47th Annual Report

of the

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1961—June 30, 1962

Trenton, New Jersey **June 30, 1962**

FOREWORD

This complete annual report of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture complements an abbreviated version which covers the highlights of the year's work. The "Highlights" report has received wide distribution. However, it was felt that some readers would require a more detailed account of Department activities and the complete report which follows was prepared to fill this need.

PHILLIP ALAMPI
Secretary of Agriculture

NEW JERSEY
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ALVIN W. STRING,[1] Harrisonville, President

LESLIE M. BLACK,[1] Stockton, Vice-president

IRVING K. CHRISTENSEN, Wood-Ridge

W. STUART HARTUNG,[2] Rocksburg

JOSEPH MACCARONE, Swedesboro

REGINALD V. PAGE, Toms River

CLARENCE H. STEELMAN, SR., Princeton

JAMES P. VREELAND, JR., Towaco

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Secretary of Agriculture

WILLIAM C. LYNN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

WILLIAM E. KENNY, Director, Division of Administration

DR. E. L. BROWER, Director, Division of Animal Industry

FRED W. JACKSON, Director, Division of Information

VINTON N. THOMPSON, Director, Division of Markets

FRANK A. SORACI, Director, Division of Plant Industry

FLOYD R. HOFFMAN, Director, Office of Milk Industry

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[1]Messrs. String and Black will retire from the Board on June 30, 1962. The new members will be Albert H. Forsythe, Mount Holly, and Charles Pratschler, Montague.

[2]Mr. Hartung was appointed to the Board in May 1962, to serve until February 1, 1963. He fills the vacancy left by the death of Azariah M. Frey of Stewartsville. On February 1, 1963, the State Agricultural Convention will select a permanent appointee to serve the remainder of Frey's unexpired term or until June 30, 1964.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture directs all activities of the Department. Two members of the Board are elected to four-year terms of office at the State Agricultural Convention held each January. The eight members represent the leading agricultural commodities of the State.

Board member Azariah M. Frey passed away very suddenly on February 28, 1962. Mr. Frey had attended the February meeting of the Board the previous day. He was in the third year of his term. The loss of his keen insight, sound judgment and congenial personality was deeply felt by the remaining members of the Board.

On April 25, 1962, the Board recommended to the Governor the temporary appointment of W. Stuart Hartung of Phillipsburg, to the Board. Mr. Hartung accepted the oath of office on May 24, 1962.

During the year 1961-62, the Board held 11 meetings. Some of the highlights of Board actions included:

Declared red pine scale a public nuisance subject to control measures by the Department.

Declared yellow dwarf disease of sweet potatoes a nuisance subject to control measures by the Department.

Declared New Jersey an eradication area for sheep scabies.

Adopted regulations for the eradication of sheep scabies.

Amended regulations concerning the packaging and sale of State Seal of Quality Eggs.

Directed the Department to take steps to eradicate European chafer.

Awarded citations for distinguished service to Agriculture to:

Steffen Olsen of Westwood
Professor Arthur J. Farley, formerly of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University
Gottlieb S. Katzenstein of Newton
Harold B. Scammell of Toms River

COUNTY BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

Just 75 years ago the New Jersey Legislature enacted a law whereby the Department of Agriculture "shall encourage and aid so far as practicable, the formation of county boards of agriculture in the several counties of this State, that all the agricultural interests of the State may be fully represented."

The law provided also for annual reports to the Department. Further, it directed the representatives of county boards of agriculture to make a full report of the proceedings of the annual State Agricultural Convention to their respective county boards.

Over these decades some of the intent of the law has been lost in its very antiquity. It is true that the reorganization of the State Board of Agriculture in 1916 preserved the importance of the county boards of agriculture to such an extent that even today, with newer organizations being admitted by law to the Convention, an even 50 per cent of the delegate body is comprised of delegates from the 21 county boards of agriculture.

The law thus spells out the close kinship between the State Board of Agriculture as the policy making and directing authority of the Department of Agriculture, and the various county boards. To emphasize this blood relationship, so to speak, the State Board of Agriculture in the past few years initiated a program of visitation on its part, and extended an invitation to county boards for greater participation and responsibility in the annual Agricultural Convention. The most recent Convention, in January 1962, was outstanding in this latter respect. The convention period took on the aspect of richly rewarding discussions which proved to be so fruitful in the early years. By common consent this will be the pattern of future agricultural conventions for some time to come.

The practice in last few years of members of the State Board attending meetings of the county boards of agriculture has likewise been highly successful. Through such attendance the State Board has gained firsthand knowledge of local interests and problems, and in turn the county boards have learned of matters of wide interest coming before the State Board without having to resort to circuitous media or wait until the annual Agricultural Convention. This has become a definite pattern of State Board operations, and the members have generally visited county boards outside of their own respective areas.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

William E. Kenny, Director

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture is composed of five divisions and an Office of Milk Industry. The divisions of Animal Industry, Information, Markets, Plant Industry and the Office of Milk Industry are designated line divisions, responsible for the regulatory and service programs established by law and by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Division of Administration is the Department's staff unit. Primarily, the Division provides fiscal, personnel and general services to support the line units. The Division also attends to the State Board of Agriculture.

FISCAL

Operating funds for the Office of Milk Industry are not included with those allotted to the Department. The director of the Office of Milk Industry prepares and presents that agency's budget to the Governor. The director is responsible for the expenditure of those funds in accordance with State fiscal procedures.

The Division of Administration administers all other Department appropriations. It receives annual budget requests from the division directors. The requests are consolidated for evaluation by the State Board of Agriculture. Budget items approved by the Board are then presented to the Governor.

During the year 1961-62, Department expenditures totaled $1,627,518.48. Appropriations from the General Treasury provided $1,290,147.42; from the Federal government, $51,635.22; and from commodity tax revenues, $285,735.74.

General Treasury funds supported the regulatory and service programs. Those programs included livestock and plant disease control, plant pest control, marketing services, agricultural information, soil conservation projects, Rural Advisory Council studies and aid to agricultural fairs.

Following is a summary of expenditures against the 1961-62 General Treasury appropriation to the Department:

Division of Administration	$168,880.77	13%
Division of Animal Industry	345,371.57	27%
Division of Information	136,413.35	10%
Division of Markets	243,058.62	19%
Division of Plant Industry	257,898.67	20%
Fairs, shows and exhibits	64,924.74	5%
Miscellaneous	73,599.70	6%

Federal government funds were provided under work agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture. Those funds were used to supplement Department efforts in the following programs:

Agricultural statistics	$ 8,010.95
Market expansion	35,689.15
Red pine scale control	7,935.22

Revenues received in the four farm product promotion tax accounts are dedicated funds. These revenues can be used only for those purposes recommended by the respective Councils and approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

All tax collections were deposited to the accounts of the appropriate Councils. All expenditures were made in accordance with State fiscal policy as requested by the Councils. Expenditures were:

Apple Industry Council	$ 58,522.29
Asparagus Industry Council	82,570.17
Poultry Products Promotion Council	131,522.57
White Potato Industry Council	13,120.71

PERSONNEL

All Department personnel actions, including those in the Office of Milk Industry, are transacted by the Division of Administration. Since personnel actions generally concern civil service regulations and require monetary considerations, the Division is responsible for their compliance with fiscal and civil service policies.

During the past year, the Department had 203 full-time positions. These were assigned as follows:

Administration	25
Animal Industry	30
Information	17
Markets	56
Plant Industry	36
Milk Industry	39

In addition, some 60 seasonal assistants were assigned to plant pest eradication, poultry certification and marketing projects. Also, 20 part-time clerical employees were assigned to the soil conservation districts and to the Department's Trenton office. The New Jersey Agricultural Society employed 94 fruit and vegetable inspectors. Five were used throughout the year. Eighty-nine assignments were seasonal. Although Society employees are paid by the Society, all work under Department supervision.

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

Appointments

Harold T. Babin, Investigator, Licensing & Bonding, December 11, 1961

Anne R. Burgess, Senior Clerk Stenographer, August 21, 1961

Lawrence Felton, Supervisor, Nursery Inspection, August 21, 1961

Myron W. Flint, Jr., Inspector of Eggs, July 17, 1961

Thaddeus E. Lisowski, Veterinarian, July 10, 1961

William A. Morgan, Inspector, Plant Industry, October 2, 1961

John J. Repko, Farm Products Marketing Representative II, November 20, 1961

Stuart S. Schuyler, Jr., Inspector of Eggs, January 29, 1962

Promotions

Sarah J. Bound, Senior Clerk, October 2, 1961

Saul Donowitz, Inspector of Eggs, October 2, 1961

Harold B. Girth, Marketing Coordinator, December 25, 1961

Julia T. Gallavan, Senior Clerk, July 24, 1961

Valeta S. Havrilla, Senior Laboratory Technician, April 2, 1962

Anne A. Molnar, Senior Clerk Stenographer, August 21, 1961

Helen M. Nelson, Secretarial Assistant II, January 8, 1962

Donald P. Persing, Agricultural Market Analyst, July 10, 1961

Rachel B. Pointon, Principal Clerk Stenographer, January 8, 1962

Paul W. Schmetzer, Chief, Bureau of Licensing and Bonding, March 5, 1962

Reclassification

William E. Kenny, Director, Division of Administration, April 2, 1962

Retirements

William A. Cray, Field Representative, Poultry Products Promotion Council, June 22, 1962

Ruth Crum, Secretarial Assistant II, December 31, 1961

Deaths

Lawrence Felton, Supervisor, Nursery Inspection, July 4, 1962

Forman M. Shemeley, Senior Inspector, Plant Industry, June 4, 1962

Otto L. Woll, Inspector of Eggs, May 30, 1962

GENERAL SERVICES

The machine data processing unit continued to service the divisions of Animal Industry and Markets, and the Office of Milk Industry. The unit processed livestock disease control records, veterinary practitioner invoices, poultry certification information, and milk handler licenses. To improve administrative control, employee expense accounts were also recorded.

During the past two years, a work procedures program was conducted. The program is intended to simplify administrative procedures and to improve efficiency.

Two Bureaus were studied. In cooperation with personnel assigned to the bureaus, revised procedures were adopted. It is estimated the revisions will produce annual savings of some 36,500 typing operations, 21,000 envelopes, the filing of 26,500 papers and 68,000 forms, and 22,000 four-cent stamps. This was achieved by consolidating, simplifying and eliminating forms, using window envelopes, and introducing form insert cards to replace typed letters.

In summary, the unit revised 106 work forms, introduced 251, and abolished 50.

Graphic arts assistance was also provided in the preparation of flyers, stationery headings, posters and visual aid materials. All books which are the property of the Department were catalogued and identified under the Dewey Decimal System.

AUTOMOBILE FLEET

The service garage in Hamilton Township provided periodic maintenance checks, repairs and services for the Department's 79 vehicles. During the year those vehicles traveled more than 1,370,000 miles.

HEALTH-AGRICULTURE BUILDING

Plans progressed towards the erection of the new office and laboratory facilities for the Department. Engineering for the laboratory building has been extremely difficult. This has postponed the receiving of construction bids. At the conclusion of fiscal 1961, the schedule called for the plans to be completed and construction bids to be received on or about October 30, 1962.

Two buildings are to be constructed: an eight-story office building and a five-story laboratory building. The facilities will be shared with the Department of Health which will use about 80 per cent of the space. The cost is estimated at $7,750,000, of which the Federal government will provide $1,000,000.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The Division of Administration is also responsible for certain programs which do not directly concern the line units.

New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund

The New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund marked its 41st year during 1961. During those 41 years, 4,909 loans were made to rural youth to establish 4-H and vocational agriculture livestock projects. The original $30,000 endowment remains intact. Loans total $433,229.24.

The State Board of Agriculture serves as trustees for the Fund. Leslie M. Black of Stockton served as president and Alvin W. String as vice president during the year.

In 1961-62, 146 loans totaling $14,134.20 were made. The Fund is a self-insurer and provides coverage to members should they lose their livestock. Livestock losses during the year totaled $636.50. These included three dairy animals, one beef animal and two sheep.

Interest earnings were used to provide members with one-year subscriptions to breed journals. In addition, awards of $491.88 were made to outstanding Junior Breeder entries at 4-H and FFA shows. The New Jersey Agricultural Society and the Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards were continued by the sponsors.

State Board of Agriculture-Federal Loan Fund

The State Board of Agriculture Federal Loan Fund continued to function under agreement with the Farmers Home Administration. Through loans, the Fund provides capital to qualified New Jersey farmers for the purchase of farms, equipment, livestock, and for the installation of irrigation facilities.

While no loans were negotiated during the year, 26 loans, which total $277,000, remain outstanding.

Fairs

Through its annual appropriation, the Department provided financial aid to 20 county fairs and the Trenton State Fair. The allotment was used to defray the cost of premiums, awards and some operating expenses. Direct aid for 1962 totaled $46,520.66.

Farm Week and New Jersey Farm Show

The New Jersey Farm Show was again sponsored by the Department and the New Jersey Agricultural Society. The three-day show was held in the Trenton Armory on January 23, 24 and 25, 1962, during New Jersey Farmers Week.

With excellent weather, post-war attendance reached an all-time high. Some 14,000 persons visited the show. About one-third were members of farm families. Fifty-six commercial exhibitors subscribed to 76 display booths.

Commodity shows were again the highlight of the exhibit. Premiums to winners totaled $1,206. Special trophies, plaques and ribbons were also presented.

Horse and Pony Promotion

The promotion of ponies received considerable effort during the year. In cooperation with the New Jersey Pony Breeders Association a pony was presented to 11-year-old Judy Lindsay of Cranford. Miss Lindsay received national recognition for her efforts to secure employment so that she could earn money to buy a pony. The presentation of the pony during the New Jersey Farm Show received national publicity and was reported to have stimulated much interest in ponies.

In another effort to promote interest in ponies, arrangements were made with WNEW-TV to conduct a "Just for Fun" contest. Children were invited to name a pony - the grand award. More than 10,000 entries were received. The pony and New Jersey Pony Breeders Association were given daily recognition on the Show.

Department awards were again offered at the Thoroughbred Breeders Association of New Jersey Yearling Show and Bloodstock Show. The awards were made to New Jersey breeders who exhibited the outstanding homebred yearlings, foals and broodmares. Premiums totaled $1,000.

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

Great strides were made in reducing the number of brucellosis-infected herds during the fiscal year. The reduction was from 65 infected herds in June, 1961, to 42 in June, 1962. This was a marked improvement over the previous year when there was a reduction of only four herds.

Several factors contributed to this year's achievement: More emphasis was placed on buying vaccinated animals for replacements; brucellosis ring testing was increased from twice a year to three times a year; more attention was given to problem herds, using special methods for detecting infected animals that fail to react to normal testing procedures. In addition, incidence of the disease has been reduced in other states from which many New Jersey replacements are purchased.

Only 305 reactors were found this year, compared with 427 last year.

During the fiscal year 11 counties were completely tested and qualified for recertification as modified brucellosis-free areas: Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Passaic, Salem and Somerset.

To bolster the rigid regulations for the importation of cattle into this State, a new regulation has been written but has had only one reading before the State Board of Agriculture. This regulation will require that all animals more than six months of age must be vaccinated against brucellosis before they can be imported. It is anticipated that this new regulation will help strengthen our defense against brucellosis.

A total of 14,553 breeding cattle was imported into New Jersey this fiscal year.

Calves officially brucella vaccinated this year numbered 16,494. Vaccination is one of the greatest aids in the prevention of brucellosis in cattle. Even though vaccination is estimated to be only 65 per cent effective, much emphasis is placed on this means of control.

Brucellosis Ring Test

The brucellosis ring test was conducted on 7,501 herds containing 397,545 animals Negative results were obtained on 7,367 herds comprised of 390,024 animals. Blood tests were conducted on the 134 herds (7,521 animals) that showed suspicious results.

In collecting milk samples at milk receiving stations in New Jersey, some samples were obtained from producers located in neighboring states. The Division laboratory conducted tests on 1,289 samples from out-of-state herds. Reports on these herds were sent to the proper officials.

By reciprocal agreement with neighboring states, the Division received reports of brucellosis ring tests conducted on 215 New Jersey herds containing 9,000 animals whose milk is shipped to out-of-state dealers. Negative results were obtained on 214 herds (8,955 animals). Blood tests were conducted on one herd of 45 animals which reacted suspiciously.

Certified Brucellosis-Free Areas

Five counties were designated as certified brucellosis-free areas during the past year.

On February 14, the certificate for Camden County was presented to Dan DeSilvio of Cedar Brook, president of the Camden County Board of Agriculture, by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi at a meeting in Tansboro.

On March 13, the certificate for Passaic County was presented by Dr. E. L. Brower, director, Division of Animal Industry, and Dr. R. L. Alkire, veterinarian-in-charge of the New Jersey office of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture, to Walter Klammer, Jr., of Wayne, president of the Passaic County Board of Agriculture. The presentation was made in Wayne at the regular executive committee meeting of the Board.

On March 27, the certificate for Essex County was presented to Harry L. Birdsall, Jr., of North Caldwell, president of the Essex County Board of Agriculture, by Secretary Phillip Alampi at the Board's regular executive committee meeting.

On April 9, Secretary Phillip Alampi presented the certificate for Mercer County to C. Howell Updike, Windsor, president of the Mercer County Board of Agriculture, at the Board's regular county executive meeting.

On April 17, William C. Lynn, assistant secretary of agriculture, presented the certificate for Union County to Thomas V. Albert, Jr., of Plainfield, president of the Union County Board of Agriculture, at the regular executive meeting of the Board.

Doctors Brower and Alkire were present at all these meetings and spoke briefly on the meaning of these ratings.

A certified-free area is one in which not more than 1 per cent of the herds, or one herd, whichever is greater, is infected and where the number of infected cattle does not exceed 0.2 per cent.

Modified certified areas are those where the number of infected herds is not more than 5 per cent and the number of infected cattle does not exceed 1 per cent. New Jersey achieved modified certified status on June 3, 1958.

Atlantic and Cape May Counties were declared certified-free areas during the fiscal year 1960-1961.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is one of the oldest diseases known to man. Since 1919 the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the veterinary profession, has been waging an intensive drive to eliminate this disease in cattle. Remarkable success has been attained but there are still foci of infection that must be found before this disease can be eradicated in our bovine population.

In the past few years, many farmers have been of the opinion that bovine tuberculosis no longer exists in New Jersey. The past year has proven that we cannot relax our vigilance in attempting to stamp out this disease.

Two purebred herds contributed 125 reactors to the total of 354 reactors for the year. One farm was completely wiped out and will not go back into the dairy business. The other farm has sustained a severe financial loss and it will be some time before it is released from quarantine. In the past both of these farms had sold animals for dairy purposes. One had sold animals to 4-H youngsters and to owners of other purebred herds. If the tuberculosis-infected herds had gone on undetected, the spread of the disease throughout New Jersey herds could have been disastrous.

Some irregularities were noted in checking shipments of animals from these farms to auction markets for slaughter. Animals consigned to slaughter were found back on farms. The auctions were warned of this and precautions have been taken to eliminate this leak.

Plans are being made to enable some animals raised in New Jersey for dairy purposes to be sold at auction markets. There is a much needed outlet for heifers raised in the State.

The entire State of New Jersey is modified accredited tuberculosis-free. During the fiscal year, 11 counties were completely tested and qualified for reaccreditation: Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Passaic, Salem and Somerset.

Leptospirosis

Tests for leptospirosis were conducted on a request basis this fiscal year. A total of 10,301 samples was tested, of which 215 showed titres of 1:10 through 1:40, 36 showed titres of 1:160 or higher, and 10,050 were negative.

Sheep Scabies

New Jersey was declared an eradication area for sheep scabies on October 29, 1961, by the United States Department of Agriculture and State Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi.

Regulations for an eradication program were passed by the State Board of Agriculture and accepted by Federal authorities. To implement this eradication program, a portable sheep dipper was purchased and put to use in October, 1961. A new program of semi-annual sheep inspections was initiated. All sheep in the State were inspected within two weeks. The first inspection of this nature was carried out in November. Eight hundred and sixty-five flocks containing 16,451 sheep were inspected. Four flocks containing 82 sheep were found to be infected. The procedure was repeated in March when 872 flocks containing 16,404 sheep were inspected. Eight flocks containing 326 sheep were found to be infected.

All infected flocks were dipped twice and at the end of the fiscal year there were no known infected flocks.

Scrapie

The last known flocks of sheep that were possibly exposed to scrapie received their final inspections in November. These two flocks have been under surveillance for at least 42 months, the incubation period for this disease. New Jersey is now free of any known exposure to scrapie.

Contagious Ecthyma

Two flocks of sheep were found to be infected with sore mouth, a very contagious disease of sheep and goats, especially of lambs and kids. As the animals had been in contact with other 4-H sheep, all animals at the Somerset County 4-H Fair were examined with negative results. The owners of sheep at the Fair were advised of this contagious disease and of the proper precautions to take.

Area veterinarians were assigned to inspect all sheep entering Fairs but no more cases were disclosed.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey now has the largest garbage feeding swine industry in the United States, having surpassed California during the year. A total of 249 licenses were issued for garbage feeding swine farms in 1962. Sixteen of the licensed farms were depopulated or were feeding grain at the end of the fiscal year. The 233 active licensed farms contain 146,271 swine.

The garbage cooking law requires that garbage feeding swine farms be maintained in a sanitary condition and that the garbage fed to swine be properly heat treated. Division and Federal inspectors maintain a close surveillance of these farms with biweekly inspections for sanitation and periodic temperature checks of the cooking of the garbage. Inspections made this year totaled 4,993.

Four hearings on violations of the Garbage Feeding Swine Law were held in Trenton before William C. Lynn, assistant secretary of agriculture.

On January 17, Mrs. Elizabeth Perona, who trades as the E and G Piggery of Elwood, and Mr. K. F. Boychuk of Marlton, were found to be in violation for feeding uncooked garbage. Their licenses were suspended for 30

days and they were prohibited from feeding any garbage, cooked or uncooked, for 30 days as a penalty.

On February 7, hearings were held for Joseph Perona, trading as J and P Piggery of Elwood and Randall Pierce of Berlin. The findings of these hearings indicated that both farms were in violation. The penalty assessed Mr. Perona was the prohibition of feeding any garbage, cooked or uncooked for 30 days. Mr. Pierce was given a warning that any further violations would result in a revocation of his license.

The Swine Advisory Committee met on February 23 and Lester Germanio, Woodbine, who was appointed for a new three-year term, took the oath of office. The National Hog Cholera Eradication Plan, proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture, was discussed and it was recommended that the State Board of Agriculture appoint a State Hog Cholera Eradication Committee to formulate a program for New Jersey.

The State Board, on March 27, appointed the committee to advise the Board and the Department on matters pertaining to the eradication of hog cholera. In addition to the five members of the Swine Advisory Committee who are Lester Germanio, Woodbine; Henry Bibus, Wrightstown; Santo Miserendino, Westville Grove; Norman Lichtman, Westville; and George Henkel, Glen Gardner, the Board also appointed Professor George Vander Noot, Rutgers University, to represent the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Owen K. Fox, Moorestown a practitioner, to represent the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey.

A series of three meetings of swine raisers and feeders was arranged in various parts of the State to acquaint the swine farmers with the proposed new regulations. The first meeting was held on March 28 at the Somerset County Administration Building, Somerville. The other meetings were held in April at Clayton and Toms River.

On April 16, the Hog Cholera Eradication Committee met in Trenton. The new proposed Federal hog cholera eradication regulations were fully discussed. The views of the committee were forwarded by letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the National Hog Cholera Eradication Committee in Washington. The recommendations as set forth by the New Jersey industry included a lengthening of the time before the banning of the use of fully virulent live hog cholera vaccine, and the recommendation that only swine vaccinated on the farm with modified live virus vaccine at least 21 days prior to shipment be allowed in interstate movement.

The original Federal regulations were withdrawn and revised regulations were submitted for comment.

On May 31, a meeting of the Hog Cholera Eradication Committee was held in Trenton. The changes in the proposed Federal regulations were discussed. The views of the committee were forwarded by letter from the Secretary to the National Hog Cholera Eradication Committee. The New Jersey committee approved the changes but felt that they were not sufficient for the needs of the New Jersey garbage feeder. Objections were lodged, including the allowing of the movement of swine immediately following vaccination rather than the requirement of vaccination at least 21 days prior to movement. Also, objection was made to the banning of the use of fully virulent live virus vaccine before a field trial on the use of modified live virus vaccine could be con-

ducted on a garbage feeding farm in New Jersey. The committee also felt that if the garbage feeding farmer was forced to used modified vaccines, he should be guaranteed by indemnities against any loss due to hog cholera.

As of June 30 the final plan of the Federal Government had not been received, but it is believed a sound plan can be evolved and New Jersey will cooperate toward the eventual eradication of hog cholera from the State and Nation.

Inspection of Disposal Plants

The Division of Animal Industry conducted inspections of 41 animal disposal plants prior to licensing, as required by State law.

Viral Encephalitis

Seven suspected cases of viral encephalitis in horses were reported during the past year. Specimens were obtained from six of these cases. All were tested in the virology laboratory of the State Department of Health and found to be negative. The other case, from which no specimens were obtained, was diagnosed clinically as positive.

One outbreak in pheasants was reported and confirmed. This infection was found in old birds held over from the previous year, which had not been revaccinated. The same flock was infected in the outbreak of 1959.

The Fish and Game Commission in the Department of Conservation and Economic Development requires that all raisers of pheasants obtain a permit and vaccinate their birds.

Reports of the vaccination of 931 horses with bivalent Eastern and Western viral encephalitis vaccine were received.

Anthrax

The severe storm in March caused the flooding of some of the endemic anthrax area in southern New Jersey and all owners of animals in the area were urged to avail themselves of the program of vaccination by the Department.

Fourteen hundred and three animals were vaccinated this year, compared with 697 during the last fiscal year.

Four specimens of suspected anthrax, three bovine and one swine, were submitted to the diagnostic laboratory for examination. However, all were negative.

