

1945
ANNUAL POULTRY REPORT

of

W. R. Van Sant
Poultry and Dairy Specialist

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Summary

The poultry industry in Arizona has decreased during the past year. Production was down to such an extent that the demand exceeded supplies throughout the year. O. P. A. ceilings have discouraged poultry production throughout the state. In fact, the poultryman had to sell direct to the consumer in order to make a great deal of profit and in some cases black market occurred.

The Poultry Improvement Program decreased, with fewer hatcheries and breeders participating. The Extension Poultryman worked with the members and revised the Constitution, Regulations, and By-laws and prepared new hatchery contracts, and flock selecting and pullorum testing agreements. As a result, greater participation has been accomplished for the 1945 - 46 season.

With the demand greater than the production, no difficulties occurred in the marketing of poultry meats and eggs. However, quality has been stressed as a means of safeguarding future markets. The State Egg Inspector reported that 90% of the eggs going through the wholesaler were shipped in.

The turkey production increased from 93,000 to an estimated 115,000 during the year. Maple Crest Hatcheries established a large turkey breeding farm in Tucson. This may prove to be an Arizona advantage in the production of early turkey hatching eggs. Turkey marketing has been slow. However, it is believed that the local markets will take all of the turkeys produced.

Arizona was not included in the W.F.O. 106, setting aside all turkeys for the armed forces.

Efficient production was stressed in the production program for the war effort.

DIVISION OF TIME

One hundred and twelve days (112) were devoted to the Extension Poultry Program during the period from December 1, 1944 to November 30, 1945. Of this time forty-six (46) days were spent in the office, and sixty-six (66) days were spent in the field. The following table shows the division of time to the counties in the state:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>POULT. IMPROV.</u>	<u>PROD. FOR WAR EFFORT</u>	<u>MARKETING</u>	<u>4-H CLUB</u>	<u>NEWS AND PUBLICATIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Apache	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	2
Cochise	0	1	1	0	0	2
Coconino	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Gila	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Graham	0	1	1	1	0	3
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	41	10	5	5	6	67
Navajo	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	3
Pima	15	5	3	1	3	27
Pinal	0	1	1	0	0	2
Yavapai	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Yuma	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	$57\frac{1}{2}$	22	$13\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	112

PROJECTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project I. Poultry Improvement

A. Arizona Poultry Improvement Association

The Arizona Poultry Improvement Association is the Official State Agency for the administration of the "National Poultry Improvement Plan". The Extension Service is the sponsoring agent in the Association, and signs the contracts with the President of the association and the Bureau of Animal Industry. The Extension Poultryman is the Official Contact Agent for the State and the Association.

The participation for the 1944-45 season was the lowest in several years. However, greater interest was shown in the fall and the Extension Poultryman revised the Constitution, Regulations, and By-laws, and Participation Contracts, using the suggestions of the members. These changes were adopted at the Annual Meeting held in the Maricopa County Agent's Office in September. Copies of each are found in another part of this report.

Record of performance participation increased, with Mr. George G. Hawes entering 460 candidates for the 1945-46 season. During the past year there were only a few candidates to qualify at the Arizona Egg Laying Contest conducted by the Poultry Department. This is an extremely valuable program conducted to improve the quality of our breeding flocks in Arizona.

The turkey growers increased production and a great deal of interest is shown in regard to the possible adoption of the National Turkey Improvement Plan next year. In fact, the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association has made provisions by which it will administer the Turkey Plan. The Association this year will meet all the requirements provided in the Plan with the exception of training and authorizing turkey flock selecting and testing agents.

Conditions caused by the war prohibited the University of Arizona from conducting a Poultry School in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association. A complete report of the Poultry Improvement Program is summarized in the Annual Report of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association, which is included in this report.

Project II. Production for the War Effort

Each and every project in the Extension Service program centered on the production to meet the needs of the War Program. Early in the year a 15% reduction in poultry numbers was requested by the War Food Administration. However, the previous year Arizona did not meet their goals and this phase of the National Program was not pushed. Heavy purchases of fryers and mature birds during the spring, summer, and fall months greatly reduced the poultry population in Arizona.

Arizona is considered as a high cost producing area. Therefore, the poultry program has been planned to provide information to bring about more efficient production by purchasing quality baby chicks, proper feeding, culling, disease control, and marketing. This has been carried out by the County Agents and others working with poultrymen.

The Extension Poultryman has worked with all Governmental Agencies in the poultry production and marketing fields.

Project III. Marketing.

There was no difficulty encountered during the year in the marketing of poultry products, with the exception of a few instances in the marketing of turkeys at ceiling prices. All poultry products have sold at ceiling prices throughout the year. In fact, considerable amount of black-market marketing was encountered in fryers and meat birds by selling for breeders which did not have a ceiling price.

Arizona egg dealers were not able to purchase sufficient amount of eggs to fill their storage space and have had to depend upon the shipment of eggs into Arizona to meet their demands.

Arizona was not included in the War Food Administration order freezing all turkeys for the armed forces. With the increased production there has been plenty of turkeys for Arizona.

Project IV. 4-H Club Work.

The Extension Specialist has cooperated with County Agricultural and Home Demonstration Agents whenever possible in promoting efficient 4-H Poultry Club work. The majority of this work has been in the preparation of material on production and marketing of eggs, poultry meats, and turkeys. Exhibits were judged in Maricopa, Pima, and Graham counties. Assistance was given the 4-H Club Leaders in selecting State and County winners.

Project V. News--Radio and Publications

Five (5) articles were prepared for local and state distribution through the County Agents and Newspapers. These articles dealt with poultry production, disease control, and marketing of poultry and poultry products.

Three (3) radio programs were prepared and broadcast from KOY Phoenix.

The manuscript for a Turkey Bulletin was prepared by Professor H. B. Hinds and W. R. Van Sant, Extension Poultryman, and will be printed during the early part of 1946.

A poultry bulletin on Poultry Production Pointers is almost ready to be presented.

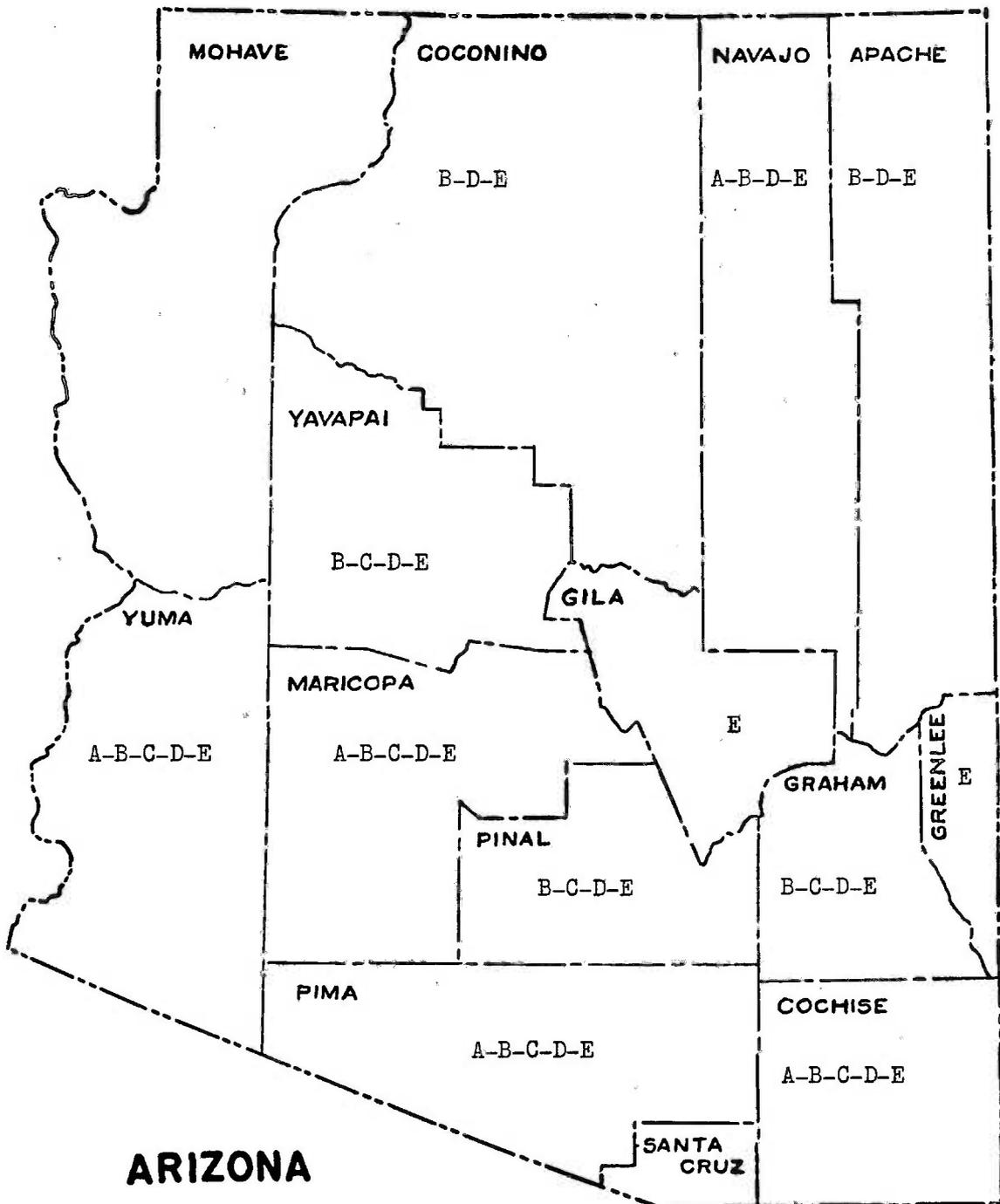
Project VI. Outlook

The hatcherymen are not expecting a much better than normal season for 1945-46. Securing of hatching eggs will be very difficult since many breeders have sold their flocks and poultry numbers appear to be greatly reduced in Arizona. The market will be strong for poultry products in Arizona. However, feed will be difficult to obtain, especially high quality feed, with the shortage of protein concentrates.

