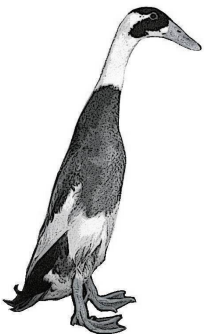


Indian Runner Duck Club

2

SECRETARY'S REPORT



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**Belgium**

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**Canada**

Colin Davis

The Club membership continues to be good at around 100 paying members, which is excellent for a Poultry Club Breed club these days. Many people often prefer to get free info from the internet, but the source can sometimes be dubious! As the IRDA in 2000, we originally had up to 180 members for the first few years, but the neophilia wore off and membership did sink. After that dip, figures have remained about 100 per annum since 2008. I would like to thank some of our very long-term members for staying with us and also making contributions to the newsletter over the years. I hope they can continue to do this.

**Accounts**

PayPal has behaved perfectly. It provides a website facility to sell the BWA 'Waterfowl Standards' and 'The Indian Runner - a Historical Guide'. The payments are reimbursed to the British Waterfowl Association and to C& M Ashton. Transfers of money from the IRDC PayPal account to the Nat West account have also gone smoothly.

PayPal is the preferred method of payment of 45 members, six of whom are international. The rest of the members pay by standing order, bank transfers, and quite a large number still by cheque.

As you can see from the enclosed pdf of the Excel sheet, the total Club expenditure was £968 with income running at £700.41. The 'overspend' of £267.29 was caused by the Secretary forgetting to reimburse the November Newsletter 2016 in the appropriate financial year. We also hold more than £84.00 in stamps. Thus the income for 2018 has been almost sufficient to cover running costs (£49.89 overspend).

The Committee wishes to hold the IRDC NatWest Bank subscription at £7.00 (£8.00 by PayPal) for 2019 and this can be done by limiting the expense of awards we make, and by using a black & white cover for one of the three publications. Rosettes for Best of Colour and Best Runner are now limited to IRDC members only, and award winners are encouraged to recycle rosettes.

**Facebook**

The Facebook page is also popular. We are now at 1741 likes, and 1762

CONTENTS	Page
Secretary's Report	4
Correspondence	5
Calcium	9
Book Review	14
Challenge Cup	18
2018 Runner Results	20

*Inside Cover*  
**Matthew Smith's  
Challenge Cup  
1912-27**

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followers. Most visitors are from the UK, there are frequent visitors from Europe, South Africa and North America. USA and Canadian visitors are referred to the International Waterfowl Breeders Association, and to Colin Davis' Apricot Valley Waterfowl Preservation Centre in Ontario where they get very good advice. There is a good deal of interest in the UK Standard for the more recent colours of Runners such as Apricot & Blue Dusky, and in the Silver Runners which are fairly new and still evolving.

The most popular items are definitely the show birds – whatever the continent – with good pics and videos sometimes reaching over 2000 people. Favourite pics are also those of Mark Rubery's excellent White Runner drake at Shropshire and Mid Wales, plus James Rigby's Whites and Trouts, and his pic of the cheeky baby Fawns which reached 1892 hits!

American Runners have also hit the spot with Tricia van Coenhover's superb American birds which are much admired. Lisette Peeters Weem is also developing Silvers (harlequin phase Runners) in the USA and the Facebook pages are providing an insight as to how these standard colours are developing worldwide, and the value of colour genetics. John Faure recently remarked that it's amazing too how the goose colour genetics spans the continents. He now had Buff and Lavender Chinese in South Africa – just like the lavenders in the UK. And there are his wonderful Indian Runners, of course.

**QUERIES & OBSERVATIONS**

**Observation on poisonous plants**

All our growing ducks this year were in the wood for a change – but a few of them started to look a bit ill. At first, I thought it could be mouldy pellets (although we always clear them up) because the weather has been wet, warm and muggy for over three weeks.

Anyway, I caught some of them with heads full stretch through the boundary netting. There is lots of the plant Dog's Mercury, but in the past it hasn't seemed to bother them. Then I spotted some berries on the Lords and Ladies (Cuckoo Pint). There were several more plants along the line of the fence at Runner neck-stretch.

