

June 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H club meetings.
2. Arrange for 4-H club picnic.
3. Send delegates to State 4-H Short Course.
4. Checking on project work.
5. Discussing project requirements for June & July.

July 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H meetings.
2. Visiting and checking 4-H club projects.
3. Plan for delegates to State Wildlife & Conservation Conference.
4. Discussing project requirements for July & August.
5. Attending annual 4-H club picnic.

August 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H club meetings.
2. Sending delegates to State Wildlife Conference.
3. Plan for exhibits at County Fair.
4. Discussing project requirements for August & September.
5. Taking Annual Leave.

September 1960

1. Attending 4-H club meetings.
2. Plan for closing 4-H record books.
3. Assist at County Fair Exhibits.
4. Re-organizing 4-H clubs.

October 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H club meetings.
2. Checking 4-H club records & projects.
3. Planning for 4-H Achievement Program.
4. Discussing project needs for the month.
5. Reorganizing 4-H clubs.
6. Attending 4-H market hog show & sale.

November 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H meetings.
2. Closing out 4-H records.
3. Discussing project needs for the month.
4. Attending 4-H achievement program.

- (f) 4-H Wildlife & Conservation Conference - August
- (g) Participate in County Fair - September
- (h) Participate in Market Hog Show & Sale - October
- (i) Hold 4-H Achievement Program - November
- (j) Participate in Sweet Potato Show & Sale - December

4-H Club Calendar of Activities

December 1959

1. Meet with 4-H clubs.
2. Help arrange for Christmas program & party.
3. Attend Sweet Potato Show & Sale.

January 1960

1. Attend 4-H clubs.
2. Prepare for 4-H Council meeting.
3. Study project demands for the month.

February 1960

1. Attend 4-H Council meeting.
2. Attend 4-H Leaders meeting.
3. Attend 4-H club meetings.
4. Study project needs for the month.
5. Plan for National 4-H club week.

March 1960

1. Attend 4-H club meetings.
2. Help with National 4-H club week activities.
3. Start planning for Rural Life Sunday in May.
4. Study project requirements for March & April.

April 1960

1. Attending regular 4-H club meetings.
2. Complete plans for Rural Life Sunday in May.
3. Study project requirements for April & May.
4. Prepare for county wide 4-H activity.

May 1960

1. Checking on 4-H club projects.
2. Attending regular 4-H club meetings.
3. Arranging for delegates to State 4-H Short Course.
4. Observe Rural Life Sunday Program.
5. Study project requirements for May & June.

- (b) Make available to them recommended varieties, methods of rotation, cultivation, fertilization, methods of disease and insect control, and methods of harvesting, storing and marketing high quality potatoes.
- (c) Have sweet potato growers participate in the Richmond Sweet Potato Show & Sale.

4. General Educational Activities:

This information will be directed through group discussions at meetings, circular letters and personal visits.

D. MARKET HOGS:

1. Situation:

Less than 7% of cash farm income comes from hogs, but 4-H boys may do well to grow home supply and a few for market.

2. Goals:

- (a) Have some 4-H members carry pig projects to supply home needs, and some for market.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Have member select animal in keeping with recommendations, as to type.
- (b) Teach methods of feeding for maximum returns, feeding value of feeds, how to train and groom hogs for show and sale, how to show a hog, and the slaughter grades and classes of hogs.
- (c) Have members take part in the market hog show and sale.

4. General Educational Activities:

This information will be diffused among the members through group discussions, circular letters and personal visits.

H. Miscellaneous Activities to be considered:

Rural Electricity, Forestry, Poultry, Training for holding club office, Parliamentary Procedure.

General 4-H Activities:

- (a) 4-H council meeting - February
- (b) 4-H club week celebration - March
- (c) 4-H club Sunday Program - May
- (d) 4-H Club Short Course - June
- (e) 4-H club Picnic - July

B. HOME GROUND BEAUTIFICATION:

1. Situation:

Chesterfield county is considered an urban county. Many people have quit farm work and taken work elsewhere. Small communities or neighborhoods are being developed, and as new homes are being built and old ones remodeled, calls are being made to the agent for information and assistance in developing and maintaining the outside area.

