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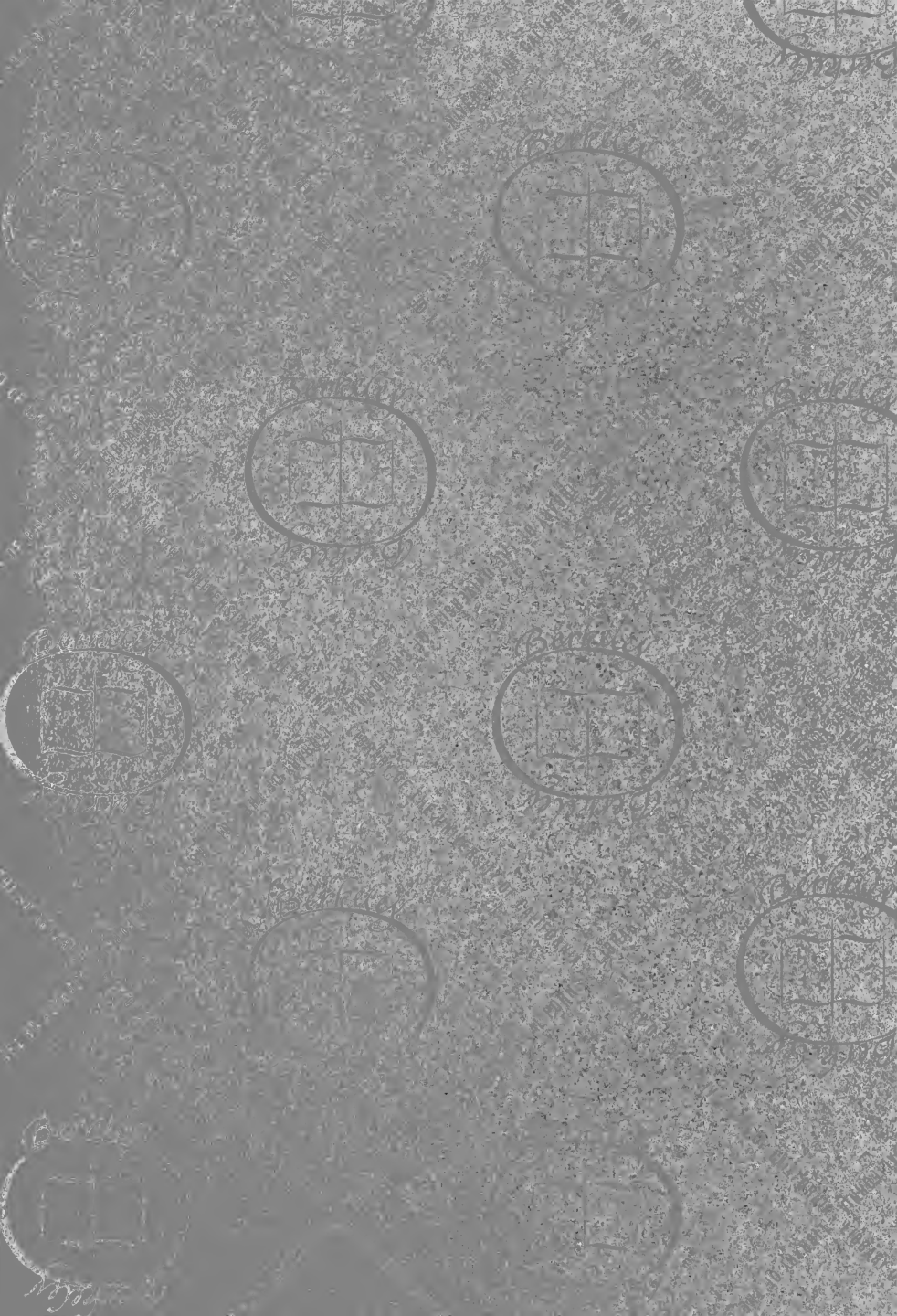
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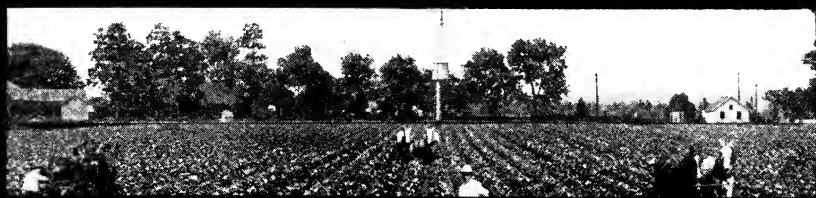
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New Jersey for Progressive Farmers

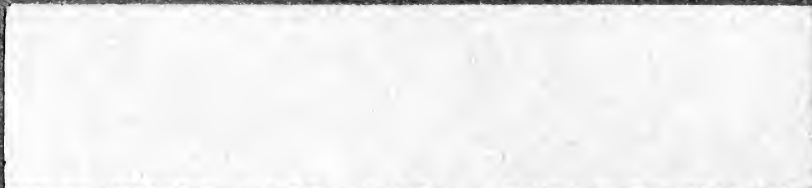


LAND REGISTRY

Department of Conservation & Development

Trenton, New Jersey

THE NEW YORK
PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHERS



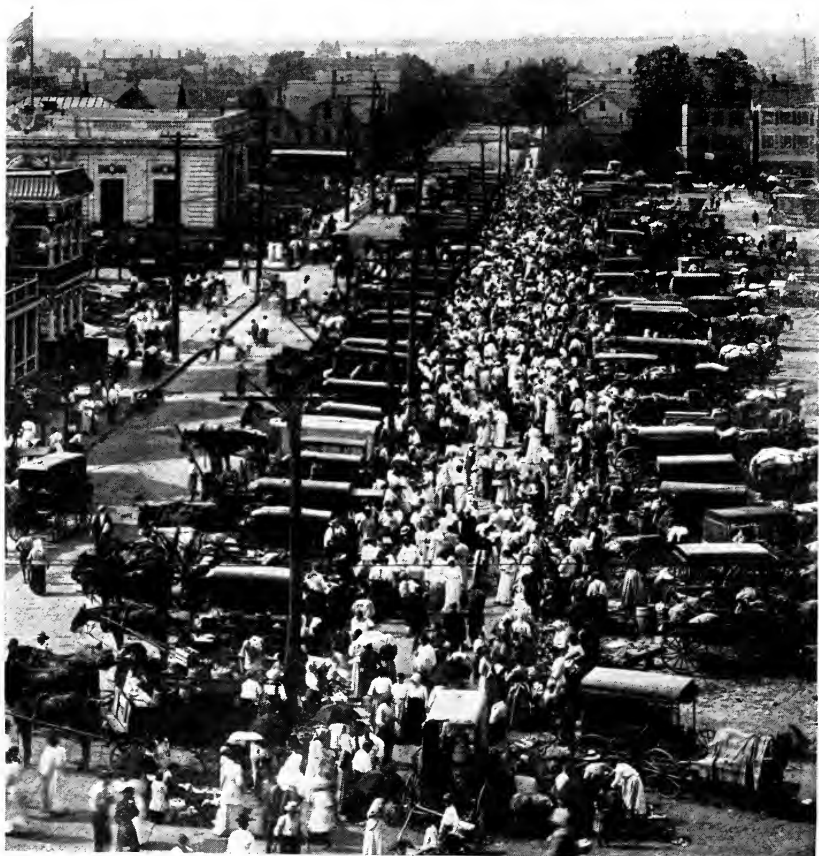
LAND ENGLESTRY
THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY, NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY'S DIVERSIFIED SOILS offer exceptional opportunities to capable farmers, who want to specialize.



A highly developed potato farm

OUR FARMLANDS, developed or undeveloped, are in established communities where farm life is in close association with industrial and suburban life.



A community market in one of our industrial cities. Fresh produce for townspeople; good prices for farmers.

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New Jersey *for* Progressive Farmers

ADVANTAGES AND CONDITIONS

POSITION.—New Jersey has long been known for its truck farms; its advantages for dairying, fruit raising, poultry and general farming are less well recognized. Occupying the most advantageous position in the Union, between the two great centers of New York and Philadelphia, and with more than ten million people living within sixty miles of the State House, New Jersey offers a wonderful field to agriculturists. Its unexcelled markets, moderate climate, and the ready adaptability of its soils to a wide range of crops, give opportunities for farming such as no other state can offer.

New Jersey's Rank in Farming.—The total value of the State's agricultural products is estimated at \$150,000,000, which, coming from slightly over 1,000,000 acres of cultivated land, gives the exceedingly high average



One of Jersey's century-old farms.

Three



A dairy farm on low-priced, newly-cleared land.

yield of about \$150 per acre. In proportion to its area New Jersey leads all states east of the Mississippi River in acreage and total production of alfalfa. On the same basis it leads all states in poultry and potato production. Three of its counties are among the five largest producing sweet potato counties in the United States and the State holds the dairy record for the highest county production per cow. New Jersey's crop of blackberries and dewberries is the largest, and its asparagus crop is the second largest, in the country. It raises more than one-half of the pepper crop, and one-third of the cranberry crop. Contrary to the general opinion that the State's agricultural activities are confined mostly to the raising of fruit and truck, it can be shown that New Jersey produces annually over \$25,000,000 worth of dairy products, \$17,000,000 worth of corn, \$14,000,000 worth of hay, and \$19,000,000 worth of potatoes.





*Comfortable homes
on Jersey farms.*



Population.—Though one of the thirteen original states, New Jersey is still growing rapidly in population, and property values of every kind are increasing. The State census of 1915 returned a total of 2,844,342 inhabitants, a gain of over 307,175 or 12 per cent since the Federal census of 1910 was taken. The property assessment for 1918 gave a total of \$3,030,926,010.

Farm Decline.—Forty years ago city attractions, western lands and other influences caused a movement that resulted in a depreciation of farm values throughout the eastern states. New Jersey was affected by that movement to such an extent that many good farms were left unoccupied and the State's

farming interests suffered generally. Twenty years ago the tide turned; the intrinsic worth of New Jersey soils and the State's unrivalled position began to be recognized. To-day we are on the flood of a recovery that promises to bring under cultivation most of the land formerly farmed and much that has never before been cultivated.

Plenty of Land.—Though many of our farms are yielding high returns there are now available for immediate and future development, a million acres of land quite as good as most of that now in profitable culture. Three hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best grain and fruit land occupy the valleys and hillsides of Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex and Warren Counties. Six hundred and fifty thousand acres lie in the southern half of the State, where the soil is light and easily worked, and the growing season long.



Our farms are served by fine roads and often by trolley lines.

Some land in South Jersey is of little value for agricultural purposes, and should remain in forest, but the impression that it all is sterile is altogether wrong.

New Jersey can offer no public land, but much of that which is available can be purchased for less than the assessments on so-called "free lands" in other states. Uncleared land can be secured for from \$5 to \$20 an acre; cleared land without buildings for \$20 an acre; run-down farms with buildings for as little as \$50 an acre, while farms in good condition can often be obtained for from \$60 to \$100 an acre, depending upon location and other conditions. From these low figures prices range upwards, yet with many opportunities to acquire good farms upon better terms than those that rule in other states. There are also opportunities to rent.



Farmers' children are transported to graded schools.

New Jersey is Highly Developed.—New Jersey is highly organized, and offers attractions not in the future but now. Yet there is plenty of room for expansion. Every farming section is in closest touch with city populations and consuming centers, so that nowhere need the farmer live in isolation. There are practically no farms in New Jersey more than three hours away from New York or Philadelphia. Few farms are more than two miles from an improved highway, or more than four miles from a railroad station. Stores are always near, and telephone and daily mail reach every section.

Schools, Banks, Social Advantages.—New Jersey's schools are among the best in the Union. Graded schools are provided for farmers' children, as well as for those who live in town. High schools are always within reach, while three universities provide for higher education. An agricultural college is at the service of those who wish to qualify as modern farmers.

