

COCONINO COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Annual Narrative Report

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to

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By

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and

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I. AGRICULTURE IN COCONINO COUNTY

A. LIVESTOCK:

Coconino County has over six million acres of land that is used in some way by livestock. This includes range cattle, sheep and horses. The majority of the land not in Indian reservations is covered by National Forests. These forests are in a high elevation, from 4,000 feet to 10,000 feet. This high elevation compels most of the range land to be classed as "summer grazing." Livestock is permitted on these areas from June 1 to October 31.

The carrying capacity of these ranges will vary from 6 head to 35 head per section for cattle and horses, and five times that figure for sheep. The majority of this forest land and land adjoining the forests is federal-or-state-owned land. Livestockmen secure permits to run livestock on these lands and pay a fee per head per month for this privilege.

In 1959 there were about 65,000 head of range cattle and 70,000 head of sheep in Coconino County. Ranches are large; usually 25 to 30 sections up to as great as 400 to 700 sections.

The main breed of range cattle are Herefords. Other breeds found in the county are Angus and Charolais.

Livestock is by far the largest agricultural industry in Coconino County. The cattlemen, like most every other agricultural industry, have had many problems and obstacles the past few years.

They have relied upon the Extension Service to furnish them with up-to-date research findings, so that they may keep their operation going in the most efficient manner.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

The main objectives this office set up in the beginning of the 1959-year were to keep the livestockmen current on all research that may be of benefit to them; conduct growth hormone range tests to find our answer with this hormone; assist some ranchers in setting up ranch operation plans; let all livestockmen know of our service; and to get the livestockmen to respect our office as a place to secure good, practical information.

This year, the County Agent continued range tests on the use of stilbestrol. Good results were obtained in 1958, but one year's results cannot be taken as final. This year two result demonstrations were conducted. One was again with Mr. Ernest Chilson, owner of the Bar - T - Bar ranch in the southeast part of the county. The other operation was with Mr. Herb Letzger, owner of the Flying - M Ranch.

In both of these demonstrations, 24 Mg. of stilbestrol and synovex (200 Mg. progesterone and 20 Mg. esterdiol) were used as implants. Both implants were made in May, just prior to the cattle going onto the range. A portable scale was used this year, and each animal was weighed and eartagged. The results of these tests were again favorable.

The animals were re-weighed individually in October. Synovex gave a consistent gain of 29 lbs. over the check, or about a .7.83 higher return than the check.

Stilbestrol ranged from 23 to 34 lbs. gain over the check, or about \$5.94 to \$9.18 higher return per steer. Even though these gains were very significant, it cannot be recommended that these growth hormones will give this type of gain year after year. There is also considerable feeder-buyer resistance to buying range-implanted cattle. The heavy steer coming off the range around 800 lbs. is not nearly so popular to the feeder as the 700-lb. steer. This one fact may definitely curtail the use of growth hormones on the range, especially in yearlings.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

This office feels it has sufficient facts on this work to talk to the interested cattlemen, if it is requested, and the Extension Service does not plan on pursuing this work on the demonstration basis in 1960 unless specifically requested to do so.

Cattle ranches have their share of problems and expect, as they should, to have people in the technical field assist them in attempting to solve them. It has been this office's policy to keep the rancher current on all matters pertaining to his business. This is done by circular letter, radio, newspaper, attendance of meetings, and office calls. Ranch visits is another method used, and is very effective. Because of the size of the ranches in this county and the great distances between ranches, this method is quite limited.

As an example, it requires around a 375-mile round trip from the Extension office to visit one large ranch in the northern part of the county. This method was used more in 1959 than usual because more ranchers asked for assistance, which made it necessary to visit the area involved.

Ranchers have requested the County Agent to survey their ranges and help them determine the number of water tanks to be built, the number and size of pastures that should be set up, and what kind of grass could be reseeded to the more depleted areas of their ranges. This work has been increasing, especially since the Extension Service placed a Watershed Management Specialist on their staff as of October 1, 1959.

This work will continue in 1960 and the Watershed Management Specialist will work closely with the County Agent in developing ranch operation plans for some cattle ranches. Result demonstrations will also be set up for range reseeding work.

