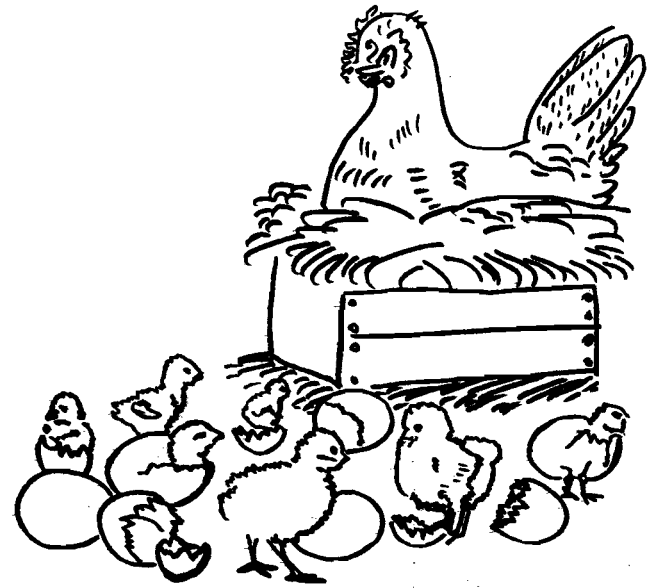


KNOW

YOUR

POU**L**TRY

BU**S**INESS



TWELFTH ANNUAL POULTRY MANAGEMENT REPORT

ALAMEDA COUNTY

- - - -

1953

The purpose of this study is to teach Alameda County Poultrymen how they can improve their poultry business and increase their profits. If this report is studied carefully it will both assist the poultryman and any person desiring to enter the poultry business in deciding which management practices to follow and what pitfalls to avoid.

SUMMARIZED BY

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In Farm Management

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Alameda County

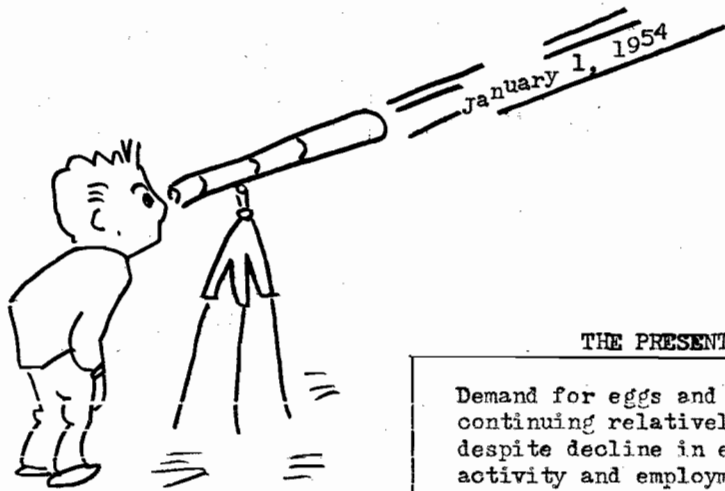
ISSUED FROM

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WHAT
INFORMATION
DOES
THIS
REPORT
CONTAIN
????????????

~~POULTRY & EGG SITUATION~~



- A. This report contains detailed records of twenty-three Alameda County Poultry Farms for the calendar year of 1953.
- B. The report is compiled from detailed monthly reports covering production, mortality, income, and costs. An opening and closing inventory puts each record on a calendar basis.
- C. The management practices, incomes and expenses are listed and analyzed for each ranch. Farms are listed by size and are ranked according to farm income or cash returns. All figures are based on the average hen. This hen is one that was in the laying house the 365 days of 1953.
- D. To illustrate how profit can vary widely between more and less profitable flocks, averages are shown for the twelve most profitable flocks and the eleven least profitable ranches at the bottom of the first three tables.

THE PRESENT

Demand for eggs and poultry is continuing relatively good despite decline in economic activity and employment. The decline in egg prices to the middle of January has been less than the usual season decline even with an increased egg production. California egg prices to farmers January 15 were 51¢ a dozen, as compared to 54¢ the previous January, and 55¢ on December 15, 1953.

