

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN "BUDGIE DIGEST"

First published in April 1970

Vol 48

No 2

Sept - Oct 2015

BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

Meeting Place: Adelaide South West Community Centre,
171 Sturt St, Adelaide SA

First Tuesday of each Month at 8.00 pm

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The opinions expressed by the Authors are their own and not necessarily those of this Society

OCTOBER MEETING – TUESDAY 6 OCTOBER

Our October meeting will feature a presentation from local vet – Dr Anne Fowler. Dr Fowler is based at the Kurralta Park Veterinary Clinic and specialises in birds. Dr Fowler will base her presentation on the types of illnesses and diseases currently being encountered in her clinics.

Please come along prepared with lots of questions as we will have time at the end of the presentation.

BSSA/NEBS INTERCLUB CHALLENGE – SATURDAY 31 OCTOBER

Enclosed with the Digest is the show schedule for the annual interclub challenge between the BSSA and the NEBS. This year it is our turn to host the event at the Vermont Hall. Helpers are required to set up on the Friday evening, so please let any member of the Committee know if you are available. Remember also, if your nest feather birds will not be ready for this show, then consider entering birds in the Young Bird Classes.

NOVEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 3 NOVEMBER

Our meeting tonight will focus on a debrief and investigation into our breeding season. Now the ring issue date have changed to January, opportunities exist to breed into January and February if the weather remains kind to us.

We will have a panel of senior members and they will be bouncing questions back to the membership as well as answering many questions themselves.

CHRISTMAS MEETING – TUESDAY 1 DECEMBER

After a successful Christmas meeting in 2014, we have rebooked the Watermark Hotel for our 2015 Christmas dinner.

The Watermark Hotel is located at 631 Anzac Highway Glenelg North and our table has been booked for 7pm. Names to Tracy Haskell as soon as possible to enable us to lodge our booking. The menu is a full buffet menu and from last years' experience, there will be plenty of food variety for your selection.

Cost is \$32.95 Adult, \$14.95 Child (6-14) and Seniors \$27.95.

2016 SHOW DATES

Please mark the following dates in your diary for next year:

- Novice Championship Show – Saturday 2 April
- Stan Watson Breeders Show – Saturday 21 May
- Ron Norman Annual Show + BRASEA State Show – Saturday 2 July

"WATCH THE WATER" SAYS DERRICK BOWLEY

In my opinion all fanciers should take as much care with the water they give their birds as they do when selecting their seed. I am quite sure that no fancier would provide their stock with inferior or unclean seed, yet the same care does not always appear to have been taken with the provision of water.

In some aviaries I have visited the water fountains have been discoloured with green algae. It would seem that provided that the birds have some water, that is all that matters. Another point that I would make is that when fanciers purchase new stock, they frequently enquire as to the methods of feeding but never ask about the water supply. This supply quite often varies from area to area, it can be hard or soft and may or may not contain fluoride. I am not sure that all of it is good for birds to drink and would like an experts opinion on this point.

Cleanliness is essential and the water should be changed at least every two days. During the breeding season and throughout the summer months, as far as I am concerned daily changing is of utmost importance.

Dead in shell

In my area the water is very hard. Kettles and other utensils have to be de-scaled on a regular basis. At one time, years ago, most homes used to have a water softener in the kitchen and this made a tremendous difference, with the end product being a beautiful soft water supply. I mention this because when I came out of the Royal Air Force and restarted with Budgerigars I had a large percentage of dead in shell and noticed that the shells were really hard. It was little wonder that the chicks could not break out.

I had joined the Burton-on-Trent CBS about the same time and discussed this problem at one of our meetings. One of the older generation of Canary breeders soon put me right with some excellent advice, as I was told that hard shells were due to the local water and that if I used boiled water, this problem would soon disappear. The advice was very prophetic and proved correct. I had very few dead in shell cases the following season and this is a practice that I have kept up even to this day. A gallon container of boiled water is always available in the kitchen.

The initial part of this experiment was carried out with rain water, as most householders in those days had a water tub to catch the rain water. These tubs have long gone and modern plumbing takes the rain water straight into the drains. I am a great believer in using boiled water and the number of dead in shell chicks is minimal.