Marketing of livestock has always been a problem for the rancher or farmer having a small number of cattle to sell in the fall. This number usually ranges from 25 - 100 head. The Extension Office has assisted these livestockmen when possible in getting a market. Radio and newspaper are used to aid in finding buyers for these animals. During the fall of this year a very weak and inactive market developed for all livestock, regardless of the size of the herd to be sold.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

This situation did not correct itself and cattlemen were forced to sell long yearlings at two to four cents below prices offered in late summer. The cattlemen may have reached a point where they must organize and list their saleable cattle in some office so buyers can get this information by a letter or 'phone call, and not by having to drive the many miles to the ranch. The Extension office plans to initiate this type of listing if the cattlemen want it, and if so, plans that the County Agent's office be used as the location for listing their saleable cattle. The County Agent's office will make it known throughout the cattle-buying areas that these figures are available. This work is expected to be done in 1960 if the cattlemen agree that this may prevent a recurrence of the 1959 market condition and if the cattlemen also ask that the Extension Service go ahead on this project.

B. HORTICULTURE:

Cak Creek Canyon is located in Coconino County. This area has been noted not only for its scenery, but also for its fruit growing. Elevations vary from 6,000 ft. in Upper Cak Creek to 4,000 ft. in Lower Cak Creek. There are many small fruit orchards located down the entire length (15 miles) of the Canyon. All orchards are irrigated from the creek and produce excellent fruit.

The main fruit is apples, with peaches second. Other fruits grown are pears, cherries, plums, apricots and nectarines. Most every type of berry is also grown in the Canyon, such as strawberries, boysenberries, raspberries, blueberries and blackberries. English walnuts and almonds are also grown in the same area.

In the past few years, however, the few land owners in this area have been subdividing their land, and many new land owners have now become "back-yard fruit growers."

Insect-control, disease-control and correct-orchard-management requests from this area have kept the Extension office busy during the summer season. The main objectives of this office are to keep these small fruit growers informed on the correct insect-control

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCKNINO COUNTY [Continued]

measures to use; make them aware of the disease threat to their trees; and furnish them with information on correct management if maximum fruit yields are expected.

In 1959, the fruit growers of Oak Creek Canyon had an excellent year in fruit yields. This office prepared a mimeo on recommended insecticides, miticides and disease-control measures to be used in 1959. The County Agent kept close check in the late spring on the insect situation by farm visits to this area.

The mites, the red spider and two-spot mite have been a constant threat each year to this small fruit-producing area. A new miticide that was used for the first time in 1958 in this area was also used in 1959 and gave excellent results. Controls up to four months were secured with this chemical. However, the latter part of the summer, there were signs that Trithion was losing its killing power.

This has happened to other miticides. The mites have a remarkable ability to build up a resistance to the various miticides. It appears now that a new miticide must be introduced in 1960, if good mite control is expected.

Disease work was quite active in 1959. A new disease to this area, not-Hole Fungus Disease, ruined quite a number of peaches. This disease (rarely reported in Arizona) made its appearance in August. The disease is caused by a fungus. A very wet summer apparently activated this fungus. It appeared in orchards that did not use a dormant sulphur spray during the winter. Once a tree was infected, it ruined every peach on that tree.

The fungus would first appear on the fruit, then immediately penetrate the fruit, and rot would set in. This office conducted the full diagnosis of the disease and gave recommendations to all fruit growers on measures to take in the winter of 1959-60 to prevent the recurrence of this disease in 1960.

Radio, newspaper and farm visits were used in great amount in diagnosing and identifying this disease during it's full outbreak in August.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

A well-planned, commercial fertilizer program was also carried on this year by many of the orchardists. This office introduced the use of commercial fertilizer in this area several years ago. Since that time, it has been an accepted practice by the growers, and excellent results have been realized.

This year, a new method of application was introduced to the growers by this Agent. The great slopes and rocky soil prevent the working of the soil and discing or plowing the fertilizer into the ground. Various methods of application have been tried, such as digging holes, direct application on top of soil, and spraying the tree during the growing season.

This year, a new fertilizer to the area, 11 Ammonium Phosphate (21-53-0) was recommended. This fertilizer is completely soluble in water. The County Agent figured 30 gallons of liquid to each mature apple tree injected into 30 different locations around the drip line of the tree would give a thorough treatment. This fertilizer, when 30 lbs. were dissolved into 30 gallons of water, would treat each tree with 6.3 lbs. of nitrogen and 15.9 lbs. of phosphate.

A high-pressure sprayer was used with a specially designed gun to force it into the soil about 18 inches to 24 inches. By pre-testing, it was found that by opening the gun for so many seconds, one gallon of the liquid would be injected. So, by injecting one gallon per hole in 30 different locations, the required amount of fertilizer was given to each tree. This method placed the fertilizer in the feeder-root zone.

Younger trees and peach trees received smaller amounts, according to the recommendations of the County Agent. The results were very successful. Treated trees gave a larger and more-colorful fruit. Heavier yields were also experienced. The trees showed more-vigorous growth and remained in a deep green condition throughout the entire growing period.

