

A REVIEW OF THE THIRD ARIZONA EGG LAYING CONTEST

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Results of Contest Invaluable to Breeders and Commercial Poultrymen Throughout the State With Reference to Poultry Possibilities in Arizona

THE Third Arizona Egg Laying Contest ended in the evening of Oct. 31. The Fourth contest was started on No. 1st, with 20 pens in competition, nineteen of which represented Arizona breeders. The re-

sults obtained in the Third contest although not phenomenal, were at least on par with the other two contests. Table 1 shows a brief comparison of the three contests:

different contests:

Column one in the following table shows the average production for the year; column two the number of birds competing; column three the average production of the high pen; and column four the production of the high hen:

Table 1

	No. Birds	Average yearly production	Average of high pen	Record of high hen	Per cent mortality	No. birds laying over 200 eggs
1922-23 Contest	140	191.4	245.8	281	17.9	83 or 36.4%
1923-24 Contest	120	170.4	245.	263	13.9	45 or 39.4%
1924-25 Contest	228	204.9	252.	274	14.1	42 or 34%

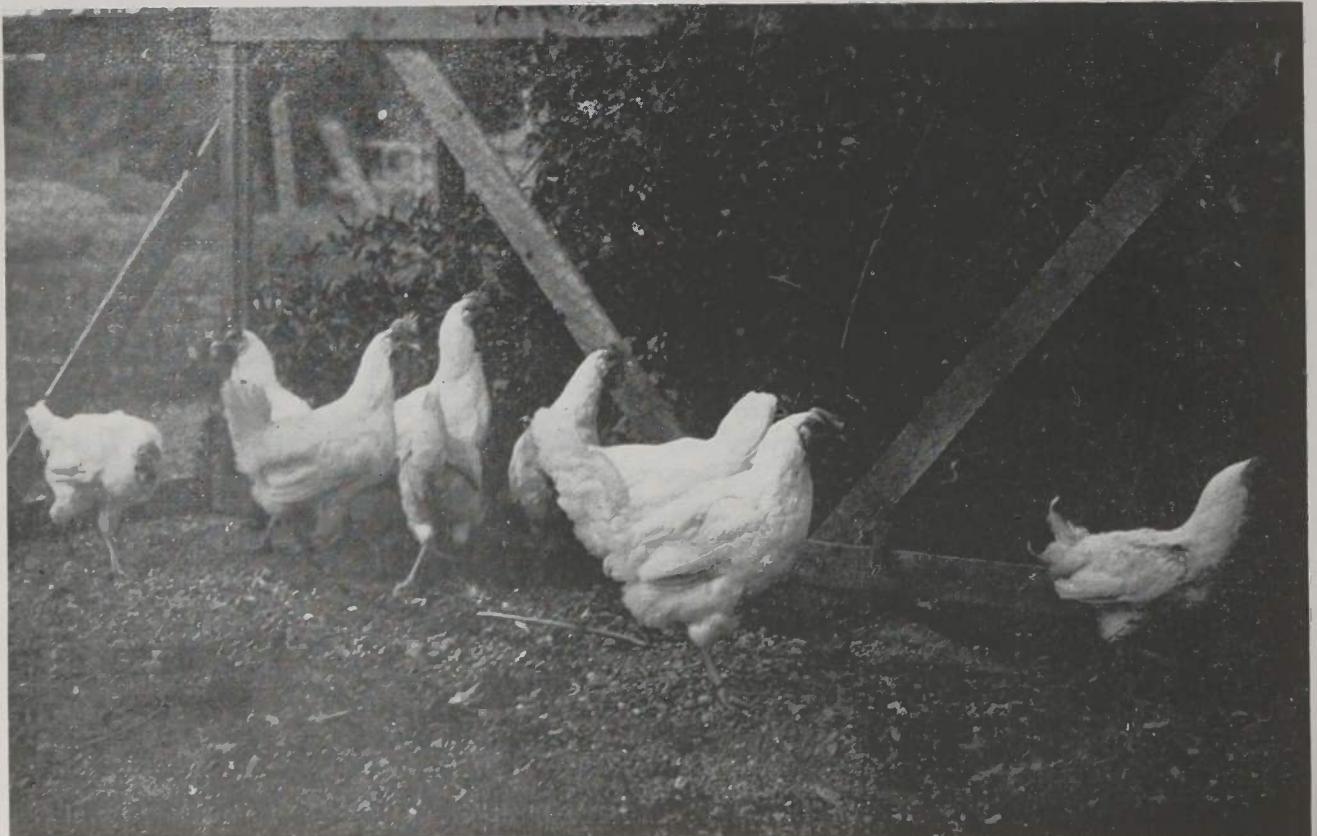
Arizona	191.4	228	245.8	291
Missouri	191.5	300	257.	299
Calif. (Sonoma Co.)	201	432	242.9	290
Oklahoma	600	264.4	286	
Alabama	153.2	960	219.9	286
New Yorw	171.7	1000	246.5	299
Michigan	176.5	1000	241.2	308
Texas	188.1	408	247.	315

Having in mind the result of the last three Arizona contests listed in Table 1 it is of interest to make a comparison of other contests in various parts of the country. This information is gathered from the final reports of these different contest that are available.

