

VIRGINIA

POULTRY Annual Report 1939

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 EXTENSION WORK

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ANNUAL REPORT

V. P. I. DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

EXTENSION DIVISION

I. PERSONNEL OF THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT:

The Extension poultry personnel for 1939 has consisted of three specialists for the entire year - Harry L. Moore, A. L. Dean and Marshall E. Coe. Harry L. Moore, as head of the department, has given the necessary time to the general supervision of the different phases of the department and has devoted the remainder of his time to extension work. A. Lawrence Dean, Associate Poultry Husbandman, has given one-sixth of the time to the Wildlife program and the remainder to poultry extension activities. Marshall E. Coe has given full time to extension work. Dr. Reece L. Bryant, who is devoting one-third of his time to teaching and the other two-thirds to poultry research, has helped with the correspondence, with the short courses, and has made a few trips in behalf of extension work. Dr. E. P. Johnson, of the Animal Pathology Department, has had charge of the poultry disease investigational work and has rendered valuable assistance in diagnosing the diseases of birds sent to the department. He has also helped with some of the disease clinics held in the state and with the general sanitation and disease prevention work.

In planning the poultry extension work for the year, the state was tentatively divided so that Mr. Dean worked the Central and South-side counties, while Mr. Coe was responsible for the work in the Valley, Northern Virginia and the Northern Neck. The division lines were not strictly adhered to, and a specialist went into any section that was thought advisable for the best use of time and money in the promotion of poultry extension. In the division of the work, Mr. Dean had charge of the poultry improvement project, helped with the 4-H Club work and gave one-sixth of his time to the Wildlife program. Mr. Coe was responsible for the Grow Healthy Chick and the Healthy Turkey program, gave considerable time to 4-H Club work, helped with the quality egg program. Mr. Moore has had charge of the Flock Calendar Project, has supervised the Record of Performance work, acted as Secretary to the State's World's Poultry Congress Committee and attended to most of the general correspondence. In addition to these specific projects, each member has helped with the many miscellaneous calls, among which were: instructing at short courses; demonstrations in culling, housing and disease treatment; judging at county, community and district fairs; and making personal visits with the agents.

II. ORGANIZATION:

The Poultry Department is organized along the same general lines as the other departments of the college, in that it has the experimental, the teaching, and the extension divisions. These three divisions are housed in the same offices and work together very closely. The poultry plant is run in connection with the experimental and the teaching divisions and is used as a laboratory for training the college students, as well as for the different groups of 4-H Club members, vocational agricultural teachers and students, and interested poultrymen, whenever they visit the college.

The close cooperation of the three divisions of the department enables it to render more efficient service to the poultrymen of the state. In determining the research work to be done, first consideration is given to the problems of the poultryman as found in the field. All members of the department work together in giving instruction at the short courses and other gatherings held at the college.

It has been difficult to get poultry work done in many counties of the state during the year, because of the many demands upon the agents. Some of the county agents, who in the past have done outstanding poultry work, have been able to give only a little time to it this year. Having assistant agents to promote 4-H Club work in several counties has resulted in much better poultry club work being done in many counties. Poultry club members in several counties exhibited poultry and took part in the judging contests this year for the first time.

III. OUTLINE OF PLAN OF WORK FOR 1939:

During the fall of 1938, Program Planning Meetings were held in seven different sections of Virginia. Every county agent in the state was supposed to attend one or more of these.

A survey of the work in the area was made and recommendations for extension work in 1939 were made for each commodity. The poultry specialists have made a study of the recommendations for poultry work and from them have made the following plan of work for the year:

Projects:

A. Calendar Farm Flock Demonstration

A study of previous years' work showed much interest in this method of record keeping and it was decided to continue the project.

1. Purpose: To encourage and assist with the keeping of records on the poultry enterprise and, through the cooperators, to introduce better methods of management.

2. Method:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
a. Secure demonstrators in 18 counties and supply them with calendars.	Accomplished.
b. Summarize monthly records and send with suggestions to each cooperator.	This was done.
c. Visit as many cooperators as practical.	About one-fourth were visited.
d. Summarize yearly record and send to each cooperator.	This was done.

B. Grow Healthy Chicks and Pullets:

Probably one of the most serious problems of the poultry industry at the present time is how to reduce mortality during the first laying year. Believing that healthier growing pullets will lower mortality, each of the planning groups recommended the continuation of the Healthy Pullet Program.

1. Purpose: To grow healthier pullets, to reduce chick and pullet mortality and to demonstrate the importance of sanitation in growing chicks and pullets.

2. Method:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
a. Secure demonstrators in eight counties.	Extensive work carried on in eight counties - some done in three others.
b. Distribute a Grow Healthy Chick and Pullet circular.	This was done.
c. Prepare publicity material on value of healthy pullets.	This was done.
d. Summarize record cards.	This is being done.

C. Production of Quality Eggs:

The grading of eggs under Federal-State supervision has proven of value to Virginia producers. The extension workers can promote this work through teaching producers the value of marketing according to grade and how to handle the eggs to secure and maintain quality.

1. Purpose: To teach producers how to secure and maintain quality in eggs, thereby increasing the money received from them.

2. Method:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
a. Encourage better care of eggs before they are delivered to grading station.	This was done through newspaper articles and meetings.
b. Get cooling cabinet or suitable egg cellar used by more producers.	Plans and other material were furnished stations and producers.
c. Prepare publicity article and hold meetings to discuss egg quality.	This was done.

D. 1. Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work:

a. Purpose: To teach boys and girls and their parents, through 4-H clubs home demonstrations, improved methods in poultry management, hatching, brooding, feeding, housing, exhibiting and marketing.

b. Method:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
1'. Assist the farm and home agents and the district club agents, to organize and plan the poultry club work.	This was done.
2'. Prepare poultry material and outlines for club meetings and individual members.	This was done.

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
3'. Teach poultry judging and encourage judging contests.	This was done.
4'. Give poultry instruction at short courses and club meetings.	This was done.

D. 2. Wildlife Conservation Work:

One-sixth of A. L. Dean's time was devoted to Wildlife conservation, along these lines:

1. 4-H Quail and Pheasant Propagation.
2. Soil Conservation and Gully Control.
3. Wild Flower Conservation and Identification.
4. Game Management on the Farm.
5. Game Food Plant Conservation.
6. Community Game Management.
7. General Club Wildlife Conservation.
8. Economic Bird Conservation.
9. Forest Conservation.

E. Poultry Improvement Contests:

1. Purpose: To bring the unprofitable farm flock up to standard and make it an asset instead of a liability.

2. Method:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
a. This work will be carried on in Appomattox, Amelia, Buckingham, Mecklenburg and Nottoway counties. The home demonstration agents will enroll the entries.	This was done.
b. The poultry specialist and the home agent will visit each contestant in January or February, score the flock, housing equipment, and feeding methods. Suggestions for improvement will be made and discussed with the flock owner.	This was done.

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
c. Visit the cooperators again in May or June to check on what has been done and suggest further improvements.	This was done.
d. Visit again in August or September, have demonstrations, and make further suggestions.	This was done.
e. Visit flocks at end of year, December, and make final scoring.	This was done in December.

F. Miscellaneous:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Goals Achieved</u>
1. Hold poultry institutes in twenty-one counties.	This was done.
2. Work with the turkey and broiler producers in their production and marketing problems.	Considerable work has been done with the turkey growers and a little time given the broiler producers.
3. Judge at county and district poultry and egg shows and fairs.	Judged poultry and eggs at 28 shows or fairs.
4. Supervise R. O. P. work.	This has been done.
5. Help with the county and district poultry association programs and meetings.	This has been done.
6. Work with State Poultry Federation.	This has been done.
7. Prepare publicity articles and take care of correspondence.	This has been done.
8. Work with the State's World's Poultry Congress Committee, especially with the publicity and the State exhibit.	This has been done.

IV. DISCUSSION OF PROJECTS, METHODS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

A. Calendar Farm Flock Demonstration:

The calendar farm flock demonstration has been one of the extension projects since 1932. No special effort was made to enroll demonstrators for 1939. An announcement was sent with the monthly summary to the 1938 cooperators, stating that the project would be continued for another year and that a new calendar would be sent to anyone requesting it. Most of the flock owners who completed the year asked that they be sent new calendar record books. A similar announcement was printed in the Extension Division News, and some of the agents requested records at the planning meetings. As a result of this publicity, thirty-six cooperators in eighteen counties were enrolled.

The calendar record blank as sent to those enrolled consisted of twelve large monthly record sheets. Each sheet was so worded and arranged that a complete record for the month could be kept on it. Attached to each sheet were two summary cards which were to be filled in at the end of each month and mailed, one to the county agent and one to the poultry department. In addition to the record sheets, there were an agreement sheet, three inventory sheets and a page of instructions. The agreement sheet was signed and returned to the department by the cooperator.

Each month when all of the monthly summary cards for the preceding month had been received by the poultry department, they were summarized. A copy of this summary, together with timely suggestions on management and on disease control, was sent to each cooperator and to the county agents.

A study of the annual summary, a copy of which is included in this report, shows that twenty-four flock owners kept records for the entire year. There was an average total of 5516 hens in these flocks and the average production per hen was 160 eggs for the year.

The members of the department feel that the time spent on this project has been well worthwhile. It has enabled them to come in direct contact with more poultrymen who are keeping records and has offered a satisfactory channel through which demonstrations may be given and more people reached. The extracts below tell what some of the cooperators think about this system of record keeping:

"I will be glad to get the Flock Calendar for 1940.
I enjoy keeping a record of my flock and think I
improve some each year."

"Please send me the material for records for 1940.
I certainly have appreciated your help the past year."

"Please send me the record blanks again, as I wish to
continue my flock records for 1940."

ANNUAL REPORT

VIRGINIA FARM FLOCK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

1939

COOPERATORS COMPLETING RECORDS

Mrs. W. G. Bowles.....Amherst County
J. W. Bruner.....Amherst County
Mrs. H. H. Marshall.....Appomattox County
George E. Thomas.....Augusta County
C. A. Maier.....Botetourt County
Mrs. S. E. Dinwiddie.....Campbell County
Mrs. G. Protheroe.....Campbell County
Mrs. C. A. Tanner.....Campbell County
Mrs. M. M. Moseley.....Campbell County
Mrs. Carlyle Pettit.....Campbell County
Mrs. C. E. Holt.....Charlotte County
S. A. Huffman.....Craig County
R. E. Eakin.....Craig County
Mrs. Ray H. Givens.....Craig County
Mrs. Wm. J. Smith.....Culpeper County
Mrs. R. P. Cooke.....James City County
Mrs. R. P. Cooke.....James City County
Spencer H. Hughes.....Mathews County
Robert F. Lewis.....Mathews County
Mrs. J. B. Diggs.....Mathews County
Mrs. J. B. Chandler.....Lecklenburg County
Mrs. F. O. Baum.....Princess Anne County
J. H. Burruss.....Spottsylvania County
Mrs. Lila M. Critcher.....Chesterfield County

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia

Va. Agri. & Mech. Col.
& Poly. Inst. & U.S. Dept.
of Agri., cooperating.

