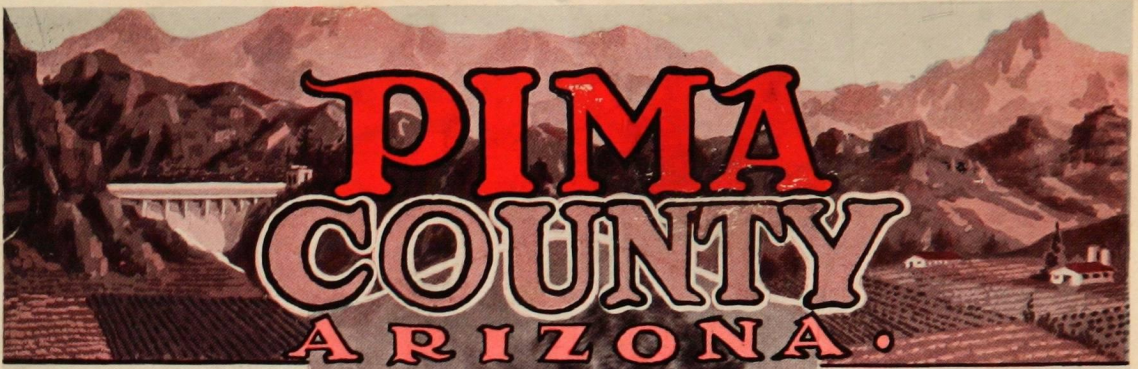


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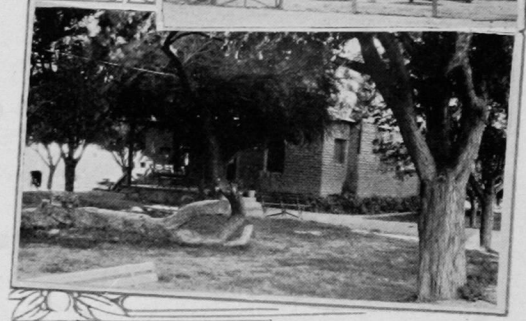
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COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY  
PIMA COUNTY IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER



# Farming in Pima County, Arizona

Farming on an extensive scale in Pima County, Arizona, has been undertaken for only a comparatively few years, but during this period it has made rapid progress. The Santa Cruz and Rillito valleys are the principal sections now under cultivation. These valleys embrace a rich body of land which is directly suburban to Tucson and is equal in fertility to that of the richest river bottom lands in the West. Much of the above valleys are well served with electricity and telephone facilities; also rural mail routes.

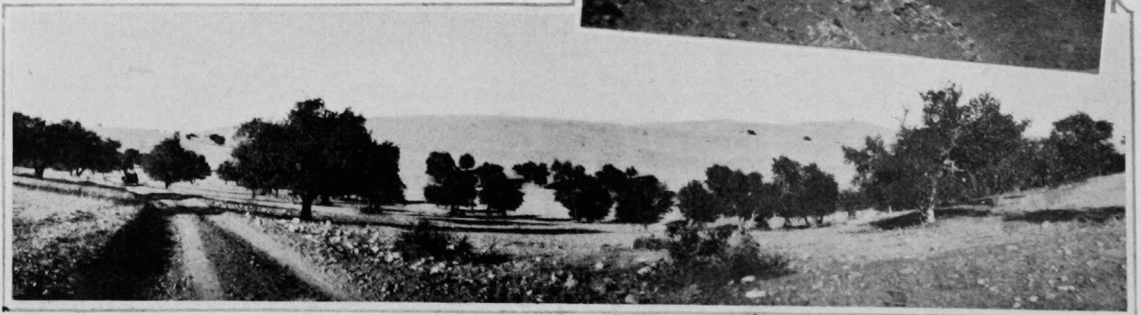
Tucson is a beautiful home city of 43,500 people, on the main line of the Southern Pacific and Southern Pacific of Mexico railroads. It is one of the leading commercial centers of Arizona and the gateway to the west coast of Mexico.

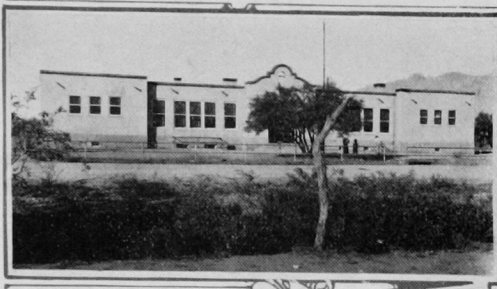


*Splendid Farm Houses*



*Beautiful Dry Farm Sections*





Good Rural Schools

# Climatic Conditions

No other place in the United States has a more delightful and healthful winter climate than this section of Arizona. Temperatures do not often go below freezing, and the days are usually warm enough that little fuel is needed outside of the kitchen. The summers are usually long and warm but because of the low humidity which generally prevails, our summer temperatures are not nearly so oppressive as those several degrees lower would be in more humid sections. Heat prostrations are so rare as to be unknown by most

of the population. At elevations of four thousand feet and above, the summer climate is very pleasant. The sun shines practically every day, and high winds are not frequent at any time of the year except for a short period in the Spring. The warm winters make it unnecessary to put large investments into expensive types of buildings for proper protection of people and livestock.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1916-1928

