

PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC. - PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC. - PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.

# PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NSW INC.

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## NEWSLETTER 2019



SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC. - PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC. - PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC. PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC.

# THE PIGEON FANCIERS SOCIETY OF NSW SOUTH WALES INC.

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**MEMBERSHIP PARTICULARS:** **NEW MEMBERS - Emailed - \$20.00 or Printed - \$35.00**  
**JUNIOR'S (UNDER 16'S) – Emailed - \$5.00 or Printed - \$20.00**  
**RENEWAL – PENSIONER – Emailed - \$8.00 or Printed - \$23.00**  
**RENEWAL SENIOR & COMBINED FAMILY RATE – Emailed \$15.00 or Printed - \$30.00**

**Please note that the renewal of membership falls due on the 1<sup>st</sup> July each year. Cheques and money orders must be made payable to the PFS of NSW Inc. and can be mailed to the Membership Co-Coordinator, Derek Garland, address as indicated above, New Membership enquires and membership forms can be obtained from the secretary, either show secretaries or from the PFS website – [www.pfsnsw.com](http://www.pfsnsw.com)**

**CLUB MEETINGS:** ARE CONDUCTED ON THE THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH, COMMENCING AT 7.30PM, VENUE BEING THE PIGEON & POULTRY PAVILION, FAIRFIELD SHOWGROUNDS, SMITHFIELD RD, FAIRFIELD. VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

**CLUBS NEWSLETTER:** THE EDITOR INVITES SUBMISSIONS AND ARTICLES FROM MEMBERS, INCLUDING REPORTS, ESPECIALLY FROM COUNTRY AREAS.

**RINGS:** PIGEON RINGS CAN BE PURCHASED FROM OUR RING SECRETARY FOR \$0.45 EACH, ONLY AVAILABLE IN LOTS OF TEN. (COST \$4.50 FOR TEN RINGS) PLUS \$5.00 POSTAGE.

**THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS HEREIN ARE NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE PFS OF NSW INC., IT'S COMMITTEE OR THE EDITOR.**

**Pictured Cover:** Black White Bar Fairy Swallow (Saxon Wing Pigeon)  
Old Cock #637 rated Excellent Bred and owned by Leon Stephens





# SECRETARIES REPORT

*Club Update - Walter Hitchell*

## The End of the Drought! We are Back to holding Pigeon shows!

For many reasons The PFS will be holding our two shows this year at our normal time. The YBS is scheduled for the last weekend in May, Sat 25<sup>th</sup> & Sun 26<sup>th</sup> May.

The Eastern Classic to follow as normal on the last weekend in June, 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> both at Fairfield Showground.

Over the last three years we have started to plan for the resumption of Shows due to the deleterious effect that not having shows has on the fancy. Over 12 months ago it looked like a vaccine would be available but.....although developed it was not released due to different rumoured factors. This ranged from needing more testing, needing to be vet administered and also the University that carried out some development work looking at it as a goldmine.




The vaccine is now available in limited supplies and it follows along the lines of the PMV1 in that it needs to be administered twice two weeks apart and then requires 12 monthly follow ups.

For our Shows this year **The Condition of Entry is at the Exhibitors Risk.**

The requirement of a statement saying the birds entered have been vaccinated can only be taken at face value and in fact vaccinated birds should be safe to show and the only exhibits at risk are those not vaccinated. After the ANPA Melbourne Show there were birds exhibited that were unwell and some fanciers lost pigeons that became sick after the Show.

Racing Pigeons have in many cases still been raced and we don't know if there have been increased losses as this is an outcome that occurs regularly with race birds. Some fanciers used 'Poo Vac' to protect their birds (exposing their pigeons to infected litter from known infected lofts).

Did it work? Who knows as there was no cross checks so no science behind it.



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# SUMMER & HEAT

Each summer we will have several hot days in a row and notice our pigeons and chickens are suffering from the heat. We'll give you some tips to help minimizing the effect of heat. Most tips have been published in our magazine over the years, but we thought it a good idea to add them together and present to you once again.

Birds don't sweat and depend on losing heat through respiration and releasing heat from surfaces such as comb, wattles, shanks, and unfeathered areas under the wings.

It would be great if your birds could free range in a shaded meadow or run, but those who are to stay inside their chicken house will need extra attention. Increasing air movement by extra ventilation will help birds lose excess body heat. See to it that the sun does not shine directly into the chicken house; you could set up a parasol or cover the front with a white sheet.

