-Year-Old Fowl Mosaic . . . 06

Bluebonnet Classic Results  
by Claudia Choate . . . . . 07

In Pursuit of Improvement  
by Brian Reeder . . . . . 11

Judging State Fairs in 2010  
by Jim Adkins . . . . . 12

Doswell, Virginia Results  
by Reggie Neal . . . . . 13

Hatching For Showing  
by Christine Heinrichs . . . . . 08

Smithville, NC Show Results  
by Reggie Neal . . . . . 16

From The Judging Aisle  
by Jim Adkins . . . . . 18

Upcoming APA/ABA Shows . . . 19

Poultry Breed Clubs . . . . . 21

The History of The Marans . . . 23

APA/ABA Judges List . . . . . 23

Display Ad rates sheet . . . . . 24

## Advertiser's Index

APA/ABA Youth Club . . . . . 05

Spence-Williams . . . . . 08

Bob & Aileen Castlebury . . . . 08

Jeff Burkhart . . . . . 08

Bob & Claudia Choate . . . . . 08

Jerry Wiley . . . . . 08

Marvin Cagle . . . . . 08

Brian Reeder . . . . . 09

Smith Poultry Supplies . . . . . 11

Little Peddler Marans . . . . . 11

ShowBirdAuction.com . . . . . 11

Shane and Melanie Manuel . . . 17

Norman and Carol Hipps . . . . 17

Western Montana Poultry Assoc. . 19

Big Bird Classic . . . . . 20

SouthCentral Regional Classic . 20

Natl Call Breeders of America . 21

American Poultry Association . 21

Marans Club Of America . . . . 22

American Bantam Association . 23

UBuilderPlans.com . . . . . 23

Judy Gannt . . . . . 23

# Nutrition & Health For Our Poultry

By Troy La Roche,  
APA & ABA Licensed Judge

What you feed has monumental results in your birds ability to reproduce and do well in the show room. Although no one system is fool proof , I will lay out what I have found to be successful for my birds. The important thing to remember is what are you trying to achieve and when. I feed different things at different times of the year depending on the results I am trying to get. Below is a brief out line on what is fed in a typical year.

Breeding season starts for the large birds in November. We treat our birds for worms and parasites using a bovine pour on to rid them of all parasites internal and external. Although bovine pour on product is not labeled for use in poultry I have found it to be the best and most complete product to control all forms of parasites that affect poultry. I treat all the birds on the property prior to setting up the breeding pens. Once this is done I put the large fowl pens together in the later weeks of November to the beginning of December . I start feeding the breeding birds on a commercial poultry breeder/layer ration at this time . The protein is at 17 % with the brand I use. In my opinion not all poultry feeds are equal. Many of the high protein rations are too strong or "hot" for use with breeding exhibition birds that are expected to exist for more than a season or two. Most feeds are geared to the commercial or back yard producer that replaces production birds every year. High protein is very hard on the liver in all birds which is not a problem if you are replacing breeders or layer every year. This is not the case in exhibition birds. Lower protein rations get the job done and do not burn out your birds before their time. I start the bantams on the breeding feed in late December to early January . In all cases I control the lighting to extend days to 14-16 hours of day light. This is extremely important to achieve egg production and fertility . The breeder birds remain on the breeder/layer ration until I

am done saving eggs. This is usually is in mid April - the end of May depending on the year. At this time I mix the remaining layer feed with a mix of wheat, cracked corn and red milo to slow the laying process and to bring the birds back to show form or keep. This usually entices a molt in late spring and gets the adults back into form for late summer early fall shows depending on the temperature and type of summer season we experience. I keep the young birds on a commercial chick starter from day of hatching until they are approximately. 4- 5 month of age. I used to feed a commercial grower ration to my bantams but have had issues with it. After using this commercial feed for many years, with great success mind you... Last season I ran into a leg color issue. My willow leg colored varieties ( BB Red

& Wheaten Moderns ) were developing a very disappointing greyish blue slate leg color in both males and females, as well the yellow colored leg varieties were not as brilliantly colored as I would like to see. After consulting with a few other fanciers on the problem I changed half of the effected birds onto a diet rich in beta carotene. With the use of corn, red milo and a host of vegetable matters...including Marigold oil... over a 2 month period I managed to show a substantial difference in the leg color of the birds on this changed diet. The birds on the grower ration had no change in color pigment. Not pointing the finger at my feed man but I do figure that the feed company has changed the recipe in regards to the non-use of marigold oils or other ingredients that encourage yellow pigment in the



*This elegant Birchen Modern Game pullet is an excellent example of a well conditioned "hard-feathered" bird. Photo by Troy LaRoche*

birds. Due to this ... I have decided to only use the starter on the moderns to the point of switching onto hard grains to bring them into "keep" for exhibition. The starter seems to still have what ever is lacking in the grower ration as the leg color problems only seem to occur after they are switched to grower. I will use the grower ration on the large fowl to continue the growing and finishing stages of these birds. But will opt to keep the bantams on the starter mixing the hard grain to the point of "hard keep".

I also am a firm believer in using probiotics in all my chickens especially the young growing fowl. This is easily achieved by feeding un-flavored plain yogurt once a week. The birds come to love it and it is very beneficial to good gut flora. In short if there is good bacteria flora (probiotics) in the gut feed is absorbed easier into their systems and it takes less feed to achieve growth in the birds. Over all they will have a healthier appearance as well.

I mentioned the term "hard keep" (a cocker term), one must remember all the birds I currently keep are hard feathered birds. The system I use would not work well (in my opinion) with soft feathered birds such as Rocks or Cochins but is very affective for the moderns and orientals that I keep. "Hard keep" is a term used to harden the flesh and feathers of the game type birds. Using hard grains such as wheat, cracked or cut corn, red milo and sunflower seeds and the addition of fish oils such as cod liver etc. all aid in this.

The use of scrap meat or hamburger and or dog food is also a regular practice but must be accompanied with regular worming program due to the nature of the material used. Any unconsumed meat must be removed and not allowed to spoil especially in the summer months. Probiotics ( as mention above ) with the feeding of yogurt is very helpful in aiding of absorption of feed and gives the birds gloss and natural sheen. I keep the birds on this type of feed regiment from the time I start to prepare them for show until the time for them to go into the breeding pen

again. Then the process starts over.

In conditioning birds for show...no matter what type of bird you have hard or soft feather.. natural ground is one of the best conditioners in the world. Man has not been able to reproduce this in any form of additive or feed supplement . Mother earth gives a glow to her feathered creatures that is unmistakable and unduplicated. Game fowl especially benefit from being allowed to exist on the ground even if it is in a controlled state. Some breeds may need to be housed in manners that do not make this type of management easy... but in my opinion allowing the birds to forage or be on grassy or natural ground should be attempted if only for a few minutes a day.

Controlled ground such as moveable pens and keeping of ground clean from feces and dirt may be required for breeds such as cochins etc.. But the benefits will be rewarded for this extra effort in my opinion. Let them be birds ...that's what washing birds is for.

## Conditioning

Conditioning in my opinion starts from the time the chicks are taken from the incubator and put in the brooder. Good nutrition and clean water is a must at all times. Along with nutrition general good house keeping is a very important component in producing well conditioned birds for the showroom. Keeping pens clean and dry are also important. During the growing process birds should not be crowded . Growing areas should be large enough to accommodate the numbers of birds you have. Eliminating culls as the young birds grow is a large part of conditioning. This last statement may seem strange but think of it like this. The less an individual bird has to compete for space, feed and water the faster and stronger it will become. Keeping that bird with a few minor or major faults or even worse a disqualification only adds to the chaos not to mention the stress put on a bird to compete for its survival , this can make a good bird not develop correctly. If you are keeping these birds to get a few bucks from a local dealer or possibly

it will get better... Usually ends in disappointment usually at the expense of the other better birds. Culling the lesser birds helps the over all flock. Culling is a major key component to conditioning. As mentioned in the above article natural ground can not be reproduced. Conditioning can greatly be improved by getting birds out on ground. Whether it is covered yards, small moveable pens or free-range ( \*\*\* See note at bottom \*\*\*) birds are healthier , happier and in better condition when on the ground digging in the dirt with the flora and fauna of nature. With this birds will get dirty... as expected. All birds that hit the show room in my opinion should be washed to some degree. White birds is obvious that they need to have dirt and stains removed prior to show...but colored birds can benefit greatly by a good old wash. Washing if done with proper planing of a show can help put frayed feathers back in place as well give the bird an over all slick and finished appearance. Please see the article on washing. Do recall that I keep hard feathered birds and the methods I use are geared for hard feathered birds. Most of my methods can be adapted for most any feather type.

## Washing Birds For Shows

During an exhibition birds life it will go through many phases of condition. No bird that I have every seen can be in perfect shape for every day of the year. To think otherwise is unrealistic. I have seen a few birds and strains of birds that hold feather and condition better than others but for the most part nature dictates. We as poultry fanciers can do some to aid mother nature in the life cycle of our birds. As mentioned in the above articles..... feed, pen conditions and house keeping are very important.

One other component of a good exhibition bird is presentation. One can go through the procedures that I have out lined but the birds can still be made to look better for the show room. In "hot" or large competition or even at small shows one should always try to present their birds in the best manner they can. In

\*\*\* Note \*\*\* *Some areas of the country have government sanctioned protocol that insists that birds be confined inside. I personally do not agree with this. I have been currently working with several government offices in the province of Ontario in coming up with protocol for our sector of poultry. I practice biosecurity and all my yards are covered with some form of roof to prevent bird droppings and birds as a whole getting in and around my poultry. This only makes sense. Lets work together .. we must protect our birds and our rights to keep birds. Biosecurity is our responsibility.*

many cases the difference between Champion and an also shown bird is presentation. Washing birds in my mind is a must. When to do it, and how to do it leaves much to the individuals imagination. Probably the most asked question I get from new fanciers is do you have to wash them all ??? My answer is one that I have borrowed from fellow Fancier and judge, Dr. Bill Patterson of Michigan ... "You don't have to wash them all, just the ones you want to win". In my mind no truer words have been said.

I keep several breeds of hard feathered birds. With that I am not looking to make the birds fluffy or exaggerated in feather volume. I wash all my birds a minimum of 5 days out from a show. So if the show is on a Saturday the latest I can leave washing is Monday prior to the show. I prefer to wash 6-7 days in advance as this gives ample time for the bird to replenish its natural oils and to preen it's self to a natural state. All the time while washing we must keep in mind the state of the bird... We must make the bird as comfortable as possible through out the procedure to avoid unnecessary stress and possible shock. The temperature of the water and keeping the bird warm is most important. A little better than warm, but not to the point of being hot. I start with a tub of fresh water with a bit of laundry soap in it. I prefer to use liquid ( just a preference). I wet the bird and pour some soap over the bird. I scrub the bird (with the grain of the feather) and remove any surface dirt. I use a small brush on the feet to remove any dirt or manure. A cotton swab is great for washing the contour of the face of most chickens. I then use some water with nothing in it (I usually have a hose or small container with warm water to pour over the bird) removing as much soap as possible. My next rinse comprises of some straight (slightly warmed) white vinegar poured over the bird. This neutralizes any remaining soap in the plumage and puckers any feathers that were not webbing together. I then rinse again with clean water removing any remaining soap and vinegar. I then pat dry the bird with a towel. If the weather is 80 + F and if the washing procedure is done in the early part of the day I like to dry the birds naturally in the sunlight in cages on the lawn. One must keep watch over the birds if this is done as too much sun can lead to sun stroke not to mention if it is cooler than one thinks or if the

sun moves and all of a sudden the bird is in the shade - all can have ill effects on the well being of the bird. Drying your birds in the manner will give you the best possible results .