Every community has at least one bank, organized and administered under Federal or State control, and various co-operative associations, all designed to meet the financial needs of the people.

No farmer's family need be out of touch with religious or social life. Churches of every denomination abound and are easily reached by means of our good roads.



Members of a county farm bureau visit the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

STATE AID FOR FARMERS

Many Helping Agencies.—New Jersey has unrivaled sources of information for the farmer. The Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural Extension Service of the State University, and the State Department of Agriculture are always ready to give advice and assistance of a thoroughly practical kind. A Superintendent of Farm Demonstration is maintained in every farming county, as the representative of the Extension Service of the State University, to help with local soil and farm problems. Co-operative farm organizations are abundant, and the community spirit in the rural districts has been developed to a high degree.

CLIMATE

Growing Seasons.—Climatic conditions are moderate and do not vary greatly throughout the State. The rainfall is exceptionally uniform, the average monthly precipitation being close to four inches; there is always plenty of water everywhere for agricultural purposes. The first and last killing frosts average: in the northern sections, September 25 to October 5, and May 2 to May 15; in the central, October 10 and April 25; in the southern, October 15 and April 20, the season of the southern portion of the



Not an automobile show—A Sussex County farmers' meeting.

State being several weeks longer than that of the northern. Neither heavy snowstorms nor extended cold periods are frequent; the winters in the southern sections especially are often mild and with but little snow. Destructive winds are practically unknown.

SOILS

Relation to Crops.—New Jersey soils present great variation in texture, composition, water-holding power and productivity. This fact determines to a large extent the particular crops which thrive on each type. The principal soil types shown on the map opposite page 10 are intended only to generalize the situation. The soil map of South Jersey, page 12, is still too small to be more than indicative of the prevailing kinds of soils found in that section. Detailed soil surveys of the whole State are nearly completed, and maps and descriptions of several sections are already available.

GENERAL SOIL TYPES

(SEE MAP OPPOSITE.)

Section 1.—Level to very gently rolling, sandy and sandy loams, well or poorly drained.

This area is famous for its production of market garden crops, tree fruits, small fruits, cranberries and poultry, and bids fair to rank among the first of the farming sections along the Atlantic coast. Here progressive farmers have taken the light warm lands, and, by skillful handling and the use of modern methods, including the application of fertilizers, growing of cover crops, and sometimes the installation of irrigation, have produced crops of far greater value than those grown on the naturally rich lands of other states. Certain parts of this section are non-agricultural in character and should remain in forest.

Section 2.—Level and gently rolling, loams to sandy loams, sometimes influenced by the presence of marl; generally well drained.

This section is known for its large crops of truck, potatoes, tomatoes, fruit and corn. In the hands of skilled farmers these extremely fertile soils are among the most productive in the country.

Section 3.—Gently rolling with some stony ridges. South of the moraine loamy, shaley or clayey soil, derived from red and gray shales and sandstones; north of the moraine considerable glacial drift, soils frequently gravelly and sandy loams. Drainage good except in certain areas.

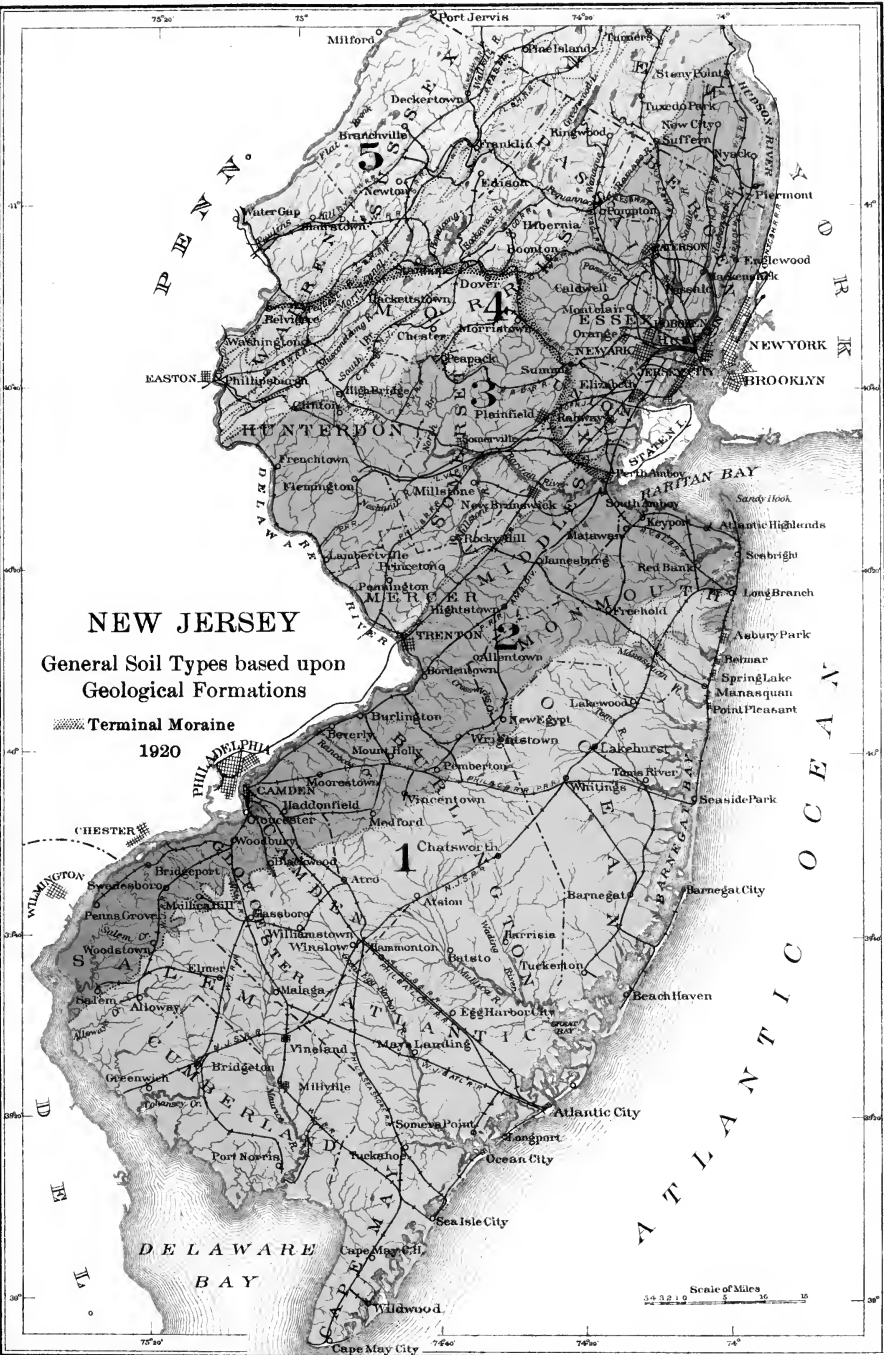
These loams, rich in plant food, are, at their best, capable of producing large yields of hay, corn, grain and forage crops.

Section 4.—Rolling to hilly; soils predominately well drained and commonly loams derived from granite and gneiss, often stony; some broad, fertile limestone valleys.

This section offers picturesque stretches of hills, valleys and rich pasture lands. Here the gently sloping hillsides constitute ideal sites for fruit orchards and dairy farming.

Section 5.—Rolling to hilly, occasionally mountainous; soils loams and some sandy loams derived from limestones, sandstones and shales, generally well drained. Considerable areas of muck land, developed and undeveloped.

Here, as in Section 4, the hillsides and extensive valleys are used for dairying, while numerous apple orchards are found throughout. Market gardening is carried on where the rich muck land is available.





Good roads prevail in the farming sections.

ROADS

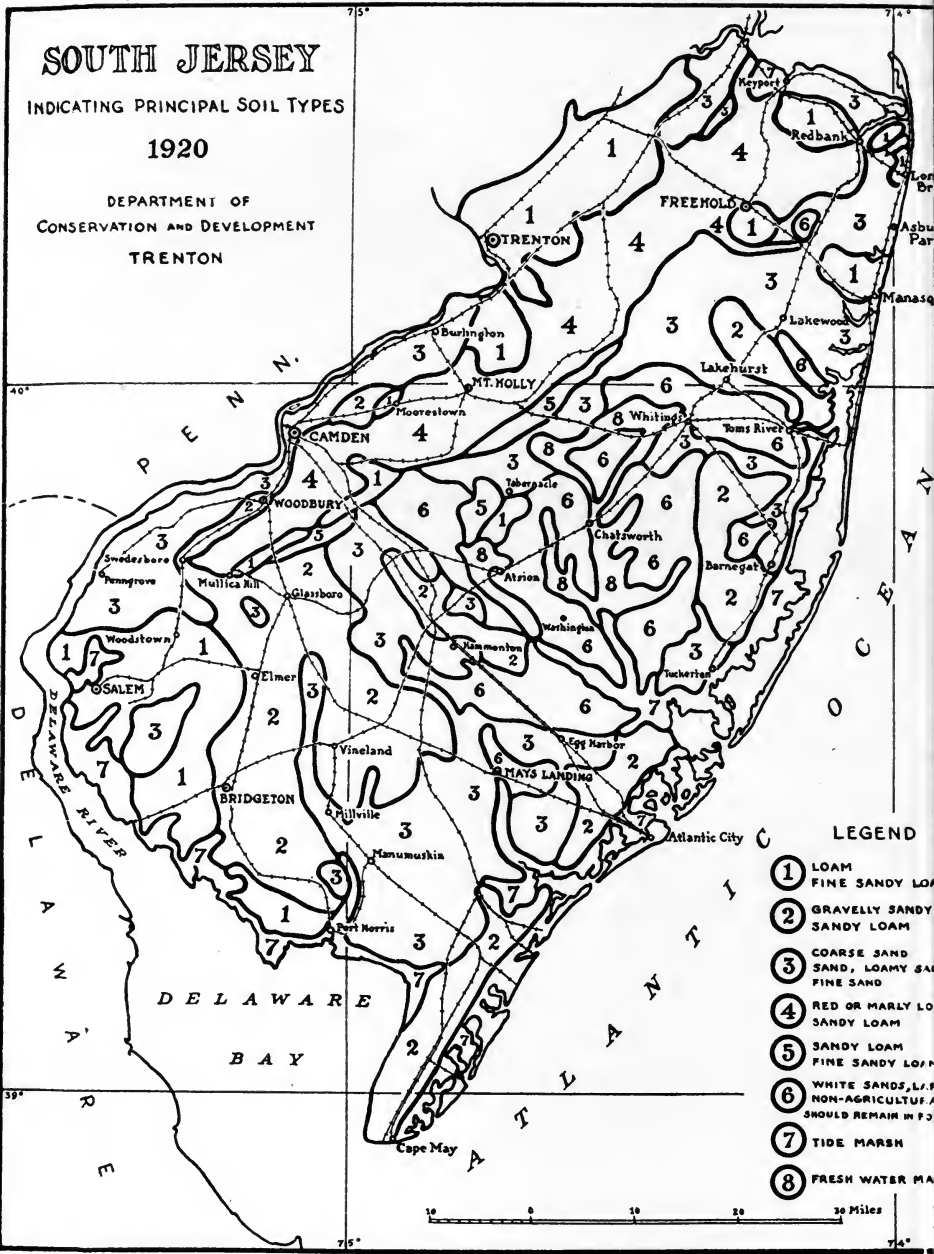
Extensive Highway System.—The high quality of our roads, and the automobile give rural life in New Jersey substantially all the advantages and opportunities of suburban life. Farmers in every section enjoy comfort and economy in travel, and accessibility to markets, shopping centers, churches and amusements. The State is covered with a network of 15,000 miles of rural roads; it has .784 miles of surfaced roads per square mile of area, or *nine times* as much as the average for the United States. The State and its various agencies are constructing a highway system which will involve an expenditure of approximately \$35,000,000. Only the best and most durable types of roads are being laid down. These arteries of traffic are opening up the undeveloped sections, and creating prosperous farms and increased values everywhere.

