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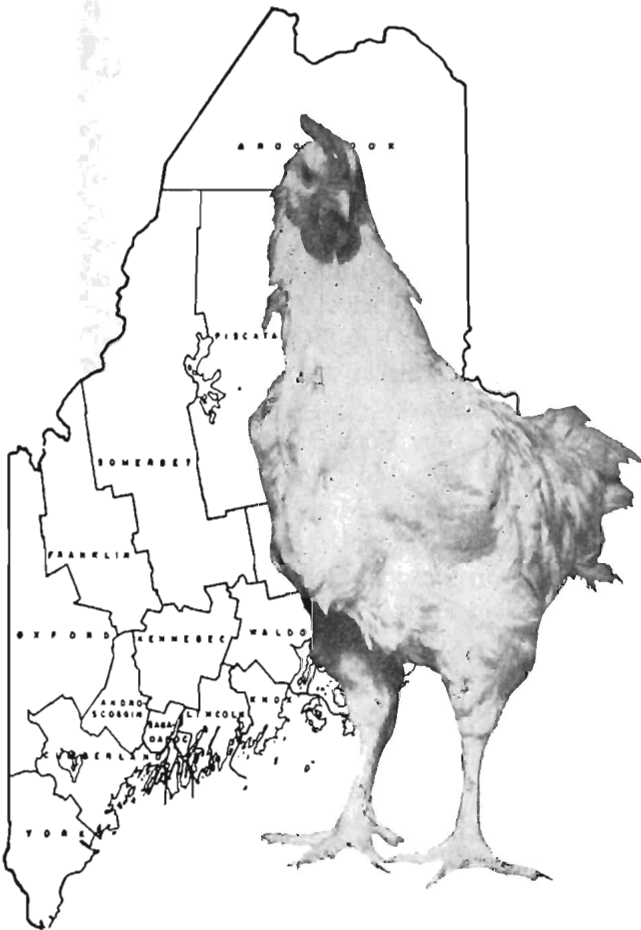
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Bulletin 531

Sources of MAINE POULTRY MEAT and MARKET OUTLETS

W. E. PULLEN and W. E. SAVAGE



**MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, MAINE**

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SUMMARY

The Maine broiler industry has increased in dollar value more than 50 times in the last 15 years. The growth of broiler production has boosted the poultry industry to the second most important source of income for Maine farmers, in fact, the top source in 1951.

Dressing plants led in the development of the industry, with 10 major plants by 1951 operating in a 50-mile-wide coastal belt extending from Bangor to Portland. In 1951, broilers accounted for 87 per cent of all poultry, fowl 12 per cent, turkeys 1 per cent and chicken 1 per cent.

Poultry production was concentrated in Waldo, Knox, and Kennebec Counties. Waldo County was the hub of broiler production supplying 40 per cent of the volume, with production also heavy in the adjoining counties of Kennebec and Knox.

Supplies of fowl were less concentrated with the largest volume originating in Knox County. The small but growing turkey industry was centered in Waldo County.

In 1951, a large share, 62 per cent of the poultry handled by the dressing plants, was supplied by contract growers. A shift is reported taking place from the contract system to more independent operations.

The market for Maine-produced poultry was confined to the Northeast with two-thirds of the sales made in New York State, primarily New York City. Massachusetts with 17 per cent, Maine 9 per cent, Connecticut 4 per cent and other states 2 per cent followed in that order. New York State was the major market for all classes of poultry—broilers, fowl, and turkey.

New York Dressed was the principal type of pack, comprising 95 per cent of all sales. Several plants marketed substantial quantities of eviscerated poultry.

Broilers weighing from 3 to 4 pounds were most popular accounting for three-fifths of all broiler sales.

Commission men received 81 per cent of all poultry, wholesalers another 10 per cent, with the balance to retailers, restaurants, consumers, and other outlets.

Poultry sales varied seasonally with sales in October nearly two times those in any one of the low months of February, March, and April. Sales were heaviest early in the week with 60 per cent made Monday through Wednesday.

Sources of Maine Poultry Meat and Market Outlets

W. E. PULLEN AND W. E. SAVAGE¹

POULTRY MEAT INDUSTRY MUSHROOMING

No episode in the history of Maine's agriculture has been as spectacular as the rapid growth of the poultry meat industry. The leading role in this expansion has been played by broilers. Within the last 15 years, the number of broilers produced has increased more than 50-fold, from less than 400,000 birds in 1938 to more than 23 million in 1952. Gross farm income from broilers increased even more rapidly, from about \$200,000 in 1938 to nearly \$24,000,000 by 1952.² This expansion in commercial broiler production has made the poultry industry jump from its usual third-place position as a source of income for Maine farmers to the number one spot in 1951. Since 1951, it has run a close second to the potato industry.

Processors have led in the development of the industry and have likewise expanded to handle the increased output. They were among the first to capitalize on the opportunities for broiler production in the state, not only by investing heavily in processing facilities, but by developing market outlets and by financing individual producers. In 1951, 10 major dressing plants were operating in the State at various points in a 50-mile-wide coastal belt extending from Bangor in the central part of the State to Portland in the south. These plants are among the most modern in the country. Although primarily set up to serve the broiler industry, they also handle a large volume of fowl and increasing quantities of turkeys.

Despite the rapid growth of the industry it has achieved a top-notch record of high production efficiency and is established in an area favored with ideal climate, located reasonably close to large consuming markets in Massachusetts and New York.

GETTING THE FACTS

As always during rapid changes in an industry, there is a conspicuous absence of factual information about it. This is true of the broiler

¹ Assoc. Agr. Economist and Former Asst. Agr. Economist, Maine Agr. Exp. Station.

² A rise in the general level of prices during this period partly explains this increase.

industry. This study was conducted to help producers, handlers, and others by (1) determining the supply areas within the State for different types of poultry, and (2) determining the market outlets and the volume of shipments of each class of poultry meat to the various handlers.

Information was obtained from 10 commercial poultry dressing plants operating in Maine in 1951. Quantities of the different kinds of poultry purchased and sold daily during the calendar year 1951 were recorded from invoices kept by each dressing plant. These 10 plants handled about 95 per cent of the total volume marketed by commercial dressing plants during this period.

AREAS OF SUPPLY FOR DRESSING PLANTS

Where the Poultry is Produced

Despite the wide distribution of poultry production throughout most of the farming areas of the state, concentration varied widely. The highest concentration of all poultry occurred in Waldo and Knox and adjoining counties with Waldo County, truly the heart of the Maine poultry meat industry, accounting for more than one-third (Fig. 1).

Kennebec County was second to Waldo and Knox. The three counties—Waldo, Knox, and Kennebec—accounted for nearly two-thirds of all poultry received by the 10 dressing plants in 1951. Substantial supplies of poultry originated also in parts of the counties encircling this three-county area. Poultry production was widely scattered in other sections of the state.

Although all classes of poultry were purchased by the 10 dressing plants, broilers predominated, accounting for 87 per cent of the total (Table 1). Fowl accounted for 12 per cent, with the balance of 1 per cent divided about equally between turkeys and chickens.

Table 1

IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF POULTRY 10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

Class of Poultry	Sales	
	Pounds ¹	Per cent
Broilers	72,450,000	87.4
Fowl	9,539,000	11.5
Turkeys	542,000	.6
Chickens	406,000	.5
Total	82,937,000	100.0

¹ New York dressed weight or equivalent.