Infectious Rhinotraechitis

Three outbreaks of infectious rhinotraechitis of cattle were reported. Probably many more occurred but were not reported. Two of these cases were confirmed by visits to the farms and examinations of the animals involved. The owners were advised to maintain strict sanitation and keep any infected animals segregated from the main herd.

This disease is more commonly seen in the feed lots of our western and midwestern states.

Face Flies

Many farms were plagued by face flies this year. Face flies have been on the increase for the past few years. The incidence of a condition called infectious keratitis (pink eye) in cattle has increased correspondingly. The face flies accumulate around the secretions from the eyes and muzzle. In this way they are capable of passing infectious virus and/or bacteria from animal to animal. This condition can cause loss of sight when not treated in time.

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 inspect turkeys for the "State Seal of Quality." This year the slaughtering of birds started in August. This is much earlier than in the past.

The following tabulation summarizes the work:

ANTE MORTEM INSPECTION

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	1,492	24,902	...	...
October	5,420	106,192	5	100
November	16,659	333,211	7	100
December	15,515	323,234	3	42
Totals	39,086	787,539	15	242

POST MORTEM INSPECTION

Month	No. Birds Inspected	Approx. Weight	No. Birds Condemned	No. Lbs. Condemned
September	1,235	16,480	1	9
October	4,243	68,929	2	35
November	15,812	278,418	6	110
December	15,312	269,812	2	30
Totals	36,602	633,639	11	184

BUREAU OF POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pullorum Disease

Six cases of pullorum disease were diagnosed during the year. No New Jersey hatcheries were involved in these cases. Investigations indicated that all but one were commercial egg flocks. The other case was diagnosed in a lot of young chicks shipped to New Jersey from Iowa. The livestock officials

of the state of origin were notified. The chicks were destroyed and the hatchery returned the owner's cost of these chicks.

Blood testing for pullorum-typhoid was completed in cooperation with the Division of Markets. The results were very satisfactory. The annual qualification and examination for flock selectors and pullorum-typhoid testers was not scheduled because there were no new applicants.

Fowl Typhoid

Diagnostic laboratories in and out of the State have cooperated with the Division in reporting diseases in New Jersey poultry flocks.

Seven cases of fowl typhoid were diagnosed during the year. The infected chickens in many of these flocks have been depopulated and the poultry houses have been cleaned and disinfected.

Nine flocks remained under surveillance at the close of the fiscal year. It appears that more progress has been made since the educational program in poultry disease control was inaugurated in place of the quarantine and permit method.

Avian Tuberculosis

One case of avian tuberculosis was reported by a poultry dressing plant and investigation located the infected flock. The owner has cooperated with the Department in a plan to eradicate the disease. This is the only farm under quarantine for this disease.

Paratyphoid

Six cases of paratyphoid have been reported since October. The reports were received from Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and the College of Science and Agriculture, Doylestown, Pa. Two cases occurred in chicks, three cases in racing pigeons and one case in a flock of turkeys.

The case involving the turkeys was diagnosed in the Division laboratory through routine blood testing for pullorum-typhoid. The turkeys showing reaction to the test were submitted for bacteriological examination and the paratyphoid organism was recovered and cultured. Special antigen was prepared from this culture. Retests were made with this special antigen and the regular conference strains antigen. Several retests had to be made until negative results were obtained with both antigens. The flock is again on a clean rating. This disease is still causing concern throughout the country and research to find a routine method of control continues.

State-Federal Cooperative Reporting of Poultry Diseases

Since last year we have been cooperating with the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture in reporting our investigations of all pullorum-typhoid cases and other important poultry diseases. This program will give the United States Department of Agriculture a more up-to-date knowledge of the general health of the Nation's poultry flocks. Owners of some commercial egg flocks are controlling pullorum-typhoid by feeding nf/180 (nitrofurazone).

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Through the cooperation of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, United States Department of Agriculture, many brucellosis-and tuberculosis-infected barns were disinfected. More and more farmers, including poultrymen, are requesting the use of the Federal power spray equipment to disinfect their barns or poultry houses.

The farmer is responsible for purchasing the required disinfectant and cleaning the barn thoroughly. Both State and Federal personnel are used to operate the Federal equipment used to disinfect the barns.

Following are the number and type of farms that were disinfected during the fiscal year:

Dairy		Poultry
Brucellosis-infected	Tuberculosis-infected	
11	9	6

CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION
1952 - 1962

	Herds	Animals	Tuberculosis Reactors Indemnified	Brucellosis Reactors Indemnified	Calves Officially Brucella Vaccinated
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
1954-1955	9,483	204,620	173	1,801	17,886
1953-1954	9,797	214,212	188	653	22,029
1952-1953	10,415	215,660	135	362	23,626

CATTLE AND GOAT SURVEY

	Cattle		Goats	
County	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
Atlantic	43	156	10	61
Bergen	33	493	11	85
Burlington	477	19,448	11	34
Camden	70	1,182	8	87
Cape May	36	299	1	1
Cumberland	289	5,020	10	23
Essex	10	352	...	...
Gloucester	290	4,027	24	61
Hudson	...	...	...	...
Hunterdon	1,029	28,576	46	210
Mercer	240	5,494	4	10
Middlesex	171	4,151	11	33
Monmouth	330	6,337	10	43
Morris	301	7,458	29	207
Ocean	56	897	11	113
Passaic	34	187	13	39
Salem	590	16,539	8	24
Somerset	389	10,120	36	155
Sussex	760	33,031	7	31
Union	13	61	5	12
Warren	760	28,535	23	75
Totals	5,921	172,363	278	1,304

SUMMARY OF TESTING

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals
State	588	19,346	25	239
Federal	211	6,734	42	185
Accredited	5,501	163,153	158	842
Totals	6,300	189,233	225	1,266

Reactors - 354 - 0.19%

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BLOOD TESTING

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals	Goats Lots	Goats Animals	Misc. Lots	Misc. Animals
State	749	16,047	26	247	...	...
Federal	335	11,458	49	199	...	...
Accredited	4,581	73,880	164	742	15	174
Totals	5,665	101,385	239	1,188	15	174

Reactors - 305 - 0.30%

Miscellaneous includes 13 lots containing 172 swine and 2 lots of 1 horse each

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM, BRUCELLOSIS RING TESTING

	Division of Animal Industry Laboratory	Out-of-State Laboratories	Total
Herds tested	7,501	215	7,716
Animals in tested herds	397,545	9,000	406,545
Clean herds	7,367	214	7,581
Animals in clean herds	390,024	8,955	398,979
Suspicious herds	134	1	135
Animals in suspicious herds	7,521	45	7,566

BRUCELLOSIS TESTS OF IMPORTED ANIMALS

Veterinarians Testing	Cattle Lots	Cattle Animals
State	646	5,482
Federal	361	4,035
Accredited	234	4,538
Totals	1,241	14,055

TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

	Total	Average
Cattle appraised		
Registered	141	
Grade	155	
Total	296	
Salvage		
Registered	$ 21,534.09	$ 152.72
Grade	22,996.47	148.36
Total	$ 44,530.56	150.44
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 20,569.57	$ 145.88
Grade	11,625.00	75.00
Total	$ 32,194.57	108.77
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 7,003.95	$ 49.67
Grade	3,875.00	25.00
Total	$ 10,878.95	36.75
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 87,604.08	$ 295.96

Total State indemnity paid for tuberculin test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1916 to June 30, 1962: $ 4,137,603.76

BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

	Total	Average
Cattle appraised		
Registered	19	
Grade	248	
Total	267	
Salvage		
Registered	$ 2,599.36	$ 136.81
Grade	37,738.35	152.17
Total	$ 40,337.71	151.08
State indemnity		
Registered	$ 2,840.15	$ 149.48
Grade	18,572.70	74.89
Total	$ 21,412.85	80.20
Federal indemnity		
Registered	$ 950.00	$ 50.00
Grade	6,198.84	25.00
Total	$ 7,148.84	26.77
Sum of salvage, Federal and State indemnity	$ 68,899.40	$ 258.05

Total State indemnity paid for brucellosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1940 to June 30, 1962: $ 1,074,163.58

BRUCELLOSIS SERVICE FEES AND INDEMNITY PAID

1952 - 1962

	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
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	...
1954 - 1955	142,561.23	46,105.99	24,880.25	18,554.00	20,790.50	...
1953 - 1954	53,787.83	8,071.00	37,602.55	...	24,121.50	...
1952 - 1953	30,883.20	10,339.77	33,826.95	...	25,771.50	...

CATTLE AND GOATS IMPORTED AND RELEASED

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Origin	Adult Dairy and Breeding	Calves Under 6 Mos. and Vaccinated Animals Under 24 Mos.	Feeder Steers	Goats
Alabama	...	...	320	...
California	...	...	...	2
Canada	1,771	43	...	...
Connecticut	183	5	...	...
Delaware	124	22	...	...
Florida	62	...	...	1
Idaho	203	...	...	...
Illinois	6	...	...	...
Indiana	7	...	...	...
Iowa	27	3	...	...
Isle of Jersey	10	...	...	...
Kansas	2	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	19	...
Maryland	185	49	29	...
Massachusetts	33	3	...	...
Michigan	406	10	...	...
Minnesota	200	1	32	...
Missouri	7	1	...	...
Nebraska	...	...	186	...
Nevada	4	...	...	...
New Hampshire	1	...	...	...
New York	3,564	91	48	...
North Carolina	16	...	22	...
Ohio	3	...	...	...
Oklahoma	2	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	779	71	767	2
Rhode Island	44	27	...	...
Tennessee	5	...	15	...
Texas	6	6	60	...
Vermont	7	...	...	...
Virginia	128	25	736	...
West Virginia	...	...	88	...
Wisconsin	6,242	169	...	...
Totals	14,027	526	2,322	5

CATTLE AND GOATS SHIPPED OUT OF NEW JERSEY

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Destination	Cattle		Goats	
	Lots	Animals	Lots	Animals
Alabama	3	3	...	...
California	1	1	...	...
Canada	17	79	...	...
Central America	12	29	...	...
Colorado	19	30	...	...
Connecticut	19	51	...	...
Delaware	53	219	...	...
Florida	2	2	...	...
Georgia	10	20	...	...
Idaho	1	1	...	...
Illinois	7	7	...	...
Indiana	10	10	...	...
Iowa	2	14	...	...
Japan	1	1	...	...
Kansas	1	2	...	...
Kentucky	3	4	...	...
Louisiana	5	33	...	...
Maine	3	5	...	...
Maryland	74	460	...	...
Massachusetts	14	18	...	...
Mexico	3	6	...	...
Michigan	3	11	...	...
Minnesota	3	3	...	...
Missouri	3	4	...	...
Nebraska	4	49	...	...
New Hampshire	2	2	...	...
New York	106	595	...	...
North Carolina	35	413	...	...
Ohio	38	69	...	...
Oklahoma	1	86	...	...
Oregon	1	1	...	...
Pennsylvania	721	2,845	2	2
Rhode Island	10	10	...	...
South Africa	1	2	...	...
South America	19	38	...	...
South Carolina	5	29	...	...
Tennessee	4	6	...	...
Texas	18	43	...	...
Vermont	7	19	...	...
Virginia	31	190	...	...
Virgin Islands	1	1	...	...
Washington	1	1	...	...
West Virginia	6	15	...	...
Wisconsin	15	49	...	...
Totals	1,295	5,476	2	2

VACCINATION REPORT OF IMPORTED CATTLE

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Origin	Animals Imported	Animals Vaccinated
Canada	1,814	1,435
Connecticut	188	183
Delaware	146	104
Florida	62	...
Idaho	203	106
Illinois	6	1
Indiana	7	6
Iowa	30	17
Isle of Jersey	10	...
Kansas	2	...
Maryland	234	134
Massachusetts	36	33
Michigan	416	272
Minnesota	201	111
Missouri	8	6
Nevada	4	4
New Hampshire	1	1
New York	3,655	2,631
North Carolina	16	14
Ohio	3	2
Oklahoma	2	...
Pennsylvania	850	374
Rhode Island	71	66
Tennessee	5	1
Texas	12	9
Vermont	7	6
Virginia	153	108
Wisconsin	6,411	5,536
Totals	14,553	11,159

SHEEP INSPECTION FOR SCABIES

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Number flocks under supervision	889
Number sheep in flocks under supervision	16,353
Number inspections conducted	1,962
Number sheep inspected	40,228
Number farms infected	12
Number farms remaining under quarantine at end of year	0

INSPECTION OF SWINE HERDS

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

	State	Federal	Total
Farms feeding grain	247	18	265
Farms feeding heat-treated garbage	2,689	2,304	4,993
Totals	2,936	2,322	5,258

SWINE IMPORTED FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING

Feeder	32,656
Breeder	1
Totals	32,657

SWINE SURVEY
(Garbage-fed Swine)

County	Licensed Herds	Licensed Animals
Atlantic	28	4,178
Bergen	2	5,360
Burlington	28	17,706
Camden	8	2,180
Cape May	24	6,015
Cumberland	4	813
Essex	...	...
Gloucester	78	79,007
Hudson	...	...
Hunterdon	4	3,176
Mercer	12	1,455
Middlesex	9	7,978
Monmouth	16	13,083
Morris	10	2,000
Ocean	1	2,000
Passaic	...	...
Salem	1	40
Somerset	7	1,250
Sussex	...	...
Union	1	30
Warren	...	...
Totals	233	146,271

PULLORUM-TYPHOID CONTROL

Fowl tested in field	376,977
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Fowl tested in laboratory	11,561
Number reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Total fowl tested	388,538
Total fowl reacting	...
Per cent reacting	...
Retest of fowl typhoid suspects by field tests	16,101
Total fowl reacting	4

NEW JERSEY EXPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND POULTRY

July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962

Country to which Consigned	No. Permits Issued	Baby Chicks	Cockerels	Hatching Eggs	Pullets
Argentina	2	...	...	6,560	...
Azores	2	...	...	...	1,500
Belgium	26	500	4,302	...	37,225
Bermuda	4	200	500	...	1,000
Brazil	1	...	25	...	200
British Guiana	4	100	4,700	...	500
British West Indies	36	800	41,750	...	2,150
Egypt	2	...	...	1,800	...
Canada	57	2,600	62,217	137,304	6,750
Chile	2	...	450	...	2,000
Columbia	1	...	50	...	500
[1]Connecticut	1	...	...	5,040	...
Dutch Guiana	41	100	60,575	...	1,025
Italy	16	100,350	2,162	57,600	14,160
Japan	12	...	...	2,750	...
Lebanon	1	...	350	...	3,200
Liberia	1	...	1,000	...	1,000
Mexico	6	...	2,175	...	8,500
Peru	6	...	180	...	3,400
Puerto Rico	156	71,800	258,150	...	72,800
San Salvador	1	2,000	...	...	200
Singapore	1	...	100	...	900
Southern Rhodesia	2	200	...	...	...
Spain	15	...	3,610	...	25,100
Sudan	1	...	500	...	2,000
Thailand	2	...	210	...	390
Tunisia	1	...	30	...	370
Venezuela	17	...	...	208,480	...
West Africa	6	...	...	...	4,600
West Indies	8	1,400	5,204	...	1,962
Totals	431	180,050	448,240	419,534	191,432

[1]Export out of the country.

DIVISION LABORATORY REPORT

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON INSHIPPED ANIMALS

Samples received	14,055 [1]
Unfit for test	18
Samples tested	14,037 [1]
Reactors	154
Negative	13,883

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON ANIMALS IN HERDS UNDER SUPERVISION

Samples received	102,747
Unfit for test	196
Samples tested	102,551
Reactors	305
Suspicious	4,520
Negative	97,726

MILK RING (BRT) TESTS FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Samples received	9,500
Unfit for test	115
Samples tested	9,385
Suspicious	148
Negative	9,237

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR PULLORUM DISEASE OF POULTRY

Samples received	9,943
Unfit for test	...
Samples tested	9,943
Reactors	2
Suspicious	...
Negative	9,941

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS OF ANIMALS

Samples received	10,329
Unfit for test	28
Samples tested	10,301
1:10 - 1:40 titres	215
1:160 or higher titres	36
Negative	10,050

[1] This figure includes titre carrying calfhood vaccinates eligible for entry.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, MICROSCOPIC AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATION

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Lots	Animal	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
49	Avian	104	Chickens	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Negative
1	Avian	2	Chickens	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Fowl typhoid
1	Avian	2	Chickens	Paratyphoid	Negative
1	Avian	1	Chicken	Paratyphoid	Paratyphoid
2	Avian	13	Chickens	Avian tuberculosis	Avian tuberculosis
1	Avian	3	Chickens	Pathogens	Visceral lymphomatosis
1	Avian	1	Swab from maxillary sinus	Chronic respiratory disease	Negative
4	Avian	20	Turkey intestines and organs	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Negative
2	Avian	11	Turkey intestines and organs	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Paratyphoid
1	Avian	2	Turkeys	Pathogens	Proteus mirabilis
1	Avian	10	Chickens (dead)	Fowl cholera, chronic respiratory disease, leukosis	Positive
1	Avian	1	Pigeon	Pathogens	Trichomonas gallinae
1	Avian		Turkey feed	Pathogens	Negative
1	Avian	1	Pheasant	S. pullorum or fowl typhoid	Negative
1	Bovine	5	Blood smears	Anaplasmosis	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Blood samples	Anaplasmosis	Negative
1	Bovine		Feces, rectal scrapings, blood	Anaplasmosis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood sample	Anthrax	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Ears	Anthrax	Negative
30	Bovine	301	Milk samples	Brucellosis	Negative
3	Bovine	15	Milk samples	Brucellosis	Brucellosis
7	Bovine	28	Blood samples	Brucellosis	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Whole animal	Paratuberculosis	Negative
1	Bovine		Feces, rectal scrapings, blood	Paratuberculosis	Negative
1	Bovine		Cecum, cecal valve, ileum, intestine	Paratuberculosis	Paratuberculosis
1	Bovine		Internal organs	Paratuberculosis	Paratuberculosis
1	Bovine	2	Fetus	Pathogens	Vibrio fetus
8	Bovine	9	Fetus	Pathogens	Negative
2	Bovine	15	Semen samples	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine		Amniotic fluid and fetal membranes	Pathogens	Negative

Lots	Animal	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
1	Bovine		Placenta and Uterine swabs	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine		Cervical and preputial swabs	Pathogens	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Blood samples (mummified fetus)	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	2	Tampons	Vibrio fetus	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Fetus	Pathogens	Gram-positive hemolytic staphylococci
1	Bovine	1	Mummified fetus	Pathogens	Cause unknown
1	Bovine		Amniotic fluid	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine		Blood samples and blood smears	Lymphomatosis and complete blood count	Within normal range
1	Bovine	1	Urine sample	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	5	Urine samples	Pathogens	Pathogens recovered
1	Bovine		Blood samples	Blood sugar and complete blood count	Within normal range
1	Bovine	1	Urine sample	Pathogens	Gram-positive bacillus
1	Bovine	1	Agar plate of milk sample	Pathogens	Characteristics of Pseudomonas spp.
1	Bovine	1	Placenta	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine		Internal organs	Pathogens	Coccidiosis
1	Bovine		Samples blood and mannary secretion	Pathogens	Staphylococcus
1	Bovine	6	Fecal samples	Pathogens	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Hepatic duct	Tuberculosis	Negative
1	Bovine		Internal organs blood, feces, feed	Pathogens	Salmonella typhimurium
1	Canine		Samples hair and lesions	Fungus spores	Negative
1	Canine		Bone	Poison	Negative
1	Canine		Hair and crusts	Fungus	Fungus
1	Canine		Hair	Fungus	Fluorescence and spores
1	Canine		Blood samples and smears	Differential count	
1	Canine		Hair, skin scales	Fungus	Microsporm
1	Canine		Swabs	Pathogens	Staphylococcus aureus
1	Caprine	4	Samples pus and exudate	Pathogens	Hemolytic staphylococcus
1	Caprine		Skin scrapings	Mites	Negative
1	Caprine	1	Milk sample, blood sample	Brucellosis	Negative
1	Cervidae	1	Deer feces	Parasites	Ascarid eggs
1	Cervidae	1	Blood sample	Brucellosis and leptospirosis	Negative

Lots	Animal	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
29	Equine	50	Blood samples	Pregnancy	28 Negative 22 Positive
1	Equine	1	Fetus	Pathogens	Salmonella spp.
1	Equine		Blood and skin scrapings	Fungus	Spherophorus necrophorus
1	Equine		Kidney, liver	Pathogens	Negative
1	Equine		Blood sample	Brucellosis	Negative
1	Equine		Cervical swabs	Pathogens	Negative
1	Equine	1	Fetus	Pathogens	Staphylococcus aureus
1	Equine		Fecal material	Pathogens	Negative
1	Equine		Hay	Pathogens	Negative
1	Feline	2	Tumors	Histopathology	Adenocarinoma, metastatic
1	Ovine	2	Sheep	Contagious ecthyma	Contagious ecthyma
10	Ovine	10	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Negative
1	Ovine	1	Skin scrapings	Scabies	Melophagus ovinus
1	Porcine		Small pigs	Pathogens	Pathogenic E. coli
1	Porcine	1	Hog	Pathogens	Salmonellosis
1	Porcine		Skin scrapings		Staphylococci, Streptococci, mold and Spherophorus necrophorus
1	Porcine	4	Dead pigs	Pathogens	Negative
1	Porcine		Feed	Pathogens	Negative
1	Porcine	1	Pig	Pathogens	Hemolytic streptococcus
2	Porcine		Maxillary glands	Pathogens	Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
1	Porcine	1	Sample of clotted blood	Erysipelas and hog cholera	Negative
1	Porcine	2	Pigs	Pathogens	Virus pneumonia
1	Porcine		Lymph glands	Tumor	Local insult
1	Porcine	1	Pig	Pathogens	Lungworm and trichomonas
1	Porcine		Hog tissue	Tumor	Adenoma
1	Porcine	3	Blood samples	Hog cholera	Negative
1	Porcine	1	Ear	Anthrax	Negative
2	Porcine	2	Internal organs	Hog cholera	Hog cholera
1	Porcine		Pigs	Hog cholera	Hog cholera secondary invaders- salmonella and pasteurella
1	Porcine	3	Pigs	Hog cholera	Hog cholera
1	Putorius		Mink	Pathogens	Symptoms and lesions compatible with Aleutian disease

Lots	Animal	No.	Material	Condition Suspected	Findings
1	Putorius	2	Mink	Pathogens	Electrical shock
1	Putorius	1	Mink	Pathogens	Paracolon spp.
1	Rodent	2	Ground hogs	Tularemia	Negative
1	Rodent	1	Nutria (dead)	Pathogens	Ova of Strongylidae spp., Trichuris spp.
1	Rodent		Lung tissue	Pathogens	Gram-positive beta hemolytic streptococcus

Standard plate count (Milk) 156 samples

Modified Whiteside test (Milk) 156 samples

Antibiotic sensitivity tests 1,772

Paratyphoid tests 1,723

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

In addition to its basic duty of keeping the New Jersey public informed of the activities and services of the Department of Agriculture, the Division of Information performs several other functions. Hand-in-hand with the dissemination of news of the Department goes the broader task of informing residents of the State of the significance of New Jersey agriculture. Cooperation with farm groups which conduct promotional programs for their commodities serves to increase public awareness of the value of the State's agriculture and the abundance and diversity of its products.

The Division also includes the Rural Advisory Council, the State Soil Conservation Committee and the State staff of the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service.

INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

News Services

Press releases are mailed at least once each week to a list of about 375. About 150 of these are daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations in New Jersey, New York City and Philadelphia. Much of the balance of the list is composed of farm magazines, commodity publications and food trade journals. The 18 newsmen at the State House, representing the major wire services, as well as State and metropolitan dailies, are serviced by messenger.

During 1961-62, a total of 268 press releases, covering Department activities or general news of New Jersey agriculture, was distributed. This amounts to an average of five a week. The releases were widely and regularly used in news columns and radio broadcasts.

In conjunction with the regular news service, approximately 1,500 photographs or mats were issued. Division personnel supervised the taking of pictures at many agricultural events and were responsible for their distribution.

Numerous requests from editors of farm and general publications, seeking articles, photographs and information on the Department or the State's agricultural industry, were serviced. Special cooperation was given the International Conference of the World Health Organization in Philadelphia in June; the Gloucester County Agricultural Public Relations Conference in August; to the backers of a proposal to establish a New Jersey-oriented VHF television station which promises agricultural programming; Poultry and Egg National Board in its New York exposition in April and National Sunnyside-up Egg-Frying Contest in October; a press conference of United States Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture; Philadelphia radio station WCAU in its week-long "Eggs 'Round the Clock," a public service program; and to the State Chamber of Commerce, New Jersey Bankers Association, Farm Bureau, the Grange, two cookbook authors, and the authors of several textbooks.

By proclamation of the Governor, calendar periods for observance of events concerned with agriculture were set aside and promoted to the public. Included were New Jersey Potato Fortnight in September, Cranberry Festival in November, Farmers Week in January, Egg Month in March, and Dairy Month in June. In each instance, the text of the proclamation message was written, photographs of the signing ceremony were produced, and releases to press, radio and television were made through the Division of Information, which also handled distribution of posters for the Farmers Week and Dairy Month observances. Similar posters for their own promotional purposes were also produced and distributed by cooperating agencies.

Radio and Television

In cooperation with the Agricultural Communications Office at Rutgers University, taped radio programs were produced on a regularly scheduled basis. Forty-nine five-minute "Let's Look at Agriculture" programs were sent to 16 radio stations. Basically, a roundup of news and activities concerning both the State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, the program includes recorded statements of timely significance by the Secretary of Agriculture, the dean of the College, and other agricultural leaders.

Twenty-nine 15-minute segments were produced for the Bill Bennett Farm Show on WCAU-TV, Channel 10, Philadelphia. Designed to inform the viewing public about the Department's functions and services, the segments featured staff members who reviewed their programs and activities.

