

PY-NC-54-1

# 1954

## SONOMA COUNTY

### POULTRY EGG PRODUCTION

### AND

### MANAGEMENT STUDY

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ISSUED FROM:

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Yes!  
Good Stock,  
Good Management  
and Feeding  
Practices do  
Pay!



CONDUCTED BY:

Agricultural Extension Service  
University of California and  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating - March 1955

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

This is the Sixth Annual Summary of the current Sonoma County Poultry Management Study. Twenty-seven records, all from Sonoma County, cover the calendar year 1954. This study is conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with an interested group of local poultrymen for the purpose of disclosing important management, cost, income and profit information to aid the entire local poultry industry in obtaining maximum earnings. The number of records is small and averages in this report are not considered as averages for the county but apply only to the 27 flocks covered. They may or may not be typical of the county, but they do show much useful information on current local production, costs, and profits.

This study is being continued under conditions which change from year to year. Cooperators are receiving a monthly summary and comparison of flock performance and mortality. At the end of each year a detailed analysis of the year's records with comments and suggestions is available. This report presents a part of the information available for public use.

## O U T L O O K

The year 1954 was a relatively unprofitable one for egg producers. The good profits in 1953 had stimulated expansion, and by midsummer we had too many layers and a surplus of eggs and resulting low prices. For the first time on record, egg prices were lower in the fall than in the spring. These low egg prices have discouraged some producers and resulted in some failures. Hatching of light breed chicks for laying flock replacements is below the previous year in the period December '54 through February '55 in California and in the United States. Laying flocks were culled more heavily than usual this past fall, and fewer late hatched pullets were added. The number of layers on hand in the U.S. is estimated at only 1% above the previous year. Some time this summer or fall the number of layers in flocks will be below the year before, total egg production will be lower, and egg prices should be better.

The maintenance of high fryer production, despite low poultry prices and the large supply of hens culled from laying flocks, has resulted in rather low prices of cull hens, particularly of the light breeds. This situation may continue through much of 1955, and somewhat reduce potential profit. It will tend also to make it a little less profitable to maintain such a high percentage of annual replacements.

Feed prices should be lower in 1955, with a large national supply of feed grains and a reduction in government support prices of barley and milo from 85% to 70% of parity. It looks now as though 1955 will be a little more profitable than 1954 for egg producers, and that 1956 may be even better.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN A POULTRY ENTERPRISE ANALYSIS

Total Income is composed of returns from the sale of eggs, poultry, manure and other miscellaneous incomes; the value of eggs eaten in the home, and the net increase in the poultry stock inventory. A decrease is subtracted in obtaining total income.

Total Expense is made up of all costs of feed, chicks or poultry bought, hired labor and other cash expense items, the value of operators and other family labor, depreciation on buildings and equipment, and 5% interest on the average investment shown by the inventory and capital record.

Management Income is the amount by which the total income exceeds the total expense. If the total expense is larger a Net Loss occurs, which is designated by a minus sign (-) preceding the figure.

Farm Income is the sum of the sum of the management income, the value of the operator's and family's labor, and interest on investment. It is the net income the poultryman receives above cash expenses and depreciation. It includes interest for the use of his capital, wages for his actual labor, and profit for his management.

Average Number of Hens is the average number of hens in the flock for the year. It is obtained by dividing the number of hen days for the year by the number of days in the year.

Percent Mortality is the percent of the average number of hens that died during the year. It is obtained by dividing the number died by the average number of hens.

Percent Culled is the percent of the average number of hens that were sold and eaten in the home during the year. Dividing the number so disposed of by the average number of hens gives this figure.

Percent Added is the percent of the average number of hens which were actually added to the flock during the year. It is obtained by dividing total additions by the average number of hens. Pullets are added at about six months of age.

Percent Pullets is the percent of total hens in the flock which were pullets between six and eighteen months of age. It is obtained by dividing the total pullets of this age at beginning and end of year by the total hens and pullets at these times.

TABLE 1: PROFIT equals INCOME (Eggs (Stock (Feed  
 Less EXPENSE (Labor (Other  
 (Miscel.)

