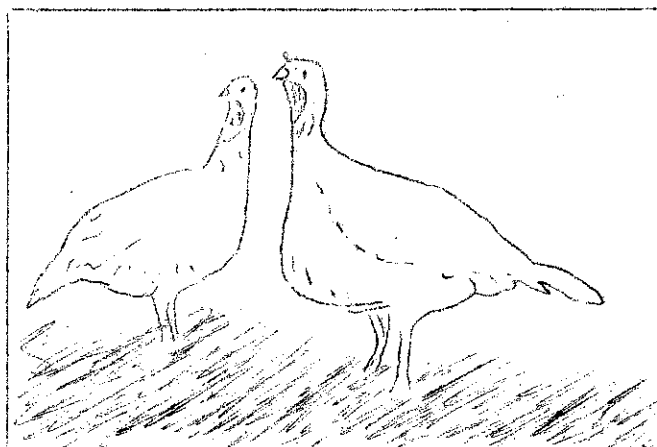


COSTS AND RETURNS
FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE, 1943



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COSTS AND RETURNS FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE, 1943

By E. G. Misner

This bulletin is a report of turkey enterprise costs and returns on 32 farms for the year ended January 31, 1944. A record of the feed and of the other expenses, and of the number, weight, and the receipts from turkeys sold, was taken from account books as far as possible. The costs for which no records were kept were carefully estimated by the growers. Maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration of the Federal Government were used in computing the returns for the turkey enterprise in 1943.

In 1943, the turkey enterprise was only part of the farm business on some of the farms, while on others it comprised the entire business of the operator. The average number of turkeys raised on the 32 farms was 1840 per farm, and the live weight 16.7 pounds per turkey. The dressed weight, considered to be 88 per cent of the live weight, averaged 14.7 pounds.

COSTS AND RETURNS IN RAISING TURKEYS

The costs of raising turkeys and the returns from them for 1943 are given in table 1.

The net cost of raising a turkey was \$6.27 in 1943. The cost per pound of live weight was 37.6 cents. Feed comprised about one-half and the labor charge about one-fifth of the cost of raising a turkey. The cost of poults represented about one-sixth of the cost of raising a turkey. Feed, labor, and poults together represented about 85 per cent of the cost of raising a turkey.

In 1943, the Office of Price Administration ceiling price for live turkeys was 35.3 cents per pound. At the O.P.A. ceiling price in 1943, the average price for dressed turkeys was 41.9 cents per pound. At these prices, the average value of a turkey was \$6.28. The return averaged 37.7 cents per pound of live weight at O.P.A. ceiling prices in 1943.

In 1943, after other costs were met, the return for labor amounted to only 7.3 cents per pound of live weight. In this computation, however, the turkeys raised and kept for breeding are credited to the young stock account at the value placed on them for breeding purposes which was higher than ceiling prices. If all turkeys had been credited at the ceiling prices in 1943, the return for labor per pound of turkey produced would have been 6.0 cents.

TABLE 1. COST OF RAISING TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Per turkey	Percentage of total	
		Includ- ing poults	Exclud- ing poults
Costs:			
Feed	\$3.24	51.3	60.6
Litter	0.04	0.6	0.7
Human labor	1.21	19.2	22.7
Horse labor	0.00	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.25	3.9	4.6
Interest on above costs	0.07	1.1	1.3
Use of tractor	0.03	0.5	0.6
Use of automobile and truck	0.16	2.4	2.9
Use of land	0.05	0.8	0.9
Use of buildings	0.19	3.0	3.5
Use of equipment	0.08	1.3	1.6
Interest on stock	0.03	0.5	0.5
Total	\$5.35	84.7	100.0
Poults	0.97	15.3	
Total	\$6.32	100.0	
Returns except turkeys:			
Manure	\$0.02		
Feathers	0.03		
Miscellaneous (started poults)	0.00		
Total	\$0.05		
Net cost	\$6.27		
Return per turkey raised			
Return per pound of turkey produced:	\$6.28*		
Live weight	\$0.377*		
Dressed weight	\$0.428*		
Cost of production per pound:			
Live weight	\$0.376		
Dressed weight	\$0.428		
Return for labor per pound of turkey produced, live weight			
	\$0.073*		
Number reared	58,880		
Number reared per farm	1,840		
Live weight per bird, pounds, average	16.7		
Dressed weight per bird, pounds, average	14.7		

* Computed at O.P.A. ceiling prices for market turkeys sold and inventoried.

COSTS AND RETURNS FROM BREEDERS

In 1943, there were 12 of the 32 farms studied that kept turkey breeders at the beginning of the year with an average number of 280, including toms, per farm that kept breeders. The largest flock of breeders was 1505 and the smallest 16 at the beginning of that year.

The cost of keeping turkey breeders and of producing turkey eggs is given in table 2.

TABLE 2. COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY EGGS, 12 FARMS, 1943

	Per 100 hatch- ing eggs Dollars	Per breeder Dollars	Proportion of total Per cent
Costs:			
Feed	8.71	3.31	40.0
Litter	0.31	0.12	1.4
Human labor	3.70	1.41	17.0
Horse labor	0.01	0.00	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.34	0.13	1.6
Interest on above costs	0.20	0.08	0.9
Use of tractor	0.03	0.01	0.1
Use of automobile and truck	0.54	0.20	2.5
Use of land	0.10	0.04	0.5
Use of buildings	1.15	0.44	5.3
Use of equipment	0.55	0.21	2.5
Interest on stock#	0.70	0.27	3.2
Depreciation	5.43	2.06	24.9
Total	21.77	8.28	100.0
Returns except hatching eggs:			
Manure	0.03	0.01	
Eggs used	0.04	0.02	
Total	0.07	0.03	
Net cost	21.70	8.25	
Value of hatching eggs	24.13	12.03*	
Number of eggs used for hatching and sold for hatching	149,456		
Number of hen breeders on hand at beginning of year	2,999		
Eggs used for hatching and sold for hatching per hen breeder on hand at beginning of year	50		
Eggs produced per breeder on hand at beginning of year	52		
Number of farms with breeders	17		
Average number of breeders	3,932		
Number of breeders per farm	231		
Number of farms with breeders on hand at beginning of year	12		
Number of breeders on hand at beginning of year	3,363		
Number of breeders on hand at beginning of year, per farm	280		

Computed at 3 per cent.

* Per hen breeder at beginning of year.

