

A N N U A L N A R R A T I V E R E P O R T
O F

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GREENLEE COUNTY
ARIZONA

From December 1, 1955 to April 12, 1956

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SUMMARY

Extension Aims

The program of the county extension agent in Greenlee County during 1955 was determined by the requests and obvious needs of the rural people. Plans were made with the help of local commodity groups and by consulting with the state extension staff.

The goal of the county agricultural agent is to keep farmers and ranchers informed on proven farming and ranching practices, thus aiding them to do a better job. The county agricultural agent is responsible to keep up to date on new findings by the agricultural research and pass such information on to the farmers. He is also responsible to help solve farm problems as they may arise in his county. A higher standard of living and greater family income is the ultimate goal.

Cotton Fertilizer Tests

It has now been proven once and for all that commercial fertilizer is not practical to use under cotton. Four slight test demonstrations using nitrogen and phosphorus gave results in only one demonstration. The lone response was on light sandy soil. Here, it was not great enough to warrant an all-out fertilizer campaign. Similar tests have been conducted over the past three years with each season being entirely different.

Cotton Insect Control

1955 was one of the worst years in history for cotton boll worm. Prompt planning and application of insecticides cut losses to a minimum. Insects of other kinds were less prevalent than in 1954.

Cotton Diseases

Verticillium wilt and Texas root rot were severe in 1955. A poor season for cotton growth resulted in greater disease damage to the cotton crop. Losses from disease were severe in many fields. Three verticillium control demonstrations using 2976-16 wilt resistant variety were established on the Clyde Wilkin's farm near Franklin and the Roy Gardner farm near Duncan. The 2976-16 showed a high wilt resistance but was late in maturing.

Cotton Production

Cotton acreage was reduced to 1711 acres in Greenlee County in 1955. It has slightly raised for next year, 1956. Yields this year were below average with most growers harvesting about one and one half bales per acre. The valley yield was down by 3,000 bales under 1954.

SUMMARY (Cont.)

New Mexico 1517 is the lone variety produced in Greenlee County. The 1517 C Pure Seed Association produces the seed for local farmers. 2976-16, showing much wilt resistance, may gain favor; however, it is dangerously late in maturing.

Alfalfa Phosphate Use

Past tests have proven that phosphate is effective. This year it was recommended. Over 90% of the farmers used it with satisfactory results.

Forage Crop Production

Forage crops acreage was increased again in 1955. This came about due to reduction in cotton acreage. Most corns and sorghum grains were cut for silage. About 80% is being fed on the farms.

Livestock Feeding

Livestock feeding is gaining in popularity among Greenlee County farmers. "Green chop" feeding was introduced to the county in 1954. Approximately 700 head of cattle were fed out in 1954. Approximately 1,000 head were fed in 1955. With the cost of controlling alfalfa spotted aphid, many green chop enthusiasts are becoming discouraged. Year around silage feeding may replace green chop. The majority of feed cattle is still being marketed through Safford Pack.

Swine Production

Hog production has more than doubled in the past year. It has been found that cheap pork can be grown by making use of alfalfa pasture and farm produced grain. The sudden decline in hog prices may prove detrimental to this program however.

I. SITUATION

General County Information

In order to better understand the people and problems of Greenlee County, one needs to know something of its background and present situation. It is a long, narrow county, lying in southeast Arizona next to New Mexico. The extreme southern portion is favorable for agriculture because the Gila River flows through that section. There is about 6,000 acres of irrigated land along this river. Irrigation systems for the watering of crops thread through all the farming area. Cotton and vegetable truck are the main crops. Phelps Dodge Corporation has the second largest open pit copper mine in the world located in Morenci. Naturally, the population of towns in this area is made up predominantly of miners. However, many town families have cattle raising interests as well. The northern portion of Greenlee County is mountainous and suited only for cattle grazing. Some fruit is raised in one high valley. The Apache Indian Reservation joins the northern end of the county. Whites, Mexicans, and Italians make up the population.

Eight of the ten communities in the county are fairly close together, being within a radius of thirty miles. Four of these communities are in the farming section; four are mining towns. The other two communities are isolated in the mountains of cattle raising country, one about 85 miles from the county seat, the other well over 150 miles distant. This last settlement is closer to Apache County and New Mexico towns which provide outlets.