EXTENSION SERVICE
Poultry Department
Harry L. Moore in Charge

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
VIRGINIA FARM FLOCK
CALENDAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

1938-1939

The records of the 24 flock owners who completed the year have been summarized. A copy of the summary is being sent to every person who started keeping the record. While this summary is being mailed to all cooperators who enrolled, it includes only the records of those who sent in ten or more cards. The summary is made up of two tables. Table I gives the average number of hens by months in the 24 flocks and the average number of eggs per hen for each month. This table shows also that there was an average of 5516 hens for the year, and that the average production per hen was 160 eggs.

Table II takes each flock separately and gives all the information contained on the monthly summary cards, and, in addition, gives the mortality for the year on most of the flocks. Prior to last year's summary, the mortality was calculated as a percentage of the average number of layers for the year. In this summary, the mortality is calculated as a percentage of total layers in the flock at the beginning of the year.

The flocks have been numbered so that each person may compare his or her record with the average for the year, with the other flocks, and with his last year's record, if he has one.

THE NUMBER OF YOUR FLOCK IS . If you are unable to tell which your flock is, ask your county agent or write the Poultry Department.

The "Income Per Hen" includes the income from eggs and fowl. Therefore, the flock owners who have sold many hens may have a very high income per hen. In arriving at the food cost per hen and the feed cost per dozen eggs, only the cost of the food for the laying flock was considered.

A study of the report shows that those flocks having the lowest egg production per hen usually had the lowest income over food cost. To get the greatest help from these records, every flock owner should study his record carefully and compare it with the other records; then make the needed improvements in his management.

If there is anything about this summary that you do not understand, write us about it. Records are helpful only to the extent that they are studied and the changes in management made.

CALENDAR FARM FLOCK DEMONSTRATION

TABLE I - YEARLY SUMMARY BY MONTHS - 1938-39

Month	Number of Hens	Average Eggs Per Hen
November	6497	11
December	6179	11
January	6185	12
February	6003	14
March	5722	19
April	6407	17
May	5093	17
June	4803	16
July	4589	14
August	4799	12
September	5487	9
October	5434	10

Average Number of Hens.....5516

Total Eggs Per Hen for Year.....160.20

CALENDAR FARM FLOCK DEMONSTRATION

TABLE II - YEARLY SUMMARY BY FARMS - 1939-39

Flock Number	1	2	3	4*	5	6
Average Hens for Year	112	779	26	138	70	65
Average Egg Production for Year	112	140	155	140	148	167
Fowl Income for Year	\$67.90	\$149.85	\$24.26	\$98.83	\$71.47	\$68.18
Egg Income for Year	\$282.76	\$1994.96	\$66.80	\$394.98	\$177.16	\$272.42
Total Income for Year	\$350.66	\$2144.81	\$91.06	\$493.81	\$248.63	\$340.60
Food Cost for Year	\$136.22	\$1274.83	\$44.13	\$284.08	\$123.92	\$173.03
Income Over Food Cost for Year	\$214.44	\$869.98	\$46.93	\$209.73	\$124.71	\$167.57
Total Income Per Hen for Year	\$3.13	\$2.75	\$3.47	\$3.26	\$3.56	\$5.24
Food Cost Per Hen for Year	\$1.22	\$1.64	\$1.68	\$1.87	\$1.78	\$2.67
Profit Over Food Per Hen for Year	\$1.91	\$1.11	\$1.79	\$1.39	\$1.78	\$2.57
Food Cost Per Dozen Eggs	13¢	14¢	13¢	17¢	14¢	19¢
Average Selling Price Per Dozen Eggs	27¢	22¢	20¢	24¢	21¢	30¢
Per cent Mortality for the Year	2.22%	21.46%	21.05%	12.50%	11.21%	9.68%
Breed or Variety	B. Rock	Wh. Leg	B. Rock	B. Rock	B. Rock	B. Rock

* Eleven Months' Record

TABLE II - CONTINUED

Flock Number	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average Hens for Year	63	117	63	100	207	109
Average Egg Production for Year	180	168	166	213	174	124
Powl Income for Year	\$53.16	\$130.32	\$66.20	\$61.18	\$154.91	\$74.22
Egg Income for Year	\$252.13	\$422.46	\$256.43	\$507.04	\$571.35	\$314.42
Total Income for Year	\$302.42	\$552.78	\$322.63	\$568.22	\$726.26	\$388.64
Feed Cost for Year	\$120.87	\$199.93	\$125.07	\$158.80	\$334.26	\$214.10
Income Over Feed Cost for Year	\$181.55	\$352.85	\$197.55	\$409.42	\$392.00	\$174.54
Total Income Per Hen for Year	\$4.78	\$3.70	\$4.27	\$4.75	\$2.92	\$2.98
Feed Cost Per Hen for Year	\$1.91	\$1.34	\$1.65	\$1.32	\$1.34	\$1.64
Profit Over Feed Per Hen for Year	\$2.87	\$2.36	\$2.62	\$3.43	\$1.58	\$1.34
Feed Cost Per Dozen Eggs	13¢	12¢	14¢	.9¢	11¢	19¢
Average Selling Price Per Dozen Eggs	27¢	25¢	29¢	28¢	19¢	28¢
Per cent Mortality for the Year	11.83%	4.57%	24.21%	11.61%	9.58%	17.89%
Breed or Variety	B. Rock	Wh. Rock	B. Rock	Wh. Leg	Rocks, Reds Leghorns	B. Rock

TABLE II - CONTINUED

Flock Number	13	14*	15	16	17	18
Average Hens for Year	64	264	256	204	1573	499
Average Egg Production for Year	144	164	170	211	131	209
Fowl Income for Year	\$63.04	\$138.96	\$99.42	\$71.76	\$79.31	\$74.49
Egg Income for Year	\$276.48	\$627.53	\$803.09	\$769.28	\$3870.95	\$2227.22
Total Income for Year	\$339.52	\$766.49	\$902.51	\$841.04	\$3950.26	\$2301.71
Feed Cost for Year	\$143.03	\$409.90	\$432.29	\$341.71	\$2143.55	\$1053.01
Income over Feed Cost for Year	\$196.49	\$356.59	\$470.22	\$499.33	\$1806.71	\$1248.70
Total Income Per Hen for Year	\$3.35	\$2.91	\$2.82	\$4.13	\$2.09	\$4.60
Feed Cost Per Hen for Year	\$1.41	\$1.55	\$1.35	\$1.68	\$1.13	\$2.10
Profit Over Feed Per Hen for Year	\$1.94	\$1.36	\$1.47	\$2.45	96¢	\$2.50
Feed Cost Per Dozen Eggs	14¢	15¢	11¢	10¢	12¢	12¢
Average Selling Price Per Dozen Eggs	27¢	24¢	21¢	21¢	22¢	25¢
Per Cent Mortality for the Year	15.56%	6.96%	16.18%	9.41%	**	31.13%
Breed or Variety	B. Rock	Wh. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	Wh. Leg.	Wh. Leg.

* Ten Months' Record

** No Mortality reported

TABLE II - CONTINUED

Flock Number	19	20	21	22	23	24
Average Hens for Year	62	78	68	60	101	451
Average Egg Production for Year	170	145	136	194	174	185
Fowl Income for Year	90¢	\$85.62	\$6.70	\$14.91	\$17.22	\$58.09
Egg Income for Year	\$180.01	\$231.93	\$161.08	\$309.30	\$274.78	\$2118.11
Total Income for Year	\$180.91	\$297.55	\$167.78	\$324.21	\$292.00	\$2176.20
Feed Cost for Year	\$95.94	\$103.66	\$110.59	\$85.39	\$122.05	\$818.15
Income Over Feed Cost for Year	\$84.97	\$193.89	\$57.19	\$235.82	\$169.94	\$1358.09
Total Income Per Hen for Year	\$2.45	\$3.81	\$2.45	\$4.48	\$2.89	\$4.02
Feed Cost Per Hen for Year	\$1.29	\$1.33	\$1.62	\$1.22	\$1.20	\$1.51
Profit Over Feed Per Hen for Year	\$1.16	\$2.48	83¢	\$3.26	\$1.68	\$2.51
Feed Cost Per Dozen Eggs	11¢	11¢	14¢	9¢	8¢	12¢
Average Selling Price Per Dozen Eggs	21¢	25¢	21¢	31¢	19¢	30¢
Per Cent Mortality for the Year	14.29%	22%	12.36%	2.6%	6.67%	11.43%
Breed or Variety	Wh. Leg.	R.I.Rods	Wh. Leg.	B. Rock	Wh. Leg.	Wh. Leg.

B. Grow Healthy Chicks and Pullets (M. E. Cow)

County Agent requests for a Grow Healthy Chick and Pullet program gave the department the opportunity to prepare an introductory and explanatory letter on this project. In starting this program, the county agent sent copies to his poultry mailing list. Included in this letter was a return post card. The enrollers in the program were furnished brooder house mortality cards. Timely letters were distributed throughout the year. The subject matter consists of especially prepared articles, such as: "The Purchasing of Chicks," "Equipment Requirements for Chicks for the First Six Weeks," "Extension Bulletin #336," "Suggestions for Brooding Chicks," "Starting and Growing Mashers," "Coccidiosis," "Directions for Sending Live Poultry to the Laboratory," "Roundworms and Tapeworms of Poultry," "The Summer Shelter," "Method of Applying Chicken Pox Vaccine." These mimeographed letters were distributed to active poultry co-operators in Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Loudoun, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Richmond, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, and Page counties. Throughout the year, there have been farm visitations made and poultry meetings held in sections where there were an active interest to discuss pertinent poultry problems.

