

54th Annual Report of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1968 - June 30, 1969



**HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING
JOHN FITCH PLAZA • TRENTON, NEW JERSEY**

FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the eight divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. This limited edition of the complete report is made available to meet the needs of those readers who, because of their special needs, close association with the Department, or for other reasons, require a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

NEW JERSEY

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

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NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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ROBERT D. McMILLEN, Director, Division of Information
JOHN J. REPKO, Director, Division of Markets
WILLIAM M. CRANSTOUN, Director, Division of Plant Industry
FRANCIS A. RAYMALEY, Director, Division of Rural Resources

^{1/} Messrs. Trautwein and Wuerker retire from the Board on June 30, 1968. The new members of the Board will be Joseph K. Hepner, Jr., of Cedarville and William H. Plenge of Asbury.

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

STATE BOARD MEETINGS

The State Board and Secretary of Agriculture held 12 regular monthly meetings, two of which featured regional tours to observe agricultural operations of unusual interest. Reorganizing on July 23, 1968, with George G. Trautwein as president, and Felix E. Wuerker as vice president, the Board entertained the former members of the Board at a general conference and dinner. The August 27 meeting was held in Passaic County, with guests from Bergen, Essex and Hudson counties. Other regularly scheduled meetings of 1968 were held September 20, October 22, November 26 and December 17 in the Health-Agriculture Building, Trenton; and, in 1969, January 28, North Brunswick; February 25 at Trenton; and March 25, April 22 and May 27 at Princeton. Special meetings were held July 1 and September 10, 1968, at Trenton; and June 19, 1969, at Trenton. On June 24, the Board met at Flemington with the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture, and made a tour of observation of highlights of agriculture of the county. Minutes of the proceedings of the aforesaid meetings are recorded in the Office of the Secretary along with minutes of all meetings held since the State Board and Office of the Secretary of Agriculture were established on July 1, 1916.

By invitation, members of the staff of the Department appeared before the State Board to advise relative to orders, rules and regulations, and concerning actions under consideration. The Board also reviewed with the division directors and staff the programs of work in the Divisions of Administration, Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Health, Information, Plant Industry, and Markets, and the Crop Reporting Service. Program presentations and Board reviews of other divisions will continue in the coming year.

The dean of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., was invited to all meetings, and, when unable to attend personally, a designated high level staff member represented him. Thus, the Board is kept abreast of the educational and research programs for agriculture.

A number of special guests also appeared, including Donald Stansfield, chief of statewide planning, Department of Community Affairs, who reviewed his Department's "Horizon Plan" for providing open space for a New Jersey population of 20 million persons in the year 2012.

REVIEW OF STATE BOARD ACTIONS

Highlights of official actions taken by the State Board during fiscal 1968-69 include:

Promulgated meat inspection regulations and poultry and poultry products inspection regulations and approved meat inspection legends under the State Meat and Poultry Inspection Act.

Established new Division of Rural Resources to deal with rural community development problems.

Promulgated revised regulations under the New Jersey Commission Merchants, Dealers, Brokers and Agents Act.

Imposed emergency importation requirements on cattle from Florida because that State had discontinued brucellosis control. This action was rescinded when Florida resumed control program.

Authorized equine infectious anemia testing on limited scale, funded by \$1,500 from Equine Advisory Board.

Declared a gypsy moth emergency in the whole or designated parts of the counties of Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Burlington, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Somerset, Union and Warren and promulgated quarantine regulations.

Promulgated regulations under the New Jersey Agricultural Liming Materials Act. The physical classification of liming materials is specified in the regulations.

Authorized grain moisture testing by Division of Plant Industry and established fees.

Amended regulations to delete requirement of cholera vaccination for swine consigned to livestock markets.

Appointed, on recommendations of industry groups, members of Asparagus Industry Council, White Potato Industry Council, Apple Industry Council, Sweet Potato Industry Commission and Poultry Promotion Council. Members of the Swine Advisory Committee were appointed to terms beginning January 1, 1969. Appointments of members of the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board were confirmed at various times during the year as new advisory organizations were approved.

Conducted a public hearing under the New Jersey Seed Law, and promulgated regulations and approved fees as proposed by the Division of Plant Industry.

Also promulgated regulations and revised regulations of the State Seed Certification Law and the Act to Control Production, Distribution and Sale of Milk, and others concerning the control of red pine tree scale disease, the movement of vegetable plants, the importation of vegetable plants from Florida and Georgia, the movement of soil and sod to control golden nematode, a new design of official seals of quality for New Jersey dressed turkeys, swine indemnities, and the importation of sheep.

The dates of 1970 New Jersey Farmers Week were set for January 26 to February 1, and the theme "Public Relations for Agriculture" was approved for the General Session.

A function of the State Board is to review and approve the annual budget request for the Department. On September 10, 1968, the Board authorized a request for \$4,806,899.60 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1969, compared with funds appropriated for 1968-69 of \$2,545,025. The appropriation actually made for 1969-70 will be \$2,857,479.

Adopted a resolution under the Administrative Procedure Act, declaring all orders, rules and regulations filed with the Secretary of State to be superseded; and promulgating the orders, rules and regulations codified as Title 2, Subtitles A through H, Chapters 1 through 121, pursuant to the authority delegated in N.J.S.A. 4:1-11. The reasons for this Board action are summarized in another section of this report.

After a thorough review of the facts in cooperation with the principal parties, who recommended the action, approved the granting of an extension of time by the acting director of the Division of Dairy Industry to Raritan Valley Farms, Inc., et al, and to the receivers therefor, for making application for license; and approved the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in granting an exemption to the company and its receivers from the Department's

licensing and bonding requirements as a milk dealer. The trustees of the United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, the cooperative producer of milk for the company, had previously taken official action to waive the bonding requirement.

Approved resolutions commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of two organizations which have made outstanding contributions to New Jersey agriculture: The Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative Association, and The Jewish Agricultural Society. The resolutions were publicly presented at the dinner of the 1969 Agricultural Convention Delegates.

O F F I C E O F T H E S E C R E T A R Y
RELATIONS WITH OTHER STATES' AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

Because many matters of concern to New Jersey agriculture are interstate and national in origin and scope, the State Secretary of Agriculture has continued activities to foster good relationships and to maintain lines of communication with counterpart agencies of other states and in the Federal government. Liaison work and cooperation are in effect, not only with other agricultural agencies, but also with governmental agencies for Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor, Commerce, the military services, and other fields.

The New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture is chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), whose executive secretary, William Stanwood Cath, operates under the Committee's direction. NASDA functions as an action group in the nation's capital, and as a catalyst among the 50 states' agricultural agencies which provide its financial support. Additionally, the Federal government provides an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of Federal-State Relations, formerly Byron G. Allen, now retired, who has been replaced by John P. Orcutt. The New Jersey Secretary has also been privileged to consult directly with the new Federal Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, and with Under Secretary J. Phil Campbell, on problems of mutual interest to the states and the Federal agency.

Among the recent developments in Federal-State and interstate relationships which have been beneficially influenced by the above-described liaisons, exchanges of information and opinions, and activities have been greater cooperation under the Plant Pest Control Compact; the partnership of the Federal government with New Jersey and some other states under the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program; the National Weed Bill; equitable and uniform legislation on seeds, pesticides, grading and inspection of fertilizers and other production materials; and steps being taken to safeguard the economic interests of agriculture under programs designed for consumer protection, including the monitoring of food products for residues of pesticides and other farm chemicals. At year's end, the states' efforts to seek reforms in the price-making mechanism of the nation's egg markets have begun to bear fruit in the issuance of a report on two years of studies by the Federal agency. Constructive actions in the future are expected. A number of other projects are in their formative stage, with New Jersey actively and aggressively taking its part on the national agricultural scene in efforts to promote the betterment of farm and farm-allied vocations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Considerable time was spent in working with the Governor's staff, members of the Legislature and other interested groups in drafting the new State Administrative Procedure Act, which will become effective September 1, 1969. All orders, rules, and regulations of the Department of Agriculture have been updated and filed with the director of the Division of Administrative Procedure, Office of the Secretary of State, to be published after September 1969, as a part of the New Jersey Administrative Code.

The new law establishes a uniform administrative procedure for all State agencies to follow so that the public can be better informed regarding the activities of State government. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has been assigned Title 2 of the New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) for the codification of all orders, rules and regulations. The State Board of

Agriculture has taken appropriate official action to implement the new program, and other actions are contemplated for the near future.

PESTICIDE COUNCIL

Many meetings and conferences were held for the purpose of making recommendations to the Governor for the establishment of a New Jersey Pesticide Council by Executive Order. This approach is supported by the Commissioner of Health and the Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development, as well as the Secretary of Agriculture.

FARMERS WEEK ACTIVITIES

Although all divisions of the Department make extremely important contributions to New Jersey Farmers Week, the work of planning and conducting the programs of the Agricultural Convention and its peripheral activities devolves largely upon the Office of the Secretary. These include appointment of committees, drafting resolutions, certification of delegates, the delegates' luncheon and dinner, and the reception for the members of the Legislature. The Secretary also tries to attend and take a part in meetings of the commodity groups and of technical and professional persons to the extent possible.

ANIMAL WASTE DISPOSAL TASK FORCE

The Animal Waste Disposal Task Force, originally set up in July 1967, continued to function as a study and advisory group during fiscal 1969. Under the chairmanship of Richard D. Chumney, executive assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, the 26-member task force is made up of representatives of farmers and of municipal, county, State and Federal governmental agencies, including health, agriculture, education, conservation and planning experts.

The functional workings of the task force are indicated by the classifications of committees to which its members are assigned: Producer Guidelines Committee, with Cornelius McIntyre, representing livestock producers, as chairman; Legislative Committee, headed by Samuel Garrison, executive secretary of the Rural Advisory Council; Research Committee, headed by Dr. A. Joel Kaplovsky, chairman of the Rutgers University Department of Environmental Science; and Information and Education Committee, whose chairman is Jack Lamping, executive director of the New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders.

This task force coordinates all interested groups, local, State and Federal, concerned with the problems of animal waste disposal and odor control. During the past year, much progress has been made in communicating this problem to the general public as well as encouraging the establishment of new research projects such as the South Jersey animal waste composting experiment. Close liaison has been established with air and water pollution regulatory officials so that they might have a better understanding of the waste disposal and odor control problems faced by farmers.

Progress of the research efforts, and recommendations to livestock producers, to governmental agencies, and to others concerned with the problems and their solutions will be the subjects of an Agricultural Waste Management Conference to be held in Trenton on September 14 to 17, 1970. A pamphlet to familiarize the public with the problems and objectives has been prepared and is being given wide circulation.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Assistance was given to the New Jersey Agricultural Education Advisory Committee in the preparation of several brochures describing the opportunities for agricultural employment. The changes that are being made in the Future Farmers of America program at the Federal level are being evaluated. This matter requires attention so that FFA work can continue to maintain its rightful place among other youth training programs.

AIR POLLUTION COUNCIL

The Office of the Secretary was represented on the State Air Pollution Council, part of whose work is related to agriculture. Extensive public hearings were held concerning this regulatory program which is assigned to the Department of Health. Several segments of agriculture were assisted in complying with the new air pollution control laws. A study was initiated to determine whether it is practical to eliminate the exemption for agriculture that permits the open burning of plant material grown on the premises. Recommendations concerning the operation of the air pollution control program are being prepared by the members of the Council and will be submitted to the Commissioner of Health in the fall of 1969.

YOUTH WORK PERMIT LEGISLATION

Numerous meetings were held throughout the year with interested groups concerning the development of legislation that would provide a new administrative procedure for the issuing of youth work permits. This plan has been encompassed in Assembly Bills 996 and 997 introduced on May 5, 1969 and Senate Bills 783 and 791 introduced on May 8, 1969. This legislation, if adopted, would provide for a computerized identification card system in the State Department of Education for all minors between the ages of 12 and 17. The legislation is designed to strengthen the child labor laws by expediting the issuing of youth work permits in such a manner that as many youths as possible can be gainfully employed.

COUNTY BOARD LIAISON

During the past year, 40 members of the staff of the Department were formed into a public liaison team, and are performing extracurricular duties with the County Boards of Agriculture to which they have been assigned. They received special training in the functions and services performed by the Department for farmers, agribusinessmen, and the consuming public. Marketing men learned about insect control, plant and animal health, and agricultural chemistry. Similarly, veterinarians, entomologists and other professional and technical personnel underwent a cross-pollination of their knowledge of what the Department does, why it is done, and who benefits. This across-the-board knowledge enables employees better to represent the Department at meetings and in the field. The new service is coordinated by the Office of the Secretary. Frequent conferences keep the assigned staff members up-to-date on new developments.

Twenty counties have Boards of Agriculture on which all branches of farming are represented, and which meet regularly, usually once a month. The Department's liaison representatives report to the County Boards on actions of the State Board of Agriculture and on the programs of the Department. They also bring back information on problems encountered in the counties, a service of great value to the State Board and Secretary of Agriculture. They have proved to be an early warning system on agricultural troubles in the counties so that corrections can be made or assistance given

before these escalate into major crises.

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

As part of his official duties, the Secretary of Agriculture attended 234 meetings, conferences, conventions, institutes, observation tours, agricultural fairs and expositions. He was called on by the Governor to represent New Jersey on several occasions when the chief executive could not participate. He serves as an officer, director or member of 76 agriculturally-related organizations, attending their many meetings. Those listed are reported because the Secretary presented prepared addresses at events of special importance:

American Association of Agricultural College Editors,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 10, 1968

Agricultural Relations Council, Cooperstown, N.Y.,
July 25, 1968

American Institute of Cooperation, Blacksburg, Va.,
August 7, 1968

American Poultry Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio,
August 18, 1968

Eastern Meat Packers Association, New York, N.Y.,
September 6, 1968

Meat Science Institute, New Brunswick, N.J.,
October 7, 1968

Galloway Township Kiwanis Club, Smithville, N.J.,
October 8, 1968

1968 Northeastern Poultry Producers Council Exposition
Harrisburg, Pa., October 9, 1968

Statement on of the Agricultural Conservation and
Marketing Complex in New Jersey to the Legislation Study
Commission on Long Range Water Needs and Policy, Trenton,
N.J., October 9, 1968

Future Farmers of American Convention, Kansas City, Mo.,
October 15, 1968

Helyar House Association, Helyar House, Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N.J., October 22, 1968

Eleventh Annual New Jersey Marketing Institute, Princeton,
N.J., October 31, 1968

50th Annual Convention, New Jersey Farm Bureau, Atlantic City,
N.J., November 14, 1968

100th Anniversary Dinner of the Union County Board of
Agriculture, Elizabeth, N.J., November 30, 1968

New Jersey Lawn, Industrial and Farm Equipment Dealers
Association, Atlantic City, N.J., December 2, 1968

New Jersey State Grange Annual Convention, Atlantic City,
N.J., December 5, 1968

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Tri-State Conference, Atlantic City, N.J., December 5, 1968

Paulsboro Trotting Association, Penns Grove, N.J.,
December 7, 1968

Vegetable Growers Association and Horticultural Society
of New Jersey, Atlantic City, N.J., January 7, 1969

Harrisburg Kiwanis Club, Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1969

Gloucester County Agricultural Co-operative Association,
Mullica Hill, N.J., January 20, 1969

Joint Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society,
the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and Empire
State Potato Club, Rochester, N.Y., January 22, 1969

Passaic County Board of Agriculture, Wayne, N.J.,
February 8, 1969

Northeastern Meat Processors, Hershey, Pa., March 12, 1969

Clayton Kiwanis Club, Clayton, N.J., April 30, 1969

10th Anniversary "Farm Marketing Seminar," National
Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association, Chicago,
Ill., May 6, 1969

Annual Dinner of the New Jersey Milk Industry Association,
Inc., North Brunswick, N.J., May 20, 1969

Annual Meeting of the Central Atlantic States Association
of Food and Drug Officials, New York, N.Y., May 28, 1969

American Cyanamid Company Dinner for Agricultural
Communicators, Princeton, N.J., June 2, 1969

National Apple Institute, Atlantic City, N.J., June 30, 1969

STATE LEGISLATION CONCERNING AGRICULTURE

The Governor and members of the State Legislature consulted with the Secretary of Agriculture, or were consulted by him, relative to a long list of proposed legislative bills before and after introduction. All bills of direct interest to agriculture and many with less direct bearing were reviewed in the Office of the Secretary. Where appropriate to do so, and upon request, information and advice were given to both proponents and opponents. The State Board of Agriculture was kept informed through monthly reports about new proposals and the progress of legislation. Many proposals which would have affected agriculture were not enacted. Laws concerning agriculture or of special interest to farmers and allied industry are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1. LEGISLATION AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, 1968-69

<u>Chapter Number</u>	<u>Title or Description</u>
<u>1968 Laws</u>	
54	Prepayment fees on mortgage loans
55	Interest on loans
65	Horse racing dates
73	Liability of owners
105	Transfer of meat inspection from New Jersey Department of Health to New Jersey Department of Agriculture
116	Amendment to Farmland Assessment Act
152	Tuberculin tests in cattle
153	Control of brucellosis
198	Seed Law
207	Poultry feed taxes
245	Conservation Commissions
264	Meat and Poultry Inspection Act
272	Covering of vehicle loads
308	Licensing of well drillers
312	Open Land Use Policy
327	Water Policy and Supply Council
329	Prohibits pollution of tidal waters
330	Prohibits pollution of Delaware River
358	Division of Dairy Industry
377	Unpaid taxes for agricultural cooperatives
<u>1969 Laws</u>	
8	Flower Show
50	Thoroughbred racing pool; breeding fund development
68	Commission on Open Space Policy
71	Appropriations bill

1969 Laws continued

107	Hardwood defoliating insect control program
109	Bacterial disease in peach trees
116	Amendment to Economic Poisons Act
392	Lime Law
394	Hog Cholera control
396	Gypsy moth control
407	Supplement to Farmland Assessment Act
410	Administrative Procedure Act
425	Natural Lands Trust
428	Sales of prepackaged meat
450	Soil amendments

Legislative Resolutions which passed were:

JR-9	"Blueberry Month in New Jersey" July 1969
JR-13	Commission to study child labor laws
JR-8	Licensing Study Commission

D I V I S I O N O F A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

William E. Kenny, Director

The Department of Agriculture is comprised of eight divisions and the Office of the Secretary. The divisions of Agricultural Chemistry, Animal Health, Dairy Industry, Information, Markets, Plant Industry and Rural Resources conduct the regulatory, service and promotion programs created by law and the State Board of Agriculture. The Division of Administration provides fiscal, personnel, and general service support to the aforementioned divisions to assist those units in the accomplishment of their assigned objectives. In addition, the Division manages the State Board of Agriculture Federal Loan Fund.

FISCAL

The Division of Administration managed all Departmental fiscal matters through an accounting and budgeting system which utilized data processing equipment and procedures. The system provided object data required by the State Treasurer and program data required by Department program managers to administer their responsibilities.

During the past year, all Department revenues were transmitted to the State Treasurer. These revenues included product promotion taxes, license fees and inspection fees. The apple, asparagus, poultry, sweet potato and white potato taxes were maintained in special accounts and dedicated for use by the respective councils. Revenues transmitted by the New Jersey Racing Commission for the New Jersey Horse Breeding and Development Fund were also maintained as dedicated funds for use under the provisions of Chapter 40 of the Laws of 1967. License and inspection fees were deposited in the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey.

In addition to the special promotion funds, the Department received operating funds from the State of New Jersey and the Federal government. State funds, the major source of operating support, were provided in the regular and supplemental appropriations. Federal funds were provided under specific cooperative matching fund agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 1. DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR 1968-69

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Amount Expended</u>
General Treasury funds	\$2,541,350.37
State Board of Agriculture	68,088.81
Federal Loan fund	
Federal matched funds	91,193.63
Promotion tax funds	<u>537,446.74</u>
Total	\$3,238,079.55

PERSONNEL

All Departmental personnel actions were transacted by the Division of Administration.

Since personnel actions involve merit system regulations and budget requirements, all transactions conformed with Department of Treasury and Department of Civil Service policies.

During the year, 38 employees received out-service training. This total included 12 new meat and poultry inspectors and four supervisors transferred from other Department assignments to the meat inspection program. All participated in a comprehensive six-week course at a Federal Meat Inspection School at either St. Paul, Minn., or Sioux City, Iowa, prior to job assignments for the Department.

Sixty-five employees attended Civil Service training sessions scheduled through the Division of Administration. Courses included: Administering the Labor Contract; Business Letter Writing; Effective Listening; Management Lecture Series, Supervising Principles and Techniques; Speed Reading; and Safety Training for Supervisors.

At the Division's request, the New Jersey Bell Telephone System presented a course in effective utilization of the telephone attended by 40 clerical employees and their supervisors.

The Department's social calendar was highlighted by the annual picnic. Employees and their families participated and their response assured the continuing success of this annual event.

The Division presented to the Department of Civil Service a proposal to revise salaries and certain job specifications. In the development of this proposal, individual job audits were performed and a number of clerical and professional jobs were upgraded.

Recruitment efforts resulted in the maintenance of a near total personnel complement. Most vacancies were filled within a reasonable time and the temporary incumbents appointed worked well with few exceptions. Clerical turnover continued to be a problem as private industry continued to offer higher wages for stenographers and others with specialized clerical skills.

During the year, two divisions were added to the Department's organization. The Division of Dairy Industry was created by legislative action to replace the Office of Milk Industry. The Division of Rural Resources resulted from a consolidation of functions formerly assigned to the Office of the Secretary.

Considerable time was spent in liaison with the Department of Civil Service and the Bureau of the Budget, Department of the Treasury. This time was devoted to expediting the processing of personnel actions including the establishment of appropriate job titles for the new meat and poultry inspection program.

TABLE 2. PERSONNEL ACTIONS FOR 1968-69

<u>Type of Action</u>	<u>Number</u>
Personnel appointments (temporary and permanent)	174
Promotions	25
Job reclassifications	18
New positions established	56
Salary revisions	21
Separations and transfers	87
Miscellaneous actions	54

During the year, the following staff changes occurred among permanent personnel.

Appointments

Herbert L. Schmidt, Farm Products Marketing Representative II, Division of Markets, July 15, 1968.

Ernest G. Akle, Laboratory Technician, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, July 22, 1968.

John L. Hogan, Supervisor, Poultry Disease Control, Division of Animal Health, August 14, 1968.

Patricia L. Lappan, Laboratory Technician, Division of Animal Health, September 16, 1968.

Richard R. Kuhn, Farm Products Marketing Representative II, Division of Markets, September 23, 1968.

Allen H. Joyce, Inspector, Animal Health, Division of Animal Health, October 21, 1968.

Joseph DiLeo, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Edward Kull, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Charles Matthews, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Casper Stern, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Donald McLamb, Senior Inspector, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, January 6, 1969.

John Dillon, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Joseph Gurdgiel, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 6, 1969.

Georgia M. Rogers, Senior Public Information Assistant, Division of Information, January 13, 1969.

Aurelio Dileo, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

Joseph Franceschini, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

Joseph Sgroi, Jr., Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

William B. Havey, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

Frank Mennuti, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

Leon Mokrynski, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, January 20, 1969.

Robert Akle, Senior Laboratory Service Worker, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, February 5, 1969.

Ivan D. Olinsky, Field Representative, State Soil Conservation Committee, Division of Rural Resources, March 24, 1969.

David Bilder, Veterinarian, Division of Animal Health, March 24, 1969.

Joseph C. Tarpine, Supervisor, Agricultural Statistics, Division of Markets, March 31, 1969.

Joseph Jannotti, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, April 28, 1969.

Russell Linthicum, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, April 29, 1969.

Vincent Bergin, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, May 12, 1969.

John McDonough, Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, May 12, 1969.

Susan MacIntosh Fisher, Laboratory Technician, Division of Animal Health, June 2, 1969.

Irene Andrews, Chemist Trainee, Division of Animal Health, June 23, 1969.

Promotions

Harold B. Girth, Deputy Director, Division of Markets, June 29, 1968.

Frank DeWitt, Senior Chemist, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, June 29, 1968.

John J. Repko, Director, Division of Markets, August 1, 1968.

Hugh Oakley, Marketing Coordinator, Division of Markets, August 19, 1968.

Donald P. Persing, Chief, Bureau of Market News and Cooperatives, Division of Markets, August 20, 1968.

Myron W. Flint, Jr., Agricultural Market Analyst, Division of Markets, August 20, 1968.

Samuel R. Race, Secretary, State Soil Conservation Committee, Division of Rural Resources, September 12, 1968.

Hugh Jamieson, Supervisor, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, September 23, 1968.

John M. Ciaccio, Supervisor, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, October 21, 1968.

Charles B. Robinson, Administrative Supervisor, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, December 2, 1968.

William M. Cranstoun, Director, Division of Plant Industry, December 2, 1968.

Joseph C. Mathis, Jr., Acting Director, Division of Dairy Industry, December 2, 1968.

Amanda Q. Zich, Farm Products Marketing Representative, Division of Information, December 16, 1968.

William W. Metterhouse, Deputy Director, Division of Plant Industry, January 1, 1969.

Thomas B. Reed, Jr., Administrative Analyst II, Division of Administration, February 3, 1969.

William P. Sharp, Senior Inspector, Meat and Poultry, Division of Animal Health, February 10, 1969.

Jennie A. Bloodgood, Chief, Plant Laboratory, Division of Plant Industry, April 21, 1969.

Resignations

Suzanne C. Kelly, Laboratory Technician, Division of Animal Health, September 13, 1968.

John Hogan, Supervisor, Poultry Disease Control, Division of Animal Health, September 25, 1968.

Donald McLamb, Senior Inspector, Agricultural Chemistry, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, April 7, 1969.

Donald R. Nicholson, Director, Office of Milk Industry, December 31, 1968.

Retirements

J. Clifton Lambert, Chief, Bureau of Poultry Services, Division of Markets, December 31, 1968.

Frank A. Soraci, Director, Division of Plant Industry, December 31, 1968.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Printing, graphic arts and electronic data processing services were made available to the entire Department. Forms control, records retention, employee suggestion and service award programs, and library services were also provided.

The Health-Agriculture consolidated print shop provided some 1,835,000 reproductions which included reports, forms, publications, and other miscellaneous materials produced by the offset method. Forms, letterheads, business cards, reports and exhibit materials were also designed and produced by this section.

During the year, the Division's data processing system accommodated milk licenses and crop surveys in addition to all accounting functions previously reported.

To reduce the volume of records, documents and correspondence on file, a records retention schedule was maintained. The schedule, which identifies the title and retention period for each record, has been approved by the Bureau of Archives and authorizes the Department to dispose of certain materials. Under the schedule, minutes of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Soil Conservation Committee are microfilmed for permanent retention.

The Division also maintained a carpenter shop at Miller Avenue, Hamilton Township. The shop provided exhibit and property management services to all units of the Department. These included the construction of new equipment for the Agricultural Chemistry, Seed, Plant and Animal Health Laboratories; the maintenance and repair of office furniture and equipment; housekeeping services; and the construction, installation and transportation of exhibits to various agricultural shows throughout the State.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL LOAN FUND

The State Board of Agriculture loan fund was established in 1952. At that time, the U. S. Department of Agriculture began to transfer cash assets of the defunct Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture. Transferred assets now total \$349,242.77.

These funds are used to make loans to qualified New Jersey farmers for the purchase of farms, equipment and livestock, for the installation of irrigation facilities, and for the construction of farm labor housing.

All outstanding loans have been made through the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the exception of one direct loan to a cooperative. Negotiated in 1962, that loan was made for new equipment to improve the handling and packaging of eggs.

All Farmers Home Administration-negotiated loans are government insured. To help the borrowers, Farmers Home Administration supervisors provide management advice. The outstanding success the fund has enjoyed must be credited to the efforts of those supervisors.

In 1968-69, the fund issued one loan for \$58,800.00 on June 30, 1969. There were 38 loans totaling \$357,245.41. Interest earnings for the year were \$14,957.14. This income was used for administrative expenses and for market expansion studies for New Jersey farm products.

D I V I S I O N O F A G R I C U L T U R A L C H E M I S T R Y

Delmar K. Myers, Director

The activities of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry can be best summarized in two words --- consumer protection. Since its inception on July 1, 1966, the Division has provided ever-expanding services to all the citizenry and especially to the farmers of the Garden State.

The responsibilities of the Division include the enforcement of laws relating to animal feed, including medicated feeds and pet foods; fertilizers, including lawn food; agricultural liming materials to adjust the acidity of the soils; and a class of products referred to legally as economic poisons, but more commonly referred to by specific names which are indicative of their area of usefulness. They include insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides or weed killers, bacteriacides and algaecides. The ever-increasing urbanization of New Jersey emphasizes the need for and the importance of increased surveillance of commodities which are oriented toward the nonfarmer without neglecting those products upon which the farmer is so dependent to produce the meat, milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and forage that are essential to feed the burgeoning population, both in this country and abroad.

For administrative purposes, it has been found advantageous to divide the functions of the Division into three primary areas of activity. They are:

Administration and Registration
Inspection Services
Analytical Services

As the Division concludes its third year, the business procedures of the office, as well as the routine reporting of data by the laboratory and the inspectional techniques, are well established. The analytical operations are functioning smoothly and the overall program, while subject to improvement and modification, is running well. The number of changes in personnel are greater than desirable, but are being made from time to time with a minimum of inconvenience and disruption. The technical staff presently consists of four qualified chemists, a competent and experienced laboratory technician and a senior laboratory service worker.

Efforts are currently being made to update the laws administered by the Division. Until very recently and with the exception of the economic poison law which was enacted in 1951, the laws had all carried effective dates prior to World War I. To date, efforts have been successful to obtain a new and modern law covering agricultural liming materials. It affords greater protection to sellers and users of the most important soil amendment. For the first time, New Jersey is deriving income from the administration of this phase of the program. About \$5,000 annually is expected. An amendment to the economic poison (pesticide) law modifies the fee structure so as to increase the income by about \$6,000 per year and establishes an administrative procedure for the quick and equitable settlement of minor infractions.

Furthermore, a new fertilizer law is currently being considered by the Legislature. Hopefully, it will become effective July 1, 1970. It closely follows the model bill of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials. A new animal feed law is being formulated by an industry committee and it is scheduled to become effective, subject to legislative approval, January 1, 1971.

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Budget approval has not been forthcoming for the additional technical positions that have been requested. These include a third inspector who is necessary to cover adequately the northern third of the State which is of considerable agricultural importance; two additional chemists to enable the Division to do its own analytical work in the testing of economic poisons; and a laboratory technician to assist by preparing samples and doing the more routine chores in this section. Until these laboratory positions are approved, it will be necessary to do the more complex and more expensive analytical work through a contract laboratory. This procedure is slower and much less satisfactory as the results are not truly under the close supervision of the Division. Furthermore, the present laboratory capacity is greater than the number of samples that can be taken by just two inspectors when it is remembered that they are also responsible for conducting investigations, following up on "stop sale" orders and projecting the image of a new division.

The quality of the laboratory work has been more than satisfactory. By participation in check sample programs conducted by both the Association of American Feed Control Officials and the comparable Fertilizer Control Officials association, it has been determined that the laboratory work is consistently within one standard deviation of the true value. By splitting samples with the industry laboratories at their request, we commonly find agreement to 0.1 percent. This degree of agreement is the result of having skilled technical people and instrumentation which, while sometimes costly, has amply justified the initial expense. Among the more sophisticated equipment in the laboratory, one will find automated colorimetric and flame photometry for the rapid determination of phosphorus and potassium in fertilizer; atomic absorption spectrophotometry for the determination of metals such as calcium and magnesium in agricultural liming materials and boron, copper, iron, manganese and zinc in fertilizers at levels of only a few parts per million; both infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometers; and modern efficient equipment for the determinations of nitrogen, protein, fat, fiber, ash and moisture.

In cooperation with the Division of Weights and Measures, the Division of Agricultural Chemistry is supplying space and supervision for a comprehensive study of the moisture content in flour. This project, scheduled to continue for another year, is supported by the milling industry of the United States.

ADMINISTRATION AND REGISTRATION

Modern legislation has been prepared with the cooperation of the liming materials and fertilizer industries through their respective associations for submission to the New Jersey Legislature. The liming materials act has been passed and became effective January 1, 1969. It is anticipated that the fertilizer law will be effective July 1, 1970. While the animal feed industry of New Jersey is not organized to the extent of the other groups, it is planned to prepare legislation in this area as well. All of the proposed laws will take a modern approach to enforcement and enable companies in New Jersey to operate in their own State in the manner in which they are now required to operate in neighboring states.

While the Division is not essentially a revenue raising unit, nor is this its primary function, there is an inherent income mandated by the laws. Fees collected during 1968-69 amounted to \$106,500, including \$15,400 received in penalties for serious infractions of the various laws. While the income does not equal the present budget, it is fully expected that the new laws when effective will provide enough money to make the Division self-sustaining.

INSPECTION SERVICES

During the period covered by this report, samples were collected for analysis and label review as shown below. For comparison, the data for previous years are also given.

	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969</u>
Animal feeds	732	787	983
Fertilizers	963	907	983
Liming materials	75	69	82
Economic poisons	323	360	533
Service samples	<u>61</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>149</u>
	2,154	2,235	2,730

In addition to taking samples, the inspectors are responsible for conducting investigations relating to the distribution and use of agricultural commodities subject to the various laws. Their activities included 1,196 contacts during which 327 notices of minor violations were issued, as well as 24 orders to stop the sale of products. Most stop sale orders involved products deemed to be dangerous and therefore illegal. The director and one inspector have qualified at the invitation of the Food and Drug Administration as commissioned Food and Drug officers for the purpose of making inspections of mills engaged in the manufacture of feeds containing a medicament.

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

A comprehensive analysis is conducted on all official feed samples obtained by the inspectors. This includes crude protein, nonprotein nitrogen (urea), fat, fiber, drug content, salt and minerals. It is planned to begin Vitamin A and D determinations on selected feeds in the near future. The laboratory is capable of assaying for more than 20 different drugs that are commonly found in medicated feeds. The guarantees of special ingredients, including invert sugar in molasses and lactose in whey products, are also being verified.

A complete analysis is being made on fertilizer samples. The total nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and soluble potash values are run routinely. When a claim for organic, slow release, or long lasting nitrogen is made, either directly or by implication, the water insoluble nitrogen is also determined. The utilization of the atomic absorption spectrophotometer enables the laboratory to determine the trace elements in fertilizers including boron, copper, cobalt, calcium, iron, magnesium, zinc, manganese and molybdenum.

The laboratory facilities permit the complete analysis of agricultural liming materials. The calcium oxide and magnesium oxide values, the particle size, moisture, and the total neutralizing value which is a measure of efficacy of the materials which are to be used to adjust the acidity of the soil are all determined on each official sample.

In the absence of budgetary approval for staff positions in the laboratory, the policy of having economic poisons analyzed by an outside contract laboratory must unfortunately be continued. The present man power in the laboratory enables us to test only a few of the simpler inorganic and organic formulations. When the staff is made available, the number of economic poison samples tested will be at least doubled.

The current controversy over pesticides would seem to make it imperative that we step up our surveillance in this area. The work would include two basically

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important facets. First, the official samples would be checked to determine whether or not the amount of the active ingredient guaranteed is, within reasonable limits, actually present. This is important as underages constitute an economic cheat and the performance of the pesticide could not meet expectations. On the other hand, sizeable overages may result in the application of amounts of the pesticide that would increase the possibility of excessive residues at the time of harvest and sale. Secondly, samples would be checked for the possibility of cross contamination so as to detect instances where, by accident, the manufacturer has through failure to clean mixing or packaging equipment between batches contaminated one pesticide with another. The possible ramifications of this might be the incorporation of a herbicide into an insecticide in sufficient amounts to ruin a field of tomatoes or gladioli.

The increase in the number of special samples is most gratifying. These samples, submitted by farmers, county agents, industry state institutions and other Divisions of the Department of Agriculture, are not official, but rather informational. It is felt that this program of service to others is an important aspect of the Division.

The Division of Agricultural Chemistry has recently been engaged in the activation of a laboratory for the testing of meat and meat products. This is a result of the transfer of the administration of the Meat Inspection Act to the Division of Animal Health from the Department of Health. The Division of Agricultural Chemistry will act as a service agency and do the chemical testing. This approach eliminates the need for setting up a new laboratory in the Division of Animal Health and utilizes the expertise and experience available in the Division of Agricultural Chemistry. The laboratory staff will be employed by the Division of Animal Health but supervised and report to the Division of Agricultural Chemistry. At first, the staff will consist of a food chemist and a laboratory technician. However, the staff will be augmented from time to time as the meat inspection program develops more fully.

The work presently involves such tests as protein content, total moisture, added water, nonfat dried milk, cereal additives, total fat, calcium and phosphorus levels, salt, added color, preservatives and nitrite levels, and will be expanded should the inspectors detect additional efforts on the part of unscrupulous processors to sophisticate their products.

As an index of the Division's activities, the following data are presented:

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

	<u>1966-67</u>		<u>1967-68</u>		<u>1968-69</u>	
	Brands	Firms	Brands	Firms	Brands	Firms
Animal feeds	3,101	484	3,007	488	3,000	466
Fertilizers	1,691	248	1,667	227	1,650	207
Liming materials	75	28	61	27	40	18
Economic poisons	4,421	610	4,553	625	4,550	593

TONNAGES USED

	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Animal feeds	568,000	533,337	439,098
Fertilizers	243,365	228,389	237,775
Liming materials	198,811	166,396	198,758

D I V I S I O N O F A N I M A L H E A L T H

Dr. E. L. Brower, Director

BUREAU OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Bovine Brucellosis

On August 29, 1968, New Jersey became the 14th state to receive the recognition of being Certified Bovine Brucellosis Free. Achievement of this goal marked the end of a long hard struggle that began in 1927 and was accompanied by many headaches and heartaches along the way. Praise for this accomplishment should go to farmers, county agents, veterinary practitioners and the State and Federal veterinarians and staff who kept up a constant battle to overcome this disease.

That New Jersey deserved this certification was proved by the fact that not a single brucellosis reactor was found during the fiscal year.

This year, 7,610 milk samples were taken, of which 26 samples were found to be suspicious. The total includes 2,146 samples of milk from out-of-state herds whose milk is sold in New Jersey. Four of these were suspicious. The 22 suspicious samples of New Jersey-produced milk came from 22 herds. These herds were immediately blood tested with negative results.

Swine Brucellosis

The swine brucellosis program in New Jersey is not large. There are two validated herds with a total of 112 head. They were bled without evidence of brucellosis during the year.

Bovine Tuberculosis

On post mortem examination, no lesions were found in the 18 reactors discovered in the 2,062 herds tested for tuberculosis. The herds contained 66,879 animals. Until we have a more selective agent than the tuberculin presently being used to test animals, we will probably continue to find reactions that are suggestive of tuberculosis. Research on this problem is being continued and we believe a breakthrough is imminent. We are pleased that no active cases of tuberculosis were disclosed in the past fiscal year.

Anthrax

This is the eighth year that not a single case of anthrax has been reported in New Jersey. In an effort to prevent this disease from reappearing, livestock owners in the endemic areas of Salem County were offered free vaccination once again. Seven hundred and twenty-eight animals on 14 premises were vaccinated, including one herd of 85 animals in Somerset County.

Contagious Ecthyma

Contagious ecthyma, more commonly known as sore mouth, is caused by a virus that affects sheep and goats. Lambs and kids are most seriously affected.

As a precaution and to prevent the spread of this disease, all sheep and goats entering the county fairs were examined by State and Federal veterinarians.

Sheep Scabies

New Jersey's 408 sheep flocks, containing 7,338 animals, were inspected for scabies during the year. One heretofore unknown flock in Monmouth County was found to be infested in April. The flock was immediately dipped in toxaphene and this was repeated 10 days later.

Salem and Camden counties also lost their scabies free status when a sheep in the Baltimore stockyards was found to be infested. Investigation showed that the sheep had possibly originated in Camden County and had been sold through Harris Auction Market in Cowntown(Salem County).

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These three counties are now known as eradication areas and two inspections of all sheep in New Jersey will be necessary for them to return to the free status.

Auction Markets

Seven livestock auction markets are under the supervision of area veterinarians. The main duty of the auction market veterinarian is to see that all animals weighing over 200 pounds are sent to slaughter. The number of livestock that passed through these markets totaled 123,585 head.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey has one of the largest garbage-feeding swine industries in the United States. All garbage-feeding farms must be inspected and licensed annually. One hundred and sixty-one licenses were issued to garbage-feeding swine farms this year. Eighteen of these farms depopulated or switched to grain feeding during the year, leaving a total of 143 licensed garbage-feeding farms containing 82,239 swine.

The garbage-cooking law requires that these farms be maintained in a sanitary condition and that garbage fed to swine be properly heat treated. Biweekly inspections are made of all garbage-feeding farms and temperatures of cooking garbage are taken at least monthly. This work is done by Division and Federal livestock inspectors. From July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, 3,228 inspections were made.

The cooking of garbage is very vital to control of swine diseases like foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, vesicular exanthema and trichinosis, which may be spread through raw garbage.

Swine inspectors are constantly on the lookout for any disease conditions in swine. These diseases are reported to area veterinarians who then make an investigation.

Violations

Hearings for five violations of the law governing garbage-fed swine were held before the hearing officer of the Department. The swine farms involved had either fed uncooked garbage to their animals or failed to maintain their farms in a sanitary condition. Cash payments of \$100 each were made in three cases and suspension of license was reduced from 30 days to 10 days; one farmer's license to feed garbage was suspended for 30 days and another suspended for 20 days. No garbage is allowed to be fed during the suspension of licenses.

Hog Cholera Eradication

New Jersey entered the nationwide four-phase program for the eradication of hog cholera in October 1966 when an agreement between this Department and the United States Department of Agriculture was signed.

Phase I is the establishment of a hog cholera committee, development of a system for prompt reporting, complete investigation of all outbreaks, and re-emphasis on garbage cooking and inspection.

Phase II is the reduction of the incidence of hog cholera by quarantine of infected and exposed herds, and proper disposal of infected and exposed animals.

Phase III provides for indemnity payments for the loss of swine infected with or exposed to this disease.

Phase IV becomes effective when no hog cholera has been diagnosed for a year and there is protection against reinfection. The State may then be declared hog cholera-free.

A supplemental appropriation bill for \$200,000 for swine indemnity was rejected by the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature. Because of the lack of indemnity funds, New Jersey was forced to revert from Phase III of the program to Phase II. In December, a second supplemental bill was introduced and the Legislature granted an appropriation of \$100,000 which will be carried over into the new fiscal year. With this appropriation, the State was again advanced to Phase III as of January 20, 1969.

No hog cholera was diagnosed during the past fiscal year.

Federal regulations were passed, which will ban the interstate movement of vaccine after July 1, 1969. Swine officially vaccinated before July 1 can move indefinitely interstate either as feeders or for slaughter. If the swine are officially vaccinated after July 1, 1969, feeders can move interstate until January 1, 1970; and swine for slaughter indefinitely. If vaccinated after January 1, they can move only as exposed hogs for slaughter and special processing.

It is believed that the only way to eradicate a disease is to stop the use of vaccines which may continue to spread the disease in some instances. There will be a critical period for the next year and a half until most vaccinated swine have been sent to slaughter and there is no danger of mixing vaccinated with unvaccinated swine. We hope that we will not have too much loss during this period and that the end result will be great savings to swine farmers with the elimination of the cost of vaccination.

Thirty-two lots containing 1,716 swine were officially vaccinated by veterinarians on farms and 1,461 swine were vaccinated at auction markets.

Inspection of Disposal Plants

The disposal plant licensing law was repealed and its provisions included in the meat inspection law. Licensing of disposal plants is now a part of the meat inspection system.

Division personnel inspected 28 animal disposal plants prior to licensing, as required by State law.

Equine Diseases

Viral Encephalitis

During the past fiscal year, New Jersey experienced the largest outbreak of eastern encephalitis of horses since 1959. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Veterinary Public Health of the State Department of Health and the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, 126 equine cases were reported. The laboratories of the State Department of Health confirmed 115 of these as cases of the eastern type of the disease. The following tables show the number of cases by month and by county. Statistics on cases in humans and pheasants were provided by the Health Department.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Equine</u>	<u>Humans</u>
July	4	1
August	98	5
September	23	5
October	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	126	12

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<u>County</u>	<u>Equine</u>	<u>Humans</u>	<u>Pheasants</u>
Atlantic	17	3	2
Burlington	36	1	2
Camden	20	-	-
Cape May	4	2	-
Cumberland	10	3	-
Gloucester	10	-	-
Mercer	2	-	1
Middlesex	1	-	-
Monmouth	9	-	1
Ocean	10	2	2
Salem	7	1	-
Total	126	12	8

Equine Infectious Anemia

Equine infectious anemia (swamp fever) has been of increasing concern to the veterinary practitioners and to this Division. There is no good laboratory test to confirm clinical diagnosis of this disease. Inoculation of blood from suspected cases into known negative horses is the only way this disease can be confirmed.

Through the cooperation of the Equine Research Center at the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, we are able to have some tests run. The New Jersey Equine Advisory Board has made available to the Division of Animal Health the sum of \$1,500 for the testing of five horses at \$300 per head. Samples of blood taken at 7 to 10 day intervals are frozen and sent to Ithaca where the blood is injected into the test animal. Temperatures and other laboratory tests are run daily for 60 days. At the end of this period, the test animal is sacrificed to determine if it had contracted equine infectious anemia. One test has been completed and was apparently negative. Samples from three other horses have been sent to Cornell and we await results.

Nutria

On July 25, 1962, legislation was enacted which gave the Division of Animal Health control and supervision of fur farming. The law was primarily designed to control Myocaster coypu, commonly known as nutria. These fur-bearing animals, if released from captivity, could cause untold damage. Seven premises were registered as raisers of nutria at that time. Only one nutria farm is still in existence; it was inspected during the past fiscal year.

Emergency Animal Disease Program

Many diseases of animals that are endemic in foreign countries are not known to exist in this country today. With the rapid means of transportation and the world tensions of today, disease could be spread over the whole country in a matter of days, especially by the use of biological warfare.

The Division of Animal Health, in cooperation with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, is organized to combat any introduction of a foreign disease that could be a serious problem to the livestock of the State and the Nation.

A test exercise of an imaginary outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New Jersey was held on August 22, 1968. Both the State and Federal staffs participated. This is valuable training in that each man has an assigned job to do and through these exercises becomes familiar with what must be done to contain and eradicate such a foreign disease.

Cooperation with Federal Government

The Division of Animal Health cooperates with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, in certain programs that are not formally assigned to this Department. These include the examination of animals for export and the collection of information and specimens when disease conditions are suspected.

MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

The New Jersey meat and poultry inspection act became effective July 1, 1968, giving the Department of Agriculture \$100,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. This amount is to be matched by an equal amount from the Federal government. The State-Federal cooperative agreement for meat inspection was signed June 26, 1968, and the poultry agreement was signed January 10, 1969.

To further the provision of the Federal meat inspection act of 1967 that the meat inspection system of the states must be "equal to" the Federal system, the State Board of Agriculture adopted the Federal regulations governing meat inspection.

The first course of action was to secure the needed manpower through Civil Service examination and the transfer of qualified personnel in the Department. Four men were transferred and 12 others hired. All 16 were sent to Federal training centers in Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota, for six weeks of training in red meat slaughterhouse inspection. Veterinarians in the Division of Animal Health were given in-plant training at nearby Federal inspected slaughterhouses. Dr. David Bilder, a veterinarian with seven years of Federal meat inspection service, was hired in March and sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, for four weeks training in processing. Four inspectors were hired on a temporary basis pending passing of the Civil Service examination. These men were given in-plant training with State and Federal inspectors. All these trained men were assigned to areas in the State to locate, survey and inspect the meat producing industry. This includes slaughterers, processors, truckers, renderers, and meat brokers.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the Department had licensed 208 processing plants, 55 red meat slaughterhouses, 28 renderers, 135 meat brokers, 33 transporters, and 19 poultry slaughterhouses.

A plan was put into motion in April to start ante mortem and post mortem inspection in all red meat slaughterhouses. The law had given us a year's time to continue the practices and procedures of the Department of Health. This meant that by July 1, we had to inaugurate a new system of inspection. By starting early, the plants were informed of our needs and requirements and a scheduling of slaughtering hours was worked out to the best advantage of all concerned. During this trial period, 19 animals were condemned on ante mortem and 25 carcasses on post mortem examination, as well as 788 animal parts. A total of 21,851 animals was inspected.

Since the first of the year, 55,000 pounds of meat and meat products have been condemned in meat processing plants. All condemned meat was removed from channels where it might be used as human food. Inspectors have made 4,046 visits to processing plants and slaughterhouses.

In the routine laboratory examination of fresh meat products, such as sausages and meat patties, etc., some adulteration came to our attention. This included additions of curing agents, coloring and water which would deceive the consuming public. The industry was immediately warned to cease these practices or face stiff penalty action by the Department. The spice manufacturers were also told of our regulations so that they would not include illegal substances in their formulations.

Inspection of Turkeys for 'State Seal of Quality'

Each year, in cooperation with the Poultry Products Promotion Council of the Division of Markets, area veterinarians of the Division of Animal Health conduct ante mortem and post mortem inspections of turkeys which are to be marketed under the Department's Seal of Quality program.

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TABLE 1. INSPECTION OF TURKEYS FOR SEAL OF QUALITY, 1968

<u>Ante Mortem Inspection</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Birds Inspected number</u>	<u>Approx. Weight pounds</u>	<u>Birds Condemned number</u>	<u>Amount Condemned pounds</u>
September	300	6,900	--	--
October	3,386	68,191	--	--
November	10,478	225,771	--	--
December	22,365	566,241	--	--
January	3,100	83,600	--	--
Total	39,629	950,703	--	--
<u>Post Mortem Inspection</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Birds Inspected number</u>	<u>Approx. Weight pounds</u>	<u>Birds Condemned number</u>	<u>Amount Condemned pounds</u>
September	300	6,300	--	--
October	3,383	58,106	3	65
November	10,477	189,533	1	16
December	14,275	269,206	3	70
January	1,550	40,400	--	--
Total	29,985	563,545	7	151

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pullorum Disease

No pullorum disease was diagnosed this year. The pullorum-typhoid blood testing program for poultry was completed with no reactors being found.

Fowl Typhoid

No reports of fowl typhoid were received during the year.

When fowl typhoid is reported, a complete investigation is made. In most cases, we are able to send the infected chickens to slaughter. The poultrymen are informed that these infected chickens are a danger to the remainder of their poultry operation. This educational program of disease control was put into effect several years ago to replace the quarantine program. Cooperation between the poultrymen and the Department has been excellent and is largely responsible for the reduced incidence of fowl typhoid.

Avian Tuberculosis

The Division was involved with four positive or suspected cases of avian tuberculosis during the year. One lot of chickens from out of state arrived at a South Jersey poultry killing plant for slaughter. They were infected with tuberculosis and were condemned. The state of origin was notified of our findings.

Two reports of suspected cases of tuberculosis, one in a flock of chickens and one in a flock of game birds, were received. Tuberculin testing by State and Federal veterinarians and laboratory examinations failed to find any evidence of tuberculosis in the remaining birds on both farms.

The fourth case came to light when a male pheasant, shot in North Jersey, was found to be infected with avian tuberculosis. Tuberculin tests of all suspected pheasant flocks in the vicinity and followup investigations proved negative.

Paratyphoid

Twenty-two cases of paratyphoid were reported since July 1, 1968:

6 cases	-	chickens
5 cases	-	pigeons
1 case	-	turkey poults
6 cases	-	parrots
3 cases	-	pheasants
1 case	-	doves

All 22 cases were diagnosed by routine laboratory examinations. Paratyphoid is still causing much concern among avian disease workers and is being investigated continually.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Where avian diseases were a problem the poultry houses were cleaned and disinfected by the owner. We assisted by advising good sanitary practices and the proper disinfectant to be used. Information was provided on sources of supply of disinfectant and the proper preparation and application of the disinfecting solutions.

Cooperation with Other Agencies

The cooperative reporting system with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, on avian disease investigations has progressed satisfactorily.

Reports at various poultry meetings indicate more accurate knowledge of the health status of the nation's poultry. Poultry diagnostic laboratories in and out of the State continued their fine cooperation in reporting avian diseases.

Mycoplasma Gallisepticum (PPL0)

A total of 36,359 chickens and turkeys in 88 flocks was tested for the disease this year. Several new approaches are being used at the present time to combat this disease. One is dipping the eggs in antibiotics to convert from Mycoplasma gallisepticum positive status to a negative status. Another approach is to heat the eggs before incubation. These procedures are being used where a special strain of chickens is desired. Some of these special strains are showing some reaction to the test.

Progress has been made in eradicating Mycoplasma gallisepticum from New Jersey breeding flocks. Hatcherymen must meet the demand for Mycoplasma gallisepticum negative chicks for export shipments and for future breeding stock.