	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.			
Year	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum for Year	Minimum for Year
1916	75	23	82	21	91	30	96	32	100	39	108	44	109	62	104	60	101	50	96	38	93	24	79	15	109	15
1917	72	28	80	27	88	23	91	28	96	39	110	48	107	65	102	55	103	50	101	36	88	30	82	22	110	22
1918	83	18	80	24	87	34	90	34	96	43	108	49	105	66	110	61	102	55	99	36	91	27	82	27	110	18
1919	74	20	78	26	86	29	96	38	97	49	111	50	103	64	105	65	100	54	86	35	83	26	77	28	111	20
1920	80	30	76	30	80	30	86	33	101	41	106	55	111	61	105	60	102	49	97	33	83	29	80	19	111	19
1921	81	22	91	23	89	35	93	32	98	40	109	49	106	64	103	64	101	53	99	35	88	30	89	15	109	15
1922	75	17	80	23	86	29	90	29	102	28	108	42	106	58	104	56	103	49	98	30	82	18	78	20	108	17
1923	83	19	82	25	82	28	89	37	101	43	110	50	108	66	88	63	100	44	94	34	74	23	73	27	110	19
1924	73	24	80	25	82	28	88	30	100	47	110	55	107	64	105	60	105	52	96	40	94	27	80	25	110	24
1925	80	18	86	33	91	29	99	32	104	50	106	46	109	62	103	61	100	53	100	42	80	29	75	24	109	18
1926	74	24	84	29	84	32	94	41	100	44	109	58	107	58	104	63	104	59	91	44	84	32	84	24	109	24
1927	88	28	82	34	86	31	96	38	103	43	108	49	106	67	106	65	86	30								
Total	938	271	961	320	1032	368	1108	404	1198	506	1303	595	1284	757	1239	733	1207	598	1057	403	940	300	579	246	1206	211
Avg.	78	23	82	27	86	30	92	34	100	42	109	50	107	63	103	61	101	50	96	37	85	27	80	22	109	19

# Rainfall and Soil

The average annual rainfall in the Valley is 10.84 inches, 37.3 per cent of which occurs during the months of July and August. July has the highest average of the year. Of the fall and winter months November ranks first in amount of precipitation, with January second. What precipitation occurs during the winter months falls slowly; but in the summer the rainfall is frequently of a torrential nature and accompanied by heavy run-off.

Where dry farming is practiced in the mountain districts, the yearly precipitation will average about 17.5 inches which compares favorably with other successful dry farming sections of the country.

Pima County has a wide variety of soils which have their special adaptations. The prevailing type in the valleys are a sandy loam, river silt, adobe, or some modification of these. All of these types are fertile and produce good crops when properly handled. There are no water logged lands or drainage problems.

The dry farming soil is of decomposed granite and limestone origin; much of it contains numerous small particles of these rocks.

THE MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION FOR TUCSON FOR THE YEARS 1916 TO SEPTEMBER, 1927, INCLUSIVE

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
1916	4.00	0.58	0.50	0.51	0.00	0.07	2.03	2.26	1.29	1.10	0.00	0.81	13.15
1917	1.14	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.75	T	3.30	1.96	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.58
1918	0.79	1.51	0.27	0.03	0.10	0.53	1.43	1.16	0.10	0.77	1.20	1.32	9.21
1919	0.18	1.13	0.76	1.13	0.69	0.19	5.64	1.61	2.22	0.36	2.60	0.30	16.81
1920	2.29	0.54	1.56	0.16	0.14	0.68	0.35	1.53	0.39	0.46	0.00	0.00	8.10
1921	0.26	0.34	0.08	0.54	0.00	0.21	6.27	2.66	3.19	0.16	0.59	0.02	14.32
1922	0.73	0.20	1.20	0.27	0.06	0.33	1.27	1.21	1.01	0.18	0.32	0.08	6.86
1923	0.27	0.36	0.65	0.53	0.05	0.00	3.00	4.06	0.23	0.00	3.43	2.64	15.22
1924	0.00	T	1.65	0.41	T	0.17	1.15	0.08	0.19	0.16	0.61	0.65	5.07
1925	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.36	T	0.86	1.20	1.52	2.95	1.08	1.24	0.33	9.80
1926	0.64	0.67	1.60	1.42	0.60	0.01	0.70	0.10	2.82	1.36	0.34	1.89	12.15
1927	0.07	0.82	1.40	0.44	0.01	0.20	1.33	1.51	2.34				
Total	10.41	6.38	9.92	5.97	2.40	3.25	27.67	19.66	17.75	5.63	10.33	8.04	119.27
Avg.	.87	.53	.83	.50	.20	.27	2.30	1.64	1.48	.51	.94	.73	10.84





*Field of Arizona Famous Head Lettuce*



*Sweet Potatoes*

# Irrigation

Most of the farming in the County is done by irrigation. The acreage now actually being farmed by this method in the Santa Cruz and Rillito valleys is about 15,000 acres.

The water is secured by pumping from liberal water-bearing stratas adjacent to the bed of the Santa Cruz and Rillito rivers. The lift is from 20 to 110 feet. There is also a small amount of gravity water. The acreage under irrigation comprises a number of projects, several of which have elaborate equipment for the pumping of water and an extensive system of canals for getting the water onto the land.

*A Two-year-old Paper Shell Pecan*



# Dry Farming

is being done on a small scale at present and is confined to the mountain districts, principally the foot hills of the Santa Rita Mountains. The raising of cash crops on these lands is not encouraged; but in connection with livestock, dry farming is profitable.