While breeders cost more than market stock per head because they are selected birds and are kept a few months longer than market stock before the mating season, the extra cost is probably not as much as the inventory value given is above the cost. When breeders are inventoried at a high value, the growing account profits by receiving credit for them at a high value, but the cost of hatching eggs and therefore of poults produced is increased correspondingly. Since breeders are disposed of for meat, their inventory value should be kept near to this value in accounting work, but the growers insisted on higher values and these were accepted and used.

The cost of producing hatching eggs in 1943 was 21.7 cents each, but when all of the toms, both at the beginning and at the end of the year, were inventoried at \$12 and all of the hens at \$6, the cost was 20.8 cents. The average number of eggs produced per hen breeder at the beginning of the year was 52.

COST OF INCUBATION

The cost of incubating turkey eggs and of producing poults is given in table 3.

In 1943, 15 farms had incubation costs, and one purchased an incubator after the hatching season. Some of them had the eggs custom hatched. A total of 156,016 eggs were incubated from which 81,543 poults were hatched, an average of 52.3 per cent hatch of the eggs set. Excluding the value of the eggs, the net cost of incubation was \$50.02 per 1000 eggs or 9.5 cents per poult hatched in 1943. With the value of eggs incubated included at their cost of 22.6 cents each, the net cost of producing a poult was 52.8 cents in 1943. The net cost of incubation, excluding the value of the eggs, amounted to 9.5 cents per poult, or approximately 10 cents per poult hatched.

TABLE 3. COST OF INCUBATING TURKEY EGGS AND OF PRODUCING POULTS, 1943

	Per 1000 eggs in- cubated Dollars	Per poult Dollars	Propor- tion of total Per cent
Costs:			
Labor	15.91	0.031	5.8
Miscellaneous	16.32	0.031	5.9
Interest on above costs	0.47	0.001	0.2
Use of automobile and truck	3.75	0.007	1.3
Use of buildings	5.33	0.010	1.9
Use of equipment	8.46	0.016	3.1
Hatching eggs set:			
Own*	207.33	0.397	75.0
Purchased	18.73	0.036	6.8
Total	276.30	0.529	100.0
Returns: except poults:			
Custom hatching	0.22	0.001	
Total	0.22	0.001	
Net cost of incubation	276.08	0.528	

Number of farms	15
Number of eggs	156,016
Number of poults	81,543
Eggs incubated per farm	10,401
Poults hatched per farm	5,436

*Hatching eggs valued at cost after returns from eggs sold for hatching were deducted.

COSTS AND RETURNS FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE PER FARM

In 1943, the turkey enterprise cost was \$6369 per farm for feed, \$2484 per farm for labor, \$993 per farm for purchased poults, and \$3205 for all else, a total of \$13,051 per farm. Computed at O.P.A. ceiling prices, the total returns were \$13,364, the gain was \$313 per farm, and the return for labor \$2797 per farm from the turkey enterprise.

The costs and returns for the turkey enterprise per farm for 32 farms are given in table 4.

TABLE 4. COSTS AND RETURNS PER FARM, 32 FARMS IN 1943

	Total	Incuba-	Breed-	Grow-
		tion	ing	ing
	Dol-	Dol-	Dol-	Dol-
	lars	lars	lars	lars
Costs:				
Feed	6,369	X	407	5,962
Litter	82	X	15	67
Labor	2,484	78	173	2,233
Horse labor	10	.....	1	9
Miscellaneous	548	80	16	452
Interest on costs	142	2	9	131
Use of tractor	56	.....	1	55
Use of automobile and truck	329	18	25	286
Use of land	98	.....	5	93
Use of buildings	426	26	54	346
Use of equipment	222	41	26	155
Poults started (own)	X	X	X	790
Poults purchased	993	X	X	993
Eggs used for hatching (own)°	X	1,125	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (purchased)	91	91	X	X
Turkeys on hand at beginning of year	841	X	821	20
Turkeys, except poults, purchased	273	X	268	5
Turkeys raised and kept for breeders	X	X	1,026	X
Interest on stock	87	X	33	54
Total costs	13,051	1,461	2,880	11,651
Returns:				
Turkeys on hand at end of year that were purchased	339	X	339	.....
Turkeys on hand at end of year that were raised	1,153	X	1,026	127
Turkeys sold for market	10,314	X	X	10,314
Turkeys purchased and resold for market	5	X	X	5
Turkeys on hand at beginning of year and sold for market	515	X	495	20
Turkeys sold for breeders	51	X	X	51
Turkeys kept for breeders	X	X	X	1,026
Turkeys used	47	X	2	45
Poults started (own)	X	790	X	X
Poults sold	850	850	X	0"
Eggs used for hatching	X	X	1,125	X
Eggs used in house	2	X	2	X
Eggs sold for hatching	3	X	3	X
Custom hatching	1	1	X	X
Manure	30	X	1	29
Miscellaneous (feathers)	54	.....	.....	54
Total returns	13,364*	1,641	2,993*	11,671*
Gain	313*	180	113*	20*
Return for labor	2,797*	258	286*	2,253*
Poults raised per farm				1,840
Pounds of live turkey produced per farm				30,685
Pounds of dressed turkey produced per farm				27,003
Average live weight per turkey				16.7
Average dressed weight per turkey				14.7

° Hatching eggs charged at value given by growers.

* All returns, gains and returns for labor were computed at O.P.A. ceiling prices in 1943.

" One farm sold a few started poults.

In 1943, the return for labor from the breeding flock was \$540 per farm with breeders. When the breeders were inventoried at \$12 per tom and \$6 per hen, at both the beginning and at the end of the year, the return for labor from breeders, using the value placed on the hatching eggs by the growers, was \$623 per farm with breeders.

The return for labor from the incubation account, in 1943, using the value given by the growers for hatching eggs and for poults, was \$549 per farm that hatched poults.

The return for labor on the young stock reared was \$2253 per farm. It has been estimated that an average of about two hours of labor is required to raise and market a turkey. On this basis the return per hour of labor would be 61 cents for 1943. Data on the hours of labor spent were not obtained.

The costs and returns per farm having turkey breeder accounts, and per farm growing market turkeys are given in table 5.

In 1943, the gain on incubation was \$384 per farm having incubation accounts, \$214 per farm having a breeding flock, while the gain on the growing flock at C.P.A. ceiling prices amounted to only \$20 per farm. The labor return on the growing flock was \$2253 per farm at ceiling prices, \$540 per farm on breeding flocks and \$549 per farm on the incubation accounts.

