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Pictured is a Black Langshan hen exhibited by Dodge Cowart, of Amity, Arkansas. She was Open Champion Large Fowl at both the El Dorado & Little Rock, Arkansas 2014 spring shows.

Photo by Ann Charles

Exhibition Poultry Magazine®

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On The Cover . . . Pictured is a Black Langshan hen exhibited by Dodge Cowart, of Amity, Arkansas. She was Open Champion Large Fowl at both the El Dorado & Little Rock, Arkansas 2014 spring shows.

Photo by Ann Charles

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Exhibition Poultry Magazine® publishes upcoming show listings and show results from the South Central states (TX, AR, LA, MS, OK) plus those results supplied by our paid advertisers. *We reserve the right to refuse any advertisement or article that is deemed to be of inappropriate content by the Managing Editor of this Publication.

Upcoming APA & ABA Shows

LA - AR - OK -TX - MS

September 2014

September 4-13

Abeline, Texas, West Texas Fair and Rodeo. Contact: 325-677-4376. Website: http://www.taylorcountyexpo.com/taylorexpo_wtfr.html

September 5-13, 2014

Odessa, Texas, Permian Basin Fair & Exposition. Contact: Jerry Wiley, P O Box 212, Gardendale, Tx 79758. Phone: 432-366-3026 Website: <http://permianbasinfair.com/index.html>

September 13-14, 2014

Deatur, Texas, Amarillo Bantam Club Show, Contact: Al Walker, 900 Country Rd. 36130, Honey Grove, TX 75446. 903-739-8225 or 903-815-8255.

September 19-27 2014

Lubbock, Texas. Panhandle South Plains Fair. Contact: (806) 763-2833. Website: <http://www.southplainsfair.com/>

September 27, 2014

Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tulsa State Fair. Contact: Mike Geiss, (405) 761-8339. Website: <http://www.tulsastatefair.com/filesSite/Poultry4.pdf>.

October 2014

October 3, 2014

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Southeast Arkansas District Fair. Contact: Lewis Hinkle, 870.543.0198, tootie9901@yahoo.com.

October 4, 2014

Norman, Oklahoma, Canadian Valley Poultry Club fall show. Website: <http://www.poultryshowcase.com/>. Contact: Richard Peters, PO Box 735, Noble, OK 73068 APAJudge1009@aol.com

October 4, 2014

Decatur, Texas, Red River Bantam Club Show. Contact: Al Walker, 900 Country Rd. 36130, Honey Grove, TX 75446. Phone: 903-739-8225 or 903-815-8255.

October 11, 2014

Dallas, Texas. State Fair of Texas, Pan-Am Poultry Show. Contact: 214-565-9931. Website: <http://www.bigtex.com/sft/>

October 11, 2014

Jackson, Mississippi. Mississippi State Fair Poultry Show. APA Sanctioned. http://mspoultryshowclub.org/poultry_exhibitions

October 10-19, 2014

Little Rock, Arkansas, Arkansas State Fair, Arkansas State Fair grounds. Entries at: <http://arkansasstatefair.com/livestockindex/Statefair.html> or contact: Dr. Keith Bramwell 479-841-6498.

October 18, 2014 (Special)

Lebanon, Indiana, Central Indiana poultry Show, Boone County 4-H fairground. Entries at: <http://poultryshow.org>. Call: 765-482-0750

October 18, 2014

Newcastle, Oklahoma, Contact: Scott Kincaid kayjen@pldi.net

October 19, 2014

Newcastle, Oklahoma, Texas All Game Bantam Club - "The All Game Show". Contact: Troy Vannoy, 903-429-6681 (after 7 pm).

October 25, 2014

Abilene, TX, Taylor County Expo Center. Abilene Poultry Association. Contact: Bonnie Campbell, 110 Ridgecrest Dr. Abilene TX. Phone: 325-529-6064

November 2014

November 1, 2014

Fayetteville, Arkansas, Heart of The Ozarks Poultry Club annual Fall Double Show. Website: <http://www.hotopa.com/index.html>

November 8, 2014

Atoka, Oklahoma, Red River Shootout. contact: Jason Copass, jason4osu@gmail.com.

November 7-9, 2014

Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio National Show, 2014 ABA National Show. Website: <http://www.ohionational.org/>

November 15, 2014

Haynesville, Louisiana - Pelican State Classic hosted by the North Louisiana Poultry Club - Contact: Jim Crain, jacrain@chilitech.com.

November 15, 2014

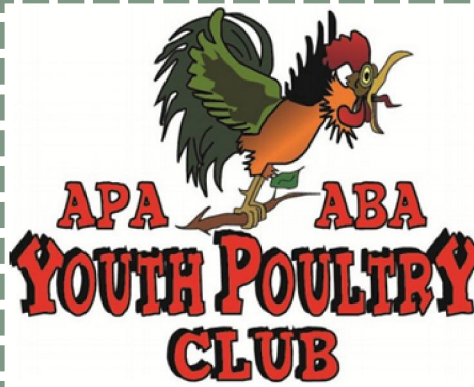
Atoka, Oklahoma - O.E.G. Bantam Bonanza, Contact: Randy Daniel, 580-239-0504 or Greg Garison 580-889-0621.

November 22, 2014

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Parker Coliseum at the LSU Ag Center. GCPFA's Gulf South Fall Classic. **DOUBLE SHOW**. Website: <http://www.gcpfa.com>. Contact: Rhonda Silva gcpfa01@gmail.com

November 29, 2014

Anadarko, OK, Anadarko County Fairgrounds. South Central Poultry Club Show. Contact: Matthew Glass, (405) 320-3817



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

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

SOUTH CENTRAL APA & ABA JUDGES *One-year listing, bold, and underlined, with details just \$12.*

ARKANSAS

Jacob Bates 614 N. Hancock St., Charleston, AR 72933 479/965-5222.

LOUISIANA

JIM CRAIN, APA General Lic #1184, ABA General Lic #344, Bantam Duck #157, Serama #26. Phone: 318-455-998, email: crainjac@gmail.com, 160 Pelican Cove, Homer, La. 71040 (03-14)

Jerry McCarty 513 McKinley St., Haughton, LA 71037 318/949-0027.

OKLAHOMA

L. C. "Corky" Higbee 6100 Cemetery Road, Noble, OK 73068-8604 405/872-7504.

Richard Peters P.O. Box 735, Noble, OK 73068 405/527-8513.

Robert D. Murray 920 S.E. 21st Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73129 405/632-7085.

TEXAS

SAMUEL BRUSH, 1009 Hillview Drive, Keller, TX 76248-4012, slbrush@verizon.net, 817.379.6475, APA General License. (12-14)

TROY JONES, 7004 Apache, Fort Worth, TX 76135, 817-237-3797, ABA General Bantam (#107) and Bantam Euck (#72) Licensed. (01-15)

James Cooper 1111 Woodbine Street, Kemp, TX 75143 903/498-7168.

Monty Fitzgerald, 1713 CR 4280, Decatur, TX 76234; 940-393-8907

Tracy Hill 10721 Truman Street, Amarillo, TX 79118; 806/622-2488.

Melody Jonas 436 CR 3605, Lampasas, TX 76550-9711; 512/556-2800.

Dwayne Jonas 436 CR 3605, Lampasas, TX 76550-9711; 512/556-2800.

