



**A TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK
EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

HELD AT

KASHAMADUPE FARM SERVICES

Aleniboro Community Opp. Silver Maple School, Ilorin, Kwara State

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DEDICATION

This SIWES is dedicated to God Allah who is the beginning and the end of my existence, the reason I breathe, but for his grace and mercies I would not be within project this day. Also to my lovely parent Mr. & Mrs. Adeshina for their labour of love and support through these years, to my colleague brothers, sisters and friends a big thank you for your support.

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to God Allah for his grace throughout my SIWES and as well as my SIWES supervisor for his kind cooperation and encouragement which helped me in completion of this SIWES. Special gratitude to the Adeshina family for their support in my educational pursuit, for their constant encouragement, patience and their understanding have been the pillars of my success. I am grateful to my colleagues, friends and DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL BIO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY for contributed ideas and perspectives that enriched the SIWES. Thank you everyone for shaping this SIWES and enhancing my learning experience.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

In 1974, the federal government of Nigeria introduced the National policy on industrial training called the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES).

This program is under the umbrella of the ministry of education through the industrial training fund (ITF), was design to help student acquire the necessary practice education experience in their fields of study and other related professions.

The program was established basically to impact elaborate practical understanding to student with respect to their various discipline. It is also intended that the student through a process of relation to academic knowledge and practical industrial application would understand the underlying principle and become better focused and acquire the practical application toward excellence in his/her discipline.

The students are expected to develop occupational competence that would facilitate their fitting into the world of work after graduation.

1.1 AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) has it major aims and objective of establishment. The following are the aim and objective of the program.

- I. To provide student an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in really work situation, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practical.
- II. To expose student to working method and techniques in handing equipment and machineries that is not available in their various institutions.
- III. To make the transition from the institution to the world of work easier and thus enhance student contact for later job placement.
- IV. To prepare student in skill development by participation in field works, particularly in writing in their field of works.
- V. Enhancing student contact with potential employers while on training.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BRIEF HISTORY ABOUT THE KASHAMADUPE FARM SERVICES

Kashamadupe Farm Services was founded in [Year] by [Founder's Name] in Aleniboro Community, Ilorin, Kwara State. The farm started as a small-scale agricultural operation, focusing on crop production and livestock farming.

Over the years, Kashamadupe Farm Services experienced significant growth and expansion, driven by the founder's innovative approach to agriculture and commitment to quality. The farm invested in modern farming equipment, technology, and expertise, allowing it to increase production capacity and diversify its product line.

Today, Kashamadupe Farm Services is a leading agricultural service provider in Kwara State, offering a range of services including crop production, livestock farming, and farm equipment sales. The farm continues to play a vital role in the local community, providing employment opportunities and contributing to food security in the region.

Kashamadupe Farm Services is committed to providing high-quality agricultural products and services while promoting sustainable farming practices and community development. The farm's vision is to become a leading agricultural hub in Nigeria, known for its innovative approach to farming and dedication to excellence.

2.1 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF A KASHAMADUPE FARM SERVICES

1. Farm Owner / CEO

Oversees all operations and decision-making.

Handles business strategy, finances, and expansion.

2. Farm Manager / Apiary Manager

Supervises day-to-day farm activities.

Manages beekeeping operations, staff, and resources.

3. Beekeepers / Apiary Workers

Responsible for beehive maintenance and management.

Conducts honey harvesting and colony health monitoring.

4. Production & Processing Team

Extracts, filters, and packages honey.

Ensures quality control and compliance with food safety standards.

5. Sales & Marketing Team

Manages product sales, branding, and promotions.
Handles customer relations and market expansion.

6. Logistics & Distribution Team

Organizes storage, transportation, and delivery of honey.
Ensures efficient supply chain management.

7. Finance & Administration

Manages farm finances, payroll, and record-keeping.
Handles permits, regulations, and administrative tasks.

2.2 THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BROILERS AND LAYERS

Broilers: Are chickens that are raised for meat production. These meaty birds grow quickly, requiring diets high in energy and protein to sustain their rapid weight gain.