There was one dead blue female yesterday, and two poorly blue boys including the best shaped and coloured one. Typical! Today,

they are still with us, drinking fine, walking OK in an indoor pen. No sign of any usual waterfowl illness, so I'm going with toxic plants. A non-waterfowl person wouldn't even notice they are off colour and weren't eating enough. The blue boys were poorly for a bit but are fine now and back with the other growers. Beware wild berries!



Julian Burrell

Dog's Mercury  
*Mercurialis perennis*

**Query:** We have five Runners, three females . . . two of which are of laying age (5 months). We know only one has been laying for about two weeks, nearly one egg every morning, perfect eggs, right at the edge of the coop on the pine shavings. We eat the eggs not or breeding. However, this morning, we found our first egg out in the yard and we are wondering if it is the second duck? The crazy thing that I don't have experience with is that the egg was extremely soft shelled, unlike the others. I mean paper thin (obviously I threw it out). Do ducks sometimes lay soft shells at the beginning? We obtained both of these birds at four months, so we didn't see the first eggs from the first duck. Both of them have been on egg layers pellets the whole time since four months of age. Any opinions on the soft shell? Ed Nudelman, October 2018, USA.

**Response:** Ducks can lay as early as 16 weeks (four months) of age – but it's not desirable. Holding back on feed whilst they are growing delays maturity and is better for their health. I don't ad lib feed growers for several reasons.

1. Rapid growth can cause dropped wing when the quills, filled with blood, are too heavy for the bird to support. Also, the flights can turn

outwards as they grow (though this is not as bad as angel wing in geese). The primaries, however, will be permanently 'rough'. Rearing in hot weather can cause this – growing birds need fewer calories in a heat wave.

2. Over-feeding can bring them into early lay. Experiments on feed and growth by Cherry & Morris (*Domestic Duck Production*) found that underfeeding and consequent delayed ovulation resulted in fitter birds with longer laying life than birds which were forced to grow. I try to ration growing ducks to 120g of food (wheat plus pellets) a day if they clear it all up and still look a bit hungry i.e. they are searching for spilled grains. That can be quite hard with Runners. They are surprisingly big eaters compared with Abacot Rangers (for example) which will leave the food bowls before the Runners do. Also, despite food regulation, the Fawn&white Runners are the most likely to start early laying and have sometimes done that at only 17 weeks of age.

3. The first eggs, especially in early layers, can cause problems. They are often soft-shelled or without a shell. Sometimes a couple of eggs can shoot through in quick succession, giving no time for a shell to form. In addition, eggs can be super-large as in the case identified by your x-ray (below).

**Query:** So sad here . . . last night my six-month-old layer started walking slowly and we picked her up and a long trail of white clear fluid came out her vent. We took her to emergency and she is egg-bound but the egg is huge. They have been trying to induce but not working. Any suggestions to relate to vet? They are an experienced speciality avian vet service but it doesn't seem like we are getting anywhere because the egg is so big. (Ed Nudelman, USA, September 2018)

**Response:** Sorry to hear this. The vet has probably already tried oxytocin and calcium injections. Lubricate the vent and oviduct with anything suitable. Keep the duck warm at 30 degrees – the muscles work better. If you feel under the abdomen and the duck is pushing at the egg, help her to push the egg out. You can do that in a warm water bath.