TABLE 5. COSTS AND RETURNS PER FARM HAVING ACCOUNTS, 1943

Number of farms	Incuba- tion	Breeding flock	Growing flock
	15 Dollars	17 Dollars	32 Dollars
Costs:			
Feed	X	766	5,962
Litter	X	28	67
Labor	165	326	2,233
Horse labor	.....	1	9
Miscellaneous	170	30	452
Interest on costs	5	17	131
Use of tractor	.....	3	55
Use of automobile and truck	39	47	286
Use of land	.....	9	93
Use of buildings	56	101	346
Use of equipment	88	48	155
Poults started (own)	X	X	790
Poults purchased	X	X	993
Eggs used for hatching (own)*	2,399	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (purchased)	195	X	X
Turkeys on hand at beginning of year	X	1,545	20
Turkeys, except poults, purchased	X	506	5
Turkeys raised and kept for breeders	X	1,932	X
Interest on stock	X	62	54
Total costs	3,117	5,421	11,651
Returns:			
Turkeys on hand at end of year that were purchased	X	639	.....
Turkeys on hand at end of year that were raised	X	1,932	127
Turkeys sold for market	X	X	10,314
Turkeys purchased and sold for market	X	X	5
Turkeys on hand at beginning of year and sold for market	X	932	20
Turkeys sold for breeders	X	X	51
Turkeys kept	X	X	1,026
Turkeys used	X	3	45
Poults started (own)	1,685	X	X
Poults sold	1,813	X	0"
Eggs used for hatching	X	2,117	X
Eggs used in house	X	4	X
Eggs sold for hatching	X	5	X
Custom hatching	3	X	X
Manure	X	3	29
Miscellaneous (feathers)	X	.....	54
Total returns	3,501	5,635*	11,671*
Gain	384	214*	20*
Return for labor	549	540**	2,253*

* Hatching eggs charged at value given by grower.

" One farm sold a few started poults.

* All returns, gains and returns for labor were computed at O.P.A.
ceiling prices in 1943.

BUSINESS ANALYSIS FACTORS FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE

A summary of the business analysis factors for the turkey enterprise, including the rearing, the breeder and the incubation accounts, is given in table 6.

TABLE 6. BUSINESS ANALYSIS FACTORS FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE

===== INCUBATION ACCOUNTS:

1. Number of farms with incubation accounts	15
2. Number of eggs used for hatching;	
Home-produced, per farm	9,936
Purchased, per farm	465
3. Value of eggs used for hatching (as given) per farm	\$2,594
4. Average value of eggs used for hatching, each	\$0.249
5. Number of poults hatched per farm	5,436
6. Percentage hatch of eggs set	52.3
7. Number of poults kept per farm	2,661
8. Number of poults sold per farm	2,775
9. Average value of poults hatched, each	\$0.644
10. Price received per poult sold	\$0.653
11. Net cost per poult hatched;	
Excluding the value of egg	\$0.095
Including the value of egg at cost	\$0.528
12. Net incubation cost per 1000 eggs,	
excluding value of eggs	\$50.02
13. Cost of poults with eggs valued at cost, when	
breeders were inventoried at \$12 each for toms and	
\$6 each for hens, both at beginning and end of year	\$0.511
14. Gain on incubation per farm	\$384
15. Return for labor from incubation per farm	\$549

BREEDER ACCOUNTS:

16. Number of farms with breeders	17
17. Breeders on hand, beginning of year,	
Per farm with breeders	280
Per farm, all farms	105
18. Average number of breeders on hand, per	
farm with breeders	231
19. Average total value of breeders on hand	
per farm with breeders	\$2,058
20. Average value of toms, each	\$15.31
21. Average value of hens, each	\$8.03
22. Value of old breeders sold for meat, per farm	
with breeders at beginning of year	\$1,320
23. Pounds of feed used per breeder	119.0
24. Feed cost per breeder	\$3.31
25. Total net cost of keeping a breeder, including	
depreciation, less miscellaneous credits	\$8.25*
26. Eggs laid per hen breeder on hand at beginning of year	52
27. Value of eggs laid per hen breeder on hand	
at beginning of year	\$12.05
28. Home-produced eggs incubated per hen breeder on	
hand at beginning of year	50
29. Poults produced per hen breeder on hand at	
beginning of year	26.0
30. Percentage mortality of beginning number of breeders	10.9

TABLE 6. BUSINESS ANALYSIS FACTORS FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE (Conc.)

31. Net cost of hatching eggs produced, each	\$0.217*
32. Net cost of hatching eggs, with breeders valued at \$12 each for toms and \$6 each for hens	\$0.208*
33. Value of hatching eggs produced per hen breeder on hand at beginning of year	\$12.03
34. Gain per farm from breeders	\$214
35. Returns for labor from breeders per farm	\$540
<u>GROWING ACCOUNTS:</u>	
36. Number of poults started per farm	2,813
37. Percentage of poults that were home-hatched	44.3
38. Percentage of poults that were purchased	55.7
39. Percentage of poults started:	
January	0.6
February	0.8
March	7.8
April	29.7
May	34.8
June	18.9
July	6.9
August	0.1
September	0.4
40. Number sold, to be sold and used	1,738
41. Number kept for breeders	102
42. Total number raised per farm	1,840
43. Per cent mortality of number started	34.6
44. Average live weight, pounds	16.7
45. Average dressed weight, pounds	14.7
46. Average price for market turkeys, per pound as sold:	
Alive	\$0.353*
Dressed	\$0.419*
47. Value per turkey raised	\$6.28*
48. Pounds of feed used per turkey reared	103
49. Pounds of feed used per pound of turkey produced;	
Live weight basis	6.19
Dressed weight equivalent	7.03
50. Feed cost per turkey reared	\$3.24
51. Net cost per turkey reared	\$6.27
52. Net cost per pound of turkey produced;	
Live weight basis	\$0.376
Dressed weight equivalent	\$0.428
53. Gain on the growing account per farm	\$20*
54. Return for labor, young stock, per farm	\$2,253*
<u>TURKEY ENTERPRISE (INCUBATION + BREEDER + GROWING ACCOUNT):</u>	
55. Number of farms included	32
56. Total receipts from the turkey enterprise per farm	\$12,249
57. Total capital, - turkey enterprise per farm	\$9,943
58. Capital in turkey enterprise per \$100 receipts from turkeys	\$81.17
59. Capital per pound of live weight turkey produced	\$0.327
60. Capital per turkey produced	\$5.44

* Computed at O.P.A. ceiling prices.

