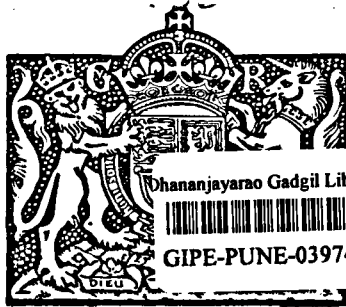


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Economic Series No. 25

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in this series see inside
cover)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

VEGETABLE MARKETING

IN
ENGLAND AND WALES

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APPENDIX I.

Estimated Average Annual Supplies and Values of Vegetables for human consumption (excluding potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers) produced in England and Wales, 1930-1932.

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Production.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
I (Salads)	Outdoor Cabbage Lettuce ...	4,200	33,600	315,000
	Indoor Cabbage Lettuce ...		1,200	69,000
	Cos Lettuce	1,500	10,600	90,000
	Outdoor Radishes	845	5,100	71,000
	Indoor or Frame Radishes		350	14,700
	Cultivated Watercress		5,000	181,200
	Green Onions	1,800	14,400	95,000
	Mustard-and-Cress		2,500	95,400
	Endive		550	8,400
Total for Group I			73,300	939,700
II (Stem and Stalk)	Forced Rhubarb		10,000	230,000
	Natural Rhubarb	5,000	65,000	300,000
	Celery	7,380	75,000	450,000
	Forced Asparagus		45	9,500
	Outdoor Asparagus		1,200	101,100
	Forced Mushrooms		1,050	200,000
	Wild Mushrooms		350	39,000
	Seakale		700	30,000
Total for Group II			153,345	1,359,600
III (Leaf and Flower)	Broccoli and Cauliflower	21,000	170,000	1,500,000
	Spring Cabbage and Spring Cabbage Greens	12,000	84,000	615,000
	Autumn and Christmas Cabbage	25,000	300,000	1,200,000
	Purple Sprouting Broccoli	1,250	6,250	43,700
	Scotch and other Kale	700	8,500	59,300
	Red Cabbage	160	1,450	5,800
	Savoy	5,020	45,180	200,000
	Turnip Tops	1,250	8,700	52,500
	Brussels Sprouts	32,850	121,000	1,750,000
	Spinach	1,500	6,000	85,000
	Leeks	1,200	8,400	72,000
	Total for Group III			759,480	5,583,300
IV (Legumes and Marrows)	Green Peas	59,000	132,000	1,800,000
	Dried Peas (Marrowfats)	20,000	18,000	306,000
	Dried Peas (Blues)	12,000	10,000	150,000
	Runner Beans		43,000	345,000
	Broad Beans		14,000	130,000
	Outdoor Dwarf or Kidney Beans		12,000	180,000
	Forced Beans		800	112,000
	Outdoor Vegetable Marrows	1,900	25,000	130,000
Indoor Vegetable Marrows		100	2,800	
Total for Group IV			254,900	3,155,800

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Production.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
V (Roots and Onions)	Bunched Turnips	640	3,200	29,600
	Topped Turnips and Swedes ...	9,000	100,000	300,000
	Harvested or Ripe Onions ...	1,100	7,600	43,000
	Globe and Jerusalem Artichokes		2,600	19,400
	Parsnips	2,200	17,600	105,600
	Bunched Carrots	600	2,700	30,000
	Topped Carrots	10,000	117,000	500,000
	Red Beet	3,350	40,000	160,000
	Horseradish		200	7,100
	Shallots		100	2,100
	Chicory Root	470	4,700	12,000
Witloof Chicory		50	1,400	
Total for Group V... ..			295,750	1,210,200
VI (Herbs)	Outdoor Mint		2,160	44,000
	Forced Mint		140	31,500
	Sage	150	900	13,000
	Thyme		270	4,050
	Parsley	900	5,400	75,600
Total for Group VI			8,870	168,150

**Order of importance of home-produced fresh vegetables
according to tonnage.**

1. Cabbage and Greens (including Turnip Tops, but excluding Brussels Sprouts).
2. Cauliflower and Broccoli.
3. Green Peas
4. Brussels Sprouts.
5. Carrots.
6. Turnips and Swedes.
7. { Rhubarb.
 { Celery.
9. Beans.
10. Lettuce.
11. Beet.
12. Marrows.
13. Onions (ripe and green).
14. Parsnips.
15. Herbs.
16. Leeks.
17. Spinach.
18. Radishes.
19. Watercress.
20. Other fresh vegetables taken together slightly exceed the production of herbs.

(Dried Peas and Chicory for grinding are not included in the above list.)

**Order of importance of home-produced fresh vegetables
according to value.**

1. Cabbage and Greens (including Turnip Tops, but excluding Brussels Sprouts).
2. Green Peas.
3. Brussels Sprouts.
4. Cauliflower and Broccoli.
5. Beans.
6. { Rhubarb.
Carrots.
8. Lettuce.
9. Celery.
10. Turnips and Swedes.
11. Mushrooms.
12. Watercress.
13. Herbs.
14. Beet.
15. Onions (ripe and green).
16. Marrows.
17. Asparagus.
18. Parsnips.
19. Mustard-and-Cress.
20. Other fresh vegetables together approach Turnips and Swedes in value.
(Dried Peas and Chicory for grinding are not included in the above list.)

Total estimated output of home-produced fresh vegetables—1,500,000 tons per annum.

Total estimated value of home-produced fresh vegetables—£12,000,000 per annum.

It is estimated that in the period under review vegetables forced or grown entirely under glass (excluding potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers) represented approximately 17,000 tons annually with a value of £800,000. Of these vegetables, rhubarb is the most important, followed as regards production by mustard-and-cress, lettuce, mushrooms, beans and seakale, and as regards value by mushrooms, beans, mustard-and-cress, lettuce, mint and seakale.

APPENDIX II.

Approximate Estimate of Annual Imports of Fresh Vegetables for Consumption
in England and Wales.

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Before introduction of tariffs†</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Endive	400	
Lettuce	10,000	8,000
Witloof chicory	500	
Salad (spring) onions	negligible.	negligible.
Radishes	1,200	*
Watercress	100	*
Asparagus	1,500	270
Celery	100	negligible.
Mushrooms	600	negligible.
Seakale	20	*
Cabbage and greens excluding red cabbage	2,650	*
Red cabbage	2,250	*
Cauliflower and broccoli	37,100	7,000
Leeks	40	*
Spinach	250	*
Brussels sprouts	1,200	*
Green beans	1,000	600
Marrows	100	negligible.
Green peas	2,000	700
Artichokes	150	*
Red beet	270	*
Carrots	17,100	8,500
Horseradish	1,425	*
Ripe onions	226,800	224,500
Shallots	100	*
Parsnips	500	*
Turnips and swedes	450	*
Mint	negligible.	negligible.
Parsley	30	*
Sage	10	*
Thyme	10	*
Rhubarb	50	negligible.
Gherkins	1,250	*
Others	500	*

* Figures not available.

† The first duties were imposed on vegetables as from December, 1931.

APPENDIX III.

Duties Chargeable on Imports of certain Fresh and Preserved Vegetables.
May, 1935.

Commodity.	Period (inclusive).	Rate of Duty chargeable.*
Vegetables—Fresh—		
Asparagus	1st January to end of February	4d. per lb.
	1st March to 15th April	1½d. per lb.
	16th April to 30th June	4d. per lb.
	1st July to 31st December	10 per cent. ad val.
Green Beans	1st January to 31st August	1½d. per lb.
	1st September to 31st December	10 per cent. ad val.
Broccoli and Cauli- flowers.	1st March to 30th June	4s. per cwt.
	1st July to last day of February	3s. per cwt.
Carrots	16th June to 30th April	2s. 4d. per cwt.
	1st May to 15th June	10s. per cwt.
Lettuce, Endive and Chicory (Salad)	1st January to end of February	5s. per cwt.
	1st March to 30th April	10s. per cwt.
	1st May to 31st December	8s. per cwt.
Mushrooms	Whole year	8d. per lb.
Green Peas—shelled	1st January to 31st July	£1 17s. 4d. per cwt.
	1st August to 31st December	10 per cent. ad val.
Green Peas—unshelled	1st January to 31st July	9s. 4d. per cwt.
	1st August to 31st December	10 per cent. ad val.
Turnips	16th June to 30th April	2s. 4d. per cwt.
	1st May to 15th June	8s. per cwt.
Others (excluding Cucumbers, Potatoes and Tomatoes).	Whole year	10 per cent. ad val.
Vegetables — Preserved in airtight containers (excluding tomatoes and excluding pickles and vegetables pre- served in vinegar).	Whole year	20 per cent. ad val.
Vegetables—Preserved— Others	Whole year	10 per cent. ad val.

* On imports from Foreign Countries and Irish Free State only. Imports from other British countries are not chargeable with duty.

APPENDIX IV.

Acreage under certain Vegetable Crops as returned on Agricultural Holdings above one acre in extent, in June in each of the years
1922-1934 in England and Wales.

Year.	Carrots.	Onions.	Cabbage for human consumption.	Brussels Sprouts.	Cauliflowers or Broccoli.	Celery.	Rhubarb.	Beans picked green.*	Peas picked green.*
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1922	14,084	3,557	27,954	14,951	10,475	5,282	5,718	12,907	50,894
1923	10,107	2,352	22,823	16,910	11,127	5,331	5,720	†11,616	†46,737
1924	10,746	2,618	25,848	20,511	12,358	5,947	6,332	14,087	62,861
1925	8,133	2,199	22,214	20,901	11,709	4,793	6,246	11,510	42,676
1926	8,341	1,924	25,355	25,468	13,295	5,366	6,410	12,628	46,425
1927	8,741	1,692	25,981	23,667	11,674	5,686	6,677	11,799	41,937
1928	9,956	1,714	27,893	30,434	13,478	5,832	7,037	12,469	44,720
1929	10,269	2,448	32,352	26,715	13,863	5,614	7,192	12,611	53,860
1930	9,040	1,977	30,632	26,331	14,557	6,377	7,370	14,404	56,431
1931	9,430	1,534	35,702	35,580	15,783	7,310	7,843	13,218	57,445
1932	12,489	1,892	33,863	33,043	17,671	7,710	8,253	15,059	60,551
1933	12,868	1,941	33,101	35,890	20,695	7,348	8,175	14,281	63,671
1934	16,432	2,099	36,981	34,048	20,107	7,510	8,233	16,833	74,363

* Including a proportion cut green for fodder.

† Excluding in 1923, 4,781 acres of beans and peas cut green for fodder—which were not separately distinguished.

APPENDIX V.

List of the Vegetable Growing Areas of England and Wales.

HOME COUNTIES AREA.

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
1. Swanley (Kent) ...	Roughly a six miles' radius from Swanley, but extending to Southfleet, Fawkham, Longfield and Meopham, Bexley, Chelsfield and Orpington.	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Spring greens, Runner beans, Lettuce, Peas, Savoys, Spinach, Broad Beans, Marrows, Spring onions, Beet.	Farms often of medium to large size. Vegetables grown chiefly for the London markets. A large and important market-gardening area which has been described as second early land.
2. Rochester ...	Covers the Isle of Grain. Includes Cliffe and Cooling and is more or less bounded by a line drawn N.W. to S.E. from Gravesend to Rochester.	Peas, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Cabbage, Savoys, Spring Greens.	A large growing area. Farms of medium to large size, but some small-holdings, around Cliffe. Caters largely for the London markets. Very early peas produced in the district.
3. Sittingbourne with Sheerness (Kent).	Extends to Hartlip, Stockbury, Wormshill and Eastling. The small market-gardening area around Minster and Sheerness may also be included.	Broccoli and Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Savoys, Spring greens, Peas, Brussels Sprouts.	Fairly large farms. A district of some importance for the production of the vegetables mentioned.
4. Canterbury ...	Canterbury, Chilham and Wingham	Mushrooms, Watercress	A small watercress growing district.
5. Margate and Ramsgate	Localities of Margate and Ramsgate	Broccoli and Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Peas.	An important area for broccoli and cauliflowers supplied to the London markets.

6. Sandwich and Deal	Extends for a radius of about 8 miles around Ash to Staple and Eastry and includes Worth.	Spring cabbage and greens, Broccoli, Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, Cos and Cabbage lettuce, Rhubarb, Broad beans, Peas, Marrows, Runner and Kidney beans.	Probably 70 per cent. of the supplies are marketed locally. A district largely made up of smallholdings, but there are some big farms. The earliest land is at Minster and Woodnesborough. A market-gardening area.
7. Middlesex District and Vicinity.	Stretches roughly from Mortlake on the east, to Windsor on the west, Uxbridge on the north and Walton-on-Thames on the south. More or less located in the large U bend of the Thames between Windsor and Brentford.	Includes a wide range of vegetables, amongst which may be mentioned Cabbage, Savoys, Spring greens, Brussels sprouts, Cauliflowers, Spinach, Beet, Peas, Rhubarb, Cos and Cabbage lettuce, Leeks, Parsnips, Runner and Broad beans, Turnips, Parsley, Seakale, Radishes, Mint.	A large and important vegetable growing area. Half of the land on vegetable growing farms is cultivated by growers with 100-300 acres or more. In this area vegetable growing in every form from open farm land to highly intensive cultivation exists, including the cultivation of the less common vegetables.
8. Mitcham (Surrey) ...	Mitcham and Hackbridge ...	Mustard-and-Cress, Watercress, Market garden crops.	One of the most important districts for the production of mustard-and-cress.
9. Gomshall Area ...	Gomshall, Abinger and Chilworth ...	Watercress ...	An important area of specialised watercress production.
10. Worthing and Brighton.	From Barnham to Portslade, chiefly along the coast; but as far north as Ashington, Thakeham, and Henfield, including Lancing, Sompting, Worthing and Shoreham.	Market garden produce, also forced vegetables including beans, mushrooms, seakale and marrows.	One of the chief areas in the country for forced beans and mushrooms and early lettuce.
11. Arundel ...	Locality of Arundel ...	Watercress.	
12. Southampton and Portsmouth.	From Chichester to Romsey, including Swanwick, Portchester, Hilsa, Hayling and Nutbourne, Botley, Nursling and Romsey.	Cabbage, Beans, Peas, Marrows, Turnips, Swedes, Beet, Broccoli, Lettuce (chiefly Cabbage lettuce).	There are well over 2,000 acres of vegetables grown between Chichester and West End. A market gardening area catering chiefly for local consumption. Some vegetables are sent to the London markets.

HOME COUNTIES AREA—continued.

District.	Area Covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
13. Aldershot	Ash, Elstead, Eashing and Hawley ...	Carrots and Cabbage. A small quantity of forced early vegetables.	A small growing area catering for local requirements.
14. Reading	Locality of Reading		There are possibly 300 acres of mixed vegetables grown in market gardens for local needs.
15. Chiltern Hills	Watlington, Lewknor, Princes Risborough, High Wycombe, West Wycombe, Bourne End, Denham, Rickmansworth, Croxley Green, Chesham, Watford, Berkhamsted, Hemel Hempstead, Boxmoor, Radlett, Park Street, St. Albans, Harpenden, Redbourn, Chiltern Green, Hitchin.	Watercress	One of the most important areas of specialised watercress production.
16. Biggleswade	The area extends to St. Neots in the north, Dunton in the east, Willington in the west and to Three Counties Station in the south. Also a smaller area around Ampthill, Clolphill and Flitton.	Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Runner Beans, Peas, Marrows, Parsley, Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, Cauliflowers, Spring Onions, Leeks, Lettuce, Radishes.	One of the chief vegetable growing areas, supplying large quantities of vegetables to London and other important centres of consumption. Probably over one-third of the acreage under vegetables is on County Council smallholdings. The chief centre of cultivation of brussels sprouts in the country.
17. Fowlmere (Cambs.)... ..	Fowlmere	Watercress	A relatively small watercress area.
18. Waltham Cross	Locality of Waltham Cross and Enfield.	Miscellaneous vegetables	A small market-gardening area catering for the London markets.

19. Rainham (Essex) ...	Roughly from Wanstead to Grays and extending in the North to Brentwood.	Peas, Rhubarb, Runner Beans, Cabbage, Broad Beans, Lettuce, Marrows, Beet, and all crops mentioned in the Middlesex area.	The farms are often from 150 to 300 acres. The land on the west is slowly being built over owing to the encroachment of London. A market-gardening area of importance catering for the London markets, and one of the earliest pea-growing areas.
20. Southend-on-Sea ...	Rochford, Gt. Wakering, Barling, Sutton, Gt. Stambridge, Rayleigh.	Spring Greens and Cabbage, Peas, Rhubarb (Rayleigh), Lettuce.	The bulk of spring greens goes to London, and some peas. Various kinds of vegetables are grown for local demand. Some cabbages, beans and peas are also grown for the London markets around Southminster and Tillingham.
21. Chelmsford	An area around Chelmsford including Boreham.	Early Peas, Christmas Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Runner Beans, Outdoor Rhubarb, Celery.	There are a number of farmers who grow cabbage. Vegetables including cabbage, brussels sprouts and celery are sent to London markets.
22. Kelvedon (Essex) ...	From Maldon enclosing the area to the coast from Braintree and Earls Colne in the west to Manningtree in the north.	Peas, Runner Beans	A large and important pea-growing area.
23. Ipswich	Around the Felixstowe Road ...	Cabbage, Savoys, Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Peas, Turnips, Broccoli, Rhubarb, Marrows.	Some vegetables sent to London.
SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.			
24. Plymouth	St. Dominick, Bere Alston, Landrake, Saltash and Plymstock.	Spring Cabbage, Savoys, Turnips, Peas, Beans, Beet, Rhubarb, Lettuce (including some glasshouse lettuce).	A market-gardening area largely catering for Plymouth and district.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
25. Exeter	Locality of Exeter.	Market garden produce	Provides a large percentage of many vegetables required for local consumption. Some broccoli and cauliflower also grown in the Kingsbridge area of Devon and consigned to distant markets.
26. Combe Martin, near Ifracombe.	Combe Martin and Braunton	Market garden produce	The growers are chiefly small-holders. About 300 acres of market gardens. Supplies vegetables for Barnstaple, Bideford and Ifracombe. Some broccoli sent to distant markets.
27. Weymouth	At Upwey	—	A small vegetable growing district. Possibly 100 acres of vegetables are grown in the locality.
28. South Dorset Area (Frome Valley).	Wareham, Moreton, Warmwell, Wool, Bere Regis, Toller.	Watercress	A very important area of specialised watercress production.
29. Bournemouth	Wareham to Lymington, including Wimborne, Poole, West Moors, Sopley and Brockenhurst.	Market garden produce.	Provides a portion of the local requirements.
30. Salisbury	Gillingham, Semley, Dinton, Wilton, Broad Chalk, Damerham, Downton, Bishopstone, Cranborne, Fordingbridge and Salisbury.	Watercress	An important area for the production of watercress.
31. North Downs Area	Andover, Longparish, Sutton Sootney, Hurstbourne Priors, Whitchurch, Micheldever, Overton, Fleet, Alresford, Alton and West Meon.	Watercress	A very important area of specialised watercress production.

32. Hungerford, Newbury and Pewsey.	Ramsbury, Kintbury, Theale, Shalbourn, Burgholere district, Great Bedwyn, Axford (Wilts) and Pewsey.	Watercress.	
33. Wallingford	Wallingford	Watercress.	
34. Challow	Challow	Watercress.	
35. Swindon	A small area including Blunsdon, Purton and Wroughton.	—	A small area of production catering for local consumption. Market gardens also at Coxwell and Farringdon.
36. Bromham (Wilts)	West Lavington, Market Lavington, Easterton, Urchfont, Devizes, Rowde, Chittoe, Bromham, Potterne.	Parsnips, Peas, Carrots, Broad Beans, Runner Beans, Beet, Spring Cabbage, Turnips.	Carrots are grown after peas and early potatoes as well as being sown in the early spring. A specialised growing area for root vegetables and peas. There are possibly 300 vegetable growers in the district.
37. Bradford-on-Avon (Wilts).	Bradford-on-Avon	Mushrooms	Of interest as a centre of production of forced mushrooms.
38. Bristol	Chiefly within 10 miles' radius of the city, including Hambrook, Winterbourne, Downend and Mangotsfield, Bitton, Fishponds, Kingswood, Hanham, and St. Georges, Keynsham, Brislington, Whitechurch and Willsbridge.	Market garden produce	Possibly up to 2,000 acres of vegetables grown in the area. Supplies are largely marketed in Bristol; but certain crops, notably rhubarb, celery, lettuces and radishes, are consigned to South Wales.
39. Cheddar	Between Axbridge and Rodney Stoke	Spring Cabbage, Runner Beans, Broad Beans, Peas.	Caters in a small way for Bristol trade. (Also less than 100 acres at Milton, near Weston-super-Mare. Also a small acreage at Tickenham, near Clevedon.)
40. Bridgwater	North Petherton, North Newton, Durston, West Monkton.	Peas	Noted for early peas and is the earliest specialised pea-growing area.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
41. Penzance	Chiefly near Penzance and in the direction of Redruth; also near Truro.	Broccoli and Cauliflower, Spring Cabbage, Lettuce and Salads.	Large growers have up to 50 acres of broccoli; 35 per cent. of growers with possibly less than 5 acres of this crop. Acreage of broccoli possibly 2,500 acres. Some other vegetables produced for local consumption only.