STEVE JONES, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160, ghia4me@sprynet.com, 972-636-9093, APA/ABA General License. (12-14)

Charles Mahoney 11312 Earlywood Drive, Dallas, TX 75218; 214/324-3911.

PAT MALONE, 4903 Brazowood Circle, Arlington, TX 76017, 817.478.2397, PatMalone@pleasantridgechurch.org. APA General License, Bantam Chicken & Bantam Duck (12-14)

Jeff Maxwell Jr. 5230 Abercreek, Friendswood, TX 77546 409/258-5662.

Joe H. Osburn 296 CR 4896, Boyd, TX 76023 817/220-6261.

ADDITIONAL STATES

JEFF HALBACH, 31601 High Dr. Burlington, WI 53105. jeff.halbach@tds.net, 262-534-6994. APA General & ABA General and Bantam Duck. (12-14)

DWIGHT MADSEN, ABA Bantam License #349, Duck #161. ABA District 11 Director. 17402 Locust Rd., Carthage, MO 64836. Email: doit85@hotmail.com, Phone: (417) 359-3867. (05-15)



APA NEWS June 2014

The APA has exceeded 3,000 members in April. Most of the new members have been coming thru paypal which leads me to believe the website and new facebook page are having quite an impact on the number of people being introduced to the APA. Now for the downside, dues notices are going out for anyone whose membership expires on July 1, to keep those numbers up, please don't forget to renew as soon as you are able. If you have changed your address in the last few months, please let me know so I can update your contact information in my files.

As you read this, the 2014 yearbook is being turned over to the printer. There are a lot of articles and ads in this year, and the committee would like to thank everyone for their input. Please don't forget, it will take about a month for the book to be proofed, and it takes about another 3 or 4 weeks to have it printed and mailed. I am sure it will be worth the wait and you will enjoy it.

I am starting to put together the next issue of News & Views, if you have anything you would like to contribute, please let me know before June 20. If you have an overabundance of birds after a good hatching season, don't forget, we now have a classified section where you can advertise those extra birds and the price is reasonable.

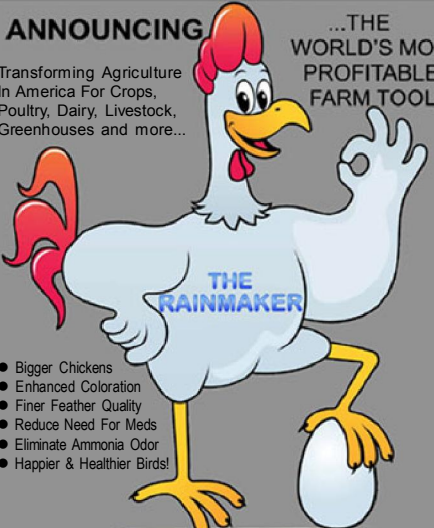
I'm going to tackle the paperwork on my desk, hope everyone is now raising those future champions.

Pat Horstman

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For more information contact secretary Dennis Fuller, 1729 Otterville Blvd., Independence, Iowa 50644; 319-334-3497, wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com

(12-14)

BREED CLUBS

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Araucana Club Of America, Promoting the tufted, 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. Visit our website and forum: www.araucana.net (12-14)

American Sumatra Association, <http://sumatraassociation.org/> \$18/2yrs; \$25/3yrs. Doug Akers, 300 S. 400 W., Lebanon, IN 46052, email: dakers@purdue.edu (12-13)

Modern Game Bantam Club of America, Dues: \$20/year. Mailing address is 4134 NY Highway 43, Wynantskill, NY 12198; Lee A. Traver, Sec./Treasurer. Email: traverfarm@wildblue.net; Website is www.mgbca.org. (12-14)

National Call Breeders of America: <http://www.callducks.org>, Secretary: Dennis Fuller, email: wapsiwaterfowl@aol.com, 319-334-3497, Mail Memberships to: NCBA c/o Steve Jones, 9677 Butler Lane, Poetry, TX 75160 (12-14)



AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

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

Contact: APA Secretary
PO Box 306, Burgettstown, PA 15021
Phone: 724-729-3459
Email: secretaryapa@yahoo.com



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Individual Membership:
\$20 per year / \$50 for 3 years
Outside USA & Canada: \$40 per year

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ABA HAPPENINGS

June 2014

Hello all –

Now that the details of the 2013 show reports have been worked out, we are gearing up for 2014. 2014 is a BIG YEAR for the ABA. Yes - we will be celebrating our 100th Anniversary in Columbus, Ohio in November. November 7-8-9th to be exact.

The ABA plans to celebrate our big birthday with a big book. A BIG BOOK of bantams. This is a project that the centennial committee has been working hard putting together. The 2014 Bantam Standard will feature photographs instead of artist renditions. This is a huge step in our hobby and I hope you all support this project with a purchase. Special thanks goes to Neil Grassbaugh for his photography and editing work on this project.

There is nothing better than a good bantam standard collection. If you do not own the current standard (2011) - now IS the time to get yours today. These books will not be reprinted. They feature the artwork of Kim Munden. They are available in both hardcover (\$45) and the softcover mini (\$30). We are having a BIG SALE on the "GIT 'EM BEFORE THEY GO SALE".

What better way to round out your collection and have these reference books always at your fingertips for reference. I have many ABA members who love the mini and keep one in their car and/or chicken house.

Order both the 2011 Hardcover and the 2011 Mini version for \$50. YES - that is correct. \$50 plus \$5 shipping will get them both to you via USPS. (Canadian members - you must add \$15 shipping and handling) You can order them online on the website or send a check to ABA -PO Box 127, Augusta, NJ 07822.

Kim Munden and myself are busy with the ABA 2014 birthday yearbook. Many thanks to those of you who supported this book with your ad. We will try very hard to get this done and mailed to you ontime for your summer-time reading.

I am still accepting articles for the book, so please consider sending in yours today.

Your spring quarterly has been mailed. Please take a moment to read it. There is lots of information in there. 2014 legbands are still available. They are .38 ea plus \$5

shipping and handling. If you are unsure of which sizes you may need, visit our website at www.bantamclub.com or send an email to bantamclub@gmail.com and we will try to help you. MANY thanks goes to Russell Crevoiserat who is the legband shipper and has been keeping busy with filling your orders ontime.

Even though the winter seems to have passed, there is still time to get your ABA Centennial Afghan today. These very generously sized blankets are a big hit!! You can fit your whole body inside and sit by the fire too. They feature the new centennial logo of the ABA and are MADE IN THE USA!! Or-

der yours today at \$60 plus shipping and handling (\$15) - available on the website at www.bantamclub.com/ GREAT GIFT for all your poultry friends and a magnificent award for a poultry show. Quantity discounts available on a case by case basis.