THE FUTURE

On January 1, there were 3% more layers on United States farms than in 1953. Recent hatchings and numbers of eggs in incubators indicate a higher raising of replacements this year, so egg production may be considerably higher in the fall than a year earlier, and egg prices somewhat lower. Feed costs should not be as high with high feed-grain production expected if weather is normal. With large poultry and other meat supplies, lower poultry prices are apt to prevail. No, the year 1954 will not be as profitable a year as 1953 for the egg producer.

DID YOU FIND THIS INFORMATION ?

- RANCH #22 An excellent egg production plus a high selling price per dozen eggs gave this ranch a good income. 62% production during the high-egg-priced season is particularly noteworthy, as is 1% pullet mortality loss.
- RANCH #4 Low egg production (176 eggs) and high chick mortality (32%) both caused by poultry disease decreased the income on this plant. Maximum usage of labor, low operating costs, little feed wastage, and efficient use of feed by the hens all indicate excellent management.
- RANCH #16 52% production during the Fall months resulting perhaps from the numbers of pullets added in July, August and October was one of the strong points on this ranch. The good production (206 eggs per hen) was offset by the high mortality (27%) of laying stock.
- RANCH #21 The income of this expanding flock was reduced by a group of non-laying -replacement pullets. Earlier brooding of August, November and December laying additions might have meant more eggs during the Fall period. Wastage of feed was nil, however, the feeding of 84% mash indicates that more grain could have been fed.
- RANCH #17 70% large eggs, 54% production during the high-egg-priced period, little feed wastage, 5% chick mortality, 10% laying hen mortality, .6 hours labor per hen, and 100% replacement of pullets from July to October are all practices indicative of excellent poultry plant management. Increased income might have resulted from heavier culling.
- RANCH #5 Handicapped by a production of 190 eggs per hen and many tinted or brown-shelled eggs that cannot be graded AA, this flock shows high efficiency. Cannibalism, plus disease, resulted in an overall mortality of 39%. The 55% mash ration indicates wise use of grain in feeding the birds.
- RANCH #14 Income resulting from a good egg price and a high percentage of large eggs was materially reduced by the low production and the high mortality losses. The labor efficiency of 1/2 hour per hen was excellent.
- RANCH #12 This ranch shows outstanding management as indicated by the high labor efficiency, the little feed wastage, and many large eggs produced per hen. The total income, however, was reduced by disease losses. A more regular culling schedule might also eliminate many non-laying hens and thus save feed expense.
- RANCH #25 Poultry disease played a major factor in reducing income on this ranch. The overall death loss, supplemented by pullets that matured late and others that had to be culled and sold, are direct results of this disease condition. Also, better scheduling of brooding dates and the elimination of feed wastage might increase income.
- RANCH #13 Overall efficiency in management was key to the high income on this ranch. A good production per hen was obtained; a 55% production average came during the Fall period; 99% of the flock was pullets; and 100% of the replacements were added to the flock between July 1 and October 31. Feed expense was low, little feed wastage occurred, and maximum use of the feed by the hens was obtained. A 53% mash ration indicates good use of grains.