A half-hour television program was developed for Governor Robert B. Meyner's Thanksgiving "Report to the People" on Channel 13, Newark. A dinner menu featuring all New Jersey products was prepared by Mrs. Eleanor V. Wiese, director of home economics, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, and her staff. Newly elected Governor Richard J. Hughes appeared as a guest along with the Secretary of Agriculture. The dinner menu was printed and copies were mailed to persons making requests.

A 15-minute segment was produced for another "Report to the People" telecast, summarizing eight years of progress in the Department of Agriculture under Governor Meyner's administration.

A 30-minute television program on the effects of urbanization on agriculture was prepared in January. Governor Hughes and the Secretary of Agriculture participated. Two 15-minute "Typical New Jersey Farm Family" telecasts appeared on WFIL-TV, Philadelphia.

Exhibits

The Department's Farmobile, a traveling showcase for New Jersey farm products, made appearances at 10 New Jersey fairs. About 8,000 copies of the six-page printed folder "Good Things to Eat from Your New Jersey Farm Neighbors" were distributed by the Farmobile, at food shows and by mail in response to requests. The popularity of the publication made a new revised edition necessary. This folder also represents New Jersey agriculture on the literature rack of the Historymobile, sponsored by the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission, and 30,000 copies were distributed through this medium. There have

been many requests from schools and Granges for large maps illustrated with New Jersey farm products depicting areas of production, enlarged from the map which forms the center spread of the folder, and the printing of such maps should be considered.

An early start was made to prepare for next September's State Fair, a special coordinating committee having been named by the Governor. For a number of years, the tradition of State government participation in this affair has been kept alive largely by our Department, and by the conservation, public health, education, highway, and police agencies. Renewed interest by all departments is the wish of the new administration. In the 1961 fair, agriculture occupied the largest area, about 2,000 square feet, in the State building. Exhibit features included the Farmobile, observation beehive and chick incubator, soil conservation farm models, colossal specimens of vegetables, identified flowers and nursery stock, and the "Self Help" display in which four promotional councils participated. A plant pest control exhibit was provided by the United States Department of Agriculture. New features being planned for 1962 are a much larger observation beehive with greater visibility of the colony, and a new center section for the Farmobile. The latter will depict an "astronaut's view of New Jersey agriculture."

Assistance was given in planning and setting up an exhibit at the three-day exposition of the New Jersey Restaurant Association, which donated space. An across-the-board promotional story of New Jersey farm products, with 30 color slides projected from the rear and narrated, was the basic element of the display. Literature on eggs, potatoes, apples, blueberries, peaches, cranberries and asparagus, and an all-commodity leaflet were distributed to an estimated 2,000, mostly restaurant and institutional feeding executives.

A new exhibit for the Farm Show, designed a year earlier by a professional display firm, was completed and shown this year. Occupying a 40 x 40-foot area, the exhibit presented the "agribusiness" concept through photographs, cartoons, paintings, and demonstrations of quality control, a new labeling device, telephone market news service, and the latest development in food processing, freeze-drying. The exhibit emphasized the need for producing to meet market specifications and catering to trade and consumer demands, and for enterprising promotion and merchandising programs.

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 for program planning and arrangements for the week.

Fifty-six press releases were issued in connection with the 1962 Farmers Week and Farm Show. In addition to these general mailings, special articles were prepared for farm magazines and for the publications of various groups interested in individual meetings. Special acknowledgement should be made of the generous cooperation of Business Farming which devoted much space in its January issue to advance publicity on all Farmers Week meetings and related activities prepared by the Division.

Five newspaper mats were distributed in advance of Farmers Week to accompany releases describing details of the various meetings. During the week, 175 photographs were taken and copies mailed to newspapers, magazines and other publications.

Daily radio coverage was provided. One hundred and fifty five-minute reports of Farmers Week activities were sent to 23 radio stations.

Publications

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

It prepares six issues of Farm Service News 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 6,500 farm and rural readers in New Jersey.

The following circulars, reports and special publications were edited and published during fiscal 1961-62:

Circular 368 (Revised) - Supplement to the N.J.-U.S. Poultry Improvement Plan and the N.J.-U.S. Turkey Improvement Plan.

Circular 418 - New Jersey Livestock and Poultry Statistics, 1959-60.

Circular 419 - Grading Asparagus for Processing in New Jersey.

Circular 420 - List of Licensed Agricultural Dealers, 1961-62.

Circular 421 - New Jersey Horse and Pony Population Survey.

Circular 422 - 1961 New Jersey Agricultural Statistics.

Reports - Annual Report, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, 1960-61.

1960 annual reports for two Soil Conservation Districts: Northeast District and Burlington County.

1961 annual reports for 10 Soil Conservation Districts: Warren County, Morris County, Somerset-Union District, Mercer County, Hunterdon County, Southeast District, Sussex County, Camden County, Burlington County, and Ocean County.

Special - Conservation Plantings Make Homes for Birds.

- Regulations Governing the Movement of Livestock and Poultry into New Jersey.

Publications prepared in connection with the 1962 Farmers Week and Farm Show were:

Commodity Shows Premium Lists - 1962 Farm Show.
1962 Farmers Week and Farm Show Program.
Highlights of Your Convention - 1962.
Citations for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture - 1962.

The Commodity Shows Premium Lists are needed well in advance of the Farm Show for circulation among possible entrants. The 1963 edition was also delivered during the fiscal year.

Publication of the AGRI-GRAM, the NJDA staff newsletter, which had been dormant since June, 1959, was resumed in February, 1962. Plans are to publish it six times a year. Information workers and secretarial assistants of all Divisions determine editorial policy, format and procedures for assembling staff news material. Publication responsibility has been accepted by the Division of Information.

Through financial ccoperation of the State Promotion Section, a supply of the booklet "Riches of New Jersey" was obtained when Public Service Electric and Gas Company ordered a new edition printed. This booklet was originally prepared with the assistance of the Department a year earlier, and more than 50,000 copies have since been distributed by the company. It features, in full-color pictorial reproduction, the principal products of New Jersey agriculture. Because of the high cost of color printing, the Department's small supply is being husbanded through carefully controlled distribution.

Special Services

The assistant director of information was secretary of a Governor's Committee of Milk Producers originally set up to help find markets for dairymen displaced by the trend toward bulk tank milk handling. Temporary markets were found for a number of problem cases. The scope of activities was subsequently enlarged to include recommendations on revisions in Federal Milk Order No. 2, the New York-New Jersey milkshed order. This staff member also represented the Department on the Garden State Milk Council and was chairman of its publicity committee.

The second stage of a study toward eventual development of standardized designs and terminology for graphic presentation of the New Jersey Seal of Quality program on quality-controlled farm products was completed. The results were presented before licensed egg dealers and key staff members to determine their reactions. A candidate design for a standard carton for eggs was rejected after the conference because it fell short of requirements. New designs are contemplated. Tentative conclusions are:

(a) The seal should be imprinted on the carton, and not be a separate closure label. Greater prominence, both in size of imprint and in strength of the design, should and can be given to the seal when printed on cartons instead of used on labels. Repetition of the seal on sides as well as both ends of the top of carton was recommended. Thus, on some types of cartons, the seal would appear four times.

(b) Graphics are limited to no more than two colors on several types of moulded cartons now widely used, although full-color lithography may be desired by those who are geared up for the smooth-surfaced boxboard cartons and are willing to pay for multi-color printing. Provision may have to be made for cartons in both categories.

(c) No new packaging materials or carton shapes can be recommended because of costs which would be entailed in changeovers of automatic handling equipment.

(d) Three categories of graphic presentation are necessary:

1. A standard "New Jersey" carton with no provision for individual identifications or trade names except for the packer's liability statement.

2. A standard carton identical with No. 1 except that relatively large space on top would be provided for the individual licensee's identification or store trade-mark.

3. Cartons on whose tops the licensee's or store's own design will occupy the central 4 x 8 inches of the 11½-inch top. At either end of the top, and extending down the front on both sides, there would be a printed band about two inches wide. This band would include the Department's seal and approved terminology relative to quality control, the language of which must be determined.

A point-of-purchase merchandising study conducted in the spring of 1961 was summarized and copies of the report were distributed to interested persons. The study determined, among other things, that the advertising campaign of the Asparagus Industry Council was effective, 86 per cent of all stores in the survey making use of the promotional materials provided by the Council. Findings relative to quality of product, preferences of retailers, methods used to conserve quality and other factors were included in the report which was made to guide the Council in its merchandising activities.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORTING SERVICE

This agency is a cooperative effort of the New Jersey and United States Departments of Agriculture to provide current and comprehensive statistics on New Jersey's dynamic agriculture. The regular program of crop and livestock statistics carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture provides data that are comparable for all states as a part of a program which is a century old. Supplemented by the resources of the State Department of Agriculture, the regular statistical program is broadened to

provide more detailed statistics for commodities of importance to New Jersey only. In addition, special surveys are made to meet the needs of New Jersey agriculture.

Crop Reports

It cannot be over-emphasized that this program of statistics is entirely dependent on the reports provided voluntarily by New Jersey farmers and New Jersey businessmen alike. Information on livestock and crop production is obtained from some 6,500 farmers throughout the State. In addition, about 1,500 businessmen engaged in buying and selling farm products, and selling farm supplies, provide information on prices paid and received, livestock slaughtered, chicks hatched, etc. Almost 100,000 copies of some 40 different sets of questionnaires were mailed out during fiscal 1961-62. These reporters who serve voluntarily without pay - some for more than a quarter of a century - are commended for their invaluable assistance.

Regular Reports

This year the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service published 131 reports dealing with some 25 different aspects of New Jersey agriculture. Almost a quarter of a million copies of these reports were distributed. Published reports include data on production of crops, inventory numbers of livestock and poultry, production of various livestock and poultry items, monthly prices paid and received by farmers, chicks hatched, livestock slaughtered and miscellaneous data pertaining to New Jersey agriculture. Through the growing season, these reports follow monthly production of nine grain and feed crops, six fruit and berry crops, nineteen vegetables for fresh market and nine processing vegetables. Periodic reports include estimates of grain stocks on hand, pig crops, turkey production, honey output, meat chicken production and cash returns to farmers.

These reports are available free of charge to anyone requesting them.

Special Reports and Surveys

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 authorized the expenditure of Federal funds for matching State funds in marketing service work including the collection and dissemination of basic statistics. During the year, matched funds were used for collection, compilation and dissemination of additional statistical data.

The demand for statistics in detail and on a local area basis continues to increase. The production pattern within New Jersey is important in planning crop marketing. Farm supply organizations continually call for these data. To try and meet these needs, Circular 422, the 1961 edition of "New Jersey Agricultural Statistics" contains more detail than ever before. The report contains the usual county estimates of crops and livestock production for 1960 and 1961. In addition, it contains county data on field, fruit and vegetable crop production for the period 1955-59. These county estimates, revised to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, had not been published previously.

The circular also includes township data and herd size group comparisons of the number of cattle under test by the Division of Animal Industry. County totals of sheep inspected under the scabies eradication program are also included.

Another important report prepared under the matched funds project is the release, Truck Crop News, issued weekly during the crop growing season. This report contains up-to-date information on crop prospects, harvest dates, progress of harvest and other information with marketing import on New Jersey crops. Weekly weather data for about 15 stations in the State are also included.

A survey to provide detailed data on 1961 meat chicken production was again made. This provides State estimates on the number and pounds of chickens sold and average price by size groups.

In this fiscal period, work to test the ability of blueberry growers to forecast their crops was continued for the second year. In addition, there was some work of a pilot study nature to determine the feasibility of fruit count methods of forecasting blueberry production.

Circular 418 "New Jersey Equine Survey" published in January 1962 presented the results of the special survey to determine New Jersey's equine population by types and areas. This report, the first of its kind to present statistical detail on the equine population, was well received with requests coming from all over the United States.

RURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Rural Advisory Council has completed its third 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:

Clayton S. Cronkright, Chairman
Phillip Alampi
Dwight M. Babbitt
Mrs. Robert B. Crane
William B. Duryee
William Flemer, III
David J. Goldberg
William A. Haffert, Jr.
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Franklin C. Nixon
Frank C. Pettit
(One vacancy)

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture provides the necessary appropriation for the programs, activities and operations of the Council.

Study Projects

The first portion of this annual report will review the several study projects that were originated and sponsored by the Council. Several of the studies reported here are continuing projects initiated in past years and which will not be concluded for several years. Other projects, dealing with more specific problems, are accomplished annually.

Local Government Service and Taxation

The study of local government services and taxation in rural areas was reactivated. The study had been delayed because certain basic agricultural census and population data were not available last year.

Basically, the study has two main objectives:

(1) To determine the effects of general growth on local municipal service needs and taxation required to provide such services.

(2) To determine the effects of growth, from a cost-revenue basis, on the agriculture in the municipality.

In order to accomplish the study, six representative townships, affected in various degrees by urbanization, were selected to serve as sample units. These townships are:

(1)	Franklin Township, Hunterdon County	Rural
(2)	Upper Pittsgrove Township, Salem County	
(3)	Greenwich Township, Warren County	Rural Influence
(4)	Hopewell Township, Cumberland County	
(5)	Washington Township, Gloucester County	Rural Changing
(6)	Eastampton Township, Burlington County	

Presently, much progress is being made in this study. Field surveys, in which information on municipal finance, taxation and assessment, and developmental information are being collected, are nearing completion.

The study is being conducted by Dr. William Miller, consultant in State and local government.

Completion of the study is scheduled for September, so that results may be made available to such groups as the New Jersey Commission on State Tax Policy. The study should reveal what is happening in rural New Jersey from a service and tax viewpoint.

New Jersey Agriculture and Property Taxation

The most recent study developed and sponsored by the Rural Advisory Council is entitled "New Jersey Agriculture and Property Taxation." Since the New Jersey Commission on State Tax Policy is examining the whole structure of taxation in New Jersey, the Council decided that a study of agricultural taxation is vital to the interests of New Jersey agriculture. The investigation, which is being supported and accomplished by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Rutgers University, has the full support and cooperation of many agricultural interests.

The following are the three basic elements of this special study:

(1) To determine briefly the importance of New Jersey agriculture to the State's economy.

(2) To develop basic relationships between property taxation and New Jersey agriculture.

(3) To compare property tax costs between New Jersey and nearby competing areas.

As property taxation is one of the major problems confronting New Jersey agriculture, the outcome of the study will serve as basic information in establishing policies and reaching decisions regarding agricultural taxation in the State.

Integration and New Jersey Agriculture

The three-year study of integration in New Jersey agriculture, partially sponsored by the Rural Advisory Council and conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Rutgers University, continued during the year. The second major phase of the study, integration in the vegetable processing industry, has been completed. The third phase, methods of control and financial structure of selected New Jersey cooperatives, has been initiated.

"Integration in the New Jersey Vegetable Processing Industry" will be the title of a publication now being developed by the Department of Agricultural Economics. This publication will be directed to the two major processing crops in New Jersey: tomatoes and asparagus. It will cover the following objectives:

(1) To analyze the effects of grower-processor agreements on returns to vegetable farm operations.

(2) To determine the responsibility of growers and processors for decisions regarding production and harvesting.

(3) To determine the changes in provisions of contracts over the past five years.

Some of the tentative findings of the study are:

(1) The processing industry plays an important role in the maintenance of a strong agriculture in southern New Jersey.

(2) The processing industry has maintained a strong stability in New Jersey counter to the trend in nearby states.

(3) Major processors provide considerable technical services to contract growers, much more so than do smaller processors.

(4) Contractual provisions have occurred, especially in regards to chemical residues, adherence to labor laws and daily load limits to plants.

(5) Producers remain as the risk bearers in the production and harvesting of the crops.

(6) Tomato contracts are offered earlier than in the past, whereas asparagus contracts are not available until the fresh market season commences.

The publication should be of great interest to growers associated with the processing industry.

Study of Farm Organizations to Better Serve New Jersey Agriculture

The initial portion of the study of farm organizations deals with County Boards of Agriculture. At the present time a manuscript on County Boards of Agriculture has been prepared.

This study reviews the backgrounds of County Boards, their relationships to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and the New Jersey Farm Bureau. Secondly, the broad needs of agriculture and the rural community are examined, as well as the role that can be performed by County Boards of Agriculture. Finally, a discussion of the internal structure of Boards and suggested alternatives on internal organization are included.

Based on findings of the study, recommendations will be made to support any changes or modifications that are believed desirable for the improvement of the services rendered by County Boards to agriculture and the rural community.

Other Activities

The second portion of this annual report reviews some of the additional activities of the Rural Advisory Council and its staff.

Skilled Farm Labor Training

One of the first skilled farm labor training programs authorized under the Federal Area Redevelopment Act was conducted in Atlantic County. The staff of the Rural Advisory Council, in conjunction with other State and local representatives, assisted in the development of the program, The purpose of the training is to improve the skills of unemployed or underemployed persons so they may obtain year-round farm employment. The program was successfully completed this past spring. Follow-up studies are being made by the New Jersey Department of Labor to determine the long term effect and benefits of the training program on those who participated.

Southern New Jersey Agriculture

Two items of activity related to southern New Jersey agriculture were supported and assisted by the Rural Advisory Council.

First, the Southern New Jersey Development Council prepared an economic base study of the area. Assistance was provided for that portion of the study which dealt with agriculture.

Second, a study to determine the feasibility of additional agricultural market facilities was assisted by the staff of the Rural Advisory Council. Population growth information, as well as innumerable statistical data, was prepared for inclusion in this study.

Miscellaneous

Many other programs and activities received the interest and participation of the Rural Advisory Council. Several meetings of the Council were held to discuss the Green Acres program in New Jersey and its possible effects on rural and farm areas of the State. In addition, the staff maintains a working relationship with the various committees which are implementing Green Acres.

Both the Rural Area Development Program and Area Redevelopment Administration activities have been reviewed by the Rural Advisory Council. Here, again, the staff works with the established agencies and groups in projects beneficial to the rural and agricultural interests of the State.

General local and county meetings on problems related to farm taxation, planning and zoning, rural health and nuisance situations received the attention of the Rural Advisory Council staff. This participation keeps the Council abreast of the types of problems that are prevalent in rural areas of New Jersey.

The many changes and difficulties that are occurring in rural areas are continually examined by the Council. Through the use of sub-committees which meet from time to time with representatives of various State departments and other public and private groups, particular situations are presented to determine if there is a study role for the Council.

For example, a number of health problems are developing in rural areas. Some of these are generated by the expansion of urbanization, while others are peculiarly related to rural communities. To explore this area, meetings were held with State Department of Health personnel to review general rural health conditions, facilities and conflicts of interest. Then, as particular situations are defined, the Council sponsors studies to resolve them. This form of activity is continuous.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

New Jersey's soil conservation program, which is administered at the State level by the Soil Conservation Committee, and locally by the 14 soil conservation districts, has the following objectives:

(1) To insure the protection of our soil resources from erosion, flood waters and sedimentation.

(2) To conserve water for agricultural purposes.

(3) To insure that every landowner receives the technical assistance necessary to utilize and protect his land to the fullest.

To accomplish their objectives, the State Committee and the districts work primarily with three groups of landowners -- the farmer, the non-agricultural landowner, and State, county and municipal agencies.

Changes in Land Use

Over the past several years, the State Committee in cooperation with other conservation agencies, has been studying the patterns of land use changes within these ownership groups. The results of their findings were published this June in a booklet entitled "Inventory of New Jersey Soil and Water Conservation Needs." Costs of printing were paid by the Department. This 60-page publication covers not only the present and expected land use changes through the year 1975, but also the kinds and amounts of conservation land treatment needed on crop-lands, pastures, forests, woodlands and watershed areas.

Certain trends are obvious from the study. For example:

(1) There will be fewer crop land acres, (14 per cent by 1975), but that which remains must be better managed.

(2) There will be more non-agricultural land which will need conservation treatment.

(3) There will be greater demands for recreational lands, public and private, near urban centers.

(4) Watershed lands will have a greater proportion of urban development to open space, and watershed management programs must meet these changes.

Aware of these trends, the State Committee, the districts and the cooperating agencies have been able to make shifts in program emphasis to match the shifts in land use. Basic program changes were made in the information activities and in non-agricultural land treatment phase; while the farm land and forestry programs were strengthened.

Information Activities

Generally, the program was broadened in an attempt to reach municipalities and non-agricultural landowners.

For example, special conservation tours were conducted for teachers, college students, garden clubs, county and municipal officials

and other non-agricultural groups. Newspaper articles were released, stressing the importance of watershed projects to the entire community. The State Committee published the annual reports of 12 districts. Distribution was made, not only to district cooperators, but also to local elected officials and newspapers.

Through the combined efforts of the districts, the Soil Conservation Service, the county agricultural agents and the State Committee, the following conservation information activities were accomplished:

Newspaper articles	361
Talks to student and youth groups	84
Talks to civic groups	70
Newsletters	23
Tours	19
Radio broadcasts	21
Television programs	3

In addition, this Division released a number of conservation stories to newspapers, radio stations and other media.

Conserving Soil and Water on Non-Agricultural Lands

During fiscal 1959-60 a pilot study, "designed to combat the detrimental effects of urban development on soil and water resources," was started in the Northeast Soil Conservation District. The immediate goal was to inform county and municipal officials of the technical services available through the district and encourage their use of them. The program quickly spread to other districts and by the end of the last fiscal year requests for such assistance had increased 400 per cent. The trend continued this year to the point that New Jersey now leads the Nation in application of soil and water conservation on non-agricultural lands. The State also finds itself in the role of a pioneer in devising new techniques of establishment.

The work performed under this program was quite varied and included: interpretation of soil survey data, watershed hydrology, road drainage, drainage of mosquito breeding areas, beach erosion control, water management projects and development of conservation study areas.

An example of a single request by a municipality and how it was serviced by the Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District will illustrate the importance of this phase of the program.

The District was asked by a township official for suggestions on the development of a 200-acre tract of land. District technicians studied the area and provided a soil map with interpretations specifically slanted toward development for housing. They delineated the flood plain which should be left in open space. They pointed out the natural drainage pattern and determined the peak volume of water runoff at critical points and for various storm frequencies.

The township officials gave the information to a developer for his guidance in preparing his subdivision plan. When he submitted his plan, the District technicians advised the Township Planning Board on how well the plan met the natural land conditions. This assisted them in making an intelligent decision on whether to accept or deny the subdivision.

As the demand for this type of service increases, the districts must be careful not to "take over" the function of any other official body or profession. The non-agricultural landowner must be assisted just as the farmer is helped -- by giving him information upon which he may base his own decision.

Application of Forestry Practices

Last year, by mutual agreement, a new working relationship between the districts and the Department of Conservation and Economic Development -- through its Bureau of Forestry -- was established. The agreement stipulates that the Bureau will "furnish technical services, advice and assistance to landowners desirous of implementing forest management practices on their lands", while the district will "use its combined resources to effectively arouse the active interest of landowners and general public, for the necessity and current procedures for attaining good forest management." The agreement has resulted in the following accomplishments:

Requests for assistance:	832
Management assistance given woodland owners:	
Area involved	24,147 acres
Timber marked for cutting	
Area	1,744 acres
Sawtimber	2,443,000 board feet
Small timber products	2,492 cords
Management plans	
Plans prepared	115
Area involved	5,454 acres
Planting plans made	719 acres
Improved management practices followed by woodland owners:	
Number	379
Timber harvested	1,152 acres
Timber stand improvement (no.)	441
Young timber saved from premature harvest	2,784 acres
Area planted	354 acres
Products harvested under improved management practices:	
Sawtimber	2,010,000 board feet
Small timber products	2,970 cords

Application of Soil and Water Practices to Agricultural Lands

In areas where high land values and high taxes are forcing some lands out of agriculture, the same factors are forcing the remaining farms into a more intensive management program. This trend is borne out by the conservation accomplishment statistics covering the last three years.

	AMOUNTS				
Practice	Fiscal Year 1959-60	Fiscal Year 1960-61	Fiscal Year 1961-62	Unit	Totals
New Cooperators	569	545	577	number	1,691
Basic plans	391	373	358	number	1,122
Revision of old plans	42	42	78	number	179
Farms serviced	3,600	3,600	4,612	number	12,564
Ponds constructed	176	148	160	number	484
Open drains	53	52.6	70.3	miles	175.9
Tile drains	32	33.5	36.6	miles	102.1
Land drained	2,500	2,549	3,521	acres	8,570
Land smoothing	none	329	450	acres	779
Terracing	27.8	26.4	24.0	miles	78.2
Strip cropping	1,746	2,370	1,764	acres	5,880
Contour plowing	2,032	2,287	1,671	acres	5,990
Windbreaks	7	4.3	8.9	miles	20.2
Wildlife area improvement	214	1,575	878	acres	2,667
Ponds stocked	228	150	203	number	581
Tree planting	244	284	330	acres	858
Dikes and levees	1.5	1.1	2.5	miles	5.1
Outlets	12.0	10.3	9.5	miles	31.8

The planning, layout and supervision of construction of these practices were accomplished by the soil technicians furnished by the United States Soil Conservation Service. The Service provided each district with a staff of technicians and maintained, at its State office, a group of highly trained engineers, watershed specialists and soil scientists to assist the local work units.

Additional assistance in carrying out this phase of the program was provided by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture. This year they cost-shared (in the amount of $161,076) with 804 farmers in establishing new conservation practices on their lands.

P. L. 566 Watershed Projects

The tidal storm of March 6-8, 1962, the worst such storm in the State's history, provided the first major test for the newly completed Silver Lake-Locust Island and the Town Bank Watersheds projects. Both projects functioned as designed and no flooding was experienced in these watersheds. However, adjacent areas were severely innundated and demonstrated the need for more watershed

protection projects. The Inventory of New Jersey Soil and Water Conservation Needs shows that only 12.8 per cent (642,000 acres of our total 4,360,000 acres) of watershed lands is sufficiently protected from floods.

The soil conservation program is endeavoring to bring more of the unprotected land under P.L. 566 project agreements. By the end of the year seven new projects were undertaken, bringing the total to date to 17. This figure represents more district-sponsored watershed projects per square mile than found in any other state.

