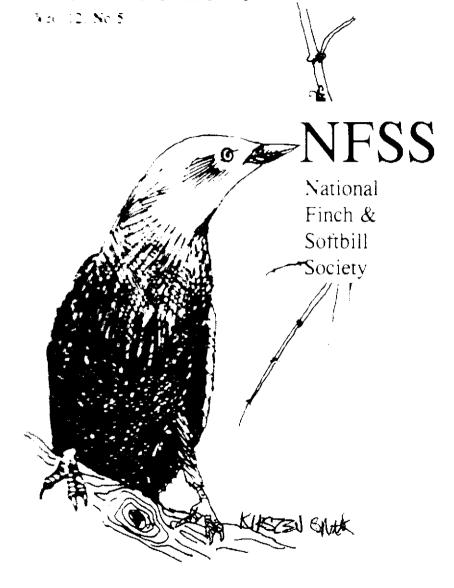
The NFSS Bulletin







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Deadline for the next issue is November 1st.

In this issue:

In this issue, we feature a special focus section on Bird Room Time-Saving Methods & Hints, and articles on Strawberry Finches, Orange Cheek Waxbills, Venezuelan Red Siskins, and Gouldians! Also included is a selection of photos from the NFSS scrapbook celebrating the joy of exhibitions and Mynahs, plus a little fun, and much more! Thank you to all of our contributors!

Some important business for the membership is included in this issue — a revision of the NFSS Bylaws has been proposed and approved by a majority of the Board for submission to the membership for vote. A ballot for this Bylaws revision issue is included in the center of this Bulletin. Simply vote, remove the ballot, fold, seal and mail!

And speaking of ballots, it is time to consider running for an office with NFSS for the 1996/97 term. You'll notice announcements in this issue that some valued, long-serving Board members will not be continuing in office after November. Big shoes to fill, but your feet have been growing — try them on!

Please note that the NFSS Editor now has a fax. Let's hear from you! And keep those feathers aloft!



The NFSS Bulletin

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Cover Credit

Malabar Mynah by Kirsten Swank, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

Kirsten is back home in Minnesota to continue her education.

Kirsten's artwork has graced several Bulletin covers in 1994 and 1995.

Kirsten is 13 years of age.



President's Message

Regardless if you are a breeder, an exhibitor, a collector or just a hobbyist with a few birds, we all seek to possess the best, most robust, healthiest specimen birds in our collections. To achieve this goal, of primary importance is the parentage or blood lines of our birds. The same can be said about many of our endeavors; in particular 1'm referring to NFSS. As the term comes to a close for the elected members of the Executive Board of NFSS, several key members have independently decided that they are "bred out." After years of contributions of time and ideas which have greatly added to the success of our organization, often at the detriment of their personal avian enjoyment, several board members feel it's time for "new blood lines" to be infused into NFSS. These individuals have been committed to bringing some meaning to their work with NFSS and they all hope to make additional contributions in the

future. However, we now need to ask others in NFSS to volunteer their skills to continue the progress made by all past volunteers.

In the next Bulletin the Nominating Committee will be publishing the roster of nominees for the elected positions on the Executive Board. NFSS is looking for "a few good men and women" willing to contribute to the good of all aviculture. In particular, we need a **President** to head the Society for two years, to continue to assist the Board in providing answers and solutions to the concerns and needs of the membership; we need a First Vice President to coordinate the Regional Vice Presidents who have their fingers on the pulses of the membership; we need a 2nd Vice President to oversee the job of publishing a Bulletin to keep the membership informed and educated; we need a 3rd Vice President to continue the very important role as director of FINCH-SAVE, which is a cornerstone of NFSS' commitment to the preservation of finches and softbills.

The Wonderful World of Finches and Softbills: An Introduction

An NFSS Video
Prepared and narrated by
Mr. Jon Hoffman

Adapted from a slide presentation, the birds will delight you and the narration will fascinate you!

Much more than an introduction, this video looks at dozens of varieties of finches and softbills.

To order, see the FINCHSHOP order form in this issue.

There are many other positions both elected and appointed available in the upcoming months. So, if you are contacted by the Nominating Committee and feel you could contribute something back to your Society and hobby, or if you know someone who would make a good candidate for a position with NFSS, contact the Nominations Chairperson, Clarence Culwell ((817) 220-5568) today!

On a somber note, I want to inform the membership who have given me their support and trust as their President, that after 6 years on the Board of Directors of NFSS, I am unable to run for a second term as President. I hope to pursue my breeding program more extensively, compete and judge in more local and

Notice of Upcoming 1995 NFSS Board of Directors' Meetings

3RD QTR 1995 "By Mail"

4TH QTR 1995

National Cage Bird Show New Orleans, Louisiana November 16-18, 1995 (Contact NFSS President Steve Hoppin for meeting location and exact time)

Understanding that circumstances vary for each individual, all Board members are encouraged to attend Board meetings.

national bird shows and commit to more talking engagements to educate and entertain my fellow finch and softbill aviculturists. This has been an exciting time for me; I have met many interesting and talented individuals during my association with NFSS and have made many new friends with similar avian interests. I hope I have contributed in some part to our organization and I hope to continue to be available to help the leadership and the "new blood lines" who are willing to help NFSS and our hobby grow.

NFSS News & Notes

Compiled from NFSS Directors

Ratirement of Two Faithful NFSS Board Members

In addition to the stepping aside of NFSS President Steve Hoppin (see President's Message this issue), and of Editor and 2nd Vice President Martha Wigmore (see the Jul/Aug 1995 issue), both at the completion of this term, NFSS reluctantly announces the resignations, also at the end of this term, of FINCHSAVE Director and 3rd Vice President Linda Oia and FINCHSHOP Managers Pat and Mary Krichten. Linda revitalized the FINCHSAVE program during her four years as Director. devoting a tremendous amount of time and her wonderful creative energies to the now nationallyrecognized program. She has done a phenomenal job!

Pat and Mary have served FINCHSHOP for the last three years, handling a myriad of orders from a myriad of places! Our special thanks to these three special individuals. You've made a big impact!



NFSS' First Champion Bird of 1995

Congratulations to Ellen Buchanan of Florida whose Normal Shafttail (band # NFS-C-1552-93) achieved Champion Bird status this month!

Penel Judges' Fee dua March 1st

The NFSS Board of Directors recently passed a new program in which each judge must now submit their \$10.00 judging fee each March 1st beginning with March 1, 1996. Unless you are in arrears you do not

have to pay a fee until March 1, 1996 effective August 1, 1995.

You may send this judging fee to the Judge's Panel Director at the same time you send your listing of shows to be judged for that year.

It will no longer be necessary to submit the judge's fee with your membership.

1996/97 Boerd Nominetions Open

The NFSS ballot for officers for the two-year term 1996/97 will be included in the next issue. Per the NFSS Bylaws, there is space on the ballot for 2 or 3 candidates for each position, plus a space for write-ins. We would like to see your name on the hallot somewhere. Complete descriptions of each position are included in the Bylaws (see Jul/Aug 1995 issue for current Bylaws, and this issue for a proposed revision to the Bylaws).

The Nominating Committee consists of Clareuce Culwell, Chairperson (817-220-5568 (TX)), Cathy Knight (510-634-5068 (CA)), and Armando Lee (305-270-1000 (FL)). They would *love* to hear of your interest in any of the Board positions or to receive your nomination of someone to office.

Bios Needed for All Nominees

All candidates for 1996/97, including incumbeuts, are requested to submit for publication in the *Bulletin* a *brief* biography to assist the membership in evaluating the candidates. Nominating Committee Chairman Clarence Culwell must receive all biographies by November 9, 1995.

When is Your NFSS Membership Due for Renewal?

How to Read Your Mailing Label:

Your mailing label shows the issue through which your membership is paid {I.e. Expire: 9/01/95}. If you have not paid by the time of the mailing of this issue you will see highlighted the sad tidings: LAST ISSUE.

RENEW TODAY!

Renew early, bafora the daadline given in your renewal letter, to eave money. If you mise the deadline, you must pay axtra to be mailed any missed issues.

His address can be found in the Judges Panel listing.

New Finch Society Formed

The Waxbill-Parrot Finch Society was recently founded to establish in captivity the estrildids commonly referred to as waxbills, parrot finches, and although not mentioned in the name, the non-Australian mannikins, genus *Lonchura*. The purpose of the Society is to disseminate the most current information on hreeding, including the aspects of behavior, diet, compatability, and environment.

The new Society will publish a bi-monthly publication, *Finch Breeder*. For more information contact Levin H. Tilghman III, 6419 N. 15 St., Philadelphia. PA. 19126-3503.

Supporting the Netional

The following individuals contributed to awards for the Finch and

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News & Notes, continued

Softbill Division at NFSS' National Show, to be held at NCBS in New Orleans this year: Frank and Sandy Hudson, Jerry McCawley, Pat and Mary Krichten, Gene and June Miller, Clarence Culwell, Charlie Anchor, Dale and Eileen Laird, Stephen Hoppin, Marion Sparzak, and Toni Rood. Thank you so much for your generous support! (For more details on the National Show, see flyer elsewhere in this issue.)

Proposed Bylaw Revision - Bellot Enclosed

NFSS members are asked to review the proposed revision, the first in ten years, of die NFSS Bylaws which are published in this issue Please complete and return the enclosed Bylaws ballot to Lynda Bakula-Ballot, P.O. Box 3232, Ballwin, MO 63022 prior to November 9, 1995. The hallots will be opened at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the NFSS Board, at the NCBS in November. Thank you for your interest!

Delegetes!!

What a queer feeling to look into a show catalog this year and find not our nice new NFSS membership advertisement/application, published in every *Bulletin*, but instead a pre-1987 ad for "NFS", with a mailing contact and address *many* times removed from valid! And, quite expectedly at that point, we found that the show's finch and softbill classifications did not even remotely resemble NFSS' latest published classes.

Delegates! You have an obligation to finch and softbill fanciers in your area, to your cluh and to NFSS which you represent locally, to see that the most current NFSS information reaches your club and its visitors. Affiliates! Ask your delegates. If they don't furnish what you need, contact your NFSS Regional Vice President (and how about appointing a new NFSS delegate at that point?).

Next Issue Mailed Following NCBS

The November/December 1995 issue of the *Bulletin* will be mailed immediately following the November NFSS Board and General meetings held at the National Cage Bird Show. The final slate of candidates for 1996/97 offices will be determined following the tallying of the Bylaws Amendment vote at the 4th Quarter Board meeting.

Fax to the Editor!

NFSS' property for use by the Editor of the *Bulletin* now includes a fax machine. Feel free to fax those articles and comments! The fax number is the same as our home phone number. (But please, no late night faxes.) *Looking forward to "hearing" from you!*

Invite a Friend to Join NFSS! Strawberry finches present fine experience

by George Moore, Virginia Omamental Bird Society Republished from <u>The Perch</u>, June 1984

The Strawberry finch (Amandava amandava) is one of the most beautiful of all of the finches. When in mating color the male is a bright red with shades of pinkish brown about the wings and tail generously sprinkled with white flecks. They have a lovely, very audible, song that compares favorably with that of the canary. If in the right environment they are quite prolific and easy to feed.

In an all wire cage with a wooden bottom 4' long, 32" high, and 30" wide, I placed a Green ficus plant and filled the floor with grey grit. Using nesting boxes similar to parakeet's, I placed two near the top of the cage and two near the bottom after filling them 3/4ths full of grass hay, I (also) placed two perches near the top and two near the bottom, and hung a generous supply of spray millet about the cage.

The Strawberry finch is the Red Avadavat, comes from India. Rather grayish except during the mating season.



More on breeding Strawberries from FINCHSAVE Director Linda Oja on page 12

After setting the cage up with feed and water, I introduced four pairs of the finches. They immediately flew to the millet sprays and spent their time between the sprays and digging in the dirt about the plant looking for insects. After about a week, the males began to sing and dance and soon after mating took place.

Nest and hatching phase

One of the males began building a nest in one of the boxes near the top. He would carry the nesting material to the hen and she would place it in the nest. After I felt they had enough of the hay. I gave them bits of cotton and feathers to line it with. They built the nest in the very back of the box.

Soon after the nest was finished the hen began to eat a lot of egg food, finch mix, cuttlefish bone and grit. She began to get as large as a Zebra finch and on Dec. 1, she laid her first egg. Laying every day, she completed a clutch of six small white eggs.

Strawberry finches are very peaceful, amiable birds, but during mating and nest building they will not tolerate the close proximity of their own kind. The interference of their nesting site is very much resented and the intruder is driven away with much fury and little ceremony, but no harm is done other than the loss of a few feathers. Others quickly learn to keep their distance.

Sitting on eggs

While the eggs were being laid, the hen would sit on the eggs periodically; however, once the clutch

The Strawberry carries several feathers midway in their beaks unlike other finches which carry a single feather by the end of the shafts. When begging for food, babies just open their beaks and kinda just sit there.

was completed she began to sit tightly coming off for short intervals to eat. During this time, the male would sit on the eggs, (with) both incubating at night.