Ser. No.	Doz. Sold per Hen	Av. Price per Doz	Eggs Sold	Poultry Sold	Misc. Income	Incr. Stock Inven.	Total Income	Total Expense	Mgt. Income Profit	Farm Income
Dollars per Hen										
24	20.7	47.3	9.79	.78	.09	-.23	10.43	7.59	2.84	4.33
17	21.4	38.6	8.27	.33	--	2.72	11.32	9.21	2.11	4.74
14	20.1	39.7	7.98	.49	.07	.31	8.85	6.76	2.09	3.04
11	20.1	54.3	10.94	.47	--	.09	11.50	9.59	1.91	4.11
8	21.9	39.5	8.65	.76	.11	.75	10.27	8.47	1.80	3.47
3	22.3	43.3	9.66	.83	--	-.16	10.33	8.72	1.61	2.79
9	17.9	43.6	7.81	.60	--	1.28	9.69	8.12	1.57	2.70
7	20.7	38.1	7.89	.43	.19	.13	8.64	7.47	1.17	2.31
4	20.3	40.3	8.18	.55	.01	-.07	8.67	7.71	.96	1.45
29	20.7	37.7	7.80	.54	.05	.21	8.60	7.74	.86	2.25
22	20.4	41.7	8.49	.51	--	.78	9.78	8.94	.84	3.25
2	18.4	40.7	7.47	.32	--	.19	7.98	7.25	.73	1.85
10	21.1	40.2	8.48	.43	--	.33	9.24	8.87	.37	2.70
18	18.5	33.8	6.26	1.33	.07	1.17	8.83	8.54	.29	2.53
5	21.7	40.4	8.76	.67	--	.13	9.56	9.32	.24	2.56
15	19.1	42.1	8.05	.51	.03	.28	8.87	8.97	-.10	1.38
19	19.9	40.0	7.97	.30	--	.46	8.73	9.30	-.57	1.97
21	17.1	39.0	6.68	.41	--	1.00	8.09	8.72	-.63	.84
26	17.4	37.6	6.54	.61	.02	.19	7.36	8.02	-.66	.10
16	20.9	39.6	8.27	.73	.02	2.20	11.22	11.89	-.67	2.66
12	18.7	41.1	7.67	.35	--	-1.77	6.25	7.63	-1.38	1.53
6	21.3	40.3	8.59	.76	.05	.03	9.43	10.99	-1.56	2.33
28	21.6	39.2	8.46	.32	--	.27	9.05	11.10	-2.05	2.08
1	26.0	36.8	9.58	.50	.04	6.27	16.39	18.73	-2.34	1.90
31	19.7	41.8	8.22	.32	--	1.18	9.72	12.21	-2.49	2.28
27	19.8	37.5	7.41	.17	--	3.12	10.70	13.62	-2.92	.08
20	16.4	35.7	5.85	1.19	.12	-1.03	6.13	9.08	-2.95	.10
Hi 15	20.2	41.6	8.40	.59	.04	.39	9.42	8.01	1.41	2.83
Lo 12	19.0	39.1	7.43	.55	.02	.51	8.51	9.71	-1.20	1.11
Av.	19.8	40.7	8.05	.57	.04	.43	9.09	8.62	.47	2.21

Individual records are listed above in order of management income per hen which appears in the next to the last column. The first 15 records make up the "Hi 15" or more profitable group for which averages appear at the bottom of the table. Notice that the "Hi 15" sold 1.2 dozen more eggs per hen at a higher average price per dozen and had lower total expense per hen than the "Lo 12" group. The more profitable group had a management income of \$1.41 per hen as compared to a loss of -1.20 per hen in the less profitable group. There is a rather wide range in earnings among these 27 individual flocks - from a management income of \$2.84 per hen down to a loss of \$2.95. In farm income the range was from a total earning of \$4.74 per hen down to a low of 8¢. Some of this difference may be due to luck or chance but much of it can be attributed to management. Decisions pertaining to source of stock, number and timing of replacements raised, the selection and purchase of feeds, marketing eggs and disease prevention are all important influences on results and profit.

TABLE 2. PRODUCTION PER PEN IS IMPORTANT SEE RELATED FACTORS HERE.