In some situations, particularly in chicken houses with little or no roof insulation it helps to whitewash the roof. This is inexpensive and effective, and although it has a short life-span, it will do the trick for some time.

Another way to reduce heat buildup is to sprinkle the roof with your garden hose. Best is to just wet the roof and repeat several times with an interval of 20 to 30 minutes, if possible.

Adequate and cool water is essential during hot weather. Maybe you could add more waterers and by locating them in areas where water is not usually found you could encourage water consumption. Remember to refresh the water more often. Your chickens don't like warm water!

During summer days with high temperatures our chickens need to drink more to maintain the same body functions. It is therefore very important cool, clean and tasty drinking water is available to them. You might have to place extra waterers. Please note that the drinking water at higher temperatures will quickly be contaminated

Studies have shown that increasing water consumption by 20% over the basal level can increase heat loss per breath by as much as 30%. With reduced water temperature, water consumption would be encouraged. Water consumption could also be increased by using water troughs in place of nipple or bell-type drinkers, at least during the hot season. With such a system birds would not only be allowed to get enough water, but would also have the chance to submerge their heads and combs in water and hence reduce the heat load by evaporation of water from these body parts.

If vitamins, certain acids, or drugs are administered in the drinking water, keep an extra eye. Acids and drugs can promote the growth of molds and yeasts, which can affect the health of poultry.

Feed consumption can also go down during hot weather. Fresh greens will always be appreciated. Prevent manure from building up; more frequent cleaning will also limit the fly nuisance. Your birds will be thankful for maintaining comfort during periods of hot weather.

**PIGEONS** – By Mick Bassett - Pigeons can suffer from heat stress but generally cope better than chicken. (Pigeons metabolism is not so primitive).

One point I have only experienced myself once, is giving pigeons bath water direct from the tap (or well!) on really hot days; some-thing I have always done without thinking for years, with no problem. I had one bird (only one) suffer from under cooling; she obviously spent too long in the cold water, initially with a high body temperature (it was an English Show Tippler, they love sunbathing and bathing!) I dried her off with a towel and used a hair dryer on lukewarm and she was fine. I did keep here in for a day, as with human drowning victims that are resuscitated in time, there can be complications (mainly breathing/heart stress).

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It is very important to provide some shade for the pigeons, in flights/aviary, either natural (non-poisonous trees/plants) or a shade roof on the flight. Important also is good through air circulation in the loft (absolutely essential for pigeons.)





Most pigeons will really enjoy being hosed down with a fine spray from the garden hose. Obviously not in the loft, which needs always to be kept as dry as possible; a damp loft is an absolute taboo with pigeons (and poultry).

If space is limited or your pigeons must share a space (letting out in rotation) then it is easy with heavy wire mesh (no frame needed) to make a bathing veranda attached to a loft window, this window can be permanently open if the mesh is small enough to keep out vermin or small predators; set just below the window ledge there is no risk that water can be splashed into the loft.

An all wire 3x3x3 (1<sup>2</sup> meter ) is large enough to hold a large bath pan. Obviously longer is better as it gives the birds a sunbathing and drying off area.

Pigeons will bath in ALL weathers; if no water is available mine have had a snow bath! I have never seen a domestic pigeon dust bath like poultry do.







## NEWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE

***Paul Littlewood***

It was a great surprise but a very welcome one to contribute to your newsletter, and I can hardly believe that it will soon be three years since I came down to Australia. However with the power of the worldwide web I have managed to stay in contact with some of you. It was also pleasing to get an email from Charlie Rowe who was out in Oz with me as he was visiting our National Show in December, and it was great to spend a couple of days with him and talk all things pigeon.

I was saddened to hear that you all had to cancel your shows due to Rota virus, it has been reported that we have had the disease here in this country but the authorities have not cancelled any shows this season and our show season has just come to an end, we have had problems with lofts suffering illness amongst young birds whether that be young bird sickness or something more sinister no one is quite sure.

I have seen through facebook that your young birds are all now developing and some in their respective breeds look very good.

Our own birds have held their own well; the dragoons held good form with the high light winning the club show, the Show Racers also did well at the Show Racer shows and classic events with two of the team taking cards at Blackpool a few weeks ago.

Richard Henderson who has also been down to Australia a few times and lives in the same town as me and also a travelling companion to the shows has also had a good past show season with his numerous breeds holding their own and also winning Best of Breed at the Nun Club Show, and taking a section award at our National.

