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State of Connecticut

Department of Agriculture

OLCOTT F. KING, *Commissioner*

The Connecticut Fruit and Vegetable Handbook

By

BRAINERD T. PECK

Published by

BUREAU OF MARKETS

Sidney A. Edwards, *Director*

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FOREWORD

In these days we are trying to appreciate the value of Connecticut's climate and soil and other natural conditions which have to do with producing high-grade fruits and vegetables. Due to the increased interest in these industries it seems fitting to present at this time a sort of guide for those who want to go forward.

Competition is keen in this fine market for fruits and vegetables and the pressure from outside producers must be met with knowledge and good judgment. The facts presented in the following pages are an attempt to aid Connecticut producers in working out their problems. With quality, uniform grading and packing, and a regional market as our objective, we should go a long way to solve our problem of the proper distribution of these very essential fresh-food products.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Chas. F. King". The script is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this handbook is to furnish interested parties with information pertaining to the marketing and distribution of Connecticut fruit and vegetables.

Some of this material has appeared in printed form elsewhere while much of it has now been assembled for the first time. It is hoped that the bringing together of this marketing information in handbook form will be of assistance to persons engaged in the production or distribution of Connecticut fruit and vegetables and to those making a study of marketing.

The author feels especially indebted to the following persons who have supplied valuable technical information or have otherwise given assistance: A. C. Edwards of the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the United States Department of Agriculture; Robert Tyson of the Food Products Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture; William R. Cole of the Massachusetts State College; Dr. G. B. Clarke, A. W. Manchester, A. E. Wilkinson, Harold Rollins and Sherman P. Hollister of the Connecticut State College; John Lyman of Middlefield; Harold M. Rogers of Southington; Earl H. Hodge of Glastonbury; Peter Ham of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Gertrude Crehan and Sidney A. Edwards of the Connecticut State Department of Agriculture.

BRAINERD T. PECK.

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CHAPTER I

LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF GRADES, LABELS AND INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS; THE DEFINITION OF "CULLS" AND COMPULSORY MARKING THEREOF AND THE PROTECTION OF GRADE TERMS.

A. Authorizing Act Permitting Commissioner of Agriculture to Establish Grades.

Chapter 107, General Statutes Revision of 1930

1. SEC. 2060. **Establishment of standards. Market information.** The commissioner of agriculture is authorized to investigate marketing conditions and to establish and maintain standard packages, grades, classifications and state brands for farm and horticultural crops, such standards, as far as possible, to be identical with similar standards established under authority of the congress of the United States. He may obtain, prepare and disseminate information concerning the marketing, prices, supply and demand for any or all farm products and their movement through commercial channels and the quantity and condition of such products in cold storage, and may obtain and furnish quotations upon any such product or article and farm supplies on request.

2. SEC. 2061. **Labels for standard grades.** The commissioner of agriculture may determine or design brands to be used on labels for identifying farm products packed in accordance with the official grades and standards established under the provisions of section 2060, and shall cause such labels to be printed and distributed at a reasonable price. A written application to the commissioner for permission to use any such label and a written permission therefor, signed by the commissioner or a duly authorized assistant, shall be a condition precedent to the use of any such label. The commissioner may revoke the right to use any such label whenever it shall appear on investigation that such label shall have been misused.

3. SEC. 2062. **Notice of establishment to be published.** Upon the establishment of such grades or standards and upon the determination of such brands, notice thereof shall be published for three successive weeks in three newspapers, stating the grade or grades so established and the brands so determined and the date on which such establishment or determination is to become effective. The commissioner shall distribute information relative to the grades or standards so established and the brands so determined.

4. **SEC. 2063. Penalties.** Any person who shall use a brand promulgated under the provisions of this chapter without having written permission as provided in section 2061 shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, and any person who shall obstruct or hinder the commissioner or any of his assistants in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this chapter shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

5. **SEC. 2064. Inspection. Certification.** The commissioner, in person or by some person authorized by him, shall have free access at all reasonable hours to any building or other place wherein it is reasonably believed that farm products labeled in accordance with official grades established and promulgated by the commissioner are being marketed or held for commercial purposes. The commissioner, in person or by some person authorized by him, shall have power to open any bag, crate or other container of such farm products and examine the contents thereof, and may, upon tendering the market price, take samples therefrom. The commissioner may employ inspectors to inspect farm products labeled in accordance with official grades or standards established and promulgated by the commissioner for the purpose of determining and certifying the quality and condition thereof and other material facts relative thereto. Certificates issued in pursuance of such inspection and executed by the inspector shall state the date and place of inspection, the grade, condition and approximate quality of the farm products inspected and any other pertinent facts that the commissioner may require. Such a certificate and all federal certificates relative to the condition or quality of such farm products shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of the state of the facts required to be stated therein.

6. **SEC. 2065. Rules and regulations.** The commissioner may prescribe rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this chapter, including the fixing of fees for inspections under the provisions of section 2064. Such fees shall be paid monthly into the state treasury.

7. **SEC. 2066. Reports by persons engaged in wholesale marketing. Penalty.** Any person, firm or corporation not a producer, who shall engage in the business of marketing or selling any farm or horticultural products on a wholesale or commission basis, shall file, on such blanks as the commissioner of agriculture may designate, on the first days of January and July in each year, with said commissioner, a report of the quantity of any such product held by or for such person in commercial storage in this state, and shall furnish at such times as said commissioner may require special reports concerning the supply, demand, consumption, cost, value, price, condition and period of holding any such product. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both.

B. An Act Concerning the Protection of Grades for Farm Products.

Chapter 254, Public Acts of 1933

SEC. 1. No person shall use any words, titles or names designated by the commissioner of agriculture, under the provisions of chapter 107 of the general statutes, for use in grading or marketing of farm products, unless the products which he is identifying, advertising, designating or describing thereby shall fully meet the requirements of the official grade indicated by such words, titles or names. If, in the opinion of said commissioner or his representative, any lot or lots of such products so identified, advertised, designated or described are not of the grade indicated, said commissioner shall cause inspections thereof to be made by regularly appointed inspectors for the purpose of determining the actual grade of such products.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation which shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

C. An Act Concerning "Culls" of Farm Products.

Chapter 269, Public Acts of 1933

SEC. 1. The commissioner of agriculture may, after investigation and public hearing, establish and promulgate definitions of "culls" as applied to farm products, or any of them; and may alter such definitions from time to time.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell, expose for sale or transport for sale farm products in open or closed packages, if the package containing them or the label on them shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such farm products which shall be false or misleading in any particular. No person shall sell or offer for sale or transport for sale in either open or closed packages farm products packed in such manner that the face or shown surface shall not be an average of the contents of the package.

SEC. 3. The commissioner shall adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations generally to supplement and give full effect to the provisions of this act, and specifically to regulate the marketing, packing, labeling and shipping of "culls", as he shall deem necessary. Such rules and regulations shall be filed and open for public inspection at the principal office of the department of agriculture and shall be published at least once in three newspapers published in this state.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm or corporation which shall violate any provision of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

“CULLS” AS APPLIED TO POTATOES

Definition of “Culls”.

Any lot of potatoes which contains:

- (a) more than 1%* soft rot
- (b) more than 6%* in the aggregate of the defects enumerated below
 - (1) “soft rot”
 - (2) freezing injury
 - (3) serious damage caused by
 - (a) dirt or other foreign matter
 - (b) sunburn
 - (c) second growth
 - (d) growth cracks
 - (e) air cracks
 - (f) hollow heart
 - (g) cuts
 - (h) shriveling
 - (i) scab
 - (j) blight
 - (k) dry rot
 - (l) disease
 - (m) insects
 - (n) mechanical or other means

All percentages shall be calculated on the basis of weight.

* While the above percentages of 1% and 6% may not be exceeded in any lot of potatoes not defined as culls, no more than 2% and 12% respectively shall be allowed for any one container.

Definition of Terms.

1. **“Diameter”** means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis. The long axis shall be used without regard to the position of the stem (Rhizome).
2. **“Serious damage”** means any injury or defect which seriously injures the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 10 per cent. of the total weight of the potato. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as serious damage:

- (a) Dirt when the general appearance of the potatoes in the container is seriously affected by tubers badly caked with dirt, or other foreign matter which seriously affects the appearance of the potatoes.
 - (b) "Cuts" when both ends are clipped or when more than an estimated one-fourth of the potato is cut away from one end or when the remaining portion of the clipped potato weighs less than 6 ounces. Other cuts which seriously affect the appearance of the individual potato or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 10 per cent of the total weight of the potato.
 - (c) Shriveling when the potato is excessively shriveled, spongy or flabby.
- 3. "Mature" means that the outer skin (epidermis) does not loosen or "feather" readily during the ordinary methods of handling.
 - 4. "Bright" means practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, and that the outer skin (epidermis) has the attractive color normal for the variety.
 - 5. "Well shaped" means the normal shape for the variety and that the potato is not pointed, dumb-bell shaped, excessively elongated or otherwise ill-formed.
 - 6. "Injury" means any defect which more than slightly affects the appearance of the individual potato or the general appearance of the potatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 2 per cent of the total weight of the potato.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations to supplement and give full effect to Chapter 107, General Statutes Revision of 1930 and Chapter 269, Public Acts of 1933.

1. In describing or marking potatoes packed or repacked within this state and offered for sale on a graded basis, the letters "U. S." may be prefixed to any of the grade terms, and when so prefixed the potatoes to which they relate shall be regarded as represented as graded according to the Connecticut Official Potato Grades.

2. Any lot of "cull" potatoes, regardless of place of origin, when sold or offered for sale in this state, shall be definitely represented as cull potatoes. Every invoice rendered in connection with the sale of cull potatoes shall describe the potatoes as "cull" potatoes.

3. Any lot of "cull" potatoes, regardless of place of origin, when exposed for sale or transported for sale within this state, either in closed containers, open containers, or in bulk, shall be plainly and conspicuously marked "Culls". When "cull" potatoes are delivered to a common carrier for shipment or are being moved to market in a truck or other medium of transportation, such delivery or such movement shall be presumptive evidence of transport for sale.

4. Any lot of potatoes containing more than 5% under 1½ inches in diameter, unless otherwise specified as to size, must be marked "Culls".

D. Apple Grading Law with Revisions to Date.

Chapter 108, General Statutes Revision of 1930

Grading of Apples

SEC. 2067. **Definitions.** The word "person", as used in this chapter, shall include persons, firms, corporations, societies and associations, and the acts of agents and employees shall be construed to be the acts of their principals and employers as well as of the agents and employees. The words "closed package" shall mean a barrel, box or other container the contents of which cannot be sufficiently seen for the purposes of inspection without opening the container. Apples packed in closed or open packages shall be deemed to be misbranded if their measure, quality or grade shall not conform in every particular to the brand or mark upon or affixed to the package or if the faced or shown surface shall give a false representation of the contents of the package.

SEC. 2068. **Administration.** The commissioner of agriculture shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this chapter. When the commissioner shall become cognizant of the violation of any provision of this chapter, he shall cause notice of such violation, together with a copy of his findings relating thereto, to be given to the person or persons concerned. Any person so notified shall be given a hearing under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner. Notices of such hearing shall specify the date, hour and place of the hearing.

SEC. 2069. **Standard barrels.** The standard barrel of apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches, outside measurement, and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch; provided any barrel of a different form having a capacity of seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard bushel for apples shall be a container having a capacity of not less than one United States standard bushel or twenty-one

hundred fifty and forty-two hundredths cubic inches. Containers for apples other than the standard barrel or bushel shall be marked in terms of capacity or count.

SEC. 2070. (As amended by Section 337 a, P. A. 1931.) **Establishing standards.** The commissioner of agriculture shall establish and promulgate official Connecticut grades and standards for closed packages of apples packed or repacked within the state and, from time to time, amend or modify such grades and standards. Such grades and standards shall include the right to pack, ship and sell, either within or without the state, apples packed in accordance with official United States grades as promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Before establishing, amending or modifying any such Connecticut grades or standards, the commissioner shall consult with growers and shippers of apples relative to proposed grades or standards, or, upon a written petition of twenty-five or more growers producing an aggregate of fifty thousand bushels of apples, the commissioner shall, after reasonable notice, hold a public hearing and shall specify the date and place of such hearing and that it is to be held for the purpose of obtaining information with a view to establishing grades and standards of apples. Upon the establishment of such grades or standards, a notice shall be published for three successive weeks in three newspapers in general circulation within the state, stating the grades and standards so established.

SEC. 2071. (As amended by Section 338 a, P. A. 1931.) **Packages to be marked.** Each closed package of apples packed or repacked in the state and intended for sale, either within or without the state, shall have marked in a conspicuous place on the outside of the package in plain letters the following statements: (1) The minimum size of apples contained therein; (2) the name of the variety; (3) the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed. If the true name of the variety shall not be known by the person by whose authority the apples were packed, such statement shall include the words "variety unknown". Each closed package of apples which is repacked shall bear the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples are repacked in place of that of the original owner. The minimum size shall be determined by taking the transverse diameter of the smallest fruit in the package at right angles to the stem and blossom end, shall be stated in variations of one-quarter of an inch and may be designated by figures instead of words. The word "minimum" may be designated by using the abbreviation "min." The branding or marking of barrels shall be in block letters and figures of a size not less than one-half inch in height.

SEC. 2072. Taking of samples. The commissioner of agriculture or any of his agents may, at any reasonable time, enter any building or place where apples shall be packed, stored, sold or offered or exposed for sale and may open therein any box, barrel or other container of any such apples and may take samples therefrom upon paying or tendering the payment of the retail market price for the

quantity of each such sample taken. Any person who shall refuse to allow the commissioner of agriculture or any of his duly authorized agents to enter any premises described in this section, or shall otherwise interfere with him in the performance of his duties of inspection under the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to the penalties specified in section 2073.