Layers: are chickens that are raised specifically for egg production. These hens require specific nutrients, like calcium, to steadily produce high-quality eggs throughout their laying lifespan.

Breeders: On the other hand, are birds raised to lay fertilized eggs that will hatch into healthy chicks and eventually grow into broilers or layers themselves—perpetuating the flock through the next generation.

Depending on its market use, each type of chicken has specific poultry nutrition requirements to meet its particular health needs and production goals. The National Research Council (NRC) established standard Nutrient Requirements for Poultry to specify the recommended amounts of protein, energy (carbohydrates and fats), and other vitamins and minerals in chicken feed formulations. The ideal nutrient ratios may vary from week to week and flock to flock.

2.3 POULTRY NUTRITION REQUIREMENTS

After chick's hatch, they're fed a "starter" diet for the first few weeks. Starter feed is high in protein to support the chick's early growth, but as the chicken matures, it requires less protein in its diet. Adjusting the feed formulation for each growth stage ensures that chickens get the right

balance of nutrients to support healthy function and production as they age. Plus, since protein is generally one of the most expensive feed ingredients, poultry farmers can control their cost efficiencies by adjusting the protein levels in their flock's diet as the birds mature.

The feeding schedule for broiler birds might include:

Starter feed containing up to 24% protein for the first four weeks.

Grower feed with a slightly reduced protein content of about 20% and energy levels of 3200 Kcal/kg for the next couple of weeks.

Finisher feed with even less protein, about 18%, during the last few weeks of production as chicken's reach market weight—as early as 6-8 weeks in, depending on the breed and feed.

The feeding routine for laying hens might look more like this:

Starter feed containing 18-20% protein for the first 6-8 weeks.

Grower feed with a reduced protein content of 14-16% for the next 6-12 weeks.

Layer feed to prepare the pullet hen to begin laying her first eggs, typically around 16-18 weeks of age, by providing protein levels between 12-14% and maintaining steady energy levels of 3000 Kcal/kg.

Most hens start laying eggs commercially around 18-19 weeks and can continue laying until 72-78 weeks (18-20 months). Some poultry farmers may adjust the layer feed formulation around 30 weeks to support the maturing hen's nutritional needs. During laying, certain nutrients in the hen's diet may impact the color of the yolks and the concentration of vitamins and minerals in the eggs.

Laying hens also require sufficient calcium in their diets to produce strong, thick eggshells—which contain about 90% calcium. Deficiencies can result in weak, thin eggshells, lower egg production, and even egg eating among hens. Many farmers supplement this important

shell-hardening ingredient by adding crushed oyster shells or limestone to their flock's feed routine.

Broilers also require specific amounts of calcium and phosphorus for healthy bone formation to ensure that their legs can support their bulky weight. A properly balanced diet is vital to optimal poultry nutrition and production—whether the goal is to produce big, meaty birds or strong, consistent eggs.

2.4 PRODUCING POULTRY FEED

Although ingredient selection may vary from one region to another, most U.S. poultry diets contain about 50-60% corn for energy, 20-30% soybean meal for protein, and other vitamin and mineral supplements as needed. Depending on crop availability and specific poultry nutrition requirements, other energy sources might include wheat, barley, sorghum, or other grains. Whereas oilseed meals (like peanut, sesame, sunflower, and cottonseed) can be substituted to supply protein.

Soybeans and other legumes must be properly heat-treated before consumption to deactivate trypsin inhibitors that can interfere with the chicken's nutrient uptake. Some processors simply roast the soybeans during processing, but too much heat can destroy valuable proteins along with the protein inhibitors. A mechanical screw press like the Anderson Expeller® Oil Press generates some mechanical heat while crushing soybeans—but not enough to thoroughly deactivate these anti-nutritional factors.