I hope that you all find success with the fruits of your labours with the young birds, I have spent the day sorting through the team of show racers for potential breeding pairs, normally a pleasant task however not so today as I the weather was not pleasant around 2 degrees, I have some race birds paired up and on eggs so we will see what comes of those early pairings as I am trying my hand at racing pigeons this year.

Before I sign off, please remember that the pigeon hobby is a hobby and we must encourage new members and foster links to gain new members, it would appear that in Australia you know how to gain and keep new members something we may be able to learn off you as alas the fancy side of the hobby here is suffering and we find it hard to attract new members and keep them. So whatever you guys are doing keep doing it.

I am looking forward to seeing the show results later in the year and see who ends up in the winner's circle.

Take Care and hope to see you all soon.



# BAD FOOD

By Dr [Colin Walker](#) BSc, BVSc, MRCVS, MACVSc (Avian health)

Many pigeon fanciers contact our clinic stating that they think there is a problem with their [pigeon](#) feed and that this is contributing to the birds poor race performance or poor health generally. Yet, when we send the samples they supply away to an accredited lab for accurate testing the grain is fine. In the hundreds of samples sent for accurate testing over the years not one sample has come back with a problem.

To test whether grain poses a risk to a pigeon's health is an involved procedure that is best done by an accredited laboratory. The important thing to measure is the amount of fungal toxin in the grain. Every sample we have sent for testing has shown less than 5 parts per billion of fungal toxin. This is the lowest detectable level, is as good as it gets and is fine for human consumption.

**My grain has gone mouldy?** This is something that is commonly stated when fanciers ring. This has no relevance. Fungal spores are everywhere – all over this magazine, you, and the food you eat. When given the opportunity they will germinate and form a mould. Even if the best quality food is kept warm and wet for several days mould will start to grow. The presence of these spores has no effect on health.

This can be confirmed by speaking to a grain expert at any testing lab (e.g. 'Agifood' – ph. 03 9742 0555begin\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting 03 9742 0555 end\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting).

**My birds droppings have gone mouldy** - This usually just means that the droppings have not dried out and fungal spores have been given the opportunity to germinate. Often through winter droppings don't dry out through the day if left in the loft and after several days will do mouldy. This is not an indication of poor seed quality. Droppings however should be removed from the loft before they go mouldy as moulds will release spores into the loft and if inhaled can damage the air-sacs.

**How does the fungal life cycle work?** Moulds are a type of fungi which are in-turn a type of plant. Mould produce fruiting bodies (similar to the flowers of other plants) that release spores (similar to the seeds of other plants) into the environment. As stated these spores are everywhere. Like different types of seeds, different types of spores require different temperatures and degrees of dampness to grow but when they get in the right particular situation for them they will germinate and grow into a new plant that is another mould. Most spores like warm damp conditions to grow. This is why human food that is taken out of the fridge and left on the bench or ,for that matter, pigeon seed that is kept damp goes mouldy. The spores on the surface simply find themselves in the right situation for them to grow. When the spores haven't germinated they are inert and do not pose a health problem if ingested. However as the spores germinate and grow into a mould some produce poisons. It is these poisons that can interfere with health. In this way seed with spores on it is not a problem but seed with mould is. This is why tests that show that the seed has spores on the surface has no relevance but tests that measure fungal toxin levels do. If seed is kept wet and goes mouldy, all you have done is demonstrate the presence of spores on the seed and this doesn't mean a thing.



If you want your seed tested ensure that the fungal poison (or toxin) level is measured. No local vet in Australia can do this. Because the test takes time and requires

expensive and sophisticated laboratory -only equipment the test is not cheap. Most labs charge over \$100 which is why this test is best done by the grain supplier rather than the fancier.

### What should a fancier do?

Visually check the grain – This should be done at purchase. Grain that has visible weevil damage, appears dusty, has visible water stains, smells musty or appears generally dirty or broken should not be purchased.

Check with the supplier – Ask the supplier if the grain batch has been tested. He may in-turn have to check with his supplier.

Store purchased seed well – Cool, dry places are best.

Consider testing – If concerned ,have the seed properly tested i.e. organise through your veterinarian or directly with a lab to have a fungal toxin level done. Remember simply keeping seed warm and wet and demonstrating it's ability to grow mould is a bogus test.

Don't jump to conclusions and blame the food – Blaming the food is too easy at times and often means the real cause of poor performance or ill health is overlooked.