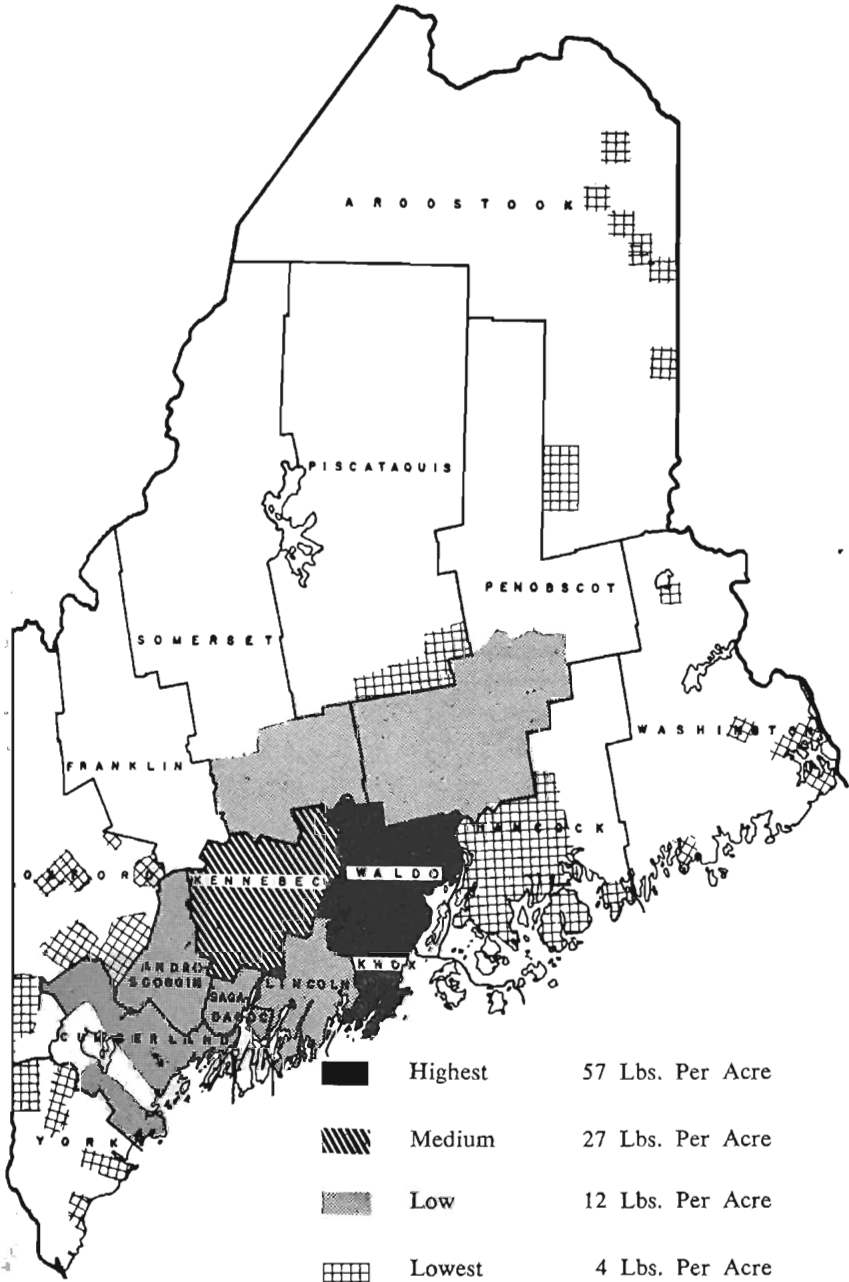


Figure 1
AREAS OF POULTRY PRODUCTION IN MAINE

Production varied greatly among the more than 250 towns supplying poultry to the dressing plants. A low of 42 pounds was supplied in the town of Surry in Hancock County, while Belfast has earned the title of poultry capital of the state of Maine by producing more than 7½ million pounds.

Waldo County Hub of Broiler Production

Just as the degree of concentration of all poultry varied widely throughout the state, the geographical pattern of broilers raised in Maine was uneven. Production was highly concentrated in some areas with comparatively little in other areas. As would be expected, since broilers accounted for nearly 90 per cent of all the poultry handled by the 10 dressing plants, the pattern of concentration was practically the same as that described for all poultry.

Waldo County was the hub of broiler production, supplying 40 per cent of the total volume handled by the dressing plants in 1951 (Fig. 2). This represented nearly 28 million pounds, one-fourth from the town of Belfast alone. Broiler production was especially heavy also in Kennebec and Knox Counties. From this three-county area the dressing plants obtained nearly two-thirds of their supply of broilers or about 44 million pounds.

Remaining supplies of broilers came largely from adjoining sections of the counties surrounding Waldo, Knox, and Kennebec counties. Only scattered production existed in the other agricultural areas of the state.

Fowl Rank Second to Broilers

Substantial quantities of fowl were handled by the dressing plants despite their primary interest in handling broilers. This represented a real service to the egg industry in providing a market outlet for nearly 9 million pounds of fowl in 1951.

Supplies of fowl were more evenly distributed over the various agricultural sections of the state than were other classes of poultry. The highest concentration was in Knox County with parts of Kennebec and Cumberland Counties ranking second and third (Fig. 3). About 4.3 million pounds, or 50 per cent of all fowl, came from these areas.

A few widely scattered outlying areas that produced only very small quantities of fowl were also served by one or more of the 10 dressing plants (Appendix Table 7). It is questionable whether such distant areas as Stockholm and Perham in Northern Aroostook County and Wells in York County can be economically served by any one of the 10 dressing plants. In some cases circumstances may have justified handling the small quantities of poultry produced in these areas.

