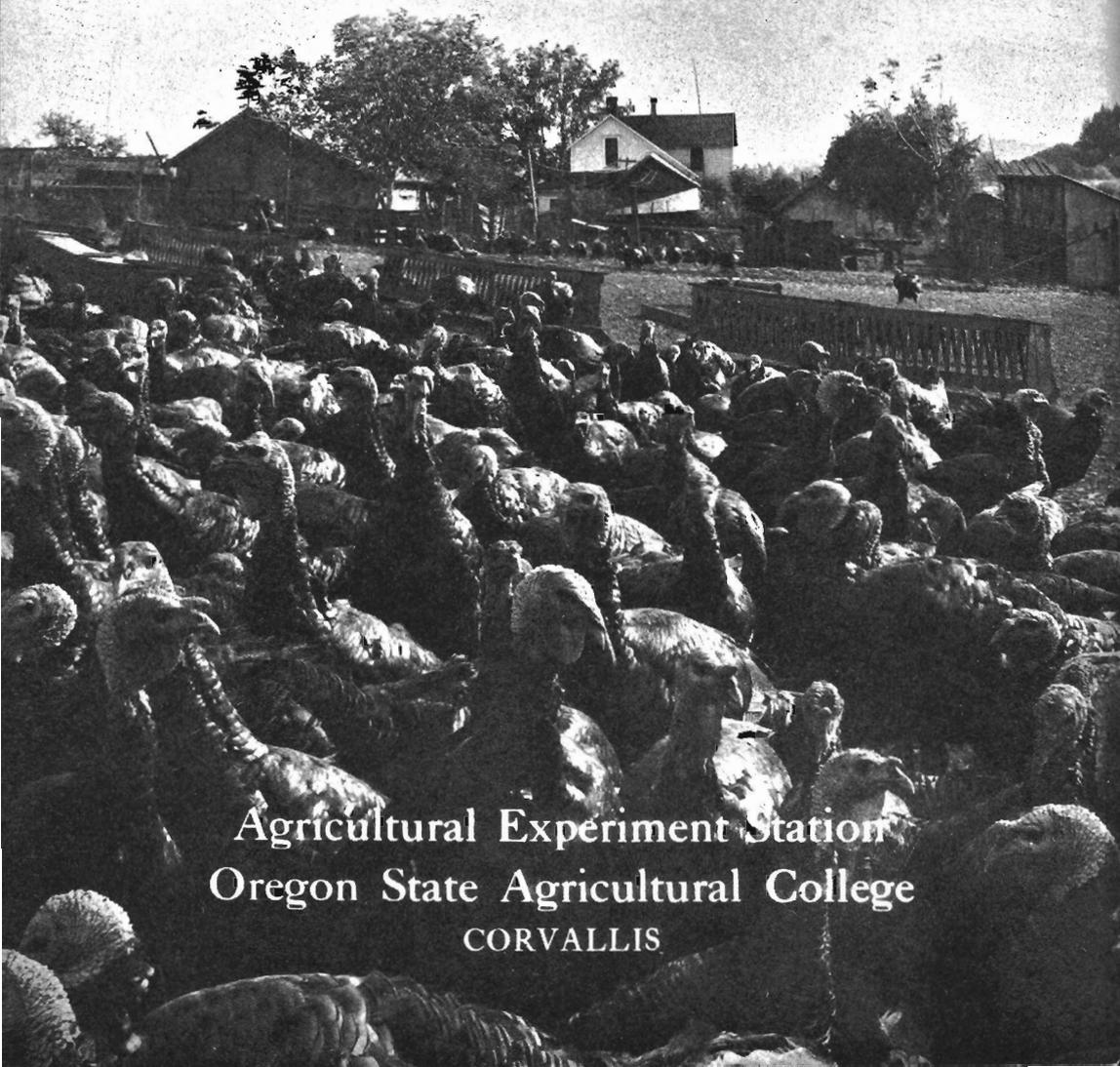


Cost of Producing Turkey Hatching Eggs in Oregon



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	4
Purpose of the study.....	5
Average cost of producing turkey hatching eggs.....	6
Cash and non-cash cost.....	9
Feed requirements	10
Labor requirements	11
Capital requirements	12
Utilization of eggs produced.....	13
Variation in cost.....	13
Factors affecting the cost of producing turkey hatching eggs.....	14
Yield of hatching eggs per hen.....	14
Size of flock.....	15
Management practices	16
Description of the farms that were studied.....	16
Methods used and explanation of cost items.....	17

SUMMARY

The average cost of producing turkey hatching eggs for 45 representative turkey breeding flocks in Oregon for the year ending June 1, 1934, was 13.6¢ per hatching egg. The average flock consisted of 144 hens and 15 toms. The average period that the birds were in the breeding flock was 6.4 months.

Production per hen was 33 hatching eggs and 4 cull eggs. This did not include eggs that were broken, estimated as 2.5 per cent of the total production. The hatching eggs were valued at an average of 12.1¢ per egg.

