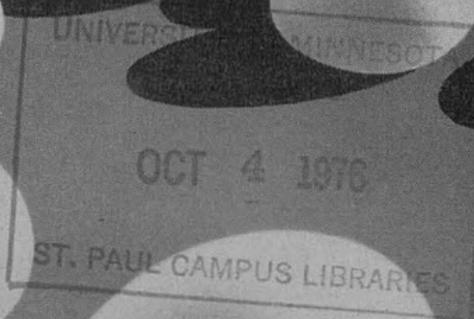


FEED *makes* EGGS

CORA COOKE

MN 2000
EF 103



MINNESOTA HENS WORK FOR DEFENSE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Agricultural Extension Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MINNESOTA poultry raisers in 1942 have the opportunity to serve their country in increased production of a vital food and at the same time to increase their own income.

● **How much is needed?**

15 million dozen more eggs than 1941.
This is a 9 per cent increase.

● **How can the job be done?**

Quickest results will come from improved feeding.

● **Will it pay?**

Yes. Increased eggs will mean bigger returns **IF**—

Rations are well balanced.

Feed costs are economical.

Management is regular.

Feeder space is ample.

You Can Mix It Yourself...

Minnesota All-Purpose Mash

	Pounds		Pounds
Ground yellow corn	275	Soybean oilmeal	50
Wheat bran	100	Dried milk	50
Wheat flour middlings		Salt	10
or ground wheat	200	Fish oil concentrate	
Ground oats	160	(400D 3000A)	5
Alfalfa leaf meal	50		_____
Meat scrap	100	Total	1000

Grain Mixtures

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Whole yellow corn	700	500	500	700
Whole wheat		300		300
Whole oats	300	200	200	
Whole barley			300	

Heavy oats should be used. They need not be hulled in either mash or grain ration.

“All-purpose” means that you can use this ration for layers, breeders, and chicks.

To make a good starting mash for chicks, use pulverized oats the first six weeks and reduce fish oil one half.

If 100 unit (D) fish oil is used, add 20 pounds instead of 5.

You Can Save Money...

By making any of the following changes in the formula you can lower your costs.

● Protein feeds

When eggs are not to be used for hatching, the soybean oilmeal may be increased to 75 pounds and the dried milk reduced to 25 pounds. Also, the fish oil concentrate may be reduced to 4 pounds.

Liquid milk, before the hens at all times, will replace the dried milk and half the meat scrap, if 10 pounds of bonemeal are added.

Fish meal is a cheap substitute for meat scrap when the price is less than one-fourth higher than meat scrap.

● Vitamin feeds

Fish oil may be omitted in summer if birds are outdoors two or three hours daily.

Omit alfalfa when birds are on green range.

If dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal is used the amount may be reduced to 25 pounds.

● Grains

Ground barley may be substituted for yellow corn if the alfalfa is doubled.

Ground hog millet or Proso will replace one half of the corn.

Feeding the Hens (for steady production)

Have dry mash before the hens at all times.

Feed 10 to 13 pounds of whole grain daily, per 100 hens—one third in the morning, two thirds at night.

Feeding the Chicks (for uniform growth)

Feed mash at all times from start to maturity.

Begin feeding cracked grains at 5-6 weeks.

Feed whole grain from 10 to 12 weeks.

Have enough feeders so that all chicks can eat at one time.

Make the Most of Feed...

You can get the most from good feeds if you have at least one 5-foot feeder feeding from both sides for every 50 hens.

Homemade feeders are economical and save much needed defense materials. A bill of material for the feeder on the following page is given below. One-inch stock of No. 2 pine will do for all the parts except the legs.

