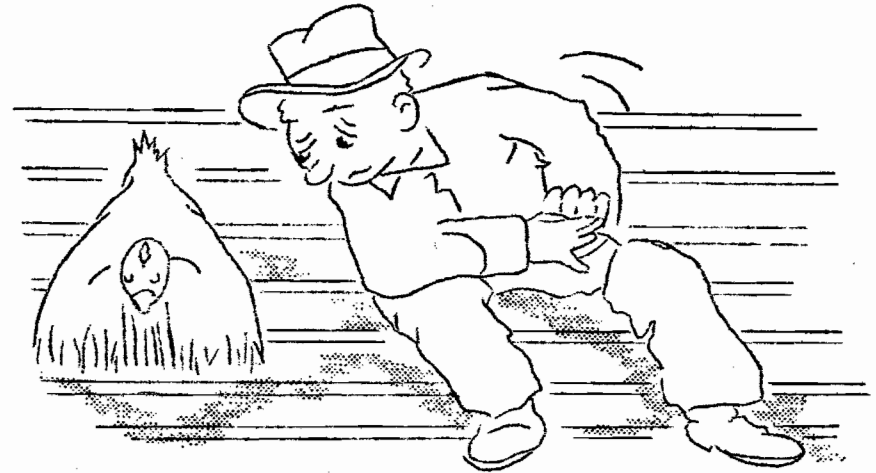


BUTTE COUNTY POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY

1953



A Summary of 8 Poultry Flocks

by

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TABLE I. Income and Expense Per Hen
Butte County 1953

Ranch No.	Type of Housing	Income per Hen					Cash and Depreciation Cost per Hen						(4) Farm Inc.	Non-Cash Costs		(6) Management Income
		Egg Sales	(1) Poultry Sales	Manure	(2) Change Stock Inv.	Total	Feed	(3) Chick	Misc.	Deprec.	Hired Labor	Total		Family Labor	(5) Int.	
12	Floor	10.67	.54	.02	.31	11.54	4.88	.51	.44	.45	1.57	7.85	3.69	.21	.30	3.18
11	Cage	11.39	.64	--	.29	12.32	6.06	.51	.94	.28	--	7.79	4.53	1.57	.22	2.74
20	Floor	11.22	.65	--	1.23	13.10	6.65	.73	.61	.20	.18	8.37	4.73	2.26	.16	2.31
8	Floor	10.84	.70	--	-.04	11.50	4.93	.51	1.42	.27	.06	7.19	4.31	2.13	.17	2.01
7	Floor	9.16	.88	--	-.68	9.36	5.10	.45	.55	.13	.02	6.25	3.11	1.59	.13	1.39
4	Wire	10.22	.64	--	.75	11.61	6.84	.65	.49	.26	--	8.24	3.37	2.37	.23	.77
23	Floor	10.29	1.16	--	.05	11.50	6.69	1.15	.61	.33	.42	9.20	2.30	2.07	.27	-.04
27	Cage	13.97	.91	.15	1.15	16.18	9.64	.88	1.48	.41	--	12.41	3.77	3.94	.40	-.57
Average		10.67	.75	.01	.21	11.64	5.91	.63	.78	.29	.36	7.97	3.67	1.74	.23	1.70
15*	Floor	10.32	.43	--	2.81	13.56	7.07	.90	.68	.41	--	9.06	4.50	2.10	.36	2.04
13*	Cage	8.42	.33	--	3.29	12.04	8.38	1.32	.61	.41	.20	10.92	1.12	2.35	.24	-1.47
1952		8.36	.32	.17	.47	9.32	5.25	.60	.45	.20	.23	6.73	2.59	1.54	.18	.87
1951		9.41	.64	.25	.60	10.90	5.82	.67	.48	.31	.34	7.62	3.28	1.83	.24	1.21
1950		6.80	.72	.18	.09	7.79	4.95	.55	.35	.29	.24	6.38	1.41	1.75	.23	-.57
1949		8.01	.85	.16	.63	9.65	5.43	.65	.32	.27	.25	6.92	2.73	1.68	.24	.81

1. "Poultry Sales" shows the total value of the culls sold, divided by the average number of hens kept daily over the 12 month period.
2. "Change of Stock Inventory" shows a gain when the flock size is increased and a loss when the number of birds is decreased.

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3. The variation in chick cost is much larger than the difference in the price paid for the birds. This figure is increased when mortality is high as it increases the expense of each bird that matures. When the flock is being increased this cost is also higher because each hen must bear the cost of more than one replacement.
 4. "Farm Income" is the total income minus cash and depreciation costs.
 5. "Interest" is based on 5% of the capital investment and does not include the cash expenses of operating.
 6. "Management Income" is the return per hen above all costs including a charge for family labor.
- (* These records did not have hens all of the year so they were left out of the summary. The averages were figured on a 365 day basis, however, so the figures can be compared with the other records.