SOUTH JERSEY

INDICATING PRINCIPAL SOIL TYPES

1920

DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
TRENTON



LEGEND

- ① LOAM
FINE SANDY LOAM
- ② GRAVELLY SANDY
SANDY LOAM
- ③ COARSE SAND
SAND, LOAMY SAND
FINE SAND
- ④ RED OR MARLY LOAM
SANDY LOAM
- ⑤ SANDY LOAM
FINE SANDY LOAM
- ⑥ WHITE SANDS, L.P.
NON-AGRICULTURAL
SHOULD REMAIN IN P.S.
- ⑦ TIDE MARSH
- ⑧ FRESH WATER MARSH

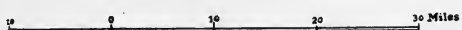
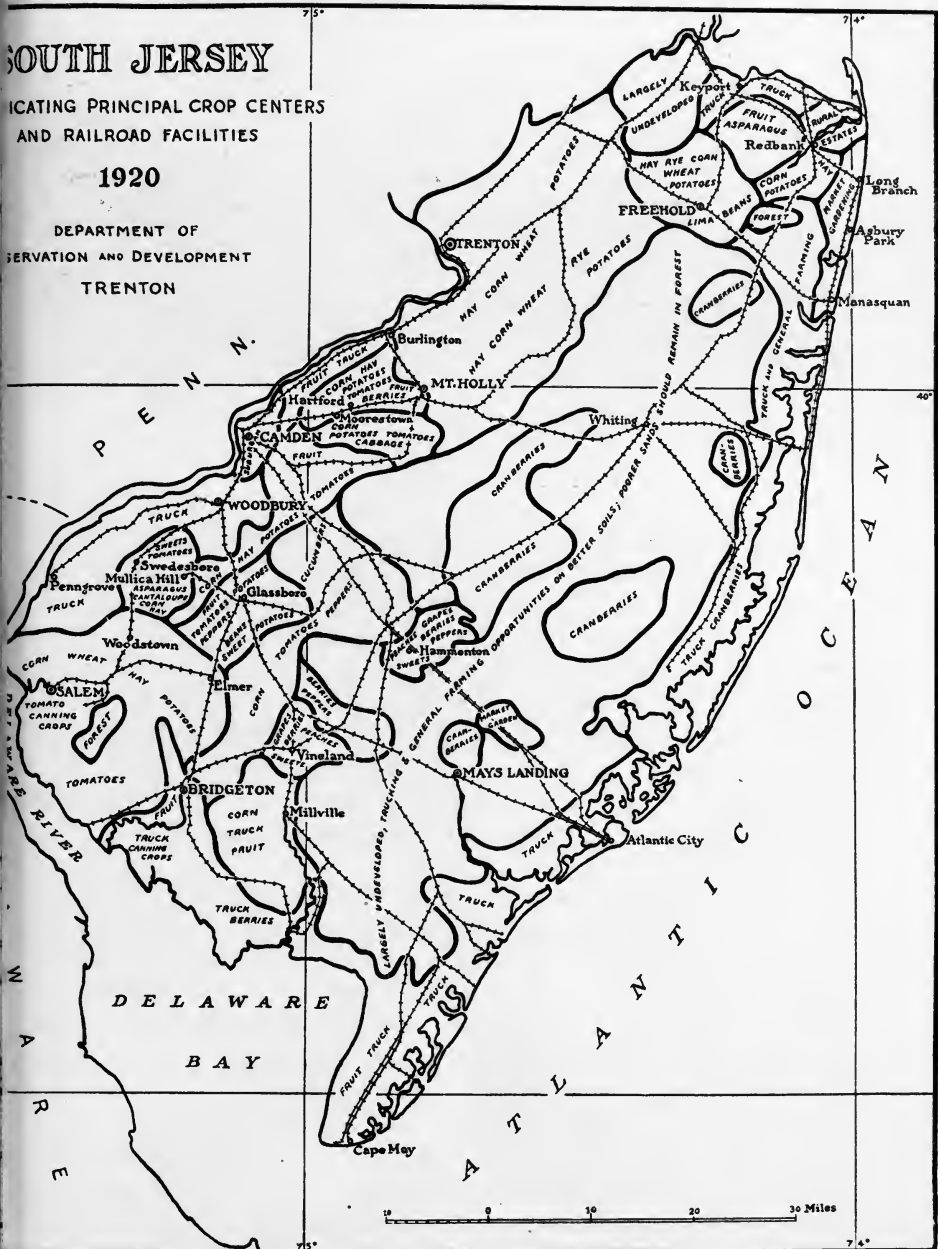
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SOUTH JERSEY

INDICATING PRINCIPAL CROP CENTERS
AND RAILROAD FACILITIES

1920

DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
TRENTON





Our farms are tributary to the nation's greatest playground—the Jersey coast.

MARKET FACILITIES

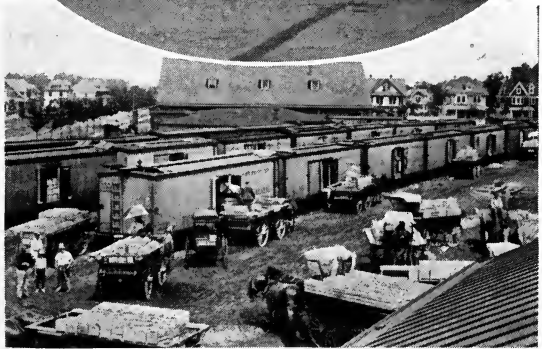
Unlimited Markets at Hand.—Farmers in New Jersey do not have the difficult marketing problems encountered by producers in the Western and Southern States. New York on one side of the State and Philadelphia on the other, are within one hundred miles of any farm in the State, yet New Jersey at present supplies but a small percentage of their needs. The manufacturing cities, the country towns and villages and the rapidly growing seashore resorts within the State likewise furnish markets for a large part of the farm products now grown. Twenty-five hundred miles of steam railways, a great highway system and deep-water ship transportation on three sides give our farmers market connections surpassed by those of no other territory in the world.

MARKETING FARM CROPS

Dairy Products.—In parts of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset Counties, ninety per cent of the farm incomes are derived from the sale of fluid milk. A majority of these farmers are members of the Dairymen's League, and market their products through that organization in New York, Philadelphia, Newark and Paterson. The railroads run special milk trains, or have milk cars attached to mixed freight trains. Light motor trucks are much used for the delivery of milk to shipping stations. In some localities motor truck routes have been established, whereby

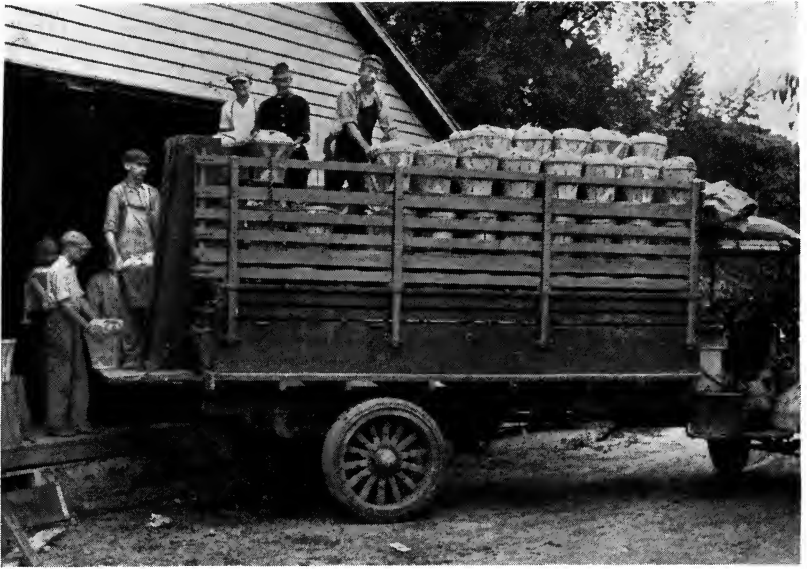


*The world's largest
markets are within
four hours of any
farm in the State.*



one truck gathers the milk from a number of farms. Communities located along the Delaware have, in general, better facilities for shipping to Trenton and Philadelphia. The dairy sections of Burlington, Bridgeton and Salem Counties supply large quantities of milk to these markets through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, shipping by special milk trains to distributors in the cities. The dairymen in Monmouth County ship by special milk trains to the large markets, and haul to the shore resorts by motor truck.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Hundreds of huge motor trucks are used by the fruit and vegetable growers in the northern counties to deliver their pro-



Peaches for the city market by motor truck.

ducts in Paterson, Newark and New York. Excellent train service is also provided. In Sussex, Warren, Morris and Hunterdon Counties, where the apple industry is of importance, growers are building up an extensive trade on "Jersey Brand" apples, marketing their high-class fruit in New York, Newark, Paterson and other large cities. Some growers are now shipping to points in Pennsylvania and the New England States.

In Monmouth, Middlesex, Mercer, and parts of Burlington Counties the motor truck is used to carry produce to the New York, Newark, Trenton and seashore markets. Special cars are provided by the railroads upon request. The growers of the Delaware River district in Burlington County ship directly to New York on a specially chartered fast freight train, and at the same time supply Philadelphia and river front towns by means of trucks. Riverton and Beverly are the two largest river front shipping points. From them many carloads of produce are despatched daily during the height of the season.

In South Jersey motor trucks are in common use, several hundred crossing the ferries at Camden each night with fruit and vegetables for the Phila-



Tomato market at the height of the season; buyers ready to compete.

delphia wholesale houses. Large quantities of peaches, berries and vegetables are shipped in refrigerator cars from Hammonton and Vineland. Throughout this district special produce trains are put on for the season, and goods can be loaded by the shipper as late as 4 p.m. for the early morning markets in New York and Philadelphia.

Tomatoes.—Many thousand acres of tomatoes are grown for the canning factories located throughout the Central and Southern counties. Some growers contract in the spring for a specified number of acres at a given price per ton. Others prefer to sell on the open market when the tomatoes are picked. From Swedesboro, one of the largest shipping stations, a single day's shipment of thirty to forty carloads of early tomatoes for distant markets is not unusual during the height of the season. Most of the loading is done by representatives of wholesale produce houses. Bridgeton ships by water daily many tons of canning house tomatoes to Philadelphia and other points.

Poultry.—The poultrymen in the northern counties market their products in the nearby cities by means of motor trucks. The Hunterdon County

Poultry Association sends its members' products to Newark by motor truck twice each week. Poultrymen in Monmouth and Ocean Counties around Eatontown, Red Bank, Lakewood and Toms River sell a considerable portion of their eggs at the shore resorts. New York and Newark markets are supplied by rail, Vineland and Hammonton being provided each day with a special egg car on a fast freight train.

Potatoes and Staples.—Our great potato crops are generally marketed through farmers' organizations. These exchanges, through their numerous branches, ship to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities. Staple crops are always sold without difficulty in New York and Philadelphia as these markets constantly demand such products in larger quantities than can be supplied.

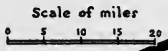
LOCAL FARMERS' MARKETS

Curb and Municipal Markets.—Many cities of New Jersey maintain curb and municipal farmers' markets where the consumers buy direct from the producers, thus eliminating the middleman. The cities of Elizabeth and Perth Amboy have large retail curb markets where thousands of dollars worth of fruits and vegetables are sold by the farmers each week during the summer and fall seasons. Jersey City, Passaic, Morristown, Westfield, Plainfield, and Bayonne also support such markets, while New Brunswick has a very satisfactory wholesale market place for farmers. Trenton has established, within the last two years, one retail and one wholesale farmers' out-door market. As many as 125 farmers were accommodated during some days in 1919 at these Trenton markets. Woodbury, Burlington and other towns also have good retail curb markets.