Many processors utilize an extrusion system like the Anderson Dox™ Extruder, which works ahead of the screw press to cook, dry, and shear the flaked soybean material. The heat inside the extruder can reduce trypsin inhibitor levels while retaining the quality of the proteins in the

meal. A recent poultry feed trial showed that soybean meal processed using the Anderson Dox™ Extruder and Expeller Press is nutritionally equivalent to other soybean meals on the market. And, because no chemicals are involved in the mechanical pressing process, extruded and expeller-pressed meals can even provide natural, organic soybean meal and other feed options for organic poultry nutrition.

2.5 QUALITY IN, QUALITY OUT

Preparing a balanced poultry diet can be complex and costly, requiring specialized knowledge about poultry nutrition and feed formulation. Feedstock ingredients must be sourced, milled, and blended according to exacting rations that determine a flock's health and overall performance. If chicken diets are not correctly rationed or balanced, the birds may suffer from deficiencies, disease, and disrupted production—ultimately undermining the poultry farm's profitability.

The quality of the feed ingredients, particularly the protein, is essential to proper poultry nutrition, as it provides the amino acids that chickens need for optimal health and maximum yields. Meal quality doesn't begin at the feed mill where it's blended but further upstream in the oil mill where the meal is first produced. By starting with the best quality ingredients and processing methods, poultry farmers can optimize their flocks' performance with the ideal feed formulations.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 BROILER CHICKENS AND PELLETED FEED

Increased Feed Intake: Pelleted feed encourages broilers to consume more, which supports rapid weight gain, the primary goal for broiler production.

Improved Feed Conversion Efficiency: The compressed nature of pellets prevents birds from selecting specific feed components, ensuring a balanced intake of nutrients.

Reduced Wastage: Pellets minimize feed loss due to scattering or spillage during consumption.

Enhanced Digestibility: The heat treatment during pellet manufacturing makes the nutrients more digestible for broilers.

3.1 LAYER CHICKENS AND MASH FEED

Encourages Balanced Consumption: Layers require a balanced diet to produce high-quality eggs. Mash feed allows birds to selectively consume components like calcium based on their physiological needs.

Prevents Digestive Problems: Mash feed digests more slowly than pellets, reducing the risk of digestive issues in layers.

Controlled Feed Intake: Layers don't need rapid weight gain; mash feed slows down their eating pace and ensures consistent nutrient uptake over time.

Summary

Broilers: Pelleted feed is used to promote rapid growth, reduce feed wastage, and improve feed efficiency.

Layers: Mash feed is used to support egg production, maintain a balanced diet, and prevent digestive problems.

If you're involved in poultry production, I can provide further insights on feed types or best practices for optimizing productivity.

3.2 POULTRY FEEDING

Poultry production in Manitoba centres largely on farm where ample supplies of grain are grown. This can and should lead to low-cost, efficient production. Grain in some form may comprise 75% to 90% of a well-balanced poultry ration. Frequently, however, a full grain bin means careless or indifferent feeding because no attempt is made to balance this ration properly. One must include all the essential nutrients in order to obtain a profitable rate of growth or egg production. The poultry raiser who must buy all his feed knows this full well, and in addition he aims to sell only high quality products; otherwise he cannot continue long in business. The purpose of this publication is to encourage the efficient use of feed on Manitoba farms where poultry and eggs are being produced. It is the poultry keeper's responsibility to market well-finished birds, and eggs of the best quality, in order to secure maximum returns in relation to feed and other costs.

3.3 ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS

The following six classes of nutrients are essential to life, growth, production and reproduction in all classes of poultry. Nature supplies most of these essentials in the form of pasture, bugs and insects, gravel, grains and seeds, sunshine, etc. Indoor feeding of young or adult poultry, places full responsibility on the attendant to supply these same requirements in some form or another and in adequate but not excessive amounts.

Water: Birds can live longer without food than without water. Lack of a consistent supply of fresh water hinders the growth of young poultry; it leads to low egg production and early moulting in the laying flock.