As we all know, the conditions most of the time in Canada don't cooperate for drying outside, especially in the early Spring or Fall. I then utilize heat bulbs, portable heaters and fans in a closed-in area to make a hot dry atmosphere in a small room. Birds dry well if the conditions are right . I still advise you to check your birds frequently during the drying process no matter which method is used. With soft feathered birds a hair dryer can be utilized to dry your birds. I do not recommend this for Game and other hard feathers as it gives a fluffy look and feel

to feathers that are to be hard and firm.

One must keep the pens clean after washing. I advise picking out the feces several times a day prior to the show and adding new bedding daily. The day prior to the show I usually apply some form of oil dressing to the face and feet of the birds. I use a product called VetRx ... it brightens the combs and keep the face looking prepared.

Well, you are prepared for the show. Make sure the containers that you take your birds to the show in don't undo all the prep work you just went through. Whether you use wood carrying cases or plain old cardboard.... make sure they are clean and well bedded... a little prevention goes a long way.



## APA ABA Youth Poultry Club

### The Poultry ACE Program

A stands for Activities.....C stands for Competition.....E stands for Education







The A.C.E. Program is an educational program for youth that have an interest in poultry.

[PeeWee level age 5-7 ]	[First Level age 8 and up]
[Second Level Flock Tender]	[Third Level Flock Master]
[Fourth Level Poultry Master]	[Pre apprentice Judges Program]

The primary objective of our club is to encourage and help our young members to acquire the knowledge, skills and experience to participate fully and effectively in the poultry fancy as an adult.

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/Coordinator APA-ABA Youth Poultry Club  
810 Sweetwater Rd., Philadelphia, TN 37846  
Phone: 865-717-6270  
Email: [nanamabrahma@att.net](mailto:nanamabrahma@att.net)

# 1,500-Year-Old Fowl Mosaic Found

Reprinted From The Boston Globe  
By Matti Friedman  
Associated Press / February 2, 2011

“HIRBET MADRAS, Israel—Israeli archaeologists presented a newly uncovered 1,500-year-old church in the Judean hills on Wednesday, including an unusually well-preserved mosaic floor with images of lions, foxes, fish and peacocks.

The Byzantine church located southwest of Jerusalem, excavated over the last two months, will be visible only for another week before archaeologists cover it again with soil for its own protection.

The small basilica with an exquisitely decorated floor was active between the fifth and seventh centuries A.D., said the dig's leader, Amir Ganor of the Israel Antiquities Authority. He said the floor was "one of the most beautiful mosaics to be uncovered in Israel in recent years."

"It is unique in its craftsmanship and level of preservation," he said.

Archaeologists began digging at the site, known as Hirbet Madras, in December. The Antiquities Authority discovered several months earlier that antiquities thieves had begun plundering the ruins, which sit on an uninhabited hill not far from an Israeli farming community.

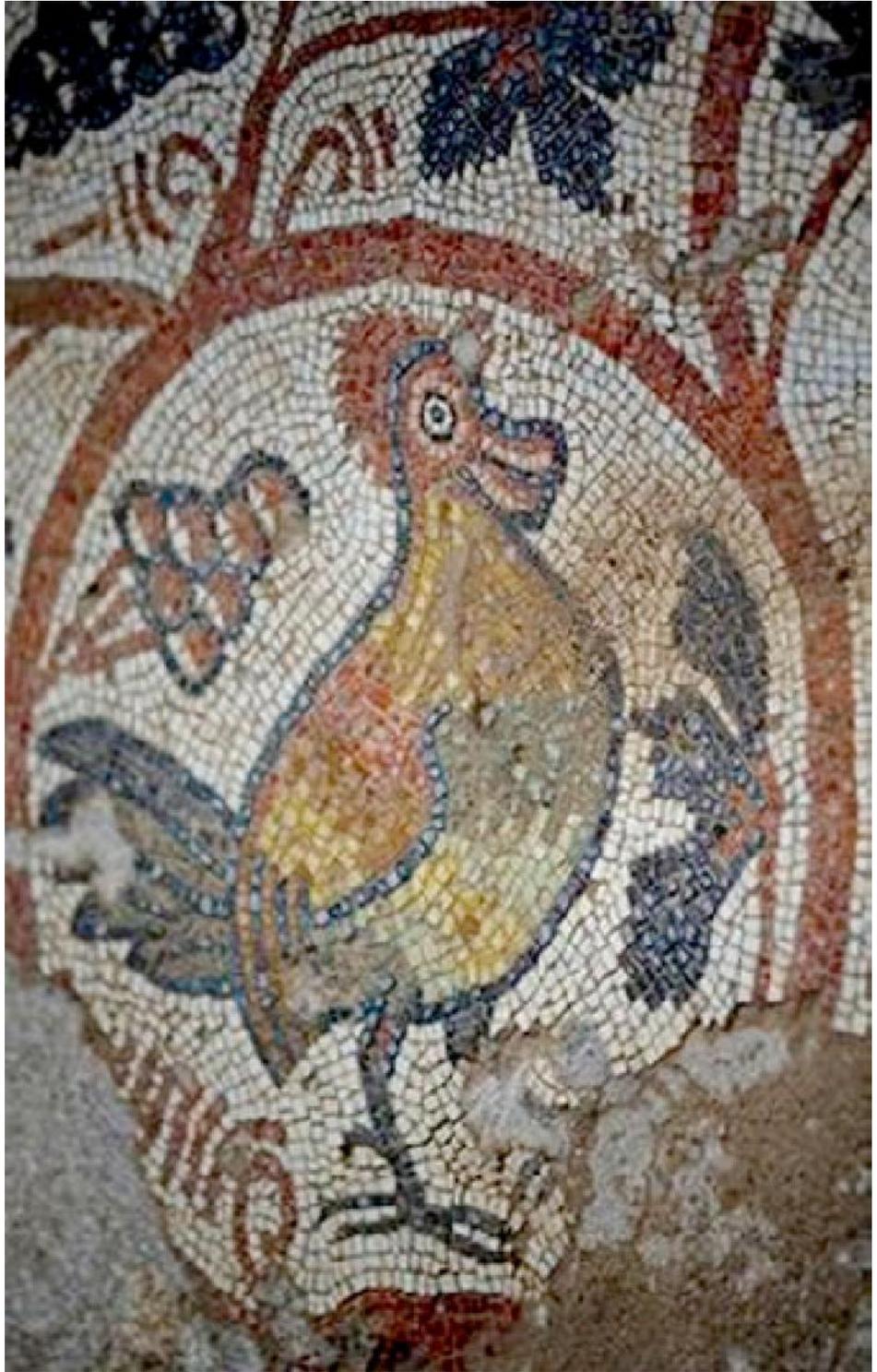
Though an initial survey suggested the building was a synagogue, the excavation revealed stones carved with crosses, identifying it as a church. The building had been built atop another structure around 500 years older, dating to Roman times, when scholars believe the settlement was inhabited by Jews.

Hewn into the rock underneath that structure is a network of tunnels that archaeologists believe were used by Jewish rebels fighting Roman armies in the second century A.D.

Stone steps lead down from the floor of church to a small burial cave, which scholars suggest might have been venerated as the burial place of the Old Testament prophet Zecharia.

Ganor said the church would remain covered until funding was obtained to open it as a tourist site.

Israel boasts an exceptionally high concentration of archaeological sites, including Crusader, Islamic, Byzantine, Roman, ancient Jewish and prehistoric ruins."



*"A detail of a mosaic in the archaeological site where an ancient church was found in Hirbet Madras, central Israel, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 2011. Israeli archaeologists say they have uncovered a 1,500-year-old church, including an unusually well-preserved mosaic floor with images of lions, foxes, fish and peacocks. (AP Photo/Ariel Schalit)"*

Editor's Note: This news article, photo and caption are courtesy of the Boston Globe and AP. But, I hope that the archeologists do not think the above mosaic is of a peacock as the news story seems to suggest. The detail is wonderful and it sure looks to me like a cock crowing amidst grapevines, tendrils, and grapes. The cock looks like he may be some artistic form of a single combed Blue Golden Duckwing? Feel free to mail me your comments to [contact@skyblueegg.com](mailto:contact@skyblueegg.com)

# Brazos Valley Poultry Club Bluebonnet Classic

College Station, Texas

January 8th, 2011

~ Show Results ~

Story by Claudia Choate

Photos by Bob Choate

I am hoping that the 2011 Bluebonnet Classic is a sign of good things to come in Texas as far as the Exhibition Poultry World is concerned. We have had our best show yet in the new millennium with a total of 1073 birds in the open show and 88 juniors. Combine that with 25 birds in the Back Yard show and 175 pigeons, we had a total of 1338 birds in the barn. I am sure that this start of great things for all our shows.

Our large heated show barn on the Texas A&M campus was full of people, a lot of them at their first poultry show. We had a total of 81 exhibitors with a lot of them enjoying their first show.

We have a world class raffle and silent auction that all these great people help make one of our very best fund raisers yet. This is very important if we are to keep this show going. Words can not express our appreciation to everyone. Especially to those who helped with the raffle, auction and food booth. We quite simply cannot do it without you.

Our judges were Marti McGuire, Tommy Lee, Charles Mahoney, Steve Jones and James Cooper. Of course they did a great job picking the champions. It was nice mixture of new judges to Texas and excellent natives.

Our Show Champion was the champion large fowl Light Brahma Cockerel by Chad Spence and our Reserve Show Champion was the champion Bantam, a Birchen Modern pullet by Bobby and Aileen Castlebury. A couple of well deserving birds.

The rest of the champions were as follows:

## Large Fowl

Champion American, Single Comb Rhode Island Red cock exhibited by Michele Propes. Reserve American, Barred Plymouth Rock exhibited by H&H Poultry.

Champion English, Black Australorp



Show Champion was the Light Brahma Cockerel exhibited by Chad Spence

cock exhibited by Jerry Wiley. Reserve English, Black Australorp cockerel exhibited by Jerry Wiley

Champion Mediterranean, Single Comb White Leghorn hen exhibited by Sam Brush. Reserve Mediterranean, Rose Comb Ancona hen exhibited by Sam Brush.

Champion Continental, Black Faverolle cockerel exhibited by H&H Poultry. Reserve Continental, Black Faverolle pullet exhibited by H&H Poultry.

Champion Asiatic, Light Brahma cockerel exhibited by Spence & Williams. Reserve Asiatic, Light Brahma pullet exhibited by Spence & Williams.

Champion AOSB, Black Sumatra hen exhibited by T&T Poultry. Reserve

AOSB, Black Sumatra cockerel exhibited by Tommy French

**Champion Large Fowl**, Light Brahma cockerel exhibited by Spence & Williams.

## Bantams

Champion Modern Game, Birchen pullet exhibited by Bobby & Aileen Castlebury. Reserve Modern, Brown Red exhibited by Bobby & Aileen Castlebury.

Champion Old English, Black pullet exhibited by Burkhart Bantams. Reserve OE, BB Red cock exhibited by Marvin Cagle.

Champion RCCL, Silver Sebright pullet exhibited by Lonnie Ozee. Reserve RCCL, Silver Laced Wyandotte pullet exhibited by Don Holt.

Champion SCCL, White Leghorn cockerel exhibited by Bill Hopkins. Reserve SCCL, White Leghorn pullet exhibited by Bill Hopkins.

