

Albury Poultry Club Inc Winter Newsletter



Volume 2, issue 4

June 2011

Dates to Remember

- **25th June 2011** -
10am working bee -
show set up
- **9th-10th July 2011** -
Albury Poultry Club
Show, 2 day show and
invitation sale.
- **7th August 2011** - 2nd
Albury Poultry Club Auc-
tion, invitation and gen-
eral entries
- **3 October 2011** - 100th
Walbundrie Agricultural
show—100 years will be
a big day
- **29th-30th October
2011** - Albury Agricul-
tural (Spring) show

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Albury Club Show - We are just about set for the club's 43rd annual show in July. See page six for details. We have our last working bee on Saturday the 25th of June to clean up the last little bit in preparation. Come along to help out if you can. We will also be needing helpers on the day so let us know if you can assist. We also have the presentation and dinner on the Saturday night which will be a good night and we hope to see as many members attending in support of the club as possible. Call Guy if you need a schedule. Best of luck to all members who are entering birds in the show and don't forget to get your entries in early!

Wodonga Show - What a fabulous day we all had. Over 200 birds were penned on the day with a generous variety of breeds on display in both large and bantam. This year our birds were penned in the large Exhibition Centre. A huge success this turned out to be for our piece of the show. A big hit with young and old were the Turkey's who put on a great display for the entire day. A BIG thankyou to Bob, Trevor, Les, John and Guy who set up the pens and then packing up on the day thanks to Jodie, Christopher, Justin, Karen, Trevor, Les and Guy. Parkside Produce Wodonga kindly sponsored the show providing several bags of good quality feed. Thankyou to Parkside once again. Lastly a BIG BIG thanks to Guy who tirelessly organised us all which ended up (true to his form) in a well run show and a very successful day overall.

April Auction - During April we hosted our first club Auction for the year. It was a great success. A good variety of birds were on offer and the majority were in fabulous condition, this made for strong bidding on the day. Over the day the club made a very nice profit of \$2300 which will be put back into the club to improve our facilities. Thanks to all those tireless workers who attended working bee's and also donated their time on the day. Thankyou to Beasley meats of Wodonga for their kind donation, which meant we could have the best sausages on the border for our BBQ! Don't forget our next auction is on the 7th of August, see page 6 for details.

Bird Vaccine - The club is hoping to buy bird vaccines for the convenience of members. The vaccines we are thinking of purchasing are Fowl Pox, Marreks and ILT. If you have a need for a different vaccine let us know and we may be able to add it to the list if enough people want it. We are intending to split up the vaccine into small lots which also makes it more affordable. If you are interested please e-mail Guy at guyfahey56@hotmail.com. Let us know which vaccine you are interested in and how many birds you need vaccine for.

Membership - Membership is now due for renewal. You will find a membership renewal enclosed for your convenience. Fees \$10 single/\$20 Family. Renewals can be sent to the Club C/- 742 Kiewa St, Albury NSW 2640. Send your renewals with your show entries if it's easier. As the weather warms we are intending on having a number of information day's and general meetings to involve members in the club. We hope to see you at these events.



Aussie Game

Often simply called 'Aussies', this breed was originally developed from fighting cock strains. This very tall, large and rugged breed was developed over the second half of the nineteenth century in New South Wales. They were developed by crossing Australian Pit Games, Old English Games, Malays, Asil and with the infusion of the Modern Game the Australian Game was created. Originally, called Colonials, they were highly prized as they possessed great courage and stamina in the pit, yet gentle and tame towards their owners. Aussie Game were not strictly a pit fowl, they were also considered an ideal farmer's fowl, especially for the production of a table bird. Today Aussie's are kept purely as exhibition birds.



It is easy to see the Malay Game influence in the breed type, however unlike the Malay, the Aussie should carry a flat back. Their plumage is incredibly hard and brittle, and any fluff is to be avoided. In the breed standard, no mention is made of colour, this being of little importance compared with the size and structure of the fowls. Games should be very large, solid and muscular, tall with a proud, defiant stance. Surprisingly they are a docile and friendly breed.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

The body of the Australian Game should be cone shaped, with no hint of flatness in the wings or wedge shape in the breast. The feathering is exceptionally hard and close fitting, with a minimum of down. They should be a balanced fowl, with nice proportions and massive size.