2. Goals:

To have 4-H members take Home Ground Beautification as a project to assist parents in developing and maintaining the home grounds.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) To help the club members learn to develop and maintain the home grounds.
- (b) Help them develop a greater appreciation for flowers, trees and shrubs, and teach them how to plant and care for them.
- (c) To teach them to control the insects and diseases commonly found in the home grounds.

4. General Educational Activities:

This information will be carried to the members through group discussions in meetings, circular letters and personal visits.

C. FIELD CROPS: Corn - White potatoes - Sweet potatoes

1. Situation:

Corn is the basic feed crop in Virginia and in Chesterfield County. A few boys are caring for cattle at home and corn growing is being recommended as a project as a means of helping to supply home feeds.

White & sweet potatoes are basic food products. A few 4-H boys are carrying white potatoes as projects, to supply home needs. Last year no boys carried sweet potatoes as a project. For the last several years a Sweet Potato Show and Sale has been held in Richmond, which gives the 4-H members carrying that project, a good opportunity to sell their potatoes at fair market price.

2. Goals:

To have 4-H boys carry some Field Crop projects, especially corn, white & sweet potatoes.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Have 4-H members carry some corn, white potato and sweet potato projects.

The nearness of the county to 4 cities and many industrial plants along with other non-agricultural occupations, makes it relatively easy for older boys to find work, and many of the girls also, which may account for many dropping out of school.

There are nine 4-H club groups with an enrollment of around 160, with slightly more the half being girls. Of the club projects, many are exhibited at the County Fair, the 4-H Achievement Program, and other activities held during the year.

Major County Activities - (Projects)

The major 4-H projects carried by the boys are:

1. Gardens
2. Home Ground Beautification
3. Market Hogs.
4. Field Crops - White potatoes - Sweet potatoes - Corn

A. GARDENS

1. Situation:

A large number of the county residents are working at industrial plants in the county or in the nearby cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Hopewell and Colonial Heights, or at other non-agricultural work. Many of these families have available time and space for a good home garden, but are not taking advantage of the opportunity. Many of these families have children in the 4-H club who could carry garden projects and provide for improved family diets, and food economy.

2. Goals:

To have 4-H members with suitable time and space carry garden projects to reduce living expenses and to improve the family diet.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Teach club members, parents, and others through practical demonstrations, the value of a good home garden.
- (b) Teach the recommended methods of growing vegetables.
- (c) To teach the members to control insects and diseases.

4. General Educational Activities:

This information will be carried out through instructions in club meetings, and personal visits to the home.

4-H Club Plan of Work

Junior Council Officers:

President - Marie Bland Route 1, Chester, Va.
Secretary - Evelyn Yates Route 2, Chesterfield, Va.
Treasurer - Mr. Edward Friend Route 15, Richmond, Va.

The purpose of this organization is to bring together the best thoughts and experiences of those responsible for the development and conduct of club work. They plan the year's work so that it will be co-ordinated throughout the county. They work out schedule of activities as tours, rallies, fairs, achievement programs etc. They arrange for contest of all kinds, financing of club activities, keep club members up to date on all club affairs. They sponsor good club work, good leadership, and aim to develop boys and girls into good citizens. Its membership is around 80, made up of all club officers, leaders, and adult advisory committee.

4-H Clubs

Four H club work is that part of the Agricultural Extension Service which deals with rural youth. Young people between the ages of 10 and 21 in a community organize themselves into a group with their own officers and own local program with the guidance of an adult man or woman advisor. Each member has an individual project centering around a problem of the home or farm. They serve as officers and on committees of their own club. They work together and play together. They learn to cooperate by cooperating. About 160 boys and girls and 25 leaders are connected with the county clubs, and the primary aim is to develop better men and women, and community leadership.

County 4-H Situation:

According to the latest available school census there are more than 1600 boys and girls in the county between the ages of 10 & 21. Of this number, there are around 160 enrolled in the 4-H clubs.

Many of this 1600 have dropped out of school and taken jobs, some have graduated from High School and taken jobs, a few have gone to college, and some have married and become homemakers. Some have joined other youth groups and some have gone into the armed service.