The first egg hatched on Dec. 21, incubation time taking I3-I4 days from the date of the last eggs laid. All but one hatched. The male used large quantities of egg food, white and yellow millet, and wild seed for feeding the babies for the first four days. Then he began searching through the dirt around the plant. I began placing mealworms there for him and he consumed all I would put out. After the babies were a few days old, I noticed one of the other males eating egg food and taking it to the nest and feeding the babies.

All five babies are now fledged and out of the nest and the parents are rebuilding. This male is still quite red although the other males have lost their color. They still sing and are courting the hens but have not as yet taken a nest (January). This has been a most interesting experience and certainly an enjoyable one. I heartily recommend the Strawberry finch as an addition to any aviary.

Reprinted with kind permission of the Virginia Finch Forum, September 1991. The Virginia Ornamental Bird Society at Roanoke is no more, and we do not know the whereabouts of George Moore.

Strawberries: Avoid egg binding with warmth and diet

by Linda Oja Newport News, Virginia

I read that there are two suhspecies of the Strawberry finch, or Red Avadavat. One originates from India, the other from China. The Chinese Strawberry is said to have a more intense red coloring. Most strawberry finches we come across are from the Indian suhspecies. They are relatively inexpensive and readily available.

I have tried breeding them in an outdoor community aviary, but have been more successful hreeding them indoors in large cages. My most successful breeding was with one pair in a cage 24"w x 36"l x 32"h. The bottom consisted of corn cob and dried grass which did not require frequent cleaning and therefore was less disruptive for the birds. I found that mealworms had escaped out of the dishes and were reproducing in this bottom layer. The finches also discovered this and would dig up mealworms, having a constant supply.

The nest consisted of two plastic herry baskets wired together with an entrance cut out. Nesting material (mostly dried grass) was already provided in the nest. I had to remove the nest to inspect it but the birds continued to return when it was replaced.

Some other Amandavas you may have known:

Amandava formosa: Green Amandava also known as the Green Munia in limited areas of India and Pakistan. Perhaps an endangered species.

Amandava subflava: The Gold Breasted or Orange Breasted waxbill from Africa.

Fluorescent lighting was used from daylight until 9 to 9:30 p.m. Food consisted of egg food, small mealworms, haby crickets, dead flies, small white worms, ground dog chow, chick starter, ground egg shell, cuttlehone, grass seed heads, sliced apple, greens, millet spray, soaked seed. When the chicks hatched, I added ant larvae which I dug up from the garden and froze so ants would not escape into the house. Under the above conditions, my pair raised six chicks in one clutch to full maturity without any prohlems.

Challenges

Some of the difficulties 1 encountered in keeping and raising this species:

The females are prone to egg binding and must have a good supply of calcium and not be exposed to cool temperatures when breeding. I was able to winter my Strawberries outdoors in a protected, unheated aviary and did not encounter any problem until the females were ready to breed. At that time three of my four females experienced egg binding. The males should be kept outdoors is possible as the sunlight enhances their red coloring, which becomes more vivid each year. The females, however, should probably be kept indoors or in a heated aviary for the winter.

Another problem twice encountered was parents stuffing the chick's crop with hard seed, causing impaction and death. In one instance the crop actually burst.

In both instances, the birds were raising young in a community aviary where I has less control over their diet. When the parent birds had their own breeding space and were provided with plenty of protein and soft food, this did not occur. I once successfully fostered a Strawberry chick under Societies but had to adapt the Societies to a diet of only soaked seed and high protein egg

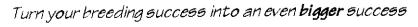
Claws of Amandavas tend to grow long in captivity, according to Derek Goodwin in Estrildid Finches of the World. In the wild, he says, they perch on abrasive stems. Overgrown claws cause the birds discomfort and perhaps danger in being caught in the wires. The claws can be cut safely.

food. It might be a good idea to provide only soaked, not hard, seed to parents who tend to stuff the chicks' crops with seed. Many Waxbill chicks cannot digest hard seed until they become older.

Some of these problems and solutions can probably be applied to other species as well. Strawberry finches are one of the many waxbills we should concentrate on domestically breeding, while they are still available.

Reference:

Robert Black, Society Finches as Foster Parents





Join FINCHSAYE

Aviculture's foremost cooperative breeding program.

General Care for Finches

Part One

by Lainey Cleffin Grasslands Exotic Finches 226 Ash Street, Weston, MA 02193 (617) 891-4056

We have an aviary of about 600 finches. Our species include waxbills, parrot finches, Owl Finches, Gouldians, Cuban Melodious finches, and others. We have had good luck breeding our birds, so we hope this care information will prove useful to others.

FOOD

Finches cannot live long, healthy lives on a straight seed diet, even with supplemental greens, vitamins and minerals. They need protein. Without adequate protein, finches live shorter lives, are susceptible to disease and infection, and often have problems with molting, breeding, laying eggs and rearing young. We use eggfood, live food, Lafeber's finch granules and sprouted seeds to make sure our finches get enough protein. High protein commercial rearing foods are also available.

Finches have extremely low tolerances for chemical toxins, so we try to minimize their exposure to preservatives, additives, and pesticides. We use organic fruits, vegetables, and eggs, and our seeds and granular food have no chemical additives such as coloring agents and ethoxyquin.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Finches often need to be trained to eat foods other than seeds. They prefer seeds the way a child prefers candy. It is critical that you teach them to eat a variety of foods. Even if you don't think the birds are eating the foods you give them, keep putting the new foods in the cage. It can take months for finches to develop healthy eating habits, but it is our responsibility as bird-keepers to make sure they do. A straight seed diet is comparable to a junk-food diet for a young child.

STAPLE DIET: Our finches have two types of maintenance foods available to them at all times: a fresh, dust-free seed mix and Lafeber's finch gramules. We order the seeds from Norshore Pets in the following ratios:

Lainey Claflin's Finch Mix

5 parts each:

plain canary seed white proso millet red millet small finch millet Japanese millet

3 parts:

steel cut oats (omit these for sprouting mixes as they spoil)

1 part each:

niger rape flax

sesame



The RECIPE CORNER

Today's Dish: Egg Food Prepared by Chef Lainey Claflin of Weston, Massachusetts

Boil eggs 12-15 minutes until they are hard boiled. We include the shells for their calcium and have not had any problems, but you can peel them if you are concerned about impactions. Dry them thoroughly, as any moisture ruins the mix. Push the eggs through a sieve or chop them in a food processor until they form a crumbly texture.

For each egg, add one teaspoon of Prime (or other) vitamin-mineral supplement. The eggs and Prime would be a minimum eggfood for finches, so you could stop here.

We use one teaspoon of soy protein powder (from health food stores) per egg for additional protein as well as ground cuttlebone for extra calcium.

A healthy sprinkling of commeal makes for a crumbly texture and soaks up any moisture so the eggfood does not go bad if left out all day. We also add small amounts of either spirulina or wheat grass powder.

The seeds seem to make the birds happy, while the granules provide a bit more nutrition and protein. We blow the husks off the seeds twice a day.

PROTEIN: We give our finches eggfood, live food and sprouted seeds to meet their protein needs. We consider eggfood to be the most important part of their diet. It provides them with lots of protein and calcium as well as all the other nutrients they need. Each bird gets about half a teaspoon of eggfood in the morning on a plastic yogurt or cottage cheese top, and we remove it at night to make sure it doesn't spoil.

We cook our eggfood ourselves (see recipe above) and store it in the refrigerator for two or three days at a time.

An alternative to cooking eggfood would be to buy commercial eggfood. We occasionally use two chemical-free products made by CeDe: CeDe Eggfood and CeDe Mix. The Mix contains dried insects. We comhine the two in equal amounts and serve the mixture dry. Skipio's also makes a chemical-free "Eggmeal" that can be combined with another Skipio's product, "Soya Musca," which contains insects.

For our highly insectivorous birds, we use mealworms,

waxworms, fly larvae and ant pupae as an additional protein source. The waxbills eat the most live foods, particularly when they are feeding their young, but all our birds eat live food at certain times. Finally, we also use sprouted seeds as a protein source. Whereas dry seeds contain little if any complete protein, sprouted seeds do contain complete protein and are more nutritious. Make sure to use a straight seed mix for sprouting, as ingredients like pellets, oats, carrots, etc. will contaminate the soaking seeds. Sprouted seeds spoil easily. so be sure to keep them rinsed and clean.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

We give all our finches either fruit or vegetables every day. We buy organic produce at our health food store. For fruit we use apples, peaches, pears, oranges and bananas. For vegetables we use spinach, kale, dark lettuce, chicory, chickweed, broccoli, clover, carrots, greens (mustard, dandelion, turnip, etc.), parsley, zucchini, celery and cucumbers. If you can't find organic produce, make sure to wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly to clean off pesticides.

Continued on page 19...



The RECIPE CORNER

Today's Dish: Sprouting Seeds Prepared by Chef Lainey Claflin of Weston, Massachusetts

We use Mason jars for sprouting seeds. Remove the inner, circular part of the top and replace it with fine screen. You can cut the circular screen piece out of a splatter guard from a hardware or kitchen store.

Place seeds inside the jar, making sure the seed mix does not contain oat groats or vegetable pieces, as these can spoil. Rinse the seeds three times by flushing with water through the screen top. Agitate the seeds by shaking the jar before pouring the water out.

After flushing, leave enough water to cover the seeds for 24 hours. During the 24 hours, flush the seeds three times—both in the morning and at night. After 24 hours, continue flushing twice a day, but do not leave any water in the jar.

When the seeds sprout, they can be refrigerated. Before serving sprouts to the birds, pour them into a sieve and wash them thoroughly. The reason for all this washing is that sprouted seeds easily grow mold which can make birds sick.

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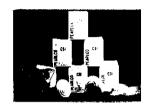
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light, sun, clouds, wind
darkening, howling, drizzling
wet, cold
Rain

by Barbara H. Collins Greenwood, South Carolina

General Care, continued from p 16.

MINERALS: Each of our cages and aviaries contains a disb of oyster shell grit to provide the birds with calcium and other minerals. The finches eat as much of this grit as they need. Grit should be as fine as possible to avoid causing impactions. We also give our birds cuttlebone, which is an essential source of calcium.

WATER

We don't like to use tap water for our finches, as it contains chemicals and heavy metals which can be harmful to small birds. We have a fancy filter for our water, but bottled spring water works just as well. We change our drinking water twice a day. Our birds also take baths every day, which they love and which are important to help keep their feathers in good condition.

Part One in a two-part series. The conclusion will appear next issue.



Breeding the African Finches Breeding Orange Cheeks

by Levin Tilghman Philadelphia, Pannsylvania All Rights Reserved

No aviary or birdroom is complete without the heauty and charm of this delightful waxbill. Along with the Red Ear. St. Helena and Cordon Blue Waxbills, the Orange Cheek has been until very recently, one of the cheapest and most commonly imported of the smaller African Waxbills. Unfortunately, they have developed the reputation of being difficult to breed. Nothing could be further from the truth. If properly managed, they are consistently good breeders. Although Orange Cheeks do well in planted aviaries, there are certain aspects of their breeding biology which make them more successfully bred indoors.

Selective mates

Despite what I have read in many sources, the male Orange Cheek generally does not have larger and brighter orange cheek patches. There is considerable individual variation in this. I have found behavior to be the most reliable indicator of sex. During the breeding season the males sing constantly and perform their amusing courtship dance while holding a long grass stem in their heaks. Orange Cheeks are

extremely selective in their choice of mates. I have a hen that formed a pair bond with a male in a shipping box. They were separated for over 6 months. But she still remembered him and refused to accept any other male for a mate. Birds of the same sex will not infrequently form pair bonds. I've had this happen with both cocks and hens.

Flight cages preferred

In mixed flights, Orange Cheeks will fight very bitterly amongst themselves over mates and nesting sites. They will also attack species that are much larger than themselves. l even had a pair take over a nest that was begun by a pair of Black Cheeked waxbills. I prefer to breed them indoors in flight cages, 1 pair per 3ft, flight. At least 2 corners of the cage should be thickly planted but the center of the cage should be left open to give the birds the opportunity to forage. Ordinary finch wicker basket nests are often utilized, but most of my pairs constructed free standing nests on the bottom of the cage. These were typical waxbill nests, consisting of a large main nest and the smaller "cock nest" on top of it. The male takes great pride in his creation, adding to it both while the hen is incubating and after the eggs have hatched.

Orange Cheeks are extremely light sitters and will leave their eggs at the slightest disturbance, especially at the beginning of incubation. It is important to keep activity in the birdroom at a minimum at this time or the clutch may be abandoned. The eggs batch in about 12-14 days. As soon as the eggs begin to hatch, the adults will begin to forage for live food on the bottom of the cage. Provide as much as possible. I have found small, newly molted mealworms and white worms to be most preferred by them. Some pairs will also accept fruit flies and waxworms.

The young are fed exclusively on livefood for the first week. Then the parents start to feed them soaked seed, seeding grasses, and eggfood, while continuing to feed livefood, but less of it. They grow very rapidly and generally fledge when less than 3 weeks of age.