Ex-servicemen and health seekers will be requesting assistance in the lower elevation counties. This has occurred in Maricopa and Pima Counties and is becoming quite a problem.

Turkey growers have expanded and greater expansion is expected this coming year, especially in the production of hatching eggs. One firm has established a farm near Tucson and will have 2,000 breeders during the season.

There will be a great demand for service work on disease control and an educational program based on efficient production.



- A. Poultry Improvement
- B. Production for the War Effort
- C. Marketing
- D. 4-H Club
- E. Publicity - News, Radio, Publications

ARIZONA
POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
REPORT
SEASON 1944 - 45

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	
President	Frank J. Ricke	Rt 3 Box 454	Tucson
Vice-President	Geo. G. Hawes	Rt 1 Box 189	Mesa
Sec-Treas.	Walter Cochran	Rt 5 Box 317	Phoenix
Director	S. P. Clark	Rt 5 Box 227	Tucson
Director	W. R. Wells	Rt 1 Box 755	Tucson
Poultryman	O. R. Baines	Rt 1 Box 64	Phoenix
Turkey Producer	N. E. Bradley	Rt 5 Box 503	Phoenix
I. B. C. A. Rep.	Walter Cochran	Rt 5 Box 317	Phoenix
A. F. T. G. Rep.	N. E. Bradley	Rt 5 Box 503	Phoenix
Supervisor and Contact Rep.	W. R. Van Sant	P. O. Box 751	Phoenix
Inspector	L. Lipp	Rt 11 Box 527	Phoenix
State Board	Prof. H. Embleton Head Poultry Dept.	Univ. of Arizona	Tucson
	Dr. Vego Mikkelson State Veterinarian	Capitol Bldg.	Phoenix
	Dr. W. J. Pistor Head Animal Path. Dept.	Univ. of Arizona	Tucson
	Frank J. Ricke Pres. Ariz. Poult. Improv. Assn.	Rt 3 Box 454	Tucson
	W. R. Van Sant Ext. Poultryman	P. O. Box 751	Phoenix
Selecting and Testing Agents	Walter Cochran	Rt 5 Box 317	Phoenix
	A. H. Nixon		Phoenix
	Geo. G. Hawes	Rt 1 Box 189	Mesa
	D. L. Keck		Buckeye
	Clen Kliennen		Phoenix
	L. Lipp	Rt 11 Box 527	Phoenix
	Lee Passey		Phoenix
	Frank J. Ricke	Rt 3 Box 454	Tucson
	W. R. Wells	Rt 1 Box 755	Tucson

HATCHERY MEMBERSHIP

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>OFFICIAL</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
Clark Hatchery	Rt 5 Box 227, Tucson	U.S.A.P.T.	9,000
Cochran's Hatch.	Rt 5 Box 317, Phoenix	U.S.A.P.T.	26,000
Dewhurst Hatch.	Rt 5 Box 373, Tucson	U.S.A.P.T.	6,000
Del Rio Hatch.	Rt 1 Box 189, Mesa	U.S.C.P.T.	48,000
Mesa Hatchery	Rt 1 Box 110, Mesa	U.S.A.P.T.	18,000
Norton's Hatch.	Rt 2 Box 116, Mesa	U.S.A.P.Cd.	23,500
Ricke Hatchery	Rt 3 Box 454, Tucson	U.S.A.P.Cd.	6,000
Sunzone Hatchery	Rt 1 Buckeye	U.S.A.P.T.	16,000
Tucson Hatchery	Rt 1 Box 755, Tucson	U.S.A.P.Cd.	<u>100,000</u>
		Total Capacity	252,000

OFFICIAL PULLORUM DISEASE CONTROL

The following tabulation is based on the results of the first test during the year on all flocks officially tested as prospective hatchery-supply flocks, including those which are not retained as such. The number of birds tested will obviously be greater than the total included in this report, which included only those flocks retained and final tests on these flocks for the season of 1944-45.

Summary of Pullorum Control and Eradication Work, taken from A. H. Form 519 as reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, 25 D. C.

Year	<u>CHICKENS</u>				<u>TURKEYS</u>			
	Flocks Tested (first test)	Birds Tested (first test)	Reactors Number	Reactors %	Flocks Tested (first test)	Birds Tested (first test)	Reactors Number	Reactors %
1932-33	26	7,000	1,540	22.0				
1933-34	146	32,225	2,804	8.7				
1934-35	222	34,821	1,238	3.7				
1935-36	291	48,387	2,371	4.9	5	861		0
1936-37	260	51,336	1,694	3.3	41	5,565	28	0.5
1937-38	197	38,397	538	1.4	9	1,363		0
1938-39	260	45,930	712	1.6	26	1,566		
1939-40	262	54,572	1,109	2.0	17	1,324	7	0.53
1940-41	233	51,379	976	1.9	15	1,134	16	1.4
1941-42	167	44,008	491	1.1	10	1,837	3	0.16
1942-43	307	57,439	1,232	2.1	53	3,581	18	0.50
1943-44	138	41,653	753	1.8	34	2,155	65	3.02
1944-45	53	17,090	317	1.8	47	3,289	112	3.40

SELECTING AND PULLORUM TASTING OF BREEDER FLOCKS

WHITE LEGHORN (FINAL TEST ONLY)

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HANDLED</u>	<u>CULLED</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>REACTORS</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>	<u>TIMES TESTED</u>	<u>OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION</u>
1 Baines, O. R.	Rt 1 Box 64 1/2, Phoenix	606	41	565	4	0.70	551	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
2 Black, Harry L.	Rt 1 Box 796, Glendale	982	153	829	26	3.13	803	1	U.S.A.P.T.
3 Baker, Mrs. Ches	Palo Verde	93	5	88	0	0.00	88	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
4 Coons, Frank	Pomerene	484	0	484	1	0.20	483	2	U.S.A.P.Cd.
5 Couch, H. F.	Buckeye	105	6	99	4	4.04	95	1	U.S.A.P.T.
6 Glessl, Mrs. Emil	Gilbert	333	56	277	0	0.00	277	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
7 Haves, Geo. G.	Mesa	600	25	575	2	0.83	573	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
8 Hayden, Mrs. W. C.	Scottsdale	168	16	152	6	3.57	146	1	U.S.A.P.T.
9 Kaufroath, L. W.	Buckeye	21	0	21	0	0.00	21	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
10 Liggett, J. Albert	Rt 8 Box 287 Phoenix	984	135	849	6	0.70	843	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
11 Messenger, Wm. H.	Scottsdale	298	7	291	0	0.00	291	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
12 Mitchell, J. W.	Rt 6 Box 1116 Phoenix	169	4	165	2	1.21	163	2	U.S.A.P.Cd.
13 Narramore, O.	Buckeye	43	2	41	0	0.00	41	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
14 Norton, J. H.	Rt 2 Box 181 Mesa	351	10	341	0	0.00	341	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
15 Siek, A. W.	Benson	1978	161	1817	0	0.00	1817	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
16 Simon, Sydney	4251 S 3rd St Phoenix	244	39	205	3	1.46	202	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
17 Woody, C. A.	Buckeye	259	85	174	0	0.00	174	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
		<u>7718</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>6973</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>6919</u>		

NEW HAMPSHIRE

11 Brooks, H. C.	Rt 12 Box 429 Phoenix	219	37	182	0	0.00	182	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
2 Chapman, Herbert	Rt 2 Mesa	289	3	286	10	3.50	276	2	U.S.A.P.T.
3 Clark, S. P.	Rt 5 Box 227 Tucson	506	25	481	16	3.32	465	1	U.S.A.P.T.
4 Derhurst, C. E.	Rt 3 Box 373 Tucson	308	1	307	8	2.61	299	3	U.S.A.P.T.
5 Derhurst, C. E.	Rt 3 Box 373 Tucson	210	4	206	4	1.94	202	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
6 Ethington, Mrs. Eva	Rt 2 Mesa	200	2	198	7	3.53	191	1	U.S.A.P.T.
7 Haves, Geo. G.	Rt 1 Box 189 Mesa	250	10	240	2	0.83	233	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
8 Johns, Mrs. R. J.	Chandler	118	11	107	0	0.00	107	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
9 Kaser, Roscoe	Rt 1 Mesa	228	34	188	6	3.19	192	1	U.S.A.P.T.
10 Lacy, Mrs. Ross	Gilbert	89	15	74	0	0.00	74	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONT'D.