Insects were not as damaging in these trees as in the trees in non-treated orchards. This method of fertilizing was talked up among the growers this summer and it appears more of the fruit growers are going to use this method of application in 1960.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

General orchard management (which includes such things as irrigation, tree spacing, tree pruning and planting, and choice of varieties) has been continually requested from the extension office. These small backyard fruit growers want to get maximum production from their trees. In order to do this, they must practice insect and disease control just as earnestly as the larger growers. The county Agent tries to keep these people satisfied by letters, radio, news articles and a minimum of home visits.

Home vegetable gardening is becoming more popular in the Flagstaff and Williams areas every year. The summer rains enable most garden enthusiasts in these areas to grow a garden and not have to use city water for irrigation. Vegetables of most every variety will grow and produce excellent results -- especially in quality.

These gardens also make many fine exhibits for the County Fair, which is held each fall in Flagstaff. This office has set as it's objectives to this phase of agriculture:

(1) To make the home owner aware that fine quality vegetables can be raised with a minimum amount of expense.

(2) That insect control is essential to insure maximum yields.

(3) That County Fair exhibits are important and educational.

The summer of 1959 was a wet one in most areas. Home gardens were many, and yields were fine. This office kept the home gardeners informed on all phases of gardening by the media of weekly news columns and by radio. Some home visits were made when diseases were encountered. Extra publicity was given as to when to plant certain vegetables in order to have them ready for County Fair in September.

Results were good this year. Many homemakers called to our office for circulars on canning and freezing vegetables, and the County Fair had its largest vegetable exhibit.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

With so many new families moving to Flagstaff and Williams, the work in home vegetable gardens will definitely increase in 1960. Home gardeners of this year are confident that high-quality produce can be grown, and will encourage their friends and neighbors to become gardeners.

Home landscaping and flower gardening has mushroomed in the Flagstaff area the past two years, so that this work now ranks second to 4-H Club Work in this county. This phase of agriculture has always been popular, but on a small scale. In the past four or five years, however, Flagstaff has grown faster than any city in Arizona.

In 1950 the population was 7,000 and today it is 24,000. This increase is predicted to continue and Flagstaff, in the very near future, will be a city of over 50,000 population.

This terrific increase in population has naturally stimulated new home growth. New home subdivisions have opened up on every available piece of patented land near Flagstaff. In the past four years about 600 to 700 new homes have been built, and there is no sign of any decline.

This office has always attempted to keep the people of this area interested in home landscaping. The elevation in the Flagstaff area is 7,000 ft., which limits the plants to be used in home landscaping. The main objective this County Agent has set for this group of people is to make them aware of this elevation limitation and aware that planting dates and varieties are of utmost importance if they expect success in their home landscaping work.

This past year (1959) has been a very busy year in this work. This office has used the radio and newspaper very heavily in getting information to these people. Many people moving to this area insist on disregarding planting times, and have experienced complete failures in their work.

I. AGRICULTURE OF COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

The County Agent, with the assistance of the Extension Horticulturist, gave a public method-demonstration on home landscaping in April. A group of over 90 people attended, and since that meeting there has been a constant request from home owners for landscaping information.

The County Agent prepared two county circulars on home landscaping which listed the trees, shrubs and evergreens that are recommended for this area. These two circulars have now become the most popular landscaping circulars from our office.

The State Extension bulletins, "FLOWERS FOR NORTHERN ARIZONA," and "DULBS FOR NORTHERN ARIZONA," have also been used very heavily in this area.

Insect and disease control work has also been very heavy in this line of work. Here again, radio and news columns have played an important role in getting our information to the public.

The County Agent has also been a regular speaker at the many garden clubs in the county each spring and summer. This too has stimulated interest in this field. The large flower exhibits at the County Fair have also encouraged many home owners to go into flower raising. Williams is now beginning to build subdivision homes, and has already requested landscaping demonstrations for 1960; this office has also scheduled two or three demonstrations in the Flagstaff area for 1960. It appears there is no way for this work to go but up. This office will continue to be the information hub for home landscaping.

C. AGRONOMY:

The farming situation in Coconino County is gradually becoming a smaller and smaller industry. Only a few years ago there were 31,000 acres being farmed. Today that figure has dropped to 10,000 acres. The majority of our farm land is dependent on rainfall for irrigation. The growing season is also very short; about 125 days. Our farm lands in the past few years have definitely fallen into the marginal land classification. Yields are small and uncertain. Markets are

I. AGRICULTURE IN COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

hard to find for small amounts of produce.