One peculiarity that I've observed about Orange Cheeks is that they do not brood their young at

> I have never had any success fostering Orange Cheeks to Society finches.

night for very long. Most hens stop at around 4 days and a few even less than that. For the most part, the young seem able to keep themselves warm. But if the adults are nesting in an outdoor aviary, and if it becomes

I prefer to breed them indoors in flight cages, 1 pair per 3 ft. flight. At least 2 corners of the cage should be thickly planted.

cool and wet, the young will not survive. Young Orange Cheeks are incredibly tiny when they first fledge but they develop very quickly and are generally self sufficient within a few weeks. When the male begins to chase them, you know it is time to remove them from their parents. Orange Cheeks, are very prolific and will rear several broods in succession.

They appear to reach sexual maturity at a fairly early age; I've bad young males beginning to sing while still being fed by their parents. I have never had any success fostering Orange Cheeks to Society finches. Although the young are very similar to Society babies, they are so small that some of the large Societies may actually crush or suffocate them when they hatch.

Orange Cheeks are easy to feed but should bave a varied diet. Eggfood makes a good substitute for livefood for non-breeding birds but livefood is essential for the rearing

Letters to the Editor Gouldian Malaise? Not Everywhere!

I bave enjoyed and gained in knowledge and bird breeding skills through many of the articles that have been published in *The NFSS Bulletin*. However, I am puzzled by the "Gouldian Malaise" article by Levin H. Tilghman in the May-June 1995 issue. He writes as though he has had much experience in breeding and keeping of Gouldian finches but also says that he has never kept any.

The price of Gouldian finches at \$140 a pair hardly compensates a breeder for raising them. From reading past issues of bird magazines 1 notice that the price of Gouldian finches has not changed much over many years. What about inflation? If he does not want Gouldian finches, why should he be concerned about the price of them? I have sold some of my Gouldian finches at \$50 to \$60 each and know that there is no monetary profit in that.

Gouldians may not be rare but they are not that easily bred. I can attest to that from my own experience. As to fostering with Society Finches, that is not the only way but often it is a way to save fertile eggs abandoned hy Gouldian parents. I have had a pair that threw out babies one time, then raised some, then had to have fostering, and finally raised three young all by themselves. It all

depends but it is difficult to know all the factors that may be involved.

My Gouldians are anything but inactive, especially the ones that are up to two years old. They are also responsive. When I go up to their cage and talk to them, they come closer and listen. Their chatter and

Lady Gouldians will always be welcome in my bird room.

They have a song for my heart, brilliant color for my eyes, and a mating ritual that is hard to top.

soft singing are a very pleasant feature of my household.

As to the mutations, I find that there is one of the most interesting aspects of raising Gouldians. At first I thought that mutations might not be as active as normals but they are just as active and in some cases more so. Just to have some mutations is not the only thing. It provides an opportunity to study avian genetics first hand and at relatively small cost. Keeping breeding records belos me understand the significance of sex-linked color characteristics and dominant/ recessive characteristics. When I paid what Mr. Tilghman would consider a ridiculously high price for a blue mutation Gouldian, I got a bargain.

Now I am learning first hand the art of breeding to color characteristics and find it highly fascinating. High price for my mutation Gouldians? They will not be for sale for a long time, if ever. Most of the mutations are very attractive, especially in a flock mixed with "normal" Gouldians.

If Mr. Tilghman would like to see some other finches more popular and more highly valued than the Gouldian finches, he needs to look for another way than knocking down these most colorful, fascinating finches in the world of cage birds, the Gouldian finches.

> Kenneth S. Karsten Spring Hill Florida June 27, 1995

In the May/June issue of the Bulletin an article was written that truly shocked me. The article was written by a bird breeder referring to the "outlandish, over priced, and certainly overrated Lady Gouldian." He states in his article that he never owned or bred this particular species of finch.

I feel the need to defend the Lady Gouldian. Yes, this bird is widely bred as many species are, and quality has lost out to quantity. However, there are breeders that work hard to genetically build a better quality bird, i.e., confirmation, parental instincts, and yes brilliant color. I have worked many years to achieve the best quality bird possible.

There are many people who are breeding many different types of birds, not just Lady Gouldians, who seize every opportunity to produce an inferior bird at a high cost. Should my birds pay the price for some peoples lack of knowledge or understanding of proper bird breeding?

The price of Gouldians has decreased dramatically over the past few years, due to the market being flooded by inferior, or poorly bred birds.

The article also stated, "Gouldians will sit still for long periods of time." Granted Gouldians are not as busy as waxbills and smaller finches, but if a Gouldian in my flock was inactive for a long time, I would investigate for possible illness.

Society Finches are used by many different bird breeders, not just the Lady Gouldian breeders. In most situations Societies are used for emergency foster parents, not as mass production machines.

The work involved with successful Gouldian breeding is not difficult, but many factors and requirements must be met. I work hard to produce high quality Goulds. My reward is knowing that I produce the best bird possible. Lady Gouldians are worth every cent, as the continued stable price indicates.

Lady Gouldians will always be welcome in my bird room. They have a song for my heart, brilliant color for my eyes. and a mating ritual that is hard to top.

Gwen Smith Lafayette, Louisiana June 25, 1995

Continued next page...

Gouldian Malaise, continued

I'm writing this letter in response to the article "Gouldian Malaise" in the May/June issue.

Gouldian Finches are worth the money paid for them. As the article stated, "I'm not a Gouldian breeder." That was quite apparent. One could tell by reading the article Mr. Tilghman had little knowledge and no experience about Gouldians. Maybe people should write about birds they have knowledge of instead of drawing wrong conclusions about birds they know little about.

Gouldians are clean, beautiful and not terribly noisy. They are interesting to watch. They have a "mating dance" that is very interesting.

Responsible breeders keep records and let their birds have 3 or 4 clutches in

a breeding season. Gouldians are terrible at raising their young. There are countless disappointments. If they were like other finches and cockatiels and took care of the young, I believe the price would come down because of the abundance of birds. I know 3 other people raising Gouldians. None have used Society birds as incubators for Gouldian "laying machines" hens.

I would not trade my Gouldians for any other finches. Whoever wrote the article sounded like they wanted Gouldians and didn't want to spend the money or they were jealous. Whatever the case, they didn't know much about Gouldian Finches.

Sandra Friest Cold Spring, Minnesota July 1995



Orange Cheeks, continued from p 21

of young. Seeding grasses are greatly relished and are also used as nesting material and for courtship displays. Make sure that they are collected from an unsprayed source.

In contrast to what I've read and been told, Orange Cheeks are not hard to breed. I have found them to be one of the more easily bred of the waxbills. Mine have caused me considerably less trouble than my Cordon Blues. Orange Cheeks are generally excellent parents once they've had time to settle down. I've never had an Orange Cheek chick thrown out of the nest or neglected by it's parents.

Time is running out for the Orange Cheek Waxbill. We have been very slow and neglectful in getting

this and other species established in aviculture. It would be a terrible tragedy to lose such a pleasant species, but it could happen.

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Open letter to all NFSS members — The Venezuelan Red Siskin

by Dale Laird AFA Red Siskin Recovery Project Winter Park, Florida

I am writing to tell you about a little finch we must do everything we can to save. The Venezuelan Red Siskin is almost extinct in the wild today due to the pet trade and hat industry. The population has been decimated to provide feathers for ladies hats and to cross with canaries to produce the colorbred canary.

The male's combined beauty with a crimson body and striking black hood, coupled with a pleasing song similar to a male canary has made him an exceptional cage bird in his own right. The fertile red offspring of the female canary and male Red Siskin was much sought after in the 1930's and '40's. The colorbred canaries of today are direct descendants of these crossings.

Once my wife, Eileen and I learned the plight of these little birds we volunteered to join the American Federation of Aviculture Red Siskin Recovery Project. A group of about 40 people are trying to make a difference by maintaining and breeding a single managed flock of Red Siskins. For those of us who have bred canaries, Green Singing Finches, Strawberry Finches, Red Ears, Orange Cheeks, Peter's Twinspots, Pin Tail Nonpareils, Stars.

Shafttails, etc. these are not difficult birds to breed. Occasionally a breeder will have to help out a new mother by supplementally handfeeding for a couple of days but that is nothing new to more advanced breeders.

The Red Siskin Recovery Project sends the breeders the birds, Kelloggs provides the food free of charge, and the breeders do what we do best — provide the environment necessary for the birds to breed.

More breeders, support personnel, experienced consultants, corporate, club, and individual sponsors are all needed at this time.

If aviculture has been good to you and you would like to give something back to it, this is a worth-while project to get involved in. We only have one agenda in this program. Save the Venezuelan Red Siskin from extinction. If you can help, contact Kevin Gorman at (716) 865-6414.

Mynahs!!!



NFS Treasurer and Panel Judge Miki Sparzak shared her Bali Mynah at the educational display, Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show, February 1995.

Photo by Diane Pittman



"Sunny",
2 1/2 yrs. old,
a Javan Indian
Hill Mynah
owned by
Suzanne Howse.

Photo by Suzanne Howse



"What do you do with two males? Suzanne Howse has been tirelessly searching for a hen Javan Indian Hill Mynah to breed with Sunshine ("Sunny") who is 2 1/2 years old.

From the scrapbook

Showing Finches and Softbills in the U.S. of A.



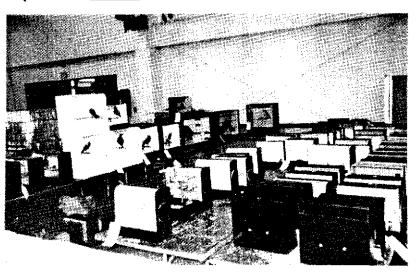
Photo by R. F. Caldwell

Thought you could draw a crowd at your show? Wait until you try the State Fair! Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show, February 1995.

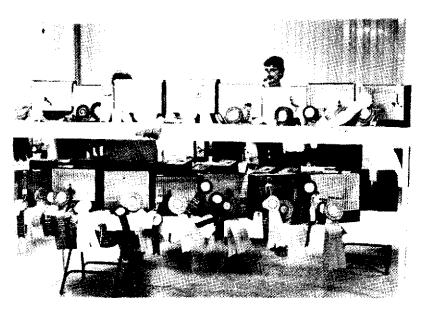


Photo by Martha Wigmore

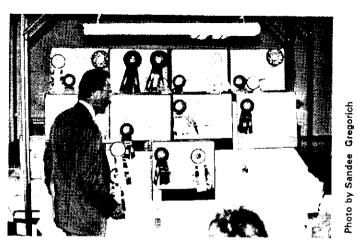
Shop, browse, buy raffle tickets, and even visit with Cecil Gunby. Aviary & Cage Bird Soc. of S. Florida Show, August 1994.



Cages, and more cages! And look at all those Softbills! Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show, February 1995.



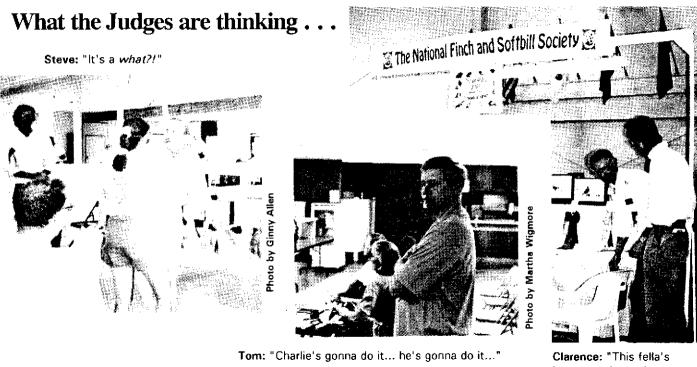
How would you like to have a bird in the top ten - of the 189 birds entered? Aviary & Cage Bird Society of South Florida, August 1994.



Charlie: " . . . the biggest Zebras I've ever seen!"

Martha: "I wonder what it is?"





just not going to let me leave..."

Adventures in Aviculture The Trip to Raleigh

by Sally Underhill Poughkeepsie, New York

Over last winter I contacted Steve Hoppin and made arrangements to huv some of his stock. I went in the spring and hrought back

quite a few. On my flight from Miami to Raleigh-Durham it was very crowded on the plane. I also had one carrier with hahy hookhills for my shop, The Gilded Cage. which I run out of the Arlington Animal Hospital in Poughkeepsie. I paid extra to carry the hookbills on the plane, and

there was no room to put them. I finally begged a man ten rows away to put them under his seat and I kept the finches from Steve with me. Steve was very meticulous about putting them in separate bird hoxes and taping them and labeling them, and then I put them in my carry-on hag with the zipper open.

I had a lot of pro-golfers all around me (no offense) and they were not overly fond of birds. The man sitting next to me made it plain

that he was scared to death of hirds Well, we were almost into Raleigh when he tapped me on the knee and pointed to his shoe. I looked down and there was my white shafttail hen sitting on his shoe. I was horrified and was pondering what I should do when she decided to hop onto his knee. The man almost passed out.

I tried to reassure him that she would not attack him, but he was terrified. She then proceeded to hop onto the seathack in front of me, and

I quickly scooped her up in both hands and returned her to her hox. I must have hent the hox when I put it under the seat and she decided to go exploring. I was very lucky I didn't have to chase her all over the plane, or worse vet - not realize she even had escaped. Well, she

The man sitting next to me made it plain that he was scared to death of birds. Well, we were almost into Raleigh when he tapped me on the knee and pointed to his shoe.

