50th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1964 -- June 30, 1965

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

JOHN FITCH PLAZA • TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the six divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, 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 BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

JAMES P. VREELAND, JR.[1/], Towaco, President
JOSEPH MACCARONE[1/], Swedesboro, Vice-president
ROY R. BLAIR, Nutley
ELIA CLEMENSON, Estell Manor
CHARLES V. N. DAVIS, New Centre
THOMAS S. DeCOU, Cherry Hill
ALBERT H. FORSYTHE, Moorestown
CHARLES PRATSCHLER, Montague

NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Secretary of Agriculture
WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
WILLIAM E. KENNY, Director, Division of Administration
DR. EDWIN L. BROWER, Director, Division of Animal Industry
FRED W. JACKSON, Director, Division of Information
FRANCIS A. RAYMALEY, Director, Division of Markets
FRANK A. SORACI, Director, Division of Plant Industry
FLOYD R. HOFFMAN, Director, Office of Milk Industry

1/ Messrs. Vreeland and Maccarone retire from the Board on June 30, 1965. The new members will be George G. Trautwein of Closter and Felix E. Wuerker of Rio Grande.

CONTENTS

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, through the Secretary of Agriculture, assigns and supervises all Department of Agriculture functions. The Board is comprised of eight farmers selected by delegates to the State Agricultural Convention. Each member serves a four-year term without compensation.

During 1964-65, the Board held 13 meetings. Official business concerned personnel appointments, promotions, and retirements; regulations which complement agricultural statutes; and the promotion of New Jersey agriculture. Among other actions, the Board:

Approved the Department of Agriculture budget request of $1,698,985 for the fiscal year 1965-66.

Reassigned certain programs within the Department. Horse promotion was transferred from the Division of Administration to the Division of Markets; poultry certification, from the Division of Markets to the Division of Animal Industry; and the State Soil Conservation Committee and Rural Advisory Council, from the Division of Information to the Office of the Secretary. These changes were made to improve program administration.

Supported legislation to change the delegate body of the Agricultural Convention as resolved by the 1964 Convention.

Proposed a memorandum of understanding between the State Board of Agriculture and the county boards of agriculture.

Awarded citations for distinguished service to New Jersey Agriculture to:

Clarence B. Davenport, retired vocational agriculture instructor, Mount Holly.

Stanley Coville, manager of the Tru-Blu Cooperative Association, New Lisbon.

Charles E. Maier, vegetable grower and former president of State Board of Agriculture, Pine Brook.

Charles N. Nissley, retired Rutgers University extension specialist in vegetable gardening, Highland Park.

Amended regulations for brucellosis and tuberculosis control and eradication. Fees to private veterinary practitioners who perform vaccination and testing were increased. The age for official test was reduced from six to four months.

Adopted a new regulation to license and supervise commercial poultry vaccinators who do not possess a license to practice veterinary medicine.

Adopted a new regulation to establish a program for the control of hog cholera.

Sponsored the 94th annual New Jersey Farmers Week.

Co-sponsored the seventh annual New Jersey Marketing Institute.

Co-sponsored the annual New Jersey Farm Show.

Continued control and eradication programs against the European chafer and the gypsy moth.

COUNTY BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture, as it was originally constituted by act of the Legislature April 4, 1872, held its organization meeting at the College Farm, New Brunswick, in September of that same year. Not many years later, in 1887 to be exact, legislation was enacted to make possible the establishment of county boards of agriculture from agricultural societies then existing or to be formed for that purpose. These county boards of agriculture became "near relations" to the State Board of Agriculture and kept it informed through reports and other means of agricultural conditions within the respective counties. The relationship, according to records available, was mutually beneficial.

When the State Board of Agriculture was reorganized in 1916 and a Department of Agriculture created under it, this relationship between the State Board and county boards of agriculture was well preserved. The State Agricultural Convention, an important element of this legislation, was comprised of official delegates representing specified agricultural or commodity organizations, and in the beginning the majority of delegates were made up of county boards of agriculture who were entitled to two delegates each. Over the years, new agricultural or commodity organizations have been added to the official family so that there has been some dilution of county board membership in the overall Convention. However, county boards of agriculture are still the dominant force in the Convention for they have 42 of the now 97 delegates.

For two or three years now, the Rural Advisory Council has been studying agricultural organizations and their purpose. Its initial study was devoted to county boards of agriculture and the results of this study have been made available to the county boards along with recommendations. One of the principal recommendations has been the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the State Board of Agriculture and the various county boards. The purpose of this was so that each would know the areas of responsibility of the other, as well as to mutually agree on procedures of joint or common interest. This is a big step forward in further cementing good relations between the State Board and county boards of agriculture, and such Memoranda of Understanding are now being considered in the different counties.

A further important recommendation concerns the establishment of a State Board of Agriculture Committee within the county board of agriculture. It is quite likely that the two

official delegates to the State Agricultural Convention from the county board of agriculture would logically be the Committee to serve as liaison between the two groups.

It is anticipated that these considerations will provide additional opportunities for frequent sharing of views and closer cooperation between the county board officers and the State Board and Department of Agriculture.

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

Five divisions and the Office of Milk Industry comprise the Department of Agriculture. The divisions of Animal Industry, Information, Markets and Plant Industry and the Office of Milk Industry conduct the regulatory, service and promotion programs created by law and the State Board of Agriculture. Fiscal, personnel and general service support is provided by the Division of Administration to aid those divisions in performing their duties. In addition, the Division performs services for the State Board of Agriculture and processes work unrelated to the tasks of the other divisions.

FISCAL

The Division of Administration manages all Department fiscal matters, except those of the Office of Milk Industry, whose funds are provided by a separate appropriation. Department revenues are sent to the State Treasurer; appropriations are disbursed to the Divisions and their various projects; and all expenditures are made and recorded in accordance with State policies.

Product promotion taxes, license fees and inspection fees create revenues. The apple, asparagus, poultry and white potato taxes are kept in special accounts and dedicated for use by their respective councils. License fees and inspection fees are deposited in the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey.

In addition to the special product promotion funds, the Department receives operating funds from the State of New Jersey and the United States Government. State funds, the major source of operating money, are provided in the annual State budget. Federal funds are provided under certain cooperative matching fund agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Department appropriations and expenditures for the fiscal year 1964-65 are summarized as follows:

Source of Funds	Amount Expended
General Treasury funds	$1,424,144.74
State Board of Agriculture	
Federal Loan Fund	96,550.73
Federal matched funds	49,538.86
Promotion tax funds	232,578.96
Total	$1,802,813.29

PERSONNEL

All Department personnel matters, including those of the Office of Milk Industry, are transacted by the Division of Administration. Since personnel actions involve Civil Service regulations and monetary requirements, conformance with fiscal and Civil Service policies is essential.

During the year, the Department maintained 192 permanent, full-time positions. These positions were financed as follows:

Source of Funds	Number of Positions
General Treasury funds	146
State Board of Agriculture	
Federal Loan Fund	1
Federal funds	6
Promotion Council funds	9
Office of Milk Industry funds	40
Total	192

In addition, part-time clerical employees were assigned to the 14 soil conservation districts; some 30 seasonal assistants were employed for plant pest eradication, poultry certification and marketing projects; and the New Jersey Agricultural Society employed 70 fruit and vegetable inspectors. Although Society employees are not paid from State funds, they are employed under Department supervision.

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

Appointments

Larry A. Middleton, Seed Certification Technician, June 15, 1964

Louis L. Shimp, Inspector, Bee Culture, August 10, 1964

William P. Sharp, Inspector, Animal Industry, December 4, 1964

Peter J. Silvia, Agricultural Economist, Office of Milk Industry, December 28, 1964

Raymond W. Posey, Inspector of Eggs, March 1, 1965

Charles S. Plumeri, Procedures Analyst, March 15, 1965

Warren B. Cook - to the classified service as Farm Products Marketing Representative, April 5, 1965

Promotions

John J. Repko, Chief, Bureau of Market Reporting and Cooperatives, August 3, 1964

Joseph A. Lustgarden, Chief, Bureau of Enforcement, Office of Milk Industry, January 1, 1965

George R. Glass, Sr. Inspector, Plant Industry, January 18, 1965

Reclassifications

Chester J. Teller, Deputy Director, Division of Markets, March 17, 1965

Hugh Oakley, Manager, New Jersey Apple Industry Council, April 26, 1965

Retirements

James F. Savage, Veterinarian, July 28, 1964

Resignations

Thomas Digney, Inspector of Bee Culture, July 17, 1964

Vincent A. Novak, Sr., Procedures Analyst, October 23, 1964

James H. Hausser, Inspector, Animal Industry, January 1, 1965

James F. Murray, Sr., Procedures Analyst, March 8, 1965

Robert C. Frohling, Manager, New Jersey Apple Industry Council, April 2, 1965

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division supplied printing, graphic arts and machine data processing services to the entire Department. Systems and procedures, forms control, records retention, departmental awards program and library service programs have been maintained.

More than 1,000,000 reproductions were made in the print shop. These consisted of various forms, reports and publications printed by the offset method. On June 1, 1965, the Health Department print shop facilities were merged with the Department's in an effort to improve operating efficiency.

Graphic arts services included designing and producing Department forms, letterheads, business cards, reports and other miscellaneous printed materials.

Machine data processing services were available for the Department. In addition to statistical and printing requirements requested by the divisions, inventory and applicable budget data were provided.

Systems and procedures are important to Department functions. Procedures, policies, forms and equipment are constantly studied in order to simplify and standardize Department operations. During the year, the following operating procedures were written:

1. Direct Purchase Order
2. Detailed Application
3. Payroll
4. Billing Federal-State inspection service hourly charges.
5. New Jersey Agricultural Society billing procedure with pegboard system.

To eliminate unnecessary public records, a records retention schedule has been kept by this Division. The title of each record and the record retention period are maintained.

The Departmental Awards Committee reports its findings and recommendations concerning suggestions, heroism, professional accomplishments and service to the New Jersey State Employees' Awards Committee. Dr. C. Kenneth Jewell, Paul W. Schmetzer and Charles S. Plumeri were appointed by the Secretary for a term of one year effective May 18.

Periodic reviews of all Department forms were continued. Various forms were developed, revised, combined and eliminated.

Library services were opened to all personnel late in May. Periodicals, magazines, books and other reference material are available for use by the staff.

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

The staff devoted considerable time to the development and occupation of the new Health-Agriculture Building. Plans were made for office equipment and furniture layout. Some furniture and equipment was replaced.

The move to the new building was started on April 12. The relocation of offices was made during off-duty hours to reduce work interruption. The laboratory building continues under construction.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Requests to the Central Motor Pool for vehicles were processed by this Division. Cost and mileage records were maintained. Official travel via State-owned vehicles averages approximately 1,380,000 miles per year for the entire Department. The average cost per mile is 4.2 cents.

The carpenter shop constructed new exhibits for the New Jersey State Fair and the New Jersey Farm and Outdoor Show. Some files and office furniture have been refinished at the shop. Other equipment will be refinished as time permits. Portable exhibits were transported to various locations throughout the State upon request.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL LOAN FUND

The State Board of Agriculture Federal Loan Fund was established in 1952. At that time, the United States Department of Agriculture commenced to transfer cash assets of the defunct Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture. Transferred assets now total $300,000.

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, with the exception of one, have been made through the Farmers Home Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. The exception is a 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 1964-65, the fund issued five loans totaling $83,900. On June 30, 1965, there were outstanding 29 loans which totaled $257,579.61. Interest earnings for the year were $10,407.18. This income was used for administrative expenses and for market expansion studies on New Jersey farm products.

NEW JERSEY JUNIOR BREEDERS' FUND

The New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund is a nonprofit corporation which provides loans to farm youth. Established by endowment in 1921, the program has since been administered by the Department. Members of the State Board of Agriculture have served as trustees of the Fund. For 1964-65, the officers were:

Joseph Maccarone, president; James P. Vreeland, Jr., vice-president; Phillip Alampi, secretary-treasurer; and William E. Kenny, assistant secretary-treasurer.

During the year, 67 loans, totaling $7,270 were made to 4-H club members and vocational agriculture students. Interest earnings were used to provide each borrower with a one-year subscription to a breed journal, to purchase ribbons and trophies, and to make cash awards at State livestock shows in which the borrowers participated. In addition to those incentives, New Jersey Agricultural Society and Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards were made to encourage the youngsters.

The emergency fund insurance program relieved five borrowers of their loan obligations. Two beef and two dairy animals died and one dairy heifer proved to be a nonbreeder.

For the first time since the inception of the Fund 44 years ago, the trustees took action to require that all loan notes be co-signed by parent or guardian.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS WEEK

New Jersey Farmers Week was observed in Trenton, January 25 through January 30, 1965. The six days of activity included the State Agricultural Convention and 40 meetings of State farm organizations.

Two general sessions on subjects of broad significance to the agricultural community again occupied a prominent place on the program. The first, held on Tuesday, January 26, dealt with farmer-sportsman relations. The farmers's point of view was presented by Lloyd B. Wescott and that of the sportsman by Frank J. Valgenti.

The second general session, "A Day for Consumers," was highlighted by an address by Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs. Dr. Roscoe P. Kandle, New Jersey Commissioner of Health, shared the rostrum with Mrs. Peterson and presented the position of the Department of Health as it relates to consumer protection.

NEW JERSEY FARM SHOW

Under the theme "New Jersey Outdoors," the 1965 New Jersey Farm and Outdoor Show was held on January 26, 27 and 28 in

conjunction with New Jersey Farmers Week. Some 8,000 persons visited the exhibition which was jointly sponsored by the Department, the New Jersey Agricultural Society and the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Staged in the Trenton Armory, 40 commercial exhibitors leased 5,750 square feet of floor space. Educational exhibits and commodity shows occupied the balance of the exhibition area.

Outstanding events included apple, Christmas tree, egg, hay and silage, honey, seed and grain, sweet potato, and white potato shows. In addition, educational exhibits, secured through the cooperation of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development enhanced the attractiveness and appeal of the show. Premium awards for the competitive commodity shows totaled $1,755. The winners also received trophies, plaques and ribbons.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR

For the third consecutive year, the Department managed the New Jersey State Building at the New Jersey State Fair. Each department of State government participated in the exhibition. Staff members planned, coordinated and supervised the entire effort. The Department exhibit covered several phases of current activities.

LIVESTOCK PROMOTION

Livestock promotion work was continued. The appropriation bill contained the usual allotment of $3,000 to aid one-day livestock shows. These funds were allotted to the following organizations in conducting their shows: New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association, New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, New Jersey Brown Swiss Association, Jersey Cattle Association, and the New Jersey Sheep and Wool Association.

RURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rural Advisory Council has completed its sixth year as a unit of the Department. The Council is comprised of 12 members who serve without compensation.

During the past year, the following persons ably served as Rural Advisory Council members:

Phillip Alampi
H. Myron Bacon
Raymond W. Baker
Louis A. Calvanelli
Mrs. Robert B. Crane
Louis DeEugenio
David J. Goldberg
William A. Haffert, Jr.
Carleton E. Heritage
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Franklin C. Nixon
Frank C. Pettit

Study Projects

County Boards of Agriculture

The completed study of County Boards of Agriculture, accomplished by a special committee, was presented to the Rural Advisory Council for its review and acceptance. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvements of County Boards of Agriculture in keeping with the changes in agriculture and its environment here in New Jersey.

The study report and its recommendations were published and distributed to the County Boards of Agriculture for their consideration and action. Regional meetings of County Board representatives were held to review the report in depth in order to provide greater understanding of the study results.

One of the major recommendations made was for the development of appropriate memoranda of understanding between the County Boards of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture, Rutgers College of Agriculture, and New Jersey Farm Bureau. Because of the important role of the County Boards of Agriculture and their close connection to these three groups, there is need for a precise formulation of organizational relationships.

A proposed memorandum of agreement between the County Boards of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture has been developed for future consideration by the County Boards. It cannot be stressed too strongly, however, that the basic legal relationships between the County Boards of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture is one of the major strengths of the overall farm organization structure in New Jersey.

A general study of other farm organizations in New Jersey was initiated. A questionnaire was developed and is presently being distributed to these groups. Basically, the

purpose of this study is to determine how the organizations are adjusting and changing to meet current and foreseeable problem conditions and what kinds of programs and assistance may be needed by them to make necessary changes.

Planning Programs in New Jersey

One of the major objectives of the Council is to develop working relationships with the various planning agencies and groups in New Jersey. To implement this aim, strong working relationships are maintained with the statewide planning program. The executive secretary serves as departmental representative on the Interdepartmental Committee for State Planning. Those aspects of the State Planning Program which deal with New Jersey agriculture and land use are partially developed through the Council's staff.

During the past year, a study of the future of agriculture as a land user in southern New Jersey was made. A report on this study will soon be published in the State Planning quarterly "Jersey Plans." By this method, appropriate planning agencies and groups are kept abreast of agricultural land use developments.

Part of the objective outlined above is also accomplished by providing special statistical and related reports to various county and local planning agencies.

Farmland Assessment Program

This program entered its first year of actual operation and is having immediate benefits for New Jersey agriculture and the retention of open farmland. The executive secretary participated in the development of the Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee report which was prepared as a guide for use by local assessors. Further consultations and evaluations were made in conjunction with the State Division of Taxation and the Rutgers College of Agriculture to determine if specific points within the program could be further improved from the original excellent base.

Blueprint for New Jersey Agriculture

Although scheduled for initiation this past year, this study program was not able to become operative because of the impossibility of obtaining a qualified study consultant at this time. However, further background and planning work was done in

order to begin this important study in the fall of 1965. Basically, the purpose of the study will be to develop an agricultural plan for the future through consideration of the changing environment for agriculture and the changes occurring within agriculture itself.

Other Activities

Migrant Labor and the Food Stamp Program

An expanded Federal Food Stamp Program generated interest within the New Jersey Migrant Labor Board as to the availability of this program to migrant workers in this State. A report on this question was prepared by the executive secretary for the Migrant Labor Board. Certain designated areas of the United States, once prescribed requirements are met, can avail themselves of this food subsidy program. Because the total program is limited financially, it is not expected that migrant workers in New Jersey, as a whole, can come into this program. It would, however, be possible for several individual counties to enter the program, and migrants in these areas could probably qualify for program benefits.

Farm Taxation

The final enactment of a revised Chapter 51 dealing with the assessment and taxation of property in New Jersey generated much interest during the year. Numerous meetings with farm groups were held and brief reports were developed to assist in the understanding of this revamped program of property assessment.

Green Acres and Agriculture

A number of problems have been generated through the acquisition program of Green Acres. Many individual farmers who wished to remain in agriculture were required to sell their lands for this recreational and multiple open space use public program. Where possible, assistance was provided to try to lessen the impact of such acquisitions on agriculture. However, it is not possible to completely resolve some of the issues surrounding private vs. public land ownership.

Rural Safety Program

The executive secretary served as the chairman of the New Jersey Rural Safety Committee this past year. One of the

main activities undertaken was to determine the possibility of introducing a "Slow Moving Vehicle" campaign in New Jersey. This campaign revolves around the introduction and use of a special emblem for agricultural vehicles. The National Farm Safety Council is attempting to have this program adopted nationally.

Health-Nuisance Problems

Though not a subject of formal study, this is a growing area of conflict between agriculture and spreading suburbia. Many individual problems came to the attention of the Council this past year. It appears that some forward-looking action program must be developed soon to try to stem these mounting conflicts. Otherwise, severe consequences may befall many individual agricultural enterprises.

Miscellaneous Activities

Supporting the efforts and programs of numerous farm organizations for the improvement of New Jersey agriculture and the rural areas of the State is another Council objective. This was implemented through staff working relationships on special problem areas in conjunction with the New Jersey Farm Bureau, New Jersey State Grange, individual County Boards of Agriculture and similar groups. Problems that were worked on ranged from farmland assessment and taxation, eminent domain, assistance to group reorganizations, and agricultural industry zoning problems. From this type of working relationship, needs for special studies came to the attention of the Council.

Thus, it is through both formal study programs and the assistance in solving individual and group problems, that the Council attempts to fulfill its goal of improving rural economic and social conditions.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Summary of 1964-65 Program Accomplishments

The soil conservation program has taken on a new look. As a result of updating their long-range plans of operation, soil conservation districts are taking a fresh approach to land use planning and treatment. The district programs have taken on a much broader scope of activities. This is especially true in the case of the nonagricultural land of the State.

Soil and water conservation activity on nonagricultural land has greatly increased. This has resulted in an increased demand for consultive type conservation assistance from the districts. Generally, the need in this area is for engineering and soils information.

Because of the continued severe drought conditions, farmers and other landowners are much more conscious of the need for conserving their soil and water resources. As a result, the application of conservation practices on farms and woodlots has continued at the previous high level of establishment.

Soil survey progress has continued at a high rate. This year, soil scientists mapped 335,258 acres of land. This brings the total completed under the modern survey in the State to 2,190,767 acres. Soil survey activities are now being accelerated, through the use of local funds, in Burlington, Morris and Hunterdon counties. Interest increased in the soil survey because urban development has brought with it special soil and water problems. Drainage, sewage, roads and building sites are the main problems. This year more local, county and State planners have made use of the soil survey for planning purposes than ever before.

Watershed activities again were given a high priority in the statewide conservation program. The Assunpink Watershed Project in Mercer and Monmouth counties has passed both the Senate and House committees on agricultural affairs. This project, because of the cost involved ($4.8 million), has to have final congressional approval. The work plan for the Parkers Creek Watershed Project in Burlington County has been completed.

During 1964-65 no watershed projects were completed. However, four projects are in various stages of construction. These are the Stony Brook, the Repaupo, Middleneck and the Maurice River Cove projects.

As in the past, this year the State Soil Conservation Committee worked very closely with the 14 soil conservation districts in the State. 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 responsibilities. The Committee also maintained representation on various conservation boards and committees.

In addition to the general program goals, the Committee undertook several specific related projects. Among those receiving high priority were two guidebooks for the governing and administration of soil conservation districts. The first, "Administering Soil Conservation Districts in New Jersey," presents a complete text on the administrative procedures of the districts. It is an especially good reference for clerks, district secretaries, supervisors and executive secretaries. The second publication, "Supervising Soil Conservation Districts in New Jersey," was written primarily for new district supervisors to provide them with an insight to the soil conservation district program.

Another innovation of the Committee this year was the publishing of a monthly newsletter, IDEAS, to keep districts and other interested parties abreast of the ever-expanding conservation programs in New Jersey.

The Committee has recommended legislation this year to split the Salem-Cumberland District into two separate districts. Other pending legislation would increase the local board of district supervisors from three to five members.

Other projects in which the Committee was involved this year included a recreation survey (by districts), the establishment of the Plant Materials Center, and the reprinting of the booklet, "Conservation Plantings Make Homes for Birds."

Districts were provided with technical service by the United States Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the College of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Service, Rutgers University.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture, through the State Soil Conservation Committee, provided the major share of the funds for the program and these were supplemented at the local level by voluntary contributions from landowners.

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

It is the purpose of this report to place in perspective some of the more important events, activities and trends which took place during the year. To do so, it is first necessary to know something of the soil conservation program objectives and its operating pattern.

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special-purpose conservation agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 to provide for: the advancement of soil conservation, the control and prevention of soil erosion, and the creation of local soil conservation districts.

In 1959, it was assigned by legislation to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and its objectives were broadened to include: the prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood waters or sediment and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, the program has four integral parts. Each contributes a share to the success of the program and can be described as follows:

(1) The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three supervisors who are local resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in promoting its program; arranges for technical services and materials from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the several districts and aids in such other ways as may be appropriate.

(2) The Soil Conservation Districts, which are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee as legal subdivisions of the State, administer the program at the local level and formulate comprehensive plans and procedures for controlling and preventing damage to local soil and water resources. They carry out their programs by utilizing funds and technical assistance provided to them by cooperating agencies and the State.

(3) The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the district with funds, materials and technical assistance for accomplishing the district's program.

(4) The Landowners may be Federal, State, county, municipal agencies or private property holders who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to their land.

Changes and Trends

Agricultural Lands

Figures show that there was a reduction in the number of farms in the past year but that farm size was larger. The same trend is also reflected in the districts' conservation work load. Last year, the total number of cooperators in local districts was 8,498 with 1,012,000 acres. This year, the total number of cooperators amounted to 8,899 with 1,052,337 acres under conservation agreement.

New Jersey farmers have the highest priced agricultural land in the United States. They also have the highest tax rate per acre. For these reasons, among many others, New Jersey farmers must get the most production per acre possible. Consequently, those farms remaining have moved into very intensified conservation operations. This can be seen from the following table:

Summary of Conservation Activities

Practice	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Unit	Totals
New cooperators	545	577	509	425	411	number	2,467
Basic plans	373	358	423	302	251	number	1,707
Revision of old plans	42	78	60	84	82	number	346
Farms serviced	3,600	4,612	4,378	4,903	5,106	number	22,599
Ponds constructed	148	160	269	250	302	number	1,129
Open drains	52.6	70.3	65.3	41.6	37.0	miles	266.8
Tile drains	33.5	36.6	37.7	18.1	28.5	miles	154.4
Land drained	2,549	3,521	9,266	2,639	4,400	acres	22,375
Land smoothing	329	450	598	393	374	acres	2,144
Terracing	26.4	24.0	15.1	17.2	14.9	miles	97.6
Strip cropping	2,370	1,764	1,668	1,760	2,062	acres	9,624
Contour plowing	2,287	1,671	1,429	2,129	2,250	acres	9,766
Windbreaks	4.3	8.9	9.3	9.6	4.1	miles	36.2
Wildlife area improvement	1,575	878	2,567	3,789	1,727	acres	10,536
Ponds stocked	150	203	306	197	200	number	1,056
Tree planting	284	330	396	428	407	acres	1,845
Dikes and levees	1.1	2.5	11.1	5.3	.9	miles	20.9
Outlets	10.3	9.5	.8	4.3	6.1	miles	31.0

1/ The planning, layout and supervision of construction of these practices were accomplished by the technicians furnished by the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Nonagricultural Lands

During the past five years "urban sprawl" into previously agricultural areas has created new and different problems in soil and water conservation. Here, the bulldozer has taken over from the plow as the spoiler of our natural resources.

Problems of erosion, sedimentation, water control and septic drainage caused small lot owners, developers and planners to turn to their local soil conservation districts for assistance.

Local districts met this challenge with their usual resourcefulness. Records bear this out. For instance, in 1959 less than 100 conservation plans were prepared on nonagricultural land. To date, 583 conservation plans have been developed on nonagricultural land.

But the story of urban conservation does not end there. Often technical assistance is given where development of a conservation plan is unnecessary. Consultive type assistance includes such items as interpretation of soil survey data, water management control, sediment control, gravel excavations and beach erosion control. During the past year, 3,450 requests were processed and serviced. It should also be noted here that many district supervisors and technicians serve on various resource committees for their local and county planning boards.

Farm Woodlots and Forest Lands

Approximately 46 per cent or 2,229,000 acres of the total land area in New Jersey is forests. Of this, 88 per cent or 1,961,520 acres is privately owned. Forest lands are being greatly improved through proper forest management practices.

The soil conservation districts actively cooperate with the State Forestry Bureau in promoting proper woodland management.

The following summary, reported by the Forest Management Section, State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, shows the results of the forestry program.

Application of Forestry Practices

Practice	1963-64	1964-65	Units
Requests for assistance	1,285	1,473	
Management assistance given woodland owners:			
Area involved	29,281	28,463	acres
Timber marked for cutting			
Area	2,602	3,050	acres
Sawtimber	1,948,900	1,066,000	board ft.
Small timber products	6,764	6,855	cords
Management plans			
Plans prepared	232	70	
Area involved	16,561	5,101	acres
Planting plans made	751	775	acres
Improved management practices followed by woodland owners:			
Number	395	102	
Timber stand improvement (no.)	221	176	acres
Area planted	582	686	acres
Products harvested under improved management practices:	7,843	3,217	acres
Timber harvested	1,771	8,272	acres
Sawtimber	2,818,400	2,136,000	board ft.
Small timber products	2,419	2,165	cords

Public Law 566 Watershed Projects

Under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566), local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water control which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, great interest in watershed projects has been stimulated by the soil conservation districts. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater and sediment damage and erosion, agricultural water development for municipal or industrial supply, fish and wildlife, recreation and other nonagricultural water development. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines a well-balanced upland control program with the downstream control program of stream channel work and flood control structures.

Presently, there are 10 watersheds in the operation or maintenance stage. Four projects have been completed and are now under maintenance. They are the:

Pequest River --- Sussex and Warren Counties
Silver Lake-Locust Island --- Salem County
Town Bank --- Salem County
Pine Mount-Mill Creek --- Cumberland County

The other six watershed projects are in various stages of operation:

Paulins Kill
Stony Brook
Maurice River Cove
Repaupo
Middleneck
Assunpink

Other projects pending are:

Dennis-Bidwells
Merrill Creek
Shabacong Creek
Rock Creek
Bear Creek
Salem River
Oldsmans Creek
Navesink River
Stowe Creek
Wahlkill River
South Branch Raritan
Great Cedar Creek
Pond Creek
Assiscunk Creek
Beaver Brook

Research

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.

One part of the program, a survey of the water quality of various streams in the State, has been completed. The results have been printed in the Public Health News.

The second part of the project is the establishment of a basic water quality network. This network will provide a source of continuing information on stream quality and its variation with season, streamflow and other natural and man-made factors.

Another phase of the program is a sedimentation study throughout the State. The locations are Baldwin's Lake in the

Stony Brook Watershed, the Passaic River Basin, Great Egg Harbor River and the Mullica River. The Baldwin's Lake study is particularly interesting because the trap efficiency of this watershed project reservoir can be evaluated.

Appointment of Supervisors

Acting upon the recommendations of the county boards of agriculture, the State Committee reappointed 14 supervisors. Their terms of office commenced July 1, 1965, and will continue through June 30, 1968.

There are several new faces on the State Committee this year. Roeland deWilde is now sitting in for Frank S. Coles, whose term expired. Robert L. Wojciechowski has taken over for H. Earl Propst, who retired earlier in the year. As yet, no replacement has been found to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Dr. Firman E. Bear. Dr. Bear retired from the Committee this year after many, many years of service, not only to conservation, but to agriculture.

The State Committee members are:

Phillip Alampi	Charles Q. Oldis
Alfred F. Baylor	Selden L. Tinsley
Jacob A. Blakeslee	Fred H. Totten
Roeland deWilde III	John R. Traino
Dr. John L. Gerwig	Robert A. Roe
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	Robert L. Wojciechowski

Nine meetings were held during the fiscal year 1964-65. Six meetings were held at the old location at 1 West State Street and two meetings were held in the new Health-Agriculture Building. One meeting was held in the Stony Brook Watershed.

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

Dr. E. L. Brower, Director

BUREAU OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Bovine Brucellosis

The goal of having New Jersey classified as a certified brucellosis free state was not achieved this year. Only Salem County was added to the certified free counties. Thirteen of the 21 counties are now in this category. A new goal of statewide certification by 1967 has been established.

The new market cattle testing program was discontinued at the end of November. The results from this program were discouraging on one hand, but very heartening on the other. They emphasized that present programs are doing an excellent job in the field of bovine brucellosis eradication.

A total of 8,660 cattle were backtagged at the three cooperating markets. Brucellosis blood agglutination tests were run on 4,784 animals without the disclosure of a single reactor. One reactor was found the previous year when 1,304 animals were backtagged. However, the methods of identifying cattle used by New Jersey auction markets did not lend themselves to the Department program. All animals had to be identified twice by different tags. Future circumstances may necessitate a change in present programs and this could lead to a resumption of testing at auction markets.

To supplement the every other year, on-the-farm blood testing, individual milk samples from New Jersey producers are picked up three times a year at the creameries. This milk is subjected to the brucellosis ring test, which is a screening device to quickly locate suspicious brucellosis herds. This year, 6,950 milk samples were taken, of which 170 samples were found to be suspicious. This includes 1,112 samples of milk from out-of-state herds whose milk is sold in New Jersey. Eleven of these were suspicious. The 159 suspicious samples of New Jersey-produced milk come from 138 herds. These herds were immediately blood tested, and 24 reactors were found, distributed among 17 herds.

The Division vaccinated 14,009 calves this past year. Great emphasis was placed on reducing the age of vaccination to the level of 4 to 6 months. Vaccination of calves is official when done at 4 to 8 months. Experience has shown that the older the animal is when it is vaccinated, the greater the chances are for it to carry a titre for a longer period of time. This titre may cause some animals to be suspicious or even react to the blood test. It will also cause suspicious brucellosis milk ring tests which necessitates blood testing the entire herd. The lower vaccination age does not reduce the protection afforded by the vaccine. The Division strongly urged that calves be vaccinated at 4 to 5 months of age.

Bovine Tuberculosis

The incidence of active bovine tuberculosis continued to decline during the year. This year, 106 animals were classified reactors and sent to slaughter. Sixty-two of these reactors came from one farm. One hundred and seventy-six animals were classified as suspects. A 60-day retest was conducted on these animals and only 11 were found to be reactors. Only two lesion cases were reported in the 106 reactors that were slaughtered. The rest were classified No Gross Lesions (NGL).

The State Board of Agriculture passed new regulations pertaining to the testing for tuberculosis. All dairy, beef and goat herds are now tested biennially instead of annually. It was felt that the incidence of active disease had dropped to a point where there was no longer any necessity for the yearly test. This approach also reduces the cost of this program.

In an effort to keep a closer check on the tuberculosis eradication program, it was decided to retest the following year all herds that had contained suspects or reactors. These herds then would not be left for a year without a test.

New Jersey's only "problem" herd was sent to slaughter. Over half the herd were reactors on a test in the fall. It was decided to send the whole herd to slaughter as the disease had spread too extensively to control. This herd had a history of infection dating back to 1956. Another tuberculosis outbreak occurred in 1960, continuing until the herd was slaughtered.

At the end of the fiscal year, only 10 herds were under quarantine for tuberculosis.

Leptospirosis

Tests for leptospirosis were conducted on a request basis this year. A total of 1,913 samples was tested, of which 38 showed titres of 1:10 through 1:40, three showed titres of 1:160 or higher, and 1,872 were negative.

Sheep Scabies

Only one inspection of New Jersey sheep flocks was made this year. Warm weather in the fall and early winter postponed the early winter inspection. Cold weather forces sheep owners to house their animals, one of the conditions that fosters the appearance of the disease.

In January, one flock of 35 sheep was found to be infested with scabies. Another flock was exposed through the use of a borrowed ram from the infested flock. It was immediately ordered that all sheep flocks in the State be inspected. Three more flocks in the same vicinity were found to be infested. All five flocks were dipped twice in toxaphene and the infection was cleaned up. Investigation showed that all four infested farms bought and sold sheep from the same auction market. Sheep from an infested Pennsylvania flock were sold at the same market and it is believed that this introduced the infection into New Jersey.

Six hundred and fourteen flocks containing 13,163 sheep were inspected during February and March.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

The Federal power spray equipment was used to disinfect 14 premises that were infected with either tuberculosis or brucellosis. Two other premises were disinfected for other livestock diseases. It is the farmer's responsibility to clean his barns thoroughly and supply the necessary disinfectant.

Auction Markets

Eight 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 153,284 head.

This past year has seen a big increase in the demand for veal calves by New Jersey farmers and also by foreign countries. Quite a few dairy farms have been converted for the purpose of raising heavy veal calves in the 250 to 300-pound class.

Italy has been one of the foreign countries that have shown great interest in veal calves. Thirty-four lots containing 1,627 calves were flown to Italy, while two lots containing 390 calves were flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. Area veterinarians at the markets inspected these calves for shipment.

Violations

Swine hearings were held before the assistant secretary of agriculture for six violations of the Garbage Cooking Swine Law and two violations of cattle dealers for illegal movement of cattle into New Jersey.

On February 5, Yakoob Ali of Newtonville and Jonathan Murray, Woodbine, both of Cape May County, appeared and pleaded guilty to feeding raw garbage to their swine. Settlement was made of these violations by the payment of $50 each to the State Department of Agriculture in lieu of court prosecutions.

On February 19, hearings were held for John Shaw and Anniase Harvey, both swine farmers of Marmora, Cape May County, who likewise pleaded guilty to feeding raw garbage. Settlements of $50 each were made.

On July 6, 1965, a hearing was held for James M. Lewis, Atco, Camden County, who had been found to be feeding raw garbage to his swine on Saturday, June 12, during a weekend check of all garbage feeders. A 30-day quarantine was placed on Mr. Lewis's farm and a $25 settlement was made.

On July 9, 1965, a hearing was held for James and Charles Price, Price's Livestock Farm, Sewell, Gloucester County, who had been found to be feeding improperly cooked garbage on June 16. A guilty plea was entered and a settlement of $50 was made.

Two cattle dealers, Manfried Wolf, Flemington, and Herman Strauss, Rosemont, were apprehended on May 17 while transporting cattle into New Jersey without the necessary health certificates. At a hearing on June 7, both dealers admitted the charges and agreed to settlement payments of $50 each in lieu of court prosecution.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey continues to maintain the largest garbage feeding swine industry in the United States. All garbage feeding farms must be inspected and licensed annually. Two hundred and six licenses were issued to garbage feeding swine farms this year. Ten of these farms depopulated or switched to grain feeding during the year, leaving a total of 196 licensed garbage feeding farms containing 108,676 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. Bi-weekly 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, 1964, to June 30, 1965, 4,736 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 condition in swine. These diseases are reported to area veterinarians who then make an investigation.

A survey on the incidence of trichinosis in garbage fed swine has been undertaken in cooperation with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture. To insure a statistically sound survey, a random selection of 10 per cent of herds from the largest to the smallest will be used. Ten per cent of the swine from these farms will be followed to slaughter. Tissue and blood samples will be sent to the Veterinary Research Institute, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. When the survey is completed, the incidence levels in garbage fed swine will be known. The information obtained will also show how well the garbage cooking program prevents the spread of trichinosis as compared with grain fed swine.

