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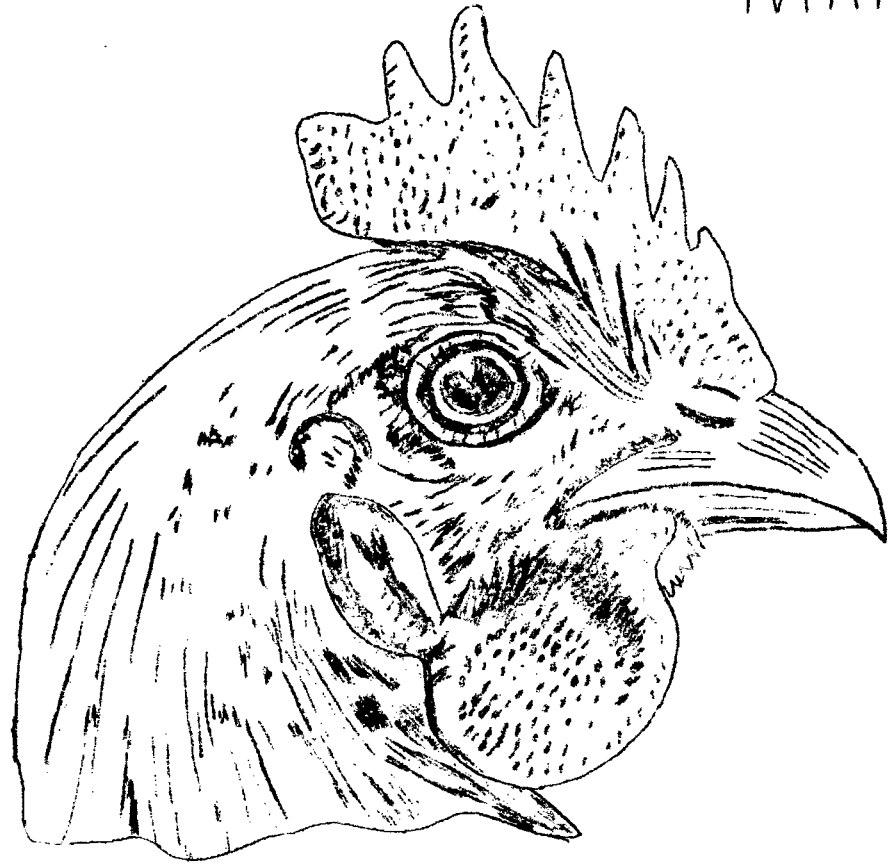
PY-SV-53-3

26th SACRAMENTO COUNTY

POULTRY

MANAGEMENT STUDY

1953



By:

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HISTORY

This study started March 1, 1928, with 26 cooperating poultrymen located in the Rio Linda district of Sacramento County. This year, 1953, completes 26 years of records in this area. Two ranches have been in the study for the entire 26 years. Three have been in the study for 20 years or more, and four for 15 years or more, indicating the permanence of poultry production in this area. Several of these older ranches are being operated by the second generation and in other cases, the parents have gone into partnership with the children.

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DESCRIPTION

The flocks in this study have all been of the White Leghorn breed. Most of the feed has been purchased through the Rio Linda Poultry Producers Association, a local Feed Cooperative. Most of the egg sales are through the Poultry Producers of Central California, except for hatching eggs sold to local hatcheries. Management practices have varied some from ranch to ranch, but there has been rather universal adoption of practices as soon as their worth was proven. The 26 years of the study have seen a gradual change in practices to meet changing economic and technical conditions. Few radical changes have been made but rather a change to sound economic practices which were able to take advantage of the changing conditions.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY, 1929-53

