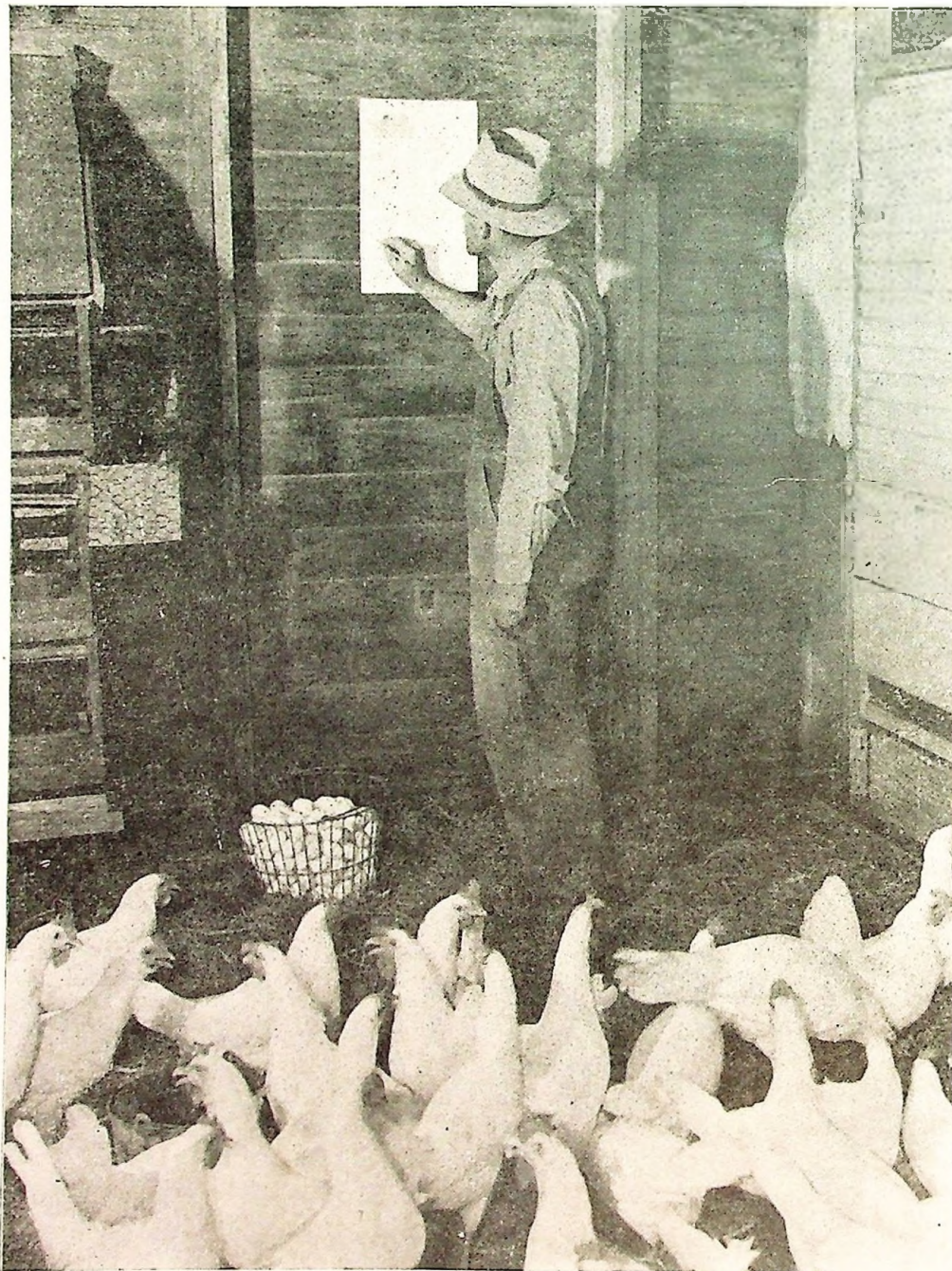


# *Poultry Calendar*

## *Texas Demonstration Flock*



Issued by  
The Extension Service  
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and  
The United States Department of Agriculture  
Ide P. Trotter, Director, College Station, Texas

# Poultry Calendar

By Ted Martin and W. J. Moore, Poultry Husbandmen  
Texas A. and M. College Extension Service

## Begin the Poultry Year Right

INTELLIGENT planning is required to develop a really paying demonstration. It is not enough that records be kept. A carefully planned program directed toward eventual ideal management must be started if the record is to mean anything. The record then enables the owner to see the weak spots in the business so that they may be corrected.