Ser. No.	Eggs Laid Per Hen	Fall Eggs per Fall Hen	Per- cent Pullets	Percent Added July-October	Percent Mor- tality Hens	Culling		% Feed Mash	Size of Flock **	Housing			Disease or Troubles, etc.
						Per Cent	No. Mos. 1%			Type	Floor	Birds per Pen	
24	241	78	85	5	5	101	12	44	L	Shed-open	Wd.&Wire	500	Blackhead.Int. Co.
17	247	82	100	40	19	52	12	48	M	Cage		2	C.R.D. Heat Mites Blcb
14	229	76	76	49	8	87	12	48	L	Mul.Wire	Wire	200	Bronchitis & Blcb.Heat
11	243	79	63	30	14	91	11	55	L	Cage			Heat & Pickouts
8	251	86	98	45	10	120	12	45	L	Cages	Wire	2	Bluecomb
3	249	79	81	39	12	130	12	62	L	Cages	Wire	2	Heat & Bluecome
9	209	73	96	25	17	65	10	44	L	Gable&Open	Wd.Cement	58-48	Cholera-Bronchitis
7	229	72	78	35	7	100	12	56	L	Gable&Shed	Wood	500	Newc. Vac.
4	236	80	70	46	12	110	12	53	L	Mul.&Wire	Wire	25	Cann.Leu. Bronchitis
29	230	73	70	33	12	86	12	46	L	Shed-Open	Wood	550	Leu. Cocci. Bluecomb
22	236	79	95	72	10	83	12	53	M	Mul.Wire	Wire	21-30	Bluecomb, Lice (Newc.)
2	216	68	73	26	21	76	12	48	L	Various	Slat	250-700	C.R.D.Blcb.Int.Coc.Chl.
10	240	82	100	50	13	63	11	51	L	Gable&Open	Wood	700-800	Leu.Blcb.BumblefootCann.
18	212	79	100	63	10	128	5	42	L	Open Front	SlatWd.	250-450	Cocci Chix
5	249	83	82	37	10	110	12	56	L	Cages	Wire	1 & 2	C.R.D. Bluecomb
15	220	70	87	29	16	80	12	60	L	Cages		2	
19	226	71	83	33	9	64	12	100	M	Cages	Wire	1 & 2	"ForceMolt"HeatMites
21	200	66	89	45	17	75	11	60	S	OpenFront	Litter	175	C.R.D. Coryza
26	204	71	100	58	15	121	12	85	L	Gable&Cages			C.R.D.Chl. Blcb.
16	239	78	96	31	10	146	12	47	L	Open Air	Wire	1 & 2	Inf.Bronc. Heat
12	218	59	80	0	22	76	12	46	M	Shed-Open	Litter	461	
6	246	79	91	37	14	120	12	42	M	Cages	Wire		Coons, Bluecomb
28	250	82	86	48	11	67	12	45	L	Cages	Wire	2	Blcb.Co.MitesBron.CRD
1	278	97	99	60	17	78	9	98	S	Cages	Wire	1	Leuc.Newc.Blcb.Heat
31	228	76	79	46	12	48	12	56	M	Cages		1 & 2	Newc.HeatRats,Mites
27	226	72	88	52	37	36	11	75	M	Cages	Wire	1 & 2	Leu.Blcb.Cor.Pickouts
20	194	85	72	50	14	187	10	43	M	OpenRoosts	Litter	525-600	Int.Cocci, Cann.
Hi15	232	77	83	37	12	93	11	50		**Size: S - Small, under 750 hens			
Lol2	220	74	91	45	15	101	11	67		M - Medium, 750-1500			
Av.	228	76	86	40	13	96	11	56		L - Large, over 1500			

The more profitable group got more eggs per hen and had lower mortality, culling and replacement percentages. The higher per cent of pullets in the low profit group didn't help production or egg price.