If no good, and the egg won't pass, you have to puncture the egg, drain the contents and collapse the shell and withdraw it. The danger is that the oviduct is damaged by any broken shell – so follow

up with course of antibiotic. (See <https://runnerduck.net/egg-problems.php>)

**Follow up:** Long story short she passed the egg sometime in the evening into a box where I was keeping her, in our cottage, in a warm environment. The egg was crushed and at the bottom of the pine shavings. So, none of us really knew how it came out or if it was soft; however, it was kind of collapsed into one piece so may be soft but not cracked. Anyway, she had two rounds of antibiotics and we think she will be fine. She seems fine so far. Sorry about the scare. And thanks for your concern! Best regards, Ed



X-ray supplied by Ed Nudelman

## CALCIUM IN THE DIET AND MEDULLARY BONE

Chris Ashton

Wild birds typically produce just one or a few clutches of eggs per year. The mallard can lay a dozen eggs before she goes broody, but she can lay more clutches if her nest is disturbed. In contrast to wild birds, domesticated ducks have been selected and developed to lay up to 300 eggs per annum, for example in the Khaki Campbell. Figures around 200-plus can be found for various breeds in the UK such as Abacot Ranger and Welsh Harlequin. Whatever the production level of the domesticated birds, they need help in the form of extra protein in the diet, and minerals for the egg shell, if they are to keep up this very unnatural performance.

The egg itself is packed with protein and requires a protein-rich diet for continued production. Stock-feeds contain cereals plus heat-treated proteins typically sourced from pulses (peas, beans and soya). In the past, fish meal was also used.

Calcium carbonate for the egg shell is also added (3.5 - 4%), plus vitamin D and dicalcium phosphate. In addition, there are trace elements such as zinc, molybdenum and also selenium which is generally lacking in the wheat crop of the UK, because of our type of climate. Prairie wheats are higher in trace elements because of the lower rainfall and greater rates of evapotranspiration.

Wild birds need calcium for only 12 eggs from their wild diet—so the hapless duck or hen on 200-300 per year is not a normal bird. The only reason that this massive production can be maintained is by supplementing her diet with calcium in her food and her surroundings. Mixed poultry grit and even oyster shell (which is quite soft, and definitely not grit) are often made available to supplement the diet of domesticated layers. Ducks, hens and geese (and indeed all birds) are only able to access this mineral supplement and rapidly convert it to shell material because of their special avian bone structure.

**Avian skeletal adaptations**

The skeletal shape of the bird has evolved for both flying and walking. For example, the sternum or keel projects to form a surface for

9

attachment of large pectoral muscles. This gives a low centre of gravity and stable flight. In addition, the bones of the avian pelvis are fused with spinal vertebrae to form a strong, lightweight structure. This gives a strong central platform for the attachment of leg and tail muscles.

The bone structure itself is also different from mammals. The outside appearance is similar on its hard, outer surface. However, the internal or trabecular bone, which supports the bone structure, is very 'spongy', light and strong. Some of the larger bones are themselves pneumatic (hollow and air-filled) and are part of the respiratory system when flying. In addition, there is the rather special medullary bone which serves as a calcium reserve for egg-shell formation. It is only found in birds and some reptiles.

**Medullary bone**

Birds store calcium by depositing it within the marrow cavity of their bones. The calcium is held within an open, spongy medullary bone tissue that lines the wall of the long bones. To store the calcium, specialised marrow cells (osteoblasts) accumulate and deposit calcium i.e. mineralise the bones. When calcium demand is high, osteoclast cells resorb the calcium crystals and secrete calcium back into the bloodstream for use in the uterus where calcium carbonate is deposited as egg shell.

**Investigation of medullary bone during the laying cycle of a hen -**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S8756328214003305>

*The most favorable circumstances to study the processes of bone formation and resorption during bone remodelling are when they occur under extreme conditions. Such a situation can be found during the daily egg-laying (oviposition) cycle in hens, in which calcium metabolism is extraordinarily intense. Commercial layers transfer about 10% of their total body calcium volume daily to the shell producing machinery in their oviducts, of this only about 50% originates from dietary sources. They are therefore the most efficient calcium transporters among all vertebrates. Such an intensive transport*

10

*mechanism imposes severe demands on ionic calcium homeostasis. During production of the eggshell which mainly consists of calcium carbonate, considerable amounts of the required calcium (20-40%) must be derived from skeletal reserves. To accommodate this, the function of the osteoblasts changes from laying down cortical bone to producing a spongy bone termed medullary bone. This bone type, unique to birds and dinosaurs, has no major mechanical function but serves as a labile calcium source for eggshell formation. Medullary bone is laid down within the medullary cavity of the mid-diaphysis of the long bones, particularly those of the legs....*