Entirely rural in its atmosphere, Greenlee County has no large trading center. Highways connect its communities with New Mexico towns and Safford in Graham County, the largest trading center in this part of the state. Clifton is the county seat while Duncan houses the office of the extension service. U. S. Highway #70, a main east-west route, passes through Duncan.

I. SITUATION (Cont.)

Poultry

Poultry production has not changed too much in recent years. Greenlee County offers a market that is independent from outside trends. This is due to the heavy industrial population in the Morenci-Clifton area. The Phelps Dodge mine works purchase approximately 90% of all poultry products produced in Greenlee County.

The personal preference for farm fresh eggs and fryers is the stabilizing factor for our local market. Limitation of the local demand is the controlling factor in poultry production.

The greatest need for Greenlee County's poultry industry is an organized marketing system to replace the direct competition between poultrymen. There is an absence of a natural leader to promote group action.

Dairy

Dairying in Greenlee County now has a major marketing outlet. The local processing plant folded in January, 1956. All locally produced milk now goes to "Sunset" in Tucson. It offers an excellent opportunity for production expansion.

At present there are three producers in Greenlee County. Two of the producers are combining operations as of now. The third producer is starting an expansion program.

Fertilizers

Use of commercial fertilizers has been a subject of discussion for several years in Greenlee County. The records show that county extension agents have worked with farmers on this project for a number of years. To date the only fertilizer program that has paid dividends is the use of phosphates on alfalfa. Nitrogen has given insignificant response in every field trial. The use of phosphates on alfalfa has become a general farm practice among Greenlee County's farmers. Fertilizer tests on cotton have shown very insignificant response. On the other hand, barnyard fertilizer showed outstanding results on at least three farms in 1955. The problem exists of inadequate amounts of barnyard fertilizer.

Feed Crops

Feed crops are becoming more important in the farmers cropping program. The increased interest started when cotton allotments were established. In three years this county's cotton acreage has been reduced by two-thirds. That controlled acreage has gone into feed grain and alfalfa.

I. SITUATION (Cont.)

As a cash crop, grains and hay have given a fair return of profit to the farmer. Of more value has been the soil improvement through the rotation program. In 1955-56, farm feeding has proven to be an excellent market for feed.

Cotton

Cotton production is still the number one cash crop in Greenlee County. However, this position is not insured for the future due to many reasons. First, the climate of this high altitude places this county in the marginal production class among the cotton growing counties of Arizona. Next, the disease problem is rapidly building up. Verticillium wilt and Texas root rot are taking a heavy toll of cotton each year. The interest in a balanced farming program where feed and cattle feeding play a major role may greatly influence cotton acreage in the future.

Livestock

The livestock position in this county continued to be favorable through 1955. Drought had played a disastrous role until rains came starting in 1954. Most ranchers had reduced their herds by 30% going into the spring of 1954. Supplemental feeding was being practiced in every part of the county. This situation changed when the rains came. Almost every rancher is now increasing the commercial herd. Most cattle ranchers are in fairly sound economic condition at present.

Range improvement is a necessity in this part of Arizona. Overgrazing during the drought years left many parts of the range nude of forage plants, even after the summer rains. Juniper is invading much of the range that has been overgrazed. Range demonstrations on Juniper control are now under way.

Sheep

Sheep production is an excellent possibility on farms in Duncan Valley. At present there are about 1,000 ewes on farms throughout the valley. It has been discovered that sheep and alfalfa make a most satisfactory combination on the smaller farms.

Suffolk and Suffolk-Rambouillet crosses are the predominant breeds in Greenlee County. At present there are eight farmers running farm flocks of sheep. The number probably will double now that adequate grain feeds and alfalfa are available.

Swine

Like sheep, swine promises to be a coming thing in Greenlee County. Hogs make excellent growth on alfalfa pasture. With additional land in alfalfa and more feed grains being produced, many farmers are turning to hogs for additional cash income. This program has been well accepted but falling prices of pork are having controlling effect here late in 1955. As yet prices have not recovered.

I. SITUATION (Cont.)

Marketing has never been a problem in this locality. Most hogs are marketed through Safford Packing Company. At present, low prices are of major concern.

Duroc Jersey is the principal breed of hogs in this locality. This breed makes more efficient use of pasture and appears to have a very rapid rate of maturity. A cross-breeding program using Hampshires, Duroc, and Tamworth is being tried by four farmers. The first pig crop from these crosses appears to be very thrifty, fast gainers.