> is fine and we decided to name her Raleigh.

I wonder if anyone else has experienced this when traveling with their finches? Am I the first to experience this aviculturist's worst nightmare?

At least this had a happy ending. Next time I will certainly pack a net with me

Special Focus: Bird Room Time-Saving Methods and Hints

Bird Room Time-Saving Methods and Hints

by Dick & Dawn Cryberg Chardon, Ohio

- 1. Using uniform cages with uniform set up of food dishes, nests, waterers, mineral dishes, etc. saves time and keeps you from forgetting to replace a waterer or feeder because you can stand back and notice the lack of uniformity.
- 2. Build cages to fit your local newspaper's dimensions so you do not have to cut newspapers to fit under cages.
- Place all similar birds in a row to allow for placement of correct feeds.
- 4. Use the orange plastic tags (the grocery store fresh fruit closures) as a cage numbering system. The tags fit between 1/2" wires. Write on numbers with permanent marking pen (Sharpie). Cage numbers go on the breeding pairs records. Numbering allows you to keep your records straight.
- 5. Use 1/2 to 1 gallon plastic milk jugs to store working volumes of seed/pellets.
- Use a tall screened oil funnel (remove screen) to fill plastic jugs.
 Large capacity of funnel and large

- nozzle allow container to fill quickly.
- 7. Use clear seed containers to aid in the determination of quantity of seed left in feed container. Speeds feeding process.
- 8. Use a long handled dust pan for no bending nor dust in the face while picking up floor sweepings. Made by Sunshine Industries, Inc, 1111 E. 200th St, Cleveland OH 44117 Sells for about \$3.00 each. Your back will love rest.
- 9. Use a modified apron to carry the wet food container or seed, leaving your hands free to open cage door. Use rolling cart with seed choices if you have many cages.
- 9a. Use a HandyAndy tool vest to carry your egg removing spoon, your egg candler, clothespins to mark cages, tissues to clean yourself after bird indicates its disgust for you interrupting their day, fake eggs, nesting material, etc.
- 10. A second set of dishes allows you to remove dirty dish while replacing it with a clean dish. No more forgetting to replace seed dish.
- 11. Acquire many 5 gallon buckets for carrying clean dishes and waterers to bird room and carrying dirty dishes and waterers to cleaning sink.

12. Use light timers to ensure your birds get the correct amount of lighting everyday. Some birds are very sensitive to day length changes.

12a. Paint walls, ceiling and floor white to reflect light back into room so you get more light for your money. White walls can reflect up to 91% of light back into room whereas darker paint colors can reflect back as little as 40%.

- 13. Using the timers and windowless room, change the bird's day so when you come home from work the bird lights come on. You get more viewing time.
- 14. Save some money if you have many lights for your birds: inquire into a TIME of DAY METER from your electric company.
- 15. A small carrying cage, a 5 gallon bucket and the top of a old-style heat leaking water heater makes a great even heat for an ill bird. Put bird in cage, put cage in bucket to keep seeds from scattering everywhere, and put bucket on top of water heater.
- 16. Cleaning dirty dishes: soak in bot, soapy water for 1 hour or more, brush with a Rubbermaid glass brush, rinse. Soak in 10% bleach solution for 30+ minutes. Drain off bleach solution, dry and use.
- 17. Use a barometer and thermometer in the bird room. The barometer indicates whether the humidity is too high or too low. Too high humidity and the seeds mold, but too low a humidity and you may have problems with the eggs hatching. The thermometer indicates tem-

perature. Finches seem to like the room on the hot side.

- 18. Use 1 1/2 pint freezer containers for Society finch nest. Easy to sterilize and last a long time. Takes about 10 minutes to make one nest. Also cheaper than wicker nest. Send SASE for free instructions to BirdWise Publications, 9531 Robinson Rd, Chardon, OH 44024.
- 19. Plastic walls: Before placing cages in bird room hang large sheets of 2-3 mil clear plastic on the walls. Use a spacer bar at the ceiling level to attach plastic. Replace yearly. Never wash a wall again. Yeah.
- 20. Paint wall with an enamel paint to allow for easy washing and cleanup.
- 21. Use a room with a floor drain so you can wash down the room with a hose at the end of breeding season.
- 22. When you wean the babies from their parents, put a "trainer" bird in with the babies. Trainers birds are slightly older or adult non-breeding bird of same species. When the trainer bird eats, the youngsters crowd around begging and watching where the food and water is that the trainer is eating. Saves youngsters that seem too dumb to get off the perch to find food.
- 23. On new parents, switch their precious eggs to a mature (already-raised-kids-this-season) pair of societies. Put the society eggs under the new parents and let the new parents train/practice on the society babies. The first nest seems to be the learning nest for most birds.

Managing the Bird Room—A Practical Approach

by Susan Malzahn Minneapolis, Minnesota

Managing an indoor aviary or bird room can be a time-consuming effort, leaving little free time to enjoy the birds. I discovered this for myself when my breeding program met with great success and I acquired new pairs of unrelated bloodlines. As my finch population grew and my bird room expanded to accommodate three large flights and a wall of breeding cages, I decided I needed to develop some practical time-saving routines to maintain both my sanity and the bird room.

I manage my bird room on the principle that if you take care of the essentials like cleaning, disinfecting, and proper nutrition, you will experience fewer urgent problems, such as disease that may threaten your entire bird population, or bacterial and fungal infections that require the attention of an avian yet.

The time-saving routine

To save time, I generally work from a monthly schedule that incorporates all three of these essentials. The schedule includes "light" maintenance days, where my time commitment is minimal, to "heavy" maintenance days where I may spend one or more hours involved in bird

room maintenance activities. This monthly schedule includes the regular feeding, cleaning, and disinfecting routines I have established to cover all the basics of avian care.

FEEDING: In an effort to provide excellent nutrition, I rotate the fresh vegetables, fruits, and greens I feed to ensure that minimum vitamin and mineral requirements are met and to provide sufficient variety for the birds. Having a regular feeding program also allows me the freedom of not having to decide on a daily basis what to feed my finches. In addition to offering fresh fruits, vegetables, and greens five times a week, I feed a variety of pelleted foods four times a week and a good finch seed mix three times a week on set days. I feed mini mealworms almost daily, so I don't bother to list them on my feeding schedule. Breeding birds get special consideration depending upon where they are in the breeding cycle-that is, laying eggs or feeding young.

CLEANING: When it comes to cleaning, 1 try to keep the routine quick and easy so that I'm never tempted to skip it. I change floor papers and vacuum three times a week, on the days that I feed fresh food. I purchase large rolls of unprinted newspaper and mount them on an industrial dispenser. This allows me to pull the paper to the length of the flight tray and cut it in one swift

motion, eliminating the need for measuring and folding paper to fit the tray.

DISINFECTING: Each evening. I remove all food dishes and disinfect them in a solution of bleach and water for at least 30 minutes. I have several extra feed dishes so that I always bave a clean set for feeding while the soiled ones are being cleaned and disinfected. For sanitary reasons. I use water bottles rather than open water dishes. I change these daily and clean and disinfect them along with the food dishes. (Note: Because the tops of water bottles contain metal tubes. I do not immerse them in a bleach solution. which would corrode the metal. Instead. I disinfect water bottle tops in a mild solution of Nolvasan and water.)

Once a week I change the perches. Years ago I invested a tidy sum in finch-size manzanita perches. While the initial investment was substantial, the time these perches save is well worth the money. And because of the varied width of the branches, manzanita perches have a clear advantage over wooden dowels when it comes to providing foot exercise. I purchased enough manzanita to allow me to immediately replace soiled perches with clean ones. I take the soiled perches to the basement in a large plastic tub until I have the time and inclination to clean them.

Once a week I quickly wipe down the wire of all cages with a mild solution of Nolvasan and water. Nolvasan when diluted is a safe disinfectant to use around birds, which means I can step inside each flight and wipe the wire down without having to remove the birds. I mop the floor with a fresh solution of Nolvasan and water, which leaves a light, clean scent in the room. This weekly disinfection routine takes me approximately 90 minutes.

Once every third month, I disassemble the flights (which is easy, due to a simple slotted wood frame and wire design that simply pulls apart without the aid of tools) and scrub them down in the shower or out of doors as weather permits. I then soak all parts in a Nolvasan disinfectant solution for 30 minutes, rinse or hose them off, then dry and reassemble. This does take me one full afternoon every third month, but I get the entire bird room cleaned and disinfected, including walls and floors.

Weekends are my time to enjoy myself, so 1 try to keep them maintenance free. 1 feed a premium pelleted food-Roudybusb- on weekends, with no fresh food that 1 would bave to remove.

By establishing and following a set routine based on the essential principles of good avian management, you can easily maintain your bird room without sacrificing all your free time. Below is a sample of a one-week routine for feeding, cleaning, and disinfecting. Be sure to offer several types of fresh food over the course of a month to provide sufficient nutrition and variety for your birds.

Continued next page...



The National Finch and Softbill Society

September 1995

BALLOT REGARDING REVISION OF NFSS BYLAWS

INFORMATION: Per the current Bylaws of the National Finch and Softbill Society, Article 13, Paragraph Two, "any general change in the bylaws must be approved by ballot of the general membership," and "any amendment to the bylaws of this Society must be approved by two thirds of those responding. Any such ballot may only be opened at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors..."

Included in the September/October 1995 issue of *The NFSS Bulletin* is the complete text of a proposed revision of the NFSS Bylaws. This page is the ballot which each NFSS member is asked to submit regarding the proposed revision. Paid Dual NFSS Members are each asked to return a ballot. These ballots will be opened at the 4th Quarter 1995 NFSS Board meeting, scheduled for November 16, 1995.

Please record your vote on this issue and return prior to November 16, 1995 (ALLOW FOR SUFFICIENT MAILING TIME!). You may simply remove this ballot from the center of the *Bulletin*, fold, seal and stamp and mail to:

Ms. Lynda Bakula - Ballot P.O. Box 3232 Ballwin, MO 63022

BALLOT

Indicate vote with X. Shall the National Finch and Softbill Society adopt as its bylaws the proposed revision to the bylaws, dated September 5, 1995, as printed in *The NFSS Bulletin*, September/October 1995 issue, pages 41 through 49?

Yes	
No	

Managing the Bird Room continued.

	FEEDING	CLEANING	DISINFECTING	TIME
Monday	lettuce, shredded carrots seed mix	change papers, vacuum	all food dishes and water bottles	40 min
Tuesday	Lafaeber's pellets, peas		all food dishes and water bottles	20 min
Wednesday	spinach, cucumber, seed mix	change papers, vacuum	all food dishes and water bottles	40 min
Thursday	Kaytee or L&M pellets, mashed yams		all food dishes and water bottles	20 min
Friday	Kale, minced broccoli, seed mix	change papers, vacuum	all food dishes and water bottles wipe down cages mop floor	90 min
Saturday	Roudybush pellets		all food dishes and water bottles	10 min
Sunday	Roudybush pellets		all food dishes and water bottles	10 min



Cage Breeding

by Jose Aleman Orlando, Florida

There is a long list of reasons why cage breeding is a lot better idea than aviary or community breeding. Of course, there are certain species that are successfully propagated in a community or aviary situation, but even those species can also be cage bred without sacrificing quality or quantity. On the other hand, there is only a short list of reasons in which aviary breeding has its advantages.

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AVIARY BREEDING

a) Pair selection by owner	Allows the birds to pair themselves
b) Cages usually indoors (climate regulated by owner)	Aviaries often outdoors (climate regulated by nature)
c) Nest box outside of cage (easy access to contents)	Nest boxes inside aviary (harder to work with
d) Escaped birds (breeding room) Easily returned to cage	Lost birds (outdoors) Hard to trap, Good Luck!
e) Pests like ants, roaches, mites (eliminated or regulated easily)	Predators like snakes, cats rodents mosquitoes (hard to control or eliminate)
f) Efficient use of time: concentrated on breeding	Some time spent in: socializing, flying around, territorial fighting, etc.

h) Many cages to be maintained and cleaned.

g) Many feed dishes, waterers etc.

Lots of work, time consuming

Easily maintained, cleaning reduced to a minimum

One feed dish, one waterer

extremely fast and simple

The cage

When cage breeding there are a lot of details that are related to the breeding cage itself. One of these is the proper size and shape. A fair-sized cage should allow some sort of flying distance between perches and should have a flat roof so cages can be stacked on top of each other. I suggest a breeding cage that is 11" deep, 18" long and 11" high for societies and 12" deep, 24" long and 12" high for Australian finches.

It is important for the cage to have a tray and between the tray and the birds there should be a wire grid so the birds will not bave access to that material that accumulates in the bottom tray.

There should always be two perches per cage separated as widely as possible. It is a good idea to have two different diameter sizes. That way the birds get to change feet position and it will prevent their nails from overgrowing and foot deformities. The perches should be easily removed for maintenance and cleanup.