Trichinosis is a disease of swine that may be transmitted to man through the eating of improperly cooked pork. The trichina is a small nematode or worm that, following ingestion, locates in the muscles and becomes encysted and is painful. At

present, the prevailing attitude of this country is that the bulk of the danger to humans is from the garbage fed swine population. There is reason to doubt this assumption, especially in New Jersey, because of the excellence of the cooking program here.

Hog Cholera Eradication

A four-phase program for the eradication of hog cholera, as proposed by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, was approved by the New Jersey Hog Cholera Eradication Committee and the Department.

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

Phase two is the reduction of the incidence of hog cholera by quarantine of infected and exposed herds, proper disposal of infected and exposed animals, and increased vaccination of swine.

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

Phase four 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.

New Jersey is at present in phase two of the program. The regulations also stipulate methods to be used for vaccinating hogs against this serious disease. While vaccination is not mandatory, swine farmers will be encouraged to participate in the official vaccination program, which State and Federal veterinarians believe to be an essential step in eradicating hog cholera.

When 85 per cent of New Jersey's swine herds are enrolled in the vaccination program, a system of indemnities will be set up, under which owners will be paid for losses of swine that sicken or die of the disease.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey continues to maintain the largest garbage feeding swine industry in the United States. All garbage feeding farms must be inspected and licensed annually. Two hundred and six licenses were issued to garbage feeding swine farms this year. Ten of these farms depopulated or switched to grain feeding during the year, leaving a total of 196 licensed garbage feeding farms containing 108,676 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. Bi-weekly 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, 1964, to June 30, 1965, 4,736 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 condition in swine. These diseases are reported to area veterinarians who then make an investigation.

A survey on the incidence of trichinosis in garbage fed swine has been undertaken in cooperation with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture. To insure a statistically sound survey, a random selection of 10 per cent of herds from the largest to the smallest will be used. Ten per cent of the swine from these farms will be followed to slaughter. Tissue and blood samples will be sent to the Veterinary Research Institute, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. When the survey is completed, the incidence levels in garbage fed swine will be known. The information obtained will also show how well the garbage cooking program prevents the spread of trichinosis as compared with grain fed swine.

Trichinosis is a disease of swine that may be transmitted to man through the eating of improperly cooked pork. The trichina is a small nematode or worm that, following ingestion, locates in the muscles and becomes encysted and is painful. At

present, the prevailing attitude of this country is that the bulk of the danger to humans is from the garbage fed swine population. There is reason to doubt this assumption, especially in New Jersey, because of the excellence of the cooking program here.

Hog Cholera Eradication

A four-phase program for the eradication of hog cholera, as proposed by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, was approved by the New Jersey Hog Cholera Eradication Committee and the Department.

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

Phase two is the reduction of the incidence of hog cholera by quarantine of infected and exposed herds, proper disposal of infected and exposed animals, and increased vaccination of swine.

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

Phase four 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.

New Jersey is at present in phase two of the program. The regulations also stipulate methods to be used for vaccinating hogs against this serious disease. While vaccination is not mandatory, swine farmers will be encouraged to participate in the official vaccination program, which State and Federal veterinarians believe to be an essential step in eradicating hog cholera.

When 85 per cent of New Jersey's swine herds are enrolled in the vaccination program, a system of indemnities will be set up, under which owners will be paid for losses of swine that sicken or die of the disease.

Vaccination is mandatory for swine moving through the State's livestock markets, unless they are going to immediate slaughter. Animals consigned to markets must have been vaccinated at least 21 days prior to sale, or be vaccinated at the sale and held in quarantine by the buyer for 21 days.

Swine coming into New Jersey from other states must have been vaccinated for hog cholera at least 21 days prior to shipment.

Two confirmed outbreaks of hog cholera were reported during the fiscal year. In March, a small herd in Cumberland County was found to be infected. Investigation revealed that the swine had not been vaccinated with the result that the entire herd of about 24 animals was lost. In May, another small herd in Gloucester County was found to be infected. Investigation of this outbreak revealed that there were some losses and that the herd had been vaccinated. However, the infection had spread and vaccination was too late to prevent further losses. All but one head of 23 were lost.

The record, then, is very good. The low incidence of hog cholera reported reflects the high percentage of swine vaccinated. While reports of veterinarians of official vaccination of swine is low, the sale of vaccine in New Jersey is high, indicating that the swine farmer is still vaccinating his own swine. A survey by our inspectors showed that more than 80 per cent of the swine are vaccinated.

Ninety-seven lots of 3,193 swine were officially vaccinated by veterinarians on farms and 693 swine were vaccinated at auction markets.

Inspection of Disposal Plants

Division personnel inspected 42 animal disposal plants prior to licensing, as required by State law.

Anthrax

Not a single case of anthrax, a serious disease affecting almost all species of livestock, has occurred in New Jersey in the past three years.

The Division has been conducting a control program against this disease for many years. Prior to the past three years, sporadic cases of anthrax had been reported each year and there had been occasional outbreaks.

An important part of this control program is the annual immunization of livestock in the endemic area of Salem County. Certain low-lying sections of this County, usually tidal land, are infected. Because the anthrax spores can remain in the soil for many years, measures to protect the livestock are taken. It is hoped that this very favorable report can be continued.

Viral Encephalitis

The Division cooperated with the Department of Health in securing specimens and reporting all cases of encephalitis in horses and pheasants. Four cases were reported in horses, two being positive. The Division of Laboratories, State Department of Health, reported that Eastern encephalitis was isolated from a pony that died near Vincentown and a horse in Lumberton Township, both in Burlington County.

Severe outbreaks in pheasants were reported at gun clubs near Lakehurst Naval Station and Fort Dix and confirmed by the Poultry Laboratory, Rutgers College of Agriculture, and the Division of Laboratories, State Department of Health.

Although vaccination of horses for encephalitis is urged, few vaccinations were reported. As with most diseases in which a vaccination program is urged for the protection of animals, the number of vaccinations decrease when the disease is not prevalent.

Emergency Animal Disease Exercise

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. By training Division personnel in advance, it is hoped they will be able to cope with any emergency that may arise.

An emergency animal disease training exercise was held June 24, in cooperation with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this meeting was to familiarize all persons with their duties, responsibilities, and the overall organizational setup. Specifically, the line of communication was emphasized as this was a major fault in previous exercises.

A virus disease of horses called African horsesickness was used in this mock exercise. This disease was supposedly introduced into New Jersey by the return of equestrian team horses from Italy.

Cooperation With Federal Government

The Division of Animal Industry cooperates with the Animal Health Division of the Federal Government 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.

Inspection of Turkeys for 'State Seal of Quality'

Each year, in cooperation with the Poultry Products Promotion Council of the Division of Markets, the Division of Animal Industry has its area veterinarians conduct antemortem and postmortem inspections of turkeys which are to be marketed under the "State Seal of Quality" program.

The following tabulation summarizes the work:

Antemortem Inspection

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	717	13,655	...	...
October	3,583	71,452	...	...
November	14,469	296,868	1	20
December	10,372	238,425	1	15
Totals	29,141	620,400	2	35

Postmortem Inspection

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	717	10,675	...	...
October	3,583	57,680	...	...
November	14,468	241,574	4	99
December	10,360	196,378	6	100
Totals	29,128	506,307	10	199

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pullorum Disease

No cases of pullorum disease were found this year. Only two cases were found last year.

The pullorum-typhoid blood testing program for poultry was completed in cooperation with the Division of Markets. All chickens and turkeys tested continued to maintain their N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean status in the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans.

Fowl Typhoid

Nine cases of fowl typhoid were diagnosed during the year. Six of these flocks were destroyed. The remaining three flocks are being maintained on medication.

It is believed that progress has been made in the control of this disease. The present method of cooperation between the poultrymen and the Department has been very successful. It appears that this disease has been slowed down considerably due to poultry health education, and the cleaning and disinfecting program.

Avian Tuberculosis

One case of avian tuberculosis was reported by a Federal slaughtering and dressing plant in which the entire flock had been sent to slaughter.

Paratyphoid

Fourteen cases of paratyphoid were reported since July 1, 1964.

1 case - chicken
3 cases - pigeon
10 cases - turkey poults

All 14 cases were diagnosed by routine laboratory examinations. This disease is still causing much concern among avian disease workers and is being investigated continually.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Cooperation continued with the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, in disinfecting poultry houses where avian diseases such as pullorum, fowl typhoid and paratyphoid were present. The poultry farmer makes the purchase of the approved disinfectant. Both State and Federal personnel operate the Federal disinfecting equipment. Twelve poultry farms were disinfected during the year.

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 the 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 (PPLO)

Two new programs for the control of Mycoplasma gallisepticum (PPLO) were inaugurated. For those poultrymen who need to establish clean breeding flocks, the Division will test blood samples to determine if infection is present. Some foreign countries require hatching eggs or chicks to be from clean stock.

The other plan, of planned exposure or vaccination, is restricted to broiler breeders. Broiler raisers in Delaware and Maryland will not accept hatching eggs or started pullets unless the breeders and pullets have been exposed to the disease.

This vaccine has not been approved by the Veterinary Licensing Section of the United States Department of Agriculture, but a special permit was obtained for its manufacture and use on an experimental basis. The Division issues a permit for each farm and the vaccinated chickens will remain under quarantine until released by the Department. A percentage of the flock will be blood tested prior to and six weeks following vaccination. Observations will be made periodically for reactions to the vaccine and evidence of the disease. The results will then be sent to Washington for evaluation of the vaccine and its use.

Poultry Standardization

The Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans had been cooperately administered by the Divisions of Animal Industry and Markets. In order to centralize supervisory responsibility, the Board of Agriculture on August 25, 1964, assigned the poultry standardization program and personnel to the Division of Animal Industry.

This program originated as a service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in 1923 and was administered entirely under rules and regulations established by this Department. In 1935, a National Poultry Improvement Program was established which was quite similar to the State program. The objective was uniformity of poultry standardization work. Later, in 1943, a program applicable to turkeys was added. These services are now referred to as the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. This is, therefore, the 42nd year of Department service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in poultry standardization work and the 30th year of such service under the identity of the national program

Operating under the N.J.-U.S. Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans, the Division certified 239,599 birds from 90 flocks in 13 counties. The number of birds in participating flocks was 41.9 per cent less than the 1963-64 total of 412,288 birds in 108 flocks. Thirty-one hatcheries cooperated in the 1964-65 program. Five did not set any eggs. To save labor, their eggs were set in other hatcheries.

Thirty-eight privately employed workers were certified as flock selectors and 38 as pullorum-typhoid testing agents working in various phases of the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Department personnel selected and blood tested 164,600 birds, 68.7 per cent of the total; 75,000 birds were handled by field agents. The agents were closely supervised and found satisfactory by the inspectors of the Division of Animal Industry.

Participating flocks averaged 2,662 birds last year compared with the 1,874-bird flock average of 10 years ago. Total capacity of the participating hatcheries is 4,109,000 eggs per setting. This is about 75.9 per cent of the total hatchery capacity for New Jersey. The average capacity of participating hatcheries is 132,548 eggs per setting.

The trend since 1953 toward fewer hatching egg flocks and hatcheries in New Jersey continued in 1964-65. Nineteen New Jersey hatcheries and flock owners have franchise breeding contracts with 18 out-of-state breeders. Three New Jersey breeders are selling their replacement stock in other states and countries on a non-franchise basis.

The breeding and health classifications used were:

Breeding Stages	Pullorum- Typhoid Classes
N.J.-U.S. Certified	N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean
N.J.-U.S. Approved	

The scope of the services the poultry standardization program rendered is indicated in the following table:

N.J.-U.S. Improvement Plans	1964-1965	1963-1964
Number of flocks cooperating	90	108
Total number of breeders	239,575	412,231
Number of hatcheries cooperating	31	42
Hatchery capacity cooperating	4,109,000	5,215,000
Hatchery capacity in New Jersey	5,413,000	5,800,000
Number of birds in pullorum-typhoid classes only	66	...
Number of birds in Approved stages	160,309	334,703
Number of birds in Certified stages	76,529	77,528
Percentage of birds reacting to the pullorum-typhoid test	0.00	0.00
Number of flock inspections	82	85
Number of hatchery inspections	27	34

The table on the opposite page gives the classification and distribution of birds under supervision, and the number of birds banded by breeds and by counties. Cumberland County leads in number of breeding birds, followed by Monmouth, Hunterdon, Salem, Middlesex, Ocean and Mercer counties.

The 156,192 White Leghorns accounted for 65.1 per cent of the total of all breeds enrolled in the State program. Rhode Island Reds numbered 1,179 and White Rocks, 6,293. Crosses numbered 57,393 and Incross-mated numbered 13,744.

Participation in the Turkey Improvement Program Totaled 2,671 birds, a 53.4 per cent decrease from 1963-1964.

Lists of participating breeding flocks and hatcheries, with their official rating, were published in circular form. Circular 368 "Supplement to the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan and the N.J.-U.S. National Turkey Improvement Plan" was revised and distributed.

NUMBER OF BREEDERS, BY COUNTIES, BREEDS OR VARIETIES

County	Single Comb White Leghorns	New Hampshires	Rhode Island Reds	White Rocks	Crosses	In-cross	Others	Turkeys: Broad Breasted Bronze	Turkeys: Broad Breasted White	Turkeys: Others	Totals
Atlantic	5,737	...	...	...	6,417	...	...	...	...	...	12,154
Cape May	9,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,763
Cumberland	29,589	...	831	2,778	9,275	5,770	243	...	...	...	48,486
Gloucester	4,084	...	...	...	409	...	203	...	...	...	4,696
Hunterdon	25,210	...	...	...	2,063	...	...	...	...	...	27,273
Mercer	1,062	...	348	...	11,990	...	...	1,670	...	...	15,070
Middlesex	19,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,365
Monmouth	36,123	...	...	...	8,290	...	...	...	320	...	44,733
Ocean	9,173	...	...	...	...	5,783	598	...	...	...	15,554
Salem	1,730	230	...	3,515	18,949	...	823	...	...	61	25,308
Somerset	5,183	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5,189
Sussex	2,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	3,412
Warren	6,381	...	...	...	...	2,191	...	...	...	...	8,572
Totals	156,192	230	1,179	6,293	57,393	13,744	1,873	1,670	940	61	239,575
1963-1964	237,048	318	850	9,782	136,692	20,170	1,640	3,847	1,827	57	412,231

CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION
1955 - 1965

	Herds	Animals	Tuberculosis Reactors Indemnified	Brucellosis Reactors Indemnified	Calves Officially Brucella Vaccinated
1964-1965	4,305	134,423	146	83	14,009
1963-1964	4,714	143,653	147	155	13,402
1962-1963	5,502	153,804	274	211	15,935
1961-1962	5,921	172,363	296	267	16,494
1960-1961	6,327	175,278	230	418	17,655
1959-1960	5,717	173,532	148	440	18,033
1958-1959	6,771	174,203	150	759	16,305
1957-1958	6,987	175,026	175	1,224	15,665
1956-1957	8,014	185,327	162	1,830	16,179
1955-1956	8,488	194,937	141	2,133	17,514

CATTLE AND GOAT SURVEY

	Cattle			Goats	
County	Herds	Adults	Heifers	Herds	Animals
Atlantic	36	87	3	7	29
Bergen	24	302	55	12	44
Burlington	380	12,875	2,967	10	33
Camden	34	281	142	5	57
Cape May	23	139	10	...	...
Cumberland	181	3,392	859	9	15
Essex	9	137	15	3	14
Gloucester	216	2,205	324	21	48
Hudson	1	4	...	1	21
Hunterdon	765	18,116	2,919	46	291
Mercer	140	3,000	530	...	...
Middlesex	121	3,675	130	10	19
Monmouth	210	3,801	887	18	41
Morris	195	4,571	670	21	254
Ocean	42	549	69	7	15
Passaic	25	95	20	8	22
Salem	452	10,222	2,465	5	13
Somerset	292	6,391	1,411	27	84
Sussex	570	21,961	4,326	2	12
Union	9	29	3	2	11
Warren	580	20,142	4,644	21	58
Totals	4,305	111,974	22,449	235	1,081

SUMMARY OF TESTING

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals
State	507	13,561	29	130
Federal	209	4,788	32	131
Practitioner (State expense)	1,350	43,025	43	318
Practitioner (owner's expense)	670	8,019	12	71
Auction markets (owner's expense)	193	359	...	...
Totals	2,929	69,752	116	650

Suspects - 176 (Of this number, 11 were classified as reactors upon retest)
Reactors - 106 - 0.15%

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BLOOD TESTING

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals	Misc. Lots	Misc. Animals
State	708	14,577	29	200	6	33
Federal	357	9,284	30	192	...	...
Practitioner (State expense)	1,042	36,696	36	171	8	436
Practitioner (Federal expense)	268	6,504	...	...	...	...
Practitioner (owner's expense)	784	11,805	14	249	6	83
Auction markets (owner's expense)	195	340	...	...	...	...
Totals	3,354	79,206	109	812	20	552

Reactors - 93 - 0.12%
Miscellaneous includes 19 lots containing 551 swine and one dog.

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BRUCELLOSIS RING TESTING

	Division of Animal Industry Laboratory	Out-of-State Laboratories	Total
Herds tested (includes retests)	5,718	297	6,015
Animals in tested herds	269,643	11,892	281,535
Clean herds	5,580	296	5,876
Animals in clean herds	263,475	11,877	275,352
Suspicious herds	138	1	139
Animals in suspicious herds	6,168	15	6,183

BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF IMPORTED ANIMALS

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals
State	147	1,548
Federal	93	898
Accredited	132	2,751
Totals	372	5,197

TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Cattle appraised	Total	
Registered	110	
Grade	36	
Total	146	
Salvage		**Average**
Registered	$ 12,711.76	$ 115.56
Grade	4,846.36	134.62
Total	$ 17,558.12	$ 120.26
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 16,307.65	$ 148.25
Grade	2,700.00	75.00
Total	$ 19,007.65	$ 130.19
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 5,453.82	$ 49.58
Grade	900.00	25.00
Total	$ 6,353.82	$ 43.52
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 42,919.59	$ 293.97

Total State indemnity paid for tuberculin test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1916 to June 30, 1965: $ 4,240,561.62

BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Cattle appraised	Total	
Registered	9	
Grade	74	
Total	83	
Salvage		**Average**
Registered	$ 1,248.91	$ 138.77
Grade	9,634.74	130.20
Total	$ 10,883.65	$ 131.13
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 1,350.00	$ 150.00
Grade	5,545.09	74.93
Total	$ 6,895.09	$ 83.07
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 450.00	$ 50.00
Grade	1,850.00	25.00
Total	$ 2,300.00	$ 27.71
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 20,078.74	$ 241.91

Total State indemnity paid for brucellosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1940 to June 30, 1965: $ 1,145,969.67

BRUCELLOSIS SERVICE FEES AND INDEMNITY PAID

1955-1965

	State Indemnity Paid	Federal Indemnity Paid	State Veterinary Service Fees for Testing	Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Testing	State Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination	Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination
1964-1965	$ 6,895.09	$ 2,300.00	$ 18,401.60	$ 4,363.10	$ 20,441.10	$ 2,611.50
1963-1964	12,701.51	4,246.01	13,615.90	4,542.35	10,387.05	4,489.00
1962-1963	16,290.70	5,425.00	13,602.65	6,365.35	13,580.25	4,017.00
1961-1962	21,412.85	7,148.84	17,514.00	6,980.35	11,956.90	6,674.00
1960-1961	33,069.20	11,025.00	8,105.50	17,473.75	11,014.15	8,589.50
1959-1960	34,878.77	11,647.20	15,761.75	13,735.45	10,862.40	10,488.50
1958-1959	61,368.35	20,559.71	543.75	34,004.10	1,292.50	17,370.50
1957-1958	98,268.10	33,164.99	2,279.90	37,373.95	1,051.95	17,242.50
1956-1957	143,400.01	48,048.65	8,542.85	47,336.63	9,636.50	10,173.50
1955-1956	168,913.00	56,516.13	14,433.25	41,585.98	22,024.50	...

CATTLE AND GOATS IMPORTED AND RELEASED

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Origin	Adult Dairy and Breeding	Calves Under 6 Mos. and Vaccinated Animals Under 30 Mos.	Feeder Steers	Goats	Sheep
California	...	...	...	4	...
Canada	1,827	16	...	...	...
Colorado	1	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	29	13	...	...	...
Delaware	57	4	...	...	...
Florida	53	40	...	...	...
Illinois	2	...	...	...	2,390
Indiana	6	...	...	...	...
Iowa	56	...	3	...	...
Kansas	...	20	...	...	...
Kentucky	2	...	...	...	19
Maine	2	...	...	2	...
Maryland	100	33	...	1	...
Massachusetts	10	1	...	...	...
Michigan	512	1	...	...	...
Minnesota	46	...	51	...	...
Montana	1	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	...	...	37	...	...
New York	2,708	60	112	...	...
Ohio	252	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	827	48	692	...	32
South Carolina	1	...	...	...	...
Texas	4	27	...	...	82
Vermont	7	2	...	...	...
Virginia	5	22	96	...	4
Wisconsin	5,001	3	...	1	...
Wyoming	...	...	50	...	...
Totals	11,509	290	1,041	8	2,527

CATTLE, GOATS, SHEEP AND SWINE SHIPPED OUT OF NEW JERSEY

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Destination	Cattle		Goats		Sheep		Swine	
	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals
Alabama	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bermuda, B.W.I.	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	16	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia, S. A.	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	29	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica, C. A.	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	48	160	...	...	1	75	...	...
Dominica, W. I.	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic, C.A.	12	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	15	207	1	1	...	...	...	...
Georgia	7	27	1	2	...	...	...	...
Guatemala, C. A.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras, C. A.	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
Indiana	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	6	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	34	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica, B.W.I.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Manila, P. I.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	63	431	...	...	...	...	1	6
Massachusetts	8	10	1	2	4	4	...	...
Michigan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...
Montana	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	62	421	...	...	1	7	...	...
North Carolina	88	923	...	...	1	2	1	1
Ohio	31	38	...	...	...	...	8	10
Pennsylvania	620	2,634	3	10	2	44	...	...
Puerto Rico	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of So. Africa	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	28	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	3	11	...	...	...	...	1	31
Texas	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela, S. A.	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	33	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zululand, South Africa	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,271	7,759	9	19	9	132	12	49

VACCINATION REPORT OF IMPORTED CATTLE

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Origin	Animals Imported	Animals Vaccinated
Canada	1,843	1,781
Colorado	1	...
Connecticut	42	41
Delaware	61	54
Florida	93	...
Illinois	2	2
Indiana	6	5
Iowa	56	49
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	2	1
Maine	2	2
Maryland	133	119
Massachusetts	11	9
Michigan	513	511
Minnesota	46	46
Montana	1	1
New York	2,768	2,675
Ohio	252	248
Pennsylvania	875	750
South Carolina	1	1
Texas	31	30
Vermont	9	8
Virginia	27	24
Wisconsin	5,004	5,002
Total	11,799	11,379

SHEEP INSPECTION FOR SCABIES
July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

	No. of Flocks	No. of Sheep
Farms under supervision	624	13,532
Annual inspection, March	614	13,163
Other inspections during year	43	1,390
Farms infected	5	113
Farms exposed	...	...
Farms suspicious	...	...
Dippings for year	10	228
Farms remaining under quarantine at end of year	...	...

Included in above figures are 19 lots of inships with 2,527 sheep.

INSPECTION OF SWINE HERDS
July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

	State	Federal	Total
Inspection of farms feeding grain	91	84	175
Inspection of farms feeding heat-treated garbage	2,136	2,425	4,561
Totals	2,227	2,509	4,736

SWINE IMPORTED FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING

Feeder	62,078
Breeder	17
Totals	62,095

SWINE SURVEY
(Garbage-fed Swine)

County	Licensed Herds	Licensed Animals
Atlantic	30	3,895
Bergen	1	200
Burlington	21	14,433
Camden	7	1,634
Cape May	14	5,050
Cumberland	5	759
Essex	1	400
Gloucester	78	57,626
Hudson	...	...
Hunterdon	3	2,087
Mercer	6	1,318
Middlesex	6	1,322
Monmouth	9	15,231
Morris	7	1,004
Ocean	3	2,770
Passaic	...	...
Salem	1	100
Somerset	4	847
Sussex	...	...
Union	...	...
Warren	...	...
Totals	196	108,676

PULLORUM-TYPHOID CONTROL

Fowl tested in field	236,865
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Fowl tested in laboratory	3,507
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Total fowl tested	240,372
Total fowl reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Retest of fowl typhoid suspects by field test	...
Total fowl reacting	...

NEW JERSEY EXPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND POULTRY

July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

Destination	No. Permits Issued	Baby Chicks	Cockerels	Hatching Eggs	Pullets
Africa	1	...	200	...	800
Argentina	16	...	...	154,880	...
Belgium	37	...	6,594	...	9,170
Bermuda	7	...	200	...	3,450
British West Indies	17	...	13,800	3,600	2,085
Canada	78	2,500	126,425	16,920	2,410
China	4	...	710	...	4,300
Congo	2	7,000	...	...	3,000
Dominican Republic	19	65,500	...	...	1,500
Dutch Guiana	65	31,440	175,330	...	2,360
Ecuador	1	...	...	642	...
Formosa	3	...	870	...	4,900
Germany	4	...	...	3,870	...
Ghana	2	...	60	...	200
Greece	13	...	1,540	...	10,930
Guatemala	1	...	100	...	900
Holland	1	...	...	120	...
Hong Kong	1	...	30	...	500
Italy	41	...	11,792	109,260	48,295
Japan	17	...	3,800	...	20,410
Korea	1	...	100	...	800
Luxembourg	2	...	302	...	2,700
Mexico	17	...	7,391	...	60,116
Nigeria	1	...	100	...	1,000
Peru	7	...	726	400	8,500
Portugal	2	...	580	...	2,000
Puerto Rico	238	238,700	202,800	...	36,900
Spain	12	10,000	2,790	...	20,900
Thailand	5	...	300	600	...
Union of South Africa	1	...	...	1,080	...
Virgin Islands	3	30	400	...	1,200
West Indies	53	1,600	2,460	340,440	14,100
Totals	672	356,770	559,400	631,812	263,426

BUREAU OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

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

This year 87,888 plate and tube blood tests were conducted for brucellosis and leptospirosis of cattle and goats, and 3,507 tests for pullorum-typhoid disease of chickens.

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.

DIVISION LABORATORY REPORT
July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON INSHIPPED ANIMALS

Samples received	5,197
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	5,197
Suspicious	42
Reactors	3
Negative	5,152

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON ANIMALS IN HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

Samples received	80,933
Unfit for test	155
Samples tested	80,778
Reactors	109 [1]
Suspicious	1,859
Negative	78,810

MILK RING (BRT) TESTS FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Samples received	6,950
Unfit for test	18
Samples tested	6,932
Suspicious	170
Negative	6,762

[1] Sixteen animals were found to be vaccinated and classification was changed to suspicious.

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS OF ANIMALS

Samples received	1,913
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	1,913
1:10 - 1:40 titres	38
1:160 or higher titres	3
Negative	1,872

BLOOD TESTS FOR "Q" FEVER OF ANIMALS

Samples received	132
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	132
Positive	21
Negative	111

BLOOD TEST FOR VIBRIO OF ANIMALS

Samples received	600
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	600
Reactors	23
Suspicious	18
Negative	559

MILK TEST FOR MASTITIS OF ANIMALS

Number of animals	321
Number of samples	998
Streptococci	119
Staphylococci	453
Other organisms	232
Negative	339

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR PULLORUM DISEASE OF POULTRY

Samples received	3,507
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	3,507
Reactors	...
Suspicious	...
Negative	3,507

BLOOD TESTS FOR PARATYPHOID (st. paul) OF POULTRY

Samples received	892
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	892
Reactors	...
Negative	892

BACTERIOLOGICAL, MICROSCOPIC AND POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION

July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

Lots	Animals	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
4	Avian	21	Chickens	Leukosis	Leukosis, blackhead
74	Avian	83	Feed samples	Salmonellae	Negative
2	Avian	2	Feed samples	Salmonellae	S. binza
4	Avian	8	Feed samples	Salmonellae	S. oranienburg S. meleagridis S. senftenberg S. cerro S. siegberg
1	Avian	6	Chicks	Salmonellae	Negative
1	Avian	2	Fecal samples	Salmonellae	Negative
14	Avian	25	Chickens	S. pullorum and fowl typhoid	Negative
3	Avian	3	Turkeys	S. pullorum and fowl typhoid	Negative
1	Avian	1	Peacock	Encephalitis	Negative
1	Avian	1	Pigeon	Paratyphoid	Negative
1	Avian	1	Culture	Identify	E. coli
1	Avian	2	Chickens	Tuberculosis	M. tuberculosis
2	Bovine	2	Ears	Anthrax	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood sample	Anthrax	Negative
1	Bovine		Kidney, lung, spleen, blood	Anthrax	Negative
9	Bovine	41	Smegna samples	Trichomoniasis vibriosis	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Semen samples	Trichomoniasis vibriosis	Negative
1	Bovine	24	Vaginal mucus samples	Vibriosis	Negative
3	Bovine	3	Uterine samples	Trichomoniasis vibriosis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Abdominal fluid sample	Vibriosis brucellosis leptospirosis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Placental fluid	Vibriosis brucellosis trichomoniasis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Urine sample	Culture	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Blood samples	Brucella spp.	Negative
1	Bovine		Blood in trypticase soy broth	Brucella spp.	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Smear in saline	Culture	Streptococcus
1	Bovine	1	Joint fluid	Culture	B. subtilis streptococcus
1	Bovine	1	Brain and trachea	Culture	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Kidney intestines	Culture	Pathogenic E. coli

Lots	Animals	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
2	Bovine	2	Feti	Culture	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Fetus	Culture	Gram-positive, hemolytic-streptococcus
1	Bovine	1	Liver	Culture	E. coli
2	Bovine	2	Intestines	Culture	Negative
2	Bovine	4	Udder secretion	Culture	Corynebacterium spp. and staphylococcus
1	Bovine	91	Blood samples	Preparation of serum for M. tuberculosis tests	
1	Bovine	52	Milk samples	Preparation of whey for M. tuberculosis tests	
1	Bovine	2	Samples of tyrothricin	Culture	Pseudomonas spp.
3	Bovine	2	Blood samples	Complete blood counts	Normal
1	Bovine	1	Calf	Culture	Negative
13	Bovine	62	Milk samples	Brucellosis	Negative
2	Bovine	8	Milk samples	Brucellosis	Brucella abortus
1	Bovine	1	Thoracic fluid	Culture	E. coli
1	Bovine	1	Organs	Culture	Pseudomonas septicemia
1	Bovine	1	Organs	Poison	Negative
8	Bovine	54	Milk samples	BRT	24 negative, 24 suspects, 6 unfit
8	Bovine	54	Milk samples	Whey tests	38 negative, 14 Positive, 2 unfit
1	Bovine	1	Vaginal smear	Culture	Staphylococcus
1	Canine	1	Smear	Culture	Streptococcus proteus
2	Canine	2	Blood samples	Leptospirosis	Negative
1	Canine	1	Exudate sample	Culture	Non-hemolytic streptococcus
1	Canine	1	Swab from throat swab from ear	Culture	Pseudomonas spp. E. coli
1	Canine	2	Vaginal swabs	Culture	Streptococcus
1	Canine	1	Blood sample	Dirofilaria immitis	Negative
1	Canine	1	Sample stomach content	Poison	Negative
2	Canine	2	Blood samples	Leukocyte count erythrocyte count hemoglobin hematocrit	
2	Canine	2	Blood samples	Complete blood count	
2	Caprine	2	Milk samples	Culture	Negative
1	Caprine	1	Milk sample	Culture	Staphylococcus
1	Caprine	1	Blood sample	Culture	Negative
1	Cavy	2	Rabbit carcasses	Tularemia	Negative
53	Equine	102	Blood samples	Pregnancy	65 positive 37 negative
92	Equine	242	Blood samples	Hemoglobin leukocyte count erythrocyte count hematocrit	

Lots	Animals	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
3	Equine	8	Blood samples	Hemoglobin erythrocyte count hematocrit	
1	Equine	11	Blood samples	Hemoglobin hematocrit	
5	Equine	7	Blood samples	Complete blood count	
1	Equine	1	Blood sample	Differential	
14	Equine	23	Cervical swabs	Culture	Negative
2	Equine	2	Cervical swabs	Culture	Staphylococcus
1	Equine	1	Cervical swab	Culture	Hemolytic-micro-organisms
1	Equine	1	Cervical swab	Culture	B. subtilis gram-negative rod
1	Equine	1	Fetus	Culture	Negative
2	Equine	2	Urine samples	Analyses	
1	Equine	1	Brain	Encephalitis	Negative
1	Equine	1	Blood sample	Encephalitis	Negative
1	Equine	1	Brain	Encephalitis	E. encephalitis
1	Equine	1	Semen sample	Culture	Gram-positive gram-negative rod gram-positive cocci
1	Equine	1	Semen sample	Culture	Streptococcus
1	Equine	1	Semen sample	Culture	E. coli Proteus spp.
1	Equine	1	Semen sample	Culture	Staphylococcus gram-negative rod
1	Equine	6	Blood samples	Transaminase	Abnormal
1	Ovine	1	Fecal sample	Examination	Haemonchus contortus & Muellerius capillaris
1	Ovine	9	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Psoroptes ovis
1	Porcine	2	Pigs	Salmonella	S. st. paul
1	Porcine	1	Feed sample	Culture	Negative
3	Porcine		Internal organs	Brucellosis	Negative
1	Porcine		Tissues	Heavy metals	Negative
2	Porcine	2	Blood samples	Complete blood count	
1	Porcine	2	Vaginal swabs	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus gram-positive gram-negative rods
1	Porcine		Jowl abscesses	Tuberculosis	Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
1	Porcine		Brain	Hog cholera	Negative
1	Porcine		Head glands	Tuberculosis	Negative
1	Rodent	1	Chinchilla fecal sample	Culture	Pseudomonas spp.

Sensitivity tests	780
Leptospirosis group antigen tests	341
Brucellosis supplemental tests	
Dilute antigen	451
Acidified plate antigen	3,173
Rivanol	271
Mercaptoethanol	296
Hit inhibition test	419
Plate tests	
Routine checks and infected herds	12,008

PPLO (Pleuropneumonia-like Organisms)

	No. Tested	Negative	Positive	Unfit
Turkeys				
Tube	1,895	1,895	...	...
Plate	2,455	2,455	...	...
Chickens				
Tube	1,418	652	751	15
Plate	4,685	2,671	2,010	4

Avian	105	Frozen egg products	Salmonellae
Porcine	642	Blood specimens	Preparation of serum for Trichnosis tests

Chemistry	
Icterus Index	4
Calcium	22
Phosphorus	20
Magnesium	18
Methemaglobin	7

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

Fred W. Jackson, Director

PRESS SERVICES

As one means of keeping the public informed of Department activities and of news about the agriculture of the Garden State, 220 press releases were issued during the year. Mailed at least once each week to a list of about 375, the releases are 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, who represent the major wire services and metropolitan daily newspapers, were serviced by messenger.

Supplementing this service, photographs or newspaper mats frequently accompanied the releases when this seemed appropriate. About 180 new photographs were added to the Division's photographic file this year. Many requests for photographs and other illustrative materials were serviced.

The third successive year of drought continued to make headlines and the Division received many calls from newsmen on various aspects of this subject. For the Governor's office, special reports were prepared for transmittal by the Secretary of Agriculture in taking official actions requesting Federal designations of disaster in several areas of the State and on several dates, beginning in July and extending into autumn. These reports were based on telephone round-ups of information from various State and Federal agencies concerned with weather, soil conditions, water supplies, crop estimates, hay and grain prices, and related matters. Information on disaster area designations was released to the news media.

The spring aerial spray program to control the gypsy moth in upstate counties again required a special effort to see that residents of the areas concerned were kept informed. Large mats of maps showing the areas to be treated were sent to local newspapers well in advance of the spray applications. A daily beeperphone, one-minute advisory was provided to seven radio stations in North Jersey. Radio stations used the reports as part of their evening newscasts.

The Governor made a helicopter tour of the State's major egg-producing areas for a first-hand evaluation of the industry's economic recession on February 27, accompanied by the Secretary of Agriculture. Publication of the itinerary with information on farms and business operations visited was handled by the Division of Information, using material assembled by the Division of Markets, Crop Reporting Service, county extension agents, and the Farmers Home Administration. Press, radio and television were alerted about the tour.

Publicity photographs and news releases on ceremonies during which new laws (Senate Bills Nos. 310 and 311) were enacted, were handled, although the laws jointly concern the Department of Education, the Division of Purchase and Property, and the Office of Milk Industry. The interest of dairy farm groups and the Farm Bureau in this legislation made implicit that the Department of Agriculture should assist in informing the public. The laws require contract vendors of milk to public schools and to State agencies to purchase from New Jersey farmers supplies of milk in amounts equal to those sold to the schools and agencies. Sale of more than 50 million pounds of milk a year is involved.

Division of Information staff members participated in the preparation of preliminary plans for the annual convention of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in Princeton next October.

In addition to the regular release service, special articles were written for a number of publications. A monthly column was prepared for the State's farm magazine, BUSINESS FARMING. The annual summary of the agricultural situation in New Jersey was prepared at the end of the calendar year.

There was a normal volume of requests for advice and resources to assist professional persons handling agricultural subjects. Editorial help was given a number of authors and editors, including access to sources of information, introductions to members of industry, and criticism of manuscripts.

RADIO SERVICES

The Division of Information Radio Service was responsible for the production of 55 five-minute programs. This was accomplished with the cooperation of the Agricultural Communications Office at the Rutgers College of Agriculture. Program

content included: reports by the Secretary, interviews with visiting guests at various State meetings, reports and comments on Garden State agriculture and Department programs of work --- all designed to keep the listening audience informed about New Jersey agriculture.