At present, twenty one farmers have approximately 1,500 head of hogs on hand.

Horticulture

Vegetable and fruit production is of minor importance to Greenlee County's agriculture. All products are sold through local markets, most being sold direct from the farms.

There were approximately 175 acres of vegetables and melons produced in 1955. This acreage is expected to remain stable in 1956.

Part Time Farming

Part time farming plays an important role in Greenlee County. The Phelps Dodge mine employs approximately 2800 men. Many of the mine workers live on small acreages in the agricultural valley. Most of these people have chosen their out-of-town location so part time farming can be practiced. Their acreages range from two to twenty five acres. Many requests for assistance come from this group of part time operators.

II. ORGANIZATION

Extension Organization

The office of the Agricultural Extension Service is located in Duncan, Arizona. Duncan is the trading center of the farm population of the county and is also easily reached by the ranchers. The office is staffed by a full time county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent who is assigned to both Graham and Greenlee Counties, and a full time secretary. This office serves as a meeting place for every farm organization in the county and also serves as headquarters for the U. S. Employment Service, Social Security, and Farmers Home Administration offices. All of the extension work in the county is carried on from this office.

The county extension office was given a badly needed remodeling early in 1954. New lighting, bulletin rack, bulletin boards, and cabinets were installed. A 30' x 30' meeting room was added to the county extension office. Here-to-fore, all extension meetings had to be conducted in the local school. These major improvements have made a great difference in the comfort and efficiency of the county extension office during the current year. All farm group meetings are now conducted in the county extension meeting room. Two of the local 4-H Clubs are also making use of the meeting room.

Farm Groups

There are no organized farm groups in Greenlee County.

Greenlee County Cattlemen's Association

The Greenlee County Cattlemen's Association consists of approximately sixty five members. They elect officers, hold directors meetings, and have two annual meetings and barbeques. They have many committees. The most outstanding committee group is the forest advisory group. They work closely with the Forest Service on problems concerning ranches on the forest. The agent cooperates in the education program and makes a point of regular contacts with the association's officers.

The "Cowbelles" are the women members of the Cattlemen's Association. They have a very active and worthwhile organization. Their organization meets every month, usually at a member's ranch house. The "Arizona B oys' Ranch" has been one of the projects of the "Cowbelles". They are taking a leading role in the "Eat Beef" promotion work.

III. PROGRAM PLANNING

Program planning for 1956 in Greenlee County was done with the combined effort of agent, state extension specialists, and local commodity groups.

The agent started only the work that the season required, realizing that my successor may have ideas to put into practice.

IV. INFORMATION PROGRAM

The county agent in past years has used the "Copper Era" weekly for news releases. It has not been wholly satisfactory as much of the farm news was left out in favor of the mining community news.

In January, 1956 the first "Current Fact Sheet" was sent to all county farmers. This is to be sent out twice monthly. A copy is also sent to the "Copper Era" weekly for use as they see fit.

The weekly "Farm and Home 15" radio program was started over station KCIF, Clifton in January, 1956. It had been dropped during the fall sports season when it conflicted with National hook-up broadcasts.

Circular letters and farm visits have played an important part in the winter information program.

Seven state extension specialists were used in three farm meetings and four method demonstrations during January and February.

V. PROJECTS

1. Agronomy

A. Cotton

1. Cotton Production

Cotton acreage was reduced to 1,711 acres for Greenlee County in 1955. This placed severe stress on farmers for cash crop since they had grown 3,600 acres of cotton only three years before. Farmers were eager to make the greatest production on their limited allotment. Cotton land was selected very carefully, only the best land being planted to cotton. Most farmers chose land that has been in alfalfa within the past two years. Land was selected that had an advantage in irrigation. A very late spring reduced severely the cotton yields this year. The average yield is one and one fourth bales per acre as compared to two bales last year.

2. Pink Boll Worm Control

The USDA Entomologist made a number of checks on gin trash for the presence of pink boll worm. It was found that the count was up almost double a year ago. Although not alarming, the danger always exists of a pink boll worm infestation.

The county agent contacted all local cotton farmers and advised on control measures. This included deep plowing to kill any carry over of pink boll worm in the stalks and trash.

