

COCONINO COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
Annual Narrative Report

December 1, 1960

to

November 30, 1961

By

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and

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I EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING, IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF AGENTS, AND OTHER JOINT ACTIVITIES

A..Extension Program Planning:

The creation of a County Program Planning Committee has been on the priority list of the County Extension Office for two years. Work toward this goal has been slow but steady. The need for such a Committee has become quite evident in recent years -- namely because of the wide scope of work the Extension Service is now offering the public.

It was decided that one Committee for the portion of the County south of the Colorado River would first be established. When this was done, a second Committee to represent the area north of the Colorado River, known as the "Arizona Strip," would be established.

Agents of the Extension Service gave considerable time this year to getting a Program Planning Committee organized. It was agreed upon that a Committee of not less than ten or more than twenty would be the ideal number. In some instances, the Agents relied on organizations to furnish their representatives, and in some cases the Agents felt they should be instrumental in assisting in the selection. As members were selected, the Agents then discussed their role and responsibilities in serving on this Committee. This was all done prior to the initial meeting of the group.

Invitations were mailed to representatives in fifteen different fields, to attend an August 21st-meeting in Flagstaff. Twelve out of the fifteen attended, which was considered an excellent turn-out.

Organizations represented were: Garden Clubs, Women's Club, Indian Agency, Farm Bureau, Soil Conservation Districts, City Youth Director, Livestock, Agriculture Stabilization Conservation, 4-H Leaders' Council, Orchardists, Public Health, and Homemakers' Council.

The first business on the Agenda was to appoint the members to either one, two or three-year terms. This was done by a drawing. As each term expires, the member will be re-appointed for a three-year term. This will permit the Committee to always have two-thirds of its members experienced in their roles.

This Committee again told of their role and responsibilities before the group began discussing County problems. Each representative was permitted to state their groups' problems or suggestions for assistance from the Extension Office.

When all representatives had expressed their suggestions, nineteen different projects had been presented for action. The Committee was told that the procedure was: now to have these projects gone over with the Agents and Specialists. From these problems, a Plan of Work would evolve. A letter to the Committee members would be sent after the Plans of Work were completed.

The Committee requested that another meeting be called in the spring of the year. At this time, they could see how the work was progressing. It was thought that a late summer meeting might also be necessary, but this would be decided at the spring meeting.

The County Extension Service Plan of Work from January 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, was worked out. The Project Work areas recommended by the County Program Planning Committee were worked into their main subject matter fields, such as Animal Sciences, Plant Sciences, Home and Family Living, Clothing and Textiles, Foods and Nutrition, and Youth. All (or part) of the suggested Projects will be worked on in 1962-63, in addition to many other Projects that can be classed as "extra curricular projects," and "emergency staff assignments." Some of the problems have long-time scope, and will require several years to cover.

The past year, the County Extension Office Staff has held Staff Conference on Monday of each week. Here, Plans of Work for all Staff members for the present week are discussed. The past week's accomplishments are also talked over. A Weekly Work Schedule is prepared by each Agent and distributed to Staff members. This enables everyone to know where the Agents are and what they are doing. This type of weekly planning has permitted the Agents to follow their Plan of Work very closely and to conduct a well-rounded Extension Program in Coconino County.

B. In-Service Training of Agents

1. District Program Planning Meeting

The Agents of Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, Gila and Yavapai Counties met for two days in Prescott to discuss County Program Planning. This year's meeting was different than the previous Planning Meeting. There were more general discussions of problems that concerned all areas. All Agents participated in the discussions, rather than breaking up into individual counties.

Dr. George Hull, Extension Director, gave most of us a first glimpse of the Rural Areas Development Program that is authorized in Arizona, and will soon likely be active in several counties. More definite information will be forthcoming.

The 4-H Club Program was then discussed by Mr. Graham P. Wright. Many very worthwhile suggestions as well as criticisms came out of this group meeting.

The men and women then divided into two groups with the men discussing Animal and Plant Sciences and the women working on Home and Family Living.

In the summary of the Conference, it was early noticeable that many fine points emerged from the group. Everyone felt that this type of gathering was more beneficial than the type we had been having the past two years. Perhaps, the key point brought home by these Agents (and probably all other Agents) in their Program Planning is: Be sure to lay your groundwork completely before going into any type of a program. Lack of planning and preparation can only lead to failure.

2. Summer School Attendance

The Agricultural Agent attended a two and one-half week Winter School at the University of Arizona in February. Two courses were taken: Rural Group Leadership, taught by Mr. Ken Warner; and Agriculture Policy, taught by Dr. Ray Seltzer. Both courses were well taught and a great amount of useful knowledge was acquired by the Agent.

3. Agricultural and Home Agent Policy Meeting

A new type of Extension Policy Meeting was started in 1961. The Director of Extension, Dr. George Hull, called all Agricultural Agents in Charge and Senior Home Agents to a meeting in Phoenix in November.

County office administration was discussed in almost every manner. Agents were told of their responsibilities and many questionable matters were cleared up. The fourteen Agricultural Agents and thirteen Home Agents in attendance felt that this meeting was of great value to them, and they encouraged similar meetings in the future.

4. Annual Conference

The Agricultural Agent and Home Agent attended the Annual Extension Conference at the University of Arizona on January 16 - 20, 1961.

The theme, "EXTENSION IN TRANSITION," was stressed throughout the Conference as the State Staff, working in small groups, discussed the Scope Report as it applied to Arizona.

The Home Agent represented the Community Improvement and Resource Development Committee on a final panel by summing up the work of the Committee, the comments from the discussion groups and making recommendations in their behalf.

5. Home Agents' Conference

The Home Agent attended the State Home Agents' Conference May 1 - 5, at Todd's Lodge in Oak Creek Canyon. The Conference was very informative. Each Agent shared methods and procedures of developing a county project by explaining one outstanding program developed in their county. This Agent told of the Foreign Foods Schools, which were designed to reach women outside of organized groups and make people in the county in general, Extension conscious.

The following subjects were also on the agenda:

- a. Workshop in pin-pointing county problems.
- b. Developing the teaching plan for the identified problems.
- c. Organizing to do the job.
 1. The advantages and disadvantages of homemaker clubs.
 2. County Councils -- their purpose and structure.
 3. The Project Leaders' role
 4. Other tools
 - (a) The home visit
 - (b) The result demonstration

- 5. What's behind the situational statement?
- 6. Gathering data for program direction.
- d. Judging problems.
- e. Uniform filing system
- f. Fitting the family living program into the overall Extension Program.
- g. A blueprint for Home Economics.
- h. The scope of family living program in Arizona.

6. 4-H In-Service Training

The Home Agent attended a four-day Project Workshop conducted by Sarah Harman, 4-H Office; June Gibbs, Foods and Nutrition Specialist; and Helen Church, Clothing and Textiles Specialist.

Areas discussed included:

- a. What does a project represent to a member? Leader? Parent? Agent?
- b. One of the problems of 4-H is that too often the "doing" is emphasized rather than the basic objectives. It was suggested that this may stem from the Agents.
- c. Leader training should teach:
 - 1. Understanding of 4-H Objectives
 - 2. Understanding of 4-H members
 - 3. Understanding of teaching methods
- d. Unit construction method of sewing
- e. Techniques of clothing construction
- f. Nutrition and the techniques, whys, methods and uses need more emphasis. HOW has been emphasized too much in the past.
- g. Every Agent should teach each 4-H Circular in order and go through it. Leader should do this with her project.
- h. To have good leaders, train them; to keep good leaders, train them.
- i. What are characteristics and interests of different age groups?
- j. Evaluation

The Workshop was helpful in outlining areas where Leaders may be trained.

7. Reupholstery Workshop

Following Annual Conference, a Reupholstery Workshop was held at Tucson. The Home Agent purchased a solid oak chair frame, replaced flat zig-zag springs with coil springs for the experience in typing springs, padded and covered the frame for a cost of approximately \$12.00. Value of said chair is approximately \$50.00.

This was a valuable experience, not only because it has been a repeated request of the homemakers of the county that they be given training in reupholstery, but the Agent has a clearer understanding of what is under the cover of fine furniture.

As each problem in reupholstery was covered, it was discussed by or demonstrated to the group.

C. Co-operating Agencies (with County Extension Office):

1. Agricultural Stabilization Conservation

The ACP Program that is administrated through this office is very popular in Coconino County. Ranches are large in this county and these approved practices are used by the majority of the ranchers. The most popular is the livestock tank. The ASC County Committee meets regularly once a month and also on many special called-meetings. The Agricultural Agent is a member of this Committee and meets with them at every meeting, if possible.

2. Farm Bureau

The Farm Bureau locals in Coconino County are small and only fairly active. One local composed of cattlemen, has been active and has held regular meetings. The Agricultural Agent co-operates with the Farm Bureau and assists the locals in many ways.