Champion FL, Black Cochin cockerel exhibited by Bill Hopkins. Reserve FL, Black Cochin cock exhibited by Don Holt

Champion AOCCL, White Crested Black Polish hen exhibited by Jerry Wiley. Reserve AOCCL, Dark Cornish cockerel exhibited by Billy Grimes

Champion Bantam Duck, Black East Indie cockerel exhibited by Noah



Champion Continental, Black Faverolle cockerel exhibited by H&H Poultry.



Champion Modern Game, Birchen pullet exhibited by Bobby & Aileen Castlebury.



**BLUEBONNET CLASSIC  
SUPER GRAND CHAMPION  
LIGHT BRAHMA K - LG. FOWL**  
Reserve Asiatic - Lt Brahma P  
Best Bantam Brahma - Buff P  
*Thanks Dan, Don, Bob, Claudia,  
and Blue Bonnet Classic!*  
Spence-Williams, Grandview, TX

**CHAMPION BANTAM &  
RESERVE SHOW CHAMPION**

**Birchen Modern Pullet**

*Thanks to everyone involved  
with this FUN SHOW!*

**Bobby & Aileen Castlebury**



Reserve Champion Old English Game, BB Red cock exhibited by Marvin Cagle.

**We want to  
thank everyone  
who made the  
Bluebonnet  
Classic a huge  
success.  
- You know  
who you are -**

**Bob & Claudia Choate  
Blue, Texas**

**Bluebonnet Classic**

**Champion Old English &  
Res. Champ Bantam on  
Black Old English  
Pullet**

**GREAT SHOW!**

**Jeff Burkhart**

**940-665-8698**

**Gainsville, Texas**



Champion AOSB, Black Sumatra hen exhibited by T&T Poultry.

Ziesman. Reserve Bantam Duck, Gray Call pullet exhibited by B&M Waterfowl.

**Champion Bantam**, Birchen pullet exhibited by Bobby & Aileen Castlebury.

**Champion Display**—Buff Brahma Bantams, exhibited by Jerry Wiley, Reserve Display, Black Old English Bantams, exhibited by Marvin Cagle.

**Bluebonnet Classic**

**Best English - Australorp Cock  
Best AOSB - White Crested Black Polish  
Champion Display - Buff Brahma Bntm**

**APA Master Exhibitor  
APA & ABA Lifetime Member  
Jerry Wiley**



I would like to thank everyone at the Bluebonnet Classic for all the hard work & for putting on another great show!

**BB Red Old English Cocks  
RB, BV, 1,2,3,4,5,6**

**Black Old English Cocks - 2,3,4,5**

**Black Cockerels - 1,2,3,5**

**Black Hens - 1,2,3**

**Black Pullets - 2, 3**

**White OEG Cock - BV & 3**

**Res. Display - Black O.E.G.**

**Marvin Cagle, Ft Worth, TX  
817-980-6388**

**Brazos Valley  
Poultry Club  
Bluebonnet Classic**  
College Station, Texas  
January 8th, 2011

~ Show Results ~  
...continued



*Champion Mediterranean, Single Comb  
White Leghorn hen exhibited by Sam  
Brush.*



*Champion English, Black Australorp cock  
exhibited by Jerry Wiley.*



*Reserve AOSB, Black Sumatra cockerel  
exhibited by Tommy French.*

## In Pursuit of Improvement: Selection Considerations

*By Brian Reeder*

What are you selecting for? That is the question. Most of us will answer "phenotype". That is, after all, what the pursuit of a breed is, at heart. We want birds that look a certain way and that look is the phenotype, which is determined by genes. We pursue genetic conformity in the action of setting a particular line. Often with our breeds we seek to mimic the effect of nature in producing stable, self-replicating phenotypes, as seen in true species; in short, homozygotes for the genes determining phenotype. In practice, this may not always be feasible and we have to, at times, question whether a given line is genetically capable of experiencing the type of intensive breeding that is required to create the clone-like state that a 'set' breed may show.

The greatest danger in the pursuit of genetic conformity is that inbreeding of nearly any level will concentrate negative traits (especially recessives), as well as desired traits. The incremental increase in negative deleterious factors would suggest a quantitative model where many genes come together to create a greater overall effect. Some lines will carry a good many such factors that begin to surface and spread havoc over many generations of inbreeding and narrow selection. Some phenotype traits appear to show mild deleterious effects on vigor, fertility or chick viability. When many of these factors are combined, a greater deleterious effect can occur. Such lines are not good candidates for any form of close breeding to enhance the homozygosity of phenotype genes. Such a line may respond well to an outcross, but the later generations are likely to see the negative traits resurface, if they are interbred to any great degree. The lines best suited for intensive inbreeding for the concentration of phenotype genes are those carrying none or but few deleterious factors. It can be very hard to determine such a line without studying its history and

gaining experience with the line. It then becomes very important to actually note the deficiencies of any line you work with. Watch for problem areas, note them and watch how they react to selection pressure. Time will show if negative traits concentrate, becoming more extreme or if the problem can be removed through simple selection (most likely with dominant genes). However, you must be very aware of problem areas. The trait that you ignore does not go away.

What are you ignoring and selecting for passively? That is the next question. What you ignore does not go away and it has the tendency to persist, if not increase, when ignored. When you put a male bird with a female bird, how many problems are you ignoring if the major focus is the intensification of phenotype gene(s)? Did you use the sneezing male because he has a huge cranial herniation, while you are not using the healthier male because he doesn't have a full cranial herniation? Or did you select the male with the most fluff that attacks your hand every time you reach into the cage, instead of the gentle male with lesser fluff levels? Or did you select that hen because she is so tiny even though she lays very few eggs and many of her eggs don't hatch? What did you ignore to utilize the "best" bird, when the designation of what is best is a phenotype consideration? It is so important to evaluate your birds based on criterion running through a range of traits, not the least of which are those that may be ignored in the pursuit of phenotype.

### The Intangible Traits

The term Intangible Traits encompasses three areas that are of importance to any line of fowl. The first is Hardiness with a focus on genetic disease resistance. The second is Viability with a focus on reproductive traits, chick survivability and to a lesser extent, egg production. The third area is Temperament with a focus on calm disposition to reduce flock stress and increase ease of handling. Temperament also considers negative stereotypic traits such as feather picking, egg eating, or cannibalism and seeks to reduce (or at the very least not concentrate) these traits.

The most important key to working with the intangible traits is to not ignore them. Stereotypic traits, ignored, can create surprising disasters. Weak

constitution and lack of disease resistance can likewise create mayhem. Low egg production, low hatchability or high chick mortality ignored can all result in the deterioration of a line. Nervous, flighty birds are prone to suffer the effects of stress in the reduction of immunity, fertility/production and viability. Such lines are also prone to stereotypic behaviors. Some research suggests that calm lines of many domestic animals have mutations affecting the adrenal glands, reducing their function and reducing the flight or fight effect produced by adrenaline. My observation of selection for even-tempered individuals indicates a strong genetic component that responds to selection.

### Breeding for Extremes

It is common to select for extremes, especially in phenotype breeding. We are always looking for those individuals that show the greatest expression of a given trait; bigger crest, most fluff, longest tail, shortest legs, largest size, smallest size, most eggs, most meat, etc, add infinitum. The history of poultry for the last century and a half has been a rush to extremes. I suspect this had already been going on for a long time before the Victorians turned to chicken showing and breed improvement as a gentlemanly pursuit. The history of modern poultry in the western world is a story of a headlong rush to the most extreme concentration of traits. Every effort has been made to conform all breeds and strains and to concentrate specific genes into extreme expression within given lines. Show birds have come to express more and more of whatever the given breed is known for. Commercial production birds have been directed toward extremes of egg and meat production that are truly astounding. From a genetic standpoint what we have seen has been selection toward higher and higher levels of concentration and homozygosity of specific genes and their modifier genes. Some genes have been intentionally selected for. They are visible in some manner, either as phenotype genes or as easily monitored traits such as egg production. However, what has been ignored? Has the value placed on certain specific traits cost selection in other areas? I have seen instances where this seems to be the case.

When our focus on breeding is toward more and more extremes in a given area, we must ask, 'What is this

doing to the overall bird?' Does the extreme end of a given trait cause problems in other areas? Many phenotype traits can cause physiological issues when taken to great extremes. Others have no apparent effect. Many traits are being selected inadvertently, without being given due consideration, because other gene traits are given more emphasis. In setting up matings, always think about the overall weaknesses and strengths of the birds you are mating together. We often seek to balance traits, but there may be more wisdom in not using certain birds, no matter how good in phenotype traits, if they are expressing undesirable traits strongly, as well.

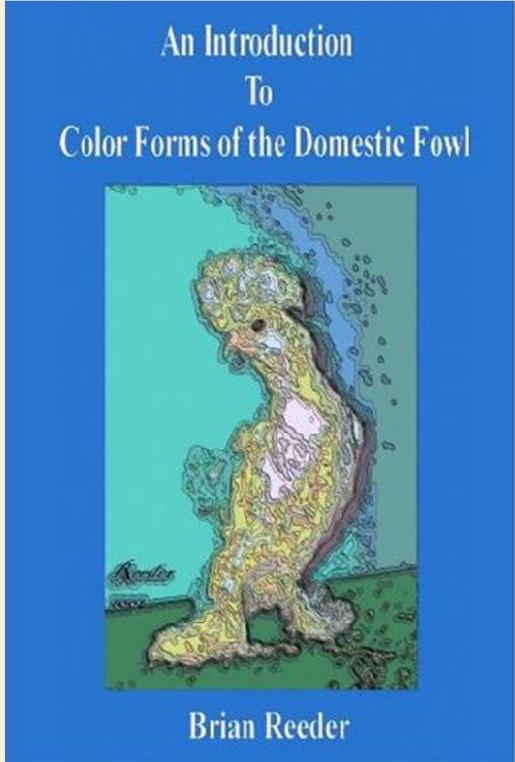
I would suggest that in selecting for extremes, those extremes must be carefully monitored. A good many mutations become deleterious as they reach great extremes. However, many important traits, genetic in nature and amenable to selection, do not show deleterious effects when concentrated. I would then encourage breeders to watch for traits that enhance the bird, can be concentrated through selection and do not cause deleterious secondary effects. When such

genes can improve the intangible qualities of the bird through increasing hardiness, viability or temperament, it would be wise to build strains around such traits.

### Selecting for Improvement

What does improvement mean? Is it simply making a few phenotype traits bigger, more extreme and concentrated, or is it about creating more balanced birds, encompassing many fine traits, combined with a pleasing appearance? Birds don't have to be ugly to be productive, nor does a refined bird have to be unproductive. Selection for the intangible traits can occur in any line. Some lines will have a great many problems and may take a major project to restore. Other lines are segregating the desired traits and simply need selection for these traits applied. Some lines are lacking some of the intangible traits, but could be improved through judicious outcrossing and subsequent selection.

My personal definition of improvement is to make an increase in the overall intangible qualities of the birds in each generation. Using quantitative selection,



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I may be watching for even a small percentage of increase (perhaps even as little as 10-15%) to show that there is some plasticity for the selection of the trait(s). Any line that can show small increases in any direction each generation will be amenable to selection and concentration of traits. If no variability is occurring in your line, then you will need to find new material to work with or to bring into your own line. If a genetic trait is not present in a line, you can wait for a mutation or outcross to bring in that genetic trait. The later is much faster, usually. Once you have a basic trait in your line, then through selecting in a quantitative manner each generation, you will concentrate that trait and bring it to fuller expression.