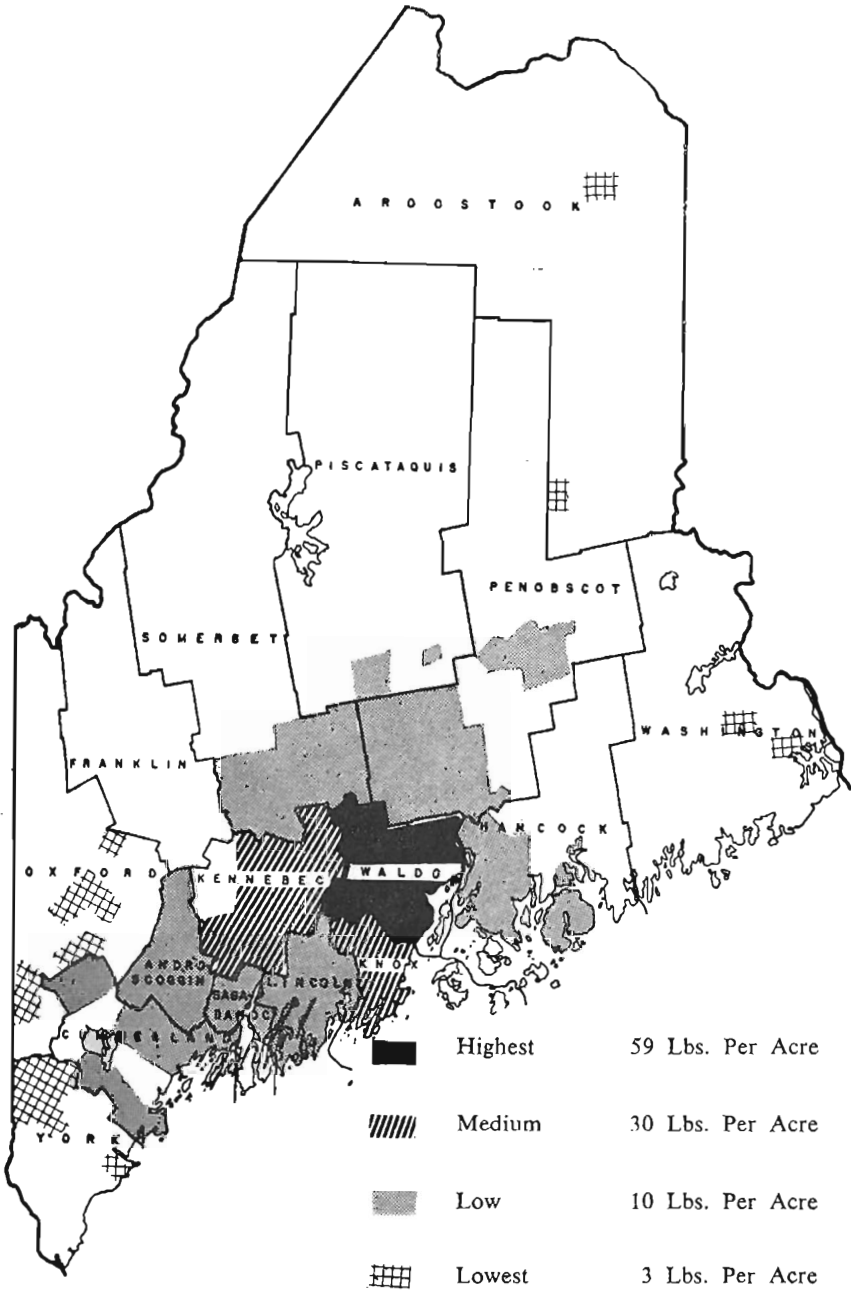


Figure 2

AREAS OF BROILER PRODUCTION IN MAINE

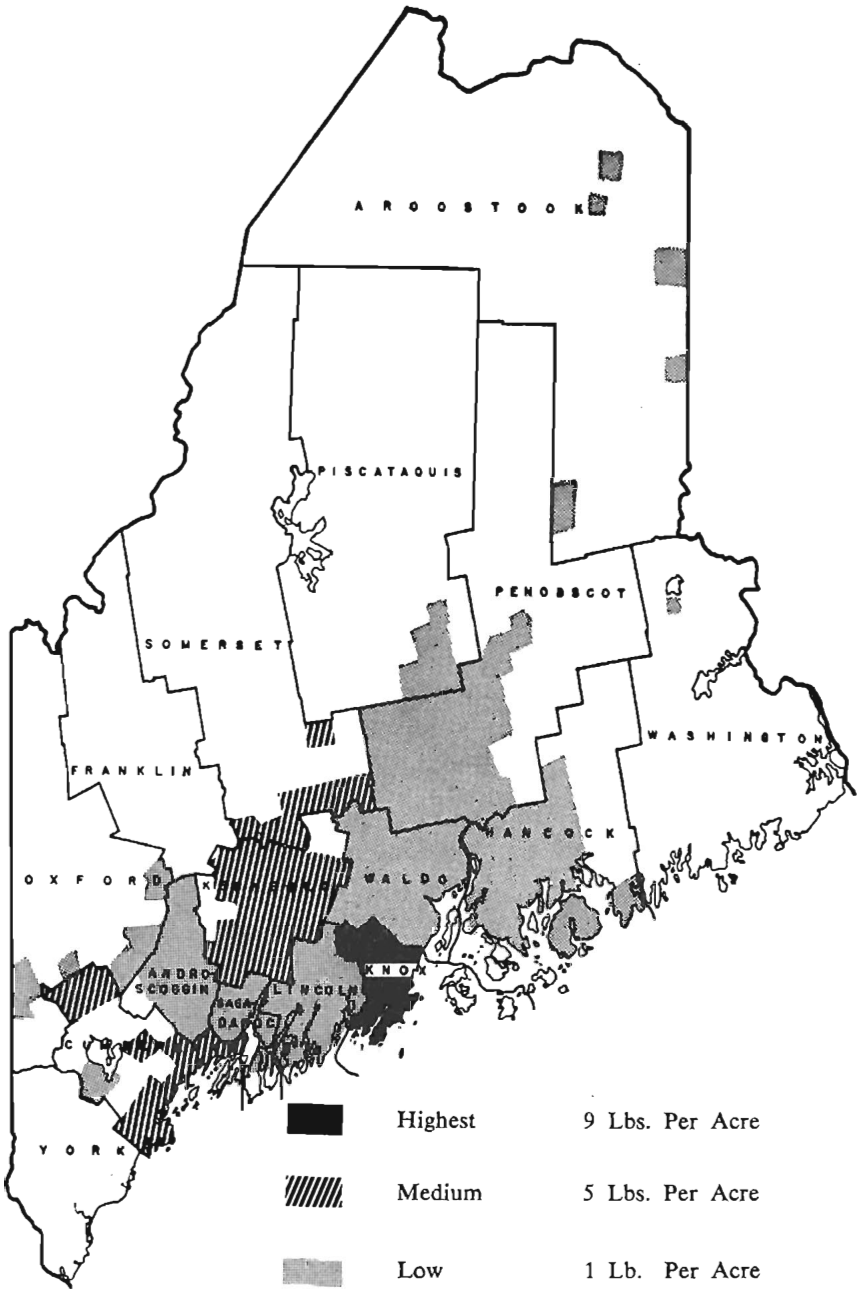


Figure 3

AREAS OF FOWL PRODUCTION IN MAINE

Turkey Production Small But Growing

Turkey production, although small, has increased sharply from about 50,000 birds in 1948 to over 200,000 in 1952.

By far the largest number of turkeys was raised in the central part of Waldo County, with somewhat less intensive production existing in nearby sections of eastern Kennebec County and southeastern Somerset County (Fig. 4). More than 90 per cent of the turkeys handled by the dressing plants came from these areas. The remaining small supplies of turkeys came from a few producers scattered among several counties from Cumberland in southern Maine to Aroostook in the north.

Turkey production, though still comparatively small in Maine, continues to expand. An increasing number of Aroostook potato growers have added a turkey enterprise because home grown grain is available in the potato rotation and because of the ability of turkeys to utilize some roughage. Continued growth can be expected in this county and in other sections of Maine as well. Maine as a whole has a climate favorable to turkey production and is situated near large markets.

Contract Growers Supply Most Poultry

An outstanding feature of the broiler industry has been the close integration between the producer and the processor. Through a contract production arrangement the grower,³ although supplying most of the fixed capital, is virtually an employee of the dressing plant. The dressing plants make most of the management decisions, bear the risks of ownership, and pay the variable costs in growing and marketing the broilers.

The grower, who needs financing, desires a fixed income, and wishes to avoid the responsibilities of owning the birds welcomes this arrangement. This system does tend to stifle incentive, however, in improving quality, since each grower who meets the minimum requirements of the dressing plant, is paid at the same rate. The independent grower, on the other hand, has an incentive to strive to improve the quality of his poultry since any increase in return will go to him. At the present time there is a reported shift away from the contract system among growers who like the independence and the possibility of greater returns.

In 1951 a large share of the poultry handled by the dressing plants was supplied by contract growers (Table 2). This amounted to 62 per cent of the broilers, and 68 per cent of the turkeys.

³ The common contract grower production system is an arrangement whereby the dressing plant pays the grower one cent a bird per week for his labor (or some similar payment plan) and furnishes all feed and supplies incident to growing the birds to marketable age. The grower supplies land, buildings, and all equipment.