June 1960

1. Arranging for Educational Trip
2. Working with agronomy committee.
3. Work with Community Improvement group.
4. Working with Farm & Home unit demonstrators.
5. Attending community club meetings.

July 1960

1. Visiting community club projects.
2. Taking Educational Trip.
3. Joining on County Tour.
4. Start work on winter gardens.
5. Attending community club meetings.
6. Attending Farm & Home week program.

August 1960

1. Compiling reports for State Advisory Board Meeting.
2. Checking on Educational Exhibits for Fair.
3. Checking on fall crops and winter pasture needs.
4. Attending community club meetings.
5. Taking Annual Leave.

September 1960

1. Checking small grain & winter pasture programs.
2. Attending State Advisory Board Meeting 7 - 8.
3. Assisting at Annual County Fair.
4. Attending community club meetings.

October 1960

1. Checking small grain seeding.
2. Working with community Improvement group.
3. Work with Farm & Home Unit group.
4. Attending Agent's Annual Conference.
5. Attending community club meetings.

November 1960

1. Closing out year's reports.
2. Complete annual reports.
3. Check and score community improvement work.
4. Attend community club meetings.

Calendar of Extension Activities

December 1959

1. Check Winterpock community improvement work.
2. Hold Adult Achievement Program.
3. Meet with community clubs.
4. Take some Annual Leave

January 1960

1. Hold agronomy committee meeting.
2. Checking community improvement work.
3. Checking with farmers on ACP program.
4. Meeting with community clubs.
5. Attending agents group meetings at Va. State College & Powhatan.

February 1960

1. Livestock & Poultry committee meeting.
2. Attend 4-H Leaders meeting.
3. Checking on pasture program & top-dressing small grain.
4. Attending Advisory Board Meeting.
5. Attending community club meetings.
6. Attending agronomy school.

March 1960

1. Attending annual fair meeting.
2. Attending soils meeting.
3. Checking pasture projects.
4. Working with garden groups.
5. Attending community club meetings.

April 1960

1. Checking on community improvement work.
2. Checking on Farm & Home Development work.
3. Checking with farmers on lime & fertilizer needs.
4. Attending community club meetings.
5. Working with farmers on hay needs and plan for supplementary feeds.
5. Work with groups on Home Ground Improvement.

May 1960

1. Attending advisory board award program.
2. Working with community improvement program.
3. Working with Home Ground Improvement groups.
4. Working with Farm & Home unit group.
5. Attending community club meetings.

Subject Matter Projects

Wills & Deeds - Insurances

Forestry Situation - Natural Resources

Awards Program - May 12

Farm & Home Week - (Delegates) July 12-14

Cooperate with other Agencies

Will work with other Federal Agencies as much as possible in carrying out the County Program of work, as Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, A.C.P. Program and State Forestry.

Home Ground Beautification

1. Situation:

Chesterfield County is fast becoming urbanized. Many people have quit farming and taken work elsewhere, or are farming on a part-time basis. Small communities or neighborhoods are being developed, and as new homes are being built and old ones remodeled frequent calls are made to the farm agent for information or assistance in developing and maintaining the outside area.

In community clubs, the H. D. clubs and the 4-H clubs a number of the members are taking Home Ground Beautification as their projects or as a goal in the long time program.

2. Goals:

- (a) To give the owner an opportunity to learn to develop and care for the home grounds.
- (b) To help them to learn to identify and develop a greater appreciation for some of the flowers, shrubs and trees commonly used in landscaping the home grounds.
- (c) To help them learn to control the insects and diseases commonly found in the home ground area.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Have owner grow plants from seed or cuttings.
- (b) Learn to put on paper a landscape plan for the home or flower border.
- (c) Have them develop game area in yards.
- (d) Help them learn to care for plants and grasses.

4. General Educational Activities:

This information will be gotten to the members through group discussions in meetings, circular letters and personal visits to homes.

County Wide Activities:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Agronomy Meeting | January |
| (b) Advisory Board Meeting | February |
| (c) Livestock & Poultry Com. Meeting | February |
| (d) Annual Fair Meeting | March |
| (e) Trip to Experiment Station | July |
| (f) County Wide Tour | July |
| (g) County Fair | September |
| (h) Adult Achievement Program | December |

4. General Educational Activities:

The general educational activities will be conducted through individual visits, conferences with specialists and other interested agencies.