Record Year	No. Records	Hens per Flock	Eggs per Hen	Laying Flock		Lbs. Feed per Hen	Hrs. Labor per Hen	Value per Dozen			Cost Feed per Cwt.	Egg Feed Ratio	Total In-come	Total Cost	Management Inc.	Farm In-come
				% Mortality	% Culled			Av. Price	Net Cost	Net Income						
1929	41	1242	166	20	48	101	1.9	31.7	24.0	7.7	2.33	13.5	5.20	4.13	1.07	2.14
1930	43	1362	168	19	56	101	1.8	23.3	19.5	3.8	1.95	11.9	4.01	3.47	.54	1.53
1931	54	1260	164	26	59	99	1.9	19.7	18.9	.8	1.51	13.2	3.19	3.07	.12	1.09
1932	58	1232	153	28	64	100	1.9	17.4	19.5	-2.1	1.28	13.5	2.49	2.77	-.28	.63
1933	30	1453	157	27	61	104	2.0	16.5	17.5	-1.0	1.35	11.6	2.59	2.73	-.14	.59
1934	22	1580	158	25	70	108	2.2	20.8	17.9	2.9	1.55	12.5	3.50	3.09	.41	1.14
1935	24	1697	166	24	61	118	2.2	23.2	17.6	5.6	1.58	14.1	4.08	3.26	.82	1.44
1936	24	2022	165	25	66	108	1.8	23.2	19.6	3.6	1.64	13.5	3.53	3.01	.52	1.07
1937	20	2234	174	22	71	107	1.8	21.5	19.7	1.8	1.85	11.1	3.45	3.17	.28	.76
1938	24	2361	180	19	68	112	1.7	23.7	16.9	6.8	1.52	15.2	3.92	2.89	1.03	1.50
1939	26	2812	187	17	82	112	1.5	18.9	15.8	3.1	1.49	12.2	3.26	2.77	.49	.89
1940	25	3298	186	15	71	112	1.4	21.4	16.1	5.3	1.47	14.1	3.58	2.75	.83	1.19
1941	30	3422	175	15	73	116	1.5	29.2	19.3	9.9	1.75	16.1	4.74	3.25	1.49	1.86
1942	28	3819	172	16	74	118	1.4	36.6	24.6	12.0	2.09	16.9	5.69	3.92	1.77	2.26
1943	26	3913	177	14	83	117	1.6	42.1	25.8	16.3	2.36	17.2	6.87	4.41	2.46	2.99
1944	24	4106	185	18	91	121	1.7	39.6	28.3	11.3	2.74	14.1	6.95	5.15	1.80	2.35
1945	21	4291	178	14	85	121	1.6	43.7	30.7	13.0	2.82	14.9	7.38	5.38	2.00	2.56
1946	23	3817	175	13	98	127	1.6	44.2	40.4	3.8	3.59	12.4	7.61	6.79	.82	1.47
1947	21	4842	187	14	84	121	1.5	53.0	41.5	11.5	4.10	12.5	8.83	7.01	1.82	2.40
1948	21	4875	177	14	75	125	1.7	55.9	45.0	10.9	4.09	13.2	9.10	7.46	1.64	2.23
1949	24	4875	181	15	80	121	1.6	46.0	38.8	7.2	3.48	12.6	7.53	6.42	1.11	1.71
1950	22	5713	184	14	74	115	1.3	42.0	34.5	7.5	3.23	12.4	6.91	5.74	1.17	1.69
1951	24	5689	180	13	88	119	1.4	52.6	41.9	10.7	3.76	13.4	8.42	6.78	1.64	2.20
1952	22	6246	184	14	81	117	1.2	47.3	43.5	3.8	4.08	11.1	7.69	7.10	.59	1.11
1953	29	5513	190	12	81	119	1.3	50.7	44.0	6.7	3.85	12.7	9.02	7.93	1.09	1.84
Av.	28	3347	175	19	74	114	1.7	33.8	27.3	6.5	2.46	13.4	5.58	4.58	1.00	1.63

Management Income - Total income minus total expense including family labor and interest on investment as expenses.

Farm Income - Total income minus cash and depreciation costs (not including family labor) and interest on investment as expenses.

Egg-Feed Ratio - The pounds of feed which can be purchased with a dozen eggs.

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED ABOUT POULTRY MANAGEMENT FROM 26 YEARS OF RECORDS?

1. The flock must be large enough to return the operator a satisfactory living - an average of 3,000 hens for the year.
2. High egg production must be maintained - strive for 200 eggs per hen.
3. Fall eggs are more profitable than production during the rest of the year. Have houses filled to capacity with Spring hatched pullets.
4. Mortality must be kept low - strive for not over 1% per month.
5. Culling must be continuous and heavy - at least 70% for the year.
6. More feed is required as egg production is increased and more replacement pullets are raised. Each pullet requires about 25 pounds of feed to reach maturity. Hens will eat from 90 to 100 pounds during the laying year.
7. Labor requirements must be kept at a minimum - one hour per hen per year.
8. Favorable egg prices year after year may be more important than short-time high prices, retail sales and other time-consuming outlets. The extra price for retail sales must cover the cost of making the sale for this operation to be profitable.
9. The costs are more important than income in determining which poultryman makes the most profit.
10. Well-managed flocks with sufficient laying hens will show some profit except under very adverse conditions.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF 1953 SACRAMENTO POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY

	Commercial Egg Flocks	Hatching Egg Flocks	High Profit	Low Profit	Average All
Number of Records	21	8	14	15	29
Average Number Hens	3,855	9,863	4,347	6,600	5,513
Eggs per Hen	195	184	197	185	190
Per Cent Pullets	90	71	88	75	80
Per cent Mortality	12	13	12	12	12
Per cent Culled	86	76	84	79	81
Hours Labor per Hen	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Pounds Feed per Hen	119	119	118	119	119
Per Cent Mash	58	50	55	53	54
Cost Feed per Cwt.	3.88	3.82	3.85	3.85	3.85
Average Price Eggs	50.4	51.0	49.5	51.5	50.7
Net Cost per Dozen	42.8	45.3	39.6	46.9	44.0
Management Income per Dozen	7.6	5.7	9.9	4.6	6.7
Income per Hen					
Egg Sales	8.43	8.02	8.40	8.12	8.23
Poultry Sales	.53	.57	.59	.53	.55
Manure and Sacks	.06	.07	.05	.07	.06
Change of Stock Inventory	.17	.18	.20	.16	.18
Total Income	9.19	8.84	9.24	8.88	9.02
Cash and Depreciation Costs					
Feed	4.66	4.58	4.58	4.64	4.62
Hired Labor	.61	1.05	.68	.92	.83
Chicks	.54	.53	.50	.56	.54
Miscellaneous	.91	.87	.77	.97	.89
Depreciation	.30	.30	.26	.32	.30
Total	7.02	7.33	6.79	7.41	7.18
Farm Income	2.17	1.51	2.45	1.47	1.84
Family Labor	.62	.31	.51	.44	.47
Interest	.27	.31	.26	.31	.28
Management Income	1.28	.89	1.68	.72	1.09

SHOULD A POULTRYMAN PRODUCE HATCHING EGGS?

In 1952, hatching eggs averaged 81.7 cents per dozen as compared to 45.1 cents for wholesale market eggs. The hatching egg flocks sold only 10% of their eggs for hatching purposes. Their average price for all eggs was only 2.1 cents per dozen more than for those flocks selling no hatching eggs. Lower income plus other costs for the hatching egg flocks resulted in a lower management income. Since hatching eggs are produced only with two year old hens, the egg production per hen is lower for the hatching egg flocks.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Management Income per Hen</u>	
	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Hatching</u>
1953	\$1.28	\$.89
1952	.81	.46
1951	1.93	1.52
1950	1.23	1.14
1949	.83	1.29
1948	1.88	1.51
1947	1.64	1.95
1946	<u>.56</u>	<u>1.04</u>
	\$1.27	\$1.22

Study of the high and low profit groups shows that the high profit group has:

Higher egg production
Less labor per hen
Less feed per hen
Lower cost per dozen eggs

Also, note that the high profit group had the lowest egg price, illustrating the fact that in poultry production, costs are usually more important than price in determining who makes the most profit.