3. Soil Conservation Districts

There are three SCD in Coconino County -- Sitgreaves, San Francisco Peaks, and Fredonia. These groups have been fairly active this year. The Agricultural Agent meets with the districts when possible and assists them in their planning.

4. United States Forest Service

The United States Forest Service has a very large staff in Coconino County. Two National Forests -- Coconino and Kaibab -- are located in this county. The Agricultural Agent attends all Forestry Advisory Board Meetings, and assists in

supplying any information that may be requested of the Extension Service. Various District Rangers also ask assistance of the Agricultural Agent on livestock and range problems.

D. Other Joint Activities:

1. County Livestock Disaster Committee

The Agricultural Agent is a member of this Committee, which was formed in December, 1960. The Secretary of Agriculture automatically established this Committee in this county because of severe drouth conditions. Several meetings were held in 1961 to assist stressed cattlemen with their feed problems.

2. United States Dept. of Agriculture Defense Boards

This Committee is also automatically established by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Agricultural Agent is a member of this Committee. The purpose of this Board is to handle the distribution of foodstuffs in this county in case of an emergency. The Committee has met several times during 1961.

II. AGRICULTURE IN COCONINO COUNTY

A. Livestock:

1. Marketing

Coconino County is the largest county in Arizona -- 18,238 square miles -- and is also the largest livestock county. Approximately 35,000 head of cattle are sold each fall; mostly long yearlings and a smaller number of calves.

Prior to 1960, cattle buyers came to the county to buy cattle in September and October. They would contact only a few well-known ranchers and seek saleable cattle information from them. Many times, groups of fine cattle would go unnoticed. This was not a good situation and buyers soon felt it was too time-consuming to search out the cattle. The trend with buyers has been: they will go where cattle are and where they are the easiest to reach.

In 1960, a Cattle Listing Service was initiated by the Extension Service. It provided a great service to the buyers in 1960 and was again requested for 1961.

In 1961, the Agricultural Agent secured listing of all saleable cattle in the county. These figures were summarized and mailed to over four hundred buyers. This Listing was mailed in early August.

Cattle buyers began to inquire about cattle in August. By late September, over 90% of all the cattle in Coconino County had been contracted for late-October delivery. This was the earliest Coconino cattle had ever been contracted. The early contracting and very active and strong market can be attributed to the cattle listing service.

A second phase of marketing was explored this past year. That is the public auction sale. It is the consensus of opinion of many cattlemen that within a few years, all range cattle will be sold through the auction ring. The Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association, composed of Coconino, Apache and Navajo Counties, formed a Committee to explore this means of selling cattle in this area. The Agricultural Agent was asked to serve on this Committee.

The first thing to do was to select a site or sites that could handle the large number of cattle that would be sold. The Committee had to take into consideration corrals, roads, railroads and weather. It was decided that there would be a possibility of holding one sale in October, 1961. The most suitable location was the stockyards in Holbrook, Arizona.

With this location and date in mind, the Auction Committee proceeded to line up cattle for the sale. The securing of the use of the stockyards seemed to pose no problem. However, when authority to use the yards was requested, the possibility of a sale was soon clouded. After many letters, conferences and telephone calls, the Committee was finally given a negative answer on the use of the stockyards in Holbrook. By this time, the marketing season was too near to start investigating a new site. The Committee was asked to remain active and to explore into this matter further for the fall of 1962.

2. Range Reseeding

Many ranges in Coconino County have suitable soil, moisture and weather conditions to insure a satisfactory range re-seeding program.

During the past few years, however, rain and snowfall has been very irregular and short, thus discouraging the rancher to a certain degree in going ahead with this program. It

has been fairly well established as to what varieties of range grass will grow the best in the higher forest areas of Coconino County. These grasses consist of several of the wheatgrasses, brome grasses and timothy. Many areas, comprising several thousand acres, have been planted the past couple of years. The Agricultural Agent has advised all the ranchers on these plantings.

There is one area in the county, however, where re-seeding has not been done; that is on the Arizona Strip, which lies north of the Colorado River. The need for a suitable grass for re-seeding is very great in this area. In 1960, the Watershed Management Specialist and the Agricultural Agent seeded a small grass nursery on top the Vermillion Cliffs area in hope of establishing a selection of grasses most adapted to this area. This particular location has a cover of fine sand; however, moisture is held very well in this sandy cover. These plantings were not checked in the fall of 1960 because no rainfall fell in the area. In the spring of 1961, this nursery was checked and it was found that one or two of the grasses had germinated that spring after being in the soil about nine months. This gave encouragement to the Agent and it was decided that a second planting be tried in the summer of 1961.

In July of 1961, the Watershed Management Specialist and the Agricultural Agent planted several range grasses again in this area. Varieties planted were: crested wheatgrass, side oat grama, black grama and Boers lovegrass. These grasses were both drilled and broadcasted. Plantings were made in two areas of this large sandy, range country.

The Watershed Management Specialist and the Agricultural Agent traveled to this area in October to observe these grass plots. In checking with ranchers in the area, it was found that only a very few summer rains had fallen. There had not been a general rain in the area all summer; mostly heavy showers in a very limited area. In checking the plots, it was found that no crested wheatgrass, side oat grama or Lehmann lovegrass had germinated in either the drilled or broadcasted areas. It was found that the Boer lovegrass had germinated good in both areas where it had been drilled. The black grama had germinated good in the drilled and broadcasted areas. This presented a very interesting (as well as valuable) result since both of these grasses are excellent range grasses. Both of these grasses were showing great stress from lack of moisture, but they had developed deep root systems. It is hoped that moisture will come early enough for these grasses to survive the winter.

These results have given us the conclusion that, under a half-normal summer rain pattern, some of the better range grasses will establish themselves. It is the intention of this office to continue this study and attempt to establish a recommended range re-seeding program for this particular area.

3. Livestock Water Tank Evaporation Control

Water on the ranges is becoming a more vital factor day by day in Coconino County. Ranches without well-distributed stock tanks are unable to utilize their range grasses and therefore, cannot keep their ranch operating to its highest efficiency.

The need for control of evaporation of open stock tanks has been a need for many years. Research has been working on this and recently has produced several products that will reduce evaporation. Mr. Barry Freeman, Watershed Management Specialist, recently furnished information to the Agricultural Agents on one of these products that seems to warrant further study. This product is called tallow alcohol (cetyl alcohol), which is a by-product of soap.

Mr. Freeman and the Agricultural Agent visited several ranches and arranged result demonstrations with this chemical in October. This material comes in two-ounce water-soluble packets. A certain number of these packets are applied. It is recommended that this be applied to tanks during the extreme period of evaporation, which is in the late spring and early summer.

The necessity for applying this material three times a week does present a problem for most range stock tanks. It is recommended that for the time being, this material be used on "critical stock tanks," where the possibility of adding about thirty days water would greatly increase the efficiency of that particular range.

Mr. Freeman and the Agricultural Agent will work together on these demonstrations to see what results can be achieved. When newer and more effective water evaporation retardants are put on the market, they too will be tried out on the range.

4. Emergency Feed Program

In the late summer and early fall of 1960, Coconino County had requested the Arizona Strip Country to be declared an Emergency Feed Disaster Area, because of the drouth situation. This

was requested by the County Livestock Disaster Committee, which is composed of the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation County Committee Chairman, the Farm Home Administration representative and the Agricultural Agent.

In December, 1960, the first feed was made available to the ranchers in this area under this program. Not too many participated, but the ones who did, were in great need of this type of assistance.

The County Livestock Disaster Committee was requested in early 1961 to renew the program for the Strip Country and also to include a large portion of the eastern part of Coconino County. This was approved and the program remained in effect.

The Emergency Feed Program was even further expanded in late summer to include any part of the county that has been in a stressed feed situation, because of the drouth situation. The program was to end October 31; however, the Disaster Committee was requested by ranchers to have it extended to March 31, 1962. This would permit them to buy their winter feed supply in one shipment, which would save them considerable money. This request was granted. Several ranchers are using and benefiting from this program.

B. Agronomy

1. General Farming

Farming in Coconino County was again limited to a small acreage. The majority of farm land is still in the Soil Bank.

In the dry farming areas, 1961 was perhaps the year of the greatest crop failure in twenty years. Summer rains were again very spotty and not at all dependable. Some farm areas never did receive any measurable precipitation during the summer growing season. Most farms were planted to oats, corn and some pinto beans.

In early September, a killing frost covered the farm areas and ruined most of the crops. Pinto beans were a 100% loss. Corn was left in the field rather than to be cut for ensilage. Oats were mostly salvaged by cutting them for hay.