The Arizona contest shows that Arizona compares very favorably with any part of the country in poultry possibilities. With good breeding and proper management there is no reason why Arizona should not become one of the leading poultry states.

The following table shows these

The Arizona contest just completed consisted of twelve birds to the pen. The final results were based on ten highest in the pen, without regard to mortality. Due to lack of space it will be impossible to list all the pens. The following shows the ten top pens in the contest:



The High Pen in the 1924-25 Contest. These Birds Laid a Total of 2458 Eggs in 12 Months. They Are Owned by the Del Rio Poultry Farm

The 10 high pens for the year (10 birds, 12 months)

Pen 5—Del Rio Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorns	2458.6 eggs
Pen 4—Lee Apel—S. C. White Leghorns	2279.0 eggs
Pen 8—Alex Stewart—S. C. White Leghorns	2217.6 eggs
Pen 18*—Hudson Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorns	2186.3 eggs
Pen 3—S. M. Brimberry—Rhode Island Reds	2181.5 eggs
Pen 13*—G. A. Walker—Barred Rocks	2166.5 eggs
Pen 11—C. A. Brion—S. C. White Leghorns	2094.0 eggs
Pen 10*—E. R. Johnson—S. C. White Leghorns	2028.5 eggs
Pen 7*—Sunnyside Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorns	1997.9 eggs
Pen 20*—Garber Leghorn Farm—S. C. White Leghorns	1994.2 eggs

* more than 2 birds died in pen.

There were 83 birds of the original number 15 birds laid over 250 eggs. 228 that laid over 200 eggs. Of this The following is a list of 10 high birds for the year (365 days):

Sunnyside Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorn No. 76	291 eggs
Del Rio Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorn No. 55	280 eggs
C. A. Brion's—S. C. White Leghorns No. 121	280 eggs
S. M. Brimberry's—Rhode Island Red No. 34	273 eggs
Lee Apel's—S. C. White Leghorn's No. 41	272 eggs
Lee Apel's—S. C. White Leghorn's No. 40	267 eggs
Del Rio Poultry Farm—S. C. White Leghorn No. 55	280 eggs
E. R. Johnson's—S. C. White Leghorn No. 118	262 eggs
G. A. Walker's—Barred Rock No. 152	262 eggs
G. A. Walker's—Barred Rock No. 155	260 eggs

In connection with the table showing high pens and high hens, the condition of winter partial molt tended to hold down some pens and individuals. Since so many birds went into a winter molt, it is of interest to mention this to the breeder. Records of the birds show that 51 birds of the 228 entered lost from 21 days to 84 days due to this condition. The average days lost being 41 per birds. There are many factors that may be responsible for this, such as change of feed, climate and housing. But the writer believes that nearly all of it is due to period of production previous to being sent to the contest. The

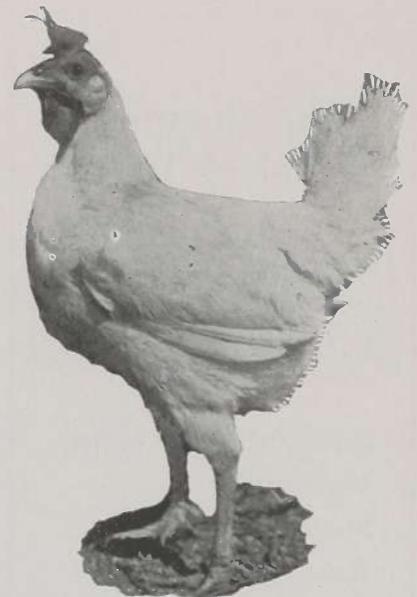
records also show that 24 birds went through a summer and early fall molt and were back into production before the contest ended.

The Ration and Feed Costs

In some of the previous contest reports, the feed records per pound have been the cause of much debate among poultrymen. The contest feeds are purchased in ton lots and mixed at the poultry plant and at the end of the contest the average cost for the year is determined for each ingredient of the ration. Below is given the ration used, average cost of each ingredient for year, and cost of ration.

Mash		
200 pounds bran	@ \$ 2.17 cwt.	\$ 4.34
150 pounds meat scrap	@ 4.50 cwt.	6.75
100 pounds ground Hegari	@ 2.88 cwt.	2.88
100 pounds ground Barley	@ 2.75 cwt.	2.75
100 pounds Shorts	@ 2.30 cwt.	2.30
50 pounds Alfalfa meal	@ 2.38 cwt.	1.19
40 pounds Cotton seed meal	@ 2.21 cwt.	0.88
20 pounds Dry Buttermilk	@ 11.00 cwt.	2.20
30 pounds ground bone	@ 4.50 cwt.	1.35
4 pounds fine salt		24.04
794 pounds mash		\$24.68
Average cost per pound		.031

Grain		
200 pounds whole wheat	@ \$ 3.14 cwt.	\$ 6.28
200 pounds cracked corn	@ 2.90 cwt.	5.80
200 pounds whole Hegari	@ 2.65 cwt.	5.30
100 pounds whole oats	@ 2.52 cwt.	2.52
700 pounds grain		19.90
Average cost per pound		.029



291 eggs in 365 days is the record of this bird. She led the field for individual honors in the 1924-25 contest and is owned by the Sunnyside Poultry Farm.

