

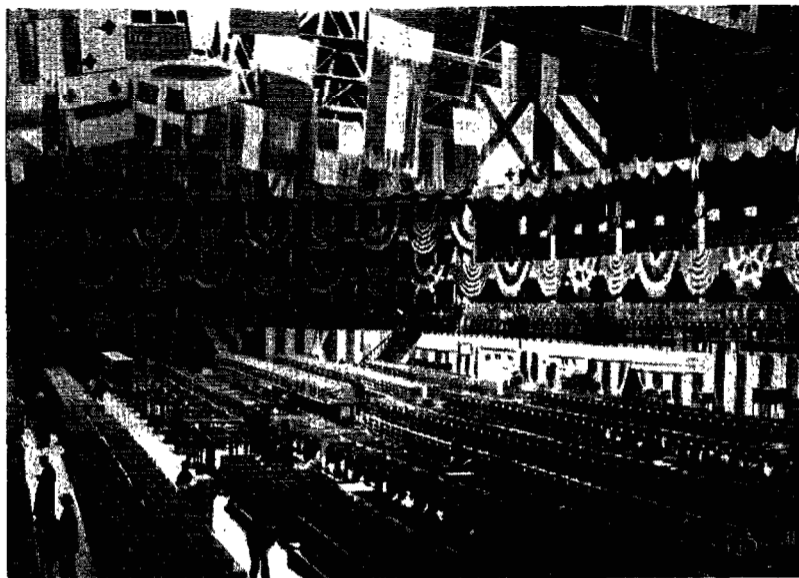
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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY



Courtesy Reliable Poultry Journal

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW

FITTING AND EXHIBITING STANDARD-BRED POULTRY¹

H. H. STEUP

INTRODUCTION²

Small poultry shows appear to be rapidly gaining in popularity. Even the smallest of community fairs seems no longer complete without its exhibition of poultry. This increased interest in exhibition birds is but a natural outgrowth from the ever increasing poul-

1. Contribution No. 84 from the Department of Poultry Husbandry.

2. On the last page of this circular will be found an "Outline and General Index" which will serve as a guide to the reader and be especially valuable for reference purposes.

try industry and is warranted by the more uniform and profitable flocks that have resulted from such shows.

Oftentimes these shows could be made more attractive and more educational if better organization were employed. Exhibitors could select and enter superior entries from their common flocks if they but knew the standard of excellence and the methods of training, preparing, and bringing their birds to the show room. This circular is written to help perfect the organization and improve the quality of the entries of poultry shows. It will in no way replace the "American Standard of Perfection," the copyrighted publication adopted by the American Poultry Association. This book contains the standard requirements of all recognized breeds and varieties of chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys and no breeder of standard poultry should be without it. It is published by the American Poultry Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.

HISTORY OF POULTRY SHOWS

About the middle of the nineteenth century the American farmer began to realize the importance of poultry raising as a valuable part of his farming operations. With the coming of this realization there appeared organizations to foster the betterment of poultry culture. These societies began to hold poultry exhibits. Each exhibitor had to present a written account of the breeding, feeding, and all management connected with his exhibit, as the object of these poultry shows was entirely an educational one. A pair of geese appeared at this county fair, a few entries of chickens at another, until on November 15 and 16, 1849, in Boston, Mass., the first poultry show in America appeared. It exceeded all expectations as 1,423 birds were exhibited by 219 exhibitors. There was no definite standard over which these were judged and great and varied were the numerous types of fowls.

From this time on the interest in poultry raising increased rapidly. Breeds were imported and much crossing and recrossing resulted from the desire to obtain a breed and variety best suited to American farms. This resulted in the greatest of confusion whenever poultry was judged. In February, 1873, poultry breeders from different parts of the United States and Canada organized the American Poultry Association and standardized the numerous varieties of domestic poultry. A year later their first edition of the American Standard of Excellence (later called American Standard of Perfection) appeared and a uniform judging standard has been available ever since.

As the poultry industry expanded to its present-day billion-dollar size, poultry shows became more and more numerous. During 1925 there were 300 major poultry shows held in this country. This does not include any of the many exhibits at fall fairs, neither does it include the many shows held by county agricultural agents and boys' and girls' clubs. Only the regular exhibitions put on by organized poultry associations, 25 of which were held in the state of Kansas, are included.

The largest and most important poultry show in this country is held during January of each year at the Madison Square Garden in New York City. (See illustration on front page.) Other important shows are held each year in Chicago, Boston, Portland, and Kansas City. Besides these there is usually a big state show held every fall at the capital city of each state. A great many counties within each state have their yearly county shows and very few community fairs are ever held without a poultry department. This popularity is due chiefly to the enormous size of the poultry industry and the vast number of poultry raisers that comprise this billion-dollar industry.

SELECTING AND PREPARING EXHIBITION BIRDS

SELECTING SHOW BIRDS FROM THE FLOCK

In almost every standard-bred flock are some birds that would make a creditable showing at most poultry shows. The majority of the flock do not approach perfection closely enough for exhibition competition and it is the poultryman's task to separate the individuals that are worthy for the show room from those that are not. Very often the exhibitor catches up the most convenient birds and thus takes to the poultry show unworthy specimens while perhaps prize winners are left at home. In other cases ignorance of what constitutes an exhibition specimen keeps the best show birds from the show ring. The fact that such lack of knowledge fails to win in show room competition is of minor importance in itself. A greater underlying evil is present in the fact that those poultry raisers not knowing enough of standard type to choose their best show birds will certainly not be in a position to keep up the standard quality of their flock in their choice of breeders. To raise good poultry of any breed or variety it is a principal essential that the standard requirements first be known and then adhered to as far as practical and possible in the selection of breeders. Selection of show birds

should always be considered as a help in improving the standard-bred qualities of the flock.

The first thing to do in selecting show birds is to become familiar with show-room requirements. This is best accomplished by obtaining the book entitled "American Standard of Perfection" and learning the description of the perfect type therein listed for the breed and variety under consideration. The next step is to study the proper color requirements and the standard shape until both are well fixed in the memory. When the birds are rounded up it should be comparatively easy to pick out those that closely resemble this desired color and exemplify standard shapes. (Figs. 1 and 2.) This first selection, however, is more or less general and should include all the birds that show merit.

After this general selection for shape and color a more careful inspection is necessary. All the disqualifications that will bar any bird from receiving an award must be known and applied. These are listed in the American Standard of Perfection under the heading, "General Disqualifications." They include such imperfections as stubs or down on shanks or toes, a split wing (fig. 3), slipped wing, absence of spike on a rose comb, side sprig on single combs, crooked backs, decidedly wry tail (fig. 16), legs and toes of color foreign to the breed, and others. In addition to these general disqualifications there are also specific disqualifications for each breed and each variety. It is useless to enter a bird which would be disqualified in the show. Furthermore it is extremely poor breeding practice to mate disqualified birds and perpetuate these imperfections that have no place in a standard-bred flock. All show birds and those to be kept for breeders should be examined for the presence of these disqualifications and if any are found the bird should neither be entered in poultry shows nor used in the breeding pen.

After these selections for standard shape, color, and disqualifications, the birds that have withstood such elimination should be examined in all show points. It is an exceptional bird that is perfect in all sections. The clever exhibitor is the one who shows the birds on which the defects are least important. Each class of birds in the American Standard of Perfection has a "Scale of Points." The perfect score of 100 points is divided into sections, The comb is given so many points, the eyes are given their share as are the tail, breast, back, and all other sections. These sections are further subdivided so both the shape and color have their points. Such divi-