OWNER	ADDRESS	HANDLED	CULLED	TESTED	REACTED	REACTORS	R-RETAINED	TITERS TESTED	OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION
11 Liggett, J. Albert	Rt 3 Box 287, Phoenix	1238	129	1109	0	0.00	1109	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
12 Lundgren, M. L.	Rt 2 Box 18, Glendale	214	66	148	7	4.72	141	1	U.S.A.P.T.
13 Meyer, J. J.	Rt 1 Box 1028, Glendale	373	90	283	1	0.35	282	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
14 Norton, J. H.	Rt 2 Box 181, Mesa	64	6	58	0	0.00	58	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
15 Higgins, Dale C.	Mesa	332	12	320	0	0.00	320	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
16 Sawyer, Mrs. Elsie	Gilbert	229	10	219	0	0.00	219	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
17 Wells, W. R.	Rt 1 Box 755, Tucson	1302	175	1127	0	0.00	1127	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
18 West, Mildred	Rt 1, Mesa	124	7	121	0	0.00	121	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
18 Flocks Totals		6291	637	5654	61	1.08	5593		

RHODE ISLAND RED (FINAL TESTS ONLY)

1 Abbott, Chuck	Fort Lowell, Tucson	886	89	797	0	0.00	797	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
2 Baxtor, Mrs. Joe	Rt 1, Buckeye	103	6	97	0	0.00	97	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
3 Coman, Mrs. Pearl	Rt 1 Box 420A, Tempe	299	28	271	1	0.37	270	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
4 Hegl, Mrs. Fanny	Rt 1, Buckeye	225	17	208	7	3.36	201	1	U.S.A.P.T.
5 Keck, D. L.	Rt 1, Buckeye	66	5	61	0	0.00	61	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
6 Knight, Frank	Rt 1, Buckeye	113	2	111	1	0.90	110	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
7 Lipp, L. L.	Rt 11 Box 527, Phoenix	370	64	306	0	0.00	306	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
7 Flocks Totals		2062	211	1851	9	0.49	1842		

BARRED ROCKS (FINAL TEST ONLY)

1 Lenford, Mrs. Lee	Palo Verde	73	6	67	0	0.00	67	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
2 Winstead, K. J.	Whitmore Rd., Tucson	200	18	182	0	0.00	182	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
2 Flocks Totals		273	24	249	0	0.00	249		

CROSS BREEDS (FINAL TEST ONLY)

1 Gwendy, Claire	Buckeye	103	3	100	2	2.00	98	1	U.S.A.P.T.
2 Keck, D. L.	Rt 1, Buckeye	40	3	37	0	0.00	37	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
3 Liggett, J. Albert	Rt 8 Box 287, Phoenix	874	75	796	3	0.37	793	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.
4 Miner, Floyd	Buckeye	146	38	103	2	1.85	106	1	U.S.A.P.Cd.

CROSS BREEDS (FINAL TEST ONLY) CONT'D

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>HANDLED</u>	<u>COILED</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>REACTORS</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>	<u>TITRES</u>	<u>OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION</u>
5 Ricker, Frank J.	Rt 3 Box 454,	Tucson	4	267	1	0.37	266	3		U.S.A.P.Cd.
6 Roberts, Ross	Palo Verde	89	1	88	1	1.13	87	1		U.S.A.P.Cd.
6 Flocks Totals		1523	127	1396	9	.64	1387			

TURKEYS (TUBE TEST ONLY)

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>% REACTORS</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>% REACTORS</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>
Abbeloss, Roy	30	0	0.00	30	Kolbrick, L. C.	8	1	12.50	7
Anderson, John	21	2	9.52	19	Kennedy & Shaw	20	0	0.00	20
Arizona State Hospital	55	1	1.72	57	Kuhn,	47	0	0.00	47
Arizona Flour Mills	20	1	5.00	19	Kuykendell,	58	2	3.45	56
Baker, Charles	3	0	0.00	3	Lanford, Lee	1	0	0.00	1
Beckwith, O. J.	13	3	23.07	10	Lipp, L. L.	32	1	3.12	31
Bigler, G. A.	263	7	2.66	256	Marlette, S. R.	125	12	9.60	113
Brudley, G. G.	9	0	0.00	9	Miller, G. E.	18	0	0.00	18
Bradley, N. E.	372	0	3.22	360	Mc Devide, W. P.	12	4	33.33	8
Clark, B. M.	8	12	12.50	7	Moore, Harold	22	1	4.54	21
Dean, F. H.	64	1	1.56	63	Moaur, W. A.	7	1	14.25	6
Ethington, G. W.	6	0	0.00	6	Narramore, Othel	2	0	0.00	2
Elms, J. C. Jr.	4	1	25.00	3	Packer, H. P.	9	0	0.00	9
Finnel, L. H.	5	0	0.00	5	Phelps, W. O.	12	0	0.00	12
Gannon, Lee	10	0	0.00	10	Phew, O. E.	5	0	0.00	5
Haymore, A. S.	7	0	0.00	7	Shenofsky, Morris	4	1	25.00	3
Henderson, H. M.	9	0	0.00	9	Shrewsbury	8	2	25.00	6
Hoopengower, H. O.	7	0	0.00	7	Sultzzer	23	2	0.00	23
Jennings, W. A.	2	0	0.00	2	Taylor, Frank E.	13	1	7.69	12
Jordan, Lon	7	0	0.00	7	Wells, W. R.	1675	35	2.09	1640
Justice, E. S.	23	1	4.34	22	White, W. R.	124	3	7.25	115
Kaesler, A. T.	10	1	10.00	9	Young, D.	7	2	0.00	7
44 Flocks Totals						3181	101	3.17	3080

SUMMARY BY BREEDS
(FINAL TESTS ONLY)

<u>BREED</u>	<u>NO. FLOCKS</u>	<u>HANDLED</u>	<u>CULLED</u>	<u>% CULLED</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>REACTED</u>	<u>% REACTORS</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>
White Leghorn	17	7718	745	9.65	6973	54	0.77	6919
New Hampshire	18	6291	637	10.11	5654	61	1.08	5593
Rhode Island Reds	7	2062	211	10.23	1851	9	0.49	1842
Barred Rocks	2	273	24	8.79	249	0	0.00	249
Cross Breeds	<u>6</u>	<u>1523</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>8.33</u>	<u>1396</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0.64</u>	<u>1387</u>
Totals	50	17867		9.76	16123	133	0.82	15990
Turkeys	44				3181	101	3.17	3080

CONSTITUTION
OF
ARIZONA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this Association shall be the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association. It is hereafter referred to as the Association. Its place of business shall be in the Maricopa County Agent's office, located at 1201 W. Madison, Phoenix, Arizona. Branch offices may be located at other points, at the discretion of the board of directors.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Association shall be:

1. To be the official State Agency in the administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in its present form or as it may be amended.
2. To assist in promoting and directing all poultry improvement work within the state.
3. To assist in the sponsoring and supporting of legislative measures for the benefit of the poultry industry.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Active membership in the Association shall be limited to persons, partnerships, associations, or corporations who operate hatcheries, record of performance breeders, and flock owners in the State of Arizona, who actively participate in the Association's program of breed improvement and disease eradication; and whose membership is approved by the Board of Directors or persons delegated with such authority by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Associate membership in the Association may be extended to persons engaged in activities associated with programs of breed improvement and disease eradication of poultry, who are not commercially engaged in production or sale of hatching eggs or baby chicks. Associate members shall be elected by the active membership of the Association, without payment of dues or fees, but shall not be entitled to vote.

Section 3. Membership in the Association is not transferable.

Section 4. Any active member of the Association, may designate a person to represent and act for him in the Association, including the right of such designated person to serve on the Board of Directors.

Section 5. Each active member of the Association, shall have only one vote, irrespective of the number of agreements for participation which may be in effect with the member. In absence of a member, vote may be made by proxy upon giving written authority to a designated member to cast his vote. Such written authority shall be validated by the secretary prior to the meeting. No person may represent more than one member by proxy.

ARTICLE IV

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of seven (7) members of the Association elected at the annual meeting for a term of one year, in the following manner:

Five (5) of the members shall be hatcherymen, elected as President, Vice-president, Secretary-treasurer, and two (2) directors, one (1) additional director shall be a poultry flock breeder, and one (1) additional director shall be a turkey flock breeder.

Section 2. There shall be an advisory committee, composed of the Head of the Poultry Department of the University of Arizona; Head of the Animal Pathology Department of the University of Arizona; the Poultry Specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Arizona; and the State Veterinarian.

ARTICLE V

DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall be vested with complete authority over the business and property of the Association. It shall have sole authority to determine the policies of the Association, and to make necessary rules and regulations to carry out these policies, or promote the program of the Association. It shall have the authority to appoint committees, delegate authority, and employ such administrative officers and inspectors as may be necessary to conduct the work. It shall have authority to enter into agreements with members for participation in the programs of the Association, and to suspend such agreements. It may act either by whole body, or by subdivisions or committees or persons to whom such power and authority may be delegated or given.

Section 2. The duties of the officers shall be those usually falling upon such officers, and other duties that be assigned or requested by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the members of the Association for the purpose of electing the members of the Board of Directors, and such other business as may be necessary. This meeting shall be held during the month of June each year, called by the President, or at such other time and place as the Board of Directors may designate. Thirty percent of the number of Active Members who participate in the hatchery phase of the Association's program shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall meet upon call of the President, at such times as necessary to conduct the business of the Association. Four (4) members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII

FISCAL YEAR--DUES

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Association's program shall begin each year on July first and end June 30th.

Section 2. Fees for participation in the Association's program of breed improvement and disease eradication shall be payable each fiscal year. These fees shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, and shall be the Active Membership dues in the Association.

ARTICLE VIII

AGREEMENTS

Section 1. Signed, written agreements with the Association shall be required from every member, each year, covering each phase of the program of the Association in which such member participates. Compliance with the rules and regulations of the Association is the condition upon which each agreement is accepted by the member and the Association.

Section 2. Any agreement may be revoked for violations of the rules and regulations, or for other offense which is not in keeping with the harmony or integrity of the Association, by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, or by a person to whom such authority may be delegated or given by the Board of Directors. Revocation of an agreement shall suspend membership in the Association, and all rights and privileges thereof.

ARTICLE IX

FLOCK SELECTING AND PULLORUM TESTING AGENTS

Section 1. All Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agents shall be trained by the University of Arizona and approved by the Board of Directors of the Association.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of each Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agent to conduct his work in the manner prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall appoint a State Inspector who shall make all hatchery and flock inspections as prescribed by the Board.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote of those present, when thirty days' notice has been given by announcement to members.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
for
POULTRY IMPROVEMENT WORK IN ARIZONA

PART I
General Regulations

Reg. 1

The program of breeding improvement and disease eradication of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association, shall combine with the National Poultry Improvement Plan under existing agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Arizona Agricultural Extension Service. The following regulations shall supplement U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 300, and together, they shall be a part of every agreement for membership participation.