HIGH INCOME+LOW EXPENSE=HIGH CASH INCOME PER HEN

Ser. No.	Income					Cash and Depreciation Costs						Non-cash Csts.			Man-agement Inc.	Ser. No.
	Egg Sales	Poultry Sales	Misc. & Manure	Change Stock Inv.	Total	Feed	Hired labor	Chicks	Misc.	De-precia-tion	Total	Farm Inc.	Family labor	Int.		
Flocks over 3000 hens																
22	11.44	1.11	.05	-.16	12.44	6.34	.47	.17	.34	.37	7.69	4.75	1.00	.34	3.41	22
4	9.39	.47	.06	-.41	9.51	4.64	-	.40	.26	.14	5.44	4.07	.63	.19	3.25	4
16	8.73	.38	.04	.55	9.70	5.12	.05	.39	.29	.16	6.01	3.66	1.24	.22	2.23	16
21	8.96	.42	.04	.69	10.11	5.36	.06	.48	.41	.17	6.48	3.63	1.66	.20	1.77	21
17	8.95	.23	.05	-.02	9.21	4.46	.19	.31	.46	.31	5.73	3.48	.61	.19	2.68	17
5	9.15	.50	.04	-.33	9.36	4.68	.41	.32	.48	.23	6.12	3.24	.76	.16	2.32	5
14	8.85	.45	-	-.56	8.78	4.71	-	.39	.42	.24	5.76	3.02	.84	.18	2.00	14
12	8.11	.61	.06	-.33	8.45	4.61	.08	.46	.39	.28	5.82	2.63	.80	.20	1.63	12
25	8.69	.69	.05	-.51	8.92	5.36	.44	.36	.52	.25	6.93	1.99	1.23	.19	.57	25
Flocks 1000 - 3000 hens																
13	10.18	.55	.03	.09	10.85	4.43	-	.29	.35	.13	5.20	5.65	1.06	.22	4.37	13
10	10.47	.67	-	.23	11.37	6.05	-	.51	.45	.47	7.48	3.89	2.63	.37	.89	10
11	10.06	.41	.06	-.19	10.34	5.30	.10	.48	.53	.23	6.64	3.70	2.71	.22	.77	11
6	10.39	1.00	.05	-.26	11.18	5.82	.05	.69	.51	.46	7.53	3.65	2.08	.22	1.35	6
7	7.84	.34	.06	-.26	7.98	4.00	-	.22	.27	.23	4.72	3.26	1.81	.27	1.18	7
9	8.67	.68	.09	.33	9.77	5.04	.11	.54	.60	.26	6.55	3.22	1.84	.29	1.09	9
26	9.74	.59	.04	-.35	10.02	5.60	.25	.53	.44	.26	7.08	2.94	1.88	.21	.85	26
Flocks under 1000 hens																
8	11.48	3.00	.11	-2.31	12.28	5.97	.04	.62	1.03	.25	7.91	4.37	2.01	.15	2.21	8
15	10.66	.69	-	-1.60	9.75	4.37	1.45	-	.84	.42	7.08	2.67	-	.35	2.32	15
18	10.35	.20	.02	.92	11.49	6.37	-	.34	.39	.37	7.47	4.02	3.56	.31	.15	18
3	9.80	.65	.05	1.80	12.30	6.31	.09	.96	1.17	.46	8.99	3.31	3.97	.39	-1.05	3
19	8.14	.26	.04	-.06	8.38	4.30	-	.50	.27	.17	5.24	3.14	2.90	.22	.02	19
2	10.20	.85	-	.77	11.82	9.60	-	.61	.81	.38	11.40	.42	3.84	.37	-3.79	2
20	7.12	3.14	.13	.40	10.79	7.38	.01	.37	1.29	1.47	10.52	.27	6.13	.55	-6.41	20
HI	9.37	.60	.05	-.17	9.85	4.99	.16	.37	.40	.25	6.17	3.68	.96	.21	2.51	
LO	9.07	.69	.05	-.02	9.79	5.57	.18	.45	.55	.33	7.08	2.71	2.27	.26	.18	
AV.	9.28	.63	.05	-.13	9.83	5.16	.17	.40	.44	.27	6.44	3.39	1.35	.23	1.81	

- Information: All data in these tables are based on the average hen.
- Income from Sacks: Monetary returns from sacks are deducted from the feed cost.
- Farm Income: Actual cash received by poultryman from each average hen.
- Management Income: Profit per hen.

DOES SIZE OF FARM AFFECT POULTRY EFFICIENCY ?