Feed amounted to 38 per cent of the total cost, labor to 20 per cent, depreciation of the breeding flock to 30 per cent, and other items to 12 per cent. Cash expense items amounted to 43 per cent of the total cost and non-cash items to 57 per cent.

Average feed and labor requirements, including feed and care of the toms, were 56.5 pounds of mash, 52.2 pounds of grain, and 4.1 hours of labor per hen. The average capital investment in the turkey breeding flock and that portion of the land, buildings, and equipment used for it was \$4.15 per hen.

Costs on individual farms varied from less than 10¢ per hatching egg to nearly 30¢. Only 40 per cent of the farms had costs under 15¢ per hatching egg, but these farms produced 55 per cent of the eggs.

For 16 farms on which less than 25 hatching eggs per hen were produced, the average cost per egg was 18.2¢, while on 12 farms with a production of 40 or more eggs per hen the cost was only 11.4¢.

The larger flocks had a lower labor and feed cost per hen, lower cost per hen for use of land and equipment, and lower total cost both per hen and per hatching egg.

Cost of Producing Turkey Hatching Eggs in Oregon

By

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THE information presented in this report was obtained in a survey study of 45 representative turkey flocks in Oregon for the year ending June 1, 1934. The locations of the farms that were studied are shown in Figure 1. The records cover the production of 217,116 hatching eggs by 6,483 turkey hens.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

During recent years there has been in Oregon a marked increase in the commercial hatching of turkey eggs and the sale of day-old poults. Prices of hatching eggs and poults have been based almost entirely upon competition rather than upon any definite knowledge of cost of production.

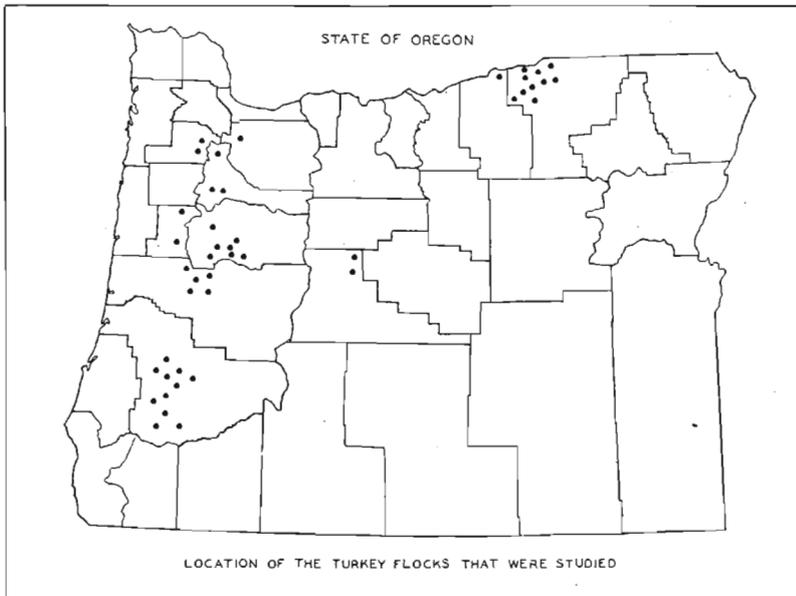


Figure 1.

*ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The authors express their sincere appreciation for the excellent cooperation received from the turkey raisers who participated in the study. Credit is due to F. E. Fox, Associate Poultry Husbandman, for assistance in the field work and to H. E. Cosby, Extension Poultryman, for helpful suggestions.

This practice leads to lower and lower price levels and tends to undermine the quality of market turkeys.

The economic facts needed—that is, cost figures for the production of turkey hatching eggs—have not been available. During the past year the Poultry Unit of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration sought in vain for authentic figures for this enterprise for use in connection with proposed codes.

This cost study of 45 representative turkey breeding flocks was undertaken to obtain such information for the individual use of the turkey raisers of the state, and for use when needed in arriving at fair and equitable code provisions. Data were obtained as to the kinds and amounts of feed, labor, and capital-investment items required for producing turkey hatching eggs, and by applying current prices to these requirements the cost of production may be estimated at any time in the future. Hence the information will be of permanent value. A certain amount of information as to management practices in handling the turkey breeding flock has also been obtained and is presented in this report.

AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY HATCHING EGGS

A summary of the principal items in the cost of producing turkey hatching eggs as determined in this study is given in Table 1. More detailed figures are given in the tables that follow. The total cost of maintaining the turkey breeding flock amounted to \$4.54 per hen, which made a cost of 13.6¢ per hatching egg. The average estimated value of the hatching eggs produced was 12.1¢ per egg. Explanation of the cost items and of the methods used in determining them is given on pages 17 and 18.

The number of turkey hens in the breeding flock on April 1 was used in computing costs per hen. The number of hens in the flock each month during the year is shown in Figure 2. The usual practice is to select and pen up the breeding hens in the fall months. The average size of the breeding flock increased until January, when it amounted to 146 hens per

Table 1. SUMMARY OF AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY
HATCHING EGGS IN OREGON

Year ending June 1, 1934.

45 farms—6,483 hens on hand April 1—217,116 hatching eggs produced.

