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THE JACOBIN

Flower of Pigeondom

by Jan Parrott-Holden
Vancouver, Washington

There's something fascinating about old books. So much so that if it weren't for tending my pigeons, I'd probably while away hours thumbing through vintage bookshops. Of course, I'd probably purchase many more volumes on poultry than poetry. That's the way it is with bird lovers.

A lot of early poultry books are real treasures, containing a wealth of knowledge (though sometimes dated) and lots of attractive prints. One small volume penned by Alice MacLeod in 1913, and titled "Pigeon Raising" is among my collection. Though it primarily explores squab production, there are a few chapters concerning the aesthetic side of the hobby. No, this is not intended to be a book review, but MacLeod hits upon something in the first pages of her text that piques my curiosity. She states, "Princes, poets, prelates, judges and ladies of high degree have been in the ranks of the pigeon fancier during ages past." It's this statement that prompts me to ask: Was Queen Victoria's favorite hobby *really* breeding Jacobins?

There is incomplete data concerning the origin of the Jacobin, one of the oldest pigeon breeds in the world. However, some sources suggest that the variety was introduced to Europe from India, with earlier records reporting that the breed had its beginnings on the island of Cyprus. There appears to be little disagreement that the Jacobin obtained its name due to the striking similarity between its profusely feathered hood and that of the Dominican friar's cowl. This bouffant feathering earned the breed much popularity in Germany, where it was nicknamed the "wig pigeon."

The Jacobin, a ruffed variety, is one of those breeds that has undergone quite an evolution throughout the years. Pictures from Levi's *The Pigeon* indicate remarkable changes in feather, body size, and carriage. In fact, it has taken well over two hundred years for the bird to have gone from a creature with tight feathers and minimum hood to become the full-blown flower of pigeondom. Without question, the contemporary "jac" is an incredible work of art.

The standard for Jacobin beauty requires that the colored birds have a

white head, rump, tail, and possess between seven and ten white flights. All colors are to be rich with the standard hues being black, red, yellow, blue, silver and tigated. The eyes are to be pearl or white and the hood must be full and round so as to inhibit the bird's peripheral vision.

That old proverb, "birds of a feather flock together," is certainly true of the Jacobin, for generally speaking they are shy, rather anti-social and prosper when housed by themselves. Due to their obstructed vision, they are floor birds and don't take readily to high perches or nest boxes.

Reports vary as to the capabilities of this breed in rearing their own young. Quite honestly, it is easy to see how a jacobin or cock could be "blind" to parental responsibilities. Yet many breeders testify that jacs, when properly trimmed in the hood and vent areas, perform admirably in their biological functions. None the less, it is always a good idea to maintain foster feeders for help in the brooding and feeding regimen.

Jacobins make wonderful show birds, especially when given extra attention by their keeper. This priming enables the breed to maintain calm and poise during exhibition. It also displays to the utmost their elaborate feathering.

Some of the finest Jacobins in the country are bred in California. I don't know why so many fine birds come out of this area, but I'd say it has more to do with skill and tenacity of the breeder than in the healthful qualities of the sunshine.

Dennis Soares of Chino is one of those outstanding breeders, dedicating 31 of his 40 years of life to a hobby that intrigues and challenges him daily. Perhaps it is the challenge that keeps Dennis' enthusiasm at its fever pitch. Says Soares, "The key word for the novice and the experienced breeder is *patience*, as it is easy to get discouraged." Soares added that jacs often are poor parents, leaving their young to die. Infertility can also be a menace. In addition, Soares says that the survivors go through a lengthy moult, trying the breeder again to wait out the ordeal before knowing exactly what kind of specimen he'll have for the showroom.