The Soil Bank has been adopted in this county. Farmers were given \$15.00 per acre under this Program after their land was established in a cover crop, which in this county is perennial rye. Real estate values have skyrocketed and much of the farm land has been sold for homes or for speculation. Today, only a handful of farmers remain, but they are likely to remain as farmers, as they are the type who value land above money. Small grains and forage crops are the main yield. The main objective of this office in this line of work is to help these farmers continue a practical and efficient farm operation. The County Agent has also tried to make these small farmers aware that their land is far better as an investment than they would have by selling their land and trying to find something else to invest their money into which will make them a living.

This office has been encouraging more diversification in farming in Coconino County for many years. In this past year, more have gone to this type of farming. Small herds of livestock are beginning to show up; also a few sheep, hogs and poultry.

Winter feed has become a problem since pinto beans have almost entirely disappeared; consequently, there is no bean straw to feed. This office has encouraged oat hay and in 1959 more oat hay was cut than in any year. Farmers have finally realized that more money can be made by raising oat hay and feeding it to their cattle than by selling the hay. There is a good oat hay market developed in this area, so the farmer can now raise his own feed and have a market for his surplus.

A few farmers have shown interest in feeding out a small number of steers in the fall and winter and marketing them in March or April. This office has encouraged this with farms that are set up to carry out this operation. Suitable feed pen space, sufficient water, and ample cheap feed are the three main points to consider.

I. AGRICULTURE IN COCONINO COUNTY [Continued]

An ensilage crop is the answer to a cheap-but-good feed. Corn has been serving this purpose to a certain extent; however, the tonnage per acre has not been too high. It was felt by the County Agent that a sorghum would give a higher tonnage and higher protein feed, if a variety could be found that would mature in this area.

A result demonstration was started in May on three varieties of sorghum -- NK145, RS610, and NORGHUM. These three grew very well and gave us good results. At harvest, the NK145 appeared to be the best of the three. It was a tall plant (about 7 feet), had a large, open head, but the heads were not uniformly ripened. The calculated tonnage was 10 tons per acre. The RS610 was a very uniform plant, but the heads were not as mature, and its height was only about 4 to 5 feet. Its calculated tonnage was 7 tons. NORGHUM was the poorest of the three. Its height was only 3 feet and the head maturity was very poor. Its calculated yield was about 3 or 4 tons per acre.

Judging from these three results, it was felt that further demonstrations should be conducted. In 1960, several varieties of sorghum will be planted and eventually, in a year or two, a variety will be found that will outyield corn as an ensilage crop in this area. When that time comes, there will be considerable ensilage grown in this area for a limited cattle feeding operation in the winter months.

II. HOME ECONOMICS

A. SITUATIONAL STATEMENT:

Home and Family Living in Coconino County is being reached by the County Extension Program in various ways. Facts that limit reorganizational work are the great distance (second-largest county in the United States), with poor weather conditions which control home visits and organized clubs. [Therefore, the Home Agent works with many outside groups].

Teaching methods are complicated because of a very small number of organized groups, and a steady population increase in city and urban areas. This keeps a constant need for understanding of the Extension Program.

The high standard of living in the Coconino area of higher cost of living means more working women, women belonging to more organizations, and their giving less time to all phases of homemaking.

In 1959, progress was made in many areas of the Home Economics Extension Program, even with the handicaps that existed. During this period, three different Home Agents have worked in the county. (The longest time any one home Agent worked was 4 months). During two months of this year, there was no Home Agent in the county, but a State Home-Agent-at-Large spent 3 weeks continuing the County Program. Since 1958 was the first time this county has operated on the basis of being allocated a full-time Home Agent for the entire year, this Agent feels the situation this year was one of the major problems.

To increase the awareness of the Home Economics Extension Program and its activities in the county, thereby increasing the number of Home Economics Extension organizations, are two very important objectives in Coconino County.

The Plan of Work for 1959 was followed through in the 3 Homemaker Clubs, even though changes in Home Agents were frequent.

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

B. HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION PROGRAM:

There are a few "firsts" covered in the field of Home Economics for Coconino County this past year. The phase of CIVIL INVOLVEMENT AND FAMILY LIVING has been given major emphasis in the county's planned program. The 4-H Room Improvement project was introduced to the 4-H Club boys and girls for the first time and 12 completed this project.

In the public relations department, an increase to 15 minutes instead of 5 minutes was given to the Home Agent's radio program (the last 3 months of 1959).

The 1959 Home Economics Program was planned by an Advisory Representative of Homemaker Clubs and local organizations. The problem was the many subject-matter fields that had to be covered in one year. Due to turnover in Agents, the Advisory Group became inactive during the 1959 year.

The Home Agent conducted short sessions on Program Planning for 1960 during the summer months of 1959. In September, the suggestions from the Clubs were compiled in a questionnaire and sent to 290 homemakers and others. Of these questionnaires, 90 were filled out and returned to our office and tabulated. They formulate the 1960 Home Economics Extension Program for Coconino County.