*During the 24 h oviposition cycle, medullary bone builds up rapidly throughout the inactive stage of egg shell mineralization at night and during the early stages in the morning after oviposition when hens consume calcium-rich food. At the onset of mineralization of the new eggshell, calcium from medullary bone reserves is released and transported to the oviducts, where it forms the calcium carbonate eggshell....*

*Our data also shows that medullary bone mineral significantly differs from the cortical bone of the laying hens. We found that the cortical bone shows a higher mineral concentration than medullary bone . . . Moreover, our findings show that cortical bone mineral is more highly organized, shows higher mineral crystallinity and features significantly thicker and longer mineral particles.... The different structural characteristics of medullary bone compared to the cortical bone may be one of the reasons why medullary bone can be metabolized at a rate 10-15 times faster than the cortical bone. On the microscopic scale it indeed not only possesses larger surface area per bone volume, but also is better vascularized than the cortical bone and shows a higher number of active osteoclasts. Furthermore, on the nanoscopic scale, we believe that it can be resorbed faster than the cortical bone, due to its smaller and less organized mineral particles. Taken together our findings from different length scales, we have shown that microscopic and nanoscopic medullary bone mineral attributes significantly differ from chicken cortical bone. Due to its unique architecture, medullary bone facilitates a fast-responding system for calcium storage, mobilization and transportation and thus serves the met-*

11

*abolic calcium demands during the oviposition cycle.*

If insufficient calcium is stored in medullary bone for rapid access on a daily basis, then hens will suffer in the long term from soft bones and poor shell quality. Older commercial hens at the end of lay referred to as 'spent hens' can suffer from fractures which are exacerbated by poor handling and transport at end of life.

**Selecting the right food**

For the newcomer to birds, the various types of poultry food available may seem a little daunting; also the different instructions for feeding chicks and ducklings. The ducklings grow so fast that they should finish with high protein (19%) starter crumbs around 3 weeks and proceed to lower protein (15%) pellets. This is well before the chicks which seem to continue to 6 weeks. Nor do ducks need medicated food. Ducks, with their high growth rate, are in danger from having too much protein. Wings can grow too fast before the bones have strengthened, hence rough or angel wings. Introduction of whole wheat (preferably in fermented form) can help offset this problem.

Swapping from growers (15% protein: 1% calcium) to layers pellets (16% protein: 4% calcium) can be a danger for males and females not in lay. Here again, the option of choosing wheat (for the birds that don't need the calcium) will prevent them from suffering with calcification of the kidneys.

**Some guidelines**

- Don't make calcium-rich grit available during growth. Use coarse, gritty sand (sharp sand) instead. Ducks and geese love it. Chick breeders use flint grit i.e. with no limestone particles (see the previous Newsletter).
- Some early hatched Runners will come into lay in the autumn. This is more likely with utility birds and Fawn&whites. Add mixed poultry grit to their sand container after 16 weeks; they will choose what they need.
- As soon as females come into lay, switch to layers pellets. This might be at 16 weeks. Later-hatched females will not lay until February, so switching to layer pellets is not so crucial. Observe their

12

behaviour and use layers at 20-24 weeks of age.

- Keep a low-calcium alternative available i.e. whole wheat fed under water. Drakes can choose this as will females who are not in lay, especially over the winter period.
- As you can see from the observations on medullary bone and calcium exchange, there is an extraordinary daily demand on a female's calcium reserves. Once in lay, ensure that extra mixed poultry grit is always available as a supplement. Oyster shell grit is soft and platy in texture and will supply extra calcium, but it will not function as 'grit' in the gizzard.
- The first and last eggs of the laying cycle can be a problem. They can be double-yolkers, soft-shell or have no shell. Check that calcium availability is optimised. Give extra calcium to birds in trouble i.e. half a Rennie tablet, Calcivet or even an injection of extra calcium at the vets. See <https://www.runnerduck.net/egg-problems.php>
- Don't force birds into lay by using extra lighting They will live happier, longer lives if they find their own laying cycle, and also free-range to keep fit.