Average flock 144 hens, 15 toms, for 6.4 months.

Average production, 33 hatching eggs per hen.

Items	Cost per farm	Cost per hen on hand April 1	Cost per hatching egg	Percentage of total cost
Feed	\$254	\$1.76	5.3¢	38%
Labor	130	.91	2.7	20
Use of land, buildings and equipment	53	.36	1.1	8
Taxes	7	.05	.1	1
Depreciation of breeding flock.....	197	1.36	4.1	30
Interest on value of flock (5%)..	13	.09	.3	2
Other items	7	.05	.1	1
TOTAL GROSS COST.....	\$661	\$4.58	13.7¢	100%
Credit for cull eggs	6	.04	.1	1
TOTAL NET COST	\$655	\$4.54	13.6¢	99%

flock. Because of death loss, and culling of a few birds, the average number dropped to 144 on April 1, and it was thought that this number was most representative of the average number of hens during the period of hatching-egg production.

Feed amounted to 38 per cent of the total cost, labor to 20 per cent, depreciation of the breeding flock to 30 per cent, and other items to 12 per cent (Table 1 and Figure 3).

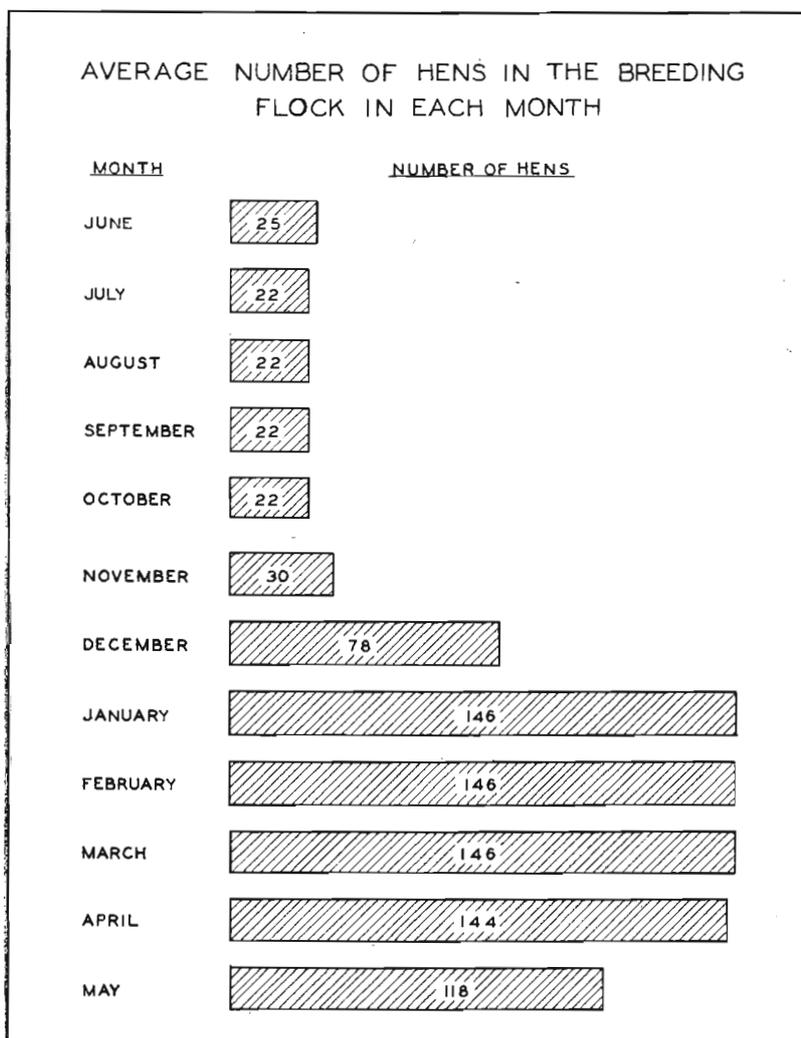


Figure 2.

That depreciation of the breeding flock makes up so large a proportion of the total cost is a peculiar characteristic of the turkey hatching-egg enterprise. It is caused by the general practice of using the breeding birds for only one year and then selling them for whatever they will bring on the market.