- RANCH #10 Extremely high feed cost, plus a large percentage of medium eggs reduced the income resulting from good production, excellent Fall laying percentages, and a \$1.01 meat income per hen. Another brood of chicks in the Spring might have been more profitable than the later Summer of Fall chicks.
- RANCH #11 Heavy pullet mortality and low percentages of lay during the high-egg-priced-laying period cut the total income. Replanning the brooding schedule, to include earlier hatched chicks, might increase the average egg price.
- RANCH #6 Necessity of raising high percentages of replacements cut down the total income obtained from a 232 egg production per hen. Large numbers of medium-sized eggs also reduced this total. The use of a 49% mash-51% grain ration gave this ranch the lowest price per 100 pounds of feed.
- RANCH #7 Little feed wastage and good efficiency of feed by the laying hens materially increased income. High pullet mortality, low Fall egg production percentages, and only 175 eggs per hen reduced this same income. More Spring hatched pullets, plus a greater use of grain should assist the overall poultry program.
- RANCH #9 The good management on this ranch was counterbalanced by low numbers of eggs per hen and high disease mortality in the young stock.
- RANCH #26 32% mortality in the laying flock, and 29% pullet mortality, reduced the income on this ranch. Only a 213 egg production per hen, high numbers of large eggs, and good Fall laying percentages, plus an economical feeding schedule of mash and grain gave the operator the income he deserved.
- RANCH #8 A high selling price per dozen eggs, plus a good production of eggs per hen increased the returns on this ranch. The pullet mortality was very low. Replacements added in November could have been added one or two months earlier and thus increased the poultry income.
- RANCH #15 Many large eggs sold at a high price, plus the fact that Fall egg production averages 54%, gave this ranch a reasonable income. Use of a cross-breed hen increased the cull hen prices received. Because no replacement pullets were raised, the feed ratio was 47% mash and 53% grain. The non-raising of replacements may also make the 1954 income much below this 1953 return.
- RANCH #18 Having an expanding flock with a 232 egg production per hen, this farmer lowered his income by using an expensive feed by feeding a 65% mash ration; and by obtaining a high percentage of medium-sized eggs. A planned brooding schedule that includes Spring hatched chicks could raise the egg income.

UNNECESSARY MORTALITY, FEED AND LABOR=LOWER INCOME

Ser. No.	Per Cent of Ave. No. Hens				Av. Price Cull hens	Av. Cost p/pul. chick	Per cent chicks lost	Av. Feed Cost per Hundred Wt.			Per cent Mash	Lbs. M & G per hen	Estimated feed needed		% Fed. of est. need	Hours labor per hen	Ser. No.
	Died	Cull-ed	Add-ed	Incr. or Decr.				Mash	Grain	Mash & Cr.			Hens	Young etc.			
Flocks over 3000 Hens																	
22	22	110	98	34	.90	10.0	1	4.39	3.71	4.19	71	150	100	33	113	1.1	22
4	16	72	81	- 7	.65	36.6	32	4.50	3.51	4.13	62	112	84	23	105	.4	4
16	27	44	124	53	.91	38.6	7	4.45	3.59	4.07	57	125	91	32	102	.7	16
21	23	67	146	56	.66	33.3	15	4.25	3.15	4.06	84	131	90	41	100	1.1	21
7	10	47	67	10	.49	44.4	5	4.10	—	4.10	100	109	90	19	100	.6	7
5	20	63	64	-19	.82	34.4	19	4.25	3.55	3.95	55	117	90	25	102	.8	5
14	20	77	90	- 7	.64	42.8	22	4.64	3.55	4.24	63	110	85	20	105	.5	14
12	18	85	85	-18	.72	42.3	22	4.29	3.72	4.26	95	108	85	24	99	.6	12
25	26	74	75	-25	.77	29.3	25	4.30	3.52	4.03	66	132	87	25	118	1.3	25
Flocks 1000 - 3000 Hens																	
13	20	59	53	-26	.92	34.9	3	4.27	3.44	3.88	53	112	92	21	99	1.1	13
10	16	67	112	29	1.01	46.7	5	4.82	—	4.82	100	116	95	32	91	1.5	10
11	15	56	66	- 5	.66	33.3	27	4.29	3.33	3.95	64	133	90	25	116	1.6	11
6	8	153	139	-22	.64	36.6	5	4.25	3.45	3.84	49	150	97	44	106	1.3	6
7	12	59	56	-15	.58	31.6	23	4.24	3.52	4.01	69	98	82	16	100	1.0	7
9	17	83	111	11	.81	35.6	27	4.47	3.54	4.04	55	124	85	32	106	1.2	9
26	32	80	92	-20	.73	32.8	29	4.36	3.36	3.87	54	143	93	26	120	1.6	26
Flocks under 1000 Hens																	
8	16	229	148	-97	.92	34.5	3	4.29	3.32	3.98	68	148	105	50	95	.2	
15	9	76	—	-85	1.04	—	—	4.31	3.54	3.90	47	111	100	—	111	1.8	
18	15	36	131	81	.61	30.0	8	4.89	3.87	4.56	68	138	105	35	99	2.0	
3	13	123	117	-19	.60	36.5	4	4.24	3.30	3.97	71	157	96	36	119	2.4	
19	13	34	58	11	.86	45.7	4	4.22	3.79	4.06	61	105	88	16	101	2.9	19
2	22	117	201	62	.72	39.7	7	4.39	3.70	4.18	71	228	99	51	152	3.1	2
20	42	9	65	14	1.86	—	9	5.13	3.96	4.76	68	154	95	51	105	3.5	20
Hi	18	77	91	- 4	.74	32.8	15	4.33	3.54	4.10	71	121	—	—	—	.7	
Lo	21	71	90	- 2	.75	34.0	20	4.42	3.51	4.11	65	135	—	—	—	1.0	
Av.	19	75	91	- 3	.74	33.2	17	4.36	3.53	4.10	69	125	—	—	—	1.0	