Some 355 farm visits were made mainly to this group of poultry co-operators, regarding such problems as early brooder house mortality, ventilation, sanitation, feeding, range rotation, laying house construction and management methods for the laying flock. A large proportion kept a record for several months, although many failed to complete these records and send them to the agents at the close of the brooding season.

The following eight (8) counties have reported on The Grow Healthy Chick Program by returning mortality cards: Rockingham, Shenandoah, Loudoun, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex and Page.

Some visits have been made to co-operators after the pullet flock was housed, the idea being to assist with feeding and housing problems to keep laying house mortality at a minimum.

The production and maintenance of quality in eggs was emphasized with these co-operators. Frequent collection of eggs, proper holding, and cooling, semi-weekly or weekly marketing have been encouraged as a means of perfecting and improving and maintaining egg quality through to the consumer.



The first step in a healthy pullet program is disease-free chicks. The next step is sanitation in brooding. This picture shows the thorough cleaning of the brooder house.

Boiling water to which lye has been added is useful in scrubbing the brooder house to kill coccidia. This picture shows one method of boiling the water.



C. Production of Quality Eggs (M. E. Coe)

In conjunction with the State and Federal Egg Grading Stations, ten egg quality programs were put on at the 4-H Poultry Judging Schools. These demonstrations were in addition to the regular work in preparing club members for out-of-state competitive poultry judging. The holding of the egg quality demonstrations at these schools provided an opportunity to contact many poultry club boys and girls, as well as large numbers of agents and agricultural instructors. The operators of the State and Federal Egg Grading Stations were most willing to provide specimen eggs of all qualities and descriptions, and were happy to spread this information to so many families. Several dozens of eggs were broken out to illustrate interior quality. Likewise, each group of boys and girls candled a small number of eggs to determine the appearance of the different grades. In this candling work, it was necessary for them to identify high and low quality eggs.

On several occasions this year, the problem has arisen regarding the sale of eggs on a graded basis and the sale of eggs to stores on wholesale ungraded basis. In each instance it has proven that those producers who are constantly striving to improve the interior quality of their eggs are able to maintain higher prices throughout the year. Unfortunately, during the season that eggs are extremely high in price and short in quantity, the ungraded buyers do make some inroads upon farm grading with the price factor as a weapon. In some instances, the ungraded buyer is handicapping constant egg grading and egg care on the farm. It is the purpose of this egg quality program to improve the market quality of the eggs, especially during the summer months when the application of cooling and frequent collection of eggs, together with grading according to size, would mean increased summer income. Too little attention has been given to cooling, gathering, and grading in the past.

In several instances, in King and Queen, Westmoreland, Page, and Middlesex counties and in several other Northern Neck counties, egg cellars have been constructed beneath incubator rooms or beneath feed rooms to provide a basement cooling space for eggs. In some instances, house cellars are being fitted up as a cooling and holding room. The egg grading stations have, in a number of cases, expressed a desire to have more egg quality information placed in the hands of producers. One factor that has lowered the grades of some of the producers is dark yolk color, this primarily coming from heavy yellow corn feeding, and, in many instances, these people have been encouraged to feed whole oats as a means of giving lighter yolk color. This management practice

is highly satisfactory and is gaining wider use. The State and Federal Egg Grading Station management is highly in favor of the use of oats as a means of improving the yolk color, as well as the shipping quality of eggs, and it has been mutually advanced as a solution in the improvement of egg quality. There is much to be done, educationally speaking, to convince many producers that frequent egg collections and cooling cellars will actually increase the cash income during the summer months.

In connection with the quality program, producers have been encouraged to remove the male birds following the breeding seasons. This is being done by the better producers.

Requests were received from three counties for egg quality meetings in cooperation between the State and Federal Egg Grading Station and the county agent. The Loudoun county meeting had an attendance of 265 signed registrations; Richmond county an attendance of 20, and Northumberland county an attendance of 54.



The difference between good and poor eggs, and how to maintain quality in eggs was discussed at all of the judging schools held during the year.

D. 1. Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work (M. E. Coe)

The Seventh World's Poultry Congress provided an incentive for increased 4-H Poultry Club activities in Virginia during the past year. It was decided early in the year that Virginia should be represented in all of the youth activities of the Congress. By giving publicity to the possibilities of winning a trip to Cleveland, the 4-H Club members and the FFA members attended county and area poultry instructional schools.

Three one-day schools were held at Harrisonburg, Woodstock, and Warsaw during the spring months. An effort was made in each county, acting as host, to contact as many boys and girls as possible from within the county. The adjacent counties were limited to from 3 to 5 members because of transportation costs. These adjoining counties cooperated in sending their outstanding club members, who competed for the area championship team. In addition to the above mentioned towns, schools were held at community high schools, where it was convenient for two or three groups to assemble. 4-H Club members and FFA members eagerly took part. Over 1,000 different boys and girls representing the Youth Organizations took part, some attending from 3 to 5 times, especially at Harrisonburg, Woodstock and Warsaw.

Through the cooperation of the State and Federal Egg Grading Stations in these towns, it was possible to have an "Egg quality program" along with these schools. Eggs were candled by the students, and there was a display of eggs "Broken Out" to illustrate interior quality. These demonstrations were observed by more agents, more agricultural teachers, and more 4-H members than it was possible to reach in egg quality work in 1938. Ten 4-H Egg Quality Demonstrations were displayed at the area schools.

Consumption and Production demonstration teams were trained in 6 counties. The judging and demonstration elimination contest was held at Richmond as a special 4-H function. The two demonstration teams which won and represented Virginia at the World's Poultry Congress are:

Production: Richmond County, R. A. Farmer, Agent; Team members, Robert Delano, Wellford, Russell Sisson, Emmerton. "Grading, Candling, and Marketing Eggs."

Consumption: Alleghany County, Miss Margaret Vaden, Home Agent; Team members, Helen Terry, Blue Spring Run, Bessie Frances, Route 2, Covington. "Virginia Fried Chicken."

The Competitive Demonstrations consisted of the following skills: State and Federal Egg Grades, "Killing and Dry Picking," "Vaccinating for Chicken Pox," and "Virginia Fried Chicken."

Judging teams were given special training at the National Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland and at V. P. I. Both Youth Organizations, 4-H, and FFA were anxious to have this training.

The Poultry Judging team representing Virginia at the World's Poultry Congress was from: Loudoun County, W. H. Cockerill, Asst. County Agent, Coach; Team members, Jack Mayer, Leesburg, Samuel Presgraves, Jr., Lincoln, Charles Rector, Sterling.

I believe it is a consensus of opinion that these schools were well worthwhile and should be continued in some form during 1940.

It has been suggested, and rightly so, that these schools, if and when held, should present some subject matter with reference to brooding, housing, and feeding instead of dwelling entirely upon utility and show room judging.

The Egg Quality Program can be expanded as an educational feature at these area schools. This information is valuable to both the student and the leaders. These leaders are in a position to pass the Egg Quality Program on to many producers. It is a means of raising the farm income from poultry, especially during the summer months.

The Alleghany County 4-H Poultry Clubs have completed their second year. These clubs carried on a junior home egg laying contest, during the year 1938-39. Many of the boys and girls were unable to take part in this contest because their pullets were not housed separately from their parents' birds.

As a result of this contest, record keeping was started in Rockingham, Page and the Middle Peninsula Counties. The contest report has given others an idea just what 4-H Club members can do with an egg laying flock. This monthly report provides a method of subject matter presentation. The seasonal poultry letters prepared for the Grow Healthy Pullet Project have been used by the agents in the Middle Peninsula with the 4-H Club members. This is perhaps a step in reaching and improving the practices of the 4-H Club boys and girls in Poultry Project work.

Page, Loudoun, and Westmoreland Counties distributed a small number of chicks and pullets based on the plan in Alleghany County.

During this year, there were 64 visits made to poultry schools and 4-H Club meetings, with an attendance of 2,166 boys and girls. At half of these meetings, the subject was timely poultry topics. It consisted of timely subject matter on brooding, rearing, housing, feeding, laying flock management and egg quality. Mimeographed material was prepared for the 4-H Club members and 2000 copies were distributed.



The area poultry schools' attracted members of the Poultry Industry, who assisted in transporting, teaching, and supplying classes of birds and eggs. This picture presents County Agents, Agricultural teachers, Supervisors of State and Federal Egg Grading Stations, Hatchery operators, Director of Rockingham Turkey Festival, and club leaders. The club members represent the Valley of Virginia and the staff assisted the Host County Agent in the teaching and grading work of the schools.

D. 2. Wildlife Conservation (A. L. Dean)

During the past year, about one-sixth of the Associate Poultry Husbandman's time has been devoted to wildlife conservation work. This work is in cooperation with the Wildlife Division of the Department of Biology of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries of Virginia.

Importance: Wildlife conservation is of great importance to all communities and farms throughout the State of Virginia. Wildlife replacement and conservation is now being considered of much importance in relation to land use and soil erosion program in all parts of the state. It is a subject that is vital to both the young and adults on every farm, especially the members of 4-H clubs that are carrying on some special phase of 4-H work in the form of a home project. The average farmer, as well as the farmer's wife, should be reached through these club members and organizations.

The protection, preservation and use of the soil, plant growth and animal life depends on the interest taken by these 4-H Club members and adults in the rural districts of this state of Virginia. Much of the wildlife and natural resources of the state is definitely allied with the state farm and farmer's everyday life, such as the protection of wildlife, plant life, wild flowers, trees and game animals. Also much depends upon the farmer's interest when fighting the ever-increasing battle against insect life in the State of Virginia.

Game management today is being taken up in many of the states, as well as Virginia, as a part of the land use plan of work for the future.

Much of the time during the past year has been spent working with the district county club agents. Many meetings have been held in both High Schools and Graded Schools, where hundreds of students have been reached by conservation talks.

Many members have been reached through short courses in wildlife conservation at summer camps. Materials, equipment, specimen pictures, etc., have been loaned some of the county agents for display purposes at county fairs and schools.

Educational information has been given to both grade and high school teachers. Educational material for lectures and exhibits has been prepared by the specialist.

A very complete list of bulletins, pamphlets, books, etc. have been obtained and filed in the office of the wildlife extension specialist.

Sets of birds, mounted plans, etc. are being prepared to use for school and adult meetings, exhibits, etc.

Several plans for bird houses have been prepared during the year and distributed to schools, also project material.