Continued on page 28

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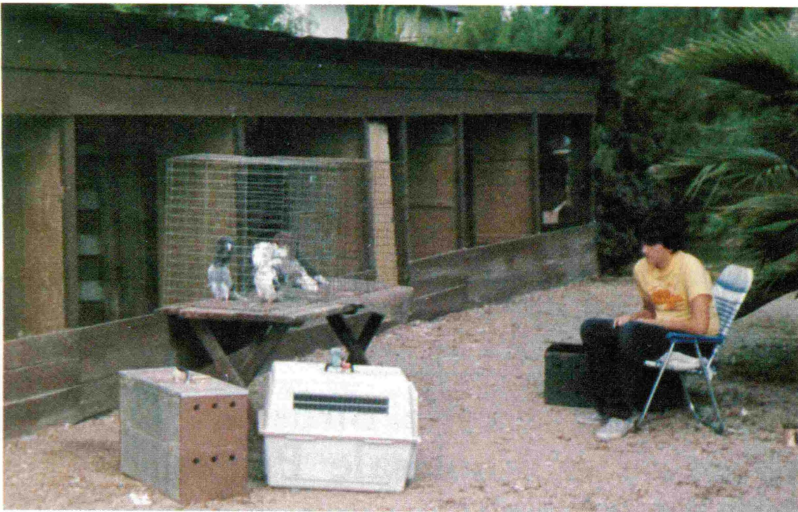
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A great deal of work. A great deal of applying that old adage, "try, try again." So why does this unique breed maintain such a following? Some say it centers around the array of beautiful colors. Others the grace and carriage. Many sum it up by calling the jac an aristocratic beauty. They are all correct.

And that, I suppose, brings me right back to square one. Did Queen Victoria really raise Jacobins? Dennis Soares claims he believes the stories he's heard. And, he's in excellent company, since authors of note, including Levi, Naether and Hess make mention of this fact. But I wonder if it really matters? For every breeder who knows his pigeons seems quick to admit that the Jacobin comes closest to being the flower of pigeonedom. ●



Soares' son observing birds in showpens in front of the breeding lofts. The loft is 36 feet long divided into six sections of 6 by 10 feet.

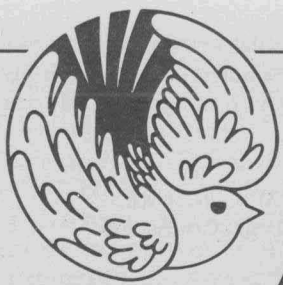


A beautiful almond Jacobin in a show pen.

*Dennis Soares, Chino, California.
Loading a carrying crate for a show.*



Black, yellow and white Jacobins displayed in show pens. All birds bred and owned by Dennis Soares, Chino, California.



AFA in action...

NEWS and VIEWS

OCTOBER 1986

Action in New Jersey

by Gary P. Lilienthal, AFA Legal Counsel
Boston, Massachusetts

On August 26, 1986, AFA forwarded a copy of the following letter to each member of the Assembly and the Senate of the State of New Jersey. This action was taken pursuant to a unanimous direction of officers, directors and Executive Board of AFA at its annual meeting in New Orleans in an attempt to provide information and perspective to the members of the New Jersey Legislature who will be considering a ban on the sale of wild-caught birds this fall. AFA has as one of its purposes the education of the public in matters pertaining to aviculture and is dedicated to this purpose so that positions will not be taken without the opportunity for the persons taking those positions to consider all points of view. It is critical that AFA through each of its members educate legislators, other government officials and the public at large in areas discussed in this letter which are now so crucial to the future of aviculture as the members of AFA now know it.

August 25, 1986

(addressed to each Senator and Assembly Member in the State of New Jersey)

Dear (Senator or Assembly Member):

I have been asked to correspond with you on behalf of the American Federation of Aviculture, the only national avicultural organization dedicated solely to avicultural pursuits including scientific research, education of the public and promotion of captive propagation of avian species in the United States. The officers, Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the American Federation of Aviculture ("AFA") have asked me to express AFA's extreme concern and consternation over A.2332 which is being presented to the New Jersey State Legislature for enactment.

AFA's concern stems from what we perceive to be a lack of understanding due to an incomplete airing of all of the issues surrounding legislation such as A.2332 and the misconceptions proffered by certain of its proponents and as appeared in the *Star Ledger*.