During the year the average price received for eggs was 46 3-4c. By months the prices received in Tucson were as follows: Nov. 60c; Dec. 60c; Jan. 55c; Feb. 39; March 32c; April (Continued on page 12)

OUR COVER PAGE

This month's cover page shows Montezuma's Well which is located in the Verde Valley. The well is on a limestone hill and is really a gigantic sinkhole more than 100 yards across. It is eighty feet down to the water and water is eighty feet deep. The ancient cliff dwellers made this their home as is evidenced by the ruined dwellings in and on the cliff surrounding the water. The Well has a constant overflow of nearly 100 miners inches which is used for irrigating purposes. The Well is owned by William Back, a pioneer of the district. Other places of interest nearby are Soda Springs and Montezuma's Castle.

It is preferable to wash ice before putting it in the refrigerator, but it is not always possible. A square of cheesecloth under the ice will tend to collect the sediment and aid in preventing it from going to the drain pipe. If there is a movable grating for the ice to rest on, lift the grate out, fit the cheese-cloth on the floor so it covers the drain, and put the grating in. The cloth can be taken out often and rinsed. In addition, the pouring of strong sal soda water down the drain once a week will remove any slime which may collect.

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35c; June 36c; July 45c; Aug. 49c; Sept. 55c; and Oct. 60c. Your attention is called in the following table to feed consumption during the winter months, also value of eggs for the

period as compared to other times of the year. It shows the real income from pullets is during the winter months, the spring season being second, while the fall season is lowest.

Month	Pounds Mash consumed	Pounds grain consumed	Total Feed	Feed Costs	Number eggs	Value of eggs	No. birds
November	634.2	691.6	1325.8	\$39.71	2721	\$136.05	228
December	824.0	691.6	1515.6	45.59	3430	171.50	227
January	775.0	898.7	1673.7	50.09	3503	160.51	224
February	725.0	663.8	1389.0	41.73	3865	125.58	220
March	700.8	684.1	1384.9	41.56	4768	127.15	219
April	782.1	614.4	1396.5	42.06	4593	133.96	218
May	650.9	615.3	1266.2	38.02	4287	126.04	211
June	499.5	596.8	1096.3	32.79	3657	109.71	205
July	453.8	456.8	910.6	27.31	2973	111.49	202
August	854.0	310.8	1164.8	35.48	2768	113.02	197
September	722.1	325.9	1048.0	31.84	1819	83.32	190
October	704.6	342.6	1047.2	31.78	1160	58.00	187
Total	8,326.2	6,892.4	15,218.6	\$457.96	39,544	\$1,456.33	

Summary

Although the mortality rate as shown elsewhere was rather high, not a single bird died from contagious diseases. It is regretted that a complete summary of deaths can not be given.

The low pen consumed 711.5 pounds of feed and produced 1355 eggs (12 birds.)

The high pen consumed 799.1 pounds of feed and produced 2817

eggs (12 birds). Why the difference in the two pens? Breeding and blood lines would without doubt be the answer.

The average production for the year was 191.4 eggs per bird, or 42.4%.

Eleven pens of White Leghorns averaged 204.1 eggs for the year.

The average feed cost to produce one dozen eggs was 13.9c.

The Barred Rocks need 4.1 pound feed to produce one dozen eggs.

FRUIT IDENTIFICATION

A rare opportunity is offered the students at the university this winter in the way of fruit identification. By the cooperation of all concerned, many varieties of the leading fruits have been obtained from all parts of the United States. This collection includes 120 varieties of dates, 40 varieties of apples, 20 varieties of citrus, 20 varieties of pecans, and several varieties each of pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, filberts, plums and English walnuts. This collection was secured from California, Washington, Purdue College, Mass. Agricultural College,

Oregon Agricultural College, Southern Oregon Experiment Station, Stark Brothers Nursery, Idaho Agricultural College, Cornell University and Texas A. & M. College. These sources in addition to the Arizona Experiment Stations and the commercial growers of the state.

Just as a geologist must be able to recognize the different minerals, so the trained horticulturist must be able to identify the fruits with which he comes in contact. Naturally it is a gigantic task to become intimately acquainted with even the established varieties of all fruits, but a little study will give the key to the leading commercial varieties of our common fruits.

Because of the splendid collection of fruits, a special course in addition to the course given annually in Systematic Pomology by the Horticultural Department, will be offered de-winter. This course is especially designed to acquaint the student with our common fruits. It will be given without credit, its success depending on the interest shown.

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