Programs were aired by over 40 radio stations covering the State and the metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia.

TELEVISION SERVICES

Forty-five program segments were produced and arranged for the Bill Bennett Farm Show, WCAU-TV, Channel 10, Philadelphia. Programs included guest appearances by individuals concerned with the various programs of work of the Department.

Three 30-minute programs were produced and hosted for educational television station WHYY-TV, Wilmington, Delaware.

One 30-minute "New Jersey Report" featured the Secretary of Agriculture being interviewed by John Scott at WOR-TV, New York City.

PUBLICATIONS

The Division edits and handles the processing details for all printed Department reports, circulars and other publications.

Six issues of Farm Service News are published each year. This four-page illustrated publication devoted to news of the Department and articles of current interest on New Jersey agriculture, is mailed to approximately 8,500 farm and rural readers in New Jersey.

The following circulars, reports and special publications were issued during fiscal 1964-65:

Circular 430	- "1963 New Jersey Agricultural Statistics"
Circular 431	- "1964-65 List of Licensed Agricultural Dealers"
Reports	- "Highlights of the 49th Annual Report of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture."

- Annual reports for 1964 for eight soil conservation districts: Somerset-Union, Camden County, Mercer County, Hunterdon County, Warren County, Morris County, Northeast Jersey and Cape-Atlantic.

Other

- "Monmouth County's Natural Heritage Is Yours"

- "Middlesex County's Natural Heritage Is Yours"

Publications prepared in connection with the 1965 New Jersey Farmers Week and Farm Show were:

Abbreviated Program
Complete Program
"Highlights of Your Convention, 1965"
"Citations for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture, 1965"

The above listing includes only those Department publications printed by commercial firms. Several smaller, less complicated publications were printed internally. These included a new edition of "New Jersey, the Garden State," a 20-page leaflet on New Jersey agriculture, generously illustrated, and intended primarily for grade-school children.

Many members of the staff were assisted with editorial advice, planning and designing publications for processing in the Department print shop.

Editorial and publication services were provided for the New Jersey Poultry Industry Steering Committee when its 43-page report "The New Jersey Egg Industry: Its Current Status and a Plan for Future Development" was submitted in December. The report was abstracted and released to news media and farm publications, and all of the latter, also received the complete report as did principal New Jersey libraries. Distribution of the report to poultry industry members and its business allies was handled by the Division of Markets.

The report of the State Farmland Evaluation Committee was reviewed editorially and prepared for publication, prior to printing by the Treasury Department. News releases in which the

report was abstracted and public notice was given of its distribution were handled by this Division.

The proceedings of the annual New Jersey Marketing Institute were edited and advice on printing the proceedings was given.

FARMERS WEEK

Advance, current and follow-up publicity for the more than 40 agricultural groups meeting during the annual New Jersey Farmers Week is a service of the Division. In addition, the information staff has many responsibilities concerned with arrangements for the week.

More than 50 press releases, including advance and current, were issued in connection with the 1965 Farmers Week and Farm Show. In addition to these general mailings, special articles were prepared at the request of farm magazines and for the publications of various groups interested in individual meetings. Special acknowledgement is made of the generous cooperation of BUSINESS FARMING which devoted much space in its January issue to advance Farmers Week publicity.

Daily five-minute tapes were sent to 40 radio stations for a total of 160 programs plus ten 15-minute documentary reports on the highlights of the week's activities and remarks by the speakers.

INFORMATION ON MILK INDUSTRY

The Department's Milk Industry Studies of 1962-63 continued to be in demand during fiscal 1964-65. Requests for information and interpretation of the findings, and for news of official actions taken as a result to the studies required many man-days of special services in the Division of Information to which the project has been assigned since the Governor's directive to the Secretary of Agriculture in October 1962.

However, a full-time information officer for the Office of Milk Industry continues to be needed to work on a combination of factual reports and news of the agency and with industry on consumer education and product promotion.

During the past year, considerable time was devoted to meeting requests for factual information to counteract allegations

that milk standardization, which became permissive in New Jersey last May, defrauds the consumer nutritionally and the dairy farmer economically. A position paper was prepared for the Department defending milk standardization as a marketing innovation catering to new demands of consumers.

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS

The Division coordinated the first annual New Jersey Dairy Princess program, to insure the State's participation in the American Dairy Princess Contest next June. Originally, the assignment was only to act as secretary of the State committee, however, that has meant and will mean for the next several months carrying responsibilities of the entire committee. The State contest will be held September 2 at Flemington.

For the sixth year, the annual national big turkey contest challenge was accepted by New Jersey's Governor, and the Division handled the humorous reply of Governor Richard J. Hughes to Iowa's Governor Harold Hughes, and attendant publicity. A large turkey was provided by the New Jersey Turkey Association and Poultry Products Council.

"World Day for Animals in New Jersey" was proclaimed October 4. The text of the Governor's proclamation was prepared and given to news media.

For a State dinner given for Vice-President Hubert Humphrey at Morven, the Governor's mansion, floral and farm product decorations were arranged, and help was given in planning the menu and procuring products of New Jersey farms. The Divisions of Markets and Information cooperated in this project.

A fund-raising campaign in the form of a $100-a-plate dinner on May 29 at Newark netted, after all expenses, the New Jersey goal of $25,000 for the Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center at Bonner Springs, Kansas. The campaign was a joint effort by New Jersey Agricultural Society, State Chamber of Commerce, New Jersey Manufacturers Association, Farm Bureau, State Grange and other organizations, with a major assist from the Grand Union Company. On behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, who was chairman of the fund drive, the Division of Information coordinated the solicitation effort, prepared promotional materials and publicity, and correspondence acknowledging contributions. A printed list of sponsors is contemplated.

At the request of the Secretary, the Division of Information explored, with a committee of promotionally competent persons, several plans for improving the State's agricultural image in the New Jersey Pavilion of the 1965 New York World's Fair. Insufficient funds, lack of trained manpower and difficulties of logistics made it impossible to carry through on a relatively elaborate original concept. A plan developed in the Division of Markets was implemented by that agency which has included in its report a statement on the Department's participation in the 1965 World's Fair.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Almost 1,500 routine requests for information were processed during the year by the clerical staff. A large additional number were handled by the professional and technical staff, although no definite record was kept.

Many of the routine requests came from school teachers and children. A new approach to reaching this group was explored in cooperation with Jersey City State College. Two hundred teachers from all parts of the State participated in a conference at the College, and exhibit space for Department publications and a place on the program were provided to answer questions about departmental activities and New Jersey farm products.

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

Francis A. Raymaley, Director

FOREWORD

Industry problems tended to intensify during the year, thereby putting greater demands on this Division. Concerted effort was made to redefine lines of responsibility and staff functions within the Division to render competent, efficient marketing service. Staff shortages because of retirement, resignation, illness and, in one case, the untimely death of a talented worker created some serious problems. Currently, the Division has the equivalent of six less staff members than a year ago. However, teamwork and better organizational structure enabled the successful completion of all programs.

Reorganization of the Division recognizes both immediate aims and long-time marketing goals. Immediately, more work must be done by less people. The long-range goal is to gear the entire Division for present and future marketing procedure so that it can justly discharge its responsibility as a modern Division of Markets.

The new divisional framework establishes four main sections to conduct regulatory, service and development work:

1. Market Development Services --- Both individual product promotion and market complex modernization (organization and facilities).

2. Cooperative Services --- Legal, accounting, technical and regulatory.

3. Statistical Services --- Crop reporting and market news.

4. Regulatory Services --- Grading and inspection, licensing and bonding, promotion tax collection.

All segments of the program of this Division, as the following report indicates, moved ahead during the year.

Several acts of the New Jersey Legislature assisted the Division. First was the new egg marketing law. This is designed to modernize New Jersey's existing egg marketing complex. (Incidentally, New Jersey is the first state to enact the Model Egg Law, developed over a period of years by the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, National Association of Marketing Officials and other interests.) The second was a $50,000 appropriation for asparagus research. For the past five years, direct research grants have used a large percentage of the revenues of the Asparagus Council. A third was a $120,000 appropriation for stimulation and promotion of horse breeding in New Jersey through an incentive awards program.

This Division spearheaded the compilation of the report of two years of work by the New Jersey Poultry Industry Steering Committee. It is at present actively engaged in the full implementation of the recommendations of this timely report.

The food processing industry of the State has likewise been thoroughly reappraised in its relationship to New Jersey farm production and its mercantile opportunity. The Division director is chairman of this important development committee.

This Division is largely responsible for the planning and development of the New Jersey Marketing Institutes, which are sponsored jointly by the Department and the New Jersey Agricultural Society. These annual sessions, the seventh consecutive one of which was held this year, deal with various phases of agricultural marketing. The theme of the 1964 meeting, "Marketing Through the Food Processing Industry," brought authorities on this subject to share their ideas with an enthusiastic audience. The food processing industry is one of New Jersey agriculture's most important markets and, as such, has become increasingly significant to producers as well as consumers. This year's session tied in particularly well with the activities of the Food Processing Development Committee.

The Marketing Institutes, serving to examine, appraise and to plan for the future, are highlights in the Department's overall activities, and in line with this Division's particular emphasis on meeting the dynamic changes in the market place.

Pulications originating in the Division of Markets, particularly the weekly market news reports, received a more attractive format. This effort includes broader coverage of the

respective market information. The Weekly Market Review was discontinued. Four specific reports are now issued on a regular basis: Eggs and Poultry, Feed and Livestock, Fruit and Vegetable Buyers' Guide and New Jersey Weather and Crop Conditions. Cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture has been maintained and strengthened with the combined services fully available to New Jersey producers and the food trade.

The Division has played a part in advancing the adoption of a new blueberry package that is meeting excellent trade acceptance. Much time was also devoted to an improved method of consumer packaging of asparagus. These developments are definitely long-range programs and indicate the positive approach being used to tool up New Jersey's producer-marketing complex to function effectively in today's merchandising world.

The agricultural exhibit in the New Jersey Pavilion at the 1965 World's Fair, featuring a greenhouse with growing native plant material and an endless conveyer full of New Jersey raw and processed foods, was the idea and responsibility of this Division. This project improved the image of New Jersey at the World's Fair Pavilion.

Incipient drought conditions began in New Jersey in August 1961, according to the Drought Severity Index developed by the Weather Bureau's Office of Climatology in Washington, D. C. Drought conditions have persisted for more than three years, reaching a maximum severity at the end of November 1964. Northern New Jersey has experienced 45 months of drought, five of which were termed extreme. The Division of Markets is, of course, greatly interested in the work of the Water Policy Commission of the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development and is assisting by interpreting its policy to farm marketers who rely heavily on irrigation.

ALOIS C. SCHLOTT

The sudden passing of Alois C. Schlott, director of the New Jersey Poultry Products Promotion Council from July 1, 1957 until his death on March 28, 1965, was a severe loss to the Department and to his many friends both in and out of the poultry industry.

The Council adopted the following resolution to become a permanent part of its records. It is published here as a tribute to a fine gentleman and beloved associate.

WHEREAS, the Creator has, with great suddenness, called our friend and co-worker to his eternal rest; and

WHEREAS, Alois C. Schlott, with a singular dedication of purpose, has directed the concerns of the New Jersey Poultry Products Council since its inception; and

WHEREAS, we have benefited immeasurably from his prodigious knowledge and impartial judgment; and

WHEREAS, his affable disposition thoroughly gained our admiration, and his congenial personality our affection;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the New Jersey Poultry Products Council, assembled at Trenton on the sixth of April, nineteen hundred and sixty-five, do express our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife and family in the profound loss they have experienced.

Specific reports of the work of this Division as they fall under the major services alluded to earlier now follow:

MARKET DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

STATISTICAL SERVICES

REGULATORY SERVICES

MARKET DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

General

Roadside Markets

During the roadside marketing season, a representative of the Division devoted most of his time to working with the State's roadside markets. He called periodically at member markets of the Jersey Certified Farm Markets organization and at other roadside markets selling home-grown or locally grown farm products. Improvements in physical facilities, such as refrigeration, parking space and display areas, as well as in trade practices, including pricing, quality control and merchandising, were suggested. Roadside marketing enables producers to sell their products at retail and thus obtain a much higher price than can be obtained through the usual distribution chain of dealer, wholesaler and retailer.

Special Asparagus Cuts and Tips Promotion

The market development staff assists the established farm products promotion councils within the Department. This year the asparagus industry had a special problem due to a large inventory of asparagus "cuts and tips," a less expensive item than the more popular all-green spears. Because of adverse weather, the pack of cuts and tips in 1964 had been larger than usual and a stimulation of sales was needed.

The Secretary of Agriculture sent letters to executives of corporate chain store, voluntary and cooperative groups, requesting their cooperation. When they replied, suggesting the name of the person to be visited, the Division director or one of the marketing coordinators visited the buyer personally and explained to him the importance of promoting "cuts and tips."

The reaction was impressive. Many of the chains ran "specials" in their advertisements and arranged prominent displays in their stores. At the same time, processors offered special sales inducements. Within a relatively short period of time, the inventory was cleared before packing of the 1965 crop began.

Sales to the Military Subsistence Service

Throughout the year, one of the Division's farm products marketing representatives spent a portion of his time attempting

to increase the quantity of New Jersey agricultural products used in feeding members of the armed forces and their families. Conferences with military buying personnel were held prior to the harvesting season and a meeting with local growers and dealers was arranged so that the buyers could explain how to sell agricultural products to the government.

During the harvesting season, on-the-spot assistance was provided to military buyers, directed toward helping them find products of the type and quality required. The volume of military buying of New Jersey farm products is indicated in the following table.

	Fiscal Year 1965	Fiscal Year 1964
Fruits and vegetables - fresh	$830,092	$598,000
Fruits and vegetables frozen	50,355	--[1]
Milk	2,264,113	--[1]
Eggs	258,983	--[1]
	$3,403,543	

Other sales to the military cannot be definitely categorized as New Jersey products alone. These include processed foods, made in New Jersey with both New Jersey and out-of-state items.

In addition there were military purchases of meats, including beef and bacon, seafood and canned goods. The total figure spent for food products by the military in New Jersey is over $9,000,000.

Shows, Fairs and Conferences

Members of the staff of the Division arranged and manned a variety of displays, booths and programs at fairs, shows and conferences. These usually featured the products for which councils have been established but were often expanded to include a larger variety of New Jersey's agricultural commodities.

---

[1] Figures unavailable.

Point-of-Sale Distribution

Over the years, contacts have been developed in food retailing organizations. As point-of-sale materials are made available by the various commodity groups, they are distributed to the proper individuals so that suitable distribution to retail outlets will be achieved. Recipe materials are provided to food program directors, home economists and food editors to induce them to feature products which are in season in New Jersey.

Retail Store Visits

As time permitted, staff members visited retail stores to obtain information concerning the supply, quality, price and consumer reaction to New Jersey products and to the products being offered by competing areas. The produce manager and the store manager were often consulted and their reactions provided valuable information. Wherever possible, point-of-sale material was delivered or, if it had been delivered through the chain headquarters, its usage and acceptability were determined.

New Jersey Apple Industry Council

Promotional activities for summer green apples included placement of price cards in chain stores, radio advertising and recipe folder distribution.

During the summer, point-of-sale and recipe material was delivered to New Jersey's farmer-operated roadside markets.

Point-of-sale material was also developed and provided to various chain store organizations, wholesaler-sponsored voluntary chains and retailer-owned cooperative chains. Price cards are the most popular item. In addition to material developed here, a variety of banners and streamers was obtained from the National Apple Institute and the National Apple Week Association and distributed to the above-mentioned outlets.

At several times during the year, newspaper and magazine food editors, home economists, and radio and television food program people were contacted in behalf of the apple industry. Recipes and food photographs were provided. Food publicists were also invited to attend the New Jersey Fruit Industry Tour, an all-day trip to apple and cranberry production and processing facilities in the State. The Council manager assumed the major responsibility for organizing and conducting this tour.

Apple harvest festivals were conducted at Orange, Trenton, Ridgewood and Morristown. The Orange Festival was the most extensive and included the selection of the New Jersey Apple Princess. This year's princess was Miss Joan Hensler of Lawrenceville.

National Apple Week and Halloween promotions were conducted in cooperation with existing national programs.

In December, a Stayman Winesap promotion was planned with price cards and radio coverage. It was executed in January.

Dental Health Week was observed by sending 1,500 posters on apples to dentists. In March, a Rome promotion was conducted similar to the Stayman operation in January.

New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council

The Asparagus Industry Council promotes New Jersey asparagus throughout the entire year, using proportionate amounts of tax money (according to the source of contributions) to move fresh asparagus in season, and processed products the balance of the year.

No money is spent on paid advertising. Newspaper and magazine space, as well as radio and television time, is obtained by providing material prepared expressly for the media selected. Through a planned program of recipe mailings, distribution of food photographs, educational and informational literature, Council-sponsored publicity on asparagus is published throughout its 22-state marketing area.

By thus by-passing direct advertising costs, it is estimated that the Council's information services have, in effect, extended its limited promotion budget nearly 15 times.

Woman's Day, Family Circle, McCall's, Redbook and Good Housekeeping are some of the national magazines which featured asparagus on their food pages. Some 45 million newspaper readers were exposed to publicity on asparagus each month. Four television shows in Philadelphia and one in Baltimore used New Jersey asparagus as the subject for 15-minute programs. On two occasions, Council members were interviewed while video tapes were made of the program. These were telecast at the original session and again at a later date.

Asparagus Recipes

A 16-page booklet in full color, "Unusual Recipes for New Jersey Asparagus," was designed, using Council-developed photographs and recipes. Continuing the Council's policy of promoting other New Jersey farm products wherever possible, recipes were selected which utilized farm commodities grown or processed within the State. Fifty thousand copies were printed and are being distributed on a selective basis via newspaper food editors, county home economists, utility company home economists, fairs, exhibits, radio and television programs.

The Council's annual recipe contest was conducted on a national basis with 1,641 entries being received from 39 states, including Alaska and Hawaii. A "Tercentenary Treasure" of 300 jars of farm products processed in New Jersey was offered for first prize; second and third place winners received 200 and 100 jars, respectively. The three top prizes were contributed and county home economists assisted in judging entries.

Each month the Council mailed a photograph of an attractive asparagus recipe to 125 metropolitan newspapers serving areas where New Jersey processors have established retail outlets. Approximately 20 per cent of these selected publications (average circulation 250,000) used the photograph and recipe, giving Council-initiated photographic material a potential readership of five million persons a month.

Separate mailings of "Prize Winning New Jersey Farm Kitchen Recipes" were made every two weeks to the major newspapers mentioned above and also to a list of smaller (average circulation 50,000) dailies and weeklies.

All of these recipes were obtained through the Council's recipe contest and letters from food editors tell us they are most welcome. It is estimated that 35 per cent of the 325 newspapers receiving these releases publish them in some form, providing a potential circulation of 40 million per month.

In an effort to move an excessive carry-over of processed cut spears, special recipe pads were used as point-of-purchase display material. Newspapers received special recipe releases based on the theme "Elegance on a Budget" which emphasized the convenience and economy of asparagus cuts and tips.

During the fresh market season, 612 bunches of New Jersey asparagus were delivered directly from the farm to newspaper and magazine offices and radio and television stations. These personal contacts were used to urge more frequent mention of asparagus in media-developed features. As a direct result of personal deliveries, fresh asparagus received a substantial amount of time, and in some instances was the only subject discussed on certain radio and television programs.

The Council continued its policy of mailing inexpensive gifts to food editors in an "asparagus remembrance campaign." Only items with an asparagus motif were used.

Asparagus Week

Kits containing pertinent materials were mailed to 325 food editors urging the observance of Asparagus Week, November 15-21. The purpose of this Council-established week is "to encourage the use of asparagus in soups, salads and as a main dish vegetable." Always scheduled for the week before Thanksgiving, the timing of Asparagus Week coincides with the peak selling season for processed asparagus.

A special mailing of Asparagus Week literature was made to a select list of 130 members of the National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors.

Two armed forces service clubs overseas requested asparagus point-of-sale material in order to hold "New Jersey Asparagus Parties" in Germany and France during Asparagus Week.

Recipe booklets were also requested by a United States hospital unit overseas which planned to have patients prepare asparagus dishes as a form of therapy.

Displays

The Council displayed representative samples of each New Jersey processor's pack during the Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem County Fairs, at WCAU-TV "County Fair Days," (a three-day promotion held at Garden State Park), and at the American Home Economists 56th Annual Meeting and Exposition at Convention Hall, Atlantic City. Attendance at the last was restricted to members, yet drew between five and six thousand teachers, food consultants,

extension specialists, food editors and home economists. The Council held a daily drawing for contributed prizes of processed asparagus which drew 2,387 entrants during the three days. All visitors had access to Council booklets and literature. Those whose cards showed that they worked through any of the communications media were given a Home Economist Teaching Aids folder with the date of Asparagus Week printed on the envelope. Five hundred and forty of these kits were distributed and a number of valuable outlets for asparagus publicity were developed through the information written on the drawing entry card.

Point-of-Sale Material

New point-of-sale material for use in retail outlets was designed as a single full-color sheet to minimize printing time and press costs. It was then cut to form four separate display pieces: A 15" x 23" window banner; two 11" x 28" display strips, one reading "FRESH ...TENDER ... LOW IN CALORIES" and the other "SPRINGTIME FLAVOR." A 44-inch row of asparagus bunches could be extended by the addition of the above pieces to form an integrated single display strip more than five feet long.

These four pieces were packaged in merchandising kits for distribution along with instructions on proper storage and display procedures. Twenty thousand kits were printed, of which 12,390 were distributed to chain store headquarters and wholesale produce centers by Department of Agriculture personnel. The balance was mailed as requested from marketing areas outside a 150-mile radius.

Miscellaneous

Considerable study and effort was expended in an attempt to institute a central asparagus prepackaging operation through Swedesboro Auction, Inc. Definite commitment has not been obtained even though the Council has offered to partially finance such a program.

An asparagus growers' meeting was held in conjunction with the New Jersey Horticultural Society meeting last December. Detailed reports on both promotion and research were given. Similar coverage of Council activities was reported to growers at the Vegetable Interests meeting held in Trenton during Farmers Week.

Growers were kept informed of Council activities through a "TIPS" newsletter which was mailed to their homes. The newsletter contains samples of Council-sponsored printed literature whenever possible. Supplementary bulletins were issued whenever the need arose.

Asparagus Council Appreciation Award Plaques were given to Frances Blackwood, food editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin; Stouffer Foods Corporation; and Fleischmann Division of Standard Brands, Inc., for their outstanding use of asparagus in printed media.

During 1964, the Council allocated $18,600 to support asparagus research at the State Experiment Station in the following specific problem areas: Asparagus breeding, control of root rot and rust pathogens, mechanical harvesting, three-man riding harvester, preservation of quality and weed control.

New Jersey Poultry Products Council

Strengthening the emphasis on New Jersey retail and consumer markets in depth this year, the Council completed its seventh year of operation. As delineated at its inception, the three-point program of quality control from the farm to the consumer, source identification and grade certification through the use of the State Seal of Quality, and a continuing schedule of advertising, merchandising, sales promotion and public relations, was maintained.

A total of $52,498.27 was expended for paid media advertising. Designed to increase local consumption, about 80 per cent of the funds were allocated in New Jersey. The actual expenditure breakdown was as follows:

Radio	$28,969.93
Newspapers..... (including dailies, weeklies, trade papers and production costs)	$10,680.51
Outdoor billboards	$12,847.83

Advertising

For the third successive summer (July, August, and part of September), 130 outdoor billboards were used as a powerful

reminder that "New Jersey State Seal of Quality eggs are fresher ... by miles!" These 24-sheet, full-color posters were positioned on the basis of sales distribution, high-traffic locations, and nearness to major producing areas.

In merchandising this campaign, 3" x 5" blotters, which were reduced versions of the billboard, were inserted in plastic frames to simulate the outdoor mountings. These were mailed to all major retail food outlets, with a list of all locations of the poster. Licensed distributors were provided with in-store posters for their retail accounts. This was the first broad showing of the new rendition of the State Seal of Quality.

The campaign in the fall of 1964 was patterned after the successful "Operation Grassroots." In addition to local radio, community-type weekly newspapers were added to the schedule, carrying the industry's message to a new audience. The following localities were served: Edison, Metuchen, Fords, South River, Jamesburg, East Brunswick, Franklin Park, Levittown, Haddonfield, Freehold, Bound Brook, Princeton, Somerville, and Mount Holly.

Approximately 3,000 letters were mailed to the retail trade as part of the merchandising services of the radio stations and newspapers. Specially prepared flyers went to all major retail food organizations throughout the State advising them of this intensive sales effort in time for them to take advantage of the impact.

Lists of retailers, by areas, were obtained from the licensed distributors. These names were announced over the local radio stations covering the respective trading areas with such frequency as time permitted.

In view of the success of this localized approach, the Council found it advisable to continue it during January through March. With another radio station added, which meant a new listening audience, another 3,000 announcement-type flyers were prepared for the trade.

Advertising efforts during the last quarter were confined to radio; three stations in New York City and two in Philadelphia assured blanket coverage of the State. A total of 172 one-minute spot announcements was broadcast.

Merchandising

Recognizing that the pay-off is at the point-of-purchase, the Council developed large window posters, 18" x 40", of the type in general use by supermarket operators. Used for special events, sales, or introduction of the Council's product, one-half of the poster was a blow-up of the State Seal of Quality, with the "fresher ... by miles!" slogan, the balance a blank space for use by the retailer to post prices or other information. Twenty-five hundred of these were placed in distribution.

In addition, a permanent plastic strip to fit any size rail on a refrigerated case was designed. These shelf-talkers, illustrating the State Seal of Quality and the slogan, included space for the price that could be erased whenever and as often as the store required. Because of the expense of these, only 500 were ordered and made available to the licensed distributors at cost. All were sold.

The portable in-store merchandising unit was refurbished and placed in supermarkets as requested. The Council's merchandiser manned the unit, distributed recipe leaflets, and talked directly to consumers about the virtues of New Jersey fresh eggs.

Public Relations

With support of the Poultry and Egg National Board, photographs, tested recipes and other printed materials were made available to the Council for its use with food editors, home economics teachers and food communicators. The "International Whirl of Eggs," in conjunction with the selection of the winning egg cooks in New Jersey, climaxed the Third Egg Cooking Contest. The Public Service Electric and Gas Company again placed its Home Center staff and facilities at the Council's disposal. Approximately 400 persons attended the final cook-off. The winners will represent the State at the National Contest in Chicago later in the year. Excellent publicity attended this event.

The response from home economics teachers to the offer of the film This is Your Egg was extremely gratifying. Almost 2,500 students and teachers have now viewed the film.

Promotion Matters, the Council's interim progress report to the industry, was issued three times during the year for a total mailing of slightly over 6,000.

Activities of Fieldmen

The distribution of material supporting the merchandising efforts of the Council was made by the three fieldmen. Their work with licensed distributors and retailers is in addition to their basic on-farm quality and technical assistance to producers. Many egg marketing organizations request the services of these fieldmen in helping their members meet the high standards set for State Seal of Quality designation. The following summary of the year's activities quickly reveals the value of the Council's program: On-farm surveys, 115; visits to producers, 780; visits to licensed distributors, 540; visits to egg dealers, 117; visits to feed dealers, 19; visits to turkey growers, 40; visits to county agents, 30; visits to retail outlets, 499; visits connected with the distribution of promotional material, 91. Total visits were 2,346.

In cooperation with other divisions of the Department and the Tercentenary Commission, two of the staff alternated in assignments during the summer at the agricultural exhibit of the New Jersey Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

A retail store survey was taken at the request of the Council. Conducted at stores located in different income level neighborhoods, it compared the retail prices for State Seal of Quality eggs and their competition. In those instances where the price spread was reasonable, sales of Seal of Quality eggs were very favorable. Where the price of Seal of Quality eggs was set at too high a level over their competition, obviously sales could not be maintained at the favorable rate.

Turkey Marketing

For the eighth consecutive year, New Jersey-grown turkeys were marketed under a cooperative program conducted by the State Department of Health, the Division of Animal Industry, and the Council.

The 17 growers who participated in the program grew 81,925 turkeys this year. The Council supports this effort through grading assistance by staff members and a schedule of newspaper and radio announcements urging consumers to "get them at the farm." Farm names and addresses are listed in the papers in the growers' localities.

An entry was made in the National Heavy Turkey Contest at Des Moines, Iowa, on behalf of the New Jersey turkey industry. The Division of Information cooperated in handling the publicity.

RETAIL STORE SURVEY (MARCH, APRIL, 1965)

Store Location	Price ¢/Doz. SSOQ (Large)	Price ¢/Doz. COMP. (Large)	Price ¢/Doz. SSOQ (Medium)	Price ¢/Doz. COMP. (Medium)	Monthly Sales (Doz.) SSOQ (Large)	Monthly Sales (Doz.) COMP. (Large)	Monthly Sales (Doz.) SSOQ (Medium)	Monthly Sales (Doz.) COMP. (Medium)	Date of Survey
Newark 1/	57	54	49	-	1,650	1,470	2,160	-	3/9
Newark 1/	57	55	-	-	1,650	1,290	2,340	-	3/9
West Orange	57	55	-	-	2,280	300	420	-	3/9
Group of 16 Stores	55	2/89	-	-	25,940	18,600	-	-	3/10
Discount (2 Stores)	48	2/83	-	-	8,112	6,024	-	-	3/10
Shrewsbury	48	2/90	45	2/79	2,760	1,920	720	1,200	3/17
West Long Branch	48	2/90	43	2/79	5,100	4,200	750	1,560	3/17
Neptune	48	2/90	43	2/79	3,120	1,800	1,800	1,200	3/17
Lakewood	55	2/99	45	2/83	2,880	1,080	1,200	960	3/19
Bricktown	55	2/99	45	2/83	2,040	2,790	570	1,890	3/19
Laurelton	55	2/99	45	2/83	2,496	3,120	960	1,320	3/19
Millburn	57	55	-	-	1,050	390	360	-	4/19
South Plainfield	61	55	-	-	288	1,440	-	-	4/19
Plainfield	59	53	-	-	192	672	-	-	4/19
Plainfield	57	2/99	-	-	384	1,920	-	-	4/19
North Brunswick	63	55	-	-	960	3,840	-	-	4/19
Metuchen	61	55	-	-	672	2,976	-	-	4/19

1/ Low income area

General

The calendar year opened with a severe nationwide price break in the market. The Secretary of Agriculture responded immediately, seeking and obtaining support from all government agencies and the food trade in the stimulation of egg usage. The Council assisted wherever possible. Despite the frustrations of a depressed market, and declining revenue for its activities, the programs of the Council were maintained with a high degree of intensity.

As in the past, allocations in behalf of producers were made to the Poultry and Egg National Board and the National Turkey Federation. These organizations have strong programs of consumer education that benefit the industries.

White Potato Industry Council

During the early part of the potato marketing season, the manager made sales trips to wholesale and retail outlets in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Visits were made in Danbury, Waterbury, Hartford, Norwich and Stamford, Connecticut; in Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts; and in Providence and Slocum, Rhode Island. This was an effort to increase the early season movement of New Jersey potatoes to these areas which are short of potatoes at this time after the Maine crop of the previous year has been sold.

During August, the program of advertising and promotion for the marketing season was developed. A Potato Buyers' Day was held at Forsgate Country Club, Jamesburg. This event was a success for which the Council received many compliments.

Radio advertising was used in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The extension of the coverage to Baltimore and Washington was new this year. It was helpful to the manager to be able to mention to his trade contacts in this area that radio announcements concerning New Jersey potatoes would be carried by stations serving their neighborhoods. Several potential customers who had not been using New Jersey potatoes agreed to place orders.

An effort was made to increase the volume of potatoes sold to processors this year. The manager called on many of the potato chip manufacturers in Pennsylvania to acquaint them with the availability of New Jersey potatoes of chipping quality. This

year, the buyers for chipping concerns returned to New Jersey in October and bought a large quantity of the late crop, which had not been done previously. During October, 70 per cent of the potatoes sold went to potato chip manufacturers. Contacts were also made with manufacturers of soups, stews, frozen french fries, frozen meat pies and other products using fresh potatoes as one of their ingredients.

The manager represented the Council at various fairs, shows and conventions, including meetings of the National Potato Council, the national organization for promoting the consumption of white potatoes.

Horse and Pony Promotion

Breed Promotion

Assistance in planning and conducting the Standardbred Yearling Show in New Jersey was provided in order to develop an annual activity which will focus attention on the significance of Standardbred horse production in New Jersey. Entries in the show exceeded expectations and the quality of the animals exhibited impressed all observers. By utilizing the public relations staff of Freehold Raceway, extensive publicity was achieved. Both before and after this event, a Department contribution of $500 distributed to the breeders of yearlings which placed in the Championship competition also received publicity.

The Department's annual participation in the Thoroughbred Yearling Show and Bloodstock Show was continued in 1964, with $500 in awards being distributed at each event.

Efforts were exerted to stimulate interest in the first New Jersey All Pony Sale. Although wide coverage by the press occurred, prices failed to respond and no appreciable increase in demand resulted. A catalogue of the ponies consigned was prepared and distributed as a service to the New Jersey Pony Breeders' and Owners' Association.

A major portion of the Department's budget recommendation for breeders' awards was accepted. An award schedule of $100,000 for Thoroughbred breeders and $20,000 for Standardbred breeders was implemented by action of the Appropriations Committee of the State Legislature. A simple procedure for administering the funds was developed and put into operation.

Publicity

Several feature articles stressing the importance of horse breeding in the economy of the State appeared during the year. Editorial acceptance of publicity slanted toward public acceptance of the breeders award concept was generally good, often leading to follow-up coverage.

Organization of Horse Owners

In line with the goals of the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board, efforts were continued to encourage unity on the part of the several breed organizations and interest groups. A breeders' award program was instituted for the nonracing breeds, in the amount of $2,500. (Amount to be reduced in 1965-66.) Each recognized breed organization participated, naming the high-score winners of the season. The cash awards were presented at the Horse and Pony Dinner in February during Farmers Week. This event attracted an attendance of 305 and was highlighted by an address by Dr. M. E. Ensminger, noted national equine authority.

Monthly meetings of the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board were planned and conducted. Minutes are properly recorded. A proposed program of long-range activity was prepared and submitted to the members of the Board for consideration. This is now under advisement and implementation.

Active participation in the meetings of most of the breed organizations was a routine activity throughout the year. This contract provides an opportunity to express the interest of the Department and also to provide various services such as duplicating, addressograph and the collection of data.

Direct Service

Individual calls were made on the average of twice weekly to horse farms and training centers. An effort was made to assist in production and training problems and to acquaint breeders with the services provided by the Department (pregnancy testing of mares, tissue and fluid analysis, etc.)

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Demand for assistance in finalizing legal, tax and business problems of New Jersey cooperatives occurred during the past

year. Advice and direction were provided to various cooperative associations on problems of incorporation status, changes in by-laws, dissolution of inactive and unnecessary associations, liaison with corporate tax agencies, and the necessary regulatory functions under the New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act.

As of the 1964-65 listing, a total of 78 agricultural cooperative associations is incorporated or domesticated in New Jersey under the New Jersey cooperative act. Additionally, 26 agricultural cooperative associations are operating under the New Jersey General Corporations Act.

During the past year, seven local cooperative associations became inactive and were dissolved; as a result of mergers two regional cooperatives with New Jersey operations have been created.

New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act

A need for change in the New Jersey agricultural cooperative laws has manifested itself in numerous ways in recent years. The present statute, last amended in 1953, has at times proved insufficient to properly serve the needs of today's cooperatives. The profound change in the cooperative business climate in the last few years now requires modernization of the New Jersey cooperative laws as soon as possible.

With this in mind, a working committee of cooperative leaders and attorneys has been created to develop details for the best possible revision of the New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act, and the program needed to implement its enactment. It is planned to have this work completed for presentation on the 1966 legislative calendar. When completed, New Jersey will have the most modern cooperative law in the nation.

Mergers and Consolidations

Due to the many pressures of the economic forces presently affecting agriculture, there has been much discussion and study of possible mergers of New Jersey cooperative associations during the past year. This office has become progressively more active in this area. Two mergers of a regional nature were consummated during 1964-65; the merging organizations included New Jersey cooperatives. Other discussions and studies on this subject are presently under way with a number of local New Jersey cooperatives.

Cooperative Tax Status

Under the New Jersey Corporation Tax Act, agricultural cooperative associations may be eligible for exemption from the payment of corporation tax provided that they are incorporated, domesticated or subject to the New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act and exempt under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. This exemption has been in effect since the 1961 legislative amendment. Annually this office submits an up-to-date list of those cooperatives which meet these exemption requirements to the New Jersey Corporation Tax Bureau. This working agreement has proved quite successful in clarifying the State Corporation Tax status of agricultural cooperatives in New Jersey.

The present tax status of cooperatives under the revised Federal Internal Revenue Act continues to need clarification. Many problems have become apparent during this past year since the new Federal tax requirements became effective for the first time on the 1963-64 cooperative business returns. Efforts to resolve these problems at the national level are progressing slowly.

New Jersey Uniform Securities Law

During the past few years, some agricultural cooperatives have had difficulty in raising the large amounts of capital necessary to finance the expansion of facilities and services now demanded by the industry. Because of this situation, a number of them have turned to the issuance of capital stock as a means of raising the necessary funds.

The question soon arose as to whether or not nonprofit agricultural cooperative associations, which issue capital stock, are exempt from the regulatory provisions of the New Jersey Uniform Securities Act.

Because of the statutory limitations placed on cooperative type business in New Jersey and the fact that agricultural cooperatives are subject to examination by the Secretary of Agriculture, this office has taken the position that the New Jersey Bureau of Securities should not require agricultural cooperatives to be subject to the costly regulatory provisions of the securities law. This interpretation is also held by neighboring states and is consistent with the Federal Securities and Exchange Statutes.