VARIATION IN THE SIZE OF THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE

In 1943, of the 32 farms studied, 12 reared less than 800 turkeys, 10 from 800 to 2000, and 10 more than 2000 turkeys. The total pounds of turkey raised on a dressed equivalent basis ranged from 3362 to 117,762. Five farms produced from 20 to 30 thousand pounds each and 9 farms more than 30 thousand pounds each of dressed equivalent weight of turkey.

NUMBER, BREED AND VALUE OF
TURKEY BREEDERS KEPT

All of the turkey hens and toms kept for breeding were only one year old. Higher egg production, better hatchability, a saving of feed and labor, saving in the use of buildings and equipment, and lower mortality results when turkey pullets, rather than yearling hens, are used for breeders. There is no advantage in using breeders more than one breeding season.

In 1943, there were 12 farms at the beginning of the year, and 16 at the end of the year that had turkeys on hand for breeding purposes. On the 12 farms, the average number of toms at the beginning of the year was 30 and of hens 250, or a ratio of one tom to 8.3 hens.

Of the breeding toms on hand at the beginning of the year, 251 were Bronze, 98 White Holland, 13 Bourbon Red, and 2 Black Spanish.

Of the hens on hand at the beginning of the year, 2112 were Bronze, 730 White Holland, 135 Bourbon Red and 22 Black Spanish.

In 1943, at the beginning of the year, the average value of toms was \$13.79 and at the end \$16.28. The average value of hens at the beginning was \$7.09, and at the end \$8.75. The average live weight per tom at the beginning of the year was 29.6 pounds and of hens 16.4 pounds.

In 1943, on 16 farms there were 3927 breeder hens and 573 breeder toms at the end of the year. Of the hens, 69 per cent were Bronze, and 30 per cent White Holland. There were only 36 Bourbon Red and Black Spanish turkeys found on these farms. There has been a shift from the White Holland to the Bronze breed. The average live weight reported for toms was 30.9 pounds and for hens 16.6 pounds at the end of the year. The weights were higher for Bronze than for White Hollands. Larger strains of Bronze turkeys have been developed along with a shift from White Holland to Bronze for commercial production.

There was a total of 2982 old turkey breeders sold for meat from the 12 farms that had breeders at the beginning of the year in 1943. The average live weight was 15.4 pounds; dressed equivalent 13.5 pounds. The price received was 39.3 cents per pound dressed equivalent, resulting in a return of \$5.31 each for meat from the breeders after the hatching season was over.

The numbers, average weights and values per bird by breeds of the turkeys kept for breeding purposes on hand at the beginning and at the end of the year are given in table 7 for 1943.

TABLE 7. BREED, WEIGHT AND VALUE OF TURKEYS KEPT FOR BREEDING, 1943

TABLE 7. DRESSING, VALUE AND WEIGHT

	Beginning of year (12 farms)					End of year (16 farms)				
	Num- ber	Average weight		Value per bird	Total value	Num- ber	Average weight		Value per bird	Total value
		Live	Dress- ed eq- uiva- lent				Live	Dress- ed eq- uiva- lent		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dol- lars	Dol- lars		Lbs.	Lbs.	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	
Toms										
Bronze	251	31.4	27.7	15.07	3,782	385	33.2	29.2	18.36	7,067
White										
Holland	98	25.7	22.6	11.05	1,083	185	26.2	23.0	12.02	2,224
Bourbon										
Red	13	25.2	22.2	10.77	140	1	35.0	30.8	20.00	20
Black										
Spanish	2	24.0	21.0	8.00	16	2	24.0	21.0	9.00	18
Total	364	29.6	26.1	13.79	5,021	573	30.9	27.2	16.28	9,329
Per farm	30				418	36				583
Hens										
Bronze	2,112	17.3	15.2	7.56	15,972	2,693	17.6	15.5	9.63	25,946
White										
Holland	730	14.5	12.8	5.94	4,335	1,198	14.5	12.8	6.83	8,181
Bourbon										
Red	135	13.2	11.6	6.00	810	11	18.0	15.8	8.00	88
Black										
Spanish	22	13.0	11.4	6.00	132	25	13.0	11.4	6.48	162
Total	2,999	16.4	14.4	7.09	21,249	3,927	16.6	14.6	8.75	34,377
Per farm	250				1,771	245				2,149

EGGS LAID, INCUBATED, SOLD FOR HATCHING, AND USED

The average number of eggs laid per hen breeder on hand at the beginning of the year was 52; the average value placed on eggs incubated was 24.9 cents, but the few eggs sold for hatching brought only 19.7 cents each. The value placed on the eggs for hatching was about 5 cents higher than the price at which they could have been disposed of for hatching. Small numbers of hatching eggs from select strains resulted in the high average price of 41.9 cents for hatching eggs purchased in 1943.

Practices of handling breeders are more intensive now than formerly. Birds are confined, protected from inclement weather, encouraged to eat and drink more, and given electric lights to encourage earlier production. These practices, together with improved breeding stock, have resulted in eggs earlier in the season and in more eggs per turkey hen breeder.

On 15 farms in 1943 an average of 9936 eggs produced, valued at \$2399 were incubated. As the turkey industry expands in New York, the average number of turkey breeders kept per farm that produces poults increases.

TABLE 8. TURKEY EGGS LAID, PURCHASED, INCUBATED, SOLD FOR HATCHING AND USED, 15 FARMS, 1943

	Quantity		Value, each	Value	
	Total	Per farm		Total	Per farm
	Number	Number	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars
Number of breeder hens on hand at beginning of year	2,999	200*			
Eggs laid	157,332	10,489			
Eggs laid per turkey hen breeder	52				
Eggs incubated:					
Own	149,040	9,936	0.241	35,989	2,399
Purchased	6,976	465	0.419	2,922	195
Total incubated	156,016	10,401	0.249	38,911	2,594
Eggs sold for hatching	416	28	0.197	82	6
Eggs used on farm	4,716	314	0.013	62	4
Total own eggs incubated, sold for hatching and used	154,172	10,278	0.234	36,133	2,409

* Per farm having an incubation account.

POULTS HATCHED AND POULTS SOLD

In 1943, the average percentage hatch was 52.3 per cent of the total eggs incubated. The average value placed on poults hatched was 64.4 cents. Of the total poults hatched, 3.7 per cent were hatched in March, 23.0 per cent in April, 35.9 per cent in May, 29.6 per cent in June, 7.6 per cent in July, and 0.2 per cent in August.