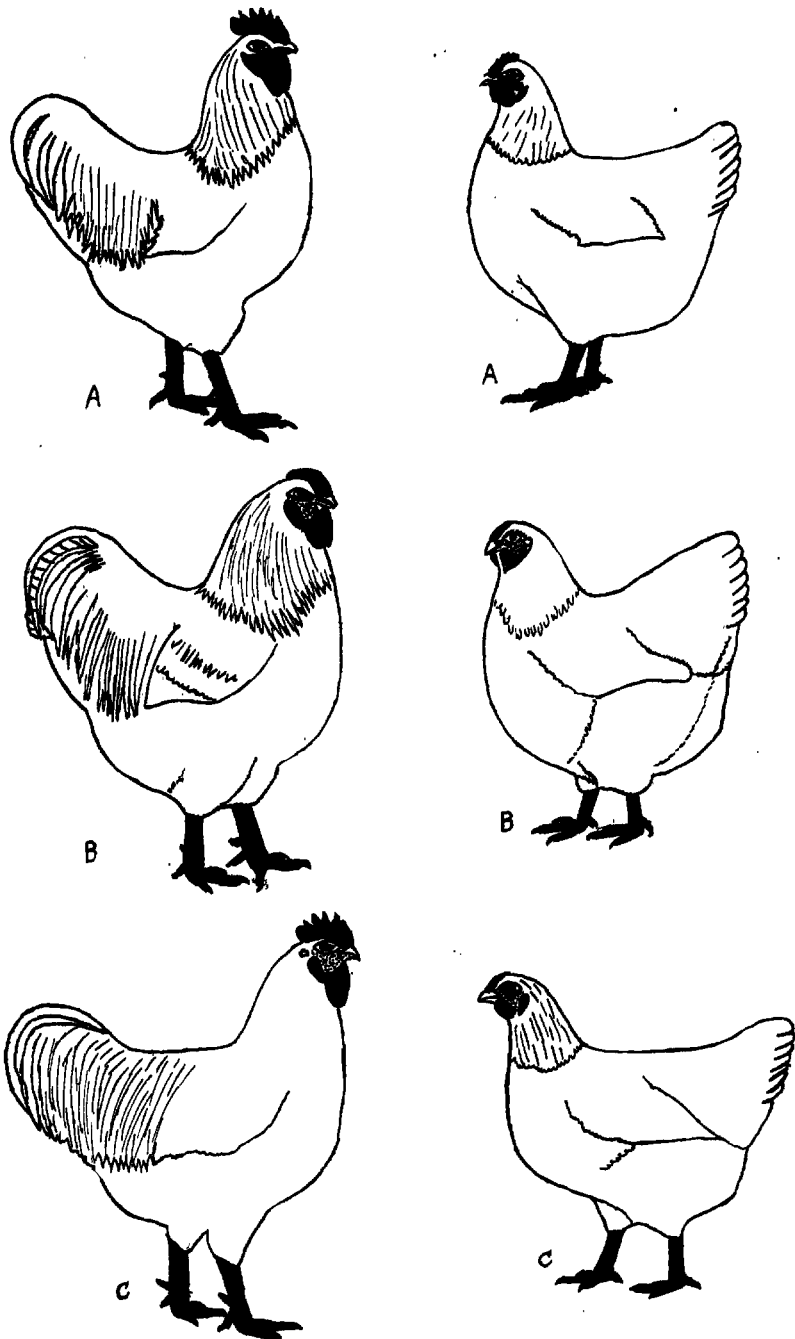


FIG. 1.—Standard shapes of Plymouth Rocks, (A); Wyandottes, (B); and Rhode Islands, (C).

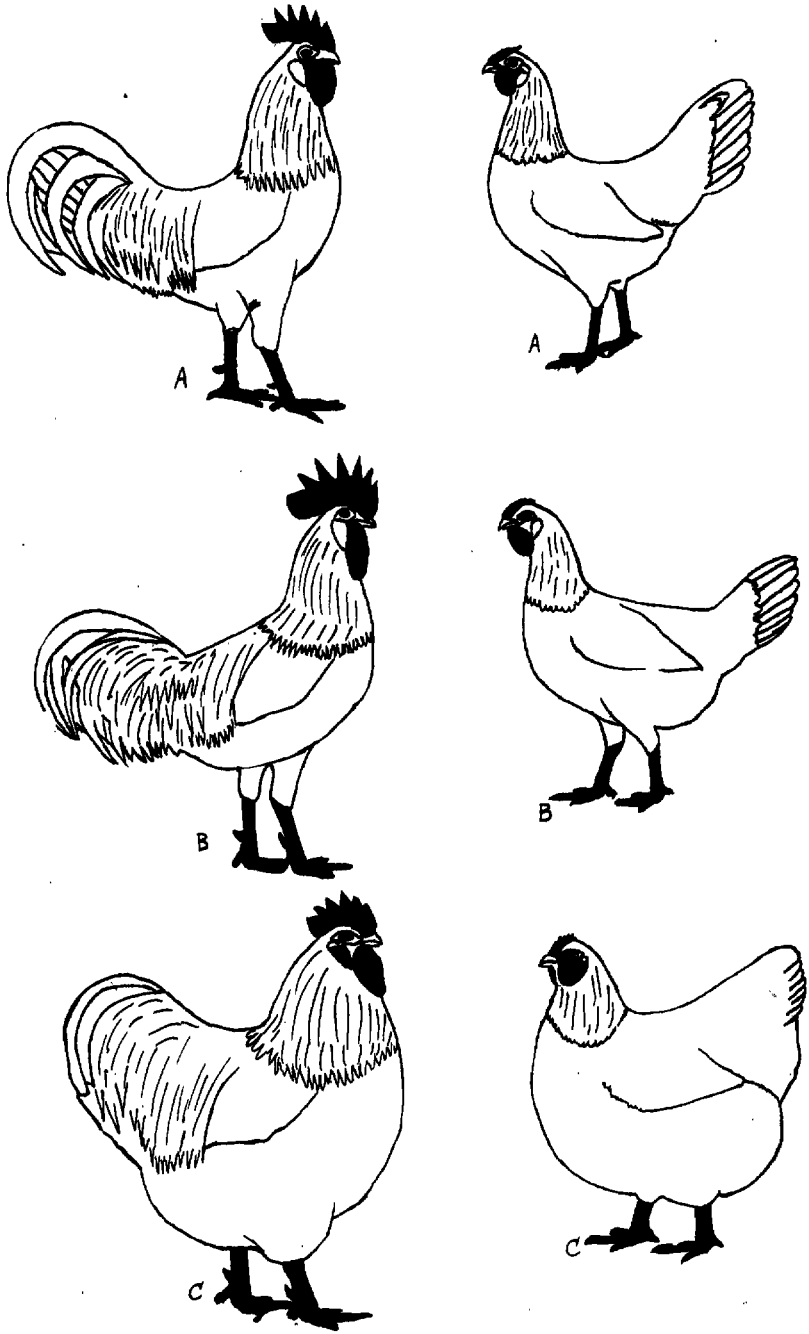


FIG. 2.—Standard shapes of Leghorns, (A); Minorcas, (B); and Orpingtons, (C).



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 3.—Rhode Island Red hen with split wing folded (A), and with split wing opened (B).

sions indicate the relative importance of the various sections as the more important ones are given most points.

In the appendix of this circular will be found a list of the more common defects for most of the popular breeds and varieties. The beginner may find that matters are simplified by looking over his

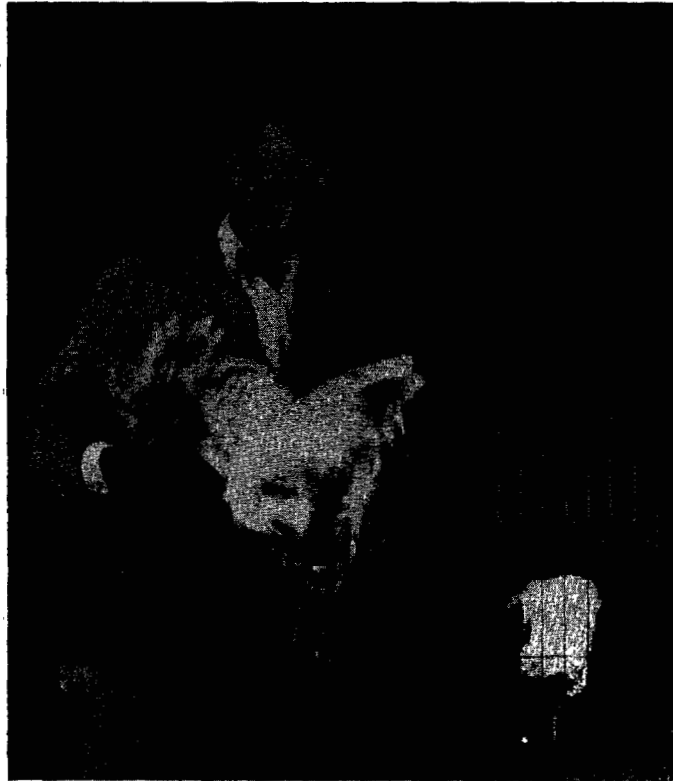


FIG. 4.—Correct way to hold a bird when judging. Note the keel bone resting on the palm of the left hand and the loose grip to prevent pinching.

birds with these faults in mind. By using both this table and the scale of points it should be an easy matter to choose those birds that, have not only the fewest defects, but also the defects of least importance. Since size and weight play an important part in the awarding of premiums the appendix also gives a list of the standard weight requirements for the more popular breeds.

Preparing BIRDS FOR THE SHOW ROOM

Birds should be selected long enough before the date of the show to allow time for their preparation and training. While running with the flock their plumage often becomes soiled and dirty and in such cases it is well to wash them before entering them in the show. Unaccustomed to the close confinement of the show coop, many birds do not show off to their best advantage unless coop-trained beforehand. The careful selection of exhibition birds is but half of the story. They should also be trained and prepared to display all their good qualities to best advantage.