With the help of the State Staff and Specialists, the 1960 Program will only emphasize two major subject matters, and will give the Home Agent more time to follow up and get results from the year's program.

During this year (1959), the following subject matter was emphasized:

Child Development and Family Living:

"BETTER FAMILY UNDERSTANDING -- THROUGH TACKLING LITTLE PROBLEMS."

Civil Defense:

"FIRST AID FOR EVERYDAY EMERGENCIES."

Good Grooming:

"HAIR STYLING."

[Continued]

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

Home Management:

"DIFFERENT AT YOUR SPECIAL UT PARTIES."

Child Development and Family Life:

"CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN."

Clothing:

"MENDING AND REPAIRING OF CLOTHING."

Foods:

"STRETCHING THE FOOD DOLLAR."

Homemaking:

"LAUNDRYING."

The need for the above program was shown when the Advisory Representatives from the 3 clubs came together to plan for 1959. It is the Home Agent's opinion that at the time, Program Planning was so new the realization that too much could be put into a year's program was not presented as a problem. Due to this past problem, the 1950 Plan of Work only emphasizes two subject-matter fields, where 3 months will be given to Foods and 3 months to Clothing. One month will be given to Civil Defense and other subjects, such as Christmas Ideas and Christmas Parties.

Objectives for the 1959 Home Economics Extension Program were to develop programs and dispense information that will appeal to the varying areas and interests of the homemakers; to stimulate a desire for learning better homemaking practices by the homemakers. There is always the aim to increase the awareness of the Home Economics Extension Program; therefore, increasing the number of organizations.

Progress toward reaching the above objectives is evident. The 1959 Plan of Work in most instances was followed even though the Home Agents changed 3 times. The organized clubs are holding their membership, with Sedona and Williams increasing all the time. Increasingly, people become aware of the Home Economics Extension Program, evident because of the new faces we see in the office, and the new names that call and request information, or make a request by letter.

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

As a whole, the Homemaker Clubs have a well-balanced year's program. There are always problems that need attention. In observing subject matter being taught in the Club by the project leaders, two problems are clear. One is that the trained project leader has been given too much material to take back to the Club. This is hard on the leader, since she tries to cover all and never gets the major point over. Second, the time for the subject matter to be given in the Club is limited. Most material given this year could have been given over a longer period (three months instead of one) and a more thorough lesson given.

This has been discussed with State Specialists and in planning for 1960, we considered this. Thus, the Plan of Work has allowed more time in just two phases of subject matter.

Many new outside organizations ask for the Home Agent's services.

How did the program progress? Many methods of teaching were in process. Teaching the subject matter for the month was done through Project Leader Training Schools, which are taught by the Home Agent or State Specialist. Two leaders from each Club come to the School and are taught the lesson, which they take back and give to the Club.

There is room for leadership ability to be developed and improved, but this takes time and experience.

Relief Society, 4-H and other organized leaders are notified of the Training Schools, and in most cases, they are represented. This is the only place they can get a good, overall monthly educational program, and it makes for a better understanding of the Home Economics Extension Program.

The Club leaders and officers are responsible for two programs a year. This gives them knowledge of how the Extension Service can help them get information, and it gets them better acquainted with the Extension Service County Office.

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

There is a very good relationship between the utility companies, Women's Clubs, Jaycee-ettes, A.A.U.W., campus personnel of Arizona State College, and other organized groups. One of the Home Economics Extension Service problems is arranging for group meetings. Especially, the utility companies are very generous, and we can always depend on space from them. Through these organizations, the personnel is always willing to assist and help with the Extension Program, such as appearing on radio programs, judging, and serving on committees and club programs. The Home Agent and County Agent are very grateful, and we assist them in return.

Publicity "boomed" in Coconino County in 1959. A regular 5-minute radio spot was continued for the first nine months and was then extended to a 15-minute broadcast during the last three months. A weekly news column is printed in the two papers: Arizona Daily Sun, Flagstaff; and the Williams News, Williams. The Extension Service office mimeographs a monthly Newsletter containing information on coming Extension events, homemaking subjects and news of county activities. This is sent to the 290 homemakers, 4-H leaders and parents, Relief Society members, and other cooperatives.

Other publicity is through bulletin-board displaying of information pertaining to the services of our County Extension Program. This bulletin-board in one bank in Flagstaff causes much curiosity and leads to many office calls.

Visual aids have been used to supplement the Home Agent's and State Specialists' method demonstrations -- such as charts, food products, sample clothing materials, laundry aids, and correct measuring equipment. The County Fair Committee displayed a large poster, 9' x 12' -- illustrating new Food for Fitness grouping.

