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CIRCULAR NO. 141

TEAM DEMONSTRATION OUTLINES II.

Junior Agricultural Clubs

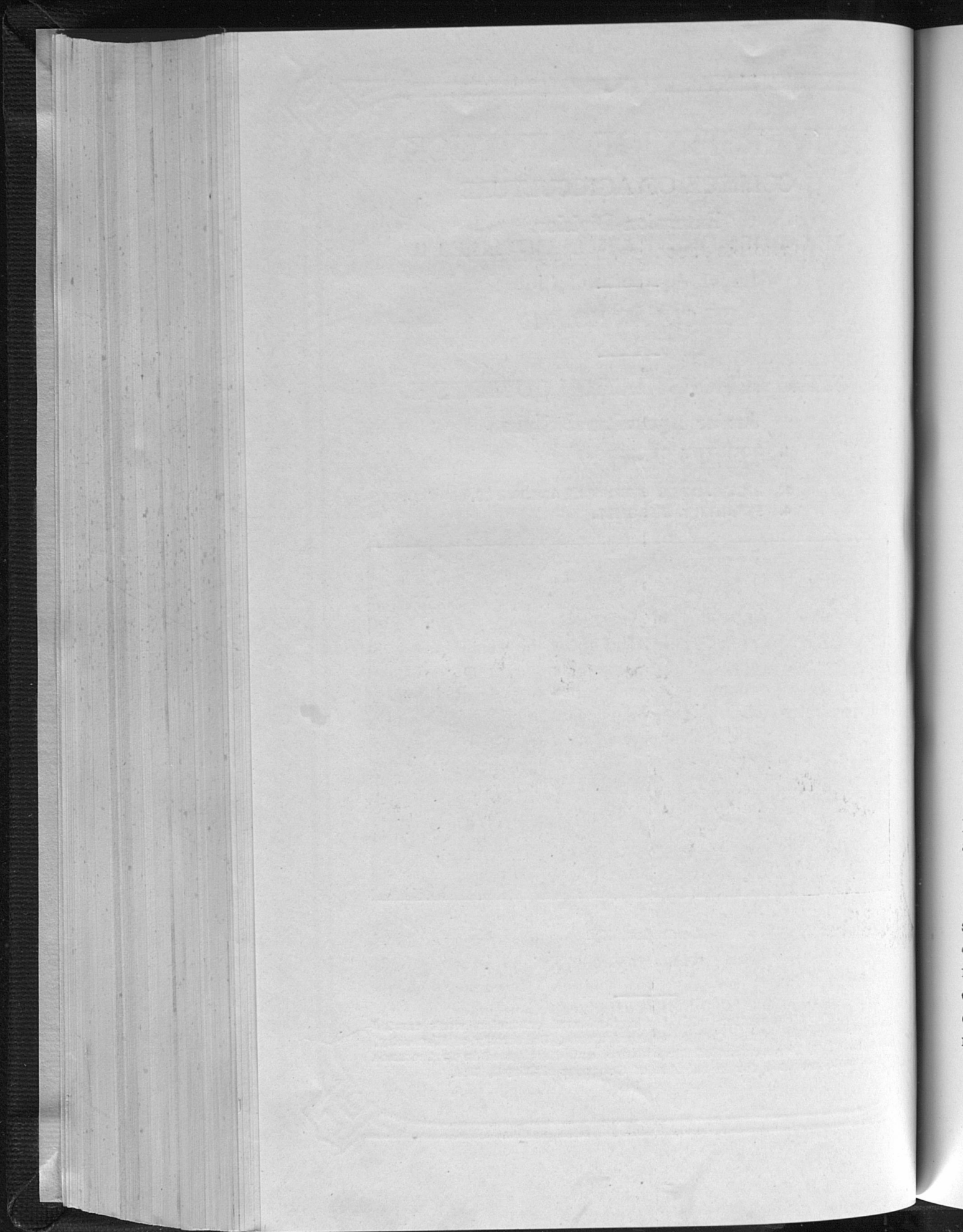
1. POULTRY CULLING.
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CIRCULAR NO. 141

TEAM DEMONSTRATION OUTLINES II.

Junior Agricultural Clubs

By E. E. FISH

These outlines are to be used in the development of demonstration teams. They may

1. Stimulate interest and enthusiasm for better poultry practice.
2. Furnish entertainment for meetings and community gatherings.
3. Be used as a popular and attractive method of teaching approved poultry practice in schools.
4. Be a means of developing leadership and self expression among boys and girls while dealing with subjects of highest importance in the community life.