Before starting the demonstration, take stock of every strength and weakness in your poultry business, remove every weakness possible, and plan at the outset how best to develop the most profitable management. As a suggestion, ask yourself these questions:

1. Have records been kept and what do they show?
2. How many hens will you keep and for what purpose?
3. Have houses and equipment been cleaned and disinfected?
4. Have you knocked loose a roost or two and looked for mites and blue bugs?
5. Have you examined a few hens for lice?
6. Does the flock show any signs of worms? When were they de-wormed last?
7. Are there two and one-half square feet of floor space for each hen in the poultry house?
8. Are there 3 inches of feeder space for each hen?
9. Do you provide 5 gal. water per each 100 hens?
10. Is there one nest for each five hens?
11. Do you feed a complete ration? Is it economical?
12. Does the flock need culling? Have you a large number of old hens that need replacing? Are your hens well bred as to laying ability?
13. Have yards been plowed? What provision have you made for green feed?
14. Is the poultry house comfortable, dry, well ventilated, and easily cleaned?

These questions and others will find out your shortcomings as a poultryman.

## Some Tips on Keeping This Record

This record is not hard to keep but questions occasionally arise that the following suggestions may answer:

1. Charge all home grown feed used at its farm value. If the feeds are ground, include grinding charges.

2. Charge skim milk to the flock at about 2¢ per gallon.

3. Include in the feed column all consumable items of expense of the laying flock such as: feed, grit, shell, worm remedies, and other medicines.

4. Keep in the chick expense column all chick expense, cost of chicks, feed, oil for brooders, and disinfectant. If chicks are home or custom hatched, charge full value of eggs and hatching cost.

5. Put all receipts for broilers, fryers, culled young stuff, in the chick receipt column. At the end of the season by subtracting receipts from expenses and dividing that figure by the number of pullets raised, you have the cost per pullet.

6. In noting both receipts and expenses, put in a full description of the item. It is just as easy to put down "500 pounds of mash" as it is to merely put "mash." It is no more trouble to put "65 broilers, 82 pounds at 21¢" rather than just "broilers."

7. The value of eggs and fowls used at home should be credited to the flock.

8. When the record shows that culls were removed it should also show some value for them in the receipts.

9. Give all fractions in decimals.

10. The last column under receipts is left blank so the calendar may be fitted with any unusual type of poultry business. If the demonstrator's hatching egg business is large, or if he makes a business of selling pullets, or if capons are a specialty, or for any special type of receipts that differs from the usual, and on which he gets a goodly portion of his income, this column may be used by inserting the proper heading.

11. A handy hatching and brooding record is provided. A blank card in the brooder house to note death loss each week is all the extra information needed for this record. Costs and receipts on young stuff is kept from day to day as previously indicated.

12. Depreciation on building and equipment should be taken in account when setting down the end of the year's value on the building. If considerable repairs have been made during the year and their cost already charged in the monthly record, it is possible for a building to inventory at a greater value at the end than at the first of the year. This increased inventory balances repair cost.

**Flock Record**

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

**November Poultry Receipts**

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts		Eggs Sold or Eaten		Broilers and Fryers		Hens and Roosters		Miscellaneous	
	Example:										
Nov. 7	30 doz. eggs @ 25¢	7	50	7	50						
Nov. 14	6 hens, 32 lbs., @ 10¢	3	20					3	20		
Nov. 15	1 fryer, 3 lbs., eaten		60				60				
	<b>TOTAL</b>										

**November Poultry Expenses**

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses		Feed—Shell Grit, etc.		All Chick Raising Exp.		Building & Equipment		Hired Labor		Miscellaneous	
	Example:												
Nov. 5	400 lbs. lay mash @ \$2.15	8	60	8	60								
Nov. 14	1 chick feeder		50				50						
Nov. 25	6 pair hinges @ 20¢	1	20					1	20				
	<b>TOTAL</b>												

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....

### Flock Record

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

### December Poultry Receipts

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

### December Poultry Expenses

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....



**Flock Record**

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

**February Poultry Receipts**

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

**February Poultry Expenses**

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....