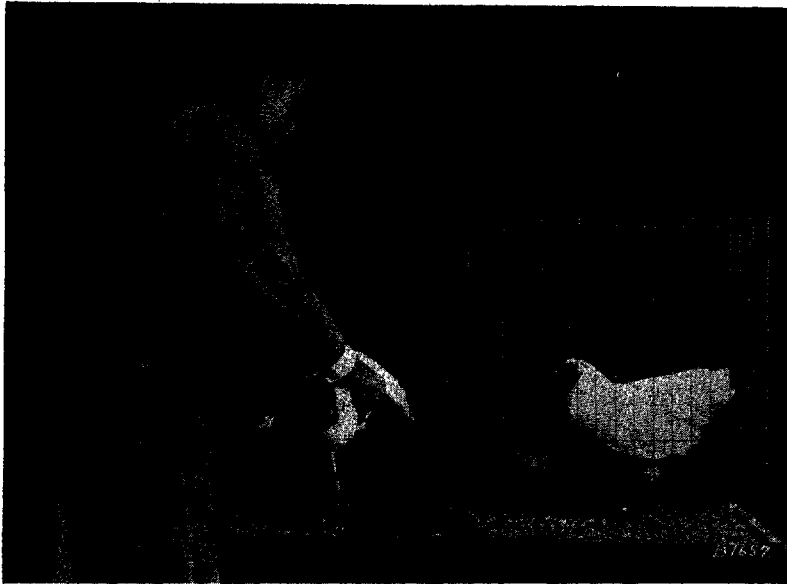


FIG. 5.—Correct way to remove a bird from show coop. Note the bird is being taken out head first.

COOP TRAINING

Coop training birds is a simple process if started in time. This process consists simply of placing each show bird in a coop similar to the ones in use in poultry shows. This should be done about a week before the date of the show. Each bird should be handled two or three times a day in a manner similar to that used in judging. The bird should be held in the left hand with the keel bone resting upon the palm of the hand. (Fig. 4.) Two of the middle fingers should extend between the legs of the bird and the bird be held as loosely

as possible to prevent pinching. The wings can be held from flapping by the thumb and little finger. In removing birds from the coop, it is well to grasp the wing at the shoulder and bring them out head first. (Fig. 5.) They should also be replaced head first. (Fig. 6.) This will eliminate struggling and flapping which might seriously injure the wing plumage and bruise the birds.

After the bird is thus held it might be well to open the wings and examine the various parts of the body. When accustomed to this

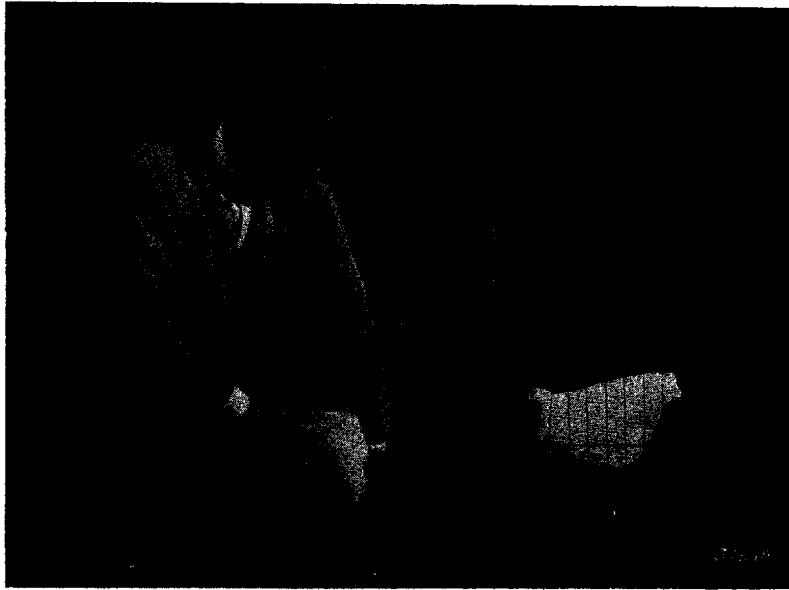


FIG. 6.—Correct manner of replacing a bird in show coop. Note the bird is entering head first.

confinement and handling the bird will be able to present a normal appearance to the judge. Many entries of good merit are never seriously considered by the judge because of lack of such training. The tail may touch the coop and be carried to one side; confinement may be irksome and the bird restless; the coop litter may not feel natural and an awkward posture result. The bird being unaccustomed to handling may struggle when handled. Any of these things will give the judge unfavorable impressions, so it is well to coop train birds. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing correctly,

Some exhibitors go so far as to remedy natural defects during coop training. High-angle tails are constantly bent downward; sagging

wings are folded and pressed upward; defects in shape are somewhat overcome by training birds to stand so as to somewhat hide them, and so on. Other exhibitors pluck off-colored feathers that can be extracted without their loss being observed. Such practice, although not generally considered faking, is certainly unethical. Flocks are not improved by such elimination of defects, for no matter how perfect the appearance of such altered individuals, their breeding powers are no greater than while in their original imperfect condition. Coop training should consist entirely of assisting the birds to show their natural condition to greater advantage.

WASHING SHOW BIRDS

It is not only ethical, but highly recommended, that white birds be washed before exhibiting. Dirty shanks and plumage detract from the normal merit of a specimen. It is not a great deal of trouble to wash birds when once the process is known. A dozen birds can easily be washed in three hours.

The first thing necessary is a warm room in which the birds can dry. Since poultry shows are held during the fall and winter months, it is too cold to expect birds to dry naturally at this season without much harm to them. Birds should dry slowly for best results and therefore the room temperature should be around 90 degrees Fahrenheit if possible. If this cannot be conveniently arranged the drying coops may be placed near a stove where a hot fire will keep the birds comfortable. The drying coops should be free from all dust and dirt, and clean straw or shavings should be placed upon the bottom.

Soft water gives much better results than hard water and a good grade of soap is necessary. Ivory soap chips or Lux is good. Three tubs of water are necessary. (Fig. 7.) The first tub of water should be heated, but not too hot. If the washer's bare elbow can be held in it for two minutes it will not be too hot. The first water should have about one-half pound of soap dissolved in it and an abundant foam of suds should be worked up. It is not advisable to rub soap onto the feathers as it is difficult to remove completely. The second and third tubs are for rinsing and should not contain soap. The water of the second tub should be about body temperature and that in the third tub should be cold. A few drops of bluing in the third tub will help whiten the birds, although the addition of too much bluing may cause streakiness.

The bird should be rested on the palm of the left hand, holding the tip of its wings by the thumb and little finger, and immersed

in the tub of warm suds. If the bird struggles too fiercely the head can be dipped under for an instant which usually quells this trouble. All feathers must become entirely soaked as the rubbing of dry feathers breaks them. After the feathers are properly soaked the entire body of the bird should be lathered. On extremely dirty spots it is well to rub or brush the spots until every speck is washed away. All rubbing should be done with and not against the grain of the feathers. The operator should be sure that all the dirt, has been washed off before removing the bird from the tub of suds. If



FIG. 7.—Students washing show birds. Note the three tubs of water—hot, medium, and cold. Out-of-door washing is impossible at the time of most poultry shows, however, as the birds must dry in a warm place.)

the legs are extremely dirty it is well to brush them with a stiff brush or in extreme cases to take a toothpick and work the dirt out from under the scales.

The bird will be clean if it has been washed thoroughly in the suds tub. The next problem is to remove all soap from the feathers. If any is allowed to remain, the feathers will not fluff out and an unsightly bird will result. To remove the soap, the bird is first soaked for two minutes in the second tub of rinse water and then drawn through the water three or four times against the grain of the feathers. The third tub also rinses and is used as an invigorator to offset the drowsy effect of the warm water. When birds are placed in this cold water their combs will turn purple and care should be taken to remove the birds from the water as often as

their condition warrants. A thorough rinsing in the third tub will remove all of the soap.

Some poultrymen hasten the drying of the birds by wrapping them in turkish towels after the last tub, and thus removing much of the water. Others permit the birds to dry without the use of a towel, but its use seems to give best results. Holding the bird by the legs head down and causing it to flap its wings vigorously hastens drying, shapes the feathers into natural position, and accelerates circulation of the blood. Birds are permitted to dry in the drying coops and it is essential that they be kept both warm and clean during the process.

Some exhibitors wash birds twice before showing. This gives a more attractive appearance, but washing once is sufficient for small shows. Washing should be done as near the date of the show as possible and in case any feathers do not fluff out properly they can be steamed over a tea kettle to bring out their natural shape. A bird can be washed in about 15 to 20 minutes, although it may take 12 to 18 hours for the drying. The exhibitor should be sure to take the birds to the show in a clean coop and prevent soiling after the washing is over. Dusting with corn starch helps to keep the cleaned plumage in a freshened condition. The birds should not be crowded or the coop should not be so low that their combs will rub the top of it. It is well to place but one bird to a coop as fighting may result from crowding and the birds may become marred and soiled on the way to the show.