If you are not an ABA member, and would like to know a little more about our club, please visit the website at www.bantamclub.com or send a SASE to ABA, PO Box 127, Augusta, NJ 07822. Until next month. Karen Unrath - ABA Secretary

The American Bantam Association

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9th
Annual

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Judges:
Tim Bowles,
Lewis Cunningham,
Matt Lhamon &
Art Rieber

Jr. Show Judges:
Greg Chamness,
Brad Jones,
Matt McCammon, &
Jonathan Patterson



October 18th, 2014

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

Information - Ron Patterson, 765-676-6192 rpatter56@gmail.com

Doug Akers - dakers@purdue.edu

For more information, see <http://poultryshow.org>

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Ohio National / ABA 100th Anniversary

Just a quick note for everyone in the poultry world who are making plans for this once in a life time event. The Ohio National will be hosting the 100th American Bantam Association Anniversary Show This November 7, 8, 9-2014

The ever growing list of National meets is as follows American Buckeye Poultry Club, Rose Comb, Japanese, Wyandotte Breeders of America, America Brahma Club, National Call Duck Breeders, Modern Game Breeders, American Silkie, Hamburg Breeders, New Hampshire Breeders, Polish Breeders, Dorkin Breeders Club, Rhode Island Red Breeders Club, Chanteclar Breeders Club, Dutch Breeders Club. If you would like the Ohio National to host your breed club annual meeting, there is still time to join this historic even just contact us at markley@ohionational.org

The judges that in the line up to review all of these great birds that will be exhibited at the event are as follows : Jeff Halbach, John Thomforde, Jamie Carson,

Lewis Cunningham, Art Rieber, Steve Beaty, Marty McGuire, Brian Knox, Terry Britt, Danny Padget, Troy LaRoche, Anthony Ashley, Tom Roebuck, Jerry Yeaw, Don Roscoe

The Ohio National youth program is looking forward to hosting the youth from around the country and we have some very exciting programs this year for the youth. With the Support of Meyer Hatchery, there will be outstanding awards for the top exhibitors, Scholarship award, and seminars.

You can keep up to date and find hotel information and details on the Ohio National web site at http://www.ohionational.org/Hotel_Info/hotel-info.html. If you have any questions please feel free to call or email and we will do our best to make sure this once in a life time event is one that you will never forget

Eric Markley
markley@ohionational.org

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Old French Breeds

By Christine Heinrichs

The Old French breeds –Houdan, LaFleche and Crevecoeur – are an interesting group of breeds. This Houdan painting is from Lewis Wright's Poultry, published in 1983 by Dr. J. Batty.

All were developed in France as dual purpose fowl. The La Fleche, probably the oldest member of the group, was selected and managed for egg production in Britain and North America. After the Civil War, the Houdan became a popular production breed with professional poultry keepers in the U.S. The breed maintained its status into the early 20th century. While not as popular, the Crevecoeur was also used as a production fowl during the same period. Lewis Wright, in his 1890 Illustrated Book of Poultry, remarks that they are all "most delicious eating."

All three were included in the original 1874 APA Standard. They have long histories, as far as the 15th century in the case of the La Fleche, the 17th century for the others. All are large birds, topping out at 8 lbs. for roosters and 7 lbs. for hens. All are white egg layers. All three, in both large fowl and bantam varieties, are recognized by the APA for exhibition, and bantams by the ABA.

Houdans

Houdans have been known as Normandy fowl. Houdans were developed from early French market hybrids. Historically, they were considered one of the best table fowl breeds, but are also good egg layers.

All three breeds have V combs. The V or horn comb, required for exhibition in the U.S., is unusual. In England and France, the leaf comb, shaped like butterfly wings, is still recognized. Leaf combs are the result of the V comb crossed with a single comb. Dr. J. Batty's Poultry Colour Guide, 1977, shows these drawings of leaf and horn combs. Lewis Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, 1890, shows a prominent leaf comb. Polish, Crevecoeur and Sultan chickens also have V combs.

Houdans are recognized in the original mottled black-and-white and the newer (1914) solid white varieties. Solid black, blue mottled and red mottled varieties have existed in the past and may be raised by fanciers yet. They have five toes, like the Dorkings. Houdan origins may include both Polish and Dorkings, popular breeds in 17th century France.

Polish are often used as a cross to in-

crease Houdan crests, but result in smaller birds. The French crested breeds, Houdans and Crevecoeurs, should have large, well-formed crests that do not interfere with the bird's vision.

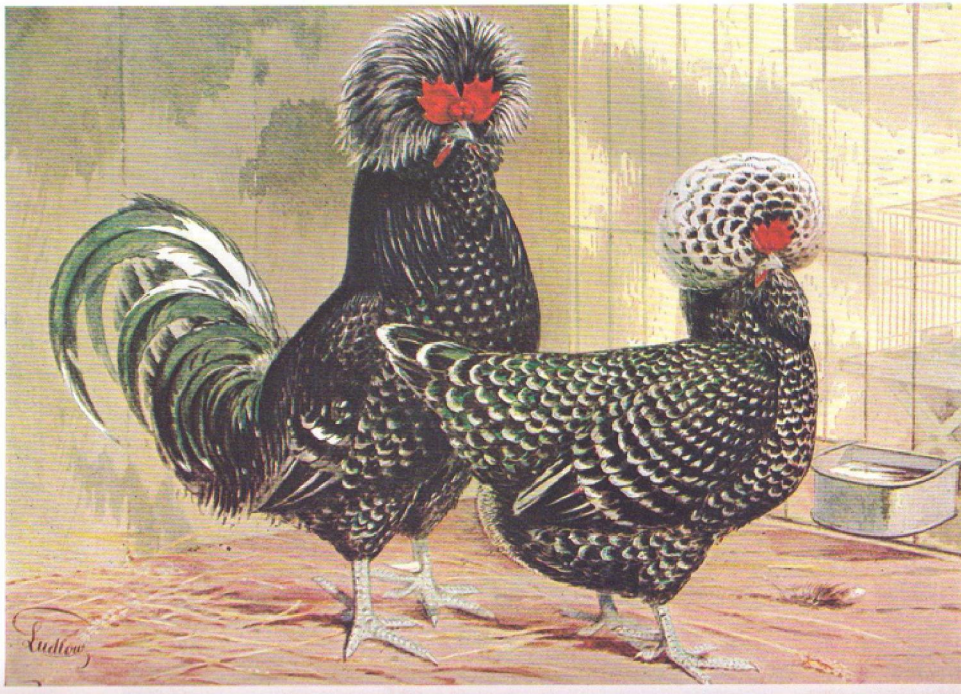
LaFleche

The La Fleche take their name from the town of La Fleche, around which production was centered in the early 19th century. Their actual history goes much farther back, to the 15th century or even earlier. Confusion over names given to local fowl makes it difficult to trace their history, although a more thorough study could shine some historical light on that subject. They probably resulted from crossing Polish, Crevecoeur and Spanish birds, which gave them their white ear lobes.

They have sometimes been called 'the Horned Fowl.' Although now clean-headed, some breeders report occasional offspring with small crests or tassels. The French standard requires a crest. For showing in the U.S., select birds with glossy greenish black feathers and prominent combs with nicely rounded points. They should have strong, well-spaced rangy legs, broad shoulders, full breasts and long, broad backs sloping downward from shoulder to tail.

Harrison Wier, in his 1905 Poultry Book, didn't understand why the "almost unsurpassable" La Fleche were not more popular in England, "Considering the high excellence of the breed, in quality, texture, quantity and flavor of the flesh." He couldn't resist taking a shot at English pretensions to explain it: "One difference between French and English people is that the former understand and appreciate what is a good table fowl, while the latter only think they do."

They are recognized only in black, but in the past other colors were popular. In



This Houdan painting is from Lewis Wright's Poultry, published in 1983 by Dr. J. Batty.