TABLE 3. INCOME AND EXPENSE PER HEN

Rank	Income					Cash and Depreciation Costs						Farm Income	Non-Cash Cost		Management Income
	Egg Sales	Ply Sales	Manure	Change Stock Inv.	Total	Feed	Hired Labor	Chix	Misc.	Deprec.	Total		Family Labor	Interest	
1	9.92	.23	.05	1.13	11.33	5.85	-	.53	.31	.30	6.99	4.34	1.11	.40	2.83
2	9.97	.22	-	.58	10.77	5.24	-	.83	.27	.20	6.54	4.23	1.68	.40	2.15
3	8.78	.49	.07	.15	9.49	4.84	.34	.38	.61	.36	6.53	2.96	.59	.37	2.00
4	9.15	.62	.05	-.08	9.74	4.43	.49	.62	.83	.48	6.85	2.89	.42	.47	2.00
5	8.34	.45	.06	.31	9.16	4.82	.21	.51	.68	.18	6.40	2.76	.57	.23	1.96
6	7.97	.42	.05	.08	8.52	3.85	.87	.32	.77	.15	5.96	2.56	.52	.16	1.88
7	8.75	.69	.07	-.23	9.28	4.47	1.14	.40	.72	.08	6.81	2.47	.49	.13	1.85
8	8.25	.63	.02	.68	9.58	4.87	.44	.60	1.20	.03	7.14	2.44	.61	.11	1.72
9	8.39	.48	.06	.80	9.73	4.45	.97	.61	1.01	.26	7.30	2.43	.52	.21	1.70
10	8.31	.60	.08	.03	9.02	4.31	.63	.54	1.10	.28	6.86	2.16	.42	.20	1.54
11	11.90	.60	.03	2.32	14.85	8.95	.01	1.45	.95	.41	11.77	3.08	1.32	.31	1.45
12	8.18	.73	.07	.04	9.02	4.53	.97	.45	.68	.41	7.04	1.98	.26	.37	1.35
13	7.93	.49	.03	.04	8.49	4.73	.15	.37	.37	.42	6.04	2.45	.82	.30	1.33
14	7.32	.69	.04	.41	8.46	4.59	.82	.51	.59	.10	6.61	1.85	.46	.14	1.25
15	9.51	1.05	.17	-.42	10.31	4.76	.84	.99	.94	.57	8.10	2.21	.77	.24	1.20
16	7.36	.39	.06	.31	8.12	4.45	.51	.30	.48	.23	5.97	2.15	.70	.29	1.16
17	7.90	.58	.05	.15	8.68	4.59	.03	.53	.82	.26	6.23	2.45	1.00	.31	1.14
18	8.35	.64	.12	.07	9.18	4.64	.95	.56	1.02	.40	7.57	1.61	.27	.36	.98
19	8.47	.65	.10	.23	9.45	4.77	1.19	.55	1.14	.21	7.86	1.59	.51	.20	.88
20	8.19	.63	.05	-.06	8.81	4.40	1.26	.40	1.22	.24	7.52	1.29	.12	.32	.85
21	7.20	.35	.06	.10	7.71	4.32	.25	.49	.78	.17	6.01	1.70	.75	.13	.82
22	7.46	.50	.05	.65	8.66	4.63	.57	.86	.69	.33	7.08	1.58	.42	.34	.82
23	9.30	.67	-	-.03	9.94	5.68	.49	.68	.79	.43	8.07	1.87	.61	.56	.70
24	8.97	.58	.06	.08	9.69	4.90	.76	.52	1.67	.49	8.34	1.35	.52	.24	.59
25	7.94	.40	.09	.47	8.90	4.34	.97	.59	.87	.47	7.24	1.66	.61	.57	.48
26	8.47	.50	.08	.35	9.40	4.88	1.63	.74	.80	.38	8.43	.97	.22	.32	.43
27	7.17	.22	.10	.18	7.67	4.40	.77	.52	.70	.31	6.70	.97	.36	.22	.39
28	7.91	.22	.03	-.08	8.08	4.81	.56	.21	1.35	.13	7.06	1.02	.54	.12	.36
29	7.78	.36	.11	.24	8.49	5.03	.19	.77	1.09	.36	7.44	1.05	1.29	.13	-.37
Hi 14	8.40	.59	.05	.20	9.24	4.58	.68	.50	.77	.26	6.79	2.45	.51	.26	1.68
Lo 15	8.12	.53	.07	.16	8.88	4.64	.92	.56	.97	.32	7.41	1.47	.44	.31	.72
Av. All	8.23	.55	.06	.18	9.02	4.62	.83	.54	.89	.30	7.18	1.84	.47	.28	1.09