Did you know that it has been estimated that last year alone over One Million Five Hundred Thousand Greater Sulphur Crested Cockatoos, which make wonderful pets, were poisoned in Australia due to their characterization as agricultural pests? Did you know that every four days developing nations clear tropical areas the size of the State of New York of all plant life and vegetation? This deforestation leaves the wildlife which inhabit and rely upon those areas for their food without habitat. Did you know that the importation of avian species into the United States is one of the most highly-regulated pursuits, being monitored by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the

Department of Health and Human Services? Yes, all of this regulation to insure that importation is conducted in accordance with existing international and U.S. law. Trade in endangered species is virtually prohibited and even laws of foreign countries are enforced by our Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Please understand that we are not dealing with keeping native U.S. avian species; that is not allowed under existing U.S. law. We are dealing with legal importation of species where the countries of origin have already determined that those species may be exported for economic, conservation, wildlife management and humanitarian reasons. Countries from which pet and breeder avian species are transported have made a conscious determination that their species may be placed in commerce for the purpose of breeding and pets for numerous reasons including their preservation from extinction, sensible harvesting for conservation and ecological purposes, their presence as agricultural pests in developing tropical nations, the need of these countries for commerce to feed their starving people and for the benefit of humankind for companionship.

As you can see from the enclosed fact sheet prepared by our organization, it is estimated that seventy percent (70%) of avian populations perish annually in the wild. To the extent these species perish as a result of habitat destruction, hunting or poisoning as pests, the removal of an infinitesimal number of these species for breeding purposes and companionship only serves to allow other displaced and doomed avian species to assume their space in the diminishing eco-structure. This is sensible wildlife management and conservation.

Experts tell us that, but for sensible wildlife captive breeding, many species may face extinction from the face of the earth in the next several years. Our organization is committed, no dedicated, to promoting captive breeding so that no species may ever again have to face extinction. Unfortunately, well-funded forces having beliefs contrary to ours characterize themselves as conservationists but in reality are "preservationists" who believe that no animal should be removed from the wild regardless of its fate there. We refuse to accept the principle that animals are better left to perish in the wild, possibly to extinction, than to be placed in appropriate controlled environments for captive breeding and, yes, even as companions to mankind. In this world of apartments, condominiums, elderly care facilities, attention to the special needs population and with families with two working partners, many people are finding that the quality of life realized from a relationship with a companion animal can best be fulfilled by an avian species as the facilities or ability to have the traditional dog and cat are not available options. We all know people who would love to have a pet but are allergic to cats and/or dogs. Notwithstanding what you may have been told, there are not nearly sufficient

numbers of domestically-bred foreign birds to fill current demand.

So, I trust you can see that a principle such as that proposed by A. 2332 will be a gesture in support of avian genocide and a statement against conservation and the quality of life for mankind in your state.

We are aware that the State of New York has passed and implemented a law similar to that being proposed in your state; however, their example is not one to be followed. The New York law was secretly passed in seven weeks, without opportunity for public comment or public hearing and based upon misinformation, misstatements, and misconceptions. Unfortunately, these misstatements, misconceptions and misunderstandings went unchallenged due to the fact that no hearings were held and the law's proponents stated erroneously that there was no known opposition to this law. Please verify this story, it is true. Additionally, when the statistics of the proponents in support of such legislation are called into question, it has been found that many of them are out of context or thoroughly out of date. You should also know that in every other state where such legislation was proposed, after legislators had the opportunity to hear all aspects of this issue, *no* such legislation was passed.

AFA is pleased that your state too offers the opportunity for comment and consideration, and we hope and trust that you will understand why we are so concerned that legislation such as this will be so detrimental to avian conservation and the quality of life for mankind. It is truly unfortunate that well-meaning people both in conservation groups and the media move so quickly in a direction which they have yet to thoroughly explore. It is our sincere hope and desire that through out efforts to provide you with the information necessary to make a complete and informed decision that you will join with us in promoting and pursuing avian conservation through allowing legally-imported, foreign birds to continue to be sold in your state. You should further know that most of the true horror stories concerning importation and referred to by proponents of such legislation relate to smuggled birds. AFA thoroughly opposes and works with the United States Government to stop smuggling of any kind. Smuggling is the greatest threat to the private aviculturist in this country as it spreads disease. Unfortunately, laws such as the one proposed in your state will leave only the smugglers in business, as it closes off all legal channels. Similar to alcohol prohibition, the law will leave only the smugglers from whom unwitting citizens will purchase what would otherwise be legally imported and quarantined avian species. The United States Department of Agriculture also has expressed their concern about the potential such laws have for increasing smuggling. The law, as New York is finding out is clearly unenforceable and will cost taxpayers tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars by prosecuting and expensive, unenforceable regulatory system that is unwanted and unnecessary.