Another detail overlooked by most cage makers is the size, position and opening of the door. For finches, an ideal cage door is 5" x 5"; the position of the door should be in the center of the cage but closer to the base of the cage. The door should be installed with the hinge at the top of the door opening so it swings up to open and automatically will swing down by itself in case you forget to lock it.

We use three open cups for water, seed and a mixture of mineral grit with egg food and insectile mixture. The seed cup and the mixture cup should be placed next to each other and in the opposite end of the cage from the water cup which is by itself. A cuttlebone should be attached next to one of the two perches and at the opposite end, a millet holder with fresh spray millet should always be present in the cage.

Two items recommended for the outside of the breeding cage are a 5"x5"x5" nest box placed in one of the two upper corners of the cage and a solid partition between rows of cages so that breeding birds cannot see each other.

Cages that are built and positioned with fostering in mind should be built to conform with the rule of fostering which states that for every pair of difficult species you should have at least three pairs of societies. Consequently, your breeding cages could be stacked four high with a pair of Australians in the top cage and three pairs of societies underneath.

Hopefully all of these small details will help you build a better "breeding cage". One that is easy to service, easy to maintain and clean and one that will produce the greatest number of babies with the least number of problems.

Introduction to the Proposed Revision of the NFSS Bylaws

Enclosed in this edition of the Bulletin is an important matter presented for vote by the membership—proposed changes to the Bylaws that govern the Society. The Board of Directors, at the 1st Quarter 1995 Board meeting appointed a Bylaws Revision Committee to review and revise the specifics of the Bylaws. They were instructed to complete their job in a timely manner by adhering to deadlines. Several Board and Society members contributed significantly to the final revised Bylaws.

Some of the more significant changes you should consider as you

by Dale Laird Chairperson, Bylaws Revision Committee

cast your vote include changing the minimum quorum for Board members in attendance at Board meetings from 4 Board members to 50% (9 members), adding checks and verifications to the Treasurer position, and non-elected officials having voting privileges removed. Most of the remainder of the changes were made to make the Bylaws consistent with Robert's Rules of Order.

A majority of the Board of Directors have confirmed and approved the revised Bylaws for vote by the general membership. Each and every member of the Society is encouraged to vote on this important issue.

The following is a copy of the information included with the Ballot on this Bylaws Revision issue, as well as a sample ballot. The actual ballot is located in the center of this issue.

"INFORMATION: Per the current Bylaws of the National Finch and Softbill Society. Article 13, Paragraph Two, "any general change in the bylaws must be approved by ballot of the general membership," and "any amendment to the bylaws of this Society must be approved by two thirds of those responding. Any such ballot may only be opened at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors..."

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SAMPLE BALLOT

Indicate vote with X.

Shall the National Finch and Softbill Society adopt as its bylaws the proposed revision to the bylaws, dated September 5, 1995, as printed in *The NFSS Bulletin*,

September/October 1995 issue, pages 41 through 49?

Yes____No

Proposed Revision to National Finch and Softbill Society BYLAWS

September 5, 1995

<u>Preamble to Bylaws</u> - The National Finch and Softbill Society is dedicated to the introduction of the enjoyment of keeping and breeding Finches and Softbills to all interested parties, enhance the knowledge of our members in keeping and care of these birds, encourage breeding programs, and cooperate with organizations for the preservation of aviculture in this country.

ARTICLE 1 - NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

This organization shall be known as the National Finch and Softbill Society. It shall also be know in a more casual manner as "NFSS", hereafter known as the Society.

ARTICLE 2 - STATUS

The National Finch and Softbill Society is a nonprofit organization, as described in section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

ARTICLE 3 - HOME OFFICE

The principal office of the Society shall be specified by the Board of Directors and so publicized in the Society bulletin. This address will be the official address for communicating with the Society and thus shall remain as static as possible.

ARTICLE 4 - MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

PARAGRAPH ONE

The dues for membership in the Society shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH TWO

Membership is available to single members as well as dual members. Dual means any two individuals residing at the same address. Any dual membership will receive only one copy of a Society publication; however, dual members will count as two individual votes in regard to Society elections or other business.

PARAGRAPH THREE

Junior membership will be available at a reduced rate determined by the Board to any applicant under the age of sixteen.

PARAGRAPH FOUR

If a member's dues remain unpaid for a period exceeding sixty days beyond written or published notice, said member's privileges shall end.

PARAGRAPH FIVE

Membership in the Society is a privilege. Any member who misrepresents the Society, holds Society property without authorization, or in any other way is injurious to this Society as defined as, but not limited to, violating the bylaws or making a flagrant action against the good of the Society, may lose his/her privileges of membership, and receive a prorated refund of his/her unused dues. In order to cause action under this Paragraph, a member must file a deposit of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) with the Society Treasurer, along with papers which shall support a claim against a member of this Society. Such claim shall be taken up hy the Board of Directors. If the claim is ruled legitimate and results in the removal of a member, the claimant will receive his/her deposit back. If a claim is unfounded, the deposit shall be forfeited by the claimant.

ARTICLE 5 - TERM OF OFFICE, ELECTIONS, OFFICERS

TERM OF OFFICE

PARAGRAPH ONE

All officers are elected by the membership. Members elected to hold office in the Society shall serve for a period of two years. Appointed Manager positions, and other non-voting jobs in service of the Society are created or eliminated as needed by an action of the Board.

ELECTION

PARAGRAPH TWO

Elections will be held every two years, with the results announced at the annual membership meeting, or as may be occasioned by death or removal of an officer (note Paragraph 5 below). A ballot, either separate or included in the official bulletin of the Society, shall be mailed at least sixty days prior to elections. A majority of the ballots counted on the day of the annual general membership meeting shall determine the outcome of the vote. A postmark as it pertains to this Paragraph may be considered an official US hulk mailing receipt.

PARAGRAPH THREE

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Nominating Committee at the 2nd Quarter Board meeting, consisting of at least three members, who must produce a slate of officers for the election. The committee shall produce at least one name, and not more than three names for each office by August Ist. A write-in space must be allowed for each office on the ballot.

PARAGRAPH FOUR

All elections of this Society shall be by secret ballot only. Ballots will be counted by an appointee of the Board of Directors. Such appointee cannot be an elected officer of the Society.

PARAGRAPH FIVE

In the event an Officer, either elected or appointed, dies, resigns or is removed, the Board may appoint a Pro Tem. If less than 180 days remain until the next regularly scheduled election the Pro Tem will serve until that time. If more than 180 days remain until the next regularly scheduled election, the Pro Tem will serve until a special election is held (not to exceed 180 days).

OFFICERS

PARAGRAPH SIX

<u>President</u>: The President of the Society shall preside over all Board of Directors meetings, annual membership meetings, and shall attend to the day-to-day operations of the Society. The President shall abide by the bylaws of the Society, and shall coordinate and delegate the activities of the other officers of this Society.

PARAGRAPH SEVEN

First Vice-President: Shall fill the position of the President in absentia. Shall be first in succession to fill the position of the President should the President he unable to fill his/her term. The First Vice-President shall coordinate the activities of, and be responsible for all Regional Vice-Presidents and will assist the Regional Vice Presidents with club affiliations as necessary. The First Vice-President shall chair the Education Committee and coordinate the educational programs of the Society.

PARAGRAPH EIGHT

<u>Second Vice-President</u>: Shall be second in line to the Presidency. The Second Vice-President shall chair the Publishing Committee.

PARAGRAPH NINE

Third Vice-President: Shall be third in line to the Presidency. He/She will be in charge of "FINCHSAVE", the captive breeding program of the Society. He/she shall participate in the FINCHSAVE Committee and guide the captains and breeders involved in the program.

PARAGRAPH TEN

Fourth Vice-President: Shall be fourth in line to the Presidency. Must be a NFSS Panel Judge as he/she shall serve as the Panel Director. The Fourth Vice-President shall also chair the Research and Standards Committee and be in charge of Specie Classifications. He/she shall also be responsible for shows or exhibitions of the Society and member points arising there from.

PARAGRAPH ELEVEN

Membership Director: Shall be responsible for receipt and processing of new and renewal membership in the Society and for the maintenance of membership records for bulletin mailings and the use of the Board of Directors. Shall ensure that membership records are not released except as authorized by the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH TWELVE

Executive Secretary: Shall be responsible for recording the minutes of all Board of Directors meetings, special or national membership meetings that may be called from time to time and prepare and distribute the minutes to the Board members. The Executive Secretary, or designated representative, will have available at each meeting the most recent issue of Robert's Rules of Order. He/She shall maintain an archive of all minutes and the Society's official documents. He/She will assist other Board members with correspondence as necessary.

PARAGRAPH THIRTEEN

Treasurer: The calendar year for the Society shall be from January 1st to December 31st. The Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the Board, at the 4th Quarter Board meeting, a budget indicating proposed income and expenditures for the upcoming year for approval by the Board. All funds, records, receipts, and expenditures for the previous year, or shorter period upon relief of the Treasurer, will be reviewed by two members of the Board of Directors, not to include the current Treasurer, as appointed by the Board of Directors. The results of the review will be included with the annual budget or presented to the Board upon relief of the Treasurer. Shall be responsible for the collections and keeping of all Society funds and assessments. Shall maintain a bank account, and deposit Society funds in the account under the name "National Finch and Softbill Society", with the President and the Treasurer as signatories

with one signature required. The President may not draw on the funds of the Society in excess of \$200,00 without Board approval. All funds, with the exception of the operating funds, are to be kept in an interest bearing savings account. The Treasurer will promptly deposit all Society funds and promptly pay with Society funds, kept in a checking account, all debts incurred by the Society at the direction of the Board of Directors. Society funds shall be used for the Society business only.

PARAGRAPH FOURTEEN

<u>Leg Band Secretary</u>: Shall be responsible for the ordering and issuance of official leg bands of the Society in accordance with the then policy of the Society. The Leg Band Secretary shall report to the President of the Society.

PARAGRAPH FIFTEEN

<u>Liaison Officer</u>: Shall be responsible for the interrelationships between the Society and other national and local avicultural organizations. He/She will also assist the First Vice President and Regional Vice-Presidents with club affiliations, and the Awards Manager as necessary.

PARAGRAPH SIXTEEN

Regional Vice-President: Shall be responsible for encouraging membership and club affiliation in the Society within the region in which he/she resides. There is one Regional Vice-President in each region. Regional Vice-Presidents are responsible to the First Vice-President. He/She will serve as part of the Educational Committee with the First Vice President. Regional Vice-Presidents are encouraged to hold at least one membership meeting within their region annually.

PARAGRAPH SEVENTEEN

<u>Honorary Officers</u>: The Board of Directors may, by a majority vote, create a non-voting Board position to recognize a member's outstanding contribution to the Society.

ARTICLE 6 - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PARAGRAPH ONE

The Board of Directors shall consist of all elected officers of the Society.

PARAGRAPH TWO

Quorum: The Board of Directors, having sole authority to conduct the business of the Society, shall decide matters by a simple majority of those present at the Board meeting when a quorum of 50% of the Board members are present, or, for Board meetings conducted by mail, responding.

PARAGRAPH THREE

Board Meetings: The regularly scheduled Board meetings will be held either in person or by mail on a quarterly basis as designated by the Board of Directors. The quarters shall be calendar quarters beginning with the January -March quarter. The 4th Quarter Board meeting will be held prior to the annual membership meeting. The Board of Directors may not occasion a meeting without first sending a notice to all Board members. Such a notice must be postmarked at least ten days prior to said meeting. If 50% of the Board is in attendance, a Director's votes received by mail, prior to the vote, shall be valid. If 50% of the Board are not in attendance motions, discussions. 2nds. proposals, etc. may take place. With-in 30 days an agenda, with discussions attached, will be sent to the Board for vote. The agenda for Board meetings by mail shall be distributed to all Board members in advance of each Board meeting by mail, and interested Board members may submit written discussions of an agenda item to the President who will forward them to the Executive Secretary for distribution to all Board members prior to the vote. The specific timetable for distribution of the agenda and discussions shall be determined by the Board.

Emergency Board meetings may take place when four members of the Board and the President or next officer in line of ascension deem it necessary, without written notice. A quorum of 50% of the Board is required to hold an Emergency Board meeting. At an emergency meeting only the business called for can be conducted. During an emergency meeting of the Board, no action may be taken on the removal of an officer or on an amendment to these bylaws.

PARAGRAPH FOUR

Any elected officer of the Society found by the Board to be injurious to the Society, as defined in, but not limited to, the *Membership* Article 4, Paragraph 5 may be removed from office by a two thirds vote of all Directors. A written complaint against said officer must be signed by at least two Board members and must be received by the President by certified mail in order to be considered by the whole Board.

ARTICLE 7 - COMMITTEES

PARAGRAPH ONE

The President or Board of Directors may form a committee for the purpose of carrying out the goals and administration of the Society. Standing Committees may include, but are not limited to the following:

PARAGRAPH TWO

<u>Show Committee</u>: The Show Committee, chaired by the Fourth Vice-President, shall be responsible for all activities required to achieve the Society's participation in national level exhibitions.