SEC. 2073. Penalty. Any person who shall misbrand or pack, repack, sell, distribute or offer or expose for sale or distribution apples in violation of any provision of this chapter, or who shall wilfully alter, efface or remove or cause to be altered, effaced or removed, wholly or partly, any brands or marks required to be put upon a closed package under the provisions of this chapter, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than two hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 2074. Seller or distributor not liable when. No person who shall sell or distribute or offer or expose for sale or distribution misbranded apples shall be deemed to have violated any of the provisions of this chapter if it shall appear that he acted in good faith solely as a distributor, or if he shall furnish a guaranty signed by the person from whom he received the apples, with the address of such person, that the apples are not misbranded. In any such case, the person from whom the distributor received the apples shall be liable for the acts of the distributor who relied upon his guaranty to the same extent as the distributor would have been liable under the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER II

Fruit and Vegetable Grades

A. Connecticut Grades for Fruit and Vegetables.

Official Connecticut grades have been established for apples, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, asparagus, strawberries, celery and certain root vegetables. The state grades for apples and potatoes are identical with the United States standards except that in the case of the Connecticut Extra Fancy grade for apples there is no corresponding United States grade. Connecticut grades for other products are, in most cases, the same as United States standards although the grade names have been changed to include state designations.

A brief analysis of the principal grade requirements will be found on pages 18-20. Copies of the complete text including rules, regulations and tolerances for any of these grades may be secured by writing the State Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut.

B. The New England Quality Label.

The New England Quality Label was established as a part of the New England Councils' agricultural program for the purpose of identifying native farm products of good quality in order to more effectively meet competition and stimulate a greater demand for New England farm products on home markets and in out-of-state regions.

The New England Quality Label may be used only to identify products packed and graded according to the requirements of the official state grades as established by the Commissioners of Agriculture in the New England States. In order to obtain the use of the label in identifying his products, a producer must first receive permission from the Commissioner of Agriculture in his state. He is then assigned a registry number which must appear together with his name and address and the name of the grade on all of the labels or on the package he uses. The labels are secured at cost through the State Department of Agriculture.

All farm products identified with the New England Quality Label are subject to inspection by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his representatives for the purpose of insuring conformity to grade and the proper use of the label.

ANALYSIS OF QUALITY AND SIZE FACTORS FOUND IN OFFICIAL CONNECTICUT GRADES FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—(Continued)

GRADE	SIZE	VARIETY	MATURITY	SHAPE	DIRT	DECAY OR FREEZING INJURY	SUNBURN	MECHANICAL, INSECT OR DISEASE INJURIES	TOLERANCE	SIZE OF BUNCH
ASPARAGUS	Fancy									
	Not more than 11" length, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter		$\frac{2}{3}$ " length of stalk shall show solid green	Reasonably straight	Clean and well-trimmed	Free from	Free from	Free from	Refer to complete text of Grade, Rules and Regulations	Min. weight 1 lb. 4 oz.
Grade A	Min. diam. of stalk shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ "		$\frac{2}{3}$ " length of stalk shall show solid green	Reasonably straight	Clean and well-trimmed	Free from	Free from	Free from	Refer to complete text of Grade, Rules and Regulations	Min. weight 1 lb. 4 oz.
STRAWBERRIES	Grade A	One variety	Fully developed calyx attached firm, not over or under-ripe		Free from	Free from	Free from	Free from		
BUNCHED BEETS	Grade A	Similar varietal characteristics	Firm	Smooth	Free from	Free from		Free from		4 beets of uniform size 18 Bn. standard box
BUNCHED CARROTS	Grade A	Similar varietal characteristics	Firm	Fairly smooth or cut back	Free from	Free from	Free from	Free from		4 carrots of uniform size 18 Bn. standard box
GLOBE RADISHES	Grade A	Similar varietal characteristics	either full size Firm, tender, crisp, and not pithy	Well formed smooth	Free from	Free from	Free from	Free from		7-9 to Bn. uniform size 18 Bn. standard box
WINTER RADISHES	Grade A	Similar varietal characteristics	Firm, tender, crisp, and not pithy	Well formed smooth	Free from	Free from		Free from		4 to Bn. uniform size 18 Bn. to standard box
BUNCHED TURNIPS	Grade A	Similar varietal characteristics	Firm	Fairly smooth	Free from	Free from		Free from		4 turnips to Bn. uniform, 18 Bn. to standard box
CELERY	Fancy	Similar varietal characteristics	Good heart formation		Free from	Free from		Free from		

ANALYSIS OF QUALITY AND SIZE FACTORS FOUND IN OFFICIAL CONNECTICUT GRADES FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—(Continued)

GRADE	TOLERANCE	VARIETY	MATURITY	SHAPE	DIRT	MECHANICAL, INSECT OR DISEASE INJURIES	COLOR REQUIREMENTS
APPLES	Conn. Extra Fancy	See Dept. Bul. 10	One variety	Mature but not over-ripe. Carefully hand-picked	Well- formed	Clean	See complete color requirements Dept. Bul. 10 McIntosh, Jonathan and similar var. 75% red Baldwin, Delicious " " 66% red Gravenstein and other " " 50% red
	U. S. or Conn. Fancy	See Dept. Bul. 10	One variety	Mature but not over-ripe. Carefully hand-picked	Fairly well- formed	Clean	McIntosh, Jonathan and " " 50% red Baldwin, Delicious " " 33% red Gravenstein and other " " 25% red
	U. S. or Conn. No. 1	See Dept. Bul. 10	One variety	Mature but not over-ripe. Carefully hand-picked	Fairly well- formed	Clean	McIntosh, Jonathan and " " 25% red Baldwin, Delicious " " 15% red Gravenstein and other sim. var. Tinge of color
	U. S. or Conn. Utility	See Dept. Bul. 10	One variety	Mature but not over-ripe. Carefully hand-picked	Not seriously deformed	Free from serious damage caused by	No color requirements

For Tolerances refer to complete text of Grade Rules and Regulations.

CHAPTER III

Methods of Selling Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in Connecticut

A. Producer to Consumer.

In Connecticut, direct selling from the producer to the consumer is divided chiefly into two classes: (1) house to house peddling by farmers and (2) the operation of farmers' roadside stands. The latter method came into prominence with the development of a state-wide system of improved highways and attained even greater popularity during the depression years as a means of obtaining a larger share of the consumers' dollar.

B. Producer to Retailer.

Producers of fruits and vegetables make direct contacts with retailers principally in the four following ways: (1) sales to independent retailers and hucksters, (2) sales to chain stores, (3) sales to roadside stand operators and (4) sales to hotels and restaurants. The bulk of fruit and vegetables consumed within the State are marketed through the first two channels mentioned above.

Within recent years there has been an increasing tendency among the larger Connecticut producers to sell direct to chain stores. In most cases the produce is delivered to a central warehouse, but occasionally farmers service a group of stores in a given territory.

C. Producer to Jobber.

Many sales of fruit and vegetables are made to trucker-jobbers at the farm or at a public market or auction for shipment to points both within and without the State. The trucker-jobbers in turn dispose of their purchases to independent retailers, chain stores, wholesalers and commission men, hotels, restaurants, etc. Among the products which in season are trucked by jobbers to New York City from Connecticut points are apples, peaches, strawberries, melons, cauliflower, spinach, beans, peas, peppers, cabbage and many others. Tomatoes and peaches are often taken to Massachusetts and other states to the north.

D. Producer to Wholesaler and Commission Man.

A large quantity of locally produced fruits and vegetables are sold direct to wholesalers and commission men in Connecticut cities and also in New York City, the principal out-of-state market. Local producers also ship to Massachusetts and Rhode Island cities to some extent. The larger growers often truck certain specialized crops out of the state while the small growers generally conduct a more local business.

E. Various Market Routes which Connecticut Grown Fruit and Vegetables may Follow.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the existing methods by which the products of Connecticut growers are distributed to the consumer. The Connecticut fruit or vegetable grower, being relatively near his market, has the choice of several market channels for his products while growers in distant states often have but one. Local growers may sell directly to retailers and consumers. During periods of high prices for farm products, many growers find it to their advantage to devote more of their time to production problems and allow middlemen to perform the various marketing functions. During periods of low prices, however, they often find it necessary to produce less and devote a larger portion of their time to making direct contacts with consumers and retailers. In this way the grower attempts to maintain his income by keeping for himself certain marketing and distributing costs which under more favorable circumstances he is quite willing to share with dealers.

CHAPTER IV

The City Fruit and Vegetable Markets of Connecticut

A. General Statement.

Municipal wholesale markets have been held in the four largest cities of the state for many years, principally as a place where farmers may gather during the fruit and vegetable season and sell their products. These markets have not been regarded as ideal marketing channels due to their inability to cope with seasonal gluts and the general individualistic selling practices of farmers which often result in lower prices than necessary being received. Nevertheless, they comprise an important outlet for local farm products.

In an effort to solve the two problems cited above several cooperative marketing movements have taken place, among which are the two strawberry auctions and the potato marketing association. There has also been a growing tendency to increase shipments to out-of-state markets and to make direct sales to local chain store warehouses. The principal need has been the development of marketing practices which relieve temporary local surpluses in an orderly manner and prevent distress sales at disastrous prices.

Among many farmers there is a general resentment toward the presence on certain city markets of trucker-jobbers and wholesalers who rent stalls and sell fruits and vegetables. Growers who sell their products on those markets often feel that non-growers, dealing in either native or shipped-in fruits and produce, are giving them severe competition. There is a large element of truth in this where trucker-jobbers attempt to dispose of the same product which is also being offered for sale on the market by farmers. For instance, during the season for a local product, when supply and demand on a certain city market are such that growers are receiving a reasonable price, a trucker-jobber will appear with a large load which has been obtained in a distant locality and proceed to cut under the prevailing price and break the market. This practice should be curtailed insofar as it is harmful to the stability of the market. On the other hand, non-competing fruits and vegetables offered for sale by trucker-jobbers or wholesalers serve to attract additional buyers who, in turn, patronize the farmers. It is much better from the growers' point of view to have most of the trading taking place on or near the market grounds rather than force buyers to do a substantial part of their business elsewhere.

Municipal markets in Connecticut are practically always located in the wholesale fruit and produce district, with resulting convenience to all parties concerned.

B. Hartford Municipal Market.

The Municipal Market is located between Connecticut Boulevard and the Connecticut River, just south of the Hartford Bridge, on city owned property. The market is operated by the city, which maintains the grounds and supervises the rental of stalls, for which market gardeners pay 25 cents for one morning or \$4.00 monthly. The season during which the market is open extends from May 1 to December 31 of each year, and the bulk of business is usually conducted between 5:00 A. M. and 8:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays. The majority of stall renters are farmers, a few being trucker-jobbers and wholesalers. The Hartford Market Gardeners' Association, Inc., maintains a box exchange on the market grounds.

Hartford serves as a regional market for an area in the northern and central portion of the state. Fruits and vegetables from this market are regularly distributed to cities such as Bristol, New Britain, Manchester, Willimantic, and many smaller towns. Trucker-buyers also make up loads of certain products such as tomatoes, spinach, etc., for shipments to out-of-state points. However, the utilization of the Hartford City Market as a depot for out-of-state shipments of vegetables has not been developed to compare with the market in New Haven, where a very large volume of out-of-state business is done. The confinement of a relatively large part of the market's business to points within the State often serves to intensify gluts for certain products at the height of the season.

C. New Haven Farmers and Wholesalers Produce Market.

A farmers' and wholesalers' market is conducted in New Haven by a private company, whose manager is Mr. D. Maisano of New Haven. The market is located on a vacant lot on Silver Street, in the vicinity of the wholesale fruit and produce district. The lot is divided into two sections, one being assigned to growers and the remainder to trucker-jobbers. The trucker-jobbers occupy a relatively important position on this market, inasmuch as it serves as a large center for the assembling of native products for out-of-state shipment and in disposing of produce trucked in from states along the Atlantic seaboard.

Both a night and a morning market is conducted, the former being held partly for the purpose of making up loads of native products for shipment out-of-state and receiving shipments of out-of-state products, and the latter for supplying local purchasers with native products.

The market rules and regulations for the 1934 season are as follows: The night market is scheduled to open at 7:00 P. M. and close at 11:00 P. M. The morning market opens at 2:00 A. M. and closes at 8:30 A. M. Rates for transient farmers

are \$1.00 per night and 50 cents per morning and the season rate for farmers is \$120.00. Transient jobbers are charged \$2.00 or \$3.00 per night, according to the size of the truck. The season rate for jobbers is \$150.00. The New Haven strawberry auction is conducted on these market grounds.

During the summer the New Haven market serves as a source of supply to numerous resorts along Long Island Sound, as well as inland towns and cities.

D. Waterbury Municipal Market.

The Waterbury Municipal Market is located near the railroad station on property owned by the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad. This market is operated by the city and is chiefly a farmers' market. It is much smaller than either the Hartford or New Haven markets, but somewhat larger than the market in Bridgeport. Trucker-buyers make occasional purchases whenever market conditions elsewhere create an opportunity for profit, but the bulk of trading is done with local hucksters, retailers, wholesalers, restaurants, etc. The stall rental fees are 50 cents per day, \$10.00 per month or \$50.00 per season.

E. Bridgeport Municipal Market.

A public market is held, in season, in the open square on Water Street. The market is supervised by the city police department and is restricted to farmers handling native products. The bulk of trading is done with hucksters and concerns in and about the city. As a result of the relatively small size of the city market, the principal portion of native fruits and vegetables consumed in Bridgeport are trucked direct from outside sources to local wholesalers, retailers, etc. The rental fee is 50 cents per morning.

CHAPTER V

Growers Cooperative Marketing Organizations in Connecticut

A. Auction Marketing Organizations.

1. New Haven and Manchester strawberry auctions: The auctioning of Connecticut strawberries by growers was started two years ago in New Haven. The venture proved a success from the start, and in the summer of 1933 auctions were conducted at both New Haven and Manchester throughout the strawberry season.

New Haven and Manchester lie in the heart of the two principal strawberry growing districts of Connecticut, and as the production is ordinarily far above local needs, an efficient and satisfactory method was needed to dispose of the surplus.

At the time the auctions were organized an advertising program was conducted to attract local and out-of-state buyers. A large proportion of the growers cooperated at both auctions with the result that sufficient volume was accumulated to enable large loads to be made up for shipments to distant points.

Among the types of buyers at the auctions were wholesalers and commission men, large independent retailers, chain store buyers and trucker-jobbers.

Trucker-jobbers, in particular, came regularly from New York City, Philadelphia, Boston and other large out-of-state markets. The other buyers generally came from Connecticut cities.