TABLE 4. PRODUCTION FACTORS AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Rank	Size of Flock	Laying Flock			Price per Cull Hen	Hours Labor per Hen	*Pounds Feed per Hen			% Mash	Cost per Cwt.			Av. Cost Pullet Chicks	% Chix Died
		% Died	% Cull-ed	% Add-ed			Est. for Pullets	Est. for Hens	Mash		Grain	Av.			
1	S	10	6	94	1.24	1.1	114	24	90	100	5.10	-	5.10	34.3	2
2	S	11	24	116	.84	1.7	134	29	105	67	4.09	3.39	3.86	38.7	29
3	M	7	82	125	.59	1.0	126	31	95	50	4.09	3.50	3.80	38.5	14
4	M	7	104	60	.59	.9	111	15	96	61	4.24	3.52	3.96	49.6	29
5	M	15	80	135	.56	.8	126	34	92	51	4.06	3.49	3.78	39.5	16
6	M	6	66	78	.63	1.0	103	20	83	51	4.03	3.46	3.74	37.8	12
7	L	15	109	110	.63	1.4	115	28	87	50	4.14	3.59	3.87	39.5	12
8	S	19	79	109	.80	1.2	134	29	105	50	4.11	3.52	3.81	37.9	16
9	M	15	65	124	.74	1.5	116	31	85	51	4.07	3.45	3.77	38.8	-
10	M	8	97	93	.62	1.1	112	23	89	54	4.11	3.47	3.82	39.2	17
11	S	20	89	192	.66	1.3	188	80	108	100	4.75	-	4.75	37.9	12
12	L	15	82	99	.82	1.1	118	25	93	49	4.14	3.46	3.79	34.7	16
13	M	10	79	81	.62	1.1	119	20	99	82	4.05	3.51	3.95	39.5	7
14	M	13	76	118	.83	1.3	120	30	90	51	4.04	3.47	3.76	34.0	21
15	S	8	157	134	.67	1.6	121	34	87	56	4.10	3.60	3.88	56.8	8
16	M	13	66	86	.57	1.1	112	22	90	54	4.28	3.54	3.95	16.3	33
17	M	9	105	107	.55	1.0	118	27	91	60	4.04	3.57	3.85	39.0	5
18	L	10	81	104	.78	1.4	125	26	99	51	4.14	3.21	3.68	35.4	43
19	S	17	105	116	.61	1.9	123	29	94	55	4.12	3.46	3.82	37.1	15
20	L	8	91	93	.67	1.4	116	23	93	49	4.10	3.43	3.76	37.0	21
21	M	14	64	90	.55	1.0	115	22	83	50	4.02	3.43	3.73	40.2	26
22	M	17	74	113	.66	1.0	121	28	93	54	4.17	3.33	3.79	33.6	39
23	S	13	105	94	.62	1.2	140	24	116	92	4.01	3.71	3.98	37.0	20
24	M	10	95	101	.61	1.3	124	25	99	51	4.29	3.58	3.94	40.0	19
25	M	17	66	98	.61	1.5	105	24	81	67	4.16	3.56	3.96	52.4	12
26	L	17	60	106	.57	1.8	120	26	94	50	4.28	3.74	4.01	42.0	30
27	S	11	64	96	.65	1.0	115	24	91	51	4.07	3.53	3.81	37.0	22
28	M	11	43	64	.52	1.2	124	30	94	51	4.09	3.47	3.79	41.0	22
29	M	15	72	124	.51	1.5	129	31	98	50	4.11	3.60	3.86	39.2	29
Hi 14	4,347	12	84	103	.68	1.2	118	26	92	55	4.14	3.49	3.85	38.8	16
Lo 15	6,600	12	79	100	.63	1.4	119	25	94	53	4.15	3.50	3.85	38.1	27
Av. All	5,513	12	81	101	.65	1.3	119	25	94	54	4.15	3.50	3.85	38.3	23

Size of flock: Large - over 7,000; Medium - 4,000 to 7,000; Small - under 4,000

* Pounds Feed per Hen:

Total: Pounds of feed fed divided by the average number of hens.

Estimated for pullets: Number of pullets raised times 25 divided by average number of hens.

Estimated for hens: Total minus estimated for pullets

MANY FACTORS CAN AFFECT PRODUCTION AND PROFIT

Size of Flock - Usually does not affect profit unless the flock is so small as to be inefficient in the use of labor and equipment. Not important unless flock size is less than 2,000 hens.

Per Cent Mortality - Must be kept low. If over 15%, check your culling and disease control, your goal should be 1% or less per month.

Per Cent Culled - Necessary for high production but may be excessive. Study your costs of raising replacement pullets, the price of cull hens, and the price of eggs to determine the rate of culling. Usually not profitable over a several years' period to cull less than 70%. Higher culling will depend on the relationship of the three items listed above.

Price Per Cull Hen - It is more important to cull for egg production than to cull for high hen prices.

Hours of Labor - Keep studying labor-saving methods. Four flocks below 1.0 per hen is encouraging.