A total of 27 per cent of the poults were hatched in March and April in 1943. Earlier hatching has resulted in heavier weights of birds sold for meat. Not only has it resulted in heavier weights, but the growers now have a larger proportion of heavy-weight turkeys ready for the Thanksgiving market than formerly. In this state, gains are more economically made on early-hatched turkeys sold at Thanksgiving than on later hatched birds which have to endure hotter weather when started and more inclement weather when being finished for the Christmas trade. To have

full 28 weeks growth before Thanksgiving, it is necessary to start poults in April. The number of poults hatched after June comprised only 8 per cent of the total in 1943.

A total of 41,633 poults, or 51.1 per cent of those hatched were sold from the 15 farms at an average price of 65.3 cents each. The price of poults was about the same in each of the months. The cost of producing poults was 52.8 cents in 1943.

An average of 26.0 poults was produced per hen breeder on hand at the beginning of the year.

TABLE 9. TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND POULTS SOLD, 15 FARMS, 1943

	Quantity		Proportion hatched or sold each month	Value		
	Total	Per farm		Total	Per poult	Per farm
	Number	Number	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Poults hatched						
March	2,999	200	3.7	2,037	0.679	136
April	18,744	1,249	23.0	12,164	0.649	811
May	29,252	1,950	35.9	18,782	0.642	1,252
June	24,178	1,612	29.6	15,332	0.634	1,022
July	6,223	415	7.6	4,071	0.654	271
August	147	10	0.2	88	0.599	6
Total	81,543	5,436	100.0	52,474	0.644	3,498
Poults sold						
March	500	33	1.2	325	0.650	22
April	10,090	673	24.2	6,554	0.650	437
May	16,178	1,078	38.9	10,558	0.653	704
June	12,579	839	30.2	8,224	0.654	548
July	2,236	149	5.4	1,504	0.673	100
August	50	3	0.1	30	0.600	2
Total	41,633	2,775	100.0	27,195	0.653	1,813

NUMBER, BREED AND VALUE OF POULTS STARTED

In 1943, on 32 farms, more than half of the poults were started in April and May and a large number in June. More poults were started in March than in July.

The two leading breeds are Bronze and White Holland. A number of growers claimed to have broad-breasted Bronze turkeys, but it was impossible to ascertain how many were of this type.

A total of 90,009 poults were started on the 32 farms in 1943, an average of 2813 per farm. The average value of the poults was 63.4 cents each. Of the total, 39,910 were home-hatched and 50,099 purchased, an average of 1566 or 55.7 per cent purchased.

Of the 90,009 poult started, 57 per cent were Bronze, 41 per cent White Holland, 2 per cent Bourbon Red. Of the poult purchased 58 per cent were White Holland, and 39 per cent Bronze. Of the home-hatched poult 80 per cent were Bronze and 18 per cent White Holland.

TABLE 10. POULTS STARTED ON 32 FARMS, 1943

	Number per farm	Proportion started each month Per cent	Value per poult Dollars	Value per farm Dollars
Poult started (own hatch)				
March	78	6.3	0.685	54
April	270	21.7	0.648	175
May	409	32.7	0.629	257
June	362	29.1	0.613	222
July	125	10.0	0.644	80
August	3	0.2	0.598	2
Total	1,247	100.0	0.633	790
Poult started (purchased)				
January	16	1.0	0.577	9
February	23	1.4	0.681	15
March	142	9.1	0.604	86
April	565	36.1	0.651	368
May	569	36.4	0.629	358
June	170	10.8	0.639	109
July	70	4.5	0.578	40
September	11	0.7	0.700	8
Total	1,566	100.0	0.634	993
Total poult started				
January	16	0.6	0.577	9
February	23	0.8	0.681	15
March	220	7.8	0.633	139
April	835	29.7	0.650	543
May	978	34.8	0.629	615
June	532	18.9	0.621	331
July	195	6.9	0.620	121
August	3	0.1	0.598	2
September	11	0.4	0.700	8
Total	2,813	100.0	0.634	1,783

TABLE 11. TURKEY POULTS STARTED BY BREEDS, 32 FARMS, 1943

Breed	Home-hatched or custom-hatched		Purchased		Total	
	Proportion	Value	Proportion	Value	Proportion	Value
	of poult	per	of poult	per	of poult	per
	started	poult	started	poult	started	poult
	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars
Bronze	80	0.64	39	0.63	57	0.63
White Holland	18	0.62	58	0.64	41	0.64
Black Spanish	1	0.56	...	...	0	0.56
Bourbon Red	1	0.55	2	0.61	2	0.59
Narragansett	...	...	1	0.65	0	0.65
Mixed	...	...	0	0.48	0	0.48
Total or average	100	0.63	100	0.63	100	0.63

The number of poult started each month of 1943 by breeds is given in table 12.

TABLE 12. TURKEY POULTS STARTED EACH MONTH BY BREEDS, 32 FARMS, 1943

Month	Home hatched or custom hatched				Purchased			
	Quan- tity	Propor- tion started each month	Value per poult	Total value	Quan- tity	Propor- tion started each month	Value per poult	Total value
	Num- ber	Per cent	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Num- ber	Per cent	Dol- lars	Dol- lars
Bronze								
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	2.7	0.577	300
March	2,328	7.3	0.692	1,610	2,700	13.8	0.579	1,563
April	7,495	23.3	0.648	4,860	2,958	15.1	0.623	1,842
May	10,698	33.3	0.640	6,843	9,850	50.5	0.628	6,181
June	8,746	27.2	0.611	5,343	3,137	16.1	0.664	2,084
July	2,861	8.9	0.644	1,843	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	1.8	0.700	245
Total	32,128	100.0	0.638	20,499	19,515	100.0	0.526	12,215
White Holland								
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	720	2.5	0.681	490
March	171	2.4	0.596	102	1,840	6.3	0.640	1,178
April	1,159	16.0	0.647	750	15,110	51.7	0.657	9,925
May	2,131	29.4	0.583	1,242	7,373	25.2	0.634	4,673
June	2,609	35.9	0.625	1,631	2,061	7.0	0.599	1,234
July	1,093	15.0	0.647	707	2,140	7.3	0.583	1,247
August	97	1.3	0.598	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,260	100.0	0.618	4,490	29,244	100.0	0.641	18,747
Bourbon Red								
May	150	60.0	0.547	82	1,000	96.2	0.605	605
June	100	40.0	0.550	55	40	3.8	0.625	25
Total	250	100.0	0.548	137	1,040	100.0	0.606	630
Black Spanish								
May	95	34.9	0.600	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	144	53.0	0.549	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	33	12.1	0.515	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	272	100.0	0.562	153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parragansett								
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100.0	0.650	130
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100.0	0.650	130
Other breeds or cross breeds								
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100.0	0.480	48
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100.0	0.480	48