It is well worth making improvements in your own lines. There are many breeding systems that could be applied to making a top phenotype line stronger. My preferred method involves making multiple outcrosses and forming several family lines that can be selected for specific aspects of the overall phenotype. Later, these family lines are intertwined

through interbreeding to combine many traits together in as few lines as possible. Eventually, after several generations, you come up with a vastly superior new line that incorporates many new genes and useful traits. The formation of a superior line, where many intangible traits have been combined with specific (non-deleterious) phenotype genes can take many generations to complete. The wise breeder can create one single superior line or several interrelated lines that are used to produce superior birds. The potential for development is limited only by space, expense and creativity. However, even on the most meager budget or with limited space, one variety of one breed can be upgraded with the use of one or two exceptional birds. Those exceptional birds may be of the same variety or breed, or even another breed to use as an outcross. From the initial cross, very few individuals have to be raised. Really, you only need one or two good birds from each cross to move forward. They will be blended interse or backcrossed to an exceptional parent. The goal of improve-

ment is to find one or two exceptional birds that express many intangible traits and utilize those birds to concentrate their traits. Using the quantitative approach, we watch for incremental increases of the trait(s) in each generation. We must watch closely for hidden deleterious recessives that may surface when inbreeding. However, if such do not present, then careful inbreeding of exceptional individuals becomes a recommended course of action. In this manner, you can more quickly set the intangible traits of the exceptional individuals. Crossing exceptional individuals is an excellent way to concentrate good traits and form the basis for line development. In an ideal setting the breeder has a line(s) focused on phenotype and a line(s) with the phenotype genes that is focused on intangibles. The two (or more) lines are interbred from time to time to increase intangibles in the phenotype line(s) and phenotype traits in the intangibles line(s), always striving toward a greater concentration of many improvements. *END*



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# Judging State Fairs in 2010

*By Jim Adkins - APA/ABA General License Judge*

As I am reflecting back on the 2010 fair season, oh what an adventure it was! As we begin the New Year, let me share some of my state fair experiences with you.

The first state fair that I judged was absolutely one of my favorites; the Montana State Fair in Great Falls. This year one of the judges had to cancel so I made a quick phone call to John Manaco in California and he was able to come and assist me in judging. The Montana State Fair is a double sanction show and has been for many years. It is always a great experience for the exhibitors to compare the different judges and how they place the birds in the two different shows in one day. The late Burt Thompson, who was the superintendent, passed away in March of 2010. So, this was the first year that Jodie and her kids organized the entire small animal department and they did a great job! It was a real pleasure to work with the Thompson's and judge with Monaco.

I returned to The Kentucky State Fair for the second year in a row with judge Roland Romig from Pennsylvania. There were over 1,500 birds to judge, but we had two days to complete it. This is a wonderful fair! John Burks has been the superintendent for many years and does a great job with all his staff. The quality of birds was outstanding, in all classes of large fowl, bantams, waterfowl, turkeys and even guineas. This fair takes care of all the details; hotels, airfare, meals, transportation, excellent clerks and fun exhibitors. I think the southern hospitality is what really makes it unique! You should come and visit some time. I should also mention that a Guinea won champion of the show! Roland Romig was one who assisted in writing the Standard for the guineas and when I saw the bird, I asked Roland, "That seems like an outstanding bird!?" He agreed! Congratulations to the exhibitor of that fine bird.

Flying back to the west coast, the Oregon State Fair was next! It was a real honor to return there where I was superintendent for almost ten years. I had not

been back to see or judge the fair for many years, so it was special. We were also back in the old historical poultry building that was built in 1921. I remember exhibiting in this building back in the early eighties when I was a teenager. This is where I first met the late Oliver Bowen who was my number one mentor in White Plymouth Rocks. It was a real privilege to be there. I was surrounded by lots of friends and excellent birds! I also judged the 4-H show; both confirmation and showmanship.

The next day, I was on a very small airplane from Denver to Huron, South Dakota – I think there were a total of nine of us on the flight! It was my first time to judge in South Dakota, so I was really excited. I made a scheduling mistake of booking my flight to leave a day early, so I landed at two o'clock in the afternoon and headed straight for the fair. It was one of the highest entries of twelve hundred birds and I was the only judge. I finished all the waterfowl and large fowl on Thursday around nine o'clock that night. There were seven hundred plus bantams to judge on Friday and we were able to accomplish it.

The exhibitors here were a blast! Several of them hung out with me in the aisles as we judged for hours. It was fun but my feet were tired. Wayne Fisher is the superintendent and has been for many years. He and his lovely wife set up camp with their camper trailer and stay for the duration of the fair. She cooked one fabulous dinner and they invited me for it. Yummy! Two exhibitors that I remember most were Reynold Loeker who had several very nice Old English Game, Rhode Island Red Bantams and a Mille Fleur D'Uccle female that was outstanding. Bob Rennolet was another fun exhibitor. He had a bunch of large fowl Houdans, Naked Necks and Chanteclers; to just name a few. The champion bird of the show was an awesome Silver laced Wyandotte bantam exhibited by Wayne Fisher. I found out later that it was from an egg that Wayne got from Jeff Halbach in Wisconsin. It was one of the best I've seen in a longtime. I should also mention, the reserve of show was a Black Australorp male bird; it was an excellent representation of the breed and in beautiful condition. South Dakota is a very enjoyable place to judge and I am looking forward to 2011.

Following the South Dakota State Fair,

I flew back to Portland, Oregon, said goodbye to my parents and started the drive across the country where I would be relocating to North Carolina. My lovely wife of just a few months and daughter, Kelly were already there. I then drove about six hundred miles to stop in Blackfoot, Idaho and judge the Eastern Idaho State Fair on Labor Day. It worked out great; it was right on the way. I had judged there about fifteen years ago, so it's always fun to return and see old faces and meet new ones. It didn't take long as the entry was very small, so by early afternoon I was back on the road.

After a couple of days driving with my nephew, Matthew ( I actually think he drove more hours than me), we arrived in North Carolina about two days before I had to judge the Mountain State Fair in Asheville. I was greeted at the fair with anticipation. The folks there in the mountains had gotten word that I was moving there and they were excited as I was. The highlight of the Mountain State Fair was definitely the heritage turkey display.

Finally, I had a couple weeks off before flying to Albuquerque, New Mexico to judge the State Fair. This was another first time experience! I had judged in Farmington at the Four Corners poultry show but never the state fair. I had also heard a lot about Marilyn Novat, also a licensed poultry judge, but I had never met her. What a wonderful, sweet lady. We had fun visiting. The fair was so unique and different, very southwestern, with lots of Indian displays and fabulous food. Oh, and I must mention, the professional rodeo I had the privilege of seeing on Friday night was awesome! It was the best I've ever seen. And then, one of my favorite country singers, Clay Walker, performed following the rodeo - a real treat to end the last state fair that I judged in 2010. The top two birds in the show were; a beautiful Black Rosecomb by Broken Feather Farms and the reserve was a white Call female exhibited by Mrs. Novat.

My year of 2010 State Fair judging was definitely one of the most enjoyable yet. Some very good poultry were being exhibited all over the country but the real highlight was the people. What an honor and privilege it is to judge poultry. I am looking forward to experiencing more of these kinds of memories in 2011. Hope to see some of you along the way!

# Virginia Poultry Breeders Association Doswell, Virginia November 20, 2010

## ~ Show Results ~

*Photos and results by Reggie Neal*

### Open Large Fowl

Champion Asiatic, Black Langshan Pullet, exhibited by J.E. Pilkerton. Reserve Asiatic, Black Cochon Pullet Kay St. Amour.

Champion American, White Plymouth Rock Pullet, exhibited by Brian Lewis. Reserve American, Black Jersey Giant Pullet, exhibited by Chase Allen.

Champion Mediterranean, SC White Leghorn Pullet, exhibited by Bill Sandoe. Reserve Mediterranean, SC White Leghorn Hen, exhibited by Bill Sandoe.

Champion English, Dark Cornish Cock, exhibited by Rohrs Keith. Reserve English, Black Orpington Hen, exhibited by Sylvia and Bela Babus.

Champion Continental, Brd White Polish Hen, exhibited by Sylvia and Bela Babus. Reserve Continental, Non-Brd WC Black Polish Pullet, exhibited by Sylvia and Bela Babus.

Champion AOSB, Black Sumatra Cockerel, exhibited by Tom Kernan. Reserve AOSB, Black Ameraucana Pullet, exhibited by Tom Kernan.

**Champion Large Fowl**, SC White Leghorn Pullet, exhibited by Bill Sandoe. Reserve Large Fowl, White Plymouth Rock Pullet, exhibited by Brian Lewis.

### Open Bantams

Champion Modern Game, Black MG Pullet, exhibited by Tom & Gavin Anderson. Reserve Modern, BB Red MG Cockerel, exhibited by Tom & Gavin Anderson.

Champion OEG, Wheaten OEG Cockerel, exhibited by Hunter & Logan Watson. Reserve OEG, Black OEG Hen, exhibited by Charles Parks.

Champion Feather Leg, Buff Brahma Cockerel, exhibited by Frank Harris. Reserve Feather Leg, Black Cochon Pullet, exhibited by John Burgess.

Champion AOCCL, Dark Cornish Hen, exhibited by Richard Tigney. Reserve AOCCL, Blue Sumatra Hen, exhibited by Tom Kernan.

Champion SCCL, SC Rhode Island Red Cockerel, exhibited by Frank Har-

ris. Reserve SCCL, White Plymouth Rock Pullet, exhibited by John Beauchamp

Champion RCCL, Quail Belgian d'Anver Pullet, exhibited by Douglas Graham. Reserve RCCL, Silver Laced Wyandotte Pullet, exhibited by Clarence & Irene Fields.

**Champion Bantam**, SC RIR Cockerel, exhibited by Frank Harris. Reserve Bantam, Quail Belgian d'Anver Pullet, exhibited by Douglas Graham.

### Open Ducks & Geese

Champion Light Duck, Penciled Runner Cock, exhibited by Travis & Lisa Beckwith. Reserve Light Duck, Blue Magpie Cock, exhibited by Brody Miskimon.

Champion Bantam Duck, White Call Cock, exhibited by Bill Sandoe. Reserve Bantam Duck, Gray Call Hen, exhibited by Luke Sevison.

Champion Heavy Duck, Gray Rouen Hen, exhibited by Dean Ennis. Reserve Heavy Duck, Gray Rouen Cock, exhibited by Luke Sevison.

**Champion Duck**, White Call Cock exhibited by Bill Sandoe. Reserve Duck, Gray Rouen Hen, exhibited by Dean Ennis.

Champion Light Goose, Brown China Cock, exhibited by Caleb Leininger. Reserve Light Goose, Brown China Hen, exhibited by Jacob Mathews.

Champion Medium Goose, American Buff Hen, exhibited by Jacob Mathews. Reserve Medium Goose, American Buff Cock, exhibited by Jacob Mathews.

Champion Heavy Goose, Brown African Cock, exhibited by Tom Kernan. Reserve Heavy Goose, Gray Toulouse Hen, exhibited by Bill Sandoe.

**Champion Goose**, Brown African Cock, exhibited by Tom Kernan. Reserve Goose, exhibited by Gray Toulouse Hen, Bill Sandoe.

**Champion Waterfowl**, Brown African Cock, exhibited by Tom Kernan. Reserve Waterfowl, White Call Cock, exhibited by Bill Sandoe.