Male Characteristics

CARRIAGE - upright and fearless. An active and vigorous bird. **TYPE** - Body short, stout, widest at the shoulders, tapering to the tail. Back flat, shoulders high and square. Breast hard and full (not turkey breasted). Saddle hackle short. Wings strong, fair length, well clipped up. **HEAD** - Long and strong. Beak strong, slightly curved, stout at the base. Comb pea or triple (if undubbed). The comb not to grow further back than an upright line with the back of the eye. Face, ear-lobes and throat fairly smooth. Eyebrows slightly overhanging. **NECK** - Long and slightly arched. Hackle short and close fitting. **TAIL** - Moderate in length, slightly above horizontal and carried moderately full. The sickle feathers fairly abundant and slightly curved. **PLUMAGE** - Sound, glossy and hard. **LEGS** - Thighs long, stout and muscular. Shanks long and well scaled. Spurs set low down and inclining backwards. **FEET** - Flat on ground with toes strong and well spread, the hind toe well extended and flat on the ground.



Female Characteristics

The hen should resemble the male in all points except size, allowing for the natural sexual differences

PARKSIDE PRODUCE

Rural Merchandise

13 Osburn Street, Wodonga, Vic 3691

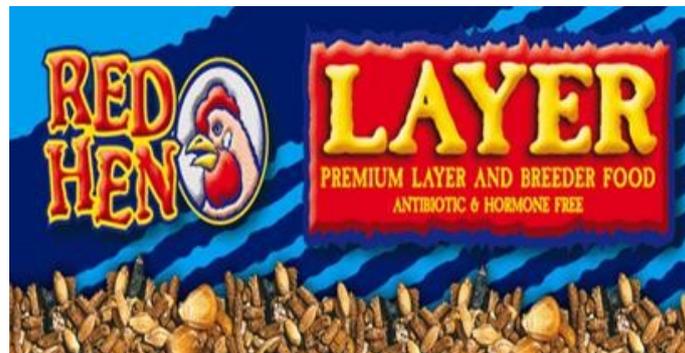
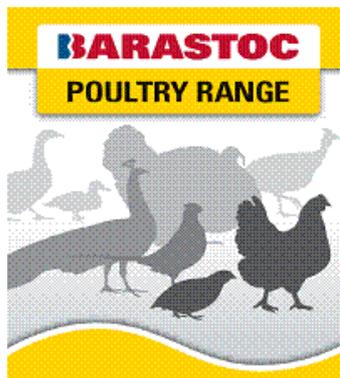
PH 02 6024 7766

Fax 02 6024 4360 Mobile 0408 691 500 AH 02 6020 8714

ABN 78 340 915 303

10% off all Laucke Mills and Barastoc Chook Feeds to Club Members for the month of June & July only.

(Discount does not apply to Sale items)



15% off Wormers, Feeders & Drinkers

(Members Only, please show photo ID as proof of Membership)

Your Questions Answered:

This section is about answering your questions. If you have a poultry question send it to us and we will provide you with an answer or best advice we can as quickly as possible. We will publish as many Q&A in each newsletter for the information of all members. E-

What Kitchen Scraps shouldn't I give my chooks and ducks? All scraps are ok. I've fed mine just about everything over the years. They leave it if they don't like it. The obvious ones like Rhubarb leaves should never be fed to poultry as they are poisonous and will kill your birds.

What are the main feed ingredients in Winter?

Lupins are good for birds, crush them otherwise birds may not eat them. Corn is very good for energy. Fat (from fish and chip shops), lard is another good source of fat. Meat meal is also beneficial as birds need the protein.

What are the main feed ingredients in Summer? Cut back the high energy foods as these can cause birds to suffer more in the heat if they are over fat. Water - make sure your birds never run out of water. Running out of water can cause feather pecking.

What is a good routine to abide by for improving feather quality in general? Make sure your birds are free from worms, lice and mites. Feed and water your birds well. Mites you will only see at night crawling on the birds although in the day look for white pepper marks under perches and where the perches rest against the wall, this is a sign of red mite. These simple measures should keep your birds healthy and give them the best chance of having good healthy feathers.