C.R.D. - Chronic Respiratory Disease  
 Cor. - Coryza  
 Bronc. - Bronchitis

Blcb. - Bluecomb  
 Cann. - Cannibalism  
 Leu. - Leucosis

Int. Co. - Intestinal Cocci  
 Chl. - Cholera  
 Newc. - Newcastle Disease

TABLE 3. EXPENSE PER HEN IS IMPORTANT TO PROFIT

Ser. No.	Average Price per Cwt.			% Feed Mash	Lbs. M & G per Hen	Hours Labor per Hen	% Hens Added	Total Feed Cost	Chick Cost	Miscellaneous Cost	Depreciation	Hired Labor	Oper. Labor	Int. on Invest.	Total Expense
	Mash	Grain	Grain & Mash												
24	4.01	3.09	3.49	44	145	.8	119	5.10	.12	.58	.30	--	1.17	.32	7.59
17	4.10	2.88	3.46	48	152	1.5	138	5.32	.74	.38	.14	--	2.33	.30	9.21
14	3.94	2.86	3.38	48	128	.7	106	4.41	.60	.31	.24	.25	.65	.30	6.76
11	4.49	3.35	3.97	55	124	1.7	104	4.95	.52	1.23	.25	.44	1.96	.24	9.59
8	4.26	3.21	3.68	45	140	.9	153	5.22	.83	.42	.33	--	1.39	.28	8.47
3	4.50	3.31	4.04	62	154	1.0	129	6.23	.62	.25	.18	.26	.95	.23	8.72
9	4.53	2.94	3.64	44	147	1.0	173	5.37	.65	.58	.09	.20	.99	.24	8.12
7	3.93	3.21	3.62	56	137	.6	131	5.05	.59	.62	.07	--	.95	.19	7.47
4	4.64	3.33	4.03	53	127	.9	57	5.12	.54	.50	.23	.83	.27	.22	7.71
29	4.04	3.02	3.49	46	141	.7	128	4.97	.59	.46	.31	.02	1.08	.31	7.74
22	4.00	2.98	3.52	53	133	1.5	110	4.74	.65	.81	.31	.02	2.11	.30	8.94
2	4.24	3.31	3.76	48	118	.9	126	4.49	.49	.69	.19	.27	.90	.22	7.25
10	4.17	2.92	3.56	51	136	1.5	118	4.88	.46	.77	.31	.12	2.06	.27	8.87
18	3.95	3.10	3.46	42	140	1.3	196	4.89	.67	.55	.19	--	1.96	.28	8.54
5	4.69	3.59	4.21	56	123	1.4	129	5.26	.51	.65	.50	.08	1.97	.35	9.32
15	5.53	3.30	4.63	60	139	.8	120	6.48	.43	.17	.41	--	1.19	.29	8.97
19	4.18	--	4.18	100	129	1.6	125	5.42	.37	.58	.27	.12	2.25	.29	9.30
21	4.68	3.34	4.14	60	124	.7	148	5.54	.73	.68	.30	--	1.05	.42	8.72
26	3.89	2.89	3.74	85	126	.9	140	4.73	.63	.97	.23	.70	.46	.30	8.02
16	4.31	3.00	3.62	47	171	2.0	221	6.25	1.37	.77	.17	--	2.98	.35	11.89
12	4.16	3.16	3.62	46	100	1.8	39	3.70	.09	.64	.29	--	2.67	.24	7.63
6	4.42	3.20	3.71	42	150	2.3	154	5.66	.52	.38	.54	--	3.51	.38	10.99
28	4.33	3.25	3.73	45	122	3.0	110	4.61	.33	.84	.70	.49	3.76	.37	11.10
1	4.29	3.70	4.27	98	246	2.3	295	10.51	1.60	1.45	.93	--	3.51	.73	18.73
31	4.58	3.31	4.03	56	132	3.0	140	5.38	.91	.92	.23	--	4.54	.23	12.21
27	5.41	3.33	4.90	75	149	1.7	202	7.40	1.88	.77	.57	--	2.59	.41	13.62
20	4.82	3.41	4.02	43	112	1.8	86	4.57	.51	.60	.35	--	2.72	.33	9.08
Hi 15	4.26	3.11	3.68	50	135	1.0	124	5.04	.56	.55	.23	.21	1.16	.26	8.01
Lo 12	4.36	3.18	3.97	67	134	1.6	138	5.35	.68	.74	.35	.28	1.98	.33	9.71
Av.	4.30	3.13	3.79	56	135	1.2	129	5.15	.60	.62	.27	.24	1.45	.29	8.62

The more profitable group fed only 50% mash so had a lower feed price per Cwt. and lower feed cost per hen. With less replacements raised they had lower chick, miscellaneous and other costs per hen.