Ranch No.	Type of Housing	Av. No. Hens	Laying Flock			Price per Cull Hen Sold	Lbs. Feed per Hen(6)			% Mash	Cost per Cwt. (7)			Hours Labor per Hen	% Chix Died
			% Died	% Culled	% Added		Total	Est. for Pullets	Est. for Hens		Mash	Grain	Average		
12	Floor	1439	8	75	100	.72	120	25	95	63	4.91	2.52	4.02	1.9	4
11	Cage	1173	7	98	122	.66	128	30	98	100	4.75	—	4.75	1.6	10
20	Floor	488	12	95	190	.72	151	48	103	76	4.60	3.64	4.35	2.4	11
8	Floor	1248	15	80	92	.86	112	23	89	67	4.93	3.22	4.37	2.2	4
7	Floor	1317	16	162	69	.63	118	17	101	53	4.94	3.51	4.26	1.6	10
4	Wire	923	12	112	155	.68	145	39	106	98	4.71	4.16	4.71	2.4	5
23	Floor	995	17	156	127	.78	147	32	115	79	4.77	3.52	4.50	2.5	8
27	Cage	436	24	80	237	.93	171	59	112	100	5.63	—	5.63	4.0	4
Av.		1002	13	109	119	.72	131	30	101	78	4.88	3.20	4.50	2.1	7
15	Floor	644	35	57	321	.75	168	80	88	52	4.71	3.56	4.17	2.1	10
13	Cage	668	20	45	262	.58	177	65	112	100	4.72	—	4.72	2.5	22
Year 1952		1087	16	48	88	.68	113	22	91	68	5.03	3.74	4.61	1.8	6
1951		775	17	70	129	.95	135	32	103	71	4.66	3.28	4.26	2.2	10
1950		700	21	83	108	.84	133	27	106	62	4.18	2.87	3.67	2.0	22
1949		650	17	82	130	.98	131	32	99	64	4.56	2.85	3.94	2.0	14

- The total pounds of feed per hen is the total weight of all the feed used, divided by the average number of hens. The estimate for pullets was based on 25 lbs. per pullet raised, divided by the average number of hens. The estimate for hens is the total feed minus the amount estimated for pullets. If your feed estimate for hens is over 100 lbs, check for wastage.
- The average price per hundred pounds of feed is determined by the price paid for the grain and mash and the proportion of each that is fed. For example No. 12 fed 63% mash. Therefore, 63 lbs. of each 100 lbs. of feed fed was mash. This 63 lbs. cost \$3.09. The 37 lbs. of grain cost \$0.93, making the total feed cost for 100 lbs. of feed \$4.02. Buying grain directly from the grower will result in extra profits through reduced grain prices.

TABLE III. Analysis of Egg Production and Sales

Ranch No.	Eggs per Hen	Market Eggs Sold			% Sold Retail	% Fall Eggs	Rate of Production During Fall	Value per Dozen			
		% Large	% Medium	% Small				Av. Price	Cost	Management Income	Farm Income
12	239	59	29	15	5	47	<u>%</u> 67	<u>Cents</u> 51.2	<u>Cents</u> 35.9	<u>Cents</u> 15.3	17.7
11	259	64	26	10	-	35	71	52.6	40.0	12.6	20.9
20	269	49	40	11	3	32	72	48.3	38.3	10.0	20.4
8	239	56	31	13	-	43	67	51.9	42.3	9.6	20.6
7	210	63	25	12	-	30	57	49.6	42.1	7.5	16.8
4	235	54	32	14	-	35	66	50.5	46.7	3.8	16.6
23	201	60	27	13	6	23	54	50.5	50.7	-.2	11.3
27	256	57	32	11	3	50	70	56.5	58.8	-2.3	15.3
Av.	235	59	29	12	2	37	66	51.3	43.1	8.2	17.6
15	242	25	43	32	4	48	64	50.9	40.8	10.1	22.2
13	204	48	35	17	3	70	62	50.6	59.4	-8.8	6.7
1952	213	63	24	13	1	37	55	46.6	41.7	4.9	
1951	214	59	26	15	2	43	58	52.1	45.4	6.7	
1950	210	62	22	16	1	39	54	39.0	42.2	-3.2	
1949	214	64	24	12	7	43	52	46.6	41.9	4.7	

The high egg price for record No. 27 results from the market outlet which is roughly equivalent to a price to jobbers rather than a price to producers such as the other records show.

The study showed that:

- (1) A substantial saving in grain prices can be made by buying directly from the grower in bulk.
- (2) Feed is being wasted. If the hens are using over 100 pounds of feed, check for wastage that reduces profits.
- (3) The practice of carrying a large percent of the flock through a molt and into their second year resulted in lower egg production.

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