Most of the Soil Bank land will go back to farming in 1962. The farmers were permitted to work this land after July 1, 1961, but could not harvest any crop until 1962. Several farmers plowed under the cover crop.

Land should be in excellent condition, as a large amount of organic matter had accumulated on the topsoil during the past five years.

2. Sorghum Demonstration Plots

This county has been trying to establish a few suitable varieties of sorghum for ensilage the past few years. Weather conditions have been against us every year. Not one normal year has occurred since the demonstrations started.

The Agricultural Agent has convinced a few of the farmers who have a limited number of livestock, that ensilage is the cheapest feed for them to use in late summer and early fall. The next step is to find a sorghum variety that will give a satisfactory yield and also grow in our short growing season.

In 1961, five varieties of sorghum were planted on the U. S. Crisp Farm. These varieties were selected as the most promising from previous plantings in this area.

In September, when the killing frost stopped all growth, these five varieties had not reached maturity. The Agricultural Agent did observe these and recorded the following information:

LINDSEY 92F

Height - 4 to 4½ feet
Stand - Good but very uneven
Heads - Very uneven in size
Maturity - Very poor

LINDSEY 101F

Height - 2 to 2½ feet
Stand - Good
Heads - Very poor heading
Maturity - None

NK 145

Height - 3 to 4 feet
Stand - Good
Heads - Open head, fair size
Maturity - Fair

NK 300

Height - 2½ feet
Stand - Good
Heads - Good size
Maturity - Poor

Conclusions:

When the type of growing season is considered, it is remarkable that any of the varieties reached the heading stage. Probably LINDSEY 101F would be the only variety that might be ruled out in future plantings. It is certain when and if this area ever goes back to a normal summer rainfall pattern, some of these varieties will produce the feed the farmers need. These plantings will again be tried in 1962, and any newer varieties with any promise will be added.

C. Horticulture

1. Fruit Orchards

Fruit orchards in Coconino County are located in the Oak Creek Canyon area. Orchards are few and acreages small, but quality of fruit produced is second to no one.

In 1961, peaches were about normal in yields. One condition occurred that still may not be fully answered. One grower noticed that after the normal June drop, larger peaches began to wrinkle and soon fall. This occurred on the ELBERTA variety. When this fruit was cut, it was found that the seed had turned dark. The Plant Pathologist and Horticultural Specialist of the Extension Service, was consulted.

It was found that a very low temperature occurred in this area in February. The peach trees were still in bud, but the ELBERTAS were showing definite swelling as they are the earliest bloomer. This grower did not smudge that night, feeling the buds were not far enough along to be injured. Apparently, what happened was that this low temperature started an abscission layer on each flower, even though it was still in a tight bud. This bud went ahead and opened, formed fruit and started to develop the fruit. During this time, the abscission layer was still slowly forming. By June, the abscission layer reached completion, and all plantfood to the fruit was cut off. In a matter of a few days, the fruit wrinkled and soon fell.

SHOT HOLE FUNGUS disease of peaches appeared in one orchard late in the season. This disease ruined many peaches in 1959. This disease hits the fruit just as it ripens, or immediately after picking. In a matter of a few days all fruit is ruined. Growers were given a special circular letter on this disease. It is recommended that a 10 - 10 - 100 BORDEAUX mixture be applied this December to all peach trees.

Insect control on fruit orchards was very successful in 1961. THRIPS, the insect that completely ruined the 1960 crop, were never a problem this year.

A meeting of all growers was held in the early spring to decide on what insecticides and miticides would be used. Dr. J. N. Roney, Extension Entomologist, was present at the meeting and discussed insect control in general. Following the meeting, the Agricultural Agent sent out a circular letter giving the latest recommendations for insect control.

SPIDER MITES again were the main so-called insect that had to be watched carefully. The RED SPIDER did appear in most orchards. GUTHION was recommended this year and did a wonderful job in clearing out the RED SPIDER MITE. The TWO-SPOTTED MITE, however, began to increase in a couple orchards in August. GUTHION apparently did not control this mite.

The TWO-SPOT populations increased tremendously and to a point where control was a must. KELTHANE was recommended to check this mite and also because its restriction on fruit close to harvest was satisfactory. KELTHANE is an instant killer, but no great residual action. It did kill all the TWO-SPOT in a matter of a few hours. A second application was made five days later to kill any newly-hatched eggs, as KELTHANE is not an ovicide. Results were remarkable.

The CODLING MOTH is also an insect that must be properly controlled or wormy fruit will appear at harvest. GUTHION was recommended for this insect and also 50% WETTABLE DDT. Growers used GUTHION for MITES, so most of them had to use only the one spray to do a twofold job. DDT was used in some instances when the MITE control sprays were too far apart.

About 17 - 21 days is the maximum time a grower can go between CODLING MOTH sprays. Some growers did, however, use GUTHION and let this period extend to 21 - 36 days. They did not have any wormy fruit, but they considered themselves lucky.

The apple growers in Oak Creek Canyon have always been able to put their fruit on the market ahead of the Pacific-Northwest fruit. This allowed them to receive a premium price. However, before their harvest was over, out-of-state fruit flooded the markets. Prices of Oak Creek fruit would drop.

This year, the Agricultural Agent worked more closely with the apple growers prior to marketing, hoping to find a way of marketing at a more stable price for their fine-quality fruit. One grower was asked to consider marketing his fruit in polyethelene bags. This grower has a store and markets his fruit through this channel. Other growers said they would watch to see the results. This grower packaged his fruit in four-pound bags. Ten such bags made up one regular apple box. The customer accepted this method very well. Bagging was done by hand and the grower could not keep up with his demand of bagged fruit. It is anticipated that a bagging machine will be purchased for next year's crop. Other growers may follow this pattern. A meeting will be held in the spring to see what action may be taken.

Another grower marketed his apples in cardboard apple boxes with "OAK CREEK APPLES," a picture of the Oak Creek area and his name marked on every box. This grower approached a local super-market with the proposition that he would furnish all their apple needs and guarantee only number-one apples would be supplied. In return, he wanted assurance that a price be set and held throughout the season. Much to the grower's surprise, the super-market agreed and told him to set his price. The grower, realizing the great potential here for future crops, set his price where he could make money and also the market could make money. The price set was 15¢ per pound and this is the highest price any grower has ever received for his fruit for the entire season.

These are two cases where the Agricultural Agent has made the growers aware of the marketing situation, and perhaps, how a satisfactory solution can be reached. Growers are now talking about a possibility of forming a Cooperative for the Oak Creek Fruit Growers. This would prevent non-Oak-Creek fruit from being advertised as Oak Creek fruit and securing a premium price. This has been one factor that has been causing concern with the Oak Creek Growers.

The apple crop in Oak Creek Canyon was the largest in history in 1961. Fruit quality was high and yields were good. The average yield of a mature apple tree will be about 25 field-run boxes. Good orchard management was given as the reason for such a fine harvest. Commercial fertilizing of the orchards, recommended and initiated by the Agricultural Agent was considered the most important factor in producing such a heavy and high quality crop.

2. Lawn Diseases

The year of 1961 will be remembered as the year of lawn fungi diseases. The past years have seen a few lawns in the city and urban areas infected with disease, mostly caused by fungus.

The spring of 1961 was the beginning of these diseases. The spring and early summer months were dry and cool. Lawns began to look worse in April and the Agricultural Agent began to investigate. Soon, almost every lawn in the Flagstaff and Williams areas had a mild-to-severe disease problem. The diseases were identified as Brown Patch, Fairy Ring and Snow Mold, all caused by a fungus. Recommended treatments were used by some home owners, but it was late summer before any great improvement was noticed.

The cause of this severe disease outbreak can be summarized in this manner: The winter of 1960-61 was extremely dry. Snow fell in October, 1960 and then no more of any amount fell until late March. Lawns, during this dry period, were in need of moisture, but did not receive it. Home owners hesitated to water in the winter, even though it was recommended. The grass roots were in dry soil and suffered heavily from freezing. When the growing season arrived for lawns in April, they were in a very weakened condition and very susceptible to disease. Any previous lawn disease pattern that has occurred has always corrected itself when good heavy rain fall occurred. This simply points to the major cause of such outbreaks of lawn disease as lack of soil moisture.

3. Home Landscaping

New home building has kept up at a high pace in Coconino County. New homes create many problems for the owner. No home landscaping is included with the home when purchased by the person. This is one reason why this work has increased so much the past few years.

The Agricultural Agent has used radio and newspaper to reach these new home owners. The response has been very large. A revised circular on home landscaping was written by the Agent and the supply is depleted. A new circular will be written in 1962.