The results of this publicity is great. In each instant, the subject matter for the month's Homemaker Program has been well publicized and it reaches a greater part of the county. The radio and news column are excellent tools for reaching people we never would contact otherwise. Many bulletins are requested as a result of using these media, and 'phone and office calls are very often the result of these media.

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

The newsletter is a very good way to keep in contact and post the organized groups about activities, since the Home Agent does by no means visit clubs monthly.

Home visits have been on the increase this year, and this contact is very important for the Extension Program in securing leadership. The homemakers want the Home Agent to visit them and get better acquainted with their homes. This gives the Home Agent "first hand" information on how well the homemakers are applying information received. The homemaker will express herself more freely during a home visit, giving valuable information for future program planning.

As a result of the 1959 program, much more work will be done as a follow-up in 1960. The program on "STRETCHING THE FOOD DOLLAR" caused much interest among the working women. Since a very high percentage of the homemakers are working, they are realizing more and more we can help them save on time and energy. As a result, three lessons in Foods (all subjects to help save time and energy and yet meet the nutritional needs of the family) will be in the Plan of Work. Clothing will be given three lessons, since the working woman needs to know how to buy fabric for durability and type of care. She needs Good Grooming, since she has to meet the public as a working woman, and last but not least, she needs a guide on style trends.

One month will be given to Civil Defense and will be based on the County Civil Defense Program, which is timely.

Follow-up work will be done with the 1959 subject matter, "MENDING AND REPAIR OF CLOTHING." The Home Agent has been requested to present this lesson to leaders from the various stakes (and the public) during the early part of 1960, so they may in turn teach the women in the Relief Societies they represent. This request was made by Mrs. Frank Randall, District Welfare Leader for the Latter Day Saints Relief Society in Arizona and a part of New Mexico.

II. HOME ECONOMICS [Continued]

Follow-up work in training 4-H leaders in Foods and Clothing has been planned for 1960. This is a "must," since 4-H membership is growing by "leaps and bounds." Four-H leadership is needed badly on a long-range basis, and we find a well-trained leader who knows her job wants to stay with the 4-H Youth Program.

The Home Agent's radio program will continue as a 15-minute broadcast, and may during 1960 (depending on the Home Agent's time) be extended to 30 minutes.

The news column and newsletter will continue and more work on visual aids will be given attention in 1960. Plans for the committee to help formulate the Planned County Program, and then for the Agents with the people to see that the job is done are being instigated. The Agents will spend approximately 4 to 5 full months during the year setting up these committees. This is one big objective for Coconino County in 1960.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM

A. COUNTY 4-H SITUATION:

The 4-H youth program in Coconino County has become the most popular youth organization in the county. The absence of any organized youth program in the communities has helped bring this program to the top. Enrollments have increased over 100% in the past two years, and will continue to increase.

The majority of our 4-H Clubs are in the towns or on the immediate outskirts. Very few people live in the truly rural communities. The severe winters and the fact the adults work in the towns are the two reasons for this situation. There are no rural schools. All children are transported to city schools.

County, community and town cooperation has been good. Parent cooperation has been good, but individual responsibility, such as being a leader or attending county or state events, has been, and will continue to be a problem. Too many adults are working these days and cannot, or will not, obligate themselves to such an assignment or responsibility.

B. OBJECTIVE IN THE COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM:

The objective of the County 4-H program can be given in a very short statement: To have available to the youth of Coconino County a 4-H Program that will be interesting, educational, rewarding, and complete in training our young people to be capable to accept the responsibilities they will assume in their future years of life.

C. ORGANIZATION:

The 4-H club year begins October 1 and ends September 30. In organizing the Clubs, it is the aim of the County Agent and the Home Agent to have Club Work in all communities in the county. Old Clubs are not a problem to re-organize. It's the great number of new members each year who create the problem. Enrollment cards are given to all 4-H members and prospective 4-H members. These cards are filled out by the member and returned either to the Extension office or to their respective leaders (with the parents' signatures).

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

It is the policy of this office to allow a first-year Club member to enroll in not more than one project, unless the parents discuss this with either the County Agent or the Home Agent.

The Extension office supervises the re-organization of the 4-H Clubs and assists in finding new leaders. A deadline is set for enrollments; this year it was November 13, 1959. After that time, no further enrollment of members is permitted unless the leader informs the Extension office he or she wishes to take in additional members.

Projects may be changed by the Club members (with the leader's consent) up until December first, 1959. It has been the policy of this office to have either the County Agent or the Home Agent (or both) at the first meetings of a newly organized Club. The Agents also try to attend the first meetings of the old Clubs. The Clubs are informed that the Agents will try to attend at least two of their meetings during the year, but the Clubs should not expect them to be present at all meetings. The Agents often assist in arranging for a program for the various Clubs, and are often the Program themselves.