Membership in the Association and participation in the National Poultry Improvement Plan is voluntary, but each hatchery, R. O. P. breeder, and flock owner who desires to participate, shall sign a membership agreement to be bound by all by-laws and regulations of the Association. No member shall have any rights or privileges which are not set out in the constitution, rules, and regulations of the Association.

A Hatchery Member shall be any person, firm, or corporation who operates an incubator for production and sale of baby chicks.

An R. O. P. Breeder Member shall be any person, firm, or corporation who maintains a flock of chickens in accordance with the provisions of the R. O. P. breeding stage of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

A Dealer Member shall be any person, firm, or corporation, other than a hatchery, who traffics in buying, selling, or trading hatching eggs or baby chicks, or who acts as an agent for other persons, either in whole or part of such transactions.

A Flock-owner Member shall be any person, firm, or corporation who maintains a flock of chickens that supply hatching eggs to a participating hatchery.

Reg. 2

Every membership agreement shall be approved by the Board of Directors who shall be satisfied that all conditions for membership have been met. No agreement shall be accepted unless dues, fees, and other accounts with the Association are paid in full, to date.

Reg. 3

Both a breeding stage, and pullorum classification shall be required for participation in any phase of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association.

Reg. 4

The Board of Directors shall have authority to place on probation any Hatchery, R. O. P. Breeder, or Dealer for violation of regulations; or to place on probation or reject, or suspend flocks which do not meet the requirements of the Plan, as reported by the state inspector.

The State Inspector shall make a written report to the Board of Directors, along with the regular inspector forms, when any hatchery, R.O.P. Breeder, Dealer, or Flock Owner is not fulfilling the requirements of the National Plan and Arizona Poultry Improvement Association in their agreement. The secretary of the Board of Directors shall notify, in writing, any hatchery, R.O.P. Breeder, Dealer, or Flock Owner, of any rejection or probation of their participation in the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association.

PART II
Hatcheries and Dealers

Reg. 5

Hatchery or Dealer agreements shall not be accepted after January first each year, for current hatching season, except in case of sale or transfer of a participating hatchery property, or the business dealer to new ownership.

Reg. 6

Hatcheries shall advise the secretary if any change is to be made in their pullorum classification. No change will be permitted after January first, during the current hatching season.

Reg. 7

No hatchery, dealer, member or their agent shall interfere with a supply flock that is furnishing hatching eggs to any other participating member.

Reg. 8

Turkey eggs may be hatched in the same machine with chicken eggs provided that the pullorum testing of turkeys has been done by the tube method and the percent of reactors meets equivalent requirements for chickens under the hatchery classification.

PART III
Flock Requirements

Reg. 9

All birds of the same breed used as breeders on the premises shall be considered as a flock, except that a cross-bred mating shall be separate from other flocks and a separate flock report is required.

Reg. 10

Birds may be transferred to a new owner without change in pullorum classification, provided, all requirements of membership in the Association are complied with.

Reg. 11

Only one breed of males and one breed of females shall be mated in Arizona U. S. Approved cross-bred flock.

Reg. 12

Individual birds, pens, or flocks in an Arizona U. S. Approved Cross-bred mating, shall lose their approval if changed or transferred to a purebred mating. Such birds shall be officially selected against dis-qualifications for a purebred mating and reclassified. A period of ten (10) days must elapse before hatching eggs from pure bred mating, changed from a cross bred mating will be accepted.

PART IV
Record of Performance

Reg. 13

New agreements for R. O. P. participation will be accepted only from July first to November first each year. Payment of the November first R. O. P. fee must accompany the signed agreement and will not be refunded.

Reg. 14

The annual fee for R. O. P. participation shall be \$60.00 when 200 or less number of candidates are trapped on home premises, and \$5.00 for each additional 100 candidates, or fraction thereof.

The annual R. O. P. fee shall be due on November first each year, but payments may be made in quarterly installments, and shall be due on November 1st, February 1st, May 1st, and August 1st. If any fee or installment is not paid within thirty days from date on which it is due, the membership agreement shall automatically be terminated.

PART V
Testing Agents

Reg. 15

The Board of Directors shall have authority to appoint flock-selecting and Pullorum testing agents upon recommendation of the Head of the Poultry Department, and the Animal Pathology department of the University of Arizona, and in accordance with other provisions which are made by the board.

Reg. 16

Persons employed or connected with a hatchery shall not be qualified as a flock selecting and pullorum-testing agent unless such hatchery is a member of the Association.

Reg. 17

An official test is one that is made by an official testing agent in which official leg bands and authorized antigen are used, and the test is made for a member hatchery.

A flock-selecting and pullorum-testing report of every official test shall be forwarded to the secretary within seven days from the date the test is made, or to any person authorized to accept such report.

Official leg bands and N. P. I. P. Form 3, shall not be used in the test of any flock which is not to supply hatching eggs to a member hatchery.

Flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agents shall be personally responsible for the efficiency of the selecting and testing of every flock for which they sign a report. They shall be responsible for banding birds at the time they are tested and selected, for clipping the tail or wing feathers, or removing leg bands, or other identification of rejected birds and pullorum reactors which may be prescribed. No rejected bird or pullorum reactor shall be left in the flock when the test is completed.

Reg. 18

All individuals to become Flock Selecting and Testing Agents must pass examination given by the University of Arizona at the closing of a Poultry School providing for this training. All Flock Selecting and Testing Agents in order to maintain their authorization as Flock Selecting and Testing Agents, must attend poultry school once every three years.

Reg. 19

In case of infractions of pullorum and culling regulations, the Board of Directors is instructed to place the offending flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agent on probation, or if the violation warrants in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the agent shall be dismissed. Repeated violations of instructions and regulations shall be cause to consider the work of the flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agent unsatisfactory and appropriate action shall be taken by the state inspector. In case of dismissal, the agent shall have the right to appeal to the Board of Directors for a hearing during the current hatching season.

ARIZONA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

HATCHERY AGREEMENT

This contract of agreement between the Official State Agency of The Arizona Poultry Improvement Association and _____ Owner or Manager of the _____ Hatchery, located at _____ (Name of hatchery) _____ (Mailing address) _____ Arizona, covers the cooperative work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; a copy of which is attached and becomes a part of this contract, for the year beginning _____, subject to renewal from year to year thereafter by mutual consent of the Cooperating parties.

Total Hatching Capacity _____ (Total rated capacity)

A. The Official State Agency of The Arizona Poultry Improvement Association agrees:

1. To permit the use of the prefix "U.S." in connection with other terms in describing, advertising, and selling hatching eggs, baby chicks, and breeding stock of the various classes, when attained and when satisfied that all the rules and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the Official State Agency have been complied with.

2. To direct, supervise, and be responsible for all the work done relative to flock selection in the various breeding stages and to testing for pullorum disease.

3. To conduct efficiently the inspection work called for in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

4. To report, upon detection, to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, any member or members of the poultry industry participating in but not complying with the provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

B. The Hatchery Owner or Manager _____ (owner) agrees:

1. To comply with the requirements of the _____ (breeding stage) Stage and _____ Class of the National Poultry Improvement Plan; and also to comply with special rules and regulations of the Official State Agency.

2. To submit, duplicate copies of all advertising to the Official State Agency for approval.

3. To keep adequate records of all operations, including flocks supplying hatching eggs; eggs purchased and set; chicks hatched, bought, exchanged, and sold; and to make such records accessible to representatives of the Official State Agency upon request.

4. To report any and all violations of members to the Official State Agency
5. To cooperate with the Official State Agency, and members in promoting the work of the Association in producing better hatching eggs, baby chicks, and breeding stock.
6. To purchase all leg bands, and wing bands through the Association.
7. To purchase T.G. Antigen approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry through the Association Secretary or direct from an approved laboratory.
8. To refuse to accept eggs for custom hatching unless they are accompanied by a copy of the Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Form, dated and signed by the owner and an authorized Flock Selecting and Pullorum Testing Agent.
9. To study the provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and to actively participate in the State Association whenever possible.
10. It is agreed that fees covering this work shall be as follows:
- A. Hatchery membership fee - A minimum of five dollars (\$5.00) up to 10,000 egg capacity and twenty-five cents (25¢) for each additional 1,000 egg capacity. Such fee to include membership in the International Baby Chick Association.
 - B. Band Fee - One cent (1¢) per band (leg or wing).
 - C. Chickbox labels, advertising mats (emblems), dicalcimanias, emblem posters, and National Poultry Improvement Plan form blanks - no charge.

C. Revocation of Agreement:

1. It is agreed that this contract of Agreement may be revoked by the Official State Agency for violation. The Hatchery Owner or Manager may terminate this contract of Agreement by giving sixty days (60) written notice to the Board of Directors.
2. In case of revocation or withdrawal by hatchery owner or manager, the said hatchery owner or manager agrees to forfeit all fees paid or due the Association and to destroy all advertising, emblems, letterheads, labels, and other material bearing the emblems of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the State Association.

SIGNED THIS _____ DAY OF _____

194__

Hatchery Owner or Manager

Designated Representative
of the Official State Agency

ARIZONA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Flock Selecting Agent's Agreement

IN CONSIDERATION of the fact that I have been authorized by the official State agency of the National Poultry Improvement Plan to cull and blood test poultry flocks in Arizona, I hereby agree that:

1. I will cull and blood test flocks as instructed at the Poultry School held by the University of Arizona. Before beginning flock work on each farm I will see that all birds on the farm are confined where I can handle them.
2. I will use blood testing equipment of the type recommended by the official State Agency.
3. I will band only birds which meet at least the minimum requirements of the National Plan and I will clip the tails of all culls and reactors left on the premises of the flock owner.
4. I agree to make complete flock reports on National Poultry Improvement Plan Form 3, for each flock and also on Form 3a where pedigreed males are in the flock at the time the flock is banded.
5. I I will explain to each flock owner the provisions of the National Plan which pertain to their participation and after explaining the flock owner's agreement I will have each flock owner sign the flock owner's agreement on National Poultry Improvement Plan Form 3.
6. As Flock Selecting and Testing Agent, authorized by the Board of Directors of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association, I agree to send to the Official State Agency, P. O. Box 751, Phoenix, copies of Flock Selecting and Testing reports (N.I.P. form 3 and 3 A), at least once each week while I am doing Flock Selecting and Testing work.
7. It is understood that my work will be checked and if the Official State Inspector finds that my work has not been satisfactory in accordance with this agreement and the regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan I hereby agree to the revocation of my certificate and its immediate surrender to the official State Inspector.