Mr. Harvey Tate, Extension Specialist in Home Landscaping, and the Agricultural Agent, conducted two method demonstrations this year. Local nurseries furnish a large assortment of plants to be used. A new home is usually selected that has no landscaping -- to be used for the method demonstration. The Agents then place these plants, which are canned, in their correct locations about the house. Explanations are given as to why such a plant looks better here rather than there. These method demonstrations have been very popular and have been very well attended.

Insect and disease control problems for the home landscaper were exceptionally heavy in 1961. The Agricultural Agent here again used the radio and newspaper as the major means of getting control recommendations to the public. The Agent also talked to Garden Clubs and recommended control measures for insects and diseases to these groups.

D. Emergency and Other Programs

1. County Livestock Disaster Committee

The Agricultural Agent is a member of the Coconino County Livestock Disaster Committee. This Committee was activated by the Secretary of Agriculture when this county was declared an Emergency Drouth Area. This Committee has met several times this year and assisted many rangers in securing assistance in their feed problems.

2. United States Department of Agriculture
Defense Bonds

The Secretary of Agriculture created this Committee in every county because of the world situation. The Agricultural Agent is a member of this Committee. This Committee has met several times this year and has kept current on all written material sent to the County Committee.

3. Agricultural Stabilization Conservation
County Committee

This is a very active Committee in Coconino County. The Agricultural Agent meets with this County Committee at least once a month to review the many requested assistance situations from farmers and ranchers in the Committee's ACP Program.

4. County Fair Commission

The Agricultural Agent is a member of the Coconino County Fair Commission. This is a very active group and it meets several times during the year. The Commission relies quite heavily on the local Extension Office in organizing and planning the Annual County Fair.

5. Soil Conservation District Supervisors' Committee

There are three SCD in Coconino County. The Supervisors meet several times a year to organize and plan their District's activities. The Agricultural Agent, even though not a full member, usually meets with the group to offer any assistance.

III. HOME ECONOMICS -- COCONINO COUNTY

A. Extension Organization -- Program Planning

1. Coconino County Homemakers' Council

A County Homemakers' Council was organized in May, 1961, with 12 members. This is the first time there has been a Council organized in Coconino County.

The Agent discussed the purposes of the Council membership, officers, constitution and possible programs through the influence of the Council.

President -- Mrs. Homer Bullion
Secretary -- Mrs. Betty Aho

Two subsequent meetings were held, at which a constitution was discussed and plans were made for a county-wide Homemakers' Achievement Program.

The First Annual Homemakers' Achievement Program was held October 28, 1961. Each Club was invited to display the projects studied and the handiwork of Club members. Five Clubs arranged displays. Due to cold weather and the threat of snow, attendance was not as good as was expected. Those in attendance were pleased with the program, displays and refreshments.

After community singing and the welcome by Mrs. Alice Bullion, County Council President; Greer Larson (a 4-H Junior Leader) demonstrated a "FALL CENTERPIECE ARRANGEMENT." Mrs. Bullion presented a medley of tunes on an antique zither. Guest speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Frances Rourke, Clothing Instructor at Arizona State College, presented an illustrated talk on "NEW FABRICS, FINISHES AND THEIR CARE." Miss Susan Lee of Flagstaff High School sang, "HE," and was accompanied by Glenna Whiting.

During the short business session, the Council President and the Home Agent discussed the County Council and the proposed State Council. It was suggested to the group they hold their vote on the State Council until further information could be received and could be discussed with Club members. This proposal was accepted by the group.

The organization of a Town & County Life Conference Committee was discussed and Mrs. Lyla Sprague, 1726 North Navajo, Flagstaff, volunteered to be the County Representative on the State Advisory Committee. The organization of a County Committee will be discussed at Club meetings in the near future.

Refreshments were served by the Flagstaff Homemakers' Club.

2. Homemaker Club Organizations

There are eight organized Homemaker Clubs in Coconino County. These Clubs are located in: Sedona, Flagstaff, Winona, Cameron, Happy Jack, Page, Parks and Williams. Five other areas have approached the Agent regarding organizations.

B. Home Management and Family Economics

1. Money Management

Miss Corinne Stinson, Home Management Specialist, and the Home Agent, conducted Leader Training Meetings on "MONEY MANAGEMENT" in Flagstaff and Page. Fourteen leaders attended the two meetings. They in turn, gave this information to eighty-six homemakers who attended Club meetings. The purposes of this project are threefold:

- a. To better understand current buying power of individuals and families, and why they use their money as they do.
- b. To consider ways individuals and families can make the best use of their money and other resources to get the things they need and want.
- c. To consider areas of family money management on which educational programs might be developed.

From 1947 to 1959, money income, on the average, has increased 58%. Taking into account rising costs, taxes, etc., the buying power of the average family in the United States has increased by 23%. Even with this increase in buying power, consumers are experiencing a "squeeze" on the pocketbook.

Today, there are more things to want than in 1940, and more ways to know what to want. This, along with other factors, is causing the squeeze.

Through the use of pictures, the different meanings of money were illustrated. It means different things to different people. An opinionnaire (statements concerning money) was distributed to buzz groups for discussion. These concerned saving money, money and children, wills, social security, money matters and marriage, checking accounts, keeping of family inventories and records, buying on the installment plan, life insurance, and income tax.

Each of the subjects were explored, with the purpose of showing that there was a great deal to be learned on each.

This project was well accepted by the leaders in attendance. Reports received from four Clubs have been very encouraging as far as further programs are concerned. The objectives were achieved.

2. Care and Simple Repairs on Small Household Equipment

With the cooperation of ZaDean Auyer, Home Service Advisor with Arizona Public Service, the Agent conducted two Leader Training Meetings on "SMALL APPLIANCE PROBLEMS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM." Fifteen leaders were in attendance.

This project was outlined in the Annual Plan of Work under the specific problem, "Every Homemaker Needs to Know How to Care for and Make Simple Repairs on Household Equipment." This proved to be too broad a subject, and in talking and working with homemakers during the year, the more specific problem centered on the care and repair of small electrical equipment. For this reason, the program was adjusted to more closely meet the needs of women.

The teaching objectives are:

- a. Homemakers have better understanding of importance of caring for small appliances.
- b. Homemakers gain some understanding of probable causes of appliance failure and what they might do to correct it.
- c. Learn simple repairs that can be made at home by the homemaker.
- d. Homemakers put more emphasis on safety in use of small appliances at home.

Teaching Aids Used:

- a. "Small Appliance Problems and How to Solve Them," County Mimeo.
- b. Sample Instruction Books
- c. "Household Equipment, Care & Repair," Circular 142, University of Arizona.

Discussion included:

- a. Care of New Small Appliances
 - (1) Read the instruction book
 - (2) Follow manufacturers' Instructions for pre-use care
- b. Waffle iron, griddles, etc.
- c. First Things First -- Electricity and Small Appliances
 - (1) Fuses
 - (a) Overloading
 - (1) How to determine the load
 - (2) What to do about an overload
 - (b) Changing the fuse
- d. Multiple Outlets ("Octopus")
 - (1) Why not recommended
- e. Extension cord sizes
- f. Polarization
 - (1) How to determine which side of outlet and plug are neutral
 - (2) Importance of this
- g. Plugging in appliances
 - (1) Order
 - (2) Jerking cord
- h. Care of Various Appliances (refer to Bulletin attached)
 - (1) General Points in Caring for Small Appliances
 - (2) Specific Problems

Activities:

Women examined various samples of wiring and cords. Each brought samples of defective wiring or small appliances not working properly. These were examined and it was determined whether the repair could be done at home or must be taken to a repairman.

The following suggestions for returning the lesson to the Club were given:

- a. Follow the outline given
- b. Have each women bring cord to be repaired
- c. Have several women bring appliances for examples and repair evaluation

In summary:

- a. Proper care will often avoid need for repair
- b. Using common sense will often help you to determine cause and repair needed
- c. Every homemaker needs to put more emphasis on safety when using small appliances.
"Safetywise, appliances are not 'humanproof' yet."

3. Washday Wisdom

The Agent presented material on home laundry practices to six homemaker Clubs and one college Home Management class.

Many homemakers are not familiar with the many cleaning products now on the market and what makes a good washday.

The purposes for this lesson were:

- a. To acquaint homemakers with the makeup of soaps and syndets
- b. To convince homemakers of the necessity of using softened water in both wash and rinse water
- c. To familiarize homemakers with the fabric conditioners available in their area, such as bleaches, starches, fabric softeners, bluing, etc.
- d. To inspire the homemakers to plan their laundry process for better use of time and energy.