The New Haven Farmers' Cooperative Auction Association, Inc., was organized by strawberry growers in the New Haven district. The auction was conducted on the growers' and jobbers' market grounds on Silver Street at 6:00 P. M., D. S. T., daily except Saturdays, during the strawberry season. Sales by auction represented approximately two-thirds of native strawberries sold at the market place, the bulk of the remainder being disposed of on the morning public market. The Producers' Marketing Association, an organization of growers from the Bolton-Glastonbury strawberry district, began an auction in Manchester in 1933.

The auction was conducted at 3:00 P. M., D. S. T., daily except Saturdays. Small lots of blueberries, cherries, peas, red raspberries, black caps and currants were also marketed through the same channel.

The growers usually disposed of their morning picking at the auction while the afternoon picking was brought to the Municipal Market in Hartford the following morning.

The two upper views show the Manchester Strawberry Auction in operation.
Below — A scene at the Hartford Municipal Market.

Record of business done on the New Haven and Manchester strawberry auctions, 1932-1934:

NEW HAVEN

MANCHESTER

	1932	1933	1934	1933	1934
Volume of Sales	32 qt. crates 7,789 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 qt. crates 10,543	32 qt. crates 13,643	5,421 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 qt. crates 9,966 32 qt. crates	25,252 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 qt. crates 361 $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 qt. crates
Average Price per Quart	\$.078	\$.07	\$.083	\$.098	\$.119
Duration of Auction	June 12 to July 1	June 7 to June 22	June 6 to June 26	June 11 to July 7	June 11 to July 6

B. Non-Auction Marketing Organizations.

Aside from the strawberry auctions, several growers' cooperative marketing organizations have been formed during the past few years for the purpose of performing the functions of marketing for groups of growers, who are thereby relieved of a large part of individual effort in disposing of their products. Potatoes and apples have been the chief products sold in this manner. These marketing associations are non-profit organizations which act as selling agencies for the products of their members.

1. Connecticut Potato Growers' Marketing Association, Inc.

The headquarters of this association is in Hartford which is located in the principal potato growing district of the state. The office of the association receives orders for potatoes from wholesalers, commission men and chain stores and notifies members who make their own deliveries. All potatoes sold in this manner are packed by the growers under the United States No. 1 grade, in uniform 100 pound sacks, bearing the name of the association and the grower's name. Lots packed for shipment are inspected at intervals by the local Federal inspector in order to insure conformity to grade as marked.

The quantity sold at one time varies from 100 sacks to a car lot. The bulk of the business done is with wholesalers, commission men and chain stores in Connecticut, but occasional shipments are sent to out-of-state markets. Deliveries are usually made by motor truck but freight cars are often used for large orders.

The association determines the price and the members agree to sell their No. 1 potatoes through this channel. The seconds are usually disposed of by the growers individually.

The cooperative marketing of potatoes by the association has proven successful during the past two seasons in which it has been operating. A more orderly system of marketing has

thereby been promoted, and the sale at an agreed price of a large volume produced by many growers, has helped to stabilize the Connecticut market.

2. Other Marketing Organizations.

An association of fruit growers in Washington and an association in Bristol market their apples cooperatively during certain seasons when market conditions are such that they feel it pays them to do so.

The New Haven-Highwood Association cooperatively ships peaches, beans and other products to out-of-state markets by rail.

CHAPTER VI

Transportation Facilities Available to Connecticut Growers

A. The Use of Railroad Cars by Connecticut Shippers.

Shipments by rail of Connecticut fruits and vegetables comprise a relatively small part of total shipments to out-of-state markets due to the proximity of large marketing centers such as New York City, which are readily accessible by motor truck. However, freight cars are sometimes used by Connecticut shippers when volume is sufficient.

According to United States Department of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin No. 42, car lot shipments of Connecticut fruits and vegetables were reported by calendar years as follows: 1928, 74 cars; 1929, 41 cars; 1930, 141 cars, and 1931, 41 cars. The principal Connecticut grown product shipped in this manner was apples. Freight shipments were also made of peaches, sweet corn and beans.

During the past three years, however, a decline in freight shipments of certain products has come about. Several of the larger Connecticut apple growers have erected cold storage plants of their own, with the result that their fruit is put into storage on the place at the time of harvesting instead of being immediately shipped by freight to large city storages, as was formerly done.

Apples are sometimes shipped by freight, however, when a carload or more is to be sent at one time. Most of the lots scheduled for export are shipped to the port by freight for various reasons. In the first place most of the lots of apples exported by Connecticut shippers are in car lot quantities. Also, it is generally more desirable to have an inspection certificate issued on a freight car of apples than on lots to be shipped by truck.

The following freight rates on apples were in effect during the later part of the 1933 season from two points in Connecticut to New York City: Hartford to New York City, 23 cents per 100 pounds, and New Haven to New York, 21 cents per 100 pounds. Ordinarily a bushel of apples is figured at 50 pounds, and a barrel at 150 pounds. The rates given above are known as regular rates. Special rates are made where a sufficient number of cars are to be shipped from one station.

In Connecticut the number of tub bushel baskets ordinarily packed in a freight car varies from 450 to 550 with 525 the most common loading. Most of the apple growers who use barrels for export pack 200 to the car. Approximately 600 to 625 orchard crates constitute a carload.

B. The Use of Motor Trucks by Connecticut Shippers.

The bulk of Connecticut produced fruits and vegetables are marketed by motor truck. Many of the shipments are made by grower-owned trucks while common carriers, wholesalers, and trucker-jobbers also play an important part.

Among Connecticut products which are trucked in large quantities to New York City are apples, peaches, strawberries, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, melons and many others.

Truck rates vary considerably with the location and due to the fact that both trucking companies and individual truckmen are involved. In general, however, apple growers report having paid rates varying from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel for delivery to New York City from Connecticut points during the 1933 season.

Many states have restrictions on the operation within their jurisdiction of commercial vehicles registered in other states. As Connecticut growers and shippers have occasion to truck produce into nearby states, restrictions affecting them are described below:

Maine—Unlimited except commercial vehicles of over 1½ tons capacity require Maine registration before entry into that state.

New Hampshire—For trucks of 3 tons or less carrying capacity, an aggregate of 20 days in the state is allowed without securing New Hampshire registration. If one truck is used 20 days is allowed, if two trucks are used 10 days each are allowed, etc. For trucks of over three tons carrying capacity, a permit good for 5 days must be secured before entering the state.

Vermont—Unlimited for commercial vehicles of 3,000 pounds or less carrying capacity. Commercial vehicles of more than 3,000 pounds carrying capacity, or carrying a load of over 4,000 pounds, must either have a Vermont registration or secure a special permit at a fee of \$20.00 a trip.

CHAPTER VII

Package Trends and Marketing Practices

A. Apples.

Within the past few years there has been a decided change in the type of containers used for storing and marketing apples in Connecticut. Whereas a large number of barrels were formerly used, the common use of this container has approached the vanishing point except for export. Bushel baskets still maintain an important position in the market although they have been replaced to a large extent by crates and boxes.

Field crates of fairly heavy construction have long been used for orchard and storage purposes but their use as a transportation and sales package is a more recent introduction.

There has been a growing tendency to adopt packages which provide a minimum of bruising together with decreased handling costs. The use of open crates for long distance truck hauls came about as the result of an effort to lessen bruising in transit, and also to reduce expenses in repacking and handling. Commercial cold storage rates are also lower on crates and boxes than on baskets.

An increasingly popular practice among many of the larger Connecticut apple growers during the past two years has been to place the fruit into open crates in the orchard at the time of picking, culls being removed. The crates are then taken directly to the storage, usually an improved common storage or a refrigerating plant. As the apples are marketed, the grower may repack into bushel baskets or boxes or he may sell in the crate in which the fruit is stored, a fee being charged the purchaser to be refunded when the crate is returned. When the fruit is repacked into baskets or gift crates, no special package charge is made. Trucker-buyers from New York City and other marketing centers often bring crates of their own to be filled at the growers' storage. In this way the grower is relieved of the cost of the container and yet sells his apples at a good price. Sometimes these crates are apple crates, but often second-hand egg cases are used. The latter are obtained at a small cost from the egg markets in New York City and make satisfactory packages for transporting apples with a minimum of bruising. Egg cases, however, hold approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels and growers should take the capacity into consideration when making sales. As standard apple crates are more universally used, egg cases and other non-standard containers may become displaced on the market.

Apples in open crates are often delivered to wholesalers in the city to be either sold "as is" to retailers or to be repacked into bushel baskets. With the increased use of crates, "McIntosh", in particular, are marketed in better condition, since they are more susceptible to bruising than most other common varieties.

Several of the larger apple growers, however, grade their fruit shortly after picking and pack into boxes or baskets for direct shipment to city cold storages. The chief objection to early-season packing for late winter consumption lies in the possibility of decay and other storage diseases and condition factors occurring. This difficulty is minimized by careful handling, good storage management and the storing of good quality fruit.

The bushel basket is popular as a display package and is used most satisfactorily where it is possible to pack within a short distance of the market and where handling is kept at a minimum. Storage crates, which are of heavier construction and more expensive than gift crates or boxes, are sometimes delivered to retailers to be returned as the fruit is sold. The chief objection to this plan is that unless a charge is made for the container, difficulty is often experienced in getting them back. Chain stores, who make many deliveries over a widespread area from a central warehouse, often do not like to assume the risk of returning crates. It would seem feasible in such cases to make deliveries to retailers in gift packages. Where apple growers are located in the immediate vicinity of the marketing center, they often make some of their early season deliveries in 16-quart peach baskets. This package, together with 4, 8 and 12-quart baskets, is also very popular at roadside stands.

With the increased use of crates for apples within the past few years, there arose the need for the introduction of standard crates in order to facilitate marketing throughout the Northeastern states.

At first, crates of various sizes and descriptions came into common use and immediately created confusion in the markets. Buyers would experience difficulty in making up large lots for sale or storage and often there was considerable trouble in estimating the true capacity of a mixed lot of crates. In order to standardize the apple crates used in New England and New York State, a group of representatives of the apple industry met in 1933 at a conference in Springfield, Massachusetts. After much discussion the conference recommended that a crate of 17½" x 14" x 11" inside dimensions with triangular posts inside be made standard and urged its adoption by growers.

A subsequent meeting of the conference in 1934 made the following recommendations, after discussion by the original group and a later meeting of a special committee:

1. That the Approved Eastern Apple Crate be not less than 2,618 cubic inches capacity nor more than 2,645.5 cubic inches capacity; and that the 2,618 cubic inch crate (Style T and B) be 17" x 14" x 11" inside size; the 2,645.5 cubic inch crate (Style 5) be 17½" x 14" x 11" inside size with inside corner posts of 1½" face.

STYLE 4 T AND B

STYLE 4

STYLE 2

STYLE 5

2. That the Approved Eastern Apple Crate is intended to be a jumble pack container and it is recommended that it be so used.

3. That Style 4 T and B is highly satisfactory in usage and in cost.
4. That stock used in making the crate be $\frac{1}{4}$ " for sides and $\frac{5}{16}$ " for bottoms.
5. That on Style 4 T and B the cleats be $\frac{7}{16}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and the top cleat bevelled on its bottom edge for better hand hold.
6. That the end stock on Style 5; triangular inside corner post type, 2,645.5 cubic inches; be $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick.
7. That this crate be marked "Approved Eastern Apple Crate. Minimum Volume 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ bushels", and that letters be $\frac{1}{2}$ " type, figures 1" type, if permission to do so be obtained from those in authority.

The committee instructed the secretary to request of State Departments of Markets a ruling authorizing the marking of this crate as "Minimum Volume of 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ Bushels".

The capacity of the Approved Eastern Apple Crate was so determined to enable such a crate to hold, level full, the exact amount of apples necessary to fill a properly ring-faced standard bushel basket.

The Approved Eastern Apple Crate has come into general use in New England and New York State within the past year and is replacing many of the non-standard crates as they are worn out.

B. Mistakes to Avoid in Packing and Marketing Apples.

All of the practices mentioned below are more or less commonly found in the markets, both in Connecticut and elsewhere. Some of these practices are violations of the laws of the state, while others merely represent poor judgment on the part of the grower, packer or dealer. All of them, however, tend to result in lower returns for the grower or dealer who is in business to stay and they also injure the reputation of Connecticut apples in competition with well-packed and graded fruit from other sections.

1. **The corrugated cap should not be placed with the ridges against the fruit.**

Always place the smooth side of the cap next to the fruit when packing apples in baskets or barrels, otherwise the face will be bruised and present a poor appearance when on display.

2. **Avoid slack packs.**

The appearance of a poorly filled container often results in a much lower return to the grower than the difference in value of a few apples.

3. **Avoid filling containers too full.**

A ring-faced bushel basket should be well rounded but not overstuffed in such a manner as to cause excessive bruising or crushing in storage or transit.

4. **Do not overface your fruit.**

The face or shown surface of an open or closed package of apples must reasonably represent the contents of the package. See Section 2067, Chapter 108, General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1930.

5. **Absence of proper marking.**

Occasionally a lot of apples in closed packages is found in the market without the necessary markings as required by law. Each closed package of apples must have marked conspicuously the minimum size, the name of the variety, the name and address of the packer. See Section 2071, Chapter 108, General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1930.

6. **Avoid Rough Handling.**

Apples on display in retail stores are often badly bruised and show evidences of having been improperly handled, although they were in good condition at the orchard or storage.

7. **Keep apples in a cool place.**

Apples often lose much of their flavor during the period between removal from cold storage and consumption. Apples on display at stores or roadside stands should be kept in the shade and not allowed to lose their crispness by long exposure to warm temperatures. Display apples should be constantly renewed from a supply kept in a cool place.

C. **Containers Used for Connecticut Fruits and Small Fruits Other than Apples.**

1. **Peaches.**

Since the removal of the outlawed 14-quart peach basket from the market, the 16-quart basket has largely taken its place, particularly on local markets. The half bushel tub basket is used by some of the larger growers in making shipments to out-of-state marketing centers, such as New York City.