Approved _____
(Sec'y Official State Agency)

Date _____
(Flock Selecting Agent)

Date _____

Date _____

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ARIZONA

P.O. Box 751

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture and
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

Agricultural
Extension Service

August 29, 1945

Dear Sir:

Due to existing conditions, it will be impossible to have a poultry school in connection with the annual meeting of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association, as previously announced. Therefore, a one-day program has been arranged to consider some of the many problems occurring in the proper administration of a poultry improvement program in Arizona

This year a definite program must be adopted if Arizona is to progress in the development of the poultry industry in the state. In order that a desirable program may be adopted you are requested to attend and to participate in the annual meeting. A program is enclosed.

Please make every effort to attend, and remember the date and place. September 6, 1945 in the Maricopa County Agent's office, 1201 W. Madison, Phoenix, Arizona, at 9:00 A. M.

Yours very truly,



W. R. Van Sant
Poultry & Dairy Specialist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ARIZONA

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

P.O. BOX 751
PHOENIX
JULY 17, 1945

Agricultural
Extension Service

Mr. Hatcheryman:

The participation of Arizona Hatcheries in the National Poultry Improvement Plan has been decreasing the past two years. This is not a healthy condition for the hatcherymen and the poultry industry in the state. It is a known fact that cooperation of individuals within a definite line of business can work together for the benefit of everyone. Arizona hatcherymen need to work together on many programs which will be beneficial to them and the poultry industry.

At the present time the National Poultry Improvement Plan offers such a program. But, greater participation is needed in order to be more effective in the development of the poultry industry in Arizona.

Throughout the nation hatchery participation in the National Poultry Improvement Plan has shown a consistent increase each year since the plan was placed in operation in 1935. In 1935 - 36 thirty-four (34) states were under the Plan, with approximately 1,000 hatcheries and thirty-eight million egg capacity participating; and in 1944 - 45 the number of states cooperating had increased to forty-five (45) with more than 3,000 hatcheries, with an egg capacity of more than two hundred million. It is also interesting to note that the average egg capacity of participating hatcheries in 1935 - 36 was thirty-seven thousand, and this has almost doubled during the ten years that the National Plan has operated.

The objectives of the National Plan are to improve the breeding and production qualities of poultry and to reduce losses from Pullorum disease. This is being accomplished by: (1) The development of more effective state Poultry Improvement programs; (2) The identification of the quality of breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks by authorized terms that are uniform and applicable in all parts of the country; and (3) The establishment of an effective cooperative program through which newer knowledge and practical experience can be applied to the improvement of poultry and poultry products.

The National Plan has proven desirable for both large and small commercial hatcheries in the United States, now operating under its provisions. Some hatchery operators state that they are carrying a similar improvement program and, therefore, there is no specific reason for coming under the National Plan. Proper supervision as conducted under this plan is desirable for any hatchery conducting a worth-while improvement program, and provisions are made for various stages of breed improvement and Pullorum control.

Arizona should continue to participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. To do this, greater participation is necessary. The program in other states is showing greater participation every year. Also, state legislation in regard to the selling of baby chicks, hatching eggs and poults is increasing. Copies of constitutions, by-laws, and legislative acts have been obtained from all states participating in the National Plan, and this information should be beneficial in formulating a program for Arizona, to provide a plan by which all hatcheries can participate and work together for the benefit of the entire poultry industry.

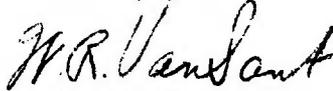
Furthermore, annual poultry schools should be given to include poultry management, disease control, and the functioning of the National Plan. Also, to train new flock selecting and testing agents, and to improve the working knowledge of the authorized testing agents.

In order that a practical program can be outlined for operation of a desirable Poultry Improvement Program in Arizona, it is necessary that we have the following information:

1. Are you interested in an organization of hatcherymen and poultrymen to provide a Poultry Improvement Program for Arizona?
2. If so, will you attend a meeting to discuss the necessary steps to be taken to outline such a program?
3. Do you have any suggestions for a Poultry Improvement Association?

I would be very pleased to hear from you by return mail.

Sincerely yours,



W. R. Van Sent
Poultry & Dairy Specialist

WRV:DB

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
, IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
P. O. Box 751
Phoenix

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture and
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension
Service

August 11, 1945

Dear Sir:

During the past two or three years the Board of Directors of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association have found a definite need for a Constitution and regulations covering the Administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan in Arizona. Upon the request of several members, all of the states participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan were requested to send copies of their Constitutions, By-laws, Regulations, and Legislative Acts, and any other materials used in the administration of the Plan.

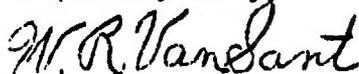
This material and the records of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association have been analysed in the preparation of a sample Constitution and Regulations for the administration of the National Plan in Arizona. This sample copy is enclosed for your consideration and study, and any comments would be greatly appreciated.

Please study this sample and make your recommendations so that a revision can be prepared for final approval at the annual meeting to be held in early September.

At the present time tentative plans are being considered to hold a poultry school in Phoenix. This school will include discussions on Poultry Management; Flock-selecting, and Pullorum-testing training. The Annual meeting of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association will be held following the school. Also, upon the suggestion of several hatcherymen a meeting will be scheduled for all hatchery operators to consider a Hatcheryman's Association to be governed by themselves.

A definite program for the fall meeting will be mailed at a later date.

Yours very truly,



W. R. Van Sant
Poultry & Dairy Specialist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ARIZONA
P.O. BOX 751
PHOENIX

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture and
U. S. Department of Agriculture
cooperating

Agricultural
Extension Service

ANNUAL MEETING
ARIZONA POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
SEPTEMBER 6, 1945
1201 WEST MADISON, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

9:00 - 9:30 A.M.	Selecting Breeding Stock	Prof. Harry Embleton
9:30 -10:00 A.M.	Cause, Nature and Testing of Pullorum Disease	Dr. J. W. Pistor
10:00 -10:15 A.M.	Changes in National Improvement Plan and Filling out Report Forms	W. R. Van Sant
10:15 -10:30 A.M.	Recess	
10:30 -11:00 A.M.	Discussion of field problems and equipment used in Pullorum testing	W. Cochran
11:00 -11:30 A.M.	Arizona Poultry Organizations	W. R. Van Sant
11:30 - 1:00 P.M.	Noon	
1:00 - 1:30 P.M.	Arizona Hatchery Association Discussion.	
1:30 - 4:30 P.M.	Business session Arizona Poultry Improvement Association	Frank Ricke, Pres.

1. Sec. & Treas. Report.
2. Old Business.
3. New Business
 - A. Consideration of Constitution, Regulations, and
Contracts for participation.
 - B. Educational Program
 - C. Chick-sexing
 - D. Other new business
 - E. Election of Officers
4. Adjournment

NEWS ARTICLE FOR MESA JOURNAL

by

W. R. Van Sant

Poultry and Dairy Specialist

BABY CHICK MANAGEMENT

The reproduction of the flock from year to year is one of the poultry raiser's most important problems. Poultrymen are now considering this phase of the poultry industry. Proper management is the key to successful rearing of baby chicks. The first item to consider is the buying of quality chicks from properly Pullorum Tested stock and order well in advance. Inferior chicks are expensive at any price.

Early hatch chicks are the most desirable, January through April being the best months in which to secure baby chicks. Chicks purchased after April 30th often make a slower rate of growth during the hot summer months, and may not mature as rapidly as earlier hatched chicks. Make every effort to obtain chicks as early as possible.

Prepare for arrival of chicks by having houses, equipment and yards cleaned, disinfected and in readiness before each brood. Clean houses properly by scraping, sweeping, scrubbing and scalding. One can of household lye to each fifteen (15) gallons of very hot water applied to the cleaned floor makes a good cleaning agent for final scrubbing. When the floor is dry apply an approved disinfectant to the floors and walls. Scrub all equipment and expose to sunshine for a day or two.

If brooder house is not stationary, move to clean ground. This is important as a defense against disease and possible infection. Do not permit chicks or pullets to mix with older stock. Do not permit visitors to enter the brooder house or yards.

Provide a properly working brooder stove of sufficient size to care for the number of chicks raised. In the beginning provide one chick

feeder, 2 feet long, open on both sides, for each fifty (50) chicks.
One water fountain of one gallon capacity for each fifty (50) chicks.
Increase both feeding and watering as the chicks grow older. Provide solid guard ring to keep chicks confined near brooder stove for the first week.
Install adequate roosts when chicks are six weeks old.

To prevent wastage and to improve sanitation, protect feed and water containers. Do not fill feeders too full. Use a deep, highly absorbent litter and change frequently. Shavings, sawdust, straw and sand make good litters. Keep litter covered with building paper for the first five (5) days, while the chicks are learning what and where to eat.

Let chicks out of doors to utilize sunshine and green feed. This should begin when the chicks are two (2) to three (3) weeks old.

Separate cockrels from pullets as soon as they can be determined. Move the pullets from the brooder house as soon as possible to clean range and avoid contact with older chickens, turkeys and other fowl.

These are a few suggestions in the proper management of baby chicks to insure the best results. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the County Agent.