## VALE TO PETER RYAN – 30<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2019

Our deepest condolences to the Ryan family with the passing of club member Peter Ryan.

Peter will always be remembered his passion and dedication to breeding and showing of the Egyptian Swift and Barbs.

He worked tirelessly behind the scenes, always one of the first to pitch in and help, whether it be working bee or show. Peter was a good friend to all and was a highly valuable and respected member of the Pigeon Fanciers Society of NSW Inc.

For those of us that had the privilege of calling him "friend" we were humbled to have known him. He will be greatly missed and by everyone, Know that our thoughts and prayers are with his family and friends during this difficult time.....*Weekes Family.*

**Update your Information!**



**It's easy to keep up to date**

*Don't forget to check that your contact details are up to date. It's easy to do, and means that you won't miss out on getting the latest news, information and tips! Make the most of your membership!*





29th European Show –  
 5th European Show  
 for young breeder  
 9th – 11th November 2018,  
 Messecenter Herning, Denmark



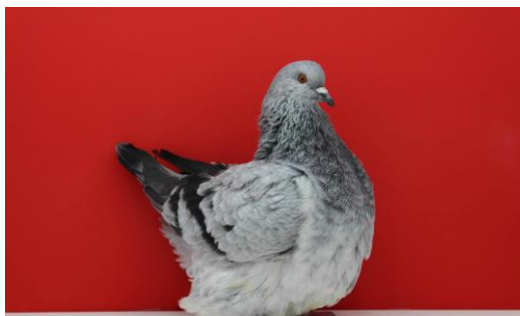
**Breed Champion Winners**



383 Dänischer Tumbler



3784 BRUENNER KROEPFER