Seashore Markets.—The well-known Jersey seashore resorts offer unusual markets for fresh farm products the year around, the demand for the best quality food stuffs always exceeding the supply. Cape May County, and certain parts of Atlantic County, market practically their entire crops at these resorts, and large quantities of fruits and vegetables are hauled by motor trucks to the shore from Cumberland, Burlington and Monmouth Counties.

NEW JERSEY HOME MARKETS

1920

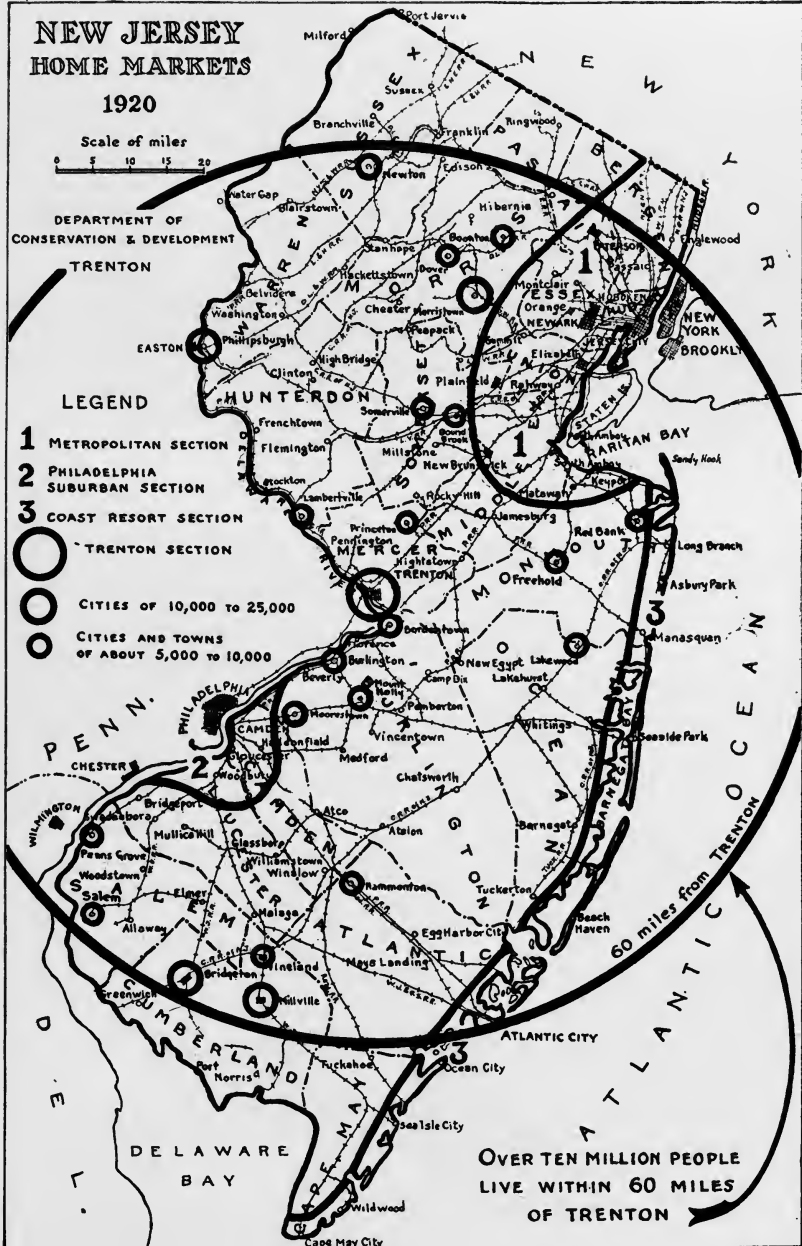


DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

TRENTON

LEGEND

- 1 METROPOLITAN SECTION
- 2 PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN SECTION
- 3 COAST RESORT SECTION
- TRENTON SECTION
- CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000
- CITIES AND TOWNS OF ABOUT 5,000 TO 10,000



OVER TEN MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHIN 60 MILES OF TRENTON



A roadside market.

Roadside Markets have sprung up all over the State on well-traveled roads, especially in the southern sections along the main routes to the seashore resorts. These markets range from a modest market of potatoes set upon the grass near the edge of the road to a building showing to advantage attractive baskets and bunches of different kinds of produce, as well as butter, jellies and canned fruits. The receipts from roadside markets run as high as three hundred dollars a day.

General Market Methods.—In general the methods of selling farm produce in New Jersey can be classified as follows:

1. Producers shipping by rail or water to dealers in distant cities.
2. Producers shipping by teams or motor trucks to dealers in nearby cities.
3. Farmers' organizations shipping to dealers in distant cities.
4. Cash buying, or consignment shipping by local dealers, for distant cities.
5. Farmers selling direct to consumers or local dealers at curb or municipal markets in nearby cities.
6. Roadside marketing to tourists.



Exhibits at the annual "Agricultural Week" Convention.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Buying and Selling.—Farmers' co-operative organizations are numerous and active. The Dairymen's League, with its forty-one local branches in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris and Somerset Counties and the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association aid in the marketing of milk. The Morris County Farmers' Exchange, located at Morristown, purchases supplies and sells products for the farmers in that and neighboring counties. The Bergen-Passaic Farmers' Co-operative Association, with its central office at Paterson, centers its efforts upon the buying of farm supplies, as most of the products of this section are marketed locally. The Warren County Farmers' Co-operative Association has its office at Belvidere, and the Essex County Farmers' Co-operative Association is located at Caldwell. The Bellemead Farmers' Club, in Somerset County, is one of the oldest and most



Jersey farmers are well organized to buy and sell.



Agricultural interests are foremost at the State Fairs.

successful business organizations in the State. The Farmers' Co-operative Association of Mercer County has proved the practicability of a purely co-operative, non-stock association for buying supplies and selling products. Its business for the year 1919 exceeded half a million dollars.

During the potato shipping season the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange, with headquarters at Freehold, operates some thirty branch loading stations throughout this famous farming section. It is the oldest and largest farmers' business organization in New Jersey, with about fifteen hundred stockholders. Mount Holly is the headquarters of the Burlington County Supply and Produce Company; and at Woodstown is the office of the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange. These three organizations, located in the chief potato sections, ship the great bulk of New Jersey's potato crop, and supply their members with millions of dollars worth of seeds, fertilizers, feeds and implements.

The South Jersey Federation of Tomato Growers is especially active in portions of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, and looks out for the interests of its several hundred members. The Co-operative Growers'



Much of Jersey's farmland is adapted to the use of tractors.

Association, with headquarters at Beverly in Burlington County, charters a special train daily in summer to carry its members' products to the New York market. The largest poultry association in the State is located at Vineland, the center of one of the greatest poultry districts in the country. The several hundred members of this active organization use special labels to advertise Vineland eggs.

Educational Associations.—Besides the organizations for buying and selling, many associations have been formed for the promotion of various types of farming. Prominent among these are the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the State Potato Growers' Association, the State Alfalfa Association, and the State Poultry Association. Meetings are held at intervals to discuss methods for the advancement of their respective interests.

FARMING AREAS

Distribution of Population.—The industrial and thickly populated sections of New Jersey are shown on the map on page 19, and significantly



*Grain is largely
grown on our
heavier soils.*

cover a restricted territory, chiefly west and south of New York, east of Philadelphia, and along the coast. The central and southern sections are sparsely populated, and much of the land is devoted to, or is available for, farming. Attention is directed to the fact that although the population density of New Jersey, 405 persons per square mile, is exceeded only by that of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, 75 per cent of all the people are found in communities of over 2,500, occupying less than 6 per cent of the State's area. Outside these communities the population is far below the capacity of the land.

Determination of Farming Areas.—Most of the land in cultivation lies close to the railways or waterways. Combinations of soil, topography, climate, marketing facilities, custom, and other factors have caused types of farming to become intensified in certain localities to such an extent that it is possible to take up each type by areas. It is not to be inferred, however, that the successful pursuit of these types is restricted to the designated areas.



Not all the tall corn grows in Kansas.



GENERAL FARMING

Suited to Whole State.—Practically the entire State, outside of the industrial and thickly populated sections, (Map No. 1), is adapted to general farming, although only to a limited extent in some of the extremely sandy sections of Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic and Cape May Counties, and in the mountainous portions of some of the northern counties. Corn, wheat, oats, hay and white potatoes are grown over the entire State



*Alfalfa and
timothy are
profitable crops.*

and may be considered as companion crops, as land that is well adapted by natural conditions of composition, texture and arability, for the production of one, will produce any of them.

Grain.—Wheat, rye and oats are grown chiefly on the heavy soils of the central and northern counties. Over 200,000 acres are planted annually for grain and straw; about 15,000 acres for cutting green. The State produces annually about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,400,000 bushels of rye, and 2,400,000 bushels of oats.

Forage Crops.—In connection with dairying the production of forage crops is of great importance. The grasses, both native and introduced, are grown in great abundance and with ease in the sections where heavy soils are found. Kentucky blue grass flourishes in all parts of the State. Timothy is the standard hay crop, over 100,000 acres being raised annually.



350 bushels to the acre are not uncommon in the potato sections.

Clover and alfalfa are being raised more and more as the farmers realize that they can be grown successfully on well drained lands. One year's hay crop is about 500,000 tons. Corn is king of all of the State's food products, nearly 300,000 acres being planted every year and yielding a crop of over 12,000,000 bushels.

WHITE POTATOES

New Jersey, in proportion to its size, ranks foremost of all the potato producing states. The area in potatoes usually varies from 80,000 to 90,000 acres, located principally in four definitely developed regions, though it is estimated that in 1919 over 110,500 acres were planted, with a total production of 11,500,000 bushels. Contrasted with the average for the State of 104 bushels per acre, yields of 300 to 350 bushels per acre are not uncommon in the potato sections. The intensive specialization within limited areas has made it easy for growers to unite in buying their fertilizers, spray materials and seed, and in marketing their crops at the end of the season. Practices and methods have been standardized to great mutual advantage.

As high as 50 to 70 per cent of the farms within the given areas can be used for potatoes. The soils, unlike those of most other sections, are such that, by using cover and green manure crops and commercial fertilizers, potatoes may be grown year after year on the same land. This seeding

after the potatoes are harvested, furnishes the organic matter necessary to maintain the physical tilth of the soil and makes livestock unnecessary for maintaining fertility.

WHITE POTATO SECTIONS

(SEE MAP OPPOSITE.)

Section 1.—The Monmouth and Middlesex area, the largest and most important in the State, has 25,000 acres in potatoes. The industry has been most highly developed and is increasing each year. The average production per acre is from 80 to 90 barrels, or 220 to 245 bushels. The average potato farm in Monmouth County has 73 crop acres and a total farm area of 98 acres. Other averages per farm, figured before 1914, show \$17,673 capital invested, receipts \$4240, a farm income of \$1801, and 2.4 men required. These values have materially increased since the war. This area has level topography, good roads, convenient shipping stations and fine social advantages. The potato most commonly grown is the American Giant, which is hardy and scab resistant, and lends itself particularly well to local conditions.

Section 2.—The Cumberland and Salem Area lies farther south, where the soil is slightly heavier than in Section 1. It is neither so large nor so intensive a potato center and the crop is produced more largely in rotation. The farmers raise mostly round stock, such as Irish Cobbler and Mill's Prize, together with late crop potatoes, such as Red Skins and so-called Pink



A potato crop ready for the market.