A new type of crate was introduced in Connecticut in 1933 which holds two 16-quart peach baskets, thus enabling a freight car or truck to be loaded several crates deep without damaging the fruit. In loading freight cars, these crates are usually placed three deep, making a total of around 324 crates or 648 16-quart baskets to the car (36-foot car). In determining freight costs, one bushel of peaches is figured at 60 pounds. The cost of two 16-quart baskets and crate is approximately the same as the cost of two half bushel tub baskets equipped with liners and excelsior pads.

2. Other Fruits.

Plums — 16-quart peach baskets, used for local trade. Half bushel tub basket used for long hauls.

Cherries — 32-quart crate holding 32 1-quart baskets.

Pears — Bushel baskets, boxes, crates. 16-quart peach baskets for local trade.

Red and Black Raspberries — 32-quart crate holding 32 1-quart baskets or 60 pint baskets.

Blueberries, Huckleberries and Blackberries — 32-quart crate holding 32 1-quart baskets.

Strawberries — 32-quart crate holding either 32 or 24 1-quart baskets.

Currants and Gooseberries — 32-quart crate holding 32 1-quart baskets.

D. Containers Used for Connecticut Vegetables.

Standard containers for vegetables are a comparatively recent introduction among Connecticut growers.

A few years ago the bulk of Connecticut produced vegetables were marketed in numerous types of second-hand crates, boxes, baskets, sacks, etc., a situation which led to general confusion in the markets and a poor advertisement for local products as compared with those from other states. Long continued competition with well packaged out-of-state products, both in Connecticut and in outside markets, created an urgent need that our containers be standardized. While the situation is far from satisfactory at the present time, some very significant gains have been made in the use of standard containers by Connecticut vegetable growers, particularly in the Hartford area.

The introduction of the standard farm box and half box and the use of bushel baskets in good condition has helped to greatly improve the package problem. A significant reason for the trend away from nondescript containers by the more progressive growers has been the demand for better packages by certain types of buyers. The larger trucker-jobbers who haul native vegetables to New York City and similar large marketing centers find that their trade requires that most products be marketed in suitable packages. Chain store buyers have, in recent years, increased their purchases of native vegetables to a marked degree. They purchase large volumes for distribution to hundreds of stores and, naturally, require produce in standard and uniform containers. Many vegetable growers were quick to adopt the use of standard containers as a means of increasing their sales by satisfying the requirements of certain buyers. On the other hand, many other vegetable growers still cling to the use of inferior types of containers, principally in the mistaken belief that because

they may be obtained at little cost, the difference in price is retained by the grower. As a matter of fact, a market full of vegetables in nondescript packages creates an almost impossible situation for the large buyer who wishes to make up a uniform load. Therefore, produce in such containers often remains unsold or brings a low price where a satisfactory sale would have resulted had standard containers been used.

The use of sacks for beans and peas is not recommended, although they are still found on local markets. The marketing of these vegetables in sacks is a generally unsanitary practice which is even worse where second-hand fertilizer bags are used. Sacks easily collect dust, dirt and mud and in a short time become unfit as a container for fresh vegetables. An increasing number of growers are turning to the Standard Farm Box as a container for these products. The New York City market, in particular, is discouraging the use of sacks with the result that Standard Farm Boxes are now largely used in shipping beans and peas to that city.

In order to provide the Connecticut vegetable grower with standard boxes for farm produce, the following specifications were adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with an act of the legislature.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD BUSHEL AND HALF BUSHEL BOXES FOR FARM PRODUCE SOLD AT WHOLESALE

Standard Box and Standard Half Box

(Established in accordance with Section 2060, General Statutes, Revision of 1930.)

The Connecticut standard box for farm produce sold at wholesale, except as otherwise provided, shall contain 2,150.42 cubic inches and shall be of the following dimensions by inside measurements: $17\frac{1}{2}$

inches in length by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in depth. The Connecticut standard half box for farm produce sold at wholesale shall contain 1,075.21 cubic inches and shall be of the following dimensions by inside measurements: $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width and $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches in depth. When the above specified boxes are made of wood and ends shall be not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in thickness and the sides and bottom not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. All such boxes and half boxes of the dimensions specified herein shall be marked on at least one outer side in bold, uncondensed capital letters, not less than one inch in height: Standard Box Farm Produce and Standard Half Box

Farm Produce, respectively. Whoever marks or otherwise represents any box or half box to be a standard box or half box for the sale of farm produce at wholesale shall, unless such box or half box complies with every specification and requirement as made above, be subject to the penalties provided in Section 2064, General Statutes, Revision of 1930.

Amendments to Above Specifications Including Specifications for an Additional Half Bushel Box that Will Nest

(Established January 28, 1932.)

The present ruling concerning standard half boxes for farm produce shall be amended to include a half bushel box of the following inside dimensions: 13 inches in length by $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width by 7 inches in depth.

All such half bushel boxes of the dimensions specified herein shall be marked on at least one outer side in bold, uncondensed capital letters, not less than one inch in height: Contents One-Half Bushel.

The present ruling limiting the thickness of stock used in the sides and bottom, as well as the ends of the existing standard box farm produce and standard half box farm produce, is hereby withdrawn but the ruling concerning cubical content and inside measurements of said boxes shall remain in force until further notice.

Principal Vegetables Produced in Connecticut and Suitable Containers for Each

The recommended containers listed below are used chiefly as wholesale packages for trade within the state or on nearby out-of-state markets such as New York City.

Asparagus	Cauliflower
Asparagus crate holding two dozen 1-pound bunches	32-quart berry crate
Standard farm box	Long Island 3-Way Cauliflower
	Crate holding 1 dozen heads
Beans, Lima, String and Shell	Corn, sweet
Standard farm box	Sacks holding 60 or 100 ears, clean and uniform
Ventilated bushel basket	Bushel basket
Broccoli, bunched	Standard farm box
Standard farm box	Cucumbers
Bushel basket	Standard farm box
Broccoli, loose	Bushel basket
Standard farm box	Dandelions
Bushel basket	Standard farm box
Brussels Sprouts	Bushel basket
32-quart berry crate using 32 1-quart baskets	Egg Plant
Cabbage	Standard farm box
Bushel basket	Bushel basket
Standard farm box	Endive, escarole
Sacks, clean and uniform	Standard farm box
Carrots	Bushel basket
Standard farm box	Lettuce, Iceberg, Big Boston.
Standard half box	Curly
Bushel basket	Standard farm box
	Bushel basket

Melons	Rhubarb
Standard farm box	Standard farm box
Bushel basket	
Onions	Spinach
50 pound sack	Standard farm box
	Bushel basket
Parsnips	Squash, summer
Standard half box	Standard farm box
Bushel basket	Bushel basket
Peas	Squash, winter
Standard farm box	Standard farm box (small varieties)
Ventilated bushel basket	Bushel basket (small varieties)
Peppers	Barrel (large varieties)
Standard farm box	
Bushel basket	Tomatoes
Standard half box	Standard half box
Potatoes	16-quart peach basket
Bushel or 100 pound sacks, clean and uniform	Turnips
Paper bags holding 1 peck	Standard farm box
Radishes	Bushel basket
Standard farm box	Bushel sack
Bushel basket	

E. Federal Standard Containers as Established by the Standard Container Act of 1928.

A portion of the Federal Standard Container Act of 1928 is presented below. Copies of the complete text of the Act together with rules and regulations may be secured by writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the standard hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be of the following capacities: One-eighth bushel, one-fourth bushel, one-half bushel, five-eighths bushel, three-fourths bushel, one bushel, one and one-fourth bushel, one and one-half bushels, and two bushels, which, respectively, shall be of the cubic content set forth in this section. For the purposes of this Act a bushel, standard dry measure, has a capacity of two thousand one hundred and fifty and forty-two one-hundredths cubic inches.

- (a) The standard one-eighth bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain two hundred and sixty-eight and eight-tenths cubic inches.
- (b) The standard one-fourth bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain five hundred and thirty-seven and six-tenths cubic inches.
- (c) The standard one-half bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain one thousand and seventy-five and twenty-one one-hundredths cubic inches.
- (cc) The standard five-eighths bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain one thousand three hundred and forty-four cubic inches.
- (d) The standard three-fourths bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain one thousand six hundred and twelve and eight-tenths cubic inches.
- (e) The standard one bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain two thousand one hundred and fifty and forty-two one-hundredths cubic inches.
- (f) The standard one and one-fourth bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight cubic inches.
- (g) The standard one and one-half bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain three thousand two hundred and twenty-five and sixty-three one-hundredths cubic inches.
- (h) The standard two bushel hamper or round stave basket shall contain four thousand three hundred and eighty-four one hundredths cubic inches.

SEC. 2. That the standard splint baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be the four-quart basket, eight-quart basket, twelve-quart basket, sixteen-quart basket, twenty-four quart basket, and thirty-two quart basket, standard dry measure. For the purposes of this Act a quart standard dry measure has a capacity of sixty-seven and two-tenths cubic inches.

- (a) The four-quart splint basket shall contain two hundred and sixty-eight and eight-tenths cubic inches.
- (b) The eight-quart splint basket shall contain five hundred and thirty-seven and six-tenths cubic inches.
- (c) The twelve-quart splint basket shall contain eight hundred and six and four-tenths cubic inches.
- (d) The sixteen-quart splint basket shall contain one thousand and seventy-five and twenty-one one-hundredths cubic inches.
- (e) The twenty-four quart splint basket shall contain one thousand six hundred and twelve and eight-tenths cubic inches.

- (f) The thirty-two quart splint basket shall contain two thousand one hundred and fifty and forty-two one-hundredths cubic inches.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall in his regulations under this Act prescribe such tolerances as he may find necessary to allow in the capacities for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Act in order to provide for reasonable variations occurring in the course of manufacturing and handling. If a cover be used upon any hamper or basket mentioned in this Act, it shall be securely fastened or attached in such a manner, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, as not to reduce the capacity of such hamper or basket below that prescribed therefor.

SEC. 4. That no manufacturer shall manufacture hampers, round stave baskets or splint baskets for fruits and vegetables unless the dimension specifications for such hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is hereby directed to approve such specifications if he finds that hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets for fruits and vegetables made in accordance therewith would not be deceptive in appearance and would comply with the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Act.

CHAPTER VIII

Improved Storage Facilities for Connecticut Fruit with Special Reference to Refrigerated Storage Plants

A. Fruit Storages in Connecticut are Divided into Two General Types:

(1) Air cooled or "common" storages and (2) artificially cooled or refrigerated storages.

The air cooled or "common" storages range from ordinary unimproved cellars to those with insulation and power ventilating systems. Some of the best common storages keep apples very satisfactorily, especially during seasons when fall temperatures are relatively cool, as during the 1933-1934 season. However, when warm weather prevails for several weeks after picking, the fruit often does not cool down soon enough and fails to keep satisfactorily during the cold months.

Artificially Cooled or Refrigerated Storages in Connecticut are Principally of the Three Following Classes:

(1) Commercial cold storages operated by concerns engaged in the business of renting space to growers and dealers; (2) cold storages operated by wholesale fruit and produce concerns and others for the purpose of holding perishables which they have purchased and (3) cold storage plants owned and operated by growers.

A Model Grower - Owned Cold Storage Plant.

Commercial cold storage plants in Connecticut which make a business of renting space for fruit or vegetables are located chiefly in Hartford, New Haven, Norwich and New Milford.

The capacity of commercial cold storages in Connecticut is ordinarily not large enough to take care of local crops, with the result that many growers ship their fruit to storages in cities outside of the state such as New York City, Boston, Providence, etc., while others have constructed refrigerated plants at the orchard.

Only a few of the wholesale fruit and produce houses are equipped with cold storage rooms of their own large enough to keep several thousand bushels of fruit during the market season. Many of them, however, are equipped with small sized plants, used particularly for temporarily storing fresh arrivals of fruit and vegetables, while others either rent space from commercial storage concerns or remain without refrigerating facilities.

Fruit growers have been building cold storages mainly because of the following reasons: (1) Inadequate commercial facilities locally. (2) The promotion of a more orderly system of marketing throughout the season. (3) Better quality of fruit during the winter and spring months. (4) More independence from buyers due to knowledge that the fruit will keep. (5) Fruit more accessible to grower than in a commercial storage in the city. (6) Temperature control under growers' supervision.

Farm cold storage plants are generally of the two following types: (1) Plants constructed from previous common storages or basements of barns, and (2) new buildings erected for cold storage purposes. Such storages in Connecticut range at the present time from 5,000 to 44,000 bushels capacity.

A cold storage plant may often be installed by remodeling a suitable building and thus save part of the expense of wholly new construction.

If the grower has a suitable building, a remodeling job may run as low as 40 to 50 cents per bushel capacity according to prices prevailing at the time of writing. The expense includes machinery, installation of the cooling system, insulating the floors, walls and ceilings, etc. If the building itself must be remodeled very much, of course, the costs would be higher.

Where an entirely new building is necessary the cost of construction, equipment and machinery should not be figured at much less than \$1.00 per bushel capacity.

Insulating materials used include cork board, ground cork, rock wool, redwood bark, fiber wood, fiber board, rock cork, etc. The insulating power of all materials is based upon cork board as a standard. For one-inch of cork board an equivalent in other insulating materials would be about as follows: Ground cork, use 2 inches; rock wool, 2 inches; redwood bark, 2 inches; rock cork, 1 inch; Celotex or other insulating lumbers, use two and one-half inch thickness.

Cold storages partly below the surface of the ground should be insulated as follows: Banked walls in cellars should have at least two inches of standard cork board or its equivalent in other materials. Exposed walls need at least three inches cork board or equivalent. Ceilings should have not less than four inches of cork board or its equivalent.

For above-ground construction, cork board or its equivalent should be used in the following thicknesses: All walls three inches, ceiling four inches, floor three inches.

At the time of writing, cork board was quoted generally at seven cents per board foot, that is one inch thick and twelve inches square. Prices on other materials were as follows: Ground cork $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per board foot, rock wool and redwood fiber approximately two cents per board foot; rock cork and asbestos preparation, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per board foot.

Power is derived from a gasoline engine, electric motor or Diesel engine. The choice depends upon electricity rates, the cost of a Diesel, the type of storage, etc. Operating costs include power and handling. These items during a season from September 1 to May 1 should be approximately five cents per bushel. If all overhead expenses are included on a complete newly constructed cold storage of 10,000 bushel capacity or over, total costs should be figured at fifteen cents to eighteen cents per bushel of capacity per season.