732 MONDAIN



1301 SHOW RACER



1060 DAMASCENER



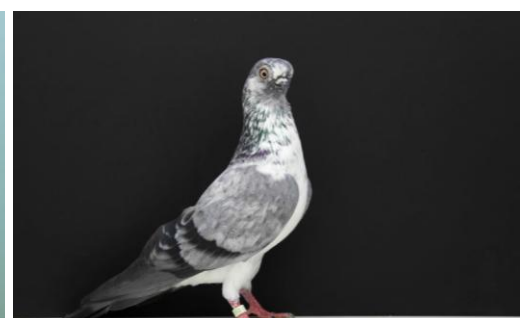
4022 AMSTERDAM KROEPFER



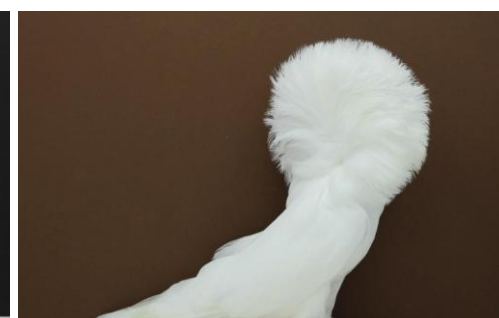
2329 DRAGON



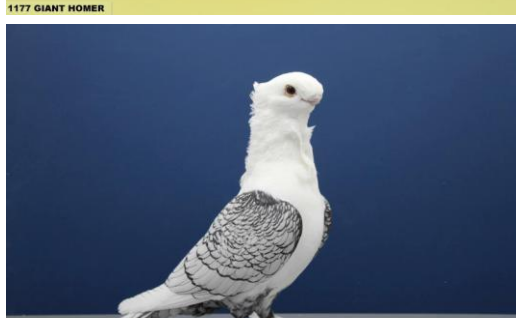
1177 GIANT HOMER



6812 STETTINER TUEMLLER



5223 PERUECKENTAUBE



5837 SATINETTEN



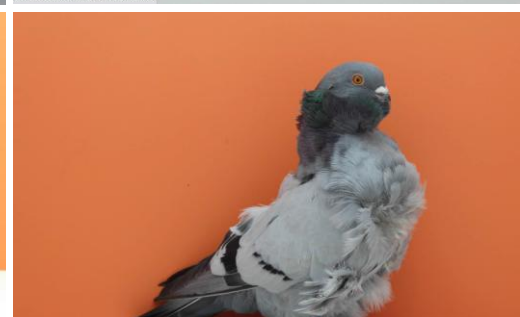
7492 PELEGYAZER TUEMLLER



5114 SCHMALKALDENER MOHRENKOPF



4871 ENGLISCHE TROMMELTAUBE



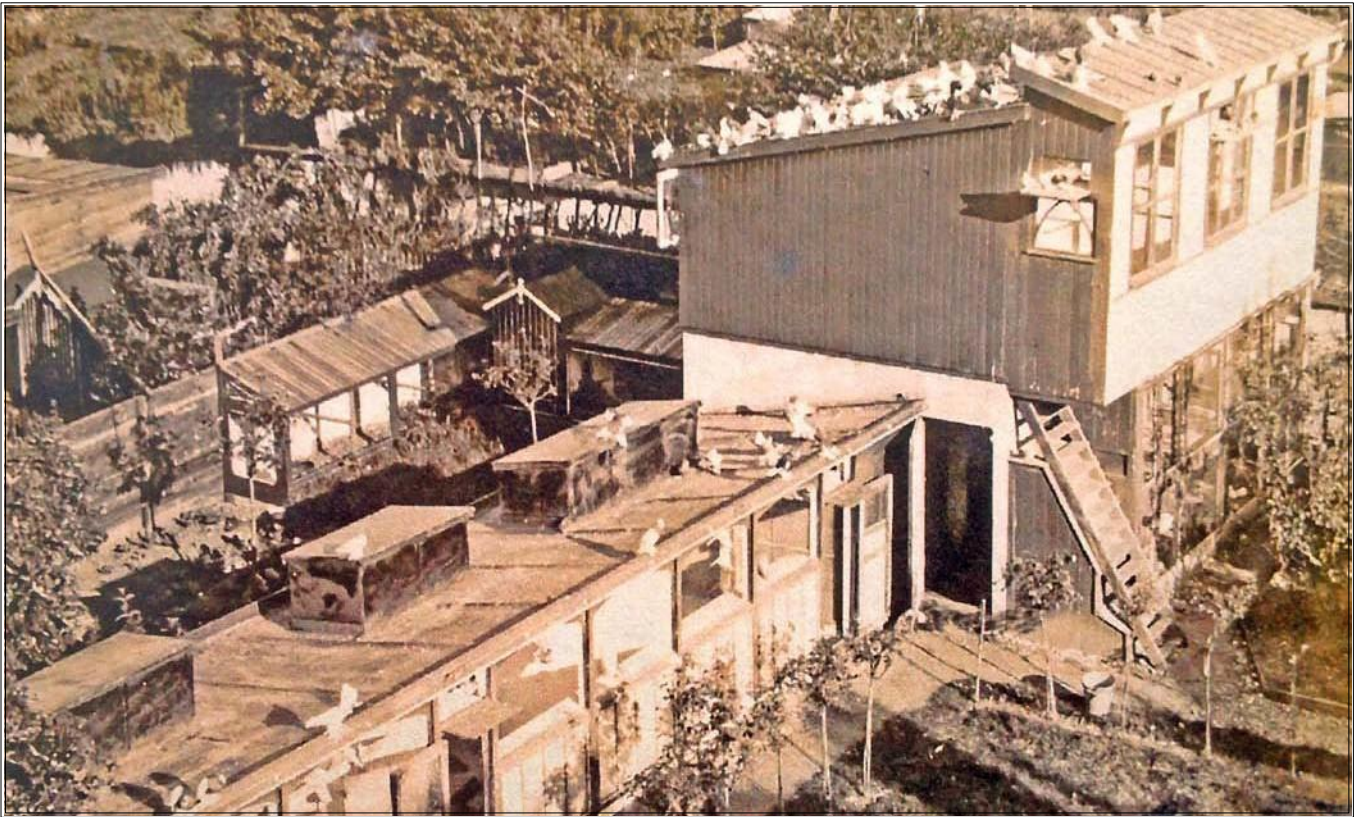
5409 CHINESENTAUBE



4997 LOCKENTAUBE



# THE LIFE AND WORK OF C.A.M. SPRUIJT (1889-1955)



*The Gouda Pigeon Park of C.A.M. Spruijt was responsible for saving hundreds of pigeon breeds from being destroyed by the Nazi Regime in Northern Europe. Spruijt was able to secure a special permit to keep pigeons there by becoming the "Noah's Ark" for pigeons during WW II.*

**Pre-article Introduction:** *The author, Thomas Hellmann of Berlin, Germany, has spent many hours researching and compiling information on many notable pigeon personalities in history. C A M Spruijt is one such biography that is an interesting read. When finished reading this bio we may understand that because of Mr. Spruijt's hard work the DNA of some of our color pigeons today may have originated from his efforts during World War II.*