MORTALITY OF YOUNG AND OLD STOCK

Turkeys that disappeared on the range from foxes, owls or theft were included in mortality. Mortality represents the difference between the number of poults started and the number of birds recovered. Crowding is one of the most important causes of high mortality. It is good practice to expand the rearing facilities as rapidly as the size of the flock is expanded. It is not to be expected that the mortality of turkeys on farms that started 4000 or more poults would be as low as on those that started 400. The physical difficulties of tending to the brooders, of maintaining sanitary conditions and of preventing loss with a large number, naturally lead to higher mortality in the larger flocks. Most of the growers start their birds in confinement and later transfer them to the range.

In 1943, the mortality was higher on farms that started a large number of poults. It was slightly less on farms that purchased all or a large proportion of the poults started, partly because the average number started was less than on the others, and partly because home-hatched poults are not as carefully culled as those purchased.

The mortality of the breeding flock was about 16 per cent of the total number of breeders on hand at the beginning of the year. Mortality among breeders is mostly due to injuries to the hens from mating, and by toms to each other.

TABLE 13. MORTALITY OF TURKEYS STARTED, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Farms	Poults started		Mortality		
		Total	Per farm having	Total	Per farm having	Proportion of total started
	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Num-ber	Per cent
Poults more than 90 per cent home-hatched, less than 10 per cent purchased	11	37,365	3,397	13,787	1,253	36.9
Poults more than 80 per cent purchased	17	48,824	2,872	16,562	974	33.9
Other farms	4	3,820	955	780	195	20.4
Total	32	90,009	2,813	31,129	973	34.6
Poults 100 per cent home-hatched	10	32,015	3,202	12,119	1,212	37.9
Poults 100 per cent purchased	17	48,824	2,872	16,562	974	33.9

COSTS FOR YOUNG STOCK

Feed

In 1943, the feed cost was \$3.24 per turkey raised and represented 60.6 per cent of the total cost per young turkey reared when the cost of poults was not included; 51.3 per cent of the cost when the cost of poults was included. The young stock used 103 pounds of feed per bird reared, costing \$3.14 per 100 pounds. This amounted to 6.2 pounds of feed per pound of live weight, or 7.0 pounds per pound of equivalent dressed weight. More feed is required to produce a pound of turkey on farms in large flocks than in experimental trials with a few birds with low mortality and meticulous attention. About 5 pounds are required per pound of live weight under very favorable conditions with low mortality.

In 1943, prepared mashes were generally used for starting and growing turkeys. Many growers would have preferred using corn but it was not available that year. Most growers use a combination of grain and mash in raising turkeys. One grower who kept an accurate record used the mash pellet system throughout the entire period and produced an average live weight on Bronze of 18.46 pounds in 25.1 weeks on 4.8 pounds of feed per pound of live weight.

TABLE 14. FEED USED BY TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Breeding flock	Growing flock	Turkey enterprise
Number of farms	17	32	32
Feed, hundredweight per farm having	275	1,899	2,046
Price of feed per hundredweight	\$2.78	\$3.14	\$3.11
Value of feed per farm having expense	\$766	\$5,962	\$6,369
Pounds of feed per bird	119	103	X
Value of feed per bird	\$3.31	\$3.24	X
Pounds of feed per pound of turkey produced:			
Live weight	X	6.19	X
Dressed weight	X	7.03	X

Litter

The litter charge amounted to 4 cents per bird. Staz-dry - a shredded ^{sugar}/cane litter - was the most common kind of litter used for turkeys, altho some sand was used.

Human labor

The average labor charge per young turkey reared was \$1.21. It represented 19.2 per cent of the total cost.

No record was obtained of the hours of labor spent in the rearing of turkeys. Specialized turkey growers are occupied directly with turkeys only from the time the poults come until they are disposed of at Thanksgiving or Christmas. If they are not keeping breeders, time is used for repairing brooders and equipment, cleaning and getting ready for the next flock.

Horse labor

The charge for the use of horses was less than 1 cent per turkey raised in 1943.

Use of tractor

The charge for the turkeys' share of the use of the tractor, including the interest, depreciation, insurance, housing and miscellaneous costs was 3 cents per turkey.

Use of automobile and truck

The charge for the use of automobile and truck amounted to 16 cents per turkey raised.

Use of land

The charge for use of land amounted to .98 per farm for breeders and young stock.

The use of land charge to the growing flock represented 5 cents per turkey raised or 0.8 per cent of the cost in 1943.

TABLE 15. USE OF LAND FOR TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Total * value Dollars	Proportion of total Per cent	Value per farm Dollars
Total value of land	32,837		1,026
Interest	1,427	46	45
Taxes	462	15	14
Rent of land*	730	23	23
Other expenses	505	16	16
Total	3,124	100	98
Charge to breeders	151		9°
Charge to growing flock	2,973		93

* Covers interest and taxes on part of value of land.

° Per farm having breeders.

Use of buildings

The charge to turkeys for the use of buildings comprises interest, taxes, insurance, repairs and depreciation and other expenses on buildings. The total charge for use of buildings for the entire turkey enterprise averaged 426 per farm.

The use of buildings charge to the growing flock was 19 cents per young turkey raised or 3.0 per cent of the cost of raising a turkey.

TABLE 16. USE OF BUILDINGS FOR TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Total value Dollars	Proportion of total Per cent	Value per farm Dollars
Total value of buildings	113,361		3,543
Interest	5,670	42	177
Taxes	1,232	9	38
Insurance	276	2	9
Repairs and depreciation	6,430	47	201
Other expenses	16	0	1
Total	13,624	100	426
Charge to incubation	832		56*
Charge to breeders	1,722		101°
Charge to growing flock	11,070		346

* Per farm having incubation accounts.

° Per farm having breeder accounts.

Use of equipment

The charge for the use of equipment was 8 cents per young turkey raised or 1.3 per cent of the cost in 1943. This charge included interest, depreciation, repairs and insurance. The data are given in table 17.