While the bulk of grower-owned refrigerated storages are used for apples, the practice has been increasing during the past few years to lengthen the marketing season of peaches, tomatoes, spinach and a few other products by this method. Many of the apple growers also grow peaches, which are sometimes kept under refrigeration for several weeks until prices advance, after the height of the season is over. However, care must be taken in storing peaches, due to their susceptibility to brown rot. Peaches should be placed into storage when in firm condition, not when soft ripe. The fruit should be kept as cool as possible after picking and taken to the storage without delay. Punctures and bruises should be avoided, as they offer an entrance to the brown rot fungus. The storage must be functioning properly in order to bring the peaches down to the required temperature as soon as possible.

Often vegetable growers pick tomatoes green just before killing frosts in the fall and place them into cold storage, ripening them with ethylene gas when needed. Spinach is also kept in cold storage for several weeks after killing frosts have put a stop to cutting in the fields.

Fruit or vegetables placed in storage should not be allowed to come in contact with objectionable odors resulting from oils, moth balls, etc.

Apples, when picked for storage, should be mature and well colored but in the "hard ripe" stage. The fruit should be placed into storage as soon as possible and brought down to the proper temperature without delay. Rough handling should be avoided in order to prevent cuts and bruises.

Only good quality fruit should be placed into refrigerated cold storage. Ordinarily the storage expenses or charges will nullify any possible profit to be made from storing inferior quality apples.

B. Refrigerated Apple Storages in Connecticut, 1934.

Town or City	*Public Storages Renting Space		†Storages Maintained by Wholesalers		‡Growers' Storages	
	No.	Total Cap. (Bu.)	No.	Total Capacity	No.	Total Capacity
Hartford	1	40,000	1	12,000		
New Haven	4	56,000				
Bridgeport			1	25,000		
South Norwalk			1	3,000		
Norwich	1	15,000			1	15,000
New London			1	7,000		
New Milford	1	20,000				
Middlefield					1	44,000
Bantam					1	8,000
Wallingford					2	15,000
Southington					1	22,000
Greenwich					1	40,000
Hamden					1	7,000
Easton					1	8,500
Total		131,000	Total	47,000	Total	159,500
				State Total		337,500

* Public Refrigerated Storages engaged in renting space to growers, wholesalers, retailers, etc. The capacity indicated in the column is not necessarily the capacity of the entire plant but only that portion which ordinarily is available for storing apples.

† Storages maintained by wholesalers and commission men includes refrigerated storage capacity available for storing apples throughout the normal marketing season. Small refrigerated storage rooms used principally for temporarily holding fresh arrivals of fruit or vegetables are not included.

‡ Growers' storages include farm or orchard storages which are refrigerated or artificially cooled. This does not include air cooled or "common" storages.

CHAPTER IX

Federal Inspection of Fruit and Vegetables Under Supervision of the Food Products Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Federal shipping point inspection service is available to Connecticut fruit and vegetable shippers.

The purpose of this inspection is to provide a certification of quality upon which long distance transactions may be made. Fruits and vegetables are graded according to official United States Standards and inspections are made to insure conformity to grade. This service consists of an inspection of a lot of fruit or vegetables by a qualified Federal inspector who issues a certificate, showing the quality and grade, which is sent to the receiver. The service is entirely voluntary although many receivers require that Federal inspection certificates accompany shipments sent to them.

In order to cover inspections at country and city points, both shipping point and receiving point inspectors are maintained. Shipping point inspectors chiefly cover inspections at country points and issue certificates on lots scheduled for shipment to the receiver in the city. Receiving point inspectors, on the other hand, inspect the lots after arrival at the destination, in cases where the transaction is made on the basis of grade. Some of the larger receivers have yearly contracts with the inspection service covering inspections on all receipts while others only call in an inspector when they have reason to believe that the products are not up to grade or condition.

In cases where a certificate accompanies the lot showing the product conforms to grade, an inspection by two receiving point inspectors is necessary to reverse the decision of the shipping point inspector. In localities where the demand for shipping point inspection is usually small, such as in Connecticut, such work is performed by a receiving point inspector in the nearest city.

Several states, producing a sufficient volume of products requiring inspection, have made an arrangement with the Federal Food Products Inspection Service whereby State Department of Agriculture inspectors receive Federal licenses and are authorized to make what are known as Federal-State shipping point inspections under Federal supervision.

Apples, potatoes and onions are the principal products for which shipping point inspection service has been established in the New England States. Connecticut shippers, however, are relatively close to their markets, with the result that the call for shipping point inspections is much less frequent than in states with more distant markets. The shipping point inspection work in Connecticut is performed by the regular receiving point inspectors in Hartford and New Haven who are located in the Federal Buildings of the above cities, there being insufficient volume to warrant maintaining a regular shipping point inspector.

An inspection fee of \$4.00 is charged for each car lot or, more than one-half car lot, plus the transportation expenses of the inspector. A rate of \$2.50 is charged per one-half car lot or less. The farm products inspection certificates issued on shipments scheduled for delivery to points within the United States should not be confused with Export Form Certificates, which are required when certain products are to be exported to foreign countries. The requirements for an Export Form Certificate are described in Chapter X, Apple Export Information.

CHAPTER X

Apple Export Information

A. General Statement.

Connecticut apple growers do not ordinarily export to foreign markets to the extent which is common in many other states. However, certain of our larger growers export a few carloads at times when market conditions are favorable. Ben Davis is the principal variety exported from Connecticut although during some seasons the smaller sizes of McIntosh and Baldwins are advantageously marketed through this channel. Small lots of Wageners, Rome Beauties, Winesaps, etc., are sometimes used to complete a carlot shipment of Ben Davis or another principal variety exported from Connecticut.

Among the foreign countries which have imported Connecticut apples are Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and Argentina. New York City as a port, receives the bulk of export shipments from Connecticut although growers in the eastern part of the state sometimes use the port of Boston.

B. Apple Export Regulations.

Before a lot of apples (or pears) may be consigned for export, an inspection must be made by an authorized government inspector and an Export Form Certificate issued in accordance with the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture. No steamship line or private or common carrier may accept a shipment of apples under a through bill of lading for export which is not accompanied with a copy of an Export Form Certificate or memorandum. An Export Form Certificate may only be issued on a lot of apples (or pears) which meets the requirements of the Export Apple and Pear Act. (Copies of the Act may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

In order to obtain an Export Form Certificate on a lot of apples the following minimum requirements must be met:

- (1) The lot of apples must not grade lower than United States Utility or United States Utility Early.
- (2) The apples shall not contain apple maggots. If any apple maggots are found during inspection, the lot is turned down and Export Form Certificate refused. Not more than 2% by count of the apples in the lot may have apple maggot injury but not to exceed 4% in any one package.
- (3) Not more than 5% of any kind of worm injury allowed, not to exceed 10% in any one package.
- (4) Not more than 2% may be infested with San Jose scale (not more than 4% in any one package).

- (5) The packages must be plainly and correctly marked with (1) the name and address of the grower or packer; (2) the variety; (3) the grade names; and (4) the minimum size or numerical count.
- (6) The face or shown surface of the apples in each package must be reasonably representative in size, color and quality of the contents of the package.
- (7) Chemical analysis of the fruit will be required if spray residue is visible. At the time of writing, the export tolerance on **lead** was .019 grains per pound of fruit and on **arsenic** was .01 grains per pound of fruit.

In addition to the requirements for an Export Form Certificate, the United States Export Standards for **Condition** have been established in order to serve as a guide to the exporter. The Export Standards for Condition should be complied with if the exporter expects the fruit to arrive in good condition under normal conditions. They are as follows:

- (1) Apples in barrels or baskets shall be packed generally **tight** and well shaken down. There should be no movement of apples within the package.
- (2) Not more than 5% shall be further advanced in maturity than **Firm Ripe**.
- (3) Not more than 5% shall be damaged by Bitter Pit, freezing injury and other condition factors, except that:
 - (a) No more than 2% **decay** is allowed.
 - (b) No more than 2% **damage by internal breakdown** is allowed.
 - (c) Apples shall be free from **scald** unless packed in oiled paper or treated with oil. When so packed or treated not more than 2% **slight scald** is permitted.

Two authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture Food Products Inspection Service have offices in Connecticut and are available when needed. One inspector is located at the Federal Building in Hartford and the other at the Federal Building in New Haven. A fee of \$4.00, plus traveling expenses, is charged per carlot inspection.

C. European Markets.

Market Preferences.

While **Ben Davis** is the principal apple variety exported from Connecticut it is not because of any popularity on foreign markets but because it is a good shipper and also generally unpopular for local consumption. For these reasons many of the local "Bens" find their way to Europe and Argentina. Of the principal varieties produced in Connecticut, the popularity on European markets is generally greatest for Rome Beauty and next for Rhode Island Greening, Delicious, Baldwin, McIntosh and Ben Davis, in the order mentioned.

California Gravensteins are popular in Great Britain in August and early September but New England Gravensteins arrive on the market later and meet competition with similar apples produced in England, which usually results in an unprofitable deal. Among the varieties which are attaining more prominence are Delicious and McIntosh. Delicious is becoming better known and is now one of the most popular red eating apples shipped to Great Britain, with Scotland the best market. McIntosh are not sufficiently well known as yet, but seem to be making headway.

Eating apples in small and medium sizes are generally preferred in Europe, while strictly cooking apples may be larger in size.

Prices on the London market range highest on 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stock, although fairly satisfactory returns are received for sizes down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. At Liverpool and Glasgow the most popular sizes are $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Most of the Continental markets prefer $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch fruit. France requires the largest fruit going to Europe, mostly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and up. Medium to large sizes bring the highest prices in Argentina.

CHAPTER XI REGULATIONS REGARDING THE LICENSING OF HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN CERTAIN CONNECTICUT CITIES AND TOWNS

City or Town	License Fee	License Dispensing Headquarters	*Exemption to License
Ansonia	Residents of Ansonia \$1 per year. Non-residents \$2 per day or \$30 per year	City Clerk	Those exempted by State Statutes or wholesalers selling to merchants
Barkhamsted	No definite fee	First Selectman	
Beacon Falls	Non-residents \$6 per year	Town Clerk	
Bethel	Non-residents \$25 per year	First Selectman	
Branford	\$25.00 per year	Selectmen	
Bridgeport	\$5 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted by State Statutes
Bristol	\$5 per day or \$20 per month or \$60 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted by State Statutes
Canaan	\$15 per year	First Selectman	
Canton	No definite fee	First Selectman	
Colchester	Non-residents \$15 per year	Warden	
Cromwell	\$5 per year	Town Clerk	
Danbury	Licenses issued within discretion of Mayor. Not more than \$100 per year	Mayor	
Derby	\$1 per day or \$10 per year	Town Clerk	
East Hampton	\$24.00 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted under State Statutes
East Hartford	\$20 per year, \$3 per day, \$10 six months		
Enfield	\$25 per year	Town Clerk	
Essex	\$10 per year	First Selectman	
Fairfield	\$10 per year	Selectmen's Office	Those exempted under State Statutes
Glastonbury	\$15 per year	Town Clerk	
Greenwich	\$25 per year	Chief of Police	Farmers, sale of produce of farms in Greenwich
Guilford	\$15 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted by State Statutes
(Borough) Hartford	\$5 per year	Police Department	Those exempted by State Statutes

Manchester	Non-residents \$5 per day or \$100 per year. Residents \$1 per week or \$5 per year	Chief of Police	
Meriden	License to be fixed by committee on licenses of Court of Common Council	City Clerk	Farmers and gardeners handling native produce
Middletown	\$2 per month	City Clerk, with approval of Chief of Police	Those exempted by Statutes of State
New Britain	\$25 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted by Statutes of State
New Canaan	Non-residents \$5 per day or \$50 per year	Clerk of Borough of New Canaan	Those exempted by Statutes of State
New Haven	\$10 per year	Police Department	Ex-service men, farmers
New London	\$15 per year	Captain of Police	Those exempted by State Statutes
Norwalk	\$10 per year	City Clerk	Those exempted by State Statutes
Norwich	Residents of Norwich \$5 per year, non-residents \$5 per month or \$25 per year	Court of Common Council of City of Norwich	Persons exempt by law, resident voters of Old Lyme
Old Lyme	\$15 per year with vehicle	Town Clerk	
Old Saybrook	Non-residents \$5 per day or \$15 per year	Board of Selectmen	
Plymouth	\$4.50 per month	First Selectmen	
Ridgefield	\$3.00 day, \$10 per week, \$30 per month, \$50 per year	Town Clerk	
Rockville	\$2 per month	Captain of Police	
Salisbury	\$1 per year	Town Treas., Salisbury; First Selectman, Lakeville	
Seymour	\$25 per year for non-residents	Town Clerk	Persons exempt by law, residents of Seymour
Sharon	Non-residents \$15 per year	Warden	
Southington	Non-residents \$20 six months, \$30 per year	Clerk of Borough	
Stafford Springs	\$25 per year	Clerk of Borough	
Sufield	Non-residents \$20 per year	Town clerk	
Thomaston	\$30 per year, \$2.50 per month	Selectman	
Wallingford	\$2 per day or \$4 per month or \$30 per year	Chief of Police	Those exempted by State Statutes

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE LICENSING OF HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN CERTAIN CONNECTICUT CITIES AND TOWNS

City or Town	License Fee	License Dispensing Headquarters	*Exemption to License
Waterbury	\$5 per year	City Clerk	Ex-service men (50c for license plate)
West Hartford	\$5 per year	Police Department	Those exempted by State Statutes
Williamantic	\$25 non-residents, \$10 residents	City Clerk	
Windsor	\$15 per year	Board of Selectmen	
Winsted	Non-residents \$1.50 per day, \$5 per week, \$10 per month, \$20 six months, \$40 per year		

*The following State Statutes provide for certain exemptions regarding the licensing of hucksters and peddlers:

Section 457. G. S., Rev. 1930. Peddling. Towns may make such reasonable by-laws with reference to the vending or hawking upon their public streets of any goods, wares or other merchandise at public or private sale or auction, or to vending or peddling of such articles of merchandise from house to house within their limits, as they may deem expedient, including the imposition of a reasonable license fee for the right so to vend, hawk or peddle such merchandise. This section shall not apply to sales by farmers and gardeners of the produce of their farms and gardens, or to the sale, distribution and delivery of ice, milk, teas, coffees, spices, groceries, meats and bakery goods, or to conditional sales of merchandise.

