

## Pepper and Jim Go to 4H School



Yuma County Agricultural Agents have discovered a new fount of 4H interest — dog obedience training. The 4H dog obedience school is a project for boys and girls from 10 to 20. Classes are held once a week, sponsored by the Yuma Kennel Club.

The course is taught by a professional dog trainer, explains County Agent Dick Quinton, who assists in the program from the county Extension office. The course, designed to teach dogs to do the right things and unlearn bad habits, has been in effect the past two years.

"From this experience we have found that the 4H club boy or girl will learn more than the dog," says Dick.

The accompanying photo shows Dick's son, Jim Quinton, with "Pepper," the registered collie which is part of his 4H project. Jim, who was pictured with his alert dog in *The Yuma Sun* recently, took his collie through the dog obedience training classes sponsored by the Yuma Kennel Club.

The obedience school, taught by Paul Steele of El Centro, costs \$10 for adults, \$5 for 4H members.

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ing, variety and number of samples tested for each variety.

Although the average classer's staple between varieties only ranged from a low of 1.04 to a high of 1.07, the average fibrograph spread was a low of .95 inches for Stoneville 7 to 1.05 for Acala 1517-C or a spread of .10 inches which is equivalent to 3/32 inches between these varieties. The varieties Acala 44, Deltapine, Acala 4-42 and Acala 44-WR were four known varieties with a large number of samples tested. It is interesting to note that the classers' staple for the three Acala varieties was in the range of 1/32 inch longer than the actual fibrograph reading. On the other hand, the classers' staple for Deltapine was equivalent to 1/16 inch longer than the actual fibrograph reading.

Official U. S. standard samples were

run periodically to check performance of the laboratory fibrograph. Check readings were in close agreement with the length of the standard, so it may be assumed that the fibrograph figures are valid.

Variety	Average Classer's Staple (Converted to inches)	Average Fibrograph U. H. M. (inches)	Samples Tested
Acala 44	1.05	1.01	1941
Deltapine*	1.05	.98	889
Acala 4-42	1.06	1.02	723
Acala 44-WR	1.06	1.03	458
Acala 124-68	1.05	1.03	122
Stoneville 7	1.04	.95	5
Acala†	1.04	.99	507
Acala 33	1.06	1.04	5
Acala 1517-C	1.07	1.05	83

\*Probably mostly Deltapine Smooth Leaf.

†Submitted as Acala varieties but the actual variety was not known.

## Deltapine Proves Top Cotton Yielder

As cotton farmers may have suspected, Deltapine cotton performed well in all variety tests and demonstrations conducted during the 1961 season in Arizona.

Deltapine was the top yielding variety in most of the tests, according to conclusions drawn from a preliminary summary of yield data. Tests were conducted cooperatively by the University of Arizona College of Agriculture and the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors.

In tests where Deltapine was not the top yielder, it was close behind the leader.

"It was the opinion of the Arizona co-operators that Deltapine responds differently to various cultural practices than do the Acala cottons," Dr. Howard Ray, University of Arizona cotton specialist, said after studying the data.

Cotton variety tests of the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors were in Yuma, Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties. In addition, UA county agents had variety demonstrations in Mohave, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee counties.

## Brechan Honored By County Agent Group

William B. Brechan, University of Arizona county agent for Coconino County, was awarded a plaque and certificate for outstanding service at the recent annual Extension Service conference at the University of Arizona.

Presentation was made at Tucson, but the award was from the National Agricultural County Agents Association.

Brechan has been a U of A county agent for the last 15 years, three years as an assistant agent in Pinal County doing 4-H club work, and since 1949 as an agent at Flagstaff.