

STOCK JUDGING AT THE STATE FAIR

J. W. Hankin, '25

Each year various high schools from over the state send judging teams to the Arizona State Fair to compete against each other in a stock judging contest for the silver cup trophy.

This year there were eight high schools represented, which were as follows: Duncan, Casa Grande, Safford, Tucson, Tempe, Skull Valley, Chandler, and Gilbert.

Duncan won first with a score of 2013 out of a possible 2700, Casa Grande second with 1922, Safford third with 1884, Tempe, Skull Valley, Chandler and Gilbert came next in order, the lowest score being 1536.

The contest was under the supervision of the State Department of Education, who report that they were very much pleased and well satisfied with the results. The showings made by the various teams were splendid, and the officials in charge were pleased to state, that so far as they knew there was a complete absence of unfair methods practiced by any of the contestants. They all departed themselves in a sportsmanlike and gentlemanly manner. This is a very gratifying report throughout, and one of which the high schools of the state may be proud. It is to be hoped that even a keener interest may be taken in stock judging next year, and that still other teams will appear in next year's contest to give Duncan a run for their cup.

It may be interesting to note here that five of these eight teams were coached by men who received their vocational education training for Smith Hughes work, in the Agricultural College of the University of Arizona. Glen Blackledge, the Duncan coach, graduated from the U. of A. several years ago; William Williams, who is teaching at Casa Grande

this year and who coached Casa Grande, graduated from here last year; W. H. Woody, the Tucson coach, also graduated only last year; La Forette of the Tempe team, graduated from here several years ago; and Owen Allen of Gilbert, year before last.

All the men who have taken Agricultural work at the U. of A. and certified for vocational work under the Smith-Hughes act have been placed in teaching positions, not only in Arizona, but in various other states.

The development of Agriculture in Arizona through the development of new irrigation projects, and the increase in the price of farm products has led to a greater interest being taken in vocational education in agriculture.

The aim in vocational education is not to attempt to interest more people in farming, or to attempt to get more to take up farming, but it is to give those that select farming as a vocation the greatest chance possible to make a success of their calling.

An important phase of vocational education in high schools, is supervised farming. The students carry on farming projects on plots of ground of varying sizes, keeping an account of all costs, returns, and simply carrying on a small farming project of their own. This work is under the supervision of the vocational teachers. A record of the results is kept by the State Department of Vocational Education.

One example of good farming observed last year is shown by the substantial returns made by Herbert Sutton of Scottsdale who sold \$5561.00 of cotton from 40 acres. The cost was \$2018.55, which shows a profit netted him of \$3642.45.

It is very promising to the state to

see the gratifying results shown by agricultural students in high schools, and it is to be hoped that more young people will come to see the value of agricultural training each year, and make an effort to obtain such an education. At the present time the prospects look encouraging, and the Department of Vocational Education is doing a great deal of positive and constructive work throughout the state to meet the demands of these young people.

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT FOR ROUP

Roup is a disease in poultry very similar to a bad cold in humans.

Causes: Roup is brought on most frequently by the fowls being crowded, especially on the roosts. Draughts combined with the crowding are just about fatal.

Symptoms: First symptoms is a discharge from the nostrils and bubbles in the corner of the eyes. At night when the birds are on the roosts a wheezing sound can be distinctly heard. These birds can be easily detected on the roosts by this wheezing sound. Accompanying these conditions is a very offensive odor, especially as the disease gets pretty well started. After this trouble gets along into the worst stage the eyes swell and begin to form a yellow canker under the eyelids. These cankers and yellow patches also form in the mouth.

Treatment: Make sure that there is plenty of roosting space and that the roosts are at least 14 inches apart. Allow three square feet of floor space per bird for Leghorns and four square feet for the heavier breeds. Be sure you have a tight dropping board, and that there are no cracks to admit draughts in the sides and back of the house.

Preventing the trouble by the above suggestions is more economical than doctoring individuals.

Individual Treatment: If the trouble can be noticed during the first two or three days the following treatment used two or three days in succession will generally check and cure the trouble. Get a wide mouth shallow pan that will hold a gallon of water, into it put a couple of table-spoonsful of any of the common cattle dips, kreso, creolin, or zenoleum. This will make a slightly milky solution. Take the legs of the affected bird in

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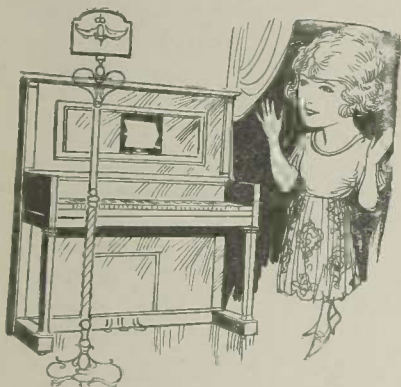
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the left hand, hold head down. Take the head in the right hand with the comb in the palm of the right hand. Hold the beak open with the little finger. Holding the bird in this position, being sure to keep the head down, souse the head with the mouth fully opened through the solution, then immediately after taking the head out of the solution give it one or two quick shakes so as to dislodge any of the solution which may have gone up into the windpipe of the fowl. This treatment gives the head a thorough disinfecting both inside and out. You will find that the bird may stagger a few moments after you release it and the comb may become a little bluish after the treatment. However, these conditions will be just temporary. This treatment should be repeated once a day for three consecutive days. If the fowl does not show any improvement it should be killed. If this trouble is not discovered until it is in the secondary stage, which is indicated by the patches in the mouth and eyes, and also the very offensive odor it will be well to kill the bird right then.

A good dose of Epsom salts will help clear this trouble. This can be given in the mash by dissolving the salts in warm water and making a wet mash of this solution. Use a tablespoonful to every ten birds.

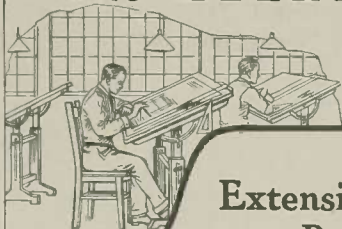


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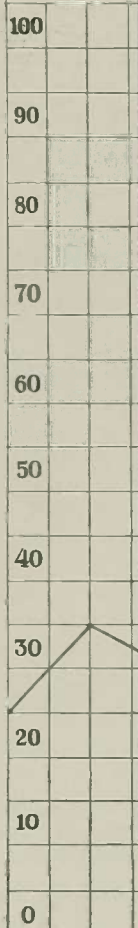
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