Poultry Standardization

This is the 46th year of Department service in poultry standardization work to the poultry industry of New Jersey and the 34th year of such service under the identity of the National Poultry & Turkey Improvement Plans. 1968-69 completes the seventh year for chickens tested and the 16th year for turkeys tested in which they maintained their N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean status with no reactors found. The Division certified 111,467 birds from 37 chicken, 7 turkey and 204 fancy poultry, bantam, game, pheasant, quail, peacock and duck flocks in 15 counties. The number of birds in participating flocks was 47.8 percent less than the 1967-68 total of 213,785 in 231 flocks. Ten chicken, 7 turkey and 47 fancy poultry and bantam, etc., hatcheries cooperated in the 1968-69 program.

Twenty-two privately employed workers were certified as flock selectors and 23 as pullorum-typhoid testing agents working in various phases of the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan. No school was held in 1968-69 for flock selectors or pullorum-typhoid testers.

Department personnel selected and blood tested 95,746 birds, 85.3 percent of the total; 16,456 birds were handled by field agents. The agents were closely supervised and found to be satisfactory by the inspectors of the Division of Animal Health.

Participating commercial flocks averaged 2,663 birds last year compared with the 2,560-bird flock average of 10 years ago. Total capacity of the participating hatcheries is 1,108,362 eggs per setting.

Twenty-nine foreign countries received 592,575 baby chicks, cockerels, pullets, and hatching eggs from New Jersey hatcheries and flocks.

The breeding and health classifications used were:

Breeding Stages

N.J.-U.S. Certified
N.J.-U.S. Approved

Disease Control Classes

N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
N.J.-U.S. M. Gallisepticum Tested

The scope of the services the poultry standardization program rendered is indicated in Table 2.

TABLE 2. POULTRY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM, 1967-68 AND 1968-69

<u>N.J.-U.S. Improvement Plans</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Number of flocks cooperating	231	253
Total number of breeders	213,785	111,467
Number of hatcheries cooperating	51	64
Hatchery capacity cooperating	2,784,822	1,108,362
Number of birds in pullorum-typhoid classes only	1,841	2,238
Number of birds in <u>M. gallisepticum</u> class	4,632	29,242
Number of birds in Approved stages	171,324	80,196
Number of birds in Certified stages	40,620	29,033
Percentage of birds reacting to the pullorum-typhoid test	0.00	0.00
Number of birds in <u>M. gallisepticum</u> tested class (Turkeys only)	4,632	3,678

Table 4 gives the classification and distribution of birds under supervision, and the number of birds banded by breeds and by counties. Cumberland County leads in the number of breeding birds, followed by Monmouth, Salem, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Mercer and Gloucester counties.

The 64,852 White Leghorns accounted for 58.3 percent of the total of all varieties enrolled in the State program. Rhode Island Reds numbered 1,438 and White Rocks, 11,007. Crosses numbered 15,374 and Incross mated numbered 7,730.

New Jersey has completed the first year permitting multiplier flocks to qualify as Pullorum-Clean under the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans with a 25 percent random sample test of the breeding birds. No problems have developed and the participants seem quite satisfied and in agreement with the reduction in the amount of tests.

The Division is cooperating with noncommercial poultry flock owners to qualify their flock for movement into shows and fairs in other states. Approximately 2,200 fancy poultry and bantams, pheasants, quail, etc., have been classified pullorum-typhoid clean. No reactors were found in these flocks.

Lists of participating breeding flocks and hatcheries, with their official rating, were published in circular form.

TABLE 3. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CONTROL, 1968-69

Number fowl tested in field	103,509
Number reacting	--
Percent reacting	--
Number fowl tested in laboratory.	8,726
Number reacting	--
Percent reacting	--
Total fowl tested.	112,235
Total fowl reacting	--
Percent reacting	--

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF BREEDERS, BY COUNTIES, BREEDS OR VARIETIES, 1968-69

<u>County</u>	<u>White Leghorns</u>	<u>Rhode Island Reds</u>	<u>White Rock</u>	<u>Crosses</u>	<u>Incross</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Turkeys</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bergen	--	21	--	--	--	190	--	211
Burlington	--	--	--	--	--	182	--	182
Camden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape May	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	15,567	431	855	8,000	6,630	1,970	--	33,453
Essex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester	--	628	589	--	--	776	--	1,993
Hudson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunterdon	7,872	--	--	1,100	--	562	--	9,534
Mercer	--	--	--	3,200	--	95	3,639	6,934
Middlesex	8,630	--	--	--	--	85	--	8,715
Monmouth	30,633	--	--	--	--	181	4	30,818
Morris	3	8	--	--	--	188	6	205
Ocean	--	--	--	--	--	113	--	113
Passaic	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	22
Salem	2,147	350	9,563	2,574	--	1,962	--	16,596
Somerset	--	--	--	--	--	304	--	304
Sussex	--	--	--	--	--	51	578	629
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	500	1,100	147	11	1,758
Total	64,852	1,438	11,007	15,374	7,730	6,828	4,238	111,467
1967-68	100,856	971	6,692	54,832	40,452	5,350	4,632	213,785

Registered Poultry Vaccinators

This is the fourth year for registration of lay poultry vaccinators by the Department. The New Jersey Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science are cooperating with the Department in the registration of the vaccinators.

The fourth review sessions were held at Trenton November 7 and at Toms River December 19. Eleven lay vaccinators attended one of the sessions and continued to be registered as lay poultry vaccinators in 1969. Five of the registered vaccinators have been checked on by Department personnel when they were vaccinating poultry. The other registered vaccinators are not actively doing any vaccinations; others are vaccinating only their own or employer's flocks. Considerable improvement has taken place in the vaccination of poultry. All crews now clean their footwear, clothing and equipment between farms. Practically all vaccinations are done as a sideline by the vaccinators.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF REPORTED VACCINATIONS, 1968-69

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pigeon</u> <u>Pox</u>		<u>Fowl</u> <u>Pox</u>		<u>Laryngo-</u> <u>tracheitis</u>		<u>New-</u> <u>castle</u>		<u>Others</u>	
	lots	birds	lots	birds	lots	birds	lots	birds	lots	birds
July	10	47,668	--	--	13	78,146	2	25,900	2	7,100
August	--	--	2	3,166	3	35,700	3	35,700	--	--
September	15	120,771	1	11,357	14	132,875	2	26,500	--	--
October	23	100,510	4	45,400	32	212,910	5	41,500	--	--
November	17	89,901	--	--	21	90,055	4	33,000	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	3	28,000	2	20,000	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	9	68,500	2	20,500	2	16,700
February	46	231,794	2	11,500	56	320,190	6	46,600	--	--
March	4	39,774	--	--	11	105,328	4	33,400	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	4	37,900	1	9,400	1	3,500
May	8	67,200	--	--	5	51,900	7	74,900	--	--
June	2	6,620	1	2,332	7	61,152	2	20,400	--	--
Total	125	704,238	10	73,755	178	1,222,656	40	387,800	5	27,300

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TABLE 6. NEW JERSEY EXPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND POULTRY, 1968-69

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Permits issued</u>	<u>Baby Chicks</u> --number--	<u>Cockerels</u>	<u>Hatching Eggs</u>	<u>Pullets</u>
Azores	1	--	10	--	50
Belgium	5	--	370	--	5,600
Bermuda	12	60	700	--	6,375
Brazil	6	--	1,496	--	9,160
British West Indies	21	--	7,300	--	42,700
Canada	18	20,000	26,878	180	612
China	3	--	1,200	--	9,000
Congo	2	200	100	--	700
Connecticut (Saigon)	2	--	1,500	--	1,000
Dominican Republic	1	--	--	--	2,000
Dutch Guiana	54	--	117,700	--	--
Germany	2	--	200	12,240	1,200
Guatemala	2	1,000	--	--	1,000
Iran	2	--	676	--	5,000
Italy	9	--	2,370	--	12,300
Japan	4	--	2,260	--	2,700
Korea	1	--	200	--	1,500
Liberia	2	500	--	--	--
Malaysia	7	--	495	--	5,900
Mexico	8	--	3,020	--	22,000
Paraguay	3	--	180	--	1,750
Peru	1	--	200	--	1,500
Phillippines	6	--	2,250	--	15,000
Portugal	14	--	8,510	--	60,200
Puerto Rico	96	--	91,700	--	8,900
Spain	7	--	1,980	--	14,750
Taiwan	13	--	4,336	--	30,867
Thailand	1	--	--	--	1,500
Trinidad	5	--	--	--	18,000
Venezuela	1	--	150	--	1,350
Total	309	21,760	275,781	12,420	282,614

TABLE 7. CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION 1959-69

<u>Year</u>	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Tuberculosis Reactors Indemnified</u> --number--	<u>Brucellosis Reactors Indemnified</u>	<u>Calves Officially Brucella Vaccinated</u>
1959-1960	5,717	173,532	148	440	18,033
1960-1961	6,327	175,278	230	418	17,655
1961-1962	5,921	172,363	296	267	16,494
1962-1963	5,502	153,804	274	211	15,935
1963-1964	4,714	143,653	147	155	13,402
1964-1965	4,305	134,423	146	83	14,009
1965-1966	3,806	119,462	58	31	11,913
1966-1967	3,529	118,484	11	9	12,875
1967-1968	3,179	116,973	22	3	12,729
1968-1969	3,000	109,384	14	--	11,537

TABLE 8. CATTLE AND GOAT SURVEY, 1968-69

<u>County</u>	<u>Cattle</u>			<u>Goats</u>	
	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Heifers</u> --number--	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>
Atlantic	16	46	26	3	10
Bergen	18	219	31	5	20
Burlington	257	8,777	3,577	5	52
Camden	14	85	35	3	42
Cape May	11	45	25	--	--
Cumberland	124	2,214	1,009	6	12
Essex	2	56	1	1	7
Gloucester	116	1,785	803	14	67
Hudson	--	--	--	1	21
Hunterdon	552	13,690	4,527	39	223
Mercer	93	2,231	944	3	6
Middlesex	64	2,758	135	10	12
Monmouth	115	2,849	509	16	45
Morris	131	3,667	334	24	75
Ocean	20	237	44	5	15
Passaic	13	68	12	5	23
Salem	347	8,759	4,356	6	24
Somerset	199	4,753	1,233	23	77
Sussex	452	16,611	3,996	2	10
Union	5	29	--	--	--
Warren	<u>451</u>	<u>15,159</u>	<u>3,749</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>57</u>
Total	3,000	84,038	25,346	188	798

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TABLE 9. SUMMARY OF TESTING, 1968-69

Tuberculosis Eradication Program

Veterinarians Testing	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Goats</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--			
State	502	17,791	15	72
Federal	145	2,144	27	132
Practitioner (State expense)	908	40,351	28	126
Practitioner (Owner's expense)	502	6,588	11	90
Auction markets (Owner's expense)	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	2,062	66,879	81	420

Suspects - 139

Reactors - 18 - 0.03%

Brucellosis Eradication Program, Blood Testing

	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Goats</u>		<u>Misc.</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--					
State	199	1,873	15	135	--	--
Federal	118	825	34	142	--	--
Practitioner (State expense)	168	2,146	31	133	--	--
Practitioner (Owner's expense)	642	10,616	16	131	9	9
Auction markets (Owner's expense)	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	1,138	15,474	96	541	9	9

Reactors - 0 - 0.00%

Miscellaneous includes seven horses, one dog and one sheep.

Brucellosis Eradication Program, Milk Ring Testing

	<u>Division of Animal</u>	<u>Out-of-State</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Health Laboratory</u>	<u>Laboratories</u>	
	--number--		
Herds tested (includes retests)	5,390	302	5,692
Animals in tested herds	274,707	17,774	292,481
Clean herds	5,368	302	5,670
Animals in clean herds	273,493	17,774	291,267
Suspicious herds	22	--	22
Animals in suspicious herds	1,214	--	1,214

Brucellosis Tests of Imported Animals

<u>Veterinarians Testing</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--	
State	4	71
Federal	17	259
Accredited	<u>121</u>	<u>3,469</u>
Total	142	3,799

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED, 1968-69

	<u>Registered</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>
Salvage	\$ 550.00	\$ 183.33	\$1,272.80	\$ 115.71	\$1,822.80	\$130.20
State indemnity <u>1/</u>	450.00	150.00	825.00	75.00	1,275.00	91.07
Federal indemnity	<u>150.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>275.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>425.00</u>	<u>30.36</u>
Total	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 383.33	\$2,372.80	\$ 215.71	\$3,522.80	\$251.63
Cattle appraised, number	3		11		14	

1/ Total State indemnity paid for tuberculosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1916 to June 30, 1969, \$ 4,249,711.62.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED, 1968-69

	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>
Salvage	--	--
State indemnity <u>1/</u>	--	--
Federal indemnity	--	--
Total	--	--
Cattle appraised, number	--	

1/ Total State indemnity paid for brucellosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1940 to June 30, 1969, \$1,149,918.01.

TABLE 12. BRUCELLOSIS SERVICE FEES AND INDEMNITY PAID, 1959-69

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Indemnity Paid</u>	<u>Federal Indemnity Paid</u>	<u>State Veterinary Service Fees for Testing</u>	<u>Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Testing</u>	<u>State Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination</u>	<u>Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination</u>
			--dollars--			
1959-1960	34,878.77	11,647.20	15,761.75	13,735.45	10,862.40	10,488.50
1960-1961	33,069.20	11,025.00	8,105.50	17,473.75	11,014.15	8,589.50
1961-1962	21,412.85	7,148.84	17,514.00	6,980.35	11,956.90	6,674.00
1962-1963	16,290.70	5,425.00	13,602.65	6,365.35	13,580.25	4,017.00
1963-1964	12,701.51	4,246.01	13,615.90	4,542.35	10,387.05	4,489.00
1964-1965	6,895.09	2,300.00	18,401.60	4,363.10	20,441.10	2,611.50
1965-1966	2,923.34	975.00	20,309.45	2,309.50	17,472.50	3,690.00
1966-1967	750.00	250.00	20,054.00	4,375.00	21,737.00	--
1967-1968 ^{1/}	2,000.00	725.00	21,310.50	--	20,868.50	--
1968-1969	1,275.00	425.00	1,795.00	--	17,956.00	--

^{1/} These totals include \$50 of State funds and \$75 in Federal funds for a purebred sheep indemnified because of exposure to scrapie.

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TABLE 13. CATTLE, FEEDER STEERS, GOATS, SHEEP AND HORSES
IMPORTED AND RELEASED, 1968-69

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Feeder Steers</u>	<u>Goats</u> --number--	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Arizona	--	--	--	--	1
Australia	--	--	--	--	6
California	--	--	--	--	33
Canada	1,312	--	1	--	135
Colorado	--	--	--	--	21
Connecticut	75	--	--	3	16
Delaware	151	20	--	2	30
England	--	--	--	--	29
Florida	6	1	--	--	448
France	--	--	--	--	3
Georgia	1	--	--	--	2
Holland	--	--	--	--	18
Idaho	--	--	--	--	1
Illinois	63	--	--	--	122
Indiana	6	--	--	--	3
Iowa	26	--	--	--	107
Ireland	--	--	--	--	1
Kansas	--	36	--	--	--
Kentucky	1	--	--	--	95
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	3
Maine	--	--	--	--	5
Maryland	134	52	--	--	189
Massachusetts	88	--	--	--	7
Mexico	--	--	--	--	4
Michigan	304	--	--	--	6
Minnesota	1,082	--	--	--	27
Nebraska	1	--	--	--	874
Nevada	--	--	--	--	1
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	12
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	537
New York	2,415	2	--	5	82
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	5
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	45
Ohio	1	--	--	7	2
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	16
Pennsylvania	754	534	3	7	37
Poland	--	--	--	--	2
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	2
South America	--	--	--	--	1
South Carolina	--	--	1	--	2
Tennessee	1	--	--	--	1
Texas	--	--	--	--	6
Utah	--	--	--	--	4
Vermont	1	--	--	--	8
Virginia	88	200	--	15	31
West Virginia	32	--	--	--	11
Wisconsin	4,162	30	--	--	3
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	12
Total	10,704	875	5	39	3,006

TABLE 14. CATTLE, GOATS, SHEEP, SWINE AND HORSES SHIPPED OUT OF NEW JERSEY

Destination	Cattle		Goats		Sheep		Swine		Horses
	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Animals
					--number--				
Alabama	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Arkansas	7	205	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
California	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Canada	4	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Colorado	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	6	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Costa Rica, C.A.	6	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	15	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Dominica, W.I.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Florida	6	26	--	--	1	1	--	--	123
Georgia	3	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Guatemala, C.A.	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Illinois	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Indiana	6	215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	2	46	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Kentucky	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Maryland	72	338	--	--	1	1	--	--	45
Massachusetts	2	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Mexico	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Michigan	3	141	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Minnesota	2	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	4	144	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	2	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
New Hampshire	2	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
New Mexico	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
New York	70	489	--	--	--	--	--	--	383
North Carolina	59	1128	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
Ohio	17	32	1	1	--	--	--	--	1
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oregon	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	599	3628	--	--	7	32	1	24	260
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
South Africa	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1	1	1	8	--	--	--	--	1
Spain	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Tennessee	2	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Venezuela, S.A.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	10	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	64
Virgin Islands	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	50	477	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Washington	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	6	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	8	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Total	994	7530	3	10	10	35	1	24	1200

Two lots of 3 guanocos went to Delaware.
 One kangaroo went to California.
 One lot of 2 llamas went to Pennsylvania.

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TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF SHEEP INSPECTION FOR SCABIES, 1968-69^{1/}

<u>Item</u>	<u>Flocks</u> --number--	<u>Sheep</u>
Farms under supervision	408	7,338
Annual inspection	408	7,338
Other inspections during year	21	497
Farms infested	1	24
Farms exposed	--	--
Farms suspicious	--	--
Dippings for year ^{2/}	2	25
Farms remaining under quarantine at end of year	1	24

^{1/} Included in above figures are 12 lots of inships with 39 sheep.

^{2/} One flock dipped twice.

TABLE 16. SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF SWINE HERDS, 1968-69

<u>Item</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u> --number--	<u>Total</u>
Inspections of farms feeding grain	76	30	106
Inspections of farms feeding heat-treated garbage	<u>2,018</u>	<u>1,210</u>	<u>3,228</u>
Total	2,094	1,240	3,334

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SWINE IMPORTED FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING, 1968-69

Feeders	73,229
Breeders	<u>5</u>
Total	73,234

TABLE 18. SURVEY OF GARBAGE-FED SWINE, 1968-69

<u>County</u>	<u>Licensed</u>	
	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--	
Atlantic	25	2,350
Bergen	1	92
Burlington	14	10,760
Camden	5	658
Cape May	12	3,660
Cumberland	3	553
Essex	--	--
Gloucester	60	50,304
Hudson	--	--
Hunterdon	--	--
Mercer	5	1,411
Middlesex	1	209
Monmouth	6	6,341
Morris	5	1,200
Ocean	1	4,000
Passaic	--	--
Salem	1	100
Somerset	4	601
Sussex	--	--
Union	--	--
Warren	--	--
Total	143	82,239

BUREAU OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

The diagnostic laboratory is vital in all of the programs of the Division of Animal Health.

This year, 26,596 plate and tube blood tests were conducted for brucellosis and 843 for leptospirosis of cattle and goats.

The laboratory also received samples of tissue, milk and other specimens submitted for diagnostic purposes by veterinary practitioners. Such diseases as mastitis, anthrax and encephalitis are reported. The use of the laboratory by veterinarians for the benefit of the farmer has steadily increased.

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TESTING, 1968-69

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON INSHIPPED ANIMALS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Samples received	3,799
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	3,799
Suspicious	23
Reactors	--
Negative	3,776

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON ANIMALS IN HERDS
UNDER SUPERVISION

Samples received	16,031
Unfit for test	7
Samples tested	16,024
Reactors	--
Suspicious	217
Negative	15,807

MILK RING (BRT) TESTS FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Samples received	7,611
Unfit for test	1
Samples tested	7,610
Suspicious	26
Negative	7,584

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS OF ANIMALS

Samples received	843
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	843
1:10-1:40 titres	7
1:160 or higher titres	--
Negative	836

BLOOD TEST FOR VIBRIO OF ANIMALS

Samples received	501
Unfit for test	1
Samples tested	500
Reactors	4
Suspicious	34
Negative	462

BLOOD TESTS FOR MARKET CATTLE TESTING

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Samples received	6,763
Unfit for test	10
Samples tested	6,753
Reactors	1
Suspicious	29
Negative	6,723

MILK TEST FOR MASTITIS OF ANIMALS

Number of animals	568
Number of samples	2,072
Streptococci	283
Staphylococci	855
Other organisms	113
Negative	839
Whiteside tests	152

BLOOD TESTS FOR PARATYPHOID (St. Paul) OF POULTRY

Samples received	1,523
Unfit for test	6
Samples tested	1,517
Reactors	28
Negative	1,489

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR PULLORUM DISEASE OF POULTRY

Samples received	6,860
Unfit for test	4
Samples tested	6,856
Reactors	22
Negative	6,834

BLOOD TESTS FOR PLEUROPNEUMONIA-LIKE ORGANISMS (PPLO)

Samples received	36,359
Unfit for test	15
Samples tested	36,344
Reactors	4,182
Negative	32,162

SENSITIVITY TESTS

Antibiotic sensitivity	1,178
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MEDIA

Media prepared	604,958
Media used	577,328

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TABLE 20. CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS, 1968-69

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
9	Avian	263	Starlings	Salmonella	<u>S. derby</u> Negative
1	Avian	4	Chickens	Salmonella	Negative
1	Avian	1	Cornish Bantam	Salmonella	Negative
1	Avian	2	Chickens	Pathogens	Negative
2	Avian	6	Ducks	Pathogens	Negative
3	Avian	8	Canadian goose and ducks	Botulism	(7) Positive (1) Negative
1	Avian	1	African parrot	Psittacosis	Negative
2	Avian	2	Bantam and Hamburg chickens	<u>S. pullorum</u> or <u>S. gallinarum</u>	Negative
1	Avian	1	Blood	Encephalitis	Positive
1	Avian	2	Swabs	Culture	Staphylococcus
1	Avian	6	Organs and intestines	Salmonella	<u>S. heidelberg</u>
2	Avian	15	Turkey organs	Pullorum-typhoid Paratyphoid Salmonella	Negative Negative
3	Avian	3	Spleen and livers	Tuberculosis	<u>Mycobacterium avium</u> Acid fast organisms demonstrated Mycobacteriosis
2	Avian	20	Serum	Hemagglutination inhibition test	(7) Negative (9) Positive (4) Suspicious
14	Avian	16	Cultures	Salmonella	<u>S. panama</u> <u>S. enteritidis</u> <u>S. montevedio</u> <u>S. typhimurium</u> var. <u>copenhagen</u> Negative
13	Bovine	14	Blood	Complete blood count	
2	Bovine	2	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
13	Bovine	217	Serum	Anaplasmosis	(214) Negative (2) Positive (1) Suspicious
7	Bovine	76	Blood	Para-influenza 3	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood and swabs	Bovine virus diarrhea Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	Negative Negative
13	Bovine	90	Blood	Bovine virus diarrhea Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis Para-influenza 3	(18) Positive (53) Negative (8) Positive
1	Bovine	1	Fecal swab	Culture	<u>E. coli</u>
1	Bovine	1	Liver, kidney, gut	Culture	<u>E. coli</u>
1	Bovine	1	Exudate	Culture	<u>Candida sp.</u> <u>Yeast-like fungus</u>
1	Bovine	1	Feces	Lung worms	Negative
3	Bovine	3	Serum	Lead poisoning Phenol	Negative Positive
11	Bovine	12	Feti	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Hepatitis</u> Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis Para-influenza 3 Negative
4	Bovine	4	Calves	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Pneumonia</u> Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
1	Bovine	1	Placenta	Pathogens	Hemolytic <u>E. coli</u>
1	Bovine	2	Milk samples	Brucella	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Scrapings	Parasites	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Lymph gland	Lymphoma	Malignant lymphoma
1	Bovine	1	Feed	Salmonella	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Quarter milk sample	Culture	Negative
2	Bovine	4	Milk samples	<u>Mycoplasma</u> <u>gallisepticum</u>	Negative

<u>Lots.</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
2	Bovine	4	Milk	Culture	<u>E. coli</u> Streptococcus Staphylococcus
1	Bovine	1	Rumen content, lymph gland, intestine	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	Positive
1	Bovine	1	Nasal discharge	Para-influenza 3	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Cultures	Listeriosis	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Calf lungs	Pathogens	<u>Corynebacterium pyogenes</u> Para-influenza 3
1	Bovine	1	Tumor	Histopathology	Lipoma
3	Bovine	9	Kidney, lung, peritoneum omentum, heart, liver, spleen	Pathogens	Anaphylaxis <u>E. coli</u> Non-hemolytic staphylococcus Negative
2	Bovine	2	Heart, kidney, lung, spleen, lymph gland, rumen content	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis	Positive
18	Canine	21	Blood	Heart worm	(17) Negative (4) Positive
1	Canine	1	Fecal	Hook worm	<u>Ancylostoma caninum ova</u>
2	Canine	2	Spinal fluid	Pandy test Toxaplasma	Positive Negative
1	Canine	2	Brain and spinal fluid	Distemper	No evidence
1	Canine	1	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
63	Canine	64	Blood	Complete blood count	
2	Canine	2	Blood	Differential	
5	Canine	178	Serum	Brucella	Negative
1	Canine	1	Blood	Lead	Negative

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Canine	1	Blood	Salmonella	<u>S. anatum</u> <u>S. livingstone</u> <u>S. newington</u> <u>S. oranienburg</u>
9	Canine	10	Smears	Culture	Streptococcus <u>B. subtilis</u> Negative Gram-positive rods <u>Proteus sp.</u> Gram-negative rods Hemolytic staphylococcus Gram-positive spore forming rods
1	Canine	1	Nasal swab	Culture	Negative
1	Canine	2	Hair and swabs	Bacteria and fungus	<u>Trichophyton sp.</u>
5	Canine	6	Blood	Culture	<u>B. subtilis</u> Negative
2	Canine	3	Skin swabs and hair	Fungus	Staphylococcus <u>Microsporum sp.</u> Negative
12	Canine	19	Swabs	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus <u>E. coli</u> Yeast-like cells <u>B. subtilis</u> <u>Pseudomonas sp.</u> <u>Proteus sp.</u> Negative
1	Canine	4	Milk	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus <u>Proteus sp.</u> <u>Pseudomonas sp.</u> <u>B. subtilis</u> Gram-positive spore forming rods
1	Canine	1	Slide	Cell morphology	No abnormal cells
1	Canine	1	Intestine and lymph gland	Culture	<u>E. coli</u>
1	Canine	1	Dog	Post mortem	Marie's Disease
1	Canine	1	Puppy	Cause of death	Thallium isolated from intestine
1	Canine	1	Urine	Urinalysis	

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Canine	1	Liver, kidney, heart, urine, stomach	Toxicology	Negative
5	Canine	5	Urine	Culture	Staphylococcus Streptococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp. <u>Pseudomonas</u> sp. Hemolytic staphylococcus
1	Canine	2	Liver and kidney	Thallium Warfin	Negative Negative
2	Canine	2	Tumors	Identify	Benign fibrous tumor <u>Fibroma carcinoma</u> (not malignant)
2	Canine	12	Dog food	Arsenic Toxicity	Positive Negative
3	Caprine	4	Blood	Complete blood count	
1	Caprine	1	Blood	Differential	
1	Caprine	2	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
1	Caprine	1	Blood	Para-influenza 3	Positive
1	Caprine	2	Goats	Post mortem Toxicological examination Pesticides	Toxic nephritis Negative Negative
1	Caprine	2	Cultures	Identification	Staphylococcus
1	Caprine	1	Udder secretion	Culture	Streptococcus
3	Cervine	5	Deer	Cause of death	Malnutrition Pneumonia Bone necrosis with septicemia Unknown
1	Cervine	3	Legs	Pathogens	Spheraphorus necrophorus
1		2	Chinchilla	Pathogens	Hemolytic streptococcus
1		2	Chinchilla	Fungus	<u>Griseo fulvin</u>
100	Equine	140	Blood	Complete blood count	
1	Equine	1	Colt	Cause of death	Anaphylaxis

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
173	Equine	575	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
66	Equine	92	Blood	Pregnancy	(48) Negative (44) Positive
21	Equine	88	Blood	Piroplasmosis	(87) Negative (1) Positive
2	Equine	2	Blood	Para-influenza 3	(1) Negative (1) Positive
7	Equine	9	Blood plates	Culture	<u>Candida albicans</u> <u>Corynebacterium</u> sp. <u>E. coli</u> Staphylococcus Coagulase-negative
3	Equine	3	Feti	Pathogens	Para-influenza 3 Negative
2	Equine	3	Lung, spleen, lymph gland	Culture	<u>Corynebacterium</u> sp. Hemolytic streptococcus
98	Equine	232	Cervical swabs and slants	Culture	Staphylococcus Streptococcus <u>E. coli</u> <u>S. sieburg</u> <u>Proteus</u> sp. Trichophyton Yeast <u>Penicillium</u> sp. <u>B. subtilis</u> <u>Corynebacterium</u> sp. <u>Nocardia</u> sp. Gram-negative rods Gram-positive rods Hemolytic streptococcus Negative Gram-positive spore forming rods Gram-positive non- hemolytic streptococcus
2	Equine	3	Blood, liver, kidney	Lead poisoning	Negative
4	Equine	4	Fecal	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus <u>E. coli</u> Coliform Gram-negative rods Gram-positive spore forming rods <u>S. typhimurium</u> var. <u>copenhagen</u>

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<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
2	Equine	6	Feces	Parasites Trichomonads	Negative Negative
14	Equine	15	Blood	Encephalitis	(11) Positive (4) Negative
1	Equine	1	Eye tumor	Identification	<u>Adono carcinoma</u>
1	Equine	2	Blood and fecal	<u>Clostridia botulinus</u> Toxicology	Negative Negative
1	Equine	3	Blood, liver, spleen	Swamp fever Strangles	Some pathology noted
1	Equine	1	Fetus and placenta	Post mortem	<u>E. coli</u> septicemia
1	Equine	1	Blood	Siderocyte count	
1	Equine	1	Hair	Fungus Culture	Negative <u>B. subtilis</u>
1	Equine	1	Hair and skin	Culture	<u>Cladosporium</u> sp. <u>Rhizopus</u> sp.
6	Equine	1	Semen	Morphology and motility and culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus
1	Equine	1	Urine sample, swab	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus
1	Equine	1	Ticks	Identification	<u>Dermacentor nitens</u>
1	Equine	1	Skin tumor	Identification	Ovid skin tumor
1	Equine	1	Throat swab	Culture	<u>Streptomyces</u> sp.
1	Equine	1	Synovial fluid	Culture	Negative
1	Equine	1	Tissue	Culture	<u>Proteus</u> sp. Coliform
55		1,047	Feed	Salmonella	<u>S. amsterdam</u> <u>S. anatum</u> <u>S. barielly</u> <u>S. binza</u> <u>S. blockley</u> <u>S. bredney</u> <u>S. cubana</u> <u>S. derby</u> <u>S. drypool</u> <u>S. eisenbuetel</u> <u>S. illinois</u> <u>S. kentucky</u> <u>S. manilla</u> <u>S. minnesota</u> <u>S. montevedio</u>

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
			Feed	Salmonella	<u>S. muencheon</u> <u>S. muenster</u> <u>S. oranienburg</u> <u>S. senftenberg</u> <u>S. tennessee</u> <u>S. westhampton</u> <u>S. worthington</u> <u>S. thomasville</u>
16	Feline	18	Blood	Complete blood count	
3	Feline	4	Blood	Differential	
16	Feline	20	Smears	Hemobartonella	(3) Positive (17) Negative
1	Feline	1	Nasal swab	Culture	<u>E. coli</u>
1	Feline	1	Tissue and urine	Toxicology	Negative
1	Feline	1	Tonsil tissue	Lymphosarcoma	Hyperplasia (not malignant)
1	Feline	2	Smears	Culture	<u>Proteus sp.</u> <u>Pseudomonas sp.</u>
1	Feline	1	Blood plate	Culture	<u>E. coli</u>
4	Lapin	6	Rabbits	Pathogens	Pneumonia <u>Pasteurella multocida</u> Coccidiosis Stress fright syndrome Dislocated back Damaged kidney
1	Ovine	2	Kidney and spleen	Anthrax	Negative
1	Ovine	1	Scabs	Virus	Negative
1	Ovine	1	Ticks	Mites	<u>Psoroptes ovis</u>
1	Ovine	1	Skin scrapings	Ectoparasites	<u>Bovicola ovis</u>
1	Ovine	1	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Negative
1	Porcine	1	Blood	Count	
1	Porcine	1	Blood	Leucocyte count	
1	Porcine	1	Pig	Cause of death	Pneumonia Hemolytic streptococcus with a coliform
1	Porcine	1	Gram-positive spore-forming rods	Erysipelas	Negative

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<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Porcine	5	Blood, brain, spleen, tonsil	Leucocyte count Hog cholera Bacteriology	Negative <u>S. cholera-suis</u> var. <u>kunzendorf</u>
9	Porcine	86	Blood and tissue	Hog cholera	<u>S. cholerae suis</u> var. <u>kunzendorf</u> Positive Negative
1	Porcine	1	Brain, kidney, lymph gland, tonsil	Hog cholera	Negative
2	Porcine	8	Tonsil, spleen, lung, liver, kidney, brain	Hog cholera Bacteriological examination	Negative <u>Corynebacterium pyogenes</u> <u>Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum</u>
1		1	Water	Poisons	Negative
1		1	Rat	Cause of death	Thallium
1		1	Grain	Toxemia	Negative
2		2	Raccoons	Post mortem	Distemper
1		1	Fox	Pathogens	<u>Sarcoptes scabiei</u> var. <u>vulpis</u>
1		3	Mice	Pathogens	Negative
1		1	Squirrel	Cause of death	Stress from mite infection Toxemia
1		1	Guinea pig	Autopsy	Streptococcus sp.
1		2	Ground hamburger	Salmonella	Negative
1		2	Marbleized meat patties	Salmonella	Negative
1		3	Calf spleen, glands, kidney	Tuberculosis	Negative
1		1	Calf liver	Pathogens	Telangiectasis
1		1	Calf lung	Pneumonia	Pneumonia <u>E. coli</u>
1		1	Kidney and fat	Fat necrosis	Negative

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1		1	Calf liver, heart, part of forequarter	Eosinophilic myositis	Negative
1		1	Section of cecum	Histopathology	No pathogens
1		1	Skin scrapings	Scabies	No parasites
1		1	Sheep lung, fat, muscle	Tumor	Malignant lymphoma
1		1	Hog kidneys	Histopathology	Leukocytic infiltration due to infectious nephritis

Potable water samples examined:

Number samples examined - 258; Number contaminated with E. coli - 19

Antibiotic sensitivity tests - - - - - 129

Leptospirosis group antigen tests- - - - - 3,261

Brucellosis supplemental tests:

Acid plate antigen- - - - - 1,305

Mercaptoethanol - - - - - 306

Rivanol - - - - - 322

Plate tests:

Routine checks and infected herds - - - - - 5,309

Vaccine counts- - - - - 58

Chemistry:

Serum glutamic oxyacetic transaminase - - - - - 45

Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase- - - - - 40

Sedimentation rate- - - - - 4

Icterus index - - - - - 3

Blood urea nitrogen - - - - - 27

Total protein - - - - - 92

Calcium - - - - - 49

Phosphate - - - - - 50

Bilirubin - - - - - 9

A/G Ratio - - - - - 37

Blood glucose - - - - - 22

Albumin - - - - - 1

Globulin- - - - - 1

Magnesium - - - - - 16

Potassium - - - - - 1

Electrophoretic patterns- - - - - 39

Siderocyte Count- - - - - 1

Platelet Count- - - - - 2

D I V I S I O N O F D A I R Y I N D U S T R Y

Joseph C. Mathis, Jr., Acting Director

ADMINISTRATION

Organizational Changes

On December 2, 1968, Senate Bill No. 635 was enacted, creating the Division of Dairy Industry within the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and transferring the authorities and functions of the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry to the new Division. The primary function of the Division is the administration of the milk control laws through the promulgation and enforcement of orders, rules and regulations governing pricing and trade practices in the dairy industry.

New Jersey Dairy Industry Events

Public Hearing Regarding Resale Pricing

A 41-day public hearing was conducted during the 1968-69 fiscal year by the Division and its predecessor agency to receive testimony regarding proposed amendments to resale milk pricing Order 64-1. The hearing commenced on August 5, 1968, and concluded on May 8, 1969.

Findings of fact, determinations and an order, based upon the record of the hearing, were issued on May 19, 1969, and were to have become effective on June 3, 1969. The effectuation of the new order, however, was stayed by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court for the State of New Jersey, pending the outcome of appeals entered by two vertically integrated dairy store operators in the State.

The decision and order set forth a long-range program for the establishment of minimum resale prices below which fluid whole milk cannot be sold to consumers in New Jersey. It is intended that such price regulation will prevent the downward spiraling of prices to unreasonably low levels which, if permitted to exist over protracted periods of time, could be harmful to competition in the fluid milk industry of the State and contrary to the public interest. It is intended further that such regulation will continue to permit the free interplay of competitive forces in the market place in the determination of the prices at which most milk will be sold.

Among other changes provided for in the new order was the termination of the long-standing practice of establishing minimum prices on sales transactions at the wholesale level, i.e., from processor or dealer to subdealer, and from dealer or subdealer to stores. Also eliminated was a fixed differential between the minimum resale prices for home-delivered and store-purchased milk.

Resale Milk Prices

Minimum prices for fluid whole white milk sold in New Jersey continued to be established during the fiscal year pursuant to Order 64-1. The basic mover of such prices is the price paid by milk handlers for milk used for Class I (fluid) purposes as established under the two Federal-State milk marketing orders for New Jersey.

An increase of 10 cents a hundredweight in the Class I price under the New York-New Jersey Federal milk marketing order became effective on July 1, 1968, and caused the minimum resale price level for North Jersey to increase by one-half cent per quart. That adjustment removed the disparity in minimum resale prices between North Jersey and South Jersey which had prevailed since May 1, 1968.

On September 15, 1968, the U. S. Department of Agriculture increased Class I prices by 24 cents a hundredweight in the six Federal milk marketing orders in the Northeast. In the New York-New Jersey marketing area (North Jersey), the Class I price increased from \$6.49 to \$6.73 a hundredweight, at the 201-210 mile zone; and in the Delaware Valley marketing area (South Jersey), the Class I price increased from \$6.93 to \$7.17 a hundredweight, f.o.b. the market. As a result, the minimum resale prices established by this Division increased by one-half cent per quart. Both Class I prices and minimum resale prices remained unchanged through the remainder of the fiscal year. The minimum resale prices in effect during the 1968-69 fiscal year are set forth in Table 1.

Milk Price Surveys

Monthly price surveys were conducted during the year to ascertain the prices paid by consumers for milk, low-fat milk and skimmed milk purchased in various sizes and types of containers at supermarkets, dairy stores, small stores and vending machines. Few other states have comparable information available. A summary of the price surveys for fiscal 1968-69 is appended to this report.

Rules, Regulations and Orders

All existing rules, regulations and orders of the Division were recodified and combined into a single, comprehensive statement and filed with the Secretary of State during the fiscal year. This was done to comply with the requirements of the new Administrative Procedure Act, effective September 1, 1969.

Work continued during the fiscal year on a comprehensive revision and recodification of existing rules and regulations of the Division. Briefs filed by the industry in response to a release of proposed rules and regulations were evaluated and appropriate changes were made. The latter revised set was under consideration at the close of the fiscal year.

Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders

In Federal order matters which affect New Jersey, the Division of Dairy Industry maintains a memorandum of agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This agreement permits Federal officials to act in behalf of the Division of Dairy Industry and enables use of the licensing powers of the Division of Dairy Industry to strengthen enforcement of Federal order provisions within the State. The Division of Dairy Industry revises its producer pricing orders, which are concurrent with Federal Orders 2 and 4, each time the Federal orders are amended.

During the 1968-69 fiscal year, the New Jersey dairy economy was affected by several changes in the Federal orders instituted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Class I Prices

As noted previously, Class I (fluid) milk prices under the New York-New Jersey Federal order (and under Order 57-3 of this Division) increased 10 cents a hundredweight on July 1, 1968, based upon evidence received at a public hearing held in New York City, December 5 to 13, 1967. The purpose of this adjustment was to improve the alignment of Class I prices in the New York-New Jersey

TABLE 1. MINIMUM PRICES FOR PACKAGED FLUID MILK: HOME DELIVERED,
DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE), SOLD OUT OF STORES AND
DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS IN NEW JERSEY
1968-69

Milk Marketing Areas I, II and III

	<u>July through September 14, 1968</u>	<u>September 15, 1968 through June 1969</u>
<u>Home-delivered</u>		
Quart	\$.30 1/2	\$.31
Half-gallon	.56	.57
Gallon	1.06	1.08
<u>Delivered to stores (wholesale)</u>		
Quart	.25 1/2	.26
Half-gallon	.47	.48
Gallon	.89	.91
<u>Sold out of stores</u>		
Quart	.27 1/2	.28
Half-gallon	.50	.51
Gallon	.94	.96
<u>Delivered to subdealers</u>		
Quart units		
0 - 400	.23 1/2	.24
401 - 1,200	.23 3/8	.23 7/8
1,201 - 2,000	.23 1/4	.23 3/4
2,001 or more	.22 1/2	.23
Half-gallon -- Any number of units		
	.44 1/2	.45 1/2
Gallon -- Any number of units		
	.86	.88

marketing area with those in the Massachusetts-Rhode Island-New Hampshire and Connecticut marketing areas. It reduced the price difference between the New York-New Jersey and New England orders from 28 cents to 18 cents a hundredweight. The 18-cent differential closely approximates the average difference in the two prices (19 cents) during the five-year period 1961-65, during which virtually no milk moved between the orders. It also reflects the differences in Class I product costs which result from the facts that farm bulk tank milk under the New York-New Jersey order is priced f.o.b. the farm while under the New England orders it is priced f.o.b. the plant at which it is received.

Effective September 15, 1968, the six Federal orders in the Northeast and the two concurrent State orders for New Jersey were amended to increase Class I prices established thereunder by 24 cents a hundredweight. These amendments were based upon evidence received at a public hearing held in New York City on July 25 and 26, 1968. Such action was necessary to effect price increases to producers under the northeastern orders comparable with price increases effected under orders in the North Central region generally on July 1, 1969, and thus to restore the interregional price alignment which had been maintained through the several emergency Class I price actions which had been initiated on a national basis during the past several years in an effort to stem the decline in milk production.

The prices established as a result of these adjustments were scheduled to expire on April 30, 1969. In December 1968, therefore, the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture terminated the April 30, 1969, expiration date applicable under 67 Federal order markets throughout the United States. Corresponding action was taken by the Division of Dairy Industry with regard to its two concurrent orders. In the absence of such action, Class I prices would have declined by 83 cents a hundredweight under the New York-New Jersey order and by 72 cents a hundredweight under the Delaware Valley order. As a result of these termination actions, the Class I price under the New York-New Jersey order remained at \$6.73 a hundredweight (in the 201-210 mile zone) and under the Delaware Valley order it remained at \$7.17 a hundredweight (f.o.b. the market) during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Early in 1969, the New York-New England Dairy Cooperative Coordinating Committee petitioned the U. S. Department of Agriculture to hold a hearing to consider, among other proposals, amendments to the Class I pricing provisions of the Federal orders in the Northeast to assure that the interregional alignment of prices between the Northeast and other regions be maintained. A six-order regional hearing was held in New York City on June 16 and 17, 1969, and a decision on the matters considered was pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Early in 1969, the National Milk Producers Federation appointed a Class I Price Policy Committee to draft an economic-type formula for establishing Class I prices under all Federal milk marketing orders. Under most Federal orders, Class I prices are based upon the prices paid to producers for manufacturing grade milk shipped to plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin. On July 2, 1969, the Federation petitioned the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a nationwide public hearing to consider its proposed pricing formula; however, at the end of the fiscal year the hearing had not been scheduled.

Class II Prices

On July 1, 1968, the provisions for pricing Class II (reserve) milk under the six Federal milk marketing orders in the Northeast were amended, based upon evidence which had been received at a public hearing held in New York City on June 19 to 23 and July 31 to August 4, 1967. As a result of

those amendments, Class II prices are based upon the average of prices paid for manufacturing grade milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin, limited by a price computed on the basis of butter and nonfat dry milk prices in the Chicago area. The effect of the amendments was intended to continue the same annual level of surplus pricing which the prior price formula had provided and at the same time insure that the annual price level for reserve milk in the Northeast will not rise above a fixed margin under the market value of butter and nonfat dry milk. It also insures continuing alignment of reserve milk prices under the northeastern orders and the neighboring orders to the west which employ a similar formula. Seasonal adjustments to the prices also were amended to provide generally lower prices during December through June and generally higher prices in other months of the year than had prevailed under the previous formula.

Accounting System and Classification of Products under the New York-New Jersey Federal Order

Effective on July 1, 1968, the New York-New Jersey Federal order and the concurrent State order for New Jersey were amended to provide for separate skim milk and butterfat accounting in place of the butterfat equivalent accounting system which had been used for many years. Changes also were made in the classification provisions to provide for two instead of three classes of products and to cause fluid cream, half and half, other fluid cream products, and fluid skim milk and certain cultured milk drinks to be classified as Class I products, rather than as Class II or III products as in the past.

These changes were necessary to assure a full accounting in Class I of the total volume of milk and skim milk actually utilized for fluid purposes in recognition of the fact that butterfat standardization has been a permissible practice in New Jersey since mid-1964 and in New York since November 1966. They are based upon testimony received at a public hearing held in New York City on January 16 to 25, 1967.

On May 27 and 28, 1968, the market administrator held a public meeting in New York City to consider proposed changes in the classification and accounting rules and regulations used in conjunction with the order. The revised rules and regulations became effective July 1, 1968.

Cooperative Payment Provisions

The cooperative payment provisions of the New York-New Jersey Federal order were amended on November 1, 1968, based on joint public hearings held on various dates between July 19, 1965 and June 9, 1967. The amended order provides for a continuation of the prior rates of cooperative payments for market-wide services and for an expansion of the scope of services for which such payments are made.

To receive a payment of three cents a hundredweight, a cooperative must have as members at least 15 percent of the producers shipping to the market. To qualify for a fourth cent, an operating cooperative must be capable of processing or handling at least 10 percent of the milk marketed by its members, but not less than one million pounds of milk per day.

Late in November 1968, the market administrator held a public meeting in New York City to consider proposed amendments to the cooperative payments rules and regulations. The revised regulations became effective on February 1, 1969.

In March 1968, the U. S. Department of Agriculture invited proposals for cooperative payment or marketing services provisions for the Delaware Valley, Upper Chesapeake Bay and Washington, D. C., Federal orders. A hearing was scheduled for late May 1969, but was later postponed indefinitely.

Plant Location Differentials under Delaware Valley Order

On December 1, 1968, the Delaware Valley Federal order and the concurrent State order were amended to eliminate a fixed handling allowance of 15.5 cents reflected in the location differentials which reduce Class I and uniform prices at plants 45 miles or more from the nearest of Philadelphia, Trenton or Atlantic City. This allowance reflected the cost of assembling can milk at receiving stations, a system nearly outmoded in this market. The transportation rate of 7.5 cents at 45 miles plus 1.5 cents for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof was retained. These amendments are based upon testimony received at a public hearing held in Philadelphia on July 30, 1968.

Pooling Standards, Seasonal Pricing Plan, Classification of Cream, etc., under Delaware Valley Order

On November 7 to 9, 1968, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and this Division held a joint public hearing in Philadelphia to consider several proposed amendments to the Delaware Valley Federal order and to the concurrent State order. A recommended decision was issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 18, 1969. Among the recommended changes were: Modification of the pooling standards for supply plants and distributing plants; the adoption of a "Louisville" (take-out, pay-back) seasonal pricing plan in lieu of the existing "base-excess" payment plan; modification of the producer and producer-handler definitions; and a Class I classification for cream for fluid uses. At the close of the fiscal year, no further action had taken place on this matter.

Base-Excess Plan under Delaware Valley Order

In February 1969, the market administrator issued an interpretation of the provisions for computing production bases under the base-excess seasonal pricing plan of the order. Under the new interpretation, producers supplying pool plants would earn bases prorated in accordance with the July-December base earning period. Under the previous interpretation, producers shipping to such plants would acquire bases as though the plants had held pool plants status during the entire base earning period. This change was issued to prevent abuses of the plan which could result from plants shifting out of the marketing pool during part of the base earning period.

Merger of Orders

The Penmarva Dairymen's Cooperative Federation, Inc., petitioned the U. S. Department of Agriculture to hold a hearing to consider merger of the Delaware Valley, Upper Chesapeake Bay and Washington, D. C., orders and the extension of the marketing areas. At the close of the fiscal year, the Department had scheduled a hearing for this purpose to be convened on August 4, 1969, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Classification of Filled Milk

On June 17, 1969, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued a recommended decision concerning the definition and classification of milk products used to produce filled milk under Federal orders. This decision is based upon

the record of a nationwide public hearing conducted at Memphis, Tennessee, on February 19 to 22, April 23 to 24, and May 21 to 24, 1968. It was recommended that skim milk, whether fresh or reconstituted, disposed of for fluid consumption in "filled milk" should be Class I milk under Federal orders. The proposed amendments also provide for payments into the producer settlement fund for skim milk derived from nonpool sources and from reconstituted skim milk powder. This matter was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Positive Letter for Milk Promotion

In January 1969, the market administrator of the New York-New Jersey order approved continuation for another year of the use of the positive letter method of soliciting producer contributions to milk promotion programs. Under this method, a milk producer who receives a positive letter will have deductions of three cents a hundredweight taken from his milk check each month unless he notifies his handler, in writing, that such deductions should not be made. The money so collected is turned over to the American Dairy Association and Dairy Council of New York, Inc., in support of its milk promotion program.

LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

Forms Received and Processed

	<u>H-2A</u>	<u>H-8A</u>
On hand July 1, 1968	88	36
Received	547	202
Approved	409	185
Denied	135	0
Returned, withdrawn, cancelled	34	13
On hand June 30, 1969	57	40

The total number of forms received, handled and processed under Regulation H-2, as amended, and H-8 was 3,550.

Under the provisions of Regulation H-1, each dealer and subdealer is required to submit to this office Form H-1A each month. The form was changed in April 1966 to data processing, which reduced handling and work-time while increasing the effectiveness of administration. During the year, approximately 13,000 of these forms were received and processed.

Contracts for Sale or Lease of Refrigeration Units

Under the provisions of Regulation F-27, licensees are required to submit to this office, on or before the date of installation or sale, a copy of a bill of sale or contract for lease or rental for all refrigeration units sold or rented to a customer.

Upon receipt and approval of the lease or rental contract, a letter of notification is forwarded to the dealer or subdealer with an equipment seal to be attached to the refrigeration unit. Each equipment seal has a separate registration number supplied by this office. Bills of sale for refrigeration units sold for cash or on time-payment plans are approved and filed.

During the fiscal year, 286 equipment seals were issued and 26 bills of sale were received and approved.

Investigations

Investigators made 9,509 calls in the field on licensees, consumers, wholesale accounts not required to be licensed, members of school boards, banks and others as follows:

Dealers.....	204
Subdealers.....	175
Stores.....	9,065
Consumers.....	15
Others.....	50

As a result of these investigations, 215 apparent violations were reported. Twenty-one fees submitted by license applicants and returned by banks as uncollectable were collected in the amount of \$615 and 1,122 stores formerly licensed were reported out of business.

Investigators inspected 29 dealer-owned route books, 23 subdealer-owned route books, worked an accumulation of 177 days in the office on licensing and staff meetings, and traveled a total of 81,868 miles.

Apparent violations were reported as follows:

	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Subdealer</u>	<u>Store</u>
1. Official Order 64-1	3		12
2. Regulation H-5			7
3. Regulation H-2		1	1
4. Selling milk to unlicensed stores	50	50	
5. Selling milk without a license			90
6. Regulation F-24		1	

1. Official Order 64-1 establishes the minimum prices for sales of milk in quarts, half-gallons and gallons.
2. Regulation H-5 prohibits the giving or lending of anything of value to a customer or one solicited to be a customer.
3. Regulation H-2 pertains to sales by dealers or subdealers to wholesale accounts without compliance with the 60-day notice requirement.
- 4-5. Dealers and subdealers selling milk to unlicensed stores and stores selling milk without a license are violations of the Act wherein all stores who purchase milk for other than consumption on the premises are required to be licensed. There is also an inferred violation of Regulation H-9 which requires all milk dealers and subdealers who sell milk to wholesale accounts for other than on-the-premises consumption to carry, either in their route books or on their vehicles, the current license number of the stores being served.
6. Regulation F-24 pertains to subdealers selling an unauthorized brand of milk.