Teaching Aids Used:

- a. "Washday Wisdom," County Mimeo
- b. "Help Yourself to Laundry Aids," University of Arizona Circular 212.
- c. Water samples, tincture of "Green Soap."
- d. Samples of laundry aids

Discussion -- Demonstration:

- a. Water samples were tested for hardness
- b. Two similar articles were laundered and rinsed -- one in softened water and one in unsoft water.
- c. Precipitating and non-precipitating commercial softeners were discussed and examined.
- d. The makeup of built and unbuilt soap and syndets were discussed.
- e. Fabric conditioners, their function and use were discussed and each was examined. These included:
 - (1) Bleaches
 - (2) Bluings
 - (3) Fabric softeners
 - (4) Starches
- f. The various types of action of water within washers were briefly discussed and charted.
- g. Time and energy-saving plans for the laundering process were charted. Discussion included:
 - (1) Storage at point of origin of soiled clothing
 - (2) Location of laundry center in relation to said storage
 - (3) Use of dryer or transporting of wet clothing to the clothesline.

Summary:

The keys to a good washday are:

- a. Enough softened water
- b. Satisfactory laundry aids
- c. A machine in good working order
- d. A plan of action

C. Clothing and Textiles

1. Short Cuts in Sewing

"SHORT CUTS IN SEWING" was the theme of the lesson presented to the homemaker clubs by the Agent during February. A county Mimeo was prepared with the help of information from Miss Helen Church, Clothing Specialist. An outline of the lesson presented is as follows:

- a. Arrangement of Equipment
 - (1) Collect all small sewing equipment in central place (suggest portable sewing box similar to one described in U. of Arizona Circular 228)
 - (2) Use swivel chair if available
 - (3) Arrange sewing machine in front of chair, table or TV trays at right of chair, and iron and ironing board at left of chair.
- b. Equipment in Good Working Order
 - (1) Scissors sharp
 - (2) Machine clean and in adjustment
 - (3) Extra bobbins at hand
- c. Use Unit Method of Construction
 - (1) Necessitates less handling
 - (2) Pin pattern to wall or curtain by machine for easy reference
- d. Search for Short cuts on Sewing Notions Counter
 - (1) Velco, pelomite, wire buckle, hammer, curved ruler, attachments, iron-on hem tape, covered buttons, iron-on patches, etc.

e. Demonstration of Short Cuts

- (1) Machine basting
- (2) Tying threads by machine
- (3) Making and using a continuous bias strip
 - (a) Each stage of making bias prepared ahead
 - (b) Used bias strip to show covering of wire buckle
- (4) Invisible Hem by Machine
- (5) Invisible Finish for a Dart
 - (a) Used on sheer materials only
- (6) Sewing a Button on by Machine
- (7) "Ship 'N Shore" sleeve finish

This demonstration was presented to eight homemaker clubs, the Williams Woman's Club and the Page LDS Relief Society. A total of 123 women attended the eight meetings.

The Home Economics teacher at Page, Mrs. Wilson, was very much interested in this project and asked for seventy bulletins for distribution among her students.

This project was well received by those in attendance at the demonstrations. Many women at subsequent meetings commented that they had been encouraged to attend by those who had already seen the demonstration.

2. Basic Patterns

Five leader training meetings were held within the county on "BASIC PATTERNS." The Home Agent and Clothing Specialist cooperated in presenting four of these. The Home Agent presented the fifth.

Twenty-two leaders attended these training sessions and approximately fifteen of these conducted Basic Pattern Workshops in their home Clubs and areas.

The objectives of these training meetings were:

- a. Know what is the best size pattern to buy
- b. Know when a dress fits
- c. Know how to make alterations in a pattern for your own figure
- d. Know how to use the basic to alter other patterns which you have purchased.

Procedure:

The project was set up for three meetings. In the Flagstaff area, the first and second meetings were combined.

Outline of Meetings:

a. First Meeting

(1) Demonstration on pattern selection.
Showed difference in half-size and regular size; junior and miss sizes

(2) Women measured one another and determined best pattern size, using the green card, "KNOW YOUR PATTERN SIZE."

b. Second Meeting

Women brought a dress that fit as they have their clothes fit. This dress was one set together at the waistline and with a set-in sleeve. Women had also purchased a commercial basic pattern in their size and type, using the green card, "KNOW YOUR PATTERN SIZE." Pattern companies making suitable patterns are:

VOGUE 3004 -- misses sizes and half sizes 12½ to 24½ - 75¢
BUTTERICK 200 -- misses or women's sizes - 35¢
ADVANCE 8350 -- misses sizes and half sizes - 35¢

(1) Women put on dresses; checked for fit
(2) Using chart "WORKSHEET FOR PATTERN ALTERATIONS," showed women how to take measurements and record.

c. Demonstration on Altering Pattern:

Enlarge waistline	Enlarge hip area
Shorten shoulderline	Change dart line
Enlarge bust	Enlarge sleeve

d. Home Work

(1) Women altered patterns at home -- cut out garment

(2) Mark grainline like pattern with machine stitching contrasting thread; across bustline -- center front -- hip line -- waistline -- base of sleeve cap from high point of sleeve to bottom of sleeve

(3) Staystitch each pattern piece on seam allowance, 5/8"

(4) Put in darts

(5) Machine baste side seams and shoulders; also baste together at waistline

(6) Sew up sleeve and make ready to put into garment. DO NOT set it in garment

e. Third Meeting

This was a Fitting Demonstration:

(1) Demonstrate on one woman correct fit; following material in Fitting; Mimeo material

(2) Make changes in muslin that may be needed

(3) Transfer all these changes back to original basic pattern

(4) Cut new basic pattern if major changes have been made; Pellon will make good pattern

(5) On chart, check the alterations necessary for you to always make in patterns which you purchase

(6) Keep muslin to use for further changes that you may need to make if you change size

3. Sewing Machine Clinics

A total of fourteen Sewing Machine Clinics were conducted in Coconino County during 1961. Clinics were held in Flagstaff, Williams, Sedona and Page. Eighty-four women attended these workshops.

The objectives of this project, as outlined in the 1961 Plan of Work were:

a. To teach homemakers to clean, adjust and care for the home sewing machine.

b. To make sewing more appealing by better operation of equipment

Beyond these two objectives, other points have been realized. As the women left the clinics, they had more respect for the machine, less fear of breaking it, and a feeling of confidence in themselves regarding care and adjustment of their machines.

In each of these clinics, the Agent inspected each machine as it was brought in and had the owner sew a sample stitch. Small areas at a time are cleaned and tested before moving on to other areas. The machines are cleaned with cleaning solvent -- dried and oiled with sewing machine oil. The machines are tested for tension before being released from the clinic.

Although the Clinics have been time-consuming (one day for each Clinic), the Agent feels they have been very worthwhile. The Agent has become better acquainted with the women attending, and has learned much about sewing machines. The majority of the women attending knew very little about their machines. This gave an opportunity to teach the adjusting of tension, the importance of routine cleaning and oiling, and the use of machines for processes other than straight sewing.

The final clinic held in Flagstaff proved to be, in the opinion of the Home Agent, the most valuable of the thirteen clinics. Two negro women attended who had fine machines that were not in running condition due to faulty tension. The Home Agent was able to work with these women and give them individual attention. They remained after the other women had left and the Agent taught them a few elementary principals in the use of the sewing machine. These women expressed interest in organizing their friends into a Club in order to learn more about use of the sewing machine and other subjects useful in their homes.

It would be well to repeat several clinics in the coming years, to pick up more women who did not attend these clinics for various reasons.

A number of women reported they helped neighbors with cleaning and adjusting of machines after attending a clinic.

4. Clothing -- Miscellaneous

a. The Agent demonstrated paper pattern adjustment to the LDS Relief Society. Twelve women participated in actual adjusting. Twelve others observed. Prior to this meeting, their work-day leader had discussed correct measuring and pattern selection.

b. The Agent spoke to a Sorority group at Arizona State College on the subject of "PERSONAL HYGIENE, CARE OF HAIR, SKIN, NAILS," etc., and "GOOD GROOMING THROUGH CARE OF CLOTHING." The Agent also spoke to a High School Physical Education class on this subject.

E. FOODS AND NUTRITION

1. Consumer Buying of Food

The Home Agent prepared and conducted two Leader Training Meetings on "CONSUMER BUYING OF FOODS," or "SHOPPING IN TODAY'S SUPER-MARKET."

It was the desire of Coconino County Homemakers to:

- a. Develop better habits in the use of the food dollars
- b. Learn to shop for "first" things first
- c. Learn the reason a nutritious diet for a family has a minimum cost
- d. Practice wise planning and selection of family foods

The importance of balanced nutrition and the need for three meals a day to supply needed nutrients was discussed. This comparison was made to a match. Without friction or heat applied to it, there is no flame. For a well nourished body, all ingredients must be supplied. Without eating three meals a day, it would be difficult to include all foods listed in the "FOOD FOR FITNESS" Guide.