NEW JERSEY

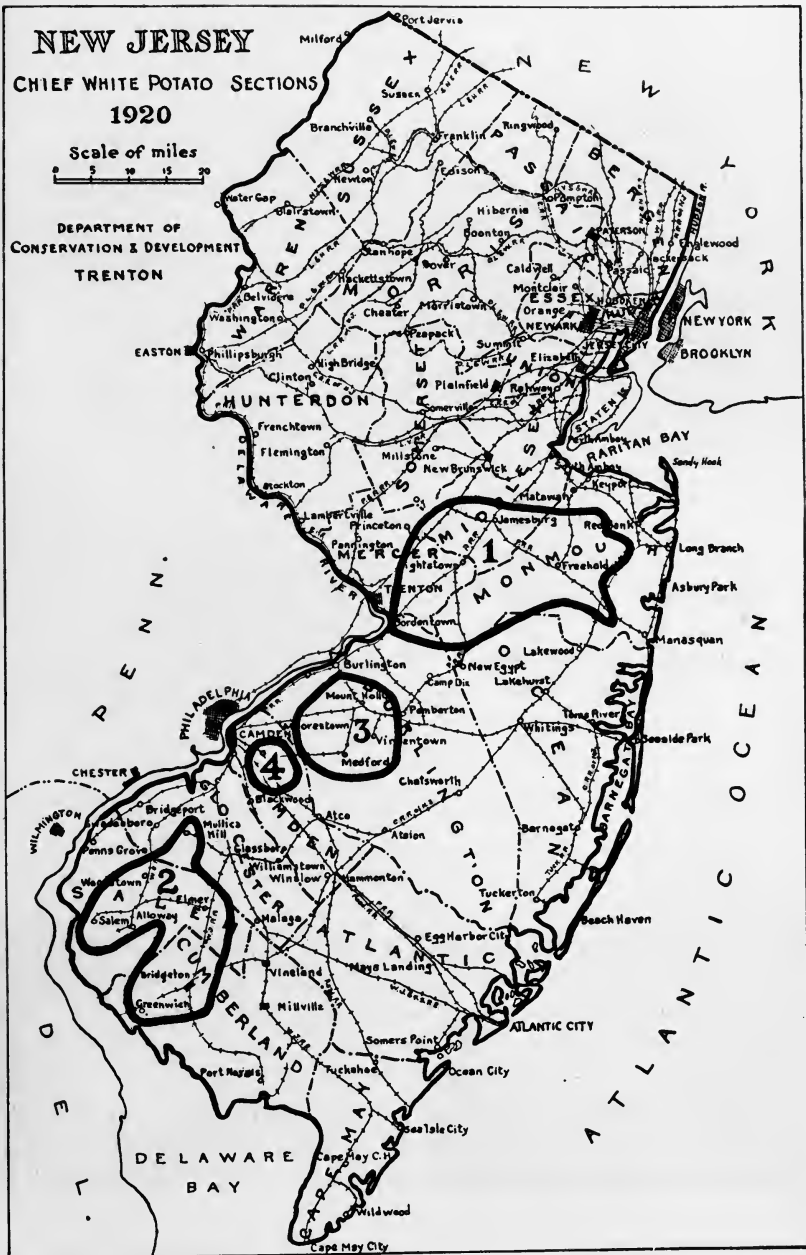
CHIEF WHITE POTATO SECTIONS

1920

Scale of miles



DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT
TRENTON





New Jersey produces about \$20,000,000 worth of white potatoes annually.

Eyes, which are local varieties particularly adapted for planting and marketing late in the season. Potatoes are also raised to a considerable extent for seed. This area comprises about 20,000 acres. The price of land in this section is not quite so high as in Section 1.

Section 3.—The Burlington Area is somewhat similar to Section 2. It has about 12,000 acres of potatoes, and is developing rapidly. It produces less seed and late crop potatoes for the commercial market. The varieties mostly grown are Cobbler, Green Mountain, Norcross or Gold Coin, though some of the growers prefer the Giant.

Section 4.—The Camden Area is very similar to Section 3. Practically the same varieties are grown, but yields are not as high as in the preceding sections, as soils are not so well adapted to the crop. This section has the advantage of being close to Philadelphia.



The dairy section of North Jersey.

DAIRYING

New Jersey has over 150,000 dairy cows, and the value of dairy products in 1919 was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. According to Government figures, dairy cattle in New Jersey, in proportion to the quantity, are valued higher than in any other State, the total valuation being \$15,000,000. On the same basis, the State ranks first in the amount of advanced registry work done, and the number of pure bred herds is rapidly increasing. The Holstein and Guernsey breeds predominate, yet there are Jersey breeders who are among the world's leaders for that type.

Although several of the country's largest producers of certified and modified milk are established within our borders, New Jersey imports considerable milk to supply the demand, which indicates the opportunity for expansion. The close proximity to large consuming centers together with the advantage of collective marketing assure good prices to dairymen who choose to locate in the well adapted areas of the State. The price received by producers at shipping stations within the 60 to 70 mile zone from New York City for milk containing 3.6 per cent fat, was \$4.06 per 100 pounds or 8.73 per quart during December, 1919. The average price during the year 1919 was \$3.66 per 100 pounds, or 7.88 cents per quart.

New Jersey now has eleven cow testing associations, and the breeders of Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys have organized State Associations. Local

Holstein breeders associations have recently been formed in Hunterdon, Somerset, Mercer, Warren, Salem and Cumberland Counties. The New Jersey State Dairymen's Association is active in advancing practical ideas regarding the value of milk, price factors, and legislation.

Distinguished work has been accomplished in the control of such diseases as tuberculosis among dairy cattle, particularly in the prevention of shipment into the State of tubercular cattle. As a result of recent tests there are now 49 herds on the accredited list, under which plan all of the animals are tested regularly by Federal and State veterinarians. The State is not in the tick area, and is therefore free from the pest.

DAIRY SECTIONS

(SEE MAP OPPOSITE.)

Section 1.—Known as the North Jersey area, includes Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset and the northern half of Mercer Counties. The country is rolling in Mercer, Somerset and Hunterdon, hilly and rugged in Morris, Warren and Sussex, with much good pasture land, and many small streams throughout. Well known breeders located here are furnishing foundation stock for other states.

Sussex County.—This is one of the best dairy counties in the United States, having 25,000 cows within its borders and averaging 25 per farm. The average production per cow is 6000 lbs., while the average for the State is between 3800 lbs. and 4000 lbs. Practically every farm is a dairy farm with modern barns and equipment.

Warren County.—More than 10,000 dairy cows are scattered through the wide fertile valleys of this area. Pasturage is excellent, and good crops of corn and oats can be grown. In this county are the homes of the famous pure bred Holstein sires, King of the Sadie Vales, King of the Ormbys and King of the Johanna Lads. Here is also found the home of the \$100,000 bull, King Pontiac Fayne Segis, and likewise Korndyke Abberkerk, whose progeny have shown his value in several states.

Hunterdon and Mercer Counties.—Hunterdon has 14,000 dairy cows and Mercer 9,000, mostly of the Holstein breed. The herds in these sections average from 15 to 20 cows and there are many up-to-date dairy farms. The country is not so rugged as that in Sussex and Warren Counties and good pasture land and water are plentiful.

NEW JERSEY

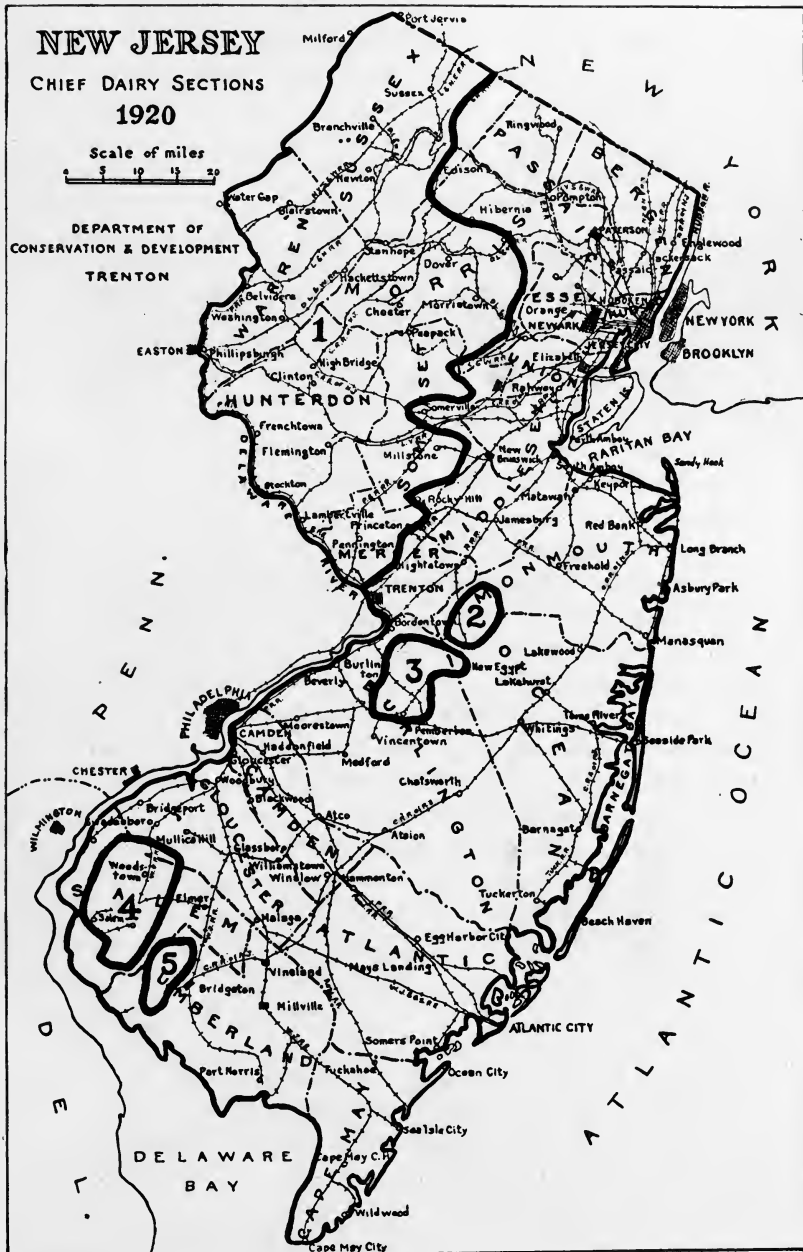
CHIEF DAIRY SECTIONS

1920

Scale of miles



DEPARTMENT OF
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TRENTON



Morris County.—In this area there are about 9,000 cows. The country is rolling to hilly, with many fertile valleys. Long Valley in particular is ideal for the raising of cattle and general crops. This county is the home of several famous breeders and importers of Guernseys. Here is located the world's record Guernsey cow, Follyland Nancy, whose son sold recently for \$25,000.

Somerset County.—With its 14,000 dairy cows is one of the best Holstein counties in the east. It has many pure bred herds, and is the home of the first 40 pound cow, the world's champion at the time. The grand champion Ayreshire bull at a recent national dairy show was owned by a Somerset County breeder. The topography of this section, and the crops grown, are similar to those of other counties in Section 1.

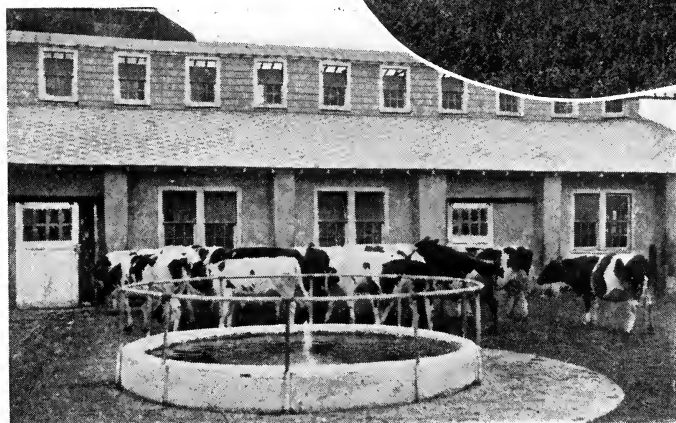
Section 2.—Known as the Cream Ridge Area, is in the western part of Monmouth County, where dairying has long been the chief industry. The milk produced is used mostly by shore trade. The cattle are for the most part Holsteins, with a few Guernseys. The highest price ever paid for a Guernsey bull was received recently by a Monmouth County breeder. Corn grows well here, and many silos are in use.