Please join with us in the recognition which we have found that "Aviculture is Conservation" and that in order to ensure the continuing survival of avian species through captive breeding we must recognize that we have not inherited these avian species from our forefathers, we have only borrowed them from our children. Hopefully some day we will be the source to re-introduce many of these species into the wild when safe habitats can again be preserved and even though those species may then be extinct in the wild.

If our organization can provide you with further information or materials, we would be more than happy to do so

and we will make ourselves available to speak with you by telephone or to have a representative meet with you to discuss these issues. We thank you for your kind concern and consideration.

Very truly yours,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AVICULTURE
Gary P. Lilienthal National Legal Counsel ●

An Alternative to Restrictive Legislation?

by Lee Phillips
Harwood, Maryland

The Maryland Cage Bird Improvement Plan — a voluntary, self-governing program for avian improvement — has been accepted and funded by the State of Maryland Department of Agriculture in the amount of \$7,000 for its first year of operation. Further, the state veterinarian has volunteered the services of his department in writing a syllabus and assisting in the training of the plan's inspectors.

Developed by a group of Maryland aviculturists and retail pet dealers with guidance from an extension service veterinarian, the Maryland Cage Bird Improvement Plan (M-BIP) provides a self-governing program whereby the plan participants can implement improved husbandry practices and qualify for official plan recognition for such advances. Essentially, M-BIP calls for humane treatment of birds, inspection for suitability of facilities, record-keeping and ethical practices in advertising and business transactions. The plan outlines the minimum requirements for participation and includes an inspector's manual, inspector's report and record form. "Participant" classification will be awarded in recognition of achieving verified compliance with the plan and official emblems denoting same may be used on invoices, letterheads and advertising used by those qualifying under the plan.

M-BIP is patterned after the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) which coincidentally also began in Maryland in 1921. Massachusetts was the next state to adopt a poultry improvement program and within a few years 15 to 18 states had adopted individual programs which differed somewhat from state to state. In 1931 the states unified their programs and standardized a plan for poultry improvement which was called the National Poultry Improvement Plan. NPIP became operative in 1935 with 39 states participating and in 1943 the National Turkey Improvement Plan was activated. Later the plan was expanded to include waterfowl, exhibition poultry and gamebirds. In 1971 the plans were combined under one title "The National Poultry Improvement Plan" with separate provisions applicable to the different types of poultry.

NPIP operates through an appropriation made by Congress to the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be used in cooperation with the state authorities in the administration of the regulations for the improvement of poultry. In 80% of the states participating, the program is assisted by the extension service in each state and the state veterinarian's office. NPIP has become a world leader in genetic programs and research which has led to freedom from a number of poultry diseases. Currently 29 states have received the designation "U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State" under NPIP and it has greatly facilitated the movement of poultry between participants and the entrance of exhibition poultry in shows.

Although NPIP was embraced by most poultry breeders and producers, California early on would not adopt the breeding program although the state ultimately did adopt

the NPIP. The 1985 roster of participants handling waterfowl, exhibition poultry and game birds lists 229 participants in Connecticut, 79 in Alabama, 189 in Maryland and only 3 in California.

The Maryland Cage Bird Improvement Plan has been called a "people's program" in that it deals realistically with the special requirements of aviculturists and the avian aspect of the retail pet trade. The plan is pragmatic in its requirements and was developed after meetings with representatives of the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Department of Agriculture, the poultry industry and state legislators as well as with representatives of the retail pet trade, wholesalers and hobbyist bird breeders.