Summary of Wildlife Work:

As many juniors have been reached during the year as time would allow, and these juniors have carried the information and ideas of the use and protection to their parents, therefore, the fathers and mothers have been reached. Other children besides the 4-H club members have also been reached through the many public school talks to both grade and high school children. This next year many more will be reached. The 4-H wildlife projects carried during the year include: Quail and pheasant propagation; Benefiting wildlife through soil conservation and gully control; Study of farm weeds and other nature plants; Wild flowers conservation and identification; Game management on the farm; Game food plant conservation; Community game management; General club wildlife conservation; Economic bird conservation; Forestry conservation; Study and identification of insect life.

B. The Farm Poultry Improvement Contest (A. L. Dean)

The Poultry Improvement Contest has been carried by five different counties during the past year. The counties carrying the project were: Appomattox, Amelia, Buckingham, Mecklenburg and Nottoway.

There were one hundred and ten flocks with a grand total of over ten thousand head of chickens managed in the flocks by the demonstrators. These flocks represented eight different varieties, as well as some mixed flocks of birds, mostly of pure bred birds, no mongrels were kept on any farm. These flocks range from thirty-five to over 500 birds in size.

Each demonstrational farm was visited by the Associate Poultry Husbandman and agent twice during the year, at which time the flocks, houses, equipment and feeding methods were scored. Advice was given each demonstrator and plans, bulletins, and record books were handed to the demonstrators where necessary.

During the year, letters of advice have been mailed to each demonstrator. In addition, a public county culling school has been held in each county where the project was located the past year.

During the project year, over five-hundred pieces of literature, plans, etc., were handed the demonstrators.

The scores given the demonstrators at the beginning of the year averaged 52 points and ranged from 23 to 82 points.

In most cases, the equipment and feeding system scored the lowest. Although in some cases, the houses were found to be of very poor quality.

It has been demonstrated by these few representative flocks that many farmers are still keeping chickens at a loss, due to under-developed and under-fed birds, poor houses, interior equipment, feeds and incorrect feeding methods, as well as a wrong attitude toward the farm flock.

Many people this past year on these farms have been found under-feeding, and feeding in many cases, feeds not well suited to the birds.

On most of the farms the farmer himself has taken the attitude that he should not give any attention to the flock and that the care of the poultry on a farm is a woman's job and not the man's work.

Wherever the farmer has assisted the demonstrator, there has been much improvement.

After all, the main object of this project has been to help the farmers of the state to improve the farm flock houses and feeding practices in order that the farmer may realize a profit from the flock.

This project has also demonstrated that by giving more attention to the farm flock, the farm family can be better nourished by a constant supply of eggs and chicken meat.

A lack of attention has shown to be the cause of empty egg basket on the average farm, especially at that time of year when eggs are high.

It is the feeling of the member of the poultry staff supervising this project that gradually this "Improvement Project" could be very profitably launched in all counties within the state. Such a project will have its benefits to the entire poultry industry within the state.

This sort of a project will reach many farmers within the county who could never otherwise have been reached by the county agent's office.

On many of these farms where demonstrations were carried on, new laying houses were built according to V. P. I. plans, as well as mash hoppers, water tables, wall nests, dropping boards and curtain houses. In most cases, some improvement has been made in the equipment, as well as the feed and feeding methods.

Records have been kept by nearly all demonstrators which is a valuable step in the right direction. Many of these demonstrators will no doubt become Calendar Flock Record keepers next year, unless the price of grain and poultry meat discourage them before 1940.

Miscellaneous and Emergency Work:

1. Poultry Institutes:

The one-day poultry school or institute has been one of the methods used for several years to disseminate up-to-date information to interested poultrymen. However, the demand the first part of the year was much greater than any year in the past.

All-day meetings were held in twenty-one counties during February and March. Two of the poultry specialists and the county agent discussed the subjects that had been decided upon by the agent and his poultry advisory committee. After each talk, there was time for questions and general discussion. The interest and attendance at most of these were better than in the past. The average attendance at each of the twenty-one meetings was fifty-four people.

The Campbell County Poultry Association sponsored an egg show in connection with its institute. The eggs were placed both on the internal and external qualities, and the candling and placing caused quite a bit of interest. There were fifty-six exhibits of eggs, and more than seventy-five people attended the lectures.

The Shenandoah County Poultry, Egg and Corn Show was held February 24 and 25. In addition to the corn, there were about 150 chickens and 75 dozen eggs exhibited. There were about 125 people present for the poultry talks Friday. Saturday was given over to junior and adult corn, poultry and egg judging contests.

2. Turkey and Broiler Production:

A request from the agent in Rockingham county for a Grow Healthy Poultry Project was met by preparing (in cooperation with several members of the industry) a rearing program. The turkey producers were circularized by the agent and given an opportunity to enroll in this project. The growers who were interested sufficiently to reply were supplied mortality brooder house cards. "Virginia Bulletin 140," "Turkey Facts for Virginia," "Equipment Requirements for Poults," and "Starting the Poults" was distributed in Rockingham County.

During July and August, heavy poult mortality became a serious problem. Cases reported by laboratories were identified as fowl typhoid. This disease appeared to spread from farm to farm within this area. Given a few more years without appropriate attention, the disease may be a costly problem to the valley turkey producers.

Unfortunately, fowl typhoid has been identified in several of the large breeding flocks in Rockingham county. This distribution tends to make eradication difficult. State blood tests are being taken on the breeder flocks to eliminate carriers.

The time may be fast approaching when fowl typhoid will be wide spread among the turkeys of this county and the task of eradication will be a large one.

The spread of heavy losses during July and August seems to be gaining momentum. Heavy mortality has been observed thus far this year in contrast to the past several years. These heavy losses have disturbed the Grow Healthy Poultry Program reports.

There is a movement on foot in Rockingham county to secure a state supported poultry disease laboratory for the valley.

Management and Housing:

Low fertility in Rockingham county was a problem in the early spring of 1939. The staff at Beltsville was contacted as a means of gaining information to overcome this difficulty. The recommendations were to practice artificial insemination, and, as a result, it was discovered that the production of semen was very low.

Assistance was given in planning a turkey breeding house 360 feet long, consisting of 18 breeding pens. This is the largest turkey breeding unit in the state at present.

Special assistance was sought on breeding pen construction, trapnesting forms, land rotation, sanitation, sources of breeding stock, feeding, electric brooding, and judging of live shows.

Rockingham County Turkey Festival

As a result of a suggestion by one of the newsreel photographers to S. M. Cox, County Agent of Rockingham County, there came into being the idea of the Rockingham County Turkey Festival. Members of the industry were contacted and the Rockingham Turkey Festival incorporated, organized and sponsored the first turkey festival in this section of the country.

The poultry specialists gave assistance in the recommendations for judges and for speakers at the turkey institute, as well as providing such mailing lists as were available in the department. This information was of value to the county agent in handling his part of the turkey festival program.

During the two days, some 40,000 people witnessed some of the events or all of them. There was the crowning of the turkey queen, Miss Ruth Wampler, a former 4-H girl. Miss Wampler was the first 4-H girl to artificially brood turkeys in Virginia, and it was proper and fitting that she should be queen of this first turkey festival. This event honored the large commercial production of turkeys in the county. In the parade of floats, all of the business houses of Rockingham, the youth organizations, and bands were represented. Several visiting bands competed for championship prizes offered by the festival management.

Members of the industry financed the turkey festival and somewhere near \$10,000 was expended upon this event. Two turkey tours were conducted during the afternoon of the second day, covering some sixty miles and providing an opportunity to view some of the largest turkey farms and turkey breeding establishments in the country. Both tours were well attended, particularly by members of commission firms, members of the press, and out-of-county visitors.

A turkey pageant closed the turkey festival activities on the night of the second day. It was roughly estimated that 30,000 people attended the turkey pageant. The turkey pageant was put on by members of the 4-H clubs of the county. This pageant was elaborately costumed and equipped.

Had it not been for the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the turkey festival activities would have made the front pages of far more daily papers throughout the United States. However, as an advertising feature of Rockingham counties' "acres of turkeys" it did achieve the purpose for which the turkey festival association sought - "Publicity for Rockingham turkeys."

Broiler Production

Commercial broiler production is increasing rapidly in some sections of Virginia. The work with these producers has included the supplying of information on feeding, rearing and housing, holding meetings in the intensive broiler sections, visiting some of the larger plants and in cooperating with Maryland and Delaware in trying to work out a satisfactory marketing program.

3. Judging at Fairs and Shows:

In the past few years in many counties of the state there

has been quite a change in the system of exhibiting agricultural commodities. In some counties, the county fair has given way to one or more community fairs. These fairs are usually sponsored by the 4-H club organization or by the agricultural department of the high school. In some counties, the county fair has been discontinued, and in others, it is losing ground as an agricultural fair and is becoming more of a carnival. Judging contests, in which the local men and boys take part, are among the interesting activities of many of the community fairs.

Since there is more of local interest in the community fair, the number of chickens and eggs, as well as other commodities, exhibited is often as large as that shown at the county fair. The 4-H club and the FFA entries are given separate premiums at most of these and in many cases they are taking the place of the adult exhibit.

The members of the department judged the poultry, eggs, pigeons and rabbits at 30 community, county, and district fairs during 1939. Whenever practical, the judging has been done in such a way that everyone interested could follow the judge, observe his placings and learn his reasons. This policy has been quite an influence in improving the quality of the stock exhibited.

4. Home Record of Performance:

The Home Record of Performance work in Virginia is being carried on under the rules of the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Since the work in this state has been under the supervision of the poultry extension department, the National Plan authorities, with the approval of the state agency, have authorized this department to continue the supervision of the R. O. P. work. During 1939, there were nine flocks enrolled. These represented the White Leghorn, the White and the Barred Plymouth Rock breeds. The hens have been trapped every day by the owner and seven times during the year by an inspector under the supervision of the department.

There will probably be about 1100 birds that will fulfill the requirements for certification under R. O. P. rules. To qualify, a hen must produce 200 or more eggs and these eggs must average at least two ounces each when weighed during nine months of the year. They must also be passed upon for color, shape and shell texture.

Most of the chicks hatched from the qualified birds of the previous year were wing banded and a record kept of each chick. These records will be kept on file at the office of the R. O. P. supervisor.

This work is being carried as a breeding project, the purpose of which is the production of sires and dams with known egg production and egg size back of them. These sires and dams are being used to build up the farm and certified flocks of the state.

5. Local and County Associations:

The poultry specialists have continued to work very closely with the county and district poultry associations. They have helped to plan programs, have attended the monthly meetings, judged the poultry and egg shows and helped generally with the problems of the associations.

