

POULTRY I---THE 4-H BABY CHICK CLUB

4-H CLUB CIRCULAR 31

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**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS**
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
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Poultry I--The 4-H Baby Chick Club

REQUIREMENTS OF POULTRY I--THE 4-H BABY CHICK CLUB PROJECT*

Object.—The object of the first year poultry club work is to organize boys and girls into groups for the purpose of introducing pure bred poultry from high producing strains, to demonstrate proper methods of hatching and rearing chicks; and to train the members in leadership.

Work Required.—*The 300 Baby Chick Club.*—Each club member is required to secure 300 pure bred baby chicks by April 15. The goal shall be to raise 120 pullets to maturity.

The Hundred Egg Club.—Each club member is required to set at least 100 purebred eggs or to buy 75 baby chicks between February 1 and May 1. The goal shall be to raise at least twenty purebred pullets to maturity.

The Thirty Egg Club.—Each club member of the beginner's club is required to set at least 30 purebred eggs or buy at least 25 baby chicks between February 1 and May 1. The goal shall be to raise at least six pure bred pullets to maturity.

Records Required.—Each club member is required to keep an accurate account of all costs, hatching date, feeds and profits of the club work, and an account of each meeting and story of the club work for the year, in a record book provided by the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Ownership Required.—Each club member is required to own the chicks and to provide the feed used.

The 300 Baby Chick Club.—Each member shall have access to a brooder house and brooder stove. The sale of cockerels should pay the entire cost of raising the chicks until the cockerels are sold as broilers. 300 chicks will cost approximately \$45.00.

The Hundred Egg Club.—Each club member shall have access to a brooder house and brooder stove. The sale of the cockerels should pay the entire cost of raising the chicks until the cockerels are sold as broilers. If 100 eggs are purchased, they will cost approximately \$10.00. If 75 baby chicks are purchased, they will cost approximately \$15.00. By using baby chicks, the uncertainties and delay of incubation are overcome.

*Prepared by Berley Winton, Poultry Extension Specialist, in collaboration with T. T. Martin, State Club Agent.

The Thirty Egg Club.—The eggs for the beginner's club will cost approximately \$2.50. If brood coops are not available and must be built, they will cost about \$2.50 for each unit of thirty eggs.

Time Required.—Time to feed and care for the chicks.

Time for attendance at six or more club meetings.

Time to take part in a tryout for the club demonstration team.

Time for attendance at the club round-up, or achievement program at the close of the year's work.

Organization.—The first year's poultry club work may begin between January 1 and April 15, and end about the time the pullets are six months old. It is recommended that the first year poultry club members continue in second-year work.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CLUB

Meetings.—Standard clubs are required to hold at least six regular meetings during the club year. These meetings may be held as often as the local club leader and the members desire, however, the meetings usually are held once each month.

Below are subjects suggested for a number of club meetings. It may be necessary to devote two or more meetings to some of the subjects. It is suggested that these subjects be followed in the order named. *Local club leaders and clubs are expected to adapt these subjects to local community conditions.*

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR POULTRY CLUB MEETINGS

I. Organization of the Club.—Choosing the Breed and Selecting Hatching Eggs.—(See Club Secretary's Record Book).

1. The business meeting.—The local club leader in charge.

(1). Explanation of the duties of the club officers and members.—(See Club Secretary's Record Book.)

(2). Election of club officers from the membership of the club: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Song and Yell Leader and Club Reporter.

(3). Selection of a name for the club. (It is suggested that the name be selected so as to identify the club and the project.)

(4). Selection of a time and place for regular club meetings.

(5). Appointment of a committee to work up or select an appropriate song and yell for the club.

(6). Adjournment of business meeting for instruction in club work.

2. Instructions.—The local club leader in charge

(1). Distribution of club circulars and the record books and explanation of their use.

(2). Explanation of the standard 4-H club requirements. (See the Club Secretary's Record Book.)