BENEFITS OF ACCOMPANYING EXHIBITS

What the exhibitor may learn at the show is as important as what he may win. He should visit the show as often and as long as he can. Exhibits are often improved by grooming the birds in the show room. Usually some hatching eggs or breeding stock are sold to interested visitors. The greatest benefit, however, should come from what is learned through show-ring associations. Problems can be discussed with other breeders and much information obtained by observing the work of the judge. Judges are usually busy, but there are very few who will not stop a minute to answer brief pointed questions. Many of the present-day judges are practical poultrymen and their advice can be relied upon. The most successful exhibitors and breeders of to-day acquired much of their success by learning from their mistakes and entries in poultry shows of years gone by. Whenever time is given to exhibiting birds, it is

most certainly advisable to obtain all the benefit possible from such worthy endeavor. This is best accomplished by accompanying exhibits to the show ring and learning.

CARE OF BIRDS AFTER THE SHOW

Oftentimes exhibitors become careless in the handling of their birds after a show. This is especially true if the birds have not won the high awards expected. Care is as essential after as before the show. It is most advisable to quarantine them for at least a week after their return to the farm. Thus if any disease has been contracted it will not be given to the entire flock as this period of quarantine permits the owner to check up on their health and sick birds then will not be turned loose with the general flock.

POULTRY SHOW ORGANIZATION

POULTRY CLUBS

Whenever sufficient common interest is manifested and there are prospects of an adequate membership, it is advantageous for a community to organize a poultry club. If the interest is not present, it would be useless to form such an organization. On the other hand, if the interest is present a great deal of benefit can be derived by each member. Ten interested members can form the nucleus for a worth while poultry club.

There are many such organizations now in existence. Some meet twice a month, some convene once a month, and others meet less frequently. At these meetings much benefit is derived from the educational features following a short business session. Outside speakers are secured; experiences are related by the members; debates are often held; and sometimes the lessons of a correspondence course are discussed. These features bring to the attention of the members all of the progress being made in better poultry management and offer them the opportunity of incorporating into their own management whatever of these new ideas they deem practical and advisable. In most cases successful poultrymen of any community belong to the local poultry club.

In addition to this educational feature some poultry clubs are helping their members by cooperative buying and selling. In purchasing for all the members the club has a larger buying power, which effects a significant saving. The same is true in selling. A club can insert an ad in a poultry journal or assume the responsibility of a selling contract that would be beyond the means of any single indi-

vidual. Wherever clubs are practicing this cooperative buying and selling there is added income to the members.

Still another feature of such clubs is the improvement in the quality of the flocks of their members. A poultry show may be sponsored each year by the club. In addition to this is the helpful work done in the meetings previous to the show. Members bring in their birds and have them placed and criticized by a committee. Thus each breeder comes to have a more thorough knowledge of the standard requirements of his variety. This knowledge leads him to a more efficient choice of his breeding birds and thus improves the standard quality of his flock as well as enhances his chances of winning in show competition.

A typical constitution and set of by-laws for a poultry club will be found in the appendix.

CLASSES OF ENTRIES

Birds exhibited in poultry shows are usually divided into the following classes: (1.) Single entries; (2.) pairs; (3.) trios; and (4) pens.

Single Entries.—Individuals in single entries compete against each other in six subdivisions: Pullets, hens, cockerels, cocks, young toms, and old toms. Females under one year of age are entered in the pullet class while males under one year of age are entered as cockerels or young toms. All entries over one year of age are entered as hens if they are females and as cock birds or old toms if they are males. Waterfowl are usually divided into classes with no age distinctions,

Pairs.—Chickens, except bantams, and turkeys are rarely entered in this class although ducks, geese, guineas, and pigeons are commonly so shown. The entry consists of a male and female of the same age. Young pairs are under one year of age while old pairs are all specimens over one year of age. Each specimen is given equal value in the total score of such entries.

Trios.—This class is not as common as many of the others although many shows find it convenient to have such a type of exhibit. It is perhaps best adapted for boys' and girls' club exhibits. Entries consist of a male and two females of the same age. The classification is the same as for pairs—young and old. The male is considered one-half and each female one-fourth of the total score.

Pens.—Such exhibits are the most numerous where other than a single entry class is desired. Pens consist of a male and four females

of the same age. The male is considered one-half and the females the other half in arriving at the total score of the exhibit.

Besides these standard classes awards often are given for the largest number of entries, the best displays, and for other special displays. Sweepstakes awards are also usually given for pullets, hens, cockerels, cocks, young pens, old pens, and sometimes for each class of water fowl, turkeys, and pigeons. Sweepstakes awards are becoming unpopular, however, because they necessitate the comparison of parti-colored birds with those of solid color and many exhibitors consider such competition unfair.

This difference in plumage color is taken into consideration in awarding sweepstakes prizes on individuals and pens. The Standard of Perfection specifically states this point as follows: "In competition for sweepstakes prizes, when solid colored specimens compete with parti-colored specimens, white specimens shall be handicapped two points each, black specimens one and one-half points each, and buff specimens one point each; after such reduction the specimens having the highest score, or the specimens having the highest average or combined score shall be awarded the prize."

In addition to this method of awarding sweepstakes prizes there is another that is commonly used. The exhibitor is allowed five points for every first place bird or pen; three points for every second place; two points for every third place; one point for every fourth place. These points are then totaled and the exhibition with the highest total is awarded the sweepstakes prize for this variety. This method encourages breeders to increase the number of exhibits.

PREMIUM LISTS

It is essential for the management of the show to work out in advance a premium list. The first essential of such a list is the group of classes to be considered in competition. These may include one or all of the various classes listed in this circular, but exhibitors should be notified in advance. The exhibitors would like to know if pairs, trios, etc., are to be considered in the judging. Such an advance list will eliminate confusion and odd entries that have no exhibits of similar classification with which to compete.

The premium list should also definitely state the breeds and varieties that will be considered in competition. These should include all of the main varieties owned in the surrounding territory, and in order that no entries are barred a miscellaneous class is

often established in which the few uncommon varieties could compete against each other. If such a list has been prepared the management is then justified in refusing awards on all entries not complying with their classification.

In addition to these requirements the premium list should also contain the special rules, the entry fee to be charged, and whatever other information is necessary for the guidance of exhibitors.

The following premium list is cited as one that is compact, yet complete.

POULTRY

CLASS F—JOHN DOE, *Superintendent*
 SAM SMITH, *Assistant Superintendent*

The management will furnish wire coops that will be at the disposal of exhibitors.

Entry fees, 10 cents per bird, to cover care and feeding.

Coops furnished by the exhibitor should be of the following sizes: Single specimens, 24 x 23 by 30 inches high; pens, 30 x 36 by 30 inches high. Uniformity of coops is very desirable.

Coops should be sufficiently open that the birds may be readily seen. Easily opened doors, 12 inches wide by 18 inches high must be provided on the front of all coops.

The management will see that all birds are fed, watered, and cared for during the show. Feed must be provided by the exhibitor.

Birds entered in the single classes will not be permitted to show as part of an exhibition pen, nor will birds composing a pen be permitted to be shown for single prizes.

Exhibitors of poultry must notify the secretary by letter, phone, or personally at least 10 days in advance of the show of the number of entries and coops required, so space can be reserved for their exhibit. We solicit and want your exhibit.

The following schedule of premiums applies to the following named breeds and to each variety of said breed: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Brahmas, and Langshans.

REGULAR CASH PREMIUMS

Singles—Entry fee, 10 cents; coops, 20 cents.

	<i>1st</i>	<i>2d</i>	<i>3d</i>
3 entries	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$0.75
2 entries	1.50	.75	.50
1 entry	1.00	.50	.25

Breeding Pens—Entry Fee, 50 cents; coops 40 cents (1 male—4 females).

	<i>1st</i>	<i>2d</i>	<i>3d</i>
3 entries	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$1.50
2 entries	3.50	2.00	1.00
1 entry	2.00	1.00	.50

Capon—Entry fee, 10 cents; coops, 20 cents.

Cash premiums and ribbons same as above on singles. The same premiums will be given to any other birds described in the Standard of Perfection.

	<i>1st</i>	<i>2d</i>	<i>3d</i>
1—Pair Turkeys (1 male and 1 female) any breed.....	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
2—Pair Ducks (1 male and 1 female) any breed.....	2.00	1.00	.50
3—Pair Geese (1 male and 1 female) any breed.....	3.00	1.50	.75
4—Pair Bantams	1.00	.50
5—Pair Rabbits (Belgian).....	1.00	.50
6—Pair Rabbits (Flemish).....	1.00	.50
7—Pair Rabbits (Angora).....	1.00	.50
8—Pair Pigeons (any breed).....	.75	.50

Entrance fee on rabbits, bantams, and pigeons: Pair 10 cents; coop or pen 10 cents.

The cost of this premium list can be easily covered by the advertising it can include.

PREMIUMS

Exhibitors compete in poultry shows mainly because of the advertising value derived there from and because of its helpfulness to them in improving their flocks. Prizes won seldom pay for the trouble and expense of exhibiting. Therefore many small shows are no longer offering cash premiums as they cannot afford to do so.

It is necessary to arouse the competitive spirit, however, in order to secure a reasonable number of entries. Those shows not offering cash premiums sometimes work up a prize list of donated merchandise. Others depend upon ribbons alone. Some divide the county into sections, such as school districts, and award so many points to the exhibitor's district for each of his winnings in the show. This system is extremely successful in connection with community or county fairs where other exhibits also are shown.