Projects completed are the Pequest in Warren County, and Silver Lake-Locust Island and Town Bank in Salem County. On the Stony Brook project in Mercer and Hunterdon counties, five of the nine desilting basins are finished. Two of the three flood retarding reservoirs are completed on the Sussex County portion of the Paulins Kill Watershed. An easement problem has delayed the channel improvement work in the Warren County portion of this project.

A contract for the construction of a wildlife habitat improvement structure on the Tributaries of Maurice River Cove project in Cumberland County has been awarded. The work plan has been written and approved by the local sponsors of the Pine Mount-Mill Creek project, also in Cumberland County.

The Repaupo Creek project in Gloucester County was handled on an emergency basis arising from the March 6-8 storm and the work plan is now complete. A draft of the work plan for the Assunpink Watershed in Mercer and Monmouth counties is near completion.

Preliminary investigations are underway on the following:

1. Manalapan Brook -- Monmouth County
2. Riggin's Ditch -- Cumberland County
3. Sayre's Neck - Blew's Run -- Cumberland County
4. Manantico Creek -- Cumberland County
5. Parker's Creek -- Burlington County
6. Salem River -- Salem County
7. Oldman's Creek - Salem and Gloucester counties
8. Pennsauken Creek -- Camden and Burlington counties

Projects are pending but investigations have not been started on Navesink River in Monmouth County and Upper Millstone River in Mercer, Middlesex and Monmouth counties.

The combined benefits from these projects will be many: flood protection for agricultural lands, urban areas and transportation facilities; drainage; irrigation; wildlife habitat improvement; and recreational opportunities.

Research

Last year a cooperative project was undertaken with the United States Geological Survey to evaluate the capability of conservation land treatment to reduce the sedimentation and storm runoff in small watersheds. The study was also designed to measure the effects of several silt retention reservoirs on decreasing sediment yields from the upper 44.5 square miles of the Stony Brook Watershed.

During the year data were gathered, including the daily measurement of suspended sediment at the existing stream gauging station at Princeton, collection of climatological information comprising a continuous record of precipitation at one station; daily precipitation measurements at eight additional locations; and a continuous record of air temperature and relative humidity at a central location. A new water-level gauging and sediment station was constructed at dam site No. 5 on Baldwin's Brook. The project will continue through February 1965.

Liaison with State Agencies

The State Committee, through its executive secretary, actively participated in cooperative programs with other agencies. These included: The Governor's Drainage Committee, the Disaster Control Committee, the Resources Education Committee, the Rural Areas Development Program; and the Green Acres, Open Space and Land Use committees of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

As a result of this liaison, a good working relationship has developed and several specific joint projects were undertaken. Among these are: (1) The purchase of several P. L. 566 reservoir sites by the Division of Fish and Game for public fishing; (2) the use of soil survey data by the Department of Health for the determination of areas suitable or unsuitable for individual septic systems; (3) the setting aside of unique soil sites under the Green Acres Program; and (4) the repair or replacement of dikes destroyed by the March 6-8 storm under the P. L. 875 funds administered by the Governor's Disaster Control Committee.

In-Service Training Program for Supervisors

The third annual supervisors' training meeting was held in November. It was jointly sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the Agricultural Extension Service and the State Committee.

The sessions were designed to assist the supervisors in administering their district programs more effectively.

Financial Assistance to Districts

The State-appropriated funds for operating the districts are obtained and administered by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture through the Division of Administration and the Soil Conservation Committee.

The major portion of the State appropriated funds were used to hire a part-time clerk for each district. These clerks greatly facilitated the districts' operations and provided the necessary day-to-day continuity for the local program. This year all clerks were placed on regular Civil Service appointments.

Appointment of Supervisors

The State Committee, acting on recommendations of the county boards of agriculture, reappointed nine supervisors and selected five new replacements. Their terms of office commence July 1, 1962, and continue through June 30, 1965.

Re-election of Members of State Committee

At the annual district supervisors' meeting, Fred H. Totten and John R. Traino were re-elected to serve three-year terms on the State Committee. Mr. Totten represents the northern districts and Mr. Traino, the southern districts. Their terms commenced on July 1, 1961, and extend to June 30, 1964.

Other members of the State Committee are:

Phillip Alampi, Chairman
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.
Dr. Firman E. Bear
H. Earl Propst
H. Mat Adams
James B. Fawcett
Jacob A. Blakeslee
Selden L. Tinsley
Frank S. Coles
Alfred F. Baylor
Leslie Richards

The Committee held 10 meetings during fiscal 1961-62. Nine were held in the Board Room of the Department of Agriculture; the 10th was held in Wilmington, Delaware, in conjunction with the Mid-Atlantic meeting of State Soil Conservation Districts and Commissions.

DIVISION OF MARKETS

Vinton N. Thompson, Director

The summer of 1961 was relatively cool and wet. These conditions favored development of tomatoes, apples and cranberries. Peach orchards and blueberry fields, however, had been so extensively damaged by the unusually severe winter of 1960-61 that they produced only comparatively light crops. Both processing and fresh tomato crops were of excellent quality and yield, as were snap beans and onions. The fall growing season was extended due to an absence of freezing weather until Thanksgiving.

The winter of 1961-62 was relatively mild with a minimum of snow fall and low temperatures. Fruit trees and crop land came through the winter in good condition. This indicated enhanced crop prospects for the 1962 season.

The spring of 1962 was generally late which delayed some crop plantings normally made in late March to the middle of April. Spring was also characterized by an extreme drought in many portions of the State. General use was made of irrigation on early crop plantings. This condition continued through the end of June 1962. The asparagus season was short and yields were reduced by hot and dry weather in May and early June.

As the fiscal year ended, an unusually fine strawberry harvest had been completed. Harvest of blueberries, beets, snap beans, lettuce, onions, fresh tomatoes and sweet corn was underway. Vegetable crop prospects were excellent where irrigation was available while the fruit outlook was normal.

Recent Developments and Trends in Marketing

New Jersey agricultural producers continued to develop new facilities and techniques to improve the quality of the products they sell. Notable achievements were: (1) Increased use of vacuum cooling for lettuce and other leafy vegetables; (2) more consumer packaging (3-pound poly mesh bag) for sweet potatoes; (3) greater use of irrigation on fruit and vegetable crops; (4) growing use of refrigerated egg holding rooms on farms; (5) improved washing techniques for eggs; (6) increased consumer packaging of white potatoes; (7) a rise in the number of bulk milk tank installations; and (8) more use of mechanization in harvesting snap beans, blueberries and cranberries.

Public Market Commission

The Commission was created by law in May 1960. During the previous fiscal year the Commission determined through engineering and economic studies that it was feasible to construct an integrated food distribution center in the New Jersey meadows near the Croxton railroad yards adjacent to Jersey City. During the present fiscal year the Commission's engineers, Barnett and Herenchak of Newark, completed further detailed study of the site. The Commission has also completed its initial plan for the acquisition of the site. It has made suitable financial arrangments to begin developing Tract I (360 acres) as the first stage of total development. The total area encompassed by the site is more than 960 acres. The initial development has been designed to provide suitable facilities

for a wholesale fruit and vegetable market, a wholesale fruit auction, a wholesale meat market and cold storage warehouses. Initial occupancy is now planned for the spring of 1965. The Secretary of Agriculture serves as an ex officio member of the Commission. The Division director serves as a technical advisor on marketing plans and as a voting member of the Commission in the absence of the Secretary.

Marketing Order Enabling Legislation

Marketing order enabling legislation introduced in the 1961 session of the Legislature did not receive final action. This legislation was requested by various farm commodity groups and prepared by the Division of Markets. It was reintroduced in the 1962 session of the New Jersey Legislature. It is permissive in that it permits farm commodity groups to vote marketing orders into effect for individual farm commodities. These grower operated and controlled self help marketing programs permit quality control, promotion, advertising and research in the production and marketing of certain agricultural commodities. Marketing orders can become effective only after approval has been secured in writing from a substantial majority of the producers of a specific commodity. At the close of the fiscal year, this legislation had not been favorably considered.

Western Lettuce Tariffs

At the request of New Jersey vegetable growers, the Division of Markets has continued its investigation into transportation charges for lettuce and other commodities shipped from California and Arizona to eastern terminal markets. Present findings indicate the freight tariff now in effect, as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission is not fair to eastern vegetable growers because it permits western shippers to ship carlots of produce to eastern receivers without being responsible for the freight and other incidental charges thereon. This unfair privilege has resulted in "roller" (unsold) cars of produce being shipped east in hopes of finding a market; if no market is found, these cars are dumped in terminal markets at extremely low prices. This practice has weakened the market price structure for eastern as well as western grown produce, resulting in returns to growers often below the cost of production. This matter is being studied with the cooperation of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. This matter will be presented before the Interstate Commerce Commission with the request that these unfair tariff provisions be modified or eliminated.

Poultry and Eggs

Prices for eggs, and in most instances poultry meat, remained at a generally satisfactory level during much of the 1961-62 fiscal year. However, egg prices were extremely low during the late spring of 1962. The yearly average return for egg producers will enable most to show a slight operating profit. The egg industry continued to stabilize during the year. The number of poultry farms decreased; however, the size of laying flocks increased. There is strong evidence that the number of laying hens on New Jersey farms is stabilizing at nearly 9.5 million. An act designed to assist producers in the marketing of eggs and protect consumers was introduced in the Legislature but had not received final action at the end of the year. The assistance and protection to be achieved by new legislation is accomplished by retaining those provisions in existing egg laws which contribute to the orderly marketing of eggs and adding such new

provisions as are necessary to effectuate enforcement. This legislation thus would repeal the present laws and their outmoded provisions or those found ineffective in dealing with present day egg marketing procedures.

Fruits and Vegetables

Prices received by New Jersey producers for fruits and vegetables were generally very good during the year. Potatoes, however, due to a large national crop were extremely depressed in price and returns to growers were generally unsatisfactory. Sweet potatoes enjoyed another good season and were marketed without difficulty and at profitable prices. It is worthy of note that sweet potatoes for processing returned growers mostly $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel net as opposed to an average of less than 60 cents per bushel the previous year. The blueberry and peach crops were much below normal in yield with many producing fields being nearly a total loss. Cranberries recovered moderately from the severe price depressions of 1959 and 1960. Grower returns for sweet corn, peppers and spring lettuce were better than normal.

Dairy Products

A gradual trend to lower average milk prices for producers under Federal milk orders continued. Production continued its upward trend per cow, herd and farm along with total production. Fluid use of milk per capita continued its downward trend with the result being less gross income per hundredweight for producers as the price declined. The number of dairy farms in New Jersey decreased although the cows per herd increased slightly, and total production showed no significant change. Unless increased milk production is controlled or fluid milk consumption increases substantially, New Jersey dairy farmers will face even more severe marketing problems in the coming fiscal year.

Relations with Other Agencies

The Division of Markets is pleased to acknowledge the cooperation it has received from other agencies, particularly the Division of Weights and Measures, the Department of Health, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the Division of Purchase and Property. Relations with these agencies have been most gratifying.

It is also pleasant to have excellent relations with the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University. The Division wishes to acknowledge the assistance we have received in some of our marketing activities from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station. The New Jersey State Marketing Council consists of staff members of the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture who are concerned with marketing farm products. The Division director has served as chairman of this Council during the past fiscal year.

The Division also wishes to record its substantial reorganization during the fiscal year. In addition to its past activities, it has assumed administrative direction of market expansion and promotional work being conducted by the Department of Agriculture. These activities are recorded in greater detail in the following portions of this report.

DAIRY SERVICE

The number of dairy herds in New Jersey continued to decrease during the past year. Individual herds were larger and total milk production was about the same as the previous year.

Statistics show per capita consumption of fluid milk continues to decline in New Jersey. The supervisor spent some time with the Vermont Department of Agriculture where a milk flavor program has been in effect for the past few years and per capita consumption of milk has increased considerably.

A sampling of milk from New Jersey farms was made. Personnel from Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative, United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Rutgers University, Division of Animal Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and two independent milk dealers judged for flavor. When a milk sample was found to have an objectionable flavor, the producer was advised on methods to correct the poor flavors.

A survey was made of milk handling in stores. Following the survey, a request was made to the State Department of Health that local health officials be asked to work with local milk dealers and stores to insure the quality of milk being offered to consumers.

Several producers and dealers were advised on the proper installations of pipelines, milking parlors and bulk tanks on dairy farms.

The supervisor has attended meetings called by cooperative milk producers associations to aid and advise on milk marketing problems and throughout the year has represented the Division at meetings of the New Jersey Dairymen's Council.

The eight New Jersey livestock auction markets have cooperated throughout the year by supplying weekly reports of all sales, giving number and class of animals sold and prices obtained. Both number of animals sold and the total money returned were higher than during 1960-61. The following chart shows the sales at the cooperating markets for 1961-62.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

	No. Animals		Value	
Market	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961
Flemington	14,770	15,378	$ 577,915.63	$ 582,100.22
Hackettstown	54,508	52,225	3,988,197.84	3,710,296.39
Mount Holly	4,091	4,153	121,667.55	114,681.26
Freehold	3,051	3,918	179,451.37	213,158.06
Sussex	44,477	44,251	2,843,429.00	2,761,525.48
Woodstown	29,298	35,230	1,609,377.48	2,019,622.10
Community (Woodstown)	7,708	6,369	541,564.13	441,465.08
Tallman (Columbus)	15,386	11,597	918,059.51	703,469.00
Totals	173,289	173,121	$10,779,662.51	$10,546,317.59

BUREAU OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE

Inspection and certification of fresh fruits and vegetables for domestic and foreign shipment and grading of raw products for processing are done under supervision of this Bureau. The work is performed on the basis of established standards, jointly supervised and conducted under a written agreement between the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and the New Jersey Agricultural Society. Inspection is available to applicants throughout the State on carlots, trucklots, warehouse and storage lots. The service is permissive and provides unbiased certification at reasonable cost.

The number of fresh market inspections is affected by such factors as production, quality, demand, prices and marketing regulations. The number of inspections this fiscal year was 39 per cent above last year's total and the volume inspected was up 41 per cent. These gains were due principally to an increase in the number of requests for inspection of white potatoes, apples, lettuce, sweet corn, peaches and cranberries.

The volume of products inspected for processing varies annually in proportion to production and contracted acreage. Most processors purchase their raw products on the basis of established standards or contract specifications closely allied with the standards. The volume of tomatoes graded for processing this year was 19,670 tons more than last, an increase of about 9 per cent. An increase in acreage planted and a new record average yield of 17 tons per acre accounted for the greater volume. About 2 per cent less asparagus was graded this spring than last, primarily due to lower production caused by too much heat and too little moisture throughout most of the season. The total volume of all products graded for processing this fiscal year was 255,243 tons, compared with 238,154 tons last year, an increase of about 7 per cent.

During the fiscal year, 94 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 in New Jersey

In addition to the activities connected with the administration of the inspection service, personnel of this Bureau work with the local fruit and vegetable auctions and city farmers' markets.

The Bureau also cooperates and assists in the operation of the program of Jersey Certified Farm Markets, Inc. Again this fiscal year an employee from this Bureau was assigned full time to work in an advisory capacity with this organization, other roadside market operators and the Trenton Farmers' Market. The assignment covered the four most active months, June through September.

Personnel of this Bureau continued to provide technical assistance to councils and committees representing the asparagus, apple, potato and cultivated blueberry industries.

Certifying Fresh Products

Apples

The volume of apples inspected this fiscal year was more than double that of last year. An increased demand for New Jersey apples in foreign markets was primarily responsible. Inspection of apples for export is mandatory under the United States Export Apple and Pear Act. This year the Bureau inspected 243 lots consisting of 98,642 bushels. Of this amount, 85 per cent or 83,760 bushels were certified for export. Last year the total volume inspected was 47,195 bushels and only 35 per cent were certified for export.

New Jersey produced an estimated 3,200,000-bushel apple crop in 1961, compared with 2,500,000 bushels in 1960 and a 10-year average of 2,866,000 bushels. The quality of the crop was excellent and the fruit kept well in storage. Apples held in controlled atmosphere storages were in exceptionally fine condition when removed, even those held until late April and May.

White Potatoes

Temperatures were generally subnormal during the 1961 planting and growing season. Harvesting of white potatoes started later than usual. Depressed prices throughout the eastern producing areas, plentiful supplies, slow demand, dull markets and adverse weather combined to delay harvesting and shipping during July, August and September. October weather was generally favorable and harvesting was completed by the end of the month. Market conditions continued to remain unfavorable and most of the crop was stored, with shipments lagging well behind last year.

Average yield per acre of the 1961 crop was 245 hundredweight, a new record for New Jersey. The previous record was 240 hundredweight in 1960. The estimated commercial acreage, as reported by the Crop Reporting Service for 1961 was 18,000. This was 500 acres less than reported for 1960. The quality of the 1961 crop was excellent which is normal when yields are high.

Dull markets, slow demand and prices below the cost of production caused potatoes to be a distressed item in New Jersey as elsewhere. Following an appeal to the United States Department of Agriculture, two programs were made available to New Jersey growers. One program, which was being operated in several other potato producing states, was the diversion of off-grade potatoes to livestock feed. The other was the purchase of potatoes by the United States Department of Agriculture for distribution for school lunches and to other eligible outlets in New Jersey.

Through December 1961 the United States Department of Agriculture subsidized all potatoes diverted to stock feed at 60 cents per hundredweight. A requirement was that the potatoes must grade U. S. No. 2, or better, 2-inch minimum diameter. This price was in addition to the amount the diverter could get from the feeder. After December the subsidy price dropped to 40 cents per hundredweight for eligible potatoes. Determination of the percentage of eligible potatoes in each lot offered and certification for payment was the responsibility of the Federal-State Inspection Service.

Under the school lunch program the United States Department of Agriculture paid $1.65 per hundredweight for potatoes grading U. S. No. 1 - Size A, 2-inch minimum diameter with not more than 1/2 of 1 per cent soft rot. Inspection and certification were also mandatory for this program.

Under the diversion program 84 lots containing 14,301 hundredweight were diverted to stock feed by New Jersey growers. In addition, 173 lots containing 47,846 hundredweight were purchased from Long Island growers by a New Jersey stock feeder. These were inspected and certified in New Jersey. Approximately 75 per cent of all potatoes inspected qualified for payment.

Under the school lunch program 19 lots containing 14,050 hundredweight were inspected, certified and sold to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The total number of lots inspected this fiscal year, including those diverted to stock feed, was 3,092. They contained 822,367 hundredweight equivalents. Last year's totals were 2,251 lots and 621,813 hundredweight equivalents. This year inspection was requested on 17 per cent of the New Jersey crop for fresh market shipment, compared with 14 per cent last year.

Only 15 lots of potatoes containing 4,215 hundredweight were packed under the New Jersey "State Seal of Quality." Shipments were comprised of 5 lots containing 3,500 50-pound bags and 10 lots containing 14,650 10-pound bags. Last year 36,215 hundredweight equivalents were certified as meeting State seal requirements.

Slightly more than 95 per cent of the volume of potatoes inspected for fresh market this year graded U. S. No. 1 - Size A, or better, including 24 per cent 2 inches, or larger, minimum diameter. State seal volume was slightly under 2 per cent of the volume certified as 2 inches, or larger, minimum.

Sweet Corn

The 1961 crop of sweet corn was of exceptionally good quality. As in previous years, most green corn inspections were made in Burlington County, with a few in Atlantic County. The Cooperative Growers' Association in Beverly was assigned two full time inspectors from this Bureau. In addition to the hydrocoolers at the Beverly market, this organization installed and operated another in the Indian Mills area. At both points each grower's lot was inspected prior to precooling and the sales manager was apprised of the grade. This facilitated the association's special sales program by enabling the sales manager to offer straight trailer loads of one grade to the trade. All corn shipped by the Cooperative Growers' Association was hydrocooled. At both locations, from July 12 through July 31, 223 farmers' lots comprised of 61,706 crates were inspected. Of these, 184 lots containing 50,565 crates, or 82 per cent, graded U.S. Fancy. The remaining 39 lots containing 11,141 crates graded between 85 and 89 per cent U. S. Fancy quality.

Inspectors from the Hightstown and Bridgeton offices also certified 16 trailer shipments containing 5,500 crates of green corn for export to Canada. All graded U. S. Fancy.

The season's inspection totals were 239 lots containing 67,206 crates of 4 1/2-to 5-dozen ears capaicty. Last year's totals were 187 lots containing 42,320 crates.

Cranberries

In September 1961 the United States Department of Agriculture announced the purchase of 400,000 25-pound cartons of cranberries as a surplus removal activity. This purchase was the result of offers received in response to a request for bids by the United States Department of Agriculture in August. Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., of Hanson, Mass., was awarded the contract for the entire purchase. Ocean Spray allocated 20,000 25-pound cartons to their branch office in Bordentown. The cranberries were packed in the Whitesville packing plant of Ocean Spray.

To be acceptable under this program, cranberries were required to be Federal-State inspected and meet U. S. Grade A of the U. S. Consumer Standards for Fresh Cranberries.

An inspector from this Bureau was assigned to inspect and certify each of the 18 shipments from Whitesville. In addition, one lot of cranberries containing 7,642 50-pound bags, was inspected in storage for condition.

Cannery Crops

More than half of the vegetable acreage in New Jersey is planted to crops for processing. White potato acreage is not included, but a considerable volume of this crop is also marketed to processors. Through the processing industry a market is provided for small sizes that otherwise would be left in the fields.

Asparagus and tomatoes are the two most important crops grown for processing. Other crops for which this Bureau's grading service is requested are blueberries, carrots, snap beans, red and green sweet peppers and green tomatoes. Occasional requests are received for inspection of trucklot shipments of apples, sweet potatoes and other products for processing.

The grading service is made available to growers and processors for the purpose of establishing the value of each load delivered. Contracts between processors and growers specify prices to be paid according to quality, based on standards or contract specifications. The inspectors determine quality by analyzing samples from each load in accordance with specifications and applying the percentages to the entire load. The value of each load is directly proportionate to the quality delivered as established by inspection. This system encourages delivery of higher quality which means greater returns to growers and provides an opportunity for processors to produce a high quality finished product at minimum cost.

Asparagus

Grading green asparagus for processing is the largest single activity of this Bureau. In the spring of 1962, four processors and nine brokers established and operated 20 receiving stations in the producing areas. Thirty-three inspectors and two supervisors were required to handle the grading work.

Only California outranks New Jersey in the production of asparagus. The estimated acreage for harvest in New Jersey in 1962 was 28,900, a decrease of 900 acres from 1961. Contracted acreage for processing this year was estimated to be slightly above two-thirds of the total acreage.

The contract price this season 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 of the spear, was 12 cents per pound. Last year's price for the same specifications was 11 3/4 cents per pound. The majority of the volume was purchased on the basis of these specifications, known as the "regular contract."

Four other contracts were used this season, two of which were canner-grower agreements with no particular reference to standards but specifying maximum length and minimum diameter of spears.

Above normal temperatures and dry weather during May and June combined to lower the volume and shorten the asparagus processing season. Quality was adversely affected by periods of prolonged heat. Rapid growth caused tips to spread open or become seedy between daily cuttings and increased the percentage of butts. Damage by asparagus beetles always comes with hot weather because these insects are more active and more prevalent when the ground is warm. Lack of sufficient moisture resulted in smaller spears and the development of stringy fibrous material making spears woody and tough. Most processors closed operations on June 16, and the remainder on June 22. Under the "regular contract" N. J. No. 1 spears were 2 per cent below last year, culls were the same for both seasons and butts averaged 2 per cent above last season's figure.

Volume graded under all contracts this season totaled 52,509,446 pounds, compared with 53,634,352 pounds graded in 1961. The decrease of 1,124,906 pounds was directly attributable to the shortened season.

Volume graded under the "regular contract" specifications this season was 38,680,694 pounds, about 73 per cent of the season's total. Average grades were 72 per cent N. J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 22 per cent butts. Corresponding figures for the same contract in 1961 were 35,304,170 pounds graded, with averages of 74 per cent N. J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 20 per cent butts.

Volume graded on the basis of a 7-inch spear, 5 inches green color, was 10,144,308 pounds with averages of 67 per cent N. J. No. 1, 6 per cent culls and 27 per cent butts.

Volume graded on the basis of the canner-grower contract calling for a 10-inch spear was 2,802,382 pounds with 82 per cent meeting contract specifications for pay-weight and 18 per cent butts. On the one calling for a 9-inch spear, volume was 123,794 pounds with 85 per cent pay-weight and 15 per cent butts.

One contract specified a 7 1/2-inch spear with 5 1/2 inches minimum green. Payment was also made for N. J. No. 1 spears with 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 inches of green and spears grading N. J. No. 2. Nothing was paid for culls or butts. Volume graded was 758,268 pounds with grade averages of 59 per cent N. J. No. 1 - 5 1/2 inches green, 6 per cent N. J. No. 1 - 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 inches green, 3 per cent N. J. No. 2, 5 per cent culls and 27 per cent butts.

Tomatoes

New Jersey kept its place among the leading states in the production of tomatoes for processing in 1961. In yield per acre the State ranked third with a record 17-ton average, behind Delaware with 17.8 and Ohio with 17.1. In total production New Jersey also ranked third in the nation, preceded only by California and Ohio.

New Jersey acreage was up by 1,500 acres over the 17,200 harvested in 1960, totaling 18,700 acres for 1961. With ideal weather prevailing during the growing season, the fruit set was heavy. Quality was adversely affected for a short time early in September following excessive rain and high temperatures. Poor color, mold and decay combined to lower the quality during this period. Otherwise the season was favorable to harvesting and high quality fruit.

Volume graded this season was 221,824 tons with grade averages of 65 per cent U. S. No. 1, 32 per cent U. S. No. 2 and 3 per cent culls. In 1960 the volume was 202,154 tons with averages of 63 per cent U. S. No. 1, 34 per cent U. S. No. 2 and 3 per cent culls. At the peak of the season 27 men from this Bureau were assigned to tomato grading.