Pounds of Feed per Hen - Very good for these records. If your estimated consumption per hen is over 100 pounds, watch for waste around the feed troughs.

Cost per Chick - Buy good chicks. Several cents more may be worthwhile.

Mortality of Chicks - Watch for diseases and vaccinate when necessary.

TABLE 5. EGG PRODUCTION AND SALES

Rank	Eggs Per Hen	Per Cent of Eggs Sold		Per Cent of Market Eggs Sold			% Fall Eggs	% Production During Fall	% Fall Hens of Av.	% Pullets	Per Dozen				
		Mar-ket	Hatch-ing	Large	Medium	Small					Price Market Eggs	Price Hatch Eggs	Av. Price Eggs	Net Cost	Mgt. Income
1	226	89	-	51	40	9	27	48	104	72	50.4	--	51.9	37.1	14.8
2	206	100	-	56	32	12	37	53	119	73	53.6	--	53.2	41.7	11.5
3	206	100	-	45	30	25	47	57	141	100	49.4	--	49.4	38.1	11.3
4	207	100	-	61	25	14	42	57	123	100	52.5	--	52.5	41.0	11.5
5	196	100	-	45	31	24	51	54	152	100	49.5	--	49.2	37.6	11.6
6	188	100	-	52	28	20	34	46	114	67	50.3	--	50.2	38.3	11.9
7	200	100	-	50	27	23	41	52	129	100	49.0	--	48.9	38.6	10.3
8	198	100	-	46	29	25	45	55	133	100	49.3	--	49.2	39.0	10.2
9	206	100	-	49	33	18	48	57	144	100	50.8	--	50.7	40.4	10.3
10	193	100	-	49	29	22	41	52	125	100	49.8	--	49.7	40.5	9.2
11	257	100	-	53	27	20	42	70	127	96	48.7	--	48.5	42.6	5.9
12	191	93	7	40	28	32	39	49	124	69	44.9	83.9	47.4	39.6	7.8
13	189	100	-	57	25	18	36	51	108	78	50.2	--	50.1	41.7	8.4
14	187	96	4	43	27	30	43	48	139	77	46.7	84.3	48.3	40.0	8.3
15	220	100	-	51	30	19	45	61	133	100	50.6	--	51.4	44.9	6.5
16	175	92	8	50	28	22	39	46	122	68	46.5	87.0	52.5	44.2	8.3
17	193	100	-	50	30	20	40	52	121	100	49.8	--	49.7	42.5	7.2
18	197	91	9	39	33	28	40	52	125	84	48.2	78.3	50.7	44.7	6.0
19	199	100	-	48	28	24	42	57	122	100	49.2	--	48.9	43.8	5.1
20	196	93	7	41	26	33	34	47	115	70	46.3	84.6	48.2	43.2	5.0
21	171	96	4	51	27	22	38	42	128	76	48.9	85.5	50.2	44.5	5.7
22	175	94	6	41	28	31	30	41	104	64	47.4	83.0	49.5	44.1	5.4
23	217	100	-	55	31	14	37	57	117	68	53.9	--	53.7	49.7	4.0
24	212	100	-	47	30	23	44	61	123	100	49.8	--	49.8	46.5	3.3
25	158	100	-	59	26	15	43	44	128	71	59.1	--	58.9	55.3	3.6
26	169	75	25	34	29	37	35	40	121	65	45.7	97.9	58.6	55.6	3.0
27	168	100	-	56	23	21	38	40	130	72	48.4	--	48.3	45.6	2.7
28	183	100	-	57	19	24	31	43	106	76	47.4	--	47.4	45.2	2.2
29	187	100	-	49	30	21	40	51	121	100	50.0	--	49.9	52.2	-2.3
Hi 14	197	98	2	49	28	23	42	52	129	88	49.1	84.0	49.5	39.6	9.9
Lo 15	185	93	7	45	28	27	37	48	120	75	48.7	90.7	51.5	46.9	4.6
Av. All	190	95	5	47	28	25	39	49	123	80	48.9	90.0	50.7	44.0	6.7

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF SACRAMENTO WITH OTHER COUNTIES FOR 1953