Creamery Inspectors

Creamery inspectors made 1,131 calls in the field on holders of permits to purchase on a butterfat basis, plant laboratories, bulk tank haulers, farms and others as follows:

Dealer inspections.....	351
Plant inspections.....	157
Farm inspections.....	623
Weigher and sampler inspections.....	77
Other calls.....	144

Other functions performed during the year are as follows:

Permits to purchase issued.....	48
Weigher and sampler certificates issued...	332
Tester licenses issued.....	251
Tester examinations held.....	2
Glassware calibrated.....	2,025
Rejected.....	42
Fresh and composite milk samples	
picked up and tested.....	4,394
Bulk tanks checked for proper agitation...	335 regular
Fresh milk samples picked up for	
ring tests.....	7,147 ^{1/}
Miles traveled.....	44,080
Days in office and laboratory.....	206

During August 1968, a 15-day sample pickup was conducted for 10 producers who complained to the director that they were dissatisfied with their butterfat content reports by the dairy. No differences were found between the results of the 15-day sample and the records of the company.

Calibration

	<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Accounts receivable		
July 1, 1968	1,174	\$ 58.70
Calibrated 1968-69	<u>2,037</u>	<u>101.85</u>
Total	3,211	\$160.55
Payments received	(1,174)	<u>58.70</u>
Accounts receivable	(2,037)	\$101.85

All glassware calibrated and shipped as of June 30, 1969.

Licensing

To date, the number of applications received for the fiscal year 1968-69 for which licenses have been issued or are pending for further action is 14,338:

Dealers.....	108
Subdealers.....	1,004
Processors.....	16
Producer dealers.....	18
Manufacturers.....	14
Stores.....	11,669
Vending machines.....	1,509

^{1/} A cooperative program was started April 1, 1968, with the Division of Animal Health wherein creamery inspectors of this office now pick up all milk samples used for testing herds for brucellosis. Each herd is tested quarterly.

Formal Hearings

The formal hearing in the matter of the Eduardo & Jorge J. Rojo, t/a La Bayamesa Dairy, application for a milk subdealer's license, initiated during the fiscal year 1967-68, was concluded on August 9, 1968, when the director issued a determination and order granting the applicant a license as a milk subdealer.

The matter of Rainiers Dairies, also initiated during the preceding fiscal year, was cancelled because the licensee was no longer in business. The charges were a result of a cooperative effort by this office and the Department of Education in the matter of an appeal by Garden State Dairies of Vineland (a Rainiers Dairies wholly owned subsidiary) of the statute requiring certification of purchases of New Jersey produced milk for bidding and contracts to New Jersey schools and institutions.

A formal hearing scheduled in the matter of a contract and 60-day notice between Shop Rite of Monmouth, Inc. and Shore Dairies was cancelled when the milk dealer withdrew his request to service the account as the proposed new supplier.

A formal hearing schedule in the matter of a contract and 60-day notice between Anthony A. Kozak and Tuscan Dairy was cancelled due to the proposed supplier going out of business.

A formal hearing was held on February 14, 1969, to consider alleged improprieties associated with requests to change milk suppliers by Joseph Wandel, Andrew Casper, Theresa Ciurciu (stores), St. Johns Restaurant and Keystone Diner, Inc. The acting director found that the complainant had failed to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence; hence, the accounts were permitted to change their source of supply as requested.

Informal Hearings

Two stores, Shop Rite of New Brunswick and Lester Sabo, paid penalties in the amount of \$100 each as adjustments in full for violation of Official Order 64-1, selling milk at less than the established minimum prices.

Waiver of Hearing Notices - Penalties Received

In addition to the aforementioned formal and informal hearings, penalties were assessed and paid by licensees as follows:

Selling milk to unlicensed stores:

8 Dealers.....	\$220
5 Subdealers.....	180

Selling milk without a license:

74 Stores.....	740
----------------	-----

Failure to file Form H-1A as required:

1 Dealer.....	20
4 Subdealers.....	80

Penalties

Accounts receivable - July 1, 1968		\$1,205
Penalties assessed - 1968-69		<u>1,610</u>
	Total	\$2,815
Payments received		<u>1,610</u>
Accounts receivable - July 1, 1969		1,205

Of the above accounts receivable June 30, 1969, \$1,095 is deemed uncollectable and will be requested to be written off when the next audit is prepared by the State Auditor's office.

Receiving, Processing and Recording Fees for Licenses,
Laboratory Charges and Penalties

Beginning March 1, 1969, this Bureau was charged with the responsibility of receiving, processing, banking and recording all funds received by this agency for license fees, penalties and laboratory fees.

To accomplish this program, a senior audit account clerk was assigned to this Bureau from the Auditing Bureau for the period April 15 through September 1 of each year.

During the balance of the year, this function is performed by the senior clerk assigned to the Bureau to handle licensing.

From March 1 through June 30, 1969, \$234,402 were received and processed.

AUDITINGEnforcement

A total of 1,676 monthly reports of purchases and sales were audited during the year---186 less than in 1967-68. License fees were computed and verified for 869 reporting dealers, producer dealers, processors, manufacturers and subdealers.

The records of two dealers were audited. One audit was made because of an incorrect report. The other audit pertained to milk purchases from out-of-state sources. Findings disclosed that the dealer in question was purchasing milk from plants that were not approved to ship milk into New Jersey.

Establishment and Maintenance of Producer Prices

Statistics on production, purchases, sales, imports and exports, and sales according to container sizes were tabulated monthly. A tabulation of milk purchases from producers, average price paid, number of producers, percentage of utilization and milk available for New Jersey sales was prepared. These data are used at hearings involving establishment of producer prices for milk. One hundred and sixty-eight statistical tables were prepared by this Bureau during the year.

Butterfat reports were checked each month for approximately 1,500 producers to assure that proper payment was made. The Licensing and Bonding Bureau was notified when a dealer began purchasing from producers for the first time. The money value of these purchases also was verified.

Eleven times during the year, the licensing power of this office aided the market administrator of the New York-New Jersey milk marketing order in collecting monthly delinquent accounts owed by dealers to the producer settlement fund and to the administration fund totaling \$100,579.71.

Establishment of Minimum Resale Prices

Tabulations used in establishment of resale prices were compiled. These included sales according to type of product compared with previous years, sales according to package size and type, and sales according to outlet.

Prevention of Unfair Trade Practices

Over 100 applications for subdealer changes in source of supply were distributed; 46 were processed, nine were cancelled or withdrawn, 33 were approved following release from the dealer who was to lose the subdealer, and four were pending at the end of the year.

Subdealer Changes in Source of Supply

Processed.....	46
Withdrawn or cancelled.....	9
Approved.....	33
Pending June 30.....	4

Public Information Activity

Statistics on production, number of producers, fluid milk sales, chocolate milk, chocolate drink, buttermilk and skim milk and yearly cream sales according to butterfat content were provided to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Data on production, number of producers and average prices paid producers were supplied to the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service. Special data prepared for Federal and State agencies and the industry included production, sales, exports, imports, producer prices, sales according to package size, and New Jersey produced milk available to cover bids for schools and State institutions. A survey of wholesale sales by dealers and subdealers was tabulated and released to the industry. Resale prices out of stores according to type (supermarkets, dairy stores, small stores and vending machines and a summary) for gallons, half-gallons and quarts in glass and paper were compiled and released each month. These data were also used in the Division's resale price hearing.

Administrative Activities

The Auditing Bureau provided personnel to assist in the processing and recording of license fees. In addition, sales information for each dealer and producer dealer was provided to determine this license fee. All dealer, producer dealer, processor, manufacturer and subdealer applications were examined for compliance with license requirements, which included the verification of sources of supply.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED STORES
AND VENDING MACHINES IN NORTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
					Twin Pak			
1968-69		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.286	\$.546	\$.987	\$.944	\$.283	\$.515	\$.963
	Range	.275-.36	.50-.61	.94-1.15	.94-.98	.28-.30	.50-.53	.94-1.00
Aug.	Price	\$.285	\$.545	\$.981	\$.944	\$.283	\$.516	\$.964
	Range	.275-.36	.50-.62	.94-1.05	.94-.98	.28-.30	.50-.53	.94-.99
Sept.	Price	\$.294	\$.558	\$1.013	\$.962	\$.29	\$.522	\$.972
	Range	.27-.38	.51-.68	.96-1.09	.96-.98	.29-.29	.51-.58	.96-1.01
Oct.	Price	\$.295	\$.557	\$1.019	\$.96	\$.29	\$.523	\$.971
	Range	.28-.38	.51-.68	.96-1.06	.96-.96	.29-.29	.51-.61	.96-1.01
Nov.	Price	\$.291	\$.555	\$1.018	\$.96	\$.292	\$.520	\$.971
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.63	.96-1.06	.96-.96	.29-.31	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Dec.	Price	\$.292	\$.556	\$1.018	\$.975	\$.289	\$.520	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.63	.96-1.06	.96-1.05	.28-.29	.51-.56	.96-1.01
Jan.	Price	\$.294	\$.558	\$1.018	\$.975	\$.29	\$.520	\$.972
	Range	.28-.38	.51-.67	.96-1.06	.96-1.06	.29-.29	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Feb.	Price	\$.294	\$.557	\$1.017	\$.967	\$.29	\$.520	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.65	.96-1.09	.96-1.01	.29-.29	.51-.55	.96-1.02
Mar.	Price	\$.293	\$.555	\$1.018	\$.963	\$.291	\$.519	\$.974
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.65	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.31	.51-.55	.96-1.24
Apr.	Price	\$.293	\$.556	\$1.016	\$.965	\$.291	\$.520	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.68	.96-1.08	.96-1.00	.29-.31	.51-.56	.96-1.02
May	Price	\$.294	\$.557	\$1.016	\$.969	\$.292	\$.520	\$.972
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.57	.96-1.06	.96-1.03	.28-.31	.51-.59	.96-1.10
June	Price	\$.296	\$.558	\$1.017	\$.963	\$.292	\$.521	\$.971
	Range	.28-.39	.51-.69	.96-1.08	.96-.99	.29-.31	.51-.60	.96-1.01
Av.	Price	\$.292	\$.555	\$1.012	\$.962	\$.289	\$.520	\$.970

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 57-3.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED SUPERMARKETS IN NORTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.283	\$.549	\$.985	--	--	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.275-.33	.50-.59	.94-1.02	--	--	.50-.53	.94-1.00
Aug.	Price	\$.281	\$.547	\$.983	--	--	\$.519	\$.969
	Range	.275-.30	.50-.59	.94-1.01	--	--	.50-.53	.94-.985
Sept.	Price	\$.288	\$.557	\$1.012	\$.960	--	\$.523	\$.973
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.03	.96-.96	--	.51-.56	.96-1.01
Oct.	Price	\$.288	\$.558	\$1.019	\$.960	--	\$.522	\$.971
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.63	.96-1.03	.96-.96	--	.51-.54	.96-.99
Nov.	Price	\$.288	\$.558	\$1.019	--	--	\$.521	\$.972
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.63	.96-1.03	--	--	.51-.54	.96-.99
Dec.	Price	\$.289	\$.558	\$1.019	\$.970	--	\$.520	\$.971
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.03	.97-.97	--	.51-.54	.96-.99
Jan.	Price	\$.288	\$.558	\$1.018	\$.960	--	\$.520	\$.972
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.03	.96-.96	--	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Feb.	Price	\$.289	\$.558	\$1.017	--	--	\$.520	\$.970
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.03	--	--	.51-.53	.96-.99
Mar.	Price	\$.289	\$.558	\$1.018	\$.960	--	\$.520	\$.977
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.05	.96-.96	--	.51-.53	.96-1.24
Apr.	Price	\$.288	\$.556	\$1.016	\$.960	--	\$.520	\$.970
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.63	.96-1.05	.96-.96	--	.51-.56	.96-.99
May	Price	\$.288	\$.557	\$1.018	\$.960	--	\$.519	\$.971
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.03	.96-.96	--	.51-.53	.96-.99
June	Price	\$.289	\$.556	\$1.017	--	--	\$.520	\$.971
	Range	.28-.33	.51-.63	.96-1.05	--	--	.51-.54	.96-1.00
Av. Price		\$.287	\$.556	\$1.012	\$.961	--	\$.520	\$.971

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 57-3.

TABLE 4. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED DAIRY STORES IN NORTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
					Twin Pak			
<u>1968-69</u>		<u>Qt.</u>	<u>½ Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Qt.</u>	<u>½ Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
July	Price	\$.299	\$.526	\$.995	\$.944	\$.283	\$.509	\$.952
	Range	.28-.36	.50-.61	.97-1.04	.94-.98	.28-.30	.50-.53	.94-.99
Aug.	Price	\$.295	\$.536	\$.965	\$.944	\$.283	\$.510	\$.952
	Range	.28-.36	.50-.61	.94-1.04	.94-.98	.28-.30	.50-.53	.94-.99
Sept.	Price	\$.301	\$.544	\$1.010	\$.963	\$.290	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.96-1.06	.96-.98	.29-.29	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Oct.	Price	\$.301	\$.543	\$1.018	\$.960	\$.290	\$.518	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	1.01-1.06	.96-.96	.29-.29	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Nov.	Price	\$.301	\$.544	\$1.009	\$.960	\$.292	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.99-1.06	.96-.96	.29-.31	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Dec.	Price	\$.302	\$.544	\$1.007	\$.963	\$.289	\$.521	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.28-.29	.51-.56	.96-1.01
Jan.	Price	\$.301	\$.544	\$1.018	\$.963	\$.290	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.62	1.01-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.29	.51-.54	.96-1.01
Feb.	Price	\$.301	\$.548	\$1.011	\$.963	\$.290	\$.519	\$.971
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.29	.51-.55	.96-1.02
Mar.	Price	\$.301	\$.544	\$1.013	\$.963	\$.291	\$.519	\$.969
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.62	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.31	.51-.55	.96-1.01
Apr.	Price	\$.303	\$.543	\$1.018	\$.963	\$.291	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.31	.51-.55	.96-1.02
May	Price	\$.302	\$.543	\$.997	\$.964	\$.292	\$.519	\$.970
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.63	.96-1.06	.96-.99	.28-.31	.51-.55	.96-1.01
June	Price	\$.303	\$.543	\$1.019	\$.963	\$.292	\$.519	\$.969
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.62	.97-1.06	.96-.99	.29-.31	.51-.55	.96-1.01
Av.	Price	\$.301	\$.542	\$1.007	\$.959	\$.289	\$.518	\$.967

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 57-3.

TABLE 5. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED SMALL STORES IN NORTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.340	\$.575	\$1.150	--	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.36	.55-.60	1.15-1.15	--	--	--	--
Aug.	Price	\$.328	\$.570	\$1.050	--	--	--	--
	Range	.31-.35	.54-.62	1.05-1.05	--	--	--	--
Sept.	Price	\$.342	\$.637	\$1.070	--	--	\$.532	--
	Range	.30-.36	.59-.67	1.05-1.09	--	--	.51-.58	--
Oct.	Price	\$.345	\$.607	\$.990	--	--	\$.583	\$.990
	Range	.32-.38	.52-.68	.96-1.03	--	--	.56-.61	.99-.99
Nov.	Price	\$.310	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.31-.31	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dec.	Price	\$.316	\$.590	\$1.005	\$1.035	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.35	.55-.62	1.00-1.01	1.02-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Jan.	Price	\$.334	\$.598	\$.960	\$1.027	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.38	.51-.67	.96-.96	.99-1.06	--	--	--
Feb.	Price	\$.329	\$.598	\$1.070	\$1.010	--	\$.530	--
	Range	.30-.35	.55-.65	1.05-1.09	1.01-1.01	--	.53-.53	--
Mar.	Price	\$.333	\$.613	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.35	.55-.65	--	--	--	--	--
Apr.	Price	\$.330	\$.612	\$1.065	\$1.000	--	\$.530	--
	Range	.32-.36	.55-.68	1.05-1.08	1.00-1.00	--	.53-.53	--
May	Price	\$.329	\$.614	\$.980	\$1.030	--	\$.590	\$1.100
	Range	.29-.37	.56-.67	.97-.99	1.03-1.03	--	.59-.59	1.10-1.10
June	Price	\$.345	\$.625	\$1.038	--	--	\$.600	\$.980
	Range	.30-.39	.54-.69	1.00-1.08	--	--	.60-.60	.98-.98
Av.	Price	\$.332	\$.604	\$1.038	\$1.020	--	\$.554	\$1.008

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 57-3.

TABLE 6. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED
VENDING MACHINES IN NORTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Aug.	Price	\$.300	\$.535	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Sept.	Price	\$.304	\$.553	--	--	--	\$.560	--
	Range	.27-.38	.51-.68	--	--	--	.56-.56	--
Oct.	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Nov.	Price	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dec.	Price	\$.293	\$.540	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Jan.	Price	\$.295	\$.545	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Feb.	Price	\$.309	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.35	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Mar.	Price	\$.301	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.31	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Apr.	Price	\$.302	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.31	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
May	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
June	Price	\$.300	\$.546	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.51-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Av.	Price	\$.300	\$.547	--	--	--	--	--

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.

^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 57-3.

TABLE 7. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED STORES
AND VENDING MACHINES IN SOUTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.291	\$.524	\$.965	\$.982	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.275-.38	.50-.65	.94-1.30	.94-1.30	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Aug.	Price	\$.291	\$.521	\$.967	\$.971	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.275-.34	.50-.58	.94-1.05	.94-1.05	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Sept.	Price	\$.297	\$.529	\$.978	\$.992	--	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.66	.96-1.07	.96-1.16	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Oct.	Price	\$.296	\$.533	\$.984	\$1.006	--	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.38	.51-.65	.96-1.08	.96-1.18	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Nov.	Price	\$.295	\$.531	\$.984	\$.993	\$.35	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.63	.96-1.00	.96-1.15	.35-.35	.51-.51	.96-.96
Dec.	Price	\$.297	\$.533	\$.985	\$.993	--	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.39	.51-.67	.96-.99	.96-1.15	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Jan.	Price	\$.296	\$.534	\$.985	\$.989	--	\$.51	\$.965
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.63	.96-1.00	.95-1.08	--	.51-.51	.96-1.01
Feb.	Price	\$.295	\$.532	\$.980	\$1.001	--	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.36	.51-.67	.96-1.00	.96-1.22	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Mar.	Price	\$.300	\$.535	\$.987	\$1.011	--	\$.511	\$.960
	Range	.28-.39	.51-.62	.96-1.15	.96-1.20	--	.51-.53	.96-.96
Apr.	Price	\$.296	\$.531	\$.983	\$.990	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.38	.51-.65	.96-1.10	.96-1.18	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
May	Price	\$.295	\$.531	\$.983	\$1.003	--	\$.511	\$.960
	Range	.28-.37	.51-.69	.96-.99	.96-1.18	--	.51-.52	.96-.96
June	Price	\$.296	\$.532	\$.984	\$.993	--	\$.51	\$.960
	Range	.28-.35	.51-.62	.96-1.08	.96-1.10	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Av. Price		\$.295	\$.531	\$.980	\$.994	\$.350	\$.509	\$.957

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 63-1.

TABLE 8. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK IN SELECTED SUPERMARKETS IN SOUTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
<u>1968-69</u>		<u>Qt.</u>	<u>½ Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Twin Pak Gal.</u>	<u>Qt.</u>	<u>½ Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
July	Price	\$.288	\$.520	\$.965	\$.987	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.28-.32	.50-.57	.94-1.01	.94-1.03	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Aug.	Price	\$.288	\$.520	\$.969	\$.991	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.275-.31	.50-.57	.94-1.01	.97-1.01	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Sept.	Price	\$.291	\$.527	\$.977	\$.996	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.59	.96-1.07	.96-1.03	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Oct.	Price	\$.291	\$.529	\$.983	\$.999	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.58	.96-1.00	.96-1.02	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Nov.	Price	\$.291	\$.528	\$.984	\$1.001	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.58	.96-1.00	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Dec.	Price	\$.291	\$.529	\$.985	\$1.000	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.58	.96-.99	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Jan.	Price	\$.291	\$.530	\$.984	\$1.002	--	\$.510	\$.993
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.58	.96-1.00	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-1.01
Feb.	Price	\$.291	\$.530	\$.980	\$.999	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.285-.31	.51-.58	.96-1.00	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Mar.	Price	\$.291	\$.530	\$.983	\$1.007	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.60	.96-.99	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Apr.	Price	\$.291	\$.529	\$.981	\$.999	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.58	.96-.99	.96-1.03	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
May	Price	\$.291	\$.529	\$.983	\$1.001	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.31	.51-.58	.96-.99	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
June	Price	\$.291	\$.529	\$.983	\$1.004	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.28-.32	.51-.58	.96-1.03	.96-1.05	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Av.	Price	\$.290	\$.528	\$.980	\$.999	--	\$.508	\$.959

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 63-1.

TABLE 9. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED DAIRY STORES IN SOUTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
					Twin Pak			
1968-69		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.290	\$.508	\$.973	\$.946	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.29-.29	.50-.55	.94-.98	.94-.97	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Aug.	Price	\$.290	\$.508	\$.948	\$.947	--	\$.500	\$.940
	Range	.29-.29	.50-.53	.94-.97	.94-.97	--	.50-.50	.94-.94
Sept.	Price	\$.290	\$.517	\$.980	\$.968	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-1.01	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Oct.	Price	\$.290	\$.517	\$.980	\$.969	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-1.02	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Nov.	Price	\$.290	\$.518	\$.987	\$.964	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.99	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Dec.	Price	\$.290	\$.518	--	\$.967	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	--	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Jan.	Price	\$.290	\$.519	--	\$.966	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	--	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Feb.	Price	\$.290	\$.518	\$.980	\$.967	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Mar.	Price	\$.290	\$.518	\$.980	\$.967	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Apr.	Price	\$.290	\$.517	\$.980	\$.966	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
May	Price	\$.290	\$.517	\$.985	\$.965	--	\$.511	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.99	.96-.99	--	.51-.52	.96-.96
June	Price	\$.290	\$.517	\$.980	\$.967	--	\$.510	\$.960
	Range	.29-.29	.51-.54	.98-.98	.96-.99	--	.51-.51	.96-.96
Av.	Price	\$.290	\$.516	\$.977	\$.963	--	\$.508	\$.957

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 63-1.

TABLE 10. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED SMALL STORES IN SOUTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	½ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.326	\$.590	\$.945	\$1.089	--	--	--
	Range	.275-.38	.50-.65	.94-.95	.94-1.30	--	--	--
Aug.	Price	\$.324	\$.561	--	\$.997	--	--	--
	Range	.31-.34	.52-.58	--	.94-1.05	--	--	--
Sept.	Price	\$.335	\$.573	\$1.030	\$1.031	--	--	--
	Range	.31-.36	.52-.66	1.03-1.03	.96-1.16	--	--	--
Oct.	Price	\$.339	\$.605	\$1.080	\$1.098	--	--	--
	Range	.29-.38	.55-.65	1.08-1.08	.96-1.18	--	--	--
Nov.	Price	\$.336	\$.575	--	\$1.039	\$.350	--	--
	Range	.32-.36	.51-.63	--	.96-1.15	.35-.35	--	--
Dec.	Price	\$.340	\$.585	\$.975	\$1.030	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.39	.52-.67	.96-.99	.96-1.15	--	--	--
Jan.	Price	\$.339	\$.584	\$1.000	\$1.007	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.36	.54-.63	1.00-1.00	.95-1.08	--	--	--
Feb.	Price	\$.340	\$.600	--	\$1.086	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.36	.55-.67	--	.99-1.22	--	--	--
Mar.	Price	\$.338	\$.575	\$1.037	\$1.079	--	\$.530	\$.960
	Range	.29-.39	.53-.62	.99-1.15	1.00-1.20	--	.53-.53	.96-.96
Apr.	Price	\$.354	\$.600	\$1.10	\$.1042	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.38	.55-.65	1.10-1.10	.96-1.18	--	--	--
May	Price	\$.345	\$.591	--	\$1.115	--	--	--
	Range	.32-.37	.55-.69	--	1.05-1.18	--	--	--
June	Price	\$.326	\$.569	\$1.035	\$1.024	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.35	.51-.62	.99-1.08	.96-1.10	--	--	--
Av. Price		\$.337	\$.584	\$1.025	\$1.053	\$.350	\$.530	\$.960

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 63-1.

TABLE 11. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR WHOLE MILK AT SELECTED VENDING MACHINES IN SOUTH JERSEY^{1/2/}

		Paper				Glass		
1968-69		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.	Twin Pak Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Gal.
July	Price	\$.300	\$.600	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.60-.60	--	--	--	--	--
Aug.	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Sept.	Price	\$.290	\$.535	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Oct.	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Nov.	Price	\$.296	\$.544	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Dec.	Price	\$.280	\$.548	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.28	.52-.60	--	--	--	--	--
Jan.	Price	\$.293	\$.543	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.30	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Feb.	Price	\$.300	\$.549	--	\$1.090	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.34	.52-.60	--	1.03-1.15	--	--	--
Mar.	Price	\$.306	\$.529	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.35	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Apr.	Price	--	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	--	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
May	Price	\$.308	\$.543	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.28-.35	.52-.55	--	--	--	--	--
June	Price	\$.300	\$.550	--	--	--	--	--
	Range	.30-.30	.55-.55	--	--	--	--	--
Av.	Price	\$.298	\$.549	--	--	--	--	--

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.^{2/} The New Jersey portion of the marketing area defined in OMI Order 63-1.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE OUT-OF-STORE PRICES FOR SKIMMED MILK AND LOW FAT MILK AT SELECTED SUPERMARKETS IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}

1968-69		Skimmed Milk		Low Fat Milk	
		Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.	Qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gal.
July	Price	\$.239	\$.465	\$.281	\$.540
	Range	.21-.39	.38-.58	.23-.30	.42-.57
Aug.	Price	\$.239	\$.464	\$.284	\$.546
	Range	.21-.30	.41-.58	.23-.30	.45-.58
Sept.	Price	\$.247	\$.476	\$.290	\$.550
	Range	.20-.30	.42-.59	.24-.31	.45-.60
Oct.	Price	\$.251	\$.479	\$.289	\$.554
	Range	.20-.30	.43-.59	.23-.31	.45-.60
Nov.	Price	\$.251	\$.479	\$.290	\$.556
	Range	.20-.30	.38-.59	.25-.31	.49-.59
Dec.	Price	\$.252	\$.480	\$.289	\$.551
	Range	.20-.30	.39-.59	.23-.31	.45-.59
Jan.	Price	\$.250	\$.475	\$.288	\$.549
	Range	.20-.30	.39-.59	.25-.33	.49-.59
Feb.	Price	\$.252	\$.482	\$.288	\$.542
	Range	.20-.31	.39-.59	.21-.31	.49-.59
Mar.	Price	\$.251	\$.482	\$.289	\$.537
	Range	.20-.31	.34-.59	.23-.33	.45-.59
Apr.	Price	\$.251	\$.478	\$.289	\$.539
	Range	.19-.31	.39-.59	.25-.31	.45-.59
May	Price	\$.251	\$.481	\$.289	\$.537
	Range	.21-.31	.39-.59	.24-.33	.45-.59
June	Price	\$.251	\$.481	\$.287	\$.536
	Range	.20-.31	.39-.59	.23-.31	.45-.59
Av.	Price	\$.249	\$.477	\$.288	\$.545

^{1/} Based upon price surveys conducted by the Division of Dairy Industry.
Represent average prices for such products packaged in paper containers only.

TABLE. 13 PRODUCTION OF MILK AS REPORTED BY DEALERS
AND PRODUCER DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY, 1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- pounds --		
1968			
July.....	47,317,596	17,112,222	64,429,818
August.....	45,892,131	17,113,871	63,006,002
September.....	44,972,355	15,788,870	60,761,225
October.....	45,623,403	15,423,574	61,046,977
November.....	41,788,661	16,873,677	58,662,338
December.....	44,676,091	18,626,398	63,302,489
1969			
January.....	46,111,655	18,994,523	65,106,178
February.....	43,030,855	17,465,533	60,496,388
March.....	49,468,106	19,428,425	68,896,531
April.....	48,701,977	18,788,575	67,490,552
May.....	52,356,172	19,961,890	72,318,062
June.....	<u>47,240,220</u>	<u>17,742,730</u>	<u>64,982,950</u>
Total 1968-69	557,179,222	213,320,288	770,499,510
Monthly average 1968-69	46,431,602	17,776,691	64,208,293
Total 1967-68	607,774,197	175,753,613	783,527,810
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-8.33	+21.37	-1.66

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
NORTH JERSEY, 1968-69

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per Hundredweight</u>
		-- pounds --		
1968				
July.....	1,049	44,438,818	\$2,512,470.36	\$5.65
August.....	1,023	43,011,076	2,658,666.45	6.18
September.....	1,041	41,958,097	2,693,927.11	6.42
October.....	1,039	42,490,223	2,778,034.00	6.54
November.....	1,017	40,650,715	2,620,514.40	6.45
December.....	1,018	43,547,748	2,708,711.17	6.22
1969				
January.....	1,009	44,965,701	2,762,241.88	6.14
February.....	1,001	41,975,001	2,543,181.12	6.06
March.....	1,003	48,263,058	2,809,327.44	5.82
April.....	988	47,534,193	2,668,591.52	5.61
May.....	975	51,151,916	2,764,245.28	5.40
June.....	964	<u>46,003,589</u>	<u>2,450,473.58</u>	5.33
Total 1968-69		535,990,135	\$31,970,384.31	
Monthly average 1968-69	1,011	44,665,844	2,664,198.69	5.99
Total 1967-68	1,147	570,341,214	\$31,693,984.71	5.57
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-11.86	-6.02	+0.87	+7.54

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED,
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
SOUTH JERSEY, 1968-69

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per</u> <u>Hundredweight</u>
		-- pounds --		
1968				
July.....	377	16,925,627	\$1,035,482.78	\$6.12
August.....	374	16,943,709	1,053,493.52	6.22
September.....	375	15,605,933	1,000,977.35	6.41
October.....	357	15,205,164	1,008,788.47	6.63
November.....	345	15,004,822	1,015,908.71	6.77
December.....	355	16,675,460	1,100,726.80	6.60
1969				
January.....	356	17,083,265	1,129,388.46	6.61
February.....	352	15,757,124	1,029,397.39	6.53
March.....	347	17,469,154	1,125,808.94	6.45
April.....	342	16,934,812	1,073,022.20	6.34
May.....	337	18,070,890	1,123,087.13	6.22
June.....	337	<u>16,094,723</u>	<u>989,967.09</u>	6.15
Total 1968-69		197,770,683	\$12,686,048.84	
Monthly average 1968-69	355	16,480,890	1,057,170.74	6.42
Total 1967-68	323	173,755,611	\$10,858,009.50	6.25
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	+9.91	+13.82	+16.84	+2.72

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
NEW JERSEY, 1968-69

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per Hundredweight</u>
		-- pounds --		
1968				
July.....	1,426	61,364,445	\$3,547,953.14	\$5.78
August.....	1,397	59,954,785	3,712,159.97	6.19
September.....	1,416	57,564,030	3,694,904.46	6.42
October.....	1,396	57,695,387	3,786,822.47	6.56
November.....	1,362	55,655,537	3,636,423.11	6.53
December.....	1,373	60,223,208	3,809,437.97	6.33
1969				
January.....	1,365	62,048,966	3,891,630.34	6.27
February.....	1,353	57,732,125	3,572,578.51	6.19
March.....	1,350	65,732,212	3,935,136.38	5.99
April.....	1,330	64,469,005	3,741,613.72	5.80
May.....	1,312	69,222,806	3,887,332.41	5.62
June.....	1,301	<u>62,098,312</u>	<u>3,440,440.67</u>	5.54
Total 1968-69		733,760,818	\$44,656,433.15	
Monthly average 1968-69	1,365	61,146,735	3,721,369.43	6.10
Total 1967-68	1,470	744,096,825	\$42,551,994.21	5.74
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-8.14	-1.39	+4.95	+6.27

TABLE 17. MINIMUM PRICES PER HUNDREDWEIGHT PAID TO PRODUCERS
BY HANDLERS FOR 3.5 PER CENT BUTTERFAT MILK, 1968-69

	<u>New York-New Jersey</u>			<u>Delaware Valley</u>		
	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Uniform</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
1968						
July.....	\$6.49	\$4.21	\$5.40	\$6.93	\$4.29	\$6.10
August.....	6.49	4.30	5.87	6.93	4.38	6.23
September.....	6.62	4.29	6.09	7.06	4.37	6.36
October.....	6.73	4.29	6.15	7.17	4.37	6.49
November.....	6.73	4.25	6.00	7.17	4.33	6.52
December.....	6.73	4.33	5.77	7.17	4.41	6.34
1969						
January.....	6.73	4.22	5.70	7.17	4.30	6.38
February.....	6.73	4.21	5.64	7.17	4.29	6.32
March.....	6.73	4.15	5.41	7.17	4.23	6.26
April.....	6.73	4.16	5.24	7.17	4.24	6.22
May.....	6.73	4.13	5.05	7.17	4.21	6.19
June.....	<u>6.73</u>	<u>4.14</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>7.17</u>	<u>4.22</u>	<u>6.14</u>
Monthly average 1968-69	6.68	4.22	5.61	7.12	4.30	6.30

TABLE 18. SALES OF FLUID MILK BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS, 1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- quarts --		
1968			
July.....	48,689,198	16,747,469	65,436,667
August.....	50,507,906	18,101,168	68,609,074
September.....	50,723,643	17,599,712	68,323,355
October.....	54,526,079	17,521,834	72,047,913
November.....	49,154,385	20,409,609	69,563,994
December.....	49,181,656	19,567,516	68,749,172
1969			
January.....	50,356,614	20,271,017	70,627,631
February.....	45,679,694	18,557,334	64,237,028
March.....	49,583,251	19,923,858	69,507,109
April.....	47,570,189	18,145,543	65,715,732
May.....	48,989,748	20,132,849	69,122,597
June.....	<u>43,746,318</u>	<u>17,924,509</u>	<u>61,670,827</u>
Total 1968-69	588,708,681	224,902,418	813,611,099
Monthly average 1968-69	49,059,057	18,741,868	67,800,925
Total 1967-68	635,681,947	210,926,866	846,608,813
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-7.39	+6.63	-3.90

TABLE 19. SALES OF CREAM AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS^{1/}
1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- quarts --		
1968			
July.....	7,072,594	1,500,826	8,573,420
August.....	7,423,354	1,601,218	9,024,572
September.....	6,405,928	1,362,417	7,768,345
October.....	7,014,480	1,156,987	8,171,467
November.....	8,061,272	1,667,209	9,728,481
December.....	10,081,331	2,015,371	12,096,702
1969			
January.....	6,993,510	1,400,189	8,393,699
February.....	6,535,773	1,280,601	7,816,374
March.....	7,262,049	1,532,612	8,794,661
April.....	7,156,521	1,727,229	8,883,750
May.....	7,888,278	1,789,662	9,677,940
June.....	<u>7,752,139</u>	<u>1,721,309</u>	<u>9,473,448</u>
Total 1968-69	89,647,229	18,755,630	108,402,859
Monthly average 1968-69	7,470,602	1,562,969	9,033,571
Total 1967-68	94,072,689	17,682,010	111,754,699
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-4.70	+6.07	-3.00

^{1/} Reported in fluid milk quart equivalents.

TABLE 20. PACKAGED SALES OF FLUID MILK REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS^{1/}
1968-69

	<u>Half-pints</u>	<u>Pints</u>	<u>Quarts</u>	<u>Half-gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Total Quarts</u>
1968						
July.....	1,278,812	698,058	17,079,707	24,632,578	16,765,844	60,454,999
August.....	1,267,845	665,252	17,351,648	26,277,234	18,241,240	63,803,219
September.....	5,074,924	737,637	16,388,850	24,418,142	17,116,984	63,736,537
October.....	6,325,052	655,798	16,586,277	25,988,838	17,524,932	67,080,897
November.....	4,771,477	545,632	16,063,452	25,325,310	18,603,612	65,309,483
December.....	4,040,024	478,565	15,873,869	25,620,050	18,653,552	64,666,060
1969						
January.....	5,606,981	527,361	15,689,777	25,413,032	19,301,776	66,538,927
February.....	4,845,734	485,309	14,235,317	22,988,672	17,819,912	60,374,944
March.....	5,505,704	574,894	15,077,110	24,620,822	19,398,516	65,177,046
April.....	4,747,840	612,155	14,602,718	23,735,334	17,820,544	61,518,591
May.....	5,808,658	632,147	14,922,063	24,569,336	18,677,896	64,610,100
June.....	<u>3,458,323</u>	<u>646,350</u>	<u>13,823,418</u>	<u>22,593,562</u>	<u>16,859,672</u>	<u>57,381,325</u>
Total 1968-69	52,731,374	7,259,158	187,694,206	296,182,910	216,784,480	760,652,128
Monthly average 1968-69	4,394,281	604,930	15,641,184	24,681,909	18,065,373	63,387,677
Total 1967-68	54,324,044	7,400,679	223,250,289	301,880,706	202,681,516	789,537,234
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-2.93	-1.91	-15.93	-1.89	+6.96	-3.66

^{1/} Dealer-to-dealer sales and bulk sales are excluded. All sizes are in quart equivalents.

TABLE 21. EXPORTS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCED MILK, 1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- pounds --		
1968			
July.....	14,888,609	7,057,893	21,946,502
August.....	14,261,211	7,182,897	21,444,108
September.....	13,221,810	5,911,422	19,133,232
October.....	14,842,661	6,477,048	21,319,709
November.....	11,243,610	6,561,222	17,804,832
December.....	13,646,262	7,780,603	21,426,865
1969			
January.....	13,857,731	8,113,087	21,970,818
February.....	12,362,804	7,313,526	19,676,330
March.....	14,780,488	7,995,586	22,776,074
April.....	14,423,571	8,850,833	23,274,404
May.....	15,897,628	8,206,755	24,104,383
June.....	<u>14,392,568</u>	<u>7,235,855</u>	<u>21,628,423</u>
Total 1968-69	167,818,953	88,686,727	256,505,680
Monthly average 1968-69	13,984,913	7,390,560	21,375,473
Total 1967-68	179,444,825	56,682,361	236,127,186
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-6.48	+56.46	+8.63

TABLE 22. IMPORTS OF MILK FOR NEW JERSEY UTILIZATION, 1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- pounds --		
1968			
July.....	82,659,281	31,482,861	114,142,142
August.....	85,128,408	32,279,637	117,408,045
September.....	92,598,949	29,750,667	122,349,616
October.....	96,711,323	32,215,685	128,927,008
November.....	88,674,156	32,784,313	121,458,469
December.....	87,973,172	36,027,919	124,001,091
1969			
January.....	88,598,321	36,885,203	125,483,524
February.....	76,964,276	32,400,999	109,365,275
March.....	85,206,180	35,551,196	120,757,376
April.....	80,459,152	28,898,025	109,357,177
May.....	83,796,016	30,876,917	114,672,933
June.....	<u>79,473,516</u>	<u>29,426,967</u>	<u>108,900,483</u>
Total 1968-69	1,028,242,750	388,580,389	1,416,823,139
Monthly average 1968-69	85,686,896	32,381,699	118,068,595
Total 1967-68	1,091,743,903	402,479,264	1,494,223,167
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-5.82	-3.45	-5.18

TABLE 23. CREAM IMPORTED FOR USE IN NEW JERSEY, 1968-69

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- pounds --		
1968			
July.....	9,799,467	2,751,629	12,551,096
August.....	9,628,367	2,832,887	12,461,254
September.....	7,605,272	2,225,873	9,831,145
October.....	6,278,368	1,839,389	8,117,757
November.....	8,449,565	2,066,710	10,516,275
December.....	11,475,056	2,277,384	13,752,440
1969			
January.....	6,974,735	1,598,593	8,573,328
February.....	7,014,153	1,442,930	8,457,083
March.....	7,695,940	1,874,359	9,570,299
April.....	9,055,693	2,215,225	11,270,918
May.....	10,725,648	2,433,463	13,159,111
June.....	<u>11,380,242</u>	<u>3,208,906</u>	<u>14,589,148</u>
Total 1968-69	106,082,506	26,767,348	132,849,854
Monthly average 1968-69	8,840,209	2,230,612	11,070,821
Total 1967-68	107,693,863	24,364,440	132,058,303
Per cent change 1968-69 compared with 1967-68	-1.50	+9.86	+0.60

D I V I S I O N O F I N F O R M A T I O N

Robert D. McMillen, Director

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Press Services

To keep farmers and consumers informed of Department activities and services and to bring to the attention of the general public the importance of agriculture in New Jersey, 243 press releases were issued during the year. Mailed at least once each week to a list of about 400, the releases were used by daily and weekly newspapers in New Jersey and nearby cities, radio and television stations, and farm magazines and trade publications. Members of the press corps at the State House in Trenton, who represent the major wire services and metropolitan dailies, were serviced by messenger.

Special events for which press coverage was provided included the 1969 New Jersey Farmers Week, the 1968 New Jersey Marketing Institute, and the annual meeting of the New Jersey Agricultural Society. Many other smaller meetings, conferences and special events were similarly serviced.

In addition to the regular release service, special articles were prepared for a number of publications, including 11 editorials for the State's farm magazine, Business Farming. Eight articles were written for a special New Jersey edition of Produce News. A total of 14,000 reprints was made of an article, "The Menace of the Gypsy Moth," written by a staff member for the magazine, New Jersey Municipalities. The reprints have received wide distribution by New Jersey garden clubs and will be used at county fairs next year, in connection with a Department exhibit on the gypsy moth. Several authors and editors were aided by furnishing source material and editorial help for articles prepared by them.

Publications

This section edits and handles the processing details for all Department reports, circulars and other publications. In addition, it is responsible for the complete preparation of several publications.

Originating in this Division is Farm Service News, published six times a year. This four-page illustrated publication is devoted to news of the Department and articles of current interest on New Jersey agriculture. It is mailed to approximately 8,500 farm and rural readers in the State.

A New Jersey Equine Industry Newsletter was reinitiated during the year. The first issue was prepared in this Division and distributed to over 4,500 horse owners. Plans are to issue the newsletter on a quarterly basis.

Eight additional single publications, including the Highlights of the Annual Report, 1967-68, were written by this section.

The following Department circulars, reports and special publications were published during fiscal 1968-69:

Circular 444	- Cranberry Objective Yield Analysis ---
	Crop Prospects from Pre-Harvest
	Sample Measurements

- Circular 445 - 1967 New Jersey Agricultural Statistics
- Circular 446 - 1967-68 New Jersey Analytical Report ---
Commercial Feeds, Fertilizers, Liming
Materials, Pesticides
- Circular 447 - 1968-69 List of Licensed Agricultural Dealers
--- Milk Dealers; Produce Dealers; Egg and
Live Poultry Dealers; Hay, Grain and Straw
Dealers; Cattle, Sheep and Swine Dealers
- Reports - 53rd Annual Report of the New Jersey
Department of Agriculture
- Highlights of the 53rd Annual Report of the
New Jersey Department of Agriculture
- Annual reports for 1967 of five soil
conservation districts: Burlington County,
Salem County, Ocean County, Cumberland County,
and Camden County
- Annual reports for 1968 of eight soil
conservation districts: Gloucester County,
Cape-Atlantic, Salem County, Somerset-Union,
Warren County, Sussex County, Morris County,
and Hunterdon County
- Proceedings - 1968 New Jersey Marketing Institute
- Miscellaneous - New Jersey State Seed Law
- New Jersey Controlled Atmosphere Storage Law
- New Jersey Agricultural Fairs, 1969

Publications issued in connection with the 1969 New Jersey Farmers Week
were:

General Program
Citations for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture, 1969
Highlights of Your Convention, 1969

Internal Printing

This section is responsible for the supervision of other than routine printed matter to be printed in the Health-Agriculture Print Shop. One hundred and seventy-four jobs were processed in fiscal 1968-69, 43 more than the year before. These included three special "flyers" prepared in this Division: "New Jersey Meets the Challenge," a report on the Animal Waste Disposal Task Force, "How Does Your Garden Grow?," prepared for the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show and describing Department services available to the home owner and gardener, and "Fresh from the Garden State," a leaflet on New Jersey farm products.

Six issues of Agri-gram, the Department's house organ, were prepared by this Division.

Lengthy reports edited included a 40-page report on the dairy industry for the Rural Advisory Council, and three marketing summaries (38,40 and 47 pages) for the Division of Markets.

FAIRS AND SHOWS

Agricultural Fairs

The Department furnished financial assistance to 19 county fairs and the New Jersey State Fair. Over \$50,000 was distributed as reimbursement for costs of many educational phases of these events. More than one million visitors were attracted to New Jersey fairs during the season. While the State takes no part in the management or operation of these fairs, the coordinator of fairs and shows serves as secretary of the New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs and works closely with its membership during the year.

Agricultural fairs provide an excellent showcase of our farm products and an ideal platform for improving agricultural public relations. Fairs are conducted by nonprofit organizations and are generally produced by dedicated volunteers. These events are both educational and entertaining and much civic pride is connected with them. The fairs offer special educational opportunities to all youth, including 4-H club members and students of vocational agriculture.

State Fair Coordination

At the request of the Governor, the Department annually assumes the task of coordinating all State departments for the presentation of exhibits in the New Jersey State Building at the State Fair. The work is conducted through policies established by a Coordinating Committee made up of representatives of each department. Through these efforts many current State programs are brought to the attention of the viewing public. During the 1968 fair, more than 65,000 persons enjoyed the State Building exhibits.

For the seventh consecutive year, each department of State government was represented in the exhibition. In all, 16 departments participated. Department staff members planned, coordinated and supervised the entire effort, including the Department exhibit area. For the fourth consecutive year, the Department of Agriculture exhibit area was awarded a trophy by the fair management.

Exhibits

Exhibits are an effective means of communication and were displayed during the year at more than 40 locations throughout the State. They were used at county fairs, the State Fair, trade shows, conventions, educational meetings, Farmers Week meetings, and other events to promote and improve farm-city understanding, to encourage increased use of farm products, for consumer education, and as educational tools for the production and marketing of farm products. Exhibits are also used to provide information regarding Department programs. One new feature developed during the year is a mobile exhibit trailer for the equine industry. This will be employed throughout the State during the 1969 fair season. The Department Flower Show exhibit received an award for excellence.

Commodity Shows and Exhibitions

Competitive public shows of various New Jersey-produced farm products are conducted annually with cooperating commodity organizations. These presentations offer an excellent opportunity to improve the marketing of these products by bringing to the attention of the consuming public their availability and uses.

Commodity shows offer the producer a place to evaluate his products in the light of consumer acceptance. The opportunity for better merchandising, advertising and sales of farm products is enhanced through the knowledge gained from these exhibits. Cooperating commodity groups during the year were dairy, honey and ornamental horticulture.

The third annual New Jersey Flower and Garden Show was held March 14 through 20, 1969, in the Morristown Armory. This show is developing into an outstanding educational event. More than 25,000 people attended. Homeowners attending the show receive considerable timely information concerning the planting, use and care of lawns, shrubbery, trees, plants and flowers. Preparation is being made for the fourth annual show to be held April 3 to 9, 1970, in the Morristown Armory. The Department distributed \$10,000, provided by the Legislature, for reimbursement of educational expenses and premiums for competitive gardens.

The annual New Jersey Honey and Beeswax Show was again held in the State House Rotunda during Farmers Week in January. This location offers an excellent opportunity to bring public attention to New Jersey apiary products. Trophies, ribbons and cash awards were made by the Department for this show.

Cooperation was extended to the annual Dairy Princess Contest and to the product promotion councils of the Division of Markets in various exhibitions.

Livestock Promotion

Annual statewide livestock shows offer breeders an opportunity to evaluate their production programs and to select animals to represent New Jersey in regional and national shows. Noteworthy performances in national competition bring favorable recognition to New Jersey livestock and thereby increase their worth. Department funds were allocated to major livestock associations to help defray expenses at shows. Funds were allocated to the following organizations for adult shows:

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association
New Jersey Brown Swiss Breeders' Association
New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association
New Jersey Sheep and Wool Association

Youth shows included the State 4-H Baby Beef Show and Sale and the State 4-H Quality Lamb Show and Sale. Assistance was given in connection with the State 4-H Dairy Show and State Future Farmers of America Dairy Show. Cooperation was extended to the Division of Animal Health in making New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund awards.

New Jersey Farmers Week

Traditional New Jersey Farmers Week predates the Department. Each January, farm groups throughout the State meet in Trenton to participate in educational meetings and the official State Agricultural Convention. The New Jersey Agricultural Society and Rutgers University cooperate in the presentation of Farmers Week.

Farmers Week offers the State Board of Agriculture and the Department staff an opportunity to introduce new ideas, obtain producer reaction to current programs, learn the needs for changes and adjustments in programs, and identify problems of the agricultural community.

New Jersey Farmers Week was observed January 27 to February 2, 1969. The seven days of activity included the State Agricultural Convention and approximately 45 meetings of State farm, breed and commodity organizations with a two-day Horse and Pony Industry Show. A General Session on a subject of broad significance to the agricultural industry again occupied a prominent place on the program. Held on Wednesday, January 29, the topic was "Rural Resources for the Future." The principal speakers were B. Budd Chavooshian, Assistant Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs; Mark E. Singley, chairman, Department of Engineering, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science; Francis A. Raymaley, director, Division of Rural Resources, New Jersey Department of Agriculture; Robert A. Roe, Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

The director of the Division of Information again served as chairman of the Farmers Week Committee. All budget and fiscal matters connected with annual Farmers Week were also handled by the Division.

AUDIO-VISUAL

Radio Information Service

Twelve hundred and twenty-two, one and one-half minute radio reports were phoned to 10 radio stations on a three times per week basis. This approach to radio programming enjoyed a better reception by station news directors than did the previously produced five-minute once a week reports. Identified as the Department "Agriminute Report," they were aired on a Monday, Wednesday and Friday schedule. Several reports were rerun by the stations during their news segments. Recordings of the Governor, Secretary of Agriculture and visiting dignitaries became part of the new service through the use of new recording studio equipment. A daily service of this nature during Farmers Week provided on-the-spot coverage to the statewide radio audience.

Eight radio interviews were arranged for a special effort in behalf of the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

The daily beeperphone advisory reports continued during the gypsy moth spray control program. A total of 42 individual reports reached seven radio stations during the month of May.

Six half-hour noontime guest appearances were arranged for radio station WJJZ Mount Holly. Staff members discussed the various consumer protective programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Television Information Service

Twenty-three six-minute segments were produced and presented in cooperation with the Bill Bennett Show on WCAU-TV, Channel 10, Philadelphia. Appearances were made by staff members and other guests with information on the various functions of the Department. Emphasis was placed on the consumer protective programs which included meat inspection, seed certification, egg inspection and fertilizer inspection. Commodity princesses made several appearances in behalf of their respective products.

Photographic Services

More than 1,600 black and white photographs were taken during the year: Pictures of special events, meetings, exhibits, Department personnel and most departmental programs were taken to be used in publications and reports. Special requests for recent Garden State photographs were serviced.

In support of the Division's exhibit work, color photographs were taken and displayed of many commodities and their production. In addition, color slides were made for use in slide presentations and for television program production. Large color photographs were taken of 11 horse breeds in New Jersey. These were incorporated in the horse breed and development program mobile trailer.

NEW JERSEY JUNIOR BREEDERS' FUND

Supervision of the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund was transferred to the Division of Information. During the year, the Fund granted 77 loans totaling \$10,413.79. The breakdown of loans made to young 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America boys and girls to help them purchase purebred livestock was as follows: 29 dairy loans, 39 beef loans and 9 lamb loans. Since the inception of the Fund in 1921, a total of 5,516 loans amounting to \$502,700 have been made to 4-H Club members and vocational agriculture students.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture serve as Trustees for the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund. The officers for the year were Felix E. Wuerker, president; George G. Trautwein, vice president; Phillip Alampi, secretary-treasurer; Robert D. McMillen, assistant secretary-treasurer; and Paul Dobin, supervisor.

The Board of Trustees approved a proposal to invest \$20,000 of the Fund's assets at the highest possible rate of earnings. The income from the invested money will be used to grant annual scholarships to boys and girls who have shown leadership in their organized youth work, to further their college educations.

D I V I S I O N O F M A R K E T S

John J. Repko, Director

FOREWORD

The Division of Markets is concerned with the efficient, economical movement of farm products through marketing channels so that the consumer receives them in the most desirable form, condition and quality and the producer derives the maximum benefits from the marketing procedure.

The activities of the Division fall into two general categories: service and regulatory. The tabulation below indicates the various areas of work, the number of persons and the amounts of money involved.

TABLE 1. DIVISION OF MARKETS PERSONNEL AND BUDGET
1968-69

<u>Program</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Market expansion	11	\$310,006
Horse breeding and development fund program	4	270,237
Market facilities	4	23,168
Regulatory activities	26	420,487
Market news & cooperatives	5	53,470
Statistical reporting	4	36,176
Administration	<u>3</u>	<u>42,706</u>
	57	\$1,156,250

A description of the principal activities in each area of work is provided in the following pages.