- (3). Explanation of the club project requirements for the Poultry Club I. (See page 2 in this club circular.)
 - (4). Setting club goals:—(Some suggested goals.)
 - a. Every member attempt to carry out the following practices in raising chicks:
 - (a). Hatch before May 1.
 - (b). Raise on clean, fresh, range.
 - (c). Feed a growing ration.
 - (d). Brood each hatch separately.
 - (e). Separate pullets and cockerels.
 - (f). Maintain roomy, sanitary quarters for the pullets.
 - (5). Discussion of the main club events for the year.
Suggested Events:
 - a. Poultry club tour in June.
 - b. State 4-H Club Round-up at the Missouri College of Agriculture in early August.
 - c. Exhibit at round-up or achievement program by October.
 - (6). Discussion: Choosing the Breed and Selecting Hatching Eggs. Page 10.
 - (7). Stating specifically what each member must do to start the work, as:
 - a. Make arrangements for equipment.
 - b. Clean and disinfect brooder houses and brooder coops.
 - c. Secure baby chicks or hatching eggs.
 - d. Move brooder houses or coops onto fresh range.
 - (8). Assignment of work for the next meeting:
 - a. Assignment of the 4-H club pledge to be learned by all members before the next meeting. (See suggested outline of second meeting.)
 - b. Bringing of record books to the meeting.
 - c. References:
 - (a). Choosing the Breed and Selecting Hatching Eggs Page 10.
 - (b). Incubation Principles.—Experiment Station Circular, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (c). Incubation.—Page 12.
Incubation Principles.
 - d. Demonstration:
 - (a). Plan an individual demonstration on selection of hatching eggs. (See Demonstrations, page 16.)
 - e. Assignment of one or more topics to be used in response to roll call, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Name the breed of chickens that you are raising and give reasons for your choice.
 - (c). Give desirable date for hatching chicks.
 - (d). Name breed of chickens in home flock.
 - (e). Designate the number of chicks with which you plan to begin your club work.
3. The social hour, games, etc.

II. Second Club Meeting.—Incubation.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge. (References: Duties of club officers, Club Secretary's Record Book.)
 - (1) Meeting called to order by the president, who leads the club members in repeating the 4-H club pledge, as follows: "I pledge my *head* to clearer thinking, my *heart* to greater loyalty, my *hands* to larger service, and my *health* to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."
 - (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding on the previously assigned topics.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary, which should be adopted as a permanent record by the club when approved.
 - (4). Unfinished business:
 - a. Unfinished business from last meeting.
 - b. Report of the committee on club songs and yells.
 - (5). New Business:
 - a. Appointment of a social committee to plan for some games at future club meetings.
 - b. Anything for the good of the club, such as club tour, club picnics, etc.
 - (6). Songs and yells, led by the song and yell leader.
 - (7). Adjournment for work.
2. Instruction and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Discussion:
 - a. Incubation. Page 12.
 - (2). Demonstrations:
 - a. Selection of hatching eggs.
 - b. Candling eggs.
 - (3). Explanation of how to keep the record book.
 - (4). Assignment of work for the next meeting.
 - a. Bringing of record books to the meeting.
 - b. References:
 - (a). Brooding the chicks. Page 13.
 - (b). The Missouri Colony Brooder House.—Experiment Circular No. 110. Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (c). Brooding Chicks, Extension Circular No. 216, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - c. Assignment of one or more topics for roll call, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement not previously given in response to roll call and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Give date when chicks were hatched and name advantages of early hatching.
 - (c). Name method used in hatching eggs.
 - (d). Name a disinfectant or material used in cleaning the brooder house and coops.
 - d. Assignment of one or more individual demonstrations to be given at next meeting: Making a chick mash feeder. (See Home Made Poultry Equipment,—Extension Circular 151, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