NEWS ARTICLE MESA JOURNAL

September 14, 1945

by

W. R. Van Sant

Poultry and Dairy Specialist

POULTRY FLOCK OWNERS

During the next three or four months a large number of flocks will be handled in connection with the selecting and pullorum testing program, as conducted under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and supervised by the Arizona Poultry Improvement Association. These potential breeders are owned and managed by flock owners, and you flock owners have a definite responsibility in connection with the selecting and pullorum testing program. Furthermore, there is a shortage of breeder flocks producing hatching eggs, and all hatcheries are interested in securing more breeder flocks for this year. The added premium paid by hatcheries for hatching eggs is profitable to the flock owner. Contact your hatcherymen in regard to the production of hatching eggs and the establishment of a good breeder flock.

Every chicken on the farm should be handled and tested. A satisfactory start on a complete job of handling the flock cannot be made unless all birds are confined.

Most selecting and pullorum testing agents are well qualified poultrymen and will gladly discuss poultry management to improve the flock with you. They will explain why birds are removed from the flock and give a flock that will be more efficient in production.

The time to sell the culls and reactors is the day the flock is handled. Most of the testing agents will supply crates and take the culls to market after the flock is handled, and this is a very desirable procedure.

When selecting and pullorum testing is completed, every chicken on the farm should be banded with an official leg band. If culls are left in the flock, they must be pullorum tested and have their tails bobbed; but there is very little reason why such birds should remain on the farm, as sufficient banded birds can be culled for home consumption. Reactors must not remain on the farm.

There is a shortage of breeder flocks and all flock owners with good flocks are needed to produce hatching eggs for the coming seasons.

NEWS ARTICLE MESA JOURNAL
August 22, 1945
by
W. R. Van Sant
Poultry and Dairy Specialist

SUMMER CULLING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in "The Poultry and Egg Situation" for July, reported that, "Demand for eggs for the remainder of 1945 will continue unusually strong, and prices received by farmers for eggs will be materially higher than in 1944."

Summer culling should be done with this favorable egg price outlook in mind, although there is also a strong demand for poultry meat. If pullets are available to replace older birds in the laying house this fall, hens now completing their laying year should be culled out as they drop out of egg production.

Anyone culling a laying flock should know something about the feeding and management of the birds being culled. Birds which start to lay early in the fall will usually go out of production earlier in the spring or summer than birds which start laying late in the fall or early winter. Feeding a ration low in protein, such as milk, meat scrap, or soybean oil meal supplementing grains will cause birds to come in and go out of egg production and make culling difficult. However, the practice followed in culling is to remove from the flock any bird out of production between June 1 and about September 1. Birds going out of production during this period usually go into their annual molt and do not return to production until completing this molt. With birds starting their molt in July,

this vacation has been shown to last on an average of six months. Birds starting their annual molt in December only take about six weeks of vacation.

These late molting birds have been found to be the best producers and the most profitable to keep over for a second or third laying year. The early molting birds are the birds which should be sold, and the quicker they are sold after production ceases, the more profit will be made from the flock that is left since birds become unprofitable as soon as production ceases.

How can a molt be told? Molting consists in replacing the old coat of feathers with a new one. The old feathers gradually drop out, and new ones are gradually added in most cases. In a few birds, however, the process is very rapid and new feathers will almost cover the body. From an egg production standpoint, however, the dropping of the main wing feathers is more important since egg production is more closely correlated with these feathers. Egg production usually stops about the time the first primary (outer wing) feather is dropped and resumes shortly after the last one, molting from the inside of the wing outward, is molted and matured. Partial neck and body molting may occur without a bird stopping production, and occasionally this is true of the wing molt but not as frequently as the body and neck molt. Shriveled combs and wattles, the appearance of yellow pigment in beak, shanks or legs indicate stoppage of egg production. These changes are usually followed with the molt.

Every poultryman should know how to tell laying from non-laying birds and do his own culling. Not until then will he make the most profit from his poultry flock.

Brighter Outlook Seen for Arizona Poultry in 1945

THIS is not at all a bad time for Arizona poultrymen to stay right in the game, for good management

should pay better dividends in 1945 than in 1944, says Ralph VanSant, acting poultry - dairy specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service.

Feed prices are lower and may go lower still. Egg prices are now at the ceiling and the demand for quality eggs has improved

all over the country. The just-announced Government price support program puts a fairly satisfactory floor under the market. Arizona, a deficiency area, should at least get support prices plus freight.

VanSant agrees with the War Food Administration that no expansion is called for. This doesn't mean, though, that everybody now out of poultry should stay out. There is mortality in flock owners as well as in flocks, so there will be room for some new producers to take the place of those

quitting for one reason or another.

It is true that the War Food Administration set a national goal of 3,920,000 dozen eggs for 1945, which is 16% under indicated 1944 production. But Arizona and Georgia are the only states not asked to participate in the reduction. Apparently there will be 518,000 laying hens on Arizona farms, Jan. 1, and WFA thinks that will be about right for the season. Normal culling between Jan. 1 and March 15 will cause about 47,000 to disappear.

To the Slaughter!

The hatcheries will have to replace those 47,000 birds and if VanSant's advice is followed, the whole 518,000. He believes strongly that all flocks should be completely replaced every year, barring only hens needed for breeding purposes. The present market for poultry meat is at the ceiling and promises to remain there. So every operator can advantageously fatten and sell every hen the minute she stops laying, and bring on a young pullet to take her place.

"But the poultryman should take care to buy the best baby chicks he can, and cull them almost daily so that he'll have a top flock when his pullets do come into production next fall," VanSant adds. "The national average annual production is only 112 eggs per bird. There should be no place for 'average' birds in Arizona."

Sanitation Plus

The usual care in brooding and in disease control should be observed, of course. Chicks should be placed on free range with plenty of green feed. They should be vaccinated for fowl pox before summer, and the owner must also be on the lookout for tracheo-laryngitis. Sick birds should be removed at once, and destroyed as soon as their ailment is diagnosed. "Don't try to cure them—it never pays."

Brooders and other equipment are fairly plentiful. Lumber is scarce,

but not much of that is needed in Southern Arizona where the houseless system is a proved success.

Feeds are not only cheaper, but they are also better than they were a year ago, VanSant finds. Arizona produced large crops of barley and of sorghum grains. Local meat scrap is again available in good quantity, and a fairly good supply of fish meal is coming from the Pacific Coast. Mash- es, therefore, are back to prewar quality.



W. R. VanSant

Producers Asking Solons to Amend Arizona Egg Law

TO bring the Arizona Egg Law into line with Federal grades and standards, is the avowed main object of a revised version which the State Legislature will be asked to pass.

Another change will be to require less trouble and labor in affixing state egg inspection stamps. It will no longer be necessary to stamp every dozen eggs, only the containers in which eggs are delivered to the retailer.

The movement originated in Tucson territory and the proposed revision is approved by the Southern Arizona Poultry Producers Assn. It is understood that a meeting will be called by the State Egg Inspector to explain the whole idea to poultrymen in the Phoenix area.

Terminology used in egg grading will be changed entirely and almost copy that of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There will be Grades AA, A, B and Undergrades, but those terms relate only to quality. When it comes to weight, Extra Large shall weigh 26 ounces to the dozen; Large, 24; Medium, 21; Small, 18.

Even a small egg may be a Grade AA if it conforms to this specification:

"The shell must be clean, unbroken and normal. The air cell must not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth and may be regular or slightly wavy. The yolk outline may be slightly defined. The yolk must be free from defects or blemishes visible before the candle. The white must be clear and firm."

There is no discrimination against stored or shell-treated eggs as long as they meet the requirements for any grade. "Undergrades" may include "eggs with dirty shells, cracked eggs and infertile incubated eggs." There may be meat clots and blood clots, but small.

If the revised law is approved, the Egg Inspector will have authority to "make such changes in definitions of terms and grades as such are made and promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The re-written section relating to stamps provides that whenever eggs are sold to a retail store or restaurant, the seller shall affix the proper inspection stamps to the container. "The stamps shall remain on the container as long as any of the eggs remain therein, after which the buyer shall deface and destroy the stamps."

As it is now, every dozen eggs must bear a stamp. Putting stamps on cartons entails much labor.

Several alterations relate only to details of administration. One, however, is important. It is to give the Egg Inspector power to "inspect and grade eggs and poultry products upon request of the U. S. Government or others," and to "charge and receive moneys for the reasonable cost thereof." He now can make no charge for such services.

Good Poultrymen Feel Good About 1945



NO net expansion, but certainly no loss of ground. This seems to be about the outlook for Arizona's poultry industry this year. It's hard to explain why there is not more interest. But there is considerable interest and quiet optimism among professional poultrymen. A good many of them are enlarging their flocks.

These have figured it out that a producer who buys good chicks, feeds well, takes good care of his birds, will make good money. Prospects for profits are better than in 1944. Egg ceiling prices are about the same, and there is no indication that Arizona

eggs will sell below ceiling for the rest of this year.

At the same time, feed prices are down. In the Phoenix market, for instance, a standard laying mash that sold for \$3.85 a hundred one year ago, is now \$3.65. There is no essential change in equipment costs.

Nor is there any discouragement from the War Food Administration. A satisfactory egg support program was announced some time ago. (Ariz. Farmer, Dec. 30) Poultry goals have been revised upward.

First poultry goals, set in November, were considerably lower for 1945.

A national egg production of 3,920 million dozen was called for—down from 4,350 million dozen estimated output for 1944.

Now the goals for both eggs and poultry meat are back to last year's levels. "The revised goal takes into account recommendations made at state meetings, as well as additional needs for eggs that have developed since the preliminary goal was suggested," says an official announcement.

This means that Arizona is expected to wind up 1945 with 656,000 hens and pullets, not a mere 518,000. She is expected to raise 748,000 chickens.