The Campbell County Association has held a meeting each month. It held its annual egg show and institute on March 1. The Association sponsored poultry work among the 4-H Club members and had eight members keeping records in the calendar flock demonstration. The activities also included a poultry tour and a picnic.

The Orange County Turkey Association, composed of about 50 members, marketed about 60,000 turkey eggs cooperatively and, in addition, sold several thousand poults. A better price was received for the eggs and poults than the members could have obtained individually. Many turkey growers outside of the county have asked to be allowed to join, but membership is limited to residents of the county.

The Shenandoah County group sponsored an FFA and 4-H egg, poultry and corn show. Some 75 dozen eggs were exhibited in addition to the 150 exhibition and production birds. About 75 people listened to the poultry talks and about 30 men and boys took part in the judging contests.

The Rockingham Turkey Association sponsored the turkey festival, a discussion of which will be found under Turkey Production.

The Rappahannock Valley Poultry Association was organized in 1938, as the result of the activities of a few people in advertising and selling membership certificates of the World's Poultry Congress. The community served by the Association is not especially poultry minded, yet more than 350 affiliate certificates to the congress were sold in it and quite a few of those buying certificates attended the congress. As a result of the activities of this group, the annual meeting of the State Poultry Federation was held at Fredericksburg, which is the center of the Association.

6. The State Poultry Federation

The State Poultry Federation is the only organization in Virginia which brings together the various poultry organizations and interests within the state. As the name implies,

the Federation offers a medium through which the many different poultry groups or associations may unite. The annual meeting, which is usually held in October, provides a time for the meeting of the poultry groups. The program is arranged so that there are one or more days of a general meeting at which some of the best poultry authorities of the country discuss important subjects. Part of a day is set aside for the meeting of the individual associations, such as the Hatchery Association, the marketing group, or the R. O. P. members.

The members of the department have worked very closely with the Federation during the year. They helped to arrange the program for the annual meeting, which was held at Fredericksburg on October 3 and 4. Mr. Dean had charge of the egg show held in connection with the meeting. This was the largest egg show ever held in the state, there being 287 dozen eggs on exhibit. The Poultry Husbandman, as secretary-treasurer, has handled the correspondence, has attended the directors' meetings and has acted as chairman of the program committee.

7. Publicity:

The publicity work of the department has included monthly articles for the Extension Division News, especially prepared material for county agents, and articles for daily and weekly newspapers and for agricultural papers and poultry magazines. Timely suggestions have gone to the calendar flock cooperators with the monthly summaries, and to the farm flock contestants and the Grow Healthy Chick cooperators.

During the year, members of the department have written 3437 individual letters, and have sent out 2951 copies of 34 circular letters. About 2951 bulletins on poultry and related subjects have been sent out and 870 blue print plans for poultry buildings mailed upon request. Eighty-three copies of the annual summary of the calendar flock project were sent to the cooperators and other interested people. Twenty-three talks have been prepared and broadcast over the V. P. I. broadcasting station.

8. World's Poultry Congress and Exposition Activities:

One of the major projects during the first eight months of the year was a general participation in the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, as mentioned in several other places of this report. A trip to the congress was an incentive for greater activities along several lines, particularly with junior work. The prospect of a trip to the congress was an incentive for hard work and continual attendance at the junior schools held through June. Both 4-H and FFA members, as well as agents, teachers, and leaders attended these schools. Not only was poultry judging and demonstration team training carried on, but general poultry management was discussed at every school.

In adult work, the organization of the Rappahannock Valley Poultry Association may be said to be a definite out growth of poultry congress activities. One of the State Poultry Federation directors, also a member of the State Youth Committee, did an excellent job of organizing the small poultry producers in her section, and in selling poultry congress certificates. Probably this section was better represented at the congress than any other section of the state, this is certainly true when the poultry population is considered.

The actual participation in the congress consisted of a state exhibit and a state R. O. P. breeders exhibit, two 4-H demonstration teams, one 4-H, one FFA and one NYA team.

There is no possible way of knowing exactly how many Virginia people attended the congress. Over 250 registered at the booth, and it is believed that this is less than half the number attending from the state.

The Poultry Husbandman acted as secretary-treasurer of the State Committee, and was a member of the Exhibit Committee. Considerable time was given to discussing the congress at meetings over the state, to correspondence and to the general supervision of the state's participation. Virginia was one of the few states that disposed of her full quota of membership certificates. The members of the department feel that the time spent in working towards the congress was not wasted, but in some sections of the state, at least there is a better understanding and a more co-operative spirit among the poultry people because of the congress. This is in addition to any helpful information that the poultry people themselves may have gotten by attending the congress.

V. STATISTICAL REPORT OF EXTENSION POULTRY SPECIALISTS, 1939:

Subject Matter	H.L.Moore	A.L.Bean	M.E.Coe	Total
Number days spent in field	115	171	199	485
Number days in office	170	131	102	403
Number days annual leave	19	5	8	32
Number days sick leave	3	11	1	15
Number agents visited	80	46	45	161
Number meetings (Extension)	20	14	11	45
Number other meetings	64	27	72	163
Number in attendance	5093	4325	2007	11,425
Number letters written	2263	321	853	3,437
Number different circular letters written	24	4	6	34
Number circular letters sent out	1251	400	1300	2,951
Number bulletins sent out	1520	300	393	2,213
Number blue print plans sent out	623	150	97	870
Number 4-H Clubs visited	2	20	64	86
Number adult clubs visited	10	8	31	49
Number demonstrations given	7	40	12	59
Number miles traveled, rail-road, bus and other	17,663	19,100	24,044	60,807
Number counties worked in	45	36	48	129
Number short courses attended	3	6	7	16

V. (continued)

Subject Matter	H.L.Moore	A.L.Dean	M.E.Coe	Total
Number articles written	9	10	11	30
Number poultry & Egg shows judges	8	12	12	32
Number institutes attended	18	3	22	43
Number radio talks (Bryant-5)	6	7	5	23



Counties worked in
by A. L. Dean during
1939.



Counties worked in by
 M. E. Coe in 1939. (Figures
 indicate number of visits
 made to the county.)



Thoroughly washing the brooder house after it has been scraped and swept helps to get rid of the dust and disease germs.

When brooder houses cannot be moved to clean ground, a concrete runway will help keep down diseases and parasites.





Shelter, shade and good green pasture are excellent aides to raising profitable pullets.

Poultry tours in which successful poultrymen are visited helps to get better methods adopted by more people.





County Agents and others explaining to 4-H Club members at one of the schools how to handle and judge poultry. Such a school as this needs a large staff to give the necessary individual training. Each assistant of staff member has been given definite subject matter, and he instructs the club members as they come to his section.



Entrance to Virginia's Exhibit at the 7th World's Poultry Congress and Exposition.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia

Va. Agri. & Mech. Col.
& Poly. Inst. & U.S. Dept.
of Agri., cooperating.

Extension Service

FARM FLOCK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

July, 1939

The summary of the farm flock demonstration records for July is given below. The average production was 15.83 eggs per hen, and the eggs were produced at a feed cost of 10.16¢ per dozen.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM 22 FARM FLOCK COOPERATORS

Year	No. of flocks	Ave. No. hens per farm	Ave. No. eggs per hen	'Egg income' per farm	'Fowl income' per farm	'Feed cost' for laying flock	'Income' over feed cost	'Feed cost' per dozen eggs	'Average' sale price per dozen eggs
1939	22	196.13	15.83	47.01	5.36	22.99	\$29.38	10.16¢	20.78¢

Top High Flocks for July, 1939

Owner	County	Breed	Number Hens	Average Number Eggs per hen
Mrs. F. O. Baum	Princess Anne	White Leghorns	188	21.44
S. A. Huffman	Craig	White Leghorns	173	20.00
Mrs. H. M. Marshall	Appomattox	White Leghorns	91	19.80
J. H. Burruss	Spottsylvania	White Leghorns	521	18.44
Mrs. J. B. Diggs	Mathews	Rocks, Reds, Leg.	157	18.12
Mrs. R. P. Cocks	James City	White Leghorns	102	16.91
Mrs. C. E. Holt	Charlotte	White Leghorns	54	16.00
J. W. Brunor	Amherst	White Leghorns	585	15.39
R. E. Eakin	Craig	R. I. Reds	16	15.00
C. A. Maier	Botetourt	White Leghorns	69	14.75

* Only the laying flock was considered in the Fowl Income and Feed Cost. Please keep the income from the growing stock and the feed for it separate from the laying stock on the monthly report card.

SUGGESTIONS TO COOPERATORS

August and September are important months with poultry raisers. It is then that the old hens should be culled, and the poor layers disposed of. If you have not gone over your old birds, get out last month's SUGGESTIONS and study the difference between the good and the poor layers. When you are going through the flock, the outstanding hens that are still laying heavily should be marked so that you can put them in the breeding pen next spring. It is much easier to pick out the outstanding layers from now till November than it will be in January or February, when they all have new feathers and look alike. A colored celluloid band on the leg marks the hens satisfactorily. In visiting some of the cooperators recently some excellent examples were seen of what could be accomplished by selecting a few of the very best hens in the flock, and mating them with good male birds. Some excellent pullets that promise lots of eggs have resulted from these matings.

Just how should these and the thousands of other pullets in Virginia be treated for the next few weeks. If there has been chicken pox anywhere in your community in the last year or two, your pullets should be vaccinated. Some go so far as to say that every pullet in the state should be vaccinated. The cost is very little and it may prevent a costly outbreak when eggs are bringing the highest price.

The houses for the pullets should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the pullets are put in them. The pullets should be moved into their winter laying quarters before too many of them start laying. Some poultrymen say that when 5 to 10 eggs are gathered daily from 100 pullets, they should be moved into the house. The later, slower developing ones may be left on the range till they begin to lay, or till the nights become cold and disagreeable. Pullets that are allowed to stay out until they are laying 30 to 40 eggs daily per each 100 birds are more likely to go into a molt when they are transferred, than if they were moved earlier.

The pullets should be moved with as little disturbance as possible. Sometimes it is possible to drive them into the house, or it may be better to catch them quietly at night and carry or haul them to the laying house. They should be kept confined in the laying quarters for a week or two, or until they become accustomed to the new quarters. Many pullets are kept confined from the time they are put up until late the following spring. If the houses are kept in the best of condition and the proper food and care are given, confined pullets usually do as well as those allowed out during the day.

