

M. J. H. Williams

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY POULTRY SHOWS
4-H Poultry Plan

With
Sears, Roebuck and Company

Home Demonstration Work		Prairie View College, Texas	
DATE	COUNTY	DATE	COUNTY
September 5, 1942	Dallas	October 20, 1942	Grimes
September 17, 1942	Lamar	October 21, 1942	Washington
September 19, 1942	Smith	October 22, 1942	Fayette
September 21, 1942	Limestone	October 23, 1942	Wharton - <i>Oct 14</i>
September 23, 1942	Gregg	October 24, 1942	Waller
September 25, 1942	Falls	October 27, 1942	Caldwell - <i>Oct 31</i>
September 26, 1942	Navarro	October 28, 1942	Austin
October 3, 1942	Hopkins	October 29, 1942	Fort Bend
October 10, 1942	Cherokee	October 30, 1942	Harris
October 17, 1942	Houston	October 31, 1942	Brazos <i>act 9</i>

District Agent

-----COUNTY POULTRY AND EGG SHOW-----
Rules and Regulations

- I. Classes in Poultry Section:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. Singles | d. Young Flock |
| b. Young Pen | e. Old Flock |
| c. Old Pen | |
- II. Seven (7) entries of the same breed and variety constitutes a class.
- III. The same bird cannot compete in two classes.
- IV. Each coop should be labeled with the breed and variety and name or number of exhibitor.
Example: Breed - Plymouth Rock; Variety - Barred Plymouth Rock.
- V. The terms employed to designate birds are defined as follows:
Cock - A male bird one year or more.
Cockerel - A male bird less than one year.
Hen - A female bird one year or more.
Pullet - A female bird less than one year.
Old Pen - A cock and two hens of the same variety.
Young Pen - A cockerel and two pullets of the same variety.
Old Flock - One cock and six hens.
Young Flock - One cockerel and six pullets.
- VI. Classes in Egg Section:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. Brown | b. White |
|----------|----------|
- VII. One dozen eggs of the same color constitute an entry.
- VIII. Seven (7) entries of the same color constitute a class.

PREPARING BIRDS FOR THE SHOW

It is desirable to have birds clean to show to the best advantage. Birds reared on a good grass range can usually be placed on exhibition in good condition, so far as cleanness is concerned. If washing should become necessary to improve appearance, the following is suggested: Ivory Soap; Soft cloth or sponge; Small scrub brush; Soft water; Hot sunny day; Two wash tubs.

Dissolve a cake of Ivory Soap in a tub of warm water to form suds. Place the bird in the water, but do not submerge the head. Wash the bird thoroughly, but gently, with a cloth. Scrub the shanks and feet with the brush. Dip the bird a few times, in clean water (cooler than the wash water) to remove soap and dirt. Place the birds in clean coops containing clean litter while drying. Avoid placing the birds in a draft. It is very important to keep the birds comfortable while drying. When dry, birds will dress their plumage. There is no good reason for using bluing in the water.

DESCRIPTIVE SCORE CARD FOR SELECTING PULLETS COMING INTO PRODUCTION
AND FOR BREEDING COCKERELS

	Points
A. Vigor and sex dominance.....	15
1. General indications of health	
2. Femininity (in pullets), Masculinity (in cockerels).	
B. Breed and varietal characteristics.....	12
1. Type, trueness to type for variety	
2. Color, trueness to color for variety	
C. Head.....	24
1. Comb, wattles and earlobes. ^{cut by} Poor shape, lopped comb in straight comb varieties, straight comb, in lopped comb varieties, high rear blade, too many or too few points, pencil points, etc. Earlobes off color.	
2. Shape of head. Cut in case of heads too long, too short, too narrow, round on top, shallow or lacking balance.	
3. Eye. Cut for: lacking prominence or proper color, dull expression or droopy eyelids.	
D. Body.....	24
1. Depth. Back to rear end of keel; shoulder to front end of keel; span of abdomen.	
2. Width. Heart girth; loin; hips to rump; span of pubic bones. Cut in good width is not carried throughout all sections, front and rear.	
3. Length. Back; keel; cut if short.	
E. Pigmentation.....	5
1. Deep in all sections; normal for variety, shanks, beak. (Breeds with yellow skin, mature pullets with pale shanks, but showing evidences of having laid heavily, thus showing sex urge, should be credited rather than cut on account of lack of pigment).	
F. Shanks and toes.....	5
1. Cut for incorrect number of toes for variety, evidences of too great refinement or coarseness, improper shape and length for the variety, and for stubs or feathers on clean shanked varieties.	
G. Handling quality.....	5
1. Size, shape and condition of vent. Cut for small, dry, round vent.	
2. Softness and pliability of abdomen and skin. Cut for dry, tough skin and hard, tough abdomen.	
H. Actions.....	10
1. Female, disposition and laying temperament.	
2. Male, disposition and gallantry. Friendly, active, alert, curious; as contrasted with flighty and excitable.	