EASTERN AREA.

42. Bury St. Edmunds ...	About a radius of 12 to 15 miles around Bury St. Edmunds.	Carrots, Cabbage, Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, Runner Beans, Peas. Note: For Ipswich see No. 23.	Excluding turnips, the area given up to vegetable production is about 1,000 acres.
43. Cambridge	Wilburton, Stretham and between Stretham, Willingham and Cambridge.	Peas, Beans, Celery, Asparagus, Spring Onions.	Largely grown by smallholders with holdings up to 10 acres each. Land very fertile in the area mentioned.
44. Ely	Shippea Hill, Ely, Littleport, Soham.	Celery	A very important specialised celery-growing area.
45. Chatteris and Ramsey District.	Chatteris, Wimblington, Doddington, Manea, Ramsey, Holme, Warboys, Somersham, March, Whittlesey, Yaxley.	Washed Carrots, Celery, Peas, Turnips, Beet, Onions, Parsnips, Lettuce, Cabbage, Asparagus.	The chief carrot-growing area.
46. Wisbech	Wisbech, Leverington, Elm and Enneth.	Peas, Broad Beans, Asparagus.	—
47. Peakirk	Crowland, Peakirk, Thorney. ...	Peas (green)	An important area for the growing of green peas.
48. Oakham	Oakham	Mustard-and-ress	Very small output.

49. Bourne	Bourne	Mustard-and-creas, Watercress ...	A very small district but recognised as a centre for the production of mustard-and-creas.
50. Swinderby (Lincoln)	Swinderby, Collingham, East Markham.	Carrots, Beans, Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts.	A fairly small growing area of which a speciality is carrots.
51. Lincoln	Locality of Lincoln	Cabbage, Celery, Rhubarb, Parsley, Beet, Carrots.	Not a large area of production. Some cabbage is sent to Sheffield.
52. Retford	Locality of Retford	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Peas, Celery, Beet, Radishes, Lettuce, Marrows, Runner Beans.	A small area of production; estimated at 100 acres within a two miles' radius of the town.
53. Kirton-in-Lindsey ...	Kirton-in-Lindsey, Scotter, Brigg ...	Carrots	A growing district of medium size. Carrots are a speciality.
54. Haxey District ...	Epworth and Belton in the north, Finningley in the west, Gainsborough in the south; the Trent more or less forms the eastern boundary.	Celery, Peas, Beet	The important celery-growing area of the Isle of Axholme. Peas are grown at Ranskill.
55. Crowle (Lines.) ...	Fockerby, Luddington, Crowle ...	Late pea area	Probably the latest specialised pea-growing area in the country.
56. Grimsby	South and west of Grimsby	—	Estimated to be about 200 acres of market gardens in the locality of Grimsby. Grown for local use.
57. Boston Area ...	From Old Leake and Wrangle to Frieston and Boston and from thence to include the area bounded by Swineshead in the west, Gosberton on the south and Fosdyke on the south-east. The area also extends to Pinohbeck and Spalding.	Cabbage and Spring Cabbage Greens, Dry and Green Peas, Cauliflowers, Celery, Bunched Carrots, Broccoli, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Spring Onions, Broad Beans.	One of the most important areas for the production of spring cabbage, spring cabbage greens and dry peas. There are a number of growers with fairly small acreages around Swineshead.
58. Long Sutton and Holbeach.	Includes Long Sutton, Holbeach, Tydd and Newton.	Peas, Celery, Broad Beans, Runner Beans, Cauliflowers, Seakale.	

EASTERN AREA—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
59. King's Lynn ...	Wiggenhall St. Mary's, Sandringham and Grimston.	Spring Cabbage, Summer Cabbage, Peas, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots.	An area of some importance for the production of spring cabbage and oos lettuce.
60. Fakenham (Norfolk)	Fakenham, Great Ryburgh, Buxton Lamas.	Cabbage, Savoys, Carrots, Brussels Sprouts.	A substantial proportion of vegetables is consigned to London markets.
61. Norwich	Area of 12 to 14 miles from Norwich on the east and south-west sides, including Blofield, Framingham Earl, Bramerton and Brundall.	General market garden crops ...	A good deal of the produce is absorbed locally. A number of growers have smallholdings of under 10 acres in extent and often about 3 acres.
62. Great Yarmouth ...	Between Yarmouth and Stalham, including Martham and Hemaby.	Market garden crops	Chiefly caters for local consumption.
63. Lowestoft	North Cove, Sotterley, Henstead and Beccles on the south; Lound on the north.	Market garden crops	A small growing area catering for local requirements.

NORTHERN AREA.

64. Sheffield	Totley, Gleadless, Dronfield, Rotherham, Tickhill.	Swedes, Cabbage, Savoys, Late Peas, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Lettuce, Beet, Carrots, Broad Beans.	Supplies very small; marketed in the locality.
65. Doncaster	—	Peas, Late Cauliflowers, Leeks. Other crops grown include practically all those mentioned for Sheffield.	For local consumption supplies of locally grown vegetables are largely available during the months of July to October,

66. Salby (Yorks)	...	Chiefly in the area between Knottingley, Pontefract and Sherburn-in-Elmet on the west, Hemingbrough, Cliffe Common and Goole in the east, Heck in the south and Cawood in the north.	Peas. Other crops grown include practically all those mentioned for Sheffield. (Market garden produce grown around Pontefract).	One of the most important green pea producing areas.
67. Leeds	... ..	Chiefly in the area Leeds to Wakefield, Wakefield to Bradford, Bradford to Leeds and Leeds to Castleford.	Forced Rhubarb; also Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Savoys, Peas, Lettuce, Turnips, Spring Onions, Radishes, Swedes.	The chief area for forced rhubarb. Market garden crops are also grown for Leeds and Bradford.
68. Halifax	... ..	Between Sowerby Bridge and Mirfield in the valley of the River Colne ...	Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Rhubarb, Late Broccoli, Lettuce, Turnips, Swedes, Radishes, Mint, Sage, Thyme.	Estimated at nearly 200 acres; grown for local consumption.
69. Huddersfield...	... ..	Rastrick and Elland	Cabbage, Swedes, Cauliflowers ...	A very small area of production; probably no more than about 30 acres.
70. Hull ... ..	... ..	Cottingham, Beverley, Cherry Burton, Little Weighton, Skidby, Goxhill.	Cabbage and Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Turnips, Broccoli and Cauliflowers, Peas, Beans, Beet, Leeks, Celery, Rhubarb, Lettuce, Scotch Kale, Spring Onions, Radishes.	It is estimated that approximately 66 per cent. of the supplies are marketed locally, the remainder being sent to northern industrial towns. It is estimated that about 500 acres of vegetables are grown in the area mentioned, but supplies at Hull are also received by road from the Market Weighton area.
71. Market Weighton (Yorks.).		A long narrow neck of land stretching from Claxton in the north almost to the Humber, including Fangfoss, Pocklington, Everingham, Market Weighton and North and South Cave.	Carrots.... ..	A large and important district specialising in the production of carrots, including late carrots.

NORTHERN AREA.—*continued.*

District.	Area Covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
72. Harrogate	Knaresborough, Wetherby, Collingham	Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Peas, Savoys, Rhubarb, Mustard-and-Cress.	A very small area supplying vegetables for local consumption.
73. North Riding Pea Area	Thirsk, Raskelf and Flaxton	Peas.	
74. Pickering (Yorks.)	Pickering	Watercress	Very small supplies sent to certain northern towns.
75. Middlesbrough, Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington.	Norton-on-Tees, Greatham, Haughton-le Skerne, Hurworth and Neasham Eston.	Spring Cabbage, Savoys, Cauliflowers, Summer Cabbage, Leeks, Rhubarb, Peas, Broad Beans, Dwarf Beans, Lettuce, Swedes, Turnips.	Estimated at 300 acres. Holdings usually from .4 to 10 acres. Crops marketed in the locality.
76. Sunderland	Silksworth, Southwick-on-Wear and Fulwell.	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Leeks, Carrots, Celery.	A small area of production catering for local consumption.
77. Newcastle-on-Tyne	Morpeth, North Wylam, Hexham and Corbridge.	Spring Cabbage, Savoys, Leeks, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Cauliflower, and Broccoli, Peas, Broad Beans, Dwarf Beans, Rhubarb, Lettuce, Spring Onions, Radishes.	It is estimated that there are 400 acres at Morpeth and 120 acres at Hexham. An area of some importance as regards the supply of vegetables to Newcastle-on-Tyne.
78. East Coast of Northumberland.	East coast of Northumberland	Edible Fungi, including wild mushrooms.	Occasional supplies to northern towns.
79. Carlisle	Including Rickerby, Stanwix, Scotby, and Linstock.	Savoys	Provides a portion of the vegetables required by Carlisle.
80. Barrow-in-Furness	Locality of Barrow-in-Furness	Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Peas, Swedes, Carrots.	A small growing area.
81. Blackpool and Cleveleys	Marton Moss, Thornton	Lettuce, Mustard-and-cress	A small but important area for the production of glasshouse lettuce and mustard-and-cress.

82. Preston (Lancs.) ...	Walton-le-Dale, Higher Walton ...	Natural and forced Rhubarb, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Turnips, Radishes, Spring Onions, Red Cabbage, Mint, Mustard-and-cress.	Most growers in the district have about 10 acres of vegetables. The area of vegetables is estimated at about 200 acres. Supplies are marketed at Preston and certain East Lancashire towns.
83. Midge Hall (near Preston)	Midge Hall, Longton, Farington Moss, Penwortham, Whitestakes.	Cabbage, Celery, Peas, Cauliflowers, Rhubarb, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Beans, Beet, Turnips.	Estimated at 200 acres excluding potatoes. Most growers have from 4 to 8 acres of vegetables. Possibly 50 growers. Chiefly marketed in Lancashire towns. Cabbage is sometimes sent to London.
84. Hesketh Bank (Lancs.)	The district is bounded by Hesketh Bank on the north, Crossens on the south-west, the main Southport-Preston road on the south and the River Douglas on the east.	Celery, Cabbage and Savoys, Peas, Brussels Sprouts, Swedes, Cauliflowers, Lettuce under glass and in the open, Beet, Bunched and Topped Carrots, Spring Onions, Radishes.	It is estimated that there are from 600 to 800 acres of vegetables in the district and possibly 200 growers in the district, many of whom are smallholders. Produce is marketed in towns within easy reach.
85. Ormskirk (Lancs.) ...	Rufford on the north, Lydiate on the west, Skelmersdale on the east and Melling on the south.	Savoys, Spring Cabbage, Utility Cabbage, Rhubarb, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Swedes, Turnips, Broad Beans, Spring Onions, Carrots, Lettuce, Parsley, Celery, Spinach.	A very important area for the production of savoys and cabbage. Large supplies of rhubarb are produced for sale at Liverpool and elsewhere. Whilst crops are grown on a farm rather than on a market garden scale, market gardening areas exist at Maghull, Scarisbrick and Aughton.
86. Formby (Lancs.) ...	Localities of Freshfield and Formby...	Asparagus	A small growing area. A substantial portion of the asparagus is marketed in Liverpool.

NORTHERN AREA.—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
87. Wallasey (Cheshire)...	Along the north-west coast of the Wirral Peninsula from Wallasey village to Hoylake station, chiefly along the Leasowe road at Wallasey.	Spring Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Dwarf and Runner Beans, Leeks, Radishes, Bunched Carrots, Marrows, Celery, Spring Onions, Mint.	An early market-gardening district. It is estimated that there are 500 acres of vegetables in the locality and over 30 growers. Produce is chiefly sold by growers in the North Market, Liverpool, but some is sent to other towns in the north.
88. Glazebrook (Manchester)	Including Chat Moss, Irlam, Cadishead, Martinscroft, Padgate, Glazebury and Barton, Rixton Moss and Carrington Moss.	Celery, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Turnips and Swedes, Beet, Peas, Rhubarb.	An important area of production for Manchester market. Cos lettuce, of which some quantity is sent to London, and celery are specialities of the district. Holdings are usually of medium size.
89. Timperley (Cheshire)	Sale, Baguley, Timperley, Northenden, Northern Etchells.	Brussels Sprouts, Forced and Natural Rhubarb, Beet, Lettuce, Leeks, Forced Mint.	Holdings are generally small and from 4 to 5 acres in size. It is estimated that there are from 400 to 500 acres of vegetables in this market-gardening district. There is a certain amount of forcing.

WEST AND MIDLAND AREA.

90. Oxford	Locality of Oxford at Cowley, Littlemore, Garsington, Fyfield, Kingston Bagpuze, Longworth and Beckley.	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower and Broccoli (late), Rhubarb, Lettuce, Peas, Parsnips, Beet, Marrows, Leeks, Beans, Herbs.	Supplies for local consumption.
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91. Rugby	Around Rugby and at Lutterworth...	Celery and small supplies of other vegetables.	A small area of production.
92. Leicester	... ..	Chiefly north of Leicester at Mountsorrel, Sileby, Syston, Barkby and Birstall.	—	A very small area of production.
93. Tamworth (Staffs.)	... ..	Includes Amington, Bonehill, Cliff and Hopwas.	Cabbage, Savoys, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Peas, Brussels Sprouts, Swedes, Lettuce, Beet, Runner Beans, Rhubarb, Leeks, Celery, Broad Beans, Turnips, Bunched Carrots, Spring Onions, Parsnips, Parsley, Radishes.	Caters chiefly for Birmingham market but also supplies Nuneaton. Upwards of 50 market gardeners; it is estimated that there are from 800 to 1,000 acres of market gardens.
94. Lichfield (Staffs.)	... ..	Includes Weeford and Shenstone	... .. Cauliflower, Broccoli, Savoys, Peas, Spring Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts.	Most growers have holdings of from 10 to 30 acres, but there are several of 200 acres each. Contributes substantial supplies of cauliflowers and broccoli to Birmingham and other markets in the district.
95. Burton-on-Trent	... ..	Includes Blackfordby and Castle Gresley.	Peas, Turnips, Parsnips, Marrows...	A small area of production catering for local requirements.
96. Melbourne (Derbyshire).	... ..	Melbourne, King's Newton, Wilson, Borrowash, Aston-on-Trent, Alvas-ton, Shardlow.	Cabbage, Peas, Cauliflowers, Runner Beans, Broad Beans, Celery, Brussels Sprouts, Forced and Natural Rhubarb, Spring Onions, Broccoli, Beet, Lettuce, Parsnips, Leeks, Marrows, Herbs.	Chiefly marketed in Derby and Nottingham, but also at Burton-on-Trent. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000 acres of market gardens in the area. About 60 to 70 growers.
97. Nottingham	... ..	On the north side of Nottingham, including Burton Joyce, Arnold, Lowdham and Woodborough.	—	A small area of production catering for local consumption.
98. Knutsford (Cheshire)	... ..	Locality of Knutsford.	... .. Turnips, Peas, Beans, Brussels Sprouts.	A small area of production.

WEST AND MIDLAND AREA—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
99. Sandbach (Cheshire)	Sandbach, Middlewich, Holmes Chapel	Cabbage, Cauliflowers... ..	Taken to towns in the Potteries by road.
100. Chester	Locality of Chester	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Peas ...	It is estimated that there are about 300 acres of market gardens in the district split up between 20 to 30 growers.
101. Holt (near Wrexham)	Holt, Farndon, Churton	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Peas, Lettuce, Broad Beans, Red Cabbage, Green Bunched Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Swedes, Marrows, Parsley.	An important district of medium size for the production of spring cabbage.
102. Whixall (Whitchurch, Salop).	Locality of Whixall	Savoy, Spring Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Peas, Bunched Onions.	A very small district in which it is estimated that there are approximately 60 acres of vegetables, excluding potatoes. The produce is marketed at Wrexham and at other towns in the neighbourhood.
103. Tibberton (Salop) ...	Largely centred around Tibberton. It is somewhat scattered, extending to Kinnersley in the south, Crudgington in the west, Newport on the east. In the north there are isolated fields of carrots as far north as Hodnet and Stoke Heath.	Carrots, Parsnips, Swedes, Turnips, Beet, Red Cabbage.	Not a large growing area, but substantial supplies of carrots and parsnips are marketed.
104. Wombourn (near Wolverhampton).	Wombourn	Rhubarb	Very small supplies.

105. Hartlebury (Worcs.)	Ombersley on the south, Astley on the west, Droitwich on the east, and extending to the Clent district on the north.	Peas, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Runner Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Broad Beans, Savoys, Swedes.	An important vegetable producing area from which produce is distributed to Wolverhampton and the Black Country and also to Birmingham. A speciality of the Stourport locality is carrots.
106. Bromsgrove (Worcs.)	Chiefly around Catchill, Bournheath and Fairfield.	Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Peas, Cabbage and Savoys, Runner Beans, Parsnips, and certain other vegetables.	A small market-garden area catering chiefly for the Birmingham market.
107. Stratford-on-Avon ...	Approximately 5 miles' radius of Stratford-on-Avon and to Bidford-on-Avon on the south-west.	Peas, Runner Beans, Broad Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Lettuce and also a number of other vegetables.	A district of medium size from which supplies of vegetables are distributed to Coventry, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and other towns.
108. Worcester ...	Roughly a radius of 5 miles, including Hallow, Broadheath, Lower Wick, Bransford, Claines and Kempsey.	Peas, Cabbage and Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, Runner Beans. Also other vegetables which, however, are largely used for local consumption.	Not a well-defined district, as it joins up on the south and east with the Evesham area and on the north with the Hartlebury area. This is relatively not a large area of production, but there is a substantial amount of vegetables in excess of local requirements which is despatched by road and rail to Birmingham and Black Country towns, etc.
109. Vale of Evesham ...	Roughly ten miles radius of Evesham, extending to Alcester, Bidford-on-Avon, Mickleton, Chipping Campden, Winchcombe, Tewkesbury, Ripple, Upton-on-Severn, Kempsey, Drakes Broughton and the Lenches.	Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Spring Cabbage Greens, Peas, Runner Beans, Spring Onions, Asparagus, Cauliflowers, Broad Beans, Parsnips, Savoys, Dwarf or French Beans, Marrows, Leeks, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Beet, Sage, Rhubarb.	A very large and early vegetable-growing area from which produce is distributed to all the chief areas of consumption. There are some large growers in the district, but the area of vegetables per holding on the average is small.

WEST AND MIDLAND AREA—*continued.*

District.	Area covered.	Kinds of crops grown.	Notes.
110. Ross	Locality of Ross	Peas, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Swedes.	
111. Cheltenham ...	In the Arle district on the west side of Cheltenham.	Cabbage, Savoys, Leeks, Lettuce, Rhubarb, New Carrots, Spring Onions, Radishes, Parsley, Forced Mint, Seakale.	It is estimated that there are about 400 acres of vegetables in the district and about 65 growers. Growers usually have from 5 to 10 acres of land. Some of the vegetables are sent to South Wales.
112. Newent and Gloucester.	Aston Ingham, Gorsley, Sandhurst, Innsworth.	Turnips, Peas, and other kinds of vegetables.	A small growing area. Produce is marketed chiefly in Gloucester.
113. Stroud	Stroud	Edible fungi, including mushrooms ...	Although this is one of the chief centres at which wild mushrooms, etc., are assembled for marketing in the Cotswold Hills, they are distributed from a number of places in the West of England.
114. Abergavenny ...	Locality of Abergavenny including Govilon Llanfoist and Llanellen.	Cabbage and Savoys, Broad Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Runner Beans, Beet, Lettuce.	It is estimated that there are about 250 acres of market gardens in the district.
115. Newport (Mon.) ...	Particularly along the Newport-Chepstow road, around Langstone, Penhow and at Bassaleg.	Savoys, Swedes, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Beet, Runner and Broad beans, Peas, Carrots, Rhubarb, Lettuce.	Not a large area. Growers are chiefly smallholders.