Section 3.—Comprises a very extensive dairy community in the northern half of Burlington County. The topography is level to rolling, the pastures abundant and the land fit for practically any crop. Southern varieties of ensilage corn are grown extensively and it is not uncommon to cut from 12 to 15 tons per acre. This is one of the oldest dairy sections in the United States, containing at the present time about 10,000 dairy cattle. Grade Holsteins predominate, although there are several herds of grade and pure-bred Guernseys. As seasons are longer than in Sections 1 and 2 the herds may be pastured from April to November. Most of the dairymen are members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and sell their products as whole milk in Philadelphia. The cow testing association now operating obtains good results.

Section 4.—Known as the Salem area, has about 15,000 high-class grade and pure bred cattle. The progressive dairymen have maintained a cow testing association for six years, and have done considerable advance registry work. One breeder of pure bred Jerseys has placed forty cows on the "Register of Merit" list within the past four years. Here, as in Section 3, the seasons are long and large quantities of corn and grain are grown. The



*Where some of
Jersey's high grade
milk is produced.*





*Dairying
produces a
steady cash
income on
many general
farms.*



crop rotation of corn, potatoes, grain and alfalfa works well with dairying. It is not uncommon to see herds pastured on fields which would raise 75 bushels of corn to the acre if under cultivation.

Section 5.—Known as the Shiloh Area, is in Cumberland County. Here also the dairymen are very progressive. Practically all of them keep pure bred stock and belong to a cow testing association. Farmers in Sections 4 and 5 purchased over twenty pure bred Holstein bulls during 1919, at an average price of \$600. The crops are corn, grain and tomatoes. The milk is sold either to the condensery in Bridgeton or to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at Philadelphia.

Section 6.—Is close to Newark, Paterson and Jersey City. Dairymen of this section usually retail their milk in nearby cities and towns. In comparison with other sections, very few calves are raised, but cows in the lactation period are bought for milk and later sold for beef. It is not uncommon to see herds of 200 cows kept within three miles of the city. Practically all the feed is purchased, and the cows are forced for the highest milk production.



A model swinery.

SWINE AND SHEEP

Swine.—The production of pork is one of the profitable occupations of New Jersey farmers. Potato and truck growers in South Jersey have demonstrated that the hog is the most economical medium for converting seemingly waste products into marketable commodities, and many of them are now marketing their small potatoes and fruit culls through the porker. The industry is also carried on to a considerable extent in the central and northern sections, the farmers of Monmouth, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex Counties raising swine as a side line of dairying and general farming.

The increased acreage devoted to alfalfa is a boon to swine husbandry, while the control of hog cholera by means of potent serum has done much to make it profitable.

Sheep.—Some sections of the State offer peculiar advantages for the raising of sheep, the high, rolling lands especially making suitable pastures. As a means of increasing fertility, destroying weeds and utilizing coarse and rough fodders, the raising of sheep in New Jersey is desirable. There is always a big demand for wool, and for lamb and mutton.

Areas well adapted for the raising of any kind of live stock are available at reasonable figures in all parts of the State.



Tomatoes for a soup factory.

VEGETABLES

By virtue of its fertile soils and the close proximity of its farmland to markets New Jersey has always been a large producer of vegetables. They are grown commercially in every county, and "Jersey Grown", as applied to produce offered in city markets, means high quality for the consumer and good prices for the producer.

In quantity production New Jersey ranks high. 53% of the peppers grown in the United States are raised here. It is the second asparagus producing State in the Union. Three of our counties are among the first five in the United States in the production of sweet potatoes, of which New Jersey produces 1,800,000 bushels annually. The Richfield section of Passaic County enjoys the reputation of being the most intensive gardening section in the United States. In one square mile between 20,000 and 25,000 sash are operated. New Jersey with more than sixty canning factories, has one of the largest canning industries in the country.

This specialty may be grouped broadly in three classes:

Thirty-eight



In some sections truck crops are profitably grown under irrigation.

1. Market gardening, which is most highly developed in the northern section where land values are relatively high.
2. Truck gardening, which uses lower priced land in every part of the State, yet is always in close touch with the markets.
3. Production for the canning factories, an industry that is specially developed in the southern and central sections.

The sections described here are those in which some type of vegetable growing has become specialized, yet it should be understood that other districts are constantly being developed.

TRUCK AND MARKET GARDEN SECTIONS

(SEE MAP OPPOSITE.)

Section 1 comprises a large part of Bergen County. The size of the truck farm varies from 12 to 40 acres. The soil is a good loam. Many of the growers formerly used large quantities of manure; now they sow cover crops such as vetch, rye, and the clovers, after the last cultivation, and apply commercial fertilizer in the spring. The principal crops grown are sweet corn and cabbage. These vegetables are marketed chiefly in Newark and New York.

Section 2 is mainly meadow land in Essex and Morris Counties. The usual garden contains from 5 to 12 acres. Manure is used in great quantities, supplemented by commercial fertilizer. Every variety of vegetable is grown, and practically every gardener keeps from 1500 to 2000 sash for the growing of lettuce, carrots, beets, cauliflower, parsley, spinach and celery. Land values here are becoming so high that some of the market gardeners are selling their land for suburban development and moving fifteen or twenty miles into the country where city markets can still be easily reached by means of motor trucks. In the Brookdale community much horse-radish of high quality is grown. The soil in this area is a medium to heavy loam, often considered too heavy for market gardening, but by the use of lime and much manure it produces excellent results under skillful management.



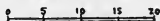
Jersey's lighter soils produce the second largest asparagus crop in the country.

NEW JERSEY

CHIEF VEGETABLE SECTIONS

1920

Scale of miles



DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

TRENTON





*Jersey melons
are famous.*

Section 3, stretching from New Brunswick to Elizabeth, is an area of much larger farms, the common size being from 20 to 75 acres. The soil is variable and the crops include asparagus, tomatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, rhubarb and carrots. Most of the vegetables are marketed in Newark, Plainfield and New Brunswick. Progressive growers in this section are developing a special strain of asparagus which promises to surpass all other varieties.

Section 4 includes a part of Monmouth County where the farms run from 40 to 70 acres. Considerable fruit is grown along with vegetables. The main crops are tomatoes, asparagus, peppers, muskmelons, carrots, beets and cabbage. During the heavy shipping season some of the produce goes to New York by boat, though most of it is shipped by train. Some of the



The light soils of South Jersey produce large crops of onions.

growers within hauling distance of Perth Amboy dispose of their produce at the popular public market there.

Section 5 comprises a narrow strip running close to the shore from Manasquan to Cape May. Trucking here is less intensive than in other sections, being mostly for the shore trade, and commonly occupies less than six months of the grower's time. The rest of the year is spent in other occupations, or in general farming. In this section are great opportunities for intensive cultivation of specialties salable in city as well as in shore markets. By the use of cover crops and commercial fertilizers, with skillful management, the light, warm soils produce fine crops of sweet potatoes, asparagus and other vegetables.

Section 6, the Bridgeton and Maurice River sections of Cumberland County, cover one of the best known trucking areas. Some of the farms exceed 1,000 acres. The soil in the southern and eastern portions of this section is a light to medium sandy loam, which warms up quickly in the spring, and is adapted for the growing of sweet potatoes, onions, asparagus, melons, tomatoes and strawberries. The centers of production for these crops are Cedarville, Newport, Dividing Creek, Center Grove and Port Norris. Thousands of acres in the vicinity of these towns are devoted to onions and strawberries, which are shipped to the Philadelphia and New York markets. The soil in the northwestern part of the area, north of



Market gardening section of North Jersey within ten miles of New York City.

Bridgeton, and in the vicinity of Rosenhayn, Pleasant Grove, and Garton Road, is a somewhat heavier loam than is found in the southern portion and supports an intensive trucking industry, several large tracts being under irrigation. Here great crops of tomatoes, beans, egg plants, lettuce, onions and strawberries are produced each season and marketed in the large eastern cities. Several canning houses in this section also take much of the produce grown.

Section 7 is known as the Vineland-Hammonton area. The farms range from 15 to 75 acres in size. The soil is mostly a light sandy loam, which, under good management, produces excellent crops of peppers, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, beans, melons, strawberries and sweet corn. In 1918 the pepper shipment from Malaga was 17,237 barrels, from Newfield 8,478 barrels, and from South Vineland 1,320 barrels. The growing of sweet potatoes in the vicinity of Vineland is another specialty that is reaching great proportions. The reputation of "Vineland sweets" always assures top prices in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets. The produce from this section is shipped over two main railroads in special cars provided during the growing season at all main stations.

Section 8 is called the Swedesboro area. The soil is of several types, varying from very light, sandy loam to heavy, gravelly loam, with some marl formations. The size of the farms varies from 30 to 90 acres and the crops include peppers, sweet potatoes, asparagus, cantaloupes, watermelons and tomatoes. The centers of production are Swedesboro, Mullica Hill,



The light, warm soils of South Jersey are particularly adapted to sweet potatoes.

Mickleton and Thorofare. Markets are found in the large cities as far west as Detroit, though many growers haul by motor truck or wagon direct to Philadelphia. In 1919 the sweet potatoes shipped from Swedesboro alone amounted to 10,357 barrels, 309,909 baskets and 132,500 pounds in bulk; of tomatoes, 10,837 baskets and 446,701 crates, and of peppers 90 barrels, 83,652 baskets and 14,043 crates.

Section 9 forms a rectangular strip adjoining the Delaware River in Burlington and Camden Counties. The soil varies from a light to medium sandy loam, and the principal crops grown are early peas, beans, sweet corn, cantaloupes, peppers, cabbage and tomatoes. Many of the growers also raise considerable fruit. Products are hauled direct to Philadelphia, or shipped by train to the large cities. This section is developing rapidly into one of the most advanced trucking areas in the State.



*Grapes, strawberries
and bush fruits
are grown
extensively in the
southern and
central sections.*



Section 10 includes part of Burlington and Mercer Counties in the vicinity of Trenton. The soil in this area is heavier than in the sections farther south, and the principal crops are asparagus, tomatoes, peas, beans and sweet corn. A good market is found in Trenton, with New York and Philadelphia for the surplus stock.

Section 11 is an area of muck, or black soils which are ideal for growing celery, lettuce and onions. This rich land, much of it undeveloped, includes hundreds of acres in Warren and Sussex Counties. Though the development of this ground often involves considerable expenditure for drainage the handsome returns in crops usually justifies it.

Section 12 comprises the Montague district in northern Sussex County. It is now principally devoted to supplying the Port Jervis and New York markets, yet is capable of considerable expansion.



A well-kept peach orchard in Cumberland County.

FRUIT

New Jersey ranks high as a producer of tree fruits, small fruits, grapes and cranberries. Although forty-fifth in size among the States of the Union, the State is close to the top of the list in quantity and quality of its fruit products.

All of the standard temperate zone fruits, peach, pear, apple, cherry, quince, grape, briar, bush and vine berries are successfully grown in most parts of New Jersey. The rolling and hilly areas of Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon Counties favor certain types or species; the level lands and earlier seasons of Gloucester, Cumberland and Cape May Counties give advantage to others. The ten days to two weeks difference in the ripening period of the various fruits between North Jersey and South Jersey works to the advantage of the fruit growers by reducing competition.

Peaches.—New Jersey has long been known as one of the foremost peach states, its fruit rivaling that of Delaware, Georgia and California. The orchards of New Jersey produce fruit of exceptional color and flavor. The chief centers of peach production are Vineland, Hammonton, Bridgeton, Glassboro, Moorestown, Beverly, Hopewell and Lebanon.