Is there anything special I can feed my chooks when they are moulting? Feed a few extra sunflower seeds when the birds feathers are coming through. An old recipe I use is to boil linseed and then let cool to make a jelly. Feed the jelly to the birds in a wet mash, not the seeds (make the mash crumbly not sloppy). Make fresh each time, feed 2-3 times a week or until the birds come back into feather. Feed the jelly mash sparingly at first to ensure you don't scourer your birds by overdoing it.

Things to do in Winter

- Protect against wild wet and woolly weather:
- Keep birds warm and dry, Increasing litter levels to help to insulate sheds
- Use blinds or coverings over pens to reduce wind rain and drafts, ensure enough ventilation
- Increase feed ration appropriate for cold weather, to help the birds increase their energy levels and keep themselves warm.
- Try adding a vitamin supplement to help them through cold months
- Keep birds penned on wet day's where possible
- Start looking over your breeders for suitable pairings/matings
- Depending on your breeding season start feeding breeders four to six weeks before collecting eggs
- Don't forget that foxes and predators are extra hungry in winter, ensure your birds are well secured
- Keep up the lice and mite patrol
- Carry out your seasonal worming program
- Control mice in your sheds, they are hungry and looking for warmth
- If using bait for mice/rat control ensure it is not accessible to the birds, use stations at all times.
- Keep up the green feed as always
- Consider adding corn, lupins and sunflower to your feed ration to generate extra warmth and energy



Incubating

- Successful incubation starts with feeding your breeding birds with a balanced ration up to six weeks prior to collecting eggs, this is to ensure that they produce the healthiest embryo's possible.
- Pair or pen your birds about seven - ten day's prior to collecting eggs.
- Collect eggs daily and store appropriately.
- Choose only good sized and well shaped eggs.
- Do not set eggs that are very dirty or cracked.
- If you have a special egg that is cracked you can try sticky tape over the crack to seal it. This is relatively successful but keep an eye on this egg and remove if the chick dies.
- Store eggs prior to incubation at slightly below room temperature (approx 15 degrees Celsius)
- Store eggs tip pointing down in the carton, tilting the carton twice daily. A slight elevation from one side to the other is enough.
- Ensure that your incubator has been meticulously cleaned prior to setting eggs otherwise disease may kill your chicks during incubation or hatching.
- Start your incubator a day or so before you put the eggs into it just to make sure your temperature is stable at 36.7 degrees Celsius for chicks.
- Humidity should be within 28-31 Degrees Celsius (83 to 88 F) during incubation and for hatching between 31-35 Degrees Celsius (89 to 95 F) for chicks.
- Turn your eggs at least three times a day if you are manually turning.
- Try not to open your incubator more than necessary as you will disrupt the temperature and humidity. You may need to open it every three day's or so to top up the water anyway if water is added internally.
- Candle your eggs at day 7, 14 and 18. Remove infertile eggs and those with expired embryos. It is very important to do this at these intervals otherwise rotten and exploding eggs may be the result. Eggs that explode in your incubator will contaminate your incubator with harmful bacteria. This can be very difficult to remove, not to mention the huge mess and the horrendous stench!
- Stop turning your eggs after day 18 for chicks, day 25 for ducks and day 27 for geese.
- Chicks can take 24hrs to hatch so resist the temptation to assist.
- Leave your chicks in the incubator until they have dried out, fluffed up and are actively walking about.
- Ensure your brooder is warm and ready for your new chicks well before they hatch.
- Perhaps use non slip mat in the brooder for the first few day's, this provides a sturdy surface which will help the chicks strengthen their legs in those first few days.



Albury Poultry Club Annual Show 9th-10th July 2011

Feature Breeds

**Aussie Game, Elizabeth Duck, Australorp, Aussie Pit Game, Australian Langshan
& Watervale.**

Judges

Bruce Patterson, Doug Patterson, Doug Rogers, Graham Kemp

Water Fowl— Scott Hayhoe .