Community Improvement Program

1. Situation:

The Winterpock community has participated in the Community Improvement Contest for quite a few years. Winterpock is located in the Clover Hill Magisterial District and is in the western part of Chesterfield County. Winterpock has 62 families. There are ten tenants, the rest are owners.

This community is typical of most communities of the county in that the people are part-time farmers, and work at saw mills, stove mills, and industrial plants of Richmond and near by towns.

The majority of the families of the community work with the Extension Service Program through the boys and girls 4-H clubs, the H. D. clubs and the Farmers clubs.

2. Goals:

To participate in the community improvement program in order to improve Agriculture and Home Economics and the level of living among farmers of the community by:

- (a) Strengthening H.D., 4-H, YMW, and Community Clubs.
- (b) To teach better farm management & farming practices.
- (c) To improve family living and home surroundings.
- (d) To develop a more informed and active community leadership.
- (e) To develop better communities by strengthening the economic, educational, and social activities.

3. Method to be used:

- (a) Consult with community club and advisory board members for community problems, and work with them on solution of problems.
- (b) Select adults and 4-H members to assist in checking problems and working out solutions.
- (c) Leaders and agents distribute blanks for checking, giving information to patrons when necessary, collecting and assembling information and summarizing results.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be conducted through community club meetings, method and result demonstrations, circular letters, tours and personal visits.

- (b) According to Virginia Forest Service estimates, the annual growth amounts to 32,222,000 board feet while the annual drain is 33,530,000 board feet.

Objective:

To have farmers understand the importance of conserving and improving forest products and other natural resources.

2. Goals:

To conduct an educational campaign to make farmers aware of the forestry situation, and recommend practices to improve conditions.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Give information on forestry situation to farmers in clubs, in general meetings and farm visits.
- (b) Have Forestry Specialist come in and discuss situation with farmers.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried on through club meetings, circular letters and personal visits.

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS

Farm & Home Development

1. Situation:

Four families are enrolled in the farm and home development program. Two are full-time farmers and one is a part-time farmer holding an out side job. One has given up farming and devotes his time to non-farming work. He has built a new home and has lived in it around a year. He is interested in improving the home and the home surroundings. The new lawn has been seeded and shrubbery is being planted a little at the time. The farm and home agents are working with him on the projects.

2. Goals:

- (a) To work with the four families to improve the farm and home program.
- (b) Assist in working out adjustments to meet the changing conditions.

3. Methods to be used:

Aid in recognizing main problems in light of the situations, and in working out solutions to the problems.

2. Goals:

To conduct one demonstration to teach breeding, feeding, and management practices to farmers who are in a position to handle a few beef cattle.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Furnish farmers with information from Extension recommendations and from the demonstrator on practices used and results obtained.
- (b) Work closely with farmer to see that recommended practices are carried out.

4. General Educational Activities:

General educational activities will be conducted through club meetings and general meetings, circular letters, county tours and exhibits at the fair.

G. Hogs

1. Situation:

Less than 7% of the cash farm income comes from hogs but part-time farmers may do well to grow home supplies, and a few for market if time and space are available.

Objective:

To get the farmers to understand the type of hogs desired for market, and to follow recommended practices on their own farms.

2. Goals

To conduct an educational campaign to teach the type of hog desired for market and to give proper management practices.

3. Methods to be used :

- (a) Confer with cooperators as to breeds desired and local market demands.
- (b) Give recommended information on feeding, pasturing, disease and parasite control and other recommended cultural and management practices.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be conducted through group discussions, circular letters, personal visits, farm tours and exhibits.

H. Forestry

1. Situation:

- (a) Only about 5% of farm income comes from forest products, but from observation and conferences with club workers and individual farmers, there is some land that would do better if planted to trees.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational meetings will be held to discuss proper time and method of top-dressing small grain and other recommended practices, circular letters will be sent to farmers, and field meetings held at proper stage of development.