I. MARKET EXPANSION AND PRODUCT PROMOTION

GENERAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The past year saw a large number of changes in personnel in the market expansion section. Two marketing representatives moved into other jobs in the Department. One new marketing representative, Richard Kuhn, was employed in September. A new marketing coordinator was appointed to replace Harold B. Girth who became deputy director of the Division of Markets.

As a result of this turnover in personnel, a considerable amount of time was spent in orientation, training and learning. In spite of this, the basic program of promotion was carried on throughout the year.

Commodity Council Coordination

The coordinator attended all meetings of the five commodity councils held during the year. Cooperation between the councils was promoted. In some instances, joint activities were undertaken.

One very successful one, now in its fourth year, is the council exhibit at the New Jersey Education Association Convention in Atlantic City. This, the world's largest teachers' convention, is attended by more than 60,000 teachers over a three-day period in November. The Apple, Asparagus, Poultry and White Potato Councils again participated in a joint exhibit and dispensed information and display material to those teachers who requested it.

The Apple and Poultry Councils conducted a joint radio advertising campaign on WOR during January, February and March. By this cooperative effort, a 20 percent saving to each group was achieved.

The councils held their third annual joint meeting in November. The purpose of this meeting is to provide an opportunity for the members to be informed concerning the activities of the other promotional groups in the hope that each of the councils can benefit from the successes of the others. This year, Rockwood N. Berry, executive vice president, New York-New England Apple Institute spoke to the group about his organization's program of apple promotion.

New Jersey Food Editors Tour

The 1968 Food Editors Tour was held on September 26 with over 100 persons in attendance. The day began with a box lunch served at Monmouth County Park in Holmdel, followed by a tour of the Delicious Orchards operation at Colts Neck, including the store, bakery, cider mill, packing house and orchard. Allaire State Park was next on the agenda with a tour conducted by park personnel. The day ended with a dinner at the Spring Lake Country Club where "Johnny Appleseed" in the person of Edward V. Lipman, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, was honored on the occasion of his 204th birthday.

Reaction to the tour was excellent. Numerous clippings were received from food editors who attended and then wrote articles for their papers. The McCanns did a very thorough job of describing the tour on their radio program, "The McCanns at Home" on WOR.

Peach Promotion

The New Jersey Peach Promotion Council, a voluntary organization, continued its activities on a scale similar to last year's. The coordinator assisted in the development and operation of an advertising and promotion program within the framework of the Council's budget capabilities. Point-of-purchase material was prepared, kitted and distributed from the Department office to nearby chains and roadside markets. Radio time was contracted.

The Northeast Peach Marketing Conference was held in Philadelphia on July 18. Markets Division personnel, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, planned and coordinated the activity. Seventy-two people attended, about 25 of whom were food editors or others representing the communications field. The program was brief and included a crop prospect report by Ernest G. Christ of Rutgers University. There was a presentation by Marian O'Neill based on the Pennsylvania Trade Mission to Japan; and at lunch, a speech by Miss Lora Stone regarding the nutritive value of peaches. Press kits were prepared and distributed, and The Rums of Puerto Rico presented a peach daiquiri at the social hour.

Dairy Promotion

This section received the assignment of assisting in dairy promotion and, specifically, the conduct of the 1969 Dairy Princess Contest. One of the staff members has been working closely with the committee and a large proportion of the paper work is now being handled through this office. In the future, all promotional activities of the Dairy Princess will be coordinated through the market expansion section.

Blueberry Promotion

Members of the staff worked with the North American Blueberry Council and the New Jersey blueberry shippers wherever possible to promote New Jersey blueberries.

The First Annual Blueberry Festival was held at Smithville on June 21. Staff members assisted in planning for the day. The Agricultural Society donated a greenhouse for display purposes and the Secretary of Agriculture and others assisted in securing a grant from the Department of Conservation and Economic Development for help in financing the effort.

Cooperation with National Commodity Organizations

The programs of several of the commodity groups are integrated with those of national organizations such as the Poultry and Egg National Board, National

Apple Institute, International Apple Association, National Apple Week Association, National Potato Council, Sweet Potato Council of the United States, National Peach Council, North American Blueberry Council and the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association. The marketing coordinator, staff members and council managers attended various sessions of these organizations to keep informed of programs and obtain the greatest amount of assistance possible in the promotion of New Jersey commodities.

Trade Contacts

The coordinator, staff members and council managers are continually in contact with members of the trade at all levels in attempts to increase the sales of New Jersey commodities. Increasingly, this year we have developed an "across the board" approach so that the various men represent more than one commodity in their calls. This has reduced the number of men calling on an individual and increased the effectiveness of the staff.

NEW JERSEY APPLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The Council elected Alfred Caggiano, chairman; William Schober, Jr., vice chairman; and Phillip Alampi, secretary-treasurer. A budget of \$40,000 was adopted for the year. Norman T. Applegate was elected National Apple Institute trustee.

Throughout the year, educational films were distributed throughout schools in New Jersey on a free-loan basis. More than 125 schools used these films. A large quantity of school education material was distributed to teachers who requested it. This material was supplied by the National Apple Institute.

The fall promotional program for apples began with a three-week local newspaper campaign. Advertisements were run in 10 newspapers throughout the State listing the names of local orchard markets.

A three-week radio campaign featuring processed apples and apple products was conducted in the New York and Philadelphia areas.

The Apple Harvest Festival in Orange was again held with the cooperation of the Orange Savings Bank. Miss Margaret Lendenmann of East Brunswick was crowned the 1969 New Jersey Apple Princess by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi. A "Guess the Number of Apples" contest was conducted at the bank with the winner being awarded a trip to the Super Bowl football game. The Fountainbleau Hotel and National Airlines cooperated in this effort. All customers at the bank received an apple and a recipe, courtesy of the Apple Council. A school-age art contest was held with over 700 entrants. The winner received a \$500 scholarship to an art school.

The Council cooperated with the Trenton Savings Fund Society in an Apple Festival in Trenton. Support was also provided for the Jersey Certified Farm Markets display at the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

The winter radio campaign began in January and ran through March. This year, time was bought jointly with the Poultry Council at considerable savings to both groups. A sales incentive program was tried for the first time as a tie-in with the radio program. It was accepted with moderate enthusiasm by two of the major chains. More than 7,000 price cards were distributed throughout the period to those who requested them.

The Maturity Committee, with William Schober, Jr., as chairman, established September 8 as the opening marketing date for Red Delicious. Compliance was excellent and it was felt that the early prices were strengthened by keeping immature fruit from going to market in late August as had happened in past years. The Council plans to continue this practice and reappointed the same committee for the 1969 season.

The National Apple Institute held its convention in New Jersey in late June. The Apple Council and staff members were most active in planning and conducting the event. Attendance was lower than anticipated, but all who attended had a pleasant and rewarding time.

The New Jersey Apple Council cooperated fully with the National Apple Institute in all phases of its promotional program.

As in past years, members of the staff assisted at the National Football Coaches Clinic. Over 7,500 apples were given to more than 2,000 coaches who attended. "Apples for Athletes" was the theme.

NEW JERSEY ASPARAGUS INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Exhibits

Exhibits were set up at the Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem County Fairs. A supply of asparagus recipe booklets was maintained while the fairs were in progress and on several occasions, notably Children's Day, the booths were manned and small (1 1/4-inch) "Asparagus Turns Me On" buttons were distributed.

The Council manager assisted in staffing the Jersey Certified Farm Markets booth at the Morris County Fair and the five-council exhibit during the New Jersey Education Association Convention at Atlantic City. The latter opportunity was used to distribute 4,000 bulletin board kits, 7,000 recipe booklets and 2,500 cut-out bunches of asparagus.

Asparagus Week

Asparagus Week played a bigger role than ever in the Council's publicity program. A series of separate, but coordinated, activities to play up the week began early in September with a request to 125 radio and television stations to obtain the names of their "personalities." Including food editors and utility and manufacturers' home economists, a total of 915 people received a "Horoscope" containing a large "Asparagus Turns Me On" button, news of Asparagus Week, and details of the recipe contest.

One hundred and forty-four food editors of newspapers and magazines received a "personal" gift pack containing one can of whole spears, a can of cut spears and a jar of spears packed in glass. Each item was labeled with the recipient's name, attractively packaged in green shredded paper, with the entire package designated as an Asparagus Week Celebration Kit.

Recipe Contest

This year's asparagus cookery contest brought in 2,348 recipes from practically every state. One of the two entries received from Mexico was later released to food editors along with a translation.

The entries were evaluated and, at a testing session, five top award winners were selected to receive the \$100, \$75, \$50 and two \$25 prizes offered. Twenty-five additional winners received an enameled asparagus cooking utensil.

Publicity

Home economists continued to be the principal disseminators of Council asparagus promotion literature. The Julia Child television program, "Asparagus From Tip to Butt," which was transferred to 16mm film with sound, has been circulating through high school home economics classes.

Asparagus buttons were again extremely popular and despite careful and controlled distribution, it was necessary to reorder several times. A surprising number of letters were received from people who wanted buttons, having heard about them on various radio programs, such as "The McCanns at Home," "Rambling with Gambling," the "Bill Bennett" and "Morton and Patterson" shows.

A mention in "Mr. Fixit's" column in the Philadelphia Bulletin resulted in requests for more than 500 buttons from Weight Watchers Clubs, health lecturers, and individuals claiming an interest in asparagus because of its reputation for low calorie content.

Delivery of samples of fresh New Jersey asparagus directly from the farm to the home or office of food editors and others in various communications media is an integral part of the Council's publicity efforts. During the fresh season, a total of 1,232 bunches was distributed on an overnight basis from Boston to Washington, D. C., including the New Jersey Legislature.

The bayberry-scented asparagus spear candles manufactured from molds designed by the Council have now become a traditional gift item for the Christmas season. "Thank you" letters indicate that recipients look forward to receiving this attractive gift each year and it is felt that many influential friends have been made through their use.

The Council's promotion committee is constantly on the lookout for useful and unusual low cost gifts to build good will for asparagus. To this end, playing cards with specially designed backs, and packaged as bridge sets, were purchased for future distribution.

Fresh Market Merchandising

Fresh market merchandising operations began in January with preliminary planning of display materials. To minimize waste, only display pieces known to be useful on the basis of previous store surveys were printed.

A total of 6,000 asparagus merchandising kits, each containing 11 printed pieces, was distributed immediately prior to and during the fresh asparagus season to auction and roadside markets, asparagus brokers, food chain headquarters and wholesale produce houses by Council and other Marketing Division personnel.

The Council-designed heavy plastic asparagus display tray with recommended methods of handling and display instructions imprinted on the bottom was used for the third consecutive season. Division of Markets representatives distributed these trays to stores in the heavily populated areas of North Jersey: Bergen, Morris, Monmouth and Union counties. It is generally agreed by all concerned that the trays are particularly effective in instructing inexperienced produce clerks in proper procedures for handling fresh asparagus.

Trays were also placed in Jersey Certified Farm Markets, chain stores in the Philadelphia-Camden area, and a number of other roadside markets. Special emphasis was given to those markets located on principal highways leading to Jersey shore resorts. To support a large volume of fresh asparagus exported to Canada, 20 trays were supplied to a local broker for forwarding to that country. Consensus is that proper use of these trays can increase sales by keeping the product looking fresher for far longer periods.

Food editors were alerted in advance as to the date when the first fresh New Jersey asparagus would appear in stores in their respective areas and many carried stories and articles to this effect. A number of food editors took the time to send tear sheets of published articles to the Council. Applying standard space rates to those clippings received, the total value exceeds \$100,000.

Four areas of research at Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science were partially supported by Council funds.

They are as follows:

1. Principles of harvesting green asparagus
2. Asparagus breeding
3. Weed control in asparagus
4. Biology and control of asparagus root rot and rust pathogens

All of these areas except the last named are continuing programs and results to date are not final. The last named line of work has been completed with definite recommendations and control measures now available to asparagus growers.

NEW JERSEY POULTRY PRODUCTS PROMOTION COUNCIL

"Keep Your Local Chickens Working" was the message directed to consumers via 94 billboards in a campaign that terminated in September 1968. As in 1967-1968, the boards were strategically located on routes to New Jersey resort areas.

While the summer billboard program was in progress, Council personnel were calling on retail outlets with point-of-sale material "tying in" with the boards. On these calls the Department representative also encouraged the store management to keep New Jersey eggs on display and assistance was rendered when supply difficulties were encountered.

Calls were also made on egg buyers of several chains providing an opportunity to discuss promotional plans for New Jersey eggs which would fit in best with the stores' programs and physical set-up.

Recognizing the present-day interest in weight reduction, a Weight Watchers program was proposed to the Council which immediately recognized the value and gave the advertising agency and manager its approval.

A tie-in was sought with the Weight Watchers organization, which, after several conferences with the advertising agency, decided not to allow use of its name. However, plans were made to use the theme starting January 1969 and a low calorie recipe booklet entitled 19 Low Calorie Egg Recipes was devised with the assistance of Miss Audrey Burkart, assistant specialist in foods and nutrition, Extension Service, Rutgers University.

During the latter part of 1968, Acme Markets through William Groff, egg buyer, requested the Council manager to look into the possibility of Acme Markets securing enough New Jersey eggs to supply the entire egg needs of their New Jersey stores. Several meetings were held with producers and personnel from cooperatives to determine the possibility of eventually supplying the product in the quantity required. One of the problems preventing a rapid transaction was that Acme insisted on continuing to receive eggs from two present suppliers and all product was to be moved through the present suppliers' plants. This system was not considered economically feasible by producers and cooperatives contacted. Acme did, however, include its logo on its New Jersey carton thereby tying in the chain more closely with New Jersey and keeping the idea of an all-Jersey product alive for the future.

Thirteen New Jersey turkey growers, with a total of 64,000 birds, participated in the New Jersey Seal of Quality turkey marketing program and enjoyed another successful season. Fresh-killed birds are still very much in demand, with the supply in many cases falling short of needs. Growers were supplied with recipe booklets for distribution. The newspaper advertisements during the holiday season contained the names of producers, their addresses and telephone numbers. Ten New Jersey dailies were used throughout the State, assuring each grower coverage in his respective area. One new grower was added to the list and was supplied with lay inspection by Council personnel.

Two radio programs were launched in the beginning of 1969. One over WOR was a package deal shared with the New Jersey Apple Industry Council. The New Jersey Poultry Products Council bought 50 30-second spots starting in January and ending in April. The egg diet theme was the "pitch" and low calorie recipe booklets were made available in stores that were mentioned in the commercial. The recipe booklet distribution was a cooperative effort of Council personnel, the market expansion staff and the egg inspectors. The booklet proved extremely popular with many requests being received including some from weight watchers organizations.

The second radio program was the Community Club Awards program aired over Trenton Station WAAT. This program extended from February to May and offered cash awards to women's organizations whose members bought products or services from the subscribers advertising on WAAT. Points were established for each product and the cash awards were based on the number of points amassed by organizations. The organization with the most points received the largest cash award.

Approximately 3,000 dozen New Jersey egg carton tops were received during this period. An additional point incentive was offered to organizations whose members were successful in getting store managers in stores where New Jersey eggs were not available to sign pledges stating they would stock New Jersey eggs. These pledges were used by the Council manager to urge store managers to follow through. This was successful in five out of seven stores visited.

An egg recipe contest climaxed the Community Club Awards program on WAAT. Over 60 recipes were received and the judges, Mrs. Margaret M. Lawson, Mercer County home economist and Mrs. Nancy Connor, former food editor of the Trenton Times, selected three winners from each of the two categories --- entrees and desserts.

One of the highlights of the Council's promotional activities was the selection of a 1969 New Jersey Poultry Princess. A news release was sent to all areas of the State offering qualified young ladies a chance to compete for the title of New Jersey Poultry Princess. Many applications were received and the winner, Miss Karen E. Batten of Mullica Hill, was chosen from four finalists. She was crowned at the Golden Egg Banquet during Farmers Week. Karen appeared at The Manor, West Orange, in an event honoring New Jersey's agricultural industry and also at the New Jersey Restaurant Association Convention in Paramus.

During the fiscal year 1968-1969, the Council representatives made the following visits:

Producers	51
Licensed distributors	93
Egg dealers	77
Feed dealers	2
Turkey growers	14
County agents	12
Retail outlets	1,673
Distribution of promotional material	77
Exhibits	19
In-store merchandising	16
 Total	 2,034

Point-of-sale distribution by Department personnel .. 317

During the year, Council personnel participated in the following:

Conventions

New Jersey Education Association, Atlantic City
 New Jersey Restaurant Association, Paramus
 Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Meetings attended by the Council manager:

New Jersey State Poultry Association	5
New Jersey Turkey Association	5
Administrative	10
Trade and promotional	8

Other activities by the Council manager:

Egg buyer calls	27
Producer calls	10
Talks to organizations	2
Poultry tour	1
Egg distributor calls	23

The manager made repeated calls on egg buyers at the chain store headquarters and was in continued contact with egg distributors throughout the year.

NEW JERSEY WHITE POTATO INDUSTRY COUNCIL

A marketing trip was made by the Council manager in July to outlets in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York State. Reception was good and all buyers were interested in samples of the Superior variety. All outlets at the time were receiving Virginia potatoes and a good portion was of the Superior variety. They were washed and they had good appearance. As the month ended, New Jersey potatoes were moving to these areas with good results, especially in the State of Massachusetts.

In the Albany and Syracuse areas, new potato accounts were opened with the Superior potatoes from New Jersey. However, the manager reported that it would take patience and good will to convince the area buyers that we have overcome our previous faults and that New Jersey potatoes have the quality they need.

The manager made trade calls in the North Jersey metropolitan area throughout the summer. New Jersey potatoes were being well received. On store visits, produce managers told the Council manager that the Superior variety had excellent consumer acceptance.

During September, the Council manager made market trips to outlets in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Maryland. He was told that some New Jersey potato dealers, who had received orders for the Katahdin variety, had filled the orders with Chippewas. This substitution created a bad image for the New Jersey potato industry. In traveling, the Chippewa has a tendency to decay, especially during the hot weather prevailing in the South.

The southern buyers were happy to receive the New Jersey potato emblem golf balls. This giveaway was an effective door opener.

A survey showed that New Jersey white potato storages contained 470,000 hundredweight at the beginning of the storage season.

The manager attended the National Potato Council Convention in Bakersfield, California, November 13 to 16. The manager's report to the convention stressed the importance of having legislation similar to the New Jersey Potato Labeling Law enacted nationally.

In the manager's report to the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Potato Association, he made the following statement:

"In our southern markets the Katahdin and the Superior are two varieties that are fast moving and are enjoying good consumer acceptance. The Chippewa variety is a slow mover and there are many outlets in the South whose buyers won't consider handling them. New Jersey's marketers should endeavor to inquire and give their outlets the varieties that are fast moving."

In the early spring, the manager visited potato chip plants in Pennsylvania to determine their requirements for chipping during the 1969 harvest season. Calls included chip plants in York, Hanover, Phoenix and Altoona. Great interest was shown in the Superior variety. Most plants contract 75 percent of their needs and purchase the remaining 25 percent in the open market.

The Council decided that the manager, in making his trade calls, would again furnish a package of three golf balls imprinted with the Council's message to merchandising directors and potato buyers. This procedure proved very popular during the 1968-69 marketing season and the Council members felt the program should be continued.

As the fiscal year ended, the manager made many farm visits and observed a feeling of optimism among the growers. He reported that more of the Superior variety had been planted than in previous years.

NEW JERSEY SWEET POTATO INDUSTRY COMMISSION

In July 1968, the New Jersey Sweet Potato Commission outlined a promotional program for the 1968-69 marketing season.

To increase consumer acceptance, special emphasis would be placed on the old-fashioned dry yellow sweet potato. Point-of-sale price cards were printed for distribution. The card's message was "They are Back, A Treat for the Family, Packed with Vitamins, The Old-Fashioned Dry Yellow Sweet Potato." At shipping point, cartons and bushel baskets were to be identified as "Yellow Jersey-Dry Type." Printed inserts were placed in each package identifying the Yellow Jersey-Dry Type sweet potato.

Assigned personnel aided the store produce managers in arranging store displays and assisted them in identifying this dry potato for their consumers.

The Commission manager visited chain store headquarters and explained the adopted marketing program. The chains contacted promised to cooperate and to publicize the sweet potato program. The manager explained further that the program was based on identifying the variety as a dry type sweet potato.

The market became active during the month of November. Shippers contacted stated the movement was the greatest they had experienced in eight to ten years. The larger chains were cooperative and the movement extended to Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh and Altoona, Pennsylvania; and New England, as well as the New York and New Jersey metropolitan areas.

It was reported to the Commission that in many instances sweet potatoes sent to the chains were kept in refrigerated warehouses with other perishables and that the temperature was far below the prescribed 50 degrees F. It was also reported that bushel baskets of sweet potatoes, when opened at warehouses, contained decaying potatoes.

Dr. Robert H. Daines, Rutgers' professor of plant pathology, upon receiving a report of this condition, immediately requested a sample of some of the sweet potatoes that had deteriorated. He later reported to the Commission on the effectiveness of Botran dip applied when sweet potatoes are graded for shipment.

The Botran dip was being used by some shippers and it was the opinion of the Commission, based on Dr. Daines' findings, that it should be applied to all potatoes.

After a successful Thanksgiving and Christmas marketing of the dry yellow potatoes, trade contacts were made to stimulate the Easter holiday movement, including calls in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the New England States.

Point-of-sale material was supplied in order to induce sales. However, complaints were received on the quality of New Jersey sweet potatoes shipped. For example, one wholesaler in the Boston area received a shipment of 80 bushels of dry yellow potatoes and the quality on top was materially better than on bottom. Another complaint by the trade was that some potatoes received had excellent shelf life and others broke down with decay after two to three days exposure.

The manager later gave a progress report to the Sweet Potato Commission, stating that in order for the promotional program to be successful, quality should be improved and Botran dip should be applied for longer shelf life.

He further stated that a shipper in the Swedesboro area had shipped 47,000 bushels, to date, of the Dry Yellows to the trade without a rejection. His success was due to superior quality, proper sizing and the application of Botran dip for longer shelf life.

Six weeks before the fiscal year ended, approximately 35,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were in storage. This included all varieties, the bulk being in the Vineland and Hammonton areas. Trade contacts were made, but most merchandisers stated that movement was slow due to the hot weather and the lateness of the season.

As the fiscal year ended, the storage inventory had been reduced to approximately 8,000 bushels, due to the excellent cooperation of the trade.

In summary, representatives of the produce trade reported that the dry yellow sweet potatoes were well received by the consumers. There is a feeling that the New Jersey industry should reduce the acreage planted to other varieties and concentrate on the dry yellows.

NEW JERSEY HORSE BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT FUND PROGRAM

The date of May 20, 1969, represents a significant milestone in the history of the New Jersey horse industry. On that day, Governor Richard J. Hughes signed into law Senate Bill 735 which doubled the funds available to the Department for its horse breeding and development fund program. Immediate steps were taken by the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board to increase and implement its present program. Some of the principal features of the program are described below.

Research at the University of Pennsylvania

The New Jersey equine industry has long needed meaningful research on bone and joint injuries which are important in all breeds but particularly serious in valuable race horses. The Department, acting on the advice of the Equine Advisory Board, and the New Jersey Racing Commission provided support for a University of Pennsylvania research project dealing with equine bone operations, nonoperative repair, and post operative recovery. The sum of \$25,000 was made available to the University's New Bolton Center for this project. Dr. Jacques Jenny, veterinarian and professor of orthopedic surgery, will be in charge.

Research at Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science

A contract was made with Rutgers providing \$10,000 for research on equine nutrition. Several different areas of work were included in the 1968-69 program conducted under this grant. They were purified diet, protein requirements in geldings, protein requirements in foals, energy requirements, digestion of fats, digestion of grains, and digestion of minerals. All experiments involved were conducted on purebred horses.

Increased Breeder Awards

Additional funds resulted in increased breeder award payments to all 11 of New Jersey's recognized breed groups. Thoroughbred payments increased from \$144,000 to \$288,000. Standardbred payments more than doubled, from \$29,000 to \$60,000. The nine nonracing breeds received \$33,000 to divide equally. This figure was \$22,000 in 1967-1968. The increased funds and awards make it more profitable for owners to breed and race horses in New Jersey.

Horse Industry Promotion Trailer

On June 23, 1969, the Department sent its horse industry promotion trailer on the road for three months. The trailer is a mobile exhibit which contains motion pictures, slides, brochures, and still photographs, all of which depict New Jersey's 11 recognized breeds of horses in action. The trailer will be displayed at seven fairs this summer and in several urban situations in the fall. All of the film displays are designed to be operated automatically, contain sound tracks and are in color.

Horse Stalls

In July 1968, 26 portable heavy duty, 10-by-10-foot horse stalls were purchased. These are used to exhibit New Jersey-bred horses at fairs and horse shows. This summer they will be used at county fairs in Cumberland, Bergen, Burlington, Passaic, Sussex, Somerset and Hunterdon. In addition, they were used at the New Jersey Farmers Week horse program, the 100-Mile Endurance Ride, and the All-Breed Horse Show.

All-Breed Horse Show

On June 21, 1969, the Department, through the Equine Advisory Board, undertook a program unique in horse show and agricultural circles --- the First Annual New Jersey-Bred All-Breed Horse Show. For the first time, representatives of all 11 of the State's recognized breeds of horses competed under the same "umbrella" --- that is, a joint horse show.

The show attracted 240 horses which is close to a record number for a one-day show. The theme of the show was horse breeding in New Jersey as an agricultural pursuit. Governor Richard J. Hughes attended the show and expressed his interest in this type of agricultural promotion.

100-Mile Endurance Ride

Once again, the Department supported a competitive 100-mile endurance ride at Skylands State Park in Ringwood. The ride is designed to demonstrate the endurance, physical conditioning and competitiveness of both horse and rider. Thirty-eight horses and riders took part. The interest in the event shows that, even in highly urbanized New Jersey, horsemanship is a type of recreation which is increasing in importance.

Equine Industry Newsletter

In June the members of the staff, with the assistance of the Equine Advisory Board and the Division of Information, published the first issue of an industry newspaper, The New Jersey Equine Industry News. The paper, to be published quarterly, fulfills a longstanding need for a publication to serve the entire horse industry in New Jersey. The present circulation of the publication is 4,692.

Farmers Week Horse and Pony Program

On February 1 and 2, 1969, for the 12th consecutive year, the horse industry again participated in New Jersey Farmers Week. The program was held at IvyStone Inn, Pennsauken, and featured a live parade of New Jersey champion horses in a walking ring set up in the main ballroom. The attendance of 2,030 set an alltime record for a Farmers Week event of any kind.

Expansion of the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board

During the past year, four new organizations received membership on the Equine Advisory Board through the State Board of Agriculture. They were: The New Jersey Pinto Association, the New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs, the Horsemen's Protective and Benevolent Association of New Jersey, and the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey.

One of the organizational highlights of the year for the Equine Advisory Board was the formation of a five-man Operations Committee. This committee is the administrative arm of the Equine Advisory Board and previews all financial, personnel, budgetary, organizational and promotional business at a special meeting in Trenton two days prior to the Equine Advisory Board's regular monthly meeting. This procedure has eliminated some of the lengthy discussions at meetings and screens the business coming before the Board so that the membership is not asked to make decisions on subjects with which they have not had an opportunity to become familiar.

The Operations Committee also issues monthly financial statements which give the board members detailed accountings of each budget account, including what has been received and spent the previous month and what amounts remain in each account.

In summary, it appears that 1968-1969 was a turning point for the New Jersey horse industry. Definite progress toward achieving many of its goals of 10 years standing has been made this year.

II. MARKETING ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Farmers Cooperative Service Study

Eight fruit and vegetable marketing organizations have been helped considerably by the Department in studying their operations and making plans for future years. The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey and the Action Committee of the Produce Market Managers Association requested the Farmers Cooperative Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to make a study of the fruit and vegetable cooperatives of the State. The Division's facilities coordinator was named the project leader, coordinating the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rutgers officials, this Department and marketing organization boards and managers. A major meeting was arranged in early October with attendance by representatives of nine organizations. At this meeting, staff members of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science pinpointed the past and current situation and suggested what the Farmers Cooperative Service could accomplish. As a result of this meeting and subsequent coordinating efforts, the boards of directors of eight of the marketing organizations completed resolutions requesting Farmers Cooperative to make a study of their organization and offer recommendation.

The plan of work for the study was as follows:

1. Number of firms in study:

Seven cooperatives

One farmer-owned noncooperative

2. Objectives:

- (a) To appraise organizational and financial arrangements of the participating firms and propose changes to improve operations.
- (b) To explore alternative programs such as coordinated marketing through joint selling, acquisition or merger for improving the current structure of these firms to strengthen their market position and better serve the needs of the industry, and
- (c) To measure, where possible, the effect of proposed changes on grower returns.

3. Procedure:

- (a) Obtain financial and business records of participating firms for most recent five years. This would include audit reports, volume and sales data. Analyze these records to determine each firm's financial position and operating results.
- (b) Interview the management of each firm to obtain information on organizational structure, facilities, operating methods, sales arrangements and outlets, charges and services performed.
- (c) Sample membership of participating firms when their management requests information on members' attitudes and degrees of participation.
- (d) Contact a few major buyers to determine their current views on marketing methods for New Jersey produce.

4. Findings:

- (a) Information will be supplied to each participating firm identifying major problems and suggesting remedial action, where possible.

- (b) A report of study findings will be provided to the participating firms. This report will include recommendations for improving organizational structure and operating methods of these firms.

Since last January, each marketing organization involved has furnished to the Department five years of annual audits, copies of by-laws, letters of incorporation, and copies of marketing agreements. These have been forwarded to Farmers Cooperative Service in Washington where they have been studied. Development of a comprehensive and extensive questionnaire resulted from work with the managers, with a follow-up interview by Farmers Cooperative Service men. A questionnaire for growers has been developed and is to be used to obtain a summary of their ideas concerning the future of two organizations. All groups involved have been kept informed as to the progress of the study. Already the organizations have responded by taking action in relocating and building new facilities, in installing packing lines, increasing cooling capacities and strengthening their organizations with new personnel.

New Storage Facilities for Cooperative

One of the coordinator's major projects this past year has been assisting with plans for modernization of cold storage facilities, essentially for peaches, for the Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Inc. The present storage, located at Pitman, dates back to the early 1900s, is costly to operate, has inadequate cooling facilities and is too small in storage capacity. All of these limitations have resulted in losses to the cooperative for the last several years.

The cooperative's board and manager had neither the time nor necessary skills to assemble a prospectus summarizing the many factors needed by those making the decisions regarding a new storage, such as financing, engineering, payback, etc. The coordinator compiled 69 pages of information in a prospectus concerning a new storage having double the capacity (80,000 bushels). This includes a summary of storage costs and returns for the old Pitman storage and a review of growers' storage and hydrocooling capacities.

Rutgers specialists developed reports on the outlook for agriculture in and around Gloucester County, the outlook for the production of peaches and rough layout plans for a new facility. A survey of peach trees on member farms by age and variety was initiated and completed. The results showed the members have about 75 percent of the peaches in Gloucester County, with the County (from a previous survey) having over half of the peaches in New Jersey.

Three years of annual audits appear in the 69-page prospectus, also recommendations for use of a professional refrigeration engineering firm, financial operating summary sheets and board approval to go ahead with financing and engineering plans. As a part of the cold storage project, the coordinator developed and presented a proposal for a large hydrocooler for peaches, with detailed plans for construction, costs and returns. It is expected that ground breaking for the new storage will take place sometime in the fall of 1969 with completion projected for the spring of 1970.

Vacuum Cooling

Vacuum cooling of vegetables, especially lettuce, has increased tremendously during the past year, as encouraged by members of the Division staff. In addition to more than doubling the quantity of lettuce vacuum cooled by the use of more cooling units and longer hours of operation, an additional item was added to the list. This spring, asparagus was commercially vacuum cooled and shipped with excellent acceptance by chain store buyers. This came about as a result of experimental work initiated by the Division a year ago and continued again this past harvest season. Working with growers who supplied the crates of asparagus, and with the owner-operator of portable vacuum cooling equipment, trial runs of cooling were made. Rates of cooling, weight and color retention, and overall quality were studied with successful results. Brokers showed interest in shipping this vacuum-cooled asparagus and two part-trailer loads arrived in Miami in "excellent" condition. Good publicity concerning this added service was obtained and it is hoped that larger quantities will be cooled next season.

Marketing Institute

The Eleventh Annual Marketing Institute was held at Nassau Inn, Princeton, on October 31, 1968, with approximately 160 New Jersey and out-of-state marketers in attendance. "The Profitability of Marketing Services" program included speakers from New Jersey, New York State, Washington, D. C., and Massachusetts.

Speakers included Edwin F. Lewis, executive vice president and general manager of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Hanson, Massachusetts, and Dr. Kenneth R. Farrell, director, Marketing Economics Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Interest and participation in this informative and stimulating session were excellent.

Work with Organizations

A substantial amount of time was spent in assisting marketing organizations with direct selling plans, including marketing agreements, and in the development of purchase contracts such as those for Tschermak barley and sugar beets.

The Food Processing Development Committee work continued with emphasis on the efforts of the labor subcommittee. The coordinator has served on the agenda committee for a number of meetings and acted as chairman on occasion.

Drying Onions on the Farm

A project was initiated for improving the value of onions by removing the surface moisture. Cooperation of a local county agent and of concerned growers enabled the coordinator to set up a heater, ducts and fans to push air through a dryer bin of damp onions. Drying curves and other essential data are to be determined for use in final recommendations to growers for commercially drying onions for immediate sale or storage.

Export Sales

Increased effort was exerted in encouraging the sale of products outside the United States. Shipments to Canada have increased noticeably. A considerable amount of information has been obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Commerce, airlines and steamship lines, to assist those having an interest in exporting agricultural products. The coordinator participated in the U. S. Department of Agriculture "Trade Fair in Reverse" at Atlantic City, and attended export conferences at Rutgers and Newark.

Roadside Marketing

Roadside marketing continues to be an excellent outlet for the sale of an increased volume of New Jersey produce.

A total of 74 visits was made to Certified Farm Markets which included inspections, open house celebrations, provision of market plans, layouts and advice concerning operations. Eighty-three stops were made at noncertified operations, although there is less opportunity for really helping this group. Numerous meetings were attended and participated in, including workshops for roadside market clerks, sessions on observance of State and local laws on roadside use, and produce programs. Over a period of six months and many meetings, an excellent program was developed for the purchase of over 25,000 packages of South Jersey produce for distribution to roadside markets in North Jersey. Recommendations included the development of the organizational structure, financing, and selection of a purchasing agent and a distributing agent. The program was inaugurated but did not generate the volume anticipated through June 1969. A revision was made in the program to accommodate the latest needs of the membership. Twelve news items were written and two television shows were prepared on roadside marketing.

Greenhouse Tomatoes

Twenty-eight calls were made in the interest of developing the marketing of greenhouse tomatoes. These tomatoes were grown by six different operators and

details were worked out concerning containers, grade, contract terms and provisions, and frequency of harvest. The total volume for this spring crop was estimated to exceed 100,000 pounds by the end of harvest in the middle of July. A staff member planned and participated in a television show on greenhouse tomatoes.

Efforts continued to encourage the marketing of 1 1/2-pound bunches of asparagus and machine-harvested, scrambled asparagus for fresh market institutional use. A study was made of the marketing of hydrocooled long green asparagus and calls were made on Pennsylvania processors to determine the reason for their lack of use of the New Jersey raw product. Calls were made on John Pepper Foods of Vineland in the interest of promoting asparagus-egg omelets.

Hydrocooling of Cantaloupes

Increasing the market value of cantaloupes by improved hydrocooling has been a continuing project since 1966. This coming summer growers will be assisted in final flotation cooling, with one grower to handle over 30 acres in this manner. Retaining the high quality of cantaloupes by quickly removing field heat will expand the market area, including shipments to Canada. A field day for growers and buyers has been scheduled in cooperation with the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service.

Sweet Potatoes

Eighty-four visits were made to sweet potato growers, buyers and handlers to encourage the use of improved procedures for handling and washing sweet potatoes and controlling disease.

SALES TO THE MILITARY

Continued liaison was maintained with the New York Regional Military Headquarters (Defense Personnel Support Center) in Brooklyn, New York. This was accomplished by frequent meetings with the commanding officer and key military and civilian staff members, and by staff visits by the military to New Jersey fruit and vegetable growing areas.

Throughout the growing season, the Division's military liaison representative was in daily contact with the military buyers, working with them to obtain the highest quality produce for the Armed Forces at home and overseas. Several loads of New Jersey corn and lettuce were shipped to England and Germany. Additionally, new buying areas were located for the military buyers to enlarge their procurement areas.

The level of military procurement increased slightly, both in volume and dollar value. Packages of fresh fruits and vegetables reported purchased by the military in New Jersey during the period July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969, amounted to 296,291 with an approximate dollar value of \$915,421.

Both the commanding officer and his staff and the New Jersey produce dealers selling to the military have expressed their appreciation for the State's assistance to them in the military procurement program.

III. REGULATORY SERVICES

BUREAU OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE

Introduction

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service was started in 1917 under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Inspections were restricted to destination markets until 1922, at which time the service was extended to shipping points.

This expansion of the service necessitated working agreements between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the various states. In New Jersey, the inspection service is conducted under a three-way cooperative agreement between

the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey Agricultural Society.

The first U. S. Standards were promulgated for white potatoes. At the present time, there are standards on more than 80 products. Each year, approximately 20 New Jersey-grown commodities are inspected for grade and/or condition on the basis of Federal or State standards and certified on official certificates. Inspections cover products for: (1) Processing; (2) fresh market shipments marketed through interstate and intrastate commerce; and (3) cold storage and warehouse lots.

The Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service is available on a voluntary basis to processors, growers, shippers and receivers. This is a nonprofit, self-supporting service and fees are assessed to cover the cost of operation.

A total of 61 Federal-State inspectors, including four permanent and 57 seasonal, was required to handle the inspection work this fiscal year. Inspectors are licensed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and work under the supervision of the New Jersey and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The New Jersey Agricultural Society is responsible for the financial aspects of the service.

Shipping Point Inspections (Fresh Market)

A total of 542,885 containers of various fresh fruits and vegetables, excepting white potatoes which are covered separately below, was inspected in 1968-69. During fiscal 1967-68, 322,409 containers were inspected. The increase of approximately 68 percent was due primarily to increased inspections of peaches, onions and tomatoes destined for Canada.

White Potatoes

The volume of New Jersey-grown potatoes inspected in fiscal 1968-69 was 243,713 hundredweight equivalents. In 1967-68, 560,043 hundredweights were inspected.

In general, the quality of the 1968 New Jersey potato crop was excellent. Normally, when quality is high, there are fewer requests for inspection. This is reflected in the decrease of about 56 percent compared with 1967-68.

In addition to the New Jersey potatoes inspected, 80,222 hundredweight equivalents of out-of-state potatoes were inspected for transshipment.

Apples

The inspection service cooperated with the Package Research Laboratory, Rockaway, which was conducting an international research program on bulk bin-type apple containers. Inspections were performed on apples shipped in four types of bulk bins with a total weight of 2,709 pounds. The purpose of the inspections was to determine the severity of bruising in various locations throughout the containers. Results of the inspections were reported on official certificates. Inspections showed that damage by bruising as a result of bin handling could be held at a low level.

A total of 16,692 cartons of apples was inspected in 1968-69. In the fiscal year 1967-68, inspections had been made on 13,825 cartons. Most of the apples inspected were exported to South America and Canada.

Peaches

Weather conditions were suitable for producing a normal crop of peaches in 1968. The crop had been drastically reduced in the previous two years by winter and spring freezes.

The Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Inc., Glassboro, operating with the services of a full-time inspector, offered their customers official certification at no charge on purchases of peaches exported to Canada. The inspector also assisted the cooperative's grower members in improving packing techniques and provided arbitration services on products sold through the auction market.

Peach inspections in 1968 totaled 160,234 3/4-bushel crates, an increase of 220 percent over the 49,943 3/4-bushel crates inspected in 1967. Practically all of the peaches inspected in 1968 graded U. S. Extra No. 1.

The 160,234 containers of peaches inspected in 1968 is surpassed only by the record volume of 182,422 containers inspected and certified in 1965.

Corn

An inspector was assigned to the Cooperative Growers Association, Beverly, on a full-time basis to inspect green corn. He certified a total of 43 shipments comprised of 18,190 crates. In addition, inspections were made on 71 growers' lots consisting of 18,016 crates with no official certificates issued. This service enables the sales representative to assemble full truckloads of comparable quality.

Nineteen loads of corn containing 9,808 crates were inspected and certified for export to Canada.

Lettuce

In general, the 1968 fall lettuce crop was of fine quality with favorable weather conditions prevailing during the production and harvesting season. An injurious frost did not occur until October 31. By this time, the bulk of the lettuce had been harvested.

For the most part, the quality of the 1969 spring lettuce was good to excellent. During the latter part of the season, however, shippers experienced some problems with tip burn and decay when the lettuce arrived at destination.

Lettuce inspections increased from 203 inspections (89,033 cartons) in fiscal 1967-68 to 284 lots (110,884 cartons) in 1968-69. The increase of 21,851 cartons represents approximately 25 percent.

Onions

Ebenezer onions, raised from sets, have been the standard variety in New Jersey for many years. In 1968, however, approximately 20 percent of the New Jersey onion acreage was planted with the Tronto variety. These onions are grown from seed and harvesting starts two to three weeks later than in those raised from sets. Extending the harvesting season has been beneficial to the New Jersey onion industry.

Onion inspections in 1968 totaled 69,939 50-pound bags, an increase of 103 percent over the 34,393 50-pound bags inspected in 1967.

Military Purchases

Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) purchases many New Jersey products. Inspection is mandatory on all military procurements of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Inspections on white potatoes purchased by the DPSC in 1968-69 totaled 142,003 hundredweight equivalents which is nearly identical to the 142,566 hundredweights inspected in 1967-68. Miscellaneous products inspected increased from 147,113 containers in 1967-68 to 154,288 containers in 1968-69.

Table 2 shows the comparison in volume of all commodities inspected and certified in accordance with DPSC specifications in 1968-69 and 1967-68.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTIONS, NEW JERSEY, FISCAL YEAR 1968-69 WITH COMPARISONS

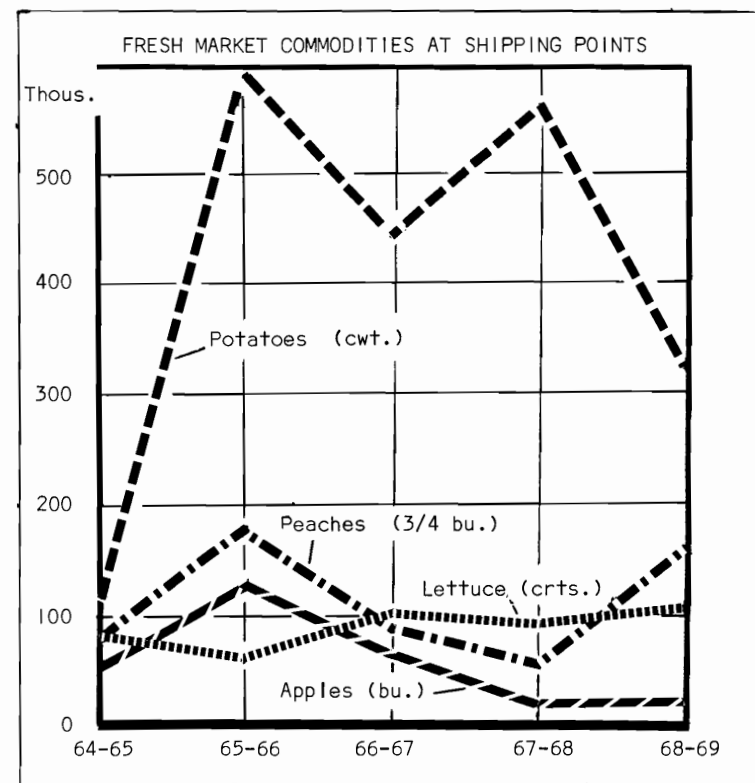
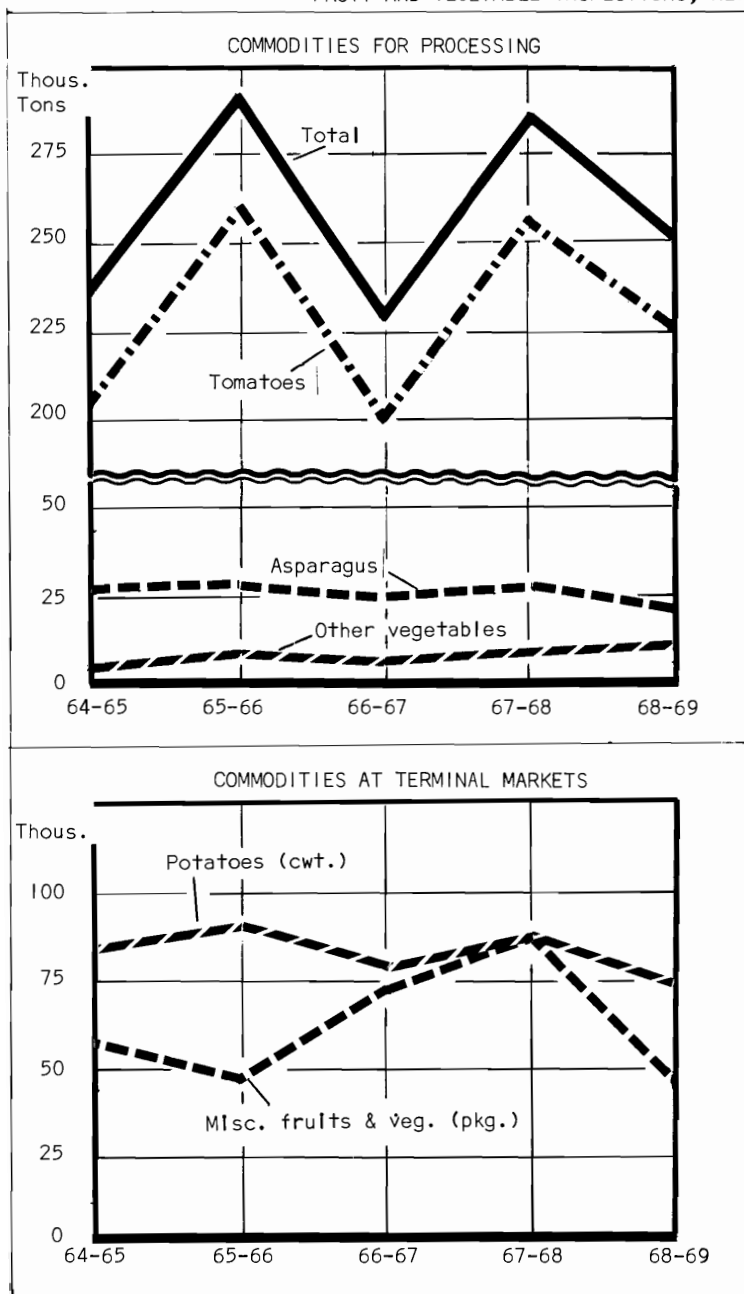


TABLE 2. PRODUCE CERTIFIED TO MEET DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Beets	150 bushels	--
Cabbage	27,085 crates	31,280 crates
Corn	18,140 crates	14,947 crates
Cucumbers	5,807 bushel baskets	2,801 bushel baskets
Eggplant	443 bushel baskets	668 bushel baskets
Lettuce	74,258 cartons	80,508 cartons
Onions	6,231 bags	6,026 bags
Peaches	4,066 3/4-bushel crates	5,794 3/4-bushel crates
Peppers	7,428 bushel baskets	9,432 bushel baskets
Squash	3,505 baskets	2,832 baskets
Totals	147,113 containers	154,288 containers
Potatoes	142,566 cwt.	142,003 cwt.

Canadian Export

Improved communication between New Jersey brokers and shippers and Canadian receivers has resulted in a steadily increasing fresh fruit and vegetable export business for the past five years. The volume of products inspected for export to Canada in 1968-69 shows an increase of approximately 91 percent over 1967-68.

Under the authority of the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, the Canadian Department of Agriculture makes inspection compulsory on 24 products exported into Canada. In 1968-69, 12 of these products were inspected and certified as meeting Canadian Import Requirements in respect to grade.

Total volume of all products inspected for export to Canada in 1968-69 is compared with 1967-68 in the following table.

TABLE 3. VOLUME OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCE INSPECTED FOR EXPORT TO CANADA

<u>Product</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Apples	5,571 cartons	6,258 cartons
Asparagus (fresh)	8,972 crates	11,774 crates
Asparagus (for proc.)	50,770 bushel baskets (1,269,250 lb.)	34,950 bushel baskets (873,750 lb.)
Beets	375 bushel baskets	635 bushel baskets
Cabbage	23,041 crates	28,469 crates
Carrots	35 bushel baskets	--
Corn	--	3,000 crates
Cucumbers	8,154 bushel baskets	6,543 bushel baskets
Lettuce	11,171 cartons	27,236 cartons
Onions	24,230 bags	44,855 bags
Parsnips	350 bushel baskets	--
Peaches	44,416 3/4-bushel crates	151,028 3/4-bushel crates
Pears	--	288 cartons
Plums	278 1/2-bushel cartons	4,001 1/2-bushel cartons
Tomatoes	--	19,953 containers
Turnips	57 bushel baskets	--
Total	177,420 containers	338,990 containers

Summary of Shipping Point Inspections

Total volume of all commodities inspected at shipping point with the percent increase or decrease for this fiscal year as compared with 1967-68 as indicated in Table 4.

TABLE 4. SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>Percent Increase or Decrease</u>
Apples	13,825 cartons	16,692 cartons	+ 21
Peaches	49,943 3/4-bu. crates	160,234 3/4-bu. crates	+220
Cabbage	50,126 crates	62,248 crates	+ 24
Corn	35,185 crates	27,998 crates	- 20
Lettuce	89,033 cartons	110,884 cartons	+ 25
Onions	34,393 50-lb. bags	69,939 50-lb. bags	+103
Tomatoes	--	19,953 various size containers	+100
Misc. Fruit and Veg.	49,904 containers	74,937 containers	+ 25
Total	322,409 containers	542,885 containers	+ 68
Potatoes ^{1/}	571,448 cwt.	323,935 cwt.	- 43

Products Inspected for Processing

Tomatoes and asparagus have been the two most important products graded for processing in New Jersey for over 35 consecutive years. A considerable volume of other crops, however, is also inspected.

Products for processing are graded on the basis of processor-grower contracts which usually incorporate Federal or State standards. Inspectors examine a representative sample from each grower's load and record the results on an official certificate. Grading provides an equitable basis for payment for both processor and grower and is an inducement for growers to deliver higher quality products.

Tomatoes

In 1968, New Jersey ranked third in the nation in the production of tomatoes for processing, preceded only by California and Ohio. Tomatoes in New Jersey were produced on 19,700 acres in 1968, compared with 21,300 acres in 1967.

The volume of tomatoes graded in 1968 was down 12 percent, primarily because of the Campbell Soup Company labor strike during the tomato harvesting season. Average yields per acre, however, were up from 15.3 tons in 1967 to 16.7 tons in 1968.

In 1968, average grades for tomatoes were 69 percent U. S. No. 1, 29 percent U. S. No. 2, and 2 percent culls.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY 1968 CANNERY TOMATO SEASON AND
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS 10 YEARS

<u>Season</u>	<u>Volume Graded</u> (tons)	<u>U. S. No. 1</u> (percent)	<u>U. S. No. 2</u> (percent)	<u>Culls</u> (percent)
1958	150,659	64	34	2
1959	129,424	60	37	3
1960	202,154	63	34	3
1961	221,824	65	32	3
1962	246,258	66	32	2
1963	201,083	68	30	2
1964	207,442	70	29	1
1965	259,839	70	28	2
1966	199,639	82	17	1
1967	256,051	71	27	2
1968	226,331	69	29	2

^{1/} Includes out-of-state potatoes inspected and certified for transshipment.

Asparagus

California is the only state which surpasses New Jersey in the production of asparagus. The estimated acreage for harvest in New Jersey in 1969 was 22,800, compared with 24,300 acres in 1968. Asparagus acreage in New Jersey has been gradually declining for the past few years. An estimated 75 percent of the total acreage was contracted for processing.

The 1969 asparagus season posed many problems for growers and processors. Growers experienced a shortage of labor for harvesting the crop. During April, growers picketed the Del Monte plant in Swedesboro in an attempt to obtain a higher price. From May 15 to May 25, employees of Seabrook Farms Company were on strike. Generally, the diameter of spears was smaller than usual because of the dry fall in 1968.

In 1969, asparagus was graded at 16 receiving stations for three processors and six brokers. Grading was performed on the basis of four types of processor-grower contracts.

The total quantity graded was 40,877,364 pounds, compared with 51,254,830 pounds for the 1968 season. The decrease of 10,377,466 pounds represents a reduction of approximately 20 percent and is attributed to the shortage of labor for harvesting the crop and to reduced yields per acre.