SUMMARY 1961 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)
1951	215,875	70	28	2
1952	127,418	57	39	4
1953	192,623	66	32	2
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

Other Cannery Crops

Grading service is also requested annually on several other important New Jersey crops for processing. Each raw product is graded on the basis of the U. S. Standards for Processing for that commodity. Following is the quantity in pounds of each graded product for the past two seasons.

1961-1962		1960-1961	
Carrots	8,749,152	Carrots	11,053,200
Snap beans	3,855,060	Snap beans	2,057,400
Sweet peppers	1,087,020	Sweet peppers	4,225,560
Blueberries	...	Blueberries	760,000
Green tomatoes	634,700	Green tomatoes	269,650

Shipping Point and Miscellaneous Inspections

In addition to the products covered in detail in this report, others, such as asparagus, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peaches, peppers, rutabagas, tomatoes and turnips, were inspected and certified for fresh market shipment. Inspections were made this year of 289 shipments containing 114,193 packages of miscellaneous products.

Again this year one inspector from this Bureau was assigned to the P. J. Ritter Co., Bridgeton, to inspect and certify processed asparagus packed in accordance with New Jersey "State Seal of Quality" specifications. The volume of canned asparagus certified under the State seal this season was 96,814 cases of 12 13-ounce glass jars and 4,763 cases of 24 13-ounce jars, or a total of 101,548 cases containing 1,275,384 13-ounce jars. Last year's pack totaled 151,193 cases containing 2,021,100 13-ounce jars.

For the third successive year one inspector from this Bureau was assigned to assist in the asparagus cutting study requested by asparagus growers and processors, and sponsored by the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council. The Department of Economics of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, was requested to make the study to determine the relative value of asparagus cut for various lengths of green color in excess of 4 1/2 inches, based on a price fixed for asparagus with 4 1/2 inches of green.

This Bureau again cooperated with Campbell Soup Company, Camden, and the United States Department of Agriculture in obtaining data on an improved method for grading raw tomatoes to be used in the manufacture of strained tomato products. The method was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It includes the use of a tomato colorimeter to measure the color of juice extracted from samples of tomatoes from growers' loads. This is a more objective method than the present system of determining red color of tomatoes. Data obtained were submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture for analysis.

TEN-YEAR RECORD OF SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS BY PRODUCTS

	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62
Apples	157	228	369	150	191	336	107	241	138	243
Asparagus	45	36	24	14	32	6	1	1	1	42
Beans	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Beets	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	3	..
Blueberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Cabbage	7	2	1	6	6	8	10	21	22	11
Carrots	1	1	1	..	10	..	..	1	..	..
Celery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chicory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Collards	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Corn	113	135	91	33	35	17	26	36	187	239
Cranberries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Cucumbers	4	49	1	5	..	7	2	14	6	4
Eggplant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Escarole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lettuce	5	1	5	1	36	14	48	49	79	116
Onions	14	27	28	15	9	6	14	10	..	8
Onions, green	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Peaches	3	3	8	1	2	..	4	13	31	85
Peppers	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	10	3	14
Potatoes	1,748	782	632	493	1,858	3,007	3,109	3,079	2,251	3,092
Rutabagas	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spinach	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Squash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sweet potatoes	7	24	9	33	2	1	1	108	18	..
Tomatoes	..	4	..	..	12	10	..	..	7	2
Turnips	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mixed vegetables	2	1	3	2	2	..	..	16	..	5
Totals	2,119	1,299	1,172	754	2,195	3,418	3,328	3,610	2,779	3,883

Terminal Inspections

This Bureau also inspects and certifies products shipped to New Jersey terminals in interstate commerce, at the request of receivers of shipments. Most requests are for potato inspections. Inspection of fresh supplies for State hospitals and institutions also comes under terminal work. Most of this work is on supplies purchased by the New Jersey State Hospitals in Trenton and Marlboro.

Terminal inspections are certified on straight Federal certificates rather than the Federal-State type used for reporting shipping point inspections. Inspections may be made only by personnel appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture as collaborators. Authorized for this work in New Jersey are the chief of the Bureau, three State supervisors and three Agricultural Society inspectors.

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

Product	Volume
Grapefruit (processing)	96,240 pounds
Onions	1,550 50-pound sacks
Oranges (processing)	105,380 pounds
Potatoes	123,605 hundredweight
Tomatoes	655 40-pound crates
Watermelons	4,348 melons

Inspections of fresh fruits and vegetables delivered to institutions, including those on items for replacement of rejections on original deliveries, totaled 147 inspections consisting of 1,132,699 pounds.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES SOLD AT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AUCTION MARKETS
VOLUME IN 1961 WITH 1960 COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	1961	1960
Apples	Bushels	21,493	18,527
Peaches	Bushels	78,442	100,595
Blueberries	Trays, 12 pints	42,214	49,906
Raspberries	Crates, 12 pints	4,945	6,033
Strawberries	Crates, 16 quarts	261,584	223,459
Asparagus	Crates, doz. bunches	400,050	491,669
Beans, lima	Bushels	16,580	20,006
Beans, snap	Bushels	190,647	168,358
Beets	Bushels	32,873	28,960
Cabbage	Crates, 50 lbs.	187,109	112,523
Cantaloups	Bushels	56,306	71,897
Carrots	Bushels	5,674	4,012
Cauliflower	Crates	1,460	9,760
Corn, sweet	Crates and sacks	61,114	102,643
Cucumbers and pickles	Bushels	173,953	195,327
Eggplant	Bushels	147,581	158,660
Escarole and endive	Bushels	39,111	..[3]
Lettuce	Crates, 24 heads	273,605	259,710
Onions	Sacks, 50 lbs.	79,800	74,547
Peppers	Bushels	593,610	503,366
Potatoes, sweet	Bushels	161,599[1]	170,091[1]
Potatoes, white	Sacks, 100 lbs.	17,048	20,113
Spinach	Bushels	17,892	7,750
Squash	1/2 Bushels	137,304	127,510
Tomatoes	Bushels, 53 lbs.	230,662[2]	207,423[2]

[1]Includes sales to processors.

[2]Includes plum type tomatoes.

[3]Quantity too small to report.

SUMMARY OF SALES AT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AUCTION MARKETS

	SEASON OF 1961				SEASON OF 1960			
	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 Valu
everly	112,218	$163,202.97	..	..	93,941	$ 83,022.61	..	.
" Corn	..	..	83,734	$184,867.31	..	..	165,386	$412,586.1
" Peaches	..	..	20,934	46,216.83	..	..	..	.
edarville	492,788	1,052,286.05	..	..	542,818	1,247,391.55	32,485	64,092.2
lassboro	308,726	591,443.41	74,831	237,986.40	282,440	464,232.61	217,759	542,533.3
ammonton	140,924	621,745.45	19,710	26,945.95	156,326	709,954.90	..	.
" Blues-fresh	..	..	154,371	712,557.35	..	..	135,488	387,080.8
" Blues-proc.	..	..	97,060 lbs.	22,450.00	..	..	805,820 lbs.	185,066.3
ightstown	439,622	490,596.16	34,633	62,643.20	482,816	477,618.94	36,438	85,827.3
andisville	513,627	976,649.69	18,581	22,867.35	527,301	841,237.06	36,667	52,758.3
edricktown	146,259	476,466.05	..	..	122,752	432,736.05	..	.
wedesboro	650,995	1,594,157.05	..	..	622,240	1,699,228.75	..	.
" Asp.-proc.[2]	..	..	907,894 lbs.	108,039.01	..	..	1,014,394 lbs.	119,191.3
ineland	1,275,028	2,345,747.74	..	..	1,202,968	2,172,645.19	..	.
otals	4,080,187	$8,312,294.57	406,794	$1,424,573.40	4,033,602	$8,128,067.66	624,223	$1,849,135.9
otal - pounds for processing[3]			1,004,954				1,820,214	
otal value - auction and special sales				$9,736,867.97				$9,977,203.5

verage price per package (by auction), 1961 $2.037
verage price per package (by auction), 1960 $2.015

All types of contract or negotiated sales - other than auction.

Pay weight.

Total pounds not included in total number of packages.

BUREAU OF LICENSING AND BONDING

This Bureau issues licenses to, and in some categories, obtains bonds from dealers who purchase certain agricultural commodities from New Jersey farmers. These include milk, cattle, fruits, vegetables, eggs and live poultry. Garbage feeding hog farms, and disposal plants which process the bodies of dead animals or packing house refuse are also licensed by this Bureau.

Milk Dealers' Licensing and Bonding Act

Licenses to purchase milk and cream from New Jersey producers during the period July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, were issued to 111 dealers. Before a license is issued the applicant is required to file a bond with the Secretary of Agriculture. The amount of the bond is based upon the value of anticipated purchases in a maximum dollar purchase month. The act provides that each bond shall be not less than one and one half times the monthly purchase value and shall not exceed $100,000.

A total of $4,906,500 in such bonds was filed this year, consisting of $381,500 in United States Government securities and $4,525,000 in surety bonds. No claims in default of payment were received from New Jersey milk producers dealing with these licensees during the year.

Produce Dealers' Licensing and Bonding Act

Dealers who purchase or handle fruits, vegetables, eggs and live poultry from New Jersey growers are licensed under this act. Licenses were issued to 547 dealers during the year ending April 30, 1962. Each dealer is required to provide a bond in support of his license, the size of the bond being determined by the maximum dollar purchase month and the timeliness of payment.

The act provides that each bond shall be not less than $3,000 nor more than $25,000. Bonds cover the period of the license and expire at the termination of that period each year. Growers may file claims against licensees' bonds for unpaid obligations incurred only within that period and until 90 days after its expiration. This year, bonds totaling $2,440,000 were filed, $59,000 in United States Government securities and $2,381,000 in surety bonds.

Complaints were received from 66 producers against 26 dealers during the year. Most of these complaints were settled after field investigators called upon the complainants and the dealers, so that the filing of claims against the dealer's bond became unnecessary. Twelve producers filed claims against the bonds of three licensed dealers. Eleven of these claims were made necessary because the two licensees involved had died leaving unpaid obligations to growers. Claims of the 12 ranged from $73.80 to $4,845.90 and totaled $13,410.80.

One formal hearing was scheduled during the year. This was cancelled when the complaints on which it was based were settled.

Near the close of the fiscal year concern was expressed by growers who supply processors with asparagus, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, over the

amount of the bond required of these buyers. Some felt that the amount should be raised.

In order to determine the general feeling of the growers and the licensees involved, the Secretary called two meetings of these interested parties and Division of Markets staff members. Another meeting will be held before definite decisions are made regarding an increase in bonding requirements.

New Legislation Enacted Affecting the Produce Licensing Act

On June 18, 1962, Governor Richard J. Hughes signed into law Senate Bill 129 as Chapter 82 P. L. 1962. This bill placed hay, grain and straw under jurisdiction of the produce dealers' licensing act. It also removed the exemption previously provided to hatcheries which receive eggs from New Jersey producers for hatching purposes. Buyers or handlers receiving these products from New Jersey growers for purposes of sale, resale, manufacture or shipping, must now be licensed and deposit bonds with the Secretary in support of their licenses.

The bill became effective immediately but remained inoperative until 60 days after signing. This places the date of operation as August 18, 1962.

Licensing of Cattle Dealers, Disposal Plant Operators and Garbage Feeding Hog Farm Operators

The licensing of cattle dealers, disposal plant operators and garbage feeding hog farms is a function of the Bureau which is supplemental to control of livestock diseases in New Jersey.

Maintenance of proper records in conjunction with the business of each operator is of prime importance and a provision of the acts under which cattle dealers and disposal plant operators are licensed. Hog farm operators must properly cook all garbage which is fed to hogs. Supervision of this performance is under the Division of Animal Industry staff while this Bureau handles the licensing service.

As of June 30, 1962, licenses were issued to 246 hog farm operators, 119 cattle dealers and 41 disposal plant operators. The annual license fee is $10. Cattle dealers and disposal plant operators licenses expire on June 30 of each year while hog farm operators licenses expire at the end of each calendar year.

BUREAU OF MARKET NEWS AND COOPERATIVES

Cooperative Service

Since 1920 with the passage of the original Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act, the Department has provided advice and assistance in the formation and maintenance of farmer cooperatives.

In the summer of 1961, the Department was asked further to actually supervise finances of one cooperative. Authority for this responsibility was given by the State Board of Agriculture. The cooperative in question is an egg

bargaining cooperative that had operated a cartoning and candling service for a short time. The operation was inefficient and under capitalized. When the cartoning and candling operation was terminated, the cooperative owed commercial creditors and farmer members around $62,000.

As of June 30, 1962, well over one-half of this debt had been repaid. It is estimated that it will take at least another year of supervision to put this cooperative on a sound financial basis. Contracts between dealers and the cooperative have been renewed for another 12 months. As part of the contract, dealers are required to deduct six cents per case from the members and pay another six cents, making a 12-cent per case deduction. It is from this money that creditors are being paid.

The New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives was incorporated on April 13, 1962. At the same time, the New Jersey Farm Bureau Committee on Cooperatives was dissolved and the funds of that Committee turned over to the new State Council.

Active membership in the Council is restricted to cooperatives either incorporated or domesticated under Chapter 13, Title 4 of the Revised Statutes (Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act). The Bureau chief is the secretary-treasurer of the Council and efforts are being made to increase the Council's services to the member cooperatives. One of the projects of the Council is to sponsor and send young people to the Summer Session of the American Institute of Cooperation.

The Corporation Tax Law was amended in January 1961 to specifically exempt agricultural cooperative associations incorporated under Chapter 13, Title 4 which also hold Letters of Exemption from the Internal Revenue Service.

A number of conferences were held with officials of the Corporation Tax Bureau, the Department of the Treasury and the Attorney General's Office to determine the status of these cooperatives from 1946 to 1961 by an informal administrative decision in the Division of Taxation. It has been agreed that cooperatives without stock are exempt from the Corporation Business Tax.

Seventeen cooperatives were dissolved during the year for failure to file financial statements with the Secretary of Agriculture for at least three consecutive years. These cooperatives have not been active and their dissolution is a service to the cooperative members rather than a penalty. Other cooperatives have indicated that they are also inactive and would like to be dissolved. However, to comply with the statutes, at least three consecutive years must elapse since the filing of the last financial statement.

Market News

Fruits and Vegetables

The Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service reported on 24 commodities during 1961. Nine were on an f.o.b. or country point basis and the balance were reported as prices paid to growers at the various New Jersey auctions.

Two new programs were inaugurated in 1961: (a) A daily two-page mimeographed price report, (b) fruit and vegetable market news telephone answering service.

The daily mimeographed report contains f.o.b. or country point prices, auction prices, terminal market prices and information on supplies and weather conditions. Approximately 600 of these reports were mailed daily to growers, buyers, brokers, auctions, restaurants, radio stations, schools, etc., in and around the State. This report was available to the agricultural industry from the end of April through September of 1961.

The telephone answering service called Jers-i-tas, an abbreviation for Jersey-Information-Telephone-Answering-Service, is located in the fruit and vegetable inspection office in Bridgeton. This is a recorded two-minute market news message available to telphone callers 24 hours a day. The message is changed twice daily, once at 10 a.m. and again at 4 p.m. All principal crops in season are reported. Prices of various commodities sold on the New York and Philadelphia terminal markets plus New Jersey f.o.b. prices are given.

In addition to the daily reports, weekly summaries are issued. The Weekly Market Review, mailed to approximately 300 persons, includes statistical summaries. It is a digest of prices of grains, feed ingredients, hay, straw, eggs, fruits and vegetables, poultry and livestock prices at the country farmer-owned auction markets.

The New Jersey Truck Crop News, mailed to about 750 persons each week during the New Jersey growing season, contains up-to-the-minute news on crop conditions and weather. The report is prepared in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Auction News is sent to approximately 750 buyers and large receivers. It contains information on current commodities available at each market and a statistical summary of the number of packages and the high, average and low price received for each commodity by each auction market. The Market Service News started in July is published weekly in conjunction with the Auction News and contains information about those markets that maintain a marketing service other than auction.

Annual reports are also compiled, summarizing market information. These summaries provide a quick, simple review of the previous season's operations and can be a guide for establishing improved marketing programs for the coming year. Four booklets were released in 1961, with each booklet summarizing one or more commodities. These four booklets, which totaled 172 pages, were mailed upon request to various agencies and individuals connected with New Jersey agriculture. Approximately 2,000 books were distributed in 1961.

F.O.B. Farm Area Pullet Report

Work on this f.o.b. farm report started in January 1962. A list of producers of meat type pullets was compiled and farm visits were made to acquaint growers with the objectives of the report and their part in making it a success.

A progress report was made to the members of the Poultry Growers Cooperative Sales Association on February 6, 1962. On February 8, 1962, letters were sent out to all poultry meat growers, again explaining the f.o.b. report. Accompanying the letters were self-addressed and stamped cards with flock replacement questionnaires on the back. The returned questionnaires were used to start a flock location file.

The first report was published on March 5, 1962, in the New York Dairy and Poultry Market News Report, United States Department of Agriculture. It has been printed in each Monday news report since that date.

The area of coverage of the report is New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland. However, most of the information is being supplied by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture because New Jersey produces the bulk of meat type pullets in the four-state area.

For the past three months the Department has cooperated with the manager of the new Poultry Meat Growers Sales Association. It is the aim of the association and the f.o.b. farm report to aid the farmer in getting a better price for his birds through organization, expanded markets and a better knowledge of market conditions and prices.

BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICE

New Jersey now has about 3,000 active commercial poultry farms. The number has declined nearly 50 per cent in the last five years.

Egg producers are still suffering from disastrously low prices. Even though the depressed price period was relatively short this year, it was of such severity that the continued existence of some poultry farms was threatened.

In contrast, some poultrymen have expanded their operations. In these cases there is evidence of better handling of finances, improvement in facilities and work methods, and better adjustment to the problems of egg marketing.

According to the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, there were 9,348,000 layers on New Jersey farms in June 1962 compared with 9,593,000 in June 1961. This is a decrease of almost 3 per cent. Due to this decline and a lower rate of lay, egg production in New Jersey was down 3 per cent during June 1962, compared with June 1961. Nationally, egg production during June this year was up 3 per cent.

Poultry Standardization

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 there came into existence, as the result of united effort by a majority of the states, a National Poultry Improvement Program 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 so these services are now referred to as the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. This is, therefore, the 39th year of

Department service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in poultry standardization work and the 27th year of such service under the identity of the national program.

Operating under the N.J.-U.S. Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans, the Bureau certified 365,693 birds from 127 flocks in 16 counties with 42 hatcheries cooperating. The number of birds in participating flocks was 19.5 per cent less than the 1960-1961 total of 454,540 birds in 154 flocks. Production of chicks and poults in the State-supervised hatcheries was approximately 12,000,000. About 125,000 turkey poults were produced under State supervision.

Sixty-six privately employed workers were certified as flock selectors and 71 as pullorum-typhoid testing agents working in various phases of the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan.

The State inspector, in cooperation with the Division of Animal Industry inspector, handled the selection requirements without the hiring of additional seasonal help.

Department personnel selected and blood-tested 227,332 birds (65 per cent of the total); 122,559 birds were handled by field agents. The agents were assisted and their work was closely supervised and found satisfactory by the Bureau of Poultry Service inspector and one Division of Animal Industry employee.

Participating flocks averaged 3,047 birds last year compared with the 1,365-bird flock average of 10 years ago. Total capacity of the participating hatcheries is 5,356,010 eggs per setting. This is about 78 per cent of the total hatchery capacity for New Jersey. The average capacity of participating hatcheries is 128,238 eggs per setting.

The trend since 1953 toward fewer hatching egg flocks, hatcheries and breeders in New Jersey continued in 1961-1962. Twenty-eight (6 more than last year) New Jersey hatcheries have franchise breeding contracts with 24 (7 more than last year) out-of-state breeders.

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 Poultry Table 1.

POULTRY TABLE 1

N.J.-U.S. Improvement Plans	Number in 1961-1962	Number in 1960-1961
Number of flocks cooperating	127	154
Total number of breeders	365,693	454,540
Number of hatcheries cooperating	42	52
Hatchery capacity cooperating	5,386,010	8,050,890
Hatchery capacity in New Jersey	6,904,900	9,705,000
Number of birds in pullorum-typhoid classes only	126	168
Number of birds in Approved Stages	283,687	372,115
Number of birds in Certified Stages	81,880	82,257
Percentage of birds reacting to the pullorum-typhoid test	0.001	0.0057
Number of flock inspections	120	129
Number of hatchery inspections	34	49

Poultry Table 2 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 and Ocean.

The 206,208 White Leghorns accounted for 56.3 per cent of the total of all varieties enrolled in the State program. New Hampshires numbered 938; Rhode Island Reds, 3,823; and White Rocks, 10,320. Crosses numbered 120,302 and Incross mated numbered 11,375.

Participation in the Turkey Improvement Program totaled 9,221 birds in 1961-1962, which is a 0.17 per cent increase from 1960-1961.

The 21st annual school for flock selectors and pullorum-typhoid testers was postponed, due to lack of applicants. Two new agents were checked in the field. They will take the examination at some future time.

The Federal coordinator did not visit New Jersey in 1961-1962. The 1962 National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans Conference, Minneapolis, Minn., was attended by three employees, two from the Division of Markets, and one from the Division of Animal Industry.

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

POULTRY TABLE 2
NUMBER OF BREEDERS, BY COUNTIES, BREEDS OR VARIETIES

y	Single Comb White Leghorns	New Hamp-shires	Rhode Island Reds	Barred Rocks	White Rocks	Crosses	In-cross	Others	Turkeys Broad Breasted Bronze	Turkeys Broad Breasted White	Turkeys Others	Totals
tic	7,525	...	...	...	...	2,835	...	...	...	...	...	10,360
ngton	2,814	...	...	...	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
May	12,453	...	...	...	3,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,083
rland	43,128	...	2,601	...	...	40,241	3,170	2,798	...	...	...	91,938
ester	3,769	...	...	...	968	4,897	...	379	...	...	...	10,013
rdon	32,682	492	...	...	...	11,047	...	...	...	...	...	44,221
r	4,378	...	1,079	...	...	13,078	...	...	4,023	122	183	22,863
esex	15,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,929
uth	45,224	...	...	...	1,092	16,401	800	81	...	513	417	64,528
s	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671
	20,535	...	...	...	...	2,999	7,405	45	2,251	...	...	33,235
ic	139	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
	325	367	...	...	4,194	28,804	...	203	...	...	...	33,893
set	5,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,995
x	3,831	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,712	...	5,622
n	6,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,810
Totals	206,208	938	3,823	...	10,320	120,302	11,375	3,506	6,274	2,347	600	365,693
1961	306,280	1,652	4,398	1,043	5,156	113,168	12,054	1,415	5,710	2,890	774	454,540

POULTRY TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF EGG AND POULTRY AUCTION MARKETS

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Market	Cases of Eggs	Value of Eggs	Crates of Poultry	Pounds of Poultry	Value of Poultry	Total Value
Flemington	147,812	$1,657,642.45	7,283	313,120	$ 51,445.78	$1,709,088.23
Hackettstown	24,073	280,150.42	4,208	251,581	29,798.60	309,949.02
Mount Holly	36,707	411,216.59	4,064	242,237	26,006.64	437,223.23
Paterson	33,214	360,919.64	1,828	120,413	10,812.56	371,732.20
Vineland	293,206	3,281,598.70	...	...	...	3,281,598.70
Totals	535,012	$5,991,527.80	17,383	927,351	$118,063.58	$6,109,591.38

Average price per case, 1961-1962 $11.20

" " " " 1960-1961 $13.17

Average price per pound of live poultry, 1961-1962 $0.127

" " " " " " " 1960-1961 $0.160

Cooperative Marketing

Egg marketing cooperatives which physically handle the eggs of their members are located in Paterson, Hackettstown, Flemington, Mount Holly and Vineland. These cooperatives report to the Department the volume and gross value of their sales. "Bargaining" cooperatives which negotiate contracts with receivers in behalf of their members are located mostly in the Lakewood-Toms River and Vineland areas. Except for one such cooperative, no report of volume handled is made to the Department.

The cooperatives located in Paterson, Hackettstown, Flemington and Mount Holly continue to conduct live poultry sales.

Poultry Table 3 shows the total volume and value of sales for the year, as well as a comparison of the price per unit for both eggs and poultry.

POULTRY TABLE 4

AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN EGGS AT FIVE NEW JERSEY AUCTION MARKETS

Month	1961	For Comparison 1960	1939
July	$0.4045	$0.3913	$0.2647
August	.4039	.4484	.2678
September	.4035	.5041	.2948
October	.4008	.5176	.3029
November	.3830	.5479	.3118
December	.3957	.5158	.2453
	1962	1961	1939
January	.4076	.4462	.2372
February	.3667	.4662	.2260
March	.3615	.4121	.2305
April	.3586	.3690	.2218
May	.3023	.3512	.2146
June	.3039	.3618	.2384

POULTRY TABLE 5

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
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
1954-55	1,348,732	112,629	5,718,722	18,148,548.35
1953-54	1,334,554	116,074	5,869,994	22,068,208.60
1952-53	1,291,951	114,313	5,869,308	23,083,519.57
Totals	10,205,968	717,569	35,887,189	$145,651,471.54

Auction Markets' Egg-Feed Ratio

The egg-feed ratio is the relation between one major cost item and the price received for eggs. The ratio is a good indication of the prosperity of the egg producer. It is generally accepted that an egg-feed ratio of 9.8 dozen = 100 is about marginal. On this basis the months of February, March and April were not too favorable, as the average price per dozen indicates. The months of May and June, however, were definitely unfavorable with the lowest average price per dozen, as reported by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, occurring in May.

Poultry feed cost during 1961-1962 averaged $3.75 per hundredweight, compared with a hundredweight cost of $3.73 in the 1960-1961 fiscal year.