*Gros Coleman and Flame Tokay Grapes in Foothills  
Santa Rita Mountains*

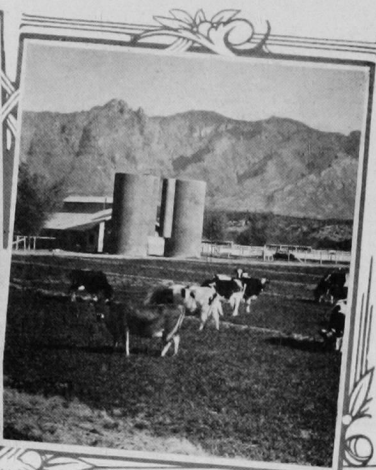
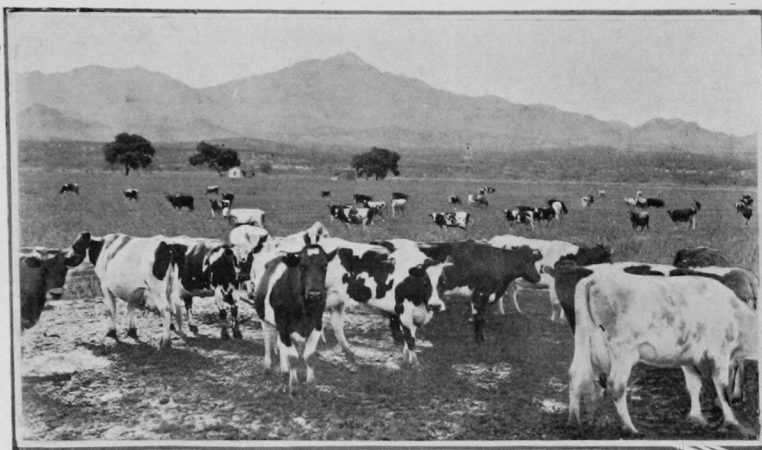


*English Walnut Grafted on Native Walnut in Mountain  
Canyon*

Dairying and poultry raising are being encouraged for localities where dry farming is practical. The country in which this type of farming is carried on has a liberal covering of live oaks, is undulating in topography, has a lovely year-round climate, and is a beautiful place to make one's home.

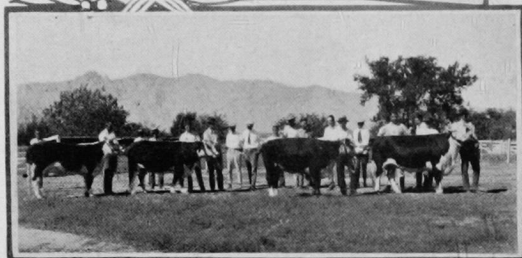
This section we also believe has great possibilities for fruit growing. The following varieties of grapes have been found to do very well: Gros Colman, Flame Tokay and Malaga. The two former varieties color beautifully. This locality also seems well adapted to the growing of sour cherries and apples.





*Green Pasture the Year Around*

# Dairy Livestock

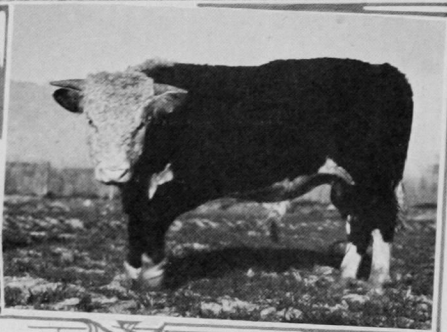
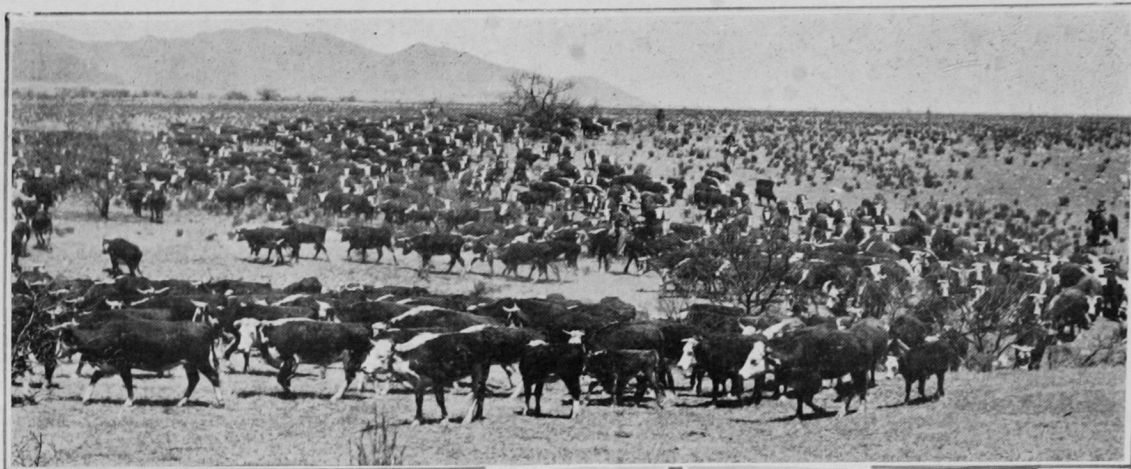


Pima County embraces an area of about 57 by 168 miles. A great deal of this territory is occupied by the Papago Indian Reservation upon which is carried a large number of cattle and other livestock. The In-