The most popular processor-grower contract specifies 7 inches maximum spear length with a minimum of 4-1/2 inches of green color and a minimum diameter of 3/8 of an inch measured at the base of the spear. Under the provisions of this contract, average grades for the 1969 season were: 73 percent pay weight; 6 percent contract culls; and 21 percent butts. These grade averages, by coincidence, are identical to those of the 1967 season, though slightly lower than those for the 1968 season, which showed 76 percent pay weight, 5 percent contract culls, and 19 percent butts.

During the 1969 asparagus harvesting season, supervisory personnel of the Inspection Service sought and received the cooperation of New Jersey processors in conducting a sampling and grading study. The primary purpose of the study was to evaluate the accuracy of the current method of sampling asparagus for processing. The results of the study show that major sampling changes should be considered by the processing industry.

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF GRADING FOR PROCESSING

<u>Product</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>Percent Increase or Decrease</u>
Tomatoes	512,102,000 lb.	452,662,332 lb.	- 12
Asparagus	51,254,830 lb.	40,877,364 lb.	- 20
Carrots	10,722,500 lb.	5,533,750 lb.	- 48
Other vegetables ^{1/}	998,000 lb.	3,390,320 lb.	+240
Totals	575,077,330 lb.	502,463,766 lb.	- 13

Terminal Market Inspections

Terminal market inspections are an important part of the activities of this Bureau. Inspectors must be certified as collaborators by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to perform this type of inspection work. Four New Jersey State employees and three New Jersey Agricultural Society employees are authorized to make terminal market inspections.

Potatoes continued to be the most important commodity inspected in New Jersey terminal markets. In 1968-69, the total volume inspected was 73,956 hundredweight equivalents, compared with 87,162 hundredweights in 1967-68, a decrease of 13,206 hundredweights or 18 percent.

Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables inspected totaled 48,485 containers. The total for 1967-68 was 86,314 containers. This represents a decrease of 78 percent, due primarily to fewer citrus inspections.

^{1/} Includes green peppers, red peppers, green tomatoes, snap beans.

Weekly deliveries of fresh products were inspected at three New Jersey State institutions. A total of 1,228,538 pounds covering some 30 products was inspected. In 1967-68, inspections totaled 1,104,509 pounds. The volume for this type of inspection has remained relatively constant for the past several years.

Comments

Striving to provide the industry with better service continues to be the principal objective of the Fruit and Vegetable Service. The annual one-week training schools for asparagus and tomato inspectors are part of the improved program. This is the fourth consecutive year for training schools. It continues, however, to become more and more difficult to provide better service because of our inability to employ sufficient competent seasonal personnel having high integrity. As a result of this inability, we may find it necessary in the near future to curtail the inspection service to the asparagus and tomato processing industries. If this should happen, it seems apparent this would be a tremendous blow to these industries which have relied on the unbiased grading of Federal-State inspectors for over 35 years.

It is encouraging, however, to note the improved relationship as the result of our annual meetings with commodity groups that were initiated in 1967. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss mutual inspection and grading policy. Cost of training and increased charges have been fully discussed and unanimously agreed to by the industry. This type of meeting affords an opportunity for co-operation and understanding between the industry and the Department.

Potato Labeling Law

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of the potato industry in New Jersey. It prohibits the misbranding of packages of potatoes produced in New Jersey (or any other state) and subsequently offered for sale in New Jersey. It provides an opportunity for the public to purchase potatoes properly identified as to quality, condition and grade. During this fiscal year, the three enforcement agents of this section made 2,706 visits to wholesale and retail potato outlets in all counties in New Jersey. There were 10,934 official inspections made and 72 violations were noted. Most of the violations were caused by failure of produce managers in retail stores to rotate or turn "Plio-film" and film window bags. The potatoes turned green from exposure to light. Sixty-nine violations were corrected in the presence of the investigators and appropriate warnings were issued. Penalties totaling \$200 were assessed against three flagrant violators of the law.

Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage for Apples

Rules and regulations governing controlled atmosphere storage for apples in New Jersey specify that apples to be sold as "CA Apples" must be stored for a minimum period of 90 days at 32°F. with a maximum oxygen content of 5 percent. Each storage facility is licensed and issued an official CA number.

Within the State, for the 1968 season, there were 10 CA storage facilities comprising a total of 24 individual storage rooms principally located in the central and southern counties. There were 310,679 bushels of apples stored. A total of 57 visits was made to the establishments during the 90-day storage period.

The following table shows the total number of bushel equivalents by variety, stored in the above mentioned facilities during 1968-69 season.

TABLE 7. APPLES IN CA STORAGE, BY VARIETY
1968-69

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Bushel Equivalents</u>
Red Rome	128,167
Red Delicious	53,654
Rome Beauty	44,170
Red Stayman	25,747
Stayman	21,571
Jersey Red	20,426
Golden Delicious	6,274
Turley	3,694
Delicious	2,450
Winesap	2,005
Ruby	748
McIntosh	600
Red York	540
Paragon	445
Jonathan	188
Total	310,679

Food and Drug Administration

In an effort to maintain adequate surveillance over pesticide residues in raw agricultural commodities within the State, this Department and the Food and Drug Administration, New York District, have mutually agreed to participate in a coordinated program. This program places major responsibility for the collection of surveillance samples of raw agricultural commodities with the Department and their analyses with Food and Drug Administration.

During the fiscal year, 48 raw product samples were collected and, on the same day, delivered to the Federal Food and Drug office in Newark. The samples were then delivered by courier to the Food and Drug laboratory in Brooklyn, New York, for analysis.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act 1930

This is a Federal law which prohibits unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables that move in interstate commerce. It provides for collecting damages from anyone who fails to live up to his contract obligations.

Upon receiving a complaint from a New Jersey grower, broker or shipper against an out-of-state receiver, the complainant's files are reviewed to determine possible cause for action. If there is cause, an informal complaint is filed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or one of its field offices. If the dispute cannot be settled informally, a formal document is prepared for the complainant's signature and forwarded to the respective U. S. Department of Agriculture office. Growers, brokers and shippers may file their own complaints. However, as a special professional service to the New Jersey produce industry, the Division of Markets has filed complaints on behalf of five New Jersey shippers under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

Two of the five complaints filed were made the subject of personal investigations by personnel of the Washington office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The complaints were settled to the satisfaction of the New Jersey growers and/or shippers. A total of \$2,765.78 was collected. One of the five complaints was settled informally and the full invoice price of \$2,740 was paid to the New Jersey shipper.

Two formal complaints having a total invoice price of \$12,315.89 were filed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this amount, \$5,353.85 was collected for one of the two shippers. Due to the failure of the out-of-state receivers to pay the total amount due, their license to conduct produce business

in interstate commerce was suspended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The suspensions will remain in effect until the reparation awards are satisfied.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture requires that licensees maintain proper records of all their produce transactions and that confirmations be issued on all contracts made. A large percentage of the produce trade follows these rules and regulations, which is good business ethics.

BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICE

The responsibility of this Bureau is to assist the poultry industry in marketing its products in an orderly manner; maintain supervision of firms marketing poultry products under the Department's official emblem; make inspections of eggs as required in enforcing the New Jersey egg law; perform grading services in determining conformity of the product to contract specifications and official grades; advise with respect to practices and procedures related thereto; and cooperate with regional and national groups in the interest of New Jersey poultrymen.

Egg Law Enforcement

The New Jersey egg law provides, among other things, that the grade and size is to be designated on the container. The most all-encompassing provision is that no label, container, display or advertisement of eggs shall contain incorrect, fraudulent or misleading representations. These two provisions emphasize truth in packaging as a prerequisite in gaining consumer confidence. The law affects all segments of egg marketing from production to the retail counter but, because the consumer is usually more vulnerable to abuses, the enforcement effort is directed in the interest of the consumer. In turn, consumer acceptance and satisfaction concerning her purchase of eggs is the most valuable asset the egg producer can have; thus, both consumer and producer are served by our enforcement procedure.

The field staff consists of nine egg inspectors. During June 1969, two inspectors successfully completed the course of instruction given by Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at its Egg Quality School. The supervisor of egg inspectors served as an instructor at the school. It is a practice of this Bureau to send at least one man to this school each year for the purpose of refreshing his knowledge of egg quality problems.

Approximately 70 percent of the inspectors' time is devoted to egg law enforcement. Their duties require visits to retail stores, roadside stands, retail delivery routes, egg packers and producers. Many retailers obtain their eggs packaged in retail containers from firms specializing in this function. The egg law provides protection to the retailer but does not relieve him of any responsibilities as he serves the consumer. A violation traceable to a packer is made a packer responsibility, but the retailer in whose establishment it is found is required to correct the situation. His alternative is to remove the product from sale.

Examinations are made of the interior and exterior qualities of the eggs to determine if they conform to the grade and size designated on the package. A report is made of each size, grade and brand inspected.

This Bureau is most interested in compliance with the law while insisting on penalizing offenders. The field staff distributes much educational material throughout egg marketing channels to help inform those subject to the provisions of the egg law. The Rutgers Extension Service also aids in this work by informing producers of their responsibilities.

Violations of the egg law are referred to the director of the Division of Markets.

In fiscal 1968-69, egg inspectors made 20,418 inspections of eggs at retail stores, 2,291 inspections at warehouses and dealers' establishments and 576 inspections at the producer level, making a total of 23,915.

A total of 733 violations was found, 165 of which were referred for penalty action. The nature of violations is shown in Table 8. Table 9 shows where they were found.

Grading and Inspection Service

This is a threefold program: First, to encourage the production and identification of eggs having a specified high standard of quality; second, to package such eggs in retail containers bearing New Jersey identification and the New Jersey Seal of Quality; and third, through the Poultry Products Promotion Council, to bring the product to the attention of the consumer.

Eggs marketed under the Seal of Quality must conform to the two highest consumer grades, and firms using the Seal must be licensed. The Seal of Quality may also be used by producers in identifying eggs conforming to the highest wholesale grade and marketed to licensed firms. An annual license fee is charged firms who market eggs under the Seal of Quality. No fee is assessed where the Seal is used on the specified wholesale grade.

At the close of the fiscal year, 25 firms were licensed to market eggs under the Seal but three were inactive in this respect. Nevertheless, 12,110,494 dozens of New Jersey eggs were marketed in containers bearing the Seal of Quality. This is 3 percent more than the volume marketed last year. The field staff made 1,406 supervisory visits to these firms during the year and made a total of 3,091 inspections of Seal of Quality eggs at retail stores. Of the total dozens packed and distributed, 794,760 dozens were delivered to New Jersey State institutions.

Table 10 shows the monthly activity of this program during the year.

IV. MARKET NEWS AND COOPERATIVES

MARKET NEWS

The Market News Service is based on a cooperative agreement between this Department and the Consumer and Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide accurate, up-to-the-minute information on the supply, demand, prices and movement of agricultural products.

Trading is reported at major terminal markets as well as in important production and shipping areas. For rapid exchange of information, most of the market information offices are connected by a network of leased teletype lines.

Reports are mailed direct to people requesting information on the various commodities. The reports are also released to radio stations and newspapers and through the telephone answering service.

Livestock

Nixon Livestock Sales of Mount Holly discontinued their weekly sales on July 3, 1968. The remaining seven livestock auction markets continued their weekly sales, reporting to the Department the number of head, classes of all sales and the prices received.

Reports from the seven livestock auction markets showed a decrease in the number of animals sold and an increase in the total value of sales.

TABLE 8. NATURE OF EGG LAW VIOLATIONS

Month	Eggs Failed To Meet		Failed To Show		No Invoice Given	Poor Holding Condition	No Identification	Mis-branded (source)	Incorrect Advertising	Previous Markings Present	Cases Not Sealed	Grade and Size Shown Incorrectly
	Grade	Size	Grade	Size								
July	16	11	31	28	4	13	22	0	3	0	4	1
August	15	1	21	15	3	1	24	0	0	0	1	0
September	8	2	16	11	0	5	14	1	0	0	6	2
October	14	9	10	10	4	2	15	0	0	0	1	0
November	7	5	0	0	5	2	5	1	0	0	1	0
December	5	1	9	7	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
January	5	2	9	3	2	1	12	1	1	0	0	0
February	4	1	6	5	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	0
March	12	1	15	15	6	3	23	0	2	1	1	2
April	24	7	12	10	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	1
May	22	12	10	8	10	5	18	0	0	0	1	0
June	6	2	4	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138	54	143	118	38	36	170	4	8	2	16	6

TABLE 9. LOCATION OF EGG LAW VIOLATIONS

Month	Reports Filed of Inspection at			Warning Issued on Inspection at			Penalties Imposed on Inspection at		
	Retail Outlets	Warehouse or Dealer	Producer	Retail Outlets	Warehouse or Dealer	Producer	Retail Outlets	Warehouse or Dealer	Producer
July	2,036	199	45	28	0	5	25	0	0
August	1,688	283	10	29	0	1	13	0	0
September	892	206	127	14	0	4	11	0	0
October	2,257	268	21	14	0	3	20	0	0
November	1,719	126	15	4	0	2	9	0	0
December	1,532	131	6	4	10	0	5	0	0
January	1,270	178	1	2	11	0	7	0	0
February	1,464	109	3	2	5	0	2	3	0
March	2,075	207	41	24	2	0	13	0	0
April	2,206	417	135	22	1	2	27	0	0
May	1,906	442	92	17	1	1	22	0	0
June	1,373	355	80	2	0	0	8	0	0
Total	20,418	2,921	576	162	30	18	162	3	0

TABLE 10. GRADING AND INSPECTION SERVICE

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number Firms Licensed</u>	<u>Number Supervisory Visits</u>	<u>No. Dozen Eggs Packed Under Seal of Quality</u>	<u>No. 30-Dozen Cases for Institutions</u>	<u>Number Certificates Issued</u>
July	21	123	956,072	2,231	119
August	21	109	992,623	2,112	109
September	22	105	993,296	2,686	144
October	22	152	1,019,395	2,032	112
November	22	83	1,022,102	1,986	110
December	22	94	1,047,637	2,527	131
January	22	105	1,105,143	2,013	111
February	22	61	946,558	1,935	112
March	23	108	1,097,021	2,566	144
April	23	174	1,008,217	2,044	114
May	25	156	973,947	1,936	113
June	25	136	948,483	2,469	132
Total		1,406	12,110,494	26,537	1,451

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF SALES AT THE LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

<u>Market</u>	<u>No. Animals</u>		<u>Value</u>	
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>
Flemington	9,055	8,294	\$ 418,380.05	\$ 396,624.36
Hackettstown	43,960	43,738	3,955,593.81	4,125,835.14
Mount Holly	5,718	61	404,786.39	3,523.53
Freehold	1,430	1,343	81,518.32	82,534.86
Sussex	33,162	33,658	2,866,958.09	2,979,546.63
Woodstown (Harris)	22,656	17,774	1,428,954.36	1,178,579.92
Woodstown (Community)	5,052	7,150	455,027.56	775,561.18
Columbus (Tallman)	8,536	11,567	647,908.51	933,184.25
Total	129,569	123,585	\$10,259,127.09	\$10,475,389.87
1966-67 total		138,854		\$10,671,063.57

The Market News Service mailed approximately 15,400 feed and livestock reports during the year to people requesting the information. The weekly reports contained current feed and grain prices, hay and straw prices, the preceding week's sales at the seven livestock auction markets, and the less-than-carlot meat prices at New York secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture leased wire service.

An addition was made to the feed and livestock report during the year. Once each month, a report of the movement of horses imported into New Jersey and exported from New Jersey, compared with the movement of the preceding month, and the total movement of the current fiscal year compared with the movement of the preceding year, was added.

Dairy Herd Replacement Report

Dairy herd replacement reports were received by the leased wire service from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. The results were mailed to those on our feed and livestock mailing list. This gives New Jersey dairymen knowledge of values of dairy herd replacements.

Poultry and Eggs

The Division of Markets has continued to cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in securing information from poultry and egg dealers on supply, demand and prices received.

A Monday morning inventory report was started during the past year. The market reporter calls egg dealers each Monday to secure their inventory of

the various size eggs as well as ungraded eggs on hand at the beginning of business each week. Information gathered from poultry and egg sources within the State is compiled and reported to the Philadelphia office of the Consumer and Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The weekly egg and poultry report was continued throughout the year, giving the following information: Wholesale selling prices of eggs at the New Jersey egg marketing associations; the New York wholesale selling prices of eggs secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, leased wire service; the cold storage holdings of eggs; the New York market truck lot and carlot supply; demand and price of broilers and fryers; and the Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey live poultry report.

Cooperative Poultry and Egg Marketing

There are four cooperative marketing associations which physically handle the eggs or live poultry produced by their members and at one time sold these commodities by auction. These cooperatives marketed products valued at \$2,239,809.08 during this fiscal year compared with a total value of \$2,149,148.13 last year.

Table 12 is a summary showing the volume and value of eggs and poultry handled by each cooperative market, and the total thereof, as well as a comparison with last year of the price per dozen of eggs and the price per pound of all poultry.

TABLE 12. SUMMARY OF SALES OF EGG AND POULTRY COOPERATIVE AUCTION MARKETS
July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969

<u>Market</u>	<u>30-Dozen Cases of Eggs</u>	<u>Value of Eggs</u>	<u>Crates of Poultry</u>	<u>Pounds of Poultry</u>	<u>Value of Poultry</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Flemington	20,874	\$258,981.14				\$258,981.14
Hackettstown	23,441	302,133.54	1,339	69,982	\$11,548.24	313,681.78
Paterson	14,783	189,282.61				189,282.61
Vineland	131,822	1,477,863.55				1,477,863.55
Total	190,920	\$2,228,260.84	1,339	69,982	\$11,548.24	\$2,239,809.08

Average price per dozen of eggs, 1968-1969: \$0.3890

Average price per dozen of eggs, 1967-1968: \$0.2947

Average price per lb. of live poultry, 1968-69: \$0.17

Average price per lb. of live poultry, 1967-68: \$0.10

Table 13 is a 10-year summary of sales made by these New Jersey poultry and egg cooperatives.

TABLE 13. TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY POULTRY AND EGG
COOPERATIVE AUCTION SALES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Cases of Eggs</u>	<u>Number Crates of Poultry</u>	<u>Pounds of Poultry</u>	<u>Total Combined Value Eggs and Poultry</u>
1959-60	756,047	42,071	1,542,364	\$ 8,551,099.31
1960-61	528,863	21,156	1,110,913	7,144,660.91
1961-62	535,012	17,383	927,351	6,109,591.38
1962-63	469,146	11,723	614,537	5,282,611.04
1963-64	447,687	8,943	466,567	4,842,621.55
1964-65	396,532	5,419	275,268	4,006,834.84
1965-66	303,568	3,417	186,479	3,635,990.49
1966-67	273,496	2,047	103,349	3,003,492.44
1967-68	242,037	1,699	88,425	2,149,148.13
1968-69	190,920	1,339	69,982	2,239,809.08
Total	4,143,308	115,197	5,385,235	\$46,965,859.17

Table 14 shows the monthly average price per dozen for all eggs marketed by the cooperatives named in Table 12 for this and the two previous years. Also shown is the monthly average price per 100 pounds of laying ration for the same years and the resulting egg-feed ratio.

TABLE 14. AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN OF EGGS AT NEW JERSEY AUCTIONS,
AVERAGE PRICE OF LAYING RATION, EGG-FEED RATIO

Month	Average Price per Dozen Eggs			Average Price per 100 lbs. Laying Ration			Dozens of Eggs Required to Buy 100 lbs. Feed		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
July	\$0.3789	\$0.2884	\$0.3486	\$3.90	\$4.25	\$3.60	10.29	14.72	10.33
Aug.	.4203	.2710	.3673	3.98	4.15	3.50	9.46	15.31	9.53
Sept.	.4557	.3060	.4634	4.12	4.15	3.60	9.04	13.56	7.77
Oct.	.4112	.2582	.3846	4.10	3.80	3.60	9.95	14.71	9.36
Nov.	.4501	.3014	.4157	4.03	3.70	3.65	8.95	12.20	8.78
Dec.	.4298	.3202	.4470	4.07	3.70	3.70	9.46	11.56	8.28
Jan.	.3587	.3174	.4664	4.00	3.75	3.80	11.15	11.18	8.15
Feb.	.3263	.2976	.4006	4.00	3.65	3.80	12.25	12.26	9.49
Mar.	.3502	.3150	.4148	4.08	3.55	3.75	11.65	11.27	9.26
Apr.	.2837	.3100	.3932	4.10	3.65	3.80	14.45	11.77	9.66
May	.2693	.2676	.3079	4.00	3.60	3.85	14.85	13.45	8.00
June	.2443	.2967	.3103	3.95	3.60	3.85	16.16	12.13	8.06
Annual Average	\$.3648	\$.2947	\$.3933	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.79	\$ 3.71	11.47	12.84	8.89

Feed is one of the major costs in the production of eggs, thus the egg-feed ratio is a cost-price relationship. A ratio of nine dozen eggs to 100 pounds of feed is an indication of prosperity. Such a ratio did occur during six months of this fiscal year. Egg prices were generally favorable during the year.

The cost of poultry laying ration during 1968-69 averaged \$3.71 per hundredweight compared with \$3.79 the previous year. The average price per dozen for eggs was 39.33 cents or 9.86 cents higher than in 1967-68.

The average New Jersey laying hen is estimated to have produced 16.8 dozen eggs which earned a gross income of \$6.61 in 1968-69. With an average feed cost of \$3.71, a balance of \$2.90 per bird was left for all other costs.

Fruits and Vegetables

F.o.b. shipping point prices were reported on nine different crops and auction prices were reported on 15 crops during 1968-69. The information collected is fed back to producers, shippers, buyers and consumers.

Three telephones utilizing tape recorded messages were in operation in New Jersey; two of them were used seasonally and one the year-round. Messages on these phones were changed once and sometimes twice daily and were available to the caller 24 hours a day. A total of 7,219 calls was received on these phones during 1968-69. Two of these phones are located in Bridgeton and one in Hightstown.

Radio programs are also used to disseminate fruit and vegetable market news. Station WSNJ in Bridgeton made five minutes available daily Monday through Friday. The message was recorded by phone direct from the market news office and was aired daily at 12:10 p.m. This program has been on the air for six years.

For many years, the main method used in keeping the industry informed of marketing conditions has been the printed report. This two-page report was issued daily from late April until early November. It provided growers, buyers and other interested parties with daily New Jersey f.o.b. prices and supply information. Similar information from competing areas was also provided. A total of 108,000 reports was mailed out during the season.

After the main shipping season was over, three summaries comprising some 126 pages were prepared, analyzing the previous marketing season for 12 of New Jersey's major crops. These booklets are valuable tools to the producer in planning new marketing programs and expansion for the coming season. A total of 2,050 booklets was mailed this year to all segments of the agricultural industry.

Processed Asparagus Report

In the spring of 1968, a special processed asparagus report was inaugurated. Asparagus processors in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware all expressed a desire to have a report on the total gross pounds received each week. Ten weekly reports were issued during the 1969 spring asparagus season; they have become a valuable planning and marketing tool.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Bureau activities consist of providing advice and direction to agricultural cooperative associations on matters of organization, incorporation procedure, merger, changes in by-laws, and dissolution of inactive associations, and supervision of filing the various annual cooperative association reports and fees with the Secretary of Agriculture.

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

<u>Number of Cooperatives with Headquarters in New Jersey</u>	<u>Total Number of Cooperatives Operating in New Jersey</u>	<u>Number of Memberships in New Jersey Cooperatives ^{1/}</u>	<u>Net Annual Business Volume ^{1/}</u>
70	88	22,605	\$124,658,000

As of the 1968-69 listing, a total of 88 agricultural cooperatives associations are incorporated or domesticated in New Jersey under the New Jersey Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. The total net annual business volume for these associations amounted to \$124,658,000 in the 1967-68 year.

During the past year, two cooperative associations became inactive and were dissolved and two others were merged. At the same time, new incorporations and changes in incorporation status totaled four for a net gain of one in the number of associations operating compared with the previous year.

Regulatory Functions

Under the provisions of the New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act, this Bureau maintains on file the certificates of incorporation for the 88 agricultural cooperative associations operating in this State.

Each of these associations is required to file an annual audit report and corporation questionnaire listing current information on association activities, memberships, officers, directors and management. This Bureau received and reviewed such annual audits and reports along with the required filing fees for each agricultural cooperative association operating under this act.

Organizational Assistance

Bureau services have been utilized by a number of agricultural associations other than cooperatives in the area of guidance in the incorporation process and by-law development and changes. Assistance of this kind is given to marketing, educational and other beneficial agricultural organizations.

^{1/} These data are for the 1967-68 year and are the latest available on memberships and dollar business volume from U. S. Department of Agriculture sources. Membership figures contain some duplications since many farmers belong to more than one cooperative and are counted two or more times.

TABLE 16. THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW JERSEY, INC.
SUMMARY OF SALES OF THE 10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS

Fiscal Years: Nov. 1, 1967 - Oct. 31, 1968

Nov. 1, 1966 - Oct. 31, 1967

Auction Sales

Market	Packages Sold		Percent Change	Value of Sales		Percent Change	Average Price	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1967-68 from 1966-67	1966-1967	1967-1968	1967-68 from 1966-67	1966-1967	1967-1968
	-- number --			-- dollars --			-- dollars --	
Beverly	32,355	30,786	- 5	36,930	38,092	+ 3	1.14	1.24
Cedarville	123,342	88,374	-28	407,917	241,444	-41	3.31	2.73
Glassboro	186,272	266,138	+43	706,302	877,132	+24	3.79	3.30
Hammonton	103,237	118,955	+15	536,373	589,443	+10	5.20	4.96
Hightstown	317,768	350,124	+10	447,462	490,380	+10	1.41	1.40
Landisville ^{2/}	365,141	331,986	- 9	768,546	702,148	- 9	2.10	2.11
Pedricktown	59,496	44,560	-25	312,789	305,221	- 2	5.26	6.85
Swedesboro	306,698	402,764	+31	1,351,427	1,714,925	+27	4.41	4.26
Vineland	2,526,205	2,895,323	+15	6,274,202	6,701,773	+ 7	2.48	2.31
Total	4,020,514	4,529,010	+13	10,841,948	11,660,558	+ 8	2.70	2.56

Special Sales^{1/}

Market	Packages Sold		Percent Change	Value of Sales		Percent Change	Average Price	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1967-68 from 1966-67	1966-67	1967-1968	1967-68 from 1966-67	1966-1967	1967-1968
	-- number --			-- dollars --			-- dollars --	
Atlantic	279,482	403,849	+44	699,795	815,488	+17	2.50	2.02
Beverly	156,407	149,925	- 4	476,177	420,235	-12	3.04	2.80
Glassboro	34,315	--	--	167,591	--	--	4.88	--
Hightstown	2,515	848	-66	3,902	1,431	-63	1.55	1.69
Total	472,719	554,622	+17	1,347,465	1,237,154	- 8	2.85	2.23
	-- pounds --			-- dollars --			-- dollars --	
Swedesboro	1,384,799	1,408,735	+ 2	231,887	253,572	+ 9	.17	.18
Combined Total				12,421,300	13,151,284	+ 6		

^{1/} All sales other than auction.

^{2/} Direct and consignment sales included.

TABLE 17. SUMMARY INCLUDES FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SOLD AT AUCTION
NEW JERSEY, 1968, WITH COMPARISONS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Asparagus	Crate - 30 lb.	268,315 \$5.89	274,476 \$5.92	265,077 \$6.84
Snap beans (early)	Bushel - 30 lb.	146,220 \$3.68	140,860 \$3.84	128,736 \$3.63
Cabbage (early)	50 lb.	202,406 \$1.60	261,943 \$1.43	279,514 \$1.42
Sweet corn	50 ears - 42 lb.	10,877 \$2.11	15,444 \$1.45	16,908 \$1.74
Cucumbers and pickles	Bushel - 48 lb.	118,475 \$2.77	76,537 \$2.21	85,741 \$2.52
Eggplant	Bushel - 33 lb.	161,661 ^{1/} \$2.63	222,617 ^{1/} \$1.82	230,031 ^{1/} \$2.66
Lettuce (spring)	Crate - 24 heads	270,490 \$1.52	326,100 \$4.57	297,250 \$1.33
Onions	Sack - 50 lb.	64,659 \$3.63	80,898 \$2.31	124,330 \$2.03
Peppers	Bushel - 25 lb.	517,749 ^{1/} \$2.37	569,326 ^{1/} \$2.05	478,770 ^{1/} \$2.52
Tomatoes	Basket - 12 qt.	467,427 \$1.93	380,912 \$1.96	428,756 \$1.98
Peaches	Bushel - 48 lb.	96,804 \$5.01	70,766 \$6.56	194,227 \$3.86
Blueberries	Crate - 12 pt.	41,589 \$3.80	36,878 \$3.64	48,011 \$3.35
Raspberries	Crate - 12 pt.	4,395 \$5.89	3,472 \$5.94	2,887 \$5.85
Strawberries	Crate - 16 qt.	151,990 \$6.24	141,849 \$6.28	122,303 \$7.10

New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives

Working with the New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives, this Bureau assembled and disseminated information on legislation, tax matters, member relations and public relations to agricultural cooperatives. This Council is composed of 25 marketing, purchasing and service cooperatives located throughout the State.

In an ever-expanding program with rural youth, the Council provided assistance to 4-H clubs and FFA chapters in their leadership development and cooperative projects. New Jersey winners in various competitions were then sponsored by the Council to participate in regional and national meetings of their organization.

^{1/} Sales through fourth week in October.

Figures compiled by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service from weekly produce auction market reports.

October Cooperative Month Observance

October was observed as Cooperative Month in New Jersey by official proclamation of Governor Richard J. Hughes.

In signing the proclamation, the Governor noted that New Jersey farmers work together as partners in cooperative organizations. By doing this, they are able to procure the requirements for agriculture production, and to provide many specialized services not otherwise available to the individual farmer.

Governor Hughes' proclamation continued: "These specialized services include the dissemination of high production bloodlines of farm livestock, and the widespread sharing of genetically superior fruit trees, grains and vegetables."

He stated that farmers' marketing cooperatives "now form a vital link in the chain of distribution through which the consuming public enjoys our unmatched abundance and excellence of food." He urged the participation of all New Jersey citizens in the observance of Cooperative Month during October.

BUREAU OF LICENSING AND BONDING

This Bureau is charged with enforcement of several license and bonding statutes of New Jersey which are assigned to this Division. During 1968-69, the Bureau issued a total of 869 licenses, with revenues of \$13,090 received and secured, and maintained safe deposit of \$7,126,000 in surety bonds and U. S. government securities in support of certain licenses for the fiscal periods ending April 30, 1969 and June 30, 1969. This group comprises those licenses issued to commission merchants, dealers, brokers and cash buyers; milk dealers; cattle, sheep and swine dealers; and use of the outline of New Jersey on farm product packages.

In addition, the Bureau issues licenses in connection with other laws, the enforcement of which is assigned to other divisions of the Department. This group includes garbage-feeding hog farm operators' license; controlled atmosphere storage operators' licenses, and use of the "State Seal of Quality" licenses. During 1968-69, 161 garbage-feeding hog farm operators' licenses were issued with fees totaling \$1,750; 10 controlled atmosphere storage operator's licenses were issued with fees totaling \$120; and 25 State Seal of Quality users licenses were issued with fees totaling \$5,680.51.

Under arrangement with the Division of Animal Health and now the Division of Information, assistance is given in collecting New Jersey Junior Breeders Fund loans. During the daily routine, two field investigators of this Bureau make personal contact with those persons delinquent in making payments due the Fund. Continued calls are made upon the individuals until the loans are paid in full.

Claims Against Bonds of Milk Dealers

Shortly before the close of the fiscal year, we were advised by milk producers that their dealers had not paid them for milk delivered during the period of license. The complaints concerned two milk dealers, one in north central New Jersey, the other in south central New Jersey. Both are in a difficult financial condition with one having its assets sold by a receiver, while the other is attempting to reorganize under receivership and continue in business.

A third claim has been entered for eggs sold to one of the above dealers and is protected by a separate surety bond to the full amount of the claim.

The claim against one of these dealers far exceeds the maximum bond of \$100,000 deposited by him. This has prompted several comments from persons inside and outside the Department concerning possible changes in the law relative to the size of such bonds.

New Regulation, Commission Merchants, Dealers, and Brokers License Act

This act provides that growers may file complaints against license holders with the Secretary of Agriculture for settlement through administrative hearing. Often, the complainant has little or no documentary evidence to support his dispute in relation to what was due per package, etc. In such cases, we suggested that growers refer their complaint to courts of competent jurisdiction for settlement.

A regulation to remedy the absence or incompleteness of invoices of transaction was drafted and discussions were conducted with the industry by invitation to three locations within the State. The results of the discussions and the proposed regulation were submitted to the State Board of Agriculture for action. On September 19, 1968, the regulation became effective and copies were mailed to each license holder with a covering letter of explanation.

Legislative Amendment Concerning "Cash Buyers"

In response to requests from farm organizations, county boards of agriculture, and individual farmers, "cash buying" dealers of agricultural commodities were exempted from the licensing requirement of the commission merchants, dealers and brokers license and bonding act. Formerly, such dealers were required to obtain a license but did not have to provide a surety bond as did credit purchasers.

An amendment to the law was submitted to the Legislature and passed with no opposition. Effective May 1, 1970, cash buyers of agricultural commodities will not require a license from this Department. The amendment clearly stipulates that a "cash buyer" is a person or firm making payment in full in United States currency at the time of transaction with the grower.

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION TAXES

Five agricultural promotion councils are currently operating in New Jersey. These councils represent the apple, asparagus, poultry products, white potato and sweet potato interests of the State. The laws which created these councils also imposed a tax on the grower when his products are sold, delivered or used. These promotional taxes are collected by the Department and administered by each council to finance programs of marketing, advertising, promotion and research for the benefit of the particular industry involved.

Poultry Promotion Council and Tax Act

The first of the New Jersey agricultural promotion tax programs was established by the Poultry Products Promotion Council and Tax Act, passed in 1957. This act imposes a tax of one cent per hundred pounds on all feeds sold, delivered or used for poultry in New Jersey (excluding feed used for the production of meat chickens). The tax is due on or before February 1 and August 1 of each year and covers the six-month period immediately preceding January 1 and July 1.

The attrition rate among the poultry farmers operating in the State is reflected by the steady decrease in tax revenues as indicated by the following summary of tax collections for the years 1958-1968.

TABLE 18. SUMMARY OF POULTRY TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1958-1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>
1958	\$180,001.81
1959	163,999.22
1960	142,662.10
1961	135,228.66
1962	125,749.80
1963	114,793.06
1964	92,775.10
1965	80,406.34
1966	72,352.62
1967	64,213.99
1968	48,899.68

Apple Industry Promotion and Tax Act

A tax of three cents a bushel on apples sold for marketing as fresh apples and three cents per hundredweight on apples sold for processing, other than for cider or apple juice, is imposed by a law which became effective July 1, 1959. This tax is collected four times a year, on the 15th of July, October, January and April, on apples sold during the previous three-month period. The yield from this tax varies with the size of the crop and the proportion of apples sold for processing. A five-year collection summary follows:

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF APPLE TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1964-1968

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1964	\$36,721.80	\$9,979.81	\$46,701.61	2,055,711
1965	34,345.31	8,984.85	43,330.16	1,893,581
1966	26,422.44	7,864.63	34,287.07	1,536,133
1967	29,878.74	9,253.80	39,132.54	1,767,099
1968 ^{1/}	24,206.75 ^{1/}	9,211.10 ^{1/}	33,417.85 ^{1/}	1,574,483 ^{1/}

Asparagus Industry Promotion and Tax Act

This law became effective in 1959. It imposes a tax upon the grower and the processor of New Jersey asparagus at the rate of \$0.002 for each pound of pay weight, of which \$0.001 is paid by the grower and \$0.001 is paid by the processor on asparagus processed within the State. The fresh market asparagus tax is paid by the grower at the rate of \$0.02 for each standard crate or its equivalent by weight. Collections for the past five years are summarized in the following table.

TABLE 20. SUMMARY OF ASPARAGUS TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1964-1968

<u>Taxing Period</u>	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>
1964	\$11,427.96	\$61,492.99	\$72,920.95
1965	9,422.32	61,446.02	70,868.34
1966	8,198.32	64,258.78	72,457.10
1967	7,999.77	58,632.19	66,631.96
1968	7,723.90	66,968.56	74,692.46

White Potato Industry Promotion and Tax Act

This law, in existence since 1957, imposes a tax of five cents per hundredweight on all sales, delivery or use within the State of white seed potatoes. The tax is due on or before August 1, and covers the 12-month period immediately preceding July 1. A summary of collections for the previous five years follows.

TABLE 21. SUMMARY OF WHITE POTATO TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1964-1968

<u>Taxing Season</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>
1964	\$15,074.75
1965	14,521.75
1966	15,902.67
1967	14,112.51
1968	12,384.60

Sweet Potato Industry Promotion and Assessment Act

The most recently enacted of the five New Jersey self-help programs is the "Sweet Potato Industry Promotion and Assessment Act" which became effective July 1, 1966. This act levies a tax of \$0.02 per bushel upon any sweet

^{1/} These totals are for the first three tax quarters only.

potatoes produced within the State and offered for sale, delivery or use. The tax is due on or before each February 1 and August 1 for each six-month period immediately preceding January and July, respectively.

In accordance with the provisions stipulated in the act, sometime during the month of September 1969 a referendum will be conducted among the sweet potato growers of the State to determine whether or not the act shall continue in effect for another three years. The program shall continue if:

- (a) Written assents are filed by not less than 65 percent of the affected producers who are engaged in the production of at least 51 percent of the sweet potatoes grown in the State, or
- (b) Written assents are filed by not less than 51 percent of the total number of producers engaged in the production of sweet potatoes, who are engaged in the production of 65 percent of the sweet potatoes grown in the State.

Collections since the inception of the program are as follows:

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF SWEET POTATO TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1966-1968

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1966	\$7,287.63	\$1,867.18	\$9,154.81	457,735
1967	6,361.46	928.66	7,290.12	364,506
1968 ^{1/}	2,724.45 ^{1/}	870.72 ^{1/}	3,595.17 ^{1/}	179,759 ^{1/}

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Factual data concerning the production, price, value, movement, stocks, marketing, processing and other utilization of agricultural products in the Garden State have been available through the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service since 1920. The cooperative agreement between the New Jersey and United States Departments of Agriculture is similar to that existing in 47 other states. Through this coordinated program, a comprehensive series of integrated statistical facts are made available for each state and the nation as a whole. Such an agreement avoids duplication of effort and confusion through conflicting reports and promotes economy and efficiency of operations.

The full-time staff of the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service consists of 18 employees, 14 of whom are Federally paid, four who are State employees. Presently, because of federally imposed curtailments, the office is operating with three vacancies. In addition to the full-time staff, a corps of 22 part-time enumerators is utilized in special surveys in the field.

During fiscal 1968-69, the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service conducted 146 individual surveys. Approximately 860 requests for specific information needs were serviced, either in the office, by telephone or letter. In addition, 150,171 copies of regular statistical releases were distributed. Seventy-five meetings were attended as official representatives of the Crop Reporting Service. A total of 502 statistical reports was prepared and submitted to the Crop Reporting Board in Washington, D. C.

Circular 445, 1967 New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, a 64-page printed bulletin summarizing statistical data for the State and individual counties, was issued and distributed to approximately 4,200 users. Circular 448, 1968 Commercial Egg and Poultry Survey in New Jersey was issued following a first-time multi-frame probability sample of the poultry industry in the Garden State. This survey and subsequent publication provided detail on the number of chickens and egg production, together with pertinent marketing data for four size groups and by counties. Approximately 1,000 copies of this publication were distributed.

Because of the change in computer facilities available to the Crop Reporting Service locally through the State Health Department, it was necessary to rewrite all existing programs since a different machine language is used. This rewriting

^{1/}First half totals only.

is still underway, along with efforts to expand our activities in machine processing. A beginning has been made to develop a computerized system for our mailing operations which, with the assistance of personnel from the Statistical Reporting Service Systems Design Section, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., is expected to provide the prototype for such a system throughout the country. Installation of a keypunch machine and verifier within the office has increased efficiency in utilizing computer potential both through the State Health Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Data Processing Center in Washington.

Plans for a special asparagus survey to be conducted in fiscal 1969-70 were developed and considerable pre-survey work was done. In consultation with industry interest groups, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, and Division of Markets personnel, a questionnaire was designed and appropriate Budget Bureau clearance obtained. Substantial work in developing the necessary master list of asparagus producers was carried on.

Regular releases issued by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service included: General Farm Report, monthly; Poultry Report, monthly; Hatchery Report, monthly; Price Report, monthly; Livestock Slaughter Report, monthly; Crop Digest, weekly in season; Vegetable Crops, monthly May through November; Fruit Report, monthly June through November; plus timely reports on intended acreage for the current year; an annual summary of crop production; grain stocks; potatoes and sweet potatoes; cranberries; blueberries; apple varieties; livestock and poultry numbers; pig crop and numbers; livestock disposition and value; dairy disposition and value; turkeys; bees and honey; flowers and foliage plants; number of farms and land in farms. Several special releases were also prepared and issued for meetings of particular interest groups.

D I V I S I O N O F P L A N T I N D U S T R Y

W. M. Cranstoun, Director

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Nursery Inspection

During the year, 1,107 nurseries were inspected for issuance of the nursery certificate of this Department. This is a decrease of 27 from last year. Infestations which required control measures before qualification for certification were found in 284 nurseries, an increase of 14 over last year.

TABLE 1. INFESTATIONS MOST COMMONLY FOUND DURING NURSERY INSPECTIONS, 1968-69

<u>Insect</u>	<u>Number of Finds</u>
Spruce gall aphids, <u>Chermes abietis</u> and <u>Chermes cooleyi</u>	96
Red spider mites, <u>Tetranychus telarius</u>	92
Birch leaf miner, <u>Fenusa pusilla</u>	40
Azalea lace bug, <u>Stephanitis pyrioides</u>	33
Andromeda lace bug, <u>Stephanitis globulifera</u>	31
Holly leaf miner, <u>Phytomyza ilicia</u> , <u>P. ilicicola</u> , <u>P. weidhausii</u>	30
Taxus mealybug, <u>Pseudococcus cuspidatae</u>	28
Aphids (misc.)	26
Webworms (misc.)	25
Oyster shell scale, <u>Lepidosaphes ulmi</u>	24
European pine shoot and pine tip moth, <u>Rhyacionia buoliana</u> Schiff and <u>R. frustrana</u>	23
Bagworm, <u>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</u>	23
Sycamore lace bug, <u>Corythucha ciliata</u>	21
Scales (misc.)	21
Euonymus scale, <u>Unaspis euonymi</u>	20
Borers (misc.)	18
Taxus scale, <u>Lecanium fletcheri</u>	16
Leaf rollers (misc.)	14
Juniper scale, <u>Diaspis carueli</u>	12
Leaf hoppers (misc.)	12
Willow leaf beetle, <u>Plagioderia versicolora</u>	12
Lace bugs (misc.)	11
White fly (azalea), <u>Aleyrodes azaleae</u>	11
Pod gall, <u>Dasyneura gleditschiae</u>	11
Rhododendron wilt, <u>Phytophthora cinnamomi</u>	11
Magnolia scale, <u>Neolecanium cornuparvum</u>	10
Obscure scale, <u>Chrysomphalus obscurus</u>	9
Pine bark aphid, <u>Pineus strobi</u>	8
Pine needle scale, <u>Phenacaspis pinifoliae</u>	8

Dealers Certificates

Certificates were issued to 322 dealers in nursery stock, a decrease of 15 from last year. Dealer certification is granted only when the Department is satisfied that the nursery stock obtained from listed sources is certified.

During the spring and fall, 514 inspections were made of dealer establishments to determine whether held-over stock was free of plant pests and diseases. Infested plant material requiring control measures was found on the premises of 15 dealers.

Special Certificates

Special certificates were issued to 371 residents of New Jersey desiring to ship plant material out of the State, in accordance with special regulations of other states and foreign countries.

Canadian Certificates

A total of 150 special certificates was issued for the movement of plant material to Canada, in accordance with the requirements of that Dominion.

Special Request Inspections

Eighty inspections were made at the request of New Jersey residents desiring information about control of insects and diseases affecting their premises.

Winter Nursery Inspections

During the winter months, the premises of 878 nurserymen were inspected for the presence of overwintering insects. Control measures were required at 341 establishments.

Gypsy Moth Inspections

During the year, 1,262 nursery and dealer establishments were inspected for gypsy moth egg masses. Egg masses were found in or near 34 establishments.

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection

During the year, 89 inspections were made of plant materials imported under permit from foreign countries and growing under the supervision of this Department, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2. PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED, BY GENUS, 1968-69

<u>Genus of Plants</u>	<u>Number Imported</u>
<u>Acer</u>	120
<u>Aesculus</u>	35
<u>Anthurium</u>	500
<u>Cedrus</u>	6
<u>Chrysanthemum</u>	10
<u>Rosa</u>	47
<u>Sorbus</u>	50
<u>Ulmus</u>	<u>100</u>
Total	868

TABLE 3. PLANT MATERIAL RELEASED, BY GENUS 1968-69

<u>Genus of Plants</u>	<u>Plants Originally Imported</u>		<u>Plant Released</u>	
	-- number --		--	
<u>Acer</u>	225		163	
<u>Aesculus</u>	25		22	
<u>Anthurium</u>	500		422	
<u>Dianthus</u>	5		0	
<u>Diospyrus</u>	3		0	
<u>Ficus</u>	2		0	
<u>Juniperus</u>	67		9	
<u>Rosa</u>	78		41	
<u>Wisteria</u>	1		1	
Total	906		658	

Blueberry Plant Certification

Certification of blueberry plants and cutting wood for freedom from stunt disease and other viruses is based on two inspections. Cutting beds, nursery plants, and enough mother plants to supply cutting wood are inspected in the spring and again in the fall. Plants showing symptoms of the various virus diseases are tagged by inspectors of this Department and must be removed by the grower.

During the calendar year 1968, nine growers entered plantings for certification. After the fall inspection, 265,796 mother plants, 1,633,805 nursery plants and 1,609,162 rooted cuttings were certifiable. During both inspections, 647 diseased plants were found. Ten were infected with stunt disease, four with mosaic, five with shoestring, 612 with ringspot, and 16 with the parasitic plant, dodder.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF BLUEBERRY PLANT CERTIFICATION, 1967-68

(Certifiable Blueberry Plants)

<u>Growers</u>		<u>Mother Plants</u>		<u>Nursery Plants</u>		<u>Rooted Cuttings</u>	
<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
-- number --				-- number --			
11	9	258,229	265,796	851,018	1,633,805	1,929,476	1,609,162

(Incidence of Virus Disease)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Mother Plants</u>				<u>Isolation Plants</u>			
	<u>Spring</u>		<u>Fall</u>		<u>Spring</u>		<u>Fall</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	-- number --				-- number --			
Stunt	4	9	10	1	20	0	7	0
Mosaic	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Shoestring	0	4	0	1	22	0	0	0
Ringspot	0	0	134	612	0	0	22	0
Dodder	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
(a parasitic plant)								
Total	6	16	145	631	43	0	29	0

Red Stele Disease of Strawberries

During March, strawberry plantings of 13 growers, representing a total of 66.75 acres, were inspected.

TABLE 5. RED STELE DISEASE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, 1969

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Growers</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Atlantic	4	30.25
Burlington	1	6.00
Cape May	1	2.00
Cumberland	2	12.50
Gloucester	2	7.00
Hunterdon	1	1.50
Mercer	1	6.00
Sussex	<u>1</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	13	66.75*

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Enforcement

This program, a year-round project, allows the movement of plant materials, soil and certain other products from New Jersey to nonregulated areas after certification.

This certification is primarily for nursery and greenhouse establishments located throughout the State and is based on the treatment of individual plants, potting soil and fields. During the fiscal year, 3,079 visits were made to these establishments and 2,177,917 plants, with an estimated value of \$1,802,343, were certified. In addition, 571 acres of surface soil and 1,989 cubic yards of bulk soil were treated with residual insecticides.

Japanese beetle populations increased in central areas of the State. However, only in scattered isolated pockets did the beetle become a pest to homeowners.

European Chafer Control

The European chafer is a pest of economic importance, destroying lawns, turf, pastures, small grains and other plants. The damage is caused by the grubs feeding on the roots. A survey program started June 3, 1968, and continued to August 2, 1968, to determine if the insect was still present in the State. A detection survey was conducted in the northeastern counties and those counties adjacent to the Delaware River south from Mercer County. A delimiting survey was conducted in Hudson County and in areas of Bergen, Essex, Passaic and Union counties.

Of a total of 141 traps used in the survey, 82 were black light traps, 54 were chemical traps and two were 6-watt battery-powered traps. Positive sites were located in Newark, North Bergen and Union City. When it was decided that two of the three sites should be treated, personal contact was made and notices were delivered to 1,500 residents. The mayors, health officials, and police departments of each city were also notified.

One hundred acres, 51.25 acres in Newark and 48.75 acres in North Bergen, were treated in early April. Chlordane was applied at the rate of 10 pounds per acre.

*All 66.75 acres were certified free of red stele disease.

Golden Nematode

A survey of potato lands was made during the late summer. A total of 1,494 samples was taken on a random basis; they represented 3,366 acres of potato land in the central and southern counties of New Jersey. These samples were processed at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Golden Nematode Laboratory, Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y. No golden nematode cysts were found.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

Visual scouting, augmented by sweeping with nets, was conducted throughout the State during May and June. No beetles were recovered from 278 sites, representing approximately 2,164 acres of the host crop.

Gypsy Moth

The gypsy moth program of this Bureau consists of trapping for male moths during the larval period in early summer, scouting for egg masses during late fall and winter, and aerial spraying of infested areas the following spring. Quarantine inspection is performed throughout the year.

Trapping

The trapping program was started in mid-June with the placement of approximately 6,700 traps on a 7/8-mile grid in the nonregulated area of the State. All of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Atlantic, Cumberland and Cape May counties were surveyed, plus portions of Mercer, Hunterdon, Somerset, Warren and Middlesex. By the end of August and mid-September, when the traps were removed, 280 male moths had been captured at 153 sites in 12 counties.

TABLE 6. GYPSY MOTH RECOVERIES FROM TRAPPING PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES, 1968

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Positive Sites</u>	<u>No. Male Moths</u>
Atlantic	10	24
Burlington	21	30
Camden	1	1
Cape May	14	39
Cumberland	1	1
Gloucester	10	15
Hunterdon	30	58
Mercer	14	14
Middlesex	1	1
Salem	3	5
Somerset	13	15
Warren	<u>35</u>	<u>77</u>
Total	153	280

Two new infestations were discovered in the State: one near Hopewell in the Sourland Mountains in Mercer County and the other near Indian Mills, Burlington County. As a result of trapping information, the regulated area was extended to include all counties except Atlantic, Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem, and the western portions of Burlington and Mercer.

Scouting and Winter Programs

Egg masses were gathered at 83 sites in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset and Bergen counties. Massive collections were made at Jockey Hollow Park, Clyde Potts Reservoir, and in the Township of Warren.

TABLE 7. EGG MASS RECOVERIES FROM INITIAL SCOUTING PROGRAM, 1968-69

<u>County</u>	<u>Egg Mass Collection Sites</u>
Bergen	5
Hunterdon	5
Morris	10
Passaic	20
Somerset	3
Sussex	25
Warren	<u>15</u>
Total	83

Because of the large number of male moths found in the southern and central counties during the summer trapping program, eight additional inspectors were hired, four for each area. The central and southern crews surveyed all positive sites found during the trapping season and were able to confirm positive egg mass sites in Burlington, Camden, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties.

The northern crews scouted the infested area in towns and townships in the northern sector of the State where heaviest damage should occur. At the completion of the survey, local residents were informed of the degree and extent of the infestations.

When this phase was completed, the northern crews began to survey the State from Burlington County north on a 1/2-mile grid. One acre was scouted around each site. By the end of March, approximately 1,000 sites had been scouted and one-quarter of them were positive, having from one egg mass per acre to 1,000 plus per acre.

TABLE 8. HALF-MILE GRID SURVEY OF POSITIVE SITES

<u>County</u>	<u>Egg Mass-Positive Sites</u>
Bergen	10
Burlington	15
Hunterdon	8
Mercer	3
Middlesex	3
Monmouth	35
Morris	25
Passaic	35
Somerset	15
Sussex	71
Warren	<u>30</u>
Total	250

Spray Program

On the basis of the egg mass survey, a supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 was requested from the Legislature, \$25,000 of which was to be used for chemical aid to those communities in northern and central New Jersey where heavy defoliation was expected. The Federal government and the local communities were expected to contribute equal amounts for the program. The remainder of the Legislative appropriation, 75,000, would be used by the Division laboratory for increased biological control.

When the bill was ready to leave the Agriculture Committee to come before the Legislature, the word "chemical" was stricken from it, and all \$100,000 was allotted for biological control. At that point, the only thing we could do was to warn the affected areas what damage could be expected in the spring.

Plans had already been made and funds were available for a control program in the six southern counties and portions of Burlington, Mercer and Hunterdon.