The "first" things referred to in the second objective include foods needed for a well nourished body. These come before snacks, fad foods, desserts, etc. Using a family of six as an example, a chart was filled in by leaders showing how many quarts of milk, pounds of meat and vegetables and servings of breads and cereals would be required to adequately feed the family for one week.

Referring to the dietary needs of this family, the leaders were led in discussions of places where food costs could be cut; i. e., powdered milk versus fresh milk, or a combination; local baking bread versus that shipped in; egg sizes compared by weight; sale items; loss leaders; comparison of can sizes, weights, labels, etc.

In summary, emphasis was placed on need for careful planning and selection of family foods; the importance of giving comparative test on popular foods for the family; shopping for foods to fill family nutrition needs "first;" discussion of the cost of food for a total year as against cost of food for one meal.

Leaders were enthusiastic and reports from members who received this information have been favorable.

2. Freezing Workshops

Miss June Gibbs, Extension Nutritionist and the Home Agent conducted two FREEZING WORKSHOPS in the county. The meetings were held in the Fine Arts Building Auditorium of Arizona State College and the Page High School Auditorium. With the assistance of Dr. Byrd Burton, Head of the Home Economics Department, Arizona State College; Dr. Robert E. Turner, Head of the Fine Arts Department; Arizona Public Service; Mr. Roy Bradshaw, Superintendent, Page School System; Page Firestone Store and Harper's Furniture, Flagstaff, the facilities and equipment made available were excellent. Some of the freezers were special ordered for the workshops.

Freezing containers, wraps and literature were supplied by Sealright Corporation, KVP Sutherland Paper Company, Wear-Ever Aluminum Company, Aluminum Company of America, Dow Chemical Company (Saran Wrap), and Sears-Roebuck Company.

For three years, the women of Coconino County have indicated an interest in learning:

- a. Better use of the freezer
- b. Types of containers and wraps available
- c. To keep inventory
- d. Processing methods for fruits and vegetables
- e. Methods of wrapping meats

Four communities in Coconino County are located on a main highway. All other communities are small and rather isolated. One of these four (Cameron) is small and has poor shopping facilities. Prices for food commodities are relatively high throughout the county. This makes storage of food a necessity during times when certain foods are plentiful.

Prior to the Workshops, four special news articles were prepared and a part of the Home Agent's three 15-minute radio programs were devoted to freezing. The three radio stations in Flagstaff were helpful by giving special announcements of the Workshops. The June monthly newsletter and a special circular letter were sent to the Home Agent's mailing list of 400-plus.

Posters were prepared by the Home Agent and displayed in downtown Flagstaff and in Page.

Various homemakers and 4-H members enrolled in foods freezing projects were enlisted to prepare foods in advance of the meetings. These foods were then used for display and demonstration.

Through demonstration, question and answer, and participation, each of the areas listed above was covered. U. S. D. A. bulletins, Arizona Extension circulars, and commercial bulletins were on display and available to those attending. Rigid and pliable containers, freezer wraps and helpful equipment for easier freezing, and posters on freezing, were displayed.

Eighty families were reached through these Workshops. From indications given during the Workshop, 95% of the women will adopt the practices stressed during these meetings. In addition to those attending full time, Dr. Byrd Burton asked permission to bring in a class of seventeen, who were studying adult education practices. Seventy-five percent of the women attending were not members of organized Extension groups.

Because of the work, time and cost involved for such a program, Workshops of this type will probably not be repeated for four years. However, Workshops were held, news articles, news letters and radio broadcasts have featured different phases of freezing. Individual problems will continue to be assisted.

When the time comes that new information on freezing is available and the women of Coconino County request that this program be repeated, it will be held during a regular school session. These workshops were held during the first week of Summer Session at Arizona State College. The Home Economics staff has requested that future workshops be held during regular school sessions so they could assist with publicity and so Home Economics students could participate.

In addition to extensive publicity, enrollments will be limited to possibly 150. This will give a definite indication of attendance. Workshops will not be held for less than 50 persons.

Due to an excessive heat condition and lack of air-conditioning, those attending were uncomfortable, but still very much interested, and every person returned for each session. If a future workshop is held during regular school sessions, this problem will be taken care of.

Requests for information on freezing are continuing to flood the office. This has also been the subject of two news articles and part of a radio broadcast.

Requests have been made from Williams, Arizona, to repeat the freezing workshop in that area. Bulletins and special information have been supplied several women in that area.

3. Foreign Food Schools

The Arizona Public Service Home Service Advisor and the Home Agent cooperated in presenting a second Foreign Foods School during the five Thursday nights of March.

This was a repeat of the School held in November 1960. The November School was the second "open" type meeting held in this area. The first was a meeting featuring ONE DISH MEALS, presented in April of 1960, by the same two agencies. Since the November School was the first time a series of classes were held for an enrolled audience, it was felt that a repeat of this project was necessary to establish the true validity.

Response was so much better for the second School, that twelve women were asked to wait until a later date. The women who were enrolled and those who could not be enrolled due to a lack of space were asked if they would be interested in attending a special workshop on FREEZING, to be held in June. Response was excellent.

Through these FOREIGN FOOD Classes, the following subjects were discussed:

- a. Nutrition. The Foods for Fitness Bulletin was used for discussion purposes, and a nutritional ribbon chart was used to determine daily intake. On subsequent evenings, the nutritional value of the foods prepared in various areas of the world was discussed.

b. Yeast bread cookery. Mixing of yeast dough with the electric beater was demonstrated, kneading, and shaping of bread specialties.

c. Foods and customs of middle European countries, Oriental, Asian, and Scandinavian countries were studied.

To assist with the evaluation of the project, class members were asked to write their comments and criticisms. Several women asked for more classes on regional cookery and yeast bread cookery.

The average cost per woman per day was fifty-one cents. Mrs. Auyer and I consider this project useful because of the general interest developed and the requests for additional "open" meetings on a variety of subjects. Future meetings on any subject will be more successful because of having had these meetings as a beginning. We are now reaching women who have never been contacted before by Extension Programs, except by radio and newspaper.

4. Foods Miscellaneous

a. Nutrition Education and County Grade Schools

Through comments of mothers and 4-H'ers taking food projects, and a request from a Student Teacher from Arizona State College, the Home Agent learned that the BASIC SEVEN was still being taught in the science and food classes of the county grade and junior high schools.

Pockets containing a large "FOOD FOR FITNESS" chart, thirty FOOD FOR FITNESS" leaflets, and the U. S. D. A. bulletin, "NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS", was prepared for each school.

When making the visit to the South Beaver Grade School, the Home Agent was asked to give an impromptu talk on the FOODS FOR FITNESS To a class of thirty-two eleven and twelve year old pupils. The four groups, foods included in each and the nutritive value of some of the foods was discussed. The children had a fair knowledge of the subject from their study of the BASIC SEVEN.

b. Talk to Scout Group

The Home Agent talked to a Scout Group made up of older girls. The subject was "NUTRITION AND THE TEEN-AGER". Using the new "FOODS FOR FITNESS" grouping, daily food requirements and what they do in the body was discussed. A recipe for properly-made muffins was compared to one made with coke and "Cheez-its" in place of milk. The muffin base represented the teen-age body. Milk added in proper amounts represented proper eating habits, and the results were a standard muffin.

In the second muffin, the coke and "Cheeze-its" represented poor eating habits and resulted in a very poor, off-flavor product.

The girls expressed interest and a desire to check on themselves to see if they were eating the foods their bodies require to be well fed.

F. Home Economics Miscellaneous

1. Home Economics Association Meeting

The Home Agent attended the Northern District Home Economics Association Meeting held in Flagstaff on the Arizona State College Campus. The subject of the meeting was centered on Clothing and Textiles. Extension bulletins on this subject were displayed in quantity. The Agent briefly outlined the contents of the two new bulletins which were just off the press, "It's Easy Care with Cotton Finishes," and "On labels, Symbols Show Fabric Care."

2. Hobby Shows

The Home Agent was asked to judge all home economics entries in the Laura Kinsey and Emmerson Grade School Hobby Shows. This was an interesting experience. Most of those who entered the two Hobby Shows were 10 and 11 years of age. Their clothing and foods entries were not as advanced as the work done by 4-H'ers of this same age.

3. Miscellaneous Talk

The Home Agent talked to the "Conservation Education, 1961" class at Arizona State College. Her subject was "HOME ECONOMICS ASSISTANCE TO COCONINO HOMES," and included information on the various methods used for disseminating information, programs of the past and future and planning of a program. Qualifications of a Home Agent, Scope of Work, Leader Training, etc., were discussed.

The Home Agent twice talked to "CAREERS" Classes at Arizona State College about the qualifications required for the position of Home Agent, the scope of the work, and some of the "on-going" programs in Coconino County at the present time.