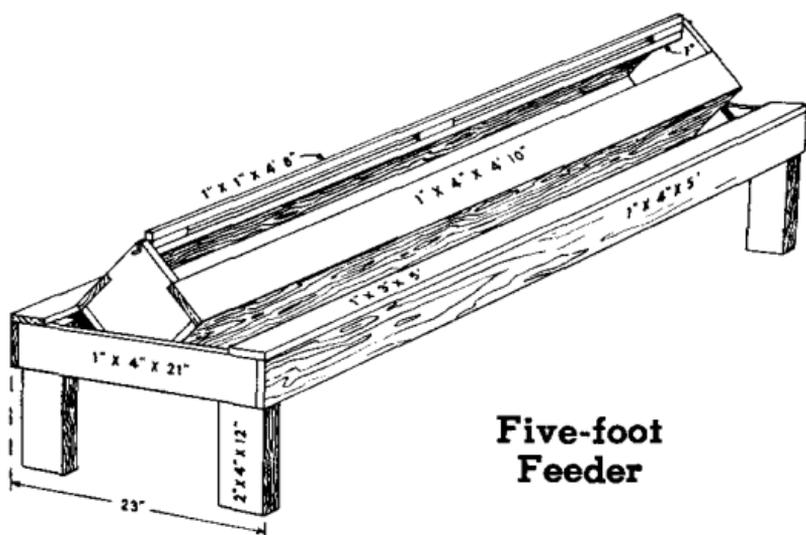
Bill of Material

Stand

1 piece	2" x 4" x 4'	Legs
1 piece	1" x 4" x 3' 6"	Ends
1 piece	1" x 4" x 10'	Sides
1 piece	1" x 2" x 1' 1"	Cleats
1 piece	1" x 3" x 10'	Platforms

Trough

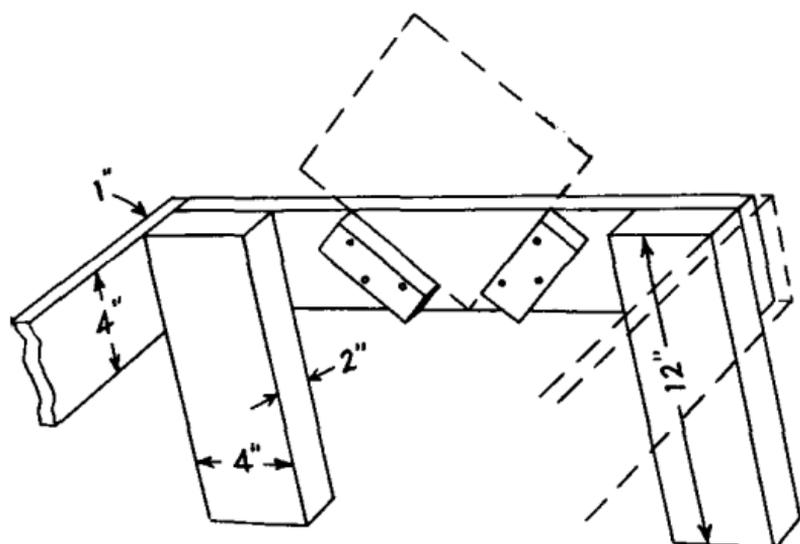
1 piece	1" x 8" x 12'	Feeder sides and ends
1 piece	1" x 4" x 10'	Feeder tops
1 piece	1" x 1" x 12'	Reel
	7 penny	box nails



**Five-foot
Feeder**

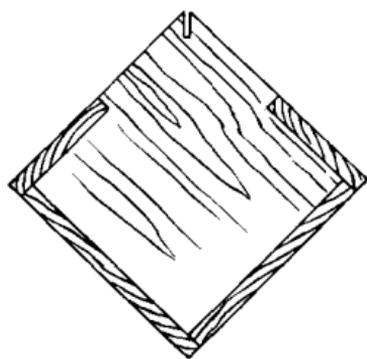
STAND

1. **Legs**—Cut 2" x 4" x 4' into four equal lengths.
2. **Ends**—Cut the 1" x 4" x 3' 6" piece in two.
3. Mark each end piece at center.
4. To locate cleats place **inside** point of square on center line of each end piece. Set it so distance to edge of end piece is 4½ inches on each arm of square. Indicate location with lines.
5. Cut 1" x 2" x 1' 1" in four equal lengths for cleats.
6. Nail cleats to end pieces on lines drawn earlier and clinch nails with grain of wood.
7. Nail end pieces to legs laid flat.
8. **Sides**—Cut one 1" x 4" x 10' in two.
9. Nail side pieces to sections just made.



TROUGH

1. Cut two **square** pieces from end of 1" x 8" x 12'.
2. Cut from the part of the 1" x 8" board remaining two pieces 1" x 8" x 4' 10".
3. Rip thickness of board from one 1" x 8" x 4' 10".
4. Nail wider side piece to narrower piece.
5. Nail square end pieces in ends of trough.
6. Cut 1" x 4" x 10' in two 1" x 4" x 4' 10" pieces.
7. Using one of these lengths, mark end of trough for cutting out notch. Cut notches.
8. Nail 1" x 4" piece in place on each side of trough.
9. Place trough in stand.
10. **Reel**—Cut two 1" x 1" x 4' 8" pieces from 1" x 1" x 12'. Cut rest of the 1" x 1" x 12' into three equal lengths. Nail three short pieces between long pieces at ends and center. Drive nail into center of each end of the reel.



11. Saw notches in ends of trough for reel.
12. Cut 1" x 3" x 10' piece in two for perches.
13. Place and nail perches on stand.

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