Residents in the areas to be treated were notified, as were persons residing on the perimeter of the spray blocks. Town and township officials were informed along with local police. County agents and various county officials were given maps and literature pertaining to the program. The New Jersey State Police were notified and the information was teletyped to all involved barracks. Crew leaders also notified the local barracks the day before treatment in their areas.

A meeting was held in Trenton with representatives of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Department of Health, Rutgers University, and the Delaware River Basin Commission. Maps of the location of the 14 spray blocks were distributed and the program explained in the event any agency wanted to do monitoring tests.

The insecticide Sevin was applied to treated areas at the rate of one pound, plus 4 ounces of pinolene sticker, per acre. The starting date was May 7 and the control program was completed on May 28. Twelve spray blocks were located in the southern six counties. An additional two blocks, one at Indian Mills and one north of Hopewell, were sprayed to protect any noninfested areas of South Jersey and central Pennsylvania. A total of 26,905 net acres was treated.

TABLE 9. 1969 GYPSY MOTH SPRAY PROGRAM

<u>County</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>Proposed Gross</u>	<u>Proposed Net</u>	<u>Actual</u>
		-- acres --		
Cape May	1	8,160	6,655	7,700
Cape May	2	1,500	1,500	1,500
Cape May	3	1,360	1,360	1,340
Cumberland	4)	600)	540)	1,581
Salem	4)	1,200)	950)	
Salem	5	1,360	950	1,010
Salem	6	980	790	950
Gloucester	7	4,800	3,850	4,146
Camden	8	1,050	790	800
Atlantic	9	1,210	900	675
Atlantic	10	1,500	1,500	1,270
Atlantic	11	1,820	1,820	2,026
Atlantic	12	1,325	1,325	1,325
Burlington	13	990	660	696
Mercer	14)	630)	630)	1,886
Hunterdon	14)	850)	850)	
Total				26,905

Quarantine Inspections

Certification of timber and timber products during the fall and winter season was somewhat less than normal in northern sections, but increased substantially in central portions of the State. During pupation and egg deposition periods, inspections of camping equipment, trailers and vehicles frequently revealed gypsy moth infestations which had to be removed. In one instance, 44 pupae were removed from a trailer located in North Jersey.

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Bee Culture

During the fiscal year, a total of 918 apiaries was visited and 10,207 colonies checked in the course of regular spring, summer and fall inspections. This is the highest number of colonies ever inspected in New Jersey in one year.

Survey for new or abandoned apiaries during the winter months turned up 132 new apiaries containing 729 colonies.

In eight new apiaries, 13 colonies were found to be infected with American foulbrood; in 786 registered apiaries, 240 colonies with American foulbrood were found. Thus, only 2.5 percent of the colonies inspected were infected with American foulbrood. In 88 apiaries, 496 colonies were infected with European foulbrood. A total of 102 colonies was burned by the inspectors for noncompliance with clean-up requirements.

Four queen-rearing certificates were issued, as well as 16 certificates of transfer. Ten colonies were found to have unmovable frames and the condition was corrected by the owner.

Several colonies were moved out of the areas to be sprayed for gypsy moth and then moved back to their original locations when safe to do so. Some apiaries in the spray area in Mercer and Hunterdon counties were screened early in the morning and released around noon. The screens were reported to be very effective in reducing mortality.

During July, August and early September, the weather was hot and humid. Colonies in South Jersey had a fair crop of honey, but those in North Jersey had only half the crop they should have had at that time. In general, the summer honey crop was below average. However, in late September, October, and early November until killing frost, goldenrod, aster, joe-pye weed and other wild flowers yielded one of the finest crops of fall honey found in New Jersey in a number of years. By the end of November, colonies had formed their winter clusters with ample food for winter. During December and January, variations in temperatures allowed the bee clusters to move to new food supplies and gave them sufficient cleansing flights. By February, most colonies were in good condition. Winter loss was about 10 per cent which is normal for New Jersey.

Brood rearing had been stimulated in most colonies. During March and much of April, adverse weather conditions retarded the growth of pollen and nectar plants. Bees were prevented from visiting even those that were in bloom because of low temperatures. Normal colonies had approximately five frames of brood by the middle of April. From late April to the end of June, favorable weather conditions stimulated plant growth and resulted in one of the best surplus honey flows New Jersey has had in many years.

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS BY MONTH

1968-69

<u>Month</u>	<u>Apiaries</u>		<u>Colonies</u>		<u>Nu- clei</u>	<u>Crossed Comb</u>	<u>American foulbrood</u>				<u>European foulbrood</u>				<u>Colonies Burned</u>
	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>			<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	
July	129	22	1,392	122	--	--	11	2	52	2	9	--	31	--	12
August	102	12	994	101	--	--	10	1	12	1	11	--	54	--	29
September	110	18	1,421	92	25	--	15	2	44	6	15	--	54	--	--
October	126	21	1,310	132	--	--	7	2	26	3	7	6	44	8	21
November	36	4	439	12	--	--	8	--	32	--	3	--	8	--	34
December	10	--	194	--	--	--	3	--	4	--	1	--	1	--	4
January	7	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
February	18	2	38	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	3	--	--
March	15	11	117	61	--	--	1	1	15	1	--	--	--	--	--
April	45	5	608	25	--	--	3	--	5	--	6	--	11	--	2
May	87	15	1,397	101	--	10	6	1	17	1	13	--	58	--	--
June	<u>99</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>48</u>	--	<u>7</u>	--	<u>32</u>	--	<u>15</u>	--	<u>224</u>	--	--
Total	784	134	9,473	734	73	10	71	9	239	14	82	6	488	8	102

Certificates of Transfer Issued: 16

Queen-Rearing Certificates Issued: 4

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS BY COUNTY

1968-69

<u>County</u>	<u>Apiaries</u>		<u>Colonies</u>		<u>Nu- clei</u>	<u>Crossed Comb</u>	<u>American foulbrood</u>				<u>European foulbrood</u>				<u>Colonies Burned</u>
	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>			<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Regis- tered</u>	<u>New</u>	
Atlantic	21	6	357	49	--	--	--	2	--	2	8	5	24	6	--
Bergen	76	15	667	102	--	--	3	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	11
Burlington	35	5	590	30	--	--	6	1	18	5	11	--	51	--	8
Camden	19	2	127	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape May	3	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--
Cumberland	50	2	581	8	--	--	11	--	37	--	9	--	33	--	8
Essex	21	2	89	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester	75	4	1,128	8	--	--	14	--	24	--	19	--	76	--	16
Hunterdon	116	15	1,948	46	73	--	8	1	32	1	7	--	14	--	30
Mercer	15	1	503	2	--	--	5	--	22	--	9	--	242	--	--
Middlesex	10	4	60	12	--	--	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monmouth	60	22	755	122	--	--	8	1	30	1	11	1	32	2	2
Morris	113	15	984	48	--	--	4	1	28	1	3	--	5	--	--
Ocean	5	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	5	--	--
Passaic	10	2	104	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salem	30	1	246	1	--	10	2	--	2	--	2	--	4	--	1
Somerset	52	15	463	115	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sussex	9	2	126	3	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	19	12	123	71	--	--	5	1	26	1	--	--	--	--	20
Warren	47	7	566	63	--	--	1	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	6
Total	786	132	9,478	729	73	10	72	8	240	13	82	6	488	8	102

Certificates of Transfer Issued: 16

Queen-Rearing Certificates Issued: 4

Forest Pest Surveys

Cooperative Forest Pest Detection and Control Program

The forest pest detection and control program is conducted under a cooperative agreement with the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the U. S. Forest Service. The primary objective of the program is to obtain complete information on injurious forest pest populations occurring throughout the State. Such information, obtained through aerial and ground surveys, permits the evaluation and prediction of insect and disease outbreaks and the formulating of control programs to reduce losses of the State's forest resources.

This fiscal year, New Jersey received \$15,000 of Forest Service funds in support of the detection phase of this program. In addition, 14 woodland communities received a total of \$10,000 from the Forest Service as reimbursement for conducting forest insect control programs recommended by the Department.

Oak Mortality Survey

During the summer of 1968, ground surveys showed the oak mortality and decline problem to be on a continued upsurge. Permanently established survey plots show that oak mortality in unprotected woodlands is doubling every two to five years, depending on the severity of spring defoliation attacks.

TABLE 12. COMPARISON OF PERCENT OAK DECLINE AND MORTALITY DURING PAST THREE YEARS ON PERMANENT SURVEY PLOTS

<u>Location</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Percent Decline</u>	<u>Percent Mortality</u>	<u>Percent Decline</u>	<u>Percent Mortality</u>	<u>Percent Decline</u>	<u>Percent Mortality</u>
Cranberry Lake	27.6	17.3	30.3	19.6	28.6	25.0
Worthington Tract	16.9	14.8	20.8	16.9	27.3	16.9
High Point State Park	31.2	1.2	31.2	3.8	41.3	7.5
Warren Township	40.0	8.9	40.0	10.4	37.1	14.8
Green Brook	19.7	<u>2.8</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	23.9	<u>5.6</u>
Mean		8.9		10.9		13.9

The only successful method of reversing this trend is through the use of aerial sprays during leaf feeding in early May. The success of such treatments was exemplified quite well in Voorhees State Park. In 1966, oak mortality and decline in the park were 1.7 and 30.5 percent, respectively. In 1968, after two years of spring applied sprays, mortality was completely checked and oak decline decreased to 18.7 percent. Declined trees actually improved their canopy condition within just two years.

Red Pine Scale Survey

During the winter months, surveys for the red pine scale, Matsucoccus resinosae, were conducted in parts of Bergen, Essex, Morris, Passaic and Sussex counties. A total of 502.5 acres of plantation red pine and 1,230 ornamental red and Japanese black pines were inspected for infestations of the scale. This represented an increase from last year's totals when 430.5 acres and 1,058 ornamental pines were inspected.

All trees examined showed no evidence of scale infestation. This is the third consecutive year that surveys for this pest were negative.

European Pine Sawfly Survey

Egg surveys to determine the degree of European pine sawfly, Neodiprion sertifer, were conducted during March and April in parts of Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Mercer, Passaic, Sussex, Warren and Union counties. In all, a total of 29 red and Scotch plantations containing 555 acres of trees was examined. Of the plantations inspected, 16 had only trace infestations, nine had light infestations and four had moderate infestations of sawfly. The areas where moderate infestations occurred were located on the Oradell Reservoir in Bergen County and near Bowne in Hunterdon County.

Aerial Forest Pest Detection Service

Two aerial forest pest detection surveys were successfully completed. The first was timed to specifically map damage of the leaf rollers and cankerworms. The second was conducted to map gypsy moth, Porthetria dispar, defoliation. Two surveys were necessary because of the different feeding habits of the insects; the leaf rollers complete their feeding in the last week of May and the gypsy moth in early July. Cooperating in the leaf roller survey were the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the U. S. Forest Service. The gypsy moth survey was planned and financed by Department personnel. In both surveys, all defoliated woodlands in the northern two-thirds of the State were sketch-mapped on topographic sheets and their acreages recorded.

The first aerial survey showed that 464,085 acres contained damaging insect populations. Of this total, 170,080 acres were heavily attacked. This represents a substantial decrease from last year's levels when 570,610 acres were attacked, 359,525 of them heavily. This was the first time in six years that heavy attack of the hardwood forests actually declined. The primary reason for this decrease was a reduction in the intensity of leaf roller feeding. Populations of the leaf rollers, Archips semiferrana, A. griseus, A. argyrospilus and Croesia semipurpurana, were all lower. Increased parasite activity this spring and several frosts occurring during the latter part of April probably caused reductions of these pests. The looper populations which include the fall cankerworm, Alsophila pomataria; spring cankerworm, Paleacrita vernata; and the linden looper, Erannis tilaria, generally remained at the same light to moderate levels. One exception, however, occurred in the Medford Lakes (Burlington County) area where 675 acres were severely defoliated by the fall cankerworm. Thousands of acres, also in Burlington County, were moderately damaged by this pest.

The second aerial survey for the gypsy moth showed this insect to be on a geometric increase in the State. In 1967, this pest defoliated 1,025 acres; in 1968, it damaged 5,025 acres; and in 1969, 38,190 acres were severely attacked. This combination of a late May attack by the leaf rollers and cankerworms and an early July (after refoilation) attack by the gypsy moth will result in substantial tree losses during the summer and fall of 1969 and the winter of 1970. Defoliated trees lose their ability to produce food for growth and winter survival. Such trees are also highly susceptible to boring insects and root rot disease.

Control programs to combat both these insect threats are being encouraged by the Department. As a result of this year's insect attacks, it is expected that those in charge of sizable acreages of State lands, along with a number of municipalities and communities, will request the Department's technical assistance to help determine whether or not sprays are necessary, as well as aiding in the organization and supervision of the control program.

A summary of the forest acres attacked in each county, as shown by the two aerial surveys, appears in Table 13.

TABLE 13. FOREST ACRES INSECT DAMAGED, BY COUNTIES, IN 1969

<u>County</u>	<u>June Aerial Survey</u>			<u>July Aerial Survey</u>	
	<u>Heavy</u> ^{1/}	<u>Light</u> ^{2/}	<u>Primary Pest (s)</u> ^{3/}	<u>Severe</u> ^{4/}	<u>Heavy</u>
	-- defoliation in acres --			(Gypsy Moth only)	
Bergen	13,095	9,220	LR-GM	10	335
Essex	1,740	6,150	LR-CKW	--	--
Hunterdon	5,540	18,740	LR-CKW	--	--
Mercer	2,235	4,560	LR-CKW	--	--
Middlesex	5,610	7,890	LR-CKW	--	--
Monmouth	5,090	13,285	LR-CKW	1,305	325
Morris	15,445	69,540	LR-GM	1,225	1,995
Ocean	290	3,220	CKW	--	--
Passaic	31,670	26,825	LR-GM	7,045	5,620
Somerset	15,675	16,175	LR-GM	340	--
Sussex	60,170	70,820	LR-GM	13,130	6,835
Union	6,025	--	LR-CKW	--	--
Warren	7,495	47,580	LR-CKW	--	25
Total	170,080	294,005		23,055	15,135

Grand total - 464,085 acres

Grand total - 38,190 acres

Forest Pest Control

Upon recommendation by the Department, a total of 10,540 acres was treated this spring for control of highly injurious forest pest populations. This is a substantial increase from the 6,402 acres treated last spring. In 14 communities in northern New Jersey, a total of 9,510 acres was aerially treated for control of leaf rollers and cankerworms. Also, suppressive measures were taken by six communities against severe gypsy moth infestations on a total of 600 acres. All these programs received the technical assistance of the Department. In cases where leaf rollers and cankerworms were primary pests, Forest Service reimbursement funds were available. These funds reduced the total costs of spraying by one-third.

The overall control program proceeded satisfactorily in most cases with the exception of the Borough of Mountain Lakes and the townships of Boonton and Parsippany-Troy Hills. In these areas, several residents obtained an injunction against the proposed aerial spray program on the grounds that it was an illegal trespass of private property. The Morris County Court upheld the injunction when the judge ruled that insufficient notice was given to the residents and also that the defoliating insects were not declared a "public nuisance" by municipal officials.

The communities which did treat and the acreage involved are listed in the table that follows.

^{1/} From 60-80 percent defoliation occurred on more than half of the forest.^{2/} From 60-80 percent defoliation occurred on less than half of the forest.^{3/} LR = leaf roller, CKW = cankerworms, GM = gypsy moth^{4/} From 80-100 percent defoliation occurred on more than half the forest.

TABLE 14. LOCATION OF FOREST ACRES TREATED FOR DEFOLIATING INSECT CONTROL

<u>Location</u>	<u>Acreage Treated</u>	<u>Target Insect(s)</u>
Morris County		
Lake Shawnee	175	LR-CKW ^{1/}
Lake Forest	150	LR-CKW
Lake Valhalla	260	LR-CKW
White Meadow Lake	1,100	LR-CKW
Boonton	175	LR-CKW
Denville Township	4,520	LR-CKW
Borough of Mountain Lakes	390	LR-CKW
Millstone	50	LR-CKW
Mendham Township	235	Gypsy Moth
Sussex County		
Lake Tamarack	115	Gypsy Moth
Lake Stockholm	90	Gypsy Moth
Rock Lodge Pond	50	Gypsy Moth
Deer Trail Lake	100	Gypsy Moth
Highland Lakes	10	Gypsy Moth
Somerset County		
Bound Brook	585	LR-CKW
Millstone	50	LR-CKW
Essex County		
South Mountain Reservation	650	LR-CKW
Eagle Rock Reservation	350	LR-CKW
Passaic County		
Awosting	100	LR-CKW
Ringwood	905	LR-CKW

All areas used the recommended treatment of carbaryl (Sevin) at the dosage rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, 4 ounces of sticker, and enough water to equal one gallon of finished spray. The insecticide in all cases was applied by helicopter. Approximately 96 percent control was obtained on the target insects in the areas treated.

Blackbird Control

Late in 1965, the Division of Plant Industry was delegated the responsibility for controlling damage to agricultural crops by certain species of birds (namely, starlings, grackles, cowbirds and redwinged blackbirds). Since that time, the Division has attempted to develop materials and techniques which could be applied as a safe practical means of reducing crop losses.

During the past year, this complex biological problem was attacked from several different angles. Attempts to reduce losses were pursued along various lines through the use of frightening devices, physical barriers and population control traps and chemicals. Studies of behavior and migratory movements were also carried on.

It is generally assumed that birds can be excluded from a given area by a physical barrier. However, these barriers are expensive and the cost of the protection may possibly outweigh the financial loss to the crop caused by bird attack.

^{1/} LR = leaf roller
CKW = cankerworm

With this in mind, an attempt was made to develop a cost analysis of a physical barrier operation. Slightly over one-half acre of blueberries was enclosed by a polypropylene netting. Damage estimates of both protected and unprotected blueberries were made four times at weekly intervals. Analyses of the gathered data indicated that little or no damage attributable to birds occurred in this particular field. For some unexplained reason, bird activity in the field was extremely light. In the netted section, an average of 2,194 berries per bush was harvested and loss from bird damage was estimated at 13.8 percent. The corresponding figures in the unenclosed section were 2,280.9 berries per bush and 15.2 percent loss.

The cost of erection of the plastic netting over the one-half acre plot follows:

Labor (100 hours @ 1.25 per hour)	\$125.00
Netting - three rolls @ \$99.50	298.50
Posts (cedar 10 feet long) 60 @ \$1	60.00
Wire - three reels @ \$5	15.00
Post hole digger - rented	10.00
Miscellaneous: staples, ties, nails, etc.	<u>10.00</u>
Total	\$518.50

These data indicate that it is not economically feasible to provide a physical barrier for birds in this situation. The losses did not exceed the cost of the net and its erection. The costs of the netting, posts and wire could be prorated over a period of several years but most of the other expenses would remain fixed.

An attempt was made to repel birds from a blueberry field by the use of a three-dimensional hawk model. This device was exposed above the blueberry bushes during a two-week period. Berry counts were made of terminals of plants near and distant from the model. These counts were made of 10 terminals of 10 bushes parallel with the hawk in every other row across the field for a distance of 234 feet (26 rows nine feet apart).

The increase in berry loss was apparent as the distance from the hawk increased. At 9 to 63 feet from the hawk, the loss was 26.7 percent; at 99 to 153 feet, 34.6 percent; and at 180 to 234 feet, 43.2 percent. Further work should be conducted with this model to determine whether such a device has any practical value on a commercial scale.

Tests with an electric perch were also conducted on the same farm. An electric shocking device was installed to activate two parallel exposed wires. The wire was suspended approximately 30 feet in the air between other wires which were regularly used by starlings and grackles. Numerous problems were encountered when the attempt was made to raise the 300 feet of wire to the 30 foot height. Short circuiting at a splice and the tearing away of the insulation between the two copper wires were two of the most frustrating problems. The results were extremely discouraging. The "hot" wires did not disturb the birds enough to cause them to move to a new perching location. Regular house current, 110 v.a.c., did not appear to have any effect. At no time did there appear to be any abnormal distress reaction.

A small-scale field trial of the distress symptom-producing chemical, Avitrol 200, was attempted again this year. The material was offered as a 2 percent bait on cracked corn. An alleyway was cut through the center of a cornfield and the bait was placed in small piles along the alleyway. The birds' acceptance of the treated material was excellent. Comparisons between the treated and untreated areas indicated that Avitrol 200 had provided satisfactory protection.

Population control in a limited area may be accomplished by any number of different ways. However, most methods of population control are not selective and, as a result, the beneficial birds suffer the same consequences as the nuisance birds. However, the decoy trap is one population reduction device which is extremely selective. The beneficial birds, if captured, can be removed and released without harm. Decoy traps have now been in operation in blueberry fields in the Pemberton area for several years. Catches during the damage season of July and August were considerably smaller in 1968 than in prior years. It is believed that there were two reasons for the reduction in trap catches. First, there were various maintenance difficulties (holes, broken wires, etc.) and secondly, the bird population was definitely lower in the area than in previous years.

An indirect, but perhaps more satisfactory, method of population control is the use of chemical sterilant. During the summer of 1968, a field trial of the chemical sterilant, TEM, was attempted with a wild population of redwinged blackbirds in the Tuckerton area of Ocean County. Starting on April 22, two pounds of treated cracked corn bait were placed on each of five elevated feeders three times per week until August 7. The corn was treated at the following rate:

Corn:	100 pounds
TEM:	1 gram
Sticker:	400 ml. in 2,800 ml. of water
Yellow dye:	15 grams

Untreated corn was also placed in similar feeders in check areas located approximately one mile away. Acceptance of all of the corn appeared to be good.

Data were collected from nests in the treated and untreated areas. A total of 154 nests was kept under close observation during the entire nesting period. A total of 260 redwing nestlings was banded and released during the course of the program.

Analysis of egg production and young produced in the redwing nests indicates that 20.1 percent of the eggs in the active nests in the treated area did not hatch. This compares with 4.3 percent of the redwing eggs which did not hatch in the check areas.

TABLE 15. EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL STERILANT ON HATCH OF REDWINGS

	<u>Treated Area</u>	<u>Untreated Area</u>
Active nests	74	29
Eggs produced	229	92
Number young	183	88
Unhatched eggs	46	4
Percent unhatched	20.1	4.3
Nests with unhatched eggs	28	4

As an aid in locating nests and to see if the birds would accept some colors more readily than others, various colors of plastic thread and ribbon were distributed in the redwinged blackbird nesting area prior to the nest building season. A total of 37 nests out of 111 contained the plastic material. The break down is as follows:

<u>Color</u> ^{1/}	<u>No. of Nests</u>
White	19
Green	18
Red	7
Blue	4
Black	3

Generally the thread was used for the inner liner of the nest while the ribbon was woven into the outer portion.

An intensive damage appraisal of two cornfields was conducted in co-operation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Each ear of corn in two one-half acre plots was classified as being in one of five different damage percentage categories (5, 15, 35, 70 and 70+). Representative samples of each damage class were taken at random throughout the field. The information has been placed on data processing cards which, in turn, will be used to select a proper sampling method. The goal is to develop a method of appraising corn damage which will be rapid, practical and accurate.

Knowledge of the local and long distant movements of nuisance birds is a necessary item upon which a sound bird control program must be based. Unfortunately, information of this sort does not come overnight; consequently, a banding program is in constant operation in an endeavor to understand these movements. Approximately 860 birds were banded and released during the July 1968 to June 1969 period. Most of these birds were obtained from decoy traps in the Pemberton area of Burlington County.

BUREAU OF SEED CERTIFICATION

The purpose of seed certification is to maintain and make available to the public high quality seed of crop varieties so grown and distributed as to insure proper identity and genetic purity. Through proper inspection and regulations, seed is maintained relatively free of insect, diseases and weed seed. Quality seed is essential for profitable crops.

Barley

A total of 864 acres of barley was entered for certification compared with 389 acres the previous year. This is an increase of 475 acres or 120 percent. It was necessary to reject 23 percent because of mixtures of other crops.

Federal acreage control programs, together with low prices paid for feed barley, caused seed sales to be less than normal.

The newly developed malt barley program nearly doubled over the previous year with approximately 130,000 bushels being accepted for malting.

A few years ago all barley seed was put into bags at harvest. Since most farmers suffered skin irritation when handling this seed, they preferred beardless varieties which are less irritating. Now, most barley seed is stored in bulk bins and many combines have enclosed cabs. By removing the operator from close contact with the seed, a wide range of bearded varieties such as Tschermak is now being accepted.

^{1/} In 14 cases, more than one color of plastic was found in the nest.

TABLE 16. WINTER BARLEY PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Acres Entered</u>	<u>Acres Rejected</u>	<u>Acres Passed</u>	<u>Bushels Sealed</u>
Wong				
Foundation	1	--	1	67
Registered	14	--	14	967
Certified	137	14	123	7,522
Early Wong				
Foundation	1	--	1	35
Registered	9	--	9	380
Certified	128	40	88	5,357
Besbar				
Registered	14	--	14	856
Certified	72	12	60	4,214
Tschermak				
Foundation	2	--	2	120
Registered	24	--	24	2,014
Certified	<u>462</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>11,626</u>
Total	864	240	624	33,158

Field Corn

The acreage planted to seed corn was reduced from the previous year in order to bring the supply more in line with the demand.

Two new hybrids were produced by the N. J. Crop Improvement Association and will be marketed as Mid-States 523 and 831. These hybrids should make New Jersey-produced seed competitive with the best commercial hybrids.

New Jersey seed corn producers must be willing to devote more money toward applied research in order to compete with seed produced in other states.

TABLE 17. SEED CORN PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Hybrid</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Sealed</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-- acres --		-- bushels --	
Agway No. 703	45	--	1,582	1,582
Agway No. 724	12	--	577	577
Agway No. 800	107	--	4,610	4,610
Conn. No. 554	15	255	--	255
Ind. No. 654	137	4,751	--	4,751
Mid-States No. 816	50	576	--	576
Mid-States No. 818	37	730	--	730
Mid-States Exp. 45 (523)	5	15	--	15
Mid-States Exp. 50 (831)	2	12	--	12
New Jersey No. 8	61	992	--	992
New Jersey No. 9	<u>61</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,803</u>
Total	532	9,134	6,769	15,903

Oats

The acreage of oats entered for certification again declined to only 29 acres. No winter oats were produced. It is not practical to produce a low income crop such as oats on high value land.

TABLE 18. CERTIFIED OAT PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u> -- bushels --
Beedee	29	--	29	1,299

Soybeans

A total of 26,503 bushels of soybeans met the requirements for certification. This is the largest quantity of seed ever produced in New Jersey. The acreage entered was slightly less than the previous year; however, good growing and harvest conditions resulted in a bumper crop.

New Jersey produces a wide variety of soybeans ranging from the short season, Harosoy-63, to the long season, Kent. Thus, farmers can choose just the variety that suits their particular need.

TABLE 19. CERTIFIED SOYBEAN PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u> -- bushels --
Adelphia				
Foundation	30	9	21	399
Registered	51	--	51	1,733
Certified	389	20	369	10,832
Amsoy				
Foundation	1	--	1	8
Registered	15	--	15	353
Clark-63				
Foundation	1	--	1	35
Registered	231	--	231	5,782
Certified	64	--	64	555
Harosoy-63				
Foundation	1	--	1	37
Registered	10	--	10	224
Certified	50	25	25	598
Hawkeye-63				
Foundation	1	--	1	6
Registered	19	--	19	96
Kent				
Foundation	1	--	1	34
Registered	35	--	35	754
Certified	157	--	157	5,057
Wayne				
Certified	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	1,076	74	1,002	26,503

Wheat

The acreage of wheat entered for certification remained about the same as the previous year. Many rejections were due to high moisture at harvest, causing low germination and disease. Some fields were sold as feed before final inspection. This premature selling was largely a result of an oversupply of seed.

A severe outbreak of fusarium disease occurred; the diseased plants produced small shriveled kernels. The outbreak was mostly confined to fields where crop rotation had not been practiced. The diseased fields were rejected from certification. The remaining fields had exceptionally good seed quality.

Seed sales were in line with demand and the entire supply was sold.

TABLE 20. WINTER WHEAT PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u>
	-- acres --			-- bushels --
Pennoll				
Foundation	18	--	18	357
Registered	--	--	--	--
Certified	207	25	182	4,005
Redcoat				
Foundation	11	3	8	313
Registered	135	47	88	2,356
Certified	<u>655</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>8,880</u>
Total	1,026	434	592	15,911

TABLE 21. CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, SEALED BUSHELS, 1959-1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Sweet Corn</u>	<u>Total Sealed</u>
1959	14,921	257	16,309	19,969	4,330	587	56,373
1960	15,063	2,980	11,069	28,411	2,067	95	59,685
1961	21,412	7,332	10,980	24,764	1,402	34	65,924
1962	20,374	9,842	15,680	29,942	5,242	41	81,121
1963	22,118	2,080	21,726	8,924	2,534	--	57,382
1964	21,278	3,423	38,802	39,751	4,680	--	107,934
1965	19,974	2,148	33,390	36,783	14,067	--	106,362
1966	17,880	3,639	34,347	29,767	21,228	--	106,861
1967	18,721	906	34,883	17,760	26,351	--	98,621
1968	15,903	1,299	15,911	33,158	26,503	--	92,774

TABLE 22. CEREAL ACREAGE FOR CERTIFICATION, 1959-1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Total Acres Entered</u>
1959	475	862	13	437	642	2,429
1960	870	986	48	546	581	3,031
1961	656	616	175	547	594	2,588
1962	524	799	270	375	700	2,668
1963	434	939	38	541	258	2,210
1964	715	1,608	104	684	427	3,538
1965	776	1,060	49	731	976	3,592
1966	618	1,012	129	698	1,868	4,325
1967	553	1,306	50	706	1,353	3,968
1968	864	1,026	29	533	1,075	3,527

Tomato Seed Certification

In preparation for field inspections, arrangements were made with the Plant Pathology Department at Rutgers for a one-day training session on tomato diseases. This proved extremely helpful in preparing the inspectors for tomato seed inspections.

Following field inspections, 806.5 acres were approved for certification. This is approximately the same acreage as in the previous year. In addition, 12 acres were approved for phytosanitary (disease content) standards.

The variety Campbell No. 17 led the certified acreage with 66 percent of the total. The second highest acreage inspected was Heinz No. 1409.

Seedsmen at Campbell Soup have developed a new variety C 28. This variety, which is earlier than Campbell No. 17, may replace Heinz No. 1327 as an early variety.

Figures show that Campbell Soup Company led in production of certified seed with 53 percent of the total. Swedesboro Seed Company produced 41 percent and the remaining 6 percent was produced by Francis C. Stokes Company.

TABLE 23. TOMATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, POUNDS OF SEED SAVED, 1968

	<u>Certified Seed</u>							
	<u>Variety</u>							
<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>Roma</u>	<u>Total</u>
Campbell Soup Company	400	10,525	150	1,350	--	--	--	12,425
Francis C. Stokes Company	--	2,350	--	--	--	--	--	2,350
Swedesboro Seed Company	<u>--</u>	<u>3,250</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,850</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>9,490</u>
Total	400	16,125	150	3,200	90	3,400	900	24,265

Phytosanitary Inspection

<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Variety</u>	
	<u>Chico Grande</u>	<u>Total</u>
Swedesboro Seed Company	200	200

TABLE 24. TOMATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, ACREAGE, 1968

<u>Certified Seed</u>								
<u>Variety</u>								
<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>Roma</u>	<u>Total</u>
Campbell Soup Company	22	283.5	10	92	--	--	--	407.5
Swedesboro Seed Company	--	92	--	22	5	67	29	215
Francis C. Stokes Company	<u>--</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>184</u>
Total	22	559.5	10	114	5	67	29	806.5

Phytosanitary Inspection

<u>Variety</u>		
<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Chico Grande</u>	<u>Total</u>
Swedesboro Seed Company	12	12

TABLE 25. POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE SEED EXPORTED FOR WHICH
PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED, 1968-1969

Destination

<u>1968</u>	<u>Dominican Republic</u>	<u>New York (for export)</u>	<u>Mauritius</u>	<u>Johannesburg (So. Africa)</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Pretoria (So. Africa)</u>	<u>Total</u>
August	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	400
September	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
October	--	--	1	75	2.5	--	--	30	108.5
<u>1969</u>									
February	--	--	3	940	--	--	2	346	1,291
March	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	2,120
April	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	30
May	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10
June	<u>70</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>.50</u>	<u>.75</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>71.25</u>
Total	70	120	14	1,425	2.5	.50	2.75	2,406	4,040.75

TABLE 26. POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED
VALIDATED FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT, 1968-1969

	<u>Destination</u>					
<u>1968</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>New York (for export)</u>	<u>Pretoria (So. Africa)</u>	<u>Total</u>
August	--	--	--	--	100	100
September	--	--	--	100	--	100
October	--	--	385	--	--	385
December	--	25	--	--	--	25
<u>1969</u>						
February	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	1	25	385	100	100	611

Asparagus

The asparagus program is a joint project in cooperation with Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science and the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council which has been in effect for six seasons.

One seed block produced 134 pounds of dried seed. This was a decrease from the previous year due to a heavy infestation of spotted asparagus beetles during and after seed formation. Another block was totally devastated by beetles and yielded no seed.

The asparagus seed program will be expanded in the near future.

Pepper Seed

The pepper seed program was designed to make available seed that had been grown and processed under conditions assuring maximum freedom from disease-producing organisms.

A total of 178.5 acres was entered for inspection. This was an increase of 20.5 acres over the previous year. The acreage was inspected weekly until harvest. Special attention was given to checking plants for bacterial leaf spot, a seed-borne disease. However, no bacterial leaf spot was observed in the fields this year, a result of the dry weather which prevailed.

The chemical treatment of pepper seed with bichloride of mercury has been discontinued under a Federal ruling. The new recommended treatment is a clorox dip (sodium hypochlorite, 5.25 percent). One quart per gallon of water is used for each pound of seed. The seed is dipped into the clorox solution for one minute, then immediately rinsed for 10 minutes in running water.

The solution should be used only once. The seed should then be thoroughly dried and treated with a dust or slurry of thiram (75 percent, 6 ounces per 100 pounds of seed).

Treatment of pepper seed was supervised by this Department. After treatment, seed samples are plated in the laboratory to detect the presence of bacterial colonies.

TABLE 27. PEPPER SEED PROGRAM, 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Seed Saved</u> -- pounds --
Cayenne	18	1,145
Cuban	8.5	618
Cubanelle	4	360
Hungarian Hot	10	862
Hungarian Sweet	7	925
Sweet Banana	4	245
Yolo Wonder	<u>127</u>	<u>2,885</u>
Total	178.5	7,040

Sod Certification

A total of 208 acres was entered and inspected for certification with 76 acres rejected as not being of suitable quality. A total of 90 acres or approximately 4,500,000 square feet was accepted as certified.

A total of 2,047,975 square feet was actually sold as certified, which represents a threefold increase over the previous year.

Chickweed became a problem in many fields, causing rejection in some cases. Toward the end of the summer, which was excessively hot and dry in some areas, dying out became a problem leaving areas of dead grass.

TABLE 28. FINAL REPORT ON SOD CERTIFIED IN 1968

<u>Producer</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Eligible as</u> <u>Certified</u>	<u>Sold As</u> <u>Certified</u>
			-- acres --		-- square feet --	
Alloway, Samuel	30	--	30	--	--	none
Betts, Walter	14	13	1	1	43,560	35,000
LaBarre & Schuch	30	--	30	30	1,306,800	1,306,800
Mercer Sod, Inc.	27	12	15	10	653,400	350,950
Princeton Turf Farms	55	35	20	20	871,200	84,000
Rapp, H. R.	17	6	11	11	479,160	27,800
Reed, Stuart L.	25	10	15	15	1,089,000	243,425
Selody, S. & Sons	<u>10</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>435,600</u>	<u>none</u>
Total	208	76	132	90	4,878,720	2,047,975

Virus-Free Strawberry Plants

Virus-free strawberry plants were produced under the certification regulations for the 11th year. The production field is isolated and insects are kept at a minimum by routine spraying. Again, demand was greater than production.

TABLE 29. VIRUS-FREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS CERTIFIED IN 1968

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>
Raritan	700,000
Jerseybelle	350,000
Sunrise	80,000
Midway	60,000
Vesper	40,000
Redchief	<u>80,000</u>
Total	1,310,000

The Raritan variety has surpassed Jerseybelle as the most popular variety. A total of 1,310,000 plants met the requirements for certification. This is approximately 300,000 less than the previous year.

Crown Vetch

A crown vetch certification program is being conducted in cooperation with the Plant Materials Center, Cape May, and the Soil Conservation Service.

The first planting of two acres was discarded due to poor plant population. A three-acre block was planted in the fall of 1967 and the first seed harvest should be in 1969.

BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Crop and plant protection activities were centered in three main areas: (1) Economic plant pest survey, (2) shade tree pest survey, and (3) plant pathological diagnostic and examination services.

Economic Plant Pest Survey

Economic plant pest surveys of two types were used: (1) Detection surveys were made to find economic plant pests new to the State, and delineate affected areas; (2) seasonal population surveys were used to (a) probe initial threat potentials during winter and early spring, and (b) determine first appearance and subsequent population fluctuations threatening major crops during the growing season.

Detection Black Light Trapping

The annual search for insect pests new to the State or country was continued by means of black light traps operated near major ports of entry: Camden, Hoboken, McGuire Air Force Base, Newark and Trenton. Trapped specimens plus additional specimens from seasonal population traps operated in farming areas were examined for Lepidoptera (moths) of significance by Dr. John P. Reed, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science. A seasonal assistant, employed jointly by this Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Division, helped Dr. Reed by pinning and preparing specimens. The employee also examined the Coleoptera (beetles) in the collections for species new to the area.

A total of 390 Lepidoptera and four Coleoptera specimens which appeared different from those in the Rutgers reference collection were forwarded to Washington, D. C. for identification. Seventy of the specimens were identified and placed in the reference collection, although none was reported as new to New Jersey.

A special reference collection of Coleoptera taken from the traps was prepared for use in future detection surveys.

Fruit Fly Detection Trapping

Sticky board traps operated near five port-of-entry sites, plus others located for apple maggot and pepper maggot surveys, were used to search for fruit flies new to the State. No new fruit fly species were found. Specimen examinations and identifications were made, both in this Department and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cereal Leaf Beetle Detection

Scouting for cereal leaf beetle, Oulema melanopa, was negative in 285 sites throughout the State. Grain fields, corn fields and grassy areas were inspected in search of this pest. Although not known to occur in New Jersey since 1952, the insect has spread from Michigan through Pennsylvania, especially recently, and is now thought to be present in New Jersey at a population level too low to be detected by presently known survey methods.

White-Fringed Beetle Detection

Survey results for the white-fringed beetle, Graphognathus spp., at 360 sites in the central and southern counties were negative. Foliage was inspected in the vicinity of gas stations, diners, motels, truck stops and feed mills along major highways and in municipalities.

Khapra Beetle Detection

A total of 30 grain-handling establishments in the central and southern counties was inspected for khapra beetle, Trogoderma granarium. The pest has not been found in the State.

Northern Corn Rootworm Detection

The northern corn rootworm, Diabrotica longicornis, first found in New Jersey in 1967, was detected in black light traps and by visual observations throughout the agricultural areas of the State.

Damage due to the pest has not been observed in New Jersey. Nearby states report that the insect has not been a major problem but extensive damage has occurred in the midwestern states.

Witchweed Detection

The parasitic weed witchweed, Striga lutea, was not found in scouting 105 corn fields throughout the State. The pest has been destructive in the Carolinas, but is not known to occur in New Jersey.

Sweet Potato Weevil Detection

Sweet potatoes imported from Louisiana into Swedesboro were inspected during the 1968-69 fall and winter period for the sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius elegantulus. Suspicious tunneling was evident in the potatoes, but no insects were found. The Louisiana Department of Agriculture was notified of our findings and requested to notify this Department of future sweet potato shipments.

European Potato Flea Beetle Detection

Search for the European potato flea beetle, Psylliodes affinis, in Gloucester County in October proved negative for this pest which was found for the first time in the United States in New York in 1968.

Imported Vegetable Plant Inspection

During April and May 1969, 638 lots of imported vegetable plants were inspected at distribution points of canneries and plant dealers, and on farms. The lots were examined for compliance with certification regulations and the plants were checked for possible disease, insect and quality problems.

TABLE 30. VEGETABLE PLANT INSPECTIONS, 1969

<u>Plant Type</u>	<u>Lots Sampled</u>	<u>Containers in Lots Sampled</u>	<u>Sample Containers Inspected</u>
Tomato	373	83,790	1,764
Pepper	159	41,417	857
Cabbage	62	4,041	294
Eggplant	24	1,497	109
Collards	10	1,099	64
Onion	5	111	13
Leek	2	124	8
Escarole	1	134	3
Endive	1	65	2
Sweet Potato	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	638	132,289	3,116

All but eight lots of plants originated in Georgia. Two lots of plants from Florida and two from Georgia were rejected due to lack of certificates in crates. Regulatory officials in the two states were notified to correct the deficiencies. Insect and disease problems were indicated to be minor.

Microscopic examinations for nematodes (following Young's method of extraction from the roots) of 291 samples showed parasitic nematodes to be present in only very low numbers in only three lots. Two lots contained Pratylenchus penetrans, the meadow nematode, and one lot was infested with Pratylenchus crenatus, the root-lesion nematode.

Plant quality was generally acceptable, although in a few lots it had deteriorated due to overheating.

Although plant bundle counts were generally satisfactory, the inspectors brought to the attention of dealers several instances of low plant counts. Reportedly, adjustments were made to growers.

The inspectors maintained communication with the county agricultural agents' offices to service requests for special plant inspections. Only a few such requests were received.

The regulations regarding importation of vegetable plants were amended to include a requirement that shippers include a certification tag with each container of plants. In the past, certification covering more than one container had led to some difficulties in ascertaining proper certification.

Greenhouse inoculations of young tomato test plants were made from tomato transplant samples taken by inspectors in preliminary trials to determine the possible presence of the bacterial wilt disease (caused by Pseudomonas

solanacearum) in import plants. Virtually complete results indicated that one of the 111 transplant samples tested was severely infected with the disease. Inoculations had been made to four- or five-week old tomato seedlings and, with the source severely diseased, results could be read as early as six days later. Thus, it was shown, for the first time, that the bacterial wilt disease had been introduced in tomato transplant imports, although the technique was found to be not fast enough to intercept the problem before its transplant into the field. However, the results also suggested a possibly faster procedure for determining the disease during future inspections.

Maize Dwarf Mosaic Seasonal Distribution (Population)

Scouting of 67 corn fields in the central and southern counties located the maize dwarf mosaic disease in four fields in Burlington County. The finds were during the latter part of the season and damage from the disease continued to be insignificant.

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Seasonal Population

Survey in 39 alfalfa fields during October showed spotted alfalfa aphid, Therioaphis maculata, had spread from the previously infested areas in the southern part of the State into Mercer and Middlesex counties. Populations were relatively low in all fields.

Asparagus Beetle Overwintering Population

Overwintering populations of common asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, and spotted asparagus beetle, Crioceris duodecimpunctata, were found to be low for the fifth consecutive year. Inspections were made in 51 asparagus fields in the major asparagus-producing areas in the southern part of the State.

European Corn Borer Overwintering Population

The overwintering abundance of the European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, as determined from a survey in 75 fields in the fall of 1968, was found to be generally moderate, but higher populations were evident south of Camden.

TABLE 31. AVERAGE NUMBER BORERS PER 100 PLANTS, FALL 1963-68

<u>Year</u>	<u>Borers</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Borers</u>
1963	77.4	1966	150.1
1964	53.6	1967	144.8
1965	128.6	1968	134.5

A spring 1969 survey which measured the mortality of 1968-69 overwintering borers indicated relatively low death rates.

European Corn Borer Larval Parasites

Approximately 700 corn borer larvae were collected from 16 sites throughout the State in the fall of 1968 for determination of parasitism by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They reported high mortality in all shipments of corn borer received in the fall of 1968; for New Jersey, it was 90.1 percent. This reduced the total number of New Jersey larvae observed at the Ankeny, Iowa, Corn Borer Investigations Laboratory to 29, with most counties represented by only two or three larvae each. Macrocentrus grandii was recovered from the counties of Atlantic (1), Burlington (2), Cumberland (4), Hunterdon (1) and Warren (1). Otherwise, the report indicated recovery was negative. Because of the high mortality

in larvae shipments, the table of recovery data included in the annual report in previous years will not be included this year.

Potato Aphid Overwintering Population

Egg counts made during January and February 1969 in 26 sites in the central and southern parts of the State indicated the early 1969 growing season infestation potential of the potato aphid, Macrosiphum solanifolii, would be moderate.

Meadow Spittlebug Overwintering Population

Statewide meadow spittlebug, Philaenus spumarius, overwintering population, as determined by fall 1968 survey in 35 fields, was found to be low.

Alfalfa Weevil Seasonal Populations

Alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica, egg counts made in 50 alfalfa fields throughout the State during November and December 1968 showed very low numbers of eggs, and a consequent low initial potential for alfalfa weevil populations the following spring.

Spring surveys, confirming this, generally indicated low populations of alfalfa weevil, but a certain few fields required controls.

Growing Season Insect Population Black Light Trapping

Growing season population fluctuations of several important crop pests were monitored by means of eight black light traps operated in major agricultural areas during 1968. To provide information for more effectively timing insecticide applications, data from the survey were reported in the Insect-Disease Newsletter distributed by the Cooperative Extension service of Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science.

Included were armyworm, Pseudaletia unipuncta; cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni; corn earworm, Heliothis zea; European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis; fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda; tobacco hornworm, Protoparce sexta; tomato hornworm, Protoparce quinquemaculata; and yellow-striped armyworm, Prodenia ornithogalli.

European Apple Sawfly Spread

Results of a survey for European apple sawfly, Hoplocampa testudinea, during June indicated no further spread southward from the known infested areas in Mercer and Monmouth counties and north.

Plum Curculio Growing Season Population

Slightly lower than 1968 populations of plum curculio, Conotrachelus nenuphar, were shown by counts of adult curculios made in an abandoned peach orchard in Gloucester County in the spring of 1969.

Oriental Fruit Moth Growing Season Population

Greater numbers of Oriental fruit moths, Grapholitha molesta, were captured in Gloucester County in 1968 than in 1967. Traps for the pest were operated in an abandoned peach orchard.

Codling Moth Growing Season Population

Codling moths, Carpocapsa pomonella, were found to be more abundant in 1968 in Gloucester County than last season. Traps were operated in an abandoned apple orchard.

Apple Maggot Growing Season Population

Population fluctuations of the apple maggot, Rhagoletis pomonella, were followed during 1968 by means of sticky board traps operated in abandoned apple orchards in Burlington, Gloucester and Mercer counties. Results indicated their numbers were comparable to 1967 in Gloucester and Mercer counties. Greater numbers were found in Burlington County.

Onion and Seed Corn Maggot Growing Season Populations

Onion maggots, Hylemya antiqua, appeared about the same time as in 1967 but were found to be less plentiful than last year. For the survey, sticky board traps were operated in Cedarville during April and May. Seed corn maggots, Hylemya cilicrura, were found in smaller numbers than in 1967.

Pepper Maggot Growing Season Population

A total of 13 sticky board traps was operated in the areas of Cedarville, Salem and Vineland to monitor fluctuations in pepper maggot, Zonosemata electa, populations during 1968. Compared with the 1967 season, the pest was found to be much more abundant in Cedarville, at nearly the same level in Salem, and at a lower population level in Vineland.

Potato Leafhopper Growing Season Population

Population levels of the potato leafhopper, Empoasca fabae, in four alfalfa fields in the central part of the State surveyed during July and August 1968 were found to be below those of 1967.

Tomato Fruit Fly Growing Season Population

Survey of Drosophila fruit fly eggs in six tomato fields during August and September 1968 indicated lower than 1967 populations.

Sweet Potato Russet Crack Disease Incidence

Russet crack disease was found in 81 percent of the 54 sweet potato fields examined in five southern counties during October. Although distribution of the disease continued in a slightly upward trend, individual fields were found to be slightly less damaged than in 1967.

Peach Tree Decline Growing Season Survey

Survey of the peach tree decline conditions in the southern part of the State was continued for the fourth year. A total of 37 blocks of medium age trees was examined in 37 orchards during August and September. Seven percent of all trees examined were found to be dead and 16 percent in poor growth condition. Winter injury was evident in 48 percent of the trees and Cytospora canker was present in 99 percent. Borers were detected in 85 percent of the trees. Although the debilitating factors were slightly less troublesome than in 1967, peach tree decline continued to be a serious peach problem.

Growing Season Survey of Aphids in Potatoes

For the second year, population fluctuations of aphids in potatoes were monitored by means of yellow water-containing pans in Middlesex and Monmouth counties. Information obtained from the traps in July and August was useful in advising growers regarding the need to control existing infestations of the pests.

"Male Sterile" Drosophila Control Test Survey

Planned releases of sterile Drosophila flies in a test of this means of controlling this pest in tomatoes were not made because of difficulties encountered in rearing the flies.

A summer survey of species of Drosophila associated with various crop and wild hosts was made in the planned release area. Specimens captured in this survey, along with those taken in a previous survey in the spring, are still in process of final identification.

Peach Stem Pitting

A survey was made in 34 orchards in the major peach producing areas in the southern counties to determine the extent of peach stem pitting, a condition which severely stunts and may kill young trees. The condition (which is probably caused by a virus) has recently been reported causing severe and widespread damage in certain orchards in several Middle Atlantic State.

In New Jersey, the trouble was found in 18 percent of the orchards surveyed and, altogether, 2.1 percent of the trees were found to be affected. As many as 24 percent of the trees were found diseased in one orchard. Information was obtained regarding varieties and sources of nursery stock.

In the fall of 1968, following arrangements made through the county agricultural agents' offices, three lots of imported peach tree planting stock were inspected. Three suspect trees were found in two of the lots. The trees were marked and planted so as to facilitate subsequent examination for further symptom development.

Peach Bacterial Spot

Bacterial spot disease of peaches, caused by the bacterium, Xanthomonas pruni, was very serious during the summer of 1968. A grower interview survey by mail and personal visit was made during the spring of 1969 to obtain information on the 1968 severity of the disease in particular peach varieties. Data were also obtained on soil types and bactericidal spraying practices for correlation with disease severity. The data will be submitted to research and extension personnel of Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science for their study.

Bacterial Spot of Pepper Distribution (Population)

Survey in July of 1968 of 19 pepper fields in the southern area of the State showed that half of the fields contained bacterial spot-diseased plants---a situation which constituted a serious threat to the crop. However, a subsequent drought period effectively curbed the disease.

Shade Tree Pest SurveysDutch Elm Disease (Calendar Year 1968)

Spread primarily by elm bark beetles, Dutch elm disease (caused by the fungus Ceratocystis ulmi) continued, as in previous years, to take its toll in dead elm trees in New Jersey localities in which control efforts were lacking or inadequate.

There is no known cure for a Dutch elm diseased tree, but annual losses to the disease have been greatly reduced in localities where funding and application of recommended controls for protection of healthy elms was adequate. Such control requires careful and persistent application of an exact procedure and is most effective on a communitywide scale.

Since 1941, when discontinuance of the statewide Dutch elm disease eradication program no longer required the Department to remove diseased elms, activities in control of the disease have continued along three lines: (1) Instruction and supervision regarding disposition of elm wood encountered by State highway contracts, as prescribed in regulations of the State Department of Transportation; (2) provision, upon request, of Dutch elm disease scouting and related diagnostic services; and (3) issuance, upon request, of control recommendations. Responsibility for making use of the recommendations remained with local officials and private owners.

TABLE 32. INSPECTION OF DISPOSITION OF STATE HIGHWAY ENCOUNTERED ELM WOOD, 1968

<u>Route</u>	<u>Construction Section</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
N. J. 523	Project No. 5247 (2)	Hunterdon	Flemington
Interstate 78	2N	Hunterdon	Clinton
N. J. 29 Freeway	12B and 11A	Mercer	Trenton
N. J. 23	6A and 5B	Passaic and Morris	Newfoundland
N. J. 36	3D	Monmouth	Atlantic Highlands
Interstate 280	6F and 6M	Essex	East Orange
N. J. 440 Freeway	1B	Middlesex	Fords
Interstate 280	7D	Essex	Newark
Interstate 80	4AD	Passaic	Totowa
Interstate 78	4G and 4F	Somerset	Watchung
U. S. 130	7H	Camden	Pennsauken

TABLE 33. DUTCH ELM DISEASE SCOUTING, 1968^{1/}

<u>County and Property</u>	<u>Scouted</u> -- number --	<u>Found Diseased</u> -- number --
Camden		
County Institutions at Lakeland		
June Inspection	71	1
July Inspection	70	1 (pruned)
Fall Inspection	<u>70</u>	<u>0</u>
Sub-total	211	2 (1 pruned)

^{1/} In addition, three elms on small private properties were inspected on request and all were found to have Dutch elm disease.