116. Cardiff	... ..	roughly within a five-mile radius of Cardiff, Whitechurch, Llanishen, Rumney, Llanidarne, Llanilterne, Ely and Barry.	Swedes, Cabbage, Savoys, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Broad Beans, Celery, Peas, Broccoli, Rhubarb, Runner Beans.	An area of average size. It is estimated that there are approximately 600 acres of market gardening in the district.
117. Cowbridge (Glam.)	... ..	The area around Cowbridge	Runner Beans and other vegetable crops.	A small growing area. Produce is marketed locally.
118. Swansea	... ..	The Gower peninsula, including Bishopston, Sketty, Dunvant, Cockett and Oxwich.	Swedes, Cabbage, Savoys, Runner Beans, Peas, Broad Beans, Beet, Spring Onions, Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Leeks, Herbs, Watercress.	It is estimated that there are 100 acres of market gardening in the district. The average size of a holding is about 4 acres.
119. Llanelly	... ..	Llangennech, Hendry, and Pwll on the west of Llanelly.	Cabbage, Savoys, Broad beans, Peas, Carrots.	A very small growing area. Produce is marketed at Llanelly and Swansea.
120. Milford Haven	... ..	Hasguard, St. Ishmael's and Dale	Savoys, Broccoli, Lettuce, Spring Onions, Swedes, Carrots and small supplies of other vegetables.	A very small growing area. Produce is marketed at Milford Haven, Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dook and Carmarthen.
121. Newborough (Anglesey).	... ..	Locality of Newborough and Gaerwen.	Carrots, Peas, Broad Beans, Parsnips, Cabbage, Beet, Swedes and Turnips.	A very small growing area, catering for coast towns on the mainland in the vicinity.
122. Colwyn Bay	... ..	Conway Valley	Peas, Spring and autumn Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Lettuce, Cauliflowers, Turnips and Swedes, Spring Onions.	A very small growing area catering for Colwyn Bay and Llandudno.
123. Rhyl	... ..	Locality of Rhyl	Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Savoys, Beet, Lettuce, Marrows, Parsley.	A very small area in which vegetables are grown for local consumption only.

APPENDIX VI.

Imports of Raw Vegetables, other than Potatoes* and Tomatoes†, into the United Kingdom for the years 1927 to 1934 inclusive.

(Imports of vegetables other than onions are given by value only in the trade returns.)

Countries whence consigned.	1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.		
	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables.
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	£'000	Value £'000	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	£'000	Value £'000	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	£'000	Value £'000	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	£'000	Value £'000	
Spain ...	4,518	1,024	(a)	4,255	1,074	(a)	4,526	1,027	(a)	5,127	825	(a)
Netherlands	2,507	410	438	2,459	521	603	2,981	535	521	3,247	373	582
Egypt ...	1,802	431	(a)	2,734	730	(a)	2,438	578	(a)	1,657	274	(a)
France ...	571	102	924	376	68	800	400	65	864	434	65	965
Germany ...	55	13	27	55	14	28	67	14	34	218	37	34
Belgium ...	112	21	22	55	11	24	63	10	23	42	7	30
Madeira ...	(a)	(a)	27	(a)	(a)	47	(a)	(a)	41	(a)	(a)	30

Other foreign countries ...	293	61	15	204	42	31	201	37	37	46	8	28
Total foreign countries ...	9,858	2,062	1,453	10,138	2,460	1,533	10,676	2,266	1,520	10,771	1,589	1,669
Channel Islands	(b)	(b)	56	(b)	(b)	27	(b)	(b)	47	(b)	(b)	40
Other British Countries ...	(b)	(b)	2	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	9	(b)	(b)	4
Total British Countries ...	37	10	58	17	4	31	10	2	56	13	2	44
Grand Total	9,895	2,072	1,511	10,155	2,464	1,564	10,686	2,268	1,576	10,784	1,591	1,713
<i>Exports of imported produce</i>	467	117	14	505	128	15	621	118	23	414	67	22
<i>Retained imports ...</i>	9,428	1,955	1,497	9,650	2,336	1,549	10,065	2,150	1,553	10,370	1,524	1,691

* See Economic Series, No. 9.

† See Economic Series, Nos. 15 and 24.

APPENDIX VI.—*continued.*

Countries whence consigned.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934 (c).		
	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables.	Onions.		Other veget- ables. (e)
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Value £'000</i>	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Value £'000</i>	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Value £'000</i>	<i>Thousand Bushels</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>Value £'000</i>
Spain ...	4,609	845	(a)	4,769	763	26	3,739	517	58	3,585	519	(a)
Netherlands ...	3,109	422	540	2,552	491	551	3,711	415	458	3,891	433	448
Egypt ...	1,821	384	(a)	2,140	467	(a)	2,204	228	(a)	1,950	218	(a)
France ...	370	57	905	144	38	328	133	24	203	170	(f)	150
Germany ...	171	30	26	210	40	33	200	26	29	260	(f)	(a)
Belgium ...	35	6	34	45	(f)	22	22	(f)	16	46	(f)	(a)
Madeira ...	(a)	(a)	37	(a)	(a)	28	(a)	(a)	32	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other foreign countries ...	41	9	102	141	33	27	185	28	32	343	115	250
Total foreign countries ...	10,156	1,753	1,644	10,001	1,832	1,015	10,194	1,238	828	10,245	1,285	848
Channel Islands	(b)	(b)	45	(b)	(b)	41	(b)	(b)	41	(b)	(b)	(b)
Other British Countries ...	(b)	(b)	2	39	5	4	11	2	2	(b)	(b)	(b).

Total British Countries ...	15	3	47	39	5	45	11	2	43	21	3	39
Grand Total	10,171	1,756	1,691	10,040	1,837	1,060	10,205	1,240	871	10,266	1,288	887
<i>Exports of im- ported produce</i>	397	73	14	254	53	7	268	42	2	(d)	(d)	(d)
<i>Retained imports ...</i>	9,774	1,683	1,677	9,786	1,784	1,053	9,937	1,198	869	(d)	(d)	(d)

(a) If any, included under other foreign countries.

(b) If any, included under total British countries.

(c) Provisional figures.

(d) Not available.

(e) Excluding 756 tons of green peas valued at £40,116. For years prior to 1934 green peas were not distinguished separately in the Trade Returns.

(f) Included under other foreign countries.

Importations of peas, not fresh (other than split peas).—In the eight-year period 1927 to 1934, inclusive, average annual importations into the United Kingdom have been nearly 75,000 tons, with a value of over £1,300,000. These are largely drawn from foreign countries, particularly Japan and the Netherlands. Re-exports average about 1,500 tons per annum, valued at about £43,000.

Importations of beans, not fresh (including haricot beans, butter beans and other sorts) together amounted in the eight-year period on the average to about 52,000 tons per annum with a value of about £600,000. These again are largely drawn from foreign countries, including Japan and Madagascar, although some are received from India. Re-exports amounted to nearly 2,500 tons per annum, with a value of about £60,000.

The returns do not show the proportion of these supplies of peas and beans which are intended for human consumption.

APPENDIX VII.

Imports into the United Kingdom of Onions and other Raw Vegetables (excluding Potatoes and Tomatoes), Vegetables Preserved in Salt or Brine (excluding canned or bottled vegetables), Pickles or Vegetables Preserved in Vinegar and Dried Vegetables, for the Year 1933.

Countries whence Consigned.	1933.								
	Onions.		Other Raw Vegetables.	Vegetables Preserved in Salt or Brine.		Pickles or Vegetables Preserved in Vinegar.		Dried Vegetables.	
	<i>Quantity Bushels</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity Cwt.</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity Gallons.</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity Cwt.</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Spain (... ..)	3,739,361	517,445	58,466	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands	3,710,037	414,969	458,271	183,232	109,782	(a)	(a)	2,033	5,601
Egypt	2,203,914	228,074	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
France	133,205	24,441	202,609	9,749	11,306	(a)	(a)	176	548
Germany	199,889	25,890	29,043	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	180	778
Belgium	(a)	(a)	15,747	1,640	1,098	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Madeira	(a)	(a)	31,618	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italy	(a)	(a)	18,894	8,313	6,778	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other Foreign Countries	206,907	27,497	13,923	4,799	3,809	34,300	6,008	3,586	9,300
Total Foreign Countries	10,194,213	1,238,316	828,571	207,733	132,773	34,300	6,008	5,975	16,227
Total British Countries ...	10,823	1,528	42,799	1,191	1,218	1,189	224	372	639
Grand Total	10,205,036	1,239,844	871,370	208,924	133,991	35,489	6,232	6,347	16,866
<i>Exports of Imported Produce</i>	268,259	41,733	1,903	61	103	139	55	340	1,196
<i>Retained Imports ...</i>	9,936,777	1,198,111	869,467	208,863	133,888	35,350	6,177	6,007	15,870
<i>Exports of Produce Grown in the United Kingdom.</i>			Raw Vegetables (ex- cluding Potatoes) <i>Quantity Value</i> <i>Cwt. £</i>						
			10,400 17,051	80	182	112,034	48,974	498	4,550

(a) If any, included under "Other Foreign Countries."

	£		£
Total Value of Imports from Foreign Countries ...	2,221,895	Total Value of Exports of Imported Produce ...	44,990
" " " British ...	46,408	" " " U.K. ...	70,757
	2,268,303		115,747

APPENDIX VIII.

Areas A broad Producing Crops which Compete on the Home Market.

The Netherlands.

The *Westland* area comprises roughly the district between The Hague, the Hook of Holland, Rotterdam and Gouda and is the chief glasshouse district of Holland. In 1929 there were about 1,000 acres of glass. The chief centres of production are Loosduinen, Naaldwijk, Poeldijk, Honselersdijk and Delft. According to the 1928 Year Book of the Central Bureau of Auctions, the area under glass in the Netherlands quadrupled from 1912 to 1927. The usual size of a holding is about 3 acres. Small producers can obtain loans to build glasshouses, etc., through the farmers' banks, which are a particular feature of the Westland.

The chief crops are tomatoes, grapes and cucumbers, but amongst vegetable crops, lettuce, carrots and cauliflowers are of particular importance. Lettuces and cauliflowers, lettuces and tomatoes, or spinach and cauliflowers are often intercropped in glasshouses. The "lights" with which these structures are covered can be removed at the grower's convenience and used elsewhere, e.g., for covering crops raised in frames. The houses can be cultivated by horse work and are often of large size; 200 yards long by 37 yards wide is regarded as a moderate area. There are also large areas of frames in which crops, e.g., of lettuce, follow one another in rapid succession. In heated glasshouses beans may follow tomatoes.

At Poeldijk the chief crops grown are tomatoes, grapes, peaches, melons, soft fruit, lettuces, carrots, rhubarb, spinach (distributed chiefly to Germany), scorzonera, purslane, beans, onions, endive, brussels sprouts, witloof chicory, cauliflowers and radishes (regarded as a catch crop). At Loosduinen the chief crops are tomatoes, cucumbers, cauliflowers, lettuces, carrots, spinach and endive. Early carrots are in season from the beginning of May to the middle of July. At Naaldwijk, though tomatoes are the most important crop, large quantities of early cauliflowers, lettuces and carrots are also grown.

The *Rotterdam* growing area is similar in many respects to the Westland.

North Holland has three main vegetable growing areas, Alkmaar, Beverwijk and Bovenkarspel. A clay soil is typical of the area and, generally speaking, crops are not grown on the same intensive scale as in the Westland. The chief crops are those produced in the open fields, such as cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes and onions. The *Alkmaar* district extends north of Alkmaar to Valkoog and includes Broek-op-Langedijk and North Scharwoude, which are two of the chief centres of production in this area. The main vegetable crops other than potatoes are cabbages, both red and white (comprising 90 per cent. of the total Dutch crop), onions (including picklers) and carrots. Some early carrots are grown for the English market. The district is not so suitable for cauliflowers as Bovenkarspel. The *Beverwijk* growing area caters largely for Amsterdam, which has a population of about 700,000. The *Bovenkarspel* district extends from Hoorn to Medemblik, stretching towards the east and penetrating into the Zuider Zee. The centre is at Grootebroek, at which a large new auction was built some years ago. The chief crops are cauliflowers and potatoes. Cauliflowers, chiefly of Italian origin, are grown largely between the coast and Enkhuizen, Hoogkarspel, Wervershoof and Andijk. From 7,500,000 to 9,500,000 cauliflowers were produced in this district annually from 1922 to 1924. They are exported chiefly to Germany, but some are sent to England, Austria and Scandinavia. Holdings are small, ranging from five to ten

acres in extent. Broek-op-Langedijk is a centre of the brining industry and possibly 10 per cent. of the vegetables grown round Grootebroek are made into pickles. Firms of pickle manufacturers are also in business at Amsterdam and round Leiden. The chief silver skin onion growing centre is near Dordrecht.

Zeeland is the most important onion-producing area in the Netherlands. Cauliflowers, lettuces and other vegetables and fruit are grown where rapid transport facilities are available. The area includes the district of Ter Neuzen in the S.W. corner of Holland, North and South Beveland, Walcheren and Overflakkee. Places of importance are Aksel, Ter Neuzen, Middelburg, Aardenburg, Krabbendijke, Kruiningen and Middelharnis. Onions, cauliflowers and potatoes may be grown in rotation. Farms of 100 acres are common and the average is even larger. Such a farm may be cropped as follows:—

Crops.	Acreage
Onions	7½
Sugar beet	50
Corn	25
Potatoes	25
Carrots	7½
Cauliflowers	2½

The average crop of onions is said to be nearly 12 tons per acre, but heavier yields are often obtained.

France.

The *Nantes* district, situated in the fertile Loire valley, is a good example of early vegetable production on intensive lines. Forced vegetables are produced within a distance of several miles round Nantes. Rich alluvial soil, the best for the purpose, is found near the river. The mild climate is favourable for early crops, and the gardens, which are often walled in, afford added protection. Other crops are produced in the valley of the Loire near St. Nazaire. These play an important part in supplying vegetables for Paris and other markets, and for the important canning industry of Nantes, which absorbs a large proportion of the green peas grown locally. According to the Nantes Chamber of Commerce, between 1st March and 30th June, 70 to 80 tons of market garden produce have been dispatched daily to various centres from this district. Bunched carrots, turnips and radishes are sent to England.

The *Departments of the Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône* send a number of different kinds of vegetables to England, and this market-gardening area has developed considerably in recent years. The district is one of great fertility, and it has been said that the Durance river, in which area Cavailon is situated, brings down more organic material than any other river in the world except the Mississippi. Amongst other places in the area Tarascon, Sénas and Barbentane may be specially noted. Tarascon supplies amongst other vegetables, salads and spinach, Sénas salads, peas, carrots, beans, artichokes, turnips and cauliflowers and Barbentane salads. Asparagus is one of the most important vegetables received from this region. Over 80,000 tons of vegetables were distributed to all destinations in 1927.

A certain amount of forcing is carried out under glass; asparagus is produced in low-roofed houses, some of which are heated. Shelter belts placed at intervals across plantations protect crops from the strong north wind, prevent the soil from cooling and encourage early production.

Other districts from which vegetables have been imported into this country include the following:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Crops.</i>
Paris.	A wide range of vegetables, including early forced produce.
Cherbourg and Barfleur.	Broccoli and spring cabbages.
St. Malo.	Cauliflowers and onions.
Finistère (including Roscoff and St. Pol-de-Léon).	Cauliflowers and broccoli, onions and cabbages.
Brest (Plougastel-Daoulas).	Green peas.
Bordeaux, Montauban and Toulouse. (Chiefly of interest as a canning centre.)	Broad beans and artichokes have been exported from Agen.
Pyrénées-Orientales (Perpignan and Cerbère).	Lettuce, peas, spinach, asparagus, early turnips and carrots, and beans.
South-East Departments of Var and Alpes-Maritimes.	Very early vegetables including salads, beans, asparagus and peas.

Belgium.

Malines and *Louvain* are two of the chief producing areas. In the Malines area cauliflowers are an important crop and have a special market allotted to them. The daily sales in May and June are very large. At Louvain the chief vegetables grown include cauliflowers and carrots. Canning is important in both areas. The bulk of the Belgian onion crop is produced in the area of Alost and Termonde between Brussels and Ghent.

Brussels.—Among the vegetables grown in great variety in the neighbourhood of Brussels, witloof chicory is a speciality. This crop was first noticed on the Brussels market about the year 1846. It is now grown in all the chief areas of production, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Brussels and at Meirelbeke near Ghent. In recent years the industry has grown very rapidly. Exports were 1,510 metric tons in 1919, 6,603 in 1921 and over 23,000 in 1923. In 1927 more than 3,750 acres were grown in the neighbourhood of Brussels alone.* The yield is given as approximately 4 tons of chicons to the acre, and the production round Brussels alone is estimated at 11,000 metric tons annually. At Saventhem, Evere, and other places in the locality, witloof forcing is an important industry amongst the small holders.

Roulers is the chief Belgian area for chicory root (grown for use with coffee). Other centres of production are at Ypres, Thourout, Lichtewelde, Thielt and Menin.

Chicory root is kiln-dried, sometimes by producers, but more often by merchants (trading in manures and feeding-stuffs) and retailers. In 1929 there were three chicory-roasting firms in Roulers, and about 100 in the whole of Belgium, centred particularly at Brussels and Antwerp. Kiln-drying and roasting are not both done by the same firms.

* Culture de la Chicorée de Bruxelles ou Witloof, Jules Simon, 1928.

APPENDIX IX.

Perishability of certain Vegetables.

Examples to shew the normal duration of marketability during certain months of the year.

The table below shows in Column 4 the normal period over which the marketing of a standing crop can be delayed after it has reached the marketable state, and in Column 5 the normal period over which it remains marketable after harvesting. The times given for each crop apply to the month or months shown in Column 3.

Crop.	Remarks.	Duration of marketability.		
		Time of year.	After reaching marketable state in the field.	After Harvesting.
1. Cabbage lettuce ...	2. Speed of maturity depends upon weather conditions. Crop usually marketed just before maturity, otherwise may show signs of seed stems or over-maturity.	3. June, July and August.	4. A week or less	5. 1 day or less.
Cos lettuce		June and July.	Seed stems may appear 3 days after maturity.	2 days or less. Period may be slightly lengthened if root attached.
Watercress		Early summer.	Up till time of formation of flower stems.	Green watercress is more affected by wind than brown cress. Except during hot spells, brown cress may remain in a marketable condition for 2-3 days.
Green bunched onions	Often marketed before formation of a pronounced bulb, but in certain districts, notably London, larger onions are also marketed. Owing to high water content, very subject to "heating" if closely packed.	March	6 weeks	2-4 days.
Radishes		May	Round varieties 4-8 days; French Breakfast 3 days.	48 hours.

Endive		October ...	3-14 days after tying	For Batavian endive, a slightly longer period than cos lettuce. Should be marketed immediately. May remain in a marketable condition for several days.
Cauliflowers		August ...	2 days or less.	
Broccoli		March ...	About 4 days.	
Natural rhubarb		May ...	When full grown, 14-21 days ...	Several days.
Forced rhubarb		February ...	2-3 days.	2 days.
Asparagus		May ...	1-2 days.	Greatest increase in crude fibre takes place the first 24 hours after cutting. Amount of increase greatest at highest temperature and least at lowest. Product should reach consumer in shortest possible time.*
Washed celery		October ...	A month or more.	2-3 days according to system of packing.
Mushrooms	Durations apply to Cups. ...	December ...	1-2 days.	In ventilated packages about 2 days.
Spring cabbage		June ...	7-10 days.	2 days.
Brussels sprouts		November ...	3-4 weeks, but condition will not improve if not picked at the right stage.	3 days.
Savoys		Winter ...	Several weeks	Several days.
Leeks	Owing to high water content very subject to heating if closely packed.	Winter ...	Not quickly perishable. ...	Up to 7 days.
Green peas		June and July	Average about a week for early peas; in hot weather peas become hard very quickly, and the period may only be 1 day for "Senator" and 2 for "Lincoln."	2 days: longer in wicker or properly ventilated packages than in bags.
Runner Beans		August ...	4-5 days.	2 days: longer in pots than in bags.
Dwarf beans		August ...	3-4 days.	ditto. ditto.