Early in the Club Year the Agents have a Leader Training Meeting for adult and junior leaders. This year, the meetings were held on November 18 and 19 in Flagstaff. The meetings were the same, and were held in both the afternoon and evening so leaders could attend at a time best suited to their schedule. These meetings are held in order to acquaint the new leaders with and review for the old leaders, things about 4-H that a leader should know in order to make their Club leadership an easier job.

This year, the Agents gave the leaders a brief review on how 4-H Club Work originated, and how the Extension Service is set up — from the Federal Office down to the County Office. It was also pointed out that the Extension Service is directly responsible for the supervision of the County 4-H Program, training the leaders, and furnishing 4-H literature to the leaders and Club members.

It was pointed out that the Club leader should work cooperatively with the Agents in leader recruiting, preparing their year's Club Program, judging-training, demonstration construction and training, providing transportation to county and state events, and in arranging social activities.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

The leaders were also informed of the formation of a Teenage 4-H Club, and told of its objectives. The Agents gave a brief discussion of what a 4-H leader should not do, which is felt to be very important if a leader is to be successful. The leader was also informed on what part or responsibility he must assume in the many county and state events. The last part of the meetings were given over to the discussion of the 1960 Calendar of Events for the County 4-H Club Program.

In September, the Agents call for all names of members completing and also a list of what projects were completed by them. The Extension office does not require record books to be sent to the office. The leaders assume that responsibility. Upon receiving each Club's list of completions, the Extension office then prepares completion certificates for all Club members and leaders. These are presented at the Clubs' achievement programs that normally come the last week of September.

D. COUNTY AND STATE 4-H CLUB EVENTS:

It is the belief of this Extension Office that a strong County 4-H Club Event Calendar is essential if Club Work is to be successful and hold the Club members' interest. From this belief, Club Work has become just that in Coconino County. The following are the state and county events held in 1959 that helped the Agents to achieve their goal in 4-H Club Work for Coconino County:

(1) County 4-H Roundup:

Each year it is necessary for each county to have some type of elimination contest to see who goes to State Roundup in Tucson. In the past, only members eligible for State Roundup would compete. This meant the majority of the members were not getting that essential training in demonstrations, judging and dress revue modeling. In 1959, the County Agent began the Coconino County 4-H Roundup. This was to be an event where everyone competed and would compete in demonstrations only. It is felt by the County Agent that demonstrations give a child more training in self-confidence, poise, and ability than any phase of the 4-H Program.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

The County Roundup was held in April this year. It was a great success! There were 44 agricultural and home economics demonstrations — double the number ever given before. The demonstrations were judged in two groups within their projects — members in their Third Year of Club Work or more, and members in their First and Second Year of Club Work.

Winners of the older group won all-expense trips to the State Roundup in Tucson. These trips were sponsored by civic organizations, such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Soroptomists, Elks, etc. The younger group was given 4-H blouses and T-shirts for their top winners. There was great competitive spirit among the Clubs and a much larger County Roundup is anticipated in 1950.

(2) County 4-H Club Camps

Coconino County started their own 4-H Camp six years ago. At that time, there was only a state Camp and no such thing as a county Camp. The popularity of this Camp and its great success gradually changed the entire state into county Camps. Coconino County's Camp is still unique in its method. Each Club plans its own menus, buys its own food, cooks its own food over a campfire, camps out in the open with nothing but a spring at the campsite, and does all of its own Camp duties. The Extension Service supervises the Camp and has a well organized educational and recreational program. All Clubs camp in the same area, but are responsible only to their own Club. Leaders and parents are encouraged to attend this Camp. Each Club must have at least two adults to every ten Club members attending Camp.

This year, a new campsite was established at Sheep Springs, near Mormon Lake and 33 miles from Flagstaff. It is located in an oak, pine and aspen forest area. The Camp was held for four days this year. A total of 77 members attended Camp, and a large number of leaders and parents participated.

State Extension staff assisted the County Agents this year in conducting the program. Club members all received wonderful training in outdoor camping and cooking. This event will continue to be the most popular on the Calendar of 4-H Events.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

(3) State 4-H Roundup

This is a state event that a Club member points toward in Club Work. Only Club members in their Third Year or more of Club Work are eligible to compete for a trip to this event. This year, a delegation of eleven girls, two boys, three leaders and two Extension Staff attended this event in August in Tucson. The group competed in Home Economics and Agricultural judging and demonstrations.



Dr. Harold E. Myers, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, stands proudly with Coconino's State Champions at State Roundup.