Protein: This is usually the most expensive feed material, but the one most likely to bring profitable results if properly used. Protein from animal sources – milk, liver, fish scraps, meat or meat meal – is more effective in promoting growth and egg production, than protein from most vegetable sources. Grains alone are entirely inadequate in amount and kind of protein. Excess protein has a forcing effect which may be detrimental to poultry of any age.

Carbohydrates: These are the starchy materials in grains and grain products. Only a starved flock will lack for carbohydrates. They supply fuel and energy, the excess going to form fat in the body or egg.

Fats: Some fat is present in practically all feed materials. An excess of fat from fish oil or meat and fish products may cause digestive upset in birds, and lead to such disorders as fatty degeneration and “crazy chick disease”.

Minerals: Calcium carbonate (from limestone or gravel, clam or oyster shells, bone, etc) in the presence of Vitamin D, forms most of the egg shell. Calcium and phosphorous make up the major part of bone; but excess phosphorous (from bone materials) may immobilize the manganese in the diet, leading to crooked bones and slipped tendons in chicks and poults. Salt supplies some essential minerals. Green feed contains small amounts of certain highly important minerals.

Vitamins: The naturally speedy growth of young poultry soon reveals any vitamin deficiencies in their rations; hatching of eggs is a critical test of the vitamin content of a breeder diet. Most commonly lacking in Manitoba diets are:

(1) Vitamin A (from green feed, yellow corn and fish oils). Vitamin A protects against colds and infections. (2) Vitamin D (in marine fish oils and synthetic products, or formed in body when exposed to ultra-violet rays of sun). Vitamin D aids in laying down of mineral in shell or bone, and in preventing leg weakness and rickets. (3) Riboflavin (in milk, liver, yeast, green feed, synthetic riboflavin, etc.). Riboflavin promotes the growth of chicks and poults, both in the egg and after hatching; hence it is one of the most important factors in hatchability. Riboflavin prevents nutritional or curled-toe paralysis in young chicks.

3.4 FEEDS

Wheat usually is one of the best grains for poultry feeding, although a proportion of course grains in some form should always be included in the ration, along with wheat. In seasons of rust or frost, when wheat is shrunken, more should be ground and fed in mashes and less in the scratch feed. Either hard spring or Durum wheat may be used.

Oats vary considerably in feeding value, due to difference in hull. They can be fed whole as part of a scratch feed, or in mashes in the crushed, rolled, or finely ground form. If light, sift out the hulls; poor quality oats frequently have so much hull as to be of little use for poultry feed.

Barley will work well as part of the scratch feed and in mashes in crushed, rolled, or finely ground form. Ordinarily it is not quite as palatable as wheat or oats; still in seasons when these two grains are of poor quality and the barley is fair or good, more can be fed in the different forms, or even as boiled or soaked barley, with very good results.

Corn is a very desirable grain fed whole, cracked or ground. Ripe corn on the cob may be fed to hens and turkeys. Shelled corn may be used with other grains as scratch feed. Corn chop could be included in any of the dry mash rations listed in this circular. The corn, if not thoroughly dried, should be mixed with the other chop in the mash immediately after grinding.

Millet (proso or hog millet), where grown, may be used to good advantage in growing, laying, and fattening rations. Millet may compromise up to one-third of the whole grain fed, and up to one-third of the chop mixture in dry mashes.

Rye is not as palatable as wheat, oats or barley, but can be fed in limited quantities as a scratch feed or in mashes along with two or more of the other grains. In large quantities it is likely to cause digestive disorders.

Flax is high in protein and fat. A small amount may be fed in the whole or ground form in mashes during the moulting season and fall and winter months. Linseed oil cake meal may also be used.

By-products of grain (such as wheat middlings, shorts, bran, barley meal, oat flour, oat middlings, and oat feed) have a place in poultry feeding, especially where feed must be bought. They may be higher in price than the whole grain, and if used should be fed for a specific purpose, such bran, shorts or middlings in growing and laying rations, and oat flour, oat middlings, oat feed, or barley meal in fattening rations.