TABLE 17. USE OF EQUIPMENT FOR TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Total value Dollars	Proportion of total Per cent	Value per farm Dollars
Total value of equipment	41,358		1,292
Interest	2,062	29	64
Depreciation	3,967	56	124
Repairs and other expenses	1,052	15	33
Insurance	36	0	1
Total	7,117	100	222
Charge to incubation	1,320		88*
Charge to breeders	818		48°
Charge to growing flock	4,979		155

* Per farm having incubation accounts.

° Per farm having breeder accounts.

Interest on stock

Interest was charged to the young stock account at 3 per cent of the value of the poults started. To the breeding account, it was charged at 3 per cent on the average inventory value of turkey breeders on hand at the beginning and the end of the year 1943.

The interest on the value of the poults amounted to 3 cents per young turkey reared or 0.5 per cent of the cost in 1943.

Interest on costs

Interest on costs, including the cost of feed, litter, human labor, horse labor and miscellaneous charges, was computed at 1.5 per cent, and amounted to 7 cents per bird or 1.1 per cent of the cost in 1943.

Cost of poults

The average cost of poults was 97 cents per turkey raised. This was 15.3 per cent of the total cost of raising a turkey.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous expenses for young turkeys reared, such as fuel and electricity for brooding, disinfectants, supplies, stationery, bags, cord, boxes for the market stock, telephone, and other minor items of expense were charged under miscellaneous costs. The charge for custom hatching of eggs was included in the miscellaneous charges to the incubation account. The miscellaneous charges amounted to 25 cents per turkey reared or 3.9 per cent of the cost in 1943.

On some of the farms, watch dogs were kept on the range, and a share of the expense for their keep was charged to the turkey enterprise. On other farms, altho the dog served as a watch over the flock, no expense was charged for the dog tax or for his keep.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF
TURKEYS RAISED

In 1943, a total of 13,481 birds or 25 per cent of the total were sold alive and 40,930 or 75 per cent were sold dressed. At C.P.A. ceiling prices, the average value of turkeys sold dressed was \$6.11 and of turkeys sold alive \$3.22. The average live weight equivalent of turkeys sold dressed was 16.6 pounds; the average price on a dressed basis 41.9 cents a pound. The average live weight of birds sold alive was 16.8 pounds; the average price 35.3 cents a pound of live weight. Dressed birds at ceiling prices returned only 19 cents each more than birds sold alive. Obviously there was no profit in dressing turkeys to be sold at ceiling prices.

In 1943, the feed used for the production of 972,879 pounds of turkey and of 149,456 hatching eggs and 41,633 poults sold averaged 6.7 pounds per pound of live weight of turkey.

TABLE 18. SALES FOR MEAT OF TURKEYS RAISED, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Sold dressed	Sold alive	Total
Number	40,930	13,481	54,411
Per cent of number	75.2	24.8	100.0
Pounds (live weight)	678,291	226,253	904,544
Per cent of total pounds	75.0	25.0	100.0
Average live weight, pounds	16.6	16.8	16.6
Pounds (dressed weight)	596,896	199,103	795,999
Per cent of total pounds	75.0	25.0	100.0
Average dressed weight equivalent, pounds	14.6	14.8	14.6
Price received per pound (live wt.)	\$0.369	\$0.353	\$0.365
Price received per pound (dressed equivalent)	\$0.419	\$0.401	\$0.415
Value per bird	\$6.11	\$5.92	\$6.07
Total value*	\$250,217	\$79,844	\$330,061
Per cent of value	75.8	24.2	100.0

* Ceiling prices used.

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF TURKEYS REARED, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Totals			
	Turkeys	Live weight	Dressed equivalent	Total value
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
Sold for meat	54,411	904,544	795,999	330,061*
Used at home	256	4,021	3,538	1,432*
Total	54,667	908,565	799,537	331,493*
Sold for breeders:				
Toms	65	1,837	1,616	1,082
Hens	75	1,245	1,096	560
Total	140	3,082	2,712	1,642
Raised and on hand Feb. 1 for breeders:				
Toms	414	13,117	11,543	7,079
Hens	2,852	45,919	40,409	25,767
Total	3,266	59,036	51,952	32,846
Raised and on hand Feb. 1 to be sold	807	11,242	9,893	4,011*
Total raised	58,880	981,925	864,094	370,022

	Averages				
	Turkeys	Live weight	Dressed equivalent	Value per bird	Value per farm
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
Sold for meat	1,700	16.6	14.6	6.07*	10,314*
Used at home	8	15.7	13.8	5.59*	45*
Total	1,708	16.6	14.6	6.06*	10,359*
Sold for breeders:					
Toms	2	28.3	24.9	16.65	34
Hens	3	16.6	14.6	7.47	17
Total	5	22.0	19.4	11.73	51
Raised and on hand Feb. 1 for breeders:					
Toms	13	31.7	27.9	17.10	221
Hens	89	16.1	14.2	9.03	805
Total	102	18.1	15.9	10.06	1,026
Raised and on hand Feb. 1 to be sold	25	13.9	12.3	5.01*	127*
Total raised	1,840	16.7	14.7	6.28	11,563

* Ceiling prices used.

TABLE 20. SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES AND DISPOSAL OF TURKEYS, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Turkeys	Live	Dressed	Total
		weight	weight	value
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
Beginning inventory and purchases				
Breeders:				
Inventory of breeders at beginning of year	3,363	59,938	52,745	26,270
Breeders purchased	1,234	19,058	16,771	8,597
Market:				
Market stock purchased and resold	20	409	360	146*
Inventory of market stock at beginning of year	55	1,826	1,607	649*
Total	4,672	81,231	71,483	35,662
Sales and end inventory				
Breeders:				
Breeders used for meat	13	169	149	57*
Breeders sold for meat	2,982	45,791	40,296	15,842*
Breeders sold for breeding	140	3,082	2,712	1,642
Inventory of breeders on hand at end of year	4,500	83,026	73,063	43,706
Market:				
Sale of market stock on hand at beginning of year	55	1,826	1,607	649*
Sale of market stock purchased and resold	20	409	360	146*
Market stock sold for meat	54,411	904,544	795,999	330,061*
Market stock used for meat	256	4,021	3,538	1,432*
Inventory of market stock on hand at end of year	807	11,242	9,893	4,041*
Total	63,184	1,054,110	927,617	397,576
Net production of turkeys	58,512	972,879	856,134	361,914
Net production of turkeys per farm	1,828	30,402	26,754	11,310
Net cost, total				351,883
Net cost per bird for entire turkey enterprise				6.01
Net cost per pound of live weight				0.362
Net cost per pound of dressed equivalent				0.411

* Ceiling prices used.