Based on actual reports and estimates, the average New Jersey hen in 1961-1962 produced 16.13 dozen eggs which earned a gross income of $6.04. With a feed cost of $3.75, there is a balance of $2.29 per bird for all other costs.

POULTRY TABLE 6

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

	July			August			September		
EGGS	1961	1960	1939	1961	1960	1939	1961	1960	1939
Total dozens sold	1,341,960	1,454,310	891,300	1,418,460	1,409,070	900,540	1,330,380	1,373,550	855,660
Total price paid	$542,845.04	$569,145.95	$235,920	$572,955.43	$631,917.38	$241,138	$536,766.30	$692,367.00	$252,290
Av. price per doz.	$ .4045	$ .3913	$ .2647	$ .4039	$ .4484	$ .2678	$ .4035	$ .5041	$ .2948
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.55	$3.65	$1.60	$3.50	$3.55	$1.50	$3.50	$3.50	$1.86
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.95	$3.95	$2.18	$3.85	$3.85	$2.16	$3.90	$3.85	$2.02
Av. laying ration	$3.75	$3.80	$1.89	$3.68	$3.70	$1.83	$3.70	$3.88	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	9.3	9.7	7.1	9.1	8.3	6.8	9.2	7.3	6.6
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	10.8	10.3	14.0	11.0	12.1	14.6	10.9	13.7	15.2

	October			November			December		
EGGS	1961	1960	1939	1961	1960	1939	1961	1960	1939
Total dozens sold	1,441,260	1,270,110	995,430	1,387,020	1,202,730	969,330	1,178,040	1,142,220	1,135,350
Total price paid	$577,687.51	$657,441.47	$301,571	$531,228.90	$658,958.01	$302,285	$466,096.02	$589,137.03	$278,465
Av. price per doz.	$ .4008	$ .5176	$ .30296	$ .3830	$ .5479	$ .3118	$ .3957	$ .5158	$ .2453
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.50	$3.50	$1.78	$3.50	$3.45	$1.77	$3.60	$3.40	$1.83
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.85	$3.85	$2.54	$3.90	$3.80	$2.25	$3.95	$3.70	$2.58
Av. laying ration	$3.68	$3.68	$2.16	$3.70	$3.63	$2.14	$3.78	$3.55	$2.20
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	9.2	7.1	7.1	9.7	6.6	6.9	9.6	6.9	9.0
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	10.9	14.1	14.0	10.4	15.1	14.6	10.5	14.5	11.2

POULTRY TABLE 6 - Continued

NEW JERSEY EGG AUCTIONS - EGG-FEED RATIO

	January			February			March		
EGGS	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939
Total dozens sold	1,178,280	1,098,420	1,099,080	1,194,240	1,014,030	1,085,550	1,389,780	1,536,990	1,372,230
Total price paid	$480,294.67	$490,064.42	$260,807	$437,942.92	$472,757.51	$245,377	$502,459.50	$633,388.10	$316,304
Av. price per doz.	$ .4076	$ .4462	$ .2373	$ .3667	$ .4662	$ .2260	$ .3615	$ .4121	$ .2395
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.55	$3.55	$1.54	$3.60	$3.60	$1.54	$3.55	$3.60	$1.56
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$4.00	$3.85	$2.04	$3.95	$3.95	$2.04	$3.85	$3.95	$2.06
Av. laying ration	$3.78	$3.70	$1.79	$3.78	$3.78	$1.79	$3.70	$3.78	$1.81
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	9.3	8.3	7.5	10.3	8.1	7.9	10.2	9.2	7.9
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	10.8	12.1	13.3	9.7	12.3	12.6	9.8	10.9	12.7

	April			May			June		
EGGS	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939	1962	1961	1939
Total dozens sold	1,317,330	1,302,150	1,213,620	1,545,420	1,551,870	1,388,070	1,328,190	1,510,260	1,117,170
Total price paid	$472,422.18	$480,524.13	$269,177	$467,239.01	$544,981.06	$297,863	$403,590.32	$546,471.00	$266,289
Av. price per doz.	$ .3586	$ .3690	$ .2218	$ .3023	$ .3512	$ .2146	$ .3039	$ .3618	$ .2384
FEED									
Av. 100 lbs. scratch	$3.60	$3.60	$1.58	$3.60	$3.60	$1.64	$3.65	$3.55	$1.69
Av. 100 lbs. mash	$3.95	$4.00	$2.11	$4.00	$4.10	$2.18	$4.00	$4.00	$2.18
Av. laying ration	$3.77	$3.80	$1.84	$3.80	$3.85	$1.91	$3.82	$3.78	$1.94
RATIOS									
Doz. eggs required to buy 100 lbs. feed	10.5	10.3	8.3	12.6	11.0	8.9	12.6	10.4	8.1
No. lbs. feed one doz. eggs will buy	9.5	9.7	12.1	7.10	9.1	11.2	7.10	9.6	12.3

Grading and Inspection Service

One bargaining cooperative continued to use the official standards for eggs and employed a licensed egg inspector. This cooperative, by contractual arrangement, agrees that the member egg producers will deliver a specific quality to the buyer or the paying price for such quality will be discounted. The volume of eggs marketed by this organization during the year was 172,353 30-dozen cases.

The staff of the Bureau is requested, at times when there is dispute, to inspect eggs. Such inspections provide a basis for arriving at a satisfactory financial adjustment.

Eggs purchased for use by State institutions are required to bear the "State Seal of Quality." Each lot prepared for delivery is sampled and an egg grading certificate is issued as evidence to the State that a satisfactory product has been delivered. A total of 24,923 30-dozen cases of State seal eggs were delivered to State institutions this year, an increase of 2,430 cases over the previous year.

The regulations governing the use of the "State Seal of Quality" on eggs were changed October 1, 1961. Higher quality standards were defined; only AA and the upper half of A Quality are now acceptable. Firms permitted to use the seal are issued an annual license with the fee based on the number of New Jersey eggs handled during the year. Before the change in regulations, 44 firms were using the State seal; 34 are now holding licenses as the fiscal year closes. The volume of eggs packaged under the State seal by these firms during this fiscal year was 597,516 30-dozen cases or 17,925,480 dozens. This is 1,086,810 dozens less than were so identified last year. The staff made 1,103 supervisory visits to these licensed firms during the year.

The United States Department of Agriculture's egg grading service has continued its excellent cooperation. Personnel of each agency are licensed by the other so that only one grader is necessary in a plant where both official services are used. This eliminates duplication and offers an opportunity to exchange the services of personnel.

The Bureau has worked closely with the State Department of Health in reviewing their egg law. Two health officers and two egg inspectors worked together in making inspections at bakeries and egg breakers. The services of the egg inspector are limited to the examination of eggs in the shell and a regular egg inspection report is made with a copy for use by the Department of Health.

Fresh Egg Law Enforcement

The method of accounting for the way an egg inspector's time is used in carrying out enforcement procedure at the retail level was revised during the year. Previously, one stop at a retail store was called one inspection regardless of how many different brands or sizes of eggs were inspected. An "inspection" is now defined as the examination of a five-dozen sample of one size of one brand. This year 15,071 inspections were made and 1,379 violations were found. Violations amounted to 9.15 per cent, compared with 13.82 per cent last year. Seven hundred and two letters of warning were issued to effect compliance.

Source Identification Law

The Bureau of Poultry Service staff made 883 inspections under the provisions of this law. Violations totaled 388. Most violations involved the absence of name and address of the packer or distributor on the container, or failure to obliterate the markings of the previous user or reused egg cases. Two hundred and fifty-one letters of warning were issued to effect compliance.

One hundred and nineteen egg marketing brand names were registered with the Secretary of Agriculture. The total to June 30, 1962, since registration began, is 208 brands.

PROMOTION

Apple Industry Council

The promotion and research programs of the New Jersey Apple Industry Council emphasized the continued expansion of local market opportunities for New Jersey apples. In addition to enlarging the distribution of Garden State apples in retail markets and at roadside stands, the programs were designed to increase their popularity with New Jersey consumers.

An advertising agency under State contract was retained for professional advice and services. Expenditures of about $25,000 were made for advertising and promotion. In addition, $6,350 was allotted to the National Apple Institute for promotion of apples nationally, and $10,000 was allotted to Rutgers University for apple marketing research. Of the $60,000 loaned from the State Treasury to initiate the Council's work, $55,000 has been repaid.

Summer Apple Campaign

Summer green apples constitute an important segment of the New Jersey crop. Although they represent only 10 per cent of the total New Jersey harvest, the State is a leading producer of these apples. Therefore, extensive promotion and research efforts were directed toward their marketing. A new green apple point-of-purchase card was developed and almost 5,000 were distributed to market outlets in New Jersey and neighboring states. An innovation was the heralding of the advent of the green apple harvest by delivery of green apple pies to leading produce buying personnel. Other promotion activities for green apples included a schedule of radio advertising, distribution of green apple recipe leaflets, merchandising bulletins, release of new recipes to food editors and home agents, trade journal advertising, and publicity work with newspapers, food editors and television stations.

Several promotional efforts aided the fall marketing of New Jersey apples. Among these were "New Jersey Apple Festivals" at commercial establishments and shopping centers. These festivals usually included apple guesssing contests, presentation of the New Jersey Apple Princess, publicity in local news media, radio and newspaper advertising, and apple displays in cooperating supermarkets.

The Council cooperated in the National Apple Week promotion. More than 13,000 pieces of National Apple Week material were distributed in the form of

merchandising kits to stores in the State. Television appearances, newspaper publicity and chain store display contests aided this project. The National Apple Week endeavor was immediately followed by a Halloween promotion in which 4,000 display cards were distributed to retail outlets.

The excellent relationship which the industry has established with local food communications representatives was continued with the annual food editors conference and orchard tour. In 1961, the tour was held at Riamede Orchards near Chester.

Work with Schools

Public relations work in the State's schools was expanded. Advertisements were placed in the New Jersey Education Association Review offering free teaching material on apples. Several hundred teachers requested this material. A sample survey indicated that the Council's film, "Gateway to Health," was shown to about 75,000 students. The school lunch section of the New Jersey Department of Education cooperated by featuring local apples in several issues of its bulletin.

Special promotional efforts were directed toward the marketing of Stayman apples in mid-winter and Rome Beauty apples in early spring. Included in these projects were releases of recipes to news media, television and radio appearances, distribution of point-of-sale material, and tie-ins with manufacturers of related products.

Many additional opportunities were utilized to promote apples. A few of these include: Development of a new recipe leaflet for fall and winter apples; participation in agricultural fairs, cooking contests and exhibits; production of a film on controlled atmosphere storage of apples; and donation of apples to various luncheons and meetings during the year.

The Council inaugurated a project for establishing labeling laws for apples in the State. The program includes creation of a sample labeling law, modification of this by a grower committee to meet New Jersey conditions, and education of growers concerning the need for establishment of such a law.

Legislation affecting the welfare of the industry received the Council's attention. Support was given for a provision in the Federal Agricultural Act of 1961, which included New Jersey apples in the marketing order section. Within the State, a Council committee successfully supported a legislative bill for the regulation of controlled atmosphere storages.

Marketing Research

Financial support was provided by the Council for apple marketing research at Rutgers, the State University. Projects completed under this contract include a study of improved methods of marketing the Starr variety of apples and a market structure study of the New Jersey apple industry. A project was initiated to determine consumer acceptance of the new Julyred apple variety.

Liaison with the growers was maintained through monthly bulletins, personal visits and exhibits at agricultural functions.

The interest of New Jersey apple growers in the activities of the National Apple Institute was reflected in the active participation of the Council in the affairs of that organization.

Asparagus Industry Council

The Asparagus Industry Council promotes asparagus on a year-round basis, using proportionate amounts of tax money (according to source of contributions) to move fresh asparagus in season, and processed products the rest of the year.

No money is spent on paid advertising. The goal of the promotional effort is to obtain space in newspapers and magazines without direct costs. Merchandising of both fresh and processed asparagus is also carried on at the retail level.

During the past fiscal year it is estimated that each month 45,000,000 newspaper readers were exposed to Council newspaper publicity and 48,000,000 to articles on asparagus in magazines which the Council had contacted. During the year 1,250,000 viewers saw and heard Council members or Council-initiated material on television; 500,000 families heard Council members on local radio stations; 30,000,000 shoppers saw point-of-purchase material and 133,500 fairgoers saw the Council's exhibit.

During the fresh market season, 528 bunches of New Jersey asparagus were delivered to food editors in the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington areas. These personal contacts with editors of major newspapers and national magazines were also used to urge more frequent mention of asparagus in staff-developed photographs and recipes. As a direct result of these deliveries, asparagus was the subject of full-length programs on:

WKDN	(Camden)	"Market Basket"
WFIL-TV	(Philadelphia)	"RFD #6"
WCAU	(Philadelphia)	"Bob Menefee Show"
WCAU	(Philadelphia)	"John Trent Show"
WFIL-TV	(Philadelphia)	"Features for Women"
WOR	(New York City)	"Galen Drake Show"
WBAL-TV	(Baltimore)	"Molly Martin Presents"

Recipe Contest

A new asparagus recipe contest was designed around the theme "Win Your Family's Weight in Cookout Foods." Prizes included 100 pounds of meat products, 300 pounds of Ritter processed foods, 100 pounds of New Jersey State Seal white potatoes, a barbecue grill and an ice cream freezer. All prizes were contributed. The contest was held in conjunction with New Jersey county fairs and was publicized through a Council exhibit and the Department's Farmobile. County home agents also assisted in the promotion of the contest and selection of winners.

The Council displayed representative samples of each New Jersey processor's asparagus pack during the Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem and Morris county fairs and at the Flemington Fair. Samples of a dip using asparagus as an ingredient were handed out at the New Jersey State Fair, the New Jersey Farm Show

and the Poultry and Egg National Board Show in New York City. Informative literature (including recipe booklets) was distributed at each event.

Each month the Council mailed a photograph of an attractive asparagus recipe to 105 metropolitan daily 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 photo and recipe, giving Council-initiated photographic material a potential readership of 5,000,000 persons a month.

A separate mailing of "Prize Winning New Jersey Farm Kitchen Recipes" was issued every two weeks to the major newspapers mentioned above and also to a list of smaller (average 50,000 circulation) dailies and weeklies, and 20 television cooking shows. Most of these recipes were obtained through the Council's recipe contest and were welcomed by food editors for their authentically indigenous character. Acceptance was approximately 35 per cent, bringing the readership to a potential 40,000,000 per month.

Growers were kept informed of Council activities through a monthly bulletin, "Tips," which was mailed to their homes. These bulletins contained samples of Council-sponsored printed literature whenever possible. Supplementary bulletins were also mailed whenever an important issue arose.

A growers' meeting was held during which Council activities for the previous year were reviewed by means of color slides.

New Cookbook

A 16-page, full-color "South Jersey Asparagus Cookbook" was designed, using Council-developed photos and recipes. Continuing the Council's policy of promoting other New Jersey farm products, recipes were selected on the basis of productivity of ingredients within the State. Fifty thousand copies were printed and are being distributed on a highly selective basis via newspaper food editors, home agents, utility company home economists and TV cooking classes.

A fold-over booklet, "Asparagus and Egg Recipes," was designed as a tie-in with poultry products as part of Council participation in the Poultry and Egg National Board's Booster Day. Five thousand were printed and more than half were distributed by including with South Jersey cookbook mailings.

The Council continued its policy of mailing inexpensive "gifts" to food editors in an Asparagus Remembrance Campaign. Exclusive Council-designed items used for this purpose included: (a) A pair of cushioned-back plastic placemats in the shape of a bunch of green asparagus; (b) an "Instant Asparagus Grower's Kit" consisting of an asparagus crown, a plastic planting tub, packaged soil and an instruction sheet; (c) a pair of bayberry-scented candles in the shape of a perfect spear of asparagus. Two hundred and fifty sets of candles with a Council greeting card were mailed at Christmas to food editors and people who have contributed to the success of the Council.

Observance of the Council-initiated Asparagus Week was continued. Chain store headquarters personnel were contacted and were offered special shelf

talkers. Asparagus Week material was sent to newspapers and radio and TV stations, many of which cooperated by mentioning Asparagus Week and offering recipe booklets.

An Asparagus Growers' Award Luncheon was instituted to honor people and companies who have made significant contributions to asparagus marketing. Awards were given to Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi and to representatives of Kraft Foods, Morton Salt Company, Penn Fruit Company and Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

A total of 3,192 asparagus merchandising kits were packaged and mailed to fill requests obtained from giant "telegrams" announcing the start of the fresh asparagus season and offering point-of-sale material. Each kit contained a window banner, produce cards, die-cut asparagus bunches and bunch price tags with cooking instructions. An additional 11,160 kits (2,925 of which were assembled according to specific requests) were delivered to chain stores and wholesale produce markets. The total number of pieces distributed was 2,300,500.

Seed Block Established

The Council's expanded research program continued with all of the projects under the direction of Rutgers University. The College of Agriculture, the Division of Plant Industry of this Department, and the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council joined forces to establish an asparagus seed block to produce improved seed for the growers of New Jersey. Experiment Station personnel, with the cooperation of the Extension Service, have assumed the responsibility for the technical aspects of planning the seed block and selecting 2,000 prime plants based on earliness and vigor. Division of Plant Industry personnel have assumed the responsibility for moving the plants and setting them in the block according to plan. The Asparagus Council is giving the financial support necessary to carry out the project. This financial support is coming from industry funds other than the Council money collected by the State. The Council has also assumed responsibility for maintaining the seed block and distributing the seed.

A conservative estimate of yield increase which can be expected from the use of first-generation seed from the seed block is 400 to 500 pounds per acre of marketable spears. It is also estimated that a one-acre seed block would produce 100 pounds of seed in 1964, and should produce up to 500 pounds of seed a year by 1966.

Poultry Products Promotion Council

With the approval of the State Board of Agriculture, the Council retained its advertising agency for this fiscal year. A total cost of $84,262.04 was expended in this year's program of advertising, promotion and merchandising. The total was allocated as follows:

Newspaper space (including dailies, trade papers and production costs)	$34,005.87
Radio	34,182.42
Promotional material	14,426.24
Other (including premium research, chicken cooking contest, window displays, etc.)	1,847.51

As in the past, the Council authorized direct contributions to the Poultry and Egg National Board and the National Turkey Federation to supplement the New Jersey producers' share in the support of these national informational programs.

During July and August the Council promoted the idea that "It's Summertime....and the cookin' is easy" -- with New Jersey fresh eggs, of course. Two thousand full-color egg salad posters were displayed in chain and independent food stores throughout the State. In addition, radio commercials which included the Council's musical jingle were aired 10 times a week over station WOR.

Premium Offer

Because of the success of the self-liquidating premium offer two years ago in expanding sales distribution, the Council embarked on a similar campaign to run from the middle of September to the end of the calendar year. (It was extended to the end of February 1962.) A six-piece stainless steel place setting was chosen following an impartial survey among housewives to determine the popularity ratings of certain premiums. Newspaper and radio advertising, point-of-purchase material and carton inserts were the elements used in this extensive effort. Printed material in this campaign included:

5,400	broadside announcements
5,000	window streamers
5,000	counter cards
136,000	milk bottle hangers
5,479,000	carton inserts

An adjunct in this promotion was the manning of an in-store portable display unit that simulates a nest. A rear-view projector is housed on top, automatically depicting the New Jersey poultry industry -- in colored slides. The sales message is simply stated: "No Guess...on quality; No Gamble...on freshness -- when you buy New Jersey fresh eggs with the State Seal of Quality on the carton." During the year, this unit was displayed in 28 store locations for a total of 91 days.

March Egg Month

The annual "March is New Jersey Egg Month" was again highlighted by the Governor's proclamation. More than 2,000 copies of the proclamation, 1,500 in-store posters and 1,000 egg case strips were prepared and distributed during this period. In addition, letters went out to home economics teachers and advisors throughout the State, bringing to their attention the importance of the egg industry to the State's economy. An educational kit, obtained from Poultry and Egg National Board, was included for classroom demonstration of preparation of egg dishes.

The April-May advertising schedule emphasized the new theme: "Fresher ...by miles, because you live in the 'Fresh Egg' State." This theme appeared not only in the Council's newspaper advertisements, but in the radio commercials and on all in-store promotional pieces. Through the Council's paid advertising media schedule, an estimated weekly audience of 2,500,000 consumers was reached.

Truckside posters, for feed and egg vehicles, were redesigned this year and included the "fresher...by miles" theme. Nine hundred and ten posters were distributed.

The field staff continued to render services to producers in assisting to maintain product quality at the farm level; to marketing organizations in their producer relationships; and to distributors in merchandising to their retail accounts.

The field staff's activities for the year included: 956 visits to producers, 786 visits to distributors, 438 visits to retail outlets, 198 visits to egg dealers, 107 visits to feed dealers, 73 visits to county agents and 609 visits in connection with the distribution of promotional material.

New Poultry Meat Growers Organization

The drive toward organization of the poultry meat growers resulted in the establishment of the Poultry Growers Cooperative Sales Association of New Jersey, Inc. Preliminary to this achievement a survey was conducted in six southern New Jersey counties by the Council. One hundred and sixteen growers were personally interviewed concerning their operations during 1961. Seventy-seven growers, accounting for 70 per cent of the poultry grown by the producers interviewed (approximately 10,000,000 pounds), favored the establishment of a central sales agency. The Council entered into a short-term agreement with the growers to lend financial assistance in the initial stages of the central sales project. Through this arrangement the growers hired an experienced sales consultant, and for the first time New Jersey growers can avail themselves of the sales agent's representation during sales negotiations. This action is proving to be of direct and effective service to this segment of the poultry industry.

Turkey Marketing

The successful "State Seal of Quality" turkey marketing program, established three years ago in cooperation with the Division of Animal Industry and the State Department of Health, continued to expand during the 1961 sales period. The 25 growers and two retailers qualified to participate marketed 95,770 native-grown turkeys, of which approximately 39,000 were sold under the quality seal. Using the theme "Drive out to the farm for your New Jersey oven-ready turkey," the Council's advertising schedule included 14 New Jersey newspapers and one radio station each in New York and Philadelphia, For the first time, the entire list of participating farms was published in the United States Department of Agriculture's Market News; circulation 285,433. At the request of turkey growers, 50,000 reprints of the popular leaflet "How to Stuff, Roast and Carve a New Jersey State Seal of Quality Turkey" were obtained and copies were distributed. The Council sent a packet of material to all home agents, supporting turkey use. It is interesting to note that despite the record crop of turkeys which brought retail prices to a national 20-year low, New Jersey turkey growers were able to maintain their competitive position.

More than 200 recipes were entered in this year's New Jersey Chicken Cooking Contest. The three winners represented New Jersey in the national contest in Harrington, Del. This event afforded excellent publicity for the poultry

industry from the distribution of entry blanks at the retail level to the occasion of honoring the winners.

Additional public relations activities included the preparation and distribution of four interim progress reports entitled "Promotion Matters" to 2,200 producers and allied industry people; participation in project displays at 10 county fairs and the New Jersey Restaurant Association Annual Convention; cooperation in radio station WCAU's "Eggs 'Round the Clock" promotion; and working with the Poultry and Egg National Board on the State level, including the dissemination of food photographs and recipes to food writers and consumers.

White Potato Industry Council

The New Jersey White Potato Industry Council is constantly striving to achieve better acceptance and expansion of the market for New Jersey potatoes. To attain these goals, the Council conducts programs of advertising, public relations, sales promotion and market expansion.

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Council in connection with the marketing of the 1961 crop.

Advertising

Dora and Alfred McCann, of radio station WOR, were engaged to advertise New Jersey white potatoes for the 1961 marketing season. The theme of their broadcasts was "Potatoes in Your Reducing Diet -- How to Lose Weight Safely and Healthfully." A brochure based on weight control studies conducted by the Home Economics Department of Douglass College, Rutgers, the State University, was published. The McCanns offered the brochure to their radio audience and 11,000 requests were received. It has been reported that the consumption of fresh potatoes in 1961 was greater than that in 1960. Publications of this type help to increase potato consumption.

Newspaper advertisements of the opening of the New Jersey season appeared in The Packer and Produce News during July. This coverage was repeated for New Jersey "Potato Fortnight," proclaimed by the Governor for the period September 11 to September 23. The New Jersey Bankers Association again cooperated by displaying copies of the proclamation in 600 of its banks.

The manager of the White Potato Industry Council appeared on the Bill Bennett Show, WCAU-TV, Philadelphia. Many requests were received from listeners following an offer of the booklet "Potatoes in Your Reducing Diet."

Public Relations

The White Potato Industry Council in conjunction with New Jersey potato dealers arranged a dinner for potato buyers at Forsgate Country Club, Jamesburg, on July 27. Many buyers attending expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to meet representatives of the New Jersey potato industry and mentioned the affair when the Council manager called on them later.

Good working relationships and constructive know-how are developed at affairs of this type.

Sales Promotion and Market Expansion

During the fresh market season, the manager of the Council made calls at retail outlets and wholesale distributors throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia, providing samples of New Jersey potatoes and merchandising aids for in-store use.

Increased acceptance of New Jersey potatoes within the State, especially in the North Jersey metropolitan area, has been most encouraging. More than 50,000,000 pounds of potatoes from the 1961 crop were distributed to New Jersey outlets. Because of increased storage facilities, the marketing season for New Jersey potatoes has been extended.

In June 1962, a field trip was made to cities and towns in eastern Pennsylvania to call on potato chip processors. Information was given to them on the suitability of New Jersey potatoes for processing. Reception was good and all were very much interested. Inquiries from the processors have since been received. The area of eastern Pennsylvania may be developed into a profitable outlet.

A new service introduced by a group of growers is the delivery of potatoes in bulk and in pallets. This would eliminate bagging costs, reduce handling costs and provide a financial saving to the grower.

Out-of-State competitors are attempting to supply what the consumer is demanding. Some New Jersey growers are also attempting to meet the demands of the trade and of the consumer by providing clean, smooth, uniformly-graded potatoes in consumer-sized packages. Processors also require potatoes having certain qualities.