**Champion Turkey**, Slate Old Tom, exhibited by Shirley Snidow.

**Champion Guinea**, Pearl Cock, exhibited by Jacob Mathews. Reserve Guinea, Pearl Hen, exhibited by Jacob Mathews.

**Show Champion**, SC RIR Btm Cockerel, exhibited by Frank Harris. Show Reserve, SC White Leghorn Large Fowl



*Reserve Show Champion, SC White Leghorn Large Fowl Pullet, exhibited by Bill Sandoe.*



*Champion AOSB, Black Sumatra Cockerel, exhibited by Tom Kernan.*



*Champion Feather Leg, Buff Brahma Cockerel, exhibited by Frank Harris.*



*Reserve Waterfowl, White Call Cock, exhibited by Bill Sandoe.*

# Hatching for Showing

By Christine Heinrichs

Author of *How to Raise Chickens* and *How to Raise Poultry*, Voyageur Press, <http://poultrybookstore.com>

Raising birds that find their way to Champion Row starts long before you pack the birds in their traveling cages. Plan your hatches so that your breed is at its peak when Fall shows come around. Different breeds mature at different rates. Latitude and time of year influence the juvenile feather molts. "It's a very complex subject," said Jim Sallee, experienced judge and Modern Game breeder in California.

Peak showing condition means the birds have developed their body conformation, have acquired an appropriate amount of muscle and fat and have molted into their adult plumage. The time that requires ranges from five to eleven months. Birds older than one year show as hens and cocks rather than pullets and cockerels. In the event of two evenly judged birds, however, the older bird wins. Figuring back from October and November show dates means setting eggs to hatch between December and June. Hatching in June means having fast-developing birds ready for Fall or slower ones ready for Spring.

"I hatch small numbers of birds every week or ten days over three to four months beginning late February and continuing on into June," said experienced bantam Rock and Call Duck breeder Janice Hall of Oklahoma. "That way, I have a few birds just coming on for the earliest of the spring shows."

Some breeders hatch throughout the year. That requires artificial light during the short winter days, to get enough eggs. Laura Haggarty of Kentucky, secretary/treasurer at The American Buckeye Poultry Club, Inc., <http://www.americanbuckeyepoultryclub.com/aboutus.php>, finds her birds need at least 14 hours of light to lay well. Relying on electricity and gadgets has its pitfalls. "The power can go out and timers malfunction, turning on the lights at night," she said. "That can put them into a molt and they won't lay at all."

English poultry judge David Scrivener,

in his *Exhibition Poultry Keeping*, notes that although broody hens are desirable for hatching, their schedule doesn't work for fall shows. "Hens seldom go broody before late April, but many breeders will hope to start their incubators in February in order to have some birds ready to show in October," he writes. Keeping some reliably broody hens such as Silkie crosses can help out. "Eggs with poor shell quality that would not normally be incubated, have more chance of hatching under a hen than they do in an incubator," he writes. "It sometimes happens that the best show hens lay poor eggs."

Mrs. Haggarty selects breeders considering production as well as exhibition values. She finds hens that molt fast are better layers and culls hens that take six weeks to molt.

"The one who drops all her feathers at once is a fast molter and will get back into production sooner and lay more eggs," she said. "One hen looked like a

hedgehog, but she feathered out very fast. I marked her and she is a premiere bird for that reason."

Doug Akers, Purdue Extension Educator in Boone County, Indiana, finds his Sumatra hens stop laying in late summer and don't resume until the days lengthen noticeably in spring. Sumatras are a landrace that has developed with-

out appreciable influence from selective breeding. The Standard regards the breed as a "native...as pure blooded today as when first discovered on that island in the Far East (Sumatra) many years ago." They lay best from March through June, so he focuses hatch-

ing on April through June, occasionally into July. He doesn't provide artificial lighting in his unheated coops, leaving the birds to regulate their laying naturally.

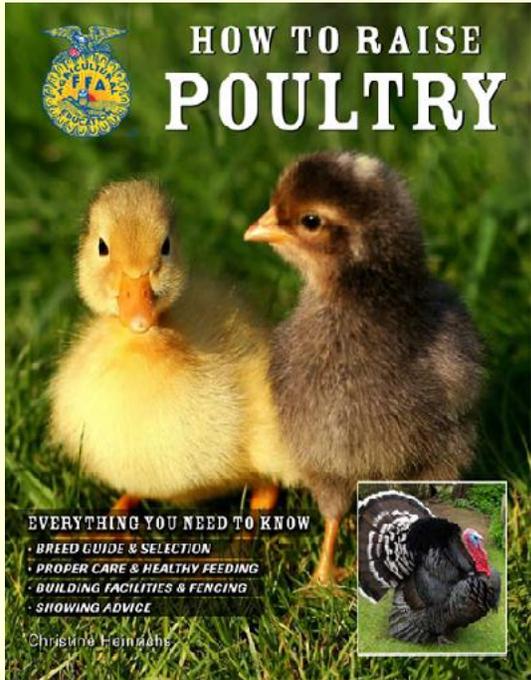
"Sumatras make good mothers and I sometimes let them hatch and raise their own chicks," he said.

Given the timing, most breeders will

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Mrs. Haggarty selects breeders considering production as well as exhibition values. She finds hens that molt fast are better layers and culls hens that take six weeks to molt.

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use incubators. In California, Mr. Sallee has noted that many breeders return home from the Pacific Poultry Breeders Annual Show the last weekend in January and get their eggs in the incubator in February. Some get started earlier, in January. "That insures that they will have something to take to fall shows," he said.

Mr. Sallee finds his Modern Game pullets ready to show as early as five months old, cockerels at seven months. He hatches them in March and April for fall shows. Exhibition Poultry editor Ann Charles hatches her Araucanas for pullet showing in March and April. She finds pullets at their best at seven to eight months, just past point of lay. She sets eggs for cockerels in January and February, since they need more time.

Generally, short-tailed breeds such as Rocks and Wyandottes mature more quickly than long-tailed breeds. A Brahma cock may not reach his full maturity until he's 18 months old. Mr. Akers' Sumatra cocks often don't reach their peak until spring of their second year. He rarely shows pullets or cockerels, preferring to give the birds time to mature and show them as hens and cocks.

"Hens almost always outperform pullets in the show room," he said. "Sumatras can be long-lived and show well for many years. I had several Best of Breed, Class Champion and even a couple of Champion Large Fowl's at shows in 2010 with hens that were over five years of age."

Mark Fields, secretary of the Dominique Club of America, <http://www.dominiqueclub.org/>, recommends giving Dominique pullets nine months and cockerels eleven months to be "well fleshed and fully feathered," he said. "Give growing birds plenty of room to mature."

Mary Ann Harley, South Carolina, secretary/treasurer of the Nankin Club of America, finds her Nankins require seven to eight months to reach their prime. "Heritage breeds are slower to mature than hybrids, which aren't raised for show," she said. Leghorn cockerels may be ready

by eight months, pullets by six and a half. "Even exhibition quality pullets can start laying at five months," said Mrs. Harley.

Buckeyes need to be at least eight months old to show well. Mrs. Haggarty sets eggs in December and January for Fall shows.

"They go through a scraggly adolescent phase," she said. "Give them time for the adolescent pinfeathers to grow out."

She prefers to wait until her birds are past their first major adult molt to select breeders. Some Buckeyes

lose their vibrant color as they age, and some male combs increase in size.

"Keep the ones with the good attributes that don't lose them as they get older," she said. "Keep the hen who looks just as good as she did as a pullet."

Varieties within breeds, and strains within varieties, may vary as well. Black-Breasted Red Old English Games may be ready to show two months earlier

than their Red Pyle brothers. Mrs. Hall finds her bantam Barred Rocks take longer, eight to nine months, to acquire their full plumage than those of the White variety.

"They sometimes appear to be ready at six to seven months, as the juvenile tail feathers often make the bird look complete at first glance," she said. "But then they molt and the adult main tail feathers take several more weeks to grow in completely."

The colder climate of northern latitudes and more rapid and extreme daylight length changes influence development.

It's more difficult to get fertile eggs early in the year. As the days increase in length through the spring, birds mature faster. The change to rapidly decreasing daylight brings on an earlier molt as well.

"I've seen people in Alaska get chicks from hatcheries in May and show them at the Alaska State Fair in August," Mr. Sallee said, having judged that fair several times. "Their birds looked two months ahead of ours down here."

Mrs. Hall moves her

bantam Barred Rocks out of the brooder into outdoor pens as soon as weather permits, to encourage them to grow feathers. Her Call Ducks, raised in brooders, do not have the advantage of natural oil from their mother's feathers. They can't be allowed access to swimming water until they are old enough to develop their own oil.

"The ones that I've raised that were hatched and brooded naturally by the mother duck were dipping and diving in the water tub the first day," she said. "They went on to develop adult feathers very quickly."

Take time to reflect on your situation as you plan your hatching schedule. Look ahead to dates for the shows you want to enter. Consider your breeds' hatching records. Figure back on the calendar, then hatch over a

month or more to get the birds you want. Keep records to guide you in the future. With so many variables affecting the outcome, learn all you can and control those that are within your scope. Your efforts will reward you as your birds appear on Champion Row.

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... Generally, short-tailed breeds such as Rocks and Wyandottes mature more quickly than long-tailed breeds. A Brahma cock may not reach his full maturity until he's 18 months old. . .

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"I hatch small numbers of birds every week or ten days over three to four months beginning late February and continuing on into June," said experienced bantam Rock and Call Duck breeder Janice Hall of Oklahoma. "That way, I have a few birds just coming on for the earliest of the spring shows. . . Janice Hall"

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Janet Hatch's Buckeye hen earned Reserve Champion Large Fowl honors at a recent large central USA show. The Buckeye is an example of a breed with outstanding production qualities that is experiencing a resurgence in popularity at poultry shows, nationwide.

# Cape Fear Poultry Association

Smithfield, North Carolina

December 12, 2010

~ Show Results ~

*Photos and results by Reggie Neal*

We had 714 entries for our 2nd show and heard so many positive comments about the facility and the food. We even had a few judges asking if they could judge our next show.

## Large Fowl

Champion American, Black Jersey Giant hen exhibited by Shane Manuel. Reserve Champion, Black Jersey Giant Pullet exhibited by Shane Manuel.

Champion Asiatic, Black Langshan pullet, exhibited by J.E. Pilkerton. Reserve Champion, exhibited by Pilkerton.

Champion Continental, White Crested Black Polish, exhibited by Cassie Allen. Reserve Champion, Buff Laced Polish-cockerel, exhibited by Cassie Allen.

Champion English, Black Australorp cockerel, exhibited by Mickey Holland. Reserve Champion Dark Cornish hen, exhibited by Herman Hagwood.

Champion Mediterranean, Light Brown Single Comb Leghorn hen, exhibited by Mark Atwood. Reserve Champion, Light Brown Single Comb Leghorn pullet, exhibited by Mark Atwood.

Champion AOSB, Silver Duckwing Old English Game hen, exhibited by Mike Bezok. Reserve Champion, Red Pyle Modern Game Cockerel, exhibited by Paul Maye.

**Champion Large Fowl:** Black Jersey Giant hen exhibited by Shane Manuel. Reserve Champion, Black Australorp Cockerel exhibited by Mickey Holland.

## Bantam Fowl

Modern Game Champion, Black Modern Game Pullet, exhibited by Jeff Sumner. Reserve Champion Birchen Modern game pullet, exhibited by Triple S Poultry.

Old English Game Champion, Blue Red OEG Cock, exhibited by Tommy Taylor. Reserve Champion Wheaten OEG Pullet, exhibited by Tommy Taylor

SCCL Champion, Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerel, exhibited by Tom



*Grand Champion of Show, Black Jersey Giant hen exhibited by Shane Manuel*

Cornatzer. Reserve Champion Single Comb Light Brown Leghorn Cock, exhibited by Mark Atwood.