**The British Waterfowl Association**

An Association of Enthusiasts interested in Keeping,  
Breeding and Conserving Waterfowl (Established in 1887)

**The BWA offers members:**

- Waterfowl Magazine • Breeders' Directory
- Open Days / Workshops • Local Contacts • Bookshop
- Web-site • Information Leaflets
- National Waterfowl Exhibition

**Write to: Kate Elkington, Secretary,  
British Waterfowl Association,  
The Old Bakehouse, Ashperton, Ledbury,  
Herefordshire HR8 2SA  
Telephone: 01531 671250**

**UNNATURAL SELECTION**

**Book Review by Mike Ashton**

*Unnatural Selection* by Katrina van Grouw is a terrific book; it should be in every library. I would also heartily recommend it to any serious animal breeder. Published by Princeton University Press in a quality hard-back edition, it is available in many good bookshops and on Amazon.

The cover is immediately attractive to the Indian Runner fancy, showing a line-up of duck skeletons from the wild mallard, through semi-upright domestic breeds to the modern Indian Runner. Inside there are many more immaculately drawn illustrations by the author accompanied by a clearly-written text which provides the background to modern scientific thinking on the evolution of both wild and domestic animals.

The title is a simple pun on the Darwinian term, 'natural selection', but it is far from derogatory. Mrs van Grouw goes out of her way to explain how man's influence on domestic animals is very similar to the way species of flowers influence the length and shape of a hummingbird's bill. Serious as a subject, evolution is made accessible and light-hearted but subtle asides and anecdotes. I love her continued references to 'Husband' without the definite article or possessive pronoun ('my'). I think 'Wife' (Chris) may agree with me.

Both Katrina and 'Husband' are experienced curators of animal collections in prestigious museums in England and Holland. They have a wide range of expertise in pigeons and waterfowl, as well as significant knowledge of diverse breeds of cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, cats and poultry. The book starts at the 'beginning' and then explores how evolution really happened. For those still wondering how life on this planet developed, it is worth considering the alternative—radical creationism: 'The world, according to the seventeenth century scholar James Ussher was created around 6 p.m. on 22nd October 4004 BC.' That's good to know! Thank goodness Charles Lyell, in his *Principles of Geology*, was able to add a bit of sense and contribute to the foundations of evolutionary theory.

Not that Darwin was the first or only pioneer in this area. Many thinkers had been intrigued at the possibility that living creatures (as well as landscape) could have undergone such progressive changes

over the millennia. How else could fossil shells be embedded in high mountain ranges? Why were so many fossil animals and plants no longer extant? Even Darwin's own grandfather, Erasmus Darwin, had postulated theories about the processes of gradual change: 'all life was in a perpetual struggle for existence and had descended from a common ancestor'. What remained to be identified, however, were the mechanisms themselves for change. It's such a pity that Gregor Mendel's work on 'particulate' inheritance, i.e. genetics, was not available until the beginning of the twentieth century. That would have saved so much fumbling in the dark and wasteful guesswork and argument.

The structure of Katrina van Grouw's book is logical and helpful. The main sections explore the basic problems: Origin, Inheritance, Variation and Selection. If anyone still remains unconvinced that organisms (and populations of plants and animals) change over a period of time they need to look carefully at their own 'flocks'. It is very tempting to try to hold breeds 'in aspic' over the years. They do change, in spite of the Standards. Just think, if you had a 'closed flock', no introduced animals over several decades, there would still be noticeable changes:

- Chance-led genetic drift in the small population;
- Conscious selection of breeding pairs;
- Accident, disease and predation affecting which stock survives;
- *De novo* mutations and the emergence of recessive genes.

The flock of Black Runners that suddenly produced odd Dark Campbell-coloured offspring is a case in point.