Currently, plans are under way to incorporate the M-BIP under the laws of the state of Maryland and promotional material, logo and emblems are being prepared and prospective inspectors are being sought. Although the Maryland department will assist in their training, inspectors will be responsible solely to the executive board of M-BIP.

Aviculturists in the state of Maine have adopted M-BIP with the addition of one paragraph and the Maryland plan is the basis for the Virginia Aviary Management Plan (VAMP) which has received recognition from the Virginia legislature.

It is hoped that M-BIP, like its predecessor NPIP, will evolve in a number of states and lead ultimately to a national plan for the betterment of aviculture. With the welfare of the birds as a major consideration, such a self-regulating body would preclude the need for restrictive legislation. The plan has the potential to encourage the development of research for the prevention and treatment of disease and to establish conservation projects as well as to benefit the consumer.

It took 14 years from its inception until NPIP was funded by Congress, 22 years before it embraced all varieties of poultry. How much time does aviculture have before it is legislated out of existence? A self-regulating program might be the answer. ●

AFA Awards \$15,000 in Avian Research

by Tom Marshall
Great Falls, Virginia

The American Federation of Aviculture announced the recipients of fifteen thousand dollars in research grants for 1986 at its twelfth annual convention in New Orleans on August 6, 1986.

Dr. Susan Clubb, AFA Research Committee Chair, reported, "that the quality of research proposals was so high that making recommendations for funding proved very difficult for the committee."

The Research Committee's first five recommendations received \$3,000 each:

1. Dr. Kevin Flammer, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of North Carolina plans to investigate the feasibility of treating psittacosis in Amazon parrots by using doxycycline and chlortetracycline in medicated feed, known as Avicakes, supplied by the Lafeber Company. Dr. Flammer will measure blood levels of both drugs and evaluate food intake, weight, and possible toxic effects.

2. Dr. Flammer was awarded a *second* grant of \$3,000 to study incidence and host specificity of "atoplasmosis," a parasitic disease in canaries, as well as wild sparrows. Although more common in Europe than the U.S., the disease has the potential of becoming a serious problem. Dr. Flammer hopes to determine how common the disease is and develop a simple diagnostic test for the disease. He will also try and determine what other species might be affected

and investigate possibilities of treatment.

3. Dr. Ted Gaskins of the University of Florida will study the influence of selected adjuvants (enhancers) on the production of antibodies in the body fluids of umbrella cockatoos (*Cacatua alba*). Certain unidentified viruses are a major disease problem of psittacine birds, especially imported African greys and cockatoos. Preliminary trials indicate that vaccination may be effective in controlling this health problem.

4. In their third study funded by AFA, C.R. Grau and T.E. Roudybush, Dept. of Avian Sciences, University of California at Davis, will attempt to learn the calcium requirements for egg production in cockatiels.

In this project, the calcium requirement of a cockatiel hen in heavy production will be determined by measuring calcium in eggs. Groups of laying hens will be fed varying levels of calcium and the effects on egg production, quality, and hatchability will be observed. Calcium loss from bones will be monitored by radiography.

5. Rosemarie Gnam of the Ornithology Department of the American Museum of Natural History in New York is conducting a follow-up study of a previously AFA-funded project on the "Feeding Biology of the Bahama Parrot." Forage plants, which make up the diet of this species of Amazon parrot *A. leucocephala bahamensis* will be collected with the relative quantities of each plant consumed noted by observation. This grant will pay for complete nutrient analysis of each plant. The goal of this project is to define critical food sources of the Bahama parrot in order to provide adequate protected habitat for its preservation. This project may provide insight into the special needs of captive breeding Amazons.

Revenue to fund these grants are part of the membership costs to those individuals who pay \$20 per year to belong to the American Federation of Aviculture. Donations to the Avian Research Committee are actively sought, and may be sent to AFA, P.O. Box 1568, Redondo Beach, California 90278. Membership in AFA not only supports AFA's programs but includes the bi-monthly magazine, *The AFA Watchbird*, which has been described as the "best avicultural magazine in the world." ●

Illinois and Virginia Give Formal Recognition to Aviculture

Aviculture is truly coming of age as various states take steps to support and encourage it through a variety of means. The state of Illinois recently issued the following proclamation establishing the week of September 29 to October 5, 1986 as Aviculture Week. This proclamation, signed by Illinois Governor James Thompson, is the first of its kind in the United States. The week coincides with the Great American Cage Bird Show sponsored by Kaytee products.