An interesting and popular contest among the boys and girls of a community may be worked up by the teacher and local leader. Several teams may be selected for one or more demonstrations and a community meeting called to judge the quality of demonstrations made. The county may provide for a county-wide contest and give the winners recognition well worth while.

The material in these outlines is arranged in columns for each demonstrator. Thus a demonstrator may know consecutively what he is to do and glancing at the material in the opposite columns may know how his teammates are to be employed at the same time.

POULTRY CULLING

A demonstration designed to show the proper methods of selecting laying hens and eliminating the non-producers. The captain discusses facts about the poultry industry, proper methods of holding, type and conformation. He suggests means of marking the non-layers while making a summary of the demonstration. His companion discusses the moult and pigmentation.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. This demonstration can be used to advantage only during the late summer and fall. Variations in hens are most apparent at that time.
2. Make the demonstration sound workable by telling of culling done by the team for some club member or farmer. This talk may well follow the body of the demonstration.
3. Demonstrate with hens that are accustomed to being handled.
4. Every club member carrying on the poultry project should be familiar with each part of the demonstration.

References:

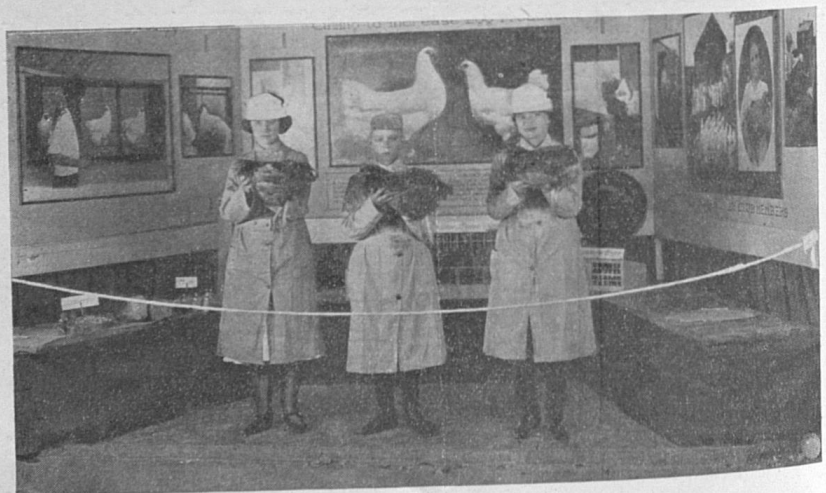
1. Extension Circular No. 101 and No. 117, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.
2. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1112, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
3. Wisconsin Circular No 123, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
4. "Better Poultry," The American Milling Company, Peoria, Illinois.
5. Census of the U. S., 1920, Bulletin, Agriculture, Kentucky. Table 30.

EQUIPMENT

At least three hens showing to advantage the various points to be discust.

A carrying coop which can be opened easily and from which hens may be removed with ease.

Several leg-bands.