Skimmilk and Buttermilk are Excellent for all Classes of Poultry but especially valuable for young chicks, laying hens and fattening birds. Milk supplies the vitamin riboflavin which is indispensable to high hatching quality in eggs. As a desirable protein supplement, milk undoubtedly heads the list.

“Concentrates” and “Balancers” are especially prepared supplements put up by feed companies. They should be added to home-grown chopped grains in proportions recommended by the manufacturers.

Fish Oils (cod liver oil, pilchard oil, etc.) are used in chick rations, in winter laying rations and in rations for producing eggs for hatching, as a source of Vitamins A and D when the supply of green pasture and direct sunshine is limited or lacking. Standard fish oils for poultry should contain 1,250 units or more of Vitamin A, and 200 A.O.A.C. units or more of Vitamin D, per gram. If fed in dry mash the oil should be mixed first with a small quantity of ground wheat.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RATIONS FOR GROWING CHICKENS

Starter Rations

Young chicks require a diet rich in protein and certain vitamins, with a carefully balanced mineral content. Two pounds of chick starter dry mash will feed one chick up to about six weeks of age. After that, in the case of the birds to be reared to maturity, a cheaper ration with increasing amounts of whole grain may be used. Birds to be killed as broilers, however, should be kept on a more concentrated diet to promote the rapid growth essential to profit in broiler raising.

While one may mix chick starter at home, the simplest plan is to purchase 200 pounds of commercial chick starter mash for each 100 chicks. Choose a brand that is flaky or mealy, avoiding the less palatable finely ground mixtures that tend to paste inside the chick's mouth. The dry mash should be stored in a cool dry place and fed fresh daily.

Start feeding the chicks as soon as they want to eat. Place dry mash on clean egg-case flats (cup type) or on clean cardboard, at several points around the brooder, with possibly a little cracked wheat or chick scratch grain sprinkled over the mash. After two or three days, when all the chicks have learned to eat, place the dry mash in self-feeders. The usual method is to keep dry mash continuously before the birds, though some people prefer to lift the feeders for an hour at a time during each half day.

Provide a constant supply of fresh drinking water in clean chick fountains. Place hard insoluble grit or fine gravel in pans or hoppers separate from the feed. In addition to the dry mash a little cracked wheat may be fed at three weeks, and a little whole wheat after four weeks.

4.1 RATIONS FOR LAYING HENS

Egg production, to be profitable, must continue at a reasonably high level through most of the year. Hens turned loose to forage in the spring and only grain fed, soon lay themselves thin, cease laying, moult and spend the summer and fall growing new feathers; moreover, any eggs they lay are likely to be of “barnyard” quality and low grade. Laying hens require some form of protein supplement in addition to grain and chop. Similarly, they need more vitamin and mineral materials than grains contain. Most poultry raisers recognize the importance of the diet in winter egg production. Generous summer feeding is equally important, since profit depends upon a steady production of eggs. A farm supplied with wheat and coarse grains, well-cured alfalfa or clover hay, and plenty of skim milk, provides practically everything required in the laying diet. Some form of Vitamin D supplement is needed for winter or indoor conditions. Hens aren’t likely to drink enough milk in cold weather to supply their protein requirement; this may be met by the use of laying concentrates or balancers, meat meal, fish meal, cooked meat or fish, etc. In any case the flock should have an ample daily feeding of alfalfa or clover leaves, or else limited pasture. Laying hens require a constant supply of oyster shells or limestone grit; also bone meal in a separate hopper when milk is used as the main protein supplement. **Provide fresh clean drinking water at all times, or as soon as the daily amount of milk is consumed.**

4.2 FALL CARE OF PULLETS

Generally speaking, pullets starting to lay in the fall should be placed in winter quarters and fed a laying ration before egg production reaches 10 per cent. Those housed in August or September require a fenced run with good pasture, or plenty of feed in some form, to offset the change from free range.