### Flock Record

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

### March Poultry Receipts

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts		Eggs Sold or Enten		Broilers and Fryers		Hens and Roosters		Miscellaneous	
	<b>TOTAL</b>										

### March Poultry Expenses

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses		Feed—Shell Grit, etc.		All Chick Raising Exp.		Building & Equipment		Hired Labor		Miscellaneous	
	<b>TOTAL</b>												

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....

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<b>TOTAL</b>			

**April Poultry Receipts**

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

**April Poultry Expenses**

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....



### Flock Record

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<b>TOTAL</b>			

### May Poultry Receipts

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts		Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

### May Poultry Expenses

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses		Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>							

Average No. hens for month.....

Average eggs per hen.....

Total No. eggs produced.....

Price per dozen.....



**Flock Record**

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

**July Poultry Receipts**

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

**July Poultry Expenses**

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....

### Flock Record

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

### August Poultry Receipts

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

### August Poultry Expenses

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....



**Flock Record**

Date	Number Eggs	Hens Died	Hens Culled
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<b>TOTAL</b>			

**October Poultry Receipts**

Date	Amount and Description	All Receipts	Eggs Sold or Eaten	Broilers and Fryers	Hens and Roosters	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>					

**October Poultry Expenses**

Date	Amount and Description	All Expenses	Feed—Shell Grit, etc.	All Chick Raising Exp.	Building & Equipment	Hired Labor	Miscellaneous
	<b>TOTAL</b>						

Average No. hens for month.....  
 Total No. eggs produced.....

Average eggs per hen.....  
 Price per dozen.....







## Year's Production Summary

M O N T H	Standard Pro.	Actual Production	Avg. No. Hens	Avg. Egg Price	Feed Cost Per Hen	Feed Cost Per Doz.	% Culled	% Died	Profit Per Hen Above Feed Cost
November	9								
December	11								
January	12								
February	15								
March	18								
April	19								
May	18								
June	16								
July	14								
August	11								
September	9								
October	8								
Totals or Averages	160								

\*\* To get correct figure—divide year's total feed cost by year's total dozen eggs.

\* To get correct figure—divide year's total egg receipts by year's total dozen eggs.

### CONDENSED STATEMENT

Total Cash Receipts .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Increase in Inventory .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Receipts .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Cash Expense .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Decrease in Inventory .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Interest on Investment  
of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ at 6% .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Expense .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Labor Income .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Year's Average Number of Hens \_\_\_\_\_

Labor Income per Hen .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Expense Young Stock .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Receipts Broilers, Fryers, Etc. ....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cost of Remaining Pullets .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Number Mature Pullets Raised .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

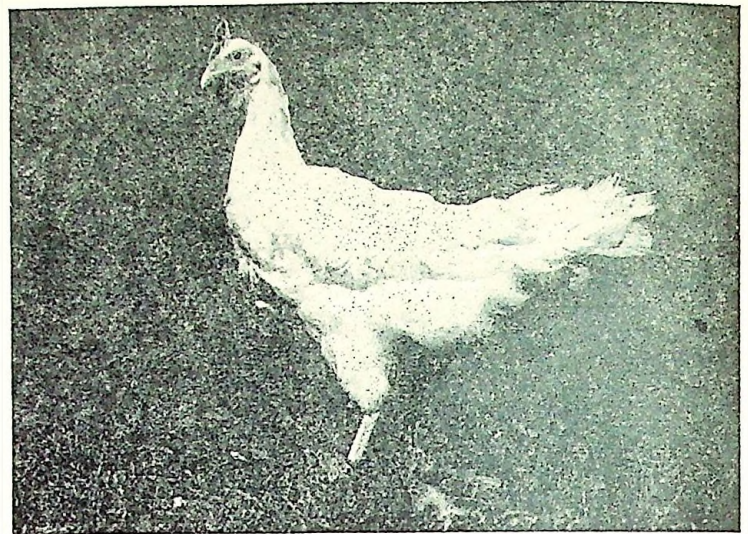
Cost per Pullet .....\$ \_\_\_\_\_

**KEEP this kind**



Deep body. Wide, long back. Full abdomen.  
Vigorous — Active — Busy.

**CULL this kind**



Body Shallow in depth. Back narrow and short.  
Lazy—usually spends lots of time on the roost.

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Full, red, waxy comb. Bright eye,  
Well developed wattles. Short,  
well curved beak.



