

8-1932

EC1468 Equipment for Chickens

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Extension Circular 1468

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August, 1932

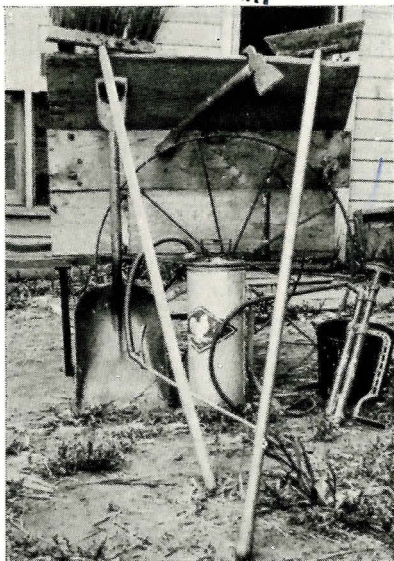
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Equipment for Chickens

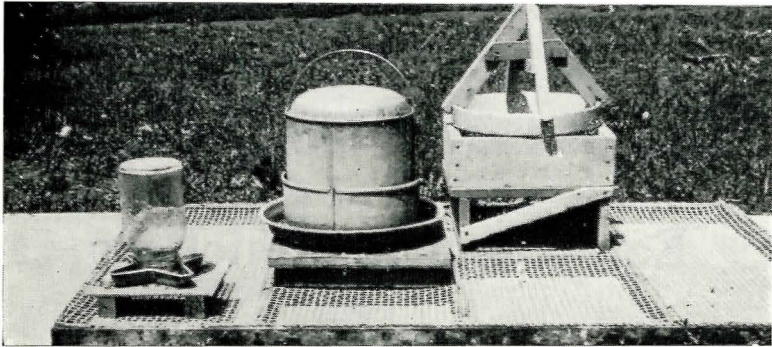
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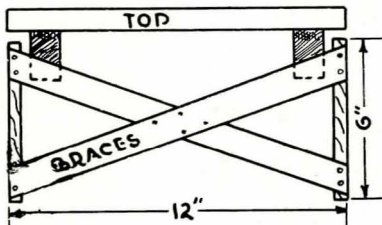
Heavy artillery most necessary
in warfare against poultry dis-
eases and parasites.

The University of Nebraska Agricultural College Extension Service
and the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

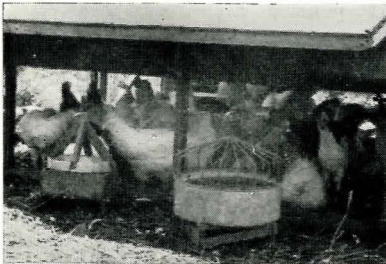
HOW TO KEEP POULTRY



Wire platforms beneath waterers protect chicks from damp litter. Chicks do not wade through elevated waterers.



A low stand for a covered milk crock.



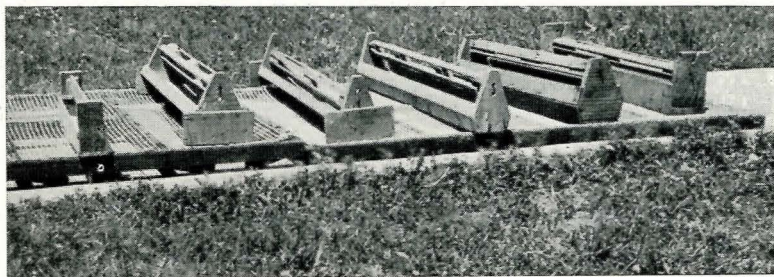
On summer range waterers need to be in the shade, elevated on water stands, and protected from filth.

The chief source of infection to stock is contaminated feed into the digestive tract. This applies especially to worms.

The spread of infection through droppings of infected birds are picked up by the non-infected when they eat feed contaminated with manure. Therefore, keeping water as clean as possible is a step in successful chick raising. Keeping the manure out of the water and the feed and water manure.