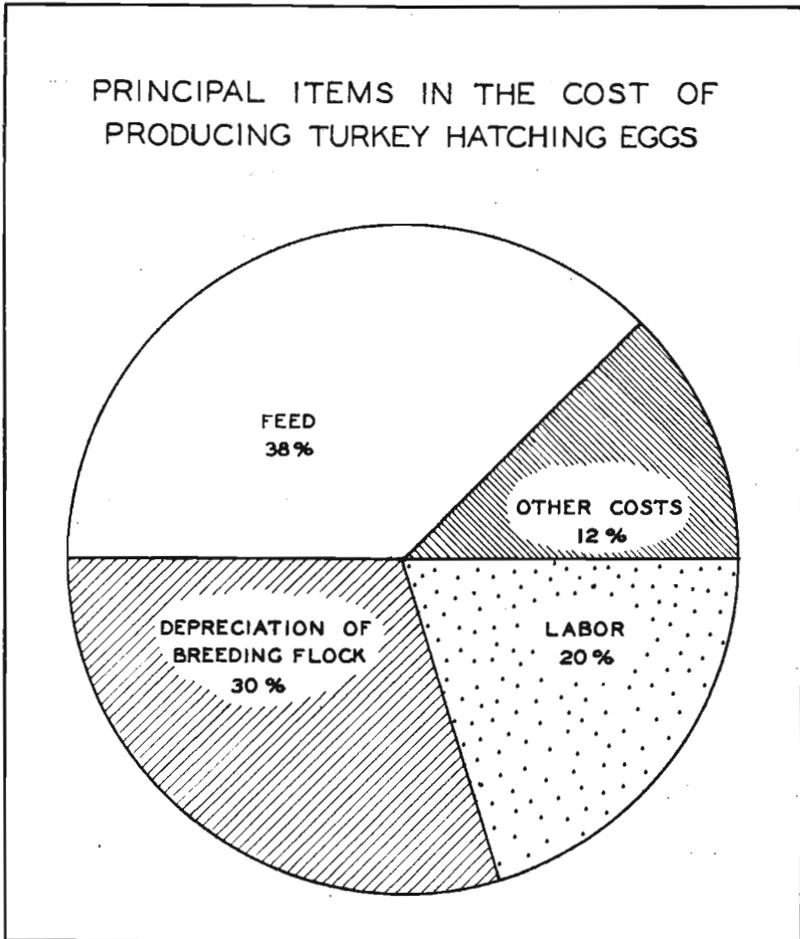


Figure 3.

The average value of the hens that were purchased or raised was \$2.81 at the time at which they were added to the breeding flock. The average price received for the hens that were sold was \$1.89, or a decrease of nearly a dollar. The toms that were purchased or raised were valued at an average of \$6.88 when added to the flock and brought only \$3.09 when sold. The aggregate depreciation on hens and toms amounted to \$1.37 per hen.

The general practice is to use young birds for the breeding flock. Of the hens only 15 per cent were adult birds and of the toms only 22 per cent. Thirty-six per cent of the toms were purchased, but only two per cent of the hens.

It should be kept in mind that the year covered by this study was one of comparatively low prices of feed and wages for labor. The average price of the grain used for feed was \$23 per ton, mash averaged \$38 per ton, and the work on the breeding flock was charged at an average of 22¢ per hour. In using the figures in this report at any time in the future, allowance should be made for any changes in prices.

CASH AND NON-CASH COST

The cost of production as determined in this study includes not only all cash expenditures, but also non-cash items, such as the work of the operator of the farm or members of the family, depreciation on the portion of the buildings and equipment used for the turkey breeding flock, and interest on the value of the flock and the equipment used. A return per hatching egg equal to the average cost of production would give the turkey raisers all of their cash outlay; wages for their own work and that of members of the family; an allowance for depreciation of their breeding

Table 2. ITEMIZED CASH AND NON-CASH COSTS OF PRODUCING TURKEY HATCHING EGGS IN OREGON

Items	Cost per hen on hand April 1		
	Total cost	Cash	Non-cash
Purchased feed	\$1.44	\$1.44	.....
Farm produced feed .....	.32	.16	\$.16
TOTAL FEED	\$1.76	\$1.60	\$0.16
Operator's labor	\$0.66	.....	\$0.66
Unpaid family labor .....	.11	.....	.11
Hired labor .....	.14	\$0.14	.....
TOTAL LABOR	\$0.91	\$0.14	\$0.77
Medicine and disinfectant	\$0.02	\$0.02	.....
Building and equipment repairs .....	.01	.01	.....
Use of horses .....	.02	.....	.02
Use of automobile .....	.07	.07	.....
Use of truck .....	.04	.04	.....
Dog feed .....	.01	.....	.01
Taxes .....	.05	.05	.....
Other miscellaneous .....	.01	.01	.....
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.03
Depreciation of breeding flock	\$1.36	.....	\$1.36
Depreciation of buildings and equipment .....	.12	.....	.12
TOTAL DEPRECIATION	\$1.48	.....	\$1.48
Interest on breeding flock	\$0.09	.....	\$0.09
Interest on land .....	.06	.....	.06
Interest on buildings and equipment .....	.04	.....	.04
Interest on feed and supplies .....	.01	.....	.01
TOTAL INTEREST .....	.20	.....	.20
TOTAL GROSS COST	\$4.58	\$1.94	\$2.64
Credit for cull eggs .....	.04	.....	.04
TOTAL NET COST	\$4.54	\$1.94	\$2.60
Percentage of total cost	100%	43%	57%

stock and of the buildings and equipment used; and 5 per cent interest on the investment involved in maintaining the turkey breeding flock.

Only 43 per cent of the total cost of production was actual cash expenditure, as is shown in Table 2, in which the cash and non-cash costs have been separated. Cost studies of Oregon feed crops have shown that about one half of their cost is non-cash, and hence home-grown feed has been entered as one half cash and one half non-cash. The other cash items cover purchased feed, hired labor, cash expense for upkeep of buildings and equipment, expense for operation of automobiles and trucks used in connection with the breeding flock, taxes, and miscellaneous cash expenses.