Following on the heels of the Illinois Proclamation, the General Assembly of the state of Virginia passed House Resolution #37 commending the *Bird Clubs of Virginia* for their efforts in bringing bird people together throughout the state, helping to eliminate avian diseases, in making recommendations to the state regarding the Virginia Aviary Management Plan, acting as liaison between State Veterinarian Office, the AFA, PIJAC, the General Assembly of Virginia and local governing bodies. This proclamation is the direct result of dedicated AFA members and other aviculturists and stands as an example of the recognition and support states are willing to give to the American aviculturist. ●

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Conservation Fund Your donation to the Conservation Fund is an important demonstration of your commitment to the preservation of exotic birds, from which we derive such great pleasure. Your support of AFA's activities in the field of conservation will assure that AFA will be able to go forward with such projects as restoring the Grayson's Dove to its native habitat, from which it has become extinct; the captive propagation of the Venezuelan Siskin and the Siskin Studbook, which will help prevent this species from becoming extinct; the provision of nest boxes for the double yellow headed Amazon, whose nesting trees are being destroyed in the wild; and many other projects under consideration.

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General Fund The General Fund is the core fund from which AFA operates. It is through this Fund that many activities receive support and it is from this Fund that AFA operates on a daily basis and it also supports the publication and distribution of the *Watchbird*. Your contributions to this fund help AFA on a daily basis.

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Legislation Fund Never before in the history of aviculture have we been faced with so many challenges on the legislative front. We have seen the New York Wild Bird Ban go into effect, and we have seen identical legislation proposed in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kansas. These mass appearances of legislation require a tremendous expenditure of energy and resources from AFA. Without your support, AFA cannot possibly hope to prevail. Please give generously to this Fund, and read the *Watchbird* for regular updates on the legislative situation.

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Public Relations Public Relations are so important to a national organization such as AFA, which wants to get its message across to the public. Few people outside bird circles are even aware of our existence. With your contributions to this Fund, we will be able to mount effective local and national PR campaigns.

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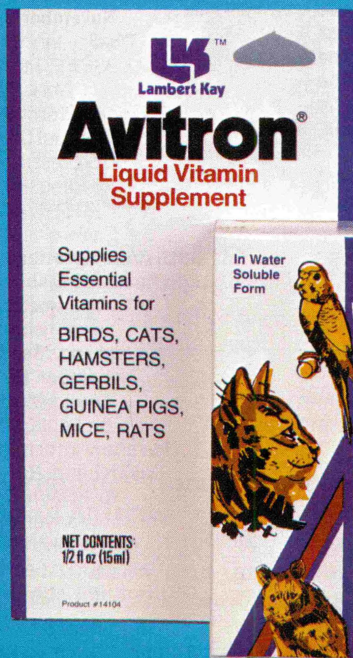
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New Hampshire Aviculture Society**12th Annual Show****October 11, 1986**

Lion's Club

Lyons Road, Hudson, NH

Contact show chairman:

David Wallace, RFD-1, Kings Towne Park

Epsom, NH 03234

Cleveland Cage Bird Society**Annual All Bird Exhibition****October 12, 1986**

German Central Organization Lodge

7863 York Rd., Parma, Ohio

For information contact:

Ray Ptak, advertising

Cleveland Cage Bird Society

7102 Wilber Ave., Parma, OH 44129

Call (216) 842-0948

Gulf South Bird Club, Inc.**8th Annual All Bird Show****October 18, 1986**

Clarion Hotel

1500 Canal St., New Orleans, LA

For information contact:

Julia K. Nagel, ph. (504) 469-2435

1930 20th St., Kenner, LA 70062

Capitol City Bird Society**10th Annual Bird Show****October 18, 19, 1986**

Rusch Community Park

7801 Auburn Blvd., Citrus Heights, CA

For information call:

Susie McKinney, show mgr., (707) 448-0680

Helen Caudle, club pres., (916) 933-1619

Greater Miami Avicultural Society**Exotic Bird Sale & Exhibition****October 18, 19, 1986**

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Information contact:

Douglas Hall, G.M.A.S.