E. Poultry

1. Situation:

- (a) Poultry is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies over 40% of the total.
- (b) Because of low margin of profit many families are not growing poultry.

Objective:

To have the farmers in the county to understand the economic value of poultry in the county, and that it supplies over 40% of cash farm income total, and to make greater use of poultry on their farms.

2. Goals:

To encourage the full time farmers, and part-time farmers who have sufficient time at home to consider poultry as a part of the farming program.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) To furnish farmers with out look material on poultry situation.
- (b) Furnish farmers with information from Extension Service poultry department of practical and successful results and recommendations.
- (c) Give practices used by successful farmers.

4. General Educational Activities:

General Educational activities will be carried on educational meetings of clubs, visits and circular letters.

F. Beef Cattle

1. Situation:

Beef cattle account for only 10% of the total farm income for the county, yet people who have good pastures and abundance of feed could do well to add a few beef cattle to their farming program.

Objective: To get the farmers to understand the value of adding a few beef cattle to the farming program where conditions are favorable.

2. Goals:

To have families with available time and space consider producing a home garden to reduce living expenses and to improve the family diet.

Methods to be used:

- (a) To have garden demonstrations in each neighborhood of the cooperating communities.
- (b) Provide workers with information on recommended practices, seed bed preparation, seed, insect and disease control.
- (c) Supervise closely enough to see that recommended practices are followed.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be carried out through club meetings, circular letters, conferences, tours, personal visits and exhibits.

D. Small Grain

1. Situation:

In many instances there is a feed shortage for livestock here in the county. Small crops of wheat and oats are grown but less of the other small grains. From my observation and analysis a larger production of small grain would be an advantage and desirable for livestock farmers.

Objective :

To get the farmers in the county to understand the value of ample small grain in the farming program, and to make greater use of these crops on the farm.

2. Goals:

- (a) To initiate a program to help alleviate the feed shortage through increasing the small grain. Yields already grown.
- (b) To promote a small grain program to meet farm needs.
- (c) Include more varieties of small grain in the planting program.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Intensify educational work on top-dressing small grain.
- (b) Encourage seeding rye and barley and winter & spring oats.
- (c) Emphasize recommended practices.
- (d) Supervise closely enough to see that recommended practices are followed.
- (e) Hold Field Meetings at proper stage of development.

community club meetings, field meetings, through circular letters, and county or community tours.

B. Corn

1. Situation:

Corn is the basic feed crop in Virginia and Chesterfield County. Even though there are a few farmers with high corn yields the county average is still low.

Objectives:

To get the farmers in the county to understand the value of high yields in economics corn production, and to increase corn yields on their farms.

2. Goals:

- (a) To emphasize the use of good recommended hybrid seed through the community clubs, and individual farmers.
- (b) To emphasize good cultural and managerial practices.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Sponsor a 100 bushel corn club in 1960.
- (b) Make available to farmers a list of the best recommended varieties of hybrid corn for the county.
- (c) Give recommended practices for seed bed preparation, fertilization, cultivation and other cultural and managerial practices.
- (d) Supervise closely enough to see that proper practices are followed.

4. General Educational Activities:

Educational activities will be conducted through community clubs, circular letters, leader discussions, press releases and county tours.

C. Gardens

1. Situation:

A large number of the county residents are working at industrial plants in the county or in the near by cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Hopewell and Colonial Heights or at other non-agricultural work. Many of these families have available time and space to raise a good home garden but are not taking advantage of the opportunity.

Objective :

To get people in the county, to understand the value of a good home garden for decreasing food cost, and increasing family health.

6. U. S. Government Depot, Bellwood - A.C. Line and Seaboard Railroads, Richmond, Virginia.
7. A dozen or more Saw Mills are located in the county and give work to many county residents.

COUNTY PROBLEMS

- (a) The county is fast becoming urbanized and most people have turned to industrial work or work other than farm work.
- (b) The average farm is too small for general farming and to support the average size family.
- (c) Lack of proper farm equipment.
- (d) Poor practices followed in many cases.
- (e) Insufficient farm help.
- (f) Poor marketing practices.