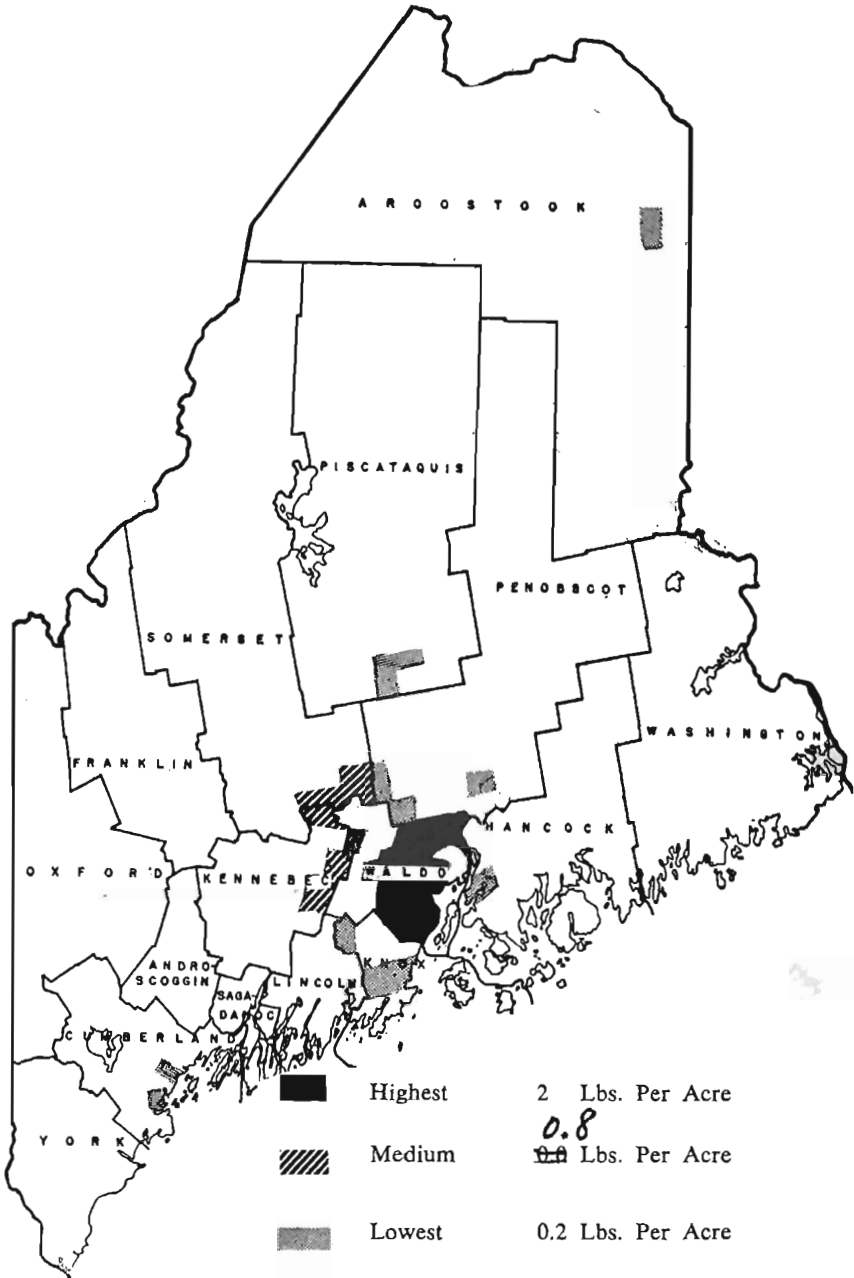


Figure 4
AREAS OF TURKEY PRODUCTION IN MAINE

Table 2

**IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SUPPLIERS OF POULTRY
10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951**

Type of Supplier	Classes of Poultry				
	Broilers	Fowl	Turkey	Chickens	All Classes
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Contract grower	62	1	68	—	54
Independent grower	22	38	22	85	24
Live Poultry dealer	11	55	10	14	17
Other dressing plants	5	6	*	1	5
Cold Storage	—	*	—	—	*
Wholesale	*	*	*	—	*
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Less than .5%.

Independent growers supplied 22 per cent of the broilers and turkeys. The remaining supplies were purchased in small quantities from live poultry dealers, other dressing plants, and wholesalers.

It is evident that dressing plants deal directly with poultry producers for nearly all their supplies of poultry grown strictly for meat purposes. Most of the fowl on the other hand, was purchased from buyers of live poultry who obtained fowl from egg producers. Only one per cent of the fowl was purchased from contract growers.

MARKETS FOR MAINE POULTRY

Northeast Is Biggest Market Area

The destination of Maine poultry among the various states is shown in Figure 5. Market outlets were confined almost entirely to eight northeastern states. New York State received more than 52 million pounds or two-thirds of all Maine Poultry. Massachusetts received 17 per cent, Maine 9 per cent, and Connecticut 4 per cent. Shipments to the other four northeastern states, and to Iowa and Illinois accounted for two per cent.⁴ Only one shipment to Illinois and one to Iowa were made during the year.

Out-of-state buyers were concentrated in the large cities. The primary markets for poultry were New York City in New York State, Boston and Worcester in Massachusetts, and Hartford in Connecticut. It should be pointed out that the market destination reported represents the location of the first receiver and does not necessarily reveal the final market.

⁴ Other four northeast states are Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

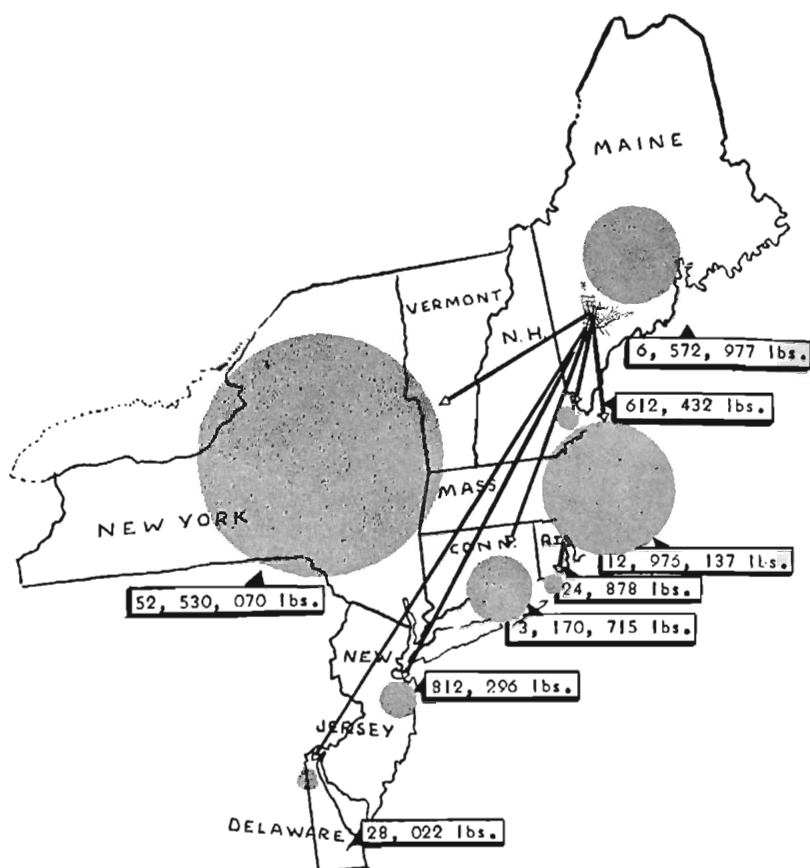


Figure 5

DESTINATION BY STATES OF MAINE POULTRY

10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

Markets for Maine produced poultry are concentrated in the populous areas of the northeast. This area is more densely populated than any other in the United States. The potential market is great and will readily absorb tremendous quantities of poultry meat. Those who can excel in the production and marketing of the quality product in the form consumers want will find a ready market.

New York Biggest Market

Poultry sales were segregated into classes (Fig. 6). Seventy-nine per cent of all poultry were broilers, 12 per cent fowl, and 1 per cent

turkey. The broiler class comprised birds weighing from 2¼ pounds to about 6 pounds. The miscellaneous class included birds classified as chickens, pullets, and off-quality birds.

The distribution of broilers in the northeast was much the same as that for all poultry. This was to be expected inasmuch as broilers constituted about 80 per cent of all poultry sales. Seventy-two per cent of all broilers went to receivers in New York State, 15 per cent to Massachusetts, 7 per cent to Maine, 4 per cent to Connecticut and less than 1 per cent to each of the other states (Table 3 and Fig. 5).

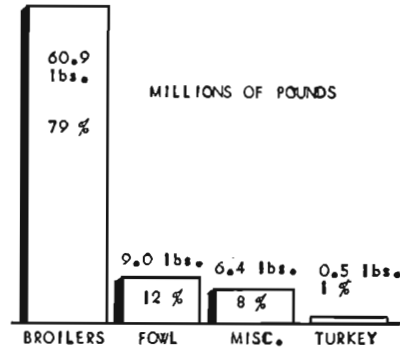


Figure 6

CLASSES OF POULTRY SOLD

10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

Table 3

MARKET AREA FOR BROILERS, FOWL, AND TURKEYS
10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

State receiving poultry	Proportion of each class sold in various states		
	Broilers	Fowl	Turkeys
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
New York	72	46	18
Massachusetts	15	25	74
Maine	7	23	4
Connecticut	4	6	3
New Jersey	1	*	—
New Hampshire	1	*	—
Delaware	—	—	—
Rhode Island	*	*	1
Iowa	*	—	—
Illinois	*	—	—
Total	100	100	100

* Less than .1 per cent.