*-- Bill Griebel*

November 21st 2015 marked a special day in the pigeon fancy. On that day, 60 years ago, a very well-known man in the pigeon fancy died. The man was no other than Cornelis Adrianus Marie Spruijt from the Dutch city of Gouda, who was called during his life „het duivenkoning van Gouda“ (the Pigeon King of Gouda) – an honorary title more than deserved for this man. A lot of fanciers these days will not really know where to put his name, Spruijt however secured himself a place in the annals of the pigeon hobby as one of the all-time greats. His life was truly devoted to pigeons in many ways – some of which were not always in the easiest times. Later more on this.

His life started with a life-threatening danger on March 26 1889. A friend of his mother, assisting her during labour, set by accident fire to the stores in the room with a candle – the family home burnt down to the ground, only the massive front door survived. Spruijt's father, a successful cheese merchant from Gouda, succeeded in saving his wife and new-born son from the fiery inferno. The friend, responsible for the fire, died trying to salvage some of the family's belongings from the flames, her charred remains were found days later in the ruins of the house. Spruijt, as a boy he was called Ab, got his first pigeons as a present for his 6th birthday from his grandfather. The surprise for the boy was complete when he discovered a pigeon box fastened in front of his bedroom window with a pair of red Hagenaar as inhabitant. This pigeon box afforded the birds with all amenities and it also had a little window to the inside of the room so that the boy could

watch his birds going about their lives. The pigeons were to be a part of him for the rest of his life and would make him the biggest and most well-known pigeon breeder in the Netherlands. The love for animals came as a family heritage, Spruijt's father not only bred pheasants but also his Collie breeding was highly succesful. Of course, the amount of pigeons the boy increased but he alone was responsible for their maintenance with no help from his parents whatsoever – this taught him how to approach the pigeon hobby from an economic point of view.

Spruijt was an active boy, he spent most of his free time in his pigeon lofts. This didn't end too well for him – in the 3rd grade he failed to make it to the next higher grade. He was a bit of rebel, good at sports and had a very strong personality. Needless to say, he was the ringleader of many pranks in school and it was to be one these pranks that got him expelled from school – his father was told in no uncertain terms that his son was no longer welcome in school.

Being no dullard, Spruijt senior had already felt that the stringent demand for discipline in school did not match his son's character. That's why he had arranged work for his son in a local print shop, Koch & Knuttel, whose owner was a friend of his. When Spruijt was 17 years old in 1906 he started learning the ins and outs of the printing business from square one. He was neither stupid or lazy, within only a few days he knew how to handle the then common typesetting machines and hardly made any mistakes when setting text. His training led him through all the different departments of the company, so he did not only learn the practical side of printing but also the administrative parts of the trade. To complete his training he was sent to a print shop based in Leipzig/Germany in 1907. Despite all his love for printing and everything related to it, the pigeons were never far, even in Leipzig. Amongst a lot of small local breeders, Spruijt also got to know the legendary breeder of Brunner Croppers, Gustav Krause – they remained friends for the rest of their lives.



His enormous enthusiasm for the business was appreciated, the company entrusted Spruijt with its representation of the company during the 1910 World Exhibition in Brussels with 2 high speed presses and 4 large jobbing presses. The presentation under Spruijt's direction was a big success – even the then Belgian King Leopold II was vastly impressed by the demonstration. After the World Exhibition, Spruijt went to complete his professional training with the Paris-based printing company “Le Matin et Malherbe”, in this time the leading company for magazine printing – they alone operated more than 100 presses in their workshop. After Spruijt's return to Koch & Knuttel he was to become its technical director, at only 21 years of age.

In his life, he was married twice, his first marriage ended however in divorce after only 8 weeks. In 1922 he married his second wife, Emmerentia Johanna Warnars from Enschede. She was the mother of two sons, Cornelis Adrianus Marie Jr. (born 1925) and Ono Okke Spruijt (born 1930).

At that time, the family already lived under the Gouda address that was to become world-famous: van Beverninghlaan 36. Spruijt had already reached such a level of fame that even letters from overseas with an incomplete address safely reached him. The garden of the house was home to Spruijt's loft, commonly known as „Goudse Duivenpark“ (Gouda Pigeon Park). And „Pigeon Park“ was by no means an exaggeration – in the 1930s there were around 40 individual lofts in the garden with an average number of more than 1000 birds at any given time. Spruijt operated his pigeons along his principles he was steeped in since his childhood – export and sale of pigeons contributed to the financial upkeep of the operation. Annually he published an illustrated sales list, not only in Dutch but also in English. His exports did not only go to various European countries and England, he even sent pigeons to Indonesia, at that time still a Dutch colony.