Miscellaneous Services

Services of this section have been utilized by a number of nonprofit agricultural associations other than cooperatives in developing by-laws and incorporation processes.

Assistance has been provided to County Boards of Agriculture, as well as to educational and beneficial nonprofit agricultural associations of various types, when requested.

New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives

This office continues to work very closely with the New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Assistance is provided in the operation of many Council programs. Approximately 100 cooperative members and officers from 22 states attended a Council-sponsored conference held in New Jersey this year. The three-day meeting was devoted to the problem of securing and maintaining strong membership ties in farmer cooperative organizations.

Other Council programs with which this office assists are the annual State FFA and 4-H award programs for projects on cooperatives.

STATISTICAL SERVICES

Crop Reporting

The New Jersey Crop Reporting Service is a joint activity of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the Statistical Reporting Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Both the State and Federal Departments have been lawfully authorized to collect and compile information on crop and livestock products and related agricultural subjects. However, they have recognized that the goals of the State and National statistical programs can be most efficiently and economically accomplished by combining their efforts.

Federal funds and personnel provide for a basic program of agricultural estimates for the State as a whole which are comparable with estimates for the 50 states in the National statistical program. State funds and personnel complement and supplement the Federal program by providing for agricultural estimates at the county level and in greater detail than provided for in the National estimating program. Also, State funds are matched with Federal Agricultural Marketing Act funds to provide detailed statistics on a variety of specialized agricultural enterprises important to New Jersey, e.g., blueberries and horticultural specialities.

The New Jersey Crop Reporting Service is presently located in the Federal Building, Trenton, and is staffed as follows:

	Federal	State	Total
Statistician in charge	1	..	1
Administrative assistant and stenographer	1	1	2
Statisticians	4	2	6
Student trainee	1	..	1
Supervisory statistical assistant	1	..	1
Clerical	6	1	7
Supervisory enumerators	2	..	2
Enumerators	16	..	16
Total	32	4	36

While the agricultural estimating program is conducted by the professional staff, success of the program depends on the voluntary help of New Jersey's farmers and businessmen. About 7,000 of the State's 12,000 farmers voluntarily answer questionnaires used to obtain basic data for the crop and livestock reports. Approximately one in six farms provides information, monthly, on the general crop, dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable conditions on their individual farms as well as in their localities. The fidelity of some of the farmers to the idea of sharing information with compatriots in their locality, State and Nation is remarkable --- during the past year, 25 were cited for over 20 years of consistent reporting.

Nearly 300 "agribusinessmen" --- fruit and vegetable processors and distributors, hatcherymen, processors of dairy products, poultry, egg and livestock packers --- along with 1,300 feed, fertilizer, fuel, farm equipment, hardware, lumber, clothing and food merchants contribute or check data on production and prices received and paid by farmers for items used for production and farm family living.

Altogether, voluntary reporters returned 30,000 questionnaires used as a basis for the release of over 147,000 mimeographed copies of statistical reports to nearly 8,700 persons and firms on our mailing lists. The professional and enumerator staff drove over 65,000 miles to interview informed persons, to personally observe crop and livestock conditions, and to appear either as speakers or participants at 81 agricultural meetings. They also serviced 900 requests for special compendiums of agricultural data.

In addition to the mailed surveys, New Jersey was brought into a nationwide program of systematically sampling the use of farmland. The sample in New Jersey consisted of 250 areas of land, averaging 748 acres, scattered throughout the State, largely in agricultural areas. Two staff members were trained in procedures for conduct of the enumerative type surveys at a regional school conducted by Washington personnel of the Statistical Reporting Service. The staff members in turn conducted training sessions in Trenton for sixteen enumerators and two supervisory enumerators. Each enumerator was equipped with aerial photographs of selected land areas and 2,077 persons within those areas were interviewed during the last week of May and the first week of June to obtain the acreages of crops, numbers of livestock and farm labor used. The basic data was transmitted to the Crop Reporting Board, Washington, D. C., where it was processed on automatic data equipment within the time limits required for the usual program of mailed surveys and reports.

The results of the scientifically selected sample show promise of providing useful and timely data. During the 1965 growing season, enumerators will visit a systematic sample of the corn acreage enumerated during May and June. Counts of the stalks per row, measurements of row width, measurements of ear circumference and length, and weights of mature ears will be obtained to measure objectively the yield of corn. Enumerators are also scheduled to revisit farm operators in late November 1965 to obtain information on acreages harvested, crop yields, livestock numbers and production of livestock products.

State and Federal funds were provided to make a January-March 1965 survey of New Jersey's commercial cut flower industry and commercial production of other flower and ornamental plants. Approximately 1,650 flower and plant growers were contacted either by mail or by six enumerators to determine if they were "commercial" producers ($2,000 or more in annual sales). If so, data were obtained on their production.

Counts and weights of cranberries in a scientifically selected sample of the State's bogs were again made during the 1964 growing season. This procedure actually indicated the favorable yield of the 1964 crop before the growers were aware of the improvement. They were somewhat pessimistic as a result of the droughty weather.

Special publications made possible with State and Federal funds during the 1964-65 fiscal year are as follows:

Circular 432, "New Jersey Agricultural Statistics," June 1965, 60 pages, 4,700 copies.

Mimeographed reports:

"Blueberry Report," January 7, 1965

"Asparagus County Estimates," March 23, 1965

"Tomato County Estimates," March 23, 1965

"Annual Dairy Report," April 22, 1965

"Annual Poultry Report," April 27, 1965

"Meat Chicken Report," May 3, 1965

"Annual Livestock Summary," May 5, 1965

"Blueberry Report," June 28, 1965

Market News

Fruit and Vegetable

The fruit and vegetable market news service collected and disseminated wholesale price and supply information on 25 New Jersey crops during 1964-65. Since this is a jointly financed Federal-State program, the United States Department of Agriculture leased wire teletype service was utilized. New Jersey price and supply information is sent to all parts of the country and is used in reports issued from other market news offices. The leased wire service operates 24 hours a day, making it possible to obtain price and supply information from other areas that are competing with New Jersey fruits and vegetables.

Improvements in disseminating marketing information to growers and other interested parties was accomplished this year.

At the request of the industry in central New Jersey, another telephone answering device was installed in the Hightstown fruit and vegetable inspection office. This was in addition to the two in operation in the Bridgeton inspection office. In Bridgeton, one machine was used for special seasonal crops and the other for miscellaneous crops. The one in Hightstown was used for all crops with the emphasis on white potatoes.

These machines provided tape-recorded messages up to five minutes in length of the latest marketing information available. In Hightstown, 2,487 calls were recorded from June 30, 1964, to February 1, 1965, when this machine was discontinued until June 1965. In Bridgeton, where the service is available the year around, 4,413 calls were recorded on the miscellaneous telephone, an increase of 400 calls over the previous year. The telephone used for special crops recorded 955 calls from late September to early November 1964 and 1,243 calls during May and June 1965. This machine was not used during the interim period.

This method of dissemination makes available today's news today. The mailed reports the grower receives the following day confirms what has been reported besides giving additional information.

Radio station WSNJ in Bridgeton carried a regular five-minute capsule review of terminal market prices. This was recorded by telephone from the market news office. The program was aired at 12:15 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, for the entire year. This program has been used as a source of information by many growers in the listening area.

Another method used to disseminate marketing information is the mailed report. During the main New Jersey season from late April until early November, approximately 700 copies were mailed each day to growers, buyers, brokers and others interested in New Jersey fruits and vegetables. This report contained local and competing area f.o.b. prices plus supply and terminal market prices from all major markets across the country.

At the end of the season, summaries were prepared on 15 of the major New Jersey crops. In order to make the statistics more meaningful and easier to understand, much of the material was in graph form. This method of presentation has been widely and enthusiastically received and further improvements are planned. Four booklets were prepared totaling 188 pages. They were sent on request to about 500 individuals and institutions. The main

purpose of these summaries is to provide basic information concerning the past marketing season that can be used as a foundation in developing marketing programs for the next season.

Livestock

During the fiscal year, the eight New Jersey livestock auction markets continued to supply a weekly report of sales, giving number and class of all animals sold and prices obtained. Both the number of head sold and dollar value decreased from the 1963-64 fiscal year. During the fall and early winter, red meat prices were depressed but have strengthened during 1965 to slightly above the last five-year average.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

Market	No. Animals 1963-64	No. Animals 1964-65	Value 1963-64	Value 1964-65
Flemington	13,834	12,836	$ 521,544.32	$ 485,801.59
Hackettstown	53,124	50,070	3,905,990.02	3,437,716.33
Mount Holly	4,390	4,133	122,239.55	110,574.36
Freehold	2,428	2,755	130,239.30	163,345.03
Sussex	40,114	38,736	2,453,203.04	2,257,636.26
Woodstown (Harris)	25,416	24,576	1,385,970.00	1,412,517.14
Woodstown (Community)	7,397	6,860	469,081.59	456,768.24
Columbus (Tallman)	13,280	13,318	714,558.09	682,180.62
Totals	159,983	153,284	$9,702,825.91	$9,006,539.57
1962-63 Total				$10,779,662.51

A weekly Feed and Livestock Report was initiated during the year. The report is released each Thursday and consists of current feed and grain prices, as well as hay and straw truckload prices delivered to the consumer. This is the first such report for hay and straw and is secured by calling various hay and straw dealers within the State.

Also included is a report of the preceding week's sales at the eight livestock auction markets and less-than-carlot wholesale meat prices to New York secured from the United States Department of Agriculture leased wire service.

Poultry and Eggs

During the past year, the Division of Markets has continued to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in securing information from poultry and egg dealers on supply, demand and prices received. Early in 1965, prices for both eggs and lightweight live poultry were very depressed.

The information gathered from poultry and egg sources within the State are reported to the Philadelphia office of the Federal Consumer Marketing Service. This information is collated with information gathered by the Philadelphia office and the New York office of the Consumer Marketing Service to establish supply, demand and prices for the area.

Within this current period, the Division of Markets has developed a new Egg and Poultry Report. This is published weekly. It gives wholesale selling prices at the New Jersey egg marketing associations, the New York wholesale selling prices from the United States Department of Agriculture leased wire service, and the prices paid to retailers.

The same report also lists the cold storage holdings of the leading markets, the eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey live poultry report, as well as a report of the last sale of the Eastern Shore exchange.

REGULATORY SERVICES

Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

The fruit and vegetable service assists the industry in marketing its products in an orderly and efficient manner. Inspection and certification of fresh fruits and vegetables and grading of raw products for processing are supervised by the staff. Of major importance is the service performed at processing plants where each grower's raw product delivery is classified as to the percentage meeting the various grades and/or contract specifications.

The volume of fresh market inspections is affected by such factors as production, quality, prices and marketing regulations. During this fiscal year, 1,788 lots, consisting of 658,391 packages of produce destined for fresh market consumption, were inspected for grade. This was an increase of 3.5 per cent in the number of inspections and a decrease of 2.75 per cent in volume as compared with last year's figures. The decrease was primarily

due to a reduction in sweet corn and apple volume inspected. The principal commodities for which volume of inspections increased were peaches and lettuce. Potato inspections were about equal for both years.

Inspection of products moving into processing channels totaled 236,682 tons compared with 233,378 tons last year and 283,601 tons the year before.

This section continued to provide technical assistance to New Jersey commodity councils and committees representing the asparagus, apple, white potato, sweet potato and cultivated blueberry industries. It cooperated in the operation of the program of Jersey Certified Farm Markets, Inc. An employee was assigned on a full-time basis from June 1 to September 15 to work in an advisory capacity with this organization and other roadside market operators. In addition, technical advisory assistance was provided to fruit and vegetable auctions, agricultural organizations and buying agencies.

During the fiscal year, 75 Federal-State fruit and vegetable inspectors licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture were required to handle the inspection and grading of commodities for fresh market and processing.

The following table shows the volume of commodities inspected and certified for grade during this fiscal year, and the corresponding figures for 1963-64.

TABLE 1

	1964-65	1963-64
For processing:		
Tomatoes	207,442 tons	201,083 tons
Asparagus	25,544 tons	25,581 tons
Other vegetables [1/]	3,696 tons	6,714 tons
Totals	236,682 tons	233,378 tons
Shipping Point Inspections for fresh market:		
Potatoes	222,092 cwt.	228,785 cwt.
Apples	56,750 bu.	97,697 bu.
Peaches	83,938 3/4-bu. cont.	72,827 3/4-bu. cont.
Lettuce	88,527 crates	78,211 crates
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables [2/]	207,084 pkgs.	199,494 pkgs.
Totals	658,391 pkgs.	677,014 pkgs.

1/ Includes carrots, snap beans and other vegetables.

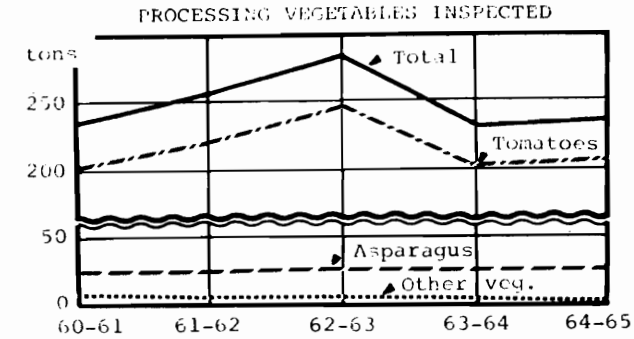
2/ Includes asparagus, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, peppers, eggplant, squash and other vegetables.

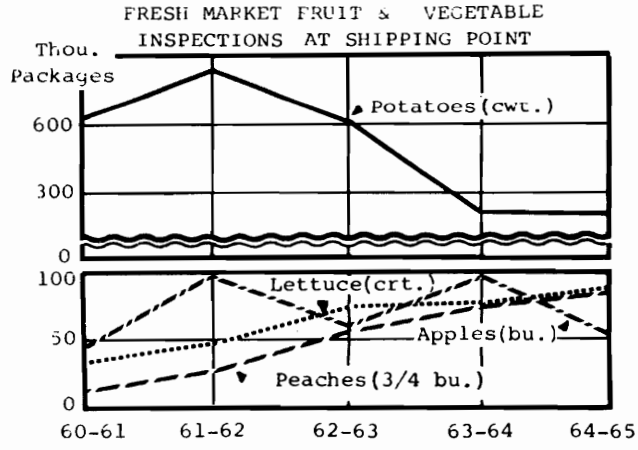
TABLE 1 (continued)

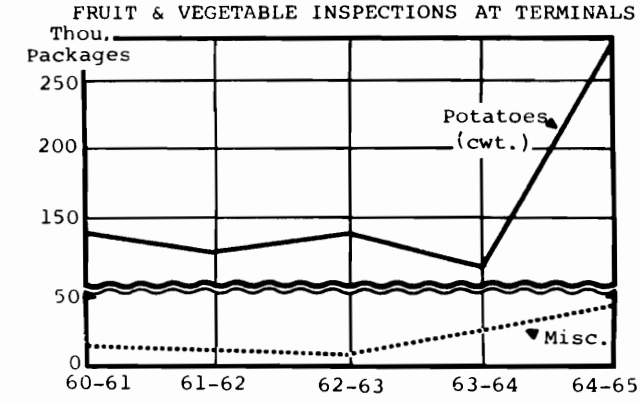
	1964-65	1963-64
Terminal inspections:		
Potatoes	273,816 cwt.	114,455 cwt.
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables[1/]	42,482 pkgs.[1/]	65,934 pkgs.[2/]
Totals	316,298 pkgs.	180,389 pkgs.
Institution supplies	1,257,354 lbs.	1,232,702 lbs.

1/ Does not include 66,730 lbs. bulk oranges and 20 tons bulk cabbage.

2/ Does not include 40,400 lbs. bulk grapefruit.







The most severe drought on record adversely affected the production of all New Jersey fruit and vegetable crops in 1964. As a result, average prices were generally higher. However, increased returns to growers for most crops were offset by higher costs of production. Most growers relied heavily on irrigation. Where irrigation was not used, production was low and quality generally poor.

Certifying Fresh Products

Apples

The volume of apples inspected this fiscal year was 42 per cent below last year. The quality of the crop was good and apples held in controlled atmosphere storages were in fine condition throughout the late spring months. Apples removed from CA storages were exported to South America all during the month of June. Inspection, which is mandatory under the United States Export Apple and Pear Act, indicated that the apples were in excellent condition and met the United States Condition Standards for Export. This meant that not more than 5 per cent were further advanced in maturity than firm-ripe. This established a new "first" in the export of apples from New Jersey so late in the season.

Slightly more than 97 per cent of the 56,750 bushels inspected this fiscal year were exported. South and Central American countries were the principal destinations.

White Potatoes

The New Jersey white potato crop was less severely affected by the drought than most other crops. Potato growers are equipped for irrigation.

Prices were generally good throughout the harvesting season and harvesting was paced accordingly. This resulted in the least volume placed in storages since this practice became general in New Jersey. Those who stored part of their crop were generously rewarded by advanced prices in the spring of 1965.

There was very little difference in the volume inspected this fiscal year and last. This year inspections covered 785 lots containing 222,092 hundredweight equivalents as compared with 802 lots containing 228,674 hundredweight equivalents last year. Of the total volume inspected, 97 per cent graded U.S. No. 1 - Size A or better. Government purchases totaled 29,593 hundredweight.

New Jersey white potato acreage in 1964 was 17,300 and yield per acre was 200 hundredweight.

Sweet Corn

The Cooperative Growers' Association of Beverly again requested the services of this section for inspection of sweet corn as part of their orderly marketing program. Growers' lots totaling 35,623 crates were inspected and the results made available to the sales personnel.

In addition, inspectors from the Bridgeton and Hightstown offices certified 12 lots of sweet corn containing 4,243 crates. See Table 2 for distribution.

Peaches

The Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Inc., Glassboro, again requested the full-time services of two Federal-State inspectors for peaches shipped under their special sales program. In addition to inspecting peaches to be shipped, the inspectors assisted grower members in improving their packing and grading operations. The inspectors assigned to the Gloucester County Cooperative certified 82 shipments of peaches containing 38,326 3/4-bushel containers.

Inspectors from the Bridgeton office inspected 122 lots containing 45,596 3/4-bushel containers. All lots graded U.S. Extra No. 1. See Table 2 for distribution.

A summary of the 1964 peach season reveals that peach inspections were higher this year than any previous year on record.

Lettuce

The volume of lettuce inspected this fiscal year was almost 6 per cent greater than last. One hundred and ninety-four lots totaling 88,527 containers were certified, compared with 174 lots consisting of 83,701 containers in 1963-64. All packages contained 24 heads each. See Table 2 for distribution.

The Bridgeton office again provided space for buyers of the Defense Subsistence Supply Center. This service makes it more convenient for South Jersey growers and brokers to arrange sales with the military buyers.

This table shows the distribution of major commodities, other than potatoes, inspected at New Jersey shipping points during the fiscal year.

TABLE 2

Products	Defense Subsistence Supply Center Purchases	Canadian Export	Domestic Markets
Sweet corn	8,808 crates	...	31,058 crates
Lettuce	82,107 containers	6,420 containers	...
Peaches	18,383 3/4-bu. cont.	44,971 3/4-bu. cont.	20,568 3/4-bu. cont.

Processing Crops

Asparagus and tomatoes are the two most important crops grown for processing. A considerable volume of carrots, snap beans, red and geeen sweet peppers, and green tomatoes is also graded. Occasional requests are received for inspection of truck-lot shipments of apples, sweet potatoes, blueberries and other commodities for processing.

Products for processing are graded on the basis of processor-grower contracts which usually incorporate Federal or State standards. Inspectors analyze a representative sample from each 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.

Asparagus

Grading asparagus for processing is the largest single grading activity. During the spring of 1965, four processors and eight brokers operated 18 receiving stations in the producing areas. Twenty-nine inspectors and two supervisors were required to handle the grading.

California is the only state that surpasses New Jersey in the production of asparagus. The estimated acreage for harvest in New Jersey this year was 27,400 acres compared with 29,100 acres in 1964. Approximately two-thirds of the total acreage was estimated to be for processing.

This season the contract price for N.J. No. 1 spears, 7 inches in length, 4 1/2 inches minimum green color, 3/8-inch minimum diameter measured at the butt, was 14.5 cents per pound.

Last year the contract price for the same specifications was 11.5 cents per pound. Most of the volume was purchased in accordance with these specifications known as the "regular contract."

Five other contracts were used this season, two of which contained no particular reference to standards but specified maximum length and minimum diameter of spears.

Adverse weather conditions prevailed throughout the harvesting season. The early part of the season was cold. The balance of the season was extremely dry and plagued by intermittent periods of excessively hot and cool weather. The drought conditions experienced during the spring and summer of 1964 carried over into the spring of 1965.

Volume graded under all contracts this season was less than 1/2 of 1 per cent below last year. Total 1965 volume was 51,087,696 pounds compared with 51,161,530 pounds graded in 1964.

This season 39,431,220 pounds or about 77 per cent of the season's total were graded under the regular contract specifications. Grades averaged 72 per cent N.J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 22 per cent butts. In 1964 the averages were exactly the same.

The following table shows the specifications of each contract for asparagus for processing and the gross weight of volume delivered under each.

TABLE 3

Maximum Spear Length	Minimum Green Color	Minimum Diameter Base of Spear	Tolerence For White	Total Gross Pounds
7 inches	4 1/2 inches	3/8-inch	...	39,431,220
7 inches	5 inches	3/8-inch	...	10,037,466
10 inches	5 inches	1/4-inch	1/2-inch	1,272,076
5 1/4 inches	5 1/4 inches	3/8-inch	...	155,040
9 1/2 inches	...	...	...	112,682
5 inches	4 1/2 inches	3/8-inch	...	79,212
Total				51,087,696

Tomatoes

In 1964 New Jersey ranked third in the nation in the production of tomatoes for processing, preceded only by California and Ohio. For the most part, weather conditions were favorable for good production and quality.

The 16,200 acres grown in New Jersey in 1964 was 8 per cent above the 15,000 acres in 1963. The average yield per acre this season was 15.5 tons compared with 17 tons in 1963 and the 20.5 ton record yield of 1962.

Volume graded this season was 207,442 tons with grade averages of 70 per cent U.S. No. 1, 29 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 1 per cent culls. In 1963, the volume was 201,083 tons with averages of 68 per cent U.S. No. 1, 30 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 2 per cent culls.

At the peak of the season, 24 inspectors were assigned to tomato grading for seven processors.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY 1964 CANNERY TOMATO SEASON AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS 10 YEARS

Seasons	Total Tons Graded	U.S. No. 1 (per cent)	U.S. No. 2 (per cent)	Culls (per cent)
1954	130,462	62	36	2
1955	36,705	47	49	4
1956	157,464	64	33	3
1957	144,196	69	29	2
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

Other Processing Crops

Requests are received annually for grading other important crops for processing. Following is the quantity in pounds of each graded product for the past two seasons.

1964-65		1963-64	
Carrots	2,403,750	Carrots	7,675,900
Snap beans	1,921,734	Snap beans	1,304,400
Sweet peppers	2,919,570	Sweet peppers	3,510,300
Green tomatoes	145,200	Green tomatoes	937,950

TEN-YEAR RECORD OF SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS BY PRODUCTS

	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65
Apples	150	191	336	107	241	138	243	156	134	112
Asparagus	14	32	6	1	1	1	42	47	72	65
Beans	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Beets	..	..	1	4	2	3	..	1	8	7
Blueberries	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	11
Cabbage	6	6	8	10	21	22	11	48	62	67
Cantaloups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Carrots	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
Celery	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicory	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Collards	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corn	33	35	17	26	36	187	239	232	38	22
Cranberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37	1	..
Cucumbers	5	..	7	2	14	6	4	8	7	22
Eggplant	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	34
Endive	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26
Escarole	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	25
Lettuce	1	36	14	48	49	79	116	166	174	194+
Onions	15	9	6	14	10	..	8	9	12	41
Onions, green	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	33	..
Parsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30
Parsnips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Peaches	1	2	..	4	13	31	85	140	157	204+
Peppers	..	..	3	..	10	3	14	13	49	44
Potatoes	493	1,858	3,007	3,109	3,079	2,251	3,092	2,164	802	785
Pumpkins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Radishes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Romaine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21
Rutabagas	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Squash	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	32	54
Sweet potatoes	33	2	1	1	108	18	..	127	12	3
Tomatoes	..	12	10	..	..	7	2	..	6	9
Turnips	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	5
Mixed vegetables	2	2	..	..	16	..	5	..	1/	1/
Totals	754	2,195	3,418	3,328	3,610	2,779	3,882	3,159	1,725	1,788

1/ All commodities have been itemized.

Shipping Point and Miscellaneous Inspections

In addition to the commodities covered in detail in this report, others, such as asparagus, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, squash, onions, peppers, eggplant and leafy vegetables, were inspected and certified for fresh market shipment or for processing. Inspections on miscellaneous products this year totaled 471 containing 96,654 packages. A large volume of these commodities was certified as meeting Canadian Import Requirements and exported to Canada.

Since 1960, one inspector has been assigned to the P. J. Ritter Co., Bridgeton, to inspect and certify processed asparagus packed in accordance with the New Jersey Seal of Quality specifications. The volume certified this year under the seal was 159,125 cases of 12 13-ounce glass jars and 14,332 cases of 24 13-ounce jars, making a total of 173,457 cases containing 2,253,468 jars. Last year's pack totaled 100,158 cases containing 1,303,140 13-ounce jars.

Terminal Inspections

Terminal inspections are also an important part of the Bureau's activities. At the request of receivers, inspections are made on products shipped to New Jersey terminals in interstate commerce. The majority of applications received are for potato inspections. Inspections made for hospitals and institutions are classified under terminal work. Most of this work is on fresh supplies purchased by the Trenton and Marlboro State Hospitals and New Jersey State School for Girls.

Only inspectors appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture as collaborators can make terminal inspections. The Bureau chief, three State supervisors and three Agricultural Society inspectors are authorized for this work.

The following list shows commodities and volume certified at various terminals in New Jersey during the fiscal year.

Product	Volume
Apples	700 cartons
Carrots	9,000 packages
Celery	640 crates
Grapefruit	2,445 cartons
Lettuce	629 crates
Onions	1,440 50-lb. bags
Oranges	25,352 cartons
Potatoes	273,816 hundredweight
Tomatoes	2,276 cartons

Inspections of fresh products delivered to institutions totaled 158, including inspection of items for replacement of rejections on original deliveries. Volume totaled 1,257,354 pounds.

Potato Labeling Law

Enforcement of the Potato Labeling Law was continued this fiscal year as a function of the fruit and vegetable service. This bill was introduced April 22, 1963, and was approved June 25, 1963. The State Board of Agriculture adopted rules and regulations for its enforcement on October 22, 1963.

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.

Following is a summary of the activites of the two enforcement agents of the Bureau for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

VISITS

Retailers	Roadside Markets	Growers and Dealers	Total Inspections	Violations
1,142	158	353	3,663	81

Most violations consisted of cases where potato packages were not marked in accordance with the marking requirements specified in the law. Of the 81 violations, 73 were corrected in the presence of the investigator.

Hearings were held on eight violations by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. All violators admitted the violations charged. The hearing officer issued warnings to five of the violators and deferred his decision on two. One violator was assessed a penalty of $200.

Poultry Products Standardization

This section assists the poultry industry in marketing its products in an orderly manner; advises with respect to practices and procedures related thereto; performs grading services in determining conformity of the product to contract specifications and official grades; maintains supervision of firms marketing products under the Department's official emblem; makes inspections of eggs as required in conducting enforcement of egg laws; and cooperates with regional and national groups in the interest of New Jersey poultrymen.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AUCTION MARKETS

	SEASON OF 1964				SEASON OF 1963			
	AUCTION SALES		SPECIAL SALES[1]		AUCTION SALES		SPECIAL SALES[1]	
MARKET	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value	No. of Pkgs. Sold	Sales Value
Beverly	54,652	$ 59,342.65	..	..	79,823	$ 77,591.08	..	..
Corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	161,137	$344,672.01
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,970	78,370.82
Cedarville	277,681	755,082.45	..	..	296,328	729,604.90	..	..
Glassboro	300,273	751,072.98	89,163	$295,583.05	346,603	788,640.02	82,432	289,822.85
Hammonton	132,512	639,287.35	..	..	144,877	660,151.50	..	..
Blues-fresh	..	..	170,194	596,463.76	..	..	176,177	613,018.27
Blues-proc.	..	..	51,602 (lbs.)	10,320.40	..	..	..	..[4]
Hightstown	404,595	509,670.99	..	..	438,729	481,899.95	..[4]	
Fruits	..	..	3,539	11,237.25	..	..	..	..
Veg.-fresh	..	..	12,164	26,671.08	..	..	..	..
Landisville	368,020	908,524.23	..	..	381,562	693,261.98	27,578	32,557.40
Veg.-fresh	..	..	34,490	45,427.10	..	..	..	..
Pedricktown	115,641	404,575.90	..	..	118,328	431,941.85	..	..
Swedesboro	376,604	1,189,807.60	..	..	471,905	1,464,984.25	..	..
Veg.-proc.[2]	..	..	1,171,426 (lbs.)	174,730.21	..	..	882,651 (lbs.)	101,446.86
Vineland	1,990,442	4,225,381.22	..	..	1,672,449	3,072,578.32	..	..
Totals	4,020,420	$9,442,745.37	309,550	$1,160,432.85	3,950,604	$8,400,653.85	472,294	$1,459,888.21
Total pounds for processing[3]			1,223,028				882,651	
Total Value - Auction and Special Sales				$10,603,178.22				$9,860,542.06

Average Price per Package 1964 $2.35
Average Price per Package 1963 $2.12

[1] All types of contract or negotiated sales other than auction.

[2] Pay Weight.

[3] Total pounds not included in total number of packages

[4] "Special Sales" figures not submitted due to fire at Hightstown Market.

Egg producers in New Jersey and across the country are still confronted with economic problems having many ramifications. Financing and the procedure which determines market prices are vital factors among many others in need of adjustment. A major problem is adjusting production to meet specific market needs.

According to figures compiled by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, New Jersey farms had an average of 8,214,000 layers during the calendar year 1964 compared with an average of 9,267,000 layers during 1963, a decrease of 11 per cent. This represents an average monthly decline of 88,000 layers. This rate of decline continued through January and February of 1965 and lessened to about 50,000 layers per month for the balance of this fiscal year. Nationally, the average number of layers on farms has shown a rather steady decline of 3,000,000 per month during the first six months of 1965.

The rate of lay during the calendar year 1964 on New Jersey farms was 199 eggs per bird compared with 196 eggs per bird the previous year.

Cooperative Marketing

Cooperative marketing associations which physically handle the eggs and, in some instances the live poultry produced by their members, marketed products valued at $4,006,834.84 during fiscal 1964-65 compared with a total value of $4,842,621.55 the year before.

Table 1 is a summary of eggs and poultry auction markets and shows the volume and value of eggs and poultry handled by each cooperative and the total thereof as well as a comparison of the price per unit for both eggs and poultry.

Table 2 shows the average price per dozen eggs each month for all eggs marketed by the five New Jersey cooperatives and a comparison with the previous fiscal year.

Table 3 is a 10-year summary of sales made by New Jersey poultry and egg cooperatives.

POULTRY TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF EGG AND POULTRY AUCTION MARKETS

July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965

Market	Cases of Eggs	Value of Eggs	Crates of Poultry	Pounds of Poultry	Value of Poultry	Total Value
Flemington	136,265	$1,365,096.11	1,980	82,168	$11,677.64	$1,376,773.75
Hackettstown	27,919	303,355.59	1,749	98,810	7,966.68	311,322.27
Mount Holly	24,621	236,237.94	1,601	88,669	5,328.37	241,566.31
Paterson	22,655	236,408.85	89	5,621	440.32	236,849.17
Vineland	185,072	1,840,323.34	...	...	...	1,840,323.34
Totals	396,532	$3,981,421.83	5,419	275,268	$25,413.01	$4,006,834.84

Average price per case 1964-1965 $10.04

" " " " 1963-1964 $10.71

Average price per pound of live poultry 1964-1965 $0.092

" " " " " " " 1963-1964 $0.106

POULTRY TABLE 2

AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN EGGS ON FIVE NEW JERSEY AUCTION MARKETS

Month	1964	1963	1962
July	$0.3322	$0.3362	$0.3437
August	.3498	.3511	.3826
September	.3494	.4065	.4133
October	.3512	.3664	.3763
November	.3428	.3707	.4040
December	.3442	.3907	.4058

	1965	1964	1963
January	.3010	.4327	.4009
February	.3117	.3668	.4082
March	.3311	.3637	.3937
April	.3591	.3090	.3322
May	.2927	.2969	.2996
June	.3027	.3110	.3135

POULTRY TABLE 3

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY POULTRY AND EGG AUCTION SALES

Year	Number Cases of Eggs	Number Crates of Poultry	Pounds of Poultry	Total Combined Value Eggs and Poultry
1964-65	396,532	5,419	275,268	$ 4,006,834.84
1963-64	447,687	8,943	466,567	4,842,621.55
1962-63	469,146	11,723	614,537	5,282,611.04
1961-62	535,012	17,383	927,351	6,109,591.38
1960-61	528,863	21,156	1,110,913	7,144,660.91
1959-60	756,047	42,071	1,542,364	8,551,099.31
1958-59	990,802	49,724	2,546,418	12,198,175.14
1957-58	1,036,495	61,634	3,110,486	14,958,559.86
1956-57	1,201,770	83,501	4,237,116	15,143,821.58
1955-56	1,181,742	99,084	4,954,517	18,245,286.84
Totals	7,544,096	400,638	19,785,537	$96,483,262.45

POULTRY TABLE 4

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

EGGS	July 1964	July 1963	July 1939	August 1964	August 1963	August 1939	September 1964	September 1963	September 1939
Total dozens sold	1,091,490	1,234,680	891,300	1,115,560	1,211,490	900,540	1,105,110	1,114,710	855,660
Total price paid	$362,645.85	$415,105.71	$235,920	$390,279.03	$425,327.23	$241,138	$386,146.32	$453,154.25	$252,290
Av. price per doz.	$ 0.3322	$ 0.3362	$ 0.2647	$ 0.3498	$ 0.3511	$ 0.2678	$ 0.3494	$ 0.4065	$ 0.2948
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.55	$3.70	$1.60	$3.50	$3.65	$1.50	$3.50	$3.70	$1.86
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.90	$4.15	$2.18	$3.85	$4.15	$2.16	$3.90	$4.15	$2.02
Av. laying ration	$3.72	$3.92	$1.89	$3.67	$3.90	$1.83	$3.70	$3.92	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	11.20	11.66	7.1	10.4	11.11	6.8	10.87	9.64	6.6
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	8.93	8.58	14.0	9.53	9.00	14.6	9.44	10.37	15.2

EGGS	October 1964	October 1963	October 1939	November 1964	November 1963	November 1939	December 1964	December 1963	December 1939
Total dozens sold	1,118,070	1,263,930	955,430	962,017	1,078,770	969,330	1,044,720	1,101,660	1,135,350
Total price paid	$392,671.68	$463,152.96	$301,571	$329,831.99	$399,909.11	$302,285	$359,633.17	$430,519.42	$278,465
Av. price per doz.	$ 0.3512	$ 0.3664	$0.30296	$ 0.3428	$ 0.3707	$ 0.3118	$ 0.3442	$ 0.3907	$ 0.2453
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.45	$3.65	$1.78	$3.45	$3.50	$1.77	$3.40	$3.65	$1.83
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.95	$4.10	$2.54	$3.90	$3.95	$2.25	$3.85	$4.00	$2.58
Av. laying ration	$3.70	$3.87	$2.16	$3.68	$3.72	$2.14	$3.63	$3.82	$2.20
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	10.53	10.56	7.1	10.73	10.04	6.9	10.54	9.78	9.0
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	9.49	9.47	14.0	9.03	9.97	14.6	9.48	10.23	11.2

POULTRY TABLE 4 - Continued

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

EGGS	January			February			March		
	1965	1964	1939	1965	1964	1939	1965	1964	1939
Total dozens sold	894,270	961,110	1,099,080	829,980	912,180	1,085,550	952,500	1,095,000	1,372,230
Total price paid	$269,258.63	$415,961.60	$260,807	$258,749.22	$334,603.53	$245,377	$315,420.89	$398,210.22	$316,304
Av. price per doz.	$ 0.3010	$ 0.4327	$ 0.2373	$ 0.3117	$ 0.3668	$ 0.2260	$ 0.3311	$ 0.3637	$ 0.2395
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.45	$3.60	$1.54	$3.40	$3.70	$1.54	$3.40	$3.70	$1.56
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.80	$4.05	$2.04	$3.95	$4.15	$2.04	$3.85	$4.10	$2.06
Av. laying ration	$3.63	$3.82	$1.79	$3.68	$3.92	$1.79	$3.63	$3.90	$1.81
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	12.05	8.83	7.5	11.79	10.69	7.9	10.96	10.72	7.9
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	8.29	11.33	13.3	8.82	9.36	12.6	9.12	9.33	12.7

EGGS	April			May			June		
	1965	1964	1939	1965	1964	1939	1965	1964	1939
Total dozens sold	899,940	1,170,720	1,213,620	946,448	1,116,390	1,388,070	998,220	1,169,970	1,117,170
Total price paid	$323,277.97	$361,783.48	$269,177	$277,115.99	$331,546.69	$297,863	$302,250.34	$363,913.05	$266,289
Av. price per doz.	$ 0.3591	$ 0.3090	$ 0.2218	$ 0.2927	$ 0.2969	$ 0.2146	$ 0.3027	$ 0.3110	$ 0.2384
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.40	$3.60	$1.58	$3.45	$3.55	$1.64	$3.45	$3.60	$1.69
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.90	$3.95	$2.11	$3.95	$3.95	$2.18	$3.95	$4.00	$2.18
Av. laying ration	$3.65	$3.77	$1.84	$3.70	$3.75	$1.91	$3.70	$3.80	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	10.16	12.20	8.3	12.64	12.63	8.9	12.22	12.22	8.1
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	9.83	8.20	12.1	7.91	7.92	11.2	8.18	8.18	12.3

Cooperative Markets Egg-Feed Ratio

The egg-feed ratio is an indication of the prosperity of the egg producer. It is the relation between one major production cost item and the price received for eggs. Table 4 shows the volume of all eggs sold by the five cooperatives for each month and the average price received by the producer, the average cost of the laying ration, and the resulting ratios for the current fiscal year compared with the previous fiscal year.