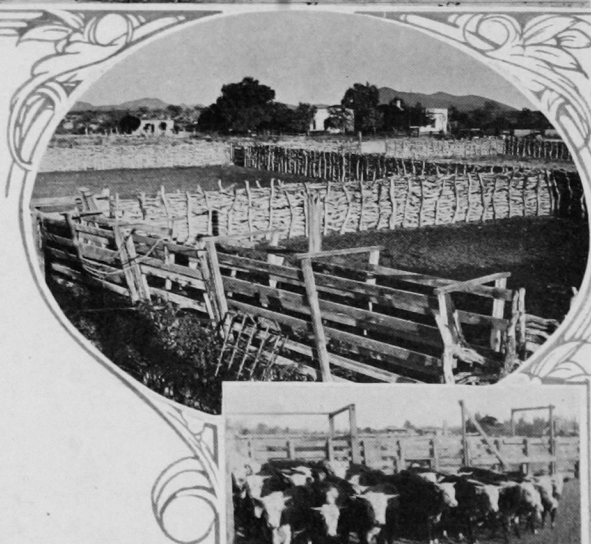
dians also grow several thousand acres of beans, corn and wheat annually from flood water. The remainder of this vast territory is largely devoted to livestock production, and there are many large outfits operat-

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION AT ROSEMONT IN THE FOOT HILLS OF THE SANTA RITA MOUNTAIN, ELEVATION 4800 FEET

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
1917	0.99	0.90	0.19	0.32	0.86	0.80	2.67	2.31	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.68
1918	2.19	1.60	0.37	0.00	0.06	0.94	3.95	2.58	1.07	0.44	1.97	2.23	17.41
1919	0.80	1.77	0.80	1.95	0.41	0.48	11.08	3.07	2.83	0.54	3.66	0.40	27.79
1920	2.62	0.83	1.79	0.24	----	0.35	1.29	5.74	----	----	0.00	0.32	----
1921	0.43	0.51	0.11	0.40	0.00	0.32	6.76	5.21	0.53	0.71	0.55	0.68	16.21
1922	1.98	----	1.91	0.45	0.30	0.45	5.04	2.76	0.60	----	1.00	----	
1923	0.10	0.56	0.35	0.28	0.00	0.01	2.77	3.78	0.49	0.00	3.80	3.05	15.19
1924	0.10	0.00	2.64	0.72	0.00	0.20	1.76	2.98	0.98	T	----	1.43	----
1925	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.22	0.05	0.58	4.38	2.75	1.37	1.64	1.92	1.35	14.64
1926	0.43	0.50	3.52	1.72	0.13	0.26	2.02	1.47	6.55	1.59	0.00	3.17	21.36
1927	0.14	1.07	1.22	0.73	0.50	0.80	2.20	6.39	1.96				
Total	9.78		13.28	7.03		5.19	43.93	39.04					
Avg.	.89		1.21	.64		.47	3.99	3.55					



First—Round-up Scene  
Second—Hereford Range Bulls  
Third—Cattle Feeding Pens at Tucson  
Fourth—A Ranch Corral  
Fifth—Cattle Waiting Shipping



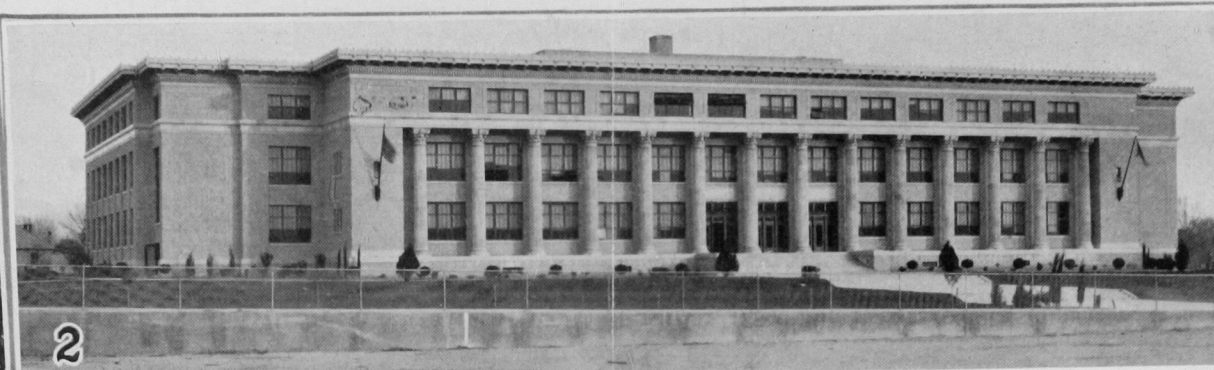
ing. The raising of cattle is one of the main agricultural resources of the County, the 1920 census enumerating 64,500 head. The quality and breeding of our cattle is being rapidly improved by the use of purebred sires. Some of the best purebred Hereford breeding stock in the entire southwest is produced in this County.

We never have any blizzards here.