The future of the potato industry in New Jersey depends on the ability of growers here to adapt themselves to the changing requirements of the trade and to thereby maintain their share of the market.

Merchandising Activities

Initial merchandising activities were concerned with a survey of numerous regional chain supermarkets to determine the degree of usage of New Jersey's various agricultural products.

Subsequent visits with chain buying and merchandising personnel were made to assist and encourage the use of local agricultural products wherever marketing conditions indicated mutually beneficial returns.

Some specific projects undertaken this past year included an initial attempt at a direct store door delivery program with a national chain for local fresh asparagus, sweet corn and peaches. Other efforts concerned the broadening of distribution of retail level promotional materials for New Jersey fresh asparagus, potatoes, apples and peaches.

Further activities aimed at the stimulation of processed asparagus sales resulted in the direct mail distribution of asparagus recipes by a metropolitan regional chain to more than 25,000 of its known customers.

Continuous efforts have been made to determine where local agricultural products are not being retailed, and what can be done to encourage and make their use mutually profitable.

Collection of Agricultural Promotion Taxes

Poultry Products Promotion Tax

This tax of one cent per hundred pounds on all feeds used for poultry, was imposed by an act passed in 1957. The following table summarizes the collections to date:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected	Sources
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1957	$86,778.01	321
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1958	87,997.42	304
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1958	91,241.72	301
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1959	83,544.41	293
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	80,417.05	281
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1960	70,179.18	267
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	72,482.57	260
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1961	67,123.17	254
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	61,210.47*	249

These figures indicate a sizable decrease in the poultry industry in New Jersey since 1958. The first sharp break occurred in the spring of 1959, the second in the first half of 1960. Since that time the decrease has been gradual.

White Potato Promotion Tax

A tax of five cents per hundred pounds on seed potatoes planted in New Jersey is payable in two installments each year, due February 1 and August 1. The collections to date are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected	Sources
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1957	$ 646.85	8
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1958	15,061.73	67
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1958	281.96	10
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1959	15,376.58	65
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	123.95	5
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1960	15,406.65	69
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	74.90	5
Jan. 1 - June 30, 1961	16,784.71	59
July 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	97.00	6

The increase in the tax collected on the 1961 crop ($74.90 plus $16,784.71) reflects an increase in acreage planted. Potato prices at harvest were low, so it is not likely that this increase in acreage will continue.

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*An additional $6,566.22 anticipated.

Asparagus Promotion Tax

Three complete seasons have passed since this tax was instituted. The collections are summarized below:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected Fresh Market	Processing	Total
1959	$15,179.64	$74,240.42	$89,420.06
1960	16,132.84	71,987.42	88,120.26
1961	13,271.08	69,256.22	82,527.30

The 1961 crop was smaller than that of the previous two years because of the cold weather which continued for several weeks into the normal cutting season. This accounts for the reduction in tax collected on both fresh market and processing asparagus. There has been a tendency to shift from fresh market to processing sales because of the difficulty in obtaining competent labor for packing fresh market "grass" and the shortage of high quality asparagus required by most receivers in a fresh market pack.

Apple Promotion Tax

The yield from this tax of three cents a bushel on apples sold for marketing as fresh apples and three cents a hundredweight on apples for processing varies with the size of the crop and the proportion used for processing. The figures for the three year's collections are:

Taxing Period	Amount Collected Fresh Market	Processing	Total
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1959	$16,088.51	$ 1,340.96	$17,429.47
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1959	14,570.76	5,638.44	20,209.20
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1960	11,201.00	2,730.65	13,931.65
April 1 - June 30, 1960	5,657.87	1,613.33	7,271.20
	$47,518.14	$11,323.38	$58,841.52
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1960	$12,012.39	$ 1,538.00	$13,550.39
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1960	9,353.68	4,096.72	13,450.40
Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, 1961	7,383.48	2,563.09	9,946.57
April 1 - June 30, 1961	4,959.69	1,000.29	5,959.98
	$33,709.24	$ 9,198.10	$42,907.34
July 1 - Sept. 30, 1961	$11,596.11	$ 918.98	$12,515.09
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1961	11,936.75	5,184.38	17,121.13
Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1962	8,002.67	2,610.52	10,613.19
April 1 - June 30, 1962	2,600.10	1,384.36	3,984.46
	$34,135.63	$10,098.24	$44,233.87

There has been a shrinkage in the number of orchards in New Jersey during the past few years as farms are sold for real estate development. This

has eliminated several sizable operations in the Keyport-Matawan-Holmdel area. Several more fruit farms in the Freehold area have recently been sold for development. This trend will affect adversely the income from this tax, since the orchardists involved are not establishing new orchards elsewhere.

DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

F. A. Soraci, Director

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Nursery Inspection

During the fiscal year 1,267 nurseries were inspected for issuance of the nursery certificate of this Department. This is an increase of 89 nurseries over last year. Infestations, which required control measures before qualification for certification, were found in 219 nurseries, 88 less than last year. The infestations most commonly found were as follows:

Insect	No. of Finds
Andromeda lace bug, Stephanitis globulifera	67
Holly leaf miner, Phytomyza ilicis, P. ilicicola, P. weidhausii	46
Azalea lace bug, Stephanitis pyrioides	43
Bagworm, Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis	43
Oyster shell scale, Lepidosaphes ulmi	38
Spider mites, Tetranychus telarius and Metatetranychus ulmi	36
Spruce gall aphid, Chermes abietis and Chermes cooleyi	30
Euonymus scale, Unaspis euonymi	29
Rhododendron lace bug, Stephanitis rhododendri	23
Mimosa webworm, Homadaula albizziae	22
Aphids (misc.)	22
Scale (misc.)	21
Birch leaf miner, Fenusa pusilla	21
Azalea leaf roller, Graciliaria azaleella	19
Pine needle scale, Chionaspis pinifoliae	19
Lace bug (misc.)	16
White pine weevil, Pissodes strobi	15
Gall (misc.)	13
Sycamore lace bug, Corythucha ciliata	13
Pine bark aphid, Pineus strobi	10

Dealers Certificates

Certificates were issued to 394 dealers in nursery stock, a decline of 18 from last year. Dealers certification is granted only when the Department is satisfied that the nursery stock obtained from listed sources is certified.

During the spring and summer, 253 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 five dealers.

Special Certificates

Special certificates were issued to 399 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 215 special certificates was issued for the movement of plant material to Canada, in accordance with the requirements of that Dominion.

Special Corn Borer Certificates

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

Domestic Inspections

Twenty-six 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 material was found.

Gypsy Moth Inspections

Seventy-eight nurseries located within or near the area quarantined for gypsy moth were inspected during the winter months. No egg masses were found.

Special Request Inspections

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

Winter Nursery and Dealer Inspection

During the winter months the premises of 380 nurserymen and dealers were inspected for the presence of overwintering insects. Control measures were required at 54 establishments.

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspections

During the year 205 inspections were made of plant materials imported under permit from foreign countries and growing under the supervision of this Department. Such inspections are necessitated by Federal Quarantine 37.

PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED DURING 1961-62, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number Imported
Acer	1,546
Berberis	200
Hydrangea	50
Juniperus	517
Primula	500
Quercus	1
Ribes	35
Rosa	70
Total	2,919

PLANT MATERIAL RELEASED DURING THE YEAR, BY GENUS

Genus of Plants	Number of Plants Originally Imported	Number of Plants Released
Acer	1,325	1,174
Anthurium	1,006	791
Berberis	400	136
Cytisus	100	63
Dianthus	10	dead
Hydrangea	2,065	1,351
Ilex	10	dead
Juniperus	13	dead
Populus	24	1
Rosa	237	150
Sorbus	30	23
Totals	5,220	3,689

Gypsy Moth Control

The gypsy moth control program involves four distinct operations: trapping, scouting, control and quarantine. These operations are timed with the various life stages of the moth.

The trapping survey for male moths was begun on June 18 and trap placement was completed by July 15. Three separate grid patterns varying from three-eighths miles to seven-eighths miles, were used in placing 5,100 sex-attractant traps in the field. The tightness of the grid depended on probability of infestation. The survey encompassed the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren. The eastern sections of Middlesex and Monmouth counties were also trapped.

The first male moth was captured on July 26. Subsequent catches occurred in various locations across the northern section of the State. Supplementary traps were immediately placed on a one-eighth mile grid for a one-half mile radius around each catch. A total of 1,330 supplementary traps was used in the survey in an attempt to pinpoint the source of the infestations.

During the summer trapping survey a total of 119 moths was captured in 82 separate traps. Trap removal began on September 5 and continued until November 10.

Scouting for egg masses began in mid-November. Thirty additional State and Federal inspectors were employed on a temporary basis in January to assist in the egg mass scouting.

All standing vegetation, fallen logs, and other materials capable of harboring egg masses of the gypsy moth were thoroughly inspected in a one-half mile radius around each of the attracting trap sites.

Scouting was terminated on May 11. During the course of the survey, 13 egg masses were found in scattered locations in Morris, Passaic and Sussex counties. More than 13,000 acres of land were inspected during the scouting survey.

Planning for the control phase of the program was started in early April. Seventeen separate treatment areas were established from the information obtained from the previous summer's trapping survey and the winter's scouting survey. Aerial flights were taken over all the proposed control areas to establish boundary lines for the spray program.

The actual control work began on May 5 and was completed on May 23. The areas were treated at the dosage rate of one pound of DDT in one gallon of light fuel oil to the acre, applied by four Stearman aircraft. A total of 28,702 gallons of material was applied to approximately 28,696 acres of woodland in Morris, Passaic and Sussex counties. The breakdown of acreage by county is as follows:

County	Acres
Morris	3,055
Passaic	8,301
Sussex	17,340
Total	28,696

In spite of the fact that post treatment observations indicated an excellent degree of control, there is some question as to permanency of the benefits derived. Unfortunately, well established infestations of gypsy moth are now within a short distance of our borders to the north and east. Unless more aggressive control measures are pursued in New York State, natural, as well as artificial, spread can be expected to occur continuously into New Jersey.

Quarantine procedures were conducted at the time when there was a considerable movement of Christmas tree greens into the State. Much of this evergreen material originated in areas under Federal quarantine for gypsy moth. All large brokers dealing in evergreen materials were notified of certification requirements.

With the help of the State Police, three traffic checks were held in mid-December to inspect for certification of the quarantined materials. No violations were observed.

European Chafer Control

Survey was conducted at points adjacent to the 1960-61 treatment area in the Bayonne-Jersey City area of Hudson County. In Hudson County chafers were collected at 15 sites. Many were found by visual scouting; later in the survey chemical and black-light traps were used. Most collections were made immediately to the north or south of the treated area. The only exception was one black-light catch, six blocks to the west of the treated area.

One infested site was reported in Essex County. This site was located on the U. S. 1 right-of-way near Newark Airport. The survey was also conducted at selected sites in other areas of the State, with negative results. The chafer flight apparently ended during the third week in July.

Arrangements were made with the Bayonne Naval Supply Depot for a cooperative program for treatment of the Depot property. A total of 240 acres received treatment. Of this total, 90 acres were treated by ground equipment (turbine blower and hand seeders), and 150 acres received treatment by fixed-wing aircraft. The land was treated with 10 per cent granular dieldrin at the rate of three pounds of actual dieldrin to the acre. Fifty acres of land comprising the infested site in the Newark Airport area were similarly treated during November and December.

Hand treatment of the residential areas of Jersey City and Bayonne started on May 31. Thirty men were made available for the work. They operated as 15 two-man crews. One man was used for contacting the property owner while the other applied the material. Approximately 42 net acres of ground were treated daily. The work progressed slowly because of the makeup of the area in which the work was done. In many cases the only access to the backyard was through the property owner's home. The cooperation of the public was excellent.

At the end of June approximately 938 acres of residential land had been treated with 30 pounds of 10 per cent heptachlor granules per acre. Some 228 acres of residential land remained to be treated.

Aerial treatment of railroad right-of-ways and open lands in Jersey City and Bayonne was begun on June 25 and was completed on June 29. A helicopter was used to treat approximately 501 acres, using the same heptachlor dosage.

Red Pine Scale Control

Red pine scale, Matsucoccus resinosae, an insect capable of killing red pine trees, was first discovered within the State in November 1960.

Since that time a continuous control and survey program has been conducted by the Department. Every known red pine stand in the northern section of the State has been scouted.

The first infestation was found on the lands of the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission at Wanaque. Careful survey of the red pine stands on the watershed revealed the scale on 182 acres of red pine. Some 340 acres were apparently uninfested.

The only known control measure for this insect is destruction of the infested trees. A cooperative tree removal program was initiated on the watershed in February 1961. Costs were shared by the State of New Jersey, the United States Forest Service and the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. All infested trees had been removed by late June 1962.

Further scouting has revealed the scale in various locations in the immediate vicinity of the watershed. Two separate stands of two acres each were found to be infested and these trees have also been destroyed. Three backyard plantings of red pine in Ringwood Borough were found to be infested. The involved property owners complied with the request that the trees be cut down and burned. A single infested red pine was found in the backyard of a home in Demarest. That tree was immediately cut down and burned.

A two-acre stand of red pine plus several strips of roadside plantings in the Staghill area of Mahwah were found to be infested. Department orders requiring destruction of the infested trees were served on 21 property owners. Only five were able to comply immediately. At the request of the remaining property owners, Division personnel cut down, or destroyed with weed killer, the remaining 1,165 infested red pine trees to remove the menace from that area.

By June 30 all known red pine scale infested trees in the State had been removed.

Blueberry Plant Certification

This program calls for the certification of blueberry plants and cutting wood for freedom from "stunt disease" and other viruses. Certification is based on two inspections, one in the spring and one in the fall, of cutting beds, nursery plants and enough mother plants to supply cutting wood. 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 1961, 17 growers entered plantings for certification. After the fall inspection 69,159 mother plants, 1,542,048 nursery plants and 1,816,130 rooted cuttings were certifiable. During both inspections only 33 diseased plants were found; 28 were infected with stunt disease and five with mosaic.

Red Stele Disease of Strawberries

During March and April 1962 strawberry plantings of 35 growers were inspected, representing a total of 102 acres.

County	No. Growers	Acreage
Atlantic	7	19.50
Burlington	1	9.00
Cape May	5	6.25*
Cumberland	5	24.50
Gloucester	3	8.50
Hunterdon	1	1.50
Mercer	2	5.75
Middlesex	2	10.50
Monmouth	7	14.00*
Sussex	1	1.50
Union	1	1.00
Totals	35	102.00

Certification was granted to 32 growers, representing a total of 100.25 acres.

Virus-free Strawberry Plant Certification

This was the fourth year of the production of these superior strawberry plants. Approximately 1,700,000 plants of the varieties Jerseybelle, Sparkle, Midland and No. 157 were produced. Of these, 1,196,000 plants were certified for sale as follows:

Jerseybelle	- 556,000
No. 157	- 491,000
Midland	- 95,000
Sparkle	- 54,000

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Enforcement

Japanese beetle regulatory work is a major year-round activity. Soil, plant products, and certain other materials are restricted in movement to non-regulated destinations under the current quarantine regulations. In addition, seasonal regulations are applicable during the entire adult beetle season, but are operative only when and where local inspectors determine that an infestation warrants regulatory action. Such action may involve foliage treatments to reduce adult beetle populations; inspection or treatment of infested commodities; and treatment or protection of vehicles, including aircraft, railroad cars and trucks, moving to non-regulated destinations. These regulations may apply to any commodity or means of transportation which may be "hazardous".

During the fiscal year 2,251,466 plants were certified as a result of treatment or through inspection. In addition, 530 cubic yards of potting soil were treated, as well as 338 acres of surface soil. The estimated value of all materials certified was $1,848,955. In the performance of this work, 2,413 calls were made to commercial establishments and private individuals. Help was extended to growers interested in employing newer and less costly techniques to meet certification requirements.

*Three growers with 1.75 acres rejected.

Continued progress was made during the past year in the residual soil treating of area airports. Acreages treated are as follows: McGuire Air Force Base and adjacent Fort Dix properties, 2,300; Newark Airport, 557; Teterboro Airport, 433. Excellent cooperation was provided the State-Federal program in this undertaking and it is felt that as a result of the treatment, restrictive measures at these installations will be unnecessary.

In addition to airports, all major shipping points throughout the State, such as auction produce markets, trucking centers and railroad centers, were scouted. Approximately 100 shipping points were scouted and observations were made at 15 airfields. Wherever conditions warranted, mist blowing with DDT emulsion was utilized to reduce hazards of spread. During the course of the program, approximately 1,000 acres received treatment.

Golden Nematode

A joint State-Federal survey of potato growing areas for golden nematode, Heterodera rostochiensis, has been conducted each year since 1948.

A total of 749 soil samples, representative of an aggregate of 2,523 acres of potato lands, was processed in the Division laboratory. No specimens of golden nematode were recovered from the samples.

County	Properties	Acres	Samples Collected
Atlantic	4	110	34
Burlington	24	997	200
Camden	3	52	20
Cape May	1	10	5
Cumberland	14	515	140
Mercer	24	305	130
Monmouth	28	294	150
Salem	7	240	70
Totals	105	2,523	749

Special Fumigations

Two carloads of lumber required fumigation to control infestations of wood-boring insects.

In September 1961 a carload of white fir from Oregon was reported to be infested with insects. These were identified as horntails, Sirex areolatus and S. varipes, two western species not having eastern records. After fumigation with methyl bromide for 24 hours, the car was released for disposal.

During May 1962 a report was received of a shipment of white spruce lumber from British Columbia, infested with borers. Upon investigation it was found that the insects involved were cerambycids. Collected specimens of larvae were identified as Monochamus spp. Because the car had already been unloaded, the lumber was fumigated under gas-tight tarpaulin with methyl bromide and released.

Bee Culture

During the fiscal year bee disease inspections were made in 20 counties. In an effort to locate and eradicate American foulbrood, scouting for new and abandoned apiaries was conducted during the winter months. When dead colonies were found, the equipment was inspected for signs of contagious bee diseases.

Frame-by-frame inspections were made in 639 apiaries. A total of 7,131 colonies was inspected, of which 243 were infected with American foulbrood and 236 with European foulbrood. The incidence of American foulbrood was 3.4 per cent.

Of the apiaries inspected, 511 were maintained by registered beekeepers and 128 involved new beekeepers. The registered beekeepers had 6,462 colonies of bees, while the new beekeepers operated 669 colonies. A total of 294 nuclei was inspected in queen-rearing apiaries.

American foulbrood was found in 75 apiaries, 19 of which were operated by new beekeepers. European foulbrood, a common brood disease in southern New Jersey, was found in 55 apiaries. Fifty colonies were burned by the inspectors, because of failure to comply with control orders. Six certificates of transfer and 10 queen-rearing certificates were issued.

Good weather conditions during August, September and October resulted in an excellent fall honey flow throughout the State. A heavy surplus of honey was extracted by the beekeepers and colonies of bees went into winter with a sufficient supply of food. Cool temperatures in November forced the discontinuation of brood nest inspection. Apiaries previously found to be infected with American foulbrood were rechecked to ascertain whether owners had disposed of them as recommended by this Department.

December, January and February were very mild months. Little snow fell and bees were able to make many cleansing flights. Colonies came through the cooler winter months very well and by March, had produced several frames of brood. April and early May were wet and bees were restricted to their hives. As a result, many colonies swarmed during late May and June.

On May 1 a frame-by-frame inspection was made of six colonies of bees in Chester. This apiary was in the middle of the areas being sprayed for gypsy moth. Also, seven colonies in the spray area around Kemah Lake were inspected. The plane sprayed directly over the bees in these areas. No dead bees were found nor did subsequent inspections indicate any damage to the colonies.

The supervisor and the inspector of bee culture were speakers at meetings of various New Jersey beekeeping organizations during the year.

Following is a tabulation of work performed during the year:

SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS

1961 - 1962

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	Efb	Nosema	Neg.
Atlantic	26	5	565	15	...	1	4	3	10	5	10	...	30	...	8	5	...	...	1
Bergen	32	3	164	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington	38	7	991	34	...	...	15	...	70	...	19	...	105	...	3	20	5	...	2
Camden	33	12	311	87	...	1	2	1	6	8	1	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	6
Cape May	13	...	192	...	50	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	26	2	517	10	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	14	...	...	3	3	...	4
Essex	19	15	90	47	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester	20	5	172	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunterdon	61	10	832	47	244	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mercer	9	5	137	8	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex	6	1	129	4	...	...	1	1	12	4	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monmouth	53	4	866	41	...	...	3	...	6	...	13	...	45	...	21	...	...	...	6
Morris	53	14	413	114	...	...	7	1	13	3	1	...	9	...	3	...	...	1	4
Ocean	11	4	83	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic	11	7	56	39	...	...	4	4	11	14	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Salem	20	2	257	11	...	7	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Somerset	10	8	81	44	...	...	3	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	20	11	178	80	...	...	2	6	8	23	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Union	9	4	50	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	41	9	378	38	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	511	128	6,462	669	294	11	56	19	183	60	55	...	236	...	50	30	8	1	23

Certificates of transfer issued: 6

Queen-rearing certificates issued: 10

BUREAU OF SEED CERTIFICATION

Grain Seed Certification

The goal of the successful farmer is maximum profitable production. An important basic step in attaining this goal is the use of dependable seed of a well adapted variety.

Seed certification has been developed to guard against the loss of desired qualities of improved varieties. Each year additional protection, designed to improve seed quality, is encompassed in the certification program.

Barley

A total of 656 acres of barley was entered for certification, 200 acres less than the previous year. This decrease was expected since a large portion of last year's crop could not be sold as seed. This year's crop was sufficient to meet seed needs and also supplied 2,200 bushels for malting purposes.

A total of 118 acres, or 18 per cent, was rejected during field inspection for mixture of other grains and inseparable weed seeds. Forty additional acres were lost during bin inspection because of sprouted seed and low germination.

The Early Wong variety which matures one week earlier than regular Wong was officially released by the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. This variety was withheld from certification the previous year because loose smut was not properly controlled. After an additional hot water treatment of the seed, loose smut control was achieved and the variety was released to the public. A total of 3,589 bushels of seed was certified. Early Wong was ready for harvest approximately seven days before regular Wong, but daily showers at maturity delayed harvest, thus nullifying the advantage of the variety for this year. This variety is well suited to areas where double cropping is a practice.

New Jersey certified barley seed sales continue to be good. Several cooperatives are purchasing more seed each year from New Jersey, recognizing the superior qualities of this State's program. Four carloads of seed were shipped to Michigan. Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Maryland also received substantial quantities.

The following is a summary of the 1961 winter barley program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Wong					
Registered	44	...	10	34	2,652
Certified	512	88	62	362	15,786
Carry-over	...	...	...	...	2,131
Early Wong					
Registered	11	...	...	11	606
Certified	89	30	...	59	3,589
Totals	656	118	72	466	24,764

Field Corn

Despite the Federal cutback programs in corn, the demand for New Jersey hybrid seed continues to increase. A total of 547 acres was entered, compared with 531 acres the previous year.

The entire acreage of New Jersey No. 8 and New Jersey No. 9 was produced using a male sterile ear parent and a restoring pollinator. By producing seed in this manner, rejections are at a minimum. Only one field had to be rejected during field inspection.

The following is a summary of the 1961 field corn program plantings by acreage:

Hybrid	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed
New Jersey No. 8	18	...	18
New Jersey No. 9	469	...	469
New Jersey No. 9 Reverse Cross	5	5	...
New Jersey No. 10	18	...	18
New Jersey No. 11	21	...	21
Connecticut No. 554	16	...	16
Totals	547	5	542

Again this year, high winds at harvest time caused most fields to lodge, making harvest difficult. Hundreds of bushels had to be left in the field causing considerable loss to some growers.

Five acres of New Jersey No. 9 were planted by reversing the parents. It was anticipated that this method of production would yield more seed per acre with less damage due to birds and insects. However, the seedsman failed to detassel the field properly and the lot had to be rejected. This method of producing New Jersey No. 9 will be tried again in 1962.

The following is a summary of the field corn seed certified in 1961:

Hybrid	New Crop Flats	New Crop Rounds	Carry-over Bushels Flats	Carry-over Bushels Sealed
New Jersey No. 8	628	26	1,634	2,288
New Jersey No. 9	15,395	946	316	16,657
New Jersey No. 9 Reverse Cross	...	...	...	...
New Jersey No. 10	715	55	442	1,212
New Jersey No. 11	559	13	128	700
Connecticut No. 554	415	23	117	555
Totals	17,712	1,063	2,637	21,412

This is the largest quantity of seed corn certified in New Jersey since 1956 and the second largest quantity ever produced here.

The processing of seed corn at the New Jersey Crop Improvement Association mill in Allentown was modified this year to reduce expense, without sacrificing the quality associated with the New Jersey seed.

A new gravity separator machine was purchased which will remove moldy and sprouted kernels from sound seed. This operation had, in the past, been performed by hand, which was time consuming and expensive. The corn is now received from the field and quickly sorted before drying. When dried, the ears are again checked for off-type and undesirable ears. A bin which will shell out approximately 250 bushels of corn can be emptied in 15 man-hours compared with 64 man-hours previously.

This year, for the first time, 200 bushels of New Jersey seed corn were harvested by the picker-sheller method. The resulting seed, although not quite as good quality as seed handled on the ear, was still well within the requirements for certification. It was determined that some picker-sheller machines will damage the seed severely, while others do less damage. It was also observed that the least damage occurs when the moisture content of seed is between 20 and 22 per cent.

Seed growers have shown considerable interest in the picker-sheller method of harvest, because the cobs are left in the field and need not be transported or dried. However, this method of seed handling must be tried on a more extensive scale before picker-sheller handling of seed can be recommended.

Sweet Corn

A thorough study and analysis was made of the sweet corn seed program by the industry, the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and the Department. The study showed that a better method of evaluating new sweet corn hybrids was needed. A plan was developed whereby a corn producers committee would select, from the breeding trial, crosses that appeared to them to have exceptionally high quality. These hybrids, providing research data supported their excellence, would then be released for limited seed increase. This year, three new experimental hybrids were introduced into this program: New Jersey Experimental Hybrids 222, 221 and 317. The objective was to produce approximately 200 pounds of each hybrid, to be distributed in 5- and 10-pound lots to New Jersey growers.