The number of pounds of feed a dozen eggs would buy was lowest in the month of May, with January and June also unfavorable. An egg-feed ratio of 8.5 is about marginal and is so indicated by the average price per dozen.

Poultry feed cost during 1964-1965 averaged $3.67 per hundredweight compared with $3.84 the previous year. The average price per dozen eggs was $0.3302 or 0.028 cents less than in 1963-1964.

The average New Jersey hen is estimated to have produced 16.58 dozen eggs, which earned a gross income of $5.47. With an average feed cost of $3.67, a balance of $1.80 per bird was left for all other costs.

Field Personnel

The poultry service field staff consists of three senior inspectors of eggs and seven inspectors of eggs. Senior inspectors maintain supervision of firms licensed to use the Seal of Quality on eggs. In addition, they serve as advisors to the other inspectors with respect to maintaining uniformity in inspection procedure and egg quality interpretation.

Grading and Inspection Service

The year concluded with 29 firms licensed to package eggs under the New Jersey Seal of Quality. Any firm which also handles out-of-state eggs must have an egg inspector of the Department in the plant when New Jersey eggs are packaged under the seal. Nine such plants are licensed and Seals of Quality and cartons on which the seal is imprinted are kept under lock and key in custody of the inspector. Two of these firms also use the United States Department of Agriculture egg grading service, which requires a Federal grader to be in the plant. In these instances, the Federal employee is also our agent. Egg inspectors of the Department were assigned to the other seven plants.

Firms licensed to use the Seal of Quality packaged 456,272 30-dozen cases or 13,688,160 dozens under this official emblem. License fees based on the volume so identified amounted to $14,957.61.

Included in the total Seal of Quality volume are 20,836 30-dozen cases of eggs delivered to New Jersey State institutions and agencies. These required 1,345 grade certificates, representing the number of lots delivered. Prior to March, an attempt was made to provide the inspection of these eggs without cost. In general, users of the inspection service were indifferent as to the amount of the inspector's time used. An hourly fee charge as provided by regulation was assessed with the result that the service is used more efficiently. Fees from this source amounted to $1,004.40 based on 279 hours.

Table 5 shows the monthly totals of field activities performed under grading and inspection service.

TABLE 5

GRADING AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Month	No. Firms Licensed	No. Supervisory Visits	No. Cases Packed under Seal of Quality	No. Cases to State Institutions	No. Certificates Issued
July	29	51		1,607	103
August	29	38		1,719	119
September	29	27	107,287 1/	1,873	117
October	31	59		1,725	106
November	31	60		1,618	107
December	31	18	108,374 1/	1,770	115
January	30	50		1,519	104
February	30	56		1,615	115
March	30	72	118,867 1/	1,974	125
April	29	62		1,607	107
May	29	62		1,632	111
June	29	64	121,744 1/	2,177	116
Totals		619	456,272	20,836	1,345

1/ Reported quarterly

Egg Law Enforcement

A national committee completed its work of composing a Model Egg Law to be used as a pattern by the different states in amending existing egg laws or enacting new legislation. New Jersey, after three previous attempts, succeeded in early 1965 in updating its egg marketing laws. The new legislation becomes effective January 1, 1966. New Jersey is the first state to have an egg law patterned after the Model Law.

Egg law enforcement procedure is concerned with the inspection of eggs at the retail level to determine conformity of the eggs to the designated grade and size and the observation of containers and markings thereon with respect to source identification.

Inspections for grade and size as generally conducted in a retail store is a matter of examining a five-dozen sample of each brand and size on sale. There were 22,797 such inspections made and 244 violations were found. Violations amounted to 1.07 per cent compared with 2.56 per cent last year.

Inspections concerning source identification totaled 442 and 128 violations were found. Violations amounted to 28.95 per cent compared with 51.98 per cent last year.

Penalties were imposed in 61 instances. In all cases the violator is granted the opportunity to oppose the Department's action in court.

Table 6 shows the monthly totals of field activities performed under egg law enforcement.

Licensing and Bonding

This Bureau is charged with issuance of licenses required under provisions of seven agricultural statutes of New Jersey. To operate in the State, the following must obtain a license from the Department: Commission merchants, dealers, and brokers; milk dealers; cattle dealers; garbage-feeding hog farm operators; disposal plant operators; controlled atmosphere storage (apples) operators; and nutria farm operators. The last category is a one-time registration with this Department and the Division of Fish and Game, New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

TABLE 6

EGG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Month	Number of In-store Egg Inspections	Number of Violations	Number of Source Identification Inspections	Number of Violations	Number of Penalties
July	1,690	27	25	7	14
August	2,385	36	52	28	14
September	1,939	25	22	6	12
October	1,878	28	28	11	5
November	1,168	17	23	3	1
December	1,114	13	42	9	1
January	1,587	10	35	9	3
February	1,716	17	45	17	4
March	2,403	18	55	23	2
April	2,283	23	43	8	2
May	2,254	15	36	3	2
June	2,380	15	36	4	1
Totals	22,797	244	442	128	61

Field representatives of this Bureau conduct investigations of the purchase records of license applicants and of complaints or claims registered by New Jersey farmers against license holders.

Disputes concerning payment between licensee and grower may result in either formal or informal complaints. In many cases the field representative is able to bring the two parties together and effect a satisfactory settlement. Complaints not resolved in this way result in formal hearings before the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

SUMMARY OF LICENSING OPERATION

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

License Category	Number Issued for 1964-65	Number Renewed for 1965-66	Amounts of Bonds Surety	Security
Commission merchants, dealers and brokers	576		$4,301,000	$68,000
Milk dealers	76		$3,672,500	$257,000
Cattle dealers	109			
Disposal plant operators	42			
Garbage-feeding hog farm operators	234	206		
Controlled atmosphere storage (apples)	8			
Nutria farm registry	0			

Commission Merchants, Dealers and Brokers Licensing and Bonding Act

Licenses are required of persons or firms engaged in handling, receiving or purchasing fruits, vegetables, shell eggs, live poultry, hay, grain and straw from New Jersey producers and growers.

During the period May 1, 1964, to April 30, 1965, licenses were issued to 576 applicants. Each applicant is required to deposit in support of his license a surety bond or United States Government Securities. The amount of each bond is determined on the basis of the applicant's maximum dollar value of purchases in one month with consideration given to timeliness of payment.

Bonds of $3,000 minimum to $25,000 maximum are provided in order that growers may file statement of claim with the Secretary of Agriculture for unpaid obligations. The period for filing terminates within 90 days from the end of the license period. Obligations incurred during one license period may not be paid from proceeds of a bond provided in a succeeding period. This year bonds totaling $4,369,000 were deposited with the Secretary in connection with this category license.

Informal complaints of improper payment received from four growers against one licensee were settled without recourse to formal hearing and resulted in a return of $3,899.45 to the growers concerned.

During the license period statements of claim were received from two growers against two bankrupt dealers. Total claims of $5,350.05 may be resolved in full from proceeds of the bonds deposited with the Secretary. Such action is pending on the basis of statutory provisions applicable after July 28, 1965.

One claim against one dealer totaling $988.30 has not been filed by the claimant pending satisfaction of the obligation before termination date for filing the claim.

Penalty Action

One person received notice of penalty action in District Court by this Department during the period ending April 30, 1965. Prosecution has been delayed by reason of another action against the same person which required grand jury action. The Office of the Attorney General advises the State action may not proceed until the other matter has been terminated.

One scheduled administrative hearing was discontinued and charges were dropped after satisfactory arrangements were made by the Office of the Attorney General. The complaining grower was paid and the violator applied for a license.

Milk Dealers Licensing and Bonding Act

State law requires that persons or firms purchasing raw fluid milk from New Jersey dairymen must obtain a milk dealers' license. Purchases must take place within New Jersey. Legal possession of milk of New Jersey origin which occurs outside the State requires no license from this Department.

One firm, licensed near the close of the license period, provided a bond which covered the production of only two of its 11 New Jersey producers. The nine unprotected producers make delivery of their production in cans outside of New Jersey where possession takes place upon the first weighing and sampling for butterfat percentage at the purchaser's plant.

The licensing and bonding agency of the other state advised that no bond protection was provided by them for the New Jersey producers.

For the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, 76 applicants were issued licenses. They deposited bonds totaling $3,929,500.

Bonds of those dealers purchasing milk under Federal Milk Marketing Order 2 are based upon twice the dollar value of their maximum purchase month. Those of dealers purchasing under Order 4 are based upon one and two-thirds the dollar value of their maximum purchase month.

No statements of claim have been received against any licensed milk dealer for the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965. However, the period for filing claim does not expire until September 28, 1965.

Licensing of Cattle Dealers and Disposal Plant Operators

Licenses in these categories expire June 30 of each year. For the period ending June 30, 1965, 109 cattle dealers and 42 disposal plant operators were licensed.

Both statutes complement disease control programs. Cattle dealers are required to maintain records which clearly show all transactions. They must include specifically the origin and final disposition of the animals handled.

Disposal plant operators are subject to inspection of their plants and facilities. This includes trucks and associated equipment for transport over public roads. The staff of the Division of Animal Industry makes these inspections. Approval or disapproval by that Division determines issuance of a license upon payment of a $10 fee.

Garbage-Feeding Hog Farm Operators

Licenses in this category are issued on a calendar year basis to persons who feed garbage to hogs. Licensing is not required of swine growers who feed grain to their animals. Garbage-feeding hog farms and their garbage-cooking equipment are inspected regularly by Division of Animal Industry personnel. Compliance with all provisions of the law which governs such farms is necessary before a license can be issued.

During the period ending December 31, 1964, 234 hog farmers were licensed. As of June 30, halfway through the new license year, 206 had renewed their licenses. During each year of operation, there are periods when the farmer may not be subject to renewal because he has sold most of his animals and is feeding grain to the remainder until fall when garbage is fed again.

Controlled Atmosphere Storage (Apples)

Before a license can be issued to a controlled atmosphere storage operator, the facilities and storage process must be inspected and approved by the Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Service. Upon advisement, the Bureau of Licensing and Bonding provides applications, obtains the fees of $5 per storage room and issues the license.

During the period ending June 30, 1965, eight operators were licensed. Licenses expire one year from date of issuance.

Nutria Farm Registry

No additional certificates of registry have been issued since the law requiring registration of nutria farms was enacted in 1962. No reduction in the number of nutria farms has occurred during the succeeding years. Seven operators received certificates of registry on payment of a $1 fee each.

Supervision of restraint and containment is conducted periodically by the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

Agricultural Promotion Taxes

Four legally constituted agricultural promotion councils are now operating in New Jersey. These councils represent the apple, asparagus, poultry products and white potato interests of the State. The laws which created these councils impose a tax on the grower when his products are sold, delivered or used. This tax is collected by the Department and administered by the councils to finance programs of marketing, advertising, promotion and research for the benefit of the supporting industry.

Apple Industry Promotion Tax

This tax amounts to three cents a bushel on apples sold for marketing as fresh apples and three cents a hundredweight on apples for processing, other than for cider or juice. The tax is collected four times a year, on the 15th of October, January, April and July, on apples sold during the previous three-month period. The collections for five years are summarized below.

Period	Fresh Market	Processed	Total	Number Sources Making Payment
		1960 Apple Crop		
1	$ 12,012.39	$ 1,538.00	$ 13,550.39	196
2	9,365.38	4,104.97	13,470.35	183
3	7,383.48	2,563.09	9,946.57	121
4	4,959.69	1,000.29	5,959.98	63
Total	$ 33,720.94	$ 9,206.35	$ 42,927.29	
Number Bushels	1,124,031	767,196	1,891,227	
		1961 Apple Crop		
1	$ 11,620.71	$ 918.98	$ 12,539.69	193
2	12,037.49	5,389.83	17,427.32	193
3	8,208.71	2,657.96	10,866.67	126
4	4,719.45	1,748.27	6,467.72	78
Total	$ 36,586.36	$10,715.04	$ 47,301.40	
Number Bushels	1,219,545	892,920	2,112,465	

Period	Fresh Market	Processed	Total	Number Sources Making Payment
		1962 Apple Crop		
1	$ 15,245.18	$ 1,387.23	$ 16,632.41	195
2	12,595.53	5,431.00	18,026.53	183
3	10,634.94	2,718.98	13,353.92	120
4	3,693.44	714.79	4,408.23	56
Total	$ 42,169.09	$10,252.00	$ 52,421.09	
Number Bushels	1,405,636	854,333	2,259,969	
		1963 Apple Crop		
1	$ 12,530.78	$ 1,227.81	$ 13,758.59	190
2	8,719.01	3,757.31	12,476.32	166
3	7,260.30	2,128.04	9,388.34	106
4	4,875.07	854.80	5,729.87	53
Total	$ 33,385.16	$ 7,967.96	$ 41,353.12	
Number Bushels	1,112,839	663,997	1,776,836	
		1964 Apple Crop		
1	$ 12,303.31	$ 1,514.48	$ 13,817.79	180
2	9,384.13	4,793.73	14,177.86	160
3	8,134.45	2,710.72	10,845.17	97
4	Collections for this period not due until July 15, 1965.			
Total	$ 29,821.89	$ 9,018.93	$ 38,840.82	
Number Bushels	994,063	751,578	1,745,641	

Asparagus Industry Promotion Tax

The revenue collected by this tax is paid by growers and processors of New Jersey asparagus. The tax rate for processed asparagus is $0.002 for each pound of payweight, of which $0.001 is paid by the grower and $0.001 is paid by the processor. For fresh market asparagus, the rate of $0.02 for each standard crate or its equivalent is paid by the grower. The collections are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected			Number Sources Making Payment
	Fresh Market	Processed	Total	
1960	$16,132.84	$71,987.42	$88,120.26	362
1961	13,271.52	69,256.22	82,527.74	368
1962	11,946.81	63,964.09	75,910.90	323
1963	12,502.38	72,159.59	84,661.97	271
1964	11,427.96	61,492.99	72,920.95	245

Poultry Products Promotion Tax

The Poultry Products Promotion Council and Tax Act was passed in 1957 and established the first of the agricultural promotion tax programs in New Jersey. The act imposes a tax of one cent per hundred pounds on all feeds used for poultry. The tax is due on or before February 1 and August 1 of each year and covers sales during the six months immediately preceding January 1 and July 1, respectively. The following table summarizes the collections by periods:

Taxing Period	Amount	Number Sources Making Payment
January 1 - June 30, 1960	$ 70,179.30	268
July 1 - December 31, 1960	72,482.80	260
January 1 - June 30, 1961	67,123.82	256
July 1 - December 31, 1961	68,104.84	251
January 1 - June 30, 1962	62,565.20	240
July 1 - December 31, 1962	63,180.10	233
January 1 - June 30, 1963	58,448.03	221
July 1 - December 31, 1963	56,151.48 1/	216
January 1 - June 30, 1964	45,671.63 1/	199
July 1 - December 31, 1964	45,529.45 1/	195

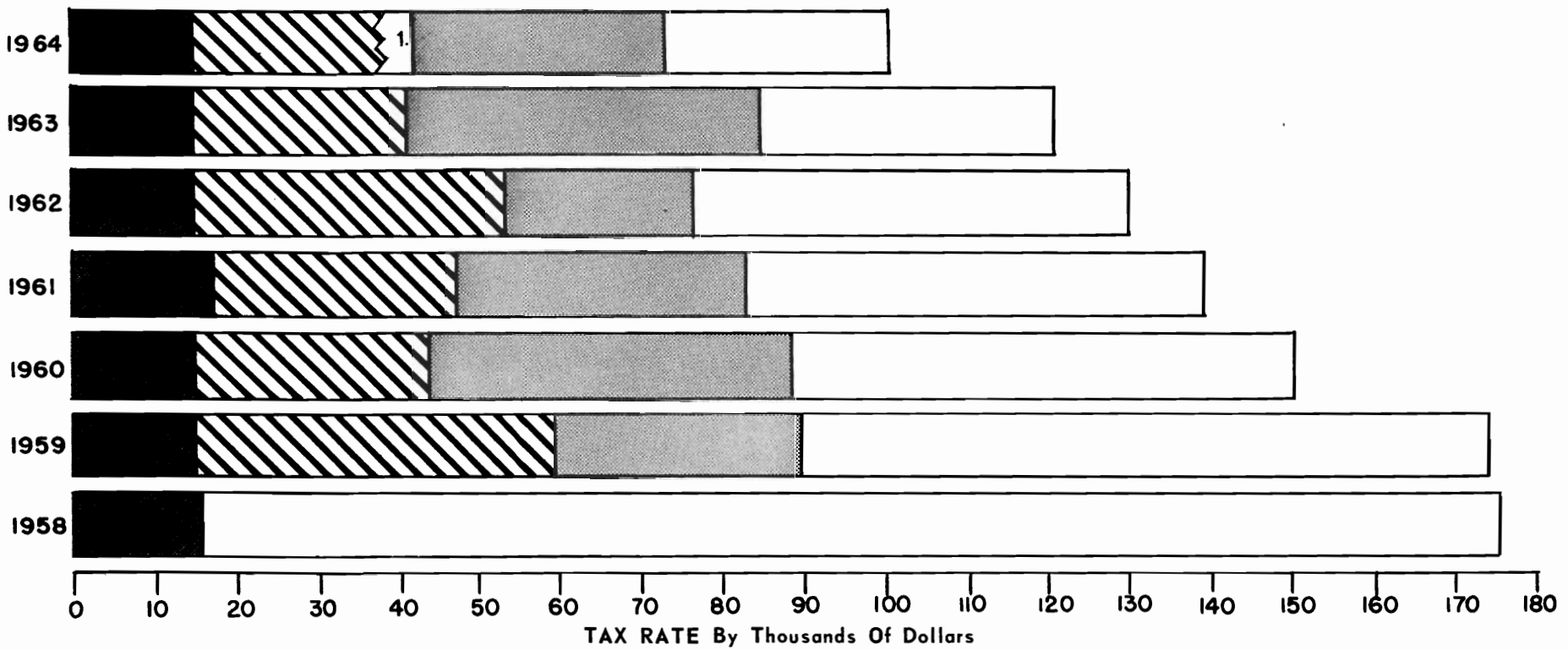
1/ Collections incomplete because the constitutionality of the Poultry Products Promotion and Tax Act is being challenged in the courts.

White Potato Industry Promotion Tax

This law, which became effective in the fall of 1957, imposes a tax of five cents per hundredweight on all seed potatoes planted in New Jersey. The tax is due on or before August 1 for the 12-month period immediately preceding July 1. The following shows collections for the last five years:

Taxing Season	Amount Collected	Number Sources Paying Tax	Number Acres At 18 Bags Per Acre
1960	$15,555.60	71	17,284
1961	17,065.56	61	18,962
1962	14,897.93	59	16,553
1963	14,720.15	60	16,356
1964	15,074.75	60	16,750

New Jersey Commodity Promotion Taxes



White Potato Seed
Tax $0.05 Per 100 Pounds

Apple
Tax Fresh Market $0.03 Per Bushel
Processing $0.03 Per Cwt.

Asparagus
Tax Fresh Market $0.02 Per Crate
Processing $0.002 Per Pound Pay Weight

Poultry Feed
Tax $0.01 Per 100 Pounds

1. Anticipated – Incomplete Collections

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

F. A. Soraci, Director

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Nursery Inspection

During the year, 1,293 nurseries were inspected for issuance of the nursery certificate of this Department. This is an increase of 14 over last year. Infestations which required control measures before qualification for certification were found in 278 nurseries, 67 more than last year. The infestations most commonly found were as follows:

Insect	No. of Finds
Andromeda lace bug, *Stephanitis globulifera*	68
Red spider mites, *Tetranychus telarius* and *Metatetranychus ulmi*	61
Spruce gall aphids, *Chermes abietis* and *Chermes cooleyi*	46
Mealybug (taxus), *Pseudococcus cuspidatae*	40
Azalea lace bug, *Stephanitis pyrioides*	36
Galls (misc.)	35
European pine shoot and pine tip moths, *Rhyacionia buoliana* Schiff and *R. frustrana*	33
Oyster shell scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*	32
Euonymus scale, *Unaspis euonymi*	32
Birch leaf miner, *Fenusa pusilla*	31
Holly leaf miners, *Phytomyza ilicis*, *P. ilicicola*, *P. weidhausii*	30
Juniper scale, *Diaspis carueli*	28
Aphids (misc.)	25
Bagworm, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*	22
Pine bark aphid, *Pineus strobi*	22
Sycamore lace bug, *Corythucha ciliata*	18
Pine needle scale, *Phenacaspis pinifoliae*	18
Lace bugs (misc.)	18
Lecanium scale, *Lecanium fletcheri*	10
White fly (azalea), *Aleyrodes azaleae*	10
Azalea leaf roller, *Gracilaria azaleelia*	8

Dealers Certificates

Certificates were issued to 352 dealers in nursery stock, a decline of 33 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, 306 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 10 dealers.

Special Certificates

Certificates were issued to 364 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 204 certificates was issued for the movement of plant material to Canada, in accordance with the requirements of that Dominion.

Special Corn Borer Certificates

Seventy-seven special corn borer certificates were issued for the shipment of herbaceous plants into states having such requirements.

Domestic Inspections

Eight inspections were made of plant materials shipped into New Jersey from other states. Such inspections are made as a check on the efficiency of the inspection services of other states. No infested plant material was found.

Special Request Inspections

Ninety-three inspections were made at the request of New Jersey residents desiring information about control of insects and diseases affecting their premises.

Winter Inspections

During the winter months, the premises of 611 nurserymen were inspected for the presence of hibernating insects. Control measures were required at 78 establishments.

Gypsy Moth Inspections

During the year, 1,032 nursery and dealer establishments were inspected for gypsy moth egg masses. Three egg masses were found and cleanup measures were taken.

Vegetable Plant Inspection

Four nursery inspectors spent a total of 35 days inspecting vegetable plants imported into the State for proper certification and freedom from injurious pests and diseases.

Florist and Nursery Products Survey

During February and March, one nursery inspector spent 18 days gathering statistical information for the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service.

Forest Pest Cankerworm Spray Project

One man spent 14½ days during May and June on the forest pests cankerworm spray project.

State Fair and Farm Show

Nursery inspectors spent a total of 30 days setting up and hosting Department exhibits at the State Fair and Farm Show.

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection

During the year, 85 inspections were made of plant materials imported under permit from foreign countries and growing under the supervision of this Department, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED DURING 1964-65, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number Imported
Acer	222
Aesculus	285
Anthurium	502
Berberis	5
Euonymus	5
Juniperus	45
Laburnum	5
Quercus	33
Ribes	8
Rosa	331
Rubus	3
Sorbus	169
Total	1,613

PLANT MATERIAL RELEASED DURING THE YEAR, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number of Plants Originally Imported	Number of Plants Released
Acer	600	223
Aesculus	112	75
Anthurium	500	295
Berberis	450	126
Hydrangea	50	0
Juniperus	580	447
Platanus	24	7
Rosa	58	31
Rubus	14	14
Totals	2,388	1,218

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 1964, 15 growers entered plantings for certification. Following the final inspection, 41,356 mother plants, 997,750 nursery plants, and 1,535,360 rooted cuttings were certifiable. During both inspections, 699 diseased plants were found. Fifty-one were infected with stunt disease, one with mosaic and 647 with ringspot.

NUMBER OF CERTIFIABLE BLUEBERRY PLANTS
1963-1964

No. Growers		Mother Plants		Nursery Plants		Rooted Cuttings	
1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
16	15	78,957	41,356	850,379	997,750	1,499,870	1,535,360

INCIDENCE OF VIRUS DISEASE, 1963-1964

	Mother Plants				Isolation Plants			
	Spring		Fall		Spring		Fall	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Stunt	16	8	4	0	7	23	5	20
Mosaic	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Shoestring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ringspot	0	0	421	565	0	0	132	82
Totals	16	9	428	565	9	23	137	102

Red Stele Disease of Strawberries

During April, strawberry plantings of 18 growers, representing a total of 55.70 acres, were inspected.

County	No. Growers	Acreage
Atlantic	5	25.75
Burlington	1	6.50
Cape May	2	3.00[1]
Cumberland	1	1.50
Gloucester	2	6.50
Hunterdon	1	1.50
Mercer	2	3.45
Monmouth	3	6.00[1]
Sussex	1	1.50
Totals	18	55.70

A total of 54.20 acres was certified free of red stele disease.

Bee Culture

Inspection

Apiary inspections were made in 21 counties during the fiscal year. Scouting for new and abandoned bee yards was conducted during the winter months, in an effort to locate and eradicate American foulbrood.

Frame by frame inspections were made in 606 apiaries. A total of 6,318 colonies was inspected, of which 270 colonies in 92 apiaries were infected with American foulbrood. In 90 apiaries, 399 colonies were found to be infected with European foulbrood. The incidence of American foulbrood was 4.2 per cent; that of European foulbrood, 6.1 per cent.

Of the apiaries inspected, 468 were maintained by registered beekeepers, who had 5,627 colonies. New beekeepers operated 601 colonies.

Eighty-three colonies were burned by the inspectors because of failure of the beekeepers to comply with control orders. Seventeen certificates of transfer and seven queen-rearing certificates were issued. A total of 90 nuclei certificates was issued in queen-rearing apiaries.

[1]Two plantings of 1.50 acres, rejected.

Survey work to locate apiaries in areas to be sprayed for gypsy moth in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer counties started in early March. The beekeepers were notified and their colonies moved approximately three miles outside of the spray areas, for a seven-day period. Eighty-one colonies were thus serviced between May 11, 1965 and June 15, 1965.

Condition of Colonies

Bees collected little surplus nectar during July, August and September. Because of this, brood rearing was reduced to a minimum during these months. By October, most of the bees in the colonies were old. Fall plants yielded nectar into November. Collection of nectar shortened the lives of field bees that would normally help to bring the colony through winter. This resulted in a winter loss of 25 per cent. Some apiaries suffered a 100 per cent loss because of the above conditions, which also reduced swarming during the spring months.

By May 1, 1965, 80 per cent of the winter loss had been replenished with package bees from the South and by splitting the larger colonies. Rainfall was spotty throughout the State, making the honey flow very poor in some sections. It was noted that colonies kept in metropolitan areas collected more nectar than colonies kept in some of the rural areas.

The inspector and supervisor of bee culture participated in the following programs: Honey shows, bee meetings, short courses, and European foulbrood experiments conducted by Rutgers, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and commercial beekeepers.

The following is a tabulation of work performed during the year:

SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS

1964 - 1965

County	Apiaries Registered	Apiaries New	Colonies Registered	Colonies New	Nuclei	Crossed Comb	American foulbrood Apiaries Registered	American foulbrood Apiaries New	American foulbrood Colonies Registered	American foulbrood Colonies New	European foulbrood Apiaries Registered	European foulbrood Apiaries New	European foulbrood Colonies Registered	European foulbrood Colonies New	Colonies Burned	Microscopic Determination AFB	Microscopic Determination EFB	Microscopic Determination Neg.
Atlantic	28	3	726	4	...	1	16	...	64	...	11	...	43	...	17	5	...	...
Bergen	4	1	16	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington	30	5	1,099	34	90	...	12	1	31	7	23	...	132	...	21	3	6	...
Camden	45	8	500	33	...	...	9	...	20	...	18	...	74	...	10	1	4	...
Cap May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	28	8	386	29	...	...	1	1	1	4	4	...	9	...	...	...	2	...
Essex	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	19	5	124	39	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	1
Hudson	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunterdon	64	13	829	37	...	...	2	1	5	7	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Mercer	16	6	176	11	...	...	4	...	16	...	6	...	48	...	...	1	...	...
Middlesex	12	9	60	47	...	...	4	3	13	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
Monmouth	47	4	576	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	74	2	...	...	2	...
Morris	47	28	311	119	...	...	9	6	16	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ocean	12	1	36	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Passaic	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	30	7	228	36	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	10	1	...	...	...	...
Somerset	40	24	194	142	...	...	9	5	16	36	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Sussex	5	...	106	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
Union	16	4	75	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	21	12	133	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	468	138	5,627	601	90	7	75	17	202	68	87	3	396	4	83	13	14	2

Certificates of transfer issued: 17

Queen-rearing certificates issued: 7

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Enforcement

The cooperative Federal-State program involves the certification of regulated materials for shipment to points outside the Japanese beetle quarantined area. In addition to the year-round program, summer regulations are in effect, designed to control the spread of adult beetles during the flight season by common carriers and hazardous materials.

A major activity within New Jersey is the certification of soil and plants. A total of 3,263,864 plants was certified, after treatment or by inspection. In addition, 534 cubic yards of potting soil were treated, along with 14,461,920 square feet of surface soil. The estimated value of all materials certified was $1,629,675. A total of 1,836 visits was made to 1,468 establishments in performing this service.

All points within the quarantined area are subject to summer regulations. However, these are put into effect only when and where infestations warrant such action. Particular attention is given to major airports, both military and civilian, from which flights are made throughout the United States and Europe. Where adult beetle hazards are found, the planes are treated with 80 per cent micronized DDT dust. A total of 37 flights was treated. In addition, foliar treatments were applied to McGuire Air Force Base, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Pomona, and Fort Dix.

Golden Nematode

A total of 895 soil samples was collected from potato grader sites in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Salem counties. These samples represented 4,489 acres of potato land from 162 properties. No golden nematode cysts were found when these samples were processed.

County	Samples	Acres Represented	Properties
Atlantic	40	120	8
Burlington	109	798	20
Camden	17	120	4
Cumberland	42	222	9
Gloucester	16	115	3
Salem	20	105	4
Mercer	170	839	32
Middlesex	206	908	45
Monmouth	275	1,262	37
Totals	895	4,489	162

Khapra Beetle

Two railroad cars located at Burlington and Port Reading, respectively, which previously carried cargo from a khapra beetle-infested ship, were sprayed with malathion and released.

A Beetle New to the United States

One specimen of a beetle was collected in weeds near the waterfront at Jersey City. It was identified as Anomala ausonia and is the first United States record for this species. The known distribution of this insect is Germany, Italy and Sicily. A survey was conducted to find additional specimens. None was found, nor was there any visible damage to plant growth in the area.

Gypsy Moth Control

Quarantine, control and two forms of survey were the main operations conducted during the year for gypsy moth control. The timing of these operations corresponds with the various life stages of the insect.

The cooperative State-Federal trapping program for the male moths was conducted primarily in the northern half of the State. A seven-eighths mile grid pattern was utilized for the placement of the sex-attractant traps. The southern border of the survey area extended from Trenton to Deal. Additional traps were also placed around the 1963 and 1964 positive trap sites. In addition, limited trapping was provided on a selected site basis around tourist courts, State lands, major highways and truck stops in the southern section of the State. During this survey, 5,916 traps were used throughout the State as follows:

Northern half of State (7/8 grid pattern)	- 5,434
Southern half of State (selected sites)	- 243
Additional traps (around 1963-64 positive sites)	- 239
Total	5,916

The survey, initiated on June 23, 1964, was completed in mid-September. Thirty inspectors were employed to service the traps necessary for the survey. A total of 306 moths was captured at 144 trap locations. The breakdown of trap captures is as follows:

County	Positive Trap Sites	Male Moths
Bergen	23	42
Essex	6	8
Hunterdon	4	11
Mercer	1	1
Morris	43	101
Passaic	14	31
Somerset	24	54
Sussex	14	18
Union	6	12
Warren	9	28
Totals	144	306

The visual survey for gypsy moth egg masses, initiated in early November, was completed in early March. Federal and State inspectors were utilized for the survey. The State personnel conducted their survey in the vicinity of the southern- and westernmost 1964 positive trap sites. Approximately 3,500 acres were surveyed. The Federal inspectors surveyed all 1964 multiple trap catches within the generally infested area. A total of 30 separate infestations was discovered during the course of the survey.

Three additional infestations were discovered during other inspections conducted by personnel of the Division. Two of the infestations were found during the winter nursery inspection. The third was discovered during the course of a request inspection.

The 1965 State-Federal gypsy moth control operation was conducted on 23,145 gross acres of land. The determination of the areas to be treated was based upon information obtained from both the 1964 summer trapping survey for male moths and the 1964-65

winter scouting survey for egg masses. Only the outlying moth catches and egg mass sites of the generally infested area were treated. Fifteen separate control blocks were treated by aircraft, at the dosage rate of one pound of actual carbaryl (Sevin) per acre. Control operations extended from May 14 to June 3. The program was conducted in the counties of Mercer, Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex. The breakdown of the control areas by counties is as follows:

County	Gross Acres
Mercer	502
Somerset	2,083
Hunterdon	5,100
Warren	9,615
Sussex	5,845
Total	23,145

Control of several pockets of infestation within the generally infested area was attempted, experimentally, in 15 separate areas where no other control work was anticipated. A back pack mist blower was used to apply 28 gallons of 12.5 per cent of DDT concentrate in this work.

In addition, a new method of control was attempted in cooperation with the Plant Pest Control Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The objective was to capture the male moths before fertilization of the females could be accomplished. Traps, baited with a female sex-attractant, were dispersed by aircraft at 1/16-mile intervals over 33 separate locations. A total of three aerial drops was conducted over the 94,362 acres selected for control. In all, 85,157 traps were utilized. An insufficient number of traps was recovered to furnish a true evaluation of the program.

A limited amount of quarantine inspection was performed during the year. Most of the inspections were of vegetation surrounding lumber and sawmill operations located near known infestations.

European Chafer Control

The European chafer was first found in New Jersey in a small area of Bayonne and Jersey City during the summer of 1960. The insect in its larval, or grub, stage causes severe damage by feeding on the roots of lawns, flowers, pastures, hay, forage and small grains.

Since the initial detection, a conscientious survey and control program has been conducted against the pest. Survey for the adult chafer utilized both traps and visual observations. The traps were equipped with either ultraviolet lights or chemical attractants. The visual portion of the survey was conducted during the mating flight which occurs approximately 30 minutes before darkness.

The trap survey, initiated in early June, was completed in late August. A total of 270 sites was trapped throughout the State, with emphasis in areas of Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Union and Middlesex counties. Visual survey was also provided in 52 sites in these same counties. During the course of this work, 12 adult chafers were captured in five separate locations. These sites were all located along the New Jersey Turnpike between interchanges 14 B and 14 C.

Control operations against the larval stage of the insect were started on October 1. The control area encompassed all known newly infested sites and extended along the New Jersey Turnpike between interchanges 14 B and 14 C. Additional lands east of the Turnpike were also treated. In all, 137 gross acres (114 net acres) were treated, by hand seeders, with 10 per cent granular dieldrin at the rate of three pounds to the acre. The work was completed on October 28.

Forest Pest Survey

Cooperative Forest Pest Detection Surveys

A knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of injurious forest pest populations is basic to any control program. To prevent undue damage and loss to our forest resources, a cooperative forest pest detection program was organized in April 1964. This program is conducted conducted under a cooperative agreement, financed by State and Federal funds. The program is planned by representatives of this Department, the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the United States Forest Service. This fiscal year New Jersey received nearly $12,500 of United States Forest Service funds for support of this program. The results of these efforts are summarized in the following report.

Forest Insect Surveys

Major Summer Insect Damage

(1) Orange-Striped Oakworm, *Anisota senatoria*

The large outbreak of this insect pest of oak in southeastern New Jersey during September 1963 was greatly reduced by September 1964. Only several hundred acres of oak were heavily defoliated in 1964 as compared with many thousands of acres in 1963. While examining the population, a new protozoan disease of this pest was found and perhaps this was one of the major factors in its reduction.

(2) White Pine Weevil - *Pissodes strobi*

Weeviling in the northern counties in white pine plantations averaged about 4 per cent of the stand during August 1964. This represents a significant reduction in weevil populations as compared with 1963, when nearly 10 per cent of the trees were affected. Weeviling in the southern counties on white pine remains practically nonexistent.

(3) Other Insect Pests

Other insect pests causing, for the most part, only minor damage to hardwoods include the locust borer, *Megacyllene robiniae*, on black locust; tulip tree scale, *Toumeyella liriodendri*, on tulip poplar; birch leaf miner, *Fenusa pusilla*, on birch; variable oak leaf caterpillar, *Heterocampa manteo*, on oak; and the fall webworm, *Hyphantria cunea*, on ash and walnut.

Insects found causing some damage to softwoods include the pine twig gall scale, *Matsucoccus gallicola*, on pitch pine; the pine tortoise scale, *Toumeyella numismaticum*, on Scotch pine; the white pine shoot moth, *Eucosma gloriola*, on white pine; the red-headed pine sawfly, *Neodiprion lecontei*, on pitch and Scotch pines; and the pine tip moths, *Rhyacionia frustrana* and *Rhyacionia rigidana* on pitch and Virginia pines.

Major Spring Insect Damage

Hardwood defoliation this year was greatly increased from last year's levels. Aerial sketch mapping and ground checking showed that defoliation in the northern half of the State has not only been extensive, but extremely damaging to an already drought-weakened oak forest. Last spring moderate to heavy defoliation occurred on approximately 47,630 acres in New Jersey. This year the figure reached nearly 226,630 acres. The insects primarily responsible for this devastation are as follows:

(1) Oak Leaf Roller, Croesia semipurpurana

This insect pest continues to be the most serious hardwood defoliator in the State. Although the oak leaf roller was found to be the most common species involved in the defoliation, the fruit tree leaf roller, Archips argyrospila, was noticeably more abundant this spring. These insects combined in many areas to defoliate nearly 80,670 acres of oak in parts of Sussex, Warren, Passaic and Bergen counties.