Over \$2000 Prize Money

Entries close on 1 July 2011 or earlier if pens fill

Phone Guy on 0430 367 478 for a schedule

Presentation Dinner on Saturday night, 6pm at the Boomerang Hotel Lavington

Call Guy to book a seat

**Invitation Sale on Sunday the 10th of July, 8.30am - 10.30am, Exhibited
birds only to be sold**

=====

2nd Poultry Club Auction

7th of August 2011

Invitation

and

General Entry Auction

Book your pens from 11th of July onwards (members only)

Call Guy to book pens on 0430 367 478

400 pens, 10.30am start

**This is a great fundraiser for our club. Please show your support
by helping out on the day.**

Rivalea

A U S T R A L I A

Kindly Sponsoring the 43rd Annual Albury Poultry Club Show



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CHICK STARTER



POULTRY FEED
SCRATCH MIX



POULTRY FEED
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POULTRY FEED
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Health Check!

Infectious bronchitis is a world wide respiratory disease of chickens characterized by coughing, sneezing and rales (rattling). It is caused by the *coronavirus* that affects chickens and no other poultry. Although it effects the respiratory system the virus can also infect the urogenital (kidney's/ovary's/testes) and gastrointestinal (stomach and intestines) tracts.

Infectious bronchitis is considered the most contagious of poultry diseases. When it occurs, all susceptible birds on the premises become infected, regardless of sanitary or quarantine precautions. Symptoms include coughing, sneezing and gasping in young birds, loss of appetite, slight watery nasal discharge and a sharp drop in egg production.

In chickens under three weeks of age, mortality may be as high as thirty or forty percent. The disease does not cause a significant mortality in birds over five weeks of age. In all cases feed intake decreases sharply and growth is retarded. The disease never causes nervous symptoms. It prevails for ten to fourteen days in a flock and symptoms lasting longer than this are from some other cause.

When infectious bronchitis occurs in a laying flock, egg production usually drops to near zero within a few days. Four weeks or more may be required before the flock returns to production. Some flocks never regain full rate of lay. During an outbreak, small, soft-shelled, irregular-shaped eggs are produced. The symptoms of infectious bronchitis are non-specific and so laboratory tests are required to confirm diagnosis.

The disease can spread through the air and can "jump" considerable distances during an active outbreak. It can also be spread by means such as on clothing, poultry crates and equipment. The disease is not egg transmitted. The virus will survive for probably no more than one week in the house when poultry are not present. The virus is easily destroyed by heat and ordinary disinfectants. Humans cannot be infected by this virus.

There is no treatment for this disease. In young chickens it is helpful to increase the brooder temperature and provide as nearly ideal environmental conditions as possible, electrolytes may be beneficial in an outbreak.

If you have a particularly valuable bird that is showing upper respiratory symptoms, then treatment with a broad spectrum antibiotic may be effective. Isolate, keep warm and well fed and watered and stress free to see if the bird pulls through.

Vaccination is available to prevent Infectious Bronchitis. All commercially bred layers are vaccinated as day olds.



Source: Infectious-Bronchitis.com



Chris & Jeff Beazley

145 High Street Wodonga Vic 3690

Proud sponsor of Albury Poultry Club



Members day out at Wodonga Agricultural Show 2011



Champion Bird of show - Paul Jarick - pictured with Peter Jarick



Champion Junior Exhibit - Chris Cawood



Champion Waterfowl - Jenna Adams



Judge - Trevor Hiscocks



Prizes donated by Parkside Produce Wodonga and Albury Poultry club - Remember to support our Sponsors - please!



Champion Softfeather Bantam - P Jarrick



Poultry Terms

Corky - Light but firm, a handling characteristic of Old English Game.

Crissum - The feathered area under the tail around the cloacal opening.

Crow head - A narrow, shallow, head and beak like that of a crow.

Duck Footed - (also called duck heel). The fourth or hind toe of a fowl is carried forward so as to touch or almost touch the third toe instead of being carried backward to touch the ground and help balance the bird. (A disqualification).

Grizzled - Grey in black plumage.

Helmut - Horny protrusion on top of the head of a Guinea Fowl.

Foxy (or rusty) - Reddish or rusty coloured plumage

Source: Australian Poultry Standards, Second Edition

For Sale

E1 MultiQuip - As New

Manual turn

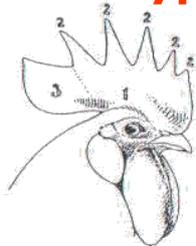
98 large fowl eggs

Extra Bulbs, Watertray, large fowl, duck and bantam trays.