Keeping poultry separate from filth borne diseases is largely a matter of equipment and management. The following indicate low cost methods of avoiding trouble and in keeping water clean.

FEED AND WATER CLEAN



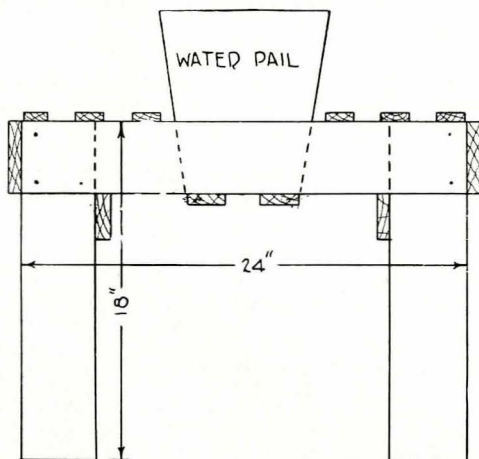
Chick feed is kept clean by using protected feed troughs upon wire platforms. Provide one trough two feet long for each 30 chicks.

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and water taken

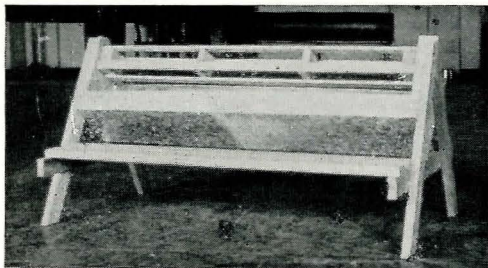
This principle
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For hens, water buckets need to be elevated above the floor litter.



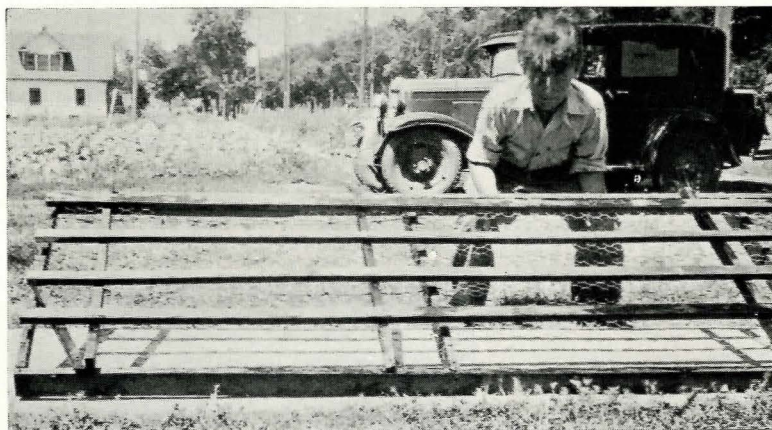
For hens, troughs need to be light in weight, low in cost, elevated and protected against filth, and waste proof. The "V" shaped troughs are most popular. Provide three troughs, four feet long for 100 hens.



On summer range feed troughs covered with caps keep feed dry.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Feed all grain and mash to growing chicks in filth proof, waste proof feed troughs.
2. As a sanitary measure, build the feeders so chicks are kept out of and from perching on them.
3. Increase the amount of feeding space as the chicks grow. At least three-fourths of all chicks should be able to get to feeders at one time.
4. Build hoppers long and shallow so that it is necessary to fill them with a fresh supply of grain daily. This will increase feed consumption and rate of growth.
5. Set all feed and water containers on wire platforms or elevate them so the water drippings get out of reach of the chicks.
6. Construct feeders with the aim of preventing wasted grain.



Chicks should be trained to roost at an early age. One inch poultry netting beneath the roosts keeps chicks out of their night droppings. Extra cross bars elevate roosts two inches above wire.

Distributed in furtherance of cooperative agricultural extension work. Acts of May 8, 1914, and June 30, 1914. Extension Service of The University of Nebraska Agricultural College and U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. W. H. Brokaw, Director of Agricultural Extension Service.

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