DEMONSTRATIONS

A. Pastures

1. Situation:

Cattle, hogs and poultry are grown in small numbers by our farmers but good pastures are limited. As pastures are our cheapest source of livestock feed, we feel that it should be recommended and grown.

Objective :

To get the farmers in the county to understand the value of pasture in increasing livestock profits, and to make greater use of pastures on their livestock farms.

2. Goals:

To conduct three pasture demonstrations to teach:

- (a) The value of good pastures.
- (b) Good cultural and managerial practices.
- (c) The use of good recommended seed.

3. Methods to be used:

- (a) Urge practices as recommended by the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, including soil test for lime and fertilizer needs.
- (b) Hold Field meetings at demonstrations and have demonstrators discuss practices used and results obtained.
- (c) Give publicity to practices used and progress made.

4. General Educational Activities:

General Educational activities will be conducted through discussions

Air transportation is available at Byrd Field with five major airlines serving this airport. Chesterfield being adjacent to four cities and seven counties can boast an unexcelled labor potential of both skilled and semi-skilled labor.

Pocahontas State Park is in the central part of the county. Virginia State College at Ettrick is a large, well-equipped institution, in connection with it the Virginia Department of Agriculture conducts an Experiment Station. At Bon Air is a Training School for delinquent girls run by the Virginia Department of Welfare.

There are 20 communities in the county. They have 21 Baptist Churches, 4 Methodist Churches, and many more smaller ones of various Faiths. There are nine post-offices and two banks.

According to the 1954 census of Agriculture there were 910 farms with 148 being operated by Colored, averaging 86.4 acres in size and \$10,679 in value of land and buildings.

Agriculture does not play a major role in the county's economy, but there are excellent poultry, dairy and livestock farms.

Poultry is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies over 40% of the total, milk ranks second with 20% of the total, flue-cured tobacco provides about 16%, cattle and calves over 10%, hogs about 7%, forest products nearly 5%. Most corn crops, small grain, hay and pasture for livestock needs are grown, but not for commercial use.

Commercial farms comprise only one-third of all farms and the remaining two-thirds are classified as residential or part-time farming.

The number of farmers in the county is gradually decreasing. The severe drought during recent years caused many people to leave the farm and seek work elsewhere. Many of them have never returned to the farms to work.

These plants are located in the county:

1. Brandon Silo Corp. Concrete Silo Bins - Bells Road & Atlantic Coast Line Railroads - Richmond, Virginia
2. Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation - Barrett Division Nylon fiber chemical by products - Chester, Virginia
3. Reynolds Metal Company - Aluminum Extrusion - 10 miles South of Richmond.
4. McGuire Veterans Hospital A. C. Line Railway, Richmond, Virginia
5. DuPont DeNemour Company - On James River & Seaboard Railway, Richmond, Virginia.

County Situation

Chesterfield County is located in Central Virginia between the James and Appomattox Rivers, just where the tidewater plain meets the Piedmont Plateau. The land area is 465 square miles or 279,600 acres. Water power is easily available at the falls of Swift Creek and Falling Creek, and the two large rivers. Altitude runs from 20 feet above sea level to 360 feet, generally from 150 to 200 feet. Average temperature is about 39° in January and 78° in July. Annual precipitation is about 42 inches.

Chesterfield is closely tied to the adjoining large cities of Richmond and Petersburg but has few urban centers. Colonial Heights became an independent city in 1948. The 1950 census of population was 40,400, of Colonial Heights 6,077. In 1956 according to county officials the population had grown to 56,000. The city of Hopewell is also a surrounding city as well as the counties of Amelia, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Henrice, Prince George, and Powhatan.

Chesterfield has proximity to good markets and finished products can be sold with low transportation. Raw materials in most cases are near by .

The Virginia Electric and Power Company has a large Steam Station in the county and can supply any amount of electric power necessary. Natural gas is available at many locations.

About two-thirds of the county is wooded and produce much lumber and pulpwood. The commercial mining of coal in Virginia and in the United States started here about 1775 and large bodies of coal still remain, though unexploited at present. Granite, sand and gravel, and clay are present. The soil is adapted to general farming; poultry, nursery and green house products, dairying and livestock are important.