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

Crop	Remarks	Duration of marketability.		
		Time of year	After reaching marketable state in the field.	After Harvesting.
1	2	3	4	5
Broad beans ...		July	2 weeks.	4 days.
Glasshouse beans ...		March to May	2 days.	4-5 days.
Marrows		July	If allowed to remain after reaching marketable size, growth of plant affected. .	7 days.
Onions (ripened) ...		October ...	} Not quickly perishable.	Not quickly perishable if harvested in good condition.
Bunched Carrots (washed).		July		2-3 days.
Topped Carrots (washed).		September ...		3-4 days.
Topped Carrots (unwashed).		September ...		Not quickly perishable.
Bunched or topped Turnips (washed).		September ...		4-6 days.
Topped turnips (unwashed).		September ...		2-3 weeks.
Topped parsnips (unwashed).		November ...		Not quickly perishable.
Swedes		December ...		ditto ditto.
Bunched Red Beet		August ...	If planted thickly, will not become too large for 3 weeks.	Several days.
Red Beet (boiled) ...		August ...	} Not quickly perishable if stored.	Must be disposed of immediately.
Long Beet (unboiled)		November ...		Several months if stored.
Horseradish (washed)		October ...		Turns yellow if not disposed of quickly.

APPENDIX X.

Seasonality Charts.

Seasons for home-grown and imported vegetables.

SEASON		JAN	FEB	MCH	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
LETTUCE:-													
Home Outdoor Cabbage	APL-NOV												
Dutch	MCH-JUN-NOV												
French/Spanish "	NOV-APL												
Home Cos	MAY-SEP												
Indoor Cabbage	NOV-MAY												
RADISHES:-													
Home Indoor & Outdoor	MCH-NOV												
Dutch "	FEB-MAY												
Channel Is "	NOV-APL												
French "	DEC-MAY												
ONIONS:-													
Home Salad or Spring	FEB-OCT												
WATERCRESS:-													
Home	ALL YEAR												
MUSTARD & CRESS:-													
Home	ALL YEAR												
ENDIVE:-													
Cornish	NOV-FEB												
Home Outdoor	SEP-NOV												
French	NOV-JUN												
CHICORY:-													
Belgian Witloof	SEP-MCH												

NOTE:- Black portions denote peak periods.

SEASON		JAN	FEB	MCH	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CAULIFLOWER-BROCCOLI													
Home Cauliflowers	MAY-DEC												
French Broccoli (RASCOT)	END DEC-APL												
" Cauliflowers/Broccoli (SPAIN)	END OCT-MCH												
Home Broccoli (CORNWALL)	DEC-APL												
" " (KENT)	JAN-JUN												
Italian Cauliflower	DEC-MCH												
Dutch "	APL-AUG												
Belgian "	MAY-JUN												
SPRING CABBAGE-GREENS:													
Home	FEB-JUL												
CABBAGE (SPRING OR RED):													
Home	END JUL-MCH												
BRUSSELS SPROUTS:-													
Home	END AUG-MCH												
Dutch	SEP-MCH												
SAVOYS:-													
Home	AUG-APL												
TURNIP TOPS:-													
Home	JAN-APL												
SCOTCH KALE:-													
Home	DEC-APL												
SPROUTING BROCCOLI:-													
Home	FEB-APL												
LEERS:-													
Home	AUG-MAY												
SPINACH:-													
Home	ALL YEAR												
French	NOV-APL												
RED CABBAGE:-													
Dutch	NOV-MAY												
Home	OCT-DEC												

NOTE:- Black portions denote peak periods

SEASON	JAN	FEB	MCH	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RIPE ONIONS:-												
Spanish (BAROSA)												
Home (GRAND)												
Dutch												
Home												
Egyptian												
French												
END MAY- MID JUL MID JUL- END APR AUG- APL SEP- END FEB DEC- MCH JUL- MCH												
TURNIPS:-												
Home Topped												
Bunched												
French "												
JUL- APL MAY- JUL JAN- JUN												
SWEDES:-												
Home												
SEP- MAY												
CARROTS:-												
Home Topped												
Dutch "												
Bunched												
Home "												
French "												
JUL- MAY AUG- MAY MAY- JUL MAY- AUG MCH- JUN												
BETROOT:-												
Home Topped												
Bunched												
JUL- MAY JUN- AUG												
PARSNIPS:-												
Home Topped												
Dutch "												
AUG- APL SEP- FEB												
ARTICHOKES:-												
Home Jerusalem												
" Globe												
French "												
Spanish "												
Algerian "												
OCT- END FEB MID JUN- OCT JUL- OCT JAN- MAY DEC- APL												
HORSERADISH:-												
German												
Home												
JAN- DEC SEP- MCH												

NOTE:- Black portions denote peak periods

SEASON	JAN	FEB	MCH	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
RHUBARB:-												
Home outdoor												
" Forced												
MCH- AUG DEC- MAY												
CELERY:-												
Home												
SEP- FEB												
ASPARAGUS:-												
Home Forced												
Home												
French												
Californian												
DEC- MCH END APL- JUN JAN- MAY MCH- APL												
MUSHROOMS:-												
Home Forced												
" Field												
ALL YEAR JUL- NOV												
SEAKALE:-												
Home Forced												
" Outdoor												
JAN- APL MCH- MAY												

NOTE:- Black portions denote peak periods.

SEASON	JAN	FEB	MCH	APL	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PEAS:-												
Home Outdoor												
French "												
Channel Is. "												
JUN- OCT FEB- JUN NOV- JUN												
BEANS:-												
Home Runner												
" Broad												
French "												
Home Outdoor												
French "Kelsey												
" Forced												
MADIRA												
Guernsey												
French "												
MID FEB- JUL OCT- MAY DEC- MID JUL MAY- JUN												
MARROWS:-												
Home outdoor												
" Indoor												
JUL- NOV APR- JUL												
PARSLEY:-												
Home												
ALL YEAR												
SAGE:-												
Home												
ALL YEAR												
THYME:-												
Home												
ALL YEAR												
MINT:-												
Home Outdoor												
" Forced												
APR- NOV DEC- MAY												

NOTE:- Black portions denote peak periods.

APPENDIX XI.

Index numbers of Prices of Home-grown Vegetables and of Agricultural Produce as a whole for the Years 1911-13 and 1924-34.
(Base 1911-13=100).

Description.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
Brussels Sprouts	112	97	92	175	150	155	132	158	173	160	145	125	119	135
Cabbage ...	100	109	82	136	155	136	136	145	145	136	127	102	118	118
Cauliflower ...	95	100	100	168	184	163	142	174	163	153	142	142	153	158
Carrots ...	103	103	92	186	164	197	172	231	178	131	150	225	217	208
Celery ...	100	100	100	164	191	155	164	173	173	164	164	136	127	136
Onions ...	135	94	71	159	157	126	134	176	151	87	110	190	115	104
Combined Index— Vegetables ...	107	100	89	165	167	155	147	176	164	138	140	153	141	143
General Index— Agricultural Produce. ...	95	102	103	161	159	151	144	147	144	134	120	112	107	114

APPENDIX XII.

Seasonal average Prices (Wholesaler to Retailer) of Vegetables (2nd quality only) at certain large Town Markets in England and Wales
for the Years 1911-1913 and 1924-1934.

Description.	Weight.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Artichokes, Jerusalem ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	8	0	7	5	8	1	9	2	8	6	7	9	7	8	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Asparagus, Worcester(ord.)	Bun.	1	4	1	6	1	10	2	11	3	0	3	0	2	3	2	7	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Beans, Dwarf, outdoor	lb.	0	1½	0	1	0	1½	0	1½	0	1½	0	1	0	1½	0	2	0	1½	0	2½	0	2½	0	1½	0	1½	0	2	5
" Scarlet Runners	Cwt.	14	0	4	8	11	8	7	0	14	0	7	0	8	4	15	9	14	3	12	0	10	9	13	3	12	9	12	9	
" Broad	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	12	9	6	7	9	8	12	9	10	6	8	3	9	6	8	0	10	9	8	7	
Beet ...	Cwt.	2	11	3	2	2	11	6	10	4	11	4	9	4	8	6	4	4	10	4	2	5	3	6	7	3	9	3	9	
Broccoli, Cornish ...	Doz.	1	10	1	10	1	10	2	11	2	6	2	0	2	0	3	3	3	5	3	0	2	9	3	2	2	4	3	1	
Brussels Sprouts ...	Cwt.	11	0	9	6	9	0	17	3	14	9	15	3	13	0	15	6	17	0	15	9	14	3	12	3	11	9	13	3	
Cabbage ...	Doz.	0	11	1	0	0	9	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	2	0	11½	1	1	1	1	
" Savoy ...	Doz.	1	0	1	1	0	10	2	1	1	10	1	8	1	7	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	6	1	3	1	1	
Carrots ...	Cwt.	3	1	3	1	2	9	5	7	4	11	5	11	5	2	6	11	5	4	3	11	4	6	6	9	6	6	6	3	
Cauliflowers ...	Doz.	1	6	1	7	1	7	2	8	2	11	2	7	2	3	2	9	2	7	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	5	2	2	
Celery ...	Bun.	0	11	0	11	0	11	1	6	1	9	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	6	1	6	1	3	1	2	
Lettuce, Cos ...	Doz.	0	8	0	5	0	8	1	2	1	7	1	2	0	11½	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	11½	1	1	1	1	0	1	
" Cabbage	Doz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10½	1	5	1	1	0	11	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	10½	0	11½	1	0	1	1	
Mushrooms, forced	12 lb.	—	—	—	—	9	6	19	9	23	6	24	0	24	6	22	0	21	6	19	0	18	6	20	6	17	6	14	9	
" outdoor	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	3	9	4	15	9	12	6	12	3	9	9	11	3	13	3	12	6	8	11	7	2	
Onions, British	Cwt.	7	8	5	4	4	0	9	0	8	11	7	2	7	7	10	0	8	7	4	11	6	3	10	9	6	6	5	11	
Parsnips ...	Cwt.	3	8	3	11	2	10	6	8	5	6	6	6	5	2	6	5	6	9	5	2	4	6	5	3	5	8	7	3	
Peas, Market Garden	Cwt.	12	0	9	6	10	0	11	0	24	6	10	6	17	6	19	6	16	9	16	0	15	6	14	6	17	0	14	3	
Spinach ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	18	3	21	0	22	0	21	6	22	6	19	6	19	6	21	0	20	0	15	6	
Swedes, Table ...	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	2	10	2	9	2	8	2	11	2	9	2	5	2	7	2	5	2	5	2	7	
Turnips, White	Cwt.	2	4	2	4	2	1	4	0	4	0	3	8	3	7	4	1	4	3	4	1	3	10	3	9	3	8	4	7	
Vegetable Marrows	Doz.	1	7	1	0	1	10	1	10	1	9	1	11	2	0	2	1	2	6	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	4	1	9	
Watercress	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	27	6	29	6	29	0	30	6	31	6	32	6	32	0	30	0	28	0	31	6	

APPENDIX XIII.

Average Weekly Prices of Certain Vegetables (2nd quality only) at London
(Covent Garden Market) for the year 1933.

Week ended.	Carrots.	Celery.	Broccoli and cauliflowers.	Lettuce (Cabbage)	Peas (Market Garden).	Brussels Sprouts.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	4th	3 6	9	1 6	—	—
	11th	3 6	9	1 6	—	—
	18th	4 0	9	2 0	—	—
	25th	4 0	9	3 0	—	—
February	1st	6 0	—	2 6	—	—
	8th	5 6	—	2 0	—	—
	15th	4 0	—	2 0	—	—
	22nd	4 0	—	2 0	—	—
March ...	1st	4 0	—	2 6	—	—
	8th	4 0	—	2 6	—	—
	15th	3 6	—	2 0	1 0	—
	22nd	3 6	—	3 0	1 0	—
April ...	29th	4 0	—	2 6	1 6	—
	5th	4 0	—	2 6	1 6	—
	12th	4 0	—	1 9	1 6	—
	19th	4 0	—	1 9	1 0	—
May ...	26th	8 0	—	3 0	1 0	—
	3rd	5 0	—	3 0	—	—
	10th	5 0	—	2 10	1 0	—
	17th	5 0	—	2 10	9	—
June ...	24th	7 0	—	4 7	2 0	—
	31st	7 0	—	4 0	1 0	—
	7th	7 0	—	5 0	1 0	9 6
	14th	—	—	2 6	6	4 6
July ...	21st	—	—	2 6	1 0	6 0
	28th	—	—	2 6	1 0	5 0
	5th	—	—	2 6	1 0	7 0
	12th	12 0	—	2 3	9	4 0
August ...	19th	14 0	—	2 6	9	7 0
	26th	8 0	—	1 6	1 9	5 0
	2nd	9 0	—	1 6	1 9	3 0
	9th	10 0	—	1 6	1 0	5 0
September	16th	11 0	—	2 0	1 6	5 0
	23rd	14 0	—	—	1 3	6 0
	30th	—	1 0	—	1 6	10 0
	6th	10 0	1 0	—	1 6	8 0
October ...	13th	10 0	1 0	—	1 6	10 0
	20th	12 0	10	3 0	1 3	10 0
	27th	10 0	8	4 0	1 3	16 0
	4th	9 0	10	3 0	1 0	17 0
November	11th	8 0	10	3 0	1 0	14 0
	18th	7 0	9	1 6	1 0	17 0
	25th	9 0	9	1 6	1 3	—
	1st	8 0	9	2 0	1 3	—
December	8th	7 0	8	2 0	1 3	—
	15th	6 0	—	2 0	—	—
	22nd	6 0	9	3 0	—	—
	29th	6 0	8	3 0	—	—
December	6th	7 0	8	3 0	—	—
	13th	8 0	8	3 0	—	—
	20th	9 0	8	3 6	—	—
	27th	9 0	9	6 0	—	—

APPENDIX XIV.

List of Local Growers' Associations (other than assembling organisations).

Name of Association.	Remarks.
Vale of Evesham Growers' Association (Headquarters: Evesham)	Affiliated to N.F.U. Formed originally as the Evesham and District Market Gardeners' and Fruit Growers' Association to safeguard rights of growers in connexion with "Evesham custom" system of compensation due to occupier on quitting holding.
N.F.U. Wisbech (Cambs.) ...	Members chiefly concerned with general farming.
Wisbech and District Fruit Growers' Association.	Affiliated to N.F.U. and chiefly interested in fruit growing.
N.F.U. Maulden	} Together represent about 800 vegetable growers.
,, St. Neots	
,, Biggleswade (Beds.)	
,, Sandy (Beds.)	
,, Dartford (Kent)	160 members include dairy and arable farmers, fruit growers, and approximately 70 vegetable growers.
,, North-West Kent Growers' Branch. (Headquarters: Dartford).	100 members, of whom about 30 grow vegetables under glass. Several associations amalgamated to form the branch, which covers an area of 12 miles radius from Dartford and concerns itself with glasshouse crops, especially lettuce and beans. Takes no part in marketing of members' produce.
,, Ash and District Branch. (Headquarters: Sandwich).	Founded 1918. About two-thirds of Committee are vegetable growers. Members just over 100. Claims to represent 90 per cent. of market gardeners and fruit growers in district. Has taken up question of unsatisfactory sales accounts, transport problems, etc. Holds annual farm competition and awards cup for best managed holdings not over 10 acres and 35 acres and over 35 acres.
Worthing and West Sussex Growers	Membership about 160, including glasshouse vegetable growers, market gardeners and farmers.
Worthing District Growers, Ltd....	Organised to obtain rebate on freight of market produce by a bulking scheme. In 1932 members secured rebate of 24½ per cent. from rail freight charges.

List of Local Growers' Associations—*continued.*

Name of Association.	Remarks.
N.F.U. Ramsey (Hunts.)	Has existed over 20 years. 180 members, including over 100 growers of vegetables, chiefly celery and carrots.
N.F.U. Pershore (Worcs.)	—
,, Preston	—
,, Holland, Lincs. (Headquarters: Spalding.)	—
,, Northumberland and Durham (Headquarters: Kenton, Newcastle.)	Market growers' branch.
,, Chatteris	Over 100 members, at least 50 vegetable growers.
Leeds and District Market Gardeners' Association.	Represents about 85 per cent. of the forced rhubarb growers in the area. Started about 1910 and has between 150 and 200 members living within about 20 miles of Leeds. Shows of forced rhubarb (numbering about 20 to date) are usually held on the last Saturday in February at Leeds.
Cottingham (near Hull) and District Growers' Association.	Recently formed.
Tamworth and District Market Gardeners' Association.	Area covered includes Tamworth, Lichfield and Bromsgrove.
Melbourne Market Gardeners' Association.	Membership 40-50. Facilities given to members in connection with the insurance of motor lorries, co-operative purchase of seeds and fertilisers, etc.
Cheddar and District Growers' and Producers' Association.	The number of members is about 180, many of whom are largely interested in fruit production. Buys fertilisers and other requisites in bulk at reduced rates for members. Contemplates co-operative sale of produce on behalf of members.
Bristol and District Market Gardeners' Association.	Membership estimated at 60 per cent. of local growers.
Vale of Evesham Asparagus Growers' Association. (Headquarters: Badsey, Worcs.)	Founded in 1925: (1) to arrange annual Shows and to encourage good grading and packing; (2) to take any action to stimulate sales among the public; and (3) to conduct research work to enable growers to cope with disease, increase yield and quality of their produce and to investigate the problem of "sick" land. Annual Asparagus Show held about the end of May at Evesham.
Swansea and District Horticultural Trades' Association.	Membership 35.

List of Local Growers' Associations—*continued.*

Name of Association.	Remarks.
The Lea Valley Growers' Association. (Headquarters: Cheshunt.)	Largely interested in tomatoes and cucumbers, but some members are now showing interest in other forced crops such as lettuce, mushrooms, etc.*
Dee Valley Growing Association. (Headquarters: Wrexham.)	—
Conway Valley Association ...	—
Liverpool and District Farmers' Club.	—
"Cheshire Side" Growers' Association.	Founded in 1930 to provide a warehouse in Smithfield Market, Manchester, for empties of growers in the Sale and Baguley districts of Cheshire who wholesale their own produce in the market.
N.F.U. Berkshire County Branch, Horticultural Section. (Headquarters, Reading).	Founded in 1935 to provide a central organisation with special facilities for fruit and vegetable growers under the county Branch.
N.F.U. Middlesex. (Headquarters: Watford.)	—
N.F.U. Herts. County Branch (watercress section). (Headquarters: St. Albans.)	Membership 25.
N.F.U. Essex County Branch. (Headquarters: Chelmsford.)	—
N.F.U. Truro (Cornwall County Branch). (Headquarters: Truro.)	Important reductions in railway freight rates have been secured by the local Penzance Branch with the assistance of N.F.U. headquarters.
N.F.U. Marton (Lancs.)	—
Cheltenham Growers' Association	Formed to provide facilities for local growers to pack fruit and vegetables under the National Mark, many members being unable to comply with the minimum output restriction of the cabbage lettuce scheme. Membership about 30. Probably 90 per cent. of members' lettuce marketed is disposed of by auction or private treaty through the facilities given by the Gloucestershire Marketing Society.

*The number of enquiries and problems submitted for investigation by members of the Lea Valley Growers' Association to the Research Station at Cheshunt is increasing, and it is evident that the Research Station is providing much practical assistance to growers. Experiments are conducted under the auspices of the Nursery and Market Garden Industries' Development Society, Ltd. As a result of breeding and selection, a new type of cabbage lettuce has been raised (Cheshunt Early Giant), which, it is believed, will prove suitable for providing hearted lettuce under glass during the early spring. Problems connected with the production of beans under glass are also receiving attention.

APPENDIX XV.

A.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Goods Train) in Great Britain.

(For abbreviations see footnote at end of this Appendix—page 226).

Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Dis- tance.	Class 8 Minimum 4 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 10 Minimum 2 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 12 Minimum 1 ton per truck.	Class 14 Any quantity (subject to Smalls Scale).	Miscellaneous.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
Evesham ...	Bradford ...	146	22s. 6d.	24s. 9d.	34s. 6d. C. & D.	44s. 5d. Deld. 37s. C. & D. 10 cwt.	—
,, ...	Derby ...	72	15s. 3d.	18s. 5d.	26s. 1d. C. & D.	29s. 9d. Deld. 28s. 7d. C. & D. 10 cwt.	—
,, ...	Huddersfield ...	133	21s. 5d.	26s. 2d.	34s. 6d. C. & D.	42s. 1d. Deld. 37s. C. & D. 10 cwt.	—
,, ...	Newcastle-on- Tyne.	231	29s. 7d.	36s. 4d.	48s. 7d.	59s. 8d. Deld.	—
,, ...	Sheffield ...	107	19s. 3d.	23s. 5d.	31s. C. & D.	37s. 5d. Deld. 33s. 6d. C. & D. 10 cwt.	—
,, ...	Manchester ...	113	19s. 9d.	24s. 1d.	27s. 5d. C. & D.	38s. 6d. Deld. 29s. 11d. C. & D. 10 cwt.	—

A.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Goods Train) in Great Britain.—*continued.*

Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Class 8 Minimum 4 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 10 Minimum 2 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 12 Minimum 1 ton per truck.	Class 14 Any quantity (subject to Smalls Scale).	Miscellaneous.
London ...	Bristol ...	<i>Miles</i> 117	<i>Per ton</i> 20s. C. & D. to 30/6/34.	<i>Per ton</i> 20s. C. & D. to 30/6/34.	<i>Per ton</i> 23s. C. & D. to 30/6/34.	<i>Per ton</i> 39s. 3d. Deld.	<i>Per ton</i> 56s. 9d. (Asparagus) C. & D.
„	Birmingham ...	110	17s. 6d. C. & D. for Carrots, Onions, 24s. C. & D.	27s. 6d. C. & D.	33s. 10d. C. & D.	44s. 8d. C. & D.	Asparagus— 24s. 4 tons C. & D. 27s. 6d. 2 tons C. & D. 33s. 10d. 1 ton C. & D. 55s. 2d. any quan- tity C. & D.
„	Cardiff ...	152	22s. C. & D. to 30/6/34.	27s. C. & D.	30s. C. & D.	30s. 10d. Carted London.	Asparagus— 64s. 10d. C. & D.
Altear Ormskirk }	Manchester ...	30	9s. 6d.	11s. 2d. 10s. 1d. 3 tons Cabbages and Cauliflowers. 33s. 4d.	15s. 1d. S. to S.	19s. 6d. Carted in Manchester only.	—
Altear Ormskirk }	London ...	202	27s. 2d.	27s. 6d. 3 tons Cabbages and Cauliflowers. 34s. 3d.	42s. 3d. S. to S.	51s. 11d. S. to S.	—
Shirdley Hill.	„ ...	211	27s. 11d.	27s. 6d. 3 tons Cabbages and Cauliflowers.	43s. 5d. S. to S.	53s. 7d. S. to S.	—

Chatteris	London ...	75	14s. 10d. 2 tons } Vegetables. 13s. 6d. } 5 tons } 11s. 2d. } Carrots. 8s. 1d. } Carrots 6 tons } and Turnips	15s. 6d.	24s. 1d. S. to S.	27s. 11d. S. to S.	—
"	Kew Bridge (So. Rly.)	84	13s. 6d. 5 tons 14s. 10d. 2 tons	15s. 6d.	25s. 8d. S. to S.	30s. S. to S.	—
"	Manchester ...	142	22s. 2d.	27s. 1d.	34s. 3d. S. to S.	41s. 2d. S. to S.	—
"	Leeds ...	130	21s. 2d.	25s. 10d.	32s. 8d. S. to S.	39s. 1d. S. to S.	—
"	Birmingham ...	102	18s. 10d.	21s. 5d. } 2 tons packed 3 tons loose.	28s. 11d. S. to S.	34s. S. to S.	—
"	Liverpool ...	173	24s. 9d.	30s. 4d.	38s. 4d. S. to S.	46s. 9d. S. to S.	—
Hull	Sheffield ...	51	12s. 9d.	15s. 2d. 20s. C. & D.	19s. 8d. S. to S.	22s. 5d. S. to S.	—
"	Rotherham ...	48	12s. 4d.	14s. 7d. 18s. 4d. C. & D.	19s. S. to S.	21s. C. & D.	—
"	Barnsley ...	42	11s. 4d.	13s. 6d. 20s. C. & D. 11s. 9d. Green Peas.	17s. 8d. S. to S.	18s. 2d. Delivered Barnsley.	—
Hull	Leeds ...	35	10s. 3d.	12s. 2d. 15s. 10d. C. & D.	16s. 2d. S. to S.	18s. C. & D. Onions, Carrots, 18s. 3d. S. to S. 20s. 6d. C. & D.	—
"	Birmingham ...	131	21s. 3d.	24s. 6d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	—
"	Wolverhampton	132	21s. 4d.	24s. 6d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	—
"	Dudley ...	133	21s. 5d.	24s. 6d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	—
"	Walsall ...	127	20s. 11d.	24s. 6d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	31s. 8d. C. & D.	—

A.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Goods Train) in Great Britain—*continued.*

Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Class 8 Minimum 4 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 10 Minimum 2 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 12 Minimum 1 ton per truck.	Class 14 Any quantity (subject to Smalls Scale).	Miscellaneous.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
Doncaster	London ...	155	23s. 3d.	28s. 5d.	36s. S. to S.	43s. 6d. S. to S.	—
"	Manchester ...	50	12s. 8d.	15s.	19s. 6d. S. to S.	22s. 3d. S. to S.	—
Sandy	Middlesbrough ...	191	26s. 3d.	32s. 2d.	40s. 9d. S. to S.	50s. S. to S.	—
Biggleswade	London ...	41	8s. 6d. 11s. 4d. Carted London.	9s. 6d. 12s. 4d. Carted London.	13s. 6d. S. to S. 17s. 6d. Carted London.	19s. 10d. S. to S. 20s. 5 cwt. Carted London.	—
"	Leeds ...	145	22s. 5d.	11s. 4d.—4 tons Carted London. 8s. 6d.—4 tons.	31s. 2d. S. to S.	41s. 9d. S. to S.	—
"	Manchester ...	148	22s. 8d.	23s. 11d.—4 tons 24s. 8d.—2 tons 25s.—4 tons	31s. 6d. S. to S.	42s. 3d. S. to S.	—
"	Nottingham	87	15s. 6d.	26s. 4d.—2 tons 19s. 2d. (2 tons packed, 3 tons loose),	23s. 10d. S. to S.	30s. 8d. S. to S.	—
"	Glasgow	350	39s. 6d.	48s. 9d.	62s. S. to S.	78s. 6d. S. to S.	Rate for Carrots, Turnips Parsnips and Beetroot, five tons, 30s. 5d. S. to S. Glasgow only. (5 tons per truck.)

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Penzance	Bristol	...	207	27s. 7d.—4 tons 26s. 6d.—5 tons C. & D.	33s. 5d.—2 tons, Deld. 32s. 1d.—3 tons, Deld.	Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Turnips, Beetroot, Celery only — 42s. 11d. less than 2 tons, S. to S. 34s. 9d., 1 ton Deld. 36s. 1d., 10 cwt. Deld.	52s. 10d. S. to S.	Broccoli, Lettuce, Radishes — 29s., 2 tons S. to S. to 30/6/34. Onions in cases, 29s. 7d.—O.R., S. to S. 10 cwt.
	Cardiff	...	252	31s. 4d.	28s. 9d.—2 tons Deld. 37s. 5d.—3 tons Deld.	Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Turnips, Beetroot and Celery only—less than 2 tons, 48s. 11d. S. to S. 40s. 1d., 1 ton Deld. 41s. 5d., 10 cwt. Deld.	60s. 11d. S. to S. 54s. 8d. S. to S., O.R.	Broccoli, Lettuce, Radishes—33s. 5d. 3 tons, S. to S. 34s. 2 tons, S. to S. to 30/6/34. 48s. 9d. O.R., S. to S.
Penzance	London	...	305	35s. 9d.	40s. C. & D.	42s.—1 ton, C. & D.	43s. 6d., C. & D.	Broccoli, Lettuce, Radishes — 38s., 2 tons per truck C. & D., to 30/6/34. 40s., 1 ton per truck, C. & D., to 30/6/34.
„	Nottingham	...	350	39s. 6d.	48s. 9d.	Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Turnips, Beetroot and Celery only, less than 2 tons— 62s. S. to S. 58s. 11d. O.R., S. to S.	78s. 6d. S. to S. 58s. 11d. O.R., S. to S.	Broccoli in barrels or hampers— 41s. 6d., 2 tons, S. to S. 52s. 9d., 1 ton, S. to S.

H

A.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Goods Train) in Great Britain—*continued.*

Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Class 8 Minimum 4 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 10 Minimum 2 tons (station to station, unless otherwise shown).	Class 12 Minimum 1 ton per truck.	Class 14 Any quantity (subject to Smalls Scale).	Miscellaneous.
		<i>Miles</i>	<i>Per ton</i>	<i>Per ton</i>	<i>Per ton</i>	<i>Per ton</i>	<i>Per ton</i>
Penzance...	Manchester ...	377	41s. 9d.	43s.	45s. S. to S.	50s. S. to S.	
"	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	495	51s. 7d.	59s. 6d. Deld.	75s. 3d. Deld.	83s. 8d. Deld.	
"	Glasgow ...	567	57s. 7d.	71s. 4d.	Carrots, Onions, Parsnips, Turnips, Beetroot and Celery only, less than 2 tons— 90s. 11d. S. to S.	117s. 4d. S. to S.	
"	Sheffield ...	370	41s. 2d.	40s. 8d.	51s. 9d. S. to S.	82s. 1d. S. to S. 61s. 7d. O.R., S. to S.	
Lavenham	London ...	66	12s. 10d., 5 tons 14s. 10d., 2 tons	14s. 2d., 4 tons, packed. 23s. 11d., 2 tons, C. & D. packed.	22s. 5d. S. to S.	20s. S. to S. Min. 1 cwt. 25s. 5d. Carted London.	
Shippea Hill	" ...	77	13s. 6d., 5 tons 14s. 10d., 2 tons.	Cabbages— 14s. 10d., 2 tons. 13s. 6d., 4 tons. 13s., 6 tons. Vegetables (except Cabbage)— 19s. 2d.	24s. 5d. S. to S.	20s. 8d. S. to S. Min. 1 cwt. 26s. 1d. Carted London.	Celery in bundles, S. to S., O.R.— 15s. 6d., 2 tons. 14s. 10d., 4 tons. 14s. 2d., 5 tons.

..	Birmingham ...	114	19s. 10d.	24s. 2d.	30s. 6d. S. to S.	36s. 2d. S. to S.	
..	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	225	29s. 1d.	35s. 9d.	45s. 4d. S. to S.	56s. 1d. S. to S.	Celery, 4 tons, S. to S. 29s. 8d. to 30/6/34.
..	Southampton	164	Carrots, packed, 5 tons—21s. 8d. to 30/6/34.	29s. 5d.	37s. 2d. S. to S.	45s. 2d. S. to S.	Celery, 4 tons, S. to S. 24s. 5d. to 30/6/34.
Bedford Group.	Glasgow Group.	350				75s. 5d. C. & D. 10 cwt.	

B.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Passenger Train) in Great Britain.

Commodity.	Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Division II.				Miscellaneous.	Remarks
				Section 2.		Section 3.			
				Standard Rates. C.R., S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.	Standard Rates. C.R. S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.		
Watercress	Bailey Gate	Manchester ...	232	6 6	3s. 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 5s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 5 cwt.) 5s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.) 4s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 1 ton).	Per cwt. s. d.			
	Arundel	London ...	55	2 7					2s. 5d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 2s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 5 cwt.) 2s. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.).
	"	"	Brighton ...	20	1 4				2s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 5 cwt.) 3s. 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 3s. 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 2s. 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
	"	Andover Junction.	London ...	65	2 10				
	"	"	Liverpool ...	197	5 9				
	"	"	Manchester ...	194	5 8				
	"	"	Birmingham ...	114	3 11				

Fruit and Vegetables (not hothouse)	Watlington	Birmingham ...	85	3	4	3s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.). 2s. 9d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{5}{8}$ cwt.). 3s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.). 3s. 11d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.). 5s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.). 4s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{5}{8}$ cwt.). 5s. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.) 4s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{5}{8}$ cwt.). 2s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 3s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 4s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.). 3s. 9d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{5}{8}$ cwt.). 3s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.). 3s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 20 cwt.). 3s. 9d. per cwt. (Min. 20 cwt.). 1s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.). — 2s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.).	
	"	"	Wolverhampton	97	3		7
	"	"	Manchester ...	163	5		0
	"	"	Cardiff ...	136	4		5
	"	"	Bolton ...	177	5		4
	"	Bourne	Manchester ...	109	3		10
	"	"	Leeds ...	103	3		9
	"	Bridgwater	London ...	140	4		6
	"	"	Birmingham ...	122	4		1
	"	"	Bristol ...	33	1		10
	"	"	Cardiff ...	79	3		2
	"	"	Newport (Mon.)	67	2		11

B.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Passenger Train) in Great Britain.—(continued)

Commodity.	Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Division II.				Miscellaneous.	Remarks
				Section 2.		Section 3.			
				Standard Rates. C.R., S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.	Standard Rates. C.R. S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.		
Fruit and Vegetables (not hothouse).	Blackpool	Bradford ...	69	2 11	10d. per 28 lb. (Min. 28 lb.) 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) 2s. 9d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.) 2s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 5 cwt.) 2s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.) 2s. per cwt. (Min. 3 tons) 11d. per 28 lb. (Min. 28 lb.) 1s. 7d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.		Experimental Rates.
"	"	Leeds ...	77	3 1					

	„	Bourne ...	Liverpool ...	140	4 6	4s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)		
	„	„ ...	Nottingham ...	40	2 1	1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)		
Mushrooms	Monmouth	Leeds ...	176				6 1	5s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)
„	„	Hull ...	} 210				6 10	6s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)
„	„	Grimsby ...						
„	„	„ Docks ...					5 7	5s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)
„	„	Sheffield ...	155				8 4	7s. 5d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)
„	„	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	272					
Mustard and Cress.	Bourne ...	Leeds ...	103	3 9	2s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)			
„	„ ...	Leicester ...	37	2 0	1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)			
„	„ ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	189	5 7	3s. per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (Min. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)			
Asparagus	Evesham...	Bradford ...	147				5 5	
„	„ ...	Huddersfield ...	134				5 1	
„	„ ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	236				7 6	
„	„ ...	Sheffield ...	108				4 6	
„	„ ...	Manchester ...	114				4 7	3s. 11d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)
„	„ ...	Derby ...	72				3 7	
„	„ ...	Bournemouth...	136				5 2	4s. 8d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.) 4s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.) 4s. 10d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.) 4s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 10 cwt.)
„	„ ...	Brighton ...	138				5 2	

B.—Examples of Charges for Vegetable Traffic (Passenger Train) in Great Britain—(continued).

Commodity.	Despatching Station.	Destination Station.	Distance.	Division II.				Miscellaneous.	Remarks.
				Section 2.		Section 3.			
				Standard Rates. C.R., S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.	Standard Rates. C.R. S. to S., Min. 1 cwt.	Exceptional Rates. O.R., S. to S.		
Asparagus	Evesham ...	Edinburgh ...	324	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Per cwt.</i> s. d.	<i>Per cwt.</i> s. d.	8s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Glasgow ...	328			9 7	8s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Hull ...	} 163			5 9	5s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Grimsby ...					4 9	4s. 2d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)	
"	" ...	" Docks ...	120			6 6	5s. 11d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Liverpool ...	195			3 10	3s. 6d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Scarborough ...	80			5 6	4s. 3d. per cwt. (Min. 1 cwt.)		
"	" ...	Weston-super-Mare.	153						
"	" ...	York ...							

Note.—S. to S. = Station to Station.
 C. & D. = Collected and Delivered.
 O.R. = Owner's risk.
 C.R. = Company's risk.
 Deld. = Delivered.

APPENDIX XVI.

Notes on the Importation and Distribution of Vegetables (excluding potatoes, tomatoes, and cucumbers) at Ports of Entry in England and Wales.

There are approximately 30 English and Welsh ports at which vegetables are imported from overseas. Some receive unimportant arrivals of vegetables—only a few tons, chiefly onions—in a year. At others where heavy importations of French and Dutch vegetables and onions are received, the annual quantities may run into many thousands of tons.

The following list includes ports of material importance at which vegetables are imported into England and Wales from the Continent and elsewhere:—

Plymouth, Weymouth, Poole, Southampton, Newhaven, Folkestone, Dover, London, Harwich, Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Boston, Grimsby, Hull, Middlesbrough, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Manchester, Portmadoc, Milford Haven (including Neyland and Haverfordwest), Swansea, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.) and Bristol.

Plymouth.—Vegetables received at Plymouth are obtained from three main sources, Brest, Roscoff and Rotterdam. Brest sends fresh peas. The other French vegetables received from the Roscoff area, are onions (by far the most important), broccoli, carrots, parsnips and cabbage. Arrivals from Holland are smaller in quantity; they consist chiefly of onions, the remainder being carrots, parsnips and vegetables in brine. All these imports, except the peas from Brest, are largely for local consumption.

Weymouth.—Importations of broccoli into England and Wales from the Roscoff and St. Pol-de-Léon area of Finistère, France, arrive mainly at Weymouth, which also receives vegetables from the Channel Islands, Guernsey particularly.

Poole (Dorset).—Onions and sometimes carrots are received from Brittany and Normandy.

Southampton.—Southampton is one of the chief ports of entry for vegetables. The port is within easy rail distance of London (78 miles) and has excellent natural facilities and up-to-date unloading plant and rail connections for giving quick despatch. The Southern Railway Company carry vegetables on their own ships from St. Malo, Honfleur and Le Havre as well as from Guernsey and Jersey. (Vegetables are also carried by the steamers of other companies.) Of this traffic, cauliflowers from St. Malo and onions from French ports still represent a substantial tonnage. Other vegetable traffic which arrives at Southampton includes Spanish onions, onions from Bordeaux, produce from Rotterdam and Antwerp, including onions, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, etc., fresh beans, marrows and green peas from Madeira, Spanish lettuce via Le Havre, Argentine and Californian asparagus, Italian peas and small quantities of spring cabbage from St. Malo.

Steamships on the homeward passage from South Africa call at Madeira and load beans and other vegetables for Southampton.

Newhaven.—Vegetables arriving at Newhaven consist mainly of French produce arriving via Dieppe, originating largely from the departments of the Bouches-du-Rhône and Vaucluse in the South of France, Nantes and Paris. This traffic comprises asparagus, peas, bunched carrots, lettuce and numerous kinds of "primeurs".

Two passenger boats arrive at Newhaven each day from Dieppe. Paris vegetables are usually carried on the boat arriving about 4 a.m. As much of the perishable produce as possible is unloaded from this boat in time to catch the boat train for London leaving soon after 6.30 a.m. This necessitates speedy unloading; up to 20 tons of produce can be unloaded and put on rail in two hours. In one day in March, 1931, 3,085 packages (about 26 tons) were dispatched by this train. Produce not loaded on the 6.30 is sent forward by two other trains, both leaving within 1½ hours of the first. Another passenger boat arriving at about 4.30 p.m. carries traffic from Nantes and the South of France and sometimes a small quantity from Paris. Finally, a cargo boat arriving early in the morning may also convey perishable traffic. The crossing occupies slightly over three hours by day and less than four by night. Vegetable traffic is chiefly received on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Folkestone.—Vegetable traffic sent to Folkestone via Boulogne is similar to that received at Newhaven and almost entirely of Continental origin.

Two passenger boats and two cargo boats bring vegetables from Boulogne daily throughout the season. The bulk is carried on passenger boats. Vegetables can be discharged at any state of the tide at the pier landing stage. Approximately 2,500 packages can be discharged per hour. Most of the railway waggons used for vegetables are covered, ventilated and vacuum-fitted. Passenger traffic is classified as direct or local. The local traffic is invoiced at Boulogne; it is probably assembled from various parts of France, including the Paris market, by transitaires at Boulogne and then re-consigned in one shipment to London and elsewhere via Folkestone.

Dover.—Vegetable traffic received at Dover from the Continent is small. Vegetables received via Calais consist chiefly of lettuce, but include also carrots, turnips, radishes, endive, peas, beans and mushrooms. Those via Ostend which are for local consumption in Kent, consist largely of lettuce in April and May, followed by cauliflowers and carrots.

London.—There are upwards of thirty docks and wharves on the Thames at which vegetables are received from the Continent and, in much less quantities, from overseas. Several of the most important wharves for the unloading of vegetables are within a short distance of the Custom House and many are within 1½ miles of the Tower Bridge. A large proportion of fresh vegetables from France is received at other ports, to which it is sent as quickly as possible and then consigned by rail to London and elsewhere. Dutch vegetables are handled to some extent in similar fashion, but a heavy proportion intended for the London markets is shipped up the Thames and unloaded near the Custom House.

Harwich and Parkeston Quay.—Importations of vegetables at this port have been in excess of 13,000 tons per annum, of which more than 50 per cent. consists of Dutch onions. Produce from Dutch ports comes chiefly from Rotterdam and the Hook of Holland and to a smaller extent from Flushing. Italian and Belgian vegetables arrive by the train ferry from Zeebrugge and Belgian vegetables also via Antwerp.

The chief vegetables received from the Netherlands are onions, followed by lettuce, carrots and cauliflowers. Other vegetables received include brussels sprouts and radishes. Italian vegetables received at Harwich are chiefly cauliflowers, and the train ferry route is the main channel through which Italian cauliflowers enter this country.