When cash prizes are offered it is often necessary to have a sliding scale such as found on the premium list cited above. The more entries the higher will be the cash award. This is done to protect the financial interest of the show. The financial backing of a poultry show is often bolstered up by aid from the local Chamber of Commerce. Business men, appreciating the wealth that poultry brings to a community, are usually willing to support poultry shows. In some states, as in Oklahoma, there is a state fund that is distributed for the support of poultry shows. These legislators believe in fostering poultry raising and that this can be done in great measure by backing poultry shows.

LOCATING THE SHOW

Care should be taken in choosing a location for the poultry show. Since shows are held at the season of the year most conducive to the spread of roup, contagious diphtheria, and other diseases, they

are often the source of sending these troubles back to the flock of each exhibitor. These diseases usually originate at the show itself because the confined birds are forced to remain in a draught. The show room should be well ventilated, however, as a large number of birds held in impure air is another source of trouble. The fresh air should be brought in without a draught over the birds. Windows opened only on the one side away from the wind will prove satisfactory. In case a tent, is used to house the exhibits this also should



FIG. 8.—An ideal exhibition coop for poultry show use. Note the comfort of the birds and the ease with which the exhibit may be seen.

be opened on one side only. If, in spite of all precautions, any bird does begin to show symptoms of any ill health, it should be removed from the show room and isolated at once. If the show is to be held for any length of time it is well to disinfect the ground or floor at least once a day, using a ten per cent solution of a soluble stock dip. The use of potassium permanganate in the drinking water will help greatly. Just enough permanganate to give the water a light pink color is sufficient.

The success of the show is in a large measure dependent upon visitors and exhibitors, and the value they derive from the exhibits. Birds are seen best when exhibited in wire show coops. (Fig. 8.) Single coops should be at least 21 inches square by 30 inches high. Such coops can be purchased and if one association is not in a

financial condition to buy it is suggested that a group of associations join together and make a mutual purchase. Very seldom do two shows happen in the same community on identical dates, so coops purchased under such a plan could be used many times during the season. A small coop fee for each entry will soon pay for the original cost of these coops, and the exhibits will be presented to the community in a more educational and pleasing manner.

Often small poultry shows are closely linked with the work of vocational agriculture as given in high schools. In such cases it is possible for students to make exhibition coops as a class project. This provides a practical problem for shop practice work and meets the need of coops for the poultry show.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SHOW

Most shows could improve the arrangement of their entries by following an orderly plan. It is very unsatisfactory to the judge, the exhibitors, and the visitors to have the entries of the same breed and variety scattered about the show room in various places. It is suggested that the management arrange the exhibits in the same order of breeds and varieties as that found in the American Standard of Perfection. This would start with the American breeds and the Barred Plymouth Rock variety. The management know which breeds and varieties are most common in their locality and adequate space can be reserved for the predominating breeds while less space is allotted to the unimportant varieties. Pens should be arranged to occupy one section; single entries another; ducks and geese another and so on until the entire show is arranged in a satisfactory and orderly manner.

After attention is given to arranging the show in a practical manner it might be well to give some thought to attractiveness. The coops should be in straight rows, starting near the entrance. This permits the visitor to get a general view upon entering and will produce a more favorable reaction. Special displays can be arranged in prominent positions. Whatever adds to the attractiveness of the show increases its prestige and enhances the possibilities for more entries as the show grows older. The picture on the front page is a good illustration of an orderly and well-arranged poultry show.

THE JUDGE

The judge is a very important factor of all shows. It is well to obtain the services of a licensed American Poultry Association judge if possible. These men are trained and will bring most value to

the show. Sometimes the Agricultural College is in a position to send out a man to judge. The judge should know the standard, be fair minded and nonpartisan. Ribbons of award placed on unworthy or disqualified specimens always leads to trouble later when such birds are judged again by one who understands and judges correctly. An inefficient judge creates a false standard of excellence and lowers the value of the show.

RECORD BOOKS OF JUDGE AND SECRETARY

All shows should use a judge's record book and the secretary should have an entry ledger. This establishes a permanent record of the entries and awards which is a necessity in caring for inquiries and problems that often arise after the show is disbanded. Such a book facilitates the work of the judge and if properly handled eliminates the possibility of any unfair awards.

The premium list will tell in advance which breeds and varieties are to be considered in the judging. It will also tell which classes are to be considered within each variety. From this then it is a simple matter to outline the judge's book in advance and have it in readiness to receive all exhibits when the show opens. The breeds and varieties to be judged should be listed in this book in the same order as they appear in the American Standard of Perfection. Each entry should receive a number in the judge's book in place of the exhibitor's name, as it is best that the names of the exhibitors be withheld from the judge. This number should then be placed on the coop when the bird is placed in the show room. A separate secretary's record book or ledger should be kept in which these entry numbers are listed with the names of the exhibitors. For ease in paying awards it is best to give entries their numbers in numerical rotation. Thus the first entry received would be number one; the second entry number two; and so on until all entries have been numbered. These two books would then function as follows: Mr. John Doe drives up with his entries of White Wyandottes. He is going to enter two pullets, three cockerels, one hen, one cock bird, one young pen, and one old pen, or a total of eight entries. He is given numbers one to eight inclusive in the secretary's record book and his name is listed after each number. Then the judge's score book is opened to the space reserved for White Wyandottes. Under the section for pullets numbers one and two are entered and the pullets are then placed in their show coops and their tag number will read one and two. Under the space reserved for cockerels in the judge's book numbers three,

four, and five are entered and the cockerels also are then cooped and their tag numbers are three, four and five. The hen is listed as number six under the hen section, the young pen as number seven under its section and the old pen as number eight under its section. If

JUDGE'S CARD

KANSAS FREE FAIR

BREED		<i>White Ply. Rock</i>					
CLASS		<i>Cockerel</i>					
Entry No.	Band No.	1st.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
7	12			X			
	13						
	14	X					
12	109				X		
34	27						
	39						
116	6		X				
	11	<i>Disq. Brown in quill</i>					
38	2					X	

E.C. Branch _____ Judge

FIG. 9.—Judge's card used at the Kansas Free Fair. This is a reproduction of a card actually used in the judging of a class of White Plymouth Rock cockerels.

the birds have leg-band numbers these also should be written on the coop tags to avoid confusion in case birds are not placed back in their original coops after being handled.

When the judging of White Wyandottes starts, the judge opens his book to this section. He wants to know how many pullets are in competition in this class. As he counts this number there is no way for him to know that entries one and two are being shown by John Doe. In case pullet number two is given first prize, the secretary looks in his book and discovers that Mr. John Doe has entered pullet number two and is entitled to the award.

Some judges prefer to use a judging card in place of the judging book while examining the entries. (Fig. 9.) Many shows make use of such cards in addition to the two books mentioned above. A card is made out for each subdivision in each class and when the judge has placed the awards the notations on these cards are entered in the judge's book for a more permanent record.

APPENDIX

COMMON DEFECTS

Different breeds and varieties have their own peculiar defects that appear generally in most flocks. These defects are serious handicaps to the worth of the specimens as show birds and are of even greater detriment if allowed to appear on birds in the breeding pens. Many poultry raisers are not aware of the seriousness of breeding from such defective stock and do not realize how slowly but surely their flock will regress from standard quality if these are not culled out from the breeding pen. It should be the aim of every poultryman to increase both the egg laying powers and standard characteristics of his flock each year. Then show birds will become more numerous whether it be for utility or exhibition purposes. As an aid in the selection of show birds and breeders there are here presented lists of the more common defects found on the popular varieties of chickens. Poultrymen can do much to improve the quality of their show entries and general flock by becoming familiar with the list for their specific variety and eliminating as many of these as practical and possible from their breeding pens and by entering in poultry shows those individuals free from such defects.