3. The social hour, games, etc.

III. Third Club Meeting.—Brooding the Chicks.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
 - (1). Meeting called to order by the president who leads the club in repeating the 4-H club pledge.
 - (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding by giving a progress report on their home project work, or by reporting on the previously assigned topic, and by handing in the record books for use in the club meeting.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
 - (4). Unfinished business:
 - a. Unfinished business from the last meeting.
 - b. Report of the social committee.
 - (5). New Business:
 - a. Appointment of committees.
 - b. Anything for the good of the club.
 - (6). Songs and yells.
 - (7). Adjournment for work.
2. Instruction and demonstrations—the local club leader in charge.
 - (1), Discussion:
 - a. Brooding the Chicks. Page 13.
 - (2). Demonstrations:
 - a. Individual demonstration on making a chick mash feeder.
 - b.
 - (3). Assignment of work for the next meeting:
 - a. References:
 - (a). Feeding chicks. Page 15.
 - (b). Feeding Baby Chicks.—Experiment Station Circular No. 154,—Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (c). Missouri Plan of Growing Healthy Chicks. Extension Circular No. 194, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - b. Assignment of one or more topics for roll call, as:
 - (a) Name a standard club requirement not previously given in response to roll call and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Name grains and mash used in feeding chicks.
 - (c) Tell briefly how chicks are being brooded.
 - c. Assignment of individual demonstrations to be given at the next meeting:
 - (a).
 - (b).
3. The social hour, games, etc.

IV. Fourth Club Meeting.—Feeding Chicks.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
 - (1). Meeting called to order, members repeating the 4-H club pledge.

- (2). Roll call, members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topic, and by handing in the club record books for use in the club meeting.
- (3). Unfinished business:
 - a.
- (4). New business:
 - a. Appointment of committee on the club round-up or achievement program.
- (5). Songs and yells.
- (6). Adjournment for work.
2. Instruction and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Discussion:
 - a. Feeding Chicks. Page 15.
 - b. Feeding Baby Chicks.—Experiment Station, Circular No. 154, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - c. Missouri Plan of Growing Healthy Chicks, Extension Circular No. 194, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (2). Demonstration: (Individual demonstrations).
 - a.
 - b.
 - (3). Assignment of work for the next meeting.
 - a. References:
 - (a). Chick Management. Page 16.
 - (b). The Missouri Plan of Growing Healthy Chicks. Extension Circular No. 194, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (c). Brooding Chicks, Extension Circular No. 216, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - b. Assignment of one or more topics for roll call, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement not previously given in response to roll call and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). State time cockerels should be sold.
 - (c). Report the kind of dry mash feeder used.
 - (d). Name advantages of raising chicks on fresh range.
3. The social hour, games, etc.

V. Fifth Club Meeting.—Chick Management.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
 - (1). Meeting called to order by the president, who leads the club members in repeating the 4-H club pledge.
 - (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topics, and by handing in the club record books for use in the club meeting.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
 - (4). Unfinished business:
 - a. Report of the committee on club round-up or achievement program.
 - (5). New business:
 - a.
 - (6). Songs and yells.

- (7). Adjournment for work.
2. Instruction and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge
- (1). Discussion:
 - a. Chick Management. Page 16.
 - b. The Missouri Plan of Growing Healthy Chicks, Extension Circular No. 194, Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - (2). Demonstrations:
 - a. Individual tryouts for making the demonstration team.
 - (3). Assignment of work for the club round-up or achievement program.
 - a. Assigning definite parts on the round-up or achievement program.
 - (a). Bringing of completed record books to the round-up or achievement program.
 - (b). Being prepared to give a complete business report of the project work in response to roll call.
 - (c). Planning to take part in the club exhibit at the round-up or achievement program.
3. The social hour, games, etc.

VI. Sixth Club Meeting.—The Club Round-up or Achievement Program.

The club round-up or achievement program should be held by October, at the close of the work for the club year.

Each club member should hand in to the local club leader the completed record book so that the results of all the work of the club may be summarized for the year in the Club Secretary's Record Book.

Suggested Public Program

1. Exhibit: (1) Equipment made; (2) A pen (4 pullets and a cockerel), or exhibits of individual males or females.
2. Typical meeting by the club.
3. Talk on the club's achievement by a club member, a club officer, or by the local club leader.
4. Team demonstrations.
5. Presentation of awards. The Missouri 4-H club achievement pin may be awarded to each member who hands in a record book indicating that all club requirements have been met.
6. Plans for next year. (Follow with Poultry II—Flock Management Club.)
7. Adjournment.