Belgian vegetables arrive in relatively small quantities, consisting chiefly of onions, carrots, witloof chicory, cauliflowers and endive, with odd lots of peas and beans.

Yarmouth.—Imports consist chiefly of onions from Rotterdam, but some onions are received from Brittany.

King's Lynn.—Importations of vegetables from Rotterdam to this port have been substantial. Onions represent by far the greatest bulk. Other vegetables imported include parsnips, red cabbage, lettuce and odd lots of cauliflowers and carrots. There are also importations of vegetables in brine.

Boston.—The North Sea Steamship Company imports dried peas for local canning firms. The Anglo Shipping Agency imports onions, carrots and dried peas.

Grimsby.—There are sailings from Rotterdam once a week. Amongst the vegetables carried are lettuce, onions, carrots and turnips, cauliflowers and small lots of radishes and parsnips. Brittany onions arrive from Dieppe, whilst importations from Hamburg are practically limited to odd consignments of horseradish.

Hull.—The geographical situation of Hull, and its value as an economical distributing centre for a large and densely populated industrial area, make the port the chief natural gateway to the North, especially for vegetables from near Continental ports. The imports of fruit and vegetables into Hull reach 7,000,000 packages annually.

Continental vegetables are chiefly discharged at and dispatched from Riverside Quay. This quay, owned together with the other docks at Hull by the L.N.E.R., provides spacious accommodation for receiving, handling and storage (figure 51), and since vessels can discharge at any state of the tide, they can be rapidly unloaded and their cargoes immediately dispatched.

Frequent and regular services are maintained with the ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen, Hamburg, Boulogne, Antwerp and Ghent. Approximately half the fruit and vegetables dealt with by the London and North Eastern Railway are discharged at Riverside Quay. Under the system adopted, over 1,000 tons of produce have been dealt with in one day.

Imports of onions are received in considerable volume, vessels specially chartered by brokers in the fruit trade bringing onions from Valencia during the season. Generally two steamers a week are expected, but the service depends on the season and the crops. Similarly, one or two steamers a week arrive in the Egyptian onion season from Alexandria.

Apart from supplies of onions from Spain and Egypt, the chief importations of vegetables at Hull are from Holland, only relatively small quantities arriving from France and Belgium. Imports from Germany are mainly onions and horseradish.

The soft fruit and vegetable traffic is disposed of by auction on the quayside or, except during the season June to October, by private treaty or auction at the merchants' premises in Humber Street and adjoining thoroughfares, to which samples are taken. The bulk is loaded direct from berth to railway vehicles in each case. The trains are so marshalled on the quayside that there is no delay in departure. Collection of produce from importers and loading into covered and well-ventilated railway waggons is facilitated by a number of rulleys or electrically-driven barrows, owned by the railway company and driven by a staff trained to work at high speed. Waggons are available for practically every important consuming centre north of Birmingham, and produce is received at its destination usually the morning following arrival at Hull, even though first consigned by Continental shippers to importers at Hull and sold by them to inland buyers. Produce is thus received at the consuming point two days after leaving the field—an important consideration for the highly perishable produce, such as lettuce, which is handled at the port. The table on p. 231 shows the number of packages of vegetables imported into Hull in the years 1927-34.*

* Particulars of imports of fruit, vegetables and nuts into Hull, compiled by the Secretary, Hull Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping.

The North East Coast Ports.—The three centres on the North East Coast of England at which imported vegetable supplies are received are the Tyne, Wear and Tees, represented by Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, twelve miles to the south, and Middlesbrough, twenty-eight miles south of Sunderland. The areas of distribution cover 15-20 miles from each port, but overlap. Durham is served both from Sunderland and from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Only small quantities go to the areas north and west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, whilst the area to the south covers part of the Sunderland district. Similarly the area to the west of Sunderland receives only small quantities, whilst the northern part of the Middlesbrough area overlaps the southern part of the Sunderland area. The southern and western parts of the Middlesbrough area are agricultural.

Middlesbrough.—Onions and carrots and very small quantities of shallots, cabbage, parsnips, lettuce and cauliflowers are imported from Rotterdam, and onions from Roscoff.

Sunderland.—Here again onions and carrots are imported from Rotterdam and French onions from Roscoff. Small quantities of other vegetables received from Rotterdam include beet, parsnips, red cabbage, cauliflowers, shallots and brussels sprouts. In addition, vegetables in brine are received from Holland. These consist of cauliflowers, gherkins and a proportion of onions.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Onions represent the bulk of the fresh vegetables imported at Newcastle-on-Tyne. They are received in large quantities from both Spain and Holland. Some are imported from France and Belgium, whilst a few tons are received from Germany via Hamburg. Other fresh vegetables imported from Holland include carrots, lettuce, cauliflowers, also some beet, parsnips, cabbage, turnips, brussels sprouts, radishes and beans.

Liverpool.—In 1933 Liverpool imported about 52,200 tons of onions, of which about 38,000 tons were from Spain, 10,750 from Egypt, 2,200 from the Netherlands and 650 from other countries. Liverpool thus took over a quarter of all imports of onions into the United Kingdom. Other vegetables imported from the Netherlands via Rotterdam and Amsterdam include red cabbage, parsnips and beetroot. Dried peas are imported from Japan. Small consignments of fresh vegetables, including cabbage, celery and asparagus, have been received from time to time from the United States.

Manchester.—Onions from Spain and Egypt are the chief vegetable imports.

Portmadoc and Milford Haven (including Neyland and Haverfordwest).—Brittany onions are received.

Swansea.—Supplies of onions from Roscoff represent about 90 per cent. of the vegetable imports but a few carrots and parsnips from Roscoff are also received. Vegetables imported from Holland via Rotterdam and Amsterdam include onions, carrots and dried peas. Dried peas also come from Hamburg and dried beans from Danzig.

Cardiff.—Shipments of onions are received at Cardiff from Spain, Holland, Egypt and Portugal. In addition carrots are received from Holland, together with small lots of cabbage and parsnips. Dried peas are imported from Holland. There are frequent arrivals during the season of ships from Valencia carrying Spanish onions. Vessels from Rotterdam arrive on the average about once a week with Dutch vegetables.

Excellent accommodation is provided by the railway company for quick despatch and economic handling of traffic.

Newport (Mon.).—Vegetables imported at Newport include onions from Brittany, vegetables in brine from Holland and a few dried peas.

Bristol.—Onions are imported from Spain, Belgium, Egypt, the Netherlands and Germany.

Packages of vegetables imported into Hull, 1927-34.

Year Jan.— Dec.	Cabbage.	Carrots.	Cauli- flowers.	Horse- radish.	Lettuce.	Onions.	Radishes.	Rhubarb.	Brussels Sprouts.	Various.	Total Vegetables including potatoes and cucumbers but excluding tomatoes.
1927	14,135	52,840	50,889	1,556	338,659	547,250	13,085	14	13,267	6,053	1,541,935
1928	13,114	66,129	81,194	2,721	244,326	625,317	15,679	33	10,443	8,957	2,126,594
1929	18,408	44,493	50,217	3,078	303,152	613,943	9,804	745	12,233	11,558	1,635,978
1930	19,539	48,116	103,908	3,577	484,261	597,877	23,869	301	57,728	3,769	1,915,845
1931	16,822	49,419	122,905	2,146	433,299	641,024	23,233	863	42,419	6,295	3,830,805
1932	11,914	41,983	70,546	2,705	410,124	660,852	24,503	814	12,395	5,869	3,499,784
1933	10,109	55,725	39,976	3,242	424,069	653,492	22,163	16	1,968	3,099	1,592,556
1934	11,478	41,108	33,845	2,364	378,326	714,012	19,922	343	34	8,203	1,471,854

APPENDIX XVII.

Examples of Freight Rates on Continental Produce.

I.—IMPORTS.

(GV=Fast traffic. PV=Slow traffic.)

Vegetables.	From.	To.	Freight Rate per metric ton.*		Remarks.
			s.	d.	
Cauliflower or Broccoli	Roscoff	London	57	6	Lots of less than 3 tons.
		Weymouth	45	0	
		Manchester	70	6	Lots of over 2 tons.
		Sheffield	69	3 †	
		Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	86	9	
Cabbage	Cherbourg	Leicester	62	9	2 ton lots.
		London	50	4	
		Manchester	63	7	
			Francs.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
				s. d.	
Onions	Dieppe	Grimsby	150	39 0	Freight rate quotation by a firm of shipping agents.
Heavy Vegetables ...	Paris	London	437·15	114 0	Min. 1 Cwt. } GV via Dieppe.
			419·85	109 5	
Others	Paris	London	454·55	118 5	Min. 1 Cwt. } Newhaven.
			446·85	116 7	

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* Except where otherwise stated, rates are per metric ton of 2,205 lb. and came into operation in 1934. † December, 1932.

		Grimsby.						
10/12	Radishes and new carrots	...	...	..	..	37	0	On contract.
	Cauliflower (packed) ...	...	...	..	..	40	0	On contract.
	Cauliflower ... ..	...	...	Grimsby	...	65	3	Forward agents.
	Cabbages (other than red)	Rotterdam*	...	..	..	27	6	Humber contract.
			...	..	..	41	6	Forward agents.
	Red cabbage (in bags)...	...	...	..	..	22	6	Humber contract.
			...	..	..	33	9	Forward agents.
	Onions ... ..	...	...	..	..	11	0	Humber contract.
			...	..	..	21	9	Forward agents.
	Onions and cabbages ...	Rotterdam*	...	Yarmouth	...	s. d.		
						18	0	
						14	0	} + 10 per cent.
						11	6	
						10	6	
						10	0	
						53	4	
	Lettuce	Rotterdam* ...	...	Gloucester (via Harwich).	...	39	10	Small lots.
	Onions (in bags) ...	Amsterdam*	...	Gloucester	...	31	6	2-ton lots. Minimum.
	Cabbages (in bags) ...					31	3	4-ton lots.
	Cauliflowers (in bags)					43	9	2-ton lots.
						43	10	2-ton lots.

* Per 1,015 kg = 2,238 lb.

Note.—Rates originally quoted in foreign currency have been converted into English units at the average daily exchange rate for 1934.

II.—Between Continental Points.
(GV = fast traffic. PV = slow traffic.)

Vegetables.	From.	To.	Freight Rate.		Remarks.	Approx. rail distance in miles.
			Francs.	Equivalent in Sterling.		
Various	Perpignan ...	Boulogne... ..	417.25	s. d. 108 10	Cwt lots } 5-ton trucks } Tonnage in excess of 5 tons } Cwt. lots } 5-ton trucks } Tonnage in excess of 5 tons } GV GV at certain times of year only. End of period Nov. 30 in each case.	} 650
			336.60	87 7		
			305.60	79 7		
			361.40	94 2		
			292.25	76 2		
			262.65	69 2		
Cauliflower and Broccoli.	St. Pol-de-Léon ...	Cologne ...	310.45 Florins.	80 10 Per 100 Kg. (2 Cwt. approx.)	GV; minimum quantities of 6 tons	700
Onions	Broek-op-Langedijk.	Rotterdam ...	0.30	9		60
		Amsterdam ...	0.20	6		30
Cabbages, onions and carrots.	Broek-op-Langedijk (N. Holland).	Nymegen (German-Dutch frontier).	1.10	2 11	Part waggon loads } 5-ton loads } 10-ton loads } Over 10 tons } Additional rate from Broek-o-L to Alkmaar ½d. per cwt., with minimum charge of 9s. 4d. per waggon.	} PV
			0.61	1 7		
			0.405	1 1		
			0.345	0 11		
Cabbages and onions. Carrots (new) ...	Cranenburg. (Ger. frontier).	Cologne	Reichs-marks. 0.84	1 5	Minimum 2 tons } " 10 " } " 15 " } " 2 " } PV	} 190
			0.76	1 2		
			0.69	1 1		
			0.84	1 5		

Onions*	...	Krabbedijke ...	Oldenzaal (Dutch frontier) ...	{ 1.44 0.72 0.48 0.40 Reichs- marks.	owt. approx.) 3 10 1 10 1 3 1 0	Part waggon loads 5-ton loads 10-ton loads 15-ton loads	} PV	460
Asparagus* Spinach and Lettuce.	...	Bergen-op-Zoom ... (N. Brabant, Holland).	Venlo (Dutch frontier).	Florins. { 1.46 0.81 Reichs- marks.	s. d. 3 11 2 2	Part waggon loads Minimum 5 tons	} GV	250

APPENDIX XVIII.

Horticultural Produce (Sales on Commission) Act, 1926.

Form of "Contracting-out" Agreement adopted by certain salesmen.

Memorandum of Agreement made this day of
 19 between
 of of the one part and
 of carrying on business under the style or name
 of called "the firm" of the other part.

In consideration of the firm agreeing to purchase, accept, or otherwise dispose of such horticultural produce as may be agreed from time to time between the parties hereto, it is hereby agreed as follows:—

(1) All horticultural produce consigned by the said to the firm shall be deemed to be sold to the firm absolutely and the said hereby agrees to accept for such produce the price which shall be fixed by the firm and shown in the accounts to be rendered by the firm, such accounts simply showing the price to be paid by the firm for such produce.

(2) The produce to be consigned by the said as aforesaid shall not be deemed to be consigned for sale on commission, and it is expressly agreed that the provisions of the Horticultural Produce (Sales on Commission) Act, 1926, shall not apply to any transaction between the parties hereto.

(3) This agreement shall apply generally to all transactions between the parties, and may be terminated by either party giving to the other seven days' previous notice in writing.

APPENDIX XIX.

Examples of Variations in salesmen's charges at Wholesale Markets.

(No charges for the use of empties, except where mentioned, were made on the sales accounts, appertaining to recent years, from which the following extracts have been taken.)

1. Broccoli and Cauliflower.

Market	Gross wholesale price realised	Commission charge	Market tolls	Porterage	Remarks
Bradford	8d. to 2s. per doz.	10 per cent.			Market expenses, etc., 2d. per package.
Birmingham	1s. per pot	7½ per cent.			
Spitalfields	3s. to 4s. per bag	4d. per bag			
Stratford	1s. 2d. per mat	5 per cent. plus 4d. per mat			
Covent Garden	Up to 3s. per mat	4d. per mat	Inclusive charge of 2d. per package		Porterage included with transport charge.
Manchester	2s. to 2s. 6d. per doz.	3d. per doz.			
Spitalfields	3s. to 7s. per bag	6d. per bag			
Leicester	4s. 6d. to 5s. per hamper	10 per cent.			
Covent Garden	3s. to 6s. per bag	5 per cent.	Inclusive charge of 5d. per bag		Tolls included with rail cartage.
Borough	2s. to 4s. per bag	8d. per bag			
Stratford	2s. 6d. to 4s. per bag		Inclusive charge of 5d. per bag		3d. per bag charged for use of empties. Market expenses 2d. per bag.
Covent Garden	2s. 6d. to 4s. per bag	6d. per bag			

2. Peas.

Market	Gross wholesale price realised	Commission charge	Market tolls	Porterage	Remarks
Covent Garden ...	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half bag	3d. per half bag	1d. per half bag		Market expenses, etc., 2d. per package. Inclusive charge of 6d. per half bag. Inclusive charge of 6d. per half bag. Empties charge approximately 1s. per 100 bags. Telegrams and tolls 1d. per package.
Sheffield ...	3s. 3d. per package ...	10 per cent. ...			
Birmingham ...	4s. per pot ...	7½ per cent. ...			
Stratford ...	3s. per half bag ...				
Manchester ...	3s. to 9s. 6d. per half bag ...				
Sheffield ...	5s. to 7s. per half bag ...	7½ per cent. ...			
Leeds ...	4s. 6d. to 6s. per package ...	7½ per cent. ...			
Spitalfields ...	1s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per half bag	6d. per half bag	½d. per half bag		
Covent Garden ...	1s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per half bag	6d. per half bag	Inclusive charge of 1d. per half bag		
Spitalfields ...	4s. to 4s. 6d. per half bag ...	7½d. per half bag			
Borough ...	5s. to 9s. per half bag ...				
Spitalfields ...	9s. per half bag ...	5 per cent. plus 3d. per package			
Covent Garden ...	20s. to 25s. per bushel ...	10 per cent. ...			Toll and pitching 1d. per package.

3. Lettuce.

Manchester ...	2s. per crate ...	7½ per cent. ...			Handling charges 1d. per crate. Market expenses 2d. per package. Commission and expenses 10 per cent.
Birmingham ...	1s. 9d. to 3s. per crate or box	7½ per cent. ...			
Spitalfields ...	1s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. per package				
Manchester ...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per pot...	10 per cent. ...		2d. per pot ...	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3s. to 6s. per crate ...	10 per cent. ...	Inclusive charge of 2d. per package		

Newcastle-on-Tyne	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per box ...	10 per cent. ...	Inclusive charge of 2d. per package
Manchester	5s. per pot	10 per cent. ...	— | 1d. per pot ...

4. Cabbage and Cabbage Greens.

Brentford ...	1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per half bag	3d. per half bag			
Spitalfields	1s. to 2s. per half bag	5 per cent. plus 3d. per half bag			
Sheffield ...	2s. to 3s. 6d. per package	7½ per cent. ...		½d. per package	
Borough ...	1s. to 1s. 9d. per bag...				Inclusive charge of 4d. per bag.
Leeds ...	5s. 6d. per bag	7½ per cent. ...			Toll and Commission 6d. per half bag.
Covent Garden	2s. to 3s. per half bag				
Covent Garden	3s. 6d. to 4s. per crate	10 per cent. ...	2d. per crate ...		
Covent Garden	2s. to 2s. 6d. per half bag	6d. per half bag			Toll and market expenses 1d. per half bag.
Covent Garden	4s. to 6s. per bag	6d. per bag		Inclusive charge of 1½d. per bag	
Birmingham	4s. 6d. per pot	7½ per cent. ...		—	3d. per pot ...
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per crate	10 per cent. ...	2d. per crate ...		
Manchester	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per pot	10 per cent. ...			2d. per pot ...
Covent Garden	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per half bag	10 per cent. ...			
Manchester	7s. 6d. per pot	7½ per cent. ...			Market expenses 1d. per half bag. Handling charge 2d. per package.

APPENDIX XX.

Type of Form (translated) used to Record Wholesale Sales of Fruit and Vegetables by Mandataires in Halles Centrales, Paris.

(Retained in Mandataire's book.)

Book No.

Sale No.19 .

Sender.....

Number of Packages.	Nature of goods.	Weight.			Method of sale.	Price.	Total Price.
		Gross.	Tare.	Net.			

Buyer

(Sent to Grower by Mandataire.)

Book No.

Method of sale

Sale No.

Date.....19 . Sender.....

Number of Packages.	Nature of goods.	Weight.			Price.	Gross Proceeds.
		Gross.	Tare.	Net.		
						Transport... Lorry..... Customs ... Tolls Weight Storage Telegrams Postage ... Portorage ... Commission Net amount payable

Buyer

(For Buyer.)

Mandataire.

	Frs.	Centimes.
Charge	0	25
.....Consignment		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
Note to be delivered to the buyer.	Total	

(For Porter.)

Book No.

Sale No.

Date19 ..

Sender.....

Price

PAVILION 6—MARKET ANNEXE.

APPENDIX XXI.

Distribution of Vegetables from Wholesale Markets.

(i) **London.**—Most of the vegetables bought at Covent Garden are consumed in the Greater London area. Buyers at Spitalfields come chiefly from the northern and eastern sides of London, e.g., Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Clapton, Tottenham and Edmonton, Barking, Plaistow, East and West Ham and Stepney.

Both Covent Garden, however, and to a smaller extent Spitalfields and the Borough, distribute vegetables to provincial towns. During the period June to October many towns in England and Wales obtain about 80 per cent. of their requirements from near at hand. Outside the Greater London area, it is the chief industrial centres furthest removed from production points to which the greatest quantity is despatched from London markets. Imported and early vegetables are included amongst the consignments. No figures are available to show the actual extent of the trade, but the quantity of vegetables distributed, although representing only a small percentage of the total sold in the London wholesale markets, nevertheless amounts to thousands of tons in the course of a year. These are distributed to many different areas throughout the country, as the following examples will show:—

Leeks and lettuce are sent to Manchester, and lettuce is also sent to Chesterfield, Sheffield and Liverpool. Beans, peas and cauliflowers are sent to Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Leicester, Dumfries, Nottingham, Leeds and Bradford. A salesman at Bradford may receive in one consignment early in the season a truckload of peas or a ton of lettuce. Miscellaneous vegetables, including asparagus, carrots, onions and endive, are also sent to Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield. During the season several tons per day of asparagus may be re-consigned by rail from one London station. Vegetables are also distributed by rail to Coventry, Wolverhampton and towns in Lancashire and on the Cumberland and North Wales coasts.