It should be realized, however, that much of the non-cash cost indirectly represents cash expenditure. Depreciation must be met sooner or later by cash expenditure for new buildings or equipment; the turkey raiser and his family must pay out cash for their living expenses; and on many farms part of the interest is actual cash expense in the form of interest on borrowed money.

FEED REQUIREMENTS

It was necessary to make estimates for much of the feed consumed by the turkey breeding flocks since many turkey raisers feed the breeding

Table 3. FEED REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TURKEY BREEDING FLOCK
Average flock 144 hens, 15 toms, for 6.4 months

Item	Average price per 100 pounds	Amount per farm	Value per farm	Amount per hen	Value per hen
<i>Purchased feed</i>					
Scratch	\$1.39	623	\$ 8.69	4.3	\$0.06
Wheat	1.13	2,284	25.81	15.9	.18
Corn	1.39	809	11.25	5.6	.08
Oats	1.19	688	8.18	4.8	.06
Total purchased grain	\$1.22	4,404	\$53.93	30.6	\$0.38
Mash	1.90	7,514	142.80	52.2	.99
Shell and grit .....	.96	893	8.60	6.2	.06
Milk and buttermilk	1.19	39	.47	.3	*
Charcoal and mineral .....	.....	.....	.47	.....	*
Codliver oil .....	.....	.....	.60	.....	*
Yeast .....	.....	.....	.04	.....	*
TOTAL PURCHASED FEED .....	.....	.....	\$206.91	.....	\$1.44
<i>Farm feed</i>					
Wheat	\$1.13	1,469	\$16.57	10.2	\$0.11
Corn	1.19	175	2.09	1.2	.01
Oats	1.08	1,817	19.70	12.6	.14
Barley .....	.92	266	2.46	1.9	.02
Total farm grain	\$1.10	3,727	\$40.82	25.9	\$0.28
Milk	1.94	162	3.13	1.1	.02
Green feed .....	.....	.....	2.65	.....	.02
TOTAL FARM FEED .....	.....	.....	\$46.60	.....	\$0.32
<i>Total feed (purchased and farm)</i>					
Grain	\$1.17	8,131	\$94.75	56.5	\$0.66
Mash	1.90	7,514	142.80	52.2	.99
Shell and grit .....	.96	893	8.60	6.2	.06
Milk	1.79	201	3.60	1.4	.02
Other .....	.....	.....	3.76	.....	.03
TOTAL FEED .....	.....	.....	\$253.51	.....	\$1.76

*Less than \$0.05.

flock out of the same bin as the other turkeys or from the feed supply for other livestock. The average of the estimates for 45 turkey raisers, however, gives a reliable indication of feed requirements (Table 3). The amounts and the costs of feed include the requirement for the toms in the breeding flock, and represent requirements for the average period that the average hen was in the flock, which was 6.4 months. The farm-raised grain includes a small amount of grain that was ground and fed as mash.

Purchased feed amounted to \$1.44 per hen, which was 82 per cent of the total feed cost per hen of \$1.76. The average amount of grain per hen was 56.5 pounds, and of mash, 52.2 pounds. The grain cost 66¢ per hen and mash 99¢. The grain amounted to 38 per cent of the total feed cost, the mash to 56 per cent, and other feed items to 6 per cent. More than one half of the purchased grain, and nearly one half of the total grain fed, was wheat.

LABOR REQUIREMENTS

Special effort was made to obtain an accurate estimate of the work required for the breeding flock, separate from the work on other turkeys. Separate estimates were obtained of the number of hours of labor during each month of the year for the daily chore work in caring for the breeding flock, for the extra work for penning up the breeding hens, for dressing out cull birds for sale, and for other extra work (Table 4).

Table 4. LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TURKEY BREEDING FLOCK
Average flock 144 hens, 15 toms, for 6.4 months

Month	Labor per farm				Total labor on breeding flock
	Daily chore work	Penning up breeders	Dressing out birds for sale	Miscellaneous work	
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
June	7	....	2	*	9
July	4	....	....	*	4
August	4	....	....	*	4
September	4	3	....	*	7
October	5	8	1	1	15
November	13	16	5	4	38
December	28	22	1	4	55
January	54	3	....	4	61
February	72	*	*	3	75
March	103	*	....	3	106
April	100	....	13	2	115
May	62	....	29	2	93
Total for year	456	52	51	23	582

*Less than 0.5 hour.

The total average labor requirement per flock for the year was 582 hours, which amounts to 4.1 hours per hen. The average amount of work per day was one hour and 36 minutes. The work was distributed quite unevenly throughout the year, however, amounting to two or three hours per day in the winter and spring during the main egg-laying period and to only a few minutes per day in the summer.

Sixty-six per cent of the work was done by the operator of the farm, 16 per cent by other members of the family, and 18 per cent by hired help. The average wage rate for work by the operator of the farm was 24¢ per hour; for other members of the family, 17¢, and for hired labor, 19¢.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Comparatively little capital investment is required for the turkey breeding flock. The average total amount was \$598 per farm and \$4.15 per hen (Table 5).