Industry has long been significant in Chesterfield. The first iron furnace in English America was built here in 1619. Though iron is no longer a local product, many Chesterfield people are engaged in manufacturing, and trade and service establishments of the nearby cities. Large numbers are employed in the plants of the DuPont Company which has been developed in the county since 1928 and of the new Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation Plant. In addition to the Chemicals, (rayon fibers, cellophane sulfuric acid, carbon disulfide) Chesterfield Manufactures include brick, clay and concrete products, and basic wood products.

Deep water frontage along the James and Appomattox rivers provide good shipping by vessel through Norfolk. The Southern, Seaboard, and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads cross the county. They connect the Norfolk and Western, R.F. & P. and the C and O Railway Belt Lines. Four major highways and the new toll road run through the county.

County Organizations

(a) County Advisory Board Officers

President - Mr. Edward Friend Route 15, Richmond, Virginia
Secretary - Mrs. Maude P. Berry Route 1, Colonial Heights, Va.
Treasurer - Mr. Grover C. Crawley Route 1, Winterpock, Virginia

The County Advisory Board membership consist of 36 men and women representing all of the county Extension organizations. This group is organized and serves as the directing agency for all county Extension activities.

(b) Agronomy Committee

Mr. Randolph Brown - Chairman Route 1, Chesterfield, Virginia
Mr. H. T. Branch - Route 10, Richmond, Virginia
Mr. Edward Friend - Route 15, Richmond, Virginia
Mr. I. W. Surley - Route 1, Chesterfield, Va.
Mr. Robert Baugh - Route 5, Petersburg, Virginia

The duties of the agronomy group is to meet and study the county situation as it relates to field crops, gardens etc. and to offer recommendations to inform people on suitable seed, lime and fertilizer, managerial and cultural practices through its local organizations and leaders.

(c) Livestock Committee

Mr. Charlie Yates - Chairman Route 2, Chesterfield, Virginia
Mr. Albert Vaughan - Route 5, Petersburg, Virginia
Mr. Henry Baugh - Route 5, Petersburg, Virginia
Mr. Birkett Brock - Route 1, Chesterfield, Va.
Mr. Milton Finn - Route 1, Winterpock, Virginia

The object of this committee is to meet and study the situation as it relates to livestock and poultry and to present its findings to the interested farmers through the local organizations and leaders, and through personal contacts.

(d) Community Clubs

Community groups are organized into clubs. Meetings are held monthly to work on community problems. Two men and a woman are delegated from each club to represent them on the County Advisory Board. There are six community clubs.

(e) The County Agricultural Fair

The county Agricultural Fair Association is organized with a membership of about 200 persons living in the county and who are acquainted with most phases of the Extension Program. The purpose of this organization is to promote agricultural production and to hold county fairs.

Table of Contents

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS:	1
(a) County Advisory Board Officers	
(b) Agronomy Committee	
(c) Livestock Committee	
(d) Community clubs	
(e) County Agricultural Fair	
County Situation	2 - 3
County Problems	4
DEMONSTRATIONS: (Situation) (Goals) (Methods)(Activities)	
A. Pastures	4
B. Corn	5
C. Gardens	5
D. Small Grain	6
E. Poultry	7
F. Beef Cattle	7
G. Hogs.	8
H. Forestry	8
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS:	
Farm & Home Development	9
Community Improvement Program	10
Home Ground Beautification	11
County Wide Activities	11
Subject Matter Projects	12
CALENDAR OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:	
December 1959 through May 1960	13
June 1960 through November 1960	14
4-H CLUB PLAN OF WORK:	15
(Jr. Council Officers)	
(4-H Clubs)	
(County 4-H Situation)	
MAJOR COUNTY ACTIVITIES * Projects	16
(situation) (goals) (methods) (activities)	
A. Gardens	16
B. Home Ground Beautification	17
C. Field Crops	17
D. Market Hogs	18
M. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	18
General 4-H Activities	18 - 19
4-H CLUB CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES:	
December 1959 through May 1960	19
June 1960 through November 1960	20

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Virginia Polytechnic Institute &
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK
1960

COUNTY Chesterfield

Name M. J. Edwards
Local Farm Agent

Date Mailed February 24, 1960