3-1942

CC44 Poultry can Help Win

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist

"CC44 Poultry can Help Win" (1942). Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension. 3009. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3009

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
The use of more poultry and eggs will improve the health of children, workers, and men in the armed forces.

Nebraska produces abundantly over 90% of the essential feeds for poultry and an ample supply of feed is on hand.

Both demand and prices of chicks, market poultry and eggs are expected to be good during 1942.

At present about 25 pullets are housed per 100 chicks started in Nebraska. Let's make our goal 40 laying pullets per 100 chicks!

Nebraska hens are now laying about 8 dozen eggs annually. Let's increase this to 10 dozen with 40 eggs from each pullet during October, November, and December! (Nebr. A.A.A.A. estimates call for an increase of 25% for 1942.)

Nebraska poultry, in too many cases, is below standard weight, crowded, and poorly fed. Let's correct this!

Efficient feeding means securing mixed feed at prices within 25 to 50 cents per hundred pounds of the ton lot price of ingredients. Let's feed efficiently.

Efficient marketing should enable producers to realize within 6 to 7 cents per dozen of the New York price of eggs of the same quality and date.
**Planning**

**BUDGET OUR TIME:**

To prevent bottlenecks from choking the poultry production program in 1942 it will be smart management to plan and observe a time budget. (1) Plan movable sheds to provide shade, shelter and clean range. (2) Plan to make in advance an assortment of small and medium feed troughs for both grain and mash.

**NUMBER OF CHICKS:**

Determined by: (1) size of brooder house (two chicks per square foot of floor), (2) size, condition, and efficiency of brooder, (3) number of pullets desired October 1. If possible have all chicks of same age.

**DATE OF STARTING:**

Determined by: (1) available labor supply (before field work starts), (2) available equipment, (3) desired time of marketing cockerels, (4) time eggs are desired and cockerels are to be marketed. (Leghorn pullets should lay eggs when 6 months old and heavy breeds at 7 months.)

**KIND AND QUALITY OF CHICKS:**

Stress these points: (1) from parent stock of standard weight, (2) from two-ounce eggs, (3) freedom from pullorum (determined by impartial check-up), (4) from healthy, well culled winter layers, (5) from stock that were fully feathered at 10 weeks, (6) from stock that averaged three pounds at 12 weeks, (7) from layers 2 or 3 years old if possible.

**WHERE TO BUY:**

Near enough home so that you can visit the parent flocks. (Long shipments may be delayed.)
INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION for defense and victory under present-day conditions requires careful preparation. The following suggestions may be used to check equipment for the 1942 program. Check off the items:

To get chicks when wanted this year

. . . . place order about two months ahead.
. . . . clean and scrub the brooder houses.
. . . . repair and set up the brooder stoves.
. . . . obtain and store adequate litter for brooding as well as for the laying house.
. . . . repair the insulation on walls and roof. Cardboards and papers will help conserve fuel.
. . . . repair roofs, chimneys, windows, sun porches, wire platforms, feed troughs, waterers. Build or buy extras needed.
. . . . allow one inch of feeder space per chick at first and two inches after the second week. Enlarge feeders as chicks grow.
. . . . plan and prepare a poultry production program which will return $2.25 for each dollar's worth of feed.

**EGG PRODUCTION ON FARMS, 1924-1940**

**Victory Home and Garden Program**
SUMMER MANAGEMENT which keeps pullets separated from older chickens and on clean range must become an established practice. This calls for:

- Filth and waste proof feeders and water fountains.
- Crops for seasonal green feed, shade and wind protection.
- Fences for protection and management.
- Removal of stunted, slow growing, thin pullets. They may be disease carriers.

HEALTH of the flock and rate of egg production determine profit. Check these practices:

- Complete and economical ration carefully fed.
- Good 20% protein laying mash all the time.
- Provide one 4-ft. feeder for every 25-30 hens.
- All year culling to protect health and maintain good production.
- See that layers have access to direct sunshine, to green feed, shade in hot weather and that they are comfortable and free of lice and mites.
- Clean houses, feeds, feeders, waterers, nests, eggs, and yards are essential.

QUALITY EGGS are important. See that original quality is maintained. Some suggestions:

- Produce infertile eggs—swat the roosters and separate cockerels and pullets.
- Produce clean eggs—provide clean well bedded nests, one for every five hens.
- Gather eggs three and four times daily.
- Confine broody hens promptly.
Support good production practices with equally good marketing practices. Note these suggestions:

Hold eggs in a cool slightly damp place to prevent the harmful effect of heat and evaporation.

Dirty eggs may be cleaned by washing in a 1% solution of lye water (2 level teaspoonfuls of concentrated lye to a gallon of water is sufficient for 15 dozen dirty eggs). If much of this is to be done use rubber gloves.

Slightly soiled eggs may be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Remove small dirty spots with steel wool.

Sprinkle the cellar or basement floor in extremely hot, dry weather.

Grade eggs according to size, shape, color, and interior quality and sell according to the grade. In grading and packing eggs avoid packing undersized, weak-shelled eggs because of the danger of breakage.

Candle the eggs to determine the interior quality—evaporation, blood spots, embryo development.

Cool eggs as soon after gathering as possible and pack only when cooled.

Pack eggs in clean, cool containers with small ends down. Sometimes it is a good plan to sprinkle cases, flats, and fillers.

Store eggs where they will not be affected by objectionable odors.

Market eggs two or three times each week.

Protect eggs against sun and rain while marketing.

Handle eggs carefully from the time they are gathered until they are finally sold and avoid excessive handling.
IN NEBRASKA we have about 22,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs, but only 700 are in poultry clubs. This year, of all years, we would like to have at least 7,000 boys and girls enrolled in poultry clubs. Reasons:

Give boys and girls a share in winning the war.
Teach them the art of earning an income from poultry.
This is a practical means of using farm labor.
Responsibility develops resourcefulness and character in young men and women.
The United States and our Allies need the food.

REQUIREMENTS for 4-H Poultry Clubs are:

Beginners: Start 25 chicks or poults. Enroll March 1st. Continue until birds are marketed.
Modern Brooding: Start 100 chicks or 50 poults. Enroll February 1st. Close 6 months.
Pullet Management: 25 pullets. Enroll October 1st. Continue for one year.
Breeding Flock Management: 50 mated hens. Enroll October 1st. Continue for one year.

See County Extension Agent About Organizing 4-H Clubs!
Plan With Parents for Partnership Arrangements!

For more complete management information see Extension Circulars:
1400, "Nebraska Poultry Manual"
1433, "Feeder Building"

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914. 1-42-20M; 3-42-10M

Victory Home and Garden Program