<u>County and Property</u>	<u>Scouted</u> -- number --	<u>Found Diseased</u>
Warren		
Hillcrest Section (Phillipsburg)		
June Inspection	172	22
July Inspection	157	6 (2 pruned)
Fall Inspection	<u>153</u>	<u>0</u>
Sub-total	482	28 (2 pruned)
Bergen		
Woodcliff Lakes Causeway	<u>47</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	740	36 (3 pruned)

Dutch elm disease control recommendations suited to the particular situation found during each scouting and inspection were provided. Results indicated that good control of Dutch elm disease followed proper application of the measures advised.

London Plane Canker Stain Disease (Calendar Year 1968)

Easily and primarily spread by man, the canker stain disease of London planetree is caused by the fungus, Ceratocystis fimbriata f. platani, closely related to the causal agent of the Dutch elm disease. Canker stain, like the elm trouble: (1) Affects the water-conducting tissues, (2) is deadly, once it reaches the tree trunk, and (3) must be combated promptly and thoroughly if it is to be satisfactorily controlled. Widespread in the Camden area, canker stain seems well adapted to the urban environment in which it is usually found. Nevertheless, consistent, firm decision and careful action to curb the disease might practically eliminate the problem. The disease is spread by vehicles, lawn mowers and other implements which provide both the wounding and fungus transportation necessary for infection.

Eighty -nine trees in Hi-Nella, Camden County, were inspected for the disease at the Borough's request; five were found to be diseased.

Request Inspections (Calendar Year 1968)

Special request inspections of shade tree problems other than Dutch elm disease or canker stain during 1968 indicated the following to be among the more common tree disorders to be found:

<u>Pest or Condition</u>	<u>Type Tree Involved</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Month</u>
Spruce spider mite (<u>Oligonychus ununguis</u>)	Blue spruce Norway spruce	Camden Mercer	June
Sycamore anthracnose (<u>Gloeosporium platani</u>)	London planetree	Camden (also statewide)	June
Sweet gum blight (Uneven soil moisture)	Sweet gum	Burlington Camden	June September
Dieback attributed largely to drought, past or in 1968	Red maple Sugar maple White pine	Atlantic Camden	July September

Altogether, 50 such special inspections were made.

Plant Pathological Diagnostic Services (Calendar Year 1968)

The following table lists some of the more common plant diseases diagnosed during 1968.

TABLE 34. PLANT PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Host</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Month</u>
Bruise, windburn (nonparasitic)	Tomato transplants	Gloucester Salem	May
Dutch elm disease (<u>Ceratocystis ulmi</u> fungus)	Elm	Bergen Camden Mercer Warren	June July September
Tomato bacterial wilt (<u>Pseudomonas solanacearum</u> bacterium)	Tomato	Camden Salem	June July
Early blight (<u>Alternaria</u> <u>dauci</u> f. <u>solani</u> fungus)	Tomato	Cumberland	June
Anthracnose (<u>Glöeosporium platani</u> fungus)	London planetree	Camden	June
Glume blotch (<u>Septoria nodorum</u> fungus)	Wheat	Burlington	July
Stewart's bacterial wilt (<u>Xanthomonas stewartii</u> bacterium)	Sweet corn	Burlington	August
Fusarium canker (<u>Fusarium solani</u> fungus)	Yellow poplar	Hunterdon	August
Leaf blight (<u>Fabraea maculata</u> fungus)	English hawthorn	Mercer	August
Canker stain disease (<u>Ceratocystis fimbriata</u> f. <u>platani</u> fungus)	London planetree	Camden	October
Maize dwarf mosaic (virus)	Corn (volunteer)	Burlington	October

SEED ANALYSIS AND CONTROL

The Rules and Regulations under the New Jersey State Seed Law were revised and amended by the State Board of Agriculture after a public hearing on June 19, 1969. The following changes were made:

1. For the labeling of seed mixtures for lawn and turf purposes Lolium perenne (varieties: Manhattan, Norlea, NK-100 and Pello) was added to the list of fine textured grasses.

2. For vegetable seed, it was established that any lot germinating less than two-thirds of the standard for the kind in question would be considered unfit for planting.

3. Any New Jersey resident will be allowed \$10.00 worth of free testing in each fiscal year. But, for all samples in excess of this number and for seed dealers and processors, fees that more nearly represent the cost of testing will be charged.

4. Procedures for submitting samples were provided.

The New Jersey State Seed Law provides for the official inspection of the stock of seed dealers and the analysis of seed samples drawn from these stocks each year. This year, the stock of 525 dealers was inspected at least once, and several were revisited to check action taken on violations. The number of control samples collected increased from 197 to 513. Of these, 59 or 11 percent were found to be in violation when tested in the laboratory. Added to this were 40 lots of seed placed under "stop sale" by the inspector because germination test dates were too old or labels contained insufficient information. Most of these violations were lawn grass mixtures in from one- to five-pound packages.

Because of the nature of seeds and their variability in quality, it is impossible to obtain identical results in any series of analyses. However, percentage figures should check within a reasonable tolerance. When laboratory results are at variance with the original labeling percentages, the laboratory makes retests. If the variations are only slightly beyond the allowable tolerance, the vendor is asked to change the label to conform with laboratory findings. If the seed is found to be unfit for planting purposes, the vendor is required to remove it from sale.

The Bureau of Seed Certification submitted 363 samples of New Jersey grown seed, an increase of 60. Also, 92 samples of Tschermak barley were tested to determine their value for malting; this was more than double last year's total.

The law also provides for service testing for residents of the State, subject to such regulation as may be found necessary. Farmers, seed dealers and seed growers have submitted most of the 1,320 samples tested.

This year's work is summarized in the tables that follow. Table 35 indicates the various sources from which samples were received each month. Table 36 lists the kind of seed tested and the type of test performed on each sample. Tables 37, 38 and 39 list the total number of each kind of seed tested both as a service and in control work. Also, the number of samples that were in violation are indicated.

The next three tables list the individual violations. Table 40 lists the vegetables and flowers. Samples representing 312 lots of seed were tested and, of these, 31 or 9.9 percent were inaccurately labeled. In sampling bulk seed lots, it was often necessary to sample open containers of seed. In these cases, the dealer and not the wholesaler is responsible for the accuracy of the label statements. Table 41 names the crop and turf violations. These represent 26 lots of the 134 samples taken or 19 percent. Table 42 shows the violations found in mixtures tested. By their very nature, lawn seeds are difficult to label with a high degree of accuracy. This accounts for the fact that half of those tested are listed here. The analysis of mixtures is complicated and requires special training and technique. Considerable time is required for making a single analysis. Since New Jersey is an urban state, many mixtures are used. A greater number of these should be tested each year, but additional personnel would be necessary.

In a number of cases, seed lots have been sampled officially, by request, for county, State and Federal agencies. These agencies assume no responsibility under the law, since they do not hold seed for sale. Where such lots are labeled inaccurately, the wholesaler alone is held responsible.

The wholesale seed dealers who have supplied seed to New Jersey dealers are listed in Table 43, together with the kind of seed they supplied. The number in compliance and in violation of each type of seed are also indicated. This reflects in a measure the quality of seed handled by these firms. Local retail dealers are responsible for the seed they handle, especially if the container has been opened, but they do depend upon the guarantees which the wholesale vendors supply to them.

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

[illegible]

TABLE 36. TESTS PERFORMED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Type of Test</u>	<u>Kind of Seed</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Crop and Turf Seed</u>	<u>Mixture</u>	<u>Vegetable</u>	<u>Flower</u>	<u>Tree</u>	<u>Weed</u>	
Purity	299	22	1	--	--	13	335
Germination	931	78	1,158	40	8	13	2,228
Fluorescence	20	16	--	--	--	--	36
N. J. noxious weed seed check	299	22	1	--	--	13	335
Bulk for O. C. S. (sod growers)	2	3	--	--	--	--	5
Malt germination	92	--	--	--	--	--	92
Identification	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Planter Kits	--	--	--	7	--	--	7
<u>Poa annua</u> check	1	1	--	--	--	--	2
Cold test	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Total	1,646	142	1,161	47	8	39	3,043

TABLE 37. VEGETABLE SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Kind of Seed</u>	<u>Source</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Violations</u>
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Bureau of Seed Certification</u>			
		<u>Control</u>	<u>-- number of tests --</u>		
Asparagus	36	1	--	37	--
Basil	5	--	--	5	--
Beans, garden	38	--	48	86	5
Beans, fava	2	--	--	2	--
Beans, lima	12	--	18	30	4
Beets	31	--	11	42	1
Broccoli	19	--	5	24	1
Brussel sprouts	1	--	1	2	--
Cabbage	40	--	6	46	--
Carrot	15	--	12	27	2
Cauliflower	13	--	2	15	--
Celeriac	2	--	--	2	--
Celery	6	--	--	6	--

TABLE 37. VEGETABLE SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Kind of Seed</u>	<u>Source</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Violations</u>
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Bureau of Seed Certification</u>	<u>Control</u>		
		-- number of tests --			
Chicory	4	--	2	6	--
Collard	6	--	3	9	--
Corn salad	2	--	--	2	--
Cress	2	--	--	2	--
Cucumber	15	--	5	20	--
Dandelion	--	--	1	1	--
Dill	3	--	4	7	--
Eggplant	46	--	1	47	--
Endive	23	--	7	30	--
Fennel	1	--	--	1	--
Gourd	1	--	--	1	--
Kale	6	--	5	11	--
Kohlrabi	5	--	1	6	--
Leek	5	--	2	7	--
Lettuce	55	--	16	71	4
Mangel wurzels	1	--	--	1	--
Muskmelon	24	--	7	31	--
Mustard	6	--	7	13	2
Okra	4	--	3	7	--
Onion	27	--	7	34	1
Parsley	17	--	12	29	5
Parsnip	5	--	4	9	1
Peas	12	--	21	33	--
Pepper	67	--	5	72	--
Popcorn	2	--	--	2	--
Pumpkin	12	--	1	13	--
Radish	29	--	12	41	--
Rhubarb	--	--	1	1	1
Rocket	1	--	--	1	--
Rutabaga	5	--	4	9	--
Sage	1	--	--	1	--
Salsify	1	--	--	1	--
Savory	1	--	--	1	--

TABLE 37. VEGETABLE SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Kind of Seed</u>	<u>Source</u>				<u>Violations</u>
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Bureau of Seed</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		<u>Certification</u>	<u>Control</u>		
		-- number of tests --			
Scallions	4	--	--	4	--
Sorrel	1	--	1	2	--
Spinach	28	--	6	34	--
Squash	46	--	6	52	1
Sweet corn	61	--	44	105	1
Swiss chard	13	--	1	14	--
Tomato	97	--	3	100	--
Turnip	9	--	8	17	1
Watermelon	<u>22</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	890	1	312	1,203	31

TABLE 38. FIELD CROP AND TURF SEEDS TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Kind of Seed</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Source</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Violations</u>
		<u>Bureau of Seed</u>			
		<u>Certification</u>	<u>Control</u>		
		-- number of tests --			
Alfalfa	9	--	12	21	--
Barley, malting	1	91	--	92	--
Barley, seed	12	108	6	126	--
Bentgrass	18	--	--	18	--
Bermudagrass	10	--	--	10	--
Bluegrass, Canada	1	--	--	1	--
Bluegrass, Kentucky	32	--	10	42	1
Bluegrass, rough	4	--	--	4	--
Bromegrass	6	--	2	8	1
Buckwheat	1	--	--	1	--
Clover, alsike	3	--	1	4	--
Clover ladino	3	--	--	3	--
Clover, crimson	3	--	--	3	--

TABLE 38. FIELD CROP AND TURF SEEDS TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

Kind of Seed	Source				Violations
	Service	Bureau of Seed	Control	Total	
		Certification			
		-- number of tests --			
Clover, red	5	--	8	13	2
Clover, white	6	--	--	6	--
Corn, field	14	89	13	116	--
Cowpeas	2	--	1	3	--
Crown vetch	4	--	--	4	--
Fescue, meadow	1	--	--	1	--
Fescue, red	24	--	2	26	--
Fescue, tall	5	--	6	11	3
Lespedeza	12	--	1	13	--
Lovegrass	4	--	--	4	--
Millet	3	--	1	4	--
Milo	1	--	--	1	--
Mixtures, grass	10	--	20	30	10
Oats	--	5	5	10	--
Orchardgrass	3	--	2	5	1
Peas, field	1	--	--	1	--
Rape	3	--	3	6	1
Redtop	10	--	4	14	--
Reed canarygrass	2	--	1	3	1
Rye	25	--	5	30	2
Ryegrass	27	--	20	47	1
Sorghum	2	--	5	7	--
Sorgo	1	--	--	1	--
Soybeans	87	100	--	187	--
Sudangrass	2	--	2	4	--
Sweetclover	1	--	--	1	--
Timothy	8	--	11	19	2
Trefoil	2	--	--	2	--
Vetch	2	--	3	5	1
Wheat	41	60	10	111	--
Identification	2	--	--	2	--
Total	413	453	154	1,020	26

TABLE 39. FLOWER, TREE, SHRUB AND WEED SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Kind of Seed</u>	<u>Source</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Violations</u>
	<u>Service</u>	<u>Bureau of Seed Certification</u>			
		-- number of tests --			
Flowers	--	--	47	47	2
Trees, shrubs and vines	8	--	--	8	--
Weeds (For conservation)	<u>9</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	17	--	47	64	2

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Percent Germination</u>		<u>Discrepancy</u>
				<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	
C-766	Bean, bush Cherokee Wax Lot 92P	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Farmers' Co-op. Association Hightstown, N. J.	Dec. 68	Mar. 69	92	81	Below tolerance.
C-868	Bean, Tenderette Lot 18720-10506	Ferry-Morse Mountain View, Calif. (open)	Saffioti Supply Co. Vineland, N. J.	Mar. 69	Apr. 69	79	57	Below standard.
C-971	Bean, bush Red kidney Lot 173-P	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Rice Hardware Co. Hammonton, N. J.	Jan. 69	May 69	75	63	Below standard.
C-986	Bean, bush Tendercrop Lot 64A	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Frank I. Newman & Son Manasquan, N. J.	Dec. 68	May 69	95	81	Below tolerance.
C-1036	Bean, garden Executive Lot 31/T80	Northrup-King Minneapolis, Minn. (open)	Ledden's House of Glass, Inc. Haddonfield, N. J.	Jan. 69	June 69	84	72	Below tolerance.
C-825	Bean, lima Fordhook 242 Lot 8115	Kellogg Seed Co. Ventura, Calif. (open)	Orol Ledden & Sons Sewell, N. J.	Nov. 68	May 69	87	55	Below standard.

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Percent Germination</u>		<u>Discrepancy</u>
				<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	
C-858	Bean, lima Fordhook 242 Lot 10820	Ferry-Morse Mt. View, Calif. (open)	Arthur's Feed, Seed & Pet Supplies Vineland, N. J.	Jan. 69	May 69	90	43	Below standard.
C-869	Bean, lima Burpee's Improved Bush Lot 91900-10805	Ferry-Morse Mt. View, Calif. (open)	Saffioti Supply Co. Vineland, N. J.	Mar. 69	May 69	95	84	Below tolerance.
C-1086	Bean, lima Fordhook 242 Lot 10920-10820	Ferry-Morse Mt. View, Calif. (open)	Arthur's Feed, Seed & Pet Supplies Vineland, N. J.	Apr. 69	May 69	95	68	Below standard.
C-747	Beet, Detroit Dark Red Lot 72A8-1	Dessert Seed Co. El Centro, Calif. (open)	Champion Hardware Millville, N. J.	Aug. 68	Apr. 69	94	80	Below tolerance.
C-890	Broccoli, Italian Green Sprout- ing Calabrese	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	Dec. 63	Apr. 69	80	7	Outdated. Unfit for seed.
C-710	Carrot Imperator Lot 38145	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Allentown Village Hardware Allentown, N. J.	Jan. 69	Apr. 69	83	71	Below tolerance.
C-749	Carrot, Nantes Strong Top Lot N1728-45	Dessert Seed Co. El Centro, Calif. (open)	Champion Hardware Millville, N. J.	Sept. 68	Apr. 69	70	52	Below standard.
C-1061	Corn, Luther Hill 10-12 row white Lot 4370-1968	J. B. Rice, Inc. Shushan, N. Y. (open)	Wm. W. Woodward Hardware Co. Newton, N. J.	Nov. 68	June 69	80	41	Below standard.

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Percent Germination</u>		<u>Discrepancy</u>
				<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	
C-882	Kochia Burning Bush	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (packets)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	1969	May 69	Standard 55	37	Below standard.
C-838	Lettuce Great Lakes Lot 11620	Ferry-Morse Mt. View, Calif. (open)	Orol Ledden & Sons Sewell, N. J.	Nov. 68	May 69	90	55	Below standard.
C-892	Lettuce Burpee's Iceberg	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N.J.	Dec. 66	May 69	80	16	Outdated. Unfit for seed.
C-944	Lettuce Big Boston Lot 492-8	Northrup-King Minneapolis, Minn. (open)	C. H. Roberson, Inc. Freehold, N. J.	Oct. 68	May 69	90	41	Below standard.
C-989	Lettuce Imperial 847	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Frank I. Newman & Son Manasquan, N. J.	Dec. 68	May 69	80	67	Below standard.
C-714	Mustard Southern Giant Curled Lot 322	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Allentown Village Hardware Allentown, N. J.	Jan. 69	Mar. 69	95	86	Below tolerance.
C-893	Mustard Southern Giant Curled	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	Dec. 65	May 69	91	71	Outdated. Below standard.
C-758	Onion He Shi Ko	Dessert Seed Co. El Centro, Calif. (open)	Champion Hardware Millville, N. J.	Sept. 68	Apr. 69	85	70	Below tolerance.

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Percent Germination</u>		<u>Discrepancy</u>
				<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	
C-705	Parsley, Deep Green Curled Lot 348-13	Tether Seed Co. Paterson, N. J. (sealed)	Tether Seed Co. Paterson, N. J.	Jan. 69	Apr. 69	86	60	Below tolerance.
C-759	Parsley Italian Dark Green, Plain Leaf Lot 375G1	Pieters-Wheeler Gilroy, Calif. (sealed)	Champion Hardware Millville, N. J.	Oct. 68	May 69	90	73	Below tolerance.
C-894	Parsley Parsnip-rooted	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	Dec. 65	May 69	70	48	Outdated. Below standard.
C-949	Parsley Moss-curved Lot 593-47	Northrup-King Minneapolis, Minn. (open)	C. H. Roberson, Inc. Freehold, N. J.	Dec. 68	May 69	80	62	Below tolerance.
C-1109	Parsley Moss-curved Lot 593-47	Northrup-King Minneapolis, Minn. (sealed)	C. H. Roberson, Inc. Freehold, N. J.	Dec. 68	July 69	80	63	Below tolerance.
C-760	Parsnip Harris Model Lot 35292	Pieters-Wheeler Gilroy, Calif. (sealed)	Champion Hardware Millville, N. J.	Oct. 68	May 69	84	64	Below tolerance.
C-895	Rape Dwarf Essex	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	None	May 69	None	42	No labels.
C-982	Rhubarb Myatt's Victoria Lot 328	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (open)	Parkhurst Farm & Garden Supply Hammononton, N. J.	Jan. 69	May 69	65	0	Unfit for planting.

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Date</u>		<u>Percent Germination</u>		<u>Discrepancy</u>
				<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	
C-884	Shasta Daisy Alaska	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (packets)	App's Hardware Bordentown, N. J.	1969	May 69	Standard 65	52	Below standard.
C-1091	Squash Cocozelle Lot 10220-16811	Ferry-Morse Mt. View, Calif. (open)	Saffioti Supply Co. Vineland, N. J.	Mar. 68	May 69	93	78	Below tolerance.
C-773	Turnip, Purple Top, White Globe 6121	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa. (sealed)	Farmers' Co-op. Association Hightstown, N. J.	None	Mar. 69	None	98	Incompletely labeled.
C-845	Watermelon New Hampshire Midget Lot 4568	Hollar & Co. Rocky Ford, Colo. (open)	Orol Ledden & Sons Sewell, N. J.	Jan. 69	Apr. 69	88	69	Below tolerance.

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

TABLE 41. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

Lab. No. Kind & Variety of Seed			L	Pure	Inert	Weed	Crop	Germi-	Hard	Month-	
<u>Lot No.-Origin</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retail Dealer</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Matter</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>nation</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Tested</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
C-679 Bluegrass, Kentucky Lot 41941	Loft's Pedigreed Seed, Inc. Bound Brook, N. J.	McKee City Distributors Pleasantville, N. J.	L F	90.70 85.77	7.20 14.16	.30 .05	1.80 .02	85 74	-- --	6-68 2-69	Pure seed de- ficient. Inert excessive. Germination below that stated.
Bluegrass, Kentucky Windsor Lots 7114-1328 862-1328 7113-1308 861-1308	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	Germination tests outdated.
Bluegrass, Kentucky Windsor Lots 7112-1328 831-1308	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Frieda & Fred's Garden Center Berlin, N. J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	Germination tests outdated.
Bluegrass, Kentucky Windsor	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	W. T. Grant Co. Mount Holly, N. J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	Germination tests outdated.
Bluegrass, Kentucky Windsor	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Ryder's Hardware East Brunswick, N. J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	Germination tests outdated.
C-603 Brome, smooth Lot 73230	Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Bordentown, N. J.	L F	91.50 89.72	8.38 9.95	-- .33	.12 --	95 73	-- --	12-67 10-68	Germination below that stated.
C-664 Clover, Red Chesapeake Lot 220-56	Stanford Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	Woodstown Ice and Coal Co. Woodstown, N. J.	L F	99.85 99.48	.10 .43	.02 .09	.03 --	82 70	3 5	12-67 11-68	Germination below that stated.

TABLE 41. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

Lab. No. Kind & Variety of Seed			L	Pure	Inert	Weed	Crop	Germi-	Hard	Month-	
<u>Lot No.-Origin</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retail Dealer</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Matter</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>nation</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Tested</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
C-1094 Clover, Red Pennscott Lot TB-295	Beachley-Hardy Seed Co. Camp Hill, Pa.	Mills & Roy Co. Sussex, N. J.	L F	99.02 99.89	.02 .03	.02 .08	.04 --	75 75	18 17	1-69 6-69	Label does not equal 100 per cent
Fescue, Red	Pacific Supply Co-op. Portland, Oregon	McKee City Distributors Pleasantville, N. J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	No labels.
C-655 Fescue, Tall Kentucky 31 Lot 114-537	Stanford Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	L. O. Mead Co., Inc. Riverdale, N. J.	L F	98.78 99.04	.49 .32	.20 .14	.53 .50	85 74	-- --	2-68 12-68	Germination below that stated.
C-1092 Fescue, Tall Kentucky 31 Lot 3081	Druid-Hill Park Seed Co. Baltimore, Md.	Saffioti Supply Co. Vineland, N. J.	L F	98.00 99.10	.50 .25	.50 --	1.00 .65	85 39	-- --	1-66 6-69	Out of date. Unfit for seed.
C-605 Orchardgrass Lot B7-061	Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Bordentown, N. J.	L F	95.46 95.38	3.90 3.83	-- .03	.64 .76	92 72	-- --	2-68 11-68	Germination below that stated.
C-609 Reed Canarygrass Lot P-71109	Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Bordentown, N. J.	L F	99.38 99.32	.44 .63	.17 .04	.01 .01	70 56	-- --	2-68 10-68	Germination below that stated.
C-618 Rye Lot No. --	A. Bolnick Elmer, N. J.	Agway, Inc. Salem, N. J.	L F	99.30 98.51	.44 .83	.08 .09	.18 .57	89 87	-- --	8-68 9-68	Secondary noxious weed seeds found that were not stated on label. Pure seed deficient.

TABLE 41. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

Lab. No. Kind & Variety of Seed			L	Pure	Inert	Weed	Crop	Germi-	Hard	Month-	
<u>Lot No.-Origin</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retail Dealer</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Matter</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>nation</u>	<u>Seed</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Tested</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
C-636 Rye, Balbo Lot 2109	Hoffman, Seed and Grain Muncy, Pa.	Boonton Feed & Supply Co. Boonton, N. J.	L F	99.50 99.31	.46 .67	.02 .02	.02 --	90 69	-- --	8-67 10-68	Germination below that stated.
Ryegrass, Perennial L57-737P	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	Yardville Supply Co. Yardville, N.J.	L F	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	Germination test outdated.
C-644 Timothy Lot PB-8321	Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	Farmers' Co-op. Association Trenton, N. J.	L F	99.79 99.79	.12 .14	.02 --	.07 .07	85 66	-- --	8-68 11-68	Germination below that stated.
C-666 Timothy Lot 300-631	Stanford Seed Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	Woodstown Ice & Coal Co. Woodstown, N. J.	L F	99.65 99.61	.25 .24	.05 .14	.05 .01	85 21	-- --	12-67 11-68	Unfit for seed.
C-612 Vetch, Hairy Lot 5614	Agway, Inc. Plymouth, Ind.	Agway, Inc. Bordentown, N. J.	L F	95.04 97.64	.31 .36	.24 .09	4.41 1.91	80 83	-- --	7-68 9-68	Noxious weeds.

TABLE 42. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Test and Seed</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
C-598	Fescue, tall Ky. 31 "The New Wonder Grass:	Supplied by McLaughlin Cherry Hill, N.J. Tagged by Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	Gloucester Co. Agric. Co-op. Assn., Inc. Glassboro, N. J.	Purity Ky. 31 tall fescue Ryegrass	98.00 none claimed	56.48 42.85	Seriously mis- labeled. Term "Wonder Grass" not justified.
C-633	Collins Garden State Grass Mixture Lot 909	Vaughan's Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	J. S. Collins & Son, Inc. Moorestown, N. J.	Purity Total red fescues Ky. Bluegrass Redtop	62.95 21.25 9.20	50.76 29.97 12.27	Red fescue- deficient. Ky. bluegrass- excessive. Redtop-excessive.
C-674	Hoffman Lawn Seed Mixture Lot I-1015	A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc. Landisville, Pa.	A. H. Hoffman Seed, Inc. Flemington, N. J.	Germination Redtop	85.00	51.00	Germination below that stated.
C-682	Contractor Mixed Grass Seed Lot MCD2118	Pacific Supply Co-op. Portland, Ore.	McKee City Distributors, Inc. Pleasantville, N. J.	Perennial Ryegrass Annual Ryegrass Alta Fescue	-- -- --	-- -- --	Not labeled as "coarse kinds" Fescue labeled only as variety but not kind.
C-699	Dumont Special Mixture	Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	Agency-- Dumont Board of Education Dumont, N. J.	Purity Red fescue	39.37	33.52	Red fescue- deficient.
C-916	Wolcott's Sp. Mixture No clover Lot 1086	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	B.D. Wolcott & Son Eatontown, N. J.	Purity Total red fescues	43.90	38.56	Red fescue- deficient.

TABLE 42. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Test and Seed</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
C-917	Wolcott's Sp. Mixture With clover Lot W.S./C/69	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	B. D. Wolcott & Son Eatontown, N. J.	Purity Total red fescues Other crop seeds Inert	49.10 .20 3.80	38.68 3.34 7.29	Red fescue- deficient. Unclaimed Agrostis caused excessive O.C.S. Inert excessive.
C-1032	Ryegrass, Norlea Per. and Italian Lot AMS-40	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	McLaughlin's Cherry Hill, N. J.	Purity Norlea Italian	79.50 19.25	67.35 31.50	Perennial rye- grass deficient. Annual rye- grass excessive.
C-1084	Green View Seed Mixture Lot 353	Excel Seed Co. Downers Grove, Ill.	R and S Home Auto Middletown, N. J.	Purity Italian ryegrass Ky. bluegrass	83.30 none	61.51 6.86	Italian rye- grass deficient. Ingredient not listed.
C-1085	Scott's Blen Seventy Lot 760-82	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Henrick's Bridgeton, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
C-1098	Special Con- tractor Grass Seed Mixture Lot 9-881	The Philadelphia Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	McKee City Distributors, Inc. Pleasantville, N. J.	Purity Red fescue	28.68	23.11	Red fescue- deficient.
C-1104	Contractors Grass Seed Mixture Lot 9-813	Stanford Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	The Roy Co. Branchville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.

TABLE 42. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Test and Seed</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
--	Fabulawn Grass Seed Mixture	W. R. Grace & Co. Whitney Seed Buffalo, N. Y.	Bradlee's Eatontown, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Family 7111-1008	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Play 830-1428 830-1408	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Scott's Blend 70 7111-1228	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Windsor 70% 831-1208 7110-1208	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	50% Windsor 661-34	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Eagle Lumber Bayville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Play 7112-1408 861-1428	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Frieda & Freds's Garden Center Berlin, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	70% Windsor 7111-1228 831-1208	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Frieda & Fred's Garden Center Berlin, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.

TABLE 42. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Test and Seed</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
--	Loft's Shady 2SH2-68	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N.J.	Frieda & Fred's Garden Center Berlin, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Loft's Marvelgreen MG168	Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	Frieda & Fred's Garden Center Berlin, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Scotts 70% Windsor	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	W. T. Grant Co. Mt. Holly, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Scotts 50% Windsor	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	W. T. Grant Co. Mt. Holly, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Play 7110-1408 830-1408	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Henrick's Bridgeton, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	70% Windsor 760-82	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Henrick's Bridgeton, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Bare Spot 660-90	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Ryder's Hardware East Brunswick, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Family 712-14 811-1008	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Ryder's Hardware East Brunswick, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.

TABLE 42. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Laboratory Number</u>	<u>Kind and Lot Number</u>	<u>Wholesaler</u>	<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Test and Seed</u>	<u>Labeled</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
--	Play 7112-1408 612-71 7113-1428 710-71	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Ryders Hardware East Brunswick, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Blend Seventy 7110-1208 7111-1228	O.M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Yardville Supply Co. Yardville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Family 7113-1008	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Yardville Supply Co. Yardville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.
--	Play 830-1428 7111-1428 7110-1408	O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	Yardville Supply Co. Yardville, N. J.	--	--	--	Germination test outdated.

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

<u>Distributor</u>	<u>Crop and Turf</u>		<u>Mixtures</u>		<u>Vegetables and Herbs</u>		<u>Flowers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In Compliance</u>	<u>In Violation</u>	<u>In Compliance</u>	<u>In Violation</u>	<u>In Compliance</u>	<u>In Violation</u>	<u>In Compliance</u>	<u>In Violation</u>	
Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	36	4	--	1	28	--	7	--	76
Agway, Inc. Plymouth, Ind.	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	3
Asgrow Seed Co. New Haven, Conn.	1	--	2	--	25	--	--	--	28

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Distributor</u>	<u>Crop and Turf</u>		<u>Mixtures</u>		<u>Vegetables and Herbs</u>		<u>Flowers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	
Atlantic Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Beachley-Hardy Seed Co. Camp Hill, Pa.	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
A. Bolnick Elmer, N. J.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
D. V. Burrell Seeds, Inc. Rocky Ford, Colo.	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
W. Atlee Burpee Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1	--	--	70	12	9	2	95
Casterline & Sons Seeds, Inc. Dodge City, Kansas	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
De Kalb Agric. Assn. De Kalb, Ill.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Derby Seed Store Derby, Conn.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Dessert Seed Co. Nyssa, Ore.	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	5
Druid-Hill Park Seed Co. Baltimore, Md.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
A. Ertag, Inc. Jersey City, N. J.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Excel Seed Co. Downers Grove, Ill.	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Distributor</u>	<u>Crop and Turf</u>		<u>Mixtures</u>		<u>Vegetables and Herbs</u>		<u>Flowers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	
Ferry-Morse Seed Co. Fulton, Ky.	--	--	--	--	46	6	--	--	52
Fredonia Seed Fredonia, N. Y.	--	--	1	--	--	--	8	--	9
Funk Bros. Seed Co. Bloomington, Ill.	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Great Western Seed Co. Albany, Ore.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Chas. C. Hart Seed Co. Wethersfield, Conn.	2	--	--	--	10	1	--	--	13
J. Harris Co., Inc. Rochester, N. Y.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Mulford Hickerson Corp. Apopka, Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
A. H. Hoffman, Inc. Landisville, Pa.	13	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	14
Hoffman Seed & Grain Co. Muncy, Pa.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hollar & Co., Inc. Rocky Ford, Colo.	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
Kellogg Seed Co. Ventura, Calif.	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
E. J. Korvette New York, N. Y.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Distributor</u>	<u>Crop and Turf</u>		<u>Mixtures</u>		<u>Vegetables and Herbs</u>		<u>Flowers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	
Loft's Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	5	1	1	4	--	--	--	--	11
Mandeville & King Co. Rochester, N. Y.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Mitchell Farms Windfall, Ind.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
N. J. Crop Imp. Assn. Allentown, N. J.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Northrup, King & Co. Minneapolis, Minn.	--	--	--	--	48	4	17	--	69
Northwest Farmers Marketing Service Albany, Ore.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pacific Supply Co-op. Portland, Ore.	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	5
Philadelphia Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	4
Pieters-Wheeler Seed Co. Gilroy, Calif.	--	--	--	--	8	2	--	--	10
Pioneer Corn Co., Inc. Tipton, Ind.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
J. B. Rice, Inc. Shushan, N. Y.	--	--	--	--	20	1	--	--	21
Seeds, Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE 43. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969

(continued)

<u>Distributor</u>	<u>Crop and Turf</u>		<u>Mixtures</u>		<u>Vegetables and Herbs</u>		<u>Flowers</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Compliance</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Violation</u>	
Seed Research Specialists, Inc. Modesto, Calif.	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5
Sluis & Groot of America, Inc. Menlo Park, Calif.	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	3
O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Southern States Co-op. Inc. Baltimore, Md.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Stanford Seed Co. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	23	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	27
Swedesboro Seeds Swedesboro, N. J.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Taylor-Evans Seed Co. Tulia, Texas	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Tether Seed Co. Paterson, N. J.	--	--	--	--	6	1	--	--	7
Todd Hybrid Corn Co. Burlington, Ind.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
United Seeds, Inc. Omaha, Neb.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Vaughan Seed Co. Downers Grove, Ill.	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	3
Garfield Williamson, Inc. Jersey City, N. J.	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1

BUREAU OF PLANT LABORATORY

Bee Disease Examination

During the year, 30 suspected bee disease samples were submitted for microscopical examination by apiary inspectors and beekeepers. Of the total number of specimens examined, 12 were positive for American foulbrood, five positive for European foulbrood, and 13 negative for disease. Examination results were submitted to the supervisor of bee culture for appropriate action.

Certified Seed Testing

Seventeen lots of officially certified tomato seed, three lots of pepper seed, and one lot of eggplant seed were tested to determine adequacy of chemical treatment. All lots were found to be satisfactorily treated.

Strawberry Plant Examination for Nematodes

Strawberry plants grown under the virus-free certification program were sampled for plant parasitic nematodes. As required under the certification program, all virus-free strawberry plantings are to be treated with a nematicide to maintain freedom from plant nemas. All plantings were found to be adequately treated and no serious nematode problems were encountered.

Request Sampling for Plant Parasitic Nematodes

During the year, 20 nurserymen requested sampling of plantings for plant parasitic nematodes. Sixteen were found to have nematode problems. Corrective measures were recommended in all cases. The plantings of four growers were found to have disease problems. The growers were advised as to control procedures.

Sod Bioassay

As requested by sod growers, 158 sod samples were collected and tested to determine adequacy of chemical soil treatments. This service is provided to those sod growers desiring certification for the shipment of sod into the State of New York. New York requires that all sod entering that State be certified as having been properly treated with an insecticide. Sixty-five samples were found to be unsatisfactorily treated, therefore requiring retreatment before issuance of certification.

European Pine Sawfly Virus

For the past nine years, Neodiprion sertifer virus has been made available to red pine plantation owners for control of European pine sawfly. Upon request, one grower was provided with prepared virus suspension. A future supply of virus is being maintained and stored to meet future needs.

Tomato Plant Examination for Nematodes

The Bureau of Plant Pathology submitted 41 preserved nematode samples for identification. These samples were collected from tomato plants shipped into this State from southern growers during the 1968 New Jersey planting season. This work was part of an effort to determine the species of plant parasitic nemas entering this State on interstate plant shipments. Pratylenchus penetrans, a plant parasite nematode, was found in two samples. All other samples contained saprophytic nematodes of no agricultural significance.

Sod Nematode Survey

Soil samples were collected from the plantings of cultivated sod growers for the purpose of determining the species of plant parasitic nematodes associated with sod.

A total of 110 samples was collected, processed and examined. From the samples examined, 13 species of plant parasitic nematodes were recovered.

TABLE 44. OCCURRENCE OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES ON CULTIVATED SOD

<u>Nematode</u>	<u>Degree of Infestation</u>			<u>Times Recovered</u>
	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	L - 7	M - 4	H - 5	16
<u>C. spp.</u>	L - 3			3
<u>Helicotylenchus digonicus</u>	L - 11			11
<u>H. microlobus</u>	L - 2			2
<u>H. spp.</u>	L - 4			4
<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	L - 37	M - 4	H - 5	46
<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	L - 29	M - 3	H - 8	40
<u>P. spp.</u>	L - 14			14
<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	L - 59	M - 13	H - 11	83
<u>P. penetrans</u>	L - 15	M - 1		16
<u>P. vulnus</u>	L - 2			2
<u>P. spp.</u>	L - 2			2
<u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u>	L - 1			1
<u>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</u>	L - 10	M - 1	H - 1	12
<u>T. maximus</u>	L - 8	H - 2		10
<u>T. striatus</u>	L - 1			1
<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	L - 2			2

Corn Borer Parasite Program

European corn borer continues to be an important pest of both sweet and field corn. From surveys conducted, it has been learned that Lydella grisescens, a larval parasite, has disappeared from the environment, contributing to the increase in the corn borer population. During this past year, the larval parasite, Bracon brevicornis, continued to be propagated and released in three counties of the State. This parasite is an imported insect from India and is not established in this country. For the past three years, the parasite has been released and has failed to become established. Because of this fact, the rearing of Bracon brevicornis has been terminated. It is planned to rear and disseminate Lydella grisescens as soon as it can be procured from the Parasite Importation Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/L, light; M, medium; H, heavy.

TABLE 45. CORN BORER PARASITES RELEASED

<u>County</u>	<u>Bracon brevicornis</u>
Burlington	1,500
Mercer	7,480
Monmouth	<u>600</u>
Total	9,580

Alfalfa Weevil Parasite Program

Since the introduction of alfalfa weevil into New Jersey in 1951, the insect has become the number one pest of alfalfa. Beginning in 1954, the Plant Laboratory, in cooperation with the Parasite Introduction Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, undertook the importation, rearing and releasing of eight species of weevil parasites. During the past 10 years of intensive work, four species of parasites, three larval and one adult weevil parasite, have become established. For the past three years, the rate of parasitism has steadily increased. In many fields, the percentage of parasitism has reached the high 90s. This past spring, the alfalfa weevil population was found to be at such a low level that, for the first time in many years, most growers did not apply insecticides. The parasite pressure has been most instrumental for this weevil decline.

This past spring, survey work revealed that the larval parasite, Bathyplectes curculionis, has been recovered in all alfalfa-growing counties. Of 49 fields sampled, the rate of parasitism averaged 38 percent. Tetrastichus incertus, a larval parasite, primarily attacks late summer and fall weevil populations. This parasite has attained 80 percent parasitism in some fields. Bathyplectes anurus, a new larval parasite, is established in only two counties, and has attained an 8 percent rate of parasitism. Bathyplectes contractus, a parasite newly imported last year from Sweden, was not recovered in this spring's survey. Microctonus aethiops, the adult weevil parasite, was found established in all alfalfa-growing counties. In 45 fields sampled, adult weevil parasitism averaged 79 percent.

During the past four years, the Plant Laboratory has also conducted a weevil population survey, a cooperative effort with the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. Ten five-year study fields are sampled for the purpose of evaluating the weevil and parasite populations.

TABLE 46. OVERWINTERED H. POSTICA AND PARASITISM
BY FIRST GENERATION M. AETHIOPS, 1969

<u>New Jersey</u> <u>Field Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Parasitism</u>	<u>New Jersey</u> <u>Field Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Parasitism</u>
1	75	23	87
2	73	24	82
3	69	26	100
5	67	28	100
6	86	31	0
7	100	32	100
8	82	33	80
9	82	34	67
10	69	35	85
11	82	36	60
12	69	37	100
15	100	38	84
16	50	40	79
17	73	42	50
18	84	43	100
20	84	44	75
22	74	45	33

Weighted average = 79 percent

TABLE 47. PARASITISM OF ALFALFA WEEVIL LARVAE
NEW JERSEY, MAY-JUNE 1969

<u>Field Number</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Town and County</u>	<u>Percent Parasitized by</u>			<u>All Parasites</u>
			<u>B. curculionis</u>	<u>B. anurus</u>	<u>T. incertus</u>	
1	May 13	Greenwich-Cumberland	61	0	0	61
	June 10		67	0	0	67
2	May 13	Bowentown-Cumberland	40	0	0	40
	June 10		45	0	0	45
3	May 13	Woodruff-Cumberland	22	0	0	22
	June 10		25	0	0	25
4	May 13	Deerfield-Cumberland	31	0	1	32
	June 10		41	0	0	41
5	May 13	Quinton-Salem	55	0	0	55
	June 10		75	0	0	75
6	May 13	Welchville-Salem	34	0	0	34
7	May 13	Welchville-Salem	57	0	0	57
	June 10		100	0	0	100
8	May 13	Aldine-Salem	39	0	0	39
	June 10		40	0	0	40
9	May 13	Elmer-Salem	21	0	0	21
	June 10		100	0	0	100
10	May 13	Vineland-Gloucester	74	0	0	74
11	May 13	Woodstown-Salem	10	0	0	10
	June 10		0	0	0	0
12	May 13	Woodstown-Salem	32	0	0	32
	June 10		50	0	0	50
13	May 14	Barnsboro-Gloucester	57	0	0	57
15	May 14	Medford-Burlington	55	1	1	57

TABLE 47. PARASITISM OF ALFALFA WEEVIL LARVAE
NEW JERSEY, MAY-JUNE 1969

(continued)

Field Number	Collection Date	Town and County	Percent Parasitized by			All Parasites
			<u>B. curculionis</u>	<u>B. anurus</u>	<u>T. incertus</u>	
16	May 14	Arney's Mt.-Burlington	51	2	2	55
	June 11		13	0	0	13
17	May 14	Cookstown-Burlington	42	0	2	44
18	May 14	Mansfield-Burlington	20	8	0	28
	June 11		78	0	0	78
19	May 14	Hornerstown-Monmouth	14	1	0	15
20	May 14	Imlaystown-Monmouth	69	0	0	69
21	June 11	Roosevelt-Monmouth	60	0	0	60
22	May 14	Allentown-Monmouth	25	0	0	25
	June 11		0	0	0	0
23	May 14	Bordentown-Burlington	17	1	0	18
	June 11		0	0	0	0
24	May 14	Freehold-Monmouth	56	0	0	56
	June 9		46	0	0	46
25	June 11	Hightstown-Mercer	75	0	0	75
26	May 26	Mercerville-Mercer	40	0	1	41
	June 9		67	0	0	67
27	May 26	Plainsboro-Middlesex	9	0	1	10
28	May 26	Rocky Hill-Somerset	33	0	0	33
29	May 26	Belle Mead-Somerset	26	0	0	26
	June 9		60	0	0	60

TABLE 47. PARASITISM OF ALFALFA WEEVIL LARVAE
NEW JERSEY, MAY-JUNE 1969

(continued)

Field Number	Collection Date	Town and County	Percent Parasitized by			All Parasites
			<u>B. curculionis</u>	<u>B. anurus</u>	<u>T. incertus</u>	
31	May 26	Brookside-Morris	10	0	1	11
	June 9		70	0	0	70
32	May 26	Morris Plains-Morris	18	0	0	18
	June 9		26	0	0	26
33	May 28	Andover-Sussex	4	0	0	4
34	May 28	Lafayette-Sussex	19	0	0	19
35	May 28	Halsey-Sussex	68	0	2	70
	June 10		36	0	0	36
36	May 28	Augusta-Sussex	27	0	1	28
37	May 28	Beemerville-Sussex	2	0	1	3
38	May 28	Libertyville-Sussex	23	0	1	24
39	May 28	Myrtle Grove-Sussex	38	0	0	38
40	May 28	Fredon-Sussex	7	0	0	7
	June 10		21	0	1	22
41	May 28	Huntsburg-Sussex	21	0	0	21
42	May 28	Hope-Warren	10	0	1	11
43	May 26	Buttzville-Warren	3	0	0	3
	June 10		33	0	0	33
44	May 26	Washington-Warren	9	0	0	9
	June 10		33	0	0	33

TABLE 47. PARASITISM OF ALFALFA WEEVIL LARVAE
NEW JERSEY, MAY-JUNE 1969

(continued)

<u>Field Number</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Town and County</u>	<u>Percent Parasitized by</u>			<u>All Parasites</u>
			<u>B. curculionis</u>	<u>B. anurus</u>	<u>T. incertus</u>	
45	May 26	West Portal-Hunterdon	23	0	0	23
	June 9		48	0	0	48
46	May 26	Spring Mills-Hunterdon	7	0	0	7
	June 9		46	0	0	46
48	May 26	Rosemont-Hunterdon	20	0	0	20
49	May 26	Ringoos-Hunterdon	13	0	0	13
	June 9		40	0	0	40

Gypsy Moth Parasite Rearing Program

Gypsy moth, a serious defoliator of hardwood trees, is now established within the State. For the past five years, the Plant Laboratory has increased its efforts in the rearing of gypsy moth parasites, as part of an integrated approach leading to the suppression of this forest pest. The first objective in the biological program has been to recolonize those parasites established in this country. The purpose has been to speed up the process of parasite establishment in gypsy moth infestations by redistributing parasites collected from New England and New Jersey to infested sites in this State where parasites did not exist. As a result of these efforts, the following parasites are now established: the egg parasite, Ooencyrtus kuwanae; four larval parasites, Compsilura concinnata, Parasetigena agilis, Sturmia scutellata, and Apanteles melanoscelus; one pupal parasite, Brachymeria intermedia; and a predaceous beetle, Calosoma sycophanta. Of those parasites established, the pupal parasite, Brachymeria, and the egg parasite, Ooencyrtus, were laboratory reared.

The second objective in the biological control program is the rearing of exotic insects or parasites not established in this country. It is hopeful that with the establishment of additional parasites the suppression of the gypsy moth can be achieved. During the year, the following exotic larval parasites were reared: Apanteles porthetriae, Exorista rossica and Exorista segregata. A total of 15,795,844 parasites was released during the year. It is planned to release 25,000,000 parasites next year.

TABLE 48. GYPSY MOTH PARASITES RELEASED, 1968-69

County	<u>Brachymeria</u> <u>intermedia</u>	<u>Calosoma</u> <u>sycophanta</u>	<u>Exorista</u> <u>rossica</u>	<u>Exorista</u> <u>segregata</u>	<u>Ooencyrtus</u> <u>kuwanae</u>	<u>Parasetigena</u> <u>agilis</u>
Atlantic	6,400	--	--	--	1,125,500	--
Burlington	51,630	--	1,000	1,000	2,214,500	281
Camden	6,200	--	--	--	230,500	--
Cape May	38,840	--	1,000	1,000	714,000	--
Cumberland	1,200	--	--	--	227,000	--
Gloucester	3,200	--	--	--	748,000	--
Hunterdon	--	--	--	--	2,749,000	--
Mercer	2,600	--	676	249	1,064,000	--
Middlesex	4,000	--	--	--	235,000	--
Monmouth	53,950	294	2,342	5,009	1,210,300	1,000
Morris	47,426	--	1,104	4,946	500,000	--
Ocean	31,200	--	--	1,305	426,500	1,000
Passaic	1,800	--	500	500	--	--
Salem	2,000	--	--	--	496,000	--
Somerset	76,420	--	1,500	1,500	388,000	--
Sussex	7,400	--	1,342	1,403	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	3,097,500	--
Total	334,266	294	9,964	16,912	15,425,800	2,281

Maintained during the year were two mobile field laboratories located at the Rutgers Research Farm, Adelphia, and the Jockey Hollow Historic National Park, Morristown. Both field laboratories are provided for the purpose of parasite rearing. Evaluation, an equally significant part of the biological control program, is essential in determining parasite establishment, parasite effectiveness and gypsy moth population dynamics. From this knowledge is also ascertained the number of parasites and areas for release.

During the winter, Ooencyrtus kuwanae, the egg parasite, was evaluated and found to be well established in most gypsy moth infested sites.

TABLE 49. EGG PARASITE, Ooencyrtus kuwanae EVALUATION

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Infested Sites Evaluated</u>	<u>Percent Parasitism of Eggs</u>
Atlantic	2	0-19
Bergen	7	5-25
Burlington	6	0-26
Cape May	2	5-5
Gloucester	2	0-2
Hunterdon	6	0-30
Mercer	1	35
Monmouth	17	5-33
Morris	26	4-45
Ocean	5	5-26
Passaic	25	3-18
Salem	1	0
Somerset	70	5-37
Sussex	56	0-40
Warren	<u>2</u>	7-43
Total	228	

Surveys conducted during June revealed that six infested areas of the State have decreased in gypsy moth population or are about to do so. The factors responsible for these population declines are virus disease and parasitism. Observation in the Jockey Hollow National Park has indicated that 40 percent of the gypsy moth population was virus diseased and 52 percent was parasitized. With the establishment of parasites, disease and predators, there is every prospect that the gypsy moth population will stabilize. It is most urgent, however, that we seek the importation of new parasites and disease agents.

D I V I S I O N O F R U R A L R E S O U R C E S

Francis A. Raymaley, Director

FOREWORD

This is the first annual report of the Division of Rural Resources. Since the new Division was officially created by the State Board of Agriculture in July 1968 and became operational on August 1, 1968, this summation covers an initial period of 11 months. In establishing the new Division, the Board transferred to it the existing Rural Advisory Council and State Soil Conservation Committee heretofore administered in the Office of the Secretary, and set up a new coordinator's post in Human (Vital) Resources, consolidating these activities under the administration of a Division director.

Thus, there is a continuity in the work of the Rural Advisory Council and the State Soil Conservation Committee whereas the human resource program is new. Since the coordinator position was not filled in the first year, the director not only administered the affairs of the new Division but also performed work in this Human (Vital) Resources category.

ADMINISTRATION

The initial activity of this new Division centered in achieving a close, well-disciplined organization, capable of meeting oncoming demands, with a minimum staff, in a growing area of public activity. A precise outline of the functions of the new entity was prepared and circulated. This became a base for staff and program reference and defined "the chain of command." On this basis, the two established sectors Rural Advisory Council and the State Soil Conservation Committee moved ahead orderly on their respective programs.

However, the work in Human (Vital) Resources, continues in a formative program stage. Despite the absence of staff, considerable basic work of a policy nature took shape during the year. While New Jersey is an urban state, it is significant that 15 percent of its population still resides in rural areas and 64 percent of the land in New Jersey is not urbanized but is still in forests and farmland. The Division of Rural Resources does have expertise in several resource areas that pertain to urban as well as rural areas of the State.

In shaping a rural resources program, liaison, cooperation and team work with all branches of government, both local, State and Federal, and with organizations, institutions (public and private), and with business enterprises are important ingredients. Thus, good liaison and the establishment of lines of communication received attention during the first year.

While cities in New Jersey have priority consideration with their many confrontations, it is equally true that rural areas face analogous problems. The resolution of any issue in either place is in the interests of all citizens. The accomplishments in the first year of work in Rural Resources are gratifying.

RURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rural Advisory Council has completed its 10th year as a unit of the Department. The Council is comprised of 12 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. Members of the Council serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for actual expenses in attending meetings and performing Council duties.

During the past year, the following persons ably served as Rural Advisory Council members:

William A. Haffert, Jr., Chairman	Louis DeEugenio
Phillip Alampi	Lawrence R. DeMaio
H. Myron Bacon	Walter Hurff
Raymond W. Baker	Arthur Jarman
B. Budd Chavooshian	Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Mrs. Robert B. Crane	Elmer T. Miller

The Department provides the necessary appropriations for the staff, operation and programs of the Council.

Study Projects

During the year, progress continued on the studies of the major agricultural industries of the State.

New Jersey Dairy Industry in the 1980's

This study, an examination of the New Jersey dairy production industry, underwent review by a committee of State dairy leaders. Following this review, a revised draft of the report was completed along with a survey statement and series of recommendations to improve the economic position of the industry. The recommendations follow:

1. Study the net tax revenue on selected dairy farms; then consider the revenue these same farms could produce if urbanized with all services that must be provided by local government. This should be done in dairy regions to provide a basis for determining community policies toward land use.
2. Study the possibility of developing a coordinated or uniform farm accounting system to provide information for the individual producer to help him in making decisions concerning his business organization. He would then have the necessary facts to determine the changes needed to get the highest possible net return from his resources of labor and capital. The record system would also give comparative measures of crop and livestock yields, quantities of labor, and other input cost factors to maximize returns. This program should also incorporate counseling personnel who could help producers in decision making.
3. Set up guidelines or benchmarks of an economic nature to illustrate minimal and maximal values in farm business organization for such factors on dairy farms as numbers of cows, milk production per cow, labor efficiency, acres and yields of crops, housing systems for cows, etc.
4. Investigate the potential for training young men and others for work on dairy farms under today's conditions of mechanization and scientific herd management. These trained personnel could command higher wages than untrained workers.
5. Investigate the problems associated with the larger dairy farms (200-500 cows) under New Jersey conditions.
6. Initiate programs to get a higher percentage of New Jersey's milk cows under the Dairy Herd Improvement program (1968, 32 percent of cows included; objective, 60 percent).
7. Review any problems associated with the operation of the Farmland Assessment Act to determine the extent of limitations, if any, to the proper functioning of the program on dairy farms.
8. Study and evaluate methods of dealing with waste products on dairy farms.