Table 5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT REQUIRED FOR THE TURKEY BREEDING FLOCK

Average flock 144 hens, 15 toms, for 6.4 months

Items	Value per farm	Value per hen
Land used for turkey breeding flock	\$179	\$1.24
Buildings and equipment	122	.85
Average investment in feed and supplies	38	.26
Average investment in the breeding flock	259	1.80
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT	\$598	\$4.15

Table 6. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TURKEY BREEDING FLOCK

Average flock 144 hens, 15 toms, for 6.4 months

Item	Number of farms having the item	Value per farm for farms having the item	Value per farm for all farms
Turkey houses	10	\$115	\$ 25
Feed houses	33	19	14
Water system	13	13	4
Watering devices	31	2	2
Roosts	41	5	4
Fencing	45	53	53
Feed hoppers	41	5	4
Nests	26	10	6
Watch dogs	22	10	5
Other equipment	11	19	5
TOTAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.....	45	\$122	\$122

The average investment in the breeding flock itself made up nearly one half of the total, amounting to \$259 per farm. This amount is the average value of the flock during the year as determined by the addition and removal of birds. The value of the average flock on April 1, consisting of 144 hens and 15 toms, was \$503.

The amounts of capital investment shown for land and for buildings and equipment are only for the part of the land, buildings, and equipment that was used for the turkey breeding flock. The amount of land used varied from one-fourth to 12½ acres per farm, averaging three acres. This does not include use of land for raising green feed or grain since the use of such land is covered by the value at which the feed is charged to the turkeys.

A more detailed summary of the buildings and equipment used for the breeding flock is given in Table 6. The principal items were turkey houses and fencing.

UTILIZATION OF EGGS PRODUCED

A total of 239,864 eggs, or 37 eggs per hen, were produced by the 45 flocks that were studied. This does not include eggs that were broken, which were estimated as 2.5 per cent of the total eggs produced.

The eggs used for hatching purposes numbered 217,116, or 33 per hen. Of the 22,748 cull eggs, 65 per cent were used for human consumption, being credited at an average value of 19¢ per dozen, and 35 per cent were used in other ways, chiefly as food for dogs and for the young poults, at an average value of 5¢ per dozen.

Of the 217,116 hatching eggs, 70 per cent were incubated and 30 per cent were sold. Those that were sold brought an average of 11.3¢ per egg while those that were incubated were valued at 12.4¢ per egg. Of the eggs that were incubated, 64 per cent were incubated on the farm and 36 per cent were custom-hatched. The average charge for custom hatching was 4.3¢ per egg. The average percentage hatch that was reported was 61 per cent for incubation on the farm, and 64 per cent for custom hatching.

VARIATION IN COST

There was wide variation in the cost of producing turkey hatching eggs between different farms, several farms having costs of less than 10¢ per hatching egg, while at the other extreme were costs of nearly 30¢. The cost on each farm included in the study is indicated in Figure 4.

Only 40 per cent of the farms had costs under 15¢ per hatching egg, but these farms produced 55 per cent of the eggs (Figure 5). The reason for this was that the low-cost farms had the larger flocks and also higher production per hen.

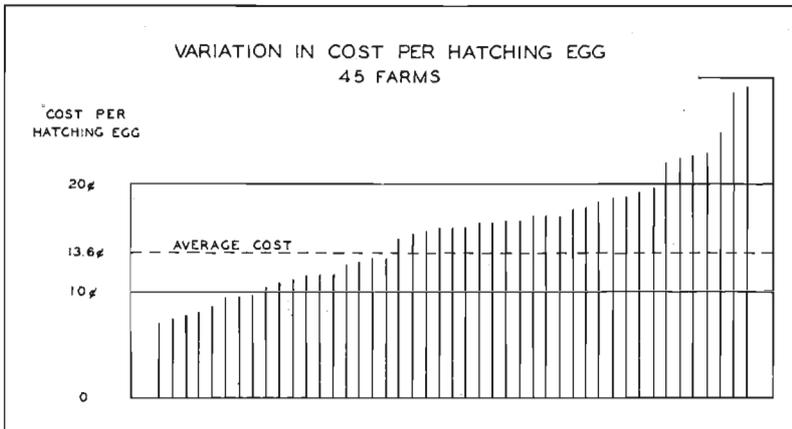


Figure 4.