Full — Soft — Pliable  
Abdomen.

## Culling Hens

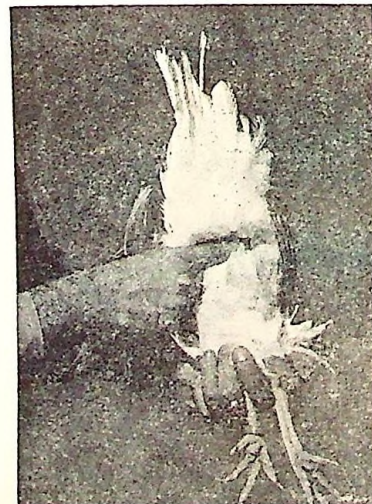
**E**VERY person engaged in poultry production, regardless of the size of the enterprise, should have a working knowledge of culling. The owner of the flock should cull the flock and not depend upon someone else. It should be borne in mind that profitable egg production depends upon the efficient use of feed by the hen in the manufacture of eggs. It is the object of culling to remove from the flock those hens that do not make efficient use of their feed.

Profits from the average farm poultry flock could be increased if owners would study the birds and learn to tell good layers from poor ones. First the poultryman should become familiar with the things to look for in the good layers, and then the hens should be studied until the layers can be distinguished from the slackers

Culling should start with the day-old chicks and be continued throughout the life of the birds.



Comb shrivelled and scaly. Eye listless, sunken. Long slender head.



Very little body capacity. Shallow in depth. Narrow in back, occasionally hard and fat.

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## CULLING CHART

### Judging for Present Production

Character	Laying Hen	Non-Laying Hen
Vent	Large, dilated, oblong, moist	Small, contracted, round, dry
Pubic bones	Flexible and wide apart	Rigid, close together
Comb	Large, red, full, glossy	Small, pale, scaly
Wattles and lobes	Prominent, soft, smooth	Inconspicuous, rough and dry

### Judging Past Production

Character	Long Laying Period	Short Laying Period
Vent	Bluish white	Flesh colored
Eyelids	Thin, edges white	Thick, yellow tinted
Eye	Prominent, keen, sparkling	Listless, sunken
Earlobes	Enamel white	Yellow tinted
Beak	Pearly white	Yellow tinted
Face	Clean cut, sunken	Full, well fleshed
Shanks	White, flat, thin, creased	Yellow, round, smooth
Plumage	Worn, soiled, lifeless, close-feathered	Signs of molting, loose-feathered

### Judging Rate of Production

Character	High Rate	Low Rate
Keel	Slopes downward	Slopes upward
Pubic bones	Tips thin, point straight out	Tips thin, curve in
Capacity	Four to five fingers	Two fingers
Abdomen	Soft, pliable, dilated	Fatty, hard, contracted
Rump	Broad, width, carried back	Narrow, cramped
Lateral processes	Prominent, pointed outward	Hard to find, pointed inward
Skin	Soft, thin, loose, silky	Thick, dry, underlaid with fat

# POULTRY BULLETINS

**From Your County Agricultural or Home Demonstration Agents,  
or from Extension Service, College Station, Texas**

- B-65 Poultry Houses for Texas
- B-71 Poultry Yard Equipment
- C-163 Growing Baby Chicks
- B-88 Preparation of Fowls for Home and Market
- B-105 Culling Hens
- C-33 Feeding Hens for Egg Production
- B-143 Broiler Production
- C-231 Texas Turkey Growers' Guide
- C-235 Trouble Shooting Chart for Disease and Parasites  
in Poultry
- C-241 Poultry Production Guide for Texas

**From the United States Department of Agriculture  
at Washington, D. C.**

Farmers' Bulletin—

- 801 Mites and Lice on Poultry
- 897 Fleas and Their Control
- 849 Capons and Caponizing
- 1070 Fowl Tick
- 1377 Marketing Poultry
- 1378 Marketing Eggs
- 1506 Breeds of Chickens: I. American
- 1507 Breeds of Chickens: II. Continental
- 1652 Diseases and Parasites of Poultry
- 1409 Turkey Raising

## Bulletins on Other Fowls

**From the United States Department of Agriculture  
at Washington, D. C.**

Farmers' Bulletin—

- 684 Squab Raising
- 697 Duck Raising
- 630 Birds Useful to the Farmer
- 767 Goose Raising
- 1391 The Guinea Fowl.