Section 2962. G. S., Rev. 1930. Soldiers and sailors, etc. No town, city or borough shall require a license fee from any soldier, sailor or marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, for the privilege of buying, selling or vending goods, wares or merchandise within its limits. Each sailor, soldier or marine engaged in any of said occupations shall produce his discharge, certificate of honorable discharge from the service or a copy thereof certified by the town clerk from the records of the town where such discharge or certificate of discharge is recorded as provided in section 1168, for inspection, upon the demand of any proper officer of any town, city or borough in which he may be pursuing any of said occupations and, if he shall fail to do so, he shall not be entitled to any privilege under this section. Any person who shall falsely represent himself to be an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, for the purpose of availing himself of the privileges of this section, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

CHAPTER XII

Federal Agricultural Credit Facilities Available to Connecticut Fruit and Vegetable Growers

A. Farm Credit Administration.

The Farm Credit Administration was organized for the purpose of providing farmers and farmers' cooperatives with various types of credit facilities to enable them to satisfactorily carry on their business.

A Regional Federal Land Bank, a Farm Loan Commissioners' Agent, a Regional Intermediate Credit Bank and a Regional Bank for Cooperatives is located in each of the twelve districts into which the United States is divided.

Springfield, Massachusetts, is the headquarters for the district comprising the six New England States, New York and New Jersey.

The district institutions are responsible to the commissioners in charge of their respective phases of activity, who are located in Washington, D. C.

1. The Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Federal Land Bank loans are secured in every instance by first mortgages on real estate. The maximum loan is \$50,000, but the permission of the Land Bank Commissioner is required in making loans from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Loans are usually made for 10, 20 or 33-year periods. The interest rate on new loans is written at 5% but the rate charged on all payments made before July, 1938, is 4½%. Local Farm Loan Associations handle the local business and are supervised by the Federal Land Bank Commissioner. Further information concerning Federal Land Bank loans may be secured from the Secretary of any local Farm Loan Association or County Farm Bureau Agent.

2. The Federal Land Bank Commissioner's Agent, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Federal Land Bank Commissioner in Washington, D. C., is represented by an agent at each of the twelve Federal Land Banks. The Commissioner's loans are made through the same channels as the Land Bank loans and may be secured by either first or second mortgages on real estate. The interest rate is 5% and the loans are usually made for a period of ten years. The maximum loan is \$7,500.

The mortgage securing the commissioners' loan, together with any previous mortgage, may not exceed 75% of the appraised value of the land and buildings.

The Commissioner and his agents work with the Federal Land Banks in making loans. The function of the Commissioner is chiefly for emergency purposes, as he may make loans on second mortgages and up to 75% of appraisal value, which cannot be done by the Federal Land Bank.

3. **The Intermediate Credit Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts.**

The Intermediate Credit Bank serves mainly as a rediscounting organization for the Production Credit Corporation and the Bank for Cooperatives.

4. **The Production Credit Corporation.**

The Production Credit Corporation was set up as a source of short term credit by which farmers could carry on farm operations and obtain needed equipment, livestock, etc. Production Credit Loans require as security straight notes, endorsed notes, chattel or crop mortgages. They bear $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest and are usually written for the crop-growing season. Livestock loans are usually written for one year with monthly installments, sufficient to liquidate the loan within two or two and one-half years. The local Production Credit Associations handle the local business under supervision of the Production Credit Commissioner.

Growers may obtain Production Credit loans on apples, potatoes or other crops in storage or in the field.

The Western Connecticut representative of the Production Credit Corporation is Frank Kearns, 130 Washington Street, Hartford, and the Eastern Connecticut representative is George Tinkham, Providence, R. I.

Applications for Production Credit loans should be made well in advance of the time the loan is needed in order to avoid delays.

5. **The Bank for Cooperatives, Springfield, Massachusetts.**

The Regional Bank for Cooperatives is in a position to make loans to eligible farmers' cooperatives for the purpose of providing working capital and also buy, lease or refinance packing plants or other necessary buildings and equipment.

Working capital loans carry an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ while facility loans carry an interest rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and have to do with the acquisition of or refinancing of buildings, equipment, machinery, etc.

Working capital loans are usually made for one year or less while facility loans have a duration up to ten years. Loans are limited in size to the value of the buildings, equipment, etc., and also to the ability of the borrower to repay.

Loans to cooperative marketing associations enabling them to make advances to grower-members on commodities to be delivered to the association for the purpose of meeting marketing costs are made through the Intermediate Credit Bank.

The Intermediate Credit Bank also makes loans to cooperative purchasing associations for the purpose of assisting them in carrying inventories.

B. Seed Loans.

Farmers may apply for seed loans in an amount not exceeding \$250 for the purchase of seed, fertilizer and spray materials. The loans, are secured by crop liens and bear an interest rate of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. These loans should be applied for at your County Farm Bureau Office. Seed loans come direct from Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XIII

Roadside Marketing in Connecticut

For several years farmers' roadside markets have existed along the principal highways to some extent. The earlier stands were, however, few in number and were usually maintained by bona-fide farmers who sold products of their own raising. The number of farmers' roadside stands increased with the development of improved highways until such markets became numerous.

Within the past few years unemployment has forced many men to seek other means of livelihood, with the result that a large number of roadside stands have sprung up about the country which are not operated by farmers but by men who buy their products from farmers, city markets or wholesalers. Some of these men pose as farmers while others make a practice of buying up second grade, or cull products, stale vegetables and overripe fruit at very low prices and then attempt to attract customers by means of low price signs. Some of the less honest stand operators often overface, or "top off", their packages with good quality products.

Non-farmer stand operators are able to remain in business and compete with grocery stores and farmers because of their low overhead costs and because they often buy "distress" merchandise on the open markets at prices below the cost of production. Many of these men are only in the business temporarily and expect to seek other occupations as soon as improved conditions permit. The more successful of this class of stand operators may continue for a longer period.

The genuine farmers who operate roadside markets, have also increased rapidly in number during the depression years. This tendency is due to their efforts to obtain a larger percentage of the consumers' dollar than they would by wholesaling their products. During the years of low prices many fruit and vegetable growers have been practically forced to operate stands in order to survive. In fact, many growers have said that were it not for a successful roadside stand business, they would not have been able to make a living during recent years.

Farmer-operated roadside markets are patronized by different types of customers, depending on their location, the quality and variety of their products and the prices which they charge. Some stand operators near a city or large town do most of their business with local customers who patronize them day after day instead of buying from grocery stores. Other stand operators, located on main highways away from towns or cities, rely upon tourists, week-end parties and others who are making longer trips. Some of these customers are regular, stopping at the stand every few days, while others are only chance visitors.

At first the growers who operated stands sold only products raised by themselves. Where a grower had a large variety and sufficient volume he sometimes continued this practice. However, many

Typical Farmers' Roadside Markets

growers with a limited variety of products now make a regular practice of buying from their neighbors or from city markets in order to carry a complete line and better distribute their overhead cost. Quite a number of farmers buy shipped-in products such as oranges, onions, etc., to sell at their stands. Many sell ice cream, cigars, candy, etc. They say they do this because their customers call for such products and such products help to increase their volume of sales. When a farm stand operator reaches this stage he must soon decide whether he will run a store and buy a larger part of the products he handles, thus devoting most of his time to the selling end, or whether he will remain a farmer and expand his business on the basis of what he can raise himself.

Representative roadside market operators can be found in all of these various stages of development. There must be a dividing line somewhere, however, where a stand operator ceases to be a farmer and becomes a storekeeper. At the present time some of the farm stand operators have built up a large business by carrying good quality products, some of which they raise themselves and some of which they buy, both from local and from out-of-state sources. A considerable number of stand operators are to be found who at one time grew a substantial part of their sales but who now buy nearly everything. Whether or not a farmer will eventually suffer by going through an evolution of this kind remains to be seen.

The better class customer usually goes to roadside stands instead of city retail stores because of the possibility of obtaining fresher and more satisfactory products at reasonable prices. Some customers are looking for nothing but price, no matter where they go. At the better class roadside stands it is certain that fresher products can be obtained, especially if they are grown on the place or nearby. Goods bought on the open markets or at wholesale stores cannot very well be fresher at the stands than at the better city retail stores. Of course, this applies to more perishable vegetables and fruits than to products such as winter apples, potatoes, onions, etc. How long the customer will be willing to continue to patronize roadside markets will depend on how satisfactory they remain in comparison with city retail stores.

Growers' roadside marketing organizations have been formed in many states for the purpose of giving the bona-fide farm roadside stand operator a means of carrying to prospective customers the fact that fresh home grown products of good quality and pack are obtainable at his stand. The association members display a distinctive sign and agree to produce a certain percentage of the products sold by them and also abide by the other rules governing the operation of a properly conducted stand. Such voluntary growers' roadside market organizations are to be found in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio.

The Connecticut Approved Roadside Market Association, Inc., was organized in 1932 by a group of farm roadside stand operators. The membership is limited to bona-fide farm stand operators who are defined as follows:

A bona-fide farm roadside market is one operated by a farmer who either owns or leases the land or property on which 75% of the principal type of products sold are produced. Any exceptions to this rule must be made by a special vote of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Approved Roadside Market Association, Inc.

An official sign, bearing the New England Quality Label, was designed for display by members. The signs are the property of the association and are leased to the members at an annual fee of \$5.00.

Rules and regulations governing the use of the Association sign are as follows:

1. The lessee agrees to operate a bona-fide farm roadside market as defined above.
2. Farm products which are sold, or offered, or exposed for sale at farm roadside markets and which were not produced on the lessee's own farm or neighboring farm, shall not be represented, marked or labeled in such a way as to indicate to the purchaser that these products were locally produced.
3. All farm products sold, offered, or exposed for sale by the lessee shall be so packed or repacked that the face or shown surface shall represent the contents of the package.
4. The lessee's farm roadside market shall be located at a sufficient distance from the highway to provide space to the extent that it will not be necessary to use the highway for parking purposes to the extent that there will be any menace to traffic. In no case shall the roadside building be located on the traveled portion of the highway.
5. No marks, labels, or signs used in connection with the sale of farm products on lessee's roadside market shall be false or misleading.
6. Farm roadside markets displaying official sign of the Association shall be clean, neat and attractive.
7. All products sold at roadside markets under the provisions of this agreement shall be of good quality, fresh and otherwise of good condition.
8. Lessee's farm roadside market shall be inspected periodically, with special reference to sanitation, quality of products, comparative prices, general appearance and the compliance or failure to comply with the conditions of this agreement.
9. The rented sign shall remain under the control of the Department of Agriculture and the right to use such sign may be revoked by the lessor at any time for failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement. The sign shall be posted in

a conspicuous place and the lessee agrees to accept responsibility in case of loss, damage, or destruction of said sign, and it is further agreed that this sign shall not be sublet or assigned. The lessee may cancel this lease upon ten days' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the rented fee will be forfeited after the lease has been in effect for more than three months, and in no instance will an amount greater than one-half the rental fee be returned to the lessee.

The Connecticut Approved Roadside Market Association, Inc., has been cooperating with the State Motor Vehicles, Highway and Police Departments in outlining a program for the elimination of traffic hazards in connection with the location of roadside stands.

The Association is actively interested in raising the standards of roadside selling and sponsoring legislation designed to benefit the industry and remove many of the existing detrimental practices.

CHAPTER XIV

Fruit Production in Connecticut

A. Number of Fruit Trees in Connecticut Compared with Several Important Producing States. (From United States Census of Agriculture.)

1. Apples

	Trees not of Bearing Age			Trees of Bearing Age		
	1930	1925	1920	1930	1925	1920
United States	27,455,303	34,299,348	36,195,085	88,848,970	103,697,180	115,309,165
Maine	258,956	435,091	512,217	1,731,981	2,441,937	2,833,304
Vermont	256,084	175,936	254,029	614,799	559,046	712,594
Massachusetts	697,440	756,897	791,771	1,301,977	1,402,223	1,218,870
Connecticut	266,976	295,939	266,405	540,117	701,160	692,569
New York	2,017,203	2,422,156	2,932,281	8,284,507	9,468,661	9,636,698
Pennsylvania	1,616,353	2,078,469	2,628,053	6,244,104	6,726,473	6,988,594
Virginia	1,426,316	2,272,786	2,857,007	7,839,771	8,010,777	7,385,277
West Virginia	946,721	1,361,390	1,735,126	5,246,817	5,480,350	5,354,731
Michigan	1,393,611	1,871,434	2,050,299	5,199,870	5,544,840	5,615,905
Washington	947,986	1,049,949	755,898	5,193,571	6,781,852	7,964,167

2. Peaches

	Trees not of Bearing Age		Trees of Bearing Age	
	1930	1920	1930	1920
United States	20,134,313	21,617,862	58,911,983	65,646,101
Massachusetts	121,721	135,426	182,198	346,260
Connecticut	128,750	133,577	250,678	495,750
New York	785,698	658,868	1,683,521	3,038,023
New Jersey	320,021	884,067	1,463,108	1,936,632
Pennsylvania	1,083,603	1,234,708	2,362,904	3,563,726
Ohio	1,461,539	970,183	2,356,414	2,924,177
Michigan	1,173,238	764,838	2,007,743	2,010,022
Georgia	1,306,190	3,391,851	7,914,134	8,655,051
California	1,633,516	1,366,941	10,222,215	9,057,760

3. Plums

	Trees not of Bearing Age		Trees of Bearing Age	
	1930	1920	1930	1920
United States	4,514,409	9,375,263	29,399,411	20,452,293
Massachusetts	7,485	16,553	18,021	32,764
Connecticut	5,464	9,065	8,178	15,749
New York	81,163	205,702	454,576	745,889
Pennsylvania	61,804	114,141	233,384	451,835
California	2,255,389	5,237,145	16,668,590	8,768,436

4. Cherries

	Trees not of Bearing Age		Trees of Bearing Age	
	1930	1920	1930	1920
United States	4,615,286	3,694,531	8,381,472	10,787,751
Massachusetts	4,043	13,123	10,639	18,239
Connecticut	2,781	8,806	8,351	13,759
New York	352,026	279,864	875,753	1,027,203
Pennsylvania	192,957	217,046	600,889	951,924
California	436,534	347,572	974,876	657,470

5. Grapes

	Vines not of Bearing Age		Vines of Bearing Age	
	1930	1920	1930	1920
United States	24,653,072	27,394,469	342,191,490	225,754,285
Massachusetts	32,780	22,691	100,449	81,494
Rhode Island	5,188	44,984	80,482	50,933
Connecticut	53,760	57,247	455,104	272,315
New York	1,214,745	1,389,042	37,282,114	30,677,555
New Jersey	162,937	194,562	1,327,115	1,477,617
Pennsylvania	445,331	402,271	8,454,033	7,462,067
Ohio	814,362	521,207	8,738,560	6,553,904
Michigan	879,868	607,149	16,919,628	11,097,734
California	15,762,026	21,388,646	242,079,041	153,195,213

B. Recent Plantings of Leading Commercial Apple Varieties, 1930.

C. Production of Commercial Apple Orchards by Counties, 1930.
Thousands of Barrels.

D. Production of Commercial Apple Orchards by Leading Varieties,
1925 and 1930. Thousands of Barrels.

This chart shows the production by leading varieties in commercial orchards in thousands of barrels. The 1925 figures are taken from Storrs Experiment Station Bulletin No. 145 and include 597 reports from commercial growers.