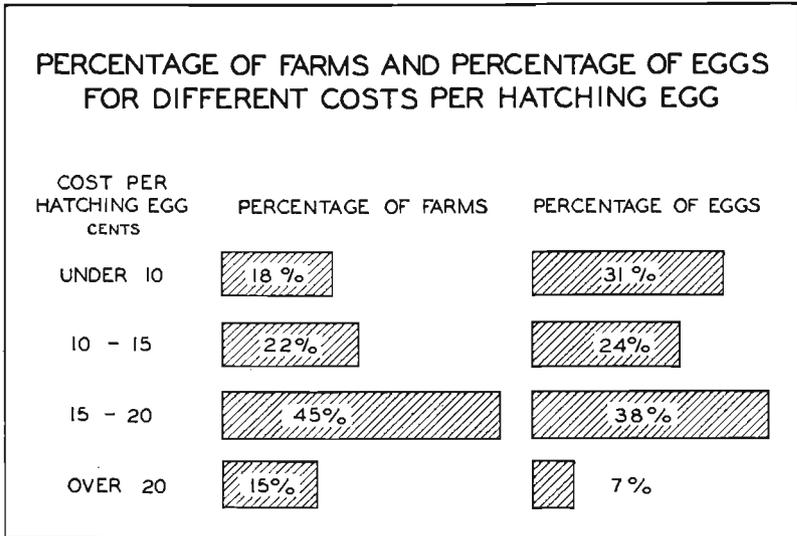


Figure 5.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY HATCHING EGGS

Analysis of the records obtained in this study show that two important factors affecting the cost of producing turkey hatching eggs are (1) the yield of eggs per hen and (2) the size of the turkey breeding flock.

Yield of hatching eggs per hen. For 16 farms on which fewer than 25 hatching eggs per hen were produced the average cost per hatching egg was 18.2¢, while on 12 farms with a production of 40 eggs per hen or more the cost was only 11.4¢ (Figure 6). The flocks with higher production per hen had a higher feed cost and total cost per hen, but the cost per hatching egg was considerably lower (Table 7).

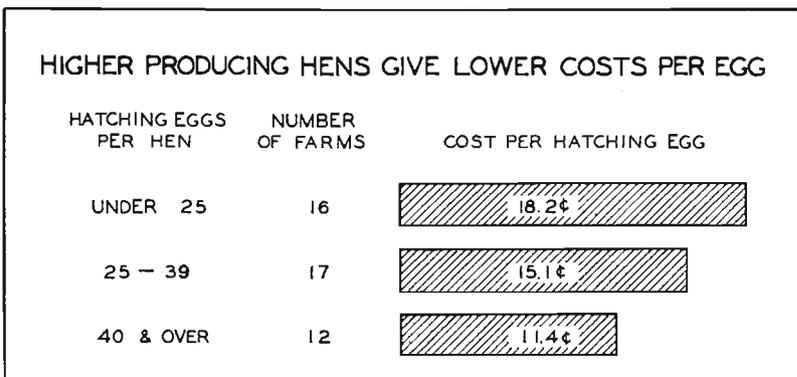


Figure 6.

Table 7. RELATION OF YIELD OF EGGS PER HEN TO COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY HATCHING EGGS

Hatching eggs per hen	Number of farms	Average number of eggs per hen	Number of hens per farm	Feed cost per hen	Total cost per hen	Cost per hatching egg
Under 25.....	16	20.7	112	\$1.54	\$3.75	18.2¢
25-39.....	17	32.1	109	1.72	4.82	15.1
40 and over.....	12	42.6	236	1.92	4.87	11.4
All.....	45	33.5	144	\$1.76	\$4.54	13.6¢

Size of flock. The larger flocks had a lower labor cost per hen, a lower feed cost, lower cost for use of land and equipment, and lower total cost both per hen and per hatching egg (Table 8). Labor is used more efficiently with larger flocks, many operations requiring little if any more time for a large flock than for a small one. Likewise, with larger flocks the land, buildings, and equipment required are less in proportion to the size of the flock and hence the cost per hen is less. The lower feed cost per hen for the larger flocks was due chiefly to the fact that in the larger flocks the birds were culled out sooner and therefore were fed for a shorter period. The production of eggs per hen was about the same in the larger as in the smaller flocks.

The importance of the two factors that have been mentioned is also brought out in Table 9, which shows that producers with low costs had larger flocks and produced more eggs per hen.

Table 8. RELATION OF SIZE OF FLOCK TO COST OF PRODUCING TURKEY HATCHING EGGS

Number of hens	Number of farms	Average number of hens	Hatching eggs per hen	Man labor per hen	Feed per hen	Use of land and equipment per hen	Total cost per hen	Cost per hatching egg
Under 50....	6	46	34	\$1.68	\$1.91	\$0.60	\$5.17	15.2¢
50-99.....	18	71	29	1.41	1.73	.42	4.85	16.5
100 and over.....	21	234	35	.73	1.75	.32	4.43	12.8
All.....	45	144	33	\$0.91	\$1.76	\$0.36	\$4.54	13.6¢

Table 9. PRODUCERS WITH LOW COSTS PER HATCHING EGG HAD LARGER FLOCKS AND PRODUCED MORE EGGS PER HEN

Cost per hatching egg	Number of farms	Average cost per egg	Number of hens per flock	Hatching eggs per hen
Under 10¢.....	8	8.9¢	215	40
10¢-14.9¢.....	10	11.2	145	36
15¢-19.9¢.....	20	16.8	132	31
20¢ and over.....	7	24.7	97	23
All.....	45	13.6¢	144	34

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Several questions as to the management of the breeding flock were asked of the turkey raisers cooperating in the study. The questions and answers received have been summarized as follows:

Question: *When are breeding pens made up?*

November	5 farms
December	10 farms
January	19 farms
February	9 farms
March	1 farm

Question: *Are toms alternated between pens?*

Yes	29 farms
No	14 farms
Alternated in some pens.....	2 farms

Question: *Are toms purchased or saved from own stock?*

Purchased	18 farms
Saved	9 farms
Part purchased, part saved.....	11 farms
Eggs purchased	7 farms

Question: *Are the poults that are raised hatched from pullet eggs or eggs from adult hens?*

Pullets	34 farms
Both pullets and adults	11 farms

Question. *Are breeders held separately during fattening?*

Yes	21 farms
No	24 farms

Question: *Do you hopper feed or hand feed grain?*

Hopper	8 farms
Hand	11 farms
Hand fed in hoppers	25 farms
Both	1 farm

Question: *Are the toms fed the same as the hens?*

Yes	44 farms
No	1 farm

DESCRIPTION OF THE FARMS THAT WERE STUDIED

The average acreages of different crops and of other land on the 45 farms that were studied are shown in Table 10, and the kinds and amounts of livestock that were kept in Table 11. The farms averaged 254 acres in total size, with 100 acres of crops. Sheep were the most important type of livestock other than turkeys. Very few chickens were kept, 17 out of the 45 farms reporting no chickens at all.

Table 10. ACREAGES OF CROPS AND OTHER LAND ON THE 45 FARMS THAT WERE STUDIED

Item	Number of farms having the item	Acres per farm for farms having the item	Acres per farm for all farms
Wheat	25	<i>Acres</i> 25	<i>Acres</i> 14
Oats	24	29	15
Mixed and other grain	25	37	21
Hay	41	28	26
Fruit	12	7	2
Other crops	35	21	16
Fallow	3	97	6
TOTAL CROPS	43	105	100
Tillable pasture	29	65	42
Non-tillable pasture	35	137	107
Farmstead and waste	45	5	5
TOTAL FARM	45	254	254

Table 11. LIVESTOCK KEPT ON THE 45 FARMS THAT WERE STUDIED

Item	Number of farms having the item	Head per farm on farms having the item	Head per farm on all farms
Turkey breeding flock: hens.....	45	144	144
Turkey breeding flock: toms	45	15	15
Other turkeys	45	772	772
Dairy cows	43	5.6	5.3
Dairy heifers	31	3.8	2.6
Dairy bulls	19	1.1	.5
Sows	7	1.9	.3
Pigs	22	6.0	2.9
Ewes	21	109	51
Lambs	20	113	50
Goats	6	68	9
Chickens	28	62	39

METHODS USED AND EXPLANATION OF COST ITEMS

The flocks that were studied were selected with the object of obtaining as representative a cross-section as possible of the different conditions in the state and of the turkey raisers. The information was obtained in personal interviews with the turkey raisers by representatives of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. The figures are based largely on careful, detailed estimates made by the farmers, but books and records were used where available.

Size of flock. The number of birds in the breeding flock on April 1 has been used as the measure of the size of the flock, since it was found that the number on this date was most representative of the average size of the flock during the breeding season. The average flock on this basis was 144 hens and 15 toms.

Months in the flock. The length of time birds remained in the flock was computed by dividing the total number of months that all birds were in the flock during any part of the year by the number of birds in the flock on April 1. The average period was 6.4 months.

Valuation of turkeys. Birds that were on hand at the beginning or end of the year were valued at their estimated market value. Birds that were bought or sold were valued at the sale price. Birds that were raised were valued at their estimated market value as breeding birds at the time they were placed in the breeding flock.

Feed. Purchased feed was charged at actual cost, including delivery to the farm. Farm-produced feeds were charged at sale value on the farm as nearly as it could be determined. Average prices of the different feeds are given in Table 3.

Labor. Separate estimates were obtained of the work of the operator of the farm, other members of the family, and hired help. The work was valued at prevailing wages in the community for similar work, including the value of board, if furnished.

Use of land, buildings, and equipment. Estimates were made of the part of the land, buildings, and equipment that was used for the breeding flock. Interest on the value was computed at five per cent; depreciation on the buildings and equipment was based on their value and estimated remaining life; and actual expense for repairs was charged.

Taxes. Under the item Taxes were included the taxes on the breeding flock itself and also on the part of the land, buildings, and equipment used for the breeding flock.

Depreciation of breeding flock. Depreciation was computed by adding the value of the birds in the breeding flock at the beginning of the year to the value of birds purchased and raised, and subtracting the value of birds sold and birds on hand at the end of the year.

Interest on value of flock. The value of the breeding flock was computed for each month during the year as determined by the addition and removal of birds. Interest at five per cent was charged on the average of these values.

Other items. Included under the heading Other Items are miscellaneous items such as medicine and disinfectants, dog feed, dog licenses, egg crates, leg bands, etc.

Credit for cull eggs. Eggs not used for hatching purposes were credited at their estimated value for the purpose for which used. Most of them were used for human consumption or as feed for dogs, turkeys, or hogs.

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