POULTRY CULLING DEMONSTRATION

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
Stands in place.	Introduces teammate and self. Tells where team is from and the purpose of the demonstration.
<p>Takes hen from coop and holds on arm. Grasps her with forefinger between legs, head down, breast toward holder and swing her into position on arm.</p> <p>Hands hen to captain and secures second hen from coop, handling in above manner as captain explains.</p> <p>Moves to a position which will command attention of audience.</p>	<p>Gives the value of poultry in Kentucky. States average production per hen. Gives the average production from some well-managed poultry flock within the knowledge of the audience.</p> <p>Takes hen from teammate and explains method of holding, going thru various steps of holding as he explains to audience.</p> <p>Announces that his teammate will now discuss the question of moult and its relation to egg yield.</p>
<p>Questions audience as to which of two birds is the earlier moulter. Then explains appearance of the early and late moulter. Shows development on bird held by himself and one held by captain.</p> <p>Explains difference between normal and forced moult. States factors influencing moult. States time of year a good hen starts to moult.</p>	<p>Hold bird so audience may determine the degree of moult shown.</p> <p>Exchanges bird for one in coop if more desirable to bring out further points in the demonstration, otherwise continues to hold hen on arm.</p>
<p>Steps back slightly so captain may occupy attention of audience. Holds bird so captain may make comparisons.</p> <p>Holds hen so as to compare with hen held by captain as he progresses with the discussion. If other bird in the coop will bring out a better contrast, the exchange should be made.</p>	<p>Takes up discussion at this point. Discusses type, depth of body, length of back, etc. Compares bird in hand with bird held by teammate. Shows position of pelvic bones and relation to point of breast bone. Explains this as advanced in Kentucky Circular No. 101. Emphasizes that a good hen MUST have these points while a poor hen may have them. Shows that health of bird is important and that it is indicated by short, stout beak and legs, and a bright eye. Makes comparisons between bird held by self and teammate during the discussion.</p>
<p>At this point, takes up discussion, stepping forward into prominence. Explains that color of skin varies with some breeds. Names breeds having yellow color. States where it is noticeable on a hen. States progression of disappearance of color from eyelid, ear lobes, beak and legs. How color is brought back.</p>	<p>Announces that teammate will discuss pigmentation.</p> <p>Continue to hold hen for further comparison.</p>
<p>Shows pigment as present on hen in hand. Also on hen held by captain. States the possible correlation of pigment with the moult.</p> <p>Returns hen to coop and holds hen for captain as he adjusts leg band on the hen he has previously been holding.</p>	<p>Holds hen to present points brought out by companion.</p> <p>As companion finishes part in discussion, takes several leg bands from pocket and explains their use. Then suggests their use on hens that prove themselves undesirable according to the moult, pigment and general conformation disclosures.</p>

DEMONSTATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
Stands in position to answer questions.	Summarizes the demonstration and urges each one present to put into practice on home flocks the methods demonstrated. Points out proper time for culling. Asks for questions. If questions are few, can well use story as suggested at the beginning of this outline. Thanks the audience and invites them to attend a meeting of the Junior Club of which this team are members.

QUESTIONS

1. Will pullets ever moult?
2. Does a large red comb mean that a hen is a heavy layer?
3. Is it necessary to have males with laying hens?
4. Should all hens be disposed of after they are two years old?
5. Do you think it is better to keep only pullets for layers and dispose of all older stock?
6. Can you tell whether a hen is a good layer if she has raised a late brood of chickens?
7. What means do you use in culling hens that do not have yellow skins?
8. Are not trapnest records kept during the hatching season a better means of picking high-producing hens?

POULTRY FEED MIXING

A demonstration of methods of mixing feed in large quantities to insure a uniform product and to impress the value of a dry mash mixture in poultry feeding practice. The captain introduces the team, and acts as spokesman throughout the process of actual feed mixing.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. This demonstration can be used to best advantage where there is a raised platform upon which the feed may be mixed in plain view of audience. A space 7 feet square should be allowed for the mixing.
2. The chart, showing the ration to be mixed, should be hung in a conspicuous place.
3. The self-feeder should be hung on a wall, the same distance from floor as in actual practice.

References:

- Extension Circular No. 66, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.
- Extension Circular No. 117, pages 64-69, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.
- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1067, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EQUIPMENT

- Wheat bran 20 pounds.
- Corn meal 20 pounds.
- Wheat middlings 20 pounds.
- Ground oats 20 pounds.
- Meat scrap 20 pounds.
- Cracked corn 40 pounds.
- Heavy oats 20 pounds.
- Wheat 40 pounds.
- Some grain sacks for holding mixed feeds.
- Shovel.
- Platform or heavy spring balance scales.
- Chart showing rations to be prepared in this demonstration.
- Self-feeder with hook or loop at top for suspending from nail.
- Broom.
- Small dish with water for making wet mash.

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
<p>Acknowledges introduction. Sets sacks of grain on edge of platform and unties strings. Weighs out proper amounts of grains. Assists captain in arranging chart in a conspicuous place so it will be seen by entire audience.</p> <p>Proceeds to pour out one-half cracked corn in relatively thin layer. Then pours out one-half of wheat, then all of oats and remainder of corn and wheat. Takes shovel and beginning at one side shovels grain backward, inverting each shovelfull. When end is reached, reverse the process and shovel all grain back to previous position. Shoveling grain thru three times should produce a uniform mixture.</p> <p>Shovels grain into sack as companion holds it.</p>	<p>Introduces self and companion. Tells where the team is from and the purpose of the demonstration. Takes up chart showing ration and calls attention to the grain feeds, grown at home.</p> <p>Places chart so that reference may be made to it. Hangs it up if possible. States that too little attention is paid to the feeding of hens in the average farm flocks.</p> <p>Gives humorous illustration of a farmer's wife taking a bucket and dipping it into the grain bin for oats, then throwing in several handfulls of wheat, together with a few ears of corn and going to feed the chickens, only to find that they have all gone to roost.</p> <p>Explains why corn should be cracked, how grain mixture of right proportions is desirable and how to feed in litter. Then calls attention to way companion is mixing feed, showing details of mixing and shoveling.</p> <p>Gets grain sack and holds it while companion shovels grain into sack.</p>