TABLE 4. EGG PRICES VARY AND AFFECT PROFIT

Ser. No.	Percent of Eggs Sold						% AA of Lge.	% Laid Sept. Dec.	Average Price				Net Cost	Mgt. Income	Av. Price Cull Hens	Av. Chick Cost	% Chick Lost	Net Stock Income per hen
	Lge.	Med.	Sm. & Coml.	Mkt. Whsl.	Re-tail	Hatching			Whsle. Mkt.	Re-tail	Hatching	All eggs						
Cents per Dozen Eggs Sold																		
24	56	30	14	73	1	26	82.3	36	39.4	28.6	70.2	47.3	33.6	13.7	.68	17.3	11.5	.43
17	57	33	10	98	2	--	72.7	39	38.5	51.0	--	38.6	28.7	9.9	.61	37.8	8.1	2.30
14	57	30	13	100	--	--	85.0	37	39.8	--	--	39.7	29.3	10.4	.54	43.0	9.6	.20
11	84	13	3	--	100	--	--	32	--	54.4	--	54.3	44.8	9.5	.53	34.7	13.0	.04
8	59	26	15	99	1	--	78.6	41	39.8	23.2	--	39.5	31.3	8.2	.62	43.5	4.5	.68
3	70	21	9	84	16	--	89.5	31	41.4	53.6	--	43.3	36.1	7.2	.60	34.9	8.7	.04
9	45	39	16	86	--	14	87.6	44	36.4	--	93.5	43.6	34.8	8.8	.88	35.3	8.5	1.23
7	57	26	17	100	--	--	78.3	33	38.2	--	--	38.1	32.5	5.6	.42	40.9	22.4	-.03
4	63	22	15	100	--	--	76.7	27	40.4	--	--	40.3	35.6	4.7	.53	50.6	7.1	-.06
29	56	27	17	100	--	--	69.3	36	37.7	--	--	37.7	33.6	4.1	.60	40.0	1.6	.16
22	70	17	13	88	12	--	88.6	37	40.2	53.4	--	41.7	37.6	4.1	.58	41.5	7.9	.64
2	68	21	11	100	--	--	80.9	32	40.8	--	--	40.7	36.7	4.0	.38	34.6	11.9	.02
10	59	27	14	100	--	--	72.2	34	40.2	--	--	40.2	38.4	1.8	.68	39.8	2.6	.31
18	39	35	26	99	1	--	83.0	49	33.7	48.5	--	33.8	32.2	1.6	.98	31.4	4.6	1.83
5	62	28	10	96	4	--	89.9	36	39.5	57.2	--	40.4	39.3	1.1	.62	35.4	6.3	.29
15	64	20	14	100	--	--	82.4	35	42.1	--	--	42.1	42.6	-.5	.59	41.0	10.3	.36
19	66	23	11	98	2	--	69.7	37	39.7	50.9	--	40.0	42.8	-2.8	.45	33.8	5.2	.39
21	66	23	11	100	--	--	74.9	40	39.4	--	--	39.0	42.7	-3.7	.52	32.2	20.3	.69
26	61	25	14	100	--	--	--	41	37.6	--	--	37.6	41.4	-3.8	.50	37.3	12.0	.17
16	63	26	11	100	--	--	--	41	39.7	--	--	39.6	42.8	-3.2	.47	33.3	30.2	1.57
12	68	14	18	98	2	--	66.2	17	41.3	38.1	--	41.1	48.5	-7.4	.50	33.3	.5	-1.51
6	65	23	12	100	--	--	87.0	35	40.5	--	--	40.3	47.6	-7.3	.63	36.0	6.5	.27
28	62	25	13	100	--	--	81.3	36	39.2	--	--	39.2	48.7	-9.5	.47	32.3	5.0	.26
1	49	36	15	97	3	--	82.8	63	36.3	54.1	--	36.8	45.8	-9.0	.55	31.7	6.1	5.17
31	58	33	9	76	24	--	91.2	47	37.8	55.8	--	41.8	54.4	-12.6	.68	67.0	16.5	.59
27	48	36	16	95	5	--	81.3	50	36.4	57.8	--	37.5	52.3	-14.8	.54	42.7	10.3	1.41
20	51	29	20	96	4	--	38.8	24	35.7	40.6	--	35.7	53.7	-18.0	.64	37.3	5.5	-.35
Hi 15	61	26	13	89	8	3	--	36	39.2	54.1	78.0	41.6	34.6	7.0	.60	38.0	9.4	.42
Lo 12	61	25	14	98	2	-	--	38	38.9	53.1	--	39.1	45.4	-6.3	.54	37.2	13.1	.38
Av.	61	26	13	92	6	2	--	36	39.1	54.0	78.0	40.7	38.3	2.4	.58	37.7	10.9	.40