RCCL Champion White Wyandotte Cockerel, exhibited by Norman Hipps. Reserve Champion Black Belgian, d'Anver Cockerel, by Norman Hipps.

AOCC Champion Dark Cornish Cock, exhibited by Tigs Cornish Yard. Reserve Champion Mottled Cornish Pullet, exhibited by Mark Beasley.

Feather Leg Champion Buff Brahma pullet, exhibited by Darlene Hobbs. Reserve Champion Splash Bearded Silkie pullet, exhibited by Barbara Grubb.

Call Duck Champion, Grey Call Duck cockerel, exhibited by Chris Ervay. Reserve Champion Grey Call Duck pullet, exhibited by Chris Ervay.

**Champion Bantam:** OEG Blue Red Cock. Reserve Champion, Buff Brahma Pullet

**Champion Landfowl,** Black Jersey Giant hen exhibited by Shane Manuel. Reserve Landfowl, Blue Red OEG cock exhibited by Thomas Taylor.

## Ducks & Geese

Champion Goose, White Sebastopol cock, exhibited by, Jacob Fipps. Reserve Champion, Pilgrim cock, exhibited by, Emily Neville.

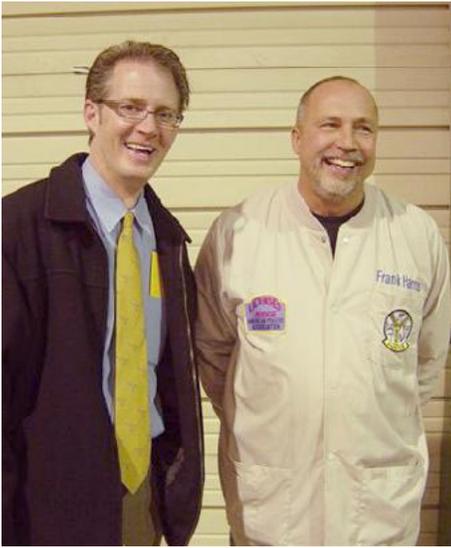
Champion Light Weight Duck, Blue and White Magpie cock, exhibited by Julie Gauthier. Reserve Champion, Blue and White Magpie cockerel, exhibited by Julie Gauthier.

Champion Medium Weight Duck, Black Cayuga cock, exhibited by Rick Hawke. Reserve Champion, Black Cayuga cock, exhibited by Rick Hawke.

**Champion Waterfowl:** Black Cayuga cock. Reserve Champion, Grey Call Duck cockerel, exhibited by Mark Atwood

**Grand Champion of Show,** Black Jersey Giant hen exhibited by Shane Manuel

**Congratulations CFPA  
on yet another  
successful show!  
Exhibition Poultry Magazine**



Show judges, Jim Adkins and Frank Harris.



Reserve Champion RCCL, Black Belgian d'Anver cockerel exhibited by Norman Hipps.

**White Wyandotte Bantam Cockerel  
Champion RCCL**  
**Black Belgian D'Anver Cockerel  
Reserve Champion RCCL**  
Norman and Carol Hipps  
Claremont, North Carolina  
(828) 459-9286  
Cape Fear Poultry Association Show

**Great Show!**  
Looking forward to  
showing next year!  
Jim Adkins & Frank Harris,  
*Judges*



RCCL Champion, White Wyandotte Cockerel.

**Grand Champion  
Champion Large Fowl**  
**Black Jersey  
Giant Hen**  
**Cape Fear Poultry  
Association Show  
12/11/2010**  
Shane & Melanie Manuel  
336-239-4942



# 'From the Judging Aisle'

By Jim Adkins

APA/ABA General License Judge  
Old Fort, North Carolina

Greetings from the judge's aisle! We are having a very unusually cold winter here in western North Carolina but the poultry shows continue year round! This last weekend I had the honors of attending a poultry show in Jefferson, Georgia, a unique opportunity to "just attend" and not have responsibilities. I watched the four judges comb through the birds on champion row. The champion of the show was a Silver Sebright female that was outstanding. She was showing like a million dollars, had beautiful type, color and her condition was perfect. How do you get a bird to look so good?

As you recall from the January issue of the *judges Aisle* I talked about the importance of type first, color second and condition third. In this column I want to give you a few reminders and some things to think about concerning feather quality and conditioning your bird for the show.

Remember most of all that conditioning starts early, or actually it is year round. Take good care of your birds from day one. Separate the cockerels from the pullets when you notice the males are starting to pick on the pullets. Clean your pens regularly with a good dry pine or cedar shavings. Remember too; protect your white birds from the sun as that will cause brassiness in the color of the bird, which then becomes a major point cut in the show room.

Long before you take the birds into the show, give them daily attention. If you are able, train the birds in exhibition type cages so that the bird begins to adjust and relax in preparation for the competition. Note this: A good judge can take a quick look through a class of birds and he or she will notice the best birds at first glance before the birds are even handled. Birds that are trained and used to the cage will exhibit well! So, the time that you invest into the bird before the show is very necessary.

A key factor to conditioning and protecting good feather quality is transporting your birds to and from the show. All the work that you put into preparing the bird for exhibition can be destroyed by the way that you transport your fowls! I



*Jim Adkins judging Plymouth Rocks in Brisbane, Australia*

never recommend carrying cages that have wire on them, on the bottom or sides of the cages. It destroys good feather quality. As your traveling, the bird is up and down, turning around messing the feathers all up. Use good wood boxes built specifically for carrying poultry. There are some quality boxes available for purchase, ones that are light weight and can be built to custom fit the size of bird. If you choose not to invest in those, use a good, solid cardboard box with plenty of room and holes for ventilation. Never put more than one male in a box! I learned that the hard way, I thought if the box was dark, two males would not fight. Wrong! Just a couple hours drive and had two very bloody male birds. That was a bummer. Transporting your birds is critical to keeping that bird looking good for the show.

Let me highlight a couple other common issues with feather quality; Nutritional barring: Sometimes when we open a wing of black birds (and remember, we should open every wing for observation) we find what we would call, nutritional barring. It looks grayish white or even sometimes white on the tips of the black wings. This is usually nutritional related. Evaluate your feed and make the appropriate adjustments. This can sometimes be stress related as well. A bird that is stressed can have these color issues in the wings of darker colored birds. Mice chewing on feathers: These little critters can do some serious damage and they are good at it! I handle hundreds of birds that have chewed feathers from mice. They especially love to destroy tails but they'll chew anywhere. Obviously if they are an issue, then get a couple more kitty cats! Dry tips in primary wing feathers: This is especially common in birds that carry their wings low to the ground. It is

most commonly caused by wet, dirty litter. It can also be caused from the bird being out side in rainy weather and dragging its wings trough the mud. It is easy to identify, when you open the wing and the tips are dirty, keep your litter cleaned and most importantly, dry!

Feed quality is probably the most important ingredient to feather quality. When I was a young boy, I always went to the old timers who were exhibiting great conditioned birds and asked, how do you do it? They would always talk about the feed. Whole oats, whole wheat! Those two are excellent to include in your birds diet for awesome feather development. Higher protein feed, better quality feather! I remember a famous breeder/exhibitor giving her birds some gains burger dog treats, chickens love them and they are high in protein. I was so intrigued because the birds that were getting these treats had excellent feather quality and width of feather was awesome! I have been feeding my birds those treats ever since.

So, the secret to good feather quality is not just one thing! It is a combination of overall basic poultry health management, including the feed, the environment and the cleanliness of where the bird is living.

Last Saturday after seeing the gorgeous Silver Sebright on champion row, I went back to see the rest of the class! The entire class had excellent body type and the color of all the silvers was very good! But, this one particular bird had the best feather quality and condition. My friend, Gary Overton picked the very best bird in the class of rose comb clean legged bantams. I was impressed. I am sure that this exhibitor did several things that I have shared with you in this article. You do the same and you may end up with a bird on champion row.

# Upcoming APA & ABA Shows

## FEBRUARY 2011

### February 5, 2011

**Durant, Oklahoma**, at the Fair Barn. Contact: Greg Garison, [gregory@copper.net](mailto:gregory@copper.net), 580-889-0621.

### February 5, 2011

**Dalton, Georgia**, Northwest Georgia Poultry Association. Contact: Christina Duncan, [luv4poultry@yahoo.com](mailto:luv4poultry@yahoo.com).

### February 10-21, 2011

**Tampa, Florida**, Florida State Fair purebred poultry and waterfowl show. 813-621-7821, <http://www.floridastatefairag.com>

### February 12-13, 2011

**Eureka, California**, Humboldt Poultry Association Show. Contact: Gary Agajanian, 707-443-0237

### February 12, 2011

**Morgantown, North Carolina**, Burke County Fairgrounds, Friendship Poultry Club Winter Show. Contact: Brian Price, 265 Poteat Rd., Marion, NC 28752. 828-442-4890

### February 19, 2011

**Fresno, California**, Greater California Soci-

ety of Poultry Fanciers, Fresno Fairgrounds. Contact: Sue Gallegos, 559-855-3951, [GCSPF@yahoo.com](mailto:GCSPF@yahoo.com), [www.gcspf.com](http://www.gcspf.com).

### February 19-20, 2011

**Newnan, Georgia**, Coweta Fairgrounds, Chattahoochee Valley Poultry Association 8th Annual Show. Contact: Beth Smith, 81 Main Street, Moreland, Georgia 30259; 770-251-6510, [Jerry.O.Smith@Att.net](mailto:Jerry.O.Smith@Att.net), [CVPA-Newnan.org](http://CVPA-Newnan.org)

### February 26, 2011

**Safford, Arizona**, Arizona Poultry Association 2nd Annual Show. Contact: Anthony Campbell, 928-614-8064 or Lacy Greer, [lvgreer@azpoultry.com](mailto:lvgreer@azpoultry.com)

### February 26, 2011

**Monroe, Georgia**, Fancy Fowl Club 4th Annual Spring Fling. Contact: Michelle Pye, 678-215-2716, [pye\\_michelle@yahoo.com](mailto:pye_michelle@yahoo.com)

### February 26, 2011

**Newcastle, Oklahoma**, The Great Plains Game Bantam Spectacular. One day-double show. Contact: Andy Barnes, 580-439-5956, [ouchickencrazy@pdi.net](mailto:ouchickencrazy@pdi.net); RR 2 Box 450, Comanche, OK, 73529.

## MARCH 2011

### March 5, 2011

**Pryor, Oklahoma**, Northeast Oklahoma Poultry Show, Mayes County Fairgrounds. Contact: [kennethkvittum@yahoo.com](mailto:kennethkvittum@yahoo.com), 918-373-2381. P.O. Box 991, Choteau, OK

74337

### March 5-6, 2011

**Harrington, Delaware**, Delmarva Poultry Fanciers Club 35th Annual Show. ABA Semi-Annual Meet. Contact: Richard Barczewski, 6827 Underwoods Corner Road, Smyrna, Delaware 19977. 302-659-1211, [Rbarczew@desu.edu](mailto:Rbarczew@desu.edu)

### March 5, 2011

**Salisbury, North Carolina**, 31st Annual Unifour All Breed Show, Rowan County Fairgrounds. APA District Meet. Contact: Brian Price, 828-442-4890; 265 Poteat Rd., Marion, NC 28752

### March 5-6, 2011

**Bakersfield, California**, Kern County Fairgrounds, Golden Gate Bantam Club and Bakersfield Fancy Feathers Club Show. Contact: Nathan Branum, 11209 Michele Ave., Bakersfield, CA 93312. 661-589-8179, [n\\_branumsbantams@yahoo.com](mailto:n_branumsbantams@yahoo.com)

### March 12, 2011

**Dalton, Georgia**, North Georgia Fairgrounds, Carpet City Bantam Club 10th Annual Double Spring Fling. Contact: Jeff Wilson, 654 Barney Pierce Rd., Chatsworth, GA 30705. 706-695-7092.