Suggestions

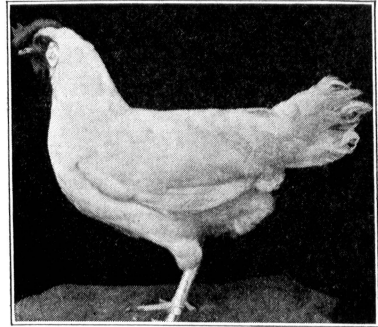
Only club members who make a complete report or have their records up-to-date should be eligible to take part in county or state contests, club camps, etc.

The events of the club round-up or achievement program and the results of the club work for the year should be carefully prepared and offered to the local newspapers for publication.

I. CHOOSING THE BREED AND SELECTING HATCHING EGGS

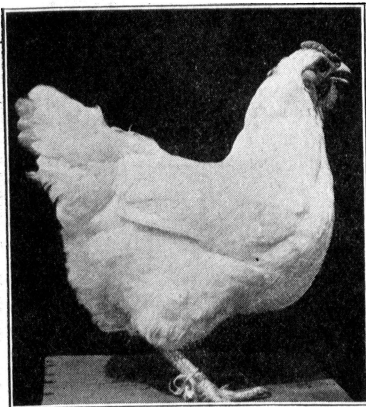
Choosing the Breed.—After discussing the merits of the various breeds and varieties of poultry the club members should select one of the most popular varieties of chickens. The important commercial breeds and varieties of poultry are:

1. White Plymouth Rocks
2. Barred Plymouth Rocks
3. White Wyandottes
4. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
5. Buff Orpingtons
6. Single Comb White Leghorns

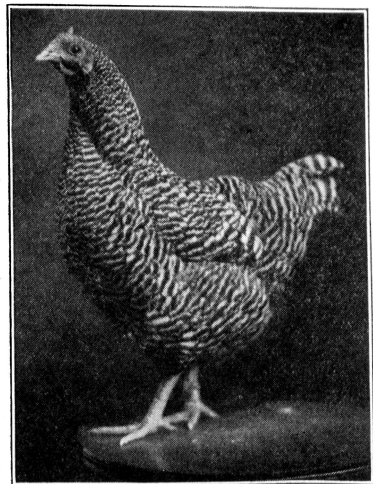


Single Comb White Leghorn

The breed of chickens chosen is not as important as the strain selected. Hatching eggs or baby chicks should be purchased from a breeder who raises vigorous, standard-bred chickens that have been

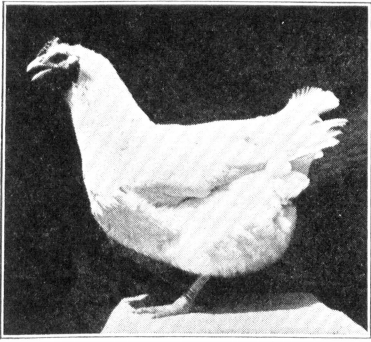


White Wyandotte

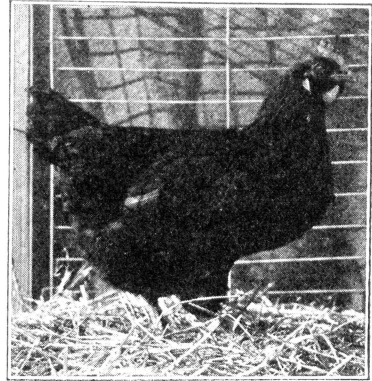


Barred Plymouth Rock

bred for high production. From one-half to two-thirds of the poultry income is derived from the sale of eggs. Hence, the importance of getting chicks that will develop into high producing pullets is emphasized.