CAPITAL USED FOR THE TURKEY ENTERPRISE

The capital required for raising turkeys is so large that credit is necessary if a large number is raised.

In 1943, the total capital used by the turkey enterprise was \$9943 per farm, \$5.44 per turkey produced, \$0.37 per pound of dressed turkey, \$0.88 per dollar of turkey produced and \$81 per \$100 receipts from the turkey enterprise. The value of the grower's dwelling and the value of much of the idle land and of other buildings not used by turkeys was not included in the capital. When these are included, the capital used exceeds the receipts. The objective should be to develop sufficient size of enterprise so that the annual receipts exceed the capital used by the enterprise.

TABLE 21. CAPITAL FOR TURKEY ENTERPRISE, 32 FARMS, 1943

	Capital	Proportion of total
	Dollars	Per cent
Value of land	32,837	10.3
Value of equipment	41,358	13.0
Value of buildings	113,361	35.6
Turkeys on hand	37,333	11.7
Total	224,889	
Feed, litter, labor, horse labor, and miscellaneous expenses - one-fourth of total	75,932	23.9
Value of poults purchased plus hatching eggs purchased - one-half of total	17,346	5.5
Total	318,167	100.0
Per farm	9,943	
Per turkey produced	5.44	
Per pound of dressed turkey	0.37	
Per dollar value of turkey produced	0.88	
Per dollar of receipts from the turkey enterprise	0.81	

APPENDIX

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF COSTS AND RETURNS ON 32 TURKEY FARMS, 1943

	Total	Incuba- tion	Breed- ing flock	Growing stock
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Costs:				
Feed	203,792	X	13,025	190,767
Litter	2,624	X	466	2,158
Labor	79,486	2,482	5,537	71,467
Horse labor	305	.....	10	295
Miscellaneous	17,519	2,547	515	14,457
Interest on costs	4,549	73	292	4,184
Use of tractor	1,807	.....	40	1,767
Use of automobile and truck	10,540	585	806	9,149
Use of land	3,124	.....	151	2,973
Use of buildings	13,624	832	1,722	11,070
Use of equipment	7,117	1,320	818	4,979
Poults started (own)	X	X	X	25,279
Poults purchased	31,770	X	X	31,770
Eggs used for hatching (own)	X	35,989	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (purchased)	2,922	2,922	X	X
Turkeys, beginning of year	26,919	X	26,270	649*
Turkeys, except poults, purchased	8,743	X	8,597	146*
Turkeys raised and kept, breeders	X	X	32,846	X
Interest on stock	2,773	X	1,051	1,722
Total costs	417,614	46,750	92,146	372,832
Returns:				
Turkeys, end of year, purchased	10,860	X	10,860	.....
Turkeys, end of year, raised	36,887	X	32,846	4,041*
Turkeys raised and sold - market	330,061*	X	X	330,061*
Turkeys purchased and resold - market	146*	X	X	146*
Turkeys, beginning of year, sold - market	16,491*	X	15,842*	649*
Turkeys sold - breeders	1,642	X	X	1,642
Turkeys kept - breeders	X	X	X	32,846
Turkeys used	1,489*	X	57*	1,432*
Poults started (own)	X	25,279	X	X
Poults sold	27,204	27,195	X	9°
Eggs used for hatching	X	X	35,989	X
Eggs used in house	62	X	62	X
Eggs sold for hatching	82	X	82	X
Custom hatching	35	35	X	X
Manure	969	X	50	919
Feathers	1,717	X	.....	1,717
Total returns	427,645	52,509	95,788	373,462
Gain	10,031	5,759	3,642	630
Return for labor	89,517	8,241	9,179	72,097

* Computed at O.P.A. ceiling prices.

° One farm sold a few started poults.

TABLE 23. SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES ON 32 FARMS, 1943

	Total		Incubation	
	Number	Live	Dress-	Number
		weight	ed	
		Pounds	Pounds	
Poults started (own)	X	X	X	X
Poults purchased	50,099	X	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (own)	X	X	X	149,040
Eggs used for hatching (purchased)	6,976	X	X	6,976
Turkeys, beginning of year	3,418	61,764	54,352	X
Turkeys, except poults, purchased	1,254	19,467	17,131	X
Turkeys raised and kept, breeders	X	X	X	X
Turkeys, end of year, purchased	1,234	23,990	21,111	X
Turkeys, end of year, raised	4,073	70,278	61,845	X
Turkeys raised and sold - market	54,411	904,544	795,999	X
Turkeys purchased and re-sold - market	20	409	360	X
Turkeys, beginning of year, sold - market	3,037	47,617	41,903	X
Turkeys sold - breeders	140	3,082	2,712	X
Turkeys kept - breeders	X	X	X	X
Turkeys used	269	4,190	3,687	X
Poults started (own)	X	X	X	39,910
Poults sold	41,643	X	X	41,633
Eggs used for hatching	X	X	X	X
Eggs used in house	4,716	X	X	X
Eggs sold for hatching	416	X	X	X

TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES ON 32 FARMS, 1943 (Concluded)

	Breeding flock			Growing stock		
	Number	Live	Dressed	Number	Live	Dressed
		weight	weight		weight	weight
		Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Poults started (own)	X	X	X	39,910	X	X
Poults purchased	X	X	X	50,099	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (own)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eggs used for hatching (purchased)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkeys beginning of year	3,363	59,938	52,745	55	1,826	1,607
Turkeys, except poults, purchased	1,234	19,058	16,771	20	409	360
Turkeys raised and kept, breeders	3,266	59,036	51,952	X	X	X
Turkeys, end of year, purchased	1,234	23,990	21,111			
Turkeys, end of year, raised	3,266	59,036	51,952	807	11,242	9,893
Turkeys raised and sold - market	X	X	X	54,411	904,544	795,999
Turkeys purchased and resold - market	X	X	X	20	409	360
Turkeys, beginning of year, sold - market	2,982	45,791	40,296	55	1,826	1,607
Turkeys sold, breeders	X	X	X	140	3,082	2,712
Turkeys kept, breeders	X	X	X	3,266	59,036	51,952
Turkeys used	13	169	149	256	4,021	3,538
Poults started	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poults sold	X	X	X	10*	X	X
Eggs used for hatching	149,040	X	X	X	X	X
Eggs used in house	4,716	X	X	X	X	X
Eggs sold for hatching	416	X	X	X	X	X

* One farm sold a few started poults.