### March 19, 2011

**Arcadia, Florida**, Turner Ag Civic Center. Central Florida Poultry Breeders show. Contact: Valerie Hirvela, [vhirvela@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:vhirvela@tampabay.rr.com), 813-626-0066.

### March 19, 2011

**Pine Bluff, Arkansas**, Hestand's Stadium. 2nd Annual Big Bird Classic. Contact: Ann Charles, [contact@BigBirdShows.com](mailto:contact@BigBirdShows.com), 479-234-7819. <http://www.BigBirdShows.com>

### March 19, 2011

**Cape Girardeau, Missouri**, Heartland Classic Poultry Association. Call: Greg Chamness, 618-922-6003 or Brad Jones, 618-925-2042

### March 19, 2011

**Monroe, Washington**, Washington State Feather Fanciers Cascade Spring Show, Evergreen State Fairgrounds. Contact: Christina Korfus, [korfuskluckers@aol.com](mailto:korfuskluckers@aol.com), <http://www.washingtonfeatherfanciers.webs.com>

### March 20, 2011

**Bel Air, Maryland**, Susquehanna Poultry Club Annual Spring Show, 608 N. Tollgate Rd., Bel Air, Maryland. Contact: Kay St Amour, 410-836-3753, [cochinelady@verizon.net](mailto:cochinelady@verizon.net), <http://www.susquehanna.poultry.com>.

### March 24 - April 3, 2011

**Beaumont, Texas**, South Texas State Fair Poultry Show. Contact: Thomas Bell, 409-429-5735, <http://www.ymbl.org/fair>

## "6th Annual Spring Fling" Exhibition Poultry Show

(Double Sanctioned Show) & the  
**Western Montana Poultry Field Day**

**Saturday - May 14, 2011**  
**Ravalli County Fairgrounds**  
**Hamilton, Montana**



**Judges: Lou Horton (IL), Pat Lacey (WI) & Gary Overton (OH)**

Field Day Taught & Organized by Jim Adkins

For more information contact:  
Jamie Rensmon 406-443-4347  
Sharon Shroeder 406-546-5110

(2.4)

**March 24-27, 2011**

**Farmington, Utah**, Davis County Fair Park and Legacy Center. Utah Fancy Poultry Association show. Contact: Lee Barnes, [bobcat12455@q.com](mailto:bobcat12455@q.com), 801-836-1036.

**March 26, 2011**

**North Carolina**, Forsyth Fowl Fanciers Show, Contact: Jerry H Shouse, 336-764-3317.

**March 26, 2011**

**Marrietta, Ohio**, Southeast Ohio Poultry Breeders Ninth Annual Poultry Show, Washington County Fairgrounds. Contact: Wyatt Adelsperger, 740-678-2883, <http://seohiopoultrybreeders.org>

## APRIL 2011

**April 2, 2011**

**El Dorado, Arkansas**, South Central Regional Classic. Contact: Bill and Debbie Atwood, 1557 Grant 73, Sheridan, AR 72150 [bildeb@windstream.net](mailto:bildeb@windstream.net), 870-942-7361.

**April 2, 2011**

**New Braunfels, Texas**, Fancy Feathers 4-H Club Show, Comal County Fairgrounds. Jaci Kroupa, [fresheggs91@yahoo.com](mailto:fresheggs91@yahoo.com)

**April 2, 2011**

**Madisonville, Kentucky**, Hopkins County Poultry 1st Annual Show. Contact: Brad Jones, [poultryclubhopkins@yahoo.com](mailto:poultryclubhopkins@yahoo.com), 270-836-3221.

**April 9, 2011**

**Fort Payne, Alabama**, VFW Fairgrounds, Alabama Showbird Association First Annual Spring Double Bantam Show. Contact: Cari Locklear, [alabamashowbird@gmail.com](mailto:alabamashowbird@gmail.com), 256-364-0321.

**April 9, 2011**

**Bloomington, Indiana**, Monroe County Fairgrounds, Gateway Poultry Club Show. Contact: Bob Abbitt, 812-821-1825, <http://www.gatewaypoultryshows.com>.

**April 9, 2011**

**Hutchinson, Kansas**, Kansas Classic, Kansas State Fairgrounds, Spring one-day double show. Contact: Benny Dean, 1139 Maple St., Eudora, KS 66035. 785-542-3135, [benandjean@sunflower.com](mailto:benandjean@sunflower.com)

**April 16, 2011**

**Sedalia, Missouri**, Missouri State poultry Association 29th Anniversary Show, Missouri State Fairgrounds. Contact: Bernita Miller, 300 North Franklin, Windsor, MO 65360. [bmiller@iland.net](mailto:bmiller@iland.net), 660-647-2474.

**April 16, 2011**

**Brownsville, Kentucky**, Edmonson County Fairgrounds, Green River Poultry Club, Inc. Spring Show. Contact: Randy Graham,



**2nd Annual  
Big Bird Classic**  
**March 19th**  
Pine Bluff, Arkansas  
Hestand Stadium  
Judge: Pat Malone, TX

**Special and State Meets Pending**  
Classes for Large and Bantam chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea.

**Entry Deadline: Monday, March 14th**

**\$100 to Champion Large Fowl & \$100 to Champion Bantam\***  
(\*Must be a minimum of 100 large fowl and 100 bantams entered to qualify for cash awards)

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Show Secretary, Ann Charles, email: [contact@BigBirdShows.com](mailto:contact@BigBirdShows.com)  
Phone: (479) 923-4768 or (479) 234-7819 (cell)



**The  
South Central  
Regional Classic**

**El Dorado, Arkansas**  
**April 2, 2011**

Judges: Anthony Ashley, SC  
& Rev. Roland Romig, PA

Contact: Bill and Debbie Atwood,  
1557 Grant 73, Sheridan, AR 72150  
Phone: 870-942-7361  
Email: [bildeb@windstream.net](mailto:bildeb@windstream.net)

4616 Oak Hill Rd., Bowling Green, KY 42101. 270-597-3866, [rtgram@yahoo.com](mailto:rtgram@yahoo.com)

**April 16-17, 2011**

**Stevenson, Washington**, APA Semi-Annual, sponsored by the Pacific North West Poultry Association, Contact: Barb Tuss, [barb\\_n\\_craig@msn.com](mailto:barb_n_craig@msn.com), 541-680-6471, [www.pacificnorthwestpoultry.org](http://www.pacificnorthwestpoultry.org)

**April 18, 2011**

**Uniontown, Pennsylvania**, Uniontown County Fairgrounds, UP&FPA Spring Show. Contact: Steve Stanish, 724-439-5253.

**April 23, 2011**

**Scribner, Nebraska**, Cornhusker Poultry Club Annual Show. Contact: Barb Church, 308-548-2388, [jandbpoultry@clarks.net](mailto:jandbpoultry@clarks.net)

**April 23, 2011**

**Greenville, Ohio**, Dayton Fancy Feather Club, 105th Annual Show, Dark County Fairgrounds. Contact: Bill Sherwin, 937-687-2782.

**April 23, 2011**

**Dickson, Tennessee**, Dickson County Fairgrounds, Vounteer State Poultry Club Show. Contact: Ami Shelton, 610 Sunny Ridge Circle, Dixon, Tennessee 37055. [Amishelton122408@yahoo.com](mailto:Amishelton122408@yahoo.com).

**April 30, 2011**

**Pueblo, Colorado**, Colorado State Fairgrounds, 5th Annual Colorado Poultry Association Spring Show. Contact: Cara Smith, 970-847-3614, [zelda73@msn.com](mailto:zelda73@msn.com), [www.freewebs.com/coloradopoultryassociation](http://www.freewebs.com/coloradopoultryassociation)

**April 30, 2011**

**Alma, Michigan**, Michigan Poultry Fanciers Spring Show. Contact: Matt Boensch, 989-529-7030, [www.fowlfest.org](http://www.fowlfest.org)

**April, 2011**

**Ventura, California**, Ventura County Fairgrounds at Seaside Park, Seaside Feather Fanciers 2011 Spring Fling. Contact: Dave

Anderson, 1947 Grand Ave., Fillmore, CA 93015. 805-524-4046, danderson@keygroupinc.com;

## May 2011

### May 7, 2011

**Peoria, Illinois**, Central Illinois Poultry Club presents 13th Annual Spring Show, Exposition Gardens. Contact: Randy Jackson, 815-488-5200 or 815-303-7192.

### May 7-8, 2011

**Avoca, Iowa**, United Poultry Fanciers Spring Double Show. Contact: Diana Dahir, 32537 Whippoorwill Rd., Minden, IA 51553. 712-485-2412, jddahir@earthlink.net

### May 14, 2011

**Hamilton, Montana**, Ravalli County Fairgrounds, Rocky Mountain Poultry Association 6th Annual Spring Fling. Contact: Jamie Rensmon, 406-443-4347.

### May 21, 2011

**Shelbyville, Kentucky**, Shelby County A&M Fairgrounds, Kentuckiana 66th Annual Show. Contact: R. H. Bennett, 502-664-0870, rbennett57@mac.com, <http://www.kentuckianapoultryclub.com>.

### May 28-29, 2011

**Lucasville, Ohio**, Scioto County Fairgrounds, Southern Ohio Poultry Association 49th Annual Show. Contact: Dave Adkins, 1988 Cook Rd., Lucasville, OH 45648. 740-259-2852 (evenings).

## OCTOBER 2011

### October 15, 2010

**Lebanon, Indiana**, Central Indiana Poultry Show. Contact: Ron Patterson, 765-676-6192, rpatter815@embarqmail.com, <http://www.poulturyshow.org>

### OCTOBER 28-30, 2011

**Indianapolis, Indiana**, Crossroads II Show. [2011 APANational & 2011 ABANational](#). Contact: David Wulff, [info@PoultryPress.com](mailto:info@PoultryPress.com)



**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](http://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](mailto:wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com)

## POULTRY BREED CLUBS

Basic one-year listing for just \$12

### American Brahma Club

<http://theamericanbrahmaclub.org>  
Contact: Club Secretary, Kim Aldrich, 12948 Ring Rd., St Charles, MI 48655. Phone: 989-865-6702, email: [kima53@sboglobal.net](mailto:kima53@sboglobal.net)

### American Sumatra Association

<http://sumatraassociation.com>. Secretary: Doug Akers, 300 S. 400 W. Lebanon, IN 46052, email: [dakers@purdue.edu](mailto:dakers@purdue.edu) (12-11)

### Araucana Club Of America.

Promoting the luted, rumpless, blue egg laying Araucana. \$20.00 annual dues includes quarterly newsletter, breeders guide, and Araucana Handbook. Mail inquiries to: Araucana Club of America, 207 Pickens Drive, Pendleton, South Carolina 29670. Email: [secretary@araucana.net](mailto:secretary@araucana.net) Visit our website and forum: [www.araucana.net](http://www.araucana.net) (12-11)

### Chantecler Fanciers International

<http://www.chanteclerfanciersinternational.org>, Secretary: Mike Gilbert, W5171 Baker Rd., Holmen, WI 54636, email: [info@redstagacres.com](mailto:info@redstagacres.com) (12-11)

### International Cornish Breeders Association

Contact: Chris Tamayo, 9829 Falcon Meadow Dr., Elk Grove, CA 95624, email: [icbasectreas@gmail.com](mailto:icbasectreas@gmail.com)