State Champion Awards were won in demonstrations by Chris Longfellow in Food Preparation; Terry Ann Todd in Outdoor Cookery; and Carol Brechan and Sharon Lovelady in Flower Arranging.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

(4) National 4-H Awards Program:

This County participates in this program by selecting its top 4-H members, and from those selects the County Award Medal winners. These selections are made from the members' record books, their year's Club Work, and their competitive record in county and state events. Older Club members with at least three years of Club work, who are 14 years old (or older) are asked to submit their records and a completed Standard Report form for national contests.

This year, only one such record was submitted. This was by Chris Longfellow, who submitted her records for the Food Preparation Contest. She was chosen State Winner of this contest and won an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in November. She was also selected as a National Winner, and won a \$400.00 Scholarship. She was still further honored by giving the acceptance address for all Food Preparation Winners at one of the banquets in Chicago.

(5) County Fair:

Coconino County does not have its own 4-H Club Fair, but exhibits at the Annual County Fair. This has been a highlight in the Club Year, as it gives the members an opportunity for showing off their projects to the public. The County 4-H Clubs have their own 4-H Building at the Fair, and all the 4-H exhibits (except the livestock) are in this building.

A lot of work has been done on this Building and also in getting the 4-H Clubs firmly established as a main part of the County Fair.

The Livestock Section of the 4-H Clubs comprise well over 50% of all livestock at the Fair.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]



Governor Paul Fannin (in dark suit) chats with Bill Brechan, County Agent (in light shirt) in 4-H Building as adult and junior leaders listen.

The 4-H Fat Livestock Auction Sale has established itself as a great highlight of the County Fair.

The various 4-H showmanship and horsemanship events have also been recognized as popular events of the County Fair's Program.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]



County 4-H Livestock Showmanship Contest in full swing.

This year's Home Economics exhibits were outstanding, both in numbers and quality. Many Club girls also entered the open classes with their Food and Clothing projects and won many awards.

The picture on the following page shows one of these lucky girls, Carol Brechan, age 13, showing her sponge cake off to her younger sisters.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]



This was judged top sponge cake in the open class.

(6) County 4-H Far-B-Cue:

The County 4-H Far-B-Cue is held on the Sunday during the Annual County Fair in Flagstaff. Four years ago the County Agent could foresee the County Fair, then a small event, becoming one of the main attractions in Northern Arizona.

The Fair Commission was approached with the idea of the 4-H Clubs of Coconino County having a Far-B-Cue during the Fair to raise money to help their County 4-H Program. It was accepted and has now become another milestone of our County Fair.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

The County 4-H Clubs prepare a Bar-B-Cue Dinner and advertise this as their one and only fund-raising event. It has met with remarkable success. Beef was served the first three years and in 1959 chicken was served. The number of plates sold have varied from 600 to 1,000. This will continue to be the one and only fund-raising project for the County 4-H Clubs.

(7) Recognition Banquet:

At the conclusion of the Club Year, a Recognition Banquet is held to honor the 4-H leaders and the 4-H members who have won County and State Awards.

This Banquet was started four years ago by the County Agent, and at that time a sponsor was secured, which is still the sponsor: The Valley National Bank. This County Event has worked into one of the big highlights of the County 4-H Program. The sponsor picks up the check for the leaders, Club members winning Awards, and these Club members' parents. The 1959 Banquet was attended by 78 people and was a great success! The newspaper has been especially cooperative in giving this event county coverage, which gives the County Winners the recognition they deserve.

E. CONCLUSIONS:

Cocconino County's 4-H club Program will stand up to any 4-H Program in Arizona. This Program has grown from only a handful of members to a group now over 300. The Program has not reached this position without its share of problems, but in most cases the Agents have been able to smooth them out. The Program has required a great amount of the County Agent's and the Home Agent's time each year; perhaps more than they should be giving in view of the many other fields of work they must cover.

In 1949 only 8% of the County Agent's time was spent with 4-H Work. In 1955 it jumped to 34%; in 1957 it was 44%, and in 1959 it was 56%. It is quite plain to see that the 4-H Program is climbing and all indications are that it will continue.

III. COCONINO COUNTY 4- H CLUB PROGRAM [Continued]

With this steady increase in Club Work, leaders are becoming more and more difficult to locate. More time is (and will be) needed to organize 4-H Work and continue the type of Club Program this county has had in the past.

It is also doubtful if the County Agent and the Home Agent can continue to give over half of their time to the 4-H Program, since the other phases of Extension Work are also continuing to increase, and are requiring more of the Agent's time. A 4-H Club Agent is badly needed in this county if 4-H Club Work is to continue its high position in this county.

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