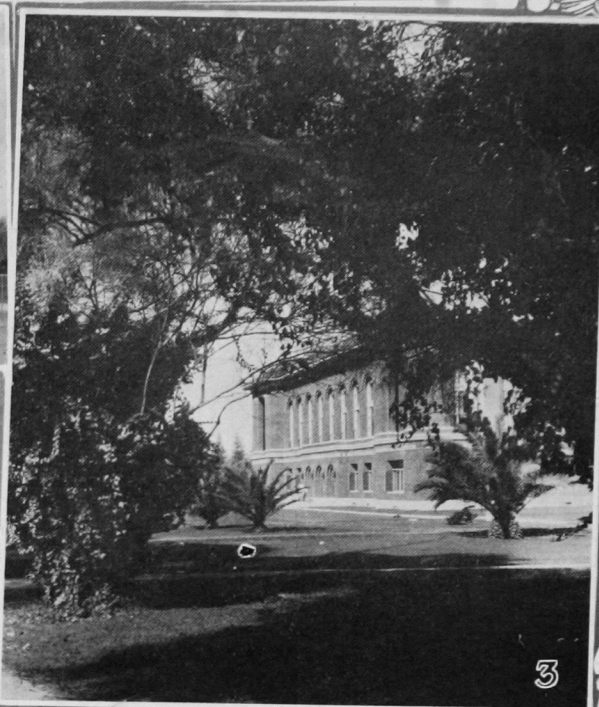




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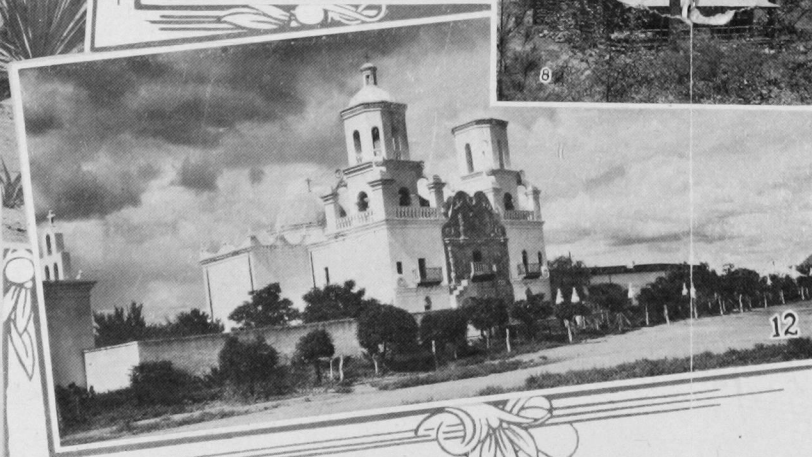
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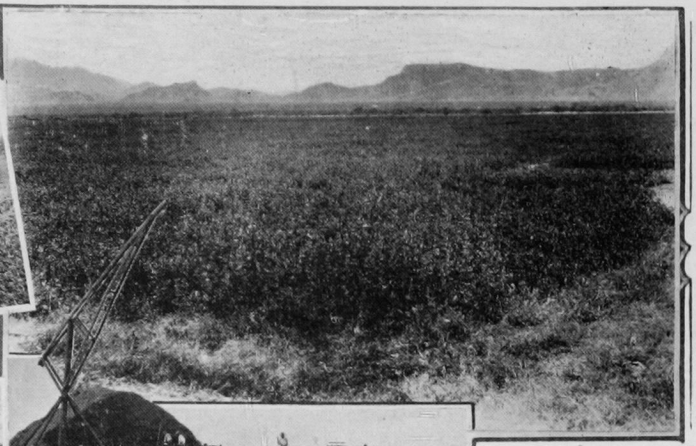
12

1. Campus scene.
2. Tucson High School.
3. Univ. of Ariz. Mines & Engineering Bldg.
4. Summer cottage on Mt. Lemmon.
5. Street scene, Tucson.
6. Agricultural Bldg., University.
7. Congress St., Tucson.
8. Summer cabin at nearby resort.
9. Swimming pool.
10. Law Building, University.
11. Mountain cabin.
12. San Xavier Mission.
13. Picknicking in the pines near Tucson.

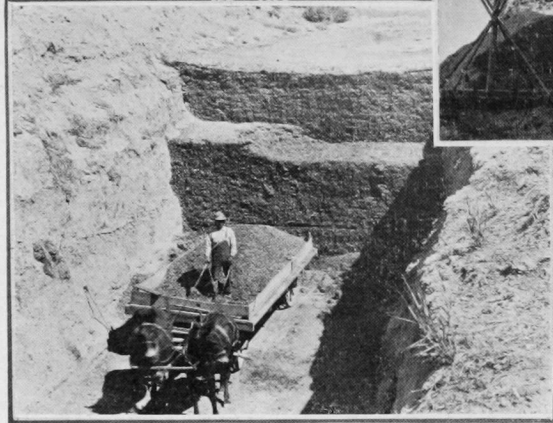


13





*Hairy Peruvian  
Alfalfa*



*One Thousand Ton Capacity Trench Silo*

## Crops and Kinds of Farming Adapted to Pima County

*Alfalfa.* One of the principal crops grown in the Valley and one of the surest money getters at present is alfalfa. Choice alfalfa hay during the past year sold for \$16.00 to \$25.00 per ton baled; and where properly handled the yield per acre is from five to eight tons. The total production of alfalfa is far below the demand of local dairymen. Hairy Peruvian is the variety most grown. During the winter months this variety affords considerable pasture.