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
<p>Brings out sacks of ground feed to edge of platform and unties strings. Weighs out amounts according to the chart. Proceeds to dump out on the floor and mix in same manner as grain was mixed.</p> <p>After mixing feed takes a portion and fills self feeder. Drives a nail in wall at proper height from floor, in view of audience, and hangs up feeder.</p> <p>Takes a small amount of mash in dish, moistens with water and hands to captain.</p>	<p>Takes broom and cleans space where grain was mixed.</p> <p>Tells audience that some folks don't believe that a hen will eat more than one mouthful of dry ground feed. Then tells of feeding method employed with success by some practical farmer or poultry man. Discusses wet versus dry mash. Discusses amount of dry mash hens consumed compared to grain feed. Shows essentials of a good mash as shown on chart. Calls attention to self feeder. Shows audience the consistency of mash when moistened, how it appears loose, appetizing and easily digested.</p>
<p>Cleans up floor and clears away demonstration material, such as extra grain sacks, scales, etc.</p>	<p>Talks briefly on the difference between feeding methods for aged flocks and growing chicks. Summarizes points brought out in demonstration. Asks for questions and answers as they relate to subjects demonstrated. Thanks audience for their kind attention.</p>

QUESTIONS

1. In what way is a dry mash an advantage over wet mashes?
2. Do chickens need a mash when they have free range?
3. How much mash feed can be mixed readily at one time?

LICE, MITES AND CLEANLINESS

A poultry praectis demonstration for three members bringing out the features of labor saving roosts, droppings board, care of birds, roosts and nests. The captain introduces the team and shows kinds of lice and mites by the use of a chart. Also explains equipment and methods of cleanliness. Teammate No. 2 explains remedies for lice and how to apply them. Teammate No. 3 explains how to combat poultry mites. Captain summarizes the demonstration.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. The demonstrators should assemble their own equipment and be familiar with each part of it.
2. Make droppings board and supports in sections so they may be assembled in front of the audience. This plan also makes their transportation more simple.
3. When referring to teammates use their first name.

References:

- Farmers' Bulletins No. 528, No. 801, No. 1110 and No. 957; Circular No. 16, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Extension Circular No. 137, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.
"Better Poultry," American Milling Company, Peoria, Illinois.
Extension Circular No. 117, pages 64-69, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.
"Census of the U. S. 1920," Kentucky Agricultural Supplement. Table 30.

EQUIPMENT

Platform 30 inches wide and 48 inches long, made of tongued and grooved material, for droppings board.

A roosting platform, using two 48-inch poles of 2 by 2 inch material connected 15 inches apart and 6 inches above droppings board.

Supports for droppings platform, holding it thirty inches above the floor.

Nest box containing straw or litter. (Orange box.)

A quart can of crude oil, carbolineum or standard disinfectant.

A can of sodium fluorid, insect powder.

Small paint brush.

Hen.

Charts showing different characteristics of lice and mites. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 801.)

Platform, cover and water pan for hens.

A small piece of 1-inch poultry mesh.

Small can of melted lard and vaseline.

Whitewash material. Charts showing constituents. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1110.)

Pan or wooden bucket for bath.

Gallon of warm water.