### Marans of America Club

<http://maransofamericaclub.com>, Brenda Little-Chairman, USA-Delegate- Marans Club of France, email: [info@maransofamericaclub.com](mailto:info@maransofamericaclub.com)

### Serama Council of North America

[www.srnaonline.org](http://www.srnaonline.org), contact Jerry Schexnayder, [jerschex@gmail.com](mailto:jerschex@gmail.com). (12-11)

### Nankin Club of America

Secretary: MaryAnn Harley, 195 Macedonia Rd., North Augusta, SC 29860. Email: [maryann4@bellsouth.net](mailto:maryann4@bellsouth.net) (12-11)

### National Call Breeders of America

<http://www.callducks.org>. Secretary: Dennis Fuller, email: [wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com](mailto:wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com), 319-334-3497, Mail Memberships to: NCBA c/o Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160 (12-11)

### National Jersey Giant Club

Secretary: Robert Vaughn, 28143 CR 4, Pequot Lakes, MN 56472, <http://nationaljerseygiantclub.com> (12-11)

### Plymouth Rock Fanciers of America

<http://www.showbirdbid.com/joomla/rockclub/>, Secretary: Robert Bloss, 14390 South Blvd., Silverhill, AL 36576, email: [katz@guiltel.com](mailto:katz@guiltel.com) (12-11)

### 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](mailto:fbharris@earthlink.net), 804-883-5682

### United Orpington Club

<http://www.unitedorpingtonclub.com>  
Secretary: Christina Korfus, PO Box 681, Cle Elum, WA. 98922, email: [korfuskluckers@aol.com](mailto:korfuskluckers@aol.com), 509-607-0405 (12-11)

### Java Breeders of America,

<http://www.javabreedersofamerica.com>  
Ruth Caron, Web Design, 195 Northglenn Lane, Marindale, TX 78655, 619-301-4538, [carondesign@hotmail.com](mailto:carondesign@hotmail.com)

### Wyandotte Breeders of America.

New website is: <http://wyandottebreedersofamerica.com>  
c/o David Lefeber, Treasurer, 8648 Irish Ridge Road, Cassville, WI 53806; Ph: 608 725-2179; Email: [dotestuff@yahoo.com](mailto:dotestuff@yahoo.com) (03-12)



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

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### APA MISSION STATEMENT

To promote and protect the standard-bred poultry industry in all its phases

To continue the publication of the American Standard of Perfection with the breed and variety descriptions for all the recognized purebred fowl.

To encourage and protect poultry shows as being the show window of our industry, and education for both breeders and public, and a means of interesting young future breeders in taking up poultry.

To assist, encourage, and help educate the junior poultry man to the sound and practical value of standard-bred poultry, and pure breeding.

Toward these goals the APA supports sanctioned meets at poultry shows all over the US and Canada, including an Annual meet and a Semi-Annual meet. Individual members can earn points at these shows toward becoming a Master Exhibitor as well as receiving awards from the association.

The APA publishes a quarterly newsletter and an annual yearbook. The newsletter is sent to all members and the yearbook is sent to individual members and Endowment Trust members. The



# THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH MARANS

By Dirk de Jong (2008)

The following story about the origin of the Marans came from France and in my humble opinion the most with facts builds. This variety bears the name of a port town in the department of Charente Maritime. The port of Marans has always had a commercial destination. Especially much grain was transported. The monks from monasteries were often lying to fasting, than if they did not eat meat. The eating of eggs was not prohibited. So that this region had all the assets held to a flourishing culture to get poultry. In addition, the habit of shipping food in the form of live birds and eggs in store. The same ships brought from Africa, Asia and England grouse other species which were unknown in this region. What varieties were told that history had perhaps not this a bit more clarity given.

In the twelfth century with her marriage to Henry Plantagenet the Duke of Anjou, who later became Henry II of England. Bracht Eleonore d'Aquitaine as part of a dowry in southwest France and Poitou, Saint Regardless, AUNIS, Perigord and Limousin. This Henry and Eleonore were the father and mother of Richard the Lionheart, who has a reputation in some more history.

The English domination lasted two centuries. The English ships often put in the port of La Rochelle and fighting cocks them names. Often the surviving cocks were that the fighting cocks on board their ships. From that moment has been bred with English fights cockfights and other birds from the AUNIS and Vendee. The English fights cockfights had this many colors explained the many variations that occur in the Marans. Products from these hybrids have a more compact stature and impose very dark colored eggs.

Further in the time we come back against English domination. Countries in 1627 English troops in La Rochelle residents unite with the English troops. After a 15-month siege, the city by Louis in the thirteenth taken. So at that time also regularly birds come over from England and mixes with local varieties. The combination chicken farmers bastard times as a fighter pilot is done here in Holland. As a result very brown hens laid eggs.

If we continue the history of the Marans, we still follow the following facts against. In 1876 by fanatical breeders from Fouras only about 20 km from La Rochelle Hans Lang imported. Around 1892 ticked Sir Hans Lang Rouillé with birds from the region as a result of a hen with feathered legs with a brown egg explains. With Hans Lang is probably Croad-Langshan intended. This old race from Asia has voetbevedering explains brown eggs and is present in the colors black and white. In 1914, the first Marans under the name of the region geshowd birds on the national show in La Rochelle.

Madame Rousseau on the island Elle [Vendée]

*We do Marans right!*  
MARANS of AMERICA CLUB®



Marans of America Club is the official USA Marans Club endorsed by the Marans Club of France. MOAC's 2nd Annual Club Meet will be at the Big Bird Classic Show March 19th in Pine Bluff, Ark.

Memberships only 15.00 a year. Members access includes MOAC forum Chat room, monthly newsletter, free auction site, logo products and many more other features. Join with other MOAC members whom strive to breed Marans to the original French Standards.

Email us at [info@maransofamericaclub.com](mailto:info@maransofamericaclub.com) or visit our web site at <http://maransofamericaclub.com>

Look for our table at the Big Bird Classic Show.



at about 10 KM NO. of Marans. Since 1921 has strictly selected on the large and the color of the eggs. For this we may Madam Marans breeders have a statue up for all the pioneering work it has done for the Marans. You should know that it was still no official race was. Although they are geshowd exhibitions in the near Marans and La Rochelle.

24 September, 1929 is a historic date. Marans there, the club founded in France. The first president was a certain Mr. A Bouyer and the case is in a kind of rivers. In 1930, the Marans present at major exhibitions in Liege, Paris, Lille and Lyon. On January 15, 1931, the standard of the Marans published in various journals for the small animal sport. On April 2, he was adopted on November 22, 1931 and officially included in the standard of the SCAF The official French poultry association.

Then begins the second world war. Also to the Marans not intact passes. And the breeding sheds back to the level of 1929. Fortunately, after the 1946 reconstruction very well, but that is normal with a strong and fruitful race as the Marans.

The Lord Bougrain-Dubourg from the island Re, the Marans a great ambassador. This ex-soldier who also speaks very good English. What our Dutch and the English still is easier than French. He has in many countries promoted the Marans. With the Netherlands, he has a special bond since he in 1945 at the end of the second world war still has work to the liberation of Breda. Breda is a beautiful city in the south of Holland

The Lord Bougrain-Dubourg always points to the importance of eikleur and oogkleur which he linked to each other. In all his travels he also has his box with four Marans almost chocolate-colored eggs with him. After years of the presidency Mara Club in France in 1992, he made a step back. From 1991 to 2007 was the Lord President Serge Ohis from Deprez. This is a small town in northern France he was a worthy successor. Under his inspiring leadership, the membership and earned the club more and more respect. From 2007, Mr. Albert Roguet Press from Jussy Chairman, this village is situated in the Alps. The Marans club in France in 1994 has about 150 members who mainly breed in large Marans cuckoo, black copper and wheat. The number of breeders in France is growing steadily.

The special color of the egg is certainly not forgotten. The results of the focus on the breeding egg color are already visible everywhere in France. Would people in France in the spring type and color even though once a close eye upon the very strict, they eikleur. In the championship Marans eggs is also a test series held Marans eggs.

The Marans club in France sends a few times a year a club magazine to its members. Here in current state information, there is also the possibility of ads to continue. Across France, there are 13 divided region where one member can rightly ask. The Marans plenty of life in France viva la France viva la Marans. . . . Courtesy of MOAC: <http://www.maransofamericaclub.com/maranshistory.php>

# APA & ABA Licensed Judges

Judges listings are just \$12 year.

## CALIFORNIA

**Conor Keegan**, 2524 Rita Ave, McKinleyville, CA 95519. Home 707-633-6263, Cell 805-245-4024. A.P.A. - A.B.A. General Licensed Judge & Bantam Duck License. (01-12)

## ILLINOIS

**Robert Gilbert**, 2009 S. Vine St., Urbana, IL 61801-5819, theporkstork@yahoo.com, 217-417-0112. APA General license. (12-11)

## KANSAS

**Eugene F. Barnard**, 34 Duncan Lane, Newton, KS 67114. Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck, 316-283-6491, efbarja@aol.com (12-11)

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Jim Adkins**, 642 Moffitt Hill Rd., Old Fort, NC 28762. 209-890-532, centre4poultry@aol.com. Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-11)

## TENNESSEE

**Phil Bartz**, 5003 Beulah Ave., Chattanooga, TN 37409. rooster688@hotmail.com, (217) 491-6670, APA-ABA General Licensed. (12-11)

## TEXAS

**Samuel Brush**, 1009 Hillview Drive, Keller, TX 76248-4012, 817.379.6475, slbrush@verizon.net slbrush@verizon.net, APA General License. (12-11)

**Monty Fitzgerald**, 1713 CR 4280, Decatur, TX 76234, mfitzgerald@myppmail.com, 940-393-8907. APA General License, Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-11)

**Steve Jones**, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160, ghia4me@sprynet.com, 972-636-9093, APA/ABA General License. (12-11)

**Pat Malone**, 4903 Brazowood Circle, Arlington, TX 76017; PatMalone@pleasantridgechurch.org, 817.478.2397. APA General License, Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-11)

## VIRGINIA

**Frank Harris**, 15483 Coatesville Road, Beaverdam, VA 23015-1703. 804-883-5682 Fbharris@earthlink.net. Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-11)

## WISCONSIN

**Jeff Halbach**, 31601 High Dr. Burlington, WI 53105. jeff.halbach@tds.net, 262-534-6994. Bantam Chicken & Duck. (12-11)

## CANADA

**Troy LaRoche**, 12187 8th Line Georgetown, Ontario, Canada L7G 4S4. 905-873-2715, troylaroche88@hotmail.com. APA General License, ABA Bantam & Duck. (12-11)



# American Bantam Association

Visit us on the web at: <http://www.bantamclub.com>

**CHAMPION BANTAM  
2009 ABA NATIONAL MEET  
January, 2010**



**ARK CORNISH HEN  
MARK BEASLEY  
~South Carolina~**

**CHAMPION BANTAM  
2009 ABA SEMI-ANNUAL MEET  
April, 2009**



**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL  
DAN JEROME  
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**Low cost practical housing plans that YOU build!**

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**Best and Reserve of Breed**

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3.1



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1 column by 3 inches. No extra charge for small color picture.  
Price: **\$15**



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Additional Advertising Rates

Full Page Color Ad - One Run: **\$150**

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**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: A full page package for one year (12 issues) - prepaid is only \$900 (*half the regular price*). And NO extra charge for color.



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1 column by 2". No picture... just **\$10**

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

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Make checks payable to: **Exhibition Poultry**

Mail to: E. P., Ann Charles, 11418 Shiloh Church Rd., Mena, AR 71953

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