(2) Fall Cankerworm, Alsophila pometaria

Fall cankerworm populations decreased in Monmouth and Ocean counties, but greatly increased in Hunterdon County this spring. Last spring, nearly 6,110 acres of oak were heavily defoliated in parts of northern Ocean and southern Monmouth counties. This spring, heavy defoliation decreased to about 2,760 acres in these same areas.

In western Hunterdon County, approximately 8,690 acres of moderate to heavy defoliation were mapped this spring. Very little cankerworm injury was mapped last year in this area.

(3) Leaf Roller, Cankerworm Combinations

Nearly equal combinations of two different species of leaf rollers, Croesia semipurpurana and Archips argyrospila, and of cankerworms and leaf rollers, Alsophila pometaria and Archips argyrospila, seriously damaged approximately 136,890 acres of oak in parts of Morris, Somerset, Essex, Union and Middlesex counties this spring.

(4) Birch Leaf Miner, Fenusa pusilla

Damage by this pest was found on nearly 400 acres of gray birch in the southwestern part of Sussex County this spring. Last year, 490 acres of heavy damage was mapped in this area.

(5) European Pine Sawfly, Neodiprion sertifer

Sawfly egg count surveys were again conducted this spring on red and Scotch pine plantings in northern New Jersey. Of the 35 plantations checked, one had no infestation, 12 had trace infestations, nine were lightly infested, eight were moderately infested and five were heavily infested. These figures represent a significant increase over last year's levels. Increases from light to moderate defoliation levels were evident in parts of Sussex, Hunterdon, Bergen and Somerset counties.

(6) Other Insect Pests

Associated insect pests causing some minor damage to hardwoods were the forest tent caterpillar, Malacosoma disstria; the oak webworm, Archips fervidana; the green fruitworm, Lithophane antennata; and the linden looper, Erranis tiliaria.

Insects found causing minor damage to softwoods include the pine needle scale, Phenacaspis pinifoliae, and European pine shoot moth, Rhyacionia buoliana, on red pine; the pine twig gall scale, Matsucoccus gallicola, on pitch pine; and the white pine aphid, Cinara strobi, on white pine.

Oak Mortality and Decline

Serious oak mortality and decline problems are becoming more evident in many areas of the State. This is a result of extensive spring defoliation and severe summer drought. Many thousands of acres located near Wanaque in Passaic County, the eastern Watchung mountains and Oak Ridge in Morris County, Cranberry Lake in Sussex County and near Dunnfield in Warren County have already lost nearly 20 per cent of the forest stand.

These areas are being closely watched, and where possible, control recommendations will be made to help prevent further damage.

Forest Pest Control

Red Pine Scale, *Matsucoccus resinosae*

Surveys for this serious red pine insect pest were conducted this winter in Passaic, Bergen and Sussex counties. In addition to the Department's efforts, district foresters of the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development co-operated in maintaining a constant vigilance for the pest in each of their assigned forest districts.

As a result of this year's surveys, a total of 12 acres of infested red pine was removed and destroyed on the Wanaque Watershed (Bergen County). In the Erskine and Cupsaw Lake communities, five property owners removed eight scale-infested trees. Last year, 27 acres were cut on the Watershed and 60 scale-infested trees were removed in the surrounding communities.

To date, all known red pine scale infestations have been removed in New Jersey

White Pine Sawfly, *Neodiprion pinetum*

A potentially damaging population of white pine sawfly was found on a 30-acre white pine plantation near Rocktown in Hunterdon County during early July.

Control measures were recommended, using a DDT plus malathion spray. The control was carried out by the landowner with ground equipment and the results were excellent.

European Pine Sawfly, *Neodiprion sertifer*

In areas where European pine sawfly egg counts indicated a damaging population would occur, control measures using the Department's European pine sawfly polyhedral virus, were recommended. Seven property owners requested treatment on their plantations which totaled 25 acres.

Fall Cankerworm, *Alsophila pometaria*

Aerial spraying with a biological material of 200 acres of fall cankerworm infestation near Cream Ridge was completed during May. The formulation used was Thuricide 90TS at the rate of two pints in two gallons of water per acre. This work was done in cooperation with the United States Forest Service. Preliminary indications are that some control resulted, but further analysis of field data is needed before the benefits can be satisfactorily estimated.

Oak Leaf Roller, Croesia semipurpurana

The United Neighbors Organization of Martinsville had expressed serious concern over the oak leaf roller population which was seriously threatening 350 acres of their valuable forest and shade tree resources in the Watchung Mountains. Upon their request, a slide presentation and talk was given in October, concerning the problem and how it might best be solved. The residents elected to follow the recommended control procedure.

In accordance with the Department's recommendation and supervision, the area was sprayed by a helicopter during May. The dosage used was 1¼ pound of 80 per cent Sevin in one gallon of water per acre. The spray was applied when the insects were about half grown and post spray counts indicated a 96 per cent kill.

Forest Pest Training Sessions

The annual Forest Pest Training Session meeting was held during April. Those attending included many of New Jersey's forest resource managers and district foresters. The program included slide presentations and talks on current insect and disease problems in the State. Speakers on the program included members from this Department and a member of the United States Forest Service. The session was apparently successful in stimulating interest and adding knowledge of our forest insect and disease problems.

BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Cooperative Economic Plant Pest Surveys

Surveys of three types were conducted: (1) Detection---to find important pests new in the State; (2) overwintering population---to probe initial potentials of certain pests prior to the growing season; and (3) current population---to determine earliest appearances and seasonal fluctuations in pest populations.

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

A first find in New Jersey, the spotted alfalfa aphid, Therioaphis maculata, was located during the fall of 1964, in the course of a routine survey for the insect. One apterous, viviparous female was collected on September 24 near Greenwich in Cumberland County. One alate female and one apterous, viviparous female were taken near Bridgeport in Gloucester County.

In April 1965, the two fields where the aphids were found and 73 additional fields in the southern and central areas of the State were scouted. No further evidence of spotted alfalfa aphids was found.

Detection Black Light Trapping

Five black light traps were again operated near important ports of possible entry of plant pests. The trap locations were in Hoboken, Newark, Trenton, McGuire Air Force Base and Camden. Collected insects, and additional specimens obtained from the population survey traps, were sorted and prepared for identification. Identifications were made by members of this Department, the Rutgers College of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture. A large percentage of the collected specimens has been identified and added to the reference collection.

Fruit Fly Detection Trapping

Traps designed to catch fruit flies were again operated at 10 sites near major airports and seaports to detect possible introductions of new flies. Flies with wing patterns were sorted from the collections and forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture for identification. A total of 285 collections was identified. Although no new species were found, flies of the genus Rhagoletotrypeta, which had been captured the last two seasons in Hoboken and Camden, were taken for the first time in Swedesboro.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

No cereal leaf beetles, Oulema melanopa, were found in the course of a survey conducted in 356 fields throughout the State. This important grain pest, which is present in the Midwest as far east as Ohio, is not known to occur in New Jersey.

White-Fringed Beetle

For the seventh consecutive year, no white-fringed beetle, Graphognathus spp., was found in New Jersey. A total of 537 sites in the southern and central areas of the State was inspected for the pest. In addition to scouting in the vicinity of Vineland, where the beetle was originally found and eradicated, the environs of gas stations, motels, feed mills, auction markets and other establishments along major highways and in municipalities were searched.

Khapra Beetle

A total of 114 grain handling establishments throughout the State was examined for khapra beetle, Trogoderma granarium, a serious stored grain pest not known to occur in New Jersey. No signs of the beetle were found.

Witchweed

Corn fields were inspected for witchweed, Striga asiatica, during July, August and September. Results of examinations made in 302 fields throughout the State were negative for the presence of this important parasitic weed, known to be present in this country only in North and South Carolina.

Imported Vegetable Plant Inspection

Vegetable plants imported into the State were inspected for compliance with certification requirements, freedom from important insects and diseases, and quality standards. A total of 212 lots of plants was inspected during April and May as follows:

Plant Type	No. of Lots Inspected	No. of Containers in Shipments	No. of Containers Inspected
Tomato	170	33,769	529
Pepper	35	4,235	187
Cabbage	1	500	50
Eggplant	2	342	32
Sweet potato	4	168	9
Totals	212	39,014	807

All plants inspected this year were from Georgia, and all shipments were found to be properly certified. With the exception of a few aphids present on three lots of pepper plants, the imports were apparently free from important insect and disease problems. The plants were generally of good quality and size, although variations in these characteristics were more evident this year than previously, probably as a result of increased importation of ungraded plants.

Asparagus Beetles

The overwintering populations of common asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, and spotted asparagus beetle, Crioceris duodecimpunctata, were recorded during January and February 1965

in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties. Populations were much below those of the previous two years.

European Corn Borer

Surveys were made in the fall and spring to estimate the potential threat from first generation corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, in the spring of 1965. The fall survey indicated a statewide average borer population lower than any year since 1954. Yearly averages in number of borers per 100 plants since 1959 are shown in the following table:

1959	271.0	1962	110.8
1960	176.3	1963	79.4
1961	158.4	1964	53.6

The springtime check on borer mortality showed it to be the same as last year (62.5 per cent). Factors found to be causing death of overwintering larvae were as follows: bird feeding, 81.7 per cent; mechanical injury, 9.6 per cent; insect parasitization, 7.8 per cent; and fungi, 0.9 per cent.

The moderately high mortality, in conjunction with the low fall population, indicated that the first generation borer population would be low.

European Corn Borer Parasites

For parasite studies, a total of 218 larvae was collected and forwarded from eight sites during the fall European corn borer survey. The abundance and types of parasites obtained from the larvae by the United States Department of Agriculture are given below:

EUROPEAN CORN BORER PARASITE RECOVERIES IN NEW JERSEY
LARVAE COLLECTED IN 1964

County	Total Larvae Observed	Borers Parasitized by *Macrocentrus gifuensis*	
		No.	Per Cent
Somerset	22	1	4.5
Middlesex	25	...	...
Ocean	28	...	...
Burlington	20	1	5.0
Salem	45	...	...
Gloucester	20	...	...
Cumberland	12	...	...
Cape May	11	...	...
Totals	183	2	1.1

Meadow Spittlebug

The abundance of the meadow spittlebug, *Philaenus spumarius*, was checked in surveys made in the fall and spring. Fall inspection of 56 alfalfa fields in 10 counties indicated the lowest egg counts since 1959.

Nymphal populations in 26 fields examined in the spring were found to average almost 50 per cent below last year. Thus, the early season threat expected from this pest was low.

Potato Aphid

A survey of the abundance of overwintering eggs of the potato aphid, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, was made during January and February. Inspection of swamp roses in 25 sites in seven counties in the central and southern areas of the State showed that the number of viable aphid eggs present was moderately high and very similar to the findings of the past two years.

Alfalfa Weevil and Pea Aphid

Current growing season populations of alfalfa weevil, *Hypera postica*, and pea aphid, *Macrosiphum pisi*, were checked weekly during April and May to provide information on the need for and timing of control measures. Counts made in 12 fields in seven counties showed very high alfalfa weevil populations and relatively low numbers of pea aphids.

Insect Population Black Light Trapping

Current growing season light trapping was conducted to provide information on fluctuations in several important crop pests including: Armyworm, Pseudaletia unipuncta; corn earworm, Heliothis zea; European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis; tobacco hornworm, Protoparce sexta; tomato hornworm, Protoparce quinquemaculata; and yellow-striped armyworm, Prodenia ornithogalli. Information for use in determining control schedules was derived from traps located in Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester and Mercer counties and distributed to growers through the Extension Service of the Rutgers College of Agriculture.

European Apple Sawfly

Two new areas of spread of the European apple sawfly, Hoplocampa testudinea, in the State were found during June inspection of 235 locations in northern and central areas of New Jersey. Included in the survey were areas of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset and Warren counties. The slight extensions in the infestation occurred in Warren and Hunterdon counties.

Plum Curculio

Adult populations of the plum curculio, Conotrachelus nenuphar, were determined in semi-weekly counts in two abandoned peach orchards in Gloucester County. Inspections were made during April, May and June and curculios were first found on May 3 in Glassboro. Highest counts this year were smaller than last and occurred approximately two weeks later than in 1964.

Oriental Fruit Moth

First seasonal moth catches of the Oriental fruit moth, Grapholitha molesta, were obtained on May 13 by means of special traps operated in the same orchards checked for plum curculios. Peak populations were detected on May 13 and June 25.

Codling Moth

Traps to capture codling moths, Carpocapsa pomonella, were operated in two abandoned apple orchards near Hardingville and Hurffville in Gloucester County. First catch of moths during 1965 was on June 10. A June population peak occurred on the 25th.

Apple Maggot

Sticky board traps were used to determine first appearance and subsequent population levels of the apple maggot, Rhagoletis pomonella. Data were obtained from an abandoned apple orchard near Cranbury in Middlesex County and from the two orchards used in codling moth studies in Gloucester County. In 1964, catches were largest in Gloucester County on July 16 and in Middlesex County on July 23. Earliest 1965 apple maggot catches occurred on June 10 in Gloucester County.

Cabbage and Onion Maggots

Sticky board traps were operated in Cedarville and Great Meadows to determine the initial appearance and relative abundance of adult flies of the cabbage maggot, Hylemya brassicae, and onion maggot, Hylemya antiqua.

First cabbage maggot flies were taken in Cedarville on June 7, and few thereafter. In Great Meadows, this species was first taken on May 6. The largest 1965 catch of the fly was similar to that of 1964 and occurred also in mid-May.

Pepper Maggot

Preliminary trapping trials in July 1964 indicated pepper maggot, Zonosemata electa, responded far better to a trap consisting of a single yellow sticky board baited with a bottle of ammonia and placed in a hedgerow near a pepper field than to boards of other colors and baits.

Potato Leafhopper

Information for determining the need for and proper timing of control measures for the potato leafhopper, Empoasca fabae, was obtained through examinations of leafhopper populations in alfalfa fields in the central part of the State. In weekly surveys during July, August and the early part of September, net sweeps were made in 10 alfalfa fields. Leafhoppers were found most plentiful on August 6 and September 10, but numbers were generally lower than in 1963. Through the Extension Service of Rutgers College of Agriculture, advice was given to growers to protect alfalfa, clover, potatoes and snap beans from the pest.

Tomato Fruit Fly

Survey information was needed for more effective control of Drosophila fruit flies on tomatoes. The small flies, commonly known as pomace flies, sour flies and vinegar gnats, lay eggs in cracks in tomatoes. Eggs, and larvae hatching from them, are contaminates of processed tomatoes.

In preliminary trials, the number of eggs deposited in slit tomatoes in a 24-hour period was counted once each week in six tomato fields located in southern and central areas of the State. First egg deposition was recorded on July 27 in Salem and Burlington counties. Although egg numbers were generally moderate throughout the season, counts sufficiently high to warrant treatments of fields and harvested tomatoes were easily found by August 10.

Sweet Potato Russet Crack Disease

A total of 170 sweet potato fields in the five major sweet potato producing counties of the State was surveyed to determine the distribution and severity of the russet crack disease. Sixty two per cent of the fields was found to contain diseased potatoes, as compared with 15 per cent in 1963. The severity of the disease was found to be generally low, ranging from a trace to 4 per cent of the potatoes infected. As in 1963, Jersey types were found to be most generally infected. More than 80 per cent of the Jersey Orange and Yellow Jersey fields was found to be diseased.

An effort was made to locate, as possible future seed sources, fields of Jersey Orange and Yellow Jersey apparantly free of the disease. Four such fields of the Jersey Orange variety were located in Camden County and other growers were notified.

Shade Tree Pest Survey

Dutch Elm Disease (Calendar Year 1964)

Functions of the Department related to the control of Dutch elm disease (caused by the fungus Ceratocystis ulmi) continued along three lines. There were: (1) Supervision of disposition of elm wood encountered by State highway contracts; (2) provision, upon request, of scouting and related diagnostic services; and (3) issuance of control recommendations. Responsibility for control operations is left to local governments and private owners.

Inspection of disposition of encountered elm wood was provided for eight State highway contracts, located in Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Somerset and Union counties.

A total of 206 elms was examined for the presence of Dutch elm disease during scouting activities in Camden and Burlington counties. Of these trees, 29 were found to be affected. In addition, 82 trees on small properties were inspected upon request, and 36 were found to have Dutch elm disease.

In the spring of 1964, approximately 500 copies of 1964 Recommendations for Dutch Elm Disease Control in New Jersey were distributed to State institutions, county agents, shade tree commissions, certified tree experts and others concerned with the control of the Dutch elm disease. Where the program recommended by the Department was followed, good Dutch elm disease control followed. Otherwise, the disease was unabated.

London Plane Canker Stain Disease (Calendar Year 1964)

The canker stain disease of London plane trees is an extremely easily transmitted vascular disease caused by the fungus, Ceratocystis fimbriata f. platani. Any incidental injury, such as a jackknife cut or a lawn mower bruise, can result in deadly transmission. Prompt removal and destruction of diseased trees is essential for control of the problem.

The year's scouting for this disease was limited to (1) northern New Jersey areas of disease recently found and (2) municipalities specifically requesting scouting during the season.

Details of the 1964 scouting are given in the following table:

CANKER STAIN DISEASE SCOUTING, 1964

County and Property	Number of Trees Scouted	Diseased Newly Located
Camden		
Hi Nella	108	6
Mercer		
Ewing Township	670	4
Hamilton Township	1,017	5
Lawrence Township	508	0
Trenton	1,641	3
Totals	3,944	18

The incidence of the disease found during most of the scouting was about as low as that of the previous few years. This indicated that the disease was being held in check in most of the localities.

Oak Wilt

Results of the oak wilt detection survey were again negative. Oak wilt, a deadly vascular disease of oak caused by the fungus, Ceratocystis fagacearum, was active in central Pennsylvania and in Maryland, little more than 100 miles west and southwest of New Jersey. Major oak-containing woods of the State, located in seven northern and western counties, were scouted by ground survey during July and August 1964.

Request Inspections

Special request inspections of shade tree problems other than Dutch elm disease and canker stain disease indicated the following to be the more common tree problems troubling the private property owner:

Pest or Condition	Type Tree Involved	County	Month
Drought (leaf scorch)	Norway maple Sugar maple	Burlington Camden Mercer	July through October
Girdling roots	Norway maple	Mercer Monmouth	May through November
Landfill damage	Norway maple Red oak	Mercer Passaic	August September

Pest or Condition	Type Tree Involved	County	Month
Wetwood (slime flux)	London plane tree	Burlington Cumberland Mercer	July through September

Altogether, 24 such special inspections were made.

Plant Pathological Diagnostic Services

A total of 23 determinations was made. The following are representative:

Diagnosis	Host	County	Month
Leaf scorch (Non-parasitic)	Red oak	Burlington	July
Dutch elm disease *Ceratocystis ulmi* (fungus)	Elm	Bergen	July
"Freckles" fruit spot (Genetic)	Tomatoes	Burlington	August
Canker stain *Ceratocystis fimbriata f. platani* (fungus)	London plane tree	Mercer	August
Armillaria root rot *Armillaria mellea* (fungus)	Red maple	Hudson	September
Fusarium canker *Fusarium solani* (fungus)	Yellow poplar	Mercer	November
Fusarium storage rot *Fusarium roseum* (fungus)	Chippewa potatoes	Atlantic	May
Air polution damage (Non-parasitic)	Funk 91 corn	Monmouth	June

BUREAU OF SEED CERTIFICATION

Grain Seed Certification

Seed certification is a fundamental means of assisting the farmer to obtain better crop yields and improved quality. The certification program preserves genetic identity and varietal purity of quality seeds by means of inspection and generation registration, providing farmers with superior, true-to-variety seeds.

Barley

A total of 715 acres of barley was entered for certification, an increase of 281 acres over the previous year. A long drought period through May and June had little effect on barley yields.

Harvest during the middle of June produced a beautiful bright yellow seed. Yields were excellent, averaging between 65 and 70 bushels of clean seed per acre. A total of 39,751.5 bushels was eligible for certification. Of this amount, 10,760 bushels were in excess and were sold for feed. The total yield was 10,000 bushels more than in any previous year and actual sales could have reached a record except for extremely dry weather at planting time.

Three new barley varieties were certified in New Jersey for the first time. Pennrad and Besbar are six-row barley plants similar to Wong. Tschermak is a two-row barley being grown for malting purposes.

The following is the summary of the 1964 winter barley program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed	Bushels Eligible	Total Bushels
Wong						
Foundation	2	...	2	115	...	115
Registered	27.5	...	27.5	1,842	...	1,842
Certified	309.5	40	269.5	9,261.5	9,003	18,264.5
Early Wong						
Foundation	0.5	...	0.5	47.5	...	47.5
Registered	14	...	14	988	...	988
Certified	185.5	10	175.5	8,430	1,757	10,187
Pennrad	54	14	40	2,196	...	2,196
Besbar	107	11	96	5,315	...	5,315
Tschermak						
Registered	4	...	4	40.5	...	40.5
Certified	11	...	11	756	...	756
Totals	715	75	640	28,991.5	10,760	39,751.5

Field Corn

Three dry years in succession have compounded the problems of hybrid seed corn production in New Jersey. Stands of seed were

uneven and a total of 35 acres could not be planted because of the drought. Farmers who irrigated produced good quality seed and harvested normal yields. However, nonirrigated fields produced short small kernels and below normal yields. A total of 95 acres was not harvested because of poor quality. Processing of the seed was more costly because unusually large quantities of seed had to be discarded as waste.

A total of 684.5 acres was entered for certification compared with 541.5 the previous year. The following table summarizes the acreage entered and passed:

Hybrid	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed
New Jersey No. 8	125	10	115
New Jersey No. 9	407	120	287
New Jersey No. 10	50	...	50
New Jersey No. 11	37	...	37
Connecticut No. 554	22.5	...	22.5
Indiana No. 654	43	...	43
Totals	684.5	130	554.5

Although the acreage passing certification was larger than the previous year, the total bushels sealed was less. The following is a summary of the field corn sealed in 1964:

Hybrid	Bushels Sealed		
	New Crop	Carry-over	Total
New Jersey No. 8	2,671	289	2,960
New Jersey No. 9	8,914	2,934	11,848
New Jersey No. 10	1,797	195	1,992
New Jersey No. 11	1,149	37	1,186
Connecticut No. 554	710	133	843
Indiana No. 654	2,449	...	2,449
Totals	17,690	3,588	21,278

The entire crop of seed corn was marketed early in the season and additional acreage will be planted next year.

Sweet Corn

One acre of New Jersey No. 106 was produced. Yield was low due to poor pollination. The total of graded New Jersey No. 106 was 482 pounds.

There was an adequate amount of carry-over seed of N. J. 209-A, N. J. XP 222, N. J. XP 223 and N. J. XP 317.

Two acres of New Jersey No. 106 and one acre of N. J. XP 317 are being produced during the 1965 growing season. As long as there is sufficient interest, N. J. XP 317, N. J. XP 222 and N. J. XP 223 will continue to be produced.

Oats

Both spring and winter oats suffered severely from dry weather. Norline, the winter oats variety, averaged 46 bushels of cleaned seed per acre; Beedee, the spring oats, averaged only 28 bushels.

A total of 2,514 bushels of winter oats was sealed compared with 616 bushels the previous year. Farmers are still reluctant to plant winter oats after the severe winter killing in 1963. It will take many years to increase the winter oat program.

The yield of Beedee oats, the only spring variety grown for seed, was reduced sharply. A total of 909 bushels was eligible for certification compared with 1,464 the previous year.

The following is a summary of the 1964 certified oat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Norline	72	18	54	2,514
Beedee	32	...	32	909
Totals	104	18	86	3,423

Soybeans

Dry weather adversely affected soybean seed production. A large increase in soybean seed production had been expected, but the drought prevented many farmers from planting. Most fields were stunted, had fewer seed pods, and matured early for lack of moisture. The yields of cleaned seed averaged only 14 bushels per acre. Seed size was so reduced that, in some cases, as much as 36 per cent waste occurred during cleaning.

The following is a summary of the 1964 soybean program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Adelphia				
Foundation	1	...	1	12.5
Registered	54	...	54	750
Clark				
Registered	21	...	21	238.5
Certified	265	79	186	2,695.5
Hawkeye	76	...	76	984
Kent	10	10	...	...
Totals	427	89	338	4,680.5

The small quantity of the new variety Adelphia recently released by Rutgers College of Agriculture was increased to 762 bushels. Interest in this seed has been expressed by several mid-western states. Efforts will be made to satisfy the seed needs of New Jersey farmers before distributing seed to other states. It appears that the Adelphia variety will be used extensively in New Jersey as soon as supplies are available.

Wheat

The acreage of wheat entered for certification has increased rapidly in recent years, due to increased use of New Jersey certified seed by Agway Inc. A total of 1,608 acres was entered for certification compared with 939 acres the previous year, an increase of 669 acres or 71 per cent. Rejections were higher than normal, amounting to 512 acres or 37 per cent. With the increased use of the Redcoat variety, higher rejections can be expected. Redcoat is a short straw variety and mixtures of other wheats are easily observed. The Pennoll variety is losing its popularity and is being replaced by Redcoat.

The harvest of the wheat crop was interrupted by occasional rains. This resulted in some sprouting and loss of germination in fields of the Pennoll variety.

A total of 38,802.5 bushels of wheat met the requirements for certification. This is 17,000 bushels more than in any previous year. Of this total, 9,586 bushels proved to be surplus and had to be sold for feed.

The following is a summary of the 1964 certified wheat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushesl Sealed	Bushels Eligible	Total Bushels
Redcoat						
Foundation	9	...	9	340.5	...	340.5
Registered	111	5	106	3,602	...	3,602
Certified	940	427	513	16,108.5	2,631	18,739.5
Pennoll						
Registered - 1	10	...	10	354	...	354
Registered - 2	10	...	10	929	...	929
Certified	528	80	448	7,882.5	6,955	14,837.5
Totals	1,608	512	1,096	29,216.5	9,586	38,802.5

A strong seed program must have an adequate supply to meet fluctuating demands each year; therefore, it is necessary to produce some surplus. However, large surpluses, which occurred in both barley and wheat this year, have an adverse effect because the producers must absorb the financial loss on the excess seed.

Summary

The following is a summary of the cereal acreage entered for certification in recent years:

Year	Total Acres Entered	Barley	Wheat	Oats	Corn	Soybeans
1964	3,538	715	1,608	104	684	427
1963	2,210	434	939	38	541	258
1962	2,668	524	799	270	375	700
1961	2,588	656	616	175	547	594
1960	3,031	870	986	48	546	581
1959	2,429	475	862	13	437	642
1958	2,771	625	773	46	313	1,014
1957	2,628	429	646	76	295	1,182

A summary of the certified seed grain sealing from 1956 to 1964 follows:

Year	Total Sealed (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Oats (bushels)	Wheat (bushels)	Barley (bushels)	Soybeans (bushels)	Sweet Corn (bushels)
1964	107,934	21,278	3,423	38,802	39,751	4,680	...
1963	57,382	22,118	2,080	21,726	8,924	2,534	...
1962	81,121	20,374	9,842	15,680	29,942	5,242	41
1961	65,924	21,412	7,332	10,980	24,764	1,402	34
1960	59,685	15,063	2,980	11,069	28,411	28,411	95
1959	56,373	14,921	257	16,309	19,969	4,330	587
1958	66,251	14,654	1,275	16,583	22,659	10,854	226
1957	67,518	15,005	2,568	16,803	23,171	9,421	550
1956	84,281	28,972	3,456	14,356	19,478	18,019	...

Seed Potato Certification

White Potatoes

This year, no interest was expressed in the certification of white potato seed. The demand for this service has been decreasing annually in New Jersey. New England and Canada provide New Jersey farmers with high quality seed at fair prices. As long as this situation exists, there is little need for a seed program here.

Sweet Potatoes

The sweet potato certification program continues inactive because of a new and serious disease, russet crack, that is established in the breeding stock. New strains of Jersey Orange or Yellow Jersey varieties cannot be developed until seed stocks are disease free. The five seed lines that were selected over an extended period as having good quality and high yielding ability are being maintained.

Tomato Seed Certification

By field inspections, 501 acres of tomatoes were approved for certification. An additional 417 acres qualified on the basis of disease freedom only. The phytosanitary inspection (disease content) acreage increased 190 acres over the previous year. To be eligible for certification, tomato seed must be a recommended variety for New Jersey and must have an established and available source of breeder seed as well as disease freedom.

Irrigation was needed in many seed fields to produce an average or above average yield. Dry growing conditions helped keep disease problems to a minimum. The most serious cause for rejection of seed lots was varietal mixtures.

The variety Campbell's No. 146 continued to lead the certified acreage with 38 per cent of the total. The second highest acreage inspected was of Campbell's No. 1327.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TOMATO SEED ACREAGE FOR 1964
ACREAGE CERTIFIED

Seedsman	1409	1350	146	Roma	Valiant	1327	135	721-F56	1370	Totals
Campbell Soup Co.	...	...	179	...	...	106	104	4	...	393
Ritter Seed Co.	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Francis C. Stokes Co.	3	26.5	37	29	...	...	...	...	35.5	131
Swedesboro Seed Co.	9	29	8	8	5	...	...	...	12	71
Totals	12	55.5	230	37	5	106	104	4	47.5	601

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

Seedsman	1409	721	1350	Stokes No. 5	E.S.24	1370	Homestead 24	Totals
Campbell Soup Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ritter Seed Co.	...	...	59	...	...	14	...	73
Francis C. Stokes Co.	...	...	131.5	14	...	61.5	...	207
Swedesboro Seed Co.	28	5	54	...	12	12	26	137
Totals	28	5	244.5	14	12	87.5	26	417

Three Heinz varieties, No. 1350, 1370 and 1409, were approved for certification for the first time. The parent company provided breeder seed of these varieties to New Jersey seedsmen for seed increase, thus qualifying them for certification. It is anticipated that the acreage of Heinz varieties will be increased in future seed production.

Experimentally, tomato seed was processed in a barley debearder, to remove the pubescence from the seed. This procedure gave excellent results, making the seed easier to handle and pelletize. No damage occurred, and a faster stand of plants in the field resulted from the process.

A total of 14,737 pounds of seed met certification requirements. All seed was sampled by inspectors and tested for adequate chemical treatment. Seed generally was very acceptable as to appearance, although slightly smaller in size than usual.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TOMATO SEED CERTIFICATION
POUNDS OF SEED SAVED - 1964

Seedsman	1409	1350	146	Roma	Valiant	1327	135	721-F56	1370	Totals
Campbell Soup Co.	...	...	1,200	...	...	3,000	1,400	635	...	6,235
Ritter Seed Co.	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Francis C. Stokes Co.	330	1,500	520	600	...	...	...	...	300	3,250
Swedesboro Seed Co.	790	2,020	640	480	120	...	...	...	900	4,950
Totals	1,120	3,520	2,662	1,080	120	3,000	1,400	635	1,200	14,737

PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

Seedsman	1409	721	1350	Stokes No. 5	E.S.24	1370	Homestead 24	Totals
Campbell Soup Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ritter Seed Co.	...	...	2,010	...	...	699	...	2,709
Francis C. Stokes Co.	...	...	1,600	420	...	450	...	2,470
Swedesboro Seed Co.	1,390	400	2,010	...	720	260	1,100	5,880
Totals	1,390	400	5,620	420	720	1,409	1,100	11,059

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE SEED EXPORTED FOR WHICH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED

1964	Mauritius	Argentina	Kenya (E.Africa)	Johannesburg (S.Africa)	Total
September	0.5	...	...	...	0.5
October	1	1	...	...	2
November	...	...	150	...	150
December	10	...	...	...	10
1965					
February	...	...	...	25	25
April	...	...	...	30	30
May	...	...	...	15	15
June	4	...	255	...	259
Totals	15.5	1	405	70	491.5

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED VALIDATED FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT

1964	Johannesburg (S.Africa)	Mexico	Eucador	Canada	Venezuela	Total
July	100	...	...	...	...	100
August	...	100	...	...	...	100
November	...	100	.5	...	...	100.5
December	160	...	...	...	...	160
1965						
January	40	...	...	15	500	555
February	...	...	...	15	...	15
June	71	...	...	...	...	71
Totals	371	200	.5	30	500	1,101.5

Asparagus

The asparagus seed block established in 1963, in cooperation with Rutgers College of Agriculture and the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council, was maintained in a satisfactory manner for seed production. This was the second seed harvest.

Tests were made of various devices to extract seed from the berry. The following procedure was used for the 1964 harvest:

1. Ferns with mature berries were cut and the berries were flailed out over a screen.

2. Seed was pulped from the gelatinous material by using a Waring laboratory blender.

3. Pulp was collected and washed with water to separate the gelatinous material from seed.

4. Initial drying of seed was performed on open screens.

5. Seed was artificially dried to 8 to 9 per cent moisture.

6. Final cleaning of seed was done on a laboratory Clipper Cleaner.

7. Seed was packaged in bottom seam canvas bags of two- and five-pound capacities.

Several lots of seed were found to be severely damaged by the asparagus beetle. That seed was removed by using varying concentrations of calcium chloride solution to float off the lighter seed. In future seed production, a strict spray schedule will be enforced to eliminate this problem.

The seed block maintained by the Department produced 111 pounds of seed, compared with 20 pounds for the 1963 season. Another block of equal parentage, supervised by the Department but produced by Alan Roork of Greenwich, yielded 248 pounds of seed. Dried seed produced in the two blocks totaled 359 pounds.

Demand for the seed, labled "New Jersey Approved Asparagus Seed" and distributed by the Asparagus Industry Council, exceeded the supply.

Pepper Seed

The pepper seed program was designed to make available seed that had been grown and processed under regulations assuring maximum freedom from disease-producing organisms.

A total of 108.5 acres was entered for inspection. This was an increase of 20 acres over the previous year. The acreage

was inspected weekly during harvest. Bacterial leaf spot, a seed-borne disease, was of primary concern.

The following is a summary of varieties, acreages, and pounds of each seed saved:

Variety	Acreage	Pounds Seed Saved
California Common	5	165
California Wonder	28.5	947
Keystone Resistant Giant	9.5	360
Yolo Wonder	65.5	1,210
Totals	108.5	2,682

With severe dry weather conditions, no bacterial leaf spot was observed in the fields. Various other diseases were noted.

The chemical treatment of pepper seed for control of the bacterial leaf spot organism was closely supervised. Seed samples were extracted after treatment and plated in the laboratory as a check for the presence of bacterial colonies. Treatment proved satisfactory in all lots.

Cultivated Sod

Producers of cultivated sod are becoming more aware of quality. The acreage entered under the certification program increased from 362 acres in 1963 to 707 acres in 1964. Many persons and agencies have been instrumental in upgrading sod quality in New Jersey. Seed certification officials in the seed-producing states have supplied field quality information; seed dealers have tried to supply the highest quality seed; and the Rutgers College of Agriculture has provided information and assistance.

The Cultivated Sod Association of New Jersey held its first annual meeting in February; the charter membership was closed at 14. Most sod producers feel that membership in the association can be beneficial to their operations.

In September, the first sod to be certified in New Jersey was lifted on the farm of LaBarre and Schuck in Springfield.

Virus-Free Strawberry Plants

Superior strawberry plants were produced for the seventh year under certification regulations. Again, the demand for this planting stock was greater than production. A shortage of high quality plants existed throughout the mid-Atlantic states.

A total of 973,000 plants was certified as follows:

Jerseybelle	600,000
Midway	250,000
Sparkle	55,000
Vesper	50,000
Exp. No. 857	18,000
Total	973,000

Raspberry Plants

The Small Fruits Council, in cooperation with Rutgers College of Agriculture and the Department, is attempting to reactivate the raspberry industry of the State. Three varieties developed by Dr. I. C. Hunt of the University of Maryland have been released to New Jersey. The varieties are being observed for performance, disease freedom, and suitability for development of a certified plant program.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey

A total of 234 soil samples was collected from soybean fields in 13 counties for the detection of soybean cyst nematode. Soil samples were taken from all fields where symptoms similar to those produced by soybean cyst nematode were observed.

It is estimated that 25 per cent of the entire State's soybean acreage was surveyed. Soil samples were taken from 11 per cent of the soybean acreage and analyzed in the laboratory. The results of the tests are found in the Bureau of Plant Laboratory's report.

Field results of the 1964 soybean cyst nematode survey follow:

County	Estimated Acres Surveyed	Number of Fields Surveyed	Number of Acres Sampled	Number of Samples Drawn
Burlington	1,389	68	559	28
Camden	108	4	73	3
Cape May	0	0	0	0
Cumberland	280	18	186	11
Gloucester	532	42	323	26
Hunterdon	15	1	15	1
Mercer	2,800	146	1,006	47
Middlesex	2,449	53	904	35
Monmouth	2,519	105	993	39
Salem	444	28	283	19
Somerset	669	30	472	19
Sussex	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0
Ocean	201	10	138	6
Totals	11,406	505	4,952	234

BUREAU OF PLANT LABORATORY

Bee Disease Examination

During the year apiary inspectors and beekeepers submitted 29 suspected bee disease samples for microscopical examination. Of the total number of specimens examined, 14 were positive for European foulbrood, and 13, for American foulbrood. Examination results were submitted to the supervisor of bee culture for appropriate action.

Certified Seed Testing

Thirty-nine lots of officially certified tomato seed, 11 lots of pepper seed and one lot of eggplant seed were tested to determine adequacy of chemical treatment. One lot of tomato seed was disqualified.

Strawberry Plant Examination for Nematodes

Strawberry plants grown under the virus-free certification program were sampled for plant parasitic nematodes. A requirement for certification is that plants must be treated with a nematocide. The plantings were found to be adequately treated and no nematode problems were encountered.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey

Soybean cyst nematode, Heterodera glycines, an extremely damaging pest of soybeans, is found in many areas of the southern United States. For the ninth year, a systematic survey of soybean fields in this State failed to show evidence of the nematode. Of the 223 soil samples processed by the laboratory, 33 were found to contain cysts. All were identified as either Heterodera weissi, the smartweed cyst nematode, or Heterodera trifolii, the clover cyst nematode. Neither is of agricultural significance in this State.