P.O. Box 1244, Miami, FL 33265-1244

Call (305) 552-8682



The Watchbird offers free publicity for member club bird shows by announcing the dates and locations of the shows. To have your show listed it is necessary to get the data to the Watchbird four to five months before the show date. For example, if your show takes place the first week of October, it should be listed in the August/September issue. The deadline for that issue is June 1st. (Copy/Article deadline is two months preceding publication date.)

Sun Coast Avian Society
11th Annual Exotic & Pet Show
October 18, 19, 1986

Inn on the Point

7627 W. Columbus Dr.

Rocky Point Island, Tampa, FL

Information contact show secretary:

Helen G. Hartmann

4666 27th Ave., North

St. Petersburg, FL 33713

Call (813) 321-1791

National Finch Society Regional Show
hosted by the

Gold Coast Exotic Bird Club, Inc.**11th Annual Open Bird Show****October 25, 1986**

Anacapri Hotel

1901 No. Federal Hwy. (US 1)

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

USA: toll free (800) 327-4506

Florida: toll free (800) 824-8711

Information contact show manager:

John Franchak (305) 588-3115

Rocky Mountain Society of
Aviculture, Inc.

24th Annual Bird Show and Sale**October 25, 1986**

Continental-Denver Hotel

Speer Blvd., at I-25, Denver, CO

Information: contact show manager

Tim Murphy

7722 W. Geddes Place

Littleton, CO 80123

(303) 979-3991

Georgia Cage Bird Society
30th Annual All Bird Show

November 1, 1986

Holiday Inn

Chamblee Dunwoody Road & I-285

\$1,400 in cash prizes!

Information, contact show chairman:

Angel Lauderdale

3554 Tritt Springs Ct.

Marietta, GA 30062

(404) 971-6602

Greater Pittsburgh Cage Bird Society
11th Annual Show

November 1, 1986

Casa Royale Hotel

Washington, PA

(30 mi. SW of Pittsburgh)

Information, contact:

Coleen Sullivan-Baier

1105 Bingay Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15237

(412) 366-9168

Central Pennsylvania Cage-Bird Club
and

Maryland Cage-Bird Society**Second Combined All Bird Show****November 8, 1986**

Quality Inn York Valley

3883 E. Market St.

York, PA

For more information contact:

Paul Crow

35 Crestmont St.

Reading, PA 19611

(215) 374-7474

38th Annual National Cage Bird Show

the largest show of its type

held in North America

sponsored by

Kellogg Inc., Seeds & Supplies**November 13-15, 1986**

Adams Mark Hotel

St. Louis, Missouri

For show information contact:

David Guinn, R.R. 1, Box 329A

Yorktown, IN 47396

For show advertising contact:

John Ulrich

Kellogg Inc., Seeds & Supplies

P.O. Box 684, Milwaukee, WI 53201

"Best In The West"**6 Clubs of San Diego area combine for****Open All Bird Show****November 14, 15, 16, 1986**

Del Mar Fairgrounds

Mission Tower Bldg.

Del Mar, CA

Judges:

Bud Ricks — Canaries

Joe Krader — Exotics

Contact: Janice Pritchard

457 West Douglas Ave.

El Cajon, CA 92020

Phone (619) 442-1164 day

(619) 443-6684 eve

Greater Jacksonville Aviculture Society**9th Annual Bird Show****November 15, 1986**

Jacksonville Airport Hilton Inn

Jacksonville, Florida

For information contact:

Bobby Nipper, Rt. 10, Box 147

Gainesville, FL 32605

(904) 372-0299

Santa Clara Valley
Canary and Exotic Bird Club

25th Annual All Bird Show

Thanksgiving Weekend

Nov. 28, 29, 30, 1986

Peterson Jr. High School

Sunnyvale, California

For information contact:

Delilah Quieto

1951 Beech Street

Santa Clara, CA 95054

(408) 988-1900