Record Year Ending	Alameda	Napa	Placer	San Bern- ardino	San Diego	San Luis Obispo	S. Cruz Monterey S. Benito	Solano	Sonoma	Butte	Sac'to
	December 31										Jan. 31
Number of records	23	7	11	26	35	8	14	5	24	8	29
Average number of hens	2,785	1,357	1,822	2,601	3,801	1,122	1,476	2,906	1,920	1,002	5,513
Eggs per Hen	200	212	216	221	228	211	204	221	218	235	190
Per Cent Pullets	73	81	81	78		78	77	73	83	82	80
Per Cent Mortality	19	28	17	12	15	18	18	16	14	13	12
Per Cent Culled	75	91	85	97	76	96	94	65	97	109	81
Hours Labor per Hen	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.3
Pounds Feed per Hen	125	135	129	144	122	142	148	126	144	131	119
Per Cent Mash	69	69	69	90	100	73	70	72	53	78	54
Cost Feed per Cwt.	4.10	4.28	4.37	4.20	4.06	4.07	4.42	4.30	4.14	4.50	3.85
Average Price Eggs	55.3	53.5	52.4	52.2	51.4	52.0	56.9	52.8	55.0	51.3	50.7
Net Cost per Dozen	44.5	46.8	40.3	40.7	36.3	44.2	50.3	40.5	42.3	43.1	44.0
Management Income per Dz.	10.8	6.7	12.1	11.5	15.1	7.8	6.6	12.3	12.7	8.2	6.7
Income per Hen											
Egg Sales	9.28	9.54	9.58	9.82	9.64	9.40	9.85	9.92	10.37	10.67	8.23
Poultry Sales	.63	.60	.61	.83	.58	.74	1.02	.48	.95	.75	.55
Manure and Sacks	.05	.01	.07	.08	.05	.08	.08	.01	.03	.01	.06
Change Stock Inventory	-.13	.17	.29	.26	.33	.45	.12	.38	.57	.21	.18
Total Income	9.83	10.32	10.55	10.99	10.60	10.67	11.07	10.79	11.92	11.64	9.02
Cash & Depreciation Costs											
Feed	5.16	5.84	5.69	6.08	4.96	5.82	6.61	5.48	6.03	5.91	4.62
Chicks	.40	.61	.52	.55	.50	.73	.52	.51	.66	.63	.54
Miscellaneous	.44	.46	.51	.42	.41	.58	.61	.57	.57	.78	.89
Depreciation	.27	.23	.25	.25	.37	.34	.32	.17	.26	.29	.30
Hired Labor	.17	.33	.05	.33	.46	.04	.11	.84	.17	.36	.83
Total	6.44	7.47	7.02	7.63	6.70	7.51	8.17	7.57	7.69	7.97	7.18
Farm Income	3.39	2.85	3.53	3.36	3.90	3.13	2.90	3.22	4.23	3.67	1.84
Family Labor	1.35	1.44	1.11	.95	.85	1.46	1.45	.67	1.55	1.74	.47
Interest	.23	.21	.22	.24	.21	.29	.30	.23	.28	.23	.28
Management Income	1.81	1.20	2.20	2.17	2.84	1.41	1.15	2.32	2.40	1.70	1.09

HOW DOES THE SACRAMENTO POULTRY STUDY
COMPARE WITH THOSE FROM OTHER COUNTIES

Sacramento Has:

1. The Largest Flocks - An average of over 5,500 hens as compared to slightly over 3,800 for the next largest.
2. The Lowest Egg Production - 190 eggs per hen as compared to 235 for the highest.
3. One of the Lowest in Labor Requirement - 1.3 hours per hen as against 1.0 for the lowest and 2.1 for the highest.
4. The Lowest Feed Consumption - 119 pounds per hen, and 29 pounds below the highest.
5. Next to the Lowest Per Cent Mash - 54% compared to 100% for the highest.
6. The Lowest Cost of Feed Per Cwt. - 21 cents lower than the second lowest and .65 less than the highest.
7. Below Average Egg Prices - 50.7 cents per dozen. 6.2 cents below the high and .6 cents below second lowest.
8. Below Average Cost of Production Per Dozen Eggs - 44.0 cents per dozen, only 3.7 cents above the lowest cost.
9. The Lowest Total Income Per Hen - 9.02 compared to 11.92 for the high.
10. Below Average Management Income Per Hen - At \$1.09, it is \$1.75 below the high county.

The Sacramento records are low in some factors, high in others, and average in a great many, but the final results, Management Income Per Hen, are good and have been this way for years.

The management practices have been stable and sound.