The big temptation is to be side-tracked by the wealth of illustrations in this book. Katrina is a fine artist. On pages 5-7 she demonstrates the development of wild swan geese to domestic Chinese and African, and also from greylag to all the European domestic geese. Additionally, she shows the unusual hybrids between Anser anser and Anser cygnoides. Many readers will recognize the beautiful drawings on pages 6-7. Some may even note the bird on the left of page 7 as an example of the wild-colour version of the Steinbacher. More common in the show pen are the blue versions which are either heterozygous or homozygous for the autosomal (NOT sex-linked), incompletely dominant, blue dilution gene.

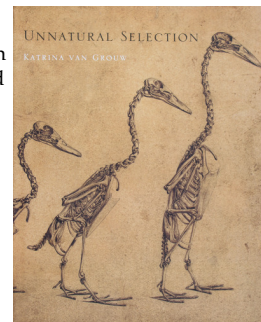
Pages 90-91 show other familiar examples of incomplete dominance. The phenotype resulting from the Sb gene, that causes deformation of feather shape and structure in Sebastopol geese, shows in both the heterozygous form (with flowing ribbons) and the homozygous Sb/Sb (curled feather) form. A third (homozygous sb+/sb+) has completely smooth feathers, like a Roman goose, and results for a fraction of the offspring of two heterozygotes.

I have included in this review an extract of text specifically for the Indian Runner keepers and breeders. Like Darwin, Katrina is intrigued about the utility values and causal relationships between the upright duck, its environment and development. I have my own theory: valuable domestic birds are easier to keep if they cannot fly. Short wings may correlate with upright posture. Bantam ducks can fly like mallards. Pekins have short wings upright posture (plus heavy bulk.) If I was an Indonesian farmer I would find it easier to catch and herd my flock if they stayed near the ground!

Again, this is a great book: easy to read, stimulating and a brilliant coffee-table edition. Visitors can't keep their hands off it. By the way, the publication date (2018) is the 150th anniversary of the publication of Charles Darwin's 'Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication' (N.B. which also makes detailed comments on the Indian Runner/Penguin Duck).

**Cover Pictures**

The rear and front covers of this newsletter show Katrina's anatomical drawings representing the un-natural selection of domestic ducks from the wild mallard (back cover) to the Indian Runner (right, front cover).



THE IRDC CHALLENGE CUP IN 1912

Chris Ashton

Pages 234-235 Unnatural Selection

The methods of husbandry in their native Indonesia . . . have changed very little over the centuries. They're caged at night, and every day they led out into the rice paddies in vast flocks to feed. They're trained to follow a colored rag tied to the end of a bamboo pole, like a party of tourists following their tour guide. Their height makes them easily visible above the tall vegetation so it's often assumed that the upright posture was selected for this reason. However, rice grows rather higher than the height of a mallard so it would have taken quite some foresight to begin deliberately selecting marginally more upright individuals with that end in mind. Another suggestion is that taller birds would have been able to reach insects better than shorter ones but, unless the slight difference in food intake affected their reproductive capacity (remember these are captive birds and wouldn't usually starve) this would have little effect on selection. Maybe taller birds would be able to spot approaching predators? But they'd also be spotted by them.

To me the most logical evolutionary path was not by deliberate selection by appearance, but by unconscious selection for sustained walking. Wild mallards originally evolved for swimming and dabbling in shallow water, not for marching long distances. Drovers nevertheless lead vast flocks of Runner ducks, again following the pole adorned with its conspicuous rag, on journeys lasting several months. Slower birds that hindered progress would be the ones that were more vulnerable—they'd be a nuisance and, being tired, would be easier to catch by both predators and the drovers for their evening meal. Gradually the gene pool (I like the idea of a pool of ducks) would become populated with more upright birds with a posture better suited to long journeys on foot.

However, anyone who's seen vertical exhibition Runner ducks outside of Indonesia will agree that they walk rather clumsily, with small strides. The clue here is "outside of Indonesia." The rather less upright ducks that still forage in the rice paddies are at their optimum performance and have probably looked the same for centuries, barely resembling the birds kept for exhibition. Once again, it's all down to differences in the type of selection—on the one hand functional, self-stabilizing adaptation, on the other, a runaway process of self-perpetuating change.