As an exhibitor he was nationally and internationally active and

would participate in such events as the London Crystal Palace show and even the World Poultry Congress in Ottawa in 1927 saw exhibits from Gouda. Until the time of his death, Spruijt had won more than 30000 prizes at shows, 33254 to be exact.

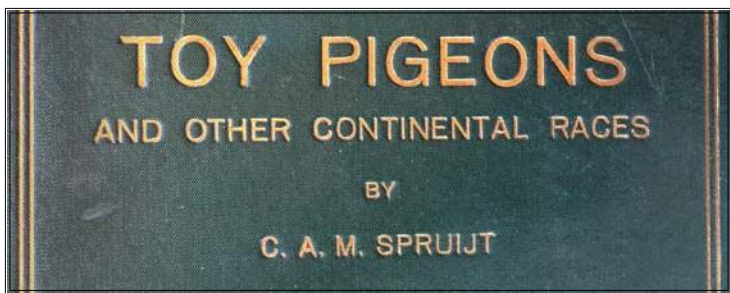
Spruijt's pigeon breeding lived through both World Wars. While WW I was more or less harmless for the Netherlands owing to the country's neutrality – the pigeon fanciers had only to come to term with the rationed feed – the Second World War nearly meant the end of the fancy pigeon hobby in the Netherlands. The country suffered the German invasion in 1940 and the occupiers decreed that all pigeon keepers had to be registered with the number of their animals. In 1942 came the near-fatal blow: a decree ordered that all pigeons in the country had to be put down, pigeon keeping was outlawed. This would have meant the end of a century-long passion and irrevocable loss of breeds and their genetic potential.

A quick solution was needed in order to safeguard the hobby. After tedious negotiations with the occupiers, Spruijt was granted the right to keep a maximum number of 2000 birds in his loft – a safe haven for pigeons in a war-torn Europe. The highest priority were of course Dutch breeds, among them also C. S. Th. Van Gink's recent creation, the Voorburg Shield Cropper. In second line came rare foreign breeds, among them for example Bokhara Trumpeters and Oriental Frills but also Colour Pigeons from Germany. The Dutch breeders were understandably worried, each one tried to send at least some of their birds to the safety of Gouda. On the key date, August 16 1942, 1653 pigeons from lofts all over the Netherlands had reached Spruijt's loft, which was renamed to „Central Duivenpark“ (the „Central Pigeon Park“). Problems were huge and the responsibility was enormous, Spruijt had to be ready any time for unannounced German inspections and he was personally responsible for all birds in his care. Among the German soldiers in Gouda was also a pigeon breeder: Berlin-



Some early photos of Spruijt's birds just after World War I. Some appeared in his later books. Photos owned by Thomas Hellmann





Cover of Spruijt's English language book on Color Pigeons (Toy Pigeons)

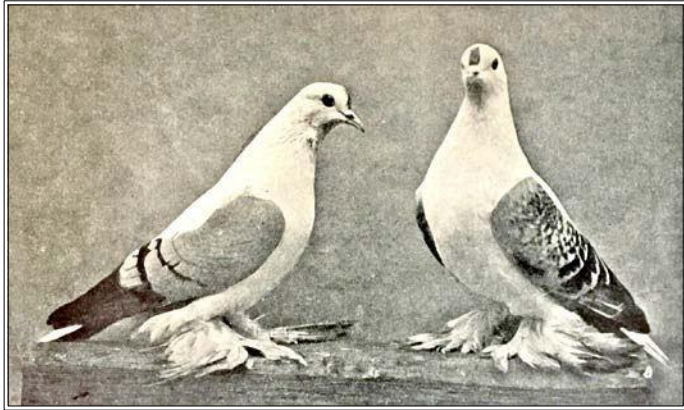
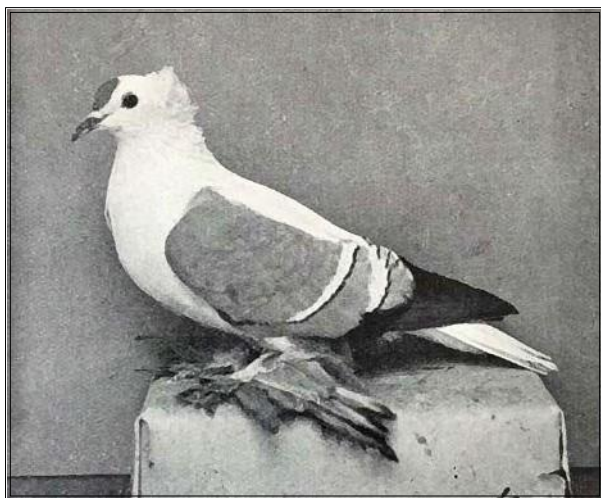