PARAGRAPH THREE

<u>Publishing Committee</u>: The Publishing Committee, chaired by the Second Vice-President, shall be responsible for all publications of this Society. It shall produce and edit a bi-monthly bulletin for the membership of the Society. It shall produce a Handbook or yearbook for the Society, and any other publications as directed by the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH FOUR

Research Committee: Shall conduct research on a given subject at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and will assist members of the Society with matters of avicultural interest.

PARAGRAPH FIVE

Education Committee: This committee will assist its chairman, the First Vice-President, in developing educational programs for the members of this Society. The membership of this Committee shall include the Regional Vice Presidents.

PARAGRAPH SIX

<u>Standards Committees</u>: The Standards Committees shall work with the Judges Panel and other interested parties in an ongoing effort to establish Standards of Perfection for the individual species.

PARAGRAPH SEVEN

Judges Panel: Shall consist of all approved judges in accordance with the standards set forth by the Society. The procedure for nominating a judge for the Judges Panel shall consist of a written application by the potential judge, who is a current member of the Society, and nomination by at least two members of the Judges Panel. Nomination to the Judges Panel may not take place until the potential judge has completed testing and apprenticeship under the formula as then required by the Board of Directors of the Society. Final approval of a new judge shall be by the Board of Directors. This will consist of a majority vote of the Board after review of all paperwork in the apprentice process excluding the test taken.

A Panel judge may be either sanctioned or removed from the Judges Panel as recommended by the Director of the Judges Panel and approved by the majority of the Board in accord with the most current NFSS Judges Handbook procedures.

PARAGRAPH EIGHT

FINCHSAVE Committee: The FINCHSAVE Committee shall assist the Director of the program. It shall consist of Society members designated by the Director. This Committee shall help develop and preserve policy in regard to this nationwide multi-species captive breeding program. The Committee may request funds for the administration of the FINCHSAVE program only. All funds used for the program must be authorized by the Board of Directors. All data, statistics, and information collected for this program will remain the sole property of the Society.

ARTICLE 8 - MEMBERSHIP MEETING

PARAGRAPH ONE

The Society shall have an annual membership meeting held in conjunction with the National Show of the Society.

PARAGRAPH TWO

General membership votes on matters of the Society are only considered for the election of officers, the amendment of bylaws, or as otherwise set forth by the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH THREE

The annual membership meeting of the Society shall consist of, but is not limited to, a State of the Society report given by the President, an annual Treasurer's report which includes a summary of the proposed budget for the next year and a summary of the review of the current year funds, awards presentation, election of officers (every odd numbered year), etc., and a longer more casual discussion period when members may make their views known to the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH FOUR

Regional meetings may be held at the direction of the Regional Vice-Presidents. Business is not conducted at regional meetings. These meetings are for the general membership of the Society and are primarily to discuss ideas which may be presented to the Board of Directors. These meetings may also sponsor educational programs for the membership.

ARTICLE 9 - DISSOLUTION

PARAGRAPH ONE

Should it become necessary to dissolve the Society, all properties of the Society shall be sold or auctioned off, as determined by the Board of

Directors. After all debts of the Society have been fully paid, the remaining moneys of the Society shall be given to a non-profit avicultural organization, as determined by the Board of Directors.

PARAGRAPH TWO

No part of the net earnings or the treasury of the society shall accrue to the benefit of or be distributed to members, officers, or other private persons upon dissolution.

ARTICLE 10 - AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

PARAGRAPH ONE

Amendments to the bylaws must be sponsored by at least two members of the Society and received by the President by certified mail.

PARAGRAPH TWO

Amendments to the bylaws must be published in a newsletter of the Society at least 30 days prior to the vote, tabulated at the next Board of Directors meeting. Any amendment to the bylaws of this Society must be approved by two thirds of those responding. Any such ballot may only be opened at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors, or at an emergency Board meeting called for this purpose.

PARAGRAPH THREE

Urgent actions may be considered by the Board of Directors for earlier disposition. Such actions shall not constitute a change of bylaws in regard to Paragraph 2 of this article.

ARTICLE 11 - PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

All matters of business of the Society shall be conducted in parliamentary authority of Robert's Rules of Order, (most recent revised issue).

Flocking Together...



A reader has the following question for the NFSS membership:

Now that the new show classifications are out, and I really like them, I would like to know how to classify a yellow bodied white breasted gouldian. Should I enter it in class 306, White Breasted or class 308, Yellow Bodied? Likewise for a blue bodied white breasted — should it he class 306 or class 310, Blue Bodied? If the answer is that all yellow bodied will compete in the same class, 306, and all hlue bodied will compete in class 310, regardless of chest color, then Dilutes, Silver and Whites will be in class 312, AOV. How about "rose breasted"?

Armando J. Lee Miami, Florida

NFSS Fourth Vice President and Judges Panel Director, Dr. Al Decoteau responds:

❖ As we know, originally we classified Gouldians by head color in black, red and orange. When the White Breasted was developed we then had a new classification for White Breasted (and could have a class for each White Breasted head color). In my opinion this is where we depart from head color and transfer to body color; my suggestion is to classify and show all yellow bodied birds in the "Yellow Bodied class" whether they have a white breast, purple breast, rose breast or blue breast...and yes, I have seen a yellow breasted yellow body.

Likewise, I believe I would show all the blue bodied birds in the "Blue Bodied Class". I happen to breed some of each and my blue bodied birds have purple breasts, white breasts, rose breasts and yellow breasts. I have a bird that has a remarkable bright blue body, white breast and a coral head. I would still show this one as a Blue Bodied bird. I hope this will help. We are always open to suggestions in the classification program. In response to the question in the May/June 1995 issue concerning Florida Fancy Zebra Finches, we have the following from a member:



Last year I brought show Zebras from four breeders. After a very successful breeding season I now have normal, black breasted, dilute, light back, fawn, chestnut flanked, penguin and crested. I was intrigued by the "Florida Fancy" which was described by Cecil Gunby and Brenda Geesey. I wanted to see it but nobody had one. Recently I was able to buy an unrelated pair from Felipe Bonilla in Florida. He had more to sell. This coming season I plan to have this pair set up for only one clutch. Because the gene pool is very scarce, I will break the pair to set them up with normals in order to get split Florida Fancy. Like you, I hope more people will work to bring back this rarely seen specimen.

Armando J. Lee (305) 270-1000 6811 S.W. 89th Court Miami, Florida 33173

An additional comment on Florida Fancies from Dr. Decoteau:

Thank goodness someone is trying to bring them back. They are an attractive bird. We cannot lose them from aviculture.

Want to correspond with fellow NFSS members who share your interest in a particular species or who may have met a challenge in their bird room similar to the one you are facing? Use the NFSS FLOCKING TO-GETHER column to send a call out to the membership. Mail your request to the Editor, The NFSS Bulletin.

Readers who can help an inquirer can write directly to the individual if their address is provided, or to the Editor for forwarding. If you wish, send a copy of your letter to the Editor for publication in the Bulletin where your ideas will reach many others with the same or similar needs,

Proposed Star Finch Standard

Neochmia ruficauda Amadina ruficauda

Proposed by the *National Finch and Softbill Society* - Revision 2
September 1995
(Revision 1 was published in Jan/Feb 1995 and Jan/Feb 1991 *Bulletin*)

In the history of writing standards for NFSS, no other standard has been rewritten, debated and discussed as much as this Star Finch standard. Here it is again for your comments. Any comments should be sent to:

P.O. Box 369 Groton, MA 01450

CONFORMATION	50 POINTS
Head and Body	. 25 pts
Wings	15 pts
Tail	10 pts
CONDITION	25 POINTS
COLOR AND MARKINGS	20 POINTS
DEPORTMENT AND PRESENTATIO	ON 5 POINTS

CONFORMATION (50 POINTS) (distributed as follows)

HEAD AND BODY: 25 POINTS The head of the Star Finch shall be rounded, blending gently and smoothly into the back without any depression or nip of the neck. The head of the cock bird will be more flat on the top.

The body, including the tail should approach four inches in length. The body must not be snaky in appearance but shall be full and rounded about the shoulders and chest. Trim may be the best description of the body.

<u>WINGS: 15 POINTS</u> The wings of the Star Finch shall be carried tightly to the body and must not liang down or puff out from the body. The wings must meet neatly at the base of the tail.

TAIL: 10 POINTS The tail of the Star Finch shall be one and one-quarter inches in length. It shall taper slightly and should appear compact. It should not fair or appear uneven.

CONDITION (25 POINTS)

The Star Finch should be considered easily kept and should have an appearance of top condition. The feathering should appear to have a clean, satin-like appearance. All feathers must be clean and neat, no fraying or misplaced feathers should be present. Nails and beaks must be clean and of proper length. Eyes should he round, dark and bright.

COLOR AND MARKINGS (20 POINTS)

COCKS: The beak is bright red. This color spreads over the facial area of the forehead, throat and cheeks. This bright red must, in the cock bird, extend to completely encircle beyond the eye. The upper body is olive with some dull red-brown on the tail. rose red occurs on the uppertail coverts where a few white spots are tinged with red will occur. The underside of the tail is a dull grey shade. Feet and legs are of a flesh coloration. The upper chest and lower throat are olive, blending into the lower chest to a hright yellow. The yellow fades gradually in abdominal areas through the undertail coverts. The face, flanks, and chest are superimposed with white spots which are small on the facial area and larger and further apart as they radiate into the chest area.

<u>HENS:</u> The beak is bright red but the red on the forehead of the female is not extensive. The bright yellow on the chest is less vivid, and all other colors are not in the same intensity as in the male.

MUTATIONS

PIED: The Pied Star Finch will have areas of white feathering about the back feathers; pied markings on the chest or facial areas will be faulted. Symmetry of markings will be more important than the degree of piedness. Ideally the pied markings on the back parts should be 50% white and 50% base color.

YELLOW FACED: The Yellow Faced is the same as the normal bird but red on the beak, forehead, and facial areas is replaced by a bright yellow-orange color.

DEPORTMENT AND PRESENTATION (5 POINTS)

The Star Finch should remain calm in the show cage. It should perch alertly at a 45° angle. The Star Finch should also display a degree of inquisitiveness when heing judged.

Submitted by the Star Finch Standard Committee and reviewers over the last four years: William G. Parlee Clarence Culwell Gene L. Miller Ion Hoffman

Stephen Omparik Stephen Hoppin Marion Sparzak Jerry McCawlay Martha Wigmore Al Decoteau

ADDITIONS TO

National Finch and Softbill Society

1994 Annual Census

List of Participants

KEY	LAST	FIRST	PHONE
FL-1	Hoppin	Steve	(941) 997-2237
IL-126	Brandt	Betty	(217) 489-3711

Common Name Key

Black Crested Finch FL-1

Blue Capped Waxbill IL-126

Blue Faced Parrot Finch FL-1

Cordon Bleu (Red Cheeked) Waxbill FL-1, 1L-126

Fire Finch (African/Senegal) 1L-126

Gold Breasted Waxbill FL-1

Goldfinch FL-1

Gouldian Finch, Black-headed/Purple breasted FL-1, IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Black-head/White breasted IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Red-head/White breasted FL-1, IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Red-head/Purple breasted IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Orange-headed/Purple breasted IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Orangehead/ White breasted IL-126

Gouldian Finch, Blue 1L-126

Gouldian Finch, Yellow 1L-126

Gouldian Finch, Dilute IL-126

Owl (Bicheno) Finch 1L-126

Pintailed (Nonpareil) Parrot Finch FL-1

Red Headed Parrot Finch FL-1

Shafttail (Red Beak) Finch, Fawn FL-1

Shafttail (Red Beak) Finch, White FL-1

Silverbill (African) FL-1

Siskin, Venezuelan Black Hooded (Red) FL-1

Society (Bengalese) Finch, Fawn & White FL-1

St. Helena (Common) Waxbill FL-1

Star Finch, Normal FL-1

Star Finch, Yellow FL-1

Strawberry (Indian/Red) (Avadavat) Waxhill FL-1

NFSS 2nd Qtr 1995 Board Meeting

By Mail - recorded 7/15/95

Recorded by Patrick Vance Recording Secretary, and President Steve Hoppin

Directors responding: Hoppin, Rood, Wigmore, Decoteau, Bakula, Vance, Sparzak, Allen, E. Laird, McCawley, Kroner, D. Laird, Miller, Kern

NON-VOTING ISSUES

- Conservation Committee: Comments
 were received from Board of Directors regarding the Conservation Committee plan
 and draft application for possible NFSS
 funding of breeding programs.
 Comments and suggestions were forwarded to Committee Chair, Kris Kroner.
- Breeder Recognition Program: Board reviewed the second draft of the BRP and offered comments.
 Comments and suggestions forwarded to Jerry McCawley, chair of Committee to

develop BRP. VOTING ISSUES

- Sale of NFSS bands to club breeding consortiums: Discussion of whether NFSS should sell bands to club breeding consortiums.
 - Board voted; motion failed.
- Reaffiliation with A.F.A.: Board reviewed letters from NFSS members requesting that NFSS reaffiliate with the American Federation of Aviculture, as well as a letter opposing reaffiliation.
 Board voted and approved to reaffiliate with A.F.A.
- NFSS Fax for Bulletin Editor:
 The Board voted and approved the purchase of a fax/copier for the Bulletin Editor, not to exceed \$500.00 without additional approval.
- 4 Year-end Awards: The Board voted and approved President's request for up to \$200.00 to fund year-end awards.