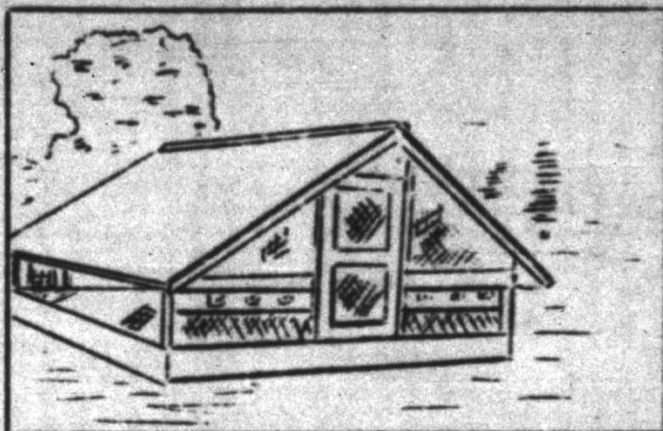
Fowl Cholera

by

Dr. E. P. Johnson, Dept. of Animal Pathology

Cholera is usually an acute disease of fowls which is highly fatal, but not infrequently a chronic form is evidenced in a flock. This often manifests itself by lameness. The leg joints may become swollen, but more often swellings about the feet are noticed. Chronic Cholera is sometimes mistaken for a more or less common condition known as "bumble foot" which is brought about by injuries, such as bruises and subsequent invasion of pus-forming organisms. As a rule, only an occasional bird in the flock is affected. When several birds in a flock become lame with foot lesions and the condition persists over a period of time, and a bird dies now and then, chronic cholera should be suspected. A diagnosis can, however, only be made by aid of a laboratory examination. Treatment is seldom satisfactory, but early removal of affected individuals from the flock is essential. This should be followed by thorough cleaning and disinfecting of houses. Glass and other material whereby the feet may be injured should be removed promptly.

The Virginia Grow Healthy Pullet Program

THE SUMMER SHELTER

Blue prints may be secured from your county agent or the Poultry Department, V.P.I., Blacksburg, Virginia.

Virginia poultry farmers are wisely planning to rear this season's pullet crop under the most favorable conditions within their power to provide, in order that the pullets may reach egg-laying maturity next fall in as fit shape as possible. It is one of the things which can be done toward insuring a reasonable profit from next year's layers. Such layers must be grown right.

Natural Environment: There is little doubt but that the roomy, natural environment of the fields is the best place in which to do a good job of pullet rearing, other things being equal.

Permanent Brooder House: This light summer shelter enables the pullets to be moved from the permanent brooder house to clean land, land free of worms. The summer shelter enables the poultryman to follow a three- or a four-year land rotation. Summer shelters, coupled with land rotation, have enabled many growers to steer clear of worms. The grower who cannot, or will not, follow this system of land rotation will reinfest his growing stock with worms, and the worm problem is of great importance to the poultry grower. Worms are a costly parasite. Prevent them by land rotation.

Clean Range and Shade: Pullets hatched from eggs produced by well-bred stock should be surrounded with conditions throughout the summer growing period which will tend to keep them developing steadily, normally, and naturally, not forced nor over hurried.

300 Birds to the Acre: If they can be given plenty of room, abundant fresh air, direct sunlight, green feed, clean, fresh water, free access to whole oats in open hoppers, and protection against the scorching summer sun, the pullets will come through and will live, lay, and pay.

Succulence and Oats: Live stock does well on good succulent pasture; poultry will respond to the same "green pastures". The use of oats in open hoppers after 6 weeks is gaining with many commercial poultry growers. Commercial grit should be fed at the same time.

Natural or Artificial Shade: Where there are no trees, a corn field or sunflowers make excellent shade; and too, one can provide sun shades of burlap over frames or brush.

Interest Increasing In Woodstock Poultry Meet

Eleven Counties Will Send Representatives To Participate In Judging School

Interest in the Shenandoah Area National Poultry Congress School which will be held at the fair grounds near Woodstock Saturday in attracting steadily increasing interest throughout the eleven counties that will send entries, it was announced yesterday at the office of county agent G. G. Dickenson in Woodstock, where it was declared that the event is assuming the proportions of one of the most important affairs connected with the industry to transpire in Virginia in recent years.

The hundred or more entrants will learn with interest of a telegram received yesterday by William Shaffer of Maurertown, former national president of the FFA from Walter S. Newman, State superintendent of vocational agriculture which read as follows: "Except definitely to have team selected at rally to represent Virginia, Poultry Congress."

The rally mentioned in the wire from Newman, who, incidentally, is a native of Woodstock refers to the State event scheduled to be held at Blacksburg in June.

The following set of suggestions and statements was released yesterday from Dickenson's office and are considered beneficial not only to entrants from Shenandoah, but to those of the other ten counties that will be represented Saturday.

The purpose of Utility, Show Room and Egg Judging has been explained and is now being reviewed at these four evening judging schools.

A part of the live bird classes will be isled judged and the remainder may be handled to determine their excellency.

Feathers typical of the major sections will be displayed upon charts above the birds that are isled judged.

During the judging of these classes that will be handled the following points will be kept in mind by the 4-H students participating.

1. Look the birds over carefully before handling.

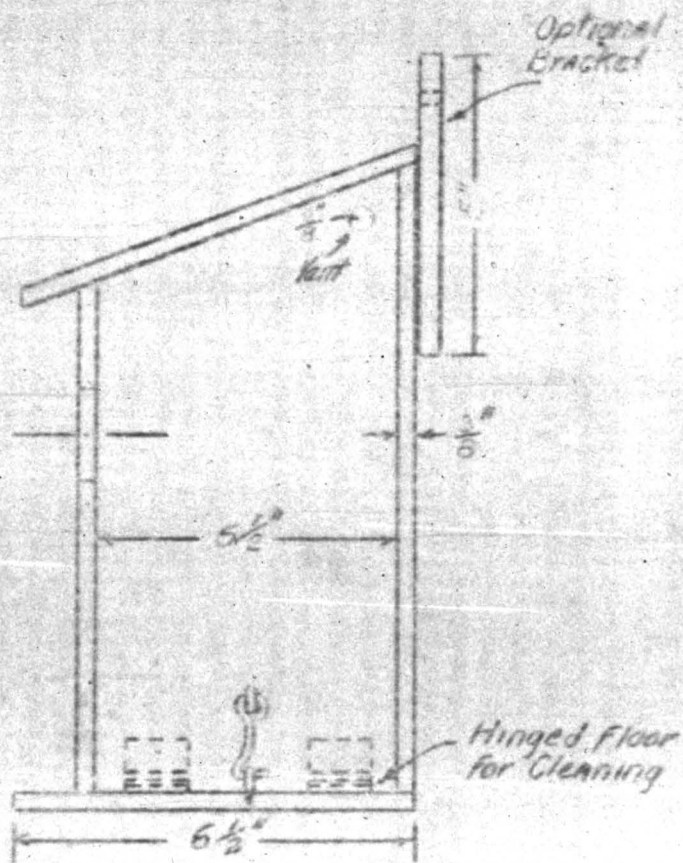
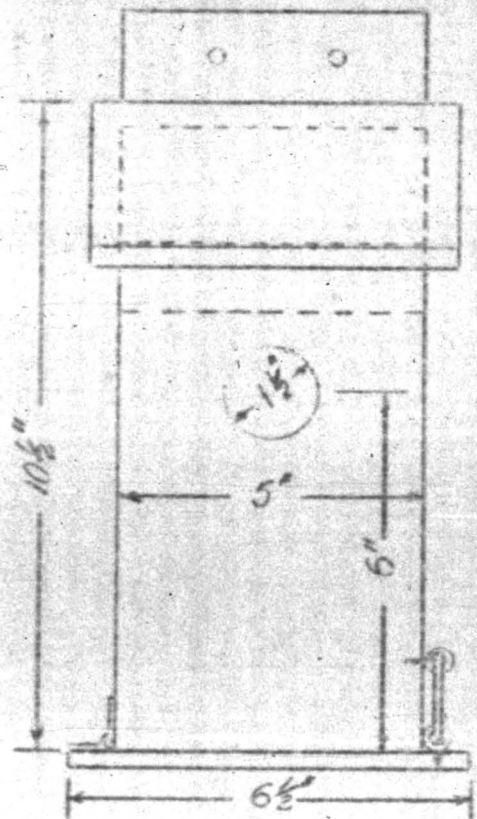
2. Always be calm when judging.
3. Handle the birds carefully. Do not ruffle feathers.
4. Take the birds out of the coop carefully. Head first.
5. Put the bird back into the coop carefully. Head first.
6. Think of judging only, even if there is a crowd around.
7. Go over your first decision, and satisfy yourself that your judgment is correct.
8. Do not hurry.
9. Each class will be labelled A, B, C, D, written on the cages.
10. Students place the specimens in the order of excellency.

All students placings will be graded by a grading committee working concurrently with the judging work, and as soon as the first class has completed their placings, this committee will start its work. Photographs will be taken of the leading county team for both rural youth organizations; that is the 4-H and F. F. A., reports, G. G. Dickenson, County Agent and host to the school memberships.

Speaking particularly of Shenandoah County which he believes is destined along with the entire northern Virginia area to maintain a high place in the poultry production industry, Marshall E. Coe, poultry specialist from V. P. I. who is supervising plans for the school Saturday said last night, "G. G. Dickenson, Shenandoah County agent is one of Virginia's few county agents if not the only one, to be a graduate of the Cornell Poultry Judging School held by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Mr. Dickenson attended the judging school in August, 1930 and was graduated with high honors in utility poultry judging work. It is this training that has been instrumental in enabling Shenandoah County to have 9 to 15 out-of-state 4-H club members on poultry judging schools from 1933 to 1938."

Coe also spoke glowingly of William Shaffer whose contributions to agricultural and particularly FFA work have been nationally valuable and which resulted in his being named to the highest position in the national FFA organization.