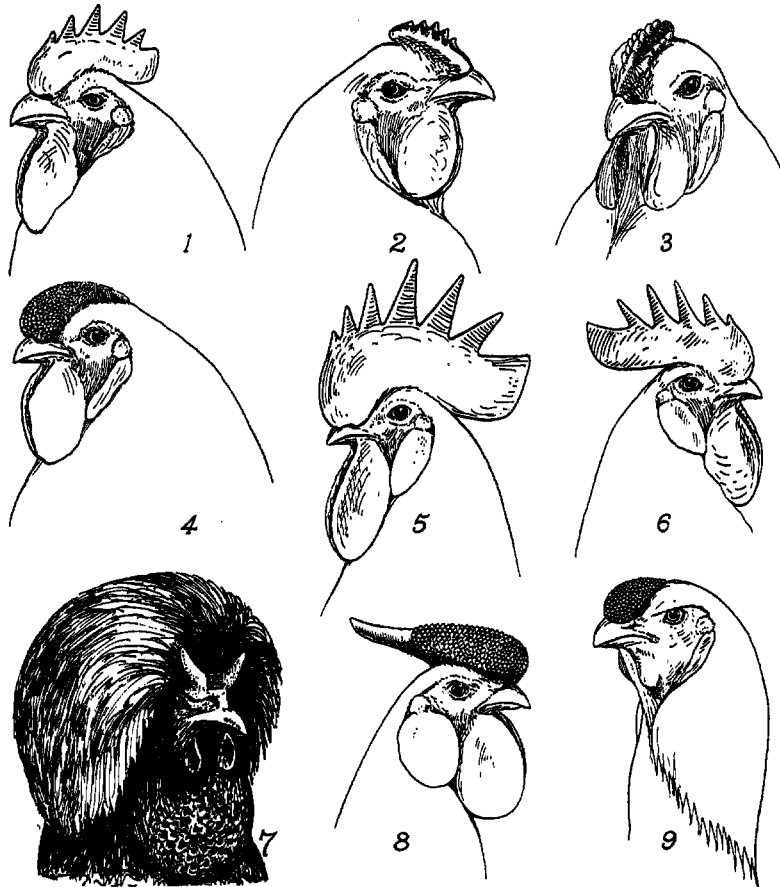
Common Defects and Disqualifications of Plymouth Rocks in General

1. Tendency towards under weight.
2. Tendency towards knock-knees.
3. Males often have flat breasts. (Fig. 10.)
4. Combs too large with more than five points; females often over fat.
5. Combs with thumb marks, double points, wrinkles, and side sprigs.
(Figs. 11 and 12.)
6. Pale or whitish color in ear lobes.
7. Tendency toward split tails in males.
8. Twisted wing feathers (main flight feathers).
9. Green peppering and dark spots on shanks.
10. Stilty or too long-legged.
11. Bodies low set, approaching Orpington type.
12. Tail carried at improper angle.
13. Narrow back at base of tail.
14. Stubs and down on shanks and toes.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 10.—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel with flat breast.

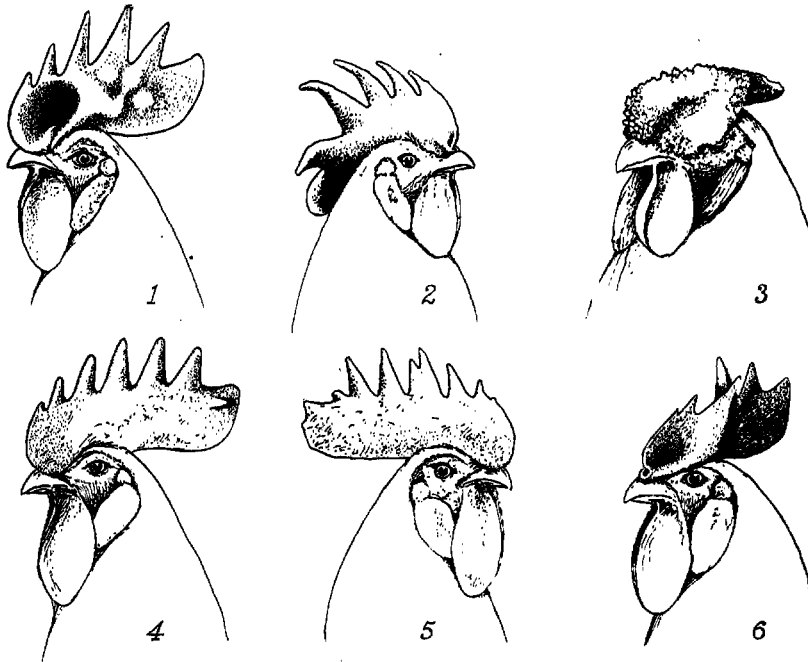


MALE HEADS SHOWING DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMBS

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. SINGLE | 2. PEA | 3. PEA |
| 4. ROSE | 5. SINGLE | 6. SINGLE |
| 7. V-SHAPED | 8. ROSE | 9. STRAWBERRY |

Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 11.—Male heads showing typical combs. No. 1 shows the single comb for heavy breeds, while No. 5 illustrates the six-point single comb of the Minorcas. No. 6 is the Leghorn single comb. No. 4 illustrates the rose comb following the contour of the head, while No. 8 shows the rose comb with spike extended.



MALE HEADS SHOWING DEFECTIVE COMBS

1 THUMB MARK.

2 LOPPED (SINGLE).

3 HOLLOW CENTER

4 SIDE SPRIG-

5 UNEVEN SERRATIONS

6 TWISTED

Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 12.—Male heads illustrating the common comb defects that are found most frequently.

Common Defects of Barred Plymouth Rocks

1. Solid black feathers in wings or main tail feathers.
2. Smoky or indistinct barring (especially on backs of females).
3. Uneven tipped feathers (some white some black) on back of females.
4. Barring too wide.
5. Bars not running straight across feathers.
6. Black breast and body feathers in females.

Common Defects of White Plymouth Rocks

1. Black or dark ticking on feathers.
2. Creaminess in quills of feathers.
3. Horn color at butt of quills of flight feathers.
4. Brassiness of plumage (having a metallic yellow color).
5. Split tails. (Fig. 13.)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 13.—White Rock cockerel with split tail.

Common Defects of Buff Plymouth Rocks

1. White or black in main tail and wing feathers.
2. Lacing and mealiness in females.
3. White undercolor or too light shade of buff.
4. Unevenness of surface color.
5. Shafting (shaft of feather lighter or darker than web).

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Wyandottes in General

1. Birds too large and coarse or birds too small.
2. Too rangy, lacking full rounded breast; bodies too narrow.
3. Comb too high; absence of spike on comb.
4. Comb not conforming to shape of head; double spike.
5. Sunken eyes; eyes too light or green in color.
6. White in ear lobes.

7. Back too short or too long.
8. Tail carried at improper angle; tail too long or pinched.
9. Slipped or split wing.
10. Shanks too long or too short.
11. Stubs and down on shanks or toes.
12. Fluff so full as to hide hocks.
13. Feathers of poor quality.

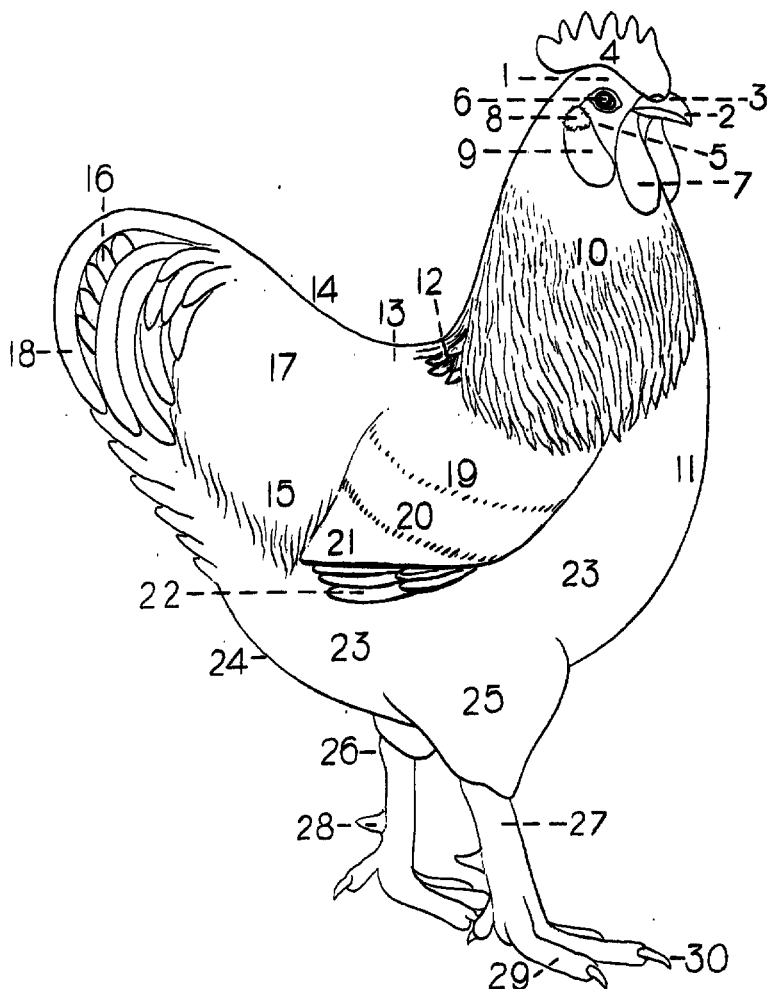


FIG. 14.—Nomenclature of the external anatomy of a male bird. (1) Head. (2) Beak. (3) Nostril. (4) Comb. (5) Face. (6) Eye. (7) Wattle. (8) Ear. (9) Ear lobe. (10) Hackle. (11) Breast. (12) Cape. (13) Back. (14) Saddle (in female, cushion). (15) Saddle feathers. (16) Male tail feathers. (17) Tail coverts. (18) Sickle feathers. (19) Shoulder. (20) Wing coverts. (21) Wing primaries. (22) Wing primaries. (23) Body. (24) Fluff. (25) Thigh. (26) Hock. (27) Shank. (28) Spur. (29) Toe. (30) Toe nail.