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 2	CAPTAIN	DEMONSTRATOR NO. 3
Stands in place and acknowledges introduction.	Introduces team. Tells where the team is from and the purpose of the demonstration.	Stands in place and acknowledges introduction.
Takes hen out of box and holds in approved manner for future use.	Gives outstanding facts regarding the growth of the poultry industry in Kentucky. States that lice and mites are largely responsible for poor returns from many flocks. Shows types of lice and mites as illustrated on chart.	Holds chart while captain makes explanation. Hangs it up in view of audience and gets can of sodium fluorid.
While referring to the forms of lice shown on the chart, explains the remedies to be applied. First speaks of head lice. Shows audience the proper manner of holding hen for applying remedy. Applies sodium fluorid by the pinch method. Also takes hen to bath prepared by teammate No. 3 and tells audience what the bath is and how prepared. Proceeds to dip hen.	Announces that teammate No. 2 will give a more extended explanation of lice and show the approved methods of combating them. Displays small jar of vaseline or lard. Arranges roosts and droppings platform so as to be easily seen by the audience.	Mixes sodium fluorid bath, using 1 oz. of sodium fluorid to 1 gal. of warm water. Stirs to secure uniform strength of solution. Assists companion to dip the hen.
Gets can of crude oil or carbolineum and brush. Hands can to companion and proceeds to paint roosts, getting liquid particularly into corners and cracks.	Announces that teammate No. 3 is now ready to discuss the subject of mites and their treatment. Holds can of crude oil or carbolineum as companion uses brush in applying to roosts.	Discusses poultry mites, their method of living and effect on poultry. (Calls attention to diagram on chart.) Shows where to look for them on roosts. Announces desirable treatment. Shows how teammates are applying treatment.
Brings out nest box containing straw and shows to audience as captain explains it, then removes it from sight. (Ky. Circular No. 137.) Brings out whitewash brush and pail part full of previously prepared whitewash.	Takes up discussion at this point, emphasizing that cleanliness has much to do with keeping the previously mentioned pests under control. Speaks of simplicity of equipment as an aid to cleanliness. Includes nest box, removable roosts, water fountain and cover in discussion and demonstration.	Brings out water pan with its platform and demonstrates it as captain announces its desirable features. Then removes it from view of the audience. ("Better Poultry" pp. 30 and 50.)
Places chart in a conspicuous place.	Points to whitewash material, shows how it is made according to chart. Emphasizes its use.	Puts away material used in painting roosts.

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 2	CAPTAIN	DEMONSTRATOR NO. 3
Removes whitewash material and assists in clearing away equipment.	Shows piece of 1 inch wire screen for windows, used to keep out English sparrows. States that they spread lice and destroy large amount of feed.	Assists in clearing away equipment.
Answers questions relating to lice.	Asks for questions. Answers as relating to equipment and methods of cleanliness. Summarizes the demonstration. Thanks audience for their kind and courteous attention.	Answers questions relating to mites.

QUESTIONS

1. When hens can dust themselves in road dust is there any danger of lice being bad?
2. Where can sodium fluorid be bought?
3. How often should roosts be painted for red mites?
4. How often is it necessary to whitewash?
5. Why are all the roost poles on the same level?
6. Why are roost poles only six inches above the droppings board?
7. Does sunlight help to keep away lice and mites?
8. What kind of floor is the easiest to keep clean?

POULTRY JUDGING

To show many of the defects which disqualify birds for competition in poultry shows and to familiarize the audience with the common breed requirements of local varieties. Team consists of two members; the captain brings out the general breed types and the desirable practis to follow in preparing birds for show. His companion discusses breed requirements somewhat in detail and explains many of the things which disqualify birds for competition.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Members of the team should be familiar with the handling of poultry. Many points regarding the selection of birds for this demonstration must be kept in mind. Use good representatives of different breeds.

References:

- Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 898, 1052, 1040, 1115, 806 and 1221, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- "Standard of Perfection." The American Poultry Association, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
- Extension Circular No. 117, pages 64-69, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.

EQUIPMENT

Five or six mature chickens, bringing out the following points:

Single combs, rose combs, white plumage, plumage with off colors, yellow shanks, pink or white shanks.

Exhibition coop, standard size.

Jar of vaseline.

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
Stands in place.	Introduces teammate and self. Tells where team is from, the purpose of the demonstration and the possible results from better selection.
Takes leghorn, or other Mediterranean class bird and hands to captain. Select an American or English class bird and holds to bring out points in comparison. Uses care in holding bird in correct position on arm.	Explains that purebred poultry come under four general classes which have reference to their places of origin. Names classes, then breeds in the Mediterranean class. Also breeds in the American class. Compares general type of these two classes. Compares the two birds in hand as to classification and general type. Names breeds of English and Asiatic classes, giving characteristics generally associated with those classes. States that time for ornamental breeds, such as bantams, will not be taken during this demonstration. Hands birds to companion.
Returns the two birds to coop. Hands captain a copy of the Standard of Perfection. Takes a single combed male bird from coop, preferably a leghorn or minorca for the next part of demonstration.	Explains that American poultrymen have developed a set of requirements for each breed of poultry which are designed to improve the standards of the breeds. Shows audience the Standard of Perfection, and explains that this set of rules governs every standard poultry show. Announces that companion will go into detail regarding disqualifications and breed characters.