*Cotton.* For several years this has been one of the leading money crops on our irrigated lands. Only one variety is grown, Acala, and the yield is from one-half to one and one-half bales per acre. Four gins furnish adequate ginning facilities. There are about 8,000 acres devoted to this crop this year, though the acreage has run as high as 12,000 acres. The

cost of picking is from one to one and one-half cents per pound. Labor is plentiful and dependable.

*Barley.* Barley is a first crop and is sown in October or later. It affords excellent pasture during the winter and early spring months. If it is desired to harvest the crop for hay or grain, the stock is removed in late winter. Most of the barley sown is utilized as pasture or harvested for hay in May or early June. The yield of hay is from one to three tons per acre, and during the past several years has averaged about \$16.00 per ton baled. This being a proven two crop section, the barley can be followed by grain sorghums or other crop.

*Corn.* This is a very good crop in this County and is being grown extensively, mostly for silage. In some of the older farming communities the larger corn stalk borer has become very bad, but if the crop is kept in a vigorous growing condition while young the injury done by this insect is usually not great. If grain is desired, 20 to 45 bushels per acre can be produced. The best time to plant is in June or early July. It is a good crop to follow barley. Silage yields of 8 to 15 tons to the acre can be obtained, and it is a profitable crop for the dairy farmer. Mexican June and Papago Sweet are the principal varieties grown in the Valley. For dry farming, Hickory King, Improv-





*Acala Cotton Field*

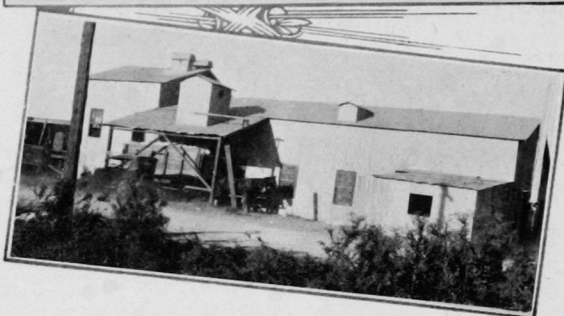
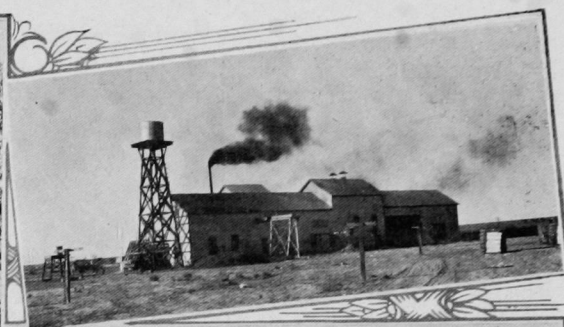
ed Squaw, and Mexican June are the varieties generally grown.

*Wheat.* This crop can be successfully grown, but other crops will often bring a larger return. The two principal varieties are Early Bart and Sonora. The yield is from 20 to 45 bushels per acre. The price is usually a little better than that received in the wheat growing belts.

*Beans.* An excellent crop to plant after small grains in June is beans. They will aid to some extent in building up the soil; and should give a yield of 800 to 1200 pounds per acre. The Mexican Frijole and California pink beans are the varieties generally planted. When planted in July they will mature in October.

*Grain and Forage Sorghums.* Hegira, kafir, milo and feterita are all well adapted grain sorghums. Hegira is making an especially good showing and might be termed a dual purpose sorghum as it is both a heavy grain and forage producer. Yields of from one to two tons of threshed grain per acre are obtained. The long summers produce immense yields of the sweet sorghums which make excellent silage. Sudan grass is one of our most dependable hay and pasture crops. As many as four crops per year can be cut. The first crop can be harvested in from 75 to 90 days and succeeding crops at intervals of 30 to 45 days.

*Peanuts.* This is a well adapted crop and should be more extensively

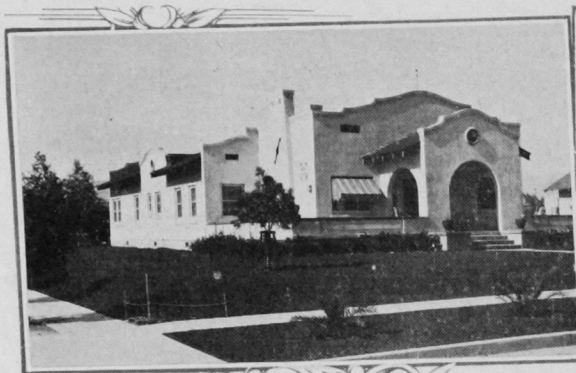


*A Few Cotton Gins*

grown than at present. They fit in well as a second crop and are beneficial to the soil.

*Truck Crops.* There is a great opportunity here for this type of farming. Tucson can consume a considerable output of such crops and practically all of the surplus could be disposed of in the southern part of the state, principally to mining towns and camps. With the addition of liberal amounts of organic matter, the soil is well suited to vegetable growing, and the climate is very favorable for winter gardening. The field is being gradually developed as experienced gardeners come in.

During December, January, February, and March our gardens mature head lettuce, spinach, onions, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, asparagus and numerous other vegetables. During the balance of the year there are produced green peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, strawberries, string beans, can-



*Tucson Residences—Spanish Type*

teloupes, watermelons, casaba melons, potatoes, peppers, etc.

*Potatoes.* Potatoes have been grown on a commercial scale for a number of years. The crop is planted in February or early March and harvested from May 20th to July 20th. This puts the growers on an early market, and a price of \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. is usually secured. A yield of 30 to 100 sacks of marketable potatoes per acre is secured. Irish Cobbler and Early Bliss Triumph are at present the best adapted varieties, and have completely displaced other varieties formerly grown.