* Estimated Feed Needed: Our estimate of feed required based on type of stock, level of production, and amounts of young stock raised. Many poultrymen wasted feed.

* High Mortality: High death losses of pullets or laying hens resulted from CRD, the combination of a Newcastle Disease Vaccination and a Brochitis outbreak, Leucosis, Intestinal Coccidiosis, and from Cannibalism.

* Labor required: Labor above 1.5 hours per hen is unnecessary except where eggs and hens are retailed direct to consumer.

DO SMALL ENTERPRISES REQUIRE GOOD MANAGEMENT ?

- RANCH #3** Good production, plus low mortality, did not compensate for excess labor, high operating expenses, and a 71% mash ration. The low initial mash cost reduced a feed price that could have been excessive due to the percent of mash and to some feed wastage. The hours labor per hen was also high.
- RANCH #19** A medium egg production, and a not-too-good Fall-laying-period percentage restricted the income in this flock. Management was generally good. Pullet mortality was low. Higher percentages of the birds culled and birds added to the flock, plus less labor per hen might assist the income.
- RANCH #2** This outstanding poultryman did a marvelous job in getting a production of 238 eggs per hen. However, in 1953 there were two major mistakes made on this ranch. First, both the 228 pounds of feed fed per hen, and the 12 pounds of feed fed per dozen eggs indicate possible feed wastage. Then, too, the ration used contained 71% mash. Second, the owner spent over three hours per hen in taking care of the birds. This is known as working much too hard. More Spring-hatched chicks would also tend to increase the farm income.
- RANCH #20** High laying mortality, poor production per hen (131 eggs), a high feed expense, and high labor expense gave this ranch an income that was very low. Poultry meat sales, a high egg price, and a high percentage of large eggs could not compensate for the many expenses. Changes in the type of bird used, the schedule for brooding, and the ratio of mash to grain fed might assist in increasing the income.

HIGH PROFIT FLOCKS VERSUS LOW PROFIT FLOCKS

These Averages Indicate

- I Both groups of ranches made about the same income - however, on the high-profit ranches the expenses were markedly lower.
- II Lower mortality plus fewer hours of labor per hen were characteristics of the high-profit group.
- III Higher egg production, higher numbers of large eggs, greater Fall egg production percentages, more pullets per flock, greater additions of pullets during the July to October period... all were tools used by the owners of high profit ranches.
- IV The price per dozen eggs of both groups was equal, thus indicating that the higher feed usage and other costs of the low profit group were the main factors in determining income.