4. Town and County Life Conference

The Home Agent and Eight homemakers from Coconino County attended Town and County Life Conference.

In 1959, two women attended; in 1960, four women attended. Those attending were asked to assist with publicity while at the Conference. Mrs. Phylis Fisher, Chairman, and her committee arranged for the Indian Basket Weavers to pose for a picture with Dr. Ruth Hall beside the electronic range. They also contacted three other women to be interviewed with Miss Jean Stewart on TV. The Agent also escorted one of the Indian Basket Weavers to a TV station to be interviewed. This was an interesting experience.

The Home Agent escorted Mrs. Belle Spafford, guest panel director, during her brief stay at the Conference.

Mrs. Joyce Cook interviewed Mrs. Phylis Adams, Home Agent with the Indian Service, on the banquet program. Mrs. Adams told of her training and her work with the Hopi Indian Women and showed clothing and crafts made by the men and women, and slide pictures of homes and work of the Indian people.

5. Coconino County Fair

In years past, there have been repeated requests for a Home Economics Youth Division in the Fair. The Home Agent sent out tentative entry lists to all Home Economics Teachers early in the year for their comments. The youth exhibits in Clothing, Foods and Handiwork were displayed in the 4-H Building. Participation was very good. There are a number of changes that will be made in the list of entries for 1962.

Four-H Leaders and other interested adults assisted with accepting entries into the 4-H Youth Building. Having the 4-H and Home Economics Youth entries displayed in the same building has made more people more aware of both divisions.

IV. COCONINO COUNTY 4-H CLUB PROGRAM

A. County 4-H Situation

The county 4-H program has been steadily increasing for the past ten years. This increase has been quite uniform and has made the program strong and popular.

In recent years the 4-H Club Program has been very popular in the urban areas. Projects have been designed to meet this type of youth. Very few club members really can be classed as rural. Even the most remote rural families commute between town and home at least once a day.

The one big problem confronting 4-H in the County is good leaders. It has become more and more difficult to recruit sufficient leaders for the 4-H enrollment. It appears that this situation will not improve, mainly because of the great change in living that is going on in the entire country.

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 of accepting the responsibilities they will assume in their future years of life.

C. Organization

Coconino County begins their 4-H year October 1, and ends it on September 30. Club work is offered to all communities in the county, but as yet, leaders have not been found in all communities, consequently some are without clubwork.

The Agents assist as much as possible in organizing new clubs. Many personal conferences were had with prospective leaders. Enrollment cards are required in the Extension Office, completely filled out and signed by both parent and leader, before any project material is sent to the club member.

The County 4-H Leaders Council sets November 15 of each club year as the deadline for new members to enroll in clubs organized prior to that date. Members may change or add projects up to December 31, of each club year.

D. Leader Training

Early in the club year, the Agents have adult leader training meetings. This enables the new leader, in particular, to be trained in the 4-H program before going into the year of club work. In October, 1961, the Agents had community Leader Training meetings. The 4-H Leaders Council suggested a community type meeting be held in lieu of a county wide meeting in hopes of getting more leaders in attendance. One meeting was held in Sedona, two in Flagstaff and two in Leupp. The subjects covered in this year's leader training meetings were: 4-H Club Activities; County and State Calendar of Events; and new projects for the 4-H Club Member. The Agricultural and Home Agents organized and planned the Leader Training Meeting and were assisted by Miss Corinne Stinson, Home Management Specialist, and Mr. Ray Weich, of the State 4-H Club Office. An excellent attendance was secured at the Leader Training Meeting and all leaders felt that they were more prepared this year than ever to go into their 4-H club program.

Eight 4-H Leaders received training in leading clothing projects. Objectives of this training included:

1. Help leaders to recognize objectives of each clothing project.
2. Help leaders become better acquainted with Fabric Labeling Law and thereby, better qualified to teach buymanship of materials.
3. To assist Leaders with correct pattern selection, construction techniques and teaching methods.

Procedure followed the outline below:

1. Discussion of objectives of each project. These not only included the "how to do," but the development expected in the members.
2. Discussion of Fabric Labeling Law and investigation of various labels.
3. Selection of patterns by body size and development-not age.

4. Discussion of teaching methods and practical experience were possible.

- a. Judging
- b. Tours
- c. Demonstrations
- d. Guest speakers, etc.

5. Discussion of helps available to leaders.

- a. Construction samples
- b. Grooming materials, etc.

Evaluation: These leaders have since expressed more confidence in themselves as leaders and have asked for additional training in specific projects.

Two Training Meetings were held for 4-H Foods Leaders. The purpose of these meetings was to:

- 1. Give the leaders information they could use in teaching 4-H members.
- 2. Give the leaders confidence in themselves through training and special helps.
- 3. Create enthusiasm.
- 4. Give leaders more information on nutrition and how to teach it.

E. Demonstration Training School

The Extension Agents of Coconino County feel that 4-H demonstrations are one of the most essential parts of 4-H Club Work. Each year some type of special training is given the Leader on the subject. Usually the training is incorporated with Leader Training Meeting, but this year a separate school was held. Two training meetings were held in Flagstaff, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

The Agents prepared a circular on 4-H demonstrations for this meeting. In this circular a brief but complete source of information on 4-H demonstrations was summarized. At the end of the circular a list of over a hundred titles of 4-H demonstrations was listed. These were compiled by the 4-H Leaders Council and the Extension Agents.

At the training meetings the Agents started out with what a demonstration was and then carried it on through to actually giving a demonstration. Leaders were given opportunity to participate and ask questions at any time. It was the opinion of the leaders and the Extension Agents that the importance of 4-H demonstrations in the club program was well established in the mind of the leaders.

F. County and State 4-H Club Events

In order to have a strong and active county 4-H program, club members must have a good county and state 4-H event calendar and they must participate in these events. For this reason, the Agents strive each year to have a complete and active calendar of events for the county clubs. The following are the state and county events held in 1961 that helped the Agents to achieve their goals in 4-H club work in Coconino County:

1. County 4-H Roundup

A county 4-H roundup was started in Coconino County three years ago mainly for two reasons. First, to select the county champions in their respective project fields to represent the county at State Roundup. Secondly, to give all 4-H members, whether they are eligible for State Roundup or not, the opportunity to compete. The County Roundup in 1961 was held in April. Two week-ends were necessary for the County Roundup because of the number of club members competing. This year's County Roundup included contests in demonstrations, public speaking, talent, and dress revue.

On Saturday, April 22, all Agriculture, Talent and Public Speaking contests were held. These demonstrations were larger this year than the previous two years. There were thirty demonstrations. The contestants were divided into Junior Division (those not eligible to attend State Roundup) and Seniors (those who were at least in their third year of Club Work and eligible to attend State Roundup).

Home Economics demonstrations and Dress Revue judging were held on Saturday, April 29, 1961. The demonstrations were being run simultaneously. Thirty-eight girls demonstrated. Thirty-four girls entered this third annual Dress Revue.

In the evening, there was a public showing of the dress revue, followed by an awards program for the two sessions of Roundup.

This event was well attended by parents and friends of the club members. Club members in their third year or more of club work were awarded ribbons and the top member of each contest was presented a free trip to the State Roundup in Tucson. The first and second year club members, who were not eligible for State Roundup competition, were awarded ribbons and the top individual of each contest either won a 4-H Blouse or a 4-H T-Shirt.

2. County 4-H Camp

Coconino County has a very unique camp each summer for all its club members. The camp is held in the Coconino National Forest and the camp site is located in an area where only water is available. This compells the 4-H Camper to cook and sleep outside. It gives the 4-H member the opportunity of learning how to live out-of-doors.

This year the 4-H Camp was held at Dairy Springs on the west side of Morman Lake. Seventy club members and leaders attended. Activities included nature study hikes, desert survival, insect collection, and outdoor cooking, seed painting and friendship books. Dr. Ivan J. Shields, Mr. Barry Freeman and Mr. Ray Weich assisted the County Agents in conducting this county camp.

3. State 4-H Roundup

Thirteen 4-H members and the two County Agents attended State 4-H Roundup in Tucson.

State Championships were won by Mary Lou Todd, Clothing; and Susan Creighton, livestock. Another member, Greer Larson, was priveleged to give her flower arranging demonstration before a general assembly.

The delegation traveled by air-conditioned bus furnished by the County 4-H Leaders' Council.

4. Junior Leader Laboratory

The Junior Leader Laboratory is held each year in Prescott, Arizona, for Junior Leaders throughout Arizona. The objective of this event is to reach the teenagers' needs in club work and leadership.

This year Coconino County sent Lorinda Dobrinski and Sandy Scott. These Junior Leaders brought hone many fine ideas and have been able to use them in their club work.

5. Officers Training School

Each year the Extension Agents have a one day training school for 4-H club officers. The leaders of the clubs ask for this training as they feel their club officers will do a better job with this training.