E. Connecticut Bearing Apple Trees, 1930.

Each dot on this map represents approximately the location of 100 bearing apple trees in orchards having 100 bearing trees or more.

CHAPTER XV

Estimated Acreages of Vegetables in Connecticut, 1933

Commodity	State	Fairfield County	Hartford County	Litchfield County	Middlesex County	New Haven County	New London County	Tolland County	Windham County
Asparagus, bearing	660	74	190	70	27	200	37	23	39
Asparagus, non-bearing	75	30	30	3	2	4	3	1	2
Beans, lima	185	22	39	12	16	85	6	4	1
Beans, string	1,150	126	286	10	9	620	60	12	27
Beets	150	21	64	5	5	43	5	4	3
Broccoli	55	7	14	1	1	28	2	1	1
Brussels sprouts	140	.....				1	12	6	121
Cabbage, early	415	53	94	33	29	135	18	30	23
Cabbage, late	895	175	200	69	32	290	30	50	49
Carrots	290	42	116	8	11	83	17	10	3
Cauliflower	255	18	100	4	13	35	3	50	32
Celery, early	90	10	51	1	2	22	2	1	1
Celery, late	110	28	52	2	2	20	4	1	1
Corn, sweet	5,140	710	990	300	300	2,050	360	160	270
Cucumbers	575	41	213	27	15	203	40	26	10
Dandelions	55	2	31	.....	2	18	.....	2	.....
Endive, Escarole	30	3	15	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Lettuce	415	39	127	4	17	186	20	4	18
Melons	305	26	140	2	22	86	9	9	11
Onions	140	27	69	8	7	16	9	3	1
Parsnips	115	11	43	3	7	47	1	2	1
Peas	415	46	105	22	12	171	30	21	8
Peppers	245	7	43	2	6	176	4	2	5
Potatoes, early	1,255	100	278	130	25	360	242	70	50
Potatoes, late	12,115	650	5,600	940	720	1,000	940	1,395	870
Raspberries	225	16	75	15	8	65	16	16	14
Spinach	575	74	206	5	11	223	49	4	3
Squash, summer	185	23	59	5	3	72	19	3	1
Squash, winter, and pumpkins	320	22	80	8	18	120	18	6	48
Strawberries	900	38	312	45	63	225	102	110	50
Tomatoes	1,815	150	403	35	96	963	70	25	73
Turnips, fall and winter	495	20	162	30	30	170	19	48	16

CHAPTER XVI

Carlot Receipts of Fruit and Vegetables

A. Receipts by Freight in Connecticut of Apples from Out-of-State Sources, 1928-1934.

	Cars Received	Principal Sources
Season of 1928-29	480	Wash., Va., N. Y., Pa.
Season of 1929-30	707	Wash., Va., N. Y., Pa., W. Va., Ont., Vt., Maine
Season of 1930-31	235	Wash., N. Y., Pa., Mass., few from Minnesota and Ind.
Season of 1931-32	743	W. Va., N. Y., Va., Pa., Md.
Season of 1932-33	241	N. Y., Pa., W. Va., Va., Wash.
Season of 1933-34	30	Wash., Pa., Md., Va.

A glance at the above figures will reveal a very pronounced decrease in the freight receipts of out-of-state apples in Connecticut during the past three seasons. Truck receipts from nearby states were moderate during the season of 1931-32, heavy in 1932-33 and have been comparatively light to moderate this season (1933-34).

The marked influx of apples into Connecticut during the season of 1931-32 was caused chiefly by a small local crop and a large crop in the Southeastern and Middle Atlantic states. During the season of 1932-33 a larger local crop and lighter crops elsewhere reduced the carlot receipts to a considerable extent. During the past season Connecticut growers have had very little competition on local markets outside of a few cars of Western boxed apples, late summer varieties from the southern states and moderate truck receipts from Massachusetts and the Hudson valley. A heavy crop in Southern New England and relatively light crops in the principal Southern and Middlewestern producing states resulted in a reversal of the situation as compared to previous seasons.

Connecticut was largely an apple exporting state in the season of 1933-34, with New York City and Newark the principal outlets. An increase in exports to other countries has also taken place, Ben Davis being the most common variety which was sold in this manner.

B. Carlot Unloads of Fruit and Vegetables in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury During the Calendar Year 1933*.

Commodity	1932	1933	Origin for 1933
Anise	1.5	.5	California .5.
Apples	457.5	143.0	Washington 46, New York 31, Virginia 20, W. Virginia 12, Delaware 7, Illinois 3, Maine 4, Missouri 1, California 1, Pennsylvania 18.
Asparagus	57.0	28.5	California 26.5, South Carolina 1, Arizona 1.
Bananas	319.0	282.0	New York 254, Massachusetts 27, Pennsylvania 1.
Beans	23.0	34.0	Florida 29, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Maryland 1, Michigan 1, California 1.
Beets	49.5	61.5	Texas 49.5, Virginia 11.5, Florida .5.
Broccoli	9.0	10.0	Texas 6, California 4.
Cabbage	334.0	338.0	New York 131.5, Texas 62.5, Virginia 42.5, Florida 41.5, South Carolina 23, Alabama 19, Mississippi 6.5, Louisiana 5, California 2, Maryland 2, New Jersey 1.5, Delaware 1.
Cantaloupes	346.0	228.5	California 145.5, Colorado 44, Arizona 26, Maryland 3, New Mexico 4, Delaware 3, Texas 2, Mexico 1.
Carrots	247.0	204.0	California 129, Texas 61, Arizona 5, New York 4, Wisconsin 2.5, Indiana 1, District of Columbia 1, New Jersey .5.
Cauliflower	138.5	141.5	California 120, Oregon 16, Arizona 2, Texas 1, Colorado 1, District of Columbia 1, Indiana .5.
Celery	278.0	223.0	Florida 110, California 82, New York 29, New Jersey 1, Idaho 1.
Chicory	14.0	11.5	California 11, Indiana .5.
Cherries	0	4.0	California 2, Washington 1, New York 1.
Cranberries	5.0	0	
Corn, Sweet	1.0	0	
Cucumbers	13.5	4.0	Maryland 2, Delaware 1, South Carolina 1.
Endive and Escarole	5.5	8.5	Florida 4, California 2, Texas 1, Illinois 1, Virginia .5.
Grapefruit	287.5	253.0	Florida 250, California 3.
Grapes	1379.0	978.0	California 952, New York 23, Massachusetts 1, Nebraska 1, Michigan 1.
Honey Balls	17.0	11.0	California 11.
Honey Dews	171.0	102.5	California 79.5, Colorado 22, Pennsylvania 1.
Kale	2.0	1.0	Virginia 1.
Lemons	102.0	102.0	California 102.
Lettuce	740.0	679.5	California 505, Arizona 125, New York 25, Washington 20.5, Colorado 3, Pennsylvania 1.
Onions	314.0	269.5	Michigan 112, Texas 79, New York 32.5, California 18, Indiana 15, Virginia 4, Illinois 2, Idaho 2, Colorado 2, New Jersey 1, Maine 1, Ohio 1.
Oranges	1597.5	1513.5	California 979, Florida 532.5, Texas 1, Pennsylvania 1.
Parsley	1.5	3.0	Texas 3.

Commodity	1932	1933	Origin for 1933
Peaches	156.5	249.0	Georgia 161, Virginia 39, North Carolina 21, South Carolina 17, Maryland 4, California 2, Pennsylvania 2, New Jersey 1, West Virginia 1, Illinois 1.
Pears	146.0	97.0	California 50, Oregon 29, Washington 11, New Jersey 2, Indiana 2, New York 1, Missouri 1, Texas 1.
Peas	225.5	239.5	California 164, Washington 29.5, Idaho 28, Mexico 6, Oregon 3, Colorado 3, Arizona 2, Mississippi 1.5, Texas 1, Virginia 1, Wisconsin .5.
Peppers	6.0	7.0	Florida 6, California 1.
Pineapples	5.0	6.0	New Jersey 4, Havana 1, New York 1.
Plums	73.5	54.0	California 54.
Potatoes	1992.0	1992.0	Maine 1481, Virginia 246, North Carolina 119, New Jersey 33, South Carolina 31, Florida 31, Connecticut 18, Maryland 14, New York 6, Massachusetts 5, North Dakota 1, New Brunswick 1, Georgia 1, Delaware 3, Prince Edward Island 1, Vermont 1.
Potatoes, Sweet	188.0	179.0	Virginia 129, Tennessee 16, Maryland 15, Delaware 10, New Jersey 3, Florida 2, North Carolina 1, California 1, Massachusetts 1.
Prunes	23.0	19.0	Washington 9, Oregon 5, Idaho 4, California 1.
Radishes	1.5	0	
Rhubarb	.5	0	
Sauerkraut	1.0	1.0	New York 1.
Spinach	308.0	298.5	Texas 201, Virginia 90.5, New Jersey 4, California 1, Missouri 1, Massachusetts 1.
Squash	.5	0	
Strawberries	34.0	53.0	Virginia 29, North Carolina 11, Delaware 5, New Jersey 3, South Carolina 2, Maryland 3.
Tangerines	66.0	74.5	Florida 74.5.
Tomatoes	433.0	374.0	Texas 165, Florida 53, Tennessee 35, Mississippi 33, California 30, North Carolina 16, Maryland 10, Mexico 14, Louisiana 10, Utah 6, Massachusetts 1, Cuba 1.
Turnips	84.0	88.0	Ontario 49, Massachusetts 18, Prince Edward Island 21.
Vegetables, Mixed	50.5	40.0	Texas 33, Florida 2, California 3, New York 1, Virginia 1.
Watermelons	267.0	341.0	Delaware 10, Maryland 2, Louisiana 1, New York 1
Total	10,972.0	9,748.0	

* This does not include express receipts.

NOTE—Includes combined cars of not more than two commodities in all cases except mixed vegetables.

CHAPTER XVII

Weighted Seasonal Average Jobbing Prices of Connecticut
Vegetables on Four Connecticut Markets for
1933 and 1932

Vegetable	Unit	Bridgeport		Hartford		New Haven		Waterbury	
		1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Asparagus	Lb.	.086	.10	.10	.092	.074	.087	.088	.091
Beans, Green	Bu.	1.111	1.123	1.26	.997	1.129	1.00	1.075	.929
Beans, Lima	Bu.	1.859	1.254	1.773	1.166	1.606	1.162	1.777	1.148
Beans, Shell	Bu.	1.329	1.015	1.41	.904	....	....	1.311	1.030
Beans, Wax	Bu.	1.111	1.126	1.264	.889	....	....	....	....
Beets	Dz.	.30	.319	.269	.326	.352	.33	.325	.308
Broccoli	Dz. Bn.	.89	.765	.69	.78	.786	.743	.607	.635
Cabbage	Bu.	.764	.483	.79	.479	.889	.58	.939	.569
Carrots	Dz. Bn.	.303	.296	.31	.265	.336	.285	.307	.247
Cauliflower	Dz.	1.359	1.355	1.085	1.113	.971	1.24	1.145	1.167
Corn, Sweet	100 Ears	1.355	1.338	1.32	1.301	1.348	1.441	1.356	1.19
Cucumbers	Bu.	.905	.855	.924	.788	.905	.858	.969	.772
Dandelions	Bu.	.556	.554	.466	.364	.437	.451	.49	.443
Eggplant	Bu.	.726	.583	.696	.62	.618	.644	.812	.596
Lettuce	Dz.	.295	.284	.45	.396	.318	.394	.339	.246
Lettuce, Iceberg	Dz.	.318	.416	.508	.523	.30	.627	.332	.314
Peas	Bu.	1.273	2.702	1.641	2.03	1.17	1.886	1.284	1.766
Peppers	Bu.	.571	.554	.617	.648	.674	.721	.618	.658
Radishes	Dz. Bn.	.168	.19	.164	.166	.097	.033	.142	.177
Rhubarb	Lb.	.029	.032	.024	.029	.022	.034	.027	.031
Scallions	Dz. Bn.	.179	.196	.128	.129	.131	.232	.14	.20
Spinach	Bu.	.659	.68	.56	.576	.563	.643	.508	.515
Squash	Bu.	.769	.213	.809	.304	.711	.189	.835	.205
Tomatoes	1/4 Bu.	.526	.37	.717	.423	.433	.425	.752	.43

CHAPTER XVIII

Directory of Fruit and Vegetable Organizations and Local
Cooperative Purchasing Associations in Connecticut

A. State and Regional Growers' Organizations.

1. **Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association**, Educational and Legislative.

President, Harry Didsbury, Thomaston
Vice-President, Samuel F. Holdridge, Norwich.
Secretary, Frank W. Roberts, Middletown.
Treasurer, C. R. Turner, Hamden.
Annual Membership Fee, \$2.00.