3. Cotton Disease

The severity of verticillium wilt is a serious problem to Greenlee County cotton farmers. Cotton yields on some farms during 1955 were cut by five to eight percent. To date no satisfactory treatment is available to combat the wilt. Resistant varieties tried in 1955 were too late maturing.

The county agent has recommended rotation of crops to alleviate the wilt damage. Additional cultural practices should be tested during the current year.

4. Cotton Fertilizer

Analysis of the 1955 commercial fertilizer test showed no increase in yield. The same results have occurred in Greenlee County over the past three seasons, although the seasons were very different. It is reasonable to assume that commercial nitrogen is not the answer to higher cotton yields. Limited tests in 1955 on four local farms indicate that organic matter, particularly barnyard manures, give substantial increase in cotton yields. It was noted that post irrigation yellowing was greatly reduced and water penetration was more uniform.

The response was such that a large number of farmers have applied test plots of barnyard fertilizer this winter. This is a program that is well worth further testing on Greenlee County soils.

V. PROJECTS

1. Agronomy

B. Corn and Hegari Silage

1. General Production

Silage production reached a peak in Greenlee County during 1955. Interest in silage is rapidly increasing as beef feeding becomes more common in the county.

A thorough survey has been made of all silos. It is observed that lining of trench silos is a job that must be done due to the type of soils common to Greenlee County. Many farmers need help on construction. Plans were given to several farmers with good results.

Education work remains to be done on the proper methods of making silage. Tests have shown a wide variation in quality from one farm to another.

V. PROJECTS

1. Agronomy

C. Soils and Fertilizer

1. General Information

After many years of field demonstrations it is obvious that fertilizers are not the entire answer to Greenlee County's soil problems. All types and combinations of commercial fertilizers have been used with very little results. In studying the effects of irrigation and cultivation on local soils, the greatest defects now appear to be poor water penetration caused by "tight" soils and poor aeration caused from poor soil structure. It would appear that something must be done to improve soil structure before commercial nitrogen can be expected to work.

Phosphates have worked on alfalfa resulting in substantial increase of yields.

2. Organic Matter Applications

Field demonstrations have been established on eight local farms. Barnyard fertilizers were used on seven farms with decayed silage also being added to the eighth farm. It is hoped that the additional organic matter will improve water penetration and soil aeration. These two factors are recognized as major handicaps in many of the heavier soils.

Applications were made at rates of five to twelve tons per acre.

V. PROJECTS

2. Horticulture

A. Home Orchards

1. Pruning and Training

A series of pruning and tree training demonstrations were conducted during December and January. Mr. Harvey Tate, State Extension Horticulturist, assisted with four demonstrations in January.

2. Planting Fruit Trees.

Three home owners were assisted in planning orchards. A variety of fruit trees were planted in February.

V. PROJECTS

2. Horticulture

B. Vegetable Production

1. Soil and Fertilizer

Plans have been drawn up with local vegetable producers to use NH_3 gas as a fertilizer during the current year. Some soils are non-productive and in need of organic matter. Cover crop and barnyard manures are being added to lighter soils.

Improved irrigation practices have been planned by vegetable growers during the current year.

2. Varieties for Local Market

Practically all of the vegetables grown in Greenlee County are marketed locally. For this reason varieties for shipping are not as important as varieties of superior flavor and eye appeal.

The county agent has encouraged the field trials of new varieties gauged to local demands.

3. Strawberry Tests Continue

Jensen Farms, York, tried a number of strawberry varieties during 1955. This test is being continued. "Pocahantos" was the outstanding variety of the 1955 test. That variety will receive a field test during 1956.

4. Tomatoes

Tomato variety tests have failed to find any variety comparable to the Improved Pearson that is now being grown commercially in Duncan Valley. New varieties will continue to be tried as they become available.

V. PROJECTS

3. Livestock

A. Beef Cattle

1. Feeder Cattle

Feeder cattle are increasing in numbers in Greenlee County. Since December 1, approximately 500 head of finished cattle have been shipped from local feed lots. Another 1500 will be shipped by early summer. Feeding promises to become a stable part of the local farming program.

Other farmers are making plans to feed cattle during the fall of 1956.

2. Livestock Disease

Limited loss has occurred from disease. Shipping fever of shipped-in cattle has caused the greatest concern.

3. External Parasite Control

Most feeders have sprayed their feeder cattle. Rotenone has been the principal chemical used for warble control. More efficient gains have been made after warbles were sprayed.