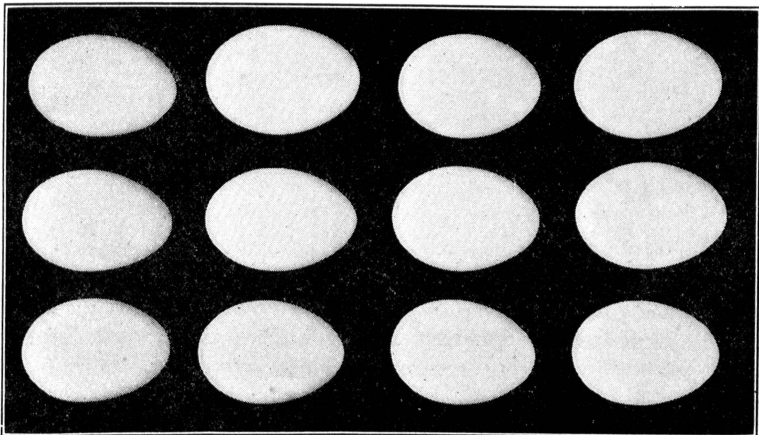
White Plymouth Rock



Single Comb Rhode Island Red

Club leaders may secure from the county extension agent or the Poultry Department, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri a list of reliable breeders who have hatching eggs and baby chicks for sale.

Selection of Hatching Eggs.—An ideal hatching egg weighs two ounces or slightly more. Small eggs should never be used for hatching purposes. Size, shape and color of eggs are inherited characters. In



The appearance of good hatching eggs

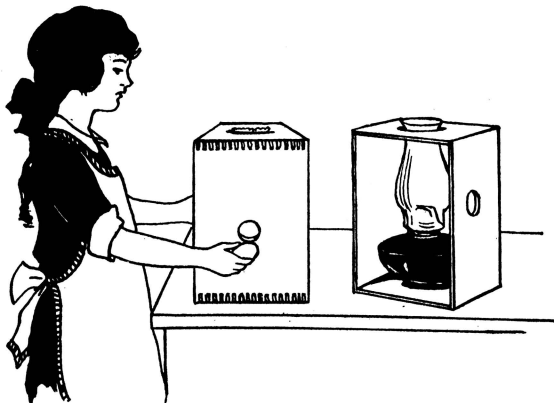
other words, pullets are likely to lay the kind of eggs from which they are hatched. Small eggs will not produce large, vigorous chicks. Brown eggs may vary slightly in color but white eggs should be chalk white and not creamy tinted.

II. INCUBATION

One-hundred-egg club members may find it advisable to have their eggs hatched in an incubator or else buy seventy-five chicks. This will make it possible to have chicks of the same age. If natural incubation has to be depended upon to hatch the eggs, seven hens can be set.

All chicks should be hatched before May 1. It is desirable to have the heavier breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons) hatched the first half of March and Leghorns hatched not later than the first half of April.

Incubator Management.—Before the eggs are set, the incubator should be gone over carefully and gotten into condition by someone who is familiar with it. Missing or broken parts should be replaced. The heater should be disconnected and the soot removed. The inside of the machine and its parts should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before it is used and after each hatch.



Operating Incubator.—Club members who have access to a dependable incubator will find it good experience to do their own hatching. In operating the machine, the instructions given by the manufacturer should be followed rather closely. As a rule, the location of the thermometer is on the egg tray with the bulb on a level with the top of the eggs. In this case, the temperature of the incubator should usually be kept

between 100° F. the first week and 103° F. the third week of incubation. The general recommendation is 101° F. the first week, 102° the second week and 103° the third week. One should remember that more chicks on the inside of the shell are killed from overheating than by running the incubator with the temperature too low.

The eggs should be turned twice each day or more if convenient from the third to the eighteenth day of incubation.

The incubator should be well ventilated, with openings on the bottom or on the sides, and located where plenty of fresh air is available but not in a draught of air.

The lamp should be cleaned and filled each morning with the best grade of oil and the wick cleaned by pinching or rubbing off the charred portion. Handling or turning the eggs should be done before caring for the lamp. This procedure will prevent getting oil on the eggs.

Hatching Time.—On the nineteenth or twentieth day the eggs will usually begin to pip and on the twenty-first day the hatch will be completed. At this time the operator should not let the temperature go higher than 104 degrees Fahrenheit. When the eggs begin to pip it is good practice to darken the incubator by hanging a dark cloth over the glass door.