Practically all of the nearly 9 million pounds of fowl went to four northeastern states. As was the case with broilers, New York State was the leading destination of fowl with 46 per cent. Maine and Massachusetts were about equally important markets, each receiving about one-fourth of the fowl shipments. Connecticut received about six per cent or a half million pounds.

The volume of turkey meat sold was slightly under 500,000 pounds of which nearly three-fourths went to markets in Massachusetts. New York State received 18 per cent, and small quantities went to local Maine markets, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Most Poultry Sold New York Dressed

Despite an ever-increasing demand by consumers for ready-to-cook foods little poultry was sold in that form in 1951. Ninety-five per cent of all the poultry was shipped New York Dressed with only the blood and feathers removed (Fig. 7). Eviscerated (ready-to-cook) poultry

made up but two per cent or 1.7 million pounds. Since 1951, however, there has been substantial trend away from New York Dressed toward eviscerated poultry. Most of the dressing plants now have or plan to install facilities for eviscerating.

An additional $2\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds of poultry or three per cent was sold as live poultry, an amount not likely to change much in the immediate future. Live poultry sales met a small but steady demand by the Kosher trade.

Practically all of the poultry was sold New York Dressed. This accounted for 97 per cent of the broilers and 99 per cent of the fowl and turkeys (Table 4). Eviscerated packs accounted for the balance or three per cent of the broiler sales and for one per cent or less of fowl and turkeys.

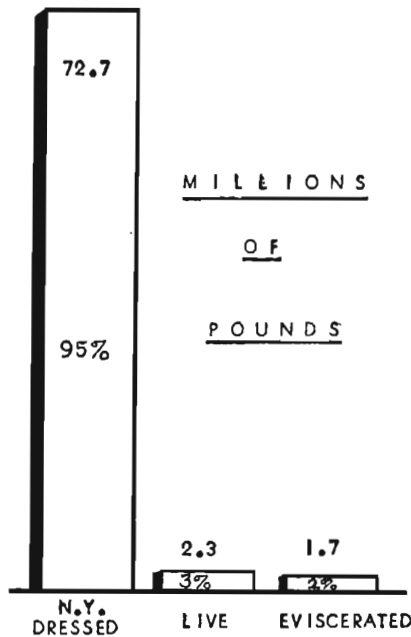


Figure 7

TYPE OF PACK WHICH POULTRY SOLD

10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

About one-fourth of the poultry classified as "other," primarily pullets and chickens, was shipped live.

The types of packs used in shipping Maine poultry to various states are shown in Table 5. New York Dressed predominated in all states but New Jersey and Rhode Island which received 93 and 88 per cent of their shipments as eviscerated birds. However, these figures have little

Table 4

IMPORTANCE OF TYPE OF PACK FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF POULTRY
10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

Class of poultry	Proportion of each class sold as:			
	New York Dressed	Eviscerated	Live	Total
Broilers	97	3	*	100
Fowl	99	*	1	100
Turkeys	99	1	*	100
Other	74	*	26	100

* Less than .1 per cent.

significance since only small quantities of poultry went to these two states. From the standpoint of volume, more eviscerated poultry was sold in New York and Maine although it constituted only two and five per cent respectively of shipments to these states. Nearly all live poultry was shipped to New York. This represented only three per cent of the total sales in this market.

Table 5

TYPE OF PACK RECEIVED BY EACH STATE
10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

State	All Poultry (1000 lbs.)	Per cent that shipments to each state were			Total
		N. Y. Dressed (per cent)	Evis. (per cent)	Live (per cent)	
New York	52,530	95	2	3	100
Massachusetts	12,976	100	—	*	100
Maine	6,573	94	5	1	100
Connecticut	3,171	100	*	—	100
New Jersey	815	7	93	—	100
New Hampshire	612	100	*	—	100
Delaware	28	100	—	—	100
Rhode Island	25	12	88	—	100
Iowa	23	100	—	—	100
Illinois	21	100	—	—	100
Total or Average	76,774	95	3	2	100

* Less than .5%.

Broiler from 3 to 4 lbs. Most Popular

The 61 million pounds of broilers handled by the 10 dressing plants were grouped by weights at which the birds were sold. The most popular weights were the 3, 3½, and 4-pound broilers which accounted for

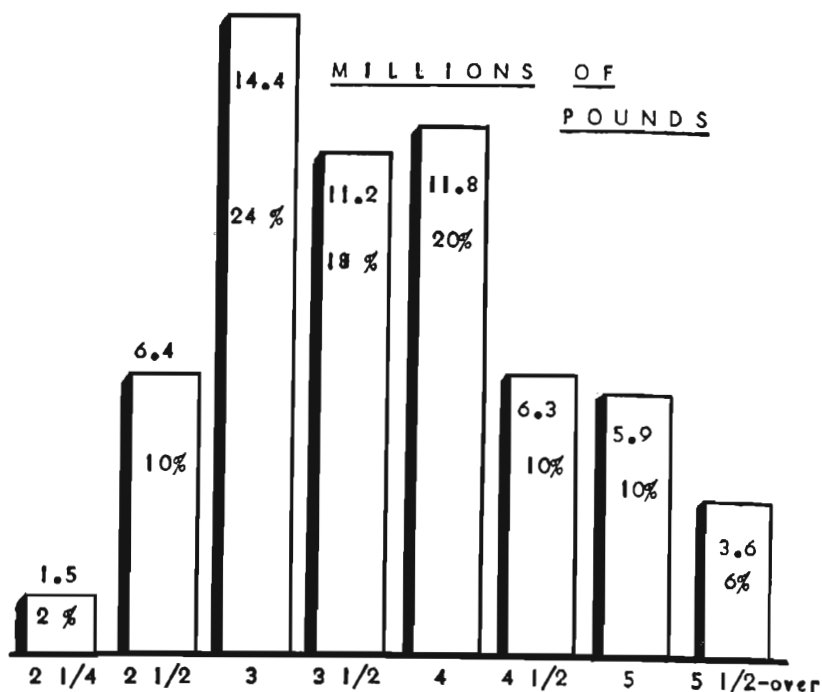


Figure 8
SALES OF BROILERS OF VARIOUS WEIGHTS
10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

about three-fifths of all broilers (Fig. 8). Twenty-six per cent were marketed at weights of 4½ pounds and over; 12 per cent at weights of less than 3 pounds. Maine-produced broilers were grown and marketed at heavier weights than broilers in the Delmarva area reported by Smith.⁵ Smith did discover, however, that the heavier broilers were sold in the northeastern markets of New York and Massachusetts, the principal markets for Maine broilers. It was not possible to detect any pattern of distribution of broilers of different weights in the northeast market area.

Most Sales to Commission Men

Commission men were the outlet for 62 million pounds or 81 per cent of all poultry, whereas wholesalers received about 10 per cent. The volume of poultry handled by first receivers is shown in Figure 9. Sales to retail units and consumers, considered as "direct sales," accounted for about 4 million pounds or five per cent of the total. A small volume

⁵ Harold D. Smith "Market Area in Delmarva Broilers" University of Maryland, Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin A-64, August 1951, pp. 12.