Lice and ear ticks have been sprayed on most farms. Lindane was the principal chemical used.

V. PROJECTS

3. Livestock

B. Sheep

1. General

Sheep production is gradually increasing on Greenlee County farms. At the present time approximately 1300 ewes are located on local farms.

More use is being made of alfalfa as a sheep production feed. Most locally grown sheep are shipped as feeder lambs to the Safford market.

Suffolk are the principal variety used in Greenlee County.

V. PROJECTS

3. Livestock

C. Swine

1. General

As reported in the 1955 annual report, swine production is at a standstill at present due to the drop in prices. However, most farmers are holding on to what they have and hoping for improved prices.

2. Cross-breed Program

The first crop of crossbreed pigs are looking well. Most local farmers have turned to this program. Durocs, Hampshires, and Tamworths are the breeds being used. It appears that the gains are faster and larger litters are in evidence.

3. Parasite Control

Farmers are doing a good job of controlling worms and lice. University of Arizona recommendations are followed. Results have been thrifty, faster-gaining pigs.

V. PROJECTS

3. Livestock

D. Range Cattle

1. Range Conditions

Most Greenlee County ranges still are in fair shape so far as feed and water supply. Snow fell on the higher elevation during December, January, and February. This should prove adequate for spring growth.

2. Range Bull Purchases

Greenlee County cattlemen purchased eleven young, quality bulls from the Bixby Ranch in Globe . Fifteen other bulls have been purchased from other sources during the current year.

A trend for improved herd sires is now evident among local cattlemen.

V. PROJECTS

4. Dairy

A. General Production

1. Change of Market

Local producers now have a new outlet that could mean considerable expansion of the dairy industry. All local milk is now being shipped to "Sunset" in Tucson. The local processing plant has gone out of business.

2. DHIA Testing

All local dairy herds are now going on DHIA testing. This move has been sought by county extension agents for twenty years and has at last occurred. It should prove to be a boon to more efficient production if properly used.

V. PROJECTS

4. Dairy

B. Disease Control

1. Brucellosis Control Program

This program in Greenlee County is not receiving the attention by state or federal authorities it deserves. The county agent supplied the names of owners and the number of cows to be tested to the practicing veterinarian early in 1955. To date only a small percentage of the cows has been tested.

VI. OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

National Outlook

1956 appears to be a difficult year for many local farmers. Prices of commodities are dropping but cost of operating the farm remains high. There still exists over-production, or perhaps a better term would be poor distribution, throughout the nation. High operational costs are expected to continue. Adequate supply of farm labor is expected in 1956.

Cotton In Greenlee County

Cotton acreage is to be about the same in Greenlee County for 1956. The acreage this year was 1,711 acres. This means no change in plans for many farmers who had hoped for more acreage in 1956. No satisfactory cash crop replacement was found in 1955. The closest thing to a substitute is the marketing of farm grown feed through feeder cattle. Income was sharply reduced from previous years. Farmers do not expect much improvement in 1956. Most cotton farmers are planning to plant grains and hay and to make more use of silage. If conditions should remain stable through 1956, many will sell their feed through livestock. Recommendations are being made with this in mind.

Livestock Production

If rains come again in 1956 as they did during 1954 and 1955, most ranchers are in a sound position. Although some contracts were forfeited and new sales were necessary, most ranchers came out in good shape in 1955. Drought conditions are the determining factor in cattle production in Greenlee County. At present the future looks good for the local cattlemen. They are being advised to cull heavy and not over-stock ranges. More emphasis is being placed on range management.

Swine and Sheep

Production of swine and sheep appears to be a sound farm enterprise during the coming year if hay prices recover this spring. Both are capable of making excellent use of alfalfa, thus cutting feed cost. The market outlook is sound for the last half of 1956. At that time grain feeds would be plentiful. An excellent market exists through the Safford Packing Company in Safford, Arizona. Time has proven that short time production of either sheep or hogs is risky.

Farmers are being advised to turn to production of these livestock as a cash crop replacement using careful breeding programs to market during high price months.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont.)

Dairy and Poultry

The future for these agricultural enterprises is very risky. Over-production and inadequate marketing is yet a problem. The precautions for both run parallel - restrict expansion, cull heavy, and operate more efficiently to reduce cost of production. Little expansion is expected in Greenlee County. Of the two, poultry has the better opportunity for expansion.