The chicks should be kept in the incubator for 36 to 48 hours before they are transferred to the brooder. The weak, the deformed and crippled chicks should be killed at this time.

In setting hens it is the usual practice to place fifteen eggs under each. Several days before the chicks hatch the broody hens should be dusted twice (seven or eight days apart) with sodium fluoride for the purpose of killing any lice that may be present.

III. BROODING THE CHICKS

Chicks, whether brooded with hens or with brooder stoves, should be raised on a fresh sod of grass, alfalfa or clover, away from where the old hens run and away from where chicks were brooded last year or the year before. This may be done by moving the coops or the brooder house before the chicks are placed in them. The coops or brooder house should be tightly constructed and properly ventilated to insure the comfort of the chicks.

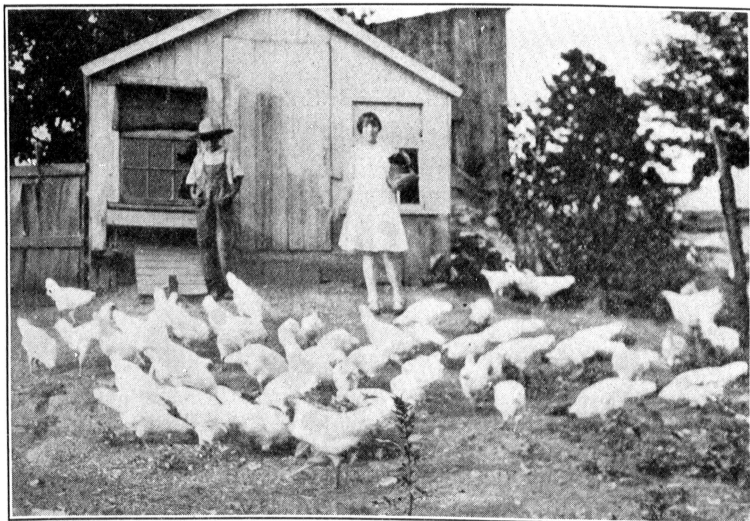
The 10' x 12' brooder house will accommodate 350 to 400 chicks but may be used for a smaller number. (Reference: The Missouri Colony Brooder House, Missouri Extension Service Circular 110.)

Chicks should be kept confined to the coop or brooder house when the grass is wet. In natural brooding, the hens should be kept confined

to the coop or a small enclosure until the chicks are six to eight weeks of age.

In brooding chicks artificially a brooder stove that will burn continuously and provide ample heat is necessary. A draughty, or poorly ventilated house that is not well heated is likely to be responsible for a heavy mortality. Over-heated houses are likewise responsible for heavy losses.

At the time the chicks are placed in the brooder house the temperature should be 98 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit around the edge of the hover two inches above the floor. A litter made of brightly cured alfalfa, clover or soybean leaves aids in keeping the brooder house floor warm and sanitary. The temperature may be lowered as the chicks grow older and they become more completely covered with feathers. The chicks, themselves will serve as a guide to the operator in regulating the temperature after the first or second week of brooding. However, the temperature can generally be reduced five to eight degrees each week until eighty degrees is reached.



A portion of a club member's flock. The chicks were hatched artificially.

THE BROODER HOUSE

On farms where early hatched chicks are produced a comfortable brooder house is indispensable. Plans and the bill of material for such a brooder house are given in Missouri Experiment Station Circular 110.

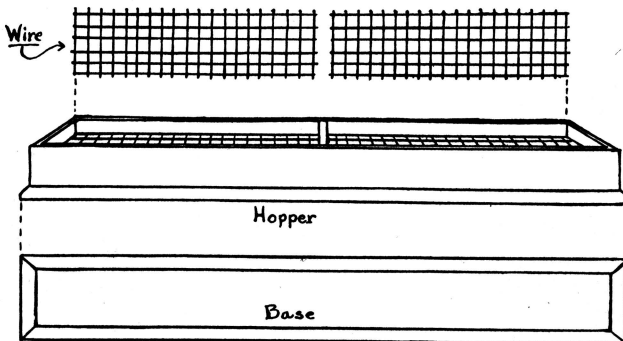
The advantages of this 10 by 12 Missouri colony brooder house are its ease and economy of construction, its adequate ventilation system, its conformity in type with other farm buildings and its provision for ample head room, so essential when one is working in the building.