Egg price is determined by size, quality, seasonal distribution, and channel of sale. Slightly better size and more retail and hatching eggs contributed to the higher average price in the more profitable group.

TABLE 5. FEED USED AND ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS

Ser. No.	Eggs Laid Per Hen	% Hens Added	Est. Feed Need lbs. per Hen			Lbs. Used per Hen	% Use of Est. Need	% Mash	Feed Cost Per Cwt.	Lbs. Feed per Doz.	Management Income per Hen
			Hens	Young Stock	Total						
5	249	129	101	36	137	123	90	56	4.21	5.7	.24
28	250	110	101	31	131	122	93	45	3.73	5.6	-2.05
27	226	202	96	65	161	149	93	75	4.90	7.5	-2.92
18	212	196	93	55	148	140	95	42	3.46	7.6	.29
21	200	148	90	42	132	124	95	60	4.14	7.3	-.63
20	194	86	88	31	119	112	95	43	4.02	6.8	-2.95
11	243	104	100	28	128	124	96	55	3.97	6.2	1.91
26	204	140	91	41	132	126	96	85	3.74	7.3	-.66
8	251	153	101	43	144	140	97	45	3.68	6.4	1.80
2	216	126	94	28	122	118	97	48	3.76	6.5	.73
31	228	140	97	39	136	132	97	56	4.03	6.7	-2.49
22	236	110	98	35	133	133	100	53	3.52	6.5	.84
14	229	106	97	31	128	128	100	48	3.38	6.4	2.09
9	209	173	100	47	147	147	100	44	3.64	8.2	1.57
16	239	221	99	73	172	172	100	47	3.62	8.2	-.67
12	218	39	94	5	99	100	101	46	3.62	5.4	-1.38
17	247	138	100	48	148	152	103	48	3.46	7.1	2.11
19	226	125	96	30	126	129	103	100	4.18	6.5	-.57
7	229	131	97	34	131	137	104	56	3.62	6.6	1.17
4	236	57	98	24	122	127	104	53	4.03	6.2	.96
24	241	119	100	40	140	145	104	44	3.49	7.0	2.84
6	246	154	100	41	141	150	106	42	3.71	7.1	-1.56
15	220	120	95	34	129	139	108	60	4.63	7.3	-.10
10	240	118	99	23	122	136	111	51	3.56	6.4	.37
3	249	129	101	36	137	154	112	62	4.04	6.9	1.61
1	278	295	108	105	213	246	115	98	4.27	9.4	-2.34
29	230	128	97	25	122	141	116	46	3.49	6.8	.86
Lo 13	224	129	95	37	132	127	96	59	3.77	6.6	.18
Hi 14	232	130	98	37	135	143	105	54	3.81	7.0	.78

The above table shows an estimate of feed that should have been required for the egg production obtained and young stock raised. This is compared with actual feed used and the 27 records are listed in order of per cent used compared with the estimated need. Averages for the top 13 and bottom 14 records appear at the bottom of the table. A comparison of these 2 averages shows the first 13 records that fed 96% of the estimated need got less eggs and had a lower management income per hen but did use less feed per dozen eggs at 6.6 lbs. as compared to 7 in the other group. Last year the lower feeding group made the most profit and got the most eggs.