In the winter months such vegetables as carrots, onions, parsnips and celery are sent to South Wales. Beans are forwarded in August, and other consignments include rhubarb, lettuce, mustard-and-cress, mint, cauliflowers, mushrooms, asparagus, peas and turnips.

Peas, beans, beetroot, radishes, onions, cauliflowers, spinach, marrows, lettuce and other vegetables are distributed in westerly or south-westerly directions, e.g., Bath, Chippenham and Penzance. Similar kinds are also sent to Oxford and Reading.

Brussels sprouts and celery, as well as mixed consignments, including greenstuff and carrots, are sent to stations in the south such as Brighton, Eastbourne and Bexhill, as well as to places near at hand such as Bromley (Kent) and Orpington. Relatively small quantities of beans, peas, celery, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflowers and mushrooms and larger quantities of ripe onions are sent to coast and other towns in Kent such as Dover, Ramsgate, Sittingbourne and Faversham and also to Hastings.

(ii) Other districts.—Examples of the areas over which vegetables are distributed from various markets other than London are given below:—

Market.	Areas or Towns to which vegetables are distributed.
Birkenhead	Within about 10 miles (West Kirby, Hoylake, etc.).
Blackburn	Burnley, Accrington, Nelson, Colne, Haslingden, Darwen, Blackpool.
Darlington	Spennymoor, Richmond, West Auckland.
Liverpool	North Wales; also as far east as Warrington.
Manchester (Smithfield)	Mainly within a radius of about 20 miles (Rochdale, Bolton, Stockport, etc.); some go to Blackpool, Barrow-in-Furness, the Potteries and Derby.
Swansea	Within about 10-20 miles.
Wigan	Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-in-Makerfield, Earlestown.
Wrexham	Within about 15 miles.

APPENDIX XXII.

Sources of Supply of Sixteen Consuming Centres in England and Wales.

Southern England.

Bristol.—(Population about 397,000.) Local production extends in certain directions about 12 miles from the city and covers hundreds of acres of market gardens. The area under salads is said to have doubled itself since 1918. Celery is an important crop in the district. Among local supplies radishes and lettuce may be mentioned. The Vale of Evesham is within easy reach and sends spring cabbage and savoys, brussels sprouts, peas, cauliflowers, carrots, parsnips and beans. Carrots and parsnips come from Wiltshire, broccoli and early spring cabbage from Cornwall, peas from the Bridgwater district and other areas nearby, late peas from Yorkshire savoys from Lancashire, watercress from Berkshire and Wiltshire and small quantities of vegetables, including peas and beans, from the Cheddar district. Supplies of lettuce are received at intervals from London. Ripe onions are imported direct from Egypt, Spain, Holland, France, Germany, and other countries; consumption is said to be heaviest from January to March and lightest from May to August. Some French cauliflowers and other imported vegetables are obtained via Southampton. Among distant supplies, the weekly tonnage of spring cabbage may amount to 100 at certain periods; brussels sprouts probably do not exceed an average of 30 tons; fresh green peas may sometimes equal or exceed this amount; supplies of broad and runner beans are sometimes heavy; consignments of savoys and parsnips are relatively small; watercress would be measured in cwt. rather than tons.

Bournemouth.—(Normal population about 117,000, or with Boscombe and Poole nearly 250,000; variations owing to seasonal influx. Area of distribution includes Christchurch, Ringwood, Wimborne, Blandford, Lymington, and Swanage, though some of these places also draw supplies from

Southampton.) There is local production at Wareham and Wimborne, Broadstone and West Moors, on the west and at Sopley, Holdenhurst and Lymington on the east. Requirements of natural rhubarb are filled from these sources; beetroot, carrots and salads are also grown locally. Vegetables from London include at various times of the year lettuce, forced rhubarb, seakale, peas, onions, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbage, asparagus and chicory. The Vale of Evesham sends spring cabbage, brussels sprouts, asparagus, parsley, mint, spinach and radishes. Onions, carrots, cauliflowers, and some English celery are obtained from Southampton. Direct consignments of celery are received from the Isles of Ely and Axholme, and the Holland division of Lincolnshire. Onions, cauliflowers and celery received by rail each exceed 20 tons per month at certain times. Vegetables come by road from as far away as Evesham. French ripe onions and carrots come via Poole; imported onions are also received from Bristol.

Midlands and West.

Coventry.—(Population about 170,000.) There is a strong allotment movement, but commercial supplies are not abundant near the city. Possibly 60 per cent. of total supplies other than onions are brought by road from the Vale of Evesham. Vegetables from other home sources include forced rhubarb from the Leeds area, carrots from the Chatterley area, celery from Shippea Hill and the locality, peas from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, early peas from Bridgwater, savoy from the Ormakirk district of Lancashire, radishes from Sandy, broccoli from Cornwall, lettuce from Terrington in Norfolk, small quantities of mustard-and-cess from Lincolnshire, seakale from Worthing, forced mint from Middlesex, and mushrooms from Hertfordshire. Substantial quantities of watercress are received from Dorset, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, etc.; the average weekly quantity during the season is in the neighbourhood of 6 tons, largely consigned in chips. Imported ripe onions are bought at Birmingham and elsewhere and are also received direct from Holland via King's Lynn and Hull. Dutch lettuce arrives via Hull. Small quantities of Guernsey radishes, and direct consignments of French cauliflower and broccoli, come via Southampton and Weymouth. Miscellaneous early French vegetables or "primeurs" are bought in London. The rarer and more expensive vegetables are not in great demand. Average weekly sales of vegetables have been estimated at 125 tons.

Birmingham.—(Population slightly over 1,000,000.) Vegetables are brought into the market by road from Tamworth, Bromsgrove, and the districts of Bearley and Henley-in-Arden. Towards the middle of September about 95 per cent. of cabbage and cauliflower supplies are obtained locally. Local vegetable supplies include most kinds, but probably do not exceed 10 per cent. of the total annual supplies. Only a few of the supplying areas can be mentioned here; the most prominent are Cornwall (broccoli and spring cabbage), the Worcestershire area (brussels sprouts, peas, runner and broad beans, spring cabbage, radishes, asparagus, marrows, leeks and beet), Huntingdonshire (celery), Bedfordshire (parsnips, brussels sprouts, marrows, peas, beans, carrots, onions, beet and parsley), Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely (celery, carrots, peas and beans) Somerset (early peas), Berkshire; Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, etc. (watercress) and Wiltshire and Somerset (parsnips). Heavy supplies of Dutch onions are received from Parkeston Quay, King's Lynn, Hull and Grimsby. Case and bag onions come from Liverpool and to some extent from Bristol. Of French produce, onions arrive via Cardiff, cauliflower and broccoli via Weymouth and Southampton, peas via Plymouth. Dutch red cabbage and cauliflowers are conveyed via Parkeston Quay and other places on the East Coast. Some French lettuce is re-consigned from London, whilst Dutch lettuce is received via Hull, Grimsby and Parkeston Quay. French asparagus, Dutch and French

carrots and fairly heavy supplies of radishes from the Channel Islands are also received. Railed supplies of some vegetables are very large; the weekly tonnage of Cornish broccoli probably reaches 100 at times during the season, and the average for ripe onions may approach the same figure. At one station alone the quantity of watercress received in a peak month was between 60 and 70 tons. From 20 to 30 per cent. of vegetable supplies arrive by road.

Burton-on-Trent.—(Population about 50,000; market appreciably overshadowed by Birmingham; vegetables distributed to Measham, 11 miles S.E., and Uttoxeter, 14 miles N.W.) Vegetables are brought by road from Birmingham market and also from Derby. Blackfordby and Castle Gresley, with about 100 acres of general market garden crops, are the chief local producing areas. Direct supplies come from the Evesham district, particularly from April to June. Occasional direct consignments of Cornish broccoli are also received. Some imported onions are obtained from Liverpool and King's Lynn.

Newport, Mon.—(Population about 89,000; area of distribution covers the Eastern, Western and Sirhowy valleys, including Pontypool, Crumlin, Pontllanfraith and Llanbradach.) Substantial quantities are grown, largely by smallholders, at such places as Langstone and Penhow, between the Rivers Usk at Newport and Wye at Chepstow. Supplies are also obtained further east, e.g., from Woolston, and from nearer Newport on the northern and western sides. Local production, although including very few brussels sprouts and practically no celery, may account for 20 per cent. of the total commercial supplies. The Vale of Evesham supplies some of the rest, including spring cabbage, beans and brussels sprouts. Onions, celery, carrots, parsnips and lettuce come from London, spring cabbage and broccoli from Cornwall, forced rhubarb from the Leeds area, celery from the Isle of Ely, Bristol, etc.; savoy from the Ormskirk district, carrots from Cambridgeshire and Wiltshire, peas from Somerset, and watercress from Wiltshire and Dorset. Continental lettuces are imported. Some French cauliflower and broccoli is received via Southampton and Weymouth. Several hundred tons a year of ripe onions arrive via Cardiff (chiefly by road), Bristol and Liverpool.

Cardiff.—(Population about 224,000; area of distribution includes Monmouth, Rhymney, Ugmere valley, Aberdare, Bridgend, Maesteg; total population catered for may be 300,000, though most is probably consumed in the neighbourhood of Cardiff itself.) There are 35 wholesale vegetable salesmen in the town. Local production is of some importance and is said to have increased 50 to 60 per cent. in the last 15 or 20 years. Cabbages, savoy and swedes are grown in quantity, and other kinds are produced, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Rumney, Whitchurch and Llanishen. These local supplies, although formerly handled by Cardiff wholesalers, tend to be marketed by growers to distributors in the Rhondda and other valleys. Vegetables from other home producing areas include celery, cabbage, loose savoy, roots (in bags) and mixed loads from the Evesham district. Vegetables from London are noteworthy: during May a Cardiff merchant received from London nearly six tons of broccoli, over a ton of parsnips, about a ton of peas, and nearly half a ton of asparagus, as well as smaller lots of beetroot, radishes and lettuce, whilst in August another received 4½ tons of peas, nearly 3½ tons of carrots, over 1½ tons of celery, ½ ton of beans and nearly another ton of miscellaneous vegetables, including marrows. Vegetables from the Bristol area include rhubarb, lettuce, spring onions, radishes, celery and autumn cabbage. About three tons a week of watercress are received by rail at Cardiff, principally on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Salads enjoy a good sale. Supplies of mushrooms are relatively heavy in the short autumn season from Herefordshire, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; from 50 to 60 chips a day may be received from these areas. Asparagus sells fairly well in the season, weekly quantities

from Worcestershire in the peak period amounting to some 200 pots. Good leeks are usually in demand and are looked for by ships' buyers. Forced rhubarb sells well. Sales of seakale, spinach and artichokes are small, and there is practically no demand for turnip tops, sprouting broccoli or similar greens.

Hundreds of tons a year of Dutch dried peas are received via Rotterdam. Dutch and Spanish onions are imported at Cardiff and the weekly demand for both together approaches 35 tons. The large four-tier Spanish onions are popular. Egyptian and Portuguese onions are also imported direct. Dutch lettuce arrives via Parkeston Quay. Before the introduction of tariffs, between 100 and 150 crates of French asparagus were received in certain weeks. Other imports include horseradish, Guernsey radishes and French peas; the last-named generally arrive via Plymouth, but are sometimes re-consigned from London.

Swansea.—(Population about 165,000; no wholesale market; area of distribution includes Lampeter, Haverfordwest, Neath, Ammanford, and Builth Wells; surrounding country hilly with scattered villages, perhaps hindering regular attendance of buyers; conveyance of fruit and vegetables by merchants to retail premises 10 or 20 miles away is a feature of the trade.) Local production is largely centred in the Gower Peninsula. Swedes are important. Other crops are cabbages, savoys, runner and broad beans, peas, spring onions, lettuce, cauliflowers, herbs, and watercress. Practically no celery and very few carrots are grown. Broccoli comes from Cornwall, savoys from Ormskirk, celery from the Isles of Ely and Axholme, miscellaneous vegetables including celery and onions from Bristol, root vegetables from Somerset and Wiltshire, and lettuce, rhubarb, radishes, mint, broccoli, mushrooms, turnips, beans, peas and asparagus are included in consignments from London. Dried peas are sent via the Dutch ports and Hamburg, dried beans via Danzig, cauliflowers from France, and onions via Cardiff, Liverpool and Bristol; French onions, however, are imported direct from Roscoff. Spanish onions are very popular.

Aberystwyth.—(Population normally between 11,000 and 12,000, but approaching 20,000 in the height of the seasonal influx.) The chief crops grown in the locality are carrots, peas, lettuce, turnips, natural rhubarb and beetroot, but these supply only a small proportion of the requirements. Mixed vanloads of vegetables, which in a week in August might total 10 tons (excluding potatoes), are received almost daily from Worcestershire. Additional supplies are obtained through a wholesale firm in the town. Representatives of another firm at Wrexham and Shrewsbury visit Aberystwyth at intervals. Onions and small quantities of celery and savoys are obtained from Liverpool. French onions are received via Cardiff, Swansea and Bristol. Produce received from London in June includes lettuce, peas, beans and carrots, and in the same month odd lots of lettuce and cauliflowers are received from Hull and Birmingham. Much of the railed produce arrives by passenger train.

Northern England.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—(Population about 283,000, but total served about 500,000; area of distribution includes Gateshead, Gosforth and Wallsend, all three more or less dependent on Newcastle for supplies, Sunderland, Durham, South Shields, Whitley Bay, Monkseaton, and districts to the west.) Important local supplies, grown largely in the neighbourhood of Morpeth, North Wylam and Hexham, arrive fresh on the market, and some local buyers now look for and rely on them more than formerly, requiring, in consequence, less of certain kinds from other home areas. Supplies are, however, drawn from most of the main producing areas of England. The Biggleswade and Evesham districts both send substantial contributions. Cabbage is received from Boston, celery from the Isle of Axholme and further south, broccoli from Cornwall, peas from Yorkshire, and watercress from Dorset, Hampshire and Hertfordshire. Facilities for

obtaining onions, lettuce, carrots, cauliflowers, &c., direct from overseas have been good. Distribution of these is largely confined to various places in Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland. Egyptian onions are usually purchased from the port auctions of Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow. French cauliflowers and broccoli are received via Southampton and Weymouth. Swedes and celery are popular. There is also a good sale for leeks, rhubarb, dwarf or kidney beans, brussels sprouts and cabbage. The long variety of radish is favoured by the wage-earning population. Sales of salads are reported to be on the increase, and the demand for watercress is stated to have trebled itself in 5 years. Runner beans, turnip-tops, spring greens, marrows and parsnips do not sell so well.

Sunderland.—(Population about 186,000, but total served about 250,000.) Local production especially at Silksworth and Southwick-on-Wear, is of some importance, and the town is said to be well supplied with locally-grown green vegetables all the year round. Some vegetables are bought or re-consigned from other centres of consumption, e.g., Newcastle-on-Tyne, which sends a quantity by road. Home-grown supplies from a distance include Yorkshire peas, Yorkshire and Cambridgeshire carrots, mixed truck-loads of vegetables from the Evesham area, and a few cwts. of watercress per week from Pickering. Some two tons a week of celery are received from the Isle of Axholme, and additional supplies from the Isle of Ely. Substantial imports direct from Holland include onions, carrots, lettuce, beetroot, red cabbage, parsnips and cauliflowers. Imported ripe onions also come via Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Liverpool and London. French onions are imported direct. Certain other vegetables are received from Hull and London. Amongst the more popular vegetables may be mentioned onions, cabbages, turnips, carrots, cauliflowers and brussels sprouts. Vegetables are wanted more particularly for sale on Thursdays.

Hull.—(Population about 313,000.) Of locally-grown vegetables, the Cottingham area produces broccoli, savoys, brussels sprouts, celery, radishes, lettuce, spring cabbage, peas, beans, bunched onions and cauliflowers, whilst carrots are drawn from North and South Cave. The bulk of this produce is marketed loose, and a surplus is consigned to more distant towns in the West Riding, such as Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield and Leeds. Home supplies from a distance include miscellaneous vegetables from the Evesham district, forced rhubarb from the Leeds district (more than a ton a week in February) and carrots from the important area round Market Weighton, about 18 miles to the north-west. The importance of the trade in produce from other countries has already been made clear.

Leeds.—With the vast West Riding industrial area on the one side and large, important vegetable-growing areas on the other, Leeds, with a population of about 483,000, is a vegetable market of considerable importance. The centre of the forced rhubarb industry is at its doors. Supplies of mushrooms are obtainable locally. Some market-garden produce is also obtained near at hand, e.g. at Morley and Pontefract. The Selby area to the east sends mid-season and late supplies of green peas, also beetroot, turnips, swedes, celery, cauliflower and cabbage. Further still to the east is the large carrot-growing area of Market Weighton and Pocklington, which also sends beetroot, turnips and swedes. Celery is obtained from the Isle of Axholme to the south-east. More distant centres of production contribute heavy supplies. 40 tons a week of Cornish broccoli may be received at certain times during the season. In the autumn heavy supplies of brussels sprouts arrive from the Biggleswade district, which also sends in their different seasons peas, beans, beetroot, marrows and parsley. At certain periods, London vegetable growers have a share in the lettuce trade. Brussels sprouts, leeks, marrows, beetroot, beans, asparagus, spring onions and radishes, &c., are drawn from Worcestershire, spring cabbages from places near Chester, savoys and cabbages from the

Ormskirk area, cabbage and broccoli from places in Lincolnshire, carrots from the Chatteris area, peas from London and Essex, salads from the Blackpool area, watercress from the South of England and seakale from Covent Garden. It has been estimated that 2,000 tons of onions are received during the year from Hull alone, and annual supplies from Liverpool and Manchester also probably run into four figures. Several thousand crates of Dutch lettuce are received weekly via Hull during the season. French cauliflowers and broccoli arrive in quantity via Southampton and Weymouth. Marrows and broad beans do not sell very well. Large quantities of lettuce are required. Carrots are fairly popular. Peas meet a keen demand and are required over a long season, e.g. by buyers from Harrogate.

Bradford. (Population nearly 300,000; area of distribution includes Skipton, Keighley, Colne and Burnley; buyers attend St. James' Market from distances of 20 or even 60 miles.) Locally-grown vegetables offered for sale in the growers' section of the market include rhubarb, cabbage, cauliflowers and broccoli, savoys, lettuce, turnips, radishes and green bunched onions. Many of the distant supplying areas are the same as those sending to Leeds. Peas, brussels sprouts, carrots and certain other vegetables, are sold in large quantities during their seasons. Demand for watercress about Easter-time is said to reach 1,000 chips a week. Sales of mustard-and-cress are less than one-tenth those of watercress. Three hundred pots a week of green bunched onions are sold. Total annual sales of vegetables in the wholesale market have been estimated at 10,000 tons; the quantity sold loose is said to be decreasing.

Sheffield. (Population about 512,000; retailers attend the wholesale market from such places as Retford, Barnsley and Mexborough; practically all vegetables received pass through the wholesale market, and are mainly distributed locally.) A small percentage of commercial supplies required is grown at Totley, Dronfield, Rotherham and Tickhill. Locally produced swedes cover the requirements of about 75 per cent. of the population. Other kinds produced locally are cabbage (drawn largely from local sources after the end of May), cauliflowers, beet and carrots. Important areas of production to the east are within easy reach by road and include the Isle of Axholme, from which large quantities of celery are received. Supplies of this vegetable are estimated to amount to about 40 tons a week. Cauliflowers, cabbages, green peas, radishes, etc., are supplied by growers near East Retford, Ranskill and Bawtry. Among supplying areas further afield, Bedfordshire is a heavy contributor and the Boston area sends large supplies of spring cabbages. Two-ton consignments of vegetables in season from Worcestershire include radishes, green bunched onions, lettuces, asparagus, spinach and herbs. The Wisbech area supplies asparagus. Average weekly supplies of watercress from January to the end of May have been estimated at slightly over two tons. Dutch lettuce is received via Hull, and ripe onions are received by road in quantity from Hull, Manchester and Liverpool. Demand for onions amounts at times to 100 tons a week, but drops to a low figure in June, July and August. Bulky vegetables are chiefly required by the industrial population and the demand for the choicer vegetables is strictly limited.