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1.	CAPTAIN
<p>Explains the different parts of a single comb, what the requirements are for a male bird, the possible disqualifications (side sprigs, etc.) and how the requirements may differ somewhat even among single-comb varieties (blade). Shows difference in comb between males and females. Explains how the rule for males does not hold for females. Difference in female combs according to breeds.</p>	<p>Lays aside book and takes a single-combed female, preferably a leg-horn or other large combed variety, and holds so as to bring out points being discust by companion.</p> <p>Returns bird to coop and brings out bird showing rose comb.</p>
<p>Calls attention to rose comb, how spike should conform to curve of head, giving breeds, and how spike may extend with other breeds. Explains how comb with hollow center is against a show bird (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1040). Also that the absence of the spike is a disqualification. Calls attention to white in face with some breeds being a serious fault. Also the amount to disqualify. Shows position of ear lobes and the requirements in the Mediterranean and other classes.</p>	<p>Exchanges bird with companion.</p> <p>Retains bird handed over by companion and gets a female from coop. Holds both birds for the necessary comparisons being made by companion.</p>
<p>Shows comparison between bird in hand and ones held by teammate. Speaks briefly of other types of combs and what breeds carry them.</p>	<p>Continues to hold birds.</p>
<p>Speaks of general plumage requirements, particularly solid color breeds. Shows how to examine for under color and names breeds where this consideration is important. Names breeds which should have feathers on shanks and explains how other breeds are disqualified if showing signs of feathers on shanks. Shows where to look for indications of such feathering.</p>	<p>If one bird shows a solid color with some off-color feathers, see that it is exchanged with companion and others returned to coop.</p> <p>If bird with feathers on shanks is among the collection, exhibit it to the audience.</p>
<p>Names leading breeds with yellow shanks and skin. Tells of color leniency in case of heavy laying hens. Names white skin breeds. States where disqualifications develop as to color of skin and shanks. Mentions blue skin breeds. Makes comparisons as they are possible with bird held by companion.</p>	<p>Secures and holds for companion a bird having different color of skin and shanks from the one being held by companion. Returns bird to coop.</p>
<p>Gets jar of vaseline. Cleans shank of bird using a toothpick to clear away dust under scales. Washes shank in water and rubs vaseline over surface and polishes with a soft cloth.</p>	<p>Takes up discussion at this point. States that in fitting birds for show, it is desirable to rub vaseline on shanks after dirt has been removed, thus to bring out natural colors. Mentions that with white birds it is very often desirable to wash the birds. Explains that washing constitutes a demonstration by itself and will have to be shown at another time.</p>

DEMONSTRATOR NO. 1	CAPTAIN
Hands birds to companion and brings out exhibition coop and demonstrates the ease with which it may be opened from the front and all sections of the floor space reached with the hand.	States that judges expect to handle birds being shown. In order to do this it is necessary that the birds be shown in a coop that is easily opened from the front. Places bird in hand in exhibition coop and removes again to demonstrate the point being made.
Secures bird that is used to being handled, stands him on exhibition coop and causes him to pose. (See Farmers' Bulletin No. 1115.)	Next explains that the birds should be accustomed to being handled, which necessitates catching them a week or ten days before they are to be shown and keeping them in clean coops where they may be picked up every day. Then explains how to train them to pose, as is being shown by companion. Give further advantages of such training.
Replaces bird in its original coop and takes up position near the exhibition coop.	States that it is well to condition a number of birds for a single entry in an exhibition and then pick out the one which best responds to handling and also best represents the requirements for that breed.
Answers questions relating to breeds and disqualifications.	Summarizes the demonstration. Asks for questions. Answers those relating to types, fitting for show and exhibition coops. Thanks audience for kind attention and invites them to participate in further activities of the Junior Club which this team represents.

QUESTIONS

1. Is it always necessary to wash white birds?
2. Is it allowable to pull out feathers that are off-color?
3. When young chickens are shown, does it make any difference how old they are?
4. Some single-comb chickens occur among the rose-combed varieties. Can they be exhibited?
5. What do you mean by conditioning a bird?