Seed was produced under contract by the Pennsylvania Foundation Seedstock Cooperative and was distributed to 43 New Jersey growers. These experimental hybrids will be harvested and evaluated in 1962. From this information, seed production in future years will be determined. Facilities will be available to introduce three to four new hybrids each year in this manner.

Certification of sweet corn seed has had a salutary effect on the sweet corn industry in New Jersey. Certification has required better seed processing and treating methods, as well as improved production techniques. As a result, uncertified seed competing for the New Jersey market has also improved in quality.

A five-acre seed production field of New Jersey No. 106 was very satisfactory. Seed was harvested in early September and artificially dried at the New Jersey Crop Improvement Association mill, then processed and tested in Florida for inbreds. The test indicated satisfactory production and the seed was released. All seed was sold.

Oats

A total of 175 acres of oats was entered for certification, compared with 58 acres last year and 13 acres in 1959. The growing popularity of Norline, a hardy winter oat, was largely responsible for the increase.

During inspection, 66 acres, or 38 per cent, had to be rejected for inseparable weed seeds. Many fields contained wild onion which has a zero tolerance in the certified seed regulations. Better field selections will be necessary in the future to decrease the rate of rejection.

An average yield of 71 bushels per acre was recorded; yields ranged from 60 to 85 bushels of clean seed per acre.

A new source of foundation seed of Norline is being developed to improve the genetic content of the variety. For this purpose, 500 individually selected heads were collected and planted in individual rows. Rows, or selected heads, that did not meet the varietal standards were removed and only the uniform rows were harvested. Seed from this source is being multiplied by the Pennsylvania Foundation Seedstock Cooperative, under contract with New Jersey farmers.

The Norline variety is more winter-hardy than varieties previously grown, and will continue to increase in acreage.

The following is a summary of the 1961 certified oat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Norline (Winter)	159	66	93	6,546
Beedee (Spring)	16	...	16	744
Carry-over	...	...	...	42
Totals	175	66	109	7,332

Soybeans

An expected certified soybean seed crop of 18,000 bushels was reduced to 1,402 bushels, principally because of a disease called Diaporthe. Of 20 lots entered for certification, only three were sealed. This is the fourth year in succession that the soybean seed crop has failed.

A new variety, Kent, which is somewhat resistant to the Diaporthe disease, was produced in New Jersey. This variety does show some resistance to Diaporthe but has no resistance to purple stain disease. Because of this weakness, Kent cannot be recommended for certification. The College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, is working with the University of Delaware to develop a disease resistant variety.

It was very evident in 1961 that soybeans planted late, or early beans harvested with high moisture content, showed much less disease than soybeans planted early and harvested at normal moisture.

The following is a summary of the 1961 soybean program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Clark	463	11	362	90	1,402
Hawkeye	106	...	106	...	...
Kent	5	...	5	...	...
Shelby	20	...	20	...	...
Totals	594	11	493	90	1,402

One lot of 1,800 bushels met all the requirements for certification, but the dealer who processed and purchased the seed did not care to have the seed sealed as certified. Good seed is in demand and this lot was sold easily without a certification tag. Therefore, the dealer was able to save the promotional fee.

In order to supply its dealers with soybean seed, the New Jersey Certified Seed Growers' Association purchased several carloads of soybeans from the Midwest and distributed them to New Jersey dealers.

Wheat

For the past two years it has been difficult to produce enough quality seed to meet the normal demand. This was the first year that a complete limited generation program was in effect and the results show promise; rejections were reduced from 55 per cent in 1960 to 13 per cent in 1961.

A total of 616 acres was entered, compared with 986 acres last year. This is a reduction of 37 per cent. However, due to a decrease in rejection the actual acres passed were 396, compared with 321 the previous year.

Weather conditions at harvest were poor; daily showers caused many acres to be discarded from seed because of sprouted kernels.

The Seneca variety, which replaced Thorne about eight years ago, is no longer being recommended for use in New Jersey. A new variety called Redcoat will replace Seneca. Redcoat is a short straw variety which in 1961 yielded 45 bushels per acre from a limited acreage.

Certified wheat seed production has dropped from a high of 25,000 bushels in 1952 to approximately 11,000 bushels this year. It is estimated that an annual market now exists for 18,000 bushels of New Jersey certified wheat seed. It has been extremely difficult to produce this amount with the high quality certification demands. Quality is still the main prerequisite for certified seed. An educational program is being considered to assist growers in obtaining the desired quality.

The following is a summary of the 1961 certified wheat program:

Variety	Acres Entered	Acres Rejected Field	Acres Rejected Bin	Acres Passed	Bushels Sealed
Pennoll					
Foundation	3	...	...	3	162
Registered	36.5	...	...	36.5	1,519.5
Certified	461	49	96	316	7,819
Seneca					
Registered	10	...	10	...	...
Certified	81	38	12	31	1,048.5
Redcoat	9.5	...	...	9.5	431
Avon	15	15	...	...	...
Totals	616	102	118	396	10,980

Summary

Production of certified cereal and grain seeds increased 6,239 bushels this year. This is the second consecutive year that an increase of New Jersey certified seed was recorded. Had the soybean crop not been lost by disease, an all-time high of seed meeting the certification standards would have been achieved.

A summary of the certified seed grain sealing from 1955 to 1961 follows:

Year	Total Sealed (bushels)	Corn (bushels)	Oats (bushels)	Wheat (bushels)	Barley (bushels)	Soybeans (bushels)	Sweet Corn (bushels)
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	2,067	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	...
1955	56,955	8,309	5,289	17,324	22,033	4,000	...

Seed Potato Certification

White Potatoes

In cooperation with the New Jersey State Potato Association, 35 acres of white seed potatoes, consisting of four varieties, were entered for certification.

The seed fields made excellent growth throughout the season. The aphid population was controlled and little virus disease spread was noted. Late blight infestations were observed in some fields, but spray programs checked the disease.

The entire seed acreage planted in New Jersey was from foundation seed stock. All lots of New Jersey seed were tested in Florida for virus content, and only those lots showing relatively small amounts were allowed in the certification program. No bacterial ring rot was observed.

Sweet Potatoes

For the past three years representatives of the Department have been selecting superior hills of Jersey Orange sweet potatoes that might eventually serve as foundation stock for a certified seed program. Much progress was made this past year in obtaining the necessary stock.

Five lines of Jersey Orange are being increased for further testing. It is expected one, or possibly two, of these lines will be retained in the program. The others will be discarded. The seed increase is being made under contract on a farm in the Hammonton area.

The New Jersey Sweet Potato Industry Association and the Tri-State Packers Association are supporting the establishment of this program. Satisfactory rules and regulations have been prepared and, in the fall of 1963, sufficient seed should be available for a small distribution. When a seed program is initiated with no parental stock available, additional time is needed to select stock that performs properly.

Tomato Seed Certification

The growing season for tomatoes was very irregular. A cold wet spring made transplanting difficult and delayed some field planting from two to three weeks. Field inspection began on July 17, later than usual, and extended to August 15.

In preparation for field inspections, arrangements were made with the Plant Pathology and Horticulture departments of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, to review matters connected with the standards for vegetable certification. A one-day training session was extremely helpful in preparing the inspectors for tomato seed inspection.

A total of 1,325 acres was entered, 169 acres more than the previous year. The No. 146 and No. 135 varieties, which are becoming more popular throughout the eastern and midwestern tomato growing areas, accounted for the increase in acreage. The varieties certified in New Jersey closely parallel the varieties in demand by the local tomato processing plants.

Forty-seven acres were rejected for varietal mixture and improperly managed fields. A total of 162 fields was inspected; 1,278 acres were certified. Very little disease was noted during the field inspections. New Jersey farmers who are participating in the seed program are experienced and well acquainted with the procedures necessary to produce good seed.

Approximately 7,000 more pounds of seed were certified in 1961 than in 1960. The main varieties were No. 146, No. 135 and Roma. The demand for seed of the Rutgers variety remains excellent, but difficulty is experienced in having it produced in competition with other high yielding, wilt resistant varieties.

All New Jersey certified seed was sampled by inspectors and tested for adequate chemical treatment. Several lots gave indication of improper chemical application and retreatment was required.

New Jersey certified tomato seed was distributed to all 50 states and to many countries of Europe, Asia, South Africa and South America. No other seed produced in New Jersey receives such worldwide trade distribution.

TOMATO SEED ACREAGE CERTIFIED IN 1961

Seedsman	No. 146	No. 135	Marglobe	Queens	Roma	Rutgers	Valiant	Tecumseh	Homestead No. 24	Total
Campbell Soup Company	339	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Ritter Seed Company	84	10	...	...	...	15	...	36	...	145
Francis C. Stokes Company	155	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	18	266
Swedesboro Seed Company	91	...	18	10	21	103	24	...	...	267
Totals	669	271	18	10	114	118	24	36	18	1,278

POUNDS OF TOMATO SEED CERTIFIED IN 1961

Seedsman	No. 146	No. 135	Marglobe	Queens	Roma	Rutgers	Valient	Homestead No. 24	Total
Campbell Soup Company	5,625	8,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,760
Ritter Seed Company	2,120	298	...	...	...	910	...	...	3,328
Francis C. Stokes Company	3,400	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	390	8,590
Swedesboro Seed Company	3,280	...	1,060	200	1,495	4,620	785	...	11,440
Totals	14,425	8,433	1,060	200	6,295	5,530	785	390	37,118

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED VALIDATED FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT

July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962

	Brazil	Canada	Cyprus	Isreal	Mexico	For Export Texas	Union of So.Africa	Total
1961								
November	...	...	...	...	100	...	325	425
1962								
January	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
February	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	66
March	1	15	...	154	...	...	...	170
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
May	...	...	5	...	100	...	10	115
Totals	1	15	5	220	200	20	535	996

POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE SEED EXPORTED FOR WHICH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED

	Ceylon	Isreal	Mauritius	Union of South Africa	Total
1961					
July	...	...	3	...	3
October	...	...	2	...	2
November	...	...	8	50	58
December	...	...	...	110	110
1962					
February	...	...	6	...	6
March	70	...	...	...	70
April	...	.12	2	...	2.12
May	...	.03	...	...	.03
Totals	70	.15	21	160	251.15

Asparagus

After careful study by the asparagus industry, the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and this Department, it was determined that asparagus quality and yield could be improved by a seed certification program. Asparagus breeding stocks throughout the nation have been sadly neglected and very little improvement has been made since 1913.

An asparagus seed block to produce improved seed for New Jersey growers was established. College of Agriculture personnel took responsibility for the technical aspects of plant selection and planning. This Department assumed the regulatory role of maintaining quality and setting the seed block according to plan, and the Asparagus Council agreed to give necessary financial support to the program.

Contracts were made with asparagus growers to obtain plants with desirable genetic qualities. Approximately 2,000 plants were staked in the early spring for specific plant characteristics. These plants will be rogued for brush-vigor, tight-headed spears and rust resistance throughout the growing season. The 2,000 plants will be reduced to 730 by next spring. This number

will be needed to plant a one-acre seed block, which would produce about 500 pounds of seed annually. Additional acreage can be added as the need for increased seed production becomes evident.

The seed block is progressing very satisfactorily and will be transplanted during the spring of 1963.

Pepper Seed

A new program to control the disease content of pepper seed was started and has met with exceptional success. Pepper seed phytosanitary inspection standards were written and approved by the pepper seedsmen, the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and the Georgia Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the program is to make available pepper seed that has been grown and processed under regulations which will insure maximum freedom from disease producing organisms.

All New Jersey pepper seedsmen were notified of the program; because of land requirements, several growers felt they could not qualify. A total of 168 acres was entered for inspection. During the week of August 21, the first field inspection was completed. Thirty-four acres were rejected because the incidence of bacterial leaf spot was greater than the regulations allow. Field inspections continued until September 22. From that time on, no seed was saved under the phytosanitary program. The cutoff date was mutually agreed upon by the seedsmen and the Department.

When the program was completed, 90 acres were still eligible. During the season a total of 78 acres had been rejected. Seed was not saved from any field having more than 1 per cent bacterial spot. Twelve inspections were made during a six-week period to maintain a very close observation of the disease content of the crop.

Several unannounced inspections of the seed saving process were made. At each inspection, it was found that the machines were being steamed properly to control bacterial disease. The method of inventorying pepper fruits was adequate to prevent a mixture of seed lots.

Supervision was provided in treating pepper seed with bichloride of mercury. Chemical analyses of the solution were made by the Division laboratory before each lot of seed was treated.

The total amount of qualified seed follows:

	Pounds
California Wonder	400
Early California Wonder	640
Yolo Wonder	1,450
Total	2,490

Seed samples were collected on 13 lots that had been treated. Laboratory tests indicated a satisfactory bacterial count. Tags and seals were issued for all lots fulfilling the standards.

The bulk of this pepper seed was grown in Georgia for transplants. The Georgia Department of Agriculture watched the production of the plants and found no disease.

It is expected this program will increase in size as the seed quality reputation is more widely recognized in the trade.

Turf Grass

At a number of conferences with turf specialists of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and growers and suppliers of these grasses, a need was expressed for a certification program. The turf industry is increasing in importance in New Jersey. A serious problem exists, in that turf sod ranges in quality from common meadow grass to superior new grasses, such as Merion Blue. The purchasing public, generally, has little ability to distinguish quality.

A certification program, which would properly identify New Jersey grown turf on the market, would be both feasible and desirable.

Standards are under study, so that a program might be formed in time to permit marketing of certified turf in 1963.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Field Survey

For the fifth consecutive year, field survey was conducted to determine if the soybean cyst nematode was present in New Jersey crop land. To date, the nematode has not been found.

During the summer months, 7,427 acres of soybeans were surveyed. This represents approximately 20 per cent of the soybean acreage of the State.

The following chart summarizes the 1961 survey:

County	Estimated No. Acres Surveyed	No. Fields Surveyed	No. Samples Drawn
Burlington	754	66	17
Camden	188	5	3
Cumberland	48	3	3
Gloucester	128	6	5
Hunterdon	45	8	5
Mercer	2,282	123	30
Middlesex	1,220	55	19
Monmouth	2,249	99	35
Ocean	63	2	2
Salem	137	12	8
Somerset	313	16	7
Totals	7,427	395	134

Witchweed

Witchweed, Striga asiatica, a serious parasitic disease of corn and other members of the grass family, was first identified in the United States in 1956. To date, the parasite is confined to four counties in North Carolina and four counties in South Carolina.

Recognizing the serious effect this disease would have on New Jersey agriculture, all Division personnel have been fully instructed in the detection of Striga. In addition, county agricultural agents have been supplied with circulars giving plant description and distinguishable features.

BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Cooperative Economic Insect Surveys

White-Fringed Beetle

During July and August, the southern and central portions of the State were scouted for white-fringed beetles, Graphognathus spp., declared eradicated from New Jersey last year.

The previously infested area in Vineland was carefully inspected. Then the environs of properties such as auction markets, truck terminals, feed mills and dumps, in municipalities in nine counties were examined. Finally, numerous additional properties such as motels, diners and gas stations, were inspected along major roads including Routes 130, 1, 40 and 49.

For the fourth consecutive year, no white-fringed beetles were found.

Sweet Potato Weevil

On May 14 the sweet potato weevil, Cylas formicarius elegantulus, was found for the first time in New Jersey. Specimens were taken from Centennial sweet potatoes that had been imported from North Carolina and distributed to 16 growers in Gloucester, Salem and Atlantic counties.

Immediate measures were taken to eradicate the weevil before it could become established in the State. In cooperation with the Plant Pest Control Division, United States Department of Agriculture, insecticidal treatments of plant growing beds were made under supervision. Plants removed from the beds were also treated with insecticide.

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

In the fall of 1961, specimens were collected from alfalfa fields throughout the State to determine if the aphid Theriaphis maculata, not known to occur in New Jersey, was present. Suspects with many of the characteristics of the spotted alfalfa aphid were found in a number of locations. None of the specimens proved to be spotted alfalfa aphid.

Khapra Beetle

Not known to occur in New Jersey, this insect, Trogoderma granarium, is considered to be the most serious of all pests of stored grain. From mid-November 1961 through June 1962, a survey of granaries and other grain-handling establishments throughout the State was conducted jointly by State and Federal personnel to detect this beetle. A total of 155 properties was inspected. No khapra beetles were found.

Fruit Fly Detection Trapping

A fruit fly trapping program was conducted during July and August to detect insect introductions. One McPhail and one Steiner trap were operated near each of the following municipalities: Hoboken, Newark, New Brunswick, Wrightstown, Levittown, Moorestown and Camden. The traps were serviced weekly, and the collected insects screened for examination by personnel of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. Final identifications were obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

With one exception, all of the catches were identified as previously present in New Jersey. A single specimen of Myoleja limata, not of economic importance, was taken in a McPhail trap at McGuire Air Force Base on August 9. This is believed to be a first record for this species in the State, although it is a native of North America.

Detection Light Trapping

During July and August, a "black light" trap was operated at the McGuire Air Force Base near Wrightstown to detect any insects introduced into the area from abroad or from other parts of the country. Collections were weekly. The insects were separated into orders and forwarded to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University for final identification. No insects new to New Jersey were revealed.

European Corn Borer

The population of the European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, was determined by a survey conducted from October 6 to November 10. Results of the survey are given in the following table which also shows data from the three preceding surveys.

County	Average Number of Borers per 100 Plants 1958	1959	1960	1961
Burlington	188.4	255.8	232.4	186.0
Camden	128.0	372.4	318.0	229.0
Cumberland	199.6	155.2	187.6	88.4
Gloucester	162.8	344.1	264.6	159.0
Hunterdon	16.0	163.8	127.6	176.8
Mercer	185.8	722.4	176.2	339.4
Middlesex	298.8	568.4	146.3	188.8
Monmouth	368.8	333.4	150.2	214.0
Salem	168.4	95.4	198.8	76.2
Somerset	292.8	174.8	127.8	116.2
Sussex	10.8	9.2	...	48.0
Warren	8.0	56.8	89.6	88.2
Average	169.0	271.0	176.3	158.4

Each year with the exception of 1960, 10 fields are examined in each county except Camden and Cumberland where five fields are examined. In 1960, Sussex County was not surveyed and only eight fields were checked in Middlesex County.

The statewide average population in 1961 was lower than in any year since 1957. The reduction was most evident in the southern counties. Populations in the northern counties were approximately the same as in 1960. In the central counties populations were substantially higher than in 1960.

During the period March 27 to April 11, 97 fields were checked to determine the overwinter mortality. Borer mortality was found to be 65.4 per cent, compared with 63 per cent in the spring of 1961.

The causes of death of overwintering larvae were also noted. Bird feeding accounted for 69.4 per cent; insect parasitization, 16.3 per cent; and mechanical injury, 14.3 per cent.

Results of the fall and spring surveys indicated that the potential borer population in the spring of 1962 would be lower than in 1961.

European Corn Borer Parasites

This Department has cooperated for several years with the United States Department of Agriculture in obtaining information on borer parasites. In conjunction with the fall survey, 1,000 European corn borer larvae were collected from 20 sites throughout the State. The larvae were forwarded to the Corn Borer Investigations Laboratory in Ankeny, Iowa, for parasite determination.

The increase in percentage of parasitism by *Macrocentrus gifuensis* appears to have more than offset the almost complete absence of other parasites recovered in previous years.

The results of the determinations from the fall 1961 collections were as follows:

EUROPEAN CORN BORER PARASITE RECOVERIES IN NEW JERSEY
LARVAE COLLECTED IN 1961

County	Total Larvae Observed	Larvae Parasitized by: Horogenes punctorius No.	Horogenes punctorius Per Cent	Macrocentrus gifuensis No.	Macrocentrus gifuensis Per Cent	Total No.	Total Per Cent
Atlantic	43						
Atlantic	27			6	22.2		
Burlington	23			10	43.5		
Cape May	42			1	2.4		
Camden	19			4	21.1		
Cumberland	45						
Essex	43			3	7.0		
Gloucester	27	1	3.7	10	37.0	11	40.7
Hunterdon	46			16	34.8		
Mercer	37			18	48.6		
Monmouth	52			3	5.8		
Ocean	42			6	14.3		
Passaic	36			6	16.7		
Salem	42			22	52.4		
Somerset	33			4	12.1		
Somerset	25			5	20.0		
Sussex	39			3	7.7		
Sussex	40			10	25.0		
Warren	43			2	4.7		
Warren	44			12	27.3		
Totals	748	1	0.1	141	18.9	142	19.0

Parasitism in New Jersey was fifth highest among 19 eastern and mid-western states.

Insect Population Light Trapping

The light trapping program, which has yielded valuable information on the abundance and distribution of several important crop destroying insects, was continued. Four traps were operated in 1961, two in Burlington County, one in Gloucester County and one in Cumberland County. Data were taken on the corn earworm, Heliothis zea; European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis; armyworm, Pseudaletia unipuncta; fall armyworm, Laphygma frugiperda; tomato hornworm, Protoparce quinquemaculata; tobacco hornworm, Protoparce sexta; and yellow-striped armyworm, Prodenia ornithogalli. In 1962 two traps were placed in operation during June, one in Burlington County and one in Gloucester County. Catches, to date, have been similar to those for the corresponding period last year.

Information obtained from the trapping was forwarded to the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and used in advising growers of the need for and timing of insect control measures.

Potato Aphid

The potato aphid, Macrosiphum euphorbiae, is injurious to several important truck crops. The abundance of overwintered eggs of the aphid is used to predict the early threat of infestation the following spring. Late winter egg counts on swamp rose, a good winter host plant, were made at a number of sites in the important truck crop areas of the State. The number of viable eggs was found to be approximately 18 per cent lower than in 1961 and 12 per cent higher than in 1960. On this basis, the threat of the first generation population of this aphid in 1962 was expected to be very similar to that of 1960.

Potato Leafhopper

Populations of the potato leafhopper, Empoasca fabae, were determined weekly in 10 alfalfa fields in the central part of the State. Population levels were higher than in 1960 but lower than those of 1959. The pest caused injury to some alfalfa fields early in August when as many as 160 to 225 leafhoppers per 25 sweeps were being encountered. Control measures were advised.

Meadow Spittlebug

Fall and spring surveys were made to determine the abundance of meadow spittlebug, Philaenus spumarius, and to predict its potential threat. The fall egg survey was conducted from November 13 to December 8 in 75 alfalfa fields in 10 of the major alfalfa producing counties of the State. From April 24 to May 3, nymph counts were made on dandelion plants in 29 fields in the same areas. Results of the surveys indicated populations quite similar to 1961. The threat from spittlebug was considered to be moderate, with the possible exception of Somerset County where an average of 84 nymphs per five plants was found.

Asparagus Beetles

The overwintering abundance of the common asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, and the spotted asparagus beetle, Crioceris duodecimpunctata, was determined in a survey conducted from December 13, 1961, to January 17, 1962. Fifty-nine asparagus fields were examined in the major asparagus producing counties, including Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

The number of beetles detected was extremely low. The statewide average of 1.7 beetles per 100 stalks was less than half the previous low figure of 3.7 found in 1960. Relatively low beetle populations were therefore expected in asparagus fields in the spring of 1962.

European Apple Sawfly

A survey was made during June to determine if the European apply sawfly, Hoplocampa testudinea, had spread beyond the known infested areas in the northeastern part of the State. A total of 205 sites was visited in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset, Sussex and Warren counties. New sites of infestation were found in Warren County northeast of a line from Blairstown to Hackettstown.

Carrot Weevil

A limited survey was made to determine the carrot weevil population. On April 28, five parsley fields were examined in the Vineland area. The average number of egg punctures of the carrot weevil found in 100 plants in each field was 9 compared with 10.6 in 1961, 21.8 in 1960 and 20.1 in 1959. The population was similar to last year and well below counts of the previous two years.

Alfalfa Weevil and Pea Aphid

Alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica, and pea aphid, Macrosiphum pisi, populations were followed from April 19 to May 18 to determine proper timing for control measures. Counts of the insects were made once each week in 15 alfalfa fields scattered through the major alfalfa producing counties. Populations (25 to 30 weevil larvae per sweep, and/or 100 aphids per sweep) warranted the application of control measures by the week of May 14.

Cooperative Economic Disease Surveys

Sweet Potato Yellow Dwarf

Between July 1 and September 25 sweet potato yellow dwarf disease was found in the Georgia Red sweet potato fields of 18 growers in Gloucester and Salem counties. A concerted effort was made by this Department in cooperation with the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, and the county agricultural agents to have all potatoes from infected fields move into market as table stock and not be used as seed stock. The State Board of Agriculture, on September 26, declared yellow dwarf disease of sweet potato to be a nuisance. Then, a Department order requiring infected stocks of Georgia Red sweet potatoes to be moved for table use only was served upon each known grower of such potatoes.

Early in September, while conducting a sweet potato virus clinic in the area, Dr. E. M. Hildebrand of the United States Department of Agriculture, not only confirmed the yellow dwarf diagnosis but discovered the weed Indian mallow infested by the white fly, Trialeurodes abulitonae, a known vector of the disease.

Fields of Centennial and other varieties of sweet potato were scouted for yellow dwarf, but the disease was not found. Two Atlantic County fields of Georgia Red apparently free from the virus were found and growers were informed that these stocks would be specially certified and made available for use as seed. Three growers are known to have purchased a total of 42 bushels of this special Georgia Red seed. Harvesting, storage and sale of infected Georgia Red stock was kept under surveillance and records of these operations obtained. Spring 1962 inspections of New Jersey sweet potato beds did not reveal the presence of yellow dwarf.

Barley Yellow Dwarf of Oats

For the second year a survey was made during June to determine the severity of the barley yellow dwarf virus disease in oats. Inspection of 25 oat fields in six northwestern counties of the State revealed that 32 