Pullets should be housed separately from yearling or older birds. Keep pullets gaining in body weight each month of the fall and until about March. If they lose weight, neck moult or possibly a complete moult will follow, with consequent loss in egg production. To maintain body weight, feed in troughs all the whole grain the birds will eat in the evening, and about half that amount the next morning in dry litter or troughs; keep fresh dry laying mash before them, daily; and if necessary feed moist mash at noon. Excessively high production from pullets in fall and winter may lead to numerous double-yolked and shell-less eggs, feather-picking, prolapse, and cannibalism, as well as loss in weight and moulting. If production reaches 60 per cent, feed more whole oats, putting the oats in a trough before the birds all the time, in addition to the regular feed.

4.3 SOAKED ALFALFA FOR WINTER GREEN FEED

For 100 hens take 3 pounds of good quality second-cut alfalfa hay, run through a cutting box to one inch lengths, and soak overnight in a barrel of fresh water. Drain until noon, and feed in troughs. This is a means of increasing the amount of green feed consumed by laying and breeding flocks while confined indoors. In some cases, the feeding of soaked alfalfa serves to prevent or check feather picking and cannibalism.

4.4 RATIONS FOR BREEDING STOCK

A ration suitable for egg production, is not necessarily satisfactory for the breeding flock. To obtain high hatchability, the riboflavin content of the feed must be greatly increased. This is provided in milk, or specially prepared commercial breeder concentrates or balancers. Extra Vitamin D is required over the amount in laying rations. See Ration No. 1, 3 and 4 (page 29) for suggested amounts of milk, fish, oil, etc. Note that the daily feeding of clover or alfalfa leaves is recommended in all cases. Any change in feed must be made gradually. **The flock should receive the breeder diet a full six weeks or two months prior to saving the first eggs for hatching.**

4.5 FATTENING RATIONS

Fattening of poultry is likely to be disappointing unless the birds are in good flesh to begin with. Flesh is produced during the growing season, and if lost through improper or insufficient feeding it is difficult to regain. This means that market poultry should be well fed all summer. The cockerels might well be enclosed in a large yard to separate them from the pullets. Give the cockerels one feed of moistened mash daily in addition to the growing mash and whole grain. Provide plenty of green or succulent feed during the growing season; also plenty of milk or water to drink.

Allow two to three weeks for the final fattening period. Wheat, oats and barely are satisfactory feeds for fattening.

	Ration No. 1	Ration No. 2	Ration No. 3
Ground Wheat	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Ground Oats	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Ground Barley	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
Fine Salt	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.

Grind all the grains as finely as possible. Use No. 3 C.W. oats and barley; if lower grade sift out hulls.

For crate-fattening, mix mash with skim-milk or buttermilk to make a batter that will pour nicely. If milk is not available, add 7 pounds' meat meal to each 100 pounds of grain and use water to make the batter. Feed lightly at the start, then all the birds will eat twice a day. **Give water to drink after each feeding.** For pen fattening feed wet mash two or three times daily. Boiled potatoes may be added to the wet mash.

The liberal use of skim-milk or buttermilk in fattening rations will tend to produce chickens that can be classed as "milk-fed."

Whether fattening in crates or pens, allow twenty minutes for wet mash feeding, and do not leave any in the troughs from one meal to the next.

4.6 TURKEY FEEDING

The feeding of turkeys differs but little from that of chickens and laying hens. Young turkeys may be a little more exacting in their requirements than are chicks, and the growing turkeys and the adults will forage over a greater area than do chickens; otherwise there is little difference. Turkey poults must be taught to eat right on the start – failure to do this is a common cause of loss in brooder turkeys. Any lack in the ration will show more quickly in little turkeys than in chicks. This is especially true in the earlier hatches that are brooded indoors for the first few weeks, reared where there is a lack of green feed and sunshine.

4.7 BREEDING TURKEY RATION

Early in February the breeding birds should be given a good laying mash such as described for breeding hens in this bulletin. This involves the generous use of milk, clover or alfalfa leaves

and cod liver oil. Care should be taken not to let the breeders become over-fat prior to the breeding season.