Not that this change of tune is likely to make a lot of difference in the plans of Arizonans. They always knew that they would be able to sell whatever eggs they produced. For this State is a deficiency area in poultry. It never has produced half the eggs and poultry meat consumed within its own borders, and is now more deficient than ever.

Nobody gets around more, or has more opportunity to observe, than State Egg Inspector Ira Cowart and his deputy, G. S. Stover. They estimate, here in late January, that Arizona's egg output is not over 12% of consumption. Earlier in the winter, when conditions were unusually bad for laying hens, it was down to an all-time low of 10%. At the peak of the spring lay, Arizona production will not be more than 35% of consumption. "The hens just aren't here," declares Stover.

Hatcherymen are generally counting on doing at least as much business with professional poultrymen as they did last spring. After interviewing everybody who might shed any light on the situation, Arizona Farmer can not escape the conviction that they will sell more chicks to the large flock operators who are in the game as a business and not on a back-yard basis. Where some are cutting down a bit on account of the help shortage and infirmities of old age, others are expanding conservatively.

There's no escaping the fact that home flocks have shrunk. The great

flush of enthusiasm which swamped the hatcheries in 1943, has now worn off. Grocers tell inspectors that they are now selling eggs to customers who hadn't bought an egg for two years. Some of those small flocks, of course, supplied several families.

Strange Indifference

In the cities there is some excuse for this slackening of interest in small flocks. Chickens turned out to be expensive, to be troublesome, and often a nuisance to the neighbors. Several towns have had to pass ordinances restricting poultry keeping. But every good poultryman, every Extension Service and U. of A. specialist, says there is no valid reason why there should not be several dozen hens on every farm.

One recent factor in cutting down urban and suburban flocks has been the great turnover of real estate. Many homes are being sold because the owners are going to defense jobs elsewhere, because of induction into military service, or because they can't resist the high prices offered. Sale of a residence usually means that the chickens are eaten before the transfer is made, or are packed off to the dealer and slaughtered.

A badly mixed story is told on production of poultry meat. Nearly everyone who knows poultry, and practically everyone who has tried it, says that the on-foot OPA ceilings of 29 cents for broilers and fryers, and 24½ cents on mature hens, are too low for the producer to break even. Yet, quite a few chicks are being sold for growing into broilers and fryers.

Hatcheries Hold Steady

So far as this paper can learn, none of the hatcheries in the Tucson area have been increased in capacity. All are hatching at about the same rate as a year ago, and are prepared to meet heavier demand if it develops.

Here in Salt River Valley, the only expansion has been at the Mesa Hatchery. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lenord have put in two new Jamesway incubator units that hold 5,400 eggs. This raises their capacity to 30,000 chicks every three weeks, and it looks as though they are going to need it. They never had so many orders booked in advance.

Only operators to reduce their activity are Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Liggett. At their hatchery, northwest of Phoenix, they are hatching only White Leghorn chicks and turkey poults. But this decrease is because of Mr. Liggett's poor health. They have big plans for that happy day when their two uniformed sons get home. Then all the idle incubators will go back into service and the Liggett breeding flock will swell from 3,500 to 10,000 birds.

Speaking of breeding flocks, all the hatcherymen are having trouble unlimited in getting eggs. Though they pay from 15 to 20 cents a dozen above the going wholesale price of Grade A large eggs, Arizona poultrymen just don't want to take the trouble. So a large percentage of the eggs being hatched in Arizona this season is brought in from other states.

Glendale Station Trials May Point Way to More Eggs

CHICKENS do better if they eat at night in summer. Hens may be safely fed cottonseed meal if fed iron salts along with it. Layers produce a few more eggs in hot weather if the heat is toned down with evaporative coolers.

Hold on a minute! These statements can not be put forth as positive—not just yet. But they summarize the first-season results of three investigations undertaken at the U. S. Poultry Experiment Station in Glendale, Ariz. Supt. Burt Heywang and his chiefs are too careful to make any claims on the basis of one season's work. All three of the experiments will be repeated in 1945, and again in 1946 if there is still any doubt.

Birds in the night-feeding test were compelled to eat at night by the simple expedient of covering their mash hoppers in daytime. If they eat when it is cool, they eat more than if they do their feeding in the heat of the day. So chicks grow better and hens lay better. That's indication, at any rate. It appears to make no difference in winter.

A slight increase in summer egg production was attained by cooling the houses with ordinary evaporative coolers. The increase, however, was not enough to pay for cooler operation.

Cottonseed meal is high in protein but toxic to chickens and certain live-

ARIZONA FARMER

IF BUYING POULTS, BE SURE ABOUT PULLORUM

To clear up a lot of confusion over the various official terms of designating pullorum-tested turkey poults, Dr. W. R. Hinshaw of the American Veterinary Medical Committee on Poultry Diseases has issued a word of caution about the meaning of these different designations.

There are four official pullorum classes for turkey poults, he pointed out: Pullorum clean, pullorum passed, pullorum controlled, and pullorum tested. Pullorum clean, he says, is the only one which assures complete freedom from pullorum disease. Pullorum passed indicates that flocks have passed one negative test in the season before being certified, and provides reasonable freedom from the disease. However, pullorum tested and pullorum controlled poults provide no assurance of freedom from pullorum, he declares. In fact, pullorum tested and pullorum controlled classes permit a tolerance of reactors which literally guarantee that eggs or poults so graded are from diseased flocks.

So, Dr. Hinshaw says, better be sure of your pullorum designation when buying turkey poults.

Turkey Eggs!

Big Flock at Tucson
To Lay for Midwest

TURKEY hens in Arizona start laying in February, two months sooner than back in the Midwest. Therefore the biggest turkey-producing concern in the world is coming to Arizona for eggs, so that finished birds may be placed on the market earlier in the fall.

This is Maplecrest Turkey Farms of Wellman, Ia., which already has a large branch at Denver.

Weldon Miller, Denver manager for Maplecrest, has bought 160 acres just south of Tucson. Priorities were granted a week or so ago for his building program.

A plant will be constructed to house 3,000 hens and the necessary breeding toms, although it is not likely that more than 2,000 will be kept in the 1945-46 season. Ultimate capacity may be as much as 10,000.

All eggs laid by these hens will be shipped to Wellman or Denver for incubator hatching. In addition Billy Wells, Tucson hatcheryman, will buy custom eggs for Maplecrest.

For More and Better Chicks

MORE money for hatching eggs, with bonuses on hatchability. More and better baby chicks and poults for Arizona buyers. Still more rigid adherence to the National Poultry Improvement Plan. An annual four-day free school for poultrymen.

These are not mere prospects but are certainties under plans laid down at the annual meeting of the Arizona Poultry Improvement Ass'n., Sept. 6 in Phoenix, where a new constitution was adopted.

Purpose in adopting the new constitution is not to stiffen regulations for administration of the Poultry Improvement Plan in Arizona, but to make them more definite. The duties of everyone concerned with administration, including the Agricultural Extension Service, are more clearly set forth.

The constitution, of course, has nothing to do with the prices paid for hatchery eggs. But all the hatcherymen present volunteered the information that they expect to pay higher prices, and several added that they were considering hatchability bonuses. In every way possible they will encourage breeders to build high-producing, disease-free flocks.

Association officers are directed by the constitution to arrange with the Advisory Committee for a poultry school, where the instructors will be mainly U. of A. specialists. All flock selection and testing agents will be

required to attend; all others interested in poultry will be invited. It is expected that the first school will be in Phoenix, next June.

The Advisory Committee members are the head of the Poultry Department at the U. of A., head of the Animal Pathology Department, state veterinarian, and extension poultry specialist.

It was recognized that maintenance of high quality depends largely on the agents who pass on breeding flocks and see that every bird is pullo- rum-tested. New rules are that all such agents be U. of A. trained, and shall be appointed for three-year periods by the board of directors.

Under Firm Contracts

A completely new contract for hatchery participation was written. The hatcheryman is bound to comply with the National Poultry Improvement Plan; in addition, the Association is bound to do certain specific things for him.

Everybody was in agreement that complete success depends on keeping every hatcher and breeder informed of exactly what is going on. Therefore, four newsletters will be issued in the course of every hatching season by the Association, U. of A., and Extension Service.

For the first time, the operator of a turkey hatcher was elected president of the Poultry Improvement Assn. He is N. E. Bradley of Rt. 5, Phoenix. W. R. Wells of Tucson is vice-president and Walter Cochran of Phoenix was re-elected to serve a fourth year as secretary-treasurer. Other directors: George Haws of Mesa, hatcheryman; A. W. Siek of Benson, hatcheryman; O. R. Baines of Phoenix, representing poultrymen; H. J. Love of Cactus, representing turkey producers. Cochran was chosen as official representative to the International Baby Chick Assn.; Love as representative to the American Federated Assn. of Turkey Growers.

Present approved flock selection and testing agents: Walter Cochran, A. H. Dixon, Glen Kleinman, Lee Passey, George Vowell, Phoenix; George Haws, Mesa; D. L. Keck, Buckeye; Frank J. Ricke, W. R. Wells, Tucson; Lawrence Wimmer, Joseph City.

South Arizona Turkey Boom



Yes, turkeys grow fast in Arizona. These Valley View Farm birds at Tucson were only tiny poults at the end of last May, and they'll be in fine shape for Thanksgiving. Harry Talmage and Billy Wells are out there in back, herding them toward the Farmer photographer.

NO, it's not right to call it a boom. It would be more correct to say that Southern Arizona has come awake to the opportunities that an ideal climate and other advantages afford for the production of turkeys to eat, and also turkey hatching eggs.

The way things are going, Arizona will soon be producing more than enough turkeys for her own tables and also the eggs from which hundreds of thousands of poults will be hatched for raising and finishing in other states.