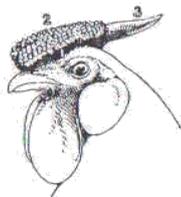
\$800

Phone 02 6025 7260

Comb Types



Single Comb
1. Base 2. Points
3. Blade



Rose-Comb
1. Base 2. Rounded Points
3. Spike



Rose Comb
Standard type as in Wyandotte males



Single Comb
Front view, medium size, male comb. Showing strong base, firm and even position on head.



Single Comb
Standard type as in Plymouth Rock males



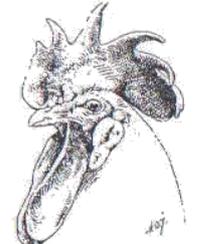
Pea-Comb



Cushion-Comb



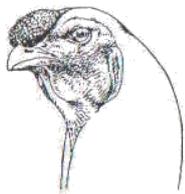
Comb, coarse; Wattles, coarse and wrinkled; Lobes, too loosely-fitted.



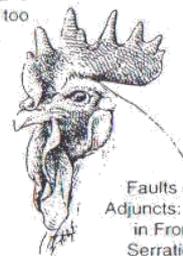
Thumb Marks in Comb, Rear Turning to One Side.



Buttercup-Comb



Strawberry-Comb



Faults of Head and Adjuncts: Twisted Comb in Front. Irregular Serration of Comb. Coarse, Wrinkled Wattles. Loosely-Fitted Lobes

Source: Australian Poultry Standards

What they were saying back then....

Don't Let Them Sit Tight on the Nest

MANY novices think their birds are ill when they stick to the nests and refuse to come away. When they have learnt that this is only due to broodiness, they can still be confused because occasionally so-called non-sitters will cluck determinedly, even if usually only for a short period.

Broodiness is a natural factor present in all birds, even in "non-sitting" varieties. By careful breeding broodiness in heavy breeds—like the Rhode Island Red is being steadily reduced. But it is best to anticipate that about twice during spring and summer most of your heavy-breed hens will have the urge to sit.

Must Recognize Them

It is up to you to cut these periods short by recognizing when your birds are broody. If dealt with quickly, they will be back in lay in a few days. If allowed to sit tight for more than a couple of days, they may be out of lay for weeks.

If you see a hen on the nest in the evening just before roosting, she is probably going broody. Put your hand under her and see if she tries to snuggle it under her wings; perhaps she will cluck mildly too.

If so, put her immediately into a broody coop and you'll cure her in two days or so.

A broody coop has a slatted or netted floor and a slatted front, so that a hen cannot settle down comfortably to sit. Put the coop where the bird is in full view of the others and particularly

where she can see them feeding. The combination of cooling air around her and the sight of her mates' activity will soon make her wish to be with them again.

Remember that it's not very sensible to allow hens to waste time and food clucking their heads off when they should be laying eggs and paying for their keep.



All kinds of odd contraptions are hopefully used to break a bird from broodiness. As this natural habit will occur fairly often in your small flock, why not have permanent quarters like the coop illustrated?

Making Blue Variety

I have both Black and White Leghorn bantams and have been told I shall get Blue Leghorns (which I want) by mating black to white. Is this correct?—I. M. (Lancs).

The process of creating Blue Leghorns by crossing Black and White varieties is neither easy nor quick. First a Black cock is mated to white hens in one pen and the reverse cross is made in another. Some of the progeny will be Cuckoo coloured, some will be of a bluish shade, some splashed, a few quite dark or black, and some almost white. The Cuckoos are discarded. The best of the bluish ones from one pen are mated to the best from the other and vice versa. Care must be taken to balance shades. When the colour is too light, new black blood must be introduced. A clear shade of blue, with undercolour harmonizing with top colour, is the ideal. Experimental pens consisting of dark or black Leghorns mated to "splashes" may also help to

All Articles from "Poultry World" printed in November 1958

When They Are Best Kept Inside

BIRDS which are turned out in all weathers to stand about in small runs are likely to fall prey to many winter troubles, for cold, wet conditions soon result in miserable birds which lose all interest in their surroundings and even in food.