2. **Connecticut Potato Growers' Marketing Association, Inc.**, Cooperative Marketing.

President, Harry Liebman, Ellington.
Secretary, F. V. Williams, Buckland.
Treasurer, P. F. Chamberlain, Broadbrook.
General Manager, George Miller; headquarters, Hartford.

3. **Connecticut Potato Growers' Association**, Educational and Legislative:

President, Joseph Lavitt, Rockville.
Secretary, Frank Shepard, Collinsville.
Annual Membership Fee, \$1.00.

4. **Connecticut Pomological Society**, Educational and Legislative:

President, H. B. Buell, Eastford.
Secretary, H. C. C. Miles, Milford.
Treasurer, S. Leonard Root, Farmington.
Annual Membership Fee, \$2.00; Life Membership Fee, \$20.00.

5. **Connecticut Approved Roadside Market Association, Inc.**, Educational and Legislative.

President, George R. Sullivan, New Milford.
Vice-President, Mark Bishop, Cheshire.
Secretary, Sherwood G. Bowers, Manchester.
Treasurer, John R. Haley, Groton.
Annual Membership Fee, \$5.00.

6. **New Haven Farmers' Cooperative Auction Association**, Cooperative Marketing.

President, C. R. Turner, Hamden.
Secretary, C. M. Upson, Branford.
Annual Membership Fee, \$1.00.

7. **Fruit and Vegetable Producers' Marketing Association of Manchester**, Cooperative Marketing.

President, Camillo Gambolati, Manchester.
Secretary, Edward Accomazzo, Andover.
Market Master, Joseph Novelli, Glastonbury.
Annual Membership Fee, \$1.00.

B. State Trade Associations.

1. **Connecticut Wholesale Fruit and Produce Association, Inc.**

President, W. L. Hall, Waterbury.
Vice-President, Charles Basch, Hartford.
Secretary, W. H. Steinecke, New Haven.
Treasurer, Frank Esposito, New Haven.

2. **Connecticut Retail Grocers' and Marketmens' Association.**

President, M. J. Burnham, West Hartford.
Secretary, J. F. Reardon, Hartford.

C. Local Growers' Cooperative Purchasing Associations.

1. Fairfield County.

Bridgeport Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Herbert P. Beers, Manager, Southport.

2. Hartford County.

Berlin Farmers Exchange, Inc. — Carl A. Lund, Manager, Berlin.
Bloomfield Farmers Exchange, Inc. — Hans Jepson, Manager, 70 Whitman Avenue, West Hartford.

Canton Creamery Association, Inc. — R. C. Bristol, Manager, Canton Center.

East Granby Farmers Exchange — W. A. Wilcox, Manager, East Granby.

Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Association — Dwight J. Minor, Manager, Bristol.

Granby Farmers Cooperative Exchange — Chester M. Beeman, Manager, R. F. D., Granby.

Hartford Market Gardeners, Inc. — Joseph Shimansky, Manager, 24 Squire Street, Hartford.

Newington Grain Club, Inc. — H. S. Blake, Manager, Newington.

Southington Cooperative Association — J. B. Lewis, Manager, Southington.

Wethersfield Cooperative Exchange, Inc. — Burton A. Harris, Manager, Wethersfield.

3. Litchfield County.

Farmers Cooperative Association of West Morris — W. C. Weik, Manager, Lakeside.

Litchfield County Cooperative Association — Henry C. Goodwin, Manager, Torrington.

New Milford Cooperative Association — F. B. Sherwood, Manager, New Milford.

Thomaston Supply Company — F. N. Buell, Manager, Thomaston.

Washington Fruit Growers Association — H. G. Hallock, Manager, Washington Depot.

Watertown Cooperative Association — George A. Harper, Manager, Watertown.

Woodbury Cooperative Association — Stephen Brown, Manager, Woodbury.

4. Middlesex County.

Middletown Grain Association, Inc. — Charles A. Congdon, Manager, Middletown.

5. New Haven County.

New Haven Farmers Cooperative Auction Association — C. R. Turner, Manager, Hamden.

New Haven-Highwood Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Inc. — O. A. Warren, Manager, Circular Avenue, Hamden.

Meriden Farmers Exchange, Inc. — Charles Greenbacker, Manager, Meriden.

Westwoods Cooperative Association, Inc. — C. K. Andrews, Manager, Mt. Carmel.

6. New London County.

- Jewett City Cooperative Association, Inc. — Merton Barlett, Manager, Jewett City.
Lebanon Cooperative Exchange, Inc. — Fred M. Abell, Manager, Lebanon.
North Stonington Cooperative Exchange, Inc. — Harold D. Critcherson, Manager and Secretary, Westerly, R. I.
Norwich Cooperative Exchange — Avery Gallup, Manager, R8, Norwich.
Preston Cooperative Exchange — A. E. Shedd, Manager, Norwich.
Voluntown Farmers' Cooperative Association, Inc. — Eric Williams, Manager, Moosup.
Waterford Farmers Exchange, Inc. — Arthur H. Davis, Manager, Box 55, Waterford.
Yantic Cooperative Exchange, Inc. — George Miller, Secretary, R2, Yantic.

7. Tolland County.

- Columbia Cooperative Association, Inc. — G. B. Dimon, Manager, Chestnut Hill.
Ellington-Vernon Farmers Exchange, Inc. — H. H. McKnight, Manager, Ellington.
Hebron Farmers' Exchange — Joseph A. Barrasso, Manager, Hebron.

8. Windham County.

- Ashford Cooperative Association — George Kremko, Manager, Warrenville.
Farmers Cooperative Association of Woodstock, Inc. — Henry F. Joy, Manager, Woodstock.
Interstate Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Inc. — William Martilla, Manager, Moosup.
Quinnebaugh Valley Fruit Growers Association — H. B. Buell, Manager, Eastford.
Windham Farmers Club — George A. Cook, Manager, Willimantic.

CHAPTER XIX

Fruit and Vegetable Educational, Research, Regulatory and Service Agencies in Connecticut

A. Educational Agencies.

1. **Connecticut State College**, Storrs. Resident Teaching Department.
Sherman P. Hollister, Professor of Horticulture.
Alton M. Porter, Instructor in Vegetable Gardening.
Charles O. Dunbar, Assistant Instructor in Pomology.
I. G. Davis, Professor of Agricultural Economics.
2. **Connecticut State College**, Storrs. Extension Service.
B. W. Ellis, Director.
Allen W. Manchester, Assistant Director.
A. J. Brundage, State Club Leader.
Tilford Cocks, State Club Agent.
Albert E. Wilkinson, Extension Vegetable Specialist.
Howard A. Rollins, Extension Fruit Specialist.
E. A. Perregaux, Extension Economist.
George B. Clarke, Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics.
3. **County Farm Bureaus**.
 - a. **Fairfield County**, headquarters: Post Office Building, Danbury, Conn.
LeRoy M. Chapman, County Agricultural Agent.
James R. Case, County Club Agent.
 - b. **Hartford County**, headquarters: County Building, Hartford, Conn.
Charles D. Lewis, County Agricultural Agent.
William L. Harris, Assistant County Agricultural Agent.
Russell S. Anderson, County Club Agent.
 - c. **Litchfield County**, headquarters: County Building, Litchfield, Conn.
Raymond P. Atherton, County Agricultural Agent.
Donald C. Gaylord, County Club Agent.
 - d. **Middlesex County**, headquarters: Post Office Building, Middletown, Conn.
Philip F. Dean, County Agricultural Agent.
Elizabeth M. Alling, County Club Agent.
 - e. **New Haven County**, headquarters: Federal Building, New Haven, Conn.
Raymond K. Clapp, County Agricultural Agent.
Roy E. Norcross, Assistant County Agricultural Agent.
Warren E. Brockett, County Club Agent.
 - f. **New London County**, headquarters: Shannon Building, Norwich, Conn.
Walter T. Clark, County Agricultural Agent.
Randolph W. Whaples, County Club Agent.
 - g. **Tolland County**, headquarters: Prescott Building, Rockville, Conn.
Ernest E. Tucker, County Agricultural Agent.
Elizabeth G. Clark, County Club Agent.
 - h. **Windham County Farmers' Association**, headquarters: Putnam Savings Bank Building, Putnam, Conn.
Raymond E. Wing, County Agricultural Agent.
Benton P. Cummings, County Club Agent.

4. Vocational Agricultural High Schools, 1934-1935.

Towns Where Teaching Centers are Located	Instructor's P. O. Address	Instructors
Enfield	Somers, Conn.	William A. Hutton
Suffield	Glastonbury High School Glastonbury, Conn.	J. C. Dufford
Glastonbury	Boston Post Road Madison, Conn.	S. A. Holdridge
Guilford	Killingly High School Danielson, Conn.	Walter G. Bruce
Madison	568 Main Street Portland, Conn.	Ralph B. Lyman
Killingly	New Milford High School New Milford, Conn.	George E. Wells
Middletown	Hawley High School Newtown, Conn.	F. W. Wooding
New Milford	22 West Town Street Norwichtown, Conn.	Russell H. Waldo
Newtown	Lewis High School Southington, Conn.	Carl M. Small
Norwich	Tourtellotte Mem. High School North Grosvenordale, Conn.	Henry J. Dunleavy
Southington	The Gilbert School Winsted, Conn.	Carl L. Coleman
Thompson	Windham High School Willimantic, Conn.	Francis A. Ryan Vincent P. Gaffney
Woodstock	Woodbury High School Woodbury, Conn.	Ellis F. Clark
Winchester		
Windham		
Woodbury		

5. Jewish Agricultural Society.

Headquarters: 301 East 14th Street, New York City.

Connecticut Field Agent: Milton N. Simons, 404 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

B. Research Agencies.

1. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

a. State Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Administration	William L. Slate, Director.	
Botany	G. P. Clinton, Botanist in Charge. E. M. Stoddard, Pomologist. Florence A. McCormick, Pathologist.	
Entomology	W. E. Britton, Entomologist in Charge. B. H. Walden M. P. Zappe Philip Garman Roger Friend	Assistant Entomologists
Plant Breeding	Donald F. Jones, Geneticist in Charge. W. Ralph Singleton, Asst. Geneticist.	

Soils

M. F. Morgan, Agronomist in Charge.
H. G. M. Jacobson, Asst. Agronomist.
H. A. Lunt, Asst. Agronomist.

b. Sub-station at Windsor.

P. J. Anderson, Pathologist in Charge.
T. R. Swanback, Agronomist.
O. E. Street, Plant Physiology.

2. **Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station**, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn.

Administration

William L. Slate, Director.

Agronomy

Benj. A. Brown, Associate Professor.

C. **Regulatory and Service Agencies.**1. **Connecticut State Department of Agriculture**, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.

Function: Establishment and administration of grades and standards, enforcement of apple grading law, etc., compiling and distribution of market information, cooperation with educational agencies in interpretation of the grading and standardization of Connecticut farm products.

Olcott F. King, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Leonard H. Healey, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Bureau of Markets

Sidney A. Edwards, Director.

Brainerd T. Peck, In Charge, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Dotha Warner, In Charge, Statistics and Consumer Relationship.

Garrett M. Stack, Market Reporter.

Benjamin P. Storrs, Market Reporter.

Emory Sanford, Market Reporter.

Frederick N. Taylor, Market Reporter.

2. **United States Department of Agriculture**, Food Products Inspection Service.

Robert Tyson, Inspector, Federal Building, Hartford, Conn.

W. E. Phillips, Inspector, Federal Building, New Haven, Conn.

CHAPTER XX

Fruit and Vegetable Magazines, Newspapers and Periodicals

A. Fruit and Vegetable Publications of General Interest.

1. **American Fruit Grower**, published by American Fruit Grower Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Subscription rates 50 cents per year, 3 years for \$1.00.
2. **Better Fruit**, Portland, Oregon. Subscription rates, \$1.00 per year, 3 years \$2.00.
3. **Connecticut Vegetable News**, published quarterly by the Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association, Eagleville, Conn. Free to members. Membership fee, \$2.00.
4. **The Market Growers Journal**, published bi-monthly by Market Growers Journal Company, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. Subscription rates, \$1.00 per year, 3 years for \$2.00.

B. Agricultural Publications Containing Fruit and Vegetable Information.

1. **The American Agriculturist**, published bi-weekly, Poughkeepsie, New York. Subscription rates, \$1.00 per year, 3 years for \$2.00, 5 years for \$3.00.
2. **Eastern States Co-operator**, published by Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Box 1482, Springfield, Massachusetts. Sent free to members.
3. **The Farm Journal**, published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subscription rate, 25 cents per year.
4. **The Farmer-Salesman**, published by Tom Delohery, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Subscription rates, \$1.00 per year, 3 years \$2.00.
5. **The New England Homestead**, published bi-monthly by New England Homestead Publishing Company, Myrick Building, Springfield, Massachusetts. Subscription rates, 60 cents per year, 2 years \$1.00.
6. **The Rural New Yorker**, published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York. Subscription rate, 50 cents per year, 3 years for \$1.00.

C. Publications Containing Economic and Marketing Information of Special Interest to Fruit and Vegetable Growers and Dealers.

1. **The Agricultural Situation**, published by United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Rates, 25 cents per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.
2. **Connecticut Market Bulletin**, published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by Connecticut State Department of Agriculture, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut. Free upon request to residents of Connecticut.
3. **Consumers' Guide**, published twice monthly by Consumers' Counsel, A. A. A., U. S. D. A. Free upon request.

4. **Economic Digest**, published by Connecticut State College, Storrs, Connecticut. Free upon request.
5. **The Facts in the Food Markets**, published weekly. **The Facts in Food Distribution**, published bi-weekly. Published by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Membership, \$9.50 per year.
6. **Food Industries**, published monthly by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Rate, \$2.00 per year.
7. **The New York Packer**, published weekly by Barrick Publishing Company, 99 Warren Street, New York City. Rate, \$2.00 per year.
8. **The Produce News**, published weekly by P. & D. Publishing Company, 6 Harrison Street, New York City. Rate, \$2.00 per year.
9. **The Producers' Price-Current**, published daily except Sunday by Erner-Barry Company, 173 Chambers Street, New York City. Rate, \$1.00 per month, \$10.00 per year.