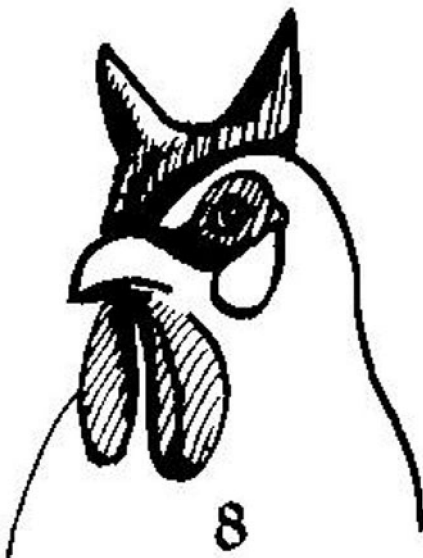
1580, Prudens Choiselat wrote in A Discourse of Housebandrie that blacks, reds, and tawnie were the best. Blue and white strains have existed in the more recent past.

Crevecoeurs

The Crevecoeur has a crest and a V comb, although earlier in history they also had leaf combs. Currently recognized only in black plumage, white and blue were raised in the past. Lewis Wright, in his 1890 Illustrated Poultry Book, notes that Crevecoeurs are bulkier than the other two breeds: "Indeed, we have often thought that it must have had a cross with the Cochin, which is to some extent borne out by its enormous appetite." That difference disappeared in the 20th century. All three breeds are now the same in weight standard for large fowl: 8 lbs. for cocks and 6 ½ lbs. for hens. Among bantams, Houdans are slightly larger, at 34 ounces for cocks and 30 ounces for hens, compared to 30 ounces for La Fleche cocks and 26 ounces for hens, and 30 ounces for Crevecoeur cocks and 27 ounces for hens. Crevecoeur also served as a production fowl in the late 19th and early 20th century. They were so popular that at the Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1855, only two prizes awarded for poultry: one for the Crèvecoeur and the other for all other breeds of poultry combined.

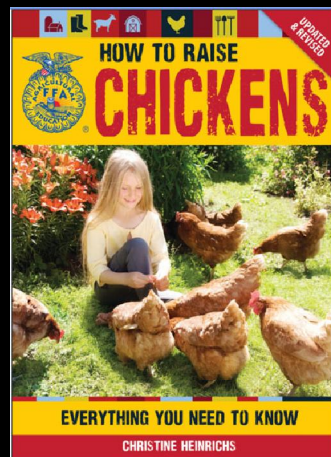
The Polish Breeders Club encompasses the crested breeds, Houdans and Crevecoeurs, <http://www.polishbreedersclub.com/>.

I'm not aware of any breed organization for the La Fleche, but The Livestock Conservancy includes it in the Watch category of its Conservation Priority List.

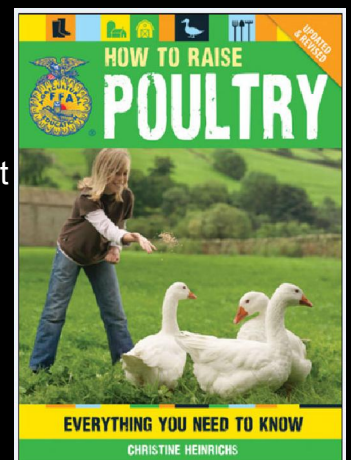


These Crevecoeurs and the La Fleche are Robert Gibson's, from Yellow House Farm in New Hampshire.

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Sourcing Stock: Part III - Outcrossing

By Brian Reeder

When we seek to outcross, for whatever reason, what we are actually doing is seeking to bring genes from one individual or strain into another strain or lineage. At its most basic, that is all outcrossing is. However, in practice, it is never really just that simple, because in addition to the gene or genes we want to bring in, we also bring in genes that we do not want or that are neutral to our desires, but may have an unforeseen influence later on down the line. So while outcrossing can be an easy enough matter, there are instances where it can be a very complicated endeavor. In keeping with the theme of this series of articles, we will focus on bringing in stock to improve a given lineage of hatchery type birds, but the information presented herein (and the basic ideas of outcrossing) will apply to any outcrossing project.

So let us say that you have one or more lines of birds of a given variety of any given breed that you have ordered from a hatchery and have been working to improve, but you feel you are at an impasse and must bring in individuals of an alternate line to improve a given trait or traits in your

stock. The first and most important thing you will want to consider is whether there are any lines of the breed or the variety (whether hatchery or show type) that actually have the traits you feel you need to bring in. If the traits are strictly visual traits, then likely there will be a show line that will have those traits (but not always). However, if it is some more intangible trait, such as production, resistance to a given disease, better fertility or better temperament, you might not be able to find the desire trait(s) in exhibition lineages of the variety of the breed in question and thus you may need to look further afield, going outside of the variety or even the breed you are working with. How far you have to go outside your variety or breed will depend on what is actually available, the popularity of the given

breed or variety and whether you can locate exhibition or commercial stock that carries the trait you need (and then, of course, whether you can actually obtain some stock if you do locate such).

The decision to outcross can be a big one, and it can be traumatic too. If you have a top show line that is losing its fertility, the decision to outcross can be very difficult, because undoubtedly you will not find a line with high fertility that has all the bells and whistles of your top exhibition line. However, if you have a commercial type strain and decide to outcross to bring in better visual breed traits, you may actually be embarking on an exciting journey. While I believe both ex-

amples above are exciting journeys, I do understand and sympathize in the case of the first example.

For the outcross to improve phenotype traits, make every effort to find at least one young male of the best line (in terms of phenotype traits) that you can find. Now let me stress that you should make some effort to find a well-appointed show line that is not so inbred that it is losing (or has lost) many of the intangible traits such as fertility, egg production

(and I DON'T mean commercial level production, just the ability to produce enough eggs to derive enough genetic diversity to keep the line going) and/or disease resistance. I do not mean to belabor the point about the intangible traits, but the frequency with which I mention this is correlated directly to the number of highly disease susceptible, low fertility and/or nearly non-productive show lines I have worked with and witnessed over the years. So when looking for an outcross, always consider these points along with the phenotype traits, as it is very easy to bring very destructive traits into your commercial, hatchery line when making such outcrosses. Some of these deleterious traits are recessive and may not be obvious in your line for some years after the outcross. Be warned! Not all top lines are actually top birds.

If the only line you can find of your given variety has many deleterious problems along with their highly developed phenotype traits, you may want to look to another variety or even another breed to bring in the phenotype traits you need. While that may mean you have to work a little harder to get to your goal, or it might take an extra generation or two, you will at least not have brought in traits that will eventually undermine your work and your line's integrity.

Now, I would like to give an example of what I mean by the above paragraph. If you have a line of hatchery White Cochins and need to make an outcross in order to improve the level of fluff in your line, but the only white lines you find also have very low egg production, possibly fertility issues and/or high susceptibility to a disease such as Marek's, then you may want to look at other varieties of Cochins in order to find one with the level of fluff you want, but that has better intangible traits. Since the White Cochins are based on standard recessive white (c/c), it really doesn't matter exactly what colors are under the recessive white. While most White Cochins are actually black under the recessive white, there can be other colors under the recessive white and the finished, recessive white homozygote will still be a White Cochins. This is one of the reason that recessive white lines are very popular - they are very easy to make outcrosses with because once you get back to homozygous for recessive white, they are again "the variety". For this reason, recessive white lines can be kept both very genetically diverse and be a reservoir of fine intangible traits. The sad truth though is that very few recessive white lines represent such an ideal, perhaps due to fear of outcrossing.