Request Sampling for Plant Parasitic Nematodes

During the year, 20 nurserymen requested sampling of plantings for plant parasitic nematodes. Nematode problems were recognized in eight nurseries, nutritional problems in four, and a disease problem in one. In all cases, corrective measures were recommended.

Sawflies in Native Pine

For the past six years, populations of the native sawflies, Neodiprion pini-rigidae, Neodiprion pratti-paradoxicus and Neodiprion lecontei, have been low. A complex of insect parasites is apparently responsible for control. A cocoon parasite, Dahlbominus fuscipennis, released by this laboratory in past years is the predominant parasite and continues to maintain an effective population.

Nursery Nematode Survey

Soil and root samples were collected at 36 nurseries to determine the species of plant parasitic nematodes associated with the rosaceous plants, Amelanchier, Aronia, Chaenomeles, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, Malus, Prunus, Pyracantha, Pyrus, Rosa, Sorbus and Spiraea.

A total of 330 samples was collected, processed and examined. The entire sampling represents 110 species of rosaceous plants, from which 32 species of plant parasitic nematodes were recovered. The following is a list of the species found:

Genus and Species	Number of Times Recovered	Number of Nurseries Represented
Criconemoides	42	16
C. curvatum	29	12
C. lobatum	4	2
C. xenoplax	4	4
C. sp.	5	5
Ditylenchus	2	2
D. intermedius	1	1
D. sp.	1	1
Gracilacus aciculus	2	1
Helicotylenchus	28	12
H. digonicus	1	1
H. dihystera	1	1
H. erythrinae	4	3
H. multicinctus	14	4
H. platyurus	5	4
H. sp.	3	3
Hoplolaimus galeatus	75	18
Longidorus elongatus	1	1
Meloidogyne	8	6
M. hapla	1	1
M. sp.	7	5
Paratylenchus	140	25
P. curvitatus	1	1
P. elachistus	1	1
P. projectus	126	22
P. sp.	13	7
Pratylenchus	145	31
P. brachyurus	1	1
P. convallariae	1	1
P. crenatus	69	17
P. penetrans	56	21
P. vulnus	4	3
P. sp.	14	12
Radopholus inaequalis	1	1

Genus and Species	Number of Times Recovered	Number of Nurseries Represented
Rotylenchus	33	10
R. quartus	2	2
R. uniformis	28	10
R. sp.	3	2
Scutellonema	4	4
S. brachyurum	3	3
S. sp.	1	1
Trichodorus	8	5
T. christiei	6	3
T. sp.	2	2
Tylenchorhynchus	43	20
T. capitatus	1	1
T. claytoni	26	17
T. dubius	2	1
T. maximus	11	3
T. sp.	3	2
Xiphinema	128	26
X. americanum	118	25
X. chambersi	3	2
X. sp.	7	4

European Pine Sawfly Virus Program

For the past five years, Neodiprion sertifer virus has been made available to red pine plantation owners for control of European pine sawfly. At the request of seven growers, a total of 25 acres of red pine was virus sprayed. Virus suspension was also supplied to the Hackensack Water Company upon request.

In addition, two sawfly-infested red pine plantings in Hunterdon County were sprayed for virus recovery. A sufficient supply of virus material was collected to meet next year's demands.

Insect Parasite and Disease Survey

During the year, larvae of asparagus beetle, cabbage looper, corn earworm, corn borer, elm leaf beetle, imported cabbage worm, white pine sawfly and yellow-striped oak worm were collected and reared for the purpose of recovering insect parasites and microbial control agents. This work is part of a continuing effort

to rear and release biological control agents associated with economic insect pests. From eight species of insects collected, 16 species of insect parasites and four disease organisms were recovered. Of the total number of parasites recovered, only four represented released parasites of past years. The following is a list of parasites and diseases recovered:

Host	Insect Parasite	Disease
Asparagus beetle *Crioceris asparagi*	Eulophidae *Tetrastichus coeruleus* Tachinidae *Paralispe infernalis*	Negative
Cabbage looper *Trichoplusia ni*	Encyrtidae *Copidosoma truncatellum*	Virus
Corn earworm *Heliothis zea*	Negative	Virus
Corn borer *Ostrinia nubilalis*	Braconidae *Macrocentrus gifuensis* (released) Ichneumonidae *Horogenes punctorius* (released) Tachinidae *Lixophaga* sp.	Negative
Elm leaf beetle *Galerucella xanthomelaena*	Eulophidae *Tetrastichus brevistigma*	*Beauveria* sp.
Imported cabbage worm *Pieris rapae*	Braconidae *Apanteles glomeratus* (released) Pteromalidae *Pteromalidae puparum* Tachinidae *Compsilura concinnata* (released)	Negative

Host	Insect Parasite	Disease
White Pine Sawfly *Neodiprion pinetum*	Ichneumonidae *Olesicampe* sp. Tachinidae *Diplostichus lophyri* *Spathimeigenia* sp. Torymidae *Monodontomerus dentipes*	Negative
Yellow-striped oak worm *Anisota senatoria*	Ichneumonidae *Cratichneumon anisotae*	*Nosema* sp.

Gypsy Moth Parasite Program

During the year, 3,985,000 *Ooencyrtus kuwanae*, a hymenopterous egg parasite of the gypsy moth; 1,139 *Calosoma sycophanta*, a beetle larva predaceous on gypsy moth larvae and pupae; and 460 *Sturmia scutellata*, a tachinid larval parasite, were received from the Plant Pest Control Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Naugatuck, Connecticut. The insects were released at points of known gypsy moth infestation in the following counties:

County	*Ooencyrtus kuwanae*	*Calosoma sycophanta*	*Sturmia scutellata*
Bergen	500,000	358	
Essex	292,000		
Hunterdon	111,500		
Mercer	30,000		
Morris	1,145,000	368	335
Passaic	500,500		
Somerset	722,000	413	125
Sussex	230,000		
Union	266,000		
Warren	188,000		
Totals	3,985,000	1,139	460

Also during the winter, gypsy moth egg clusters collected from 21 sites were forwarded to the Plant Pest Control Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture for parasite determination. From the collections, *Ooencyrtus* was recorded as being established at five sites. Additional parasites are to be released this fall in a continuing effort to establish in the State every known parasite of gypsy moth.

Corn Borer Parasite Program

During the winter, Bracon brevicornis, a hymenopterous larval parasite, was received from the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Moorestown, for propagation. This parasite had been imported from India in 1940 and released in this country, but did not become established. The present Bracon has been collected from a different area in India and is suspected of being dissimilar in behavior from the 1940 specimens. This laboratory is rearing the parasite and made the following releases this spring: 4,535, Burlington County; 1,700, Mercer County; and 1,100, Monmouth County. It is planned to continue the rearing of Bracon, as well as other corn borer parasites that can be procured from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Alfalfa Weevil Parasite Program

For the past four years, this laboratory, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has reared and released alfalfa weevil parasites. During the past year, the laboratory reared and released Bathyplectes curculionis and Tetrastichus incertus, both parasites of alfalfa weevil larvae. Releases during the calendar year were as follows:

County	Bathyplectes	Tetrastichus
Cumberland		585,945
Burlington		5,965
Hunterdon	8,899	
Mercer		555
Middlesex		11,553
Monmouth		37,903
Morris	13,895	
Salem		24,845
Sussex	3,080	
Warren	13,424	
Totals	39,298	666,766

In addition, 90 Microctonus aethiaps, a hymenopterous adult parasite, were released in Hunterdon County and 225 Necremnus leucarthras, a hymenopterous pupal parasite, were released in Mercer County. This is the first release of Necremnus in the United States, the parasite being imported from Italy by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Both Bathyplectes and Tetrastichus are now established in all of the alfalfa growing areas of the State. Microctonus is established in Burlington, Gloucester, Mercer and Monmouth counties. A parasite survey conducted this past year showed that Bathyplectes attained 70 per cent parasitism on first cutting alfalfa weevil larvae and Tetrastichus, 95 per cent parasitism on second cutting weevil larvae. Should this effective parasitism be maintained, it could reduce the need for spray application. The parasite survey also revealed that Microctonus has attained 70 per cent parasitism in areas where it is established.

The results of the parasite program this year look most encouraging with the spread and increasing rate of parasitism. Observations of alfalfa fields throughout New Jersey indicated that farmers generally were obtaining poor control with insecticides now being employed. The work of rearing and distribution of parasites will continue, with additional new species of parasites planned for release.

Cabbage Looper Virus Program

One small planting of cabbage in Hunterdon County and one planting in Monmouth County were virus sprayed at regular intervals in an effort to control cabbage looper. This insect has been most difficult to control chemically because of its insecticidal tolerance. Results of the summer's work showed that looper virus was 91 per cent effective in controlling looper. Insecticides were only 70 per cent effective.

Part of each planting was sprayed with a combination of looper virus and the bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis. Results indicated that B. thuringiensis was poor in controlling cabbage looper, but 90 per cent effective in controlling the imported cabbage worm. With the combination of these materials, the control of cabbage looper and imported cabbage worm, two important cruciferous pests, looks encouraging. This program will be continued.

Sod Soil Bioassay

As a result of a New York State regulation that all sod entering that State be certified as having been treated with a soil insecticide, this laboratory initiated a bioassay program. The content of insecticide in soil is determined for growers who need the service.

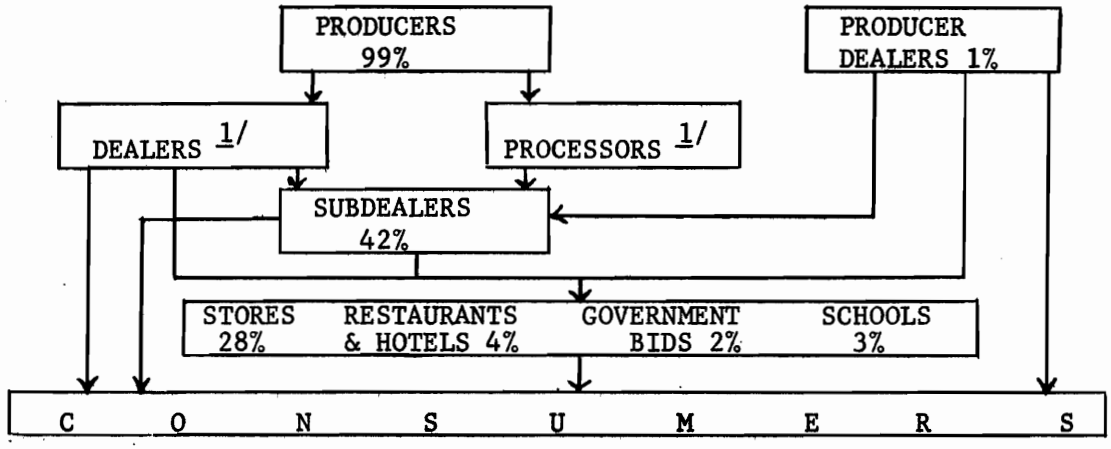
During the year, 119 soil samples were collected and tested. Fields found to be inadequately treated required retreatment before issuance of certification.

O F F I C E O F M I L K I N D U S T R Y

Floyd R. Hoffman, Director

INTRODUCTION

Flow of Milk in New Jersey



The major marketing activities for milk are procurement and dispersion:

Numbers in New Jersey, June 1965 2/

I.	Procurement (movement from production to processing)	Production	
		Producers	(1,974, down 261)
II.	Dispersion (movement from processing to the consumer)	Processing	
		Producer-dealers	(39, down 6)
		Dealers	(130, down 15)
		Processors	(23, no change)
		Manufacturers	(17, down 1)
		Distribution and Selling	
		Subdealers	(1,373, down 138)
		Stores	(13,599, up 31)
		Vending machines	(1,211, up 103)
		Consumers	(6,680,000, up 150,000)

1/ Flow to manufacturing was 1%.

2/ Estimated population is for 1964, the change is from 1963. Numbers of producers are for January, 1965 compared to January, 1964. All other data are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965 and the change from June 30, 1964. Store and vending machine figures are based on licenses issued.

ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Activities

Delaware Valley Order

A hearing concerning the Delaware Valley Order was held in January; findings were about due in May. Instead, the United States Department of Agriculture proposed to terminate the Order. Action on the proposed termination depends on the outcome of a hearing to be held in October.

New York-New Jersey Order

Producers in the New York-New Jersey Order were not able to negotiate a superpool price premium with handlers; drought did not significantly reduce supply in the market. Milk standardization became a big issue in the New York-New Jersey Order. New York handlers, not permitted to standardize, are at a cost disadvantage; some consumers prefer high-fat milk. The use of cooperative payments in general and especially for surplus disposal operations is questioned by dealers, some cooperatives and some producers; a hearing is scheduled for the end of July. The nearby differential was consistently below its original level.

New Jersey

Minimum retail prices were set in accordance with State Order 64-1 during the entire year; fixed cost margins are added to raw product cost. An appeal to the State Supreme Court concerning Order 64-1 is pending. The director and his staff participated in dairy activities throughout the State.

The bureaus of licensing and enforcement were combined into a single bureau. Licensing procedure is under revision. The use of gallon and half-gallon containers increased as use of quart containers dropped. The number of subdealers fell, but the volume of milk handled by subdealers remained relatively constant.

Historical Problems

Few consumers are aware of the vast legal structure which underlies the moderately priced, pure and wholesome supply of milk readily available to them. Its characteristics --- its perishability, lack of immediate control over its production, its

extensive and universal consumption --- historically have brought about frequent and extreme controversy in the dairy industry. It was left to the Federal and State governments to bring about orderly marketing.

I. Procurement (movement from production to processing)

Because they were usually first at the plant door, producers who lived near the plant would sell most of their milk for fluid purposes. Those who lived farther away arrived later and sold their milk primarily for manufacturing purposes. If the plant operator had enough milk for the day, additional milk would be rejected. This situation, and the relatively large size of dealers compared to producers, left producers virtually without bargaining power in the market. They could not afford to argue with dealers over butterfat value or weight measures; they could lose their markets overnight. Payments to producers would often lag for a considerable period of time. Frequently, dealers would terminate operations, leaving several producers unpaid.

II. Dispersion (movement from processing to consumer)

To build a large volume of business, a dealer might sell to stores, subdealers or consumers below his costs. When competition was eliminated, he might exploit his customers by overcharging. A large dealer who marketed in several areas could sell below cost in an area to eliminate competition. Where he faced little competition, he could overcharge. When a dealer believed open price competition was unwise, perhaps because of his inability to survive a price war, he might resort to unfair trade practices. To obtain a store or a subdealer as a customer, he could make "special arrangements." He might provide free ice, free refrigeration, free cases and bottles, easy credit terms, or free signs and other advertising. To obtain a consumer as a customer, he might provide free ice cream or gifts.

Cooperative action resolved many producer difficulties; but there was need for government help, in both the procurement and the dispersion of milk.

The Role of the Office of Milk Industry

Procurement

The lion's share of the Office of Milk Industry's procurement supervision is conducted through the Federal order program with which it is a concurring authority. Should the Federal program terminate, this Office would pick up the reins. The legal authority for the Office of Milk Industry to do this

job remains intact in the New Jersey statutes; many orders and regulations concerning producer-dealer relations are in effect and, in some cases, where State laws are more demanding than the Federal laws, the Office conducts regulatory activity.

The State authority to revoke milk dealer licenses strengthens Federal regulation. The State requirement of 60 days notice for changes either by producers or dealers prevents overnight losses of markets to producers and overnight losses of supply to dealers. The examination and licensing of testers and samplers, calibration of glassware, fresh and composite milk sampling, and checking of payment records assure fair treatment of dealers and producers. In addition, if the Office does find an improper payment -- whether too little or too much -- it ascertains that proper payment is made.

Dispersion

State Order 64-1 establishes the minimum prices for milk sold in quart, half-gallon and gallon packages at both the wholesale and retail levels; it establishes different prices for home-delivered milk. The price floor which it creates is designed to prevent many illegal practices, to dampen destructive price wars, to limit effectiveness of price discrimination, and to prevent sales below reasonable cost.

Many other regulations are also in force. Enforcement of Office of Milk Industry regulations is facilitated by its licensing procedure; in addition to dealers, processors, stores and subdealers are required to be licensed. Licensees are required to provide records as requested by this office. Sales below cost are prohibited; dealers, subdealers and stores are required to give 60-day notices of intended changes to prevent milk from being wasted; outstanding bills must be resolved in a satisfactory manner; licensees are prevented from giving or lending anything of value to customers; secret agreements or arrangements are prohibited.

Activities

I. Procurement

Delaware Valley Order

State Order 63-1 is concurrent with the Delaware Valley Marketing Area Federal Order. Based on the memorandum of agree-

ment between the director of the Office of Milk Industry and the United States Department of Agriculture, it specifies the same terms and provisions as the Delaware Valley Order.

A public hearing on proposals to amend this joint order was held in Philadelphia on January 18 and 19. The tone of the hearing reflected the strong handler position associated with this handler pool; most of the proposals were either in the interest of handlers or of an administrative nature.

Outcome of the hearing was pending on March 5 when the United States Department of Agriculture suspended a provision of the order relating to the supply-demand adjuster. An increase of 20 cents per hundredweight in the Class I price would have been contraseasonal, pegging the price at a significantly higher level than in nearby area orders. The director issued a companion order suspending these same provisions of Order 63-1.

During the last week in May, findings of the January hearing were still pending. In an unexpected move, the United States Department of Agriculture announced it was considering termination of the Delaware Valley Order. Officials said there was reason to believe the order "may no longer carry out the purposes intended by Congress" in authorizing the order program. Audits of records of cooperative associations and milk dealers revealed widespread practices which in effect undercut the established minimum order prices. Interested parties were given until June 11 to submit statements to the Federal government. In order for them to submit oral arguments, a public meeting was held on June 8 in Philadelphia. Voluminous testimony opposing the proposed termination was presented.

Producers, dairy leaders and officials in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware were greatly concerned over the situation. New Jersey had additional reason for concern; if the Delaware Valley Order was terminated, the retail pricing law in the State would be in jeopardy. On June 28, just two days before pricing provisions of the order were to terminate in accordance with a "review" deadline in the original order, Federal officials took steps to keep the provisions in force. The price-raising provision which had been suspended in March was again suspended and the Department set aside its proposed termination of the order pending outcome of a forthcoming hearing on the method of pooling.

United States Department of Agriculture officials said there was almost unanimous agreement that a Federal order was

necessary in the area. Proposals to modify the order were received. Marketwide pooling was advocated by some. Under this system, each producer shares in the fluid and manufacturing sales in the whole market. Other proposals suggested expansion of the New York-New Jersey order to include the Delaware Valley marketing area. The New York-New Jersey order has a marketwide pool.

DELAWARE VALLEY MILK MARKETING ORDER

	Average of Handlers' Uniform Prices	Class I Price
1964	(per hundredweight)	
July	$5.32	$5.80
August	5.30	5.80
September	5.47	5.80
October	5.74	6.00
November	5.57	6.00
December	5.59	6.00
1965		
January	5.48	6.00
February	5.48	6.00
March	5.45	6.00
April	4.93	5.40
May	4.83	5.40
June	4.93	5.40

New York-New Jersey Order

Producers in the New York-New Jersey Order asked the United States Department of Agriculture for price relief to offset increasing production costs due to the drought. In view of the plentiful supply of milk in the market, their appeal was denied. Alternatively, cooperatives attempted to establish a superpool in the market. A superpool is a voluntary agreement of handlers to pay a higher price than the minimum price fixed for fluid milk by the market administrator. The plentiful supply of milk in the market weakened the bargaining position of cooperatives and no final agreement could be reached.

Standardization of milk was permitted by a legislative revision of the New Jersey statutes pertaining to the processing

and handling of milk, administered by the State Department of Health, effective May 18, 1964. Generally favored by the New Jersey dairy industry, the standardization provision was contested by Garden State Farms, Inc., Midland Park, largely by means of publicity statements. Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association requested a hearing to change the Federal order method of pricing fluid skim milk because of the competitive advantage which some handlers derived as a result of standardization. No hearing was held, but a temporary change in the accounting procedure was made by the Federal market administrator in June 1964.

The numerous economic aspects of the standardization problem were explained by Dr. Anson J. Pollard, acting market administrator, at a meeting in New York in January. The United States Department of Agriculture, the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry, and the four major cooperatives in the areas were represented at the meeting. The cooperatives later filed a petition for a hearing to amend certain provisions of the order. Proposed amendments would change the method of pricing milk subject to the fluid skim differential, and add such fluid skim milk to Class I utilization.

At the close of the fiscal year, the standardization issue was still open. Representatives of Northeast Dairy Cooperatives Federation asked the United States Department of Agriculture officials to consider proposals concerning the fluid skim differential at the forthcoming hearing on cooperative payments.

Two factors necessitate prompt action, the Northeast representatives said:

1. The New York legislature had adjourned for the summer without acting on standardization.

2. The increased volume of milk subject to the fluid skim differential in Order 2 (21,948,159 pounds in May 1965, compared with 15,732,918 pounds in May 1964) probably indicates a marked increase in standardization by New Jersey dealers. At the present time, New York does not permit standardization. This places New York dealers competing in New Jersey at a slight cost disadvantage.

While the fluid skim milk differential issue continued unresolved, a new issue arose: dealers, some cooperatives and

some producers proposed elimination of cooperative payments in the Federal order. These groups would replace the payments with a market service provision under the supervision of the market administrator. A hearing on this subject is scheduled for July 19. Under the present provisions, cooperatives can obtain from the producer settlement fund up to four cents per hundredweight of milk marketed by their members. The argument for such an arrangement --- since it takes money from non-members of cooperatives --- is that cooperatives render marketwide services for members and non-members alike.

When North Jersey producers became a part of Order 2 (the New York-New Jersey area order), they received the nearby differential (North Jersey was designated as being in the 1 to 50-mile zone) to compensate in part for the very high Class I utilization of New Jersey milk.

One of the provisions of the nearby differential in Order 2 is designed to prevent excess production from those receiving the differential. The differential decreases whenever the volume of milk subject to the differential exceeds 35 per cent of the amount of milk sold for fluid use in the New York metropolitan district. One important factor is that when changes in the order increased the number of producers who could qualify for the differential, no comparable adjustment was made in the governing base. As a result, except for the period of November 1962 through November 1963 when this snubber was temporarily suspended, the differential has been lower than expected. The nearby differential was a determining factor in the acceptance of Order 2 by North Jersey producers. Further requests for suspension of this provision have been denied. Other aspects of pricing in the order may require attention, Federal officials argue, expressing reluctance to suspend the provision.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY ORDER

1964	Uniform Price (per hundredweight)	Class I Price (per hundredweight)
July	$4.03	$4.96
August	4.30	5.21
September	4.50	5.45
October	4.60	5.57
November	4.64	5.73
December	4.49	5.66

1965	Uniform Price (per hundredweight)	Class I Price
January	$4.36	$5.50
February	4.26	5.37
March	4.07	5.22
April	3.87	4.91
May	3.68	4.59
June	3.73	4.60

II. Dispersion

State Order 64-1 operated effectively throughout the fiscal year. Only one adjustment was necessary. The price schedule for South Jersey had to be extended when the Class I price in the Delaware Valley Order reached a level higher than any anticipated when the State order was promulgated, effective April 1, 1964. The order contains two price schedules, one for South Jersey which is in the Delaware Valley Order, and one for North Jersey which is in the New York-New Jersey Order. The minimum prices are fixed for home-delivered sales, milk sold into stores (wholesale), out of stores, and for milk sold to subdealers in quart, half-gallon and gallon containers.

Retail prices in the State are linked by fixed handler margins to the producer prices established under the Federal orders. The Delaware Valley price changes quarterly and the New York-New Jersey price changes monthly. Minimum retail prices are established for whole fluid milk in quarts, half-gallons and gallons. Prices are not established for by-products, chocolate drink, buttermilk and cream products, nor are prices set for milk sold to schools or government agencies. Minimum prices established throughout the year are shown on the following schedules.

MINIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF FLUID MILK HOME-DELIVERED; DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE); SOLD OUT OF STORES AND DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS

MILK MARKETING AREA NO. I
(North Jersey)

	May 1965	June 1965	July 1964 April 1965	Aug. 1964 Mar. 1965	Sept. 1964 January & February 1965	Oct. Nov. Dec. 1964
Federal Order No. 2 Class I Price	$4.37 to 4.59	$4.60 to 4.82	$4.83 to 5.05	$5.06 to 5.28	$5.29 to 5.51	$5.52 to 5.74
HOME-DELIVERED						
Quart	0.26	0.26 1/2	0.27	0.27 1/2	0.28	0.28 1/2
Half-gallon	.47	.48	.49	.50	.51	.52
Gallon	.88	.90	.92	.94	.96	.98
DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE)						
Quart	.21	.21 1/2	.22	.22 1/2	.23	.23 1/2
Half-gallon	.38	.39	.40	.41	.42	.43
Gallon	.71	.73	.75	.77	.79	.81
SOLD OUT OF STORES						
Quart	.23	.23 1/2	.24	.24 1/2	.25	.25 1/2
Half-gallon	.41	.42	.43	.44	.45	.46
Gallon	.76	.78	.80	.82	.84	.86
DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS						
Quart - Units						
0 - 400	.19	.19 1/2	.20	.20 1/2	.21	.21 1/2
401 - 1,200	.18 7/8	.19 3/8	.19 7/8	.20 3/8	.20 7/8	.21 3/8
1,201 - 2,000	.18 3/4	.19 1/4	.19 3/4	.20 1/4	.20 3/4	.21 1/4
2,001 or more	.18	.18 1/2	.19	.19 1/2	.20	.20 1/2
Half-gallon - any number of units	.35 1/2	.36 1/2	.37 1/2	.38 1/2	.39 1/2	.40 1/2
Gallon - any number of units	.68	.70	.72	.74	.76	.78

MINIMUM PRICES FOR SALES OF FLUID MILK HOME-DELIVERED: DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE); SOLD OUT OF STORES AND DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS

MILK MARKETING AREAS NO. II AND III
(South Jersey)

	April May & June 1965		July Aug. & Sept. 1964	October 1964 thru March 1965
Federal Order No. 4 Class I Price	$5.08 to 5.30	$5.31 to 5.53	$5.54 to 5.76	$5.77 to 5.99	$6.00 to 6.22
HOME-DELIVERED					
Quart	.26 1/2	.27	.27 1/2	.28	.28 1/2
Half-gallon	.48	.49	.50	.51	.52
Gallon	.90	.92	.94	.96	.98
DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE)					
Quart	.21 1/2	.22	.22 1/2	.23	.23 1/2
Half-gallon	.39	.40	.41	.42	.43
Gallon	.73	.75	.77	.79	.81
SOLD OUT OF STORES					
Quart	.23 1/2	.24	.24 1/2	.25	.25 1/2
Half-gallon	.42	.43	.44	.45	.46
Gallon	.78	.80	.82	.84	.86
DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS					
Quart - Units					
0 - 400	.19 1/2	.20	.20 1/2	.21	.21 1/2
401 - 1,200	.19 3/8	.19 7/8	.20 3/8	.20 7/8	.21 3/8
1,201 - 2,000	.19 1/4	.19 3/4	.20 1/4	.20 3/4	.21 1/4
2,001 or more	.18 1/2	.19	.19 1/2	.20	.20 1/2
Half-gallon - any number of units	.36 1/2	.37 1/2	.38 1/2	.39 1/2	.40 1/2
Gallon - any number of units	.70	.72	.74	.76	.78

At the end of the fiscal year, the Supreme Court of New Jersey had not announced a decision in regard to the appeal of Burlington Food Stores, Inc., and Cumberland Farms of New Jersey vs. Office of Milk Industry, which was heard on May 3. These firms challenged the continued existence of any emergency in the dairy industry which underlies State Order 64-1, and the level of prices and the lack of a paper-glass differential under the order.

General

The total receipts transmitted to the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey during the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965, by the Office of Milk Industry were $335,142.60. This amount was derived as follows:

For 1962-63 licenses received after July 1, 1964	$ 260.00
For 1963-64 licenses received after July 1, 1964	2,220.00
For 1964-65 licenses received July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965	50,972.00
For 1965-66 licenses received prior to June 30, 1965	274,128.20
Total license fees collected	$327,580.20
Penalties paid for violations of orders and regulations during fiscal year 1964-65	7,300.00
Fees for calibration of glassware	262.40
Total all receipts	$335,142.60

The budget for the Office of Milk Industry is separate from that of the Department of Agriculture. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1964-65 was $242,937. In accordance with provisions set forth in the budget, approval was obtained for additional funds out of receipts for costs of administration in addition to those specified in the budget. The Division requested and received $500 out of receipts in addition to the original appropriation to cover the additional costs. Therefore, the total funds available amounted to $243,437. The total expenditures during the period July 1, 1964, through June 30, 1965, amounted to $226,775.83.

Members of the staff participated in 13 out-of-state meetings dealing with dairy marketing, including an Order 2 hearing. The staff participated in local meetings relating to promotion and advertising programs for dairy products, reorganization of the Office of Milk Industry, milk standardization, drought conditions, uniform accounting and cost reporting, and a number of dairy conferences and annual meetings.

BUREAU OF AUDITING

I. Procurement

Producer Audits

Each dealer is required to file a monthly report of receipts and sales of milk. This report is submitted not later than the 25th day of the month following the month for which it is made. It includes the producer payroll, listing all producers selling milk to the dealer and giving the quantity purchased, price per hundredweight according to its utilization, and butterfat content. These reports are audited for producer payments and violations of source of supply and prices. When a violation or underpayment is found, the dealer is cited for the violation, or the records at his place of business are audited to clarify the report.

The Bureau of Auditing works in conjunction with the Federal market administrators' offices, since they are not restricted to a deadline before which a producer must make a claim for payment, and New Jersey law restricts claims for nonpayment to within 90 days from the termination of the period involved. The market administrators' offices cannot always audit all records within the prescribed period. If it appears that a dealer is delinquent, the proper market administrator's office is notified, or the Bureau of Auditing makes the audit and advises the market administrator of the findings.

There were 2,311 reports audited during the year; 1,975 were from reporting dealers and 336 were from producer dealers.

II. Dispersion

Dealer Audits

In addition to producer information, the monthly reports contain information on sales according to the type of sale (retail, wholesale, schools, subdealers, dealers), the size

of packages sold under each category, and data on imports and exports of milk and cream products, including their purchase and sale prices and their origin.

Where discrepancies in reports are found, field audits are made or they are handled through correspondence. During the past year, 51 field audits were made. These audits concerned violations of minimum price orders, records for rental payments on refrigeration equipment, verification of credit status, license classifications, illegal sales to subdealers, discrepancies in reports and incorrect prices.

Fees

License fees for dealers and producer dealers are based on the average monthly quantity of milk and cream products sold. The Auditing Bureau computes these fees, using the monthly reports. Total sales are compiled and averaged; they are then used to check the amount of fees paid.

Supply Changes

Records of subdealer sources of supply are also maintained. When a subdealer intends to change his source of supply or add a new supplier, he must file notice of his intent 60 days in advance. This period enables the dealer or processor to make adjustments regarding his supply and provides time to investigate the reason for the request. The subdealer must submit information regarding his new supplier and his credit status with his present suppliers within the 60-day waiting period. At the end of the waiting period, the change is approved if the dealer losing the account does not contest the change and if he has been paid in full. If the change is contested, a hearing is held to provide all parties an opportunity to express themselves. After considering the facts presented, the director grants or denies permission for the change. During the year, 73 requests were received --- 44 were granted, 4 were denied, and 25 were either withdrawn or cancelled.

III. General

Statistics

During the year, statistical data were compiled for and released to various branches of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture,

Rutgers University, agencies in other states, dairy industry organizations and to individual dealers, upon request. In addition, statistics were prepared for the economist for matters concerning State and Federal hearings and special studies and for the annual report.

BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT

In April, the Bureau of Licensing was incorporated under the supervision of the chief of the Bureau of Enforcement. The purpose of this reorganization was to consolidate the licensing function with enforcement of the licensing provisions, eliminating duplication and enabling more effective enforcement. Under the reorganization, licensing is more easily administered, especially in regard to stores and vending machines.

I. Procurement

Inspections

Milk Test Inspectors made 1,226 calls in the field on holders of permits to purchase from producers on a butterfat basis, plant laboratories, bulk tank haulers and others, as follows:

Dealers	315
Plants	252
Farms	464
Weighers and Samplers	128
Other calls	67

This is approximately the same number of calls that were made the previous year. More time was spent on farm calls and weigher and sampler inspections than in the previous year, and less time was devoted to the inspection of dealer and plant facilities. As a result of these calls, 9,600 fresh and composite milk samples were picked up and tested to check on the reports submitted by licensees. This is an increase of 400 samples over the previous year. In addition, 235 bulk tanks were checked for proper agitation.

Forty-six producers received $723.96 in additional payments for differences between butterfat test reports and sample test checks. A formal hearing was held when a dealer was charged with failure to pay his producer as required; full payment was made.

Examinations

In addition to field inspection work, milk test inspectors gave milk tester examinations and processed and issued permits, certificates and licenses as follows:

Permits to purchase issued	90
Weigher and sampler certificates issued	412
Tester licenses issued	363
Tester examinations held	21

Glassware

During the fiscal year, 4,228 pieces of glassware used for testing the butterfat content of milk and cream by laboratories and licensees were received and tested for proper calibration. Of these, 122 pieces were rejected and returned for not meeting the required specifications.

Accounts receivable for calibration of glassware on July 1, 1964, was $101.70. The value of fees for glassware calibrated and shipped during the year was $211.40. Total value of fees for glassware calibrated was $313.10. Payments received during the year amounted to $262.70, leaving an accounts receivable balance of $50.40 on June 30, 1965, which represents 1,008 pieces of glassware that were calibrated, shipped and billed, but not paid for. No glassware was on hand for calibration on June 30, 1965.

II. Dispersion

Licensing

Revision of the licensing procedure, which was suggested by the Office of the State Auditor, is underway. Increased use of data processing will eliminate a great deal of hand operation.

The total number of licenses issued for the fiscal year 1964-65 was 16,567:

	New	Renewals	Total
Dealers	4	126	130
Producer dealers	2	32	34
Processors	2	32	34
Manufacturers	3	16	19
Subdealers	97	1,493	1,590
Stores	2,745	10,814	13,559
Vending machines	69	1,142	1,211

License fees amounted to $350,906.60, of which $1,894 was refunded.

At formal hearings, three stores were charged with acquiring a store milk license improperly to evade the 60-day notice requirement for changing source of supply. Two of the three licenses were revoked.

Two formal hearings concerning applications for milk subdealers' licenses were held. One application was tentatively approved, subject to payment of an amount in question within 30 days. The applicant did not pay the amount due and the license was denied. The other application is pending.

A formal hearing which reverted to an informal hearing involved selling milk to dealers not properly licensed to do business in this State.

Reports and Forms

During the year, the number of forms required for 60-day notices was reduced. Two forms previously used as notice of indebtedness were consolidated into one form, and four forms previously used for approval or denial were consolidated into one form.

	From Stores	From Dealers, Processors & Subdealers
On hand July 1, 1964	113	42
Received	840	363
Approved	617	300
Denied	184	19
Withdrawn, cancelled or returned	47	14
On hand June 30, 1965	105	72

The total number of forms received, handled and processed was 5,083, an increase of 2,017 over the last fiscal year.

Two formal hearings were held in the matter of changes in source of supply for stores. The disputes were settled by the parties at the hearings. A formal hearing was held in reference to a change in source of supply by a subdealer who purchased an existing route. The change was approved but the decision has been appealed to the Superior Court by the dealer involved.

Each month, licensees, other than stores, are required

to submit reports showing the name, address and license number of each wholesale account they acquired or discontinued, and whether or not sales or purchases were made at less than the established minimum prices.

A survey of these forms showed that approximately 85 to 90 per cent of the licensees reporting do not have wholesale account changes, or have so few during the year that reported changes are very limited. Therefore, this procedure is under revision.

Refrigeration Contracts

Licensees are required to submit on or before the date of installation or sale, a copy of a bill of sale or contract of lease or rental for all refrigeration units sold or rented to customers. On 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 also approved and filed. During the fiscal year, 246 equipment seals were issued and 37 bills of sale were received for approval.

Investigations

Investigators made 9,396 calls on licensees, consumers, unlicensed wholesale accounts, members of school boards, banks and others, as follows:

Dealers	320
Subdealers	263
Stores	8,067
Consumers	683
Others	63

This is an increase of approximately 1,700 calls over the previous year. As a result of these calls, 875 applications and fees amounting to $8,750 were collected from delinquent stores; $160 was collected from 14 persons for bad checks submitted with license applications; 2,194 stores formerly licensed were reported out of business.

Forty-three apparent violations of regulations pertaining to sales of milk at less than the minimum prices, giving free

milk, selling milk to unauthorized persons and unauthorized changes of source of supply were submitted.

Penalties

During the year, 27 informal hearings were held. Sixteen hearings resulted in penalties ranging from $25 to $2,000, assessed by the director and accepted by the licensees to adjust the matters involved. The total amount of penalties assessed was $7,200. Two hearings were reverted to formal hearings; four licensees were issued warnings; charges were withdrawn against two licensees; and three hearings were cancelled.

Penalties assessed were for selling milk at less than the established minimum prices, giving or lending something of value to a customer or those solicited to be customers, selling of milk by subdealers to other subdealers not authorized to purchase from them, serving to wholesale account without clearance from this Office, and failure to submit monthly reports as required.

Accounts receivable - July 1, 1964	$2,185
Penalties imposed - 1964-65	7,200
TOTAL:	9,385
Payments received	7,300
Accounts receivable June 30, 1965	$2,085

Of the above June 30, 1965, balance, $1,135 is deemed uncollectable and a separate request is being submitted for writing off this amount.

MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME

Production

Milk purchased from producers by dealers and handlers and produced by producer-dealers during 1964-1965 was 1,039,423,255 pounds, about 1.7 per cent less than the previous year. Although the rate of decrease is less than last year, this is the fourth consecutive year that production in New Jersey has declined. The number of producers from whom milk was purchased dropped steadily each month from October 1964 through May 1965. At the close of the fiscal year, milk supplies were purchased from 2,076 producers, 150 less than a year ago. The number of milk cows in New Jersey at the close of 1964 was 112,000 compared

with 117,000 in December 1963. The yearly milk production per cow in New Jersey rose from 9,690 pounds in 1963 to 9,770 pounds in 1964. This was considerably higher than the United States annual average rate per cow which was 7,880 pounds in 1964.1/

Production figures, exclusive of milk used on farms, as reported by dealers and producer-dealers, are shown in Table 1. Data relative to the number of producers and the quantity of milk delivered to dealers and processors each month during fiscal 1964-1965 for North Jersey are shown in Table 2; for South Jersey, in Table 3; and for the entire State, in Table 4.

Prices

The yearly total gross income received by farmers for raw milk has been declining steadily since the 1960-1961 period. During 1964-1965, farmers received a total of $49,752,496.87. This was 3.64 per cent less than the 1963-1964 receipts. The average return per hundredweight for 1964-1965 was $5.01 compared with $5.11 for the previous fiscal year, a drop of 1.96 per cent. With the exception of the 1963-1964 period, the yearly average price per hundredweight received by producers in New Jersey has been declining since 1957-1958. The average per hundredweight price in the South Jersey area increased 3.84 per cent this year over last year's price, but in North Jersey where a much greater volume of raw milk is marketed, the price was 2.98 per cent less, thus resulting in the overall decrease of 1.96 per cent for the State. These changes are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

Federal Order Prices

Federal Order No. 2 provides that all producers in the New York-New Jersey marketing area receive the same uniform or blend price with adjustments for freight, location, direct delivery and butterfat differentials. This price is compiled by the Market Administrator on an economic formula after handlers have reported on the utilization of the milk. New Jersey dairymen usually receive about 50 to 65 cents above the announced uniform price because of the various differentials.

Federal Order No. 4 provides for an individual handler pool. Producers are paid on the utilization of the milk by the handler to whom they sell their production. The Delaware Valley Market Administrator announces the average of all dealers' uniform prices each month.

1/ Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Milk Production, Disposition and Income," 1963-1964 (April 1965)

Table 5 shows Order 2 prices at the 201-210 mile zone, and Order 4 prices, f.o.b. market. All prices are for milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat content.

Sales of Fluid Milk and Cream

Sales of fluid milk and cream in New Jersey in 1964-1965 showed very little gain over the previous year's level. Slight increases were reported in the North Jersey area, but both milk and cream sales declined in South Jersey. Table 6 shows that total milk sales of 882,133,889 quarts were 0.1 per cent more than the 1963-1964 sales. Total cream sales, converted to quarts of fluid milk equivalent, were 1.7 per cent greater than a year earlier.

Table 8 summarizes the sales of milk in New Jersey in the various package sizes and shows the increasing trend toward the use of larger containers. All sales reported in this Table have been converted to quart equivalent for better comparison of the quantity of milk sold in each package size. Although sales in quarts have dropped 16.91 per cent from a year ago, they continue to be most prevalent. Gallon sales have shown the greatest gain in the 1964-1965 comparison with the previous fiscal year. About 60 per cent more milk was sold in gallons this year than last year. Sales in half-gallons continued to increase, but not as rapidly during this fiscal year as in the previous two.

The percentage of fluid milk sold in each package size is shown below:

	1964-1965	1963-1964	1962-1963
Quarts	44%	53%	63%
Half-gallons	35%	31%	25%
Gallons	14%	9%	5%
Pints and half-pints	7%	7%	7%

Exports and Imports of Milk and Cream

Milk exports in 1964-1965 were 4.13 per cent below last year's exports. A total of 201,747,168 pounds of milk was exported this year, as shown in Table 9.

Total imports of milk for use in New Jersey were about the same this year as the 1963-1964 imports. The total quantity of milk imported was 1,227,122,941 pounds. For the fourth consecutive year, imports of milk exceeded production of milk in

New Jersey. Imports of cream for use in the State decreased 1.81 per cent in 1964-1965. Statistics pertaining to imports of milk and cream for North and South Jersey and for the entire State are reported in Tables 10 and 11.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION OF MILK AS REPORTED BY DEALERS AND PRODUCER DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Pounds)

1964-1965

1964	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
July	70,188,609	13,480,634	83,669,243
August	70,046,588	13,510,755	83,557,343
September	64,492,557	12,790,005	77,282,562
October	66,591,155	12,924,223	79,515,378
November	66,551,418	12,970,079	79,521,497
December	72,729,467	13,949,197	86,678,664
1965			
January	75,923,634	14,336,184	90,259,818
February	70,760,067	13,163,250	83,923,317
March	81,841,287	14,529,853	96,371,140
April	79,812,528	14,541,521	94,354,049
May	83,727,186	15,108,419	98,835,605
June	72,327,124	13,127,515	85,454,639
Yearly Total	874,991,620	164,431,635	1,039,423,255
Monthly Average	72,915,968	13,702,636	86,618,604
Total 1963-64	871,673,449	185,960,026	1,057,633,475
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	+ .38	- 11.58	- 1.72

TABLE 2. PRODUCERS, MILK DELIVERED, AMOUNT PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH NORTH JERSEY

1964-1965

	Number of Producers	Total Quantity of Milk (lbs.)	Total Amount Money Paid	Average Price Per Month (cwt.)
1964				
July	1,862	67,051,393	$3,194,739.38	$4.77
August	1,873	66,992,508	3,351,642.91	5.00
September	1,890	61,519,976	3,222,256.02	5.24
October	1,857	63,376,679	3,434,524.04	5.42
November	1,819	63,324,985	3,414,597.83	5.39
December	1,819	69,216,754	3,625,350.18	5.24
1965				
January	1,802	72,641,884	3,688,087.25	5.08
February	1,789	67,526,844	3,257,565.65	4.82
March	1,801	78,331,764	3,711,332.32	4.74
April	1,774	76,413,668	3,374,641.19	4.42
May	1,737	80,317,674	3,290,519.95	4.10
June	1,741	69,212,234	3,006,493.71	4.34
Total		835,926,363	40,571,750.43	
Average	1,814	69,660,530	3,380,979.20	4.88
1963-64	1,876	832,167,928	41,684,653.00	5.03
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	- 3.30	+ .45	- 2.67	- 2.98

TABLE 3. PRODUCERS, MILK DELIVERED, AMOUNT PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH SOUTH JERSEY

1964-1965

	Number of Producers	Total Quantity of Milk (lbs.)	Total Amount Money Paid	Average Price Per Month (cwt.)
1964				
July	354	13,206,761	$744,641.35	$5.64
August	350	13,257,875	749,194.07	5.65
September	345	12,580,249	718,249.65	5.71
October	339	12,709,592	775,935.16	6.11
November	339	12,761,818	755,374.08	5.92
December	333	13,735,644	824,956.17	6.01
1965				
January	344	14,125,774	833,263.42	5.90
February	337	12,958,708	759,527.35	5.86
March	323	14,304,957	834,975.65	5.84
April	334	14,329,318	757,603.85	5.29
May	333	14,886,875	766,579.60	5.15
June	335	12,910,245	660,446.09	5.12
Total		161,767,816	$9,180,746.44	
Average	339	13,480,651	$ 765,062.20	$5.68
Total 1963-64	422	181,748,488	9,947,191.12	5.47
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	-19.67	- 10.99	- 7.71	+ 3.84

TABLE 4. PRODUCERS, MILK DELIVERED, AMOUNT PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH NEW JERSEY

1964-1965

	Number of Producers	Total Quantity of Milk (lbs.)	Total Amount of Money Paid	Average Price Per Month (cwt.)
1964				
July	2,216	80,258,154	$3,939,380.73	$4.91
August	2,223	80,250,383	4,100,836.98	5.11
September	2,235	74,100,225	3,940,505.67	5.32
October	2,196	76,086,271	4,210,459.20	5.53
November	2,158	76,086,803	4,169,971.91	5.48
December	2,152	82,952,398	4,450,306.35	5.37
1965				
January	2,146	86,767,658	4,521,350.67	5.21
February	2,126	80,485,552	4,017,093.00	4.99
March	2,124	92,636,721	4,546,307.97	4.91
April	2,108	90,742,986	4,132,245.04	4.55
May	2,070	95,204,549	4,057,099.55	4.26
June	2,076	82,122,479	3,666,939.80	4.47
Total		997,694,179	$49,752,496.87	
Average	2,153	83,141,182	4,146,041.41	$5.01
Total 1963-64	2,298	1,013,916,416	51,631,844.12	5.11
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	- 6.31	- 1.60	- 3.64	- 1.96

TABLE 5. MINIMUM PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS BY HANDLERS UNDER FEDERAL ORDERS 2 AND 4 FOR 3.5 PER CENT BUTTERFAT MILK

1964-1965

	ORDER NO. 2				ORDER NO. 4		
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Average Uniform Price	Class I	Class II	Average Uniform Price
1964							
July	$4.96	$3.632	$3.134	$4.03	$5.80	$3.214	$5.32
August	5.21	3.782	3.237	4.30	5.80	3.317	5.30
September	5.45	3.932	3.238	4.50	5.80	3.318	5.47
October	5.57	3.941	3.267	4.60	6.00	3.347	5.74
November	5.73	3.941	3.322	4.64	6.00	3.402	5.57
December	5.66	3.941	3.299	4.49	6.00	3.379	5.59
1965							
January	5.50	3.945	3.243	4.36	6.00	3.323	5.48
February	5.37	3.781	3.222	4.26	6.00	3.302	5.48
March	5.22	3.622	3.151	4.07	6.00	3.231	5.45
April	4.91	3.616	3.142	3.87	5.40	3.222	4.93
May	4.59	3.614	3.082	3.68	5.40	3.162	4.83
June	4.60	3.614	3.075	3.73	5.40	3.155	4.93
Average	$5.23	$3.780	$3.201	$4.21	$5.80	$3.281	$5.34

TABLE 6. SALES OF FLUID MILK REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

(Quarts)

1964-1965

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1964			
July	54,531,168	17,803,834	72,335,002
August	54,205,027	17,940,550	72,145,577
September	56,677,565	16,959,211	73,636,776
October	59,676,569	17,944,932	77,621,501
November	55,735,926	16,487,988	72,223,914
December	58,148,338	17,273,723	75,422,061
1965			
January	57,214,714	16,975,709	74,190,423
February	52,720,370	15,912,675	68,633,045
March	60,052,974	16,487,035	76,540,009
April	57,976,029	16,449,061	74,425,090
May	57,486,777	16,100,934	73,587,711
June	55,759,079	15,613,701	71,372,780
Total	680,184,536	201,949,353	882,133,889
Average	56,682,045	16,829,112	73,511,157
Total 1963-64	678,416,646	202,817,572	881,234,218
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	+ .26	- .43	+ .10

TABLE 7. SALES OF CREAM AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

(Reported in fluid milk equivalent quarts)

1964-1965

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1964			
July	9,196,279	1,855,485	11,051,764
August	8,017,057	2,041,142	10,058,199
September	8,261,247	2,104,116	10,365,363
October	8,606,353	1,573,108	10,179,461
November	9,094,637	1,543,506	10,638,143
December	11,601,134	1,829,692	13,430,826
1965			
January	7,766,741	1,342,421	9,109,162
February	7,741,758	1,349,393	9,091,151
March	8,709,390	1,498,725	10,208,115
April	9,059,669	1,642,422	10,702,091
May	9,160,707	1,625,799	10,786,506
June	9,937,520	1,853,009	11,790,529
Total	107,152,492	20,258,818	127,411,310
Average	8,929,374	1,688,235	10,617,609
Total 1963-64	104,893,255	20,374,700	125,267,955
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	+ 2.15	- .57	+ 1.71

TABLE 8. PACKAGED SALES OF FLUID MILK REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS[1/]

(All sizes converted to quart equivalent)

1964-1965

	Half-pints	Pints	Quarts	Half-gallons	Gallons	Total Quarts
1964						
July	1,515,885	648,669	33,412,333	24,150,838	8,338,376	68,066,101
August	1,435,668	676,066	32,782,761	24,417,280	8,429,392	67,741,167
September	4,358,363	764,544	32,417,587	23,907,278	8,417,504	69,865,276
October	5,889,198	759,608	32,745,874	25,076,582	9,035,456	73,506,718
November	4,766,149	665,490	30,625,011	23,711,804	8,597,788	68,366,242
December	4,627,322	619,292	31,741,334	25,230,654	9,372,416	71,591,018
1965						
January	5,279,637	625,664	30,738,957	24,453,052	9,687,504	70,784,814
February	4,937,769	597,275	27,544,552	22,120,262	9,584,072	64,783,930
March	6,176,346	711,768	29,991,260	24,675,514	11,099,148	72,654,036
April	4,734,531	690,491	28,860,537	24,356,220	11,215,572	69,857,351
May	5,396,023	750,208	28,705,291	23,694,922	10,944,784	69,491,228
June	3,681,669	793,645	27,940,605	23,528,852	11,205,612	67,150,383
Total	52,798,560	8,302,720	367,506,102	289,323,258	115,927,624	833,858,264
Average	4,399,880	691,893	30,625,509	24,110,272	9,660,635	69,488,189
Total 1963-64	49,771,067	8,373,150	442,289,930	262,951,812	72,256,776	835,643,095
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	+ 6.08	- .84	- 16.91	+ 10.03	+ 60.44	- .21

1/ Dealer-to-dealer sales and bulk milk sales are not included in the above figures.

TABLE 9. EXPORTS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCED MILK

(Pounds)

1964-1965

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1964			
July	13,439,363	2,313,650	15,753,013
August	12,145,779	2,123,284	14,269,063
September	10,410,624	1,832,173	12,242,797
October	13,621,743	1,814,321	15,436,064
November	13,770,252	1,803,968	15,574,220
December	14,898,002	1,837,942	16,735,944
1965			
January	12,309,121	2,038,407	14,347,528
February	15,123,741	1,851,624	16,975,365
March	16,658,460	2,095,649	18,754,109
April	16,829,445	2,264,349	19,093,794
May	19,208,093	4,793,727	24,001,820
June	14,965,522	3,597,929	18,563,451
Total	173,380,145	28,367,023	201,747,168
Average	14,448,345	2,363,919	16,812,264
Total 1963-64	176,307,860	34,121,405	210,429,265
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	- 1.66	- 16.86	- 4.13

TABLE 10. IMPORTS OF MILK FOR NEW JERSEY UTILIZATION

(Pounds)

1964-1965

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1964			
July	78,438,936	22,672,954	101,111,890
August	73,248,258	23,198,905	96,447,163
September	84,009,646	21,595,927	105,605,573
October	78,264,288	22,297,034	100,561,322
November	85,727,285	20,654,232	106,381,517
December	84,377,666	20,580,601	104,958,267
1965			
January	82,511,042	21,570,447	104,081,489
February	72,755,359	18,305,433	91,060,792
March	82,334,202	21,268,077	103,602,279
April	75,396,381	24,397,091	99,793,472
May	81,005,474	26,361,957	107,367,431
June	79,068,152	27,083,594	106,151,746
Total	957,136,689	269,986,252	1,227,122,941
Average	79,761,391	22,498,854	102,260,245
Total 1963-64	954,755,672	278,147,457	1,232,903,129
Per cent change 1964-65 compared to 1963-64	+ .25	- 2.93	- .47

TABLE 11. CREAM IMPORTED FOR USE IN NEW JERSEY

1964-1965

(Pounds)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1964			
July	19,128,978	3,238,619	22,367,597
August	15,223,234	3,633,156	18,856,390
September	14,989,297	2,848,531	17,837,828
October	10,721,984	1,854,850	12,576,834
November	13,949,115	2,162,030	16,111,145
December	15,947,695	2,325,611	18,273,306
1965			
January	10,804,510	1,708,000	12,512,510
February	11,137,069	1,611,437	12,748,506
March	14,220,478	1,704,499	15,924,977
April	13,470,757	2,759,650	16,230,407
May	16,013,998	3,964,206	19,978,204
June	16,773,651	2,967,610	19,741,261
Total	172,380,766	30,778,199	203,158,965
Average	14,365,064	2,564,850	16,929,914
Total 1963-64	181,302,558	25,605,194	206,907,752
Per cent change 1964-65 compared with 1963-64	- 4.92	+ 20.20	- 1.81

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE 50TH

ANNUAL STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The 50th annual State Agricultural Convention was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Trenton, on Thursday, January 28, 1965. The meeting was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by James P. Vreeland, Jr., president of the State Board of Agriculture. The invocation was offered by the Reverend Donald M. Wade, pastor of the Montville Dutch Reformed Church.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi as follows:

DELEGATES TO THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

From County Boards of Agriculture

Name	Address	County
Russell Clark	Hammonton	Atlantic
Delmo Muzzarelli	Vineland	Atlantic
Harry L. Marek	Westwood	Bergen
Jack Wellenkamp	Rivervale	Bergen
Lester C. Jones, Sr.	Mount Holly	Burlington
Clement B. Lewis	Riverton	Burlington
Thomas Battaglia	Hammonton	Camden
Joseph Volpa	Cherry Hill	Camden
Walter Betts	Woodbine	Cape May
Bolton LeGates	Cape May	Cape May
Walter Badaracco, Jr.	Vineland	Cumberland
Louis Galetto, Jr.	Vineland	Cumberland
Carl R. Bottone	North Caldwell	Essex
Harry Birdsall	North Caldwell	Essex
George C. Fabrizio	Newfield	Gloucester
Nicholas Super	Westville	Gloucester
Harry Callari	Jersey City	Hudson
Enzo DeLuca	Jersey City	Hudson
William Gulick	Lambertville	Hunterdon
Philip H. Mowery	Lambertville	Hunterdon
Benjamin Hart, Sr.	Pennington	Mercer
Harold S. Tindall	Trenton	Mercer
Alfred Kukfa	Dayton	Middlesex
Chester A. Steen	Plainsboro	Middlesex

Albert Punk	Imlaystown	Monmouth
Richard Satterthwaite	Cream Ridge	Monmouth
Anthony Cerbo, Jr.	Parsippany	Morris
Harold Farrand	Long Valley	Morris
Walter V. Claxton	Lakewood	Ocean
Abraham Millenky	Toms River	Ocean
George A. Ehrle	Clifton	Passaic
Leonard Reinhardt	Passaic	Passaic
Harry DuBois	Pedricktown	Salem
Walter J. Kern, Jr.	Monroeville	Salem
Russell E. Hill	Neshanic Station	Somerset
Gilbert I. Runyon	Skillman	Somerset
Robert V. Armstrong	Augusta	Sussex
John C. Snook, Sr.	Augusta	Sussex
Wilfred Haines	Union	Union
Walter M. Ritchie	Colonia	Union
Robert F. Hoser	Washington	Warren
Walton J. Kostenbader	Blairstown	Warren

From State and Pomona Granges

Clinton H. Cowperthwait	Moorestown	State Grange
Harold N. Repair	Somerville	State Grange
Martin Decker	Hammonton	Atlantic
Arthur Butt	Morris Plains	Bergen-Passaic
C. Harold Joyce	Jobstown	Burlington
Reuben H. Dobbs	Marlton	Camden
Allen McClain	Green Creek	Cape May
Karl Wentorf	Whippany	Central District
Leon Spencer	Millville	Cumberland
Carlton S. Carter	Clarksboro	Gloucester
Floyd Yonkauske	Pittstown	Hunterdon
Wilbert T. Overholt	Titusville	Mercer
J. V. S. Dumont	Somerville	Middlesex-Somerset
Howard P. Story, Sr.	Freehold	Monmouth
Merton M. Coles	Woodstown	Salem
George Gass	Augusta	Sussex
Edgar Woolf	Asbury	Warren

From Breed and Commodity Organizations

American Cranberry Growers' Association -- Stephen Lee, Chatsworth; Edward V. Lipman, Bordentown

Jersey Chick Association -- William Rutherford, Jamesburg; Louis D. Schaible, Shiloh

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen -- Joseph L. Moreau, Colts Neck; Edward S. Wyckoff, Bedminster

New Jersey State Florists' Association -- Carl J. Klotz, Robbinsville; Lester G. Pyle, Gillette

New Jersey State Horticultural Society -- C. William Haines, Sr., Masonville; Charles E. Maier, Pine Brook

New Jersey State Poultry Association -- Robert Herman, Freehold; John Vaccaro, Princeton

United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey -- Herman Durr, Jr., Wrightstown; G. Clayton Stocker, Alpha

Cooperative Growers' Association, Inc. -- Russell H. Hunter, Riverton

The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc. -- Victor Lenco, Robbinsville

Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University -- Stanley S. Andrews, Long Valley

College of Agriculture, Rutgers University -- Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., New Brunswick

New Jersey Beekeepers Association -- Paul Yos, Lambertville

New Jersey Crop Improvement Association -- John H. Carson, Moorestown

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc. -- Merton B. Sowerby, Princeton

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Inc. -- Charles H. Kirby, Harrisonville

New Jersey State Potato Association -- John Pollak, Cranbury

Tru-Blu Cooperative Association -- Fred E. Scammell, Toms River

E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society -- William M. Nulton, Jr., Somerset

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The following committees were appointed by President Vreeland

Nominating Committee for Members of the State Board of Agriculture

Charles E. Maier, Chairman	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
Reuben H. Dobbs, Vice-Chairman	Camden County Pomona Grange
Carl L. Bottone	Essex County Board of Agriculture
Carlton S. Carter	Gloucester County Pomona Grange
Herman Durr, Jr.	United Milk Producers of New Jersey
Harold Farrand	Morris County Board of Agriculture
Louis Galetto, Jr.	Cumberland County Board of Agriculture
George Gass	Sussex County Pomona Grange
Charles H. Kirby	New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Assn. Inc.
Clement B. Lewis	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
Philip H. Mowery	Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture
Delmo Muzzarelli	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
John Pollak	New Jersey State Potato Association
Lester G. Pyle	New Jersey State Florists' Association
Leonard Reinhardt	Passaic County Board of Agriculture
Harold N. Repair	New Jersey State Grange
Walter M. Ritchie	Union County Board of Agriculture
Richard Satterthwaite	Monmouth County Board of Agriculture
John C. Snook, Sr.	Sussex County Board of Agriculture
Nicholas Super	Gloucester County Board of Agriculture
John Vaccaro	New Jersey State Poultry Association

Committee on Resolutions

C. William Haines, Sr. Chairman	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
Clinton Cowperthwait	New Jersey State Grange
Robert Herman	New Jersey State Poultry Association
Robert F. Hoser	Warren County Board of Agriculture
Lester C. Jones, Sr.	Burlington County Board of Agriculture

Henry L. Marek	Bergen County Board of Agriculture
Albert Punk	Monmouth County Board of Agriculture
Edgar Woolf	Warren County Pomona Grange

Committee on Credentials

William M. Nulton, Jr., Chairman	E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society
Thomas Battaglia	Camden County Board of Agriculture
Harry DuBois	Salem County Board of Agriculture
Chester A. Steen	Middlesex County Board of Agriculture
Karl Wentorf	Central District Pomona Grange

Committee to Escort the Governor

Stanley S. Andrews, Chairman	Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University
Walter Betts	Cape May County Board of Agriculture
Harry Callari	Hudson County Board of Agriculture
C. Harold Joyce	Burlington County Pomona Grange
Dr. Leland G. Merrill,Jr.	College of Agriculture, Rutgers University

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The credentials committee examined the certificates of 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 George G. Trautwein, a fresh market vegetable grower of Closter, Bergen County, and Felix E. Wuerker, a processing vegetable grower of Cape May, Cape May 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.

CITATIONS

Citations for distinguished service to agriculture were awarded to the following: Stanley Coville of New

Lisbon; Clarence B. Davenport of Mount Holly; Charles E. Maier of Pine Brook; and Charles H. Nissley of Highland Park.

The citations, read by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi were as follows:

Citation of Stanley Coville

New crops of commercial importance are rare in agriculture. New Jersey's own cultivated blueberry industry is an outstanding exception thanks, to a large degree, to your faith and efforts both as grower and marketer. Over 40 years ago, as a pioneer producer, you sensed the potential of a new fruit. Your career has fulfilled the aspiration of your illustrious father who early recognized the blueberry as a worthy native plant.

As the industry expanded in New Jersey, you have directed a successful marketing program, seeking always to serve the producer and to satisfy the consumer. You early saw the need for new packages and a strict quality control program. Your remarkable ability to estimate crops and appraise market trends has won wide recognition. Grower groups in other states look to you for guidance and direction.

As an outstanding rural citizen, active in your own community and county, your counsel and guidance in civic and school affairs have won well-merited acclaim. As an authority on matters concerning administration and new school construction, you have worked consistently for better education as well as economy, efficiency and safety. Gracious and modest, you are respected by your co-workers and colleagues.

As an expression of our gratitude and a tribute to your remarkable career, the State Board of Agriculture awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Clarence B. Davenport

Yours has been a remarkable career for which we in New Jersey are most grateful. Your gifted talent as an instructor and your rare ability to inspire your students to greater attainments are well known in Burlington County. Thanks to you, two generations of your students gained new concepts of well rounded rural citizenship while learning the principles of husbandry.

Many who now are outstanding farm leaders recall attending your classes and today acknowledge their indebtedness to your sincere interest in their future welfare, the wider perspective you charted for them and your constant challenges to their character as well as to their intellect. Your postwar classes and conferences, organized with sympathetic understanding of their problems, aided many returning veterans to accomplish their adjustment to civilian status and to plan better for their vocations. You are fortunate to enjoy your well-earned retirement in the midst of so many to whom you have contributed so much.

Today, you continue as an even more active leader in your community. You are to be commended for your sustained interest in civic, church, school and youth affairs, as well as in agriculture.

As an expression of our gratitude and a tribute to your lifetime of service, the State Board of Agriculture awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Charles E. Maier

Your long record as a successful vegetable grower, able farm leader and citizen is well known in New Jersey. Notwithstanding the demands of your own extensive farm interests, you have freely devoted your talents and energy to building stronger farm organizations.

In your home County of Morris, you served faithfully as an active member and officer of the County Board of Agriculture for many years. Later, you likewise became a valued member of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Farm Bureau where your judgment and counsel are appreciated and respected by your colleagues.

You have been honored with high office repeatedly by the vegetable and horticultural interests. Further, in the important field of marketing, your fellow farmers chose you as their president to direct the affairs of the Newark Farmers Market, Incorporated.

These are but a few of the farm groups that join with us today in paying tribute to both your praiseworthy career and to your continued and vigorous leadership during the current critical period of adjustment facing many New Jersey farmers and their organizations.

The members of the State Board of Agriculture, grateful for your contributions to the welfare of our agriculture and also mindful of your recent term as a member and President of this Board, award to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Charles H. Nissley

Two generations of successful New Jersey vegetable growers have benefited from your rich store of knowledge and experience. Today, fathers, sons and even grandsons, --- all readily attribute much of their success to your practical demonstrations and personal guidance during the past half century.

You have fulfilled in generous measure your mission as an extension teacher, ever mindful of the needs of the farmer. As a pioneer in the control of insects and diseases on vegetable crops, you conceived and developed your own original equipment and methods.

The remarkable increase in the current yields of New Jersey tomatoes for processing recalls your early efforts to provide better plants and to promote better practices. Season after season, with patience and persistence, you have demonstrated your faith in the future of this important industry.

To you, agriculture has meant people as well as acres and crops. In countless farm homes, you long have been considered an intimate family friend, welcome not only in your professional role as a guide and consultant but also because of your sincere interest in farm youth.

The foregoing are but a few of many contributions for which you have been honored with important offices and awards by both State and National organizations. In grateful recognition of your outstanding career, the State Board of Agriculture commends you and awards this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, presented by C. William Haines, Sr., and reported favorably by the Committee, were adopted by the State Agricultural Convention:

WHEREAS, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Governor of New Jersey, has during his tenure in office shown a genuine interest in the agriculture and farmers of the Garden State, and in periods of severe drought has used his influence in gaining quick recognition of our plight by the Federal authorities and effecting such aid as Federal laws provide; and

WHEREAS, he has taken time from his busy schedule to meet with us at each Convention and discuss affairs of mutual interest and thus further demonstrate his sincere support for New Jersey agriculture; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention of January 28, 1965, express our appreciation to Governor Hughes and commend him for his aid to New Jersey agriculture in many ways, and direct that a copy of this expression be forwarded to him.

WHEREAS, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture through an appointed committee, has developed provisions for a Model Egg Law by which egg laws of the different states can be patterned; and

WHEREAS, work of this committee has been generally endorsed by the Council of State Governments as desired legislation; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention urge passage of legislation governing the marketing of eggs in New Jersey patterned after the Model Egg Law.

WHEREAS, the Farmers Home Administration is making a substantial contribution to maintaining family size farms in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the definition of a family farm as interpreted by the Farmers Home Administration is, in our opinion, a sound definition; and

WHEREAS, automation and modern technology have made it imperative that farms should be of adequate size, and it is therefore important that this agency adjust its interpretation of size of family farms to fit changing conditions; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this body respectfully request the State and National staffs of the Farmers Home Administration to study the top limits of family size farms that the agency will finance, and adjust these limits to fit changing conditions in New Jersey.

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Convention adopted a resolution at its last session in January, 1964, advocating a modernization of the law which established the Department of Agriculture in 1916 to incorporate in it a number of organizations not now entitled to sit in the Convention, and requested the State Board of Agriculture to study the matter through conferences and make recommendations at the Agricultural Convention of 1965; and

WHEREAS, six such conferences have been held by the State Board of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture with a wide cross-section of agricultural organizations, out of which has been developed a proposed amendment to the law; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention request the State Board of Agriculture to proceed with introducing an amendment to the basic agricultural law which will incorporate those organizations which requested inclusion and which meet the guidelines for membership as agreed upon by those attending the conferences, and to eliminate any organization which no longer exists, although still named in the law, or those which do not meet the agreed-upon guidelines.

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Farm Bureau and the New Jersey State Grange have initiated the idea of an annual reception and dinner for members of the State Legislature; and

WHEREAS, the most successful of these annual events was held this year in cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Society; and

WHEREAS, such activities are needed to maintain the interest of our legislators in the affairs and problems of agriculture in this most urban of states; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention congratulate these agricultural organizations upon the success of this project, and endorse the continuation of this event in future years.

WHEREAS, air pollution has become a very serious problem, especially in urban northeastern New Jersey and has resulted in serious damage to the vegetable and flower growing industries; and

WHEREAS, air pollution is recognized as a major health problem to the citizens of northeastern New Jersey by the New Jersey State Health Department; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that one of the most important causes of air pollution is automobile exhaust; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Agricultural Convention urge that legislation establishing standards with regard to emission of exhaust from automobiles and requiring adequate control measures be enacted; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that this legislation include more severe prosecution and fines for offenders; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of New Jersey, the State Commissioner of Health, the Air Pollution Control Commission, and members of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

WHEREAS, the people of New Jersey have voted to place themselves in debt to the extent of $60 million for the acquisition of lands for parks and other recreational purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Tocks Island project will take many thousands of acres of land; and

WHEREAS, these funds are being matched by local and Federal funds, making the program a $100 million project; and

WHEREAS, it is agreed and understood that it is necessary for local and State governments to undertake such a program in the public interest; and

WHEREAS, this program is removing millions of dollars in tax ratables from local tax rolls; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention favor the passage of legislation by the Legislature of New Jersey establishing a definite program of payments in lieu of taxes by the State Government to be paid to municipalities to make up for these losses in tax revenues.

WHEREAS, the present laws of New Jersey governing the condemnation of private property are outmoded and badly in need of overall revision and modernization; and

WHEREAS, present laws give very little protection to property owners in arriving at fair values and full damages suffered from forced takings of property; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of New Jersey has created a State Commission on Eminent Domain Revision that has been in existence for two years; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission be urged to make its report to the 1965 session of the Legislature; and that the Legislature take action as soon as possible on the recommendations of the Commission. It is important that these laws be revised as soon as possible, since the State and local governments are presently engaged in an extensive land acquisition program.

WHEREAS, egg prices have fallen to a disastrously low level, where even the most efficient producers are losing money; and

WHEREAS, fowl is extremely difficult to sell; and

WHEREAS, the offered price for fowl is ridiculously low (2 to 3 cents per pound) when a purchaser does buy; and

WHEREAS, this set of conditions forces farmers to keep birds that would normally be sold on the farms, thereby adding to the surplus egg condition; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federal Department of Agriculture immediately alleviate this condition by instituting an

adequate fowl purchasing program to correct the condition of the surplus fowl on our farms.

WHEREAS, for many years, asparagus has been one of our most important vegetable crops, the New Jersey asparagus industry ranking second in production in the United States, being exceeded only by California; and

WHEREAS, present economic conditions within the industry are resulting in a continual decline in acreage devoted to this crop, which in the past has contributed substantially to the income and general business of the area; and

WHEREAS, a thorough survey of this alarming decline has been made jointly by all segments of the industry, including growers, processors, brokers, shippers, cooperative associations, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Asparagus Industry Council, and agribusiness components serving the industry; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Agricultural Convention urge the Legislature to provide adequate funds to Rutgers University so that it may initiate an extensive program of asparagus research which is sorely needed at this critical time.

WHEREAS, vegetables and small fruits constitute an important segment of total crop production in the State; and

WHEREAS, economists believe that intensive agriculture, such as vegetables and small fruit production, will continue to be an important part of the New Jersey economy in the future; and

WHEREAS, the processing and marketing of these agricultural commodities will continue to be an important phase of the total agribusiness involved with vegetables and small fruits; and

WHEREAS, expanded research and education are absolutely essential in building an expanded agribusiness complex for the vegetable and small fruit industry; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention give its approval and support for the continued study of a New Jersey Vegetable

Research Center, to be administered by the College of Agriculture, Rutgers, the State University.

WHEREAS, the multiplicity of important agricultural or agribusiness meetings often results in conflicts which dilute their attendance and effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, a clearinghouse of information centralized in some one agency would provide a knowledge of dates for at least the more important meetings of the Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, and various county, State and Federal agencies and organizations, and especially the annual meetings of county boards of agriculture, Grange, Farm Bureau and others, so that meeting and program planners could consult such a calendar of events in advance; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Department of Agriculture be requested to establish such a service, available to anyone, and that all the organizations which are a part of this Convention be urged to provide information on important dates for their organization.

RESOLVED, that the work of this or any other Resolution Committee of the Agricultural Convention would be enhanced by having resolutions offered several weeks prior to the Convention by those organizations or delegates wishing to present their views in this fashion; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Resolution Committee be appointed and meet a week or more in advance of the Convention so that such resolutions may be given the full consideration they deserve.

WHEREAS, the farmers of New Jersey are continuing to suffer from a serious cost-price squeeze brought on by greatly increased costs and lower prices for their products; and

WHEREAS, farmers have not yet found an effective means of building sufficient bargaining power to price their commodities in the market place; and

WHEREAS, the United States Secretary of Labor has recently issued a decree affecting the importation of foreign agricultural labor, wherein it is required that local unemployed labor be utilized before foreign agricultural labor is made available; and

WHEREAS, experienced agricultural labor is vitally necessary today in the economic harvesting and handling of our farm crops; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention of agricultural delegates assembled in Trenton, New Jersey, this 28th day of January, 1965, go on record protesting the ruling of the Secretary of Labor and request the Congress to rescind this ruling.

WHEREAS, it has been the policy of New Jersey to raise the majority of tax moneys by a tax on real estate and personal property; and

WHEREAS, the average taxes per acre have risen to above $13.00 which has caused a great burden on the farm population; and

WHEREAS, the amounts of money needed for school purposes are greatly increasing; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the tax burden on real estate be relieved by the passage of a selective sales tax coupled with additional State aid to the schools; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Hughes and to all Senators and Assemblymen.

WHEREAS, agriculture faces serious losses as a result of Green Acres and other land acquisition programs; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of agriculture and the general public that this land stay in active production as long as possible; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the administrators of these programs adopt a policy of not taking operating farms except when absolutely necessary, and that long-term leasebacks and purchase

of conservation easements be utilized wherever possible to keep these lands in production; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that if sufficient legislative authority does not now exist for such leasebacks and easements, we will support legislation to provide such authority.

WHEREAS, since this Convention of delegates last met in January 1964, the Great Creator has called from our midst to their final rest a number of our longtime friends, farm leaders and co-workers, among whom are William A. Crane, a man devoted to the nursery interests of Essex County and the State, who was cited by this Board just a year ago; William B. Duryee, our Secretary of Agriculture from 1925 to 1938, a highly respected and able man under whose forceful leadership some of New Jersey's major accomplishments in agriculture were made, and a man who continued his many interests throughout the years and who was cited by the State Board in 1963; Howard B. Hancock, indefatigable worker for agriculture and the Grange, whose successful terms as State Grange Lecturer are still fondly remembered by many; Laton M. Parkhurst, a member of the State Board of Agriculture from Atlantic County for the term of 1925-1929; Charles F. Seabrook, a man who left his imprint on South Jersey agriculture and developed a huge outlet for the vegetable production which increased so substantially in that area; and Allen G. Waller, longtime agricultural economist of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, whose knowledge and efforts aided agriculture as a whole and many farmers individually; and

WHEREAS, the passing of these men and others of high rank in their respective fields of service to agriculture is a grievous loss to their many friends in this Convention and throughout the State; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that it is fitting for us, the delegates to this 50th annual Agricultural Convention, on January 28, 1965, to pause in our deliberations for a moment of silence in respect and loving memory of our departed friends; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this action be made a matter of record of these proceedings and that copies be sent to the respective families.