9. Make an evaluation survey of dairy farmers now in business to learn their plans for changes to be made over the next decade.
10. Suggest the State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, establish a small strategy committee, comprised of the major dairy interests, to review and advise on major developments in the dairy industry as well as to plan for the future.
11. Strengthen and increase public relations programs through existing dairy and agricultural organizations supported by dairymen in order to provide a viable climate for the dairy industry.

New Jersey Vegetable Industry in the 1980's

This second study progressed during the year. Consultant John W. Carncross, professor emeritus of agricultural economics at Rutgers, continued work, through interviews with industry leaders and development of related statistics and economic trends, in preparing this study report for consideration by the Council. It is expected that the preliminary study report will be made to the Council by late 1969.

Resolutions

One of the primary objectives of the Council is to study and make appropriate recommendations on matters of importance to rural New Jersey. One method of doing this is through resolutions. During the past year, two significant resolutions were made by the Council.

Division of Rural Resources

This resolution was to the State Board of Agriculture. It recommended the establishment of a Division within the Department to concentrate on all aspects of rural development. Such a Division would work closely with all departments of State government to enhance the economic and social position of rural New Jersey.

Department of Resource Development

This resolution was to the governing bodies of Rutgers University. In conjunction with the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Council recommended that a new Department be formed in the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science to develop a coordinated program of research and education in resource development.

In both instances, favorable action has been taken by the appropriate authorities. It is presumed the Council's support assisted in these forward-looking efforts.

Other Projects

The Rural Advisory Council staff was involved with a number of additional study projects and activities during the year. This type of effort is one of the ways whereby the Council participates, influences and supports related programs of importance.

Seasonal Farm Labor

The Governor's Task Force on Seasonal Farm Labor, in its report last year, recommended that the Department of Agriculture initiate and develop programs on farm worker safety. The Governor then charged the Secretary of Agriculture with this responsibility. The executive secretary assisted the director, Division of Rural Resources, in getting an interim farm safety effort underway.

Secondly, the Department of Labor and Industry held a hearing on proposed revisions of its migrant housing regulations. As of January 1, 1970, major new

requirements for migrant housing go into effect. Several suggestions for changes in the proposed regulations were made, particularly in sections dealing with the use and storage of economic poisons on farms.

Farmland Assessment

The Farmland Assessment Act of 1964, one of the most significant items of legislation in support of New Jersey agriculture in recent years, created a State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee. The Committee, chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture, is charged with the duty of annually preparing guide values for use by local assessors in assessing qualified farmland.

The executive secretary of the Council serves as secretary to this Committee, assists in the preparation of the annual report, and does reference and staff work related to the Farmland Assessment Program as needed.

Since the New Jersey program has many unique features not found in similar programs in other states, many requests are received for information from states considering this type of legislation. During the year, the executive secretary organized a program on the New Jersey Farmland Assessment Act for the Northeast Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. This type of effort, along with the answering of many individual requests for information from New Jersey landowners, illustrates the tremendous interest in the program as pressure from suburbanization continues to mount in New Jersey and elsewhere.

Animal Waste Disposal Task Force

Last year the Secretary of Agriculture, Commissioner of Health, and the Dean, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, created an Animal Waste Disposal Task Force to deal with the enlarging, aggravating problem of animal wastes. The Task Force, of which the executive secretary serves as secretary and as a subcommittee chairman, continued its cooperative efforts to find ways of dealing with this vexing problem.

Statewide Planning

The Division of State and Regional Planning, Department of Community Affairs, is developing a statewide planning program. As part of that effort, an interdepartmental committee was established to provide guidance for the program. As departmental representative, the executive secretary provided assistance for special studies dealing with the agricultural role and land use position in the State.

Closely allied with this effort is the continuing function of the Council's staff in promoting rural community planning and zoning programs. Upon request, information and technical assistance are provided to planning groups that are involved with rural land use programs. This continuing effort is critical as rural communities become further involved in land use planning on both an initial or sustaining basis.

Special Departmental Programs

A number of programs and special projects within the Department are supported by the Council staff.

Hearing Officer

For the past 18 months, the executive secretary has served as hearing officer for the Department. This responsibility includes the holding of required hearings and the handling of administrative actions on violation of laws administered by the several divisions of the Department. This duty is a growing one as new regulatory programs become the responsibility of the Department.

Farmers Week

Along with the other staff members of the Department, support is given to the annual Farmers Week program. This year, the executive secretary was again host

to the Farmers Week General Session entitled "Rural Resources for the Future." The intent and purpose of the program was to focus the attention of rural and agricultural leaders on the problems and opportunities that they must deal with in the coming years.

Interdepartmental Committees

From time to time, the executive secretary is called on to serve as the Secretary of Agriculture's designee on such committees. The past year, he participated in activities of the State Cooperative Area Manpower Planning Group whose responsibility it is to coordinate manpower programs in the State. Also the executive secretary was designated to serve as alternate on the Governor's Urban Affairs Council and the Governor's Interdepartmental Seasonal Farm Labor Advisory Committee.

Summary

The Council maintains a dual interest in dealing with agricultural as well as more general rural problems. For in a state such as New Jersey, part of the problems of agriculture and rural areas are intertwined with the impact and effects of ever expanding suburban areas.

The Council performs its functions of advancing rural economic and social interests with a continuing study program; by participation in other programs that are of interest, or which affect rural areas; and by providing technical assistance and information to public and private groups that serve these areas.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 with responsibilities to provide for the conservation of soil and soil resources, the control and prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood water or sediment, and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes to its success and can be described as follows:

1. The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates soil conservation districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five resident district landowners to serve as supervisors or the governing body of each district; assists each district in carrying out its programs; assists in the procurement of technical services, materials, and money from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil resource conservation and development, agricultural water management and flood control to other State, Federal and local agencies and organizations.
2. The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for developing comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies and organizations. They coordinate the programs of the various governmental conservation agencies, and promote, publicize and otherwise assist in the development of programs to deal with local environmental and ecological problems and opportunities. Their particular areas of concern

are soil and water conservation; forest, wildlife and fish management; rural recreational development; community beautification; and environmental education. Soil conservation districts are coordinating centers for governmental services and assistance offered in these areas to private landowners, municipal and other public agencies, engineers, planners, developers and other individuals and organizations. They carry out their programs through funds, materials and technical assistance provided to them by the State, cooperating agencies, organizations and individuals. They operate under memorandums of understanding with other technical agencies.

3. The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the districts with funds, materials and technical assistance needed to accomplish their programs. Individuals, organizations, industries and others often give voluntary financial and other contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include the United States Soil Conservation Service; the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University; the State Bureau of Forestry; the State Division of Fish and Game; the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service; county and municipal governmental agencies and commissions; and others.
4. The Landowners and land users may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private individuals who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to the land which they use or control. Planners, engineers, professional consultants and others also use the information and services provided through the district.

Accomplishments, 1968-69

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. Naturally, there must be supporting programs of information, education, research and planning. These activities, however, must result in conservation or management projects in order to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

The on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee are measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted later in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the United States Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. CONSERVATION PRACTICES APPLIED ON INDIVIDUAL UNITS OF LAND

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Number or Other Unit</u>
Recipients of technical assistance	4,936
Inventories and evaluations	2,019
Soil survey	180,939 acres
Conservation plans prepared or revised	255
Services to groups	111
Ponds constructed	192
Drainage	359,269 feet
Strip cropping	937 acres
Windbreaks	25,313 feet
Hedgerow plantings	124,264 feet
Land smoothing and grading	374 acres
Waterways	39 acres
Stream channel improvement and protection	19,140 feet
Dikes and levees	21,742 feet
Fish pond management and plans	97

TABLE 2. ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT

<u>Type of Assistance</u>	<u>Number</u>
Services on resource plans	718
Units of government assisted	185
Inventories and evaluations on resource plans	186
Site selection for public facility	11

TABLE 3. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Forestry services	1,300	
Woodlands examined	485	57,992
Planting sites examined	196	3,281
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	78 sites	1,286
Pulpwood	81 sites	686
Tree planting plans	77	1,107
Sites planted	83	369
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	39 sites	649
Pulpwood	42 sites	603
Prescribed burning	16 sites	12,489
Fire lines plowed	12 sites	128 miles

Revision of reporting systems has provided a different perspective of district accomplishments compared to previous years. Services to all landowners and land users are recorded together, and are not differentiated on the basis of use for agriculture. A trend toward more requests for services to other than agricultural land users continues but is not noted separately.

The technicians often provide consultative assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who, in turn, are responsible for the supervision and control of the necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment.

Because of their experience in the management of soil, water and other natural resources, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water management which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater; sediment and erosion damage; water development for municipal or industrial supplies; improvements for fish and wildlife; development of recreation areas; and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

There are 13 watershed projects now in the operational or maintenance stage in New Jersey, for which the Federal government has contributed \$8,763,494. State and local land acquisition cost, contracting services and similar funding from nonfederal sources has added \$5,114,597 to these project values, making total costs of flood control and multipurpose watershed programs of \$13,878,091.

TABLE 4. FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

<u>Project - Location</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Average Annual Benefits</u>	<u>Type of Benefit</u> ^{1/}
Silver Lake, Salem County	\$ 365,520	\$ 10,463	F,D,W
Town Bank, Salem County	236,000	13,466	F,D
Paulins Kill, Sussex & Warren Counties	674,000	18,517	F
Middle Neck, Salem County	370,000	15,969	F,D
Parkers Creek, Burlington County	353,988	17,037	F,D
Repaupo Creek, Gloucester County	542,744	25,384	F,D
Maurice River Cove, Cumberland County	268,729	11,400	F,D,W
Pine Mt.-Mill Creek, Cumberland County	265,338	16,835	F,D
Stony Brook, Mercer & Hunterdon Counties	1,198,129	49,813	S,I,R
Assunpink, Mercer & Monmouth Counties	7,569,114	686,362	F,D,W,R
Pequest, Warren County	1,159,000	241,939	F,D
Riggins Ditch, Cumberland County	292,079	16,989	F,I,W
Furnace Brook, Warren County	597,688	58,399	F,R
	<u>\$13,892,329</u>	<u>\$1,182,573</u>	

The above projects are planned for a minimum of a 50-year life, but with proper operation and maintenance, they should be effective for a much longer period.

Surveys and construction which were completed this year include:

1. Preliminary surveys and engineering evaluations on two projects with a project value of \$2,300,000.
2. Detailed surveys and engineering evaluations on one project with a value of \$2,086,000.
3. Final design surveys on five projects with a value of \$1,760,000.
4. Construction on three projects with construction and installation costs totaling \$473,800.

Other watershed program accomplishments are:

1. Entered into a \$12,000 contract with the Soil Conservation Service to accelerate planning activities on watershed projects. Seven projects thus have been brought to an advanced stage.
2. An informational brochure was published for the Furnace Brook Watershed Project to provide for better understanding by citizens in the project area. A general information program was carried out.
3. Liaison was maintained among the State Soil Conservation Committee, project sponsors and other participating State and Federal agencies. Extensive staff time was devoted to easements and other problems which have caused project delays.

Water Quality Study

Since 1963, the State Soil Conservation Committee has cooperated in a water quality study with the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Geological Survey.

^{1/}

D - Drainage
F - Flood control
I - Irrigation

R - Recreation
S - Sediment control
W - Wildlife

The purposes of this study are:

1. To monitor a statewide network of quality water stations.
2. To obtain water quality and streamflow characteristics of the Raritan River Basin.
3. To determine the fluvial sedimentation characteristics in the Stony Brook Watershed in Mercer and Hunterdon counties.
4. To measure the trap efficiency of the Baldwin Creek reservoir near Pennington.
5. To provide information on sediment characteristics of State streams and relationships with pesticides and organic water pollution.
6. To evaluate the effects of highway construction on stream and lake sedimentation and on stream ecology.

This study has continued through 1968-69.

Information - Education

An exhibit to promote awareness of natural resource conservation in urbanizing areas is being developed for use primarily in the heavily populated Northeast Jersey Soil Conservation District. A film on conservation development for school sites was shown to 30 groups.

Annual reports for 14 soil conservation districts were published and 20,000 copies distributed to district landowners, planners, legislators and others making decision affecting natural resources.

Thirty tours, some by air, were conducted for leadership and student level individuals. News releases and spot radio announcements were prepared. A tape and slide talk explaining soil survey information for municipal planning was developed. Awards were given to outstanding conservationists in each district. Emphasis was placed upon the outstanding industrial conservationist of the year for the State. Municipal conservation commissions were encouraged by contact with municipalities.

A statewide supervisor training work shop was conducted and a very successful Conservation Interests program was developed for Farmers Week, proceedings of which are being published.

Twenty thousand conservation education booklets were distributed to schools and youth groups under a supervised program. A report on quarry and extractive industry ordinances was published and distributed. A training session for district clerks was conducted.

An extensive soil stewardship program was conducted in accordance with official State and national proclamation.

State and district staff made frequent public appearances to further the State and district program.

Administration

Eleven official State Soil Conservation Committee meetings were held during the year. One hundred and eighty meetings were held by the 15 soil conservation districts.

Upon recommendations of district nominating committees and a special evaluation subcommittee, 62 district supervisors were reappointed. Two new supervisors were appointed to fill vacancies and two new supervisors were appointed to newly created positions in two districts authorized to expand their boards.

A memorandum of understanding was developed to establish relationship with municipal agencies. Two districts have implemented such relationships.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continues to work very closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State providing advice, coordination and liaison. In addition to providing financial support for clerical workers and other funds to the districts, the Committee also maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies with delegated conservation responsibility. The Committee was represented on numerous conservation boards and committees and the secretary represented the Department on several interdepartmental committees. Continuous liaison has been carried out with all supervisors and soil conservation districts.

The vacated position of secretary was filled by promotion of the field representative. The latter post was likewise staffed.

Normal but extensive routine administrative tasks to support the 66 district supervisors and 17 district clerks were carried out.

COORDINATION OF HUMAN (VITAL) RESOURCES

The first work in this sector began with a full subject matter listing of all the resources normally considered rural in New Jersey. (Rural is less than 100 people per square mile or municipalities with less than 5,000 population.) When this was completed, the work program was further delineated to resource use as an economic base on one side and identically focusing on the people and environmental use of resources on the other side. The aim of this two-prong approach is to assure a total rural environment, i.e., job expansion, recreational development, housing and health advances, and cultural amenities, while preserving the aesthetics of the rural landscape. There are those who prefer residence in the urban areas; others prefer suburbia. Still others like a rural existence. This program does not referee where each shall go, but it does aim to assure that those who elect rural areas will have opportunities correspondingly equivalent to those in the cities.

The Economic Development of Rural Resources

The environment of rural New Jersey is agriculturally oriented. Yet in the demand for nonfarm higher uses of our land, farming and rural businesses have been under pressure to keep up growth consistent with other sectors of the economy. In some cases, survival has been a more important goal. Since farming and agriculture and rural agriculturally oriented businesses are highly essential in our modern complex sophisticated society, expansion and promotion of this phase of rural business have been stressed.

1. The Poultry Industry Steering Committee Implementation Sub-Group has been chaired by the director of the Division of Rural Resources. This group has coordinated forces to establish modern, automated, highly integrated egg production complexes in certain rural areas of New Jersey. Considering that in the late 1950's, the egg industry in New Jersey was a \$105,000,000 business and equaled 35 percent of our agricultural production, it is clear that rural business suffered, when the industry now is appraised at approximately \$37,600,000 or 12 1/2 percent of our agricultural production (1967). This group activity aims to restore this rural enterprise to more of its prior importance through modernization. Six of the newly advocated automated egg complexes were installed in the State during this fiscal year, and others are on the drawing boards.
2. The Division of Rural Resources assumed leadership in the development of an interstate group for the marketing of locally produced malt barley. With only one small malt house in the East, and with local breweries in an area of high consumption dependent on distant malt shipments, the feasibility of an eastern malt house to expand this business is being studied. Substantial capital outlay to perform this service is in the general plans of this group to enhance our rural base via this business.

3. The food processing industry is our largest rural business utilizing services and materials from agriculture, input suppliers and labor, and serving the food trade with a wide variety of items. Through the Food Processing Development Committee, also chaired by the director of the Division of Rural Resources, this business is expanding, changing and modernizing to meet future sales patterns in the Garden State. Adaptation to prepare ready to eat foods, plant modernization, business climate improvements, and added capitalization are the items being worked on. Three large operations made capital improvements in excess of \$10,000,000 during this fiscal year. Included in the work with food processors is the special activity of the Subcommittee on Labor, which has established communication and liaison among all groups concerned to provide adequate labor for the production of crops, their harvest and processing in the State. With labor shortages a factor of great economic impact, this work has greatly reduced the risks inherent in this problem. While the fiscal year did see crop losses due to strikes and worker shortages, the efforts of this group greatly cushioned this impact and reduced the waste of crops.
4. In collaboration with the Office of the Secretary, the Division of Rural Resources conducted a special symposium on credit early in the spring of 1969. Higher interest rates, a tightness of money for agricultural credit, and Regulation "Z" were topics discussed with recommendations made thereon. It is felt that this effort established communication, liaison and advice to assure the smooth operation of our credit for agriculture and rural business.
5. The development of a 1,000,000 kilowatt hour nuclear power plant in southern New Jersey precipitated numerous rural business confrontations. Since business and development normally gravitate toward such installations, it is clear there are opportunities for expanding rural economics including farming and processing. Power lines, right-of-way conflicts, and the impact of cooling processes in the ecology of the area create questions among the public on policy. Good communication is essential. The director has been active in people to people solutions of these issues during the fiscal year.
6. In collaboration with the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, this Division worked closely with a consultant in a precise measurement of the impact of agriculture on New Jersey mercantile trade. The base year was 1966. In brief, this study indicated that the agriculturally related producer, processor and service expenditures totaling \$544,920,000 generated an impact on mercantile trade of \$1,542,124,000 within New Jersey. The opportunity to further use this study in an economic approach to rural business expansion is now on the drawing boards for future resource programs in this Division.
7. The Division of Rural Resources has participated in the programs of regional and county development commissions and in similar work performed by utility and other organizations interested in development. In all of this effort, the opportunity to expand rural and agricultural businesses in areas surrounding good Class I and Class II farmland with nonagricultural prospects on less favorable land has been a consistent policy. The factors germane to a profitable agriculture are kept uppermost in focus in this continuing use of our soil, water and other natural resources.
8. Tours, plus visitors, foreign and domestic, were an integral part of our work in the fiscal year. Many states contemplating the development of a similar program visited New Jersey, or wrote for detail during the year. Many European, Asian, African, and Australasian visitors came to the Division for interviews or to talk about our state of such resource work.

9. The director put in a heavy year in the role of public speaker thus communicating with many New Jersey citizens on the wise use of resources and especially on the prudent alignment of the residual rural resources yet to be developed in the State. From October 1, 1968 to March 1, 1969, a total of 41 major presentations were made.

Environmental and Liaison Resource Work

Economic activity in resource work tends to advance the number of jobs, and give substance to the financial stability of the rural area. Environmental and socio-recreational activities support the quality of rural life, whether on a farm or the purely rural residence of a city wage earner. In the realm of these activities, the expertise of staff members has been deployed in the field of collaboration with all State and Federal agencies concerned. This is especially true with the Farmers Home Administration which, due to our divisional resource thrust, now has additional impetus to its broad program to enhance rural life. Some specifics covered are:

1. Technical Action Panels. The director of the Division of Rural Resources has been a member of the Executive Committee of the State Panel. This group, representing all sectors of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies of the Federal government in collaboration with State agencies, has worked to extend government programs to the maximum benefit of all New Jersey citizens. In this respect, considerable effort has been expended in enlarging the use of the various food programs in New Jersey. Emphasis has also been placed on leadership training of key government and lay leaders in the rural areas to better bring all services of government to the people for whom they were designed and enacted. Two such leadership conferences, one in North Jersey and one in South Jersey, were conducted. One hundred and fifty people attended. Similarly during Farmers Week, in January 1969, a rally of all County Technical Action Panels was held at Princeton, on meeting "Rural Needs Right Now." One hundred and sixty rural leaders participated in this action-packed workshop.
2. The Division director has carried staff and leadership assignments in helping the Open Space Policy Commission, created by the 1968/69 Legislature, prepare policy reports for the next Legislature on the preservation of open space in New Jersey. By serving as recorder for one of the Commission's important task forces and further participating in discussions with the Commission, the director has emphasized the role of agriculture, farming and rural holdings as a tax paying open space component. Equally, other ideas and concepts for wider utilization of rural values in policy advices are being developed.
3. County planners in rural areas have been brought to the conference table with the Department of Community Affairs, the Cooperative Extension Service of Rutgers University and the Farmers Home Administration in order to better communicate, coordinate and recommend improvements in our planning, zoning and other development regulations at the county or municipal level, which will be consistent with proper resource development of rural New Jersey.
4. Farm safety is an important resource factor. While manpower and skill in the safety field have been limited, the Division director, with the collaboration of the Secretary of Agriculture, did begin in the fiscal year some special work on farm safety. This emerged as the result of a letter from Governor Richard J. Hughes directing the Secretary to begin work on farm safety, especially among the migrants, since this was part of the advice of the Governor's Special Migrant Labor Task Force.

Concerned groups participated in two separate workshops to plan priorities for 1969 work emphasis. Those involved were the Departments of Health, Labor and Industry, and Agriculture, plus the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers

University, certain agribusiness groups and others concerned with safety among migrants. The work was limited because of need for adequate personnel. It is hoped this program can be expanded in the future.

5. Farmers Home Administration. The Division has had close collaboration during the first fiscal year with this important administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Work in this sphere has included farm credit disaster appraisal; emergency loans; water and sewage loans to rural municipalities; association and conservation loans; recreational development loans; and rural housing loans.

While Farmers Home Administration carries full responsibility for its own program, the director has been a close ally and collaborator on program emphasis and policy decision with the regional director of FHA. Nearly \$30,000,000 are involved in this effort. It concerns 5,463 individual and 41 municipal and association borrowers. Rural homes are number one in the numerical count of projects. Farm operation and farm ownership loans and rural municipal sewer and water projects follow in that order. Small rural businesses are also a part of this portfolio. The impact of this program, emanating at the Federal level and supported by this divisional alliance, is a formidable part of rural progress in this State.

6. Further liaison. The list of government agencies (Federal, State and local) and analogous foundations, institutions, organizations, commissions, business enterprises and other related groups and individuals involved in programs of rural progress is extensive. In the initial outline of proposals for this new Division, these were clearly identified in their respective categories. Since the Division of Rural Resources is not completely funded as an action agency, its part in this identified liaison is a continuing one which will be utilized as the necessity arises.

Conclusion

In summary, how do you report initial progress in a new but important program in resource work? In divisions of civil government where there are specific statutory powers and regulations to enforce, or promotion and service well delineated to be done, it is easy to set goals and in turn measure results. Not so in resource work. The quantity and quality of environment, the level of resource inventory use, and the rise or fall of economic levels in trade are usually visible but extremely intangible to measure and report. So it is with our new Division of Rural Resources. We have defined our goals; we have established yardsticks and guidelines; we have set patterns for our continuing work for the future. Thus, it may be said this first report deals largely in aims, hopes and aspirations for our rural people. The stakes are very high in such a program, with the quality of future life in New Jersey one of the biggest. The fifth year report should shed more light on the unfolding patterns of our accomplishments.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE 54TH
ANNUAL STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The 54th annual State Agricultural Convention was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Trenton, on Thursday, January 30, 1969. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by George G. Trautwein, president of the State Board of Agriculture. The invocation was offered by the Reverend Donald F. Graesser, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Closter.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi. Those in attendance were:

DELEGATES TO THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

From County Boards of Agriculture

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Louis M. Dalponte	Richland	Atlantic
Delmo Muzzarelli	Vineland	Atlantic
Harry L. Marek	Westwood	Bergen
Herman Rohsler	Allendale	Bergen
William S. Haines	Chatsworth	Burlington
Herbert W. Jones	Medford	Burlington
Paul W. Rodio	Hammonton	Camden
Joseph C. Volpa	Sicklerville	Camden
Vincent DiLuzio	Tuckahoe	Cape May
Bernard Germanio	Woodbine	Cape May
Albert Davis	Seabrook	Cumberland
Donald Johnson	Deerfield	Cumberland
Roy R. Blair	Nutley	Essex
Charles Ur	Montville	Essex
Harry E. Lentz	Thorofare	Gloucester
Alvin W. String	Harrisonville	Gloucester
Enzo DeLuca	Jersey City	Hudson
Harry Napoleon	Jersey City	Hudson
Robert M. Manners	Ringoes	Hunterdon
John Middleton	Frenchtown	Hunterdon
LeRoy Grover, Jr.	Trenton	Mercer
Earl Tindall	Trenton	Mercer
Raymond Baker	Monmouth Junction	Middlesex
Dr. John Flemer	Princeton	Middlesex
Wallace E. Johnson	Holmdel	Monmouth
Henry Zdancewic	Freehold	Monmouth
Hubert D. Ashley	Flanders	Morris
George Laurel	Flanders	Morris
Daniel Crabbe	Toms River	Ocean
Martin Schubkegal	Jackson	Ocean
Harry Bartlett	Clifton	Passaic
Edward Ploch	Clifton	Passaic
Alvin Yeagle	Elmer	Salem
Russell E. Hill	Neshanic	Somerset
Gilbert I. Runyon	Flemington	Somerset
Russell Pullis	Branchville	Sussex
Fred T. Space	Sussex	Sussex
Joseph L. Amberg	Westfield	Union

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Lyman B. Coddington, Jr.	Murray Hill	Union
Norman M. Hartung	Phillipsburg	Warren
Walton J. Kostenbader	Blairstown	Warren

From State and Pomona Granges

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
William A. Schlechtweg, Sr.	Freehold	State Grange
Martin Decker	Hammonton	Atlantic
Edwin Gauntt	Jobstown	Burlington
Reuben H. Dobbs	Marlton	Camden
Allan McClain	Green Creek	Cape May
Karl Wentorf	Califon	Central District
Leon Spencer	Millville	Cumberland
Kenneth T. Stretch	Mullica Hill	Gloucester
William P. Stamets, Sr.	Milford	Hunterdon
Wilbert T. Overholt	Titusville	Mercer
Albert Kniesser	Freehold	Monmouth
Arthur Y. Jarman	Monroeville	Salem
George M. Gass	Augusta	Sussex
Carl Sigler	Broadway	Warren

From Breed and Commodity Organizations

American Cranberry Growers' Association, Thomas B. Darlington, New Lisbon

Board of Managers, College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, Chester A. Steen, Plainsboro

College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., New Brunswick

The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc., Charles Zimmerman, Sewell

Garden State Dairy Goat Association, Inc., Mrs. John M. Richardson, Glen Gardner

Garden State Service Cooperative Association, Inc., Stephen V. Lee, Chatsworth

Jersey Chick Association, William Rutherford, Jamesburg

New Jersey Aberdeen Angus Association, Dr. George Irmisch, Titusville

New Jersey Agricultural Society, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Far Hills

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Herbert W. Kale, Princeton

New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, Howard Lonsdale, West Caldwell

New Jersey Crop Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc., John H. Carson, Moorestown

New Jersey Dairymen's Council, Benjamin Hart, Pennington

New Jersey Farm Bureau, Arthur H. West, Allentown

New Jersey Fur Breeders' Association, E. Anthony Delgado, Vineland

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc., George G. Aaronson, Columbus

New Jersey Hereford Association, Ernest F. Tark, Hightstown

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., Charles H. Kirby, Harrisonville

New Jersey Livestock Cooperative Association, Inc., John Villari, Sewell

New Jersey Plant and Flower Growers' Association, Rijkent Zwaan, Warren

New Jersey Pony Breeders' and Owners' Association, Inc., Mrs. Lawrence Yetter, Newton

New Jersey Sheep and Wool Cooperative Association, Inc., Thomas N. Wright, Neshanic

New Jersey State Florists' Association, Inc., Carl J. Klotz, Robbinsville

New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Takashi Moriuchi, Moorestown

New Jersey State Potato Association, C. Lawrence Dey, Princeton Junction

New Jersey State Poultry Association, David London, Somerset

New Jersey Turkey Association, Arthur DiPaola, Trenton

North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association, Robert G. Weber, Dover

Standardbred Breeders' and Owners' Association of New Jersey, John A. Homlish, Lincroft

Tru-Blu Cooperative Association, C. Edman Budd, Vincentown

United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Herman Durr, Jr., Wrightstown

Vegetable Growers' Association of New Jersey, Inc., Joseph Musialowski, Martinsville

E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society, William M. Nulton, Jr., Somerset

Delegates Not Present

Bergen-Passaic Pomona Grange, John Clauss, Fair Lawn

Salem County Board of Agriculture, Robert Stites, Elmer

The Jersey Cattle Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Louis M. Kiesling, Sr., Bordentown

New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs, William J. Kinnamon, Flemington

New Jersey Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, George Hill, Augusta

New Jersey State Sweet Potato Industry Association, Inc., Michael Palmieri, Hammonton

Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association of New Jersey, Charles F. H. Johnson, Jr., Eatontown

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Names of the members of the following committees, appointed by him earlier, were read by President Trautwein.

Nominating Committee for Members of the

State Board of Agriculture

Herbert W. Kale, Chairman	New Jersey Association of Nurserymen
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Vice Chairman	New Jersey Agricultural Society
Raymond Baker	Middlesex County Board of Agriculture
John Clauss	Bergen-Passaic Pomona Grange
Daniel M. Crabbe	Ocean County Board of Agriculture
Louis M. Dalponte	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
Enzo De Luca	Hudson County Board of Agriculture
Vincent Di Luzio	Cape May County Board of Agriculture
Herman Durr, Jr.	United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Inc.
Donald Johnson	Cumberland County Board of Agriculture
John A. Homlish	Standardbred Breeders' and Owners' Association of New Jersey
Arthur Y. Jarman	Salem County Pomona Grange
Harry E. Lentz	Gloucester County Board of Agriculture
Howard Lonsdale	New Jersey Beekeepers' Association
Edward Ploch	Passaic County Board of Agriculture
Paul Rodio	Camden County Board of Agriculture
Carl Sigler	Warren Pomona Grange
Robert G. Weber	North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association
Karl Wentorf	Central District Pomona Grange
Mrs. Lawrence Yetter	New Jersey Pony Breeders' and Owners' Association, Inc.
Rijkent Zwann	New Jersey Plant and Flower Growers Association, Inc.

Nominating Committee for One
Member of the Fish and Game Council

Robert M. Manners, Chairman	Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture
Joseph Musialowski, Vice Chairman	Vegetable Growers' Association of New Jersey, Inc.
Lyman B. Coddington, Jr.	Union County Board of Agriculture
Benjamin Hart	New Jersey Dairyman's Council
Albert Kniesser	Monmouth County Pomona Grange
Abe Millenky	Ocean County Board of Agriculture
William Rutherford	Jersey Chick Association

Committee on Resolutions

Chester A. Steen, Chairman	Board of Managers, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
Earl Tindall, Vice Chairman	Mercer County Board of Agriculture
Norman M. Hartung	Warren County Board of Agriculture
Harry L. Marek	Bergen County Board of Agriculture
John Middleton	Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture
Charles Zimmerman	The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc.
William A. Schlechtweg, Sr.	New Jersey State Grange
Arthur H. West	New Jersey Farm Bureau

Committee on Credentials

Reuben H. Dobbs, Chairman	Camden County Pomona Grange
Mrs. John M. Richardson, Vice Chairman	Garden State Dairy Goat Association, Inc.
Hubert D. Ashley	Morris County Board of Agriculture

Committee to Escort the Governor

Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., Chairman	College of Agriculture and Environmental Science
William M. Nulton, Jr., Vice Chairman	E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society
Albert Davis	Cumberland County Board of Agriculture
Martin Decker	Atlantic County Pomona Grange
Fred T. Space	Sussex County Board of Agriculture

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The credentials committee examined the certificates of the delegates and reported them to be in order.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the names of two vegetable growers, William H. Plenge of Hunterdon County and Joseph K. Hepner, Jr. of Cumberland County, in nomination for membership on the State Board of Agriculture. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make this election unanimous.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF
THE FISH AND GAME COUNCIL (Central Jersey)

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the name of Raymond Baker of Middlesex County in nomination for membership on the Fish and Game Council. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make this election unanimous.

CITATIONS

Citations for distinguished service to agriculture were awarded to the following: Charles H. Cane of Rosemont, Benjamin Hart, Sr., of Pennington, Charles H. Kirby of Harrisonville, William S. Thompson of Dennisville and James C. Weisel of Rosemont.

The citations, read by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi, were as follows:

Citation of Charles H. Cane

Because of your many interests, your capable leadership, and your willingness to devote time and energy to help others, New Jersey agriculture has been advanced, and the quality of rural life has been enhanced.

The path which led you into the life of a farmer began 50 years ago at Rutgers University, first as an agricultural research worker, later as Cumberland County agricultural agent. Cane Farm in Hunterdon County, established in 1927, was to become one of the State's most popular sources of dependably productive and healthy poultry. Cane Farm also became a showplace for agriculture, remarked upon for its beauty as well as its utility by both farmers and their business allies visiting there during public relations tours. Today, retired from farming, you have launched upon a second career, the reproduction of antique furniture, whose quality is winning a reputation equaling that of your poultry.

We note with pride your record of achievement during your membership on the State Board of Agriculture which elected you president in 1947, when you were also president of New Jersey Agricultural Society. Members of Flemington Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Association, which you helped to found in 1930, recall the 16 constructive years of your presidency. You have served in high offices in the Jersey Chick Association, and Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, and as president of New Jersey State Poultry Association which awarded you its Golden Egg for Outstanding Service.

On your own farm, you practice the wildlife conservation policies you espouse as a member of the New Jersey Fish and Game Council. Your participation in community activities, including directorship of Phillips Hospital, and the presidency of its memorial fund, has proved your worth as a good neighbor.

The members of the State Board of Agriculture publicly express gratitude to you, and commend you with this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Benjamin Hart, Sr.

New Jersey is proud to acknowledge you as one of the outstanding sons of her soil. You have combined a long and productive career on the land with another in the realm of service to others. One-half century as a dairy farmer in your native Mercer County has made you a dean emeritus of the industry, still sought out for counsel and guidance, although for reasons of personal health you have wisely turned over to your capable son the active operation of your large herd and broad acres.

After Army service during World War I, you returned to your birthplace in Hopewell Township to engage in dairy farming. Intelligent management and hard work brought you success. Your friendliness and natural talents for leadership commanded attention of contemporary dairymen who elected you to high offices in many organizations. You were among the founders in 1933 of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, the State's largest organization of dairymen, and you served for ten years as its president. You were among the first to cooperate with the State Soil Conservation Committee 30 years ago, demonstrating on your own farm how to conserve soil and water. You have actively participated in the programs of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture, New Jersey Dairymen's Council, and the Farmers Cooperative Association.

Many organizations and public agencies cherish you as a dedicated worker and supporter of their causes, including the Princeton Agricultural Association, Hopewell Township Planning Board, Pennington Savings and Loan Association, of which you are president, Mercer Mutual Insurance Company, of which you are chairman of the board, and the American Legion.

With commendation and sincere good wishes, the State Board of Agriculture presents this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Charles H. Kirby

Your personal achievements are matched only by your contributions to the successes of others with whom you have shared your experience in the dairy industry to which you have devoted more than half a century. Long before the term "agri-business" was coined, you were practicing it. As a young dairyman you undertook official testing, keeping production records upon which to base judgments in selecting the foundation animals for your purebred Holstein-Friesian herd whose fame extends far beyond the fencelines of your Pine Entrance Farm. Bloodlines of your pedigree now flow in herds of many other farmers, have started many 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America on dairy careers, and have spread to foreign countries. When artificial breeding was introduced 30 years ago, you were among the earliest to adopt this practice which has done so much to increase milk production.

Your interests have included improvement of economic opportunity for farmers through the programs of the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture, your Soil Conservation District, Farmers Production Credit Association of Moorestown, of which you are president, Gloucester County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, of which you are chairman, New Jersey Dairymen's Council, of which you are vice president, New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, of which you were vice president, Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative Association, of which you had been a member for 40 years, and the New Jersey Field Crop Improvement Association, which you helped to found in 1936.

Carrying such a portfolio of activities would seem to leave little time or energy, yet you serve your community in many ways, having been municipal clerk, treasurer of Harrisonville Grange, and clerk of the Society of Friends.

For your outstanding achievements and contributions, the State Board of Agriculture awards this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of William Stuart Thompson

Your name has long been known in the state and national capitals, with admiration for you as both farmer and public servant.

You capably operated the Thompson family farm for nearly a quarter of a century until, in the economically depressed 1930's, you were requested by the United States Department of Agriculture to administer in your home county the program of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, to whose work you brought your broad experience in agriculture and sincere concern for your fellow man.

Then followed your assignment by the Farm Security Administration to work with low income farm families, many of whom would have failed without financial help and vocational guidance. During World War II, emphasis was placed upon increased food production to meet military and domestic requirements, and again you assumed a role of leadership, gaining the cooperation and friendship of thousands on farms and in the food industry. You helped start the national School Lunch Program in New Jersey, and its nutritional benefits have been enjoyed by millions of students. As Southern New Jersey Fieldman for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for 15 years, you were noted for the zeal with which you persuaded adoption of policies to accommodate the types of agriculture in your own territory.

You have contributed to many community and county-wide causes, including 26 years as a member of the Middle Township Board of Education, participation in the programs of the Cape May County Board of Agriculture, which you helped to found in 1919, the Cape May County Fair, your church, and the Grange which honored you with its Silver Star Builder award.

The State Board of Agriculture, in grateful acknowledgment, awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of James C. Weisel

City-born and farmer by choice, you decided to follow a career in agriculture for the past half century, for which New Jersey has been fortunate. Since your graduation from the Rutgers University College of Agriculture, poultry husbandry has been your vocation, and service to people in all branches of agriculture has been your avocation.

Your achievements would fill many pages, and only some highlights may be noted here. Starting as a hatcheryman and poultry breeding farm manager, later a farm owner in your own right, you progressively broadened the spectrum of your interests. The present members of the State Board of Agriculture, who voted that you be honored today, point with pride to your membership on the 1942 Board which elected you president. Your former presidency of the New Jersey Agricultural Society is also evidence of the esteem held for you by every type of farm leader and by the business allies of the farmer.

The steps along the way to statewide prominence are equally noteworthy: a founder and long-time president of Flemington Agricultural Cooperative Association; a founder and past president of Northeastern Poultry Producers Cooperative and of North American Poultry Cooperative Association; past president of both Jersey Chick Association and of New Jersey State Poultry Association, which honored you with its Golden Egg for Distinguished Service. Withal, you are counted as a friend by thousands. Your deep concern for your fellow man is well exemplified by the fact that you were one of the founding trustees of Hunterdon County's great Medical Center.

The members of the State Board of Agriculture publicly express gratitude to you, and commend you with this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, presented by Chester A. Steen and reported favorably by the committee, were adopted by the State Agricultural Convention:

Historic Sites

WHEREAS, the Legislature has created the New Jersey Historic Sites Council, whose members have been appointed by the Governor; and

WHEREAS, the Council has established the Historic Trust with authority provided by law to receive monies through grants, funds, gifts and bequests to insure the preservation of the irreplaceable historical heritage of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, as presently constituted, the Historic Sites Council's membership includes no agriculturally-oriented person; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey farmers have contributed notably to national agricultural history and to the economy through discoveries and inventions, and through innovations in which they have pioneered; and

WHEREAS, many sites of great significance both to farming and to the increased and improved supply of food for consumers are not marked in New Jersey and may be lost through neglect; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, commend the Governor and the Legislature for recognizing the desirability and need for preserving historic sites; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Convention respectfully submits to the Historic Sites Council that the historic agricultural sites be given consideration for commemoration and permanent marking on a par with locations where history has been made militarily, educationally, governmentally, industrially, and culturally; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of Agriculture cause to be prepared a listing of agriculturally historic events, together with their geographic locations and dates, and the principal participants therein, for the information of the Historic Sites Council and for its consideration; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor and the New Jersey Historic Sites Council.

New Jersey Fertilizer and Soil Conditioning Law

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Commercial Fertilizer Law was passed in 1913 and no longer reflects current practices in the fertilizer industry; and

WHEREAS, a greater degree of consumer protection is desirable, since more than 225,000 tons of fertilizer are sold in New Jersey annually, including a substantial amount for lawn and turf; and

WHEREAS, there is a substantial expenditure by farmers each year for fertilizer; and

WHEREAS, the present fees do not approach the cost of inspection and analysis; and

WHEREAS, it is to the advantage of the fertilizer industry, in the interest of uniformity, to have legislation paralleling the proposals of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, urge the passage of the proposed new fertilizer and soil conditioning law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, all members of the New Jersey Legislature, to the New Jersey Farm Bureau and to the New Jersey State Grange.

Commercial Feed Law

WHEREAS, the 1913 animal feed law of New Jersey is obsolete and no longer reflects the practices of the industry; and

WHEREAS, it does not relate to modern nutrition as evidenced by the widespread usage today of vitamins, minerals and drugs in feeds; and

WHEREAS, considerable sums are spent each year to purchase more than one-half million tons of feed, including pet foods, in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, much of our adequate and economical food supply depends to a large extent on the efficient production of animals to supply meat, milk and eggs; and

WHEREAS, there are advantages accruing to the industry by having legislation following the proposals of the Association of American Feed Control Officials; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, urge the passage of the proposed new commercial feed law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, all members of the New Jersey Legislature, to the New Jersey Farm Bureau and to the New Jersey State Grange.

Widening the Availability of Agricultural Study

WHEREAS, the establishment of community and regional colleges throughout New Jersey has received wide voter approbation, evidenced by the recent passage of the related bond issues; and

WHEREAS, these institutions will add immeasurably to the growing need for educational opportunities for the deserving youth of our State; and

WHEREAS, the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, has recently established a research and development facility in the State's agricultural heartland; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, encourage these emerging educational institutions to include the study of agriculture and the environmental sciences in their curricular offerings in order to permit the students to take full advantage of the current posture of Rutgers University in these specific areas of knowledge; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, State Department of Higher Education, the Budget Bureau, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, and to community and regional colleges throughout New Jersey.

Increasing Support for the
College of Agriculture and Environmental Science,
Rutgers University

WHEREAS, the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, has been a national leader in both areas of intellectual discipline for many years; and

WHEREAS, the college enjoys an enviable reputation for excellence in academic fields just now receiving wide public interest; and

WHEREAS, the College is in a unique position to maintain this position of leadership by the possession of an outstanding faculty; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, go on record as unequivocally and enthusiastically supporting the appropriation of increased monies to further the work in research and extension activities in areas deemed critical to the future welfare of the citizens of the State; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, Budget Bureau, College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, and to the State Department of Higher Education.

Advancing Horticultural Research and Development

WHEREAS, New Jersey horticultural enterprises contribute to the well-being of New Jersey citizens by providing quality fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals for their health and enjoyment and at the same time profitably maintain open space in an increasingly urbanized environment; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey horticultural enterprises contribute to the economy of the State through the processing, marketing and sales of their products and the use of services from related industries and by providing job opportunities in rural areas; and

WHEREAS, land has been purchased for the establishment of the South Jersey Research and Development Center at Centerton, N.J., and the Fruit Research Center at Cream Ridge, N.J.; and

WHEREAS, the operation and development of the research centers are dependent upon the construction of capital facilities including offices, packing house and cold storage facilities, laboratories, greenhouses, irrigation facilities, and fencing; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 30, 1969, urge that the State Legislature appropriate the sum of \$550,000 for the construction of essential capital facilities; of the total amount requested, based on a careful analysis of minimum needs, \$320,000 to be used for the construction of capital facilities at the South Jersey Research and Development Center and \$230,000 to be used for capital facilities at the Cream Ridge Fruit Research Center; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, members of the Legislature, Secretary of Agriculture, and the commissioners of Community Affairs, Conservation and Economic Development, the Budget Bureau and the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University.

Maintaining the Quality of Our Environment

WHEREAS, maintaining the quality of our environment is one of the major problems confronting the citizens of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the pollution of our air and water is deleterious to the health and well-being of the people; and

WHEREAS, the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, has demonstrated leadership in the pursuit of understanding the causes and effects of air and water pollution and is widely recognized for its training and education in these fields; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 30, 1969, vigorously encourage and support the Department of Environmental Science at Rutgers University in efforts to expand its programs of research, teaching, and extension to accelerate the attack on these problems so that New Jersey can continue to be a desirable location for agriculture, industry, and people; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, State Department of Higher Education, the Budget Bureau and the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University.

National Area in the Pinelands

WHEREAS, there is an effort under way by a group of conservationists to develop a "national area in the pinelands" proposal that would be a detriment to the long-established communities of the area; and

WHEREAS, many of New Jersey's cranberry farms and blueberry farms are located within the boundaries of the proposed area; and

WHEREAS, local opposition to this proposal has been quite strong since there is already more than 150,000 acres of the pine barrens in State and Federal hands; and

WHEREAS, the establishment of a national area in the pinelands program would further reduce the ratables lost by such acquisitions; and

WHEREAS, such a project would in all probability eliminate the use of chemicals in the raising of crops which would be disastrous to the cranberry industry and other key agricultural enterprises; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, urge that a "national area in the pinelands" project not be established until such time that the leaders of this proposal can meet with all agricultural interests and determine the impact on all segments of New Jersey agriculture; and that such project be established only after such time that the objections of the agricultural interests involved and of the municipalities involved be satisfactorily met and resolved; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, all members of the New Jersey Legislature, the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the National Park Service, the U. S. Secretary of the Interior, the New Jersey members of the U. S. Senate, the New Jersey members of the U. S. House of Representatives, the chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, the chairmen of the U. S. Senate Subcommittees on Appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of the Interior, the chairman of the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, the chairman of the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the chairman of the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, and the chairmen of the U. S. House of Representatives Subcommittees on Appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Governor Hughes

WHEREAS, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Governor of New Jersey, has been of great help to New Jersey agriculture during the past year by giving favorable consideration to numerous agricultural legislative and budget proposals; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that farming in New Jersey is a key generator of economic growth for the Garden State; and

WHEREAS, a strong and viable agriculture is basic to the well-being of all New Jersey citizens, particularly the one million living in rural areas; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, express our gratitude to Governor Hughes for his assistance and request that the Office of the Governor continue to give its full support towards helping agriculture in the Garden State adjust to the many changes taking place and direct that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor.

Commission on Open Space Policy

WHEREAS, Chapter 312, New Jersey laws of 1968, created a Commission on Open Space Policy to study and recommend to the Governor and Legislature public policies, actions and legislation to provide for orderly development, and the preservation and best use of agricultural, recreational and other open spaces; and

WHEREAS, the legislation creating the Commission did not provide for an appropriation to support its work and further requires the Commission to report on or before July 1, 1969; and

WHEREAS, the charge to the Commission is critical to the continued well-being of our fields, forests and streams which provide the basis for the beauty, livability and vitality of our Garden State; and

WHEREAS, only recently members have been appointed to the Commission and thus have yet to begin their challenging task; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, earnestly request the Governor and the Legislature to provide the Commission with sufficient funds to support its efforts, and to extend the Commission's reporting date a reasonable length of time; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, to members of the Legislature, to the Departments of Agriculture, Community Affairs and Conservation and Economic Development, and to the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science.

Food Distribution Center

WHEREAS, the Governor's Office and the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and Economic Development heretofore have been interested in the concept of establishing a Food Distribution Center to serve New Jersey's metropolitan area; and

WHEREAS, food distribution centers have been established and are now functioning at Hunts Point, New York City, and at South Philadelphia without resolving the marketing needs of New Jersey consumers, farmers, agribusiness or the food trade services concerned in this State; and

WHEREAS, limited surveys indicate clearly that the seven sectors of the food trade plus farmers and the agribusiness interests favor such a new market project in the immediate future to serve this affluent trade; and

WHEREAS, the requirements of the expanding 7,000,000 population in New Jersey and the development of the meadowlands project further point to the urgent need of a large public market installation in New Jersey; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, endorse the possibility of such a project and urge the Governor, the Departments of Agriculture, Community Affairs, Conservation and Economic Development and its Economic Development Council, and such others as may be concerned, to pursue this subject, with the goal, if feasible, of establishing mechanisms, proposals and procedures to bring such a food center into being; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, to the Departments concerned, including the Economic Development Council, and to the members of the Legislature.

' Blueprint for New Jersey Agriculture

WHEREAS, long-range planning and thinking is essential for the future growth and prosperity of agriculture in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, as an industry, we in agriculture tend to keep busy reacting to immediate problems, rather than thinking through the long-range causes and trends that produce the problems; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, recommend that the State Board of Agriculture appoint a Commission on the Future of New Jersey Agriculture, with a goal of developing a long-range Blueprint for New Jersey Agriculture; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such a blueprint should identify and describe important trends and problems; decide upon major goals; and determine what will be needed to reach such goals; that the Commission should consider vital trends and problems, marketing and development, research and education, organizations, regulation and promotion, land-use, finance, public relations, legislation and taxation, as well as other major areas of concern; that it is recommended that the Commission be appointed as soon as feasible, and that its report be ready for the 100th Agricultural Convention in 1971.

Memorial

WHEREAS, since the State Agricultural Convention last met in January 1968, the Great Creator has called some of our active farm leaders and co-workers from our midst to their final resting place, among whom are:

RUSSEL C. APPLGATE, Sr., a former vice president of the State Board of Agriculture, a leading grower of potatoes and field crops, and an active member of many State farm organizations;

DR. FIRMAN E. BEAR, a distinguished scientist who was known throughout the world as an authority on soil conservation and soil chemistry, former president of three national professional organizations, and a great friend of New Jersey agriculture;

GORDON HALL, a leading importer of purebred livestock in the early decades of this century who was instrumental in the sale and purchase of many outstanding cattle of the Guernsey breed;

DAVID C. R. HOFF, a pioneer in the commercial production of poultry, and one of the first men in the nation to demonstrate that long-distance shipment of baby chicks was a practical procedure;

CHARLES B. HUDSON, noted Rutgers poultry researcher, a pioneer in the development of vaccines to prevent virus diseases in eggs and chicks, and the recipient, in 1961, of the Golden Egg Award of the New Jersey State Poultry Association for his achievements;

C. B. HUTCHINSON, an outstanding grower of Christmas trees for many years, one of the organizers and a long-time trustee of the New Jersey Association of Farm Forestry and Christmas Tree Growers, and instrumental in the formation of the national organization;

WILLIAM J. LAUDERDALE, a leader among New Jersey dairy and poultry farmers for half a century, particularly known for his contributions to cooperative marketing of their products, and a public-spirited citizen with a long record of civic services;

HARRY R. LEWIS, first chairman of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Rutgers College of Agriculture, the initiator of research work which led to important discoveries in the fields of poultry feeding, breeding and disease control, and the author of several classic books on poultry husbandry;

WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture for 20 years, a member of the Department of Agriculture staff for more than 41, secretary of the New Jersey Agricultural Society for almost three decades, and a man who contributed immeasurably to the welfare of the State's agriculture;

BERTHA PHILLIS, for many years director of women's activities for the New Jersey Farm Bureau, a post she filled most effectively and selflessly, winning for herself many friends;

EMMOR ROBERTS, a leading fruit grower dedicated to better marketing, for 12 years a member of the State Legislature where he sponsored programs to enhance agriculture and rural living in New Jersey, and a former member of the State Board of Agriculture;

GEORGE H. SHIELDS, eastern area representative of The Packer magazine in which capacity he distinguished himself by the diligence and dedication with which he pursued his duties, and a true friend of the New Jersey fresh fruit and vegetable industry;

WILLIAM I. TOMLINSON, prominent dairy and general farmer, advocate of adequate credit services for farmers, former member of the State Board of Agriculture where he worked diligently for better farm markets;

GRACE Z. WEISS, a competent assistant to three New Jersey Secretaries of Agriculture, a dedicated trustee of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, and the co-author of many books on early rural life in the Garden State; and

WHEREAS, the passing of these men and women and others of our friends is a grievous loss; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates of this 54th State Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N.J., on January 30, 1969, pause in our deliberations for a moment of silent prayer in respect to the memory of our departed associates; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this action should be made a matter of record of these proceedings and that copies be sent to the respective families.