There are many other examples I could give of going outside of variety or even breed in an outcrossing experiment, but for this article to remain a suitable length, we need to move on from this particular aspect. Let me finish this section by simply saying that you should be picky in choosing an outcross and don't be afraid to go outside of variety or breed, but do attempt to make intelligent choices. That is to say, try to bring in as few undesirable genes as possible (whether alternate phenotype genes or lack of good intangible traits).

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Even a cursory understanding of the basic genetics of color/pattern (1) and form/feathering (2) genes will help you to avoid pitfalls and unwise outcrosses.

Once you have chosen a line to use as your outcross, you will want to obtain birds. In many instances you may be able to get a pair or trio of the desired outcross material, but if you can't get both sexes, generally one or more cockerels of the desired outcross will work, though there are instances where sex-linked genes may make a female of the outcross strain more desirable. If that is the case, even if you can't obtain a female, the male will still work, though you may have to go one extra generation of backcrossing to set the desired sex-linked trait and eliminate the undesirable sex-linked trait, if you use a male carrying a sex-linked trait you don't want.

It is so important to remember that when you cross two individuals that are different genetically, the offspring are a combination of both lines. Generally, when we outcross, we are hoping to bring one or more genes into our own line, but the reality is that we bring every gene in the alternate line into our own line through the outcross, at least in the first generation. Our job then is to both take care in what we bring in and to then work to eliminate the traits we don't want. There are pitfalls to this of course. Some genes that we may want can be linked to genes we don't want. This can be corrected through breaking of the linkage if enough chicks are raised, but the worst-case scenario is when two traits are actually the action of pleiotropy of one gene that shows more than one effect. In that instance, the two traits cannot be separated, as they are the action of one gene. Luckily, pleiotropy is much more rare than linkage.

We have already discussed the possibility of bringing in deleterious genes through an outcross. This is much more common than we might imagine as inbreeding brings deleterious recessive genes to the surface, and lines with highly concentrated phenotype traits generally represent fairly high levels of inbreeding. Thus, if the breeder(s) of these highly developed lines have not paid close attention to the surfacing and appearance of deleterious recessives, such lines can harbor many such traits. It should also be mentioned that outcrosses are often made to "bring in

new blood" when inbreeding depression is beginning to appear. However, I must mention that the outcross of two highly inbred lines may offer very little improvement beyond a bit of hybrid vigor in the F1. That is because such highly inbred lines, when

crossed, may have little genetic diversity to offer to each other and many of the deleterious recessives may be carried by both lines. Such crosses do little to help and may actually cause more problems in later generations, especially if each line crossed carried a number of unique deleterious factors in addition to the common ones both shared. Later generations could end up expressing many or all of the deleterious traits from both lines in the initial outcross. In that instance, you end up with a bigger mess than you started with. Be warned and make sound judgments in

choosing outcross materials! Don't just pick them because they are "pretty".

It would be a truly simple thing if we could just extract the desired gene(s) we want to add and then insert those genes into our line, and while that may be feasible for some geneticists in the lab, it is not feasible for most of us. So we have to stumble along with the more primitive and less precise process of breeding. That makes it more difficult to get exactly the gene(s) we are after while excluding those we are not after, but it can be done. Of course, the key is to breed in enough numbers to see the gene segregations we want. If we are doing a simple outcross, say of the same varieties of a given breed and only want to add some intensified modifications of a trait we already have, that is very easy, but if we are dealing with many different traits

between the two lines, the job becomes more complicated and we need to look toward large numbers to get our desired combination.

One potential mistake that is frequently

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made in outcrossing is to make the initial outcross and then to do only backcrosses to one line or the other, thinking that this will allow us to bring the desired gene(s) into our own line. The idea here is to get back to the better line as quickly as possible and to "only bring in the one trait" to that line from the outcrossed line, but this is rarely effective or realistic. It may be more realistic when dealing with a dominant autosomal gene, but is not a good path when dealing with a major dominant gene with many minor modifying genes or with recessive genes, as the recessives can easily be lost, while the minor modifiers for the major gene can also be lost in this way resulting in reduced intensification of the given trait. Further, the positive effects of outcrossing can easily be lost through strictly backcrossing, especially if the point of the backcross is to bring in genetic diversity. However, backcrossing of this nature can work well if the only desire is to bring in a single, simple, unmodified dominant gene like Andalusian Blue (Bl) where the exhibition form is one dose of the dominant gene (the heterozygote). In most cases though, after the initial outcross, both backcrossing and interse mating of the F1 (i.e., F1 x F1) are advised. In this way, you can exploit the best traits of both lines, concentrate them and seek the desired recombinants at the same time.

First, let me state that the actual systems of pairings one might choose will be identical to those described in part 2 such as Pair Mating, Male Pedigree, Female Pedigree, or Group Mating, etc. Typically, when we make our first outcross, we will be mating a cockerel of the new line onto females of our own line, but there are instances, of course, where we may bring the new line in through females of the alternate line. This will change the mitochondrial DNA of our line though, while the use of males of the alternate line will not, though that might not actually matter much and if the alternate line has better producing females, then we may even want to change over to their MtDNA. Much will depend on what is actually available to us for out-

crossing.

The first generation cross can tell us a great deal. If we do not know the gene action (dominance or recessiveness) of the trait or traits

we want to bring into our line, the F1 will reveal much to us. If the desired trait(s) we want seem to disappear in the F1 that tends to indicate recessive genes. If the F1 shows more expression of the desired trait(s) than our own line does, then we are dealing with dominant genes. Further, it is important to closely observe the F1 to see if there are any deleterious traits that have emerged from the blending of the two lines. We tend to think of deleterious traits as emerging from inbreeding within a closely related group, but there are instances where the cross of two unrelated lines can allow deleterious traits to emerge in their offspring. This is rare, however, but it should be watched for, especially in regards to reproductive and disease resistance traits. Do remember that any hybrid vigor you see in the F1 will be lost, for the most part, when we interbreed the F1 or backcross them to either of the parent lines so it is hard to evaluate the F1 for vigor. However, if there is no increased vigor in the F1, then we can surmise that there are many identical genes in both lines, even if there are significant differences in phenotype expression. Always remember that phenotype genes are just a small segment of the overall genome of any gene group or individual.

Once we have made our initial outcross and have produced a group of first generation (F1) chicks, then we must decide how to proceed. The most thorough path is to do three things - breed some of the F1 to each other, and backcross some of the F1 to both of the parent lines. This will then give the greatest possible range of materials for the second generation (F2 - or technically both F2 and BC1 in both directions if you do all three matings). The F2 (produced by interbreeding the F1) gives you the opportunity to see a true melding of the two lines and may allow you to find many recombinations of the genes of each base line. With luck, you will find a few that are close to what you are seeking, especially if you raise sufficient numbers (which will vary, depending on how many alternate genes there are between the two lines). The BC1 from breeding the F1 back to your own line may reveal some important information, the most important being whether you will easily be able to transfer

the desired traits into your line through backcrossing. This is important to know and can help you in deciding how to proceed. Backcrossing to the new line that you have brought in can also help you in many ways, especially in allowing you to maintain some stock that has the desired traits from that line concentrated as a reservoir of the traits in case you lose the original outcross line. The most important things you will learn from both outcrosses is about the nature of the genes you want to bring in as well as to potentially reveal any problems in the new line you are outcrossing to. Last, but not least, you will potentially find the gene combinations you are seeking in any of these three breedings with your F1.