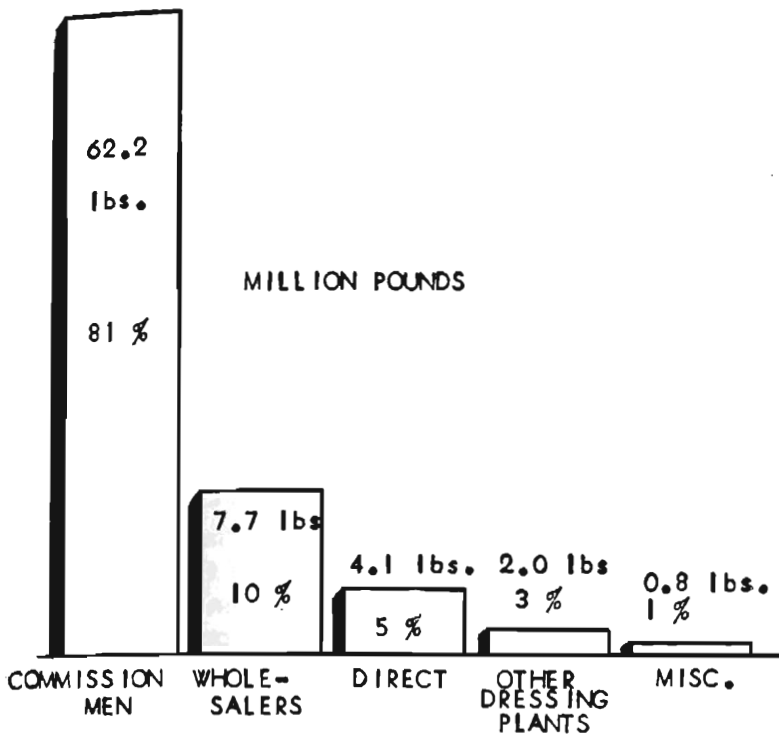


Figure 9
FIRST RECEIVERS OF POULTRY
10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

of poultry went to other dressing plants and to a miscellaneous group of receivers which included cold storage plants, canneries and fertilizer plants.

Direct sales were largely to chain stores and other retail units, and

Table 6

MARKET OUTLETS FOR POULTRY SOLD DIRECT
10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

Market Outlets	Sales	
	Pounds ¹	Per cent
Chain stores	2,688,930	66
Other retailers	1,147,666	28
Consumers	167,848	4
Restaurant & Institutions	89,034	2
Total	4,093,478	100

¹ New York dressed weight or equivalent.

accounted for 66 and 28 per cent respectively (Table 6). Small quantities were sold to consumers, restaurants and institutions. Whereas commission men and wholesalers were the predominant first receivers for poultry shipped to out-of-state markets, most of the poultry sold direct was to local Maine markets.

No important difference in the type of pack handled by the various receivers was noted or expected since 95 per cent of all poultry was sold New York Dressed. However, nearly all eviscerated poultry was sold to retail units.

Poultry Meat Sales Seasonal

Sales of poultry meat varied from month to month throughout the year (Fig. 10). For all poultry meat, sales were the lowest from February to April. In each of these months sales were approximately six per cent of the total amount of poultry meat sold during the year. However, in May sales commenced to increase and continued upward each month, except for September, to the peak in October. Sales in October were about twice those in any one of the low months of February, March and April. The volume was about 9 million pounds in October in contrast to almost 4½ million pounds during the earlier period. About 60 per cent of poultry sales occurred during the 6-month period of July to December.

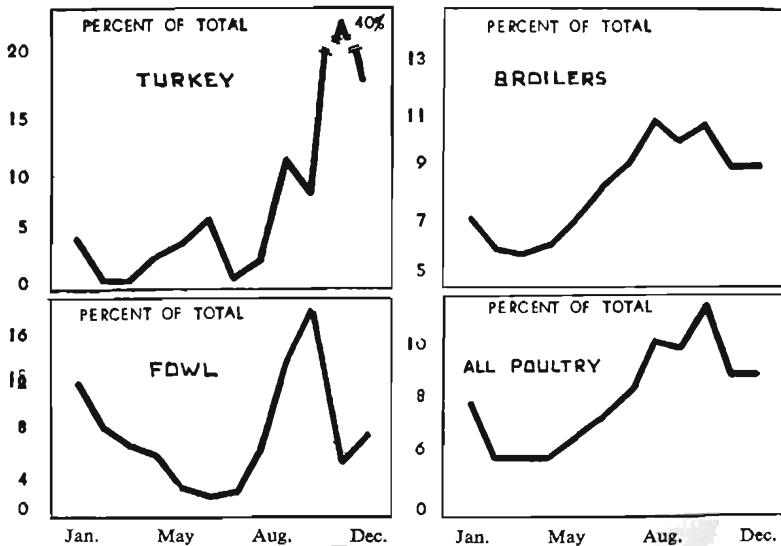


Figure 10
SEASONAL VARIATION ON SALES OF VARIOUS
CLASSES OF POULTRY
10 Poultry Dressing Plants, 1951

Such wide variations in the volume of poultry handled by dressing plants severely reduced operational efficiency. Facilities adequate to handle the volume of poultry dressed in October are far in excess of those needed in February. This means higher costs of operation. Evening out the flow of poultry through dressing plants would result in a more efficient operation. This can be accomplished only if the market for poultry is expanded during these low volume months.

The seasonal pattern of sales of *broiler* meat was closely comparable to that for all poultry (Fig. 10). Sales were low in February, March, and April, and high in August and October. Sales in each of the low months were 6 per cent of the total and in each of the high months 11 per cent.

The quantities of *fowl* handled monthly varied even more, from a low of 4 per cent each month from May to July to nearly 18 per cent in October (Fig. 10). This seasonal pattern is determined by practices employed in the egg industry. Most farmers follow the practice of starting day-old chicks during the spring months of March, April, and May. These reach laying age from August to September. At this time the old layers customarily are sold to make room for the pullets as they are taken off the summer range.

Turkey sales, although small, were more seasonal than any other class of poultry. Sales were negligible from January to August but thereafter increased rapidly and reached a peak in November. In this month alone 40 per cent of all turkey sales occurred. Combined sales in October, November, and December accounted for more than two-thirds of all turkeys sold in 1951. Heavy holiday demand for turkeys largely explains the seasonal pattern of turkey sales.

There were changes in the relative importance of the various classes of poultry sold during the year. Broilers were by far the most important class of poultry handled varying from a low of about 70 per cent of all sales in January to a high of about 85 per cent in June and July. Sale of fowl was relatively least important during June and July and most important in October. Negligible quantities of turkeys were handled except for the months of November and December. The balance of other poultry constituted about the same share of sales in each month.

Markets Similar in Seasonal Demand

Further evidence concerning the seasonal character of poultry meat sales may be seen by noting the volume of sales each month to various markets. Some, but not a striking difference, was observed in the seasonal pattern of sales among markets (Fig. 11). In each of the markets the least poultry was sold during March and April and the most from August to November.

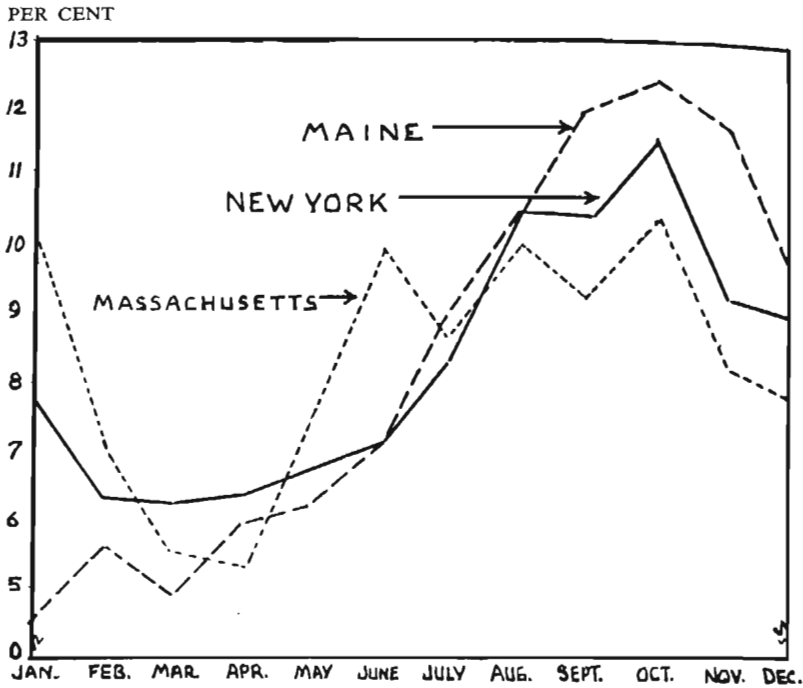


Figure 11
MONTHLY SALES AS PER CENT OF TOTAL SALES
TO CERTAIN MARKETS

10 Poultry Dressing Plants in Maine, 1951

The largest seasonal variation in poultry sold was in Maine markets, with only about 5 per cent of the annual sales in March, compared with 12.5 per cent in October. Shipments to the New York and Massachusetts markets were somewhat less variable.