Mrs Mary Smith, the daughter-in-law of Matthew Smith, retained a good deal of her father-in-law's memorabilia regarding exhibition and the early IRDC. Matthew Smith was certainly the Secretary of the Club after the death of Joseph Walton in 1920. Smith was very long-lived and remained secretary until he died in 1949. His son, Jimmy Smith, and Mary continued to show runners as J&M Smith as late as the Poultry Club National in 1981, long after the demise of the original club.

I met Mrs Mary Smith at Dumfries in 2000, when she kindly allowed me to use family photographs and memorabilia related to the IRDC, and to photograph the awards from the 1920s. These are recorded in *The Indian Runner Duck—a historical guide*. In a subsequent visit, we discussed what could happen to the silver awards which she held for the IRDC and also the Scots Dumpy Club. She had wanted all the archive material to be retained at a Scottish museum such as Edinburgh but unfortunately her offer was not taken up. She therefore gave me the materials for safe-keeping.



The Indian Runner Duck Club Challenge cup was awarded between 1912 and 1927. It is thought to be sterling silver because it carries the Hall Marks of the anchor (verified in Birmingham) and the lion passant indicating sterling silver certified in London and other British Assay Offices. Other marks include a capital K, which was used for the date in 1909. The maker's initials are possibly J.A.R. (J A Restall & Co., Birmingham (1902-1934)). The inscriptions carry the names of the three most important families who recorded, imported, bred and exhibited the Runner: namely Donald, Smith and Walton.

The base of the cup carries inscriptions on the annual shields as follows:

- 1912 - J Donald
- 1913 -1914 J W Walton
- 1914 A H Fox
- Brockbank
- 1920 J Keay
- 1921 J P Dagleish
- 1922 J I Paisley
- 1923 J P Dagleish
- 1924 J A Coutts
- 1925 -26 Jas. R Smith
- 1927 J R Smith



The original IRDC also purchased two silver cups or quaiches in the Scottish style. These are hall marked for Edinburgh, Brock & Son. There is a *Fawn and White Drake or Duck Quaiche* presented 1927 by Matthew Smith and inscribed between 1927 -1931 for JR Smith & M Smith (his son and daughter-in-law, Mary). Also, a *Best Drake Quaiche* inscribed only once, for 1937, C O'S Cree.

The historic Challenge cup is absolutely irreplaceable and will be offered to the Poultry Club archive at Reading, as will old photographs, pamphlets and magazine articles from the Mary Smith collection .



INDIAN RUNNER RESULTS  
Domestic Waterfowl Shows 2018

**BOB—Best of Breed (Best Runner), BOS—Best Opposite Sex, BOC—Best of Colour**

**Builth Wells: Welsh Federation Championship Show, October 20, 2018**

Entry: 14 Runners (9 penned)  
Best Indian Runner: Penrhiwgarn Poultry – White Male.

- White Male: 1 Penrhiwgarn (BOC)(BOB)
- White Female: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Fawn&White Male: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Fawn&white Female: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- American Fawn&White M/F: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Black Male: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Black Female: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Non-Standard Male: 1 Penrhiwgarn
- Non-standard F: 1 Penrhiwgarn

**Shropshire and Mid Wales Waterfowl Exhibition, October 21, 2018**

Judge: Jed Dwight – entry 49 Runners, all penned.  
Best Indian Runner: White drake - Mark Rubery  
Best Opposite Sex: White Duck - Mark Rubery