In estimating the amount of room necessary for chicks when they have access to free range it is good practice to allow approximately one square foot of floor space for every four chicks of the light breeds and a like amount of space for every three chicks of the heavy breeds. This being the case, the 10 by 12 house will accommodate 480 chicks of the light breeds (Leghorns and Anconas) and 360 chicks of the heavy breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons). However, when the chicks are confined to the brooder house on account of weather conditions from one-third to one-half more room should be provided.

It should be remembered, however, that if one is reasonably successful in growing chicks, the brooder house will soon become over crowded due to the need of greater space by the larger chicks.

IV. FEEDING CHICKS

Ration and Method of Feeding Chicks.—The Missouri chick ration and method of feeding chicks are given below. The ration recommended is simple, palatable, economical and gives satisfactory growth and development.



1. Do not feed chicks before they are 50 hours of age.
2. From 50 hours to 2 weeks, feed the chicks finely cracked yellow corn three times daily, allowing them to have all they will clean up in 15 minutes.
3. From 50 hours to 2 weeks, feed twice daily all the chicks will eat in 15 to 25 minutes, using a dry mash mixture of 30 pounds bran

30 pounds shorts, 30 pounds yellow corn meal, 25 pounds dried buttermilk, 5 pounds bone meal and one pound salt. Instead of dried buttermilk other forms of milk may be used, if they are available in large quantities. Feed either sour or sweet milk all the time rather than change from one to the other.

4. At the beginning of the feeding period feed every two hours but alternate grain and mash feeds.
5. If milk is not available, after chicks are 6 weeks of age, substitute 10 pounds of high grade (60% protein) tankage or meat scraps for the milk in the mash mixture.
6. If milk is not given, keep clean fresh water always before the chicks.
7. After chicks are 2 weeks of age, keep dry mash before them all the time. Feed grain twice a day.
8. Keep fine oyster shell before chicks all the time.
9. Brightly cured alfalfa, clover or soybean leaves are preferred for chick litter.
10. If early chicks do not have access to direct sunshine add one quart of cod liver oil to 100 pounds of the mash. (Mix the cod liver oil with corn meal and then incorporate this with other ground feeds.)

V. CHICK MANAGEMENT

Green Feed.—The raising of chicks on fresh range where plenty of green feed is available is highly recommended. Such a location for the



The young flock should have a shady range

coops or brooder house not only tends to keep the chicks free of intestinal worms but the green feed provides nutrients and serves as a tonic in keeping the birds in good condition. A sod of either alfalfa, clover or bluegrass makes an excellent range. In case these are not accessible one should seed the runs to oats, wheat or rye. Chicks only a few days old relish lettuce, onion tips and other tender plants.

Provide Shade.—The importance of providing shade during the hot summer months cannot be over-emphasized. The orchard or the edge of a corn field is an ideal location for the coops or brooder house.

Sell Cockerels.—All cockerels which are not kept for show purposes or prospective breeders should be marketed when they weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds. Cockerels sold at this weight usually make more profit than when they are kept for a longer period.

Feed Pullets Liberally.—During the summer the pullets should be housed comfortably, and supplied abundantly with proper feed, clean fresh water, or milk and shade. Strict sanitary measures should be followed closely and the chicks kept free of lice and worms.

VI. ROUND-UP AND ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAMS

Demonstrations.—In so far as possible, all club members should be instructed in the regular club meetings by the demonstration method. As a usual thing one or more members of each club can begin doing useful phases of the work program before the club soon after the processes have been demonstrated by the club leader

After two or three months of practical experience in handling real things, all mature club members should be able to give public team demonstrations. The scope of the team demonstrations usually should be limited to the essential processes of some phase of the club work of the current year on one subject. A team of two or three best demonstrators, according to the number needed, should be selected from the membership of the club, either by mutual consent or by competition. All teams should have an opportunity to demonstrate before the local club group and the people of the home community, and the championship team should represent the local club at the county round-up.

SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR TEAM DEMONSTRATIONS

1. Feeding Baby Chicks.
2. Selection of Hatching Eggs.
3. Making a Mash Feeder.
4. Making a Water Stand.

Suggested Outline of a Demonstration on Selection of Hatching Eggs

This demonstration is arranged for a team of two members from the same club, designated as "A" and "B".

Reference: Experiment Station Circular, College of Agriculture University of Missouri Incubation Principles, Prof. E. W. Henderson.

Equipment: Small cases of eggs and egg candler.

The demonstration should be presented in a forceful manner and should be continued with each member working or speaking all the time.

It is suggested that each demonstrator wear a 4-H club cap, made up in the national club colors of green and white.

In as far as practicable, members should arrange their own equipment and stage and should clean up after the demonstration.

Time—Fifteen to thirty minutes.

Procedure	
A	B
<i>A speaks</i>	<i>B assists</i>
A addresses the audience; makes a brief statement about the club which the team represents; leads in repeating the 4-H club pledge or in giving a spirited club song; and introduces team mate and self.	B stands at attention; joins in repeating the 4-H club pledge or in giving the song; and remains at attention while being introduced.
Discusses and demonstrates: Care of eggs: 1. Gather frequently (1) To avoid chilling. (2) To avoid soiling. 2. Store in room with even temperature, cool, but not hot. (1) Start incubator 70 degrees F. Not cold, avoid freezing. Explains that team mate will continue the demonstration.	Prepares equipment and materials for continuing the demonstration.
<i>A assists</i>	<i>B discusses and demonstrates</i>
Candles eggs, to show shell texture and to detect body checks and cracks	Discusses: 3. Selection of eggs— (1) Proper a. size b. shape (2) Shell texture (3) Egg should not be cracked. (4) Uniform color. Explains that team mate will summarize the demonstration.
<i>A speaks</i>	<i>B assists</i>
Gives a brief summary of points made in the demonstration. Asks for questions pertaining to the demonstration. Leads in giving a spirited club song or yell Thanks the audience for its attendance and attention.	Assist A, if necessary. Quietly collects equipment and cleans up the table, if time permits. Stands at attention. Joins in giving club song or yell. Stands at attention.

Score Card for Judging Demonstration Teams in Missouri

	Perfect Score	Actual Score
1. Subject Matter ----- (1) Importance of the subject-matter presented and relation to fundamental problems of home or farm. (2) Accuracy of statements made in oral presentation and proper methods in doing the work. (3) Completeness with reference to the giving of all steps necessary to clear understanding of process. (4) Clearness and definiteness of statements made in simple language easily understood. (5) Replies to practical questions. Judges' questions only should be considered in team scores. Team should give authority for subject matter presented.	30	
2. Team Work ----- (1) Preparation, arrangement and use of materials. The team will be responsible for the arrangement and preparation of equipment and its use. (2) Organization of work, each member in so far as practical to be kept busy with a definite part so that the work and instructions given proceed without delay, but each member of the team should be able to demonstrate the whole process. (3) Appearance and conduct of the team. Appearance and conduct include the personal appearance of the members, and of the team as a whole. They should be businesslike, pleasant and so far as possible, a unit in action and appearance. (4) The team member not actually directing the demonstration should reinforce the point at hand or at least should not detract from the theme of the demonstration.	20	
3. Skill ----- (1) Ease in procedure. (2) Workmanship and efficiency of manipulation. (3) Neatness and cleanliness in doing work. (4) Speed, system or dispatch.	20	
4. Results ----- (1) Effect upon the audience, and also upon materials used in the demonstrations, as may be shown in the finished product. (2) All processes made clear.	15	
5. Practicability ----- (1) Value of principles given for the home, community. (2) Actual club practices shown.	15	
Total Score -----	100	

Date ----- Demonstration team -----

Signed -----
(Judge)