This year the school was held in Flagstaff at the end of January. Local people who have had experience in the various officer positions assisted the Agents. The school was well attended and the leaders have commented throughout the year that their club officers have done a better job with their club.

6. County Fair

Coconino County does not have a separate 4-H Fair. The County Fair provides a 4-H section for the club exhibits. All clubs are urged to exhibit their projects at the fair. A separate 4-H building is provided for all 4-H exhibits except poultry and livestock. The latter two projects are exhibited with the open classes. All 4-H exhibits, however, are judged only against 4-H exhibits.

The livestock exhibits this year were outstanding and comprised over 70% of the total county fair livestock exhibits. The fat beef auction sale was only fairly successful this year. Buyers were not as plentiful as one would desire, consequently, lower prices were paid for the animals.

4-H Home Economics exhibits exceeded all other records to date in number and quality of exhibits.

A new Youth Division of the fair was housed in the 4-H building. Having the 4-H and home economics youth entries displayed in the same building increased interest in both.

7. County 4-H Barbecue

Each year, for the past several years, the County 4-H Clubs have a barbecue at the County Fair. Funds raised from this event are used to financially assist the county 4-H club program. All money is budgeted by the County 4-H Leaders Council. This event is the only time that 4-H members ask for donations. This has created a fine feeling among the county people and business concerns.

This year the County 4-H Council decided to again serve barbecue chicken. A total of 600 halves of chicken were cooked over charcoal. A fine meal was served and nothing but praise was heard from the public. All halves were served in two hours and more could have been sold. Most of the food and equipment is donated by local business people, so a fine net profit of over \$700.00 was made this year.

8. County 4-H Recognition Banquet

Coconino County 4-H Clubs held the Annual Recognition Banquet on Tuesday, October 24th. This is the highlight of the year in the 4-H Program. All County Medal Award Winners, their parents, 4-H Leaders, and many guests attend this banquet. Valley National Bank of Flagstaff sponsors the banquet.

This year, 23 boys and girls were awarded County Medals. Five members won 3 medals each, which is an outstanding achievement. They were Becky and Kelly Keithly, Loringda Dobrinski, Carol Brechan and Susan Creighton. Two Special Junior Leadership Awards went to Carol Brechan and Kelly Keithly. Special five-year Leadership Awards went to Mrs. Evelyn Todd, Mrs. Evelyn Gyger, Mrs. Margaret Brady and Mr. Maurice Dobrinski.

The special Speaker of the Evening was Mr. Ray Weick, from the State 4-H Club Office. Mr. Weick challenged the members, leaders and parents to be good Club Members, Leaders or Parents.

The banquet was attended by 90 people and was held at the Elks No. 499 Lodge Hall in Flagstaff.

9. National 4-H Club Week Activities

For the first time, a "4-H Family of the Year" was chosen by the County 4-H Leaders' Council from applications submitted by Clubs in the county. The Maurice Dobrinski Family represented Coconino County and received excellent coverage through the newspaper and radio.

The Flagstaff Merchant Patrol also presented each member of the family with a piece of rock jewelry. This was done in recognition of their efforts to supply the youth of the county, through 4-H Club Work, with constructive activities. Mr. and Mr. Dobrinski, are both Leaders, and Mrs. W. F. Wallace, mother of Mrs. Dobrinski, assists with 4-H activities in many ways. The Dobrinski children, David, Lorinda, John and Danny, are all active 4-H Club Members.

Special articles were printed in county newspapers on 4-H Leaders (two); The Family of the Year; Favorite Food Show (two); Simplicity Fashion Show (two); Special Activities in 4-H; Project Work; Friends of 4-H; Annual 4-H Award Set Up by J. C. Penney Store; Coconino County Pioneered 4-H Camps; and What is 4-H Club Work (two).

In addition to the special news articles; thirteen radio broadcasts were made.

Several community 4-H Clubs held dinners, prepared displays for store windows and supplied speakers at civic club meetings.

10. Judging Training and Contests

The County Agent conducted a three-session judging school during June. Livestock project members participated. Two field trips were made -- one to the U. S. Crisp Ranch to judge Hereford Cattle and one to the Flagstaff-Angus Farm to judge Angus cattle. From this school the livestock judging members were selected to represent Coconino County at the State 4-H Roundup.

Two Home Economics Judging Contests were held with 20 girls attending. Foods and Clothing rings were prepared by leaders, members and the Home Agent. Rings included consumer information, clothing construction, food preparation, table setting and equipment. From these contests, County representatives to the State 4-H Roundup were chosen.

11. 4-H Clothing Project Activities

The Simplicity Pattern Company and the Extension Service cooperated in the presenting of a 4-H Fashion Show in which 4-H Club Members and three Flagstaff High School Home Economics students modeled garments supplied by Miss Eleanor Echo, 4-H Stylist with Simplicity Pattern Company.

Prior to the late afternoon Show, the eighteen models were given brief modeling instruction by Miss Echo.

Sixty-three persons attended the Fashion Show, making a total of 81 present.

This has helped to build interest in the County 4-H Dress Revue, which was held as a part of County Roundup on April 29, 1961.

A beautician in a Flagstaff hair styling shop, accompanied the Home Agent to two 4-H community meetings and talked to the Members about care of hair and the body and styling of hair to fit facial shape and personality. She demonstrated brushing and combing of hair and suggested styles for several of the girls.

The third annual dress revue was held in conjunction with County Roundup. In 1959, fourteen girls participated. The Revue was held on the small stage at Arizona Public Service. In 1960, fourteen girls again participated before a larger audience at the Marshall Grade School Auditorium. This year, the thirty-four participants modeled their garments on the stage in the Flagstaff High School Auditorium before an audience of about 150 people.

Following the theme, "A DATE WITH A DREAM" the Dress Revue was woven around 4-H County Roundup activities. Indian dancers from the Leupp Boarding School performed as did one other talent number. A 4-H'er acted as a "prop" and supposedly "dreamed" the entire show.

The Awards Program was held following the Dress Revue.

Although participation has increased during the past three years, the Home Agent feels the girls will have a better learning experience if they are given more time to complete their garments and the leaders have more time to give individual assistance where needed.

For these reasons, the 1962 dress revue will be held in July, just prior to the State 4-H Roundup. At that time, county representatives will be chosen.

12. Favorite Food Show

The second annual 4-H Favorite Food Show was held March 18, 1961 at the Marshal School Auditorium. Twenty-six junior (first and second year) members participated, and six senior (third and fourth year) members participated. In 1960, a total of twenty-three enrolled in two shows.

All but two girls received excellent ratings and these two were within two points of an excellent rating. One boy was enrolled.

The Favorite Food Show is an activity for all 4-H food project members on a voluntary basis. The first through fourth year members chose a food from their project book. Advance members could choose any food they desired.

The purpose of the Show is to give 4-H Club Members a chance to have experience in learning how to plan, prepare and serve foods as a part of a meal or snack.

Severe weather conditions threatened to ruin the attendance, but despite a heavy snow, thirty-two girls participated and approximately fifty leaders, parents, 4-H members and friends of 4-H attended.

13. Navajo Indian 4-H Roundup

4-H members of the Tuba City and Leupp Clubs participated in the Navajo Indian 4-H Roundup held in Tuba City. The Home Agent and Agricultural Agent assisted as judges.

Mary Lou Cody of Leupp received first place in the clothing demonstrations.

G. 4-H Leaders' Council

The Coconino County 4-H Leaders' Council was activated in 1961. In the past it has functioned to distribute funds collected at the 4-H Barbecue. During the 1961 year, they continued in this necessary function, but also served as an advisory body to the Agents, a source of inspiration and information to the leaders, and actively participated in all county activities listed above.

Officers elected included: Mr. H. Stuart Houston, Chairman; Mr. Calvin Emmerson, Vice Chairman; and Mrs. Virginia Keithly, Secretary, Treasurer.

H. 1960-61 Club Year Summary

The Leupp 4-H Club completed their work in May. All children of that area returned to their homes on the reservation when school ends. The Home Agent and County Agent judged their projects and awarded pins and certificates to the members and leaders.

Achievement programs were held early in October by all other clubs to present pins and certificates to completed Club Members. The Home Agent assisted Mr. Stuart Houston, County 4-H Leaders' Council President, in conducting a community-wide Achievement Program in the Flagstaff area.

There were 288 boys and girls completing their Club Work. This was 66% completion of all members.

The Policy for 1961-62 will require all leaders to attend all training meetings so that they may feel secure as leaders and provide adequate learning experiences for members. Parents, particularly those of new members, will be required to attend an orientation meeting at which 4-H Club Work; project requirements; parent, member, and leader responsibilities are discussed.

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