EXHIBITING STANDARD-BRED POULTRY

29

Common Defects of White Wyandottes

1. Dark ticking on feathers.
2. Solid black in wings or tail.
3. Black and buff or foreign color in quill.
4. Creaminess of undercolor.
5. Brassiness of surface color.

Common Defects of Silver Laced Wyandottes

1. Smutty wing bars and shoulders.
2. Lacing too narrow or too heavy.
3. Frosting (marginal edging or tracing of color).
4. Mossiness (irregular dark penciling of color).
5. Lacing of hackle not extended around the end of the feathers.

Common Defects of Columbian Wyandottes

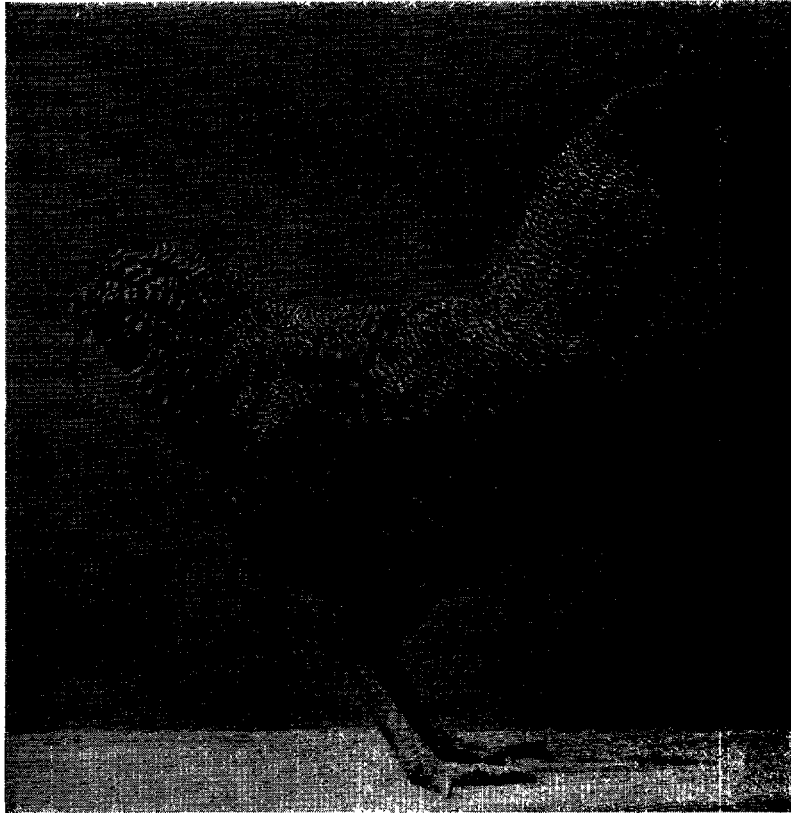
1. Black in surface of back of females.
2. Pure white undercolor.
3. Lacing of hackle not extended around the end of the feathers. (Fig. 14.)

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Rhode Island Reds

1. Birds too large or too small.
2. Males with too long shanks and shallow breast.
3. White in ear lobes.
4. Eyes too light in color.
5. Too much ticking in hackle of females; any ticking in hackle of males.
6. Narrow backs and pinched tails.
7. Stubs and down on shanks and toes.
8. Smut or white in under color.
9. Under color too light or lifeless in appearance.
10. Black on surface, especially over shoulders.
11. Slipped or split wings.
12. Surface color wine colored or too light.
13. Unevenness of surface color.
14. Too large and irregular single combs; side sprigs; uneven serrations.
15. Rose combs too large or with spike not following shape of head.
16. Twisted feathers in wing primaries. (Fig. 15.)

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Light Brahmas

1. Lack of distinct contrast between white and black markings.
2. Indistinct lacing not extending around end of feathers in hackle.
3. Males lacking lacing on back and at base of tail.
4. Black ticking on white areas; purple barring on areas.
5. Gray in wings; under color too light.
6. Lacing too heavy in tail coverts of male.
7. White spots on wing primaries.
8. Solid black or brown feathers on back.
9. Positive black spots on back in web of feathers.
10. Outer toes not feathered to the last joint.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 15.—Shows bird disqualified because of twisted feathers in wing primaries. Note the ruffled, uneven appearance of the wing.

Common Defects and Disqualifications of White Langshans

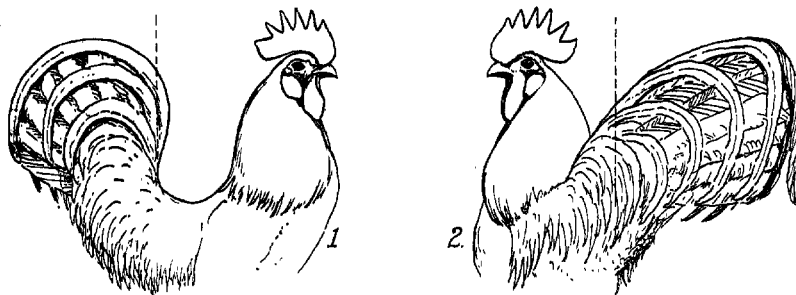
1. Brassiness and creaminess.
2. Black feathers; black ticking.
3. Legs of too light a color.
4. Breast carried too low.
5. Narrow, flat breasts.
6. Legs too short; birds too low set and squatty.
7. Lopped comb in females.
8. Middle toe feathered; vulture hooks.
9. Squirrel tail.

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Leghorns in General

1. Double points, thumb marks and too many points on single comb.
2. Large, beefy single combs; blades too heavy and turning to one side.
3. White in face; too light colored eyes.
4. Tails carried too high; pinched tails; wry tails. (Fig. 16.)
5. Lack of breast; back slanting downward too much from shoulders.
6. Wings carried too low; legs not in center of body.

Common Defects of Dark Brown Leghorns

1. Yellow lobes in females.
2. Yellow shade in hackle in females.
3. Under color too light.
4. Undersize.
5. Too light or too dark shades at end of hackle.
6. Different shades in the color of the hackle, saddle, and wing bows.



MALES WITH DEFECTIVE TAIL CARRIAGE.

1. *SQUIRREL*

2. *WRY*

Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 16.—Males with squirrel tail (1), and wry tail (2).

Common Defects of Light Brown Leghorns

1. Short backs.
2. Wing bows too dark on males; brick color on females.
3. Black in back and saddle of male.
4. Unevenness of color over back and wings of females.
5. Shafting in back, breast and wings of females.
6. Penciling in the striping of hackle of females.
7. Stippling on breast of females.

Common Defects of Single or Rose Comb White Leghorns

1. Brassiness, creaminess, red, buff or salmon in plumage.
2. Red in ear lobes; ear lobes too coarse.
3. Body too coarse and too large; body overly refined.
4. The pouter pigeon or game type with breast too prominent.
5. Rose combs too broad; too high; hollow along sides or in center.
6. Rose combs with spike following neck.
7. Green shanks.

Common Defects of English Leghorns

1. Brassiness, creaminess.
2. Tails carried at too high an angle.
3. Combs and wattles overly large.
4. General lack of refinement.
5. Back too long.
6. Red in ear lobes; ear lobes too coarse.

Common Defects of Single or Rose Comb Buff Leghorns

1. White, black or peppering of either in wing flights or main tail feathers.
2. White edging to sickle of males.
3. Shafting, mealiness and patchiness in females.
4. Uneven color of hackle, back, wing bows and saddle of males.
5. Light colored shanks.
6. White in under color; under color too light.
7. Feathers tending to be laced.
8. Absence of spikes on rose combs.
9. Rose combs showing hollows in sides, top, or center.

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Minorcas in General

1. Knock knees; weak constitution; stubs.
2. Tails too high; pinched tails.
3. White in face, especially males.
4. Curved or arched backs in females; backs too short.
5. High, weak combs with tendency to lop in males.
6. Rose combs too high and too broad; hollow rose combs.
7. Slow-maturing birds.
8. Red in ear lobes.

Common Defects of Single or Rose Comb Black Minorcas

1. Purple barring; purple sheen to black plumage.
2. Red tinge on wing bows of males.
3. White in primary wing feathers of females.
4. Tendency toward red eyes.