Careful management, at this period of the year, means being weather-wise and, for instance, cautious of those gleams of morning sun which often betray the unwary owner into letting his birds out when they would be better inside.

A golden rule, for the winter months, is to keep birds in their houses until an hour or so after the morning feed and see they return before the evening feed.

If working conditions of the bantam-keeper are such that he is not at home to give this kind of attention, he should play safe and keep the birds indoors during the day, letting them out only at favourable times during the week-end.

Now He Benefits

It is now that the man who pins his faith on the roosting house and scratching shed combined reaps benefits from the extra housing which he provides.

When there are two parts to the house, one of them having more light and air than the other, the bantams will, naturally, use the lighter part during the hours of daylight. They will return to

OBSERVER Gives Timely Hints on Winter Management

They may look out at some tempting grass, but they will not be happy for long when they get out.

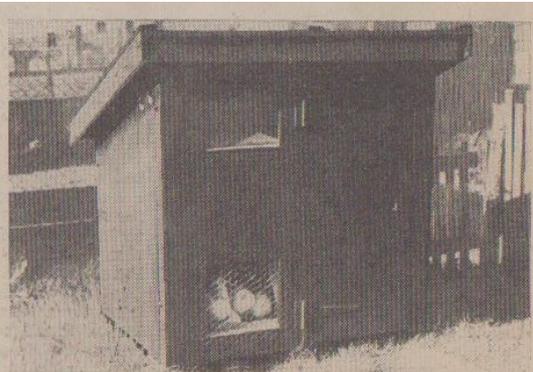
This small house rears healthy bantams in Yorkshire's hardy climate.

the roosting portion as darkness approaches.

Suitable winter management is on these lines. Grain is scattered in the litter of the scratching shed and the communicating pop-hole between it and the roost opened at any time suitable to the owner, who may have to leave home for his work early in the day.

Water vessels are emptied and re-filled. During times of frost, water with the chill taken off it will tempt the bantams to take a comfortable drink and will not freeze up as quickly as water which has been left overnight in a frosty atmosphere.

If no one is available to give fresh



greenstuff about mid-day, it can be hung in a suitable place in the shed. When hard weather conditions spoil green food, a beetroot or swede turnip may be halved and impaled on a large, blunt-headed nail.

Once they get used to it, birds will peck away the inside flesh of these roots and leave a hollowed-out rind, which should be removed each night.

Dry mash hoppers will, in many cases, have to be opened when morning attention is given, while wet mash adherents may find that they have now to give the evening feed by lamplight.

It also gives the owner a chance to study his birds daily, keeping a keen eye on general fitness and a sensitive ear for sneezing or any other signs of cold or bronchial troubles.

Thanks to Bob Armstrong for the use of these fantastic old papers.

Moulting....

During autumn, many household poultry keepers, particularly people keeping poultry for the first time, are puzzled because egg production noticeably declines or ceases despite their laying birds appearing healthy. This seasonal decline in egg production occurs when birds go into a condition known as the 'moult'. This generally occurs during the Autumn.

Moulting is the process of shedding and regrowing feathers. During the moult, the reproductive physiology of the bird has a complete rest from laying and the bird builds up its body reserves of nutrients.

The provision of new feathers or a coat (a feature inherent in most animals) is a natural process, designed by nature to maintain a bird's ability to escape enemies by flight and better protect against cold winter conditions. Under usual conditions, adult birds moult once a year. Some may moult twice in one year and, rarely, once in two years.

The pullet The chick goes through one complete and three partial moults during its growth to point of lay. Generally, complete moulting occurs from 1-6 weeks of age, and partial moulting at 7-9 weeks, 12-16 weeks and 20-22 weeks. During this final moult, the stiff tail feathers grow.

The laying hen Mature birds normally undergo one complete moult a year, usually in autumn. However, this can depend on the time of the year that the bird started laying. Natural moulting usually begins sometime during March or April and should be completed by July when egg production recommences. The three main factors that bring about moulting are:

- physical exhaustion and fatigue
- completion of the laying cycle (as birds lay eggs for a certain period of time)
- reduction of the day length, resulting in reduced feeding time and consequent loss of body weight.