This awakening can be credited partially to Maplecrest Poultry Farms of Wellman, Iowa. That concern, which grows and sells 600,000 turkeys annually in Iowa and Colorado, has put in a breeding flock of 2,000 hens at Tucson and intends to expand to 10,000 there. The Tucson branch is entirely for producing eggs earlier, at less expense and with less hazard, than they can be produced in colder, wetter areas.

But even before Maplecrest decided on an Arizona breeding unit, Tucson business men had established the Valley View Turkey Farm and were well started on an installation which is to have ultimate capacity for turning out 30,000 meat birds each season.

Growers who for years have been successfully raising turkeys in Pinal, Pima and Cochise Counties were mak-

ing expansion plans and placing poult orders which caused W. R. Wells of the Tucson Hatchery to purchase additional incubators with 64,000 eggs capacity. This coming season Wells is to hatch 75,000 poults—all ordered in advance in lots from 12,000 down.

Watch Out for Next Year

All Arizona this year is raising 115,000 turkeys, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is an increase of 15% over 1944's 93,000, but nothing like the gain that will be seen in 1946. One hatcher is to supply poults which, making liberal allowance for mortality, will grow into turkeys equaling more than half the 1945 crop. Of course there are other Arizona poult hatcheries, and heavy out-of-state orders are being placed.

Profit? Well, back in the Midwest a grower who averages \$1.50 per bird above expenses figures that he is doing all right. Here in Arizona, even at the depth of the depression, \$4 a bird was nothing unusual. Those who went into it right, stayed with it, studied feeding and disease control, seldom failed to come out in the black. Those who complained that there was "nothing in turkeys" were mostly small operators who marketed in hit-or-miss fashion. And often they didn't keep records complete enough to know how they were really

getting along.

When one talks to Wells C. M. Cornman, or any of the other old-timers in the game, he wonders why Arizona has been so slow to cash in on her advantages such as mild climate, dryness, porous soils, minimum housing needs, abundant feed, low labor costs, and relative freedom from disease. When he talks to Weldon Miller, though, he meets a genuine enthusiast.

Miller is the man who has come to manage the Arizona operations of Maplecrest Poultry Farms. He has been with Maplecrest 16 years at Wellman, Ia., and has had much to do with the direction of its Denver division.

We Have Everything

Arizona has every turkey advantage there is, according to Miller. The greatest is ideal climate; the next is plenty of room on desert land where it seldom rains and the ground is so absorbent that mud and contamination almost don't exist.

In the Midwest the housing cost of a turkey layout is \$12 a head; here it is \$1.50 to \$2. There the water pipes have to be laid five feet underground; here they can be laid just below the surface or even on top. There the egg loss from freezing is 2 to 3%, even with the greatest of



Weldon Miller (center) outlines Maplecrest Turkey Farms Arizona plans for Billy Wells (left) and Harry Talmage, two of the most enthusiastic leaders in the current expansion of Pima County's turkey industry.

care; here there are no frozen eggs. There the hens and toms are so chilled and miserable that they often refuse to mate; here they are always r'aring to go and the season of heavy laying starts two months earlier — which means bigger, better-finished turkeys for the holiday trade.

Although that remains to be proved Miller is also sure that hens here can be handled so they will lay more eggs of higher fertility. It doesn't have to be proved to anybody, however, that here a man can handle twice as many turkeys as back there

where shelters have to be cleaned out every two weeks or oftener.

Maplecrest has had no easy time to obtain eggs, especially early eggs. They have been bought in a number of states, but supplies have never been regular nor satisfactory. Winter rains and snows, mud and disease, frequently upset all calculations. Once Maplecrest started a breeding farm in Arkansas; that proved a little less cold than Iowa, but it was just as muddy and disease was no less of a problem. So that farm was closed.

A. C. Gingerich, president and principal owner of Maplecrest, spent last winter in Tucson. He fell in love with Arizona sunshine and saw the perfect locality for a breeding farm that could be relied on to fill his egg requirements. Miller and other associates couldn't credit his glowing reports until they came and saw for themselves.

Turkeys in the Brush

Upshot was the purchase of 160 acres just off the Benson highway four miles southeast of Tucson. Out there in the greasewood and saguaros and scrub mesquite, a mighty enterprise is being born. A water system has been put in; buildings have been erected; pens and shelters have been completed to accommodate 2,000 hens and the necessary toms.

Before next fall, facilities will be expanded to take care of 10,000 hens. Maplecrest will cease to purchase Eggs in the market except from Arizona flocks which are of satisfactory stock and are handled under the watchful eye of the Arizona manager.

This insures a regular outlet for all hatching eggs that are likely to be produced in these parts. Furthermore, Maplecrest is assuring growers of help in marketing their toms and hens after each breeding season is over.

And Maplecrest has nothing to sell these growers, not even breeding stock. That mammoth firm has come to Arizona to buy, not to sell.

Just as spectacular in its way is the Valley View Turkey Farm development. Its product will not be eggs but turkeys finished for the table, although some eggs may be produced for Wells and other hatchers. In fact, 500 breeding hens are being brought along now and Valley View is keeping 500 more for Wells.

They Have a Program

Principals are John M. Sundt, Tucson building contractor, and Harry Talmage, a leading insurance man of the Old Pueblo. Two of Sundt's employees, W. E. Norman and D. B. Anderson, are also financially interested. All have lived many years in Tucson, love the country, and are convinced that it is the best spot in the world for any sort of poultry. Their foreman is J. C. Smithee, who knows turkeys backwards and forwards.

Last April the partners bought a quarter-section just southwest of the Pima County fair grounds. It had once been staked out as the Valley View subdivision, so they took over the name along with the land.

First step was to drill a well, install a pump and water lines. Brooding did not start until the latter part of May, which was months late. Al-

together, Valley View brooded 12,000 poults with a loss of 11.2%. Believe it if able! The last did not go into the brooders until July 11 and will be ready for marketing next March or April—a time of year when prices are usually good.

In the season coming up, 20,000 poults will be brooded. Smithee swears on a stack of red chips that he'll hold the mortality percentage still lower. If he doesn't, it won't be for lack of preparation nor modern facilities. Twelve big brooding pens are waiting, floored with concrete and connected with spacious runs out in the sun. In each pen is an electric brooder, thermostatically controlled, with capacity for 350 poults. Above hangs a Sterilamp which throws out germ-killing rays, that are said to reduce swellhead and other diseases to a minimum.

Not Fancy, But Right

Eleven range pens are completed: 200-foot-square enclosures of chicken wire and barbed wire to keep 500 turkeys in and the coyotes out. In the center of each stands a high shed of corrugated iron with roosts beneath. Easterners are amazed when told that no other shelter for turkeys is necessary in Southern Arizona, but it's the truth. They begin to understand that Harry Talmage isn't using any trick pencil when he estimates that Valley View's investment will be only \$4 per bird when the planned annual production of 30,000 is reached. In cold countries, remember, housing alone runs to \$12 per bird.

Seventeen more range pens and shelters will be built before the end of this year, more next year. At least half of them will always be vacant, for use of the pens is to be rotated as a further precaution against contamination and disease. When turkeys are moved out of a pen it will be thoroughly cleaned; then it will not be occupied again until the sun has had months to destroy any microbes.

He Also Needs Eggs

Then there is another large turkey layout at the northwest corner of Tucson, just above the highway overpass and along the Flowing Wells canal. This is the breeding farm

that Billy Wells has set up to supply part of his own needs for hatching eggs. He has an investment of big-business proportions in land, pens, shelters, brooder houses and other equipment, and in incubators at the hatchery close by.

In those pens Wells now has 2,000 hens ready to lay—but their impulses have to be restrained until January. So the toms, one for each ten females, are kept to themselves. The 500 Wells hens at Valley View have already been mentioned, and Earl Larson of Pomerene is keeping another 500 because of lack of space at Tucson.

This may sound like quite a few hens to lay eggs for a hatchery where 75,000 poults are expected. But turkeys don't lay the way chickens do. Few growers in the West have had more productive breeding flocks than Wells in the last few years; yet he says that his hens have averaged only 47 eggs a season and the hatchability average is 55%. So the hatcheryman isn't getting rich



When Miss Bloodworth became Mrs. Lloyd Harris and went to live on the Harris farm a few miles north of Willcox, she immediately talked her husband into the turkey business. This season they will have 900 birds plenty sassy and plenty fat in time for the holiday trade. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bloodworth, have been growing turkeys for many years.



HOUSING

AND

RUNS





SINGLE LAYING NEST



MULTIPLE LAYING NEST



TRAP NEST



F E E D I N G A N D W A T E R I N G E Q U I P M E N T

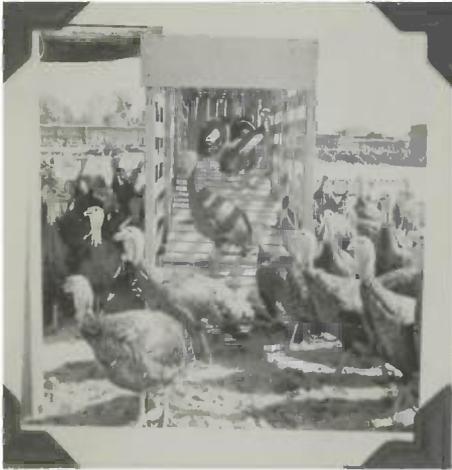


P L A C I N G S A D D L E
O N B R E E D E R H E N

H E N W I T H S A D D L E
C O M P L E T E D



TURKEYS READY FOR MARKETING



PORTABLE WORKING SHUTE AND CRATE



KILLING FOR COMMERCIAL DRESSING



BIRD ENTERING
SCALDING VAT



BIRD LEAVING
SCALDING VAT



REMOVING PIN FEATHERS



COMMERCIAL PICKING MACHINE



JUDGING POULTRY AT 4-H CLUB FAIR
SAFFORD