The best yields of potatoes are secured after lettuce or alfalfa. Excellent yields are also secured on land fertilized with barn-yard manure.

*Sweet Potatoes.* This crop is at home in Pima County, giving yields of 8 to 15 thousand pounds of marketable potatoes per acre and nearly always commanding a good price. The price to grower will range from two to six cents per pound. As we have no curing or storage houses, only enough are raised to supply the local

demand for a brief period each year.

*Cantelopes and Watermelons.* This valley is adapted to melon growing. Canteloups have a very fine flavor, maturing in July which season comes between those of the Imperial Valley and Colorado. Watermelons grow to perfection in quality and the yield is heavy. A shipping market for these crops has not yet been established and a large acreage is not encouraged.

*Fruit Growing.* Late frosts make the growing of such fruits as peaches, apricots and plums impracticable from a commercial standpoint except in a few favored localities. Probably some day there will be developed varieties of these fruits which will fit our climatic requirements. Fruits which, past experience has indicated, can be grown successfully in commercial quantities are strawberries and grapes.

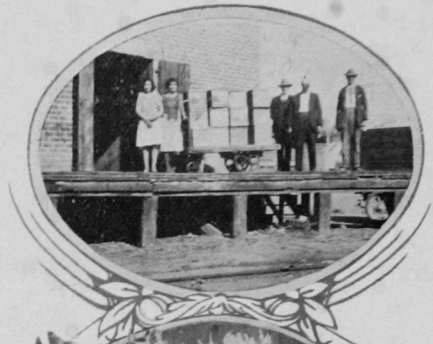
*Dairying.* This industry is being carried on very successfully and on quite an extensive scale. Producers are receiving from 25 to 35 cents per gallon, and milk is retailing for 15 to 17 cents per quart. The producer is paid on a quality basis. Tucson is an excellent whole milk market; and at present our dairymen are not producing sufficient milk to supply the local demand.

Holstein and Jerseys, with the former greatly in the majority, are the most popular breeds. Green feed most of the year, the elimination of expensive buildings and other equipment for winter use, and the wide range of crops to select from, enable the dairymen to produce dairy products at a very reasonable figure



# Poultry

Chicken raising is rapidly becoming an important industry in the County. Owing to mild climatic conditions, expensive types of buildings not being required, and with green feed the entire year, a good egg

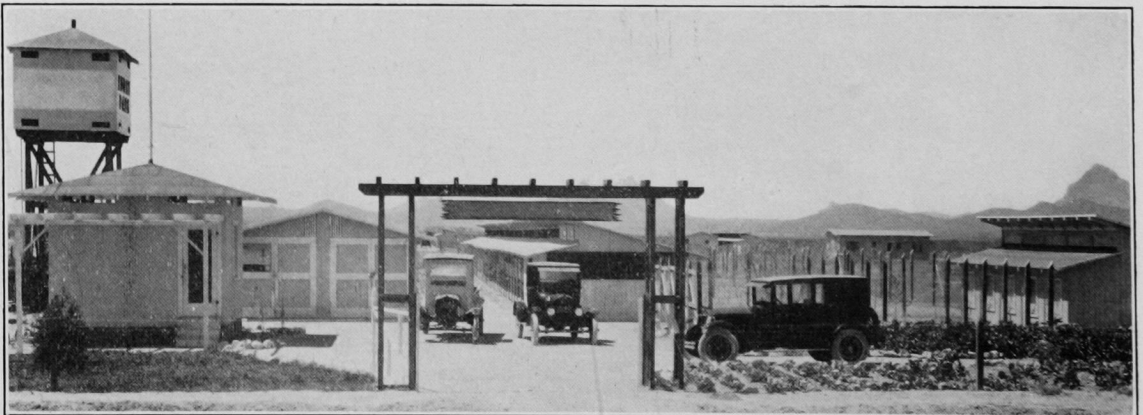


*A Few of Pima County's 100,000 Poultry Flock*

production can be secured. The poultry industry is one which we feel that this section affords the natural resources to develop to large proportions. However, we would have prospective poultry men understand that the raising of poultry is a business

and that adequate capital and experience greatly enhance one's likelihood of success. Sanitary housing and good care are a necessity here as elsewhere.

The average price per dozen received by our poultrymen for all grades of eggs during the past year



has been 30 cents. For the past five years, the average has been considerably higher than this figure.

For live poultry the price ranges from 20 to 40 cents per pound.

The white leghorn is the predominating breed. Quite a few of our commercial poultrymen each have several thousand of these birds in their flocks. Ducks, geese and turkeys are being successfully raised and bring good prices on the local market. During the holiday season turkeys bring 35 to 50 cents per pound wholesale.

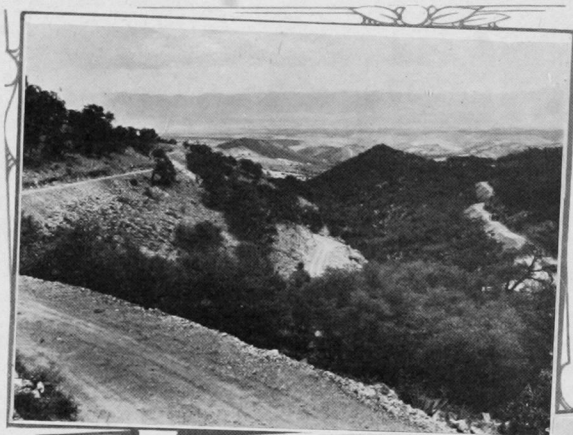
In addition to the large number of independent poultrymen surrounding Tucson, there are two poultry colonies in process of development where

the poultrymen are furnished the assistance of an expert and the advantages of cooperation.