Most Poultry Sold Early in Week

Shipments of poultry from the dressing plants to the various city markets were heaviest early in the week (Fig. 12). About 60 per cent of the weekly sales were made from Monday through Wednesday. Sales were lightest on Friday and Saturday. Sales on Sunday represented poultry shipped in the afternoon or evening of that day so as to arrive at the opening of the market on Monday morning.

The distribution of sales during the days of the week was very similar for each class of poultry, that is broilers, fowl, and so on, as well as in the various seasons of the year.

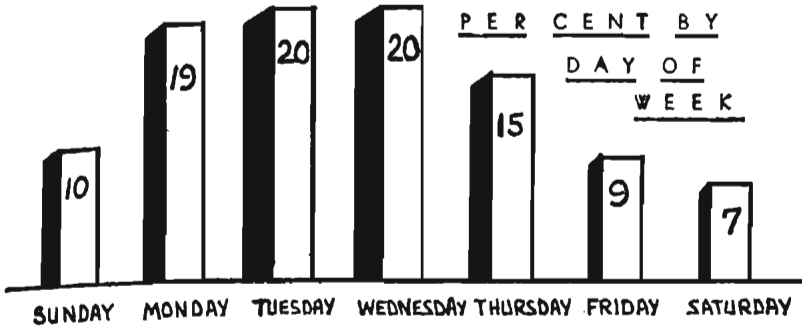


Figure 12
SALES OF POULTRY BY DAY OF WEEK
10 Poultry Dressing Plants in Maine, 1951

APPENDIX

Table 7

QUANTITIES OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF POULTRY PRODUCED BY TOWNS AND COUNTIES

10 Maine Dressing Plants, 1951

Counties and Towns	Broilers	Fowl	Turkeys	Chickens	Total
Androscoggin	2,332,188	475,757	—	—	2,807,945
Auburn	598,824	31,499	—	—	630,323
Durham	2,127	4,775	—	—	6,902
Greene	276,291	668	—	—	276,959
Leeds	—	1,674	—	—	1,674
Lewiston	617,029	255,561	—	—	872,590
Lisbon Falls	334,245	33,290	—	—	367,535
Livermore Falls	307,588	112,506	—	—	420,094
Mechanic Falls	49,806	—	—	—	49,806
Poland	14,686	—	—	—	14,686
Sabatius	83	54	—	—	137
Turner	91,320	33,888	—	—	125,208
Wales	40,189	1,842	—	—	42,031
Aroostook	40,832	4,454	7,218	—	52,504
Benedicta	2,250	1,064	—	—	3,314
Bridgewater	—	74	—	—	74
Houlton	—	167	—	—	167
Mars Hill	—	356	—	—	356
Perham	—	156	—	—	156
Presque Isle	—	—	7,218	—	7,218
Sherman Mills	—	557	—	—	557
Sherman Station	—	1,218	—	—	1,218
Stockholm	—	862	—	—	862
Washburn	38,582	—	—	—	38,582
Cumberland	3,563,190	1,646,725	9,345	—	5,219,260
Brunswick	1,086,299	71,897	—	—	1,158,196
Bridgton	14,649	400	—	—	15,049
Cumberland Center	391,734	317,024	4,668	—	713,426
Cliff Isle	—	184	—	—	184
Freeport	169,238	34,840	—	—	204,078
Gloucester	32,650	—	—	—	32,650
Gorham	83,485	34,342	—	—	117,827
Gray	506,855	711,850	—	—	1,218,705
Harrison	56,254	—	—	—	56,254
Harpwell	34	1,859	—	—	1,893
Otisfield	47,166	256	—	—	47,422
Portland	643,487	179,942	4,677	—	827,961
Pownal	—	47	—	—	47
Raymond	7,138	—	—	—	7,138
Scarboro	116,717	43,233	—	—	159,950
Standish	112,844	247,589	—	—	360,433
Yarmouth	294,640	3,262	—	—	297,902
Hancock	1,672,927	147,936	14,084	310	1,835,257
Amherst	—	63	—	—	63
Bar Harbor	—	280	—	—	280
Birch Harbor	—	240	—	55	295
Blue Hill	255,472	—	—	—	255,472
Brooksville	56,602	918	—	—	57,520
Bucksport	189,394	29,445	—	255	219,094
Castine	235,062	985	—	—	236,047
Deer Isle	—	749	—	—	749
Ellsworth	487,156	42,095	—	—	529,251
Franklin	16,442	—	—	—	16,442
Hancock	—	2,493	—	—	2,493
Hulls Cove	—	979	—	—	979
Lamoine	140,687	—	—	—	140,687
Mt. Desert	620	16,333	—	—	16,953
Orland	—	1,899	—	—	1,899
Otis	—	3,002	—	—	3,002
Penobscot	82,242	975	—	—	83,217

¹ New York dressed weight or equivalent.

Table 7—Continued

Counties and Towns	Broilers	Fowl	Turkeys	Chickens	Total
Hancock (Cont.)					
Salisbury Cove	—	450	—	—	450
Sandy Point	—	618	14,084	—	14,702
Sargentville	28,257	—	—	—	28,257
Sedgwick	173,931	—	—	—	173,931
S. W. Harbor	7,062	45,760	—	—	52,822
Stromington	—	163	—	—	163
Sutry	—	42	—	—	42
Waltham	—	185	—	—	185
Winter Harbor	—	262	—	—	262
Kennebec	9,213,969	884,991	73,216	15,906	10,188,082
Albion	276,775	41,284	48,755	—	366,814
Augusta	211,753	6,360	—	13,214	231,327
Belgrade	77,926	—	—	—	77,926
Benton	119,426	—	—	—	119,426
China	3,312,915	7,882	6,089	—	3,326,886
Clinton	788,178	—	18,372	—	806,550
Gardiner	1,139,536	131,207	—	2,692	1,273,435
Hallowell	188,813	—	—	—	188,813
Litchfield	509,997	499,630	—	—	1,009,627
Monmouth	329,851	31	—	—	329,882
Mt. Vernon	—	4,586	—	—	4,586
Oakland	235,811	—	—	—	235,811
Pittston	42,042	—	—	—	42,042
Sidney	256,783	39,527	—	—	296,310
Warrenton	822,813	120,739	—	—	943,552
Wayne	52,035	—	—	—	52,035
Weeks Mills	43,067	753	—	—	43,820
Winslow	202,759	1,274	—	—	204,033
Winthrop	603,489	31,718	—	—	635,207
Knox	6,789,601	1,882,171	3,254	65,872	8,740,898
Appleton	385,556	37,864	—	214	423,634
Burkettville	22,569	1,706	—	—	24,275
Camden	321,501	63,640	—	1,540	386,681
Cushing	24,271	1,081	—	—	25,352
Friendship	45,174	9,724	—	—	54,898
Hope	124,668	60,563	—	3,056	188,287
Owls Head	7,737	61	—	—	7,798
Rockland	1,577,675	1,189,815	424	45,311	2,813,225
Rockport	162,650	8,531	—	—	171,181
St. George	—	2,041	—	—	2,041
Thomaston	504,356	21,413	—	—	525,769
Union	2,312,887	221,700	—	331	2,534,918
Warren	857,273	204,826	334	15,420	1,077,853
Washington	443,284	59,207	2,496	—	504,987
Lincoln	3,184,703	551,804	—	—	6,196,507
Alna	102,659	1,744	—	—	104,403
Boothbay	4,810	86	—	—	4,896
Brewer	6,062	—	—	—	6,062
Bristol	99,562	11,849	—	—	111,411
Damariscotta	136,855	3,609	—	—	140,464
Edgecomb	154,664	44,835	—	—	199,499
Jefferson	21,684	10,639	—	—	32,326
Medomac	2,560	1,891	—	—	4,451
Newcastle	65,967	3,886	—	—	69,853
Nobleboro	32,238	3,446	—	—	35,684
Pemaquid	63,928	8,387	—	—	72,315
Round Pond	—	6,828	—	—	6,828
Waldoboro	1,637,164	432,513	—	—	2,069,677
Walpole	788	3,001	—	—	3,789
Whitefield	43,286	6,507	—	—	49,793
Wiscasset	812,473	12,583	—	—	825,056
Oxford	845,716	71,514	—	—	917,230
Bethel	163,426	—	—	—	163,426
Brownfield	770	735	—	—	1,505
Buckfield	—	56	—	—	56
Canton	—	12,775	—	—	12,775
Fryeburg	119,174	190	—	—	119,364