There are reasons to make all three breedings with the F1, if possible. One of the most important is that you get to see how each line (yours and the new outcross line) integrate into each other. This is of course done through the backcrosses. When you have created each BC1, going in both directions by taking the F1 back to each parent line, you will see how much the genes of each line influence the other. This tells you how much dominance/recessiveness each line carries and how easy it will be to get back to one type or the other. Of greatest relevance is how the offspring come out from the F1 x your original line, as that will show you if you can just carry the new genes into your line with ease or not. The backcross of the F1 to the outcross line will reveal if the lesser traits of your line will strongly dominate over the more concentrated traits of the outcross line. This is important because it will tell us much about how we have to proceed.

The interse mating of the F1 x F1 is where we are looking for the blending you are hoping to achieve, but the backcrosses are also important. If at all possible, try all three matings. If your space is very limited, then just do the backcross to your own line and the interse mating between some of the F1. If you can only do one mat-

ing and you are dealing with dominant genes (which should be obvious from looking at the results in the F1), try the backcross to your line first, but keep enough F1 to also make an inter-mating of the F1 at a later date if the results of the backcross to your line aren't what you had hoped for. It is always a good idea to keep backup individuals anyhow and the F1 are often quite important to keep around, though they are also the generation most people are quickest to get rid of. When making outcrosses, I personally like to keep the handful of very best F1 around for as long as they remain fertile, because they are a storehouse of genes from both lines. It is also a good idea to keep an individual or two of the outcross line around if you possibly can, even if you aren't planning to make the BC1 of the F1 x outcross strain. At some point, you may need to remake the initial cross, or even a few generations down the line, you may need to use the outcross line again to cross back into the later generation stock deriving from the initial outcross, regardless of exactly what route you have taken to arrive at them. Finally, it is a good idea to keep a few of your line going pure as well, as you may need them again later as well.

It is important to remember that when we make an outcross we are changing the line. The only way to make the outcrossed line "look" like one line or the other is to backcross into that line repeatedly until we come to a point where the features we have brought in from the alternate line are swamped and lost in the genes of the line that is backcrossed into, but we must remember that even after many generations of backcrossing, there will still potentially be genes there that are different than the main pure line's genes. For hobby purposes, that probably doesn't mat-

ter much, but it is still something to be aware of. Repeated backcrossing though may cause the genes you want to bring in to be swamped in the genes of the backcrossed line. This is especially relevant if the genes you are after are not visually identifiable genes, but are instead genes that effect fertility, chick viability, production or genes that are recessive. If you are outcrossing to bring in these types of genes, then only doing repeated backcross to that line

lacking these traits will quickly see those genes lost. In such instances, the mating of F1 x F1 is the most important of the potential crosses to make, as this will usually allow the actual shuffling of genes and the po-

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tential recombination that you want - i.e., a particular look with a particular set of performance and reproductive traits.

In complicated outcross work, where many factors are to be brought in, it should now be obvious that multiple directions will be necessary. Very complicated breeding programs, such as those that require a very specific set of phenotype traits along with a specific set of performance traits may require many crosses, with outcrosses, backcrosses and multigenerational backcrossing in both directions all being used. While such projects may be beyond the scope of most hobbyists, it is still useful to be aware of what is possible given space and resources. Most any combination of traits can be combined with patience and large numbers. Any breed can have production traits and disease resistance added to them without destroying the type, if the breeder is willing to make the effort and raise the numbers to achieve the goal.

For the average hobbyist who has been working with hatchery stock and wants to improve their phenotype traits, you are embarking on an exciting project that is the basis of all breeding. At one time or another, all exhibition lines have been bred up from lesser stock, even if we have to go back a century or

two. All exhibition lines as we know them have been created in the last two centuries or less. Before the advent of exhibition in the mid-nineteenth century, there were no exhibition lines, only landraces. From that we can sur-

mise that breeding up an average line into a highly developed exhibition line is a far lesser endeavor than what our predecessors did in the late 1800's and early 1900's. In addition to our hatchery stock being far more developed than the landraces the exhibition lines were developed from, highly concentrated exhibition lines already exist and do not have to be made from scratch as was the case in the early days of exhibition. Add to that our understanding of genetics and breeding, and we are in a far better state to achieve our goals. All you have to do is mate the birds, raise sufficient offspring and use selection, as is the

basis for all breeding.
(1) - See An Introduction to Color Forms of the Domestic Fowl: A Look at Color Varieties and How They Are Made by Brian Reeder for more information on the genetics of color and pattern in standard chicken breeds.

(2) - See An Introduction to Form and Feathering of the Domestic Fowl by Brian Reeder for more information on the genetics of form and feathering genes of chickens.

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Letter To The Editor

On Wednesday, May 28, 2014, I enjoyed a positive meeting with Dr. Robbins, Dr. Stacy, Dr. Barrington, and John Walther. I was told that at this time only birds crossing the state line into Louisiana require a Health Certificate and Form VS 9-2. Form VS 9-2 (attached) shows the flock is NPIP certified free of salmonella pullorum and typhoid or the birds have tested negative for pullorum/typhoid within 30 days of entry. State residents do not have to have a Health Certificate to show within the state, but they must have a Form VS 9-2 (or have an NPIP certified flock) showing the birds have tested negative for pullorum/typhoid within the past 90 days. However, LSU AgCenter Shows (4-H, FFA) still require both health certificates and NPIP pullorum/typhoid testing.

Dr. Robbins is also studying the possibility of having the shows hire a private, accredited veterinarian to check birds at our shows as an option. Dr. Robbins did stress that individuals going to another state for a show must meet the entry requirements for that state, as each state's requirements are different. He is supposed to get back with me by the end of June.

Jim Crain
President
Louisiana Exhibition Poultry Association

Introducing Brian Reeder's *latest book . . .*

An Introduction to Form and Feathering of the Domestic Fowl

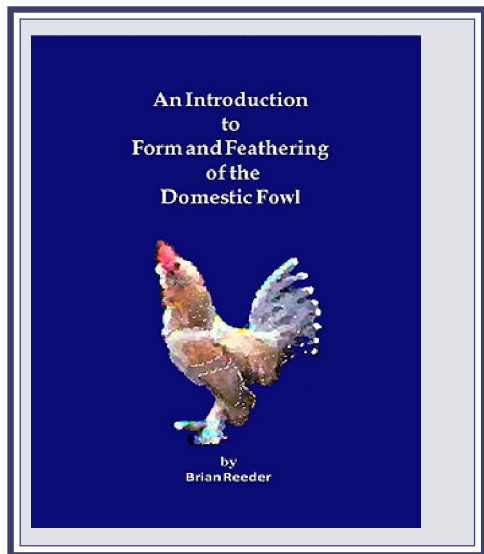
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Spring Livestock Show

Little Rock, Arkansas

May 3, 2014

~ Show Results ~

Open Chicken & Poultry Show (2014)

Grand Champion Bird in Show: SC bantam Rhode Island Red pullet - Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Reserve Grand Champion Bird in Show:** Black Wyandotte bantam pullet - Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Land Fowl: SC Rhode Island Red pullet, bantam - Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Reserve Champion Land Fowl:** Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam - Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Grand Champion Trio in Show: Bird: Dark Cornish young trio, bantam - Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Reserve Grand Champion Trio in Show:** Bird: Buff Brahma old trio, bantam - Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas

Display: none awarded.

