EC1468 Equipment for Chickens

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Equipment for Chickens

Heavy artillery most necessary in warfare against poultry diseases 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.

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

The spread of infection droppings of infected in are picked up by the nor when they eat feed con manure. Therefore, keepi water as clean as possible i steps in successful chick rai keeping the manure out e water and the feed and w manure.

Keeping poultry separate filth borne diseases is large equipment and managem indicate low cost methods ing trouble and in keeping 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.

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.


(8-32-10M)