With regard to putting additives in the water, I am-not too keen on this, but do admit to adding vitamin drops to the water about two months prior to the start of the breeding season.

Where so many novices go wrong with budgerigars.

Fred Wright

Some novices or even fanciers who feel they might not be making the right progress with Budgerigars are likely to get upset when they read this article. Perhaps they would be best to carry on in their own sweet way and continue to endeavour to fight their way through that thick fog to make progress. For those who feel they are making little progress and want to breed better Budgerigars – read on! During the course of a year I visit many Budgerigar birdrooms. Many are those of champions but plenty are those of the novice. Unfortunately, there is a theme running through many rooms when progress is slow and the fanciers are rapidly becoming frustrated through lack of success. One of the most common mistakes or perhaps lack of any positive actions is where the number of birds increase year after year and the birdroom is expanded to accommodate the stock. This ever-increasing number of birds is the result of the fancier not having the confidence to cull the stock and only to use the better quality birds in the breeding cages. In most of these novice birdrooms there are far too many birds, or at least too many birds for the fancier to manage properly. They seem to “collect” birds rather than looking at the stock at the end of a season and selling off all the birds they believe are not going to help them to make progress. There is absolutely no point in starting a breeding season with flights full of poor quality birds – even if they are related to the better birds. My original mentor told me, “You will never breed rats from mice,” and that was 40 years ago. To my knowledge, he has never been proven to be wrong. If you lack the confidence to dispose of the lesser quality birds at the end of the year, do not be afraid to seek the assistance of a successful champion. Do not seek the advice of a champion who knows little more than you! It seems to me that many champions have had one years experience over and over again – the same experience. It’s up to you to decide which fancier to ask but a successful exhibitor and judge might be a reasonable place to start. Sell the unwanted birds through an advert in Cage & Aviary Birds or something similar, but if needs be, sell them to one of the bird farms and make room for the new season’s youngsters. It will save seed, create less work and dust, and any money raised will go well towards a decent pair of imports. Deciding which to keep and which to sell is never easy. However, it’s worth remembering that fine-feathered, short-faced birds are unlikely to produce the modern type of birds with directional feathering over the eye required for the show bench. Never forget that during a breeding season, far more hens are required than cocks.

Budgerigar World

The Wonders of Chickweed

by Terry Tuxford UK

Chickweed

Over the years there have been many references to providing our birds with Chickweed because of its benefits. I thought I would do a little research to try and find out why.

Chickweed is a plant of Eurasian origin that's made itself quite at home everywhere that Europeans have travelled and is now a common weed almost world-wide. Chickweed is an annual but it often germinates in the autumn as well as year-round, and survives through the winter, flowering and setting seed in the early spring and then dying off by summer. It's at its best in the spring and autumn, as it greatly prefers cool and damp conditions, and will not survive where it's dry and hot.

Chickweed has shallow, fibrous, fragile roots and is easy to uproot accidentally, but will quickly recover if put back. The plant's weak stems mostly trail along the ground, for up to about sixteen inches, but the growing ends may be upright and up to eight inches high. The stems branch very frequently and take root at the leaf junctions. If you look very closely at the stems, you'll see a single line of hairs running up the side, and you'll notice that the line changes sides at each leaf junction. The leaves are smooth and oval with a point at the tip, and the older leaves are stalked, while the new leaves are not.

Chickweed always seems to be flowering, except in the dead of winter. It has tiny white flowers, about a quarter inch in diameter. The flowers close at night and open in the morning and when it's about to rain.

The flowers develop into small capsule-like fruits which contain many tiny seeds – up to 15,000 per plant

Herbal Medicinal Benefits

Chickweed, a mild herb, is used primarily to support the urinary system. Some use it to provide nutrients that must be present for the body's metabolism-balancing functions.

Chickweed is commonly used as an external remedy for cuts, wounds and especially for itching and irritation. If eczema or psoriasis causes this sort of irritation, Chickweed may be used with benefit. Internally it has a reputation as a remedy for rheumatism.