Greenlee County Fair

A good county fair is important to the agricultural progress of a county. Farmers, ranchers, 4-H members, and homemakers look forward to the time of the fair each year to display their exhibits. No one likes to exhibit anything they can not be proud of. This fact will improve the quality of livestock and other agricultural commodities grown on the farm.

The Greenlee County Fair is something the people of the county can be proud of. It has been rated by extension people, judges, and people who observe all the fairs in the state as one of the best for its size in the state. The 1955 county fair was the largest to date. It had both numbers of entries and quality.

This year a junior livestock sale was added to the fair. It added both interest and quality to the livestock show.

The 4-H boys and girls exhibited at the fair almost one hundred percent. The county interest is high with excellent support for all communities. Entries came from the extreme north end of the county this year.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Frazier were in charge of the arrangements of Greenlee County's booth at the Arizona State Fair. Much of the county exhibits went into the booth. It was awarded second place in quality and completeness. Greenlee County received a total of eighty four ribbons at the state fair.

4-H CLUB WORK
IN
GREENLEE COUNTY

December 1, 1955 - April 12, 1956

General

Greenlee County's 4-H Clubs reorganized during October and November of 1955. Four new clubs were organized. These included one electric club and three home economics girls clubs. Enrollments are slightly higher than in 1954-55. At present there are 120 members in a total of nine clubs. Projects include clothing, food preparation, food preservation, home furnishing, beef, crafts, crops, dairy, electric, entomology, garden, home beautification, goats, poultry, rabbits, sheep, soil and water, swine, tractor maintenance, and junior leadership. Fifteen adult leaders and eleven junior leaders are working with the 4-H Clubs. The majority of the club members have their projects well under way. Attendance has been high in all clubs.

Parent and community interest in 4-H appears to be gaining in Greenlee County. Public recognition can be attributed to the constant publicity program carried on by the Greenlee County 4-H Leader's Council. The leader's council has held quarterly leader's meetings. All meetings have been well planned with real benefit being gained from each meeting. Committees were appointed by Mrs. Dean Scott, council president, to function in the various phases of club work during the year. Most committees are doing a commendable job.

Greenlee County's 4-H program has been functioning through the leader's council to good advantage. The leaders are assuming more responsibility in planning of local and county programs. The county agent sits in as advisor to the leader's council.

Special Events

Awards programs were held in Duncan and Morenci in November and December. Approximately 200 parents, 4-H leaders, members, and friends of 4-H attended the two planned meetings. Special awards and recognitions were given to club members, leaders, and supporters of 4-H. Potluck dinners were held in connection with the program. The Greenlee County Chicago delegates were guest speakers at both awards programs. Mr. Graham P. Wright, State 4-H Leader, was guest speaker at the Morenci awards program.

National 4-H Club Week

The 4-H Leader's Council publicity committee, with the help of all the leaders planned the 1956 National 4-H Club Week program.

4-H CLUB WORK (Cont.)

The program was designed to place 4-H before the people and to emphasize the 4-H members and leaders.

Window displays were constructed in Morenci, Clifton, and Duncan. The window displays were built around smaller display boxes. The small boxes were built in a contest by club members and clubs. Each box told a 4-H story on projects or activities. In the large 4-H window displays several 4-H stories were displayed. 4-H posters and box displays were placed on exhibit in the various business houses.

Three 30 minute radio programs were conducted over KCLF, Clifton devoted entirely to 4-H. The county agent served as moderator with members, parents, and leaders making up the program guests.

The "Copper Era" weekly carried a total of 95 column inches of 4-H news during National 4-H Club Week. 48 inches of 4-H paid ads were used and 30 4-H pictures appeared in the three issues of the Copper Era.

Summary

The Greenlee County 4-H program is gradually growing in numbers. The quality of club work has been steadily improving. Cooperation from all Greenlee County people is excellent. But competition for the time of both members and 4-H leaders is very demanding.

The 4-H leader's council is the core of the county's 4-H program. It is still young and needs much help from the county extension agent. Leader's committees generally need help and advice from the extension staff. Additional training meetings are needed by both leaders and 4-H Club officers.

A big job of 4-H promotion lies ahead, particularly in the schools.

Many instructors feel that 4-H is competing with FFA and other school activities. This lack of understanding should be cleared up if complete community support for the 4-H program is to be gained.