Apples.—A large acreage planted in apple trees is bringing handsome re-

turns for high quality fruit, and the number of young orchards is rapidly increasing. The elevated, rolling lands of northern New Jersey are especially adapted to the production of apples of the highest quality and color, while many successful orchards are found upon the loams of central and southern New Jersey. The principal centers of production are Newton, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Middletown, Cranbury, Beverly, Moorestown, Glassboro and Bridgeton. Approximately 2,500,000 bushels of apples were produced in the State during 1919.

Other Tree Fruits.—Pears, cherries, plums and quinces are grown for market in many parts of the State, although not so extensively as peaches and apples. The annual pear crop is about 450,000 bushels.

Grapes.—Favorable conditions for grape production are found in several sections, but the industry at present is centered chiefly in Atlantic, Cumberland and Burlington Counties. There is a large acreage of grapes around Vineland; other extensive vineyards are to be found in the vicinity of Hammononton and Egg Harbor City.

Berries.—The production of berries is an important part of the fruit business of the State, and blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries are extensively grown. New Jersey cultivates more blackberries and dewberries than any other state. Atlantic County leads in the production of raspberries, dewberries and blackberries, with Hammononton and Egg Harbor City as centers. They are also produced in abundance in Cumberland, Camden, Burlington and Monmouth Counties. Strawberries are grown in large quantities all over the State, especially in Cumberland and Burlington Counties.

FRUIT SECTIONS

(SEE MAP ON PAGE 53.)

The most important fruit growing sections are described below, though, since the whole State is adapted to the production of fruit, many fine locations will be found outside the areas named.

Section 1.—This comprises a large portion of Sussex and Warren Counties, with parts of Morris and Hunterdon. Commercial fruit growing in this section is largely confined to the production of apples, but there are a



Jersey peaches.



Apples with beans; the double cropping practice is common.

few peach orchards. The business is sometimes combined with dairying. Orchardng in this part of the State is undeveloped and splendid opportunities for the prospective apple grower will be found. The Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh and Fall Pippin grow to perfection under proper culture.

Section 2.—This includes portions of Hunterdon and Morris Counties, well known years ago as one of the most important peach growing districts in the country. With the introduction of the San Jose scale the peach orchards were wiped out, but now that the scale is under control this section offers exceptional opportunities for both peach and apple growing.

Section 3.—This area in Bergen County is specially adapted to the development of small peach and apple orchards, whose products are sold in local markets. The population in this part of the State is largely made up of commuters who willingly pay good prices for first class fruit.

Section 4.—This section, comprising those parts of Essex, Union and Middlesex Counties farthest removed from the large cities, is similar in many ways to Section 3, although the land is less rolling and the soil is not



Apples of the highest flavor and color are grown near the large markets.

so strong. The bulk of the fruit grown in this district is sold locally and there are many opportunities for the development of new orchards.

Section 5.—Comprising the northeastern portion of Monmouth County, this district is now one of the most important apple growing sections in the State. Peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits also flourish. Transportation facilities to the markets in Newark, New York and along the seashore are most satisfactory. The country is rolling, with ideal soil and climatic conditions.

Section 6.—The parts of Middlesex, Monmouth and Mercer Counties included in this area contain some very fine orchards, though the primary interests are other than fruit growing. The striking success of these widely separated orchards indicates fine opportunities for future development. The land is gently rolling, easy to handle, and the roads and transportation facilities are unsurpassed. The most important centers are Englishtown, Hightstown and Cranbury.

Section 7.—This area, comprising the western half of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, is the most intensive and important fruit



A packing house in a Jersey peach section.

growing section in the State. All kinds of deciduous fruits are grown here to perfection, the greatest emphasis being placed upon the production of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and strawberries. The Philadelphia market is easily reached by wagon or motor truck, while New York and other large markets have direct connection by railroad. A large number of young orchards indicates the future importance of apples and peaches. The chief centers are Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Moorestown, Haddonfield and Clementon.

Section 8.—The center of this section is Glassboro, about which are grouped a limited number of large apple and peach orchards. The soil here is fairly light, but quickly responds to treatment. There are many opportunities in this district for the development of orchards on a large or small scale.

Section 9.—This section, with its center at Hammonton, is known primarily for its peaches and small fruits. It has much to offer newcomers. Raspberries, dewberries, strawberries and grapes are grown extensively on the light, warm, early soil.

Section 10.—This area is well known for its peaches and small fruits, while the production of apples is developing rapidly. The soil is early and easily worked. Vineland is the center for peaches and Bridgeton for apples. Cedarville, Dividing Creek and Port Norris, are famous for their strawberries, Early Campbell and Gandy being the leading varieties.

NEW JERSEY

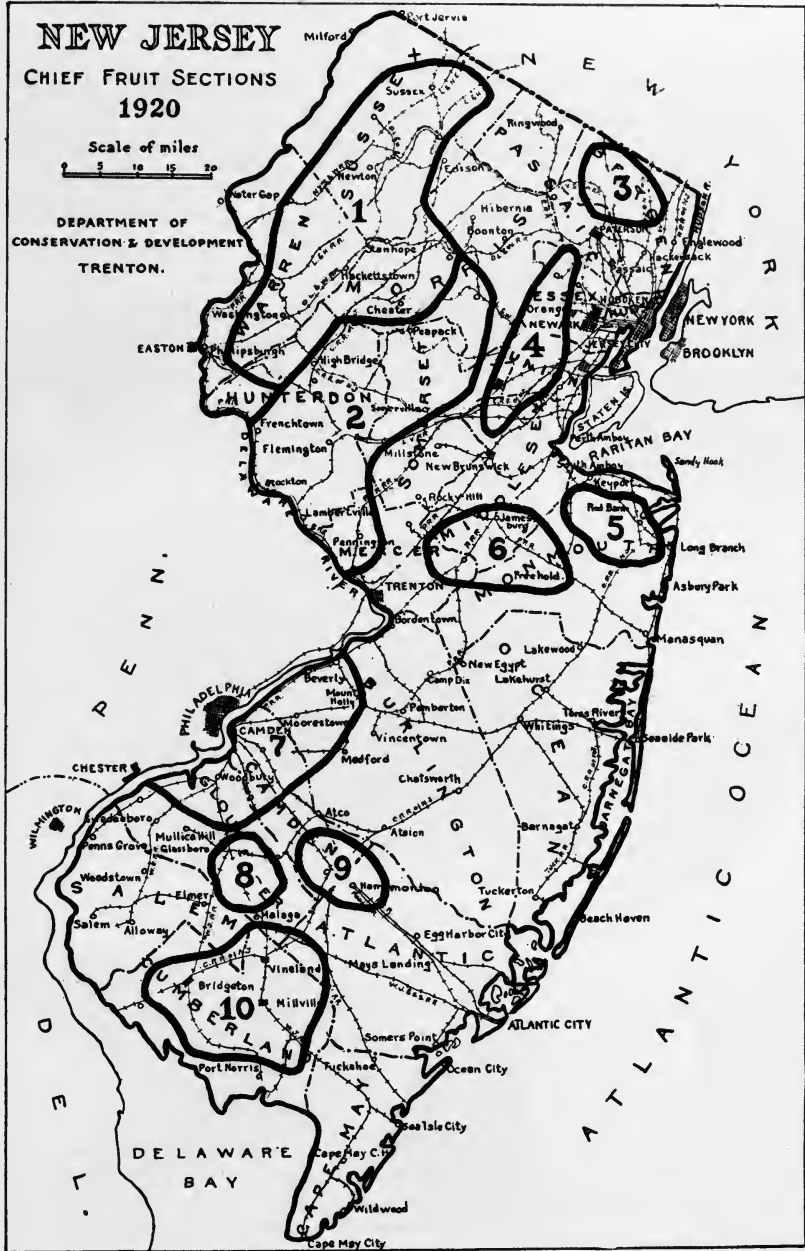
CHIEF FRUIT SECTIONS

1920

Scale of miles



DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT
TRENTON.



CANNING

Based upon the great quantities of fruits and vegetables produced in favorable localities, and upon the extremely perishable nature of these products, many canning factories have been erected, and do a flourishing business during several months of the year. There are over sixty such factories in the central and southern parts of the State, giving seasonal employment to more than five thousand people. Tomatoes and pears are the principal crops canned, supplemented by peas, beans, corn and berries.

In parts of Salem County, tomatoes for canning are raised in connection with dairy farming, which provides manure as fertilizer. In the Swedesboro vegetable section large quantities of late tomatoes are turned over to the canhouse after the early crop has been marketed for domestic use. In Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic, Camden and Burlington Counties, large acreages of canhouse tomatoes are grown annually under contract agreement.



*Numerous
canning factories
absorb surplus
produce.*



FLORICULTURE

New Jersey has long held a prominent place in the commercial production of cut flowers and potted plants, some growers giving particular attention to new varieties. A recent census showed that the State ranked fourth in the value of florists' products. The greater number of the greenhouses are located within a short distance of New York, but large greenhouses are situated in other parts of the State as well.



Bee-keeping is a profitable aid in fruit growing.

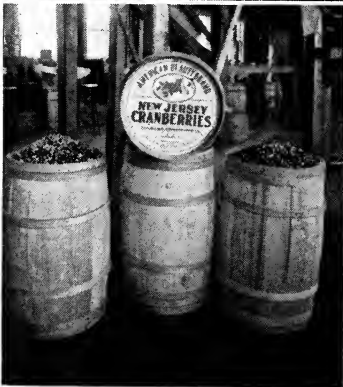
BEE KEEPING

As a side line with fruit raising or general farming, bee keeping makes an interesting and profitable pursuit. In hothouse vegetable growing it is necessary to keep some bees to insure pollination of the flowers and a satisfactory set of fruits. The comparatively mild climate of New Jersey reduces the risk of winter loss as the bees winter very well on the ordinary summer stands with but little or no protection.

More than twenty thousand colonies of bees are kept on our farms. The total value of the honey produced yearly is estimated at \$250,000.

CRANBERRIES

New Jersey produces over one-third of the world's cranberry crop, as they are not grown outside of the United States. There are in this State approximately ten thousand acres in cranberries, yielding from 100,000 to 250,000 barrels annually. The average annual value of the cranberry crop of New Jersey is estimated at a million dollars. A large part of the present acreage has been cleared, drained and set out with selected varieties. Most of these bogs are in Atlantic, Burlington and Ocean Counties. In those counties, and in Cumberland and Cape May, are many hundreds of acres of available swamp land which only await capital and energy to transform them into profitable plantations. This land can be bought for from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Much of it is several miles from a railroad.



(C) BROWN PROS.

Cranberry growing. Hundreds of acres of suitable land are still undeveloped.



Poultry raising combines well with peach growing in South Jersey.

POULTRY

With the development of scientific methods of management, poultry raising in New Jersey has expanded within the past decade into a highly specialized industry. Contrary to a common belief, and in spite of much glowing advertising, this is not a business which can be taken up and made successful without capital or skill. Numerous abandoned plants mark misadventures, but the thousands of large flocks scattered over the State, and which bring to their owners satisfactory returns, determine an organized and stable industry. About 8 per cent. of New Jersey's agricultural wealth is in poultry; for the United States as a whole it represents but 3 per cent.

The State has a reputation for the production of market eggs and broilers which are sold in the large cities. To these markets are added the shore resorts which, during the summer, and to a less extent in winter, consume large quantities of the best poultry products.

Climatic and soil conditions are ideal for poultry. The temperate climate and well drained soils tend to prevent sickness among the birds and facilitate necessary sanitary measures.

The poultrymen of the State are perhaps better organized than those of any other State in the Union. Many poultry associations with large active memberships are maintained primarily for educational and exhibition purposes. The State College and Experiment Station are well equipped and organized for educational and experimental work. In every way New Jersey offers attractions to prospective egg farmers.

POULTRY SECTIONS

(SEE MAP OPPOSITE.)

Though practically the entire State is favorable for poultry raising, the industry has become intensified in certain sections. The Vineland area in particular contains many poultry farms, mostly of the same type. With the exception of Petaluna, California, no other area in the United States has developed poultry farming to so high a degree. Other sections closely rival Vineland.