Chickweed has a significant nutritive side which is of great benefit with exhaustion and fatigue conditions. Chickweed's energy dynamics include large amounts of proteins and minerals and may help to restore strength.

The plant's leaves are excellent sources of vitamins A (in the form of beta carotene), B, C, and D and are also a rich source of minerals such as calcium, potassium, phosphorus, manganese, zinc, magnesium, copper, and iron. It is also very high in alpha

linolenic acid, an Omega-3 fatty acid that is important to cardiovascular health. Other plant sources of alpha linolenic acid commonly fed to cage birds include flaxseed, rapeseed, soybeans, wheat germ, purslane, and green leafy vegetables such as spinach, kale, and broccoli. Of these, chickweed and flaxseed are the best sources of this vital fatty acid.

Acts As A Digestive Aid And Helps Regulate The Metabolism

Chickweed taken internally acts as a digestive aid and helps regulate the metabolism. The steroidal saponins in chickweed increase the permeability of the mucous membranes thus increasing the absorption of nutrients, especially minerals from the digestive tract. This same action helps to neutralize toxins, weaken bacterial cell walls and dissolve growths such as warts and cysts.

This same steroidal saponin action that increases the permeability of mucous membranes by partially dissolving them, produces an expectorant effect in the throat, and together with its cooling and moisture effect, is useful in heated chest conditions, such as bronchitis and other heavy respiratory congestion.

Chickweed has been used to “lubricate” the joints, soothe rheumatism, gout and arthritis, and regulate intestinal flora, absorb toxins from the bowel and regulate colonic bacterial and yeast. It has traditionally been used for obesity, dissolving and liquefying the membrane around fat cells and allowing them to pass easily out of the body, cleansing the blood and ridding the liver and kidneys of harmful wastes.

Chickweed is useful for stomach conditions where there is dryness and hunger and thirst, also for dry, unproductive coughs including whopping cough. It benefits bladder infections, helps promote urination, and is good for local congestion in tight cramped muscles. Its significant iron content makes it useful in anaemic conditions.

Now To The Birds

As the name “chick weed” suggests, this plant has been given to birds for nearly as long as birds have been kept in captivity. In fact, John Gerard wrote of chickweed in his classic 1597 English text on medicinal plants *Herbal or General History of Plants* that “little birds in cages (especially Linnets) are refreshed with the lesser Chickweed, and also rabbits; cows and horses will eat it; sheep are indifferent to it, but goats refuse to touch it”.

When feeding any green food to your birds it is essential that it is clean and free from any contamination. The practice of picking chickweed from gardens, wasteland and roadsides is fraught with danger and should not be encouraged unless it can be guaranteed as safe.

Fresh chickweed does not freeze well so it must be used fresh or dried. Good quality dried herbs should retain a deep green colour. If the leaves lose their colour, the herbs should be discarded. Dried chickweed may be placed in a plastic freezer bag and stored in the freezer for 6 months or so. The most practical form of chickweed to

use during the winter months is the dried form. This can be purchased at a reasonable cost through bulk herb suppliers.

Another alternative is to grow your own in a greenhouse or garden. Seed can be easily purchased and are really cheap with a 1 gram packet averaging 2,000 seeds costing about £4 plus postage and packing in UK – or Google chickweed seed for sale.

References: www.kingdomplantae.net Herbs for Birds – Chickweed, by Marie Miley-Russell.

Planned Fostering - A Good Idea? Perhaps Not!

By Ron Pearce

PAIRING Budgerigars solely to be used as fosters or feeders is a good idea in theory. However in practice I have found this unnecessary if I pair up six pairs at any one time. Like other breeders, I foster chicks if things start to go wrong. By having six pairs breeding at exactly the same time I have that facility without specifically having pairs for fosters. In the past, when I have made feeder pairings, I have never been able to bring myself to be able to remove fertile eggs or chicks and dispose of them. The only way I have been able to use them effectively has been when another pair actually wants the fertile eggs from these lesser quality pairs.

If I have six pairs I can usually move eggs and chicks without too much difficulty. When moving eggs it is best to transfer them on the day they are laid. In my experience, placing them in a different nest box during incubation greatly reduces the chance of hatching.