In Tucson there is also in operation a cooperative marketing association which markets the majority of the eggs now produced in the Valley.

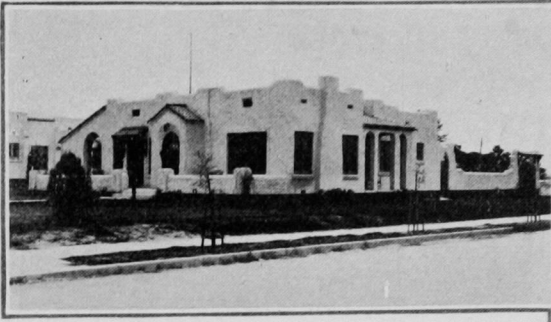
## Bees

The honey industry has been developed quite extensively in the County and there is room for vastly greater extension. The principal pasture crops of mesquite and cat's claw afford the most delicious honey that can be obtained. There are vast areas in Pima County having a good stand of these shrubs and the honey flow is usually good. In addition to the above native shrubs there is a considerable acreage of alfalfa and cotton. The bee industry has been profitable.



*Good Highways Reach Every Section of the Country*





*Suburban Homes Near Tucson*



## General Information

*Labor.* The supply of labor is plentiful at all seasons of the year and can be procured at from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per day without board. It is not customary to board farm help in this section of the southwest.

*Roads.* The main roads leading to and through the County are very good. This County has a great abundance of splendid road making material which has been liberally used in the construction of our roads. Continuous improvement is being made in our road system by the County, State, and National Government.

*University of Arizona, High School and Rural Schools.* Arizona's educational system ranks second in the entire United States. Pima County's schools are second to none in the entire state. The new \$750,000 high school is one of the finest in the southwest.

*Churches.* All of the leading denominations are represented in Tucson and Union Sunday Schools are conducted in several of the community centers.

*Water.* For domestic purposes water is reached at a depth of from 20 to 100 feet by drilling or open wells. Analysis shows that we have an abundance of pure water for all



purposes. In some sections near Tucson water is practically 100 percent pure.

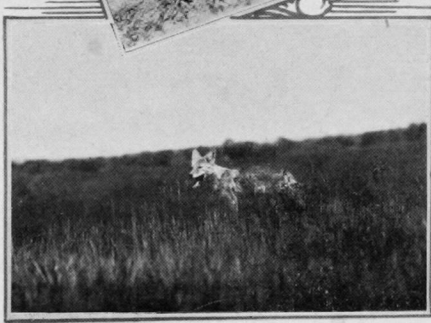
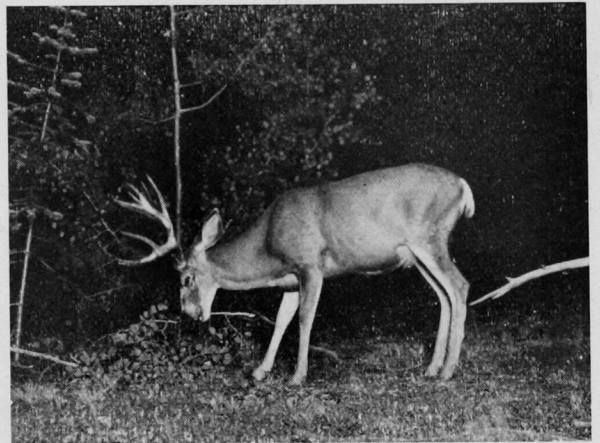
*Agricultural Extension.* Pima County has both a County Agricultural Agent and a Home Demonstration Agent who are aiding in every way at their command the farmer and his wife in solving their many problems and to make country life more enjoyable. Very few of our farmers are native to Arizona but have come from practically every state in the Union and from every walk of life.

# Natural Scenery and Wild Game

Those who love an occasional outing in the mountains or other nearby beauty spots where nature has not yet been tamed by man, will find their desire for such recreation satisfied here. The Valley is surrounded by a broken sky line of mountains, some of which have an elevation of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet. The monotony

of a landscape without a background is thus avoided. Mt. Lemmon and White House Canyon are Pima County's most popular summer playgrounds. In the mountains deer are numerous, and a number of bear and mountain lion are taken each year. In the valleys quail, duck and rabbit hunting can be enjoyed.

*Big Game  
Scenes*




## Conclusion

We have taken particular care in getting up this bulletin to be conservative and not to give you, as is so often the case, a word picture filled with superlative terms. We do not believe that the latter class of advertising pays. We want your impress-

ions of the country to be as nearly as possible as we have represented it. Read this over carefully and if you desire further information write to The Agricultural Bureau, Tucson Chamber of Commerce; or better still come look the country over.





FOR ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION  
ON  
TUCSON  
OR  
PIMA COUNTY  
WRITE  
TUCSON  
CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE  
TUCSON,  
ARIZ.  
"THE SUNSHINE  
CENTER OF  
AMERICA"