Open Chicken Show Champions

Champion Chicken: SC Rhode Island Red pullet, bantam. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Res. Champion Chicken:** Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Large Fowl Show Champions

Champion Large Chicken: Black Langshan hen. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Res. Champion Large Chicken:** Black Sumatra pullet. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry Arkansas. **Champion Large Trio:** Silver Phoenix old trio. Exhibitor: Blaine

Huddleston, Pocahontas Arkansas. **Res. Champion Large Trio:** SC Light Brown Leghorn old trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas

Bantam Show Champions

Champion Bantam: SC Rhode Island Red pullet, bantam. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Res. Champion Bantam:** Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Champion Bantam Trio:** Dark Cornish young trio, bantam. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Res. Champion Bantam Trio:** Buff Brahma old trio, bantam. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas.

Large Fowl Class Champions

Champion American: RC Rhode Island Red hen. Exhibitor: Jimmy McConnell, Camden Arkansas. **Res. Champion American:** New Hampshire cockerel. Exhibitor: Blaine Huddleston, Pocahontas Arkansas. **Champion Trio American:** None entered

Champion Asiatic: Black Langshan hen. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Res. Champion Asiatic:** Black Langshan pullet. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Champion Trio Asiatic:** Blue Cochin old trio. Exhibitor: L Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett Arkansas.

Champion English: Red Dorking cock. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. **Res. Champion English:** Red Dorking hen. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. **Champion Trio English:** Speckled Sussex old trio. Exhibitor: Blaine Huddleston, Pocahontas Arkansas.

Champion Mediterranean: RC Dark Brown Leghorn pullet. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. **Res. Champion Mediterranean:** SC Light Brown Leghorn hen. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Champion Trio Mediterranean:** SC Light Brown Leghorn old trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Continental: WC Black Polish cockerel. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Res. Champion Continental:** White Maran hen. Exhibitor: Ernie Haire, Arp Texas. **Champion Trio Continental:** Welsummer young trio. Exhibitor: Laura McNeel, Vilonia Arkansas.

Champ All Other Breed (AOSB): Black Sumatra pullet. Exhibitor: Lane Broyles, Mulberry Arkansas. **Res. Champion AOSB:** Silver Phoenix cock. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. **Champion Trio AOSB:** Silver Phoenix old trio. Exhibitor: Blaine Huddleston, Pocahontas Arkansas.



Addie Bryles, of Ward Arkansas (center) shown receiving her check and ribbon for Grand Champion Bird in Show: a SC bantam Rhode Island Red pullet. *Arkansas State Fair Photo*

Bantam Class Champions

Champion Modern Game: Brown Red pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Res. Champion Modern Game:** Birchen hen. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Champion Trio Modern Game:** Brown Red old trio. Exhibitor: Julie Graves, Monticello Arkansas.

Champion Old English Game: BB Red Old English cockerel. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Res. Champion Old English Game:** Brassy Back hen. Exhibitor: Theresa McConnell, Camden Arkansas. **Champion Trio Old English Game:** BB Red Old English young trio. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Champion SCCL: Rhode Island Red pullet. Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Res. SCCL:** Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. **Champion Trio SCCL:** Barred Plymouth Rock old trio. Exhibitor: Julie Graves, Monticello Arkansas.

Champion RCCL: Black Wyandotte pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Reserve Champion RCCL:** Black Wyandotte pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Champion Trio RCCL:** White Wyandotte old trio. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Champion AOCCL: Dark Cornish pullet. Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Reserve Champion AOCCL:** Dark Cornish pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. **Champion Trio AOCCL:** Dark Cornish young trio. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Feather Leg: Buff Brahma pullet. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. Res. Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochin pullet. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. Champion Trio Feather Leg: Buff Brahma old trio. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas.

Champion Bantam Duck : White Call drake Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Res. Champion Bantam Duck: Gray Call duck Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Open Duck & Goose Champions

Grand Champion Waterfowl in Show
Bird: White Call drake. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Reserve Grand Champion Waterfowl in Show: Gray Call duck. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Duck in Show: White Call drake. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Reserve Champion Duck in Show: Gray Call duck. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Goose in Show: African Brown Goose. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Reserve Champion Goose in Show: African Brown Goose. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Duck Class Champions

Champion Heavy: Black Muscovy drake. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. Res. Champion Heavy: White Muscovy young duck. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR.



Reserve Grand Champion Bird in Open Show and Grand Champion Bird in Junior Show: Black Wyandotte bantam pullet - Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.
Ann Bryles Photo

Champion Medium: White Crested duck. Exhibitor: Rachel Hill, Traskwood Arkansas. Res. Champion Medium Blue Swedish duck. Exhibitor: Ethan Wolcott, DeQueen Arkansas.

Champion Light: Black Magpie drake. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Res. Champion Light: White Runner young duck. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Champion Bantam: White Call drake. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Res. Champion Bantam, Gray Call duck. Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas.

Goose Class Champions

Champion Heavy: African Brown Goose. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Res. Champion Heavy: African Brown Goose. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Champion Medium: Gray Saddleback Pomeranian gander. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas. Res. Champion Medium: Gray Saddleback Pomeranian goose. Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Champion Light: Chinese Brown gander. Exhibitor: L Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett Arkansas. Res. Champion Light: Chinese Brown goose. Exhibitor: L Sunni Deb Weaver, Crossett Arkansas.

Turkey Champions

Grand Champion Turkey: Bronze young tom. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas. Reserve Champion Turkey: Bronze young tom. Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood Arkansas.

2014 Junior Show

Grand Champion Bird in Show: Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam. - Will Bryles. Reserve Grand Champion Bird in Show: Black Langshan hen - Dodge Cowart.

Champion Land Fowl: Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam - Will Bryles, Ward Arkansas. Reserve Champion Land Fowl: Black Langshan hen - Dodge Cowart.

Grand Champion Trio in Show: Dark Cornish young trio, bantam - Will Bryles. Reserve Grand Champion Trio in Show: Silver Phoenix old trio - Blaine Huddleston.

Junior Chicken Show Champions

Champion Chicken: Black Wyandotte pullet, bantam - Will Bryles. Res. Champion Chicken: Black Langshan hen - Dodge Cowart

Large Fowl Show Champions

Champion Large Chicken: Black Langshan - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion Large



Heritage Poultry
CONSERVANCY

Heritage Poultry Conservancy Awards

Grand Champion Open Show: (\$250)
Exhibitor: Addie Bryles, Ward, AR
Bird: SC Bntm Rhode Island Red Pullet.

Reserve Champion Open Show: (\$150)
Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward AR
Bird: Black Wyandotte Pullet, bantam.

Grand Champion Junior Show: (\$250)
Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR
Bird: Black Wyandotte Pullet, bantam.