Reprint from Northern Virginia Daily May 19, 1939



Bluebird House
 Virginia Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
 and Virginia Wildlife Federation Cooperating

PROGRAM

Morning Session: Saluda High School
Monday, May 8, 1939

Registration - (School Auditorium) 9:30 to 10:00 A.M.
Registrar -

15 Minutes - Points to Look for in -
Show Room Judging - H. E. Coe
Utility Judging - H. E. Coe

15 Minutes - Exterior and Interior Egg Quality -Mr. Sutton & Mr. Sampson

Important Points to keep in mind while handling birds:

1. Look the birds over carefully before handling.
2. Always be calm when judging.
3. Handle the birds carefully. Do not ruffle feathers.
4. Take the birds out of the coop carefully, Head first.
5. Put the birds back into the coop carefully, Head first.
6. Think of judging only, even if there is a crowd around.
7. Go over your first decision and satisfy yourself that your judgment is correct.
8. Do not hurry.
9. Each class will be labelled A, B, C, D. within the cages. You place them in the order of excellency.

Judging Classes

Show Room

- 15 Minutes-Class 1 - S.C. Rhode Island Reds.
Class 2 - S. C. White Leghorns.
Class 3 - S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Class 4 - R. C. White Wyandottes.
Meat Class - Live Birds
Class 5 - Old Fowl

12:00 to 12:30 - Lunch

Afternoon Session

Utility Judging

- 15 Minutes-Class 6 - S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Class 7 - S.C. White Leghorns.
Class 8 - S.C. Rhode Island Reds.

Eggs-

- Class 9 - Brown Shell
Class 10- White Shell

Judging Committee:
H. E. Coe
A. G. Birdsall
Henry E. Hutchison

Grading Committee:
H. E. Coe
R. S. Cofer
D. W. Thompson

Time Keeper:
G. R. Davis

Group Judging Classes

Item	In Charge	Individual Members					
Class 1							
Class 2							
Class 3							
Class 4							
Class 5							
Class 6							

Final Placings & Reasons (Strictly Confidential)

Show Room	Order of Placing & Why								
Class-1 S.C.R.I.R.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">1st.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2nd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">3rd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">4th.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.				
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.						
Class-2 S.C.W.L.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								
Class-3 S.C.B.P.R.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								
Class-4 R.C.W.W.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								

Meat Class	Order of Placing								
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">1st.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2nd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">3rd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">4th.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.				
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.						

Utility Class	Order of Placing & Why								
Class-6 S.C.B.P.R.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">1st.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2nd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">3rd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">4th.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.				
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.						
Class-7 S.C.W.L.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								
Class-8 S.C.R.I.R.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								

Egg Class	Order of Placing								
Class-9 B.S.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">1st.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">2nd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">3rd.</th> <th style="width: 25%;">4th.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.				
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.						
Class-10 W.S.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								

Name _____

County _____

Registration No. _____

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Virginia

Va. Agr. & Mech. Col.
& Poly. Inst. & U.S. Dept.
of Agri., Cooperating

Extension Service

TIMELY TURKEY TOPICS

April and May, 1939

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR POULTS

Equipment and supplies needed to raise poults up to eight weeks of age				
		50 poults	100 poults	150 poults
			8 x 12	10 x 12
Brooder House	Floor area	50 sq. ft.	96 sq.ft.	120 sq.ft.
Brooder Stove	Diameter of Canopy	28 inches	42 inches	52 inches
Feeders	Feeding space counting both sides of feeders	12 feet	20 feet	30 feet
Fountains	Capacity	2 to 3 gals.	4 to 6 gals.	6 to 9 gals.
Feed	Starting Mash	300 lbs.	600 lbs.	1000 lbs.

Follow these rules in providing brooding equipment

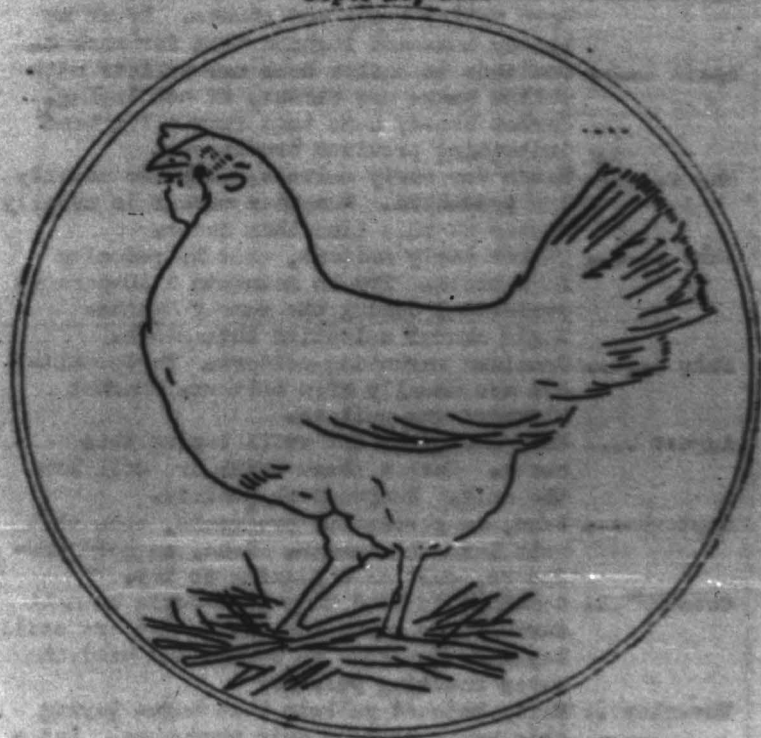
1. Have $\frac{1}{2}$ to one square foot of floor space per poult.
2. Have 12 to 14 square inches of hover area for each poult.
3. Supply at least one two or three gallon fountain capacity for each 50 poults, or a larger number of smaller sized fountains.
4. Provide $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches of feeding space per poult for the first 4 weeks, counting both sides of the feeder.
5. Keep several inches of clean, dry litter beneath the poults at all times. (One bale peat moss litter will cover 100 square feet three inches deep.)
6. Have two accurate thermometers graduated to 140° F. in the brooder house. These let you know the temperature in other parts of the house, as well as at the edge of the hover. Reliable weather thermometers are satisfactory if they are graduated high enough to prevent their bursting at the high temperatures which are likely to result before the brooder stove is accurately regulated.
7. Use a 36-foot strip of 18-inch (width) deadening felt, roll roofing, or some rigid material, for a poult guard around the hover at the start of the brooding period.
8. Provide 4 inches of feeding space after the fourth week, using large hoppers.
9. Supply hard grit, according to age of poults.
10. Provide roost frames to encourage early roosting, starting at 2 weeks of age.
11. Place one by one-inch or one by two-inch mesh wire under roosts to prevent poults from scratching in droppings. Use one by two-inch mesh for sun porches.
12. Provide plenty of light; with proper light, poults learn to eat more quickly. Sprinkle some oatmeal or finely cut, tender, green feed on top of mash, frequently during the first day or two. Turkey poults are slow to learn to eat. Large colored marbles attract the poults' attention if placed in the mash hoppers. They pick at them insistently.
13. Keep the temperature just a little warmer than for chicks.
14. Farm visits bring out the fact that many turkey brooding troubles center around temperatures that are too high or too low. Watch the poults more carefully. Their voice and arrangement will tell you much about their comfort.

(over)

MIDDLE PENINSULA POULTRY
INSTITUTE
BUENA VISTA SCHOOL

KING & QUEEN COUNTY

Sept. 15, 1939



PROGRAM LEAFLET

COOPERATING COUNTIES

Gloucester
King William

Middlesex
And

Mathews
King & Queen

SELECTION CALENDAR

- January ... Keep hens that complete their annual molt this month. Band, as good layers, pullets with well-bleached beaks and shanks.
- February .. Select hatching eggs and baby chicks with great care. Continue to band pullets with bleached beaks and shanks.
- March Market nonlaying hens and pullets that have yellow beaks and shanks. Break up broody hens and legband them for market.
- April Continue to market hens and pullets with yellow beaks and shanks, if not laying. Market broody hens that wear a leg band indicating previous broodiness.
- May Watch for early molters; they are usually low producers. Remember market is usually better at this time than later.
- June Market early molters, thereby reducing food costs. Try to maintain a 50-percent production during the summer months. Begin annual selection this month.
- July Continue marketing molters. Early molters are usually slow molters. Market slow-growing pullets.
- August Keep hens that are still laying this month. Market those which are well into the molt. Remove weak pullets.
- September . Band, as persistent producers, hens that molt late this month. Band, as good producers, pullets beginning to lay.
- October ... Continue to band hens that begin to molt during this month and those that are still laying. Continue to select and band the early maturing pullets.
- November .. Early hatched pullets that began laying this month will be fair producers. Late-hatched pullets beginning to lay this month will be good producers.
- December .. Band as good layers, pullets that now have bleached beaks and show some bleaching in shanks. Hens molting this month are good layers and may be kept another year.

THE PROGRAM

MIDDLE PENINSULA POULTRY INSTITUTE

Cologno, King & Queen Co. Va.

September 15, 1939

Henry E. Hutchison, Chairman

MORNING SESSION

"The Virginia Grow Healthy Chick And Pullet Program",
a 4-H demonstration by Wilbur Burch and
Thomas Groggs, Jr.

A Summary of the Virginia Grow Healthy Chick & Pullet
Program in This Area, And Facts On Pullet Management.

Marshall E. Coc, Assistant
Extension Poultryman, V. P. I.