MANY LARGE EGGS+HIGH PRICES-LOW EXPENSES=HIGH INCOME

Ser. No.	Eggs laid per hen	Per cent of eggs sold			Per cent Fall eggs	% Production Fall	% Pullets	% Pullets added July-Oct.	Doz. sold per hen	Av. Price	Net cost	Mgt. income	Farm income	Lbs. feed per dozen	Ser. No.
		Large	Med.	Small Compl.						All eggs					
														Cents per dozen	
Flocks over 3000 hens															
22	222	69	21	10	32	62	100	41	18.5	61.7	43.3	18.4	25.6	8.1	22
4	176	68	23	9	29	49	68	41	17.6	53.2	34.8	18.4	23.1	6.3	4
16	206	62	25	13	37	57	60	54	16.8	52.1	38.8	13.3	21.8	7.4	16
21	198	66	24	10	38	48	81	42	16.2	55.2	44.3	10.9	22.4	8.1	21
17	204	70	18	12	39	54	60	100	16.4	54.4	38.1	16.3	21.2	6.6	17
5	190	69	22	9	31	48	80	80	17.3	52.9	39.5	13.4	18.8	6.8	5
14	186	73	23	4	33	47	75	67	15.3	57.9	44.8	13.1	19.8	7.2	14
12	179	77	15	8	39	48	69	50	14.7	55.3	44.2	11.1	17.9	7.4	12
25	190	64	24	12	27	42	81	32	15.8	55.0	51.4	3.6	12.6	8.3	25
Flocks 1000 - 3000 hens															
13	216	59	27	14	31	55	99	100	18.2	56.0	31.9	24.1	31.1	6.2	13
10	220	41	39	20	37	61	77	46	19.2	54.6	50.0	4.6	20.3	6.6	10
11	200	72	18	10	27	47	64	32	17.8	56.5	52.2	4.3	20.8	7.5	11
6	232	53	33	14	33	63	79	49	19.9	52.3	45.5	6.8	18.4	7.5	6
7	175	67	22	11	27	41	62	50	15.0	52.4	44.5	7.9	21.8	6.6	7
9	182	63	28	9	48	53	64	100	15.3	56.7	49.5	7.2	21.1	8.1	9
26	213	70	21	9	32	55	61	60	17.4	56.1	51.2	4.9	16.9	8.2	26
Flocks under 1000 hens															
8	225	61	27	12	30	58	-	41	18.5	62.0	50.0	12.0	23.6	8.0	8
15	226	76	15	9	18	54	54	-	17.5	60.9	47.6	13.3	15.3	6.3	15
18	232	49	34	17	35	57	77	-	20.4	50.7	50.0	.7	19.7	6.8	18
3	226	56	28	16	30	57	70	63	18.0	54.6	60.4	- 5.8	18.5	8.8	3
19	192	64	23	13	36	48	48	100	15.3	53.1	53.0	.1	20.5	6.9	19
2	238	50	37	13	48	70	86	40	19.0	53.6	73.5	-19.9	2.2	12.0	2
20	131	83	13	4	29	30	84	37	10.5	67.6	128.4	-60.8	2.5	14.6	20
HT	202	68	22	10	34	52	73	56	16.9	55.3	40.5	14.8	21.7	7.1	
LO	196	63	25	12	33	50	71	51	16.4	55.3	54.2	1.1	16.5	8.2	
AV.	200	66	23	11	34	52	72	55	16.8	55.3	44.5	10.8	20.2	7.4	

• High Egg Prices: Prices were highest in 1953 from August through December. The Fall eggs are laid from September 1 thru December.

• Pullets added: Pullets added July to October include all Spring hatched chicks.

• Value per Dozen Eggs: Determined by price received, grade and size of egg and color of egg.

WHAT DETERMINES POULTRY PROFITS???

IF YOUR RANCH IS HIGH IN EACH OF THE FOUR ESSENTIAL PHASES OF MANAGEMENT . . .
YOU CAN EXPECT A GOOD INCOME AS A COMMERCIAL EGG PRODUCER.

HIGH INCOME

- Egg sales are the main source of income on the Commercial Poultry Ranch.
- Increase sales returns by producing eggs that are high in quality, large in size, and laid during the high priced season of the year.
- Select strains of birds that have been bred for liveability, disease resistance, ability to lay, and high egg quality.
- Cull all birds after they have completed their first laying year. Older birds produce a low quality egg.

LOW EXPENSE

L o w e r E x p e n s e B y

Feeding an Economical Feed

Cheaper Ration by feeding proper amounts of barley and other inexpensive grains to growing pullets and laying hens.

Stop Poultry Diseases by good vaccination procedure and immediate laboratory disease diagnosis.