Reserve Champion Junior Show: (\$150)
Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity, AR
Bird: Black Langshan hen

Grand Champion Waterfowl: (\$100)
Exhibitor: Dodge Cowart, Amity, AR
Bird: White Call Drake

Reserve Champion Waterfowl: (\$50)
Exhibitor: Will Bryles, Ward, AR
Bird: Gray Call Drake

Grand Champion Turkey: (\$100)
Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood, AR
Bird: Bronze Tom

Reserve Champion Turkey: (\$50)
Exhibitor: Elizabeth Moseley, Traskwood AR.
Bird: Bronze Tom

Website: <http://www.heritagepoultry.org/>

Chicken: Black Sumatra pullet. Lane Broyles, Champion Large Trio: Silver Phoenix old trio- Blaine Huddleston. Res. Champion Large Trio: SC Light Brown Leghorn young trio - Will Bryles.

Bantam Show Champions

Champion Bantam: Black Wyandotte pullet - Will Bryles. Res. Champion Bantam: Dark Cornish pullet - Will Bryles. Champion Bantam Trio: Dark Cornish young trio - Will Bryles. Res. Champion Bantam Trio: Black Cochin old trio - Will Bryles.

Large Fowl Class Champions

Champion American: New Hampshire cockerel - Blaine Huddleston. Res. Champion American: Barred Plymouth Rock pul-

... Junior Show Results continued next page

APA-ABA YOUTH POULTRY CLUB NEWS

By Doris Robinson

let - Lane Broyles

Champion Asiatic: Black Langshan hen - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion Asiatic: Black Langshan pullet - Dodge Cowart. Champion Trio Asiatic: Blue Cochin old trio - L. Sunni Deb Weaver.

Champion English: Speckled Sussex hen - L. Sunni Deb Weaver. Res. Champion English: Speckled Sussex hen - Blaine Huddleston. Champion Trio English: Speckled Sussex old trio - Blaine Huddleston.

Champion Mediterranean - SC Light Brown Leghorn hen - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion Mediterranean: SC Light Brown Leghorn pullet - Dodge Cowart. Champion Trio Mediterranean: SC Light Brown Leghorn old trio - Will Bryles.

Champion Continental: WC Black Polish cockerel - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion Continental: WC Black Polish pullet - Dodge Cowart.

Champion AOSB: Black Sumatra pullet - Lane Broyles. Res. Champion AOSB: Black Sumatra pullet - Lane Broyles. Champion Trio All Other Breed: Silver Phoenix old trio - Blaine Huddleston.

Bantam Class Champions

Champion Modern Game: Brown Red pullet - Will Bryles. Res. Champion Modern Game: Birchen hen - Will Bryles. Champion Trio Modern Game: Birchen young trio - Will Bryles.

Champion Old English Game: BB Red Old English cockerel - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion Old English Game: BB Red Old English cockerel - Dodge Cowart. Champion Trio Old English Game: BB Red Old English young trio - Dodge Cowart.

Champion SCCL: Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel - Dodge Cowart. Res. Champion SCCL: WF Black Spanish cock - Ethan Wolcott. Champion Trio SCCL: Light Brown Leghorn young trio - Dodge Cowart.

Champion RCCL: Black Wyandotte pullet - Will Bryles. Reserve Champion RCCL: Black Wyandotte pullet - Will Bryles. Champion Trio RCCL: White Wyandotte old trio - Dodge Cowart, Amity Arkansas.

Champion AOCCL: Dark Cornish pullet, bantam - Will Bryles. Reserve Champion AOCCL: Dark Cornish pullet - Will Bryles. Champion Trio AOCCL: Dark Cornish young trio - Will Bryles.

Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochin pullet - Will Bryles. Res. Champion Feather Leg: Black Cochin cockerel - Will Bryles. Champion Trio Feather Leg: Black Cochin old trio - Will Bryles.

We are already working on putting on a great show for the 2014 APA National that is going to be hosted by the Tennessee Valley Poultry club in Knoxville, Tennessee in December. I've had a few inquiries about folks wanting to sponsor the Class Champion awards for our junior members. If you are interested in sponsoring your child's or friends favorite class you can contact me at nanamamabrahma@att.net for details or you can mail your check or money order to the APA-ABA Youth Club, 810 Sweetwater Rd., Philadelphia, TN 37846. The cost of sponsoring a class has been kept at a reasonable price. For Class Champion the sponsorship fee is \$10.00 and to sponsor the Reserve Class champion is \$7.00. This will cover a neat Champion & Reserve Class champion medallion plus a cash award. Be sure to let me know which class you are sponsoring when you send in your contribution.

Jim Robinson, my husband, is busy in his workshop cutting out wood carvings of a rooster. These will be available on the craft table at the 2014 National for the junior exhibitors to paint. We are lucky that Seiler Lumber has donated the wood for these cut-outs. I'm still working on finding a way to sponsor all of the paint and brushes we'll need but I have faith someone will come out of the woodwork so to speak. We also have the coolest chicken paper plate craft for the kids to put together. The print company that does all of the printing for the youth club stepped up to the plate and has printed out all of the parts that will have to be glued together to make these neat crafts. Just these two crafts alone should keep the kids busy and keep them from getting bored. Of course, there are several other contests going on at the same time. It will be a day full of activities.

Don't forget to start taking lots of pictures for the national Photography contest. This spring should give you lots of chances to pick a winning picture.

I know this show is right after other big shows but I hope you are putting this one on your schedule of events to attend. This is going to be the biggest event of the year for juniors in 2014 and if you don't join us you'll be missing out on a lot of fun and competition. How often do you get to attend the APA National and such a huge active junior show? I'm not talking just about showing your birds, I'm talking about everything else that makes

this a special event for juniors such as double points in showmanship, all of the activities planned and meeting new judges. We have some really unique awards for members of the youth club that will make your eyes pop out and the adults that show in the open classes jealous.

We have several new members that have joined the club in the past few weeks. Welcome aboard kids.

When you join we send out your membership card and the record book if you signed up for the ACE Program plus we send out via email the latest newsletter, "Something to Crow About". Our club newsletter is full of pictures and articles from our members, articles and updates from our youth leaders, special contests, puzzles to challenge your poultry knowledge, hints of what to prepare for when you compete in the showmanship competitions, updates about shows that are sanctioning showmanship in your area, updates about your showmanship points and much, much more. I've been told it's the best junior newsletter one person has ever seen and it's worth a membership to the youth club alone. That's high praise and I hope all of you will keep participating so we can live up to this compliment. Just remember, this is your newsletter and it's up to you to keep it strong. I've been told there are 2-3 new shows on the horizon and we'll be putting more information about them in this May issue of your newsletter.

It sounds like chicks are peeping all across the country. I hope you are having lots of fun and lots of success of hatching out those new babies. That is one of the best parts of spring, there is new life all over the country and if you listen you have to be able to hear chicks peeping. Be sure to give them lots of fresh water and lots of healthy food to grow. Don't let wet food lay on the floor where the chicks will peck at it and change water often so they don't pick up coccidiosis. Sick chicks are no fun for animal and you alike.

Good luck at the spring shows you'll be attending. I hope you have lots of fun and friends to enjoy being with at the shows. Not everyone can have champion birds but everyone can have and make "champion friends". Don't forget to renew your memberships and keep your dues current.

Mrs. R. Doris Robinson
APA-ABA YOUTH POULTRY CLUB
Doris Robinson,
National Director/Coordinator
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Philadelphia, TN 37846
865-717-6270 (Home/Office)
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www.apa-abayouthpoultryclub.org



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Print your ad copy below: (or email: contact@SkyBlueEgg.com)

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Make checks payable to: **Exhibition Poultry Magazine®**
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