Eleven months of continuous production is expected from pullets hatched in season. So if a flock of pullets commences laying in March at six months of age, they should continue laying until the following February, although an occasional bird may moult after laying for a few weeks. However, these few birds should begin laying again after June 22 (the shortest day of the year) and continue in production until the following autumn. Pullets coming into lay in June should lay until the following April, giving 11 months of continuous egg production without the aid of artificial light. Pullets coming into lay in spring (August) should lay well into April (nine months); however, unless artificial lighting is provided, most of them will moult during May and June.

Moulting and nutrition Feathers contain protein and are more easily grown when laying ceases because of the difficulty in having enough protein for both egg and feather production. During the moult, the fowl still needs a considerable amount of good quality food to replace feathers and build up condition.

Good layers and moulting The time at which a laying hen ceases production and goes into moult is a reliable guide as to whether or not the hen is a good egg producer. Poor producing hens moult early (November-December), and take a long time to complete the process and resume laying i.e. they 'hang' in the moult and are out of production for six to seven months. Poor producers cast a few feathers at a time and rarely show bare patches. High-producing hens moult late and for a short period (no more than 12 weeks), and come back into production very quickly. Rapid moulting is seen not only in the wing feathers of good producers, but also in the loss of body feathers generally. Because of this, it is common to see a late and rapid moulting hen practically devoid of feathers and showing many bare patches over its body.

Source: Queensland gov, dept Primary Industries and Fisheries

Show Schedule

Euroa Poultry Club Show	26 June 2011	Ph:
Seymour Poultry Club Show	17 July 2011	Ph:
Albury Club Show & Invitation Auction	09 Jul 2011 - 10 Jul 2011	Ph 0430 367 478 - Guy Fahey
Wagga Wagga Agricultural show	29 Sept 2011 - 30 Sept 2011	Ph: 02 6925 2180
Seymour Agricultural Show	1 Oct 2011	Ph: 03 5792 3666
Culcairn Agricultural Show	01 Oct 2011	Ph: 02 6029 8285
Berrigan Agricultural Show	02 Oct 2011	Ph: 0419 874 019
Walbundrie 100th Agricultural Show	01 Oct 2011	Ph: 02 6029 0130
Wangarratta Agricultural Show	08 Oct 2011	Ph: 03 5721 3280
Corowa Agricultural Show	09 Oct 2011	Ph: 02 6033 1148
Benalla Agricultural Show	15 Oct 2011	Ph: 03 2762 2323
Rutherglen Agricultural Show	16 Oct 2011	Ph: 02 6032 8044
Euroa Agricultural Show	22 Oct 2011 - 23 Oct 2011	Ph: lmillard@mcmmedia.com.au
Myrtleford Agricultural Show	22 Oct 2011	Ph: 03 5752 2608
Albury Agricultural show	28 Oct 2011 - 29 Oct 2011	Ph: 0430 367 478 - Guy Fahey
Holbrook Agricultural Show	05 Nov 2011	Ph: 02 6036 2317

Albury Poultry Club Contacts

President:

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John Goodfellow, Ph: 60 247771
Trevor Hiscocks, Ph: 60 257969
Peter Jarick, Ph: 0418 114550
Karen Kneebone; Ph: 0417 234055
Elizabeth Sohier; Ph: 60 368191
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Chicken Trivia

- When there is no rooster in a flock of hens one hen will take over the role - as much as possible and may begin to crow and stop laying eggs.
- The waste produced by just one chicken can supply enough electricity to run a hundred-watt light bulb for about five hours.
- In Ancient Rome someone who said to you "You were raised by a hen", was giving you a compliment. The expression "Mother hen", also implies that a chicken makes a great mother.
- There are 26 people in the U.S. listed having the surname "chicken"
- In Great Britain over three quarters of all litter from chicken production is used to generate electricity
- Our modern domesticated chickens are all descendants of the red jungle fowl of India and Southeast Asia. They have been domesticated for at least 4,000 years
- 4,000 years ago the Egyptians built brick incubators which could hold 10,000 chicks at a time. (wonder what the hatch rate was???)