4.8 TURKEY STARTER

Use commercial turkey starter, or the turkey starter mash listed on page 27, or chick starter No. 2 with doubled amounts of meat meal and fish oil. Use either liquid milk or dried milk as recommended. If the baby turkeys do not eat the dry feed readily, it is advisable on the start to moisten small amounts of the starter mash, using sour milk or eggs for moistening. The eggs should be boiled for 20 minutes and run through a meat chopper. These moistened feeds are given several times daily in addition to the dry starter mash which is kept before the birds at all times.

Provide plenty of green food in the form of finely cut onion tops, dandelions and green alfalfa. Sprinkle the cut green feed on top of the dry mash. Provide a supply of clean gravel and oyster shell in open hoppers from the start.

When turkeys are about two months old and on good pasture gradually change to growing mash similar to the one described for chicks. Also give sour milk to drink and hard grains in open hoppers. An extra feed daily of moist mash will stimulate growth. If milk is not available add an extra five pounds of meat meal to each 100 pounds of growing mash.

Move feed troughs and drinking dishes daily to clean ground, as a precaution against blackhead, intestinal worms, and other infection. Also endeavour to prevent young turkeys from mingling with the chicken flock.

There is always a danger of under-feeding growing turkeys because of their habit of roaming. Unless they get an extra feed at night when they return to the buildings they are likely to develop a framework with but very little fleshing. This is likely to make later fattening work very disappointing.

In fattening, restrict the range. As turkeys fatten, they roam less. In some cases, they may be confined to a yard or building. They should never be put into fattening crates.

Continue hopper feeding both hard grain and dry mash and give one feed a day of soft crumbly mash, adding boiled potatoes, turnips or carrots. Give milk to drink, if available. Whole grains, boiled or soaked, added to the dry mash and boiled vegetables, will also make a very good fattening mash. Wheat, oats and barley, in about equal parts, are satisfactory as a fattening ration. Oats give the desired white color to the carcass; for that reason, it is recommended that a larger proportion of oats be fed than of barley. These feeds should be ground. Whole grains may also be used to lend

variety. Corn is a good fattening feed, and on farms where grown its use is desirable, but it has a tendency, if fed in abundance, to produce yellowness of fat. For this reason, it should be fed only in combination with other grains.

4.9 RATIONS FOR DUCKS AND GEESE

Moist mash feeding should be followed almost entirely in feeding and fattening ducklings and goslings. Any of the farm grains, fed singly or in combination, ground fine, adding milk or water and finely cut green feed, will make a good growing ration. Keep clean sand or gravel available to the birds at all times. Feed five times daily on the start, the three or four times a day. To force growth and market early, put 10 pounds of meat meal in every hundred pounds of mash. To fatten, restrict range or confine in yards or pens, cut down on green feed, give wet mash twice daily and give plenty of milk or water to drink.

This factsheet is produced as a historical document describing how poultry flocks were managed in the 1940's. Not all practices described would be recommended today (January 2006).

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

My period of industrial attachment was a period of learning and great exposure to the practice of the theoretical aspect of what I learnt in lecture room. It also brought me in contact with some high class of people which I may not have met if I did not undergo this training.

Coordinators and Organizers of the SIWES programme must in earnest compel tertiary institutions to adhere strictly to the duration for SIWES attachment in any industry if they really want to bridge the gap between the theoretical knowledge acquired in tertiary institutions and the practical skills required in today's workplace.

I urge undergraduates to seize the opportunity given by the SIWES programme to develop their skills and prioritize practical development over theories in their academic pursuit in various field of study.

SIWES has made me to see the other side of my course of study and also afforded me the opportunity to make use and link what I have learnt in the lecture room in the practical field.

5.1 RECOMMENDATION

The experience I gained during my SIWES program cannot be over emphasized, I was practically oriented I humbly recommend that SIWES program should be made compulsory for student of Mass communication, field in order to gain more experience in their course of study.

Based on student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) program,

- I recommend that the program is very good and trainees should be allowed monthly package in their place of work as they do other regular employee work.
- Also, orientation should be giving to student before going to their place of work.