Plan Labor and Chore Route to do a Maximum Job in Minimum Time

Eliminate All Unnecessary Feed Wastage

EFFICIENT PRACTICES

- Housing:** Provide adequate amounts of fresh air, fresh water, fresh feed, roosting and nesting area.
- Equipment:** Use labor-saving storage and equipment. Produce high percentages of nest-clean eggs.
- Attention:** Pay attention to small details. Watchfulness stops many diseases, cannibalism, drops in egg production and losses in income.
- Planning:** Plan buildings and equipment to eliminate labor. Plan chore route to eliminate steps. Plan year's program to eliminate unnecessary duplication of practices.

PROPER RECORDS

Good Records Consist of:

- I. Ranch Records
 - a.....An income and expense record book.
 - b.....A monthly ledger sheet where mortality and egg production of all pens can be compared.
 - c.....Laying House Cards showing daily production and mortality.
 - d.....Mortality cards in all growing pens and brooder houses.
- II. Supplemental Records
 - a.....Summary reports of California Random Sample Egg Laying Contests.
 - b.....Market Reports on Poultry Price Quotations from Federal-State Market News Service.
 - c.....Monthly Reports and annual summary of Alameda County Poultry Cost Study.

EFFICIENT POULTRYMEN CAN MAKE MONEY EACH YEAR

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>10 year av.</u>
No. Records	18	17	15	18	16	22	21	22	19	23	19
Av. No. Hens	783	940	1132	1212	1182	1283	1731	1891	2626	2785	1557
Eggs per Hen	174	171	185	192	203	209	208	200	206	200	195
% Fall Eggs	26	25	28	32	34	40	39	39	36	34	33
Av. Price Feed	3.16	3.04	3.44	4.26	4.43	3.96	3.65	4.23	4.38	4.10	3.87
Egg-Feed Ratio	13.0	14.3	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.8	11.6	13.2	11.3	13.1	12.7
Av. Price per Doz.	41.5	46.4	44.7	55.4	56.2	51.4	44.5	58.0	50.1	55.3	50.4
Net Cost per Doz.	37.8	35.7	40.0	46.4	45.6	43.6	37.2	45.6	44.4	44.5	42.1
Mgt. Income per Doz.	3.7	10.7	4.7	9.0	10.6	7.8	7.3	12.4	5.7	10.8	8.3
Income per Hen											
Egg Sales	6.04	6.63	6.91	8.96	9.53	8.82	7.62	9.51	8.64	9.28	8.19
Poultry Sales	1.11	1.43	1.24	1.53	1.09	1.24	.71	1.15	.47	.63	1.06
Misc. Income	.12	.14	.14	.24	.27	.28	.28	.35	.05	.05	.19
Change Stock Inv.	-.10	.20	.02	.23	.43	.50	.66	.82	.46	-.13	.31
TOTAL	7.17	8.40	8.31	10.96	11.32	10.84	9.27	11.83	9.62	9.83	9.75
Expenses											
Feed	3.89	3.70	4.33	5.62	5.74	5.77	4.94	6.43	5.71	5.16	5.13
Hired Labor	.03	.02	.10	.11	.07	.09	.08	.22	.13	.17	.10
Chicks	.41	.92	.86	1.15	.78	.79	.58	.75	.48	.40	.71
Misc.	.33	.28	.31	.40	.51	.56	.47	.58	.45	.44	.43
Depreciation	.11	.13	.12	.14	.14	.21	.24	.31	.26	.27	.19
TOTAL CASH & DE.	4.77	5.05	5.72	7.42	7.24	7.42	6.31	8.29	7.03	6.44	6.56
Farm Income	2.40	3.35	2.59	3.54	4.08	3.42	2.96	3.54	2.62	3.39	3.19
Family Labor	1.67	1.59	1.64	1.84	2.03	1.75	1.39	1.47	1.39	1.35	1.61
Interest	.19	.23	.22	.25	.26	.32	.31	.39	.25	.23	.27
Management Income	.54	1.53	.73	1.45	1.79	1.35	1.26	1.68	.98	1.81	1.31

*Egg - Feed Ratio: Pounds of feed that 1 dozen eggs will buy. (The greater this number the more favorable to the poultryman.)

*Farm Income: Actual cash received by the poultryman from each average hen.

*Management Income: Profit per hen.

*1953: A profitable year for most poultrymen due to the good egg price and the lower costs of feed materials.

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