Manchester. (Population about 766,000, or within a radius of 25 miles 4,000,000 and within 50 miles about 10,000,000; retailers come from such places as Bolton, Bury, Burnley, Rochdale, Glossop, Stockport, Northwich and Warrington, but limited quantities of vegetables are distributed as far afield as Barrow-in-Furness, North Wales and the Potteries.) Large supplies, e.g., of cauliflowers, cabbages, beet, carrots and celery, are brought in by road, notably from Irlam, Carrington Moss, Ashton, Sale and Baguley in the south and from the Ormskirk area in the west. From the last-named district, probably as many cabbages and savoys come by rail as by road, the total amount varying somewhat according to the supplies available

nearer at hand. Local cabbage is also drawn from Wilmslow and Alderley. Leeks are grown at Baguley. Many truckloads of cos lettuce are drawn from Rixton and Glazebrook during the season. Turnips arrive from places near Warrington and beyond Whitegate and Delamere, but demand for swedes and turnips seems to have decreased in recent years and a relatively small quantity of turnips is consumed. The proportion of the total sales of vegetables in Manchester represented by locally-grown produce is substantial. From other home sources, heavy supplies of cabbages are drawn from Norfolk and the Cheshire area. Green peas from Essex alone may exceed fifty trucks on a market day. Over 100 tons a week of carrots may be received from the Chatteris and Market Weighton areas, apart from supplies drawn from Kirton-in-Lindsey, Collingham, Newark, etc. Brussels sprouts and ripe onions are received in substantial quantities from Bedfordshire, and spring cabbages, brussels sprouts and asparagus are sent from Worcestershire. Sales of watercress probably exceed 45 tons a week in the chief season of supply. Several tons a week of wild mushrooms in their season arrive from the Hereford, Mendip Hills and Cheddar Valley areas. Egyptian onions arrive for sale at the auctions every 10-14 days during the season and Spanish onions about once a week. Supplies of onions are also drawn from Liverpool by road. Dutch onions and lettuces arrive chiefly via Hull and Grimsby.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Accommodation for Wholesale Sales by Growers in Various Towns.

The following notes cover most of the principal towns in consuming areas at which growers sell wholesale in the market accommodation provided.

Northern England.

Sheffield.—A few growers sell wholesale in the Sheaf Market, the main retail market, which is situated in Broad Street and close to Castlefields Market.

Leeds.—At Kirkgate Market, Leeds, the growers' section is immediately outside the main market building, and certain growers are allotted space for which they pay a weekly rent.* Most of the locally grown vegetables for consumption in Leeds are offered for sale at the wholesale market.

Hull.—From 60 to 80 growers attend the wholesale market in Corporation Field, part of which is covered. The chief market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. The quantities of vegetables available increase when supplies of cauliflowers and green peas are plentiful. Growers attend the market from Beverley, Cottingham, North and South Cave and Little Weighton.

Middlesbrough.—The growers' market is situated on the south-east side of the Market Place. Sales take place between 6 and 9 a.m. On Saturdays up to 20 carts of vegetables may be brought in.

Stockton-on-Tees.—Some 20 growers sell produce wholesale on stands provided on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Darlington.—Producers sell small quantities of vegetables wholesale in bulk in a corner of the market on Monday mornings.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Growers rent stalls in the Green Market.

Bradford.†—Facilities are provided on a piece of ground set aside in St. James' Market. About 3,000 tons of vegetables are sold in the course of a year.

* For further information see Economic Series, No. 19, p. 91.

† Economic Series, No. 19, p. 79.

Halifax.—12 open spaces in the market are normally occupied by local growers*, one or two of whom have a substantial acreage of vegetables.

Manchester.—Growers sell vegetables at the wholesale market chiefly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. About 200 are given accommodation in and around the market, e.g., in C. and D. blocks, Scholes Street, Oak Street, Green Street, and New Cross in Oldham Road. These growers sell large quantities of vegetables, including cauliflowers, cabbage, celery, beet and lettuces, in the loose state from stand or lorry. Many of the growers in the Sale, Timperley and Baguley districts of Cheshire sell wholesale in the "Cheshire Side" section of the market.

Bolton.—Farmers, chiefly from the Ormskirk and Preston districts, sell produce on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. At times vehicles carrying locally-grown produce total about 50 a week.

Blackburn.—Growers and dealers are given accommodation in the growers' section, and sales take place between 6.30 and 10 a.m., particularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays; a few growers also attend on Wednesdays. Since 1929-30 the number of growers selling in the winter has been about 100, whereas previously it was about 70. The average annual quantity of vegetables sold in this section has been estimated at 4,000 tons.

Wigan.—Growers sell produce wholesale in the Market Square, mainly on Tuesdays and Fridays. From April to August an average of about 50 tons, excluding potatoes, is sold on Fridays, but only about one-third of this quantity on Tuesdays. In the other months of the year sales are practically nil on Tuesdays and about the same on Fridays as they are on Tuesdays in the busy season.

Warrington.—The growers' market held on the Fair Ground (uncovered) occupies about 3,000 square yards. The streets nearby are also used. Produce is chiefly sold on Saturdays from 6 to 11 a.m. (except in winter) and is drawn from a wide area, including the nearby Risley and Rixton districts, noted for celery and cos lettuce.

St. Helens.—A few cart-loads of vegetables such as turnips, peas, carrots and cabbage are sold weekly on an open square in the town, chiefly on Saturdays.

Liverpool.—The chief days of sale at the North Market are Tuesdays and Fridays. The market opens at 5 a.m. and closes about 10 a.m.; growers are allowed to sell vegetables in the street outside for a short time afterwards. Most of the vendors in the vegetable section are growers, of whom many are smallholders. About half the remainder represent dealers who sell local produce, and the others are largely fruit and vegetable merchants. The quantity passing through the vegetable section of the North Market was estimated at 46,000 tons in 1930. Produce is drawn to a large extent from the Ormskirk area, but a proportion is contributed by Wallasey growers, for whose use one of the six avenues in the market is reserved.

Birkenhead.—Produce offered for sale is largely drawn from the Wallasey area, but some comes also from Chester.

Preston.—Growers from the area between Preston and Hesketh Bank sell wholesale every weekday, except Mondays, between 7 and 10 a.m.

Barrow-in-Furness.—A few farmers occasionally sell vegetables wholesale in the market; the number increases in the summer time. Sales are, however, usually direct to the consumer.

* Economic Series No. 19, p. 83.

West and Midland.

Derby.—Growers occupy space in the covered wholesale market and sell vegetables chiefly on Fridays, but also on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A large proportion of the vegetables sold in Derby passes through the wholesale market. Growers are not allowed to sell from vehicles to shopkeepers, although produce may be delivered against previous orders.

Nottingham.—Vegetables are sold by growers wholesale on several days a week on a piece of ground not far from the Sneinton Wholesale Market.

Hanley.—The number of growers selling produce wholesale on Wednesdays and Saturdays varies from 20 to 60.

Birmingham.—Sales take place in a section of Smithfield Market, set aside for the purpose, and also in adjoining streets. Growers are drawn from a wide area, extending to the Vale of Evesham to the south, some 20-30 miles away. At certain times loose loads of cauliflowers and broccoli from the Lichfield and Tamworth areas are a feature of the market. The chief market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Coventry.—Growers Sales, Ltd. (Chapter V) sell produce in the wholesale market at Barrack Square on behalf of members, many of whom are smallholders sending produce by road from the Vale of Evesham.

Wolverhampton.—The Open Market Square, covering an area of about two acres, is within easy reach of the fertile Severn Valley. Produce is largely drawn from the Hartlebury district and to some extent from Lichfield. The quantity of vegetables (excluding savoy) sold annually in this section of the market on market days (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays) has been estimated at 12,000 tons.

Wrexham.—Sales by growers are estimated at 5 to 6 tons a week, excluding carrots and potatoes. The market is held on Thursdays on a square in the centre of the town. Certain growers from the Chester area sell produce in the market.

Newport (Mon.).—A few smallholders sell vegetables wholesale in the Market Square in Dock Street, chiefly on Fridays, but also on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Lock-up stalls are provided; vegetables are sold both from these and direct from vehicles. A few growers with retail stalls in the Market Hall also sell wholesale in the market on Friday mornings.

Swansea.—There is no wholesale market at Swansea, but growers from the Bishopston area in the Gower Peninsula sell produce wholesale in the retail market in Oxford Street early on Saturday mornings.

London and Other Areas.

Covent Garden.—The chief market days for growers are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, although any day may be a good market day for salads.* Growers regularly using the market for direct sale number about 110 and come mainly from Essex, Kent, Bedfordshire, Middlesex and Surrey. These growers are remarkable for the large scale of their operations, and the loads brought in are large compared with those taken, e.g., to Brentford Market. A number of growers also carry on a commission business.

Spitalfields Market.—Friday is the best market day. Although there are now probably as many growers wholesaling their own produce as there were ten years ago, the number has not increased in proportion to the extension of the market.

Borough Market.—See Economic Series No. 26, p. 141.

Brentford.†—Much of the uncovered market enclosure is occupied by growers for wagon and pitching stands. 250 growers regularly bring in

* See also Economic Series No. 26, p. 146.

† See also Economic Series No. 23, p. 140.

produce from market garden areas west of London. Sufficient parking accommodation for buyers' vehicles is provided on the enclosed land of the market. The portorage charge for carrying packages from the stands of vendors to buyers' vehicles is 1d. to 2d. per package. Fridays and Mondays are considered to be the best market days for vegetables. A grower who pays a daily toll for his stand in the market must attend by 6 a.m. to secure it.

Greenwich.—About 20 growers occupy space in this market. A number of waggon stands are provided under cover. Vegetables are sold from 4.30 to 10 a.m., the busy period being between 5 and 7.30.

Stratford Market.—A few stands in this market are occupied by growers.* The chief market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Norwich.—Most kinds of vegetables are sold on the wholesale market by about 300 growers, most of whom attend from an area of 12 to 14 miles on the east and south-west sides of Norwich. Markets are held daily, the more important being on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Within the last few years producers from South Lincolnshire have attended the market regularly with celery, peas and other vegetables.

Dover.—Growers sell in the market square from 5 a.m. onwards on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Saturday is the chief market day.

Brighton.—Growers are permitted to occupy space both in the covered and uncovered parts of the wholesale market. The covered part extends from Market Street to Black Lion Street, and the uncovered includes several other streets. On one day in August, out of 87 who paid tolls for selling produce in the market 73 were growers. Growers attend the market in the greatest numbers during the summer.

Portsmouth.—A large number of growers sell vegetables wholesale in Commercial Road on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Bristol.—The number of growers with stalls in the Nicholas Street Market is about 40. The size of a market gardeners' stand is about 10 feet by 7 feet. Accommodation is restricted. The market opens about 7 a.m.

Devonport.—Growers sell their produce under cover in the market building and also from carts in Market Street, Duke Street and Cumberland Street. Though produce is sold on Tuesdays and Thursdays, Saturday is the most important day. The busy time is between 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.

* See also Economic Series No. 23, pp. 146-8.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Examples of Charges at Wholesale Markets*.

A.—Examples of rentals charged at wholesale markets for loads of vegetables sold from farm carts, lorries, etc.

Place.	Type of Vehicle.	Charge.	
		s.	d.
Barrow-in-Furness	Farmer's Cart (Wednesday) ...	1	0
Middlesbrough ...	Cart	1	0
Stockton-on-Tees	Vehicle	1	3
Hull	Vehicle (in open)	1	3
	„ (under cover)	1	6 to 2s. 6d.
Barrow-in-Furness	Farmer's cart (Saturday) ...	1	6
Dover	Lorry	1	6
Greenwich	„	1	6
St. Helens	Four-wheeled vehicle	1	6

* See Ch. XVII(3) and Econ. Series No. 13 for rent charges paid in the merchants' section of wholesale markets.

Place.	Type of Vehicle.	Charge.
		s. d.
Lough Market ...	Horse waggon	1 8*
Birmingham ...	Lorry (horse)	2 0
West Garden ...	Small lorry	2 0
Widley ...	Lorry	2 0
Widdlesbrough ...	"	2 0
Warrington ...	Level load (estimated 28 cwt.)	2 0
Widkenhead ...	Waggon-load	2 6
Birmingham ...	Waggon	2 6
Widkburn ...	1-ton lorry	2 6
Widkpool ...	One waggon with loose load ...	2 6
Widkport (Mon.) ...	Cartload	2 6
Widkston ...	4-ton lorry	2 6
Widkarrington ...	Full load (35 cwt.)	2 6
Widkpool ...	{ 1-horse waggon with mixed load	3 0
	{ 2-horse waggon (av. 60 cwt.) ...	3 6
Lough Market ...	Motor vehicle not exceeding	
	3 tons	3 2*
Birmingham ...	30-cwt. lorry	3 6
Widkburn ...	3-ton lorry	3 6
West Garden ...	Large lorry	4 0
Widkenhead ...	2-horse load	up to 4 0
Birmingham ...	5-ton lorry	5 0
Widkburn ...	4-ton lorry	5 0
Widkton ...	4-ton lorry (Saturday) ...	5 0
Widkpool ...	Motor waggon under 2 tons ...	5 0
Lough Market ...	Lorry exceeding 3 tons ...	5 8*
Widkpool ...	Motor waggon over 2 tons ...	7 0
Widkburn (summer)	4-ton lorry (Fridays) ...	7 6
Birmingham ...	Lorry exceeding 5 tons... ..	10 0

* Includes toll and portorage, but excludes annual standing charge of £1 1s. 0d.

B.—Examples of market charges per package or bundle, etc.

Market.	Kinds of Vegetables.	Charge per package, etc.
Birmingham ...	Watercress	2d. per flat.
" ...	"	1d. per half-flat.
Nottingham ...	Miscellaneous Vegetables ...	1d. to 6d. per package (Stands 20 ft. × 10 ft. can be reserved on pay- ment of 2s. 6d. per week).
Manchester... ..	" "	½d. per bushel.
" ...	Celery	1s. 8d. per 100 bundles.
" ...	Miscellaneous Vegetables ...	½d. per bag.
" ...	" "	1d. per cwt. hamper.
" ...	" "	½d. per pot.
" ...	{ Carrots	} 1d. per cwt. bag or hamper.
	{ Turnips	
	{ Dried onions	

C.—Examples of rent for growers' stand accommod

Market.	Space.	Rate & Charge.
Bradford	20 ft. × 10 ft.	9s. 6d. per week.
Brentford	Waggon stand in uncovered market approx. 12 ft. × 8 ft.	£4 12s. 6d. per quarter.
Bristol	7 ft. × 10 ft.	7s. to 9s. per week (according to position).
Derby	10 ft. × 10 ft.	8s. per week.
Leeds	21 ft. × 14 ft.	£70 per annum.

* These charges specifically refer to stands such as may be occupied by the producers themselves and not to the permanent stands occupied by recognised wholesale merchants or commission salesmen.

APPENDIX XXV.

Advertising Material as Distributed by a Continental Exporter of Vegetables.

EAT MORE VEGETABLES.

The GOOD HOUSEWIFE always provides in season:—

Cabbage	Brussels Sprouts	Artichokes	Tomatoes
Carrots	Beetroot	Lettuce	Vegetable Marrows
Turnips	Rhubarb	Mushrooms	Celery
Leeks	Onions	Peas	Watercress, etc.
Cauliflowers	Parsnips	Spinach	

BECAUSE

1. They supply, at a minimum cost, nutriment essential to the body.
2. They render meat more appetising and give variety to diet.
3. They purify the blood, strengthen the body and clarify the brain.
4. They possess different saline elements, all needed by the system.
5. Their consumption is a direct stimulus to home industries and increased employment in the cultivation of the land.

Are you aware many vegetables have specific medical properties?

Thus:—

Beetroot is cooling and slightly laxative. Carrots and parsnips purify the blood.

Peas and beans are especially nutritious for those who lead an outdoor life.

Cabbage, cauliflower, kale, brussels sprouts, greens, &c., possess blood purifying properties, are anti-scorbutic, mildly laxative and have an indirect action on the liver.

Lettuce is soothing to the nerves and may be taken to induce sleep.

Onions and leeks are good for colds and slight congestions of the air passages. They also stimulate the bowels and kidneys.

Parsley—good for indigestion and purifies blood. Spinach is laxative and highly diuretic.

Rhubarb and celery purify and cool the blood, aid digestion, are good for rheumatism and are beneficial laxatives.

Tomatoes are beneficial in affections of the liver and are good for indigestion.

Turnips are valuable for their soothing qualities. Watercress acts as a valuable tonic.

Therefore—TO KEEP THE BODY IN TRIM EAT MORE VEGETABLES.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Notes on Vegetable Cookery.

The view has been expressed by the Council of Agriculture for England that the demand for fresh vegetables would be stimulated if the public could be educated as to the best means of cooking them. The following notes are designed to show how vegetables should be treated if their full dietetic value is to be gained.

Careful preparation, cooking and serving of vegetables will aid in the retention of their nutritive value and preserve their colour and appearance.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.

Green Salads.

Damaged leaves and roots must be removed. The salad should be washed in gently-running water to remove grit, etc., and wrapped in a damp cloth till required. The salad should be made as dry as possible by shaking in a wire basket or colander. It may be cut with sharp scissors or a stainless knife, or delicate leaves may be torn with the fingers.

Other Vegetables.

Woody stalks and coarse, damaged leaves must be removed. When limp, vegetables may be revived by soaking them in cold water for half-an-hour. Foreign matter can be removed from close-headed vegetables, such as cabbages, brussels sprouts (with closely enfolded leaves) or cauliflowers, before being cooked, by the addition of vinegar to the water (one teaspoonful to one pint). Salt will not answer the same purpose and moreover it hardens the fibres. Large cabbages require shredding to reduce the time for cooking. Root vegetables such as carrots require scraping, and those with thick skins, such as turnips and artichokes, must be peeled. It is important that root vegetables should be prepared just before cooking, as whilst standing in cold water helps to maintain the colour it diminishes the nutritive value. Similarly, to promote freshness and tenderness, and to prevent drying and hardening, peas and beans should be shelled or cut, as the case may be, *just before* cooking. Dried vegetables such as peas and haricot beans must be washed and soaked in cold or boiling water overnight.

Cooking.

Boiled vegetables are often overcooked, served in a sodden condition, untidily dished and lacking in flavour. All vegetables should be cooked as quickly as possible and served at once. Brussels sprouts can be cooked properly in about six minutes and yet be superior to those cooked for twenty minutes. There are various methods of cooking, and it is well for the housewife to study the more up-to-date methods. Although vegetables can be cooked more quickly by pressure steam cookers than by boiling, it is true, nevertheless, that in the normal course of domestic cookery steaming occupies from one-third to one-half more time than boiling. On the other hand, to ensure an adequate supply of boiled vegetables, the requirements of a family at a meal would probably be met only by the use of several saucepans and gas rings, instead of one steamer and one gas ring. The water in which vegetables are boiled can be turned into soup and the liquid from vegetables which are steamed can be used as a sauce, so that the goodness in either case can be retained, but properly prepared steamed vegetables are more appetising and have a better flavour.

After steaming, the vegetables may be mixed with a little melted margarine or butter (half an ounce to 1 lb. of vegetables), coated with white, brown, or tomato sauce, or mixed with a little cream. All vegetables can be steamed. Many hospitals and canteens now use steam ovens and the

advantages of steaming are being more. Strove. coarse celery, and
 flavours may be removed from leaf. these are plunged into boiling water and squeezed well before steaming. To keep the colour of green vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a teaspoonful of ammonium carbonate should be added to a quart of water immediately the vegetables are placed in the steamer. An even better flavour is imparted to the vegetables by braising or by cooking in their own juices. Other methods of cooking* include stewing, soup-making and frying. There are many delightful recipes. Some uses of cooked vegetables are as follows.

- (1) Coated with cheese sauce and grilled.
- (2) Sieved and purée seasoned and flavoured, made into croquettes, sandwiches, fillings for omelettes, savoury pancakes or scallops.
- (3) Utilised in a salad.
- (4) Made into a vegetable pie or pasties.
- (5) Made into vegetable curry.
- (6) Sprinkled with flour, dipped into batter or coated with egg and breadcrumbs, with or without the addition of cheese, and fried.
- (7) Covered with custard made from one egg, quarter pint of milk and three tablespoonsful of breadcrumbs and one ounce of butter, and baked.
- (8) Used for flavouring or garnishing other dishes.

Iron pans and spoons should not be used for cooking.

The finest flavours are obtained by the use of properly prepared fresh vegetables.

* Reference may be made to the following publications for details of recipes:—

“Cookery for Every Household,” by Florence B. Jack, published by T. C. and E. C. Jack, Ltd., 35, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1931. 7s. 6d. net.

“What every cook should know,” by Jesse Lindsay and Helen M. Tress, of Kings College of Household and Social Service. 5s. net.

The A.T.D.S. Cookery Book (4th Edition), issued by the Publications Committee of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, 29-30, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. 1s. net.