- White Male: 1 (BOC), 2 M Rubery, 3 C&M Ashton (11)
- White Female: 1, 2, 3 Mark Rubery (6)
- Fawn Male: 1, 2, 3 M Rubery, R Pryce (3)
- Fawn Female: 1 Ashton (BOC), 2, 3 M Rubery (4)
- Trout Male: 1 B&L Bowen (1)
- Trout Female: 1 B&L Bowen (BOC) (1)
- Black Male: 1, 2 Joseph Thomas, 3 J Barnett (4)
- Black Female: 1 Joseph Thomas (BOC), 2 J Barnett, 3 Gelf Mark Way (4)
- Mallard Male: 1 Thomas Kay (BOC) (1)
- Blue Male: 1 Mayers Horseshoe Waterfowl (BOC) (1)
- Blue female: 1 Mayers Horseshoe Waterfowl (1)
- Chocolate Male: 1 J Barnett (BOC) 2 Mayers Horseshoe Waterfowl (2)
- Chocolate female: 1 Gelf Mark Way, 2 Judith Barnett (2)
- Apricot Trout/Saxony M/F: 1, 2 Ashton (BOC) (2)
- Silver Male/female: 1, 2 Alex Logan (BOC) 3 Ashton (3)
- Apricot/Blue Dusky M/F: 1, 2 Ashton (BOC)
- AC Non-Standard Male: 1 Ashton Brown Silver (1)

**British Waterfowl Association National Waterfowl Exhibition, Stroud November 4, 2018**

Runner Judge: Graham Hicks. Bali and Light Duck Judge: Julian Burrell  
Entry 117 Runners (109 Runners penned), 4 Bali Ducks.

Best Indian Runner: White Adult Male: Penrhiwgarn  
Best Coloured Runner: Trout Female: Thomas Moody  
Best Opposite Sex Runner: Trout Female: Thomas Moody  
IRDC Points Trophy: Julian Burrell

- White 2018 M: 1 S James, 2 R&O James, 3 J Richards (5)
- White 2018 F: 1 M Rubery, 2 S James, 3 M Rubery (10)
- White Adult M: 1 Penrhiwgarn (BOC) (BOB), 2, 3 M Rubery (9)
- White Adult F: 1 T Moody, 2 R&O James, 3 S James (6)
- Fawn M: 1 K May (BOC), 2 T Axon, 3 K May (6)
- Fawn F: 1 M Rubery, 2 T Axon, 3 M Rubery (7)
- Fawn & White M: 1,2 Penrhiwgarn (BOC), 3 T Moody (4)
- Fawn & White F: 1 T Moody (1)
- American Fawn & White M: 1 T Axon, 2 Penrhiwgarn, 3 T Moody (3)
- American Fawn & White F: 1 Penrhiwgarn (BOC), 2 T Moody (2)
- Trout M: 1,2,3 T Moody (4)
- Trout F: 1,2,3 T Moody (BOC) (3)
- Blue Trout M: 1 J Burrell (BOC) (1)
- Blue Trout F: 1 J Burrell (1)
- Apricot Trout M: 1,3 J Burrell (BOC), 2 T&J Soper (4)
- Apricot Trout F: 1 T&J Soper, 2 P Hayford, 3 J Burrell (3)
- Black M: 1 R&O James (BOC), 2,3 J Burrell (5)
- Black F: 1 R&O James, 2,3 J Burrell (5)
- Blue M: 1 J Burrell BOC, 2,3 R&O James (5)
- Blue F: 1 J Burrell, 2, 3 R&O James (4)
- Mallard M: 1 T Kay (BOC) (1)
- Chocolate M: 1 T&J Soper (BOC) (1)
- Chocolate F: 1 T&J Soper (1)
- Silver M: 1,3 R&O James (BOC), 2 J Burrell (4)
- Silver F: 1 R&O James, 2,3 J Burrell (5)
- Apricot Dusky M: 1,2 R&O James (BOC) (2)
- Apricot Dusky F: 1,2 R&O James (2)
- Non-Standard M: 1 T&J Soper, 2 Mayers Family (2)
- Non-Standard F: 1 T&J Soper, 2 T Moody (2)
- Pair Runners: 1 T Moody (1)
- Bali M: 1 R Sadler (BOB), 2,3 Penrhiwgarn (3)
- Bali F: 1 Penrhiwgarn (1)



Best Runner at Shropshire  
Mid-Wales (Oswestry)  
Mark Rubery's White drake