Photo from Spruijt's Toy Pigeon Book. Nicely posed with two birds.



Nice quality Fairy Swallow from around 1946. from the Toy Pigeon Book



Cover of the Book with Lentink illustrations in color



C.A.M. Spruijt among his many trophies and awards

based photographer Bernhard Linden, a well-known breeder of Berlin Shortfaces in the 1950s.

Spruijt did his best to take care of the pigeons entrusted to him, but problems ensued. There was an outbreak of paratyphoid, a flood claimed losses and towards the end of the war, Gouda had become a target for allied air raids – also the Pigeon Park suffered damage. With hindsight Spruijt commented that it would have been wiser to save more birds from fewer lofts than taking few animals from a multitude of lofts instead. A total of 110 breeders had sent birds to Gouda for safekeeping.

Spruijt left the pigeon hobby something unforgettable – his books. Next to the 6 books published in the “Handbook” series on all breed groups between 1925 and 1948, Spruijt authored as well some breed monographs, general books on pigeon keeping and even a book on Racing Pigeons. His legendary work “Onze Duiven en Woord en Beeld” with the Lentink plates was published posthumously. From a bibliophile point of view, Spruijt's books are very sought-after items, from cover to cover full of his practical knowledge and experience. His own experience apart, Spruijt drew from his wide-spread network of contacts and not the least as well from his well-stocked library. After his death, the Amsterdam auction house A.L. Van Gendt & Co was entrusted with the sale of Spruijt's library. Books formerly owned by him are easy to identify, they are either stamped or even signed with his name.

In writing this article, I am greatly indebted to Theo van Dissel, long-time friend, bibliophile and owner of The Hague Pigeon Museum. With the help of Spruijt's two sons he succeeded in collecting and publishing material about the pigeon king of the Netherlands in a limited edition of 50 copies. It is a task for the historians of the pigeon hobby to make sure that personalities of the fancy such as C. A. M. Spruijt will never be forgotten.



## Rotavax for Pigeons - Order Form

### Customer Information

<b>Organisation Name:</b>		<b>Date of Order:</b>	
<b>Authorised Contact Person:</b>		<b>Latest Date Required by:</b> (we will try but can't guarantee to meet dates)	
<b>Signature of the Authorised Person:</b>		<b>Purchase Order Number:</b> (if applicable)	
<b>Delivery or Pick Up:</b> (please tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delivery	<b>Phone number:</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pick Up	<b>Email address:</b>	
<b>Delivery Address:</b> (if applicable)		<b>State and Post Code:</b>	

### Ordering Information

Name of Item	Price (GST included)	Quantity Required	Total Price per Item
<b>Rotavax 1,000 dose pack</b> (300 mL)	\$450.00 (45 cents per dose)		
<b>Rotavax 100 dose pack</b> (30 mL)	\$48.00 (48 cents per dose)		
Box of 100 x 1 mL syringes	\$30.00		
Box of 100 x 3 mL syringes	\$28.00		
Box of 100 x 22g needles	\$19.00		
Box of 100 x 25g needles	\$19.00		
Packet of 12 20g steel needles	\$27.00		
Primatech Vaccine Gun	\$62.00		
Thama Vaccine Gun	\$118.00		
NJ Phillips 1mL Adjustable Gun	\$129.00		
Draw Off Tubes for NJ Phillips Gun	\$5.00		
Large Pack to Small Pack Dispensing Kit	\$48.00		
		<b>Total Amount:</b>	\$

**Freight.** Overnight Cold Freight per Parcel is \$39.

Can fit up to approx. 2,000 doses if in 100 dose packs or 4,000 doses if in 1,000 dose packs per parcel.

**We will confirm the number of parcels and therefore price with you at the time of payment (before shipment).**

<b>Any Special requirements:</b>	
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