Section 1.—Vineland Area. This covers a rectangular tract in Cumberland County about five miles wide and seven miles long, with the borough of Vineland as its center. It is 35 miles south of Philadelphia and 100 miles from New York City. Transportation facilities are excellent, no poultry farm being over two miles from a shipping point. The topography is nearly level; the soil is light and sandy, with considerable gravel in many places. It is so well drained that it is possible to keep poultry on the same ground year after year without danger of disease. The Leghorn is the prevailing type of bird.

Section 2.—Lakewood and Toms River Area. The area about these centers is located in Ocean County, 63 miles from New York City, and about 13 miles from an important group of shore resorts. Shipping facilities by rail and highway are very convenient. The topography is fairly level; the soil and climatic conditions are similar to those of Section 1. Throughout the area are well-grown pine forests which further moderate the naturally mild winters. The industry is not quite so intensive as in Section 1, the farms being larger and more scattered, yet the section promises to rival the Vineland area within a few years. Here as well the predominating type is the Leghorn, and there are also some of the best Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red flocks in the country.

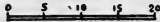
Section 3.—Hammonton Area. This narrow rectangular strip extends along two railroads between Hammonton and Egg Harbor City. Conditions respecting soil and climate are similar to those of Section 1, though the poultry industry is somewhat less intensified. Its future is promising. The Leghorn is the principal type raised.

Section 4.—Delaware River Area. In the immediate vicinity of Lambertville and Frenchtown is a section made up principally of large special-

NEW JERSEY

CHIEF POULTRY SECTIONS 1920

Scale of miles



DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT
TRENTON





A commercial poultry farm.

ized farm flocks containing from 200 to 600 birds. This is one of the districts in which general farmers, as distinguished from specialists, keep adequate flocks, and raise a considerable part of their feed. A great many of the eggs produced in the northern part of this area are sold in the spring of the year at commercial hatcheries in Frenchtown, Rosemont and Stockton. These are among the largest in the world, producing millions of chicks each year. Eggs are marketed co-operatively in Newark and New York. Besides Leghorns, many Rhode Island Reds and White and Barred Plymouth Rocks are raised.

Section 5.—Sussex Area. In this area, located in the northwestern part of Sussex County adjacent to the Delaware River, the industry is not so intensive as in Sections 1 and 2. The topography is rather rough for New Jersey farm land, and the soil is mainly a silty or stony loam. This section has pleasant summers, but longer and more severe winters than the southern portions of the State. The land is well drained and some crops are raised along with the poultry. The Leghorn is the prevailing type. The shipping points are Port Jervis and Branchville. Branchville is 70 miles and Port Jervis is 80 miles by rail from New York City.

Section 6.—Bergen and Passaic Area. North of the metropolitan district, partly in Bergen and partly in Passaic County, is a section of commercial poultry farms which carry from 800 to 1500 birds. The farms are from 12 to 40 acres in size, and have good markets in New York and its suburbs. In most cases poultry raising is combined successfully with truck



New Jersey has room for more duck farms.

farming. Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and White and Barred Rocks are raised to a considerable extent, together with some Leghorns.

Section 7.—Seashore Area. This area extends along the shore from Keansburg to Farmingdale. It has many commercial farms with from 1000 to 1200 birds, or more, and is growing rapidly. The farmers sell to the shore trade in summer, and ship to Newark and New York during the winter. Farms vary in size from 5 to 25 acres and usually combine fruit growing and truck gardening with poultry. Leghorns are raised mostly, with a few flocks of the heavier breeds.

Section 8.—Smithville Area. In this section, with Smithville as the center, are found a number of commercial plants with about 1000 birds. These farms, like those in Sections 1 and 2 are small in size and especially devoted to poultry raising on an intensive scale, principally of Leghorns. Shipping facilities are good and there is ample room for expansion.

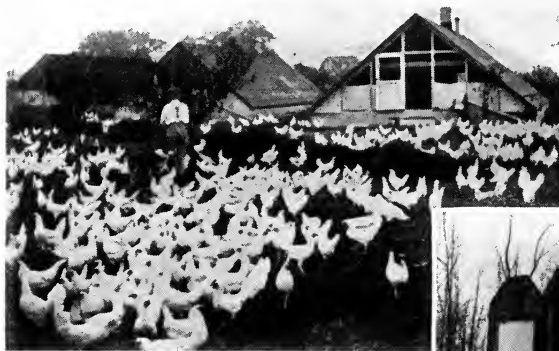
Section 9.—Cape May Area. This growing area includes Woodbine and Belle Plain in Cape May County. The farms are similar to those in Section 1, but the practice is less intensified. Leghorns predominate.

Section 10.—Camden County Area. This area includes a small section in the central part of Camden County around Atco and Clementon and much resembles Section 8. In addition to Leghorns are found many flocks

of Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and White and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Section 11.—Pleasantville Area. This area extends along the shore just outside of Atlantic City, and, with Pleasantville as its center, contains a number of modern poultry plants similar to those found in Sections 1 and 2. The nearby shore resorts furnish ready markets. The Leghorn is the prevailing type.

Section 12.—Franklinville-Elmer Area. That part of Gloucester County around Franklinville, and a corner of Salem County in the vicinity of Elmer are included in this area. Poultry raising is carried on in connection with general farming, and the farms, which range from 25 to 100 acres, raise a large part of the food consumed by the birds. Flocks vary from 400 to 1200 birds. Eggs are for the most part shipped 25 miles to Philadelphia. In addition to Leghorns, the heavier breeds, such as Wyandottes and Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, are raised.



Success in poultry raising depends upon intelligent management.



New Jersey Produced in 1919

\$25,000,000	worth of	Dairy Products
20,000,000	“	“ Poultry Products
19,720,000	“	“ White Potatoes
17,018,000	“	“ Corn
14,326,000	“	“ Hay
12,500,000	“	“ Vegetables
10,000,000	“	“ Fruits
30,000,000	“	“ Other Farm Crops

It has the land to double this production

AVERAGE FARM VALUES

Surveys of farming sections, made before the war by experts from the State Agricultural Experiment Station, covering several hundred farms give the following average sizes and values:

Type of Farm	Average Size in Acres	Average Value	Average Value Per Acre
Dairy	153.9	\$ 7,765	\$ 50.45
White Potato	98.	14,145	144.34
Truck	55.	9,845	179.00
Poultry	13.	5,572	428.61
General	110.4	10,680	96.70

These values, being averages, and even the higher present average values, do not, of course, represent the sale price or earning power of the best lands in the State. Some farms are properly valued at upwards of \$500 an acre, exclusive of movables, because they yield a profit on that much investment. Yet the fact remains that a large part of our farm land is undervalued, and on that account should be attractive to purchasers. This view supports no attempt to increase farm prices beyond the point determined by the earning power of land. Anything like a boom in farm values would be a positive misfortune.



RELIABLE INFORMATION OFFERED NEW SETTLERS

Necessity for Facts.—New Jersey's repute has suffered not a little through the ill-advised—sometimes conscienceless, efforts of boomers, who, with no knowledge of the diversity of our soils, and with no knowledge of, or interest in, the requirements for successful farming, have advertised tracts of land for farming enterprises, especially fruit and poultry raising, in a way that has brought disappointment to many. The State, and its official agencies, stand for none of these efforts. There is no bonanza to be found here and no effort is made to attract farmers, or families, who hope to find an easy living on the land. Our appeal is made to those who seek opportunity to practice, and to develop, their skill as farmers under agreeable living conditions, and where success may be assured through honest work, intelligently directed.

This publication presents facts. The material presented was prepared in co-operation with the Director, and various experts of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, and with the State Secretary of Agriculture and his assistants.

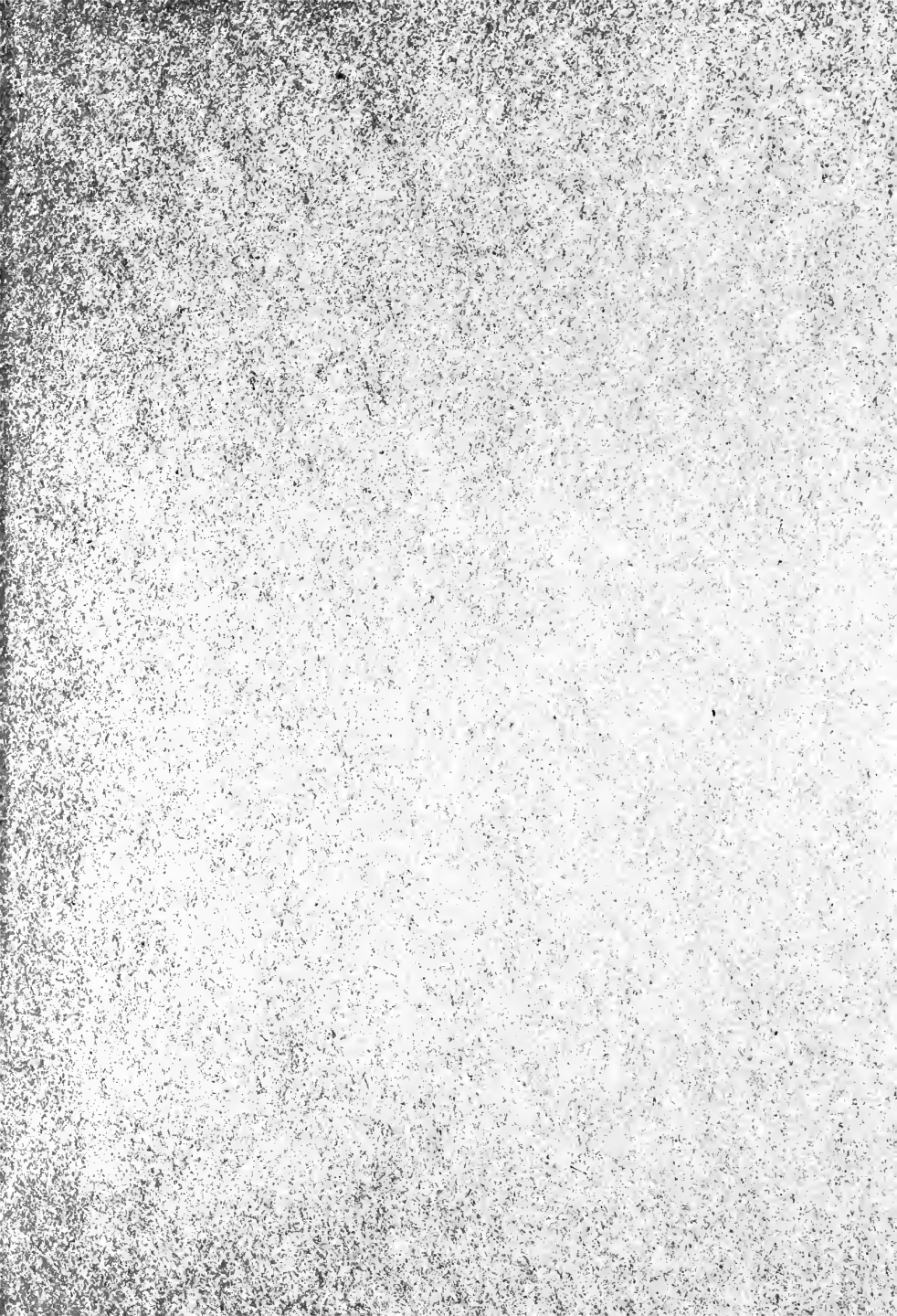
The Land Registry of the Department is maintained to advise prospective settlers regarding suitable locations. It gives, without charge, definite and trustworthy information about farming opportunities and conditions and assists in securing farms adapted to the inquirer's needs, experience, and financial ability. It is in touch with available properties in every part of the State, ranging from uncleared land and rundown farms to highly developed farms of all sizes and types. Correspondence is invited.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT.

State House, Trenton, 1920.

Alfred Gaskill, *Director.*

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