5. Exchange of Advertising with Audobon Publishing: Considered offer from Audubon Publishing Co. to give NFSS \$130.00 worth of products in exchange for NFSS publishing their 1/2 page ad in 3 Bulletin issues.

Board voted and approved, provided trade is specifically for books of choice from APC catalog perialning to finches and softbills only, no magazine back issues. As long as NFSS and APC agree to these conditions and upon arrival of the books requested, NFSS will publish their ad as

- promised.

 6. Board Review of Judges Apprenticeships:
 Board voted and approved that all paperwork concerning an applicant in the panel judges apprenticeship program be submitted to the Board for review, with the exception of the judges written exam.
- 7. Fine system for Judges Panel: Board voted and approved implementation of a \$25.00 fine for judges failing to submit reports. Second offense would result in an automatic one-year suspension.
 - Judges Annual Fee:
 Board voted and approved meassure requiring NFSS panel judges to submit their annual judges fee of \$10.00 on March 1st each year.
- Judges Expenses at GABS and NCBS: Board voted and approved that NFSS will not pay the expenses of panel judges selected to judge at either the Great American Cage Bird Show (GABS) or the National Cage Bird Show (NCBS) if such judges were not recommended by the Board.
- 10. NCBS Judge Nominations for 1996: Board nominated, in order of preference the following as NFSS recommended judges for the 1996 NCBS: Stephen Hoppin, Tom Rood and Martha Wigmore.
- 11. Nominating Committee for 1996/97
 Elections:
 Board approved Clarence Culwell, Chair,
 Cathy Knight and Armando Lee as the
 Nominating Committee for the 1996/97
 NFSS election of officers.

Continued on page 57...

NFSS Classified Ads

Classified ads (except FINCHSAVE ads) are \$.15 per word, per issue.

FOR SALE

Gouldians: Diamonds, Strawberries, Painted, Blue Caps, Gold Breasted, Peter's, Dybowski, Parrot Finches all types, and more. For price list send envelope (no stamps) - Joseph Azzopardi, 616 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada M5S2R1 - Fax/Phone (416) 536-2912 so

Will trade 2 pairs of Orange Wing Amazons, one proven and 1 pair of Mealy Amazons for pairs of Mynahs. African pied crows or ? Lynda Scott (FL) (941) 353-1073

Cuban Black Bull Finches and Cuban Melodious. cage bred, available in pairs. Gerry Cherta (FL) (305) 635-4800, 8 to 5pm. ja96

Cage bred '95 Red-cheeked Cordon Bleu males, '94 Gouldians (male and female, red and black headed, white breasted and normal split to white breasted). Gene Reba, Harrisburg (PA) (717) 545-8141

For sale or trade: Bronze wings, Shafftail, Gouldian, Silverbill, Star, Owl, Cutthroat, Red-headed Finch, Java Rice and Blue face Parrot Finch. Working on other breeds. Larry Dishaw, 294 Kenyon Rd.. Mexico. NY 13114. (315) 963-8629.

FINCH NOTE CARDS: Copied from original water colors - Gouldians, Zebras, Societies & more. Send SASE for color brochure & prices: Sally Huntington, 9191 Towne Ctr. Dr., Ste 365. San Diego, CA 92122. (619) 452-9423. so

Paradise Whydahs. 1 have 2 males. Will trade 1 male for mature female. May consider buying 2 females. May also consider selling both. Gary Fino (PA) (717) 829-3891.

Gouldians: Normals, white breasted, Yellow bodies and Blues. Domestic parent raised Strawberries and Fire Finches. Reducing some proven pairs. Kerri Pettey, evenings, weekends (OR) (503) 761-2371.

European Goldfinch \$85 each. Pierre Ata, 13119 Sundale Rd., Houston, TX 77038. (713) 445-2255. ma96

SOUTH AMERICAN SOFTBILLS: Honeycreepers, Tanagers, Toucans, Aracaris, Toucanettes, Oropendolas, Caciques, Motmots, Barbets and Jays. Also So. American Finches: Siskins, Crimson Pileated, Sierra Finches, Saffron Finches, Collared Warbling, Sporophila Seedeaters and more. Call Danny (305) 358-5513, or write: PENGUIN INTERNATIONAL, P.O. Box 12345, Miami, FL 33101. Or fax: (305) 381-6020.

Your HELP WANTED for NFSS!

FINCHSAVE Director (NFSS 3rd V.P.) for 1996 on. Seeking energetic & progressive person. Leave your mark on aviculture in this significant way! Call current Director for more information. Linda Oja (VA) (804) 874-8581.

Editor for *The NFSS Bulletin* for Jan/Feb 1996 issue on (work starting 11/95). Seeking person with very strong language skills, a stickler for details, with time available. All eqmt. furnished by NFSS. Some typing help available. A most rewarding experience! Call current Editor for more information. Martha Wigmore (MN) (612) 241-0071.

FINCHSHOP Manager for 1996 on. Be involved with sharing NFSS' goodies with the NFSS membership! Let NFSS President Steve Hoppin know of your interest! (FL) (941) 977-NFSS.

Sep-Oct 1995

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Classifieds, continued WANTED

Seeking Green Singers. Males, females or pairs for breeding. Looking for mates for three 1993 birds. Buy or trade. Gary Fino (PA) (717) 829-3891.

SO

Wanted: domestically bred Strawberries and Orange Cheeks. Levin Tilghman, 6419 N. 15 St., Philadelphia, PA 19126. (215) 924-6252. so

Wanted: Dark Fire Finches (L. rubricata). Also want to exchange information with people keeping this species. Jayne Yantz, P.O. Box 15, New Lisbon, NJ 08064. (609) 894-8070.

Wanted in trade: Young African Silverbills. Jayne Yantz, P.O. Box 15, New Lisbon, NJ 08064. (609) 894-8070.

Seeking Florida Fancy Zebra Finches for breeding stock, pairs, single birds. Lisa Kurtz (NJ) (908) 422-6577 after 6pm. so

Wanted: Scaly Crowned Weavers. Singles or pairs. Call Marie (NY) (718) 468-0881. ja96

Board Meeting continued from p. 55

12. 3rd Qtr Board Meeting:

Board voted and approved the 1995 3rd Quarter Board meeting as a "By Mail" meeting in mid-September 1995.

In addition: President Stephen Hoppin announced that he regretfully would not run for a second term as NFSS President. He indicated that he may volunteer his services to NFSS sometime in the future.

FINCHSAVE Classifieds

FINCHSAVE classifieds run FREE of charge to FINCHSAVE participants.
All readers are welcome to respond to FINCHSAVE ads.

Wanted for FINCHSAVE: Pair of Cordon Blues, male or pair Owl Finches, pair of Green Singers, 2 pair Gray Singers and pairs of Swee Waxbills. Call Nancy Popma (MI) (616) 677-5504.

For Sale: Domestic bred Lavendars and Red Ears. Wanted: 2 female Melbas, 1 female Fire. Augie or Robert Petrie (MO) (816) 459-9800.



NFSS Bulletin Advertising Rates

Display (camera ready) Ads:

Full page \$50/issue; \$200/year Half page \$30/issue; \$120/year Otr. page \$20/issue; \$80/year Inside cover \$70/issue; \$300/year

Classified Advertisements

FINCHSAVE: free to participants Others: \$.15 per word, per issue

Deadlines

12/1, 2/1, 4/1, 6/1, 8/1, 11/1 for next bi-monthly issue.

Sand ad and payment (payable to NFSS) to

Martha Wigmore NFSS Bulletin Editor 18913 Boston St. NW Elk River, MN 55330 (612) 241-0071

1995 Chronological Show List

There's a NFSS Show for Everyone!

February

2/18 FL Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show -Day 1 (Conrad Meinert) 2/19 FL

Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show -Day 2 (Clarence Culwell)

June

6/03 IL Illini Bird Fanciers (Martha Wigmore) 6/10 MO Heart of America (Miki Sparzak)

August

B/19 FL Aivary & Cage Bird Soc. of S. Florida (Steve Happin) B/26 MI Mid-Michigan Bird

Mid-Michigan Bird Club (Patrick Vance)

September

9/02 AL Central Alabama Avic. Soc. (Dr. Al Decoteau) 9/02 TX

Bay Area Cage Bird Club IRay Johnson!

9/09 NH Birds of a Feather

Avicultural Society (Miki Sparzak)

■ PA
Chester County Bird

Breeders
(Martha Wigmore)
9/16 CN

Canadian National

Budgerigar & Foreign Bird Soc. of Ontario (Non-panel judge)

Greater Brandon Avian Society (Tom Road)

■ MI Region #3 Show Mid-West Cage-Bird Club, Inc. (Charles Anchor)

9/23 CN
Durham Avic. Society
of Ontario
(Tom Road)
■ OH

Toledo Bird Assn.
(Paul Williams)
■ SC

Palmetto Cage Bird Club (Carolina Classic - Day 1) (Ray Johnson) 9/24 SC
Palmetto Cage Bird
Club (Carolina Classic
- Day 2)
(Canrad Meinert)

9/30 MI
Society of Canary &
Finch Breeders
(Conrad Meinert)
NM

New Mexico Bird Club, Inc. (Harold Bowles) ■ OK

Bird Fanciers of Oklahoma (Laura Bewley)

October

10/07 CA Great American Bird Show Golden Gate Avian

Golden Gate A Society (Miki Sparzak)

■ CO Region #5 Show

Rocky Mtn. Society
of Aviculture
(Ray Johnson)
Ft.

Sunshine State Cage Bird Society (Martha Wigmore)

(Martha Wigmore)

1A
Mid-America Cage
Bird Society

(Patrick Vance)
■ OH
Ft. Defiance Bird Club

(Conrad Meinert)
■ TN
Middle Tennessee

Cage Bird Club
(Bill Parlee)

TX

Fort Worth Bird Club (Tom Rood) 10/14 CN

Essex-Kent Cage Bird Society (Charles Anchor)

■ FL Sun Coast Avian

Society (Clarence Culwell)

IN Indiana Bird Fanciers

(Patrick Vance)

10/14 KS

Kensas Avicultural Society (Tom Road) NY

NY Finch & Type Canary Club 10/21 CA

Capital City Bird

Society (Tom Road) MD

Baltimore Bird Fanciers (Miki Sparzak)

■ MA Mass. Cage Bird Assoc.

(Harold Bowles)

■ MI Great Lakes Avic. Society (Conrad Meinert)

■ MO Region #4 Show Greater Kansas City

Avic. Society (Martha Wigmore)

10/22 MO

Heert of America Hookbill & Finch Soc. (Ray Johnson)

10/28 CA

Fresno Canary & Finch Society (Marty Von Raesfeld)

CT

Connecticut Assoc. for Aviculture (Dr. Al Decoteau)

KS

Heartland Canary and Finch Club (Tom Rood)

■ KY

Central Kentucky Cage bird Society (Patrick Vance)

■ MI Motor City Bird Breeders

10/2B NC

Smokey Mtn. Cage Bird Societty (Ray Johnson) ■ OK

Oklahoma Cege Bird Society

(Steve Hoppin)

■ TX

Texas Bird Breeders & Fanciers Assn. (Joseph Krader)

■ Wi Badger Canary **Fanciers**

(Martha Wigmore) 10/29 FL

Florida West Coast Avian Society (Bill Parlee)

November

11/04 CN

Cage Bird Society of Hamilton (Steve Hoppin) ■ FL

Region #2 Show Exotic Bird Club of Florida

(Tom Rood) ■ GA

Georgia Cage Bird Society

(Clarence Culwell) III IL

Greater Chicago Cege Bird Club

(Laura Bewley)

MO

Missouri Cage Bird Association

(Brenda Geesey) OR

Rose City Exotic Bird Club

(Dr. Al Decoteau) ■ PA

Greater Pittsurgh Cage Bird Society [Miki Sparzak]

11/11 CA

Region #6 Show Golden Gate Avian Society Marty Von Reesfeld!

■ LA Capital Area Avicultural Society (Miki Sparzek) ■ P∆

Oelaware Valley Bird

(Clarence Culwell)

11/17 LA National Cage Bird

> Show Gulf South Bird Club (Roddy Gabel)

11/25 CA

Santa Clara Valley Canary & Exotic Bird Club

(Clayton Jones)

CT

Region #1 Show New England Finch Fanciers (Laura Bewley)

■ IL

Netional Institute of Red-Orange Canaries

December

(Conrad Meinert)

12/02 CA

Aviary Assn. of Kern County (Hal Koontz)

■ PR

Region #7 Show 4th Puerto Rican National Show

Organización Puertorrigueña de Aves Exoticas, Inc. (Miki Sparzak)

Being at the Show can feel pretty good!



Waltraud "Anna" Sinclair working at the Colorado Cage Bird Association Show.

Photo by Martha Wigmore



Photo byy Ginny Allen

Armando Lee's Orange Cheek Waxbill took Best in Show honors at the Aviary & Cage Bird Society of South Florida Show, August 1995.

