

J. M.

Extension
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

Mr. John T. Montgomery,
Supervisor of Extension Work,
706 Security Building,
Phoenix, Arizona.

FEB 27 1940

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

We are enclosing a complete copy of the 1939 Annual Extension Report for the Hopi Agency.

Apparently the report was submitted direct to this Office, and therefore, you have not yet received a copy.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. [Signature]
Director of Extension and Industry.

FOR THE

Enclosure 2253031



ANNUAL NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF EXTENSION WORK

CALENDAR YEAR

1939

Hopi INDIAN AGENCY

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZONA

Joseph K. Hall

Compiled by Joseph K. Hall, Jr. Agri. Ext. Agent

Seth Wilson

Approved: Seth Wilson, Superintendent

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Acknowledgement is gratefully made to Mr. Carson Ryan of the Hopi High School faculty for many of the pictures contained in this report.

Pictures of Hopis at the Los Angeles Stock Yards are prints from negatives furnished through the courtesy of Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The extension program during 1939 has been shaped largely by the exigencies arising from the drought. In July the stockman, the only extension worker on the jurisdiction, was transferred, and a Jr. Agri. Ext. Agent was assigned to work in the jurisdiction.

During July the extension agent besides visiting the various villages and farms of the jurisdiction, supervised repairs to the dipping vat, preparatory to sheep dipping. Continuance of the drought resulted in the abandonment of sheep dipping in August.

A survey was made in August by a representative of the Biological survey and the extension agent, of rodent infestation on this jurisdiction, following which a rodent control program was drafted, submitted, and later approved, involving treatment of 20,400 acres in the spring of 1940.

The sale in August of 148 head of Hopi cattle to a speculator for \$2641 or an average of \$17.85 per head, focused attention to the fact that an educational marketing program was badly needed, not only to equip the Hopis to market profitably, but to show them by so doing, the further profits which would eventually accrue to them as their marketing experiences broadened, envisaging herd improvement and better range management practices.

With the approval of the superintendent, extension work was devoted almost entirely during the latter part of August and a good portion of September to the task of getting Indian stockmen interested in sending a shipment of cattle to a central competitive market.

As a result of this activity, 23 Hopi cattlemen joined forces in a co-operative shipment of six car-loads of cattle, totaling 268 head, to the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. Eleven of the twenty-three owners accompanied the shipment to gain first-hand experience in shipping. Following the initial shipment, one car of mixed cattle followed, accompanied by the owner. Later, the same man sent a car-load of calves to the same market unattended. In comparing the net prices the Indian obtained in Los Angeles with those obtained from the buyer referred to, the average price he paid for a cow with calf at side was \$17.50, sold by weight, the Indian's cows averaged a net price of \$25.73 while the calves netted an average of \$14.40, or a total net price of \$40.13 for cow and calf. It is estimated the Los Angeles shipment by the Indians netted 185% over the buyer's prices which he established in August. Following the Indian's shipment the reservation prices offered by visiting buyers and by traders rose sharply.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM OF
WORK 1940

The new farm projects will be in operation in 1940. One of these, known as the Phillips Farms, will provide garden plots for each of 18 families who will establish permanent homes on the project. Besides the area set aside for family gardens, larger tracts will be used for general farming. Water for irrigation from springs rising in the bed of Polacca Wash below the tract will be pumped to the bench above, thence conveyed through earthen ditches to the land which has been prepared to receive it. The larger tracts will receive water before and after the garden season, thus supplementing natural precipitation and storing additional moisture to insure good crops.

Unlike the Phillips Farms, the Jeddito project will depend on flood runoff to a large extent for irrigation. The latter project, situated just outside the present Hopi boundary, will serve both Hopi and Navajo families who will farm the prepared areas adjacent to the Jeddito Wash, from which flood waters will be diverted by flood control gates, to the north and south sides respectively. Individual assignments will average five acres. Eleven families will make their homes at this project.

In conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service and the Irrigation Department, the Jr. Extension Agent is working with these departments and with the Superintendent, to formulate plans to settle Hopis and have them commence farming operations next spring.

Livestock Program

This program is still in its tentative stages, subject to further consideration which it will receive from the Supervisor of Extension Work, Representatives from the Forestry and Soil Conservation Services and the Superintendent.

The adequacy of the reservation livestock program has a direct bearing on the effectiveness of the general land management program.

Agriculture

The S.C.S. has made a detailed study of the farms of this jurisdiction. This includes topography, soils, erosion water, crops and productivity. These data give the factual background necessary for intelligent extension planning.

A study of the report referred to indicates that initial extension activities for 1940 should be directed to the accomplishment of the following objectives:

Soil Management Practices

- (a) Cultivation
- (b) Systematic crop rotation
- (c) Use of fertilizer

The application of these farm practices to Hopi agriculture, each of which has a separate value in relation to sustained productivity, seems of primary importance to a sound agricultural program.

Equally important with the practices designed to increase fertility are the farming methods employed in the general operations throughout the year. Improvement in those methods now employed by the Hopi to check wind erosion has been demonstrated by the S.C.S. Using Irrigation Department tractors, a tractor lister, and several horse-drawn listers, the S.C.S. has provided the necessary technical supervision to list a number of Hopi farms last fall. Widespread acceptance of this practice by the Hopis will be an extension objective in 1940.

Horticulture

Orchard Management

- (a) Pruning and Spraying
- (b) Protection: Wind erosion-pests

Hopi orchard acreage is listed at 801. No data exists as to the total number of trees occupying this area. Appearance of orchards indicates, that with few exceptions, deterioration has been going on for a long time.

The Hopi High School, located at Oraibi, has developed plans for a school nursery which will supply seedlings for the rehabilitation of old, run down orchards. Students will be trained in the art of pruning fruit trees and practical instruction given in various types of grafting, thus fitting a number of Hopi boys for the job of home orchard improvement.