Common Defects, of Single or Rose Comb White Minorcas

1. Tendency toward bluish cast on legs.
2. Brassiness and creaminess of plumage.
3. Tendency toward small size.

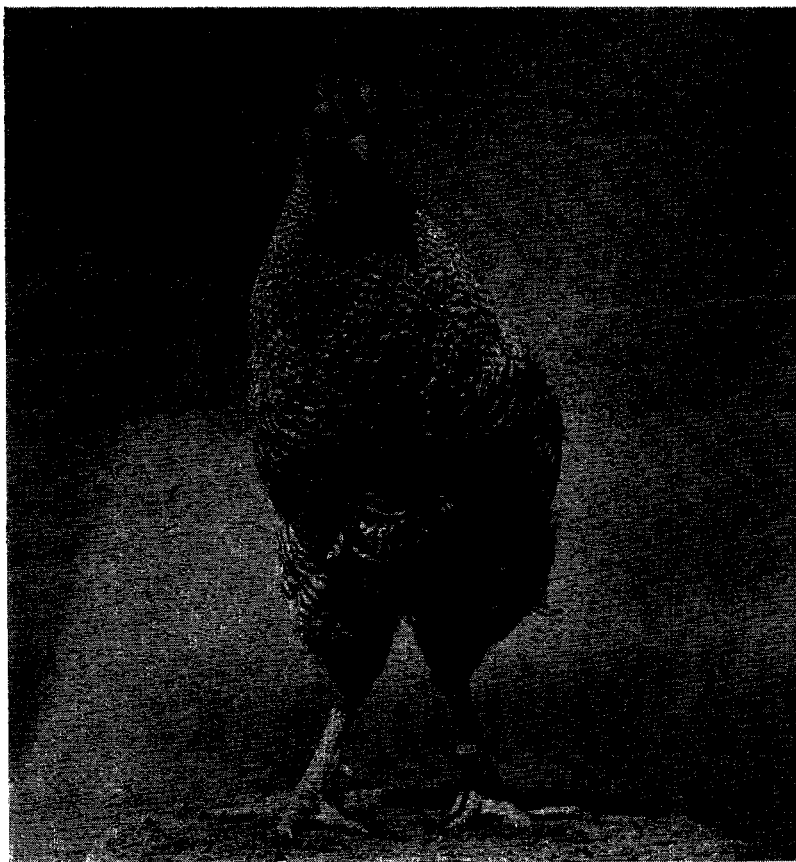
Common Defects and Disqualifications of Blue Andalusians

1. White in face of males; comb too large or too coarse.
2. Tail carried at improper angle.
3. Arched back; side sprigs on comb.
4. Faded blue color; rusty brown top color; uneven surface color.
5. Lacing on ground color; lack of lacing where desired.
6. White in under color; white in web of feathers.
7. Thumb marks, too many points or lopping of comb.
8. Down between toes; stubs.

9. Sickles of males not darker than main tail feathers.
10. Birds undersize.

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Single or Rose Comb Anconas

1. Comb too large; side sprigs (single comb), too many points; thumb marks.
2. White in face; red in ear lobes.
3. Too much or not enough white in wing primaries, secondaries; main tail feathers and body.
4. Red in hackle, saddle or wing bows of males.
5. Willow colored legs, especially in males.
6. Purple barring.
7. Too high a tail carriage.
8. Rose combs too high or too broad; hollows in rose comb.
9. Spike of rose comb following neck—not extending straight back.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

FIG. 17.—A knock-kneed male, indicative of poor vigor.

Common Defects and Disqualifications of Orpingtons in General

1. Birds too large or too small; body lacking depth.
2. Short back; deficient breast; narrow back and body.
3. Shanks too long; body too low set.
4. Twisted and lopped combs; thumb marks; side sprigs.
5. Heads too long and narrow; off colored eyes; usually too light.
6. Stubs and down; white in ear lobes.
7. Males with split tails; feathers too long or too loose.
8. Knock knees in males. (Fig. 17.)

Common Defects of Buff Orpingtons

1. Uneven surface color; males too dark over shoulders and back.
2. Black peppering; solid black or white in wings or tail.
3. Under color too light, approaching white or being white.
4. Too dark or light buff surface color.
5. Mealinem in females.

Common Defects of White Orpingtons

1. Creamy beak; shanks blue or creamy.
2. Red in hackle and saddle of males.
3. Red, buff or partly black feathers in plumage.
4. Brassiness or creaminess.
5. Black ticking.

Most of the defects and disqualifications here given for the various breeds and varieties can be found in the edition "Mating and Breeding, of Poultry" by Harry M. Lamon and Rob R. Slocum. In addition to these will be found further valuable discussions for each standard breed and variety. This book is an excellent companion to the Standard of Perfection for all persons interested in exhibiting poultry. It is published by the Orange Judd Company, New York City.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF COMMON BREEDS OF CHICKENS,
DUCKS, GEESE, AND TURKEYS

Chickens

BREED.	COCK Pounds	COCKEREL Pounds	HEN Pounds	PULLET Pounds
Plymouth Rocks (all varieties).....	9½	8	7½	6
Wyandottes (all varieties).....	8½	7½	6½	5½
Dominiques.....	7	6	5	4
Rhode Island Reds (all varieties).....	8½	7½	6½	5½
Rhode Island Whites.....	8½	7½	6½	5½
Jersey Black Giants.....	13	11	10	8
Light Brahmas.....	12	10	9½	8
Dark Brahmas.....	11	9	8½	7
Cochins (all varieties).....	11	9	8½	7
Langshans (all varieties).....	9½	8	7½	6½
Leghorns (all varieties).....	5½	4½	4	3½
Single Comb Black Minorca.....	9	7½	6½	5½
Single Comb Buff Minorca.....				
Single Comb White Minorca.....				
Rose Comb Black Minorca.....	8	6½	6½	5½
Rose Comb White Minorca.....				
Anconas (all varieties).....	5½	4½	4½	3½
Orpingtons (all varieties).....	10	8½	8	7
Dark and White Cornish.....	10	8	7½	6
White-Laced Red Cornish.....	8	7	6	5
Houdans (all varieties).....	7½	6½	6½	5½
Campines (all varieties).....	6	5	4	3½

Ducks

BREED.	DRAKE		DUCK	
	Adult Pounds	Young Pounds	Adult Pounds	Young Pounds
Pekin Ducks.....	9	8	8	7
Aylesbury Ducks.....	9	8	8	7
Rouen Ducks.....	9	8	8	7
Muscovy Ducks (all varieties).....	10	8	7	6
Runner Ducks (all varieties).....	4½	4	4	3½

Geese

BREED.	GANDER		GOOSE	
	Adult Pounds	Young Pounds	Adult Pounds	Young Pounds
Toulouse Geese.....	26	20	20	16
Emden Geese.....	20	18	18	16
Wild or Canadian Geese.....	12	10	10	8

Turkeys

BREED.	COCK		COCKEREL Pounds	HEN Pounds	PULLETT Pounds
	Adult Pounds	Yearling Pounds			
Bronze Turkeys.....	36	33	25	20	16
Narragansett Turkeys.....	30	25	20	18	14
White Holland Turkeys.....	28	24	20	18	14
Bourbon Red Turkeys.....	30	25	20	18	14

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF A POULTRY CLUB

Article I

SECTION 1. The name of this Club shall be the Riley County Branch of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club.

SEC. 2. The object of this Club shall be to promote the breeding of Single Comb White Leghorns; to bring about a perfect standard for them, as well as a more uniform and full understanding of the present standard requirements; to bring their unequalled good qualities to the attention of the world: and generally to advance their interests in every legitimate manner.

Article II

SECTION 1. Any person or firm who is a member in good standing of the National Club may become a member of this Club by signing agreement to abide by the rules and regulations of this Club.

SEC. 2. Any member in good standing can resign from this Club by sending his resignation to the Secretary in writing, and on acceptance of same by the Executive Committee his privileges of membership in this Club shall cease.

SEC. 3. Charges of misconduct of a member or officer must be made in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer or President. These charges shall be considered with the defense of the member or officer at a special meeting after all members have been duly notified of meeting and its purpose. The Club may by a vote of three-fourths of the members present censor, fine, suspend or expel the member or officer. From this decision there shall be no appeal.

Article III

SECTION 1. The officers of this Club shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Club Reporter.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The general supervision and conduct of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in the Executive Committee when the Club is not in session,

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee; to appoint officers to fill vacancies and to appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the Club; and to call special meetings.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside at meetings in the absence or inability of the President and to discharge any other duties devolving upon him.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to conduct all correspondence and keep all records of the Club, collect all moneys due and pay such claims as are approved by the membership at meetings.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Club Reporter to secure publicity for all activities of the Club.

Article IV

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected at the regular meeting of the Club in September. All elections shall be conducted by secret ballot.

SEC. 2. These officers shall be installed at the regular meeting in October.

SEC. 3. All officers shall continue their duties until the new officers are duly installed.

EXHIBITING STANDARD-BRED POULTRY

Article V

SECTION 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the Club on the second Tuesday evening of each month unless otherwise provided by the Executive Committee to transact such business as may pertain to the interest and welfare of the Club.

SEC. 2. Five members shall constitute a quorum, providing at least one of the five is a member of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The order of business shall be: 1, Roll call; 2, Reading minutes of previous meetings; 3, Reading of communications; 4, Program; 5, Unfinished business; 6, Report of committees; 7, New business; 8, Discussion; 9, Membership; 10, Adjournment.

Article VI

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting, providing the amendment has been read at the previous regular meeting.

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