Hatching Egg Production in Virginia

Hollis M. Shomo, Supervisor,
Division of Markets

Noon - Picnic Lunch

AFTERNOON SESSION

Practical Suggestions For Culling Farm Flocks For
Egg Production

A. Lawrence Dean, Assistant
Extension Poultryman, V. P. I.

Period For Consideration of a Poultrymen's Organization

A Culling Contest For Poultrymen

A. Lawrence Dean in charge

Adjournment

PROGRAM

**Annual Meeting of the
Virginia State Poultry
Federation**

and the

**Southern States
Cooperative Marketing
Association**

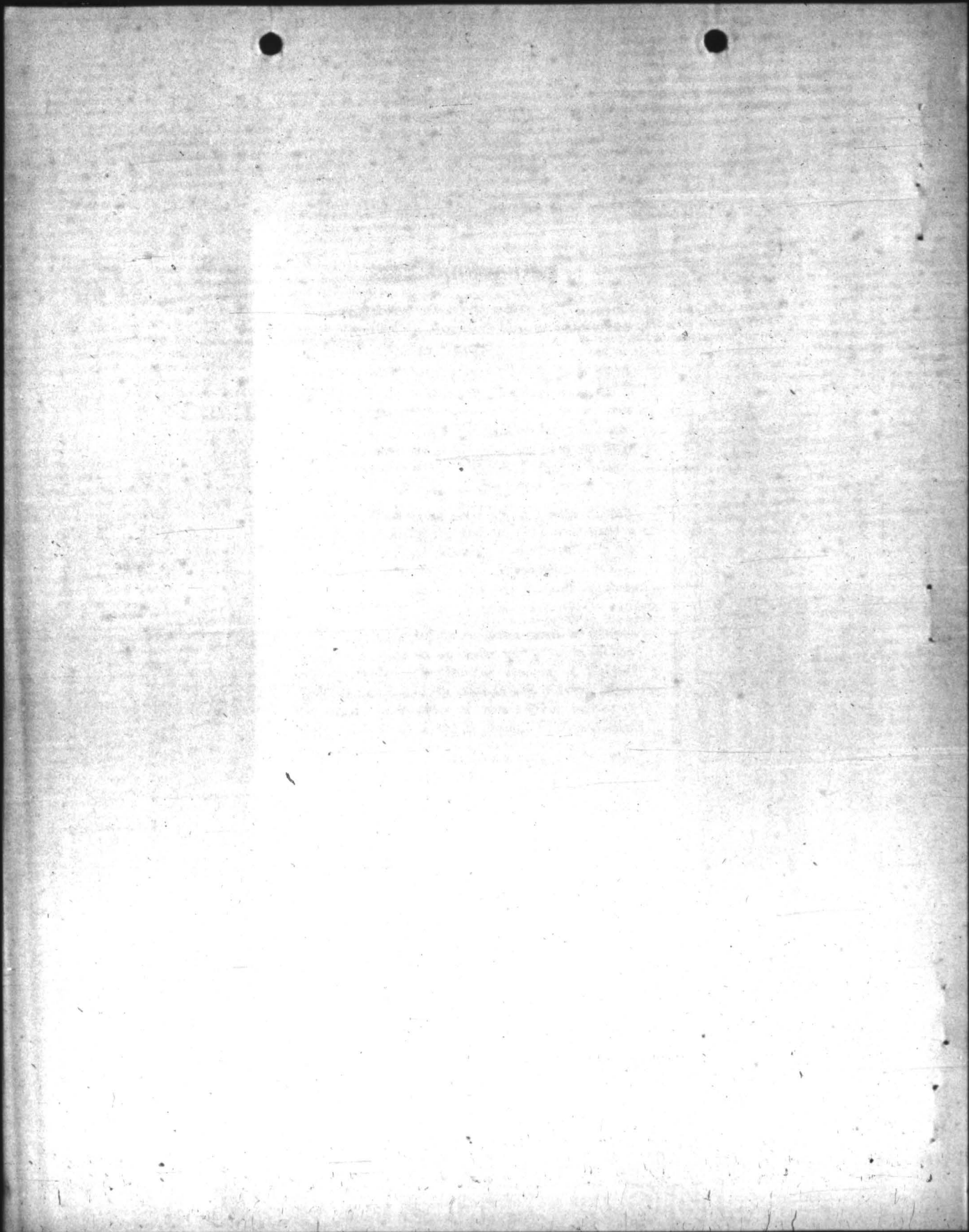
To watch the corn grow,
Or the blossoms set;
To draw hard breath
Over plowshare or spade;
To read, to love, to pray;
Are the things
That make men happy

—JOHN RUSKIN

ELKS HALL

Fredericksburg, Virginia

Tuesday and Wednesday
October 3 and 4
1939



PROGRAM

Tuesday Morning, October 3

- 9:45 Opening of the Convention.
Invocation.—Rev. W. Boogher, Fredericksburg, Va.
Welcome to Fredericksburg—W. Marshall King, Mayor.
- 10:15 Breeding for Large Numbers of Good Hatchable and Marketable Eggs—Dr. T. C. Byerly, Poultry Department, University of Maryland.
- 11:00 Discussion.
- 11:10 The Importance of Growing Healthy Pullets—Harry L. Moore, Poultry Department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
- 11:50 Appointment of committees, announcements, etc.
- 12:15 Adjournment for lunch.

Tuesday Afternoon and Evening

- 1:30 The Development of the Southern States Cooperative Marketing Association—W. G. Wysor, Manager, Southern States Cooperative.
- 2:00 Selling Graded Eggs in Maryland—S. B. Shaw, Chief, Maryland Department of Markets.
- 2:20 Common Poultry Diseases and How to Prevent Them—Dr. E. P. Johnson, Animal Pathology Section, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
- 3:00 Discussion.
- 3:15 How I Take Care of Eggs—S. C. Mullens, Poultryman.
- 3:30 Business Section—Election of Directors—Egg Grading Demonstration—Hollis Shomo and Cecil Rogers, State Division of Markets.
- 4:15 Visit to Friendly Cottage R. O. P. Farm. The owner, Mrs. Robert Van Valzah, will discuss her R. O. P. program and entertain the group at supper. Poultry movies will be shown after dark.

THE EGG SHOW

The third State Egg Show is being held in connection with the Convention. Attractive premiums are being offered, and a premium list may be secured from your county agent. Send or bring a dozen of eggs and help make this phase of your convention a success.

Wednesday Morning, October 4

- 9:00 The Poultry and Egg Marketing Situation as it Affects Northeastern Producers—W. D. Termohlen, Division of Marketing, U.S.D.A.
- 9:40 Farm Flock Management—H. L. Shrader, Extension Poultry Husbandman, U.S.D.A.
- 10:30 Marketing Eggs on a Quality Basis—Roy C. Potts, Specialist in Charge Division of Dairy & Poultry Products, U.S.D.A.
- 11:15 Virginia's Egg Marketing Program—Hollis Shomo, State Division of Markets.
- 11:30 Business meeting—Report of committees, etc.
Adjournment for lunch.

Wednesday Afternoon Sectional Meetings

1. Turkey Conference

- 1:00 The Future of the Small Turkey Flock—Chas. W. Wampler, Chairman National Turkey Committee.
- 1:30 Feeding and Managing the Farm Turkey Flock—S. J. Marsden, National Research Center, U.S.D.A.
- 2:30 Business Meeting.

2. Hatchery Meetings

- 1:00 The Virginia Baby Chick Association and the Virginia Certified Hatchery Association will hold their annual meetings.
(Meeting places and programs to be announced.)

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

Rev. W. Boogher, Fredericksburg, Va.
Dr. T. C. Byerly, College Park, Md.
Dr. E. P. Johnson, Blacksburg, Va.
Mayor W. Marshall King, Fredericksburg, Va.
S. J. Marsden, Beltsville, Md.
Harry L. Moore, Blacksburg, Va.
S. C. Mullens, Emmerton, Va.
Roy C. Potts, Washington, D. C.
Cecil Rogers, Washington, D. C.
S. B. Shaw, College Park, Md.
Hollis Shomo, Richmond, Va.
H. L. Shrader, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Termohlen, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Robert Van Valzah, Goby, Va.
Chas. W. Wampler, Harrisonburg, Va.
W. G. Wysor, Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA STATE POULTRY FEDERATION

OFFICERS

President—Chas. W. Wampler, Harrisonburg.
Vice-President—T. L. Lancaster, Jr., Ashland.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. L. Moore, Blacksburg.

DIRECTORS

H. T. Bowles, Charlottesville
W. E. Cullers, South Hill
W. H. Densmore, Roanoke
C. M. Keane, Kilmarnock
T. L. Lancaster, Jr., Ashland
J. H. Meek, Richmond
Harry L. Moore, Blacksburg
Wm. R. Shaffer, Maurertown
A. C. VanLuyn, Hilton Village
Mrs. Robert Van Valzah, Goby
Chas. W. Wampler, Harrisonburg

GENERAL INFORMATION

Hotels. — Fredericksburg has several hotels. The rates at the leading ones are: *Stratford* — Single, without bath, \$1.50 and \$2.00; with bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00; double, without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00; with bath, \$4.00 and \$4.50. *Princess Anne* — Single, without bath, \$1.50 up; with bath, \$2.50 up; double, without bath, \$2.50 up; with bath, \$4.00 up. *Peck's Tavern* — Single, without bath, \$1.00; with bath \$1.50; double, without bath, \$1.50 and \$2.00; with bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00. *Mary Washington* — Single, without bath, \$1.00; with bath, \$2.00; double, with bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00. *Kenmore Tavern* — All rooms have bath; single \$2.00; double, \$3.00 and \$3.50. *Betty Washington Inn* — All rooms have running water, and there is a bathroom on each floor; Single \$1.50 and \$1.75; double, \$2.25 and \$2.50. *Maury* — Without bath, \$1.00; with bath, \$1.50 per person.

Rooms. — Rooms in tourists' houses and private homes are available at reasonable prices. For further information write Mr. Ray Hall, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Fredericksburg, Va.

Registration. — All who attend any session of the convention are expected to register. Registration desk at entrance to auditorium.

VII. OUTLOOK:

The poultry extension work for 1940 will, in the main, be a continuation of the projects carried on in 1938. The latter part of 1938, area conferences of County Agents and other interested people were held. The extension agents in these areas discussed the extension work that should be carried on during the year. The poultry program of work for 1939 was altered so as to include these suggestions. These area meetings will be held the first two weeks of January, 1940, and the present plan is for the agents to again draw up plans of work that they want to follow in their counties.

It is anticipated that the recommendations for poultry work will not vary greatly from those made a year earlier. However, recommendations will be given serious consideration in planning the program of poultry extension work for 1940.

VIII. ASSISTANCE DESIRED FROM THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

The Virginia extension workers are continuing receiving help from the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of our proximity to Washington and Beltsville, we are able to consult frequently the Federal poultry workers. During the past year, we have received a great deal of help from the turkey research workers in Beltsville. Because of poor fertility during the hatching season and the outbreak of serious turkey diseases, these men made several visits to the state, made a study of the trouble and offered suggestions.

With Virginia's increased participation in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, we are receiving more help from the coordinators. An inspectors' training school was held this year for the first time, and one of the coordinators was present during the two days. The visits made by the coordinator have helped materially in improving our system of record keeping and in the general improvement of the R. O. P. work.

The demand for poultry literature is apparently ever on the increase. While the poultry department has several bulletins for distribution, they do not cover the whole field as do the U.S.D.A. poultry bulletins. One of the helps, which is much appreciated and which we hope will be continued, is the supply of these bulletins on the different phases of poultry production. The poultry extension workers and others connected with the Department of Agriculture have always been very generous in responding to our requests for help at state and district meetings. The poultry people of the state appreciate this help, and we hope it will continue.