NFSS Affiliates, Delegates & Shows

(Listing as of May 25, 1995)

<u>ALABAMA</u>

Central Alabama Avicultural Society
Ginny Allen (334) 749-7168
Show September 2, 1995
Montgomery, AL
Panel Judge: Dr. Al Decoteau

Rocket City Cage Bird Club Ron Clifton (205) 852-7155

CALIFORNIA

Aviary Assn. of Kern County
Willis & Velva Baker (805) 765-6110
Show December 2, 1995
Bakersfield, CA
Panel Judge: Hal Koontz

Capital City Bird Society
Dare B. Cagle (916) 944-2437
Show October 21, 1995
Placer Co. Fairgrounds
Roseville, CA
Panel Judge: Tom Rood

Finch Society of San Diego County Sharon Russell (619) 273-2005

Fresno Canary and Finch Society
Dixie Lea (209) 584-3764
Show October 28, 1995
Fresno, CA
Panel Judge: Marty Von Raesfeld

Golden Gate Avian Society
Claudia Salo (510) 455-9909
Great American Cage Bird Show
October 7, 1995
Sheraton Concord, Concord, CA
Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak
Region #6 Show
Show November 11, 1995
Tracy, CA
Panel Judge: Marty Von Raesfeld

Santa Clara Valley Canary & Exotic Bird Club

Neil Crowley (408) 258-4601 Show November 25, 1995 Santa Clara, CA Panel Judge: Clayton Jones

COLORADO

Rocky Mountain Society of Aviculture
Julie Kern (303) 753-6145

Region #5 Show
Show October 7, 1995
Denver, CO
Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Association for Aviculture Chris Voronovitch (203) 649-8220 Show October 28, 1995 Manchester, CT

Panel Judge: Dr. Al Decoteau

New England Finch Fanciers
Russell Armitage, Jr. (203) 756-1753
Region #1 Show
Show November 25, 1995
E. Hartford, CT
Panel Judge: Laura Bewley

FLORIDA

Aviary & Cage Bird Society of South Florida

Phil Barth (305) 426-5340

Central Florida Bird Breeders Eugene F. Goss, Jr. (407) 957-1274

Exotic Bird Club of Florida Jonathan Jones (407) 724-9498 Region #2 Show 10th Anniversary Show November 4, 1995 Palm Bay. FL Panel Judge: Tom Rood

* not NFSS affiliate, but points carnable under NFSS Panel Judge.

Florida West Coast Avian Society Show October 29, 1995 Sarasota, FL

Panel Judge: Bill Parlee

Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show Dale Laird (407) 657-7989 Show February 17 & 18, 1996 Tampa, FL

Greater Brandon Avian Society, Inc. Russ Blagg (813) 689-0692 Show September 16, 1995 Tampa, FL

Panel Judge: Tom Rood

Sun Coast Avian Society Joe Ventimiglia (813) 392-9391 Show October 14, 1995 Clearwater FL. Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell

Sunshine State Cage Bird Society Dale Laird (407) 657-7989 Show October 7, 1995 Maitland, FL Panel Judge: Martha Wigmore

GEORGIA Georgia Cage Bird Society Candy Wright (404) 633-4364 Show November 4, 1995 Marietta, GA Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell

HAWAII Honolulu Canary and Finch Club

Kathy Perreira (808) 839-2269 ILLINOIS

Greater Chicago Cage Bird Club Jane Muscato (708) 305-9043 Show November 4, 1995 Rolling Meadows, IL. Panel Judge: Laura Bewley

Illini Bird Fanciers Jan Marcott (217) 347-9690

National Institute of Red-Orange Canaries (NIROC)

Stephan V. Hopman (815) 469-8455 Show November 25, 1995 Elk Grove Village, IL Panel Judge: Conrad Memert

Springfield Pet Bird Club

INDIANA Indiana Bird Fanciers

Conrad Meinert (219) 269-2873 Show October 14, 1995

Ft. Wayne, IN Panel Judge: Patrick Vance

IOWA Mid-America Cage Bird Society

Show October 7, 1995 Des Moines, lA Panel Judge: Patrick Vance

KANSAS Heartland Canary and Finch Club* Show October 28, 1995 Lawrence, KS

Panel Judge: Tom Rood

Kansas Avicultural Society Jim Cowan (316) 263-8835 Show October 14, 1995

Wichita, KS Panel Judge: Tom Rood

KENTUCKY

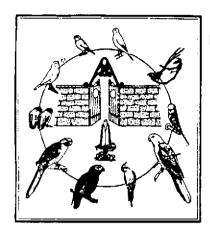
Central Kentucky Cage Bird Society Patricia Wilkins (606) 271-0273 Show October 28, 1995 Lexington, KY Panel Judge: Patrick Vance

LOUISIANA

Capital Area Avicultural Society Tiin Schexnaydre (504) 562-3579 Show November 11, 1995 Baton Rouge, LA Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak

Gulf South Bird Club, Inc. Jeanne Murphy (504) 833-4241 National Cage Bird Show Show November 18, 1995 Radisson Hotel. New Orleans, LA Panel Judge: Roddy Gabel

* not NFSS affiliate, but points carnable under NFSS Panel Judge.



47th NATIONAL CAGE BIRD SHOW

NEW ORLEANS

NOVEMBER 17, 18 & 19, 1995

RADISSON

HOTEL NEW ORLEANS 1500 CANAL STREET. NEW ORLEANS, LA 70512 504-522-4500

JUDGES

Borders
Steve Howerth
California

Glosters
Winfield Checkley
Maryland

Type George McGinnee Canada

Old Vaneties Mac Sedei Ohio

Hartz Mergie McGee California

American Singers Terri Caveneugh Michigan

Lipochrome Colorbred Claudio Getto Canada

JUDGES

Melanin Colorbred Tony Munoz New Jersey

File Fancy Linde Howerth California

Finches & Softbills
Roddy Gabel
Maryland

Parrots Herold Bowles Georgia

Lovebirds Les Horton California

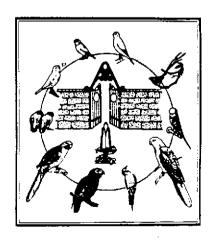
Budgerigars Bill Novickae California

Cockatiels
Conred Melnert
Indiana

Waterslager
NEW Exhibition Division
Lode Tielens
Belgium

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

J. C. MURPHY504-522-4500 BONNIE WILLIAMS CAIN ... 614-871-5445 CHARLES ANCHOR708-543-3757



NFSS INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATES

CANADA
Budgerigar & Foreign Bird Society
of Ontario
Jim Marks (416) 292-3852

Show September 16, 1995 Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada Non-panel judge

Cage Bird Society of Hamilton

Show November 4, 1995 Ontario, Canada Panel Judge: Steve Hoppin

Durham Avicultural Society of Ontario

Vincent Moase (905) 723-1978 Show September 23, 1995 Pickering, Ontario, Canada Panel Judge: Torn Rood

Essex-Kent Cage Bird Society Alfred Mion (519) 948-6398 Show October 14, 1995 Windsor, Ontario, Canada Panel Judge: Charlie Anchor

NFSS INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

<u>AUSTRALIA</u>

Queensland Finch Society Gavin Dietz, P.O. Box 1600, Coorparoo DC 4151 Queensland, Australia

GREAT BRITAIN

The Estrildian lan Hinze, Coetref, Tyn Lon, Holyhead, Gwynedd LL65 3LJ, Wales, United Kingdom

The Waxbill Finch Society Mr. Buzz Hope-Inglis,

10 Litchfield Close, Plympton, Plymouth PL7 3UU, England

Zebra Finch Society, England Margaret Binns, 97 Bent Lanes, Davyhulme, Nr. Urmston, Manchester, M31 8WZ England

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Finch Breeders Assn. 293 Albany Highway Albany, New Zealand

MARYLAND Baltimore Bird Fanciers

Show October 21, 1995 Baltimore, MD Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak

Maryland Cage Bird Society Theresa Brown (301) 735-7662

MASSACHUSETTS
Massachusetts Cage Bird Assoc.
Dianna Smith (508) 540-3214
Show October 21, 1995
Hanover, MA
Panel Judge: Harold Bowles

MICHIGAN

Great Lakes Avicultural Society
Diana Hugo (616) 842-0163
Show October 21, 1995
Grand Rapids, M1
Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert

Mid-Michigan Bird Club Mary Lou Tewilliger (517) 463-5695

Mid-West Cage-Bird Club, Inc. Patrick Vance (810) 443-0643 Region #3 Show 60th Anniversary Show Show September 16, 1995

Romulus, Mi Panel Judge: Charles Anchor

Motor City Bird Breeders, Inc.

Show October 28, 1995 Warren, MI

Society of Canary and Finch Breeders
Patrick Vance (810) 443-0643
Show September 30, 1995
Livonia, MI
Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert

MISSOURI

Greater Kansas City Avic. Society
Nita Haas (unlisted)
Region #4 Show
Show October 21, 1995
Kansas City, MO
Panel Judge: Martha Wigmore
Heart of America Hookbill & Finch

Heart of America Hookbill & Finch Society Moses Linn (816) 523-4661

Show October 22, 1995
Kansas City, MO
Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

Missouri Cage Bird Association Richard & Rose Dickman (314) 928-3444 Show November 4, 1995 Eureka, MO Panel Judge: Brenda Geesey

NEW HAMPSHIRE Birds of a Feather Avicultural Society

Show September 9, 1995 Manchester, NH Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Bird Club, Inc. Gail Ranshaw (505) 822-1483 Show September 30, 1995 Albuquerque, NM Panel Judge: Harold Bowies

NEW YORK Finger Lakes Cage Bird Association Rena Rouse (315) 252-7673

New York Finch & Type Canary Club Maric Grein (718) 468-0881 Show October 14, 1995 Franklin Square, NY Rochester Cage Bird Ciub Patrick Gounan (716) 288-5653

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigb-Durham Caged Bird Society
April Blazich (919) 851-8079

Smokey Mtn. Cage Bird Society Jim Cody (704) 686-5157 Show October 28, 1995 Morgantown, NC Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

OHIO

Fort Defiance Bird Club Larry Endsley (419) 263-2795 Show October 7, 1995 Defiance, OH Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert

Toledo Bird Assn. & Zebra Finch Club of America

Robert Ayling (419) 536-8736 Show September 23, 1995 Perrysburg, OH Panel Judge: Paul Williams

OKLAHOMA

Bird Fanciers of Oklahoma
Gene and June Miller (405) 382-7066
Show September 30, 1995
Oklahoma City, OK
Panel Judge: Laura Bewley

Oklahoma Cage Bird Society
Doug Paris (918) 446-2447
Show October 28, 1995
Tulsa, OK
Panel Judge: Steve Hoppin

OREGON

The Finch Connection
Julie Duimstra (503) 757-3117

Rose City Exotic Bird Club

Show November 4, 1995 Portland, OR Panel Judge: Dr. Al Decoteau

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Pennsylvania Cage Bird Society

Donald Strause (610) 926-5210

Chester County Bird Breeders

Roe Prieman (unlisted) Show September 9, 1995

King of Prussia, PA Panel Judge: Martha Wigmore

Delaware Valley Bird Club

Kris Kroner (215) 628-4143 Show November 11, 1995 Creamary, PA

Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell

Greater Pittsburgh Cage Bird Society

Dr. Lindsay Clack (412) 363-6438 Show November 4, 1995 Monroeville, PA

Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak

Northeastern Penn. Cage Bird Club Gary Fino (717) 829-3891

PUERTO RICO

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Show December 2, 1995
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Panel Judge: Miki Sparzak

SOUTH CAROLINA

Palmetto Cage Bird Club

Melvin Yoder (803) 459-5319 Double Show - Carolina Classic

September 23, 1995 Saturday Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

September 24, 1995 Sunday

Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert Anderson, SC

TENNESSEE

Middle Tennessee Cage Bird Club Eva Duffey (615) 361 5939 Show October 7, 1995 Nashville, TN

Panel Judge: Bili Parlee

TEXAS

Bay Area Cage Bird Club Linda Beeman (713) 485-0291 Show September 2, 1995 Galveston, TX

Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

Capital City Cage Bird Club Fenton R. Mereness (512) 310-1802

Fort Worth Bird Club

Clarence Culwell (817) 220-5568 Show October 7, 1995 Arlington, Texas

Panel Judge: Tom Rood

Texas Bird Breeders and Fanciers Association

Clarence Culwell (817) 220-5568 Show October 28, 1995 Temple, TX Panel Judge: Joseph Krader

Texas Canary Club Chris Davis (713) 361-3364

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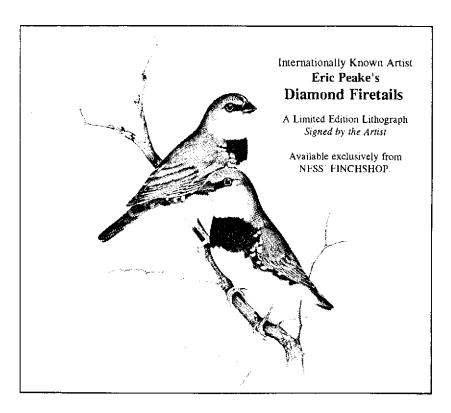
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