Table 7—Continued

Counties and Towns	Broilers	Fowl	Turkeys	Chickens	Total
Oxford (Cont.)					
Hebron	80,361	568	—	—	80,929
Mexico	39,135	—	—	—	39,135
Norway	151,893	—	—	—	151,893
Oxford	71,421	15,037	—	—	86,458
Waterford	69,422	6,196	—	—	75,618
Welchville	83,120	35,957	—	—	119,077
Woodstock	66,994	—	—	—	66,994
Penobscot	7,591,117	461,292	8,385	58,322	8,119,116
Alton	—	680	—	426	1,106
Bangor	162,968	210,712	22	12,711	386,413
Bradford	1,093,232	3,739	—	361	1,097,332
Brewer	—	2,200	—	1,158	3,358
Burlington	116,428	—	—	—	116,428
Carmel	533,091	1,593	—	—	534,684
Charleston	411,421	3,590	—	645	415,656
Corinna	143,527	1,330	—	611	145,468
Costigan	—	417	—	—	417
Corinth	1,089,029	27,141	—	—	1,116,170
Dexter	52,242	36,170	—	3,713	92,125
Dixmont	416,877	557	2,954	143	420,531
East Corinth	275,270	2,154	—	17,601	295,025
Eddington	81,042	33,936	—	731	115,709
Enfield	119,100	—	—	—	119,100
Etna	571,223	940	—	—	572,163
Exeter	206	416	—	488	1,110
Garland	76,446	821	—	—	77,267
Greenbush	23,669	867	—	—	24,546
Hampden	220,187	17,312	—	91	237,590
Hermon	131,048	12,007	—	—	143,055
Holden	63,379	2,779	—	—	66,158
Howland	130,991	166	—	—	131,157
Hudson	405,145	1,458	—	120	406,723
Kenduskeag	61,543	24,301	—	57	85,901
LaGrange	—	200	—	1,120	1,320
Lee	41,500	—	—	—	41,500
Levant	205,535	52,791	—	14,991	273,317
Lincoln	245,221	2,187	—	1,433	248,841
Newburg	88,261	8,797	—	—	97,058
Newport	411,543	981	5,409	—	417,933
Orono	3,257	7,044	—	211	10,512
Orrington	128,195	1,118	—	291	129,604
Patten	—	718	—	—	718
Plymouth	279,501	120	—	—	279,621
Prentiss	—	472	—	—	472
Stetson	—	70	—	—	70
Stillwater	9,667	115	—	—	9,782
Veazie	373	1,393	—	1,420	3,186
Piscataquis	1,163,642	41,474	8,906	6,084	1,220,106
Atkinson	—	287	—	—	287
Brownville	—	188	—	—	188
Dover & Dover-Foxcroft	254,895	27,281	7,460	6,084	295,720
Milo	154,164	12,821	—	—	166,985
Sangerville	723,011	—	—	—	723,011
Sebec Station	—	897	1,446	—	2,343
Guilford	31,572	—	—	—	31,572
Sagadahoc	1,988,847	144,970	—	16,591	2,151,408
Bath	18,642	2,387	—	—	21,029
Bowdoin	—	18,240	—	—	18,240
Bowdoinham	490,614	74,158	—	61,591	581,363
Georgetown	3,148	—	—	—	3,148
Richmond	390,495	16,437	—	—	406,932
Topsham	658,308	34,748	—	—	693,056
Woolwich	427,640	—	—	—	427,640
Somerset	4,771,692	892,955	21,132	6,908	5,692,687
Anson	35,819	—	—	—	35,819
Athens	30,062	—	—	—	30,062
Cambridge	12,163	—	—	—	12,163

Table 7—Concluded

Counties and Towns	Broilers	Fowl	Turkeys	Chickens	Total
Pounds					
Somerset (Cont.)	10,834	—	—	—	10,834
Canaan	17,255	—	—	—	17,255
Cornville	390,899	—	—	154	391,053
Detroit	250,991	13,248	—	—	264,239
Fairfield	52,455	—	—	—	52,455
Harmony	14,109	160	—	—	14,269
Hartland	470,432	—	—	—	470,432
Madison	—	4,446	—	—	4,446
Mercer	167,520	—	—	—	167,520
Norridgewock	247	1,267	—	—	1,514
Palmyra	1,620,505	752,045	21,132	6,699	2,400,381
Pittsfield	1,698,401	121,789	—	55	1,820,245
Skowhegan	—	—	—	—	—
Waldo	27,569,168	1,046,356	387,008	235,951	29,238,483
Belfast	7,250,152	141,310	113,919	21,907	7,527,288
Belmont	259,779	88,727	—	911	349,417
Brooks	2,436,598	41,613	121,931	12,678	2,612,820
Burnham	222,283	7,838	—	2,565	232,686
Frankfort	805,211	82,967	—	604	888,782
Freedom	334,470	6,722	—	—	341,192
Islesboro	10,723	257	—	—	10,980
Jackson	813,647	—	—	26	813,673
Knox	1,081,260	195	—	—	1,081,455
Liberty	1,159,639	11,278	—	72	1,170,989
Lincolnville	1,471,284	98,168	20,025	48,514	1,637,991
Monroe	1,514,947	82,730	5,108	2,720	1,605,505
Montville	933,985	4,969	—	—	938,954
Morrill	714,188	111,007	1,818	40,534	867,547
Northport	17,540	387	—	—	17,927
Palermo	61,324	7,356	—	—	68,680
Prospect	863,017	—	—	—	863,017
Searsmont	289,301	5,029	6,701	—	301,031
Searsport	1,503,366	3,054	52,607	—	1,559,027
Stockton Springs	601,544	6,464	—	87	608,095
Swanville	1,415,185	374	17,141	—	1,432,700
Thorndike	690,732	1,162	—	11,670	703,564
Troy	13,251	2,565	—	—	15,816
Unity	664,315	164,041	30,419	4,708	863,483
Waldo	1,070,784	66	—	—	1,070,850
Winterport	1,370,643	178,077	17,339	88,955	1,655,014
Washington	47,710	63,722	—	—	111,432
Coopers Mills	30,735	—	—	—	30,735
Dennysville	4,465	26,723	—	—	31,188
Lubec	7,758	31,865	—	—	39,623
Pembroke	1,396	220	—	—	1,616
Perry	—	4,236	—	—	4,236
Topsfield	—	678	—	—	678
Tracy	3,356	—	—	—	3,356
York	554,009	512,515	—	—	1,066,517
Biddeford	498,467	508,133	48	—	1,006,648
Elburgh (Falls)	14,758	—	—	—	14,758
Limington	5,875	—	—	—	5,875
Parsonsfield	9,556	—	—	—	9,556
Waterboro	25,353	—	—	—	25,353
Wells	—	4,382	—	—	4,382