Some first year hens will not feed their first chicks; they seem to have little idea of what they should be doing. When this happens I like to move the chicks to another nest. If the hen does lose her first chick I give her another chick that is about six days old. This youngster will demand food and in turn teach the hen what she should be doing. Once she is feeding I let her continue with the six day old chick until her next chick has hatched and I know she is feeding it. At that stage I remove the older chick and return it to its original nest. Usually this is sufficient to teach the young hen how to feed.

Unrung identification

On occasions however, it has been necessary to remove each chick as it hatches and place it into another nest, as it is obvious that a hen just will not feed a newly hatched chick. If a hen is allowed to feed an older chick, plus a couple of a similar age, right through until they leave the nest, her second round of chicks is usually properly fed.

The problems start when it is necessary to move an unrung chick into a nest that also

contains unrung chicks. This chick needs to be identified in some way; it can be moved to a nest where there are chicks of a completely different colour being bred and can be identified at a later stage. Some fanciers use pairs of Redeye's or Recessive Pieds for this very reason. Chicks can also be marked with a felt tip pen just under the wings. It is usually necessary to repeat this marking on a daily basis or the coloured marks will disappear. Once the chicks are old enough to be rung, identification ceases to be a problem.

Chicks can also be identified by their age. On a purely date of hatching basis a chick can be considered the third oldest in a particular box. This system can work but it is not a completely foolproof method of knowing the parentage of each chick. The best time to move chicks is after they are rung. However, this is not always possible. I believe in making rules and using them as a guideline. If I think a chick will die if it is not moved, naturally, I move it. The rule has to be: if the chick needs to be moved, move it and forget about the record books.

The singleton

Single chicks are never well reared in my birdroom and I think this applies to most other studs. If I have one chick in a nest, I wait until it is rung and then move it to another nest. Ideally I like to see nests of four chicks being reared together. This might mean that a single chick is joined by others of a similar age. The important thing to remember when fostering is to get all the chicks of the same age in the one nest.

Sometimes a pair will have a large number of fertile eggs in the nest and will hatch them all - it does happen. If a hen has eight eggs and then eight chicks she has little or no chance of rearing them all. In this instance I would follow another rule: move the oldest chick, once it is rung, to another nest and repeat this process to leave the hen with a manageable brood of four. There is nothing special about moving chicks, however, I do like to move just one or two chicks at a time to a new box. I always think a hen will think something is strange if she has one chick and then suddenly she has five. When I first started with Budgerigars I was advised to always sprinkle a little sawdust from the new nest onto the fostered chick, the idea being that the newcomer will have the same smell as those already in the box. This is something I never fail to do and it seems to work. However, the only time when fostering can go wrong is when the chicks are more than three weeks of age. It appears that if they are more than 21 days or so they can be rejected. It does not always happen but the risk of an attack, rather than neglect, is likely.

Finally, if a cock or hen dies when the chicks are older, some fanciers will panic and expect the chicks to be lost, thinking that it may be unwise to foster them. However, one parent is often perfectly capable of rearing a few chicks and in fact, frequently does the job better than both parents combined.

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The Weaning Process and it's problems

EVEN for those enjoying a successful breeding season, problems arise when chicks are weaned. In many cases everything goes like clockwork; the youngsters come out of the nest at four weeks, the cock feeds them and teaches them how to feed themselves, the hen continues with tasks inside the nest box and all the fancier has to do is to remove the chicks as they become self-sufficient. Conversely, in some cases all sorts of difficulties arise which the fancier has to spot and remedy promptly. Here are some of the problems the fancier should be prepared to deal with.

Ignored or treated as a sex object

The cock completely ignores the chick or treats it as a sex object when it leaves the nest box, even though it may be calling for food. This means that the youngster could well starve or become retard-ed through insufficient nutrition. It may be that the chick can be switched to another pair that has chicks of a similar age but this does not always work. One possibility is for the fancier to put such chicks with others in the nursery cage who may feed them but if this fails I hand feed with the help of a syringe three times a day with warm milk and a trace of multi-vitamins. In a couple of days the chicks normally begin to feed them-selves and the problem is solved.

Attacking Hens

Quite frequently the hen, perhaps seeing the chick as a rival, will attack the youngster. The only course is to remove the youngster and treat as described previously. Should this be the last round of chicks from a particular pair, an alternative would be to remove the hen and leave the cock to bring up the youngsters.

Reluctance to feed

Some chicks are four to five weeks are extremely immature and refuse to feed themselves; instead they spend their time calling for food and re-entering the nest box. Frequently this seems to enrage one of the parents and an attack takes place. I had one such case where the chick was attacked but not fatally. It was immediately removed from the cage and after three days with the other youngsters plus feeding with the syringe it was fully weaned.

Not enough food

In some cases the parent birds give less food than is necessary for youngsters to maximise their potential. Instead of crops which are bulging they are only partially filled. The chicks merely "tick over" and don't really develop. If this occurs while they are still inside the nest box the answer may be to transfer them to another nest. I try to help by placing a 3 inch piece of millet spray in the nest box to encourage the hen to eat more and hopefully feed better. When these youngsters leave the nest it is essen-

tial to boost matters by either switching to another nest or giving additional food as previously indicated. Provided the parents are not attacking the young they can be left in the breeding cage.

A critical stage

The removal of chicks from a comparatively small area to larger units is a critical stage. When chicks leave their parents they tend to "go back" a little in that they cease to be fluffy and become rather sleek. This is partly due to the change in feeding; previously they had food pumped into them. Whereas in the stock cages they have to forage for themselves in competition with their peers. Thus it is essential not to put young birds straight into large flights but rather into stock cages of 4 to 6 feet with one perch quite low down.

For the first couple of weeks I am happy to see them learning to fly efficiently and to cope with the stress of their new surroundings. A very careful watch is kept and I look out for chicks standing around looking miserable as this could well indicate enteritis. I also watch for bullying and if necessary I remove the culprit to another cage.

First moult

When the chicks are in their first moult at about 10 to 12 weeks I transfer them to a flight together with a couple of adult birds. Vigilance is still maintained and I look out particularly for the well being of any "star" birds; if I feel they are becoming stressed I move them to a quieter location.

Weaning is an eventful stage of the breeding season and similar to the harvest time for the farmer. We are finally reaping what we have sown and we will be able to assess the success or failure of the preparation we made a few months before. There are few more enjoyable moments than those spent surveying young stock, particularly those stormers which appear to have the potential to win at next season's shows.

The split up

When the time comes to split up the breeding pairs, the hens in particular are at great risk. I prefer them to tell me when they have had enough rather than decide myself. The cocks can safely be returned to a small flight but I keep the hens in the breeding cage for several weeks after the separation, during which time I observe them carefully for signs of stress - the vent area in particular is an indication of their condition.

One has to remember that for some months they have been confined to a very small area with high temperatures and humidity. Much of their time has been spent in a crouched position and a great deal of energy given to regurgitation. Many hens are lost each year because fanciers fail to recognise the need for a period of rehabilitation before returning the hens to the flight. Good hens are extremely valuable assets

and need as much care as the youngsters when they leave the nest box.

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**RESULTS OF THE BUDGERIGAR SECTION
KADINA A H & F SHOW
Held 15TH AUGUST 2015**

Judge: Larry Jeffries

Grand Champion:	TREVOR RUSSELL
Champion Opposite Sex:	TREVOR RUSSELL
Reserve Champion Cock:	GEORGE & BEV JONES
Reserve Champion Hen:	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
Champion Young:	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
Aggregate Points 2014/15:	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE

Thank you to the BSSA for your continued support.

Convenor - Malcolm Loveridge

WHEN MY THREE-YEAR-OLD SON OPENED THE BIRTHDAY GIFT FROM HIS GRAND-MOTHER, HE DISCOVERED A WATER PISTOL.. HE SQUEALED WITH DELIGHT AND HEADED FOR THE NEAREST SINK.

I WAS NOT SO PLEASED. I TURNED TO MUM AND SAID, "I'M SURPRISED AT YOU. DON'T YOU REMEMBER HOW WE USED TO DRIVE YOU CRAZY WITH WATER GUNS?"

MOM SMILED AND THEN REPLIED..... "I REMEMBER!!"

LITTLE JOHNNY ASKED HIS GRANDMA HOW OLD SHE WAS.

GRANDMA ANSWERED, "39 AND HOLDING."

JOHNNY THOUGHT FOR A MOMENT, AND THEN SAID, "AND HOW OLD WOULD YOU BE IF YOU LET GO?"

DOWN MEMORY LANE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO CAN REMEMBER

1978 ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW

A very successful Annual Championship Show was held in the Illingworth Hall, Goodwood, on Saturday, 20th May.

Successful in all ways, 907 entries [745 last year], bigger attendance, more raffle tickets sold, more people took the opportunity to have Afternoon tea and many members stayed behind after the Show to take down and load the staging, which was very gratifying, as the Hall cleared 5 o'clock. Everyone was able to get their birds back back in the flights before dark.

The birds themselves were of a higher standard and many good ones did not receive a ticket.

Congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Kakoschke on taking the Grand Champion with the same bird which won the Young Stock Show. By co-incidence, the Major Award Judge did the same double six or seven years ago.

Congratulations also to Mr. & Mrs. James on their success in the top awards. These Novice breeders have put a lot of work into their birds, with just reward.

Thanks to to all the ticket writers and the ladies in the kitchen, without their help no show would be successful.

The Major Award Judge was Mr. G. Duffield, with Mr. J. Laidlaw, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. E. Rebbeek, Mr. K. Kakoschke, Mr. R. Norman, Mr. J. Fisher doing the Classes. Thirty-two members attended a dinner after the Show.

The following are the Major Awards

TROPHY & BANNER LIST

Grand Champion	Mr & Mrs kakoschke
Champion Opp. Sex	Mr & Mrs A James
Reserve Champion Cock	Mr & Mrs A James
Reserve Champion Hen	Mr G Lowe
Third Champion Cock	Mr G Lowe
Third Champion Hen	Mr & Mrs Kakoschke
Fourth Champion Cock	Mr & Mrs Kakoschke
Fourth Champion Hen	Mr G Lowe
Fifth Champion Cock	Mr & Mrs Kakoschke
Fifth Champion Hen	Mr G Smith
Champion Novice Bird	Mr & Mrs A James
Champion Novice Opp. Sex	Mr & Mrs A James
Reserve Champion Novice Cock	Mr & Mrs A James

Two Irishmen walk into a pet shop in Dingle, they walk over to the bird section and Gerry says to Paddy, 'Dat's dem.'

The owner comes over and asks if he can help them.

'Yeah, we'll take four of dem dere little budgies in dat cage up dere,' says Gerry..

The owner puts the budgies in a cardboard box.

Paddy and Gerry pay for the birds, leave the shop and get into Gerry's truck to drive to the top of the Connor Pass..

At the Connor Pass, Gerry looks down at the 1000 foot drop and says, 'Dis looks like a grand place.'

He takes two birds out of the box, puts one on each shoulder and jumps off the cliff.

Paddy watches as the budgies fly off and Gerry falls all the way to the bottom, killing himself stone dead.

Looking down at the remains of his best pal, Paddy shakes his head and says, 'Feck dat. Dis budgie jumping is too feck'n dangerous for me!'

THERE'S MORE. ..

Moment's later; Seamus arrives up at Connor Pass.

He's been to the pet shop too and walks up to the edge of the cliff carrying another cardboard box in one hand and a shotgun in the other..

'Hi, Paddy, watch dis,' Seamus says.

He takes a parrot from the box and lets him fly free.

He then throws himself over the edge of the cliff with the gun.

Paddy watches as half way down, Seamus takes the gun and shoots the parrot.

Seamus continues to plummet down and down until he hits the bottom and breaks every bone in his body.

Paddy shakes his head and says, 'And I'm never trying dat parrotshooting either!'

IT IS NOT OVER YET....

Paddy is just getting over the shock of losing two friends when Sean appears.

He's also been to the pet shop and is carrying a cardboard box out of which he pulls a chicken.

Sean then takes the chicken by its legs and hurls himself off the cliff and disappears down and down until he hits a rock and breaks his spine.

Once more Paddy shakes his head. 'Feck dat, lads. First dere was Gerry with his budgie jumping, den Seamus parrotshooting.... And now Sean and his feck'n hengliding!'

BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

K & J Kakoschke - 22 Wins	Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins	D Lomman - 1 Win
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Spangle - 1993	Violet - 2014*
Normal Blue - 1980,1984	Hens - 1988	
Red Eye Self - 1977,1979,1983,1984,1986		
Clearwing - 1980	R Arnold - 1 Win	
Cinnamonwing - 1981,1993	Normal Blue - 1977	
Opaline - 1986		
Fallow - 1982,1986	B Coventry - 1 Win	
Lacewing - 1986	Dominant Pied - 1977	
Dominant Pied - 1980,1982,1986		
Yellow Face - 1984	R & E Deslandes - 1 Win	
Hens - 1977,1982	Greywing - 1980	
Kakoschke & Rice - 9 Wins	Graham Evans - 1 Win	
Normal Green - 2005	Normal Green - 1981	
Clearwing - 2005,2010, 2015		
Opaline - 2011	Alan Kett - 1 Win	
Opaline AOSV - 2010, 2015	Normal Blue - 1981	
Crested - 2005		
Dark Factor Green/Blue - 2003	Stan Watson - 1 Win	
	Hens - 1981	
Geoff Smith - 5 Wins		
Opaline - 1984	Malcolm Aspen - 1 Win	
Dominant Pied - 1981,1983,1984,1985	Opaline - 1985	
Wayne Weidenhofer - 5 Wins	Marie & Kerry Murphy - 1 Win	
Yellow Face - 1977,1978,1979,1980	Spangle - 1989	
Clearbody - 2015		
	Lynn Ray - 1 Win	
Deane Trevellion - 3 Wins	Dominant Pied - 1990	
Clearwing - 1981		
Greywing - 1983	Ron Norman - 1 Win	
Fallow - 1985	Hens - 1996	
Peter Glassenbury - 3 Wins	Mike Crossley - 1 Win	
Blackeye - 1980,1992,2009*	Yellow Face - 2002 *	
Ethel Dobie - 2 Wins	Peter Simic - 1 Win	
Lutino - 1975	Recessive Pied - 2010	
Dominant Pied - 1975		
	Note: Both Geoff Smith and	
Gordon Lowe - 2 Wins	W Weidenhoffer would be ANBC	*Indicates a past or current BSSA
Opaline - 1979	members, however ANBC by	member who did not enter with
Yellow face - 1983	laws only count wins since	the BSSA team for Logan Shield
	1983 when all seven states	pre selection event.
G & E Duffield - 2 Wins	became full members and	
Black eye - 1975	participants	
Clearwing - 1994		

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B.S.S.A. CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS SCORING SYSTEM

February to November (Monthly Meetings)

(20 cents entry per bird)

1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point

Bird of the Night = 3 points

Annual, Breeders, Novice, Deane Trevellion and Unbroken Cap Shows

Each Class

1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
M & K MURPHY	147	R & I FIELD	77
J & W WEIDENHOFER	114	TRACY HASKELL	39
BUTTERWORTH & STONE	51	ALLAN KETT	18
MICHAEL CROSSLEY	45		
S ELLIOTT	38	NOVICE	
C & T MURPHY	26	WAYNE BANDT	204
ROBERT WORRALL	22	G ENGLAND & SONS	188
G & B JONES	20	IAN JENKE	70
KEVIN SMITH	20	BEN HALE	16
D TREVARTHAN	20	LIBBY THOMAS	14
G STEARNES	18	K & J HARRIS	10
IAN MCEWAN	17	PAUL SOUL	3
GRAHAM EVANS	15		
D LOMMAN	14		
S ADAMS	7		

LIFE MEMBERS CONT 2001: Mr. C Murphy; 2004: Mr. K Murphy, Mrs. M Murphy
2008: Mr J Fisher; 2012 Mr K Wing.