Feed requirements were estimated on the basis of breed or size of hen, eggs laid per hen, young stock added and young stock in opening and closing inventories. The following "usual" feed use for Leghorns was our basis with these increased for heavy breeds.

Leghorn Hens

180 eggs	85 lbs.
200 eggs	90 lbs.
220 eggs	95 lbs.
240 eggs	99 lbs.
260 eggs	104 lbs.

Pullets raised - allows for mortality.

Leghorns 6 months	28 lbs.	Heavies 34 lbs.
5 months	23 lbs.	26 lbs.
4 months	15 lbs.	18 lbs.
3 months	8 lbs.	10 lbs.
2 months	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
1 month	1.5 lbs.	1.5 lbs.



TABLE 6. RESULTS BY 3 TYPES OF HOUSING

Ser. No.	Size of Flock	Eggs Laid per Hen	Hens per pen or Cage	% Mortality	Av. Price		Hours Labor per Hen	House & Equip-ment per Hen		Egg Income	Stock & Misc. Income	Total Income per Hen	Total Expense per Hen	Manage-ment Income	Farm Income
					Feed per Cwt.	Eggs per Doz.		Invest-ment	Deprec-iation						
Dollars per Average Hen															
<b>CAGE FLOCKS</b>															
17	M	247	2	19	3.46	38.6	1.5	1.69	.14	8.27	3.05	11.32	9.21	2.11	4.74
11	L	243		14	3.97	54.3	1.7	2.20	.25	10.94	.56	11.50	9.59	1.91	4.11
8	L	251	2	10	3.68	39.5	.9	2.55	.33	8.65	1.62	10.27	8.47	1.80	3.47
3	L	249	2	12	4.04	43.3	1.0	1.47	.18	9.66	.67	10.33	8.72	1.61	2.79
5	L	249	1 & 2	10	4.21	40.4	1.4	3.50	.50	8.76	.80	9.56	9.32	.24	2.56
15	L	220	2	16	4.63	42.1	.8	2.87	.41	8.05	.82	8.87	8.97	-.10	1.38
19	M	226	1 & 2	9	4.18	40.0	1.6	2.57	.27	7.97	.76	8.73	9.30	-.57	1.97
16	L	239	1 & 2	10	3.62	39.6	2.0	2.92	.17	8.27	2.95	11.22	11.89	-.67	2.66
6	M	246		14	3.71	40.3	2.3	4.04	.54	8.59	.84	9.43	10.99	- 1.56	2.33
28	L	250	2	11	3.73	39.2	3.0	4.08	.70	8.46	.59	9.05	11.10	- 2.05	2.08
1	S	278	1	17	4.27	36.8	2.3	7.29	.93	9.58	6.81	16.39	18.73	- 2.34	1.90
31	M	228	1 & 2	12	4.03	41.8	3.0	1.27	.23	8.22	1.50	9.72	12.21	- 2.49	2.28
27	M	226	1 & 2	37	4.90	37.5	1.7	4.97	.57	7.41	3.29	10.70	13.62	- 2.92	.08
<b>MULTIPLE CAGES OR COMMUNITY PENS WITH HENS ON WIRE</b>															
14	L	229		8	3.38	39.7	.7	2.27	.24	7.98	.87	8.85	6.76	2.09	3.04
4	L	236	25	12	4.03	40.3	.9	1.65	.23	8.18	.49	8.67	7.71	.96	1.45
22	M	236	21 & 30	10	3.52	41.7	1.5	2.84	.31	8.49	1.29	9.78	8.94	.84	3.25
<b>CONVENTIONAL "ON THE FLOOR" OR LITTER HOUSES</b>															
24	L	241	500	5	3.49	47.3	.8	3.00	.30	9.79	.64	10.43	7.59	2.84	4.33
9	L	209	48 & 58	17	3.64	43.6	1.0	1.39	.09	7.81	1.88	9.69	8.12	1.57	2.70
7	L	229	500	7	3.62	38.1	.6	1.00	.07	7.89	.75	8.64	7.47	1.17	2.31
29	L	230	550	12	3.49	37.7	.7	3.11	.31	7.80	.80	8.60	7.74	.86	2.25
10	L	240	700-800	13	3.56	40.2	1.5	2.90	.31	8.48	.76	9.24	8.87	.37	2.70
18	L	212	250-450	10	3.46	33.8	1.3	1.86	.19	6.26	2.57	8.83	8.54	.29	2.53
21	S	200	175	17	4.14	39.0	.7	4.57	.30	6.68	1.41	8.09	8.72	- .63	.84
12	M	218	461	16	3.62	41.1	1.8	2.53	.29	7.67	-1.42	6.25	7.63	-1.38	1.53
20	M	194	525-600	14	4.02	35.7	1.8	3.17	.35	5.85	.28	6.13	9.08	-2.95	.10
Av. C	1676	241		14	4.04	41.9	1.6	2.85	.36	8.80	1.36	10.16	10.18	- .02	2.55
Av. P	3731	232		9	3.59	40.1	.8	2.15	.25	8.10	.81	8.91	7.32	1.59	2.58
Av. F	2019	221		12	3.61	40.7	1.1	2.24	.21	7.85	.98	8.83	8.06	.77	2.50

It still looks like there are many influences on profit per hen more important than type of housing.

TABLE 7. HOW WE COMPARE WITH OTHER YEARS AND STUDIES

	Sonoma County					Alameda County	San Bernardino County
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1954	1954
Number of Records	24	23	17	24	27	22	19
Av. No. Hens per Flock	1734	1716	1784	1920	2293	2638	2571
Eggs Laid per Hen	210	209	228	218	228	208	229
Hens: % Mortality & Loss	16	14	11	15	13	22	12
% Culled	82	104	118	97	96	98	108
% Added	99	121	138	131	129	111	119
% Increase or Decrease	1	3	9	19	20	- 9	- 1
Av. Price Mash & Grain perCWT.	3.67	4.04	4.42	4.14	3.79	3.94	3.91
Pounds Mash & Grain per Hen	128	138	146	144	135	134	142
Percent Mash	62	55	57	53	56	68	91
Hours Labor per Hen	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Average Price Eggs per Dozen	41.9	54.9	48.6	55.0	40.7	42.0	38.4
Net Cost per Dozen	37.8	42.3	42.3	42.3	38.3	41.6	39.6
Management Income per Dozen	4.1	12.6	6.3	12.7	2.4	.4	- 1.2
<u>Income per Hen</u>							
Egg Sales	7.36	9.74	9.47	10.37	8.05	7.52	7.32
Poultry Sales	.73	1.32	1.01	.95	.57	.53	.62
Miscellaneous Income	.22	.30	.05	.03	.04	.06	.09
Inventory Change	--	-.12	.28	.57	.43	-.04	.16
Total Income	8.31	11.24	10.81	11.92	9.09	8.07	8.19
<u>Cash &amp; Depreciation Costs</u>							
Feed	4.78	5.66	6.51	6.03	5.15	5.31	5.61
Stock Bought	.53	.74	.78	.66	.60	.46	.62
Miscellaneous	.45	.53	.48	.57	.62	.45	.45
Depreciation	.21	.30	.32	.26	.27	.32	.25
Hired Labor	.26	.38	.15	.17	.24	.14	.37
Total Cash & Deprec. Costs	6.23	7.61	8.24	7.69	6.88	6.68	7.30
<u>Farm Income</u>							
Family Labor	2.08	3.63	2.57	4.23	2.21	1.39	.89
Interest on Investment, 5%	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.55	1.45	1.07	.87
Management Income	.24	.29	.28	.28	.29	.25	.25
	.72	2.23	1.23	2.40	.47	.07	- .23

Above study averages for Sonoma County for the last 5 years and for two other studies in 1954 represent small samples from a large poultry industry and should not be considered as applying to the entire poultry business in these counties. The 1954 Sonoma Study shows an increase in egg production per hen and a reduction in mortality as compared to 1953. With income per hen down \$2.83 with lower egg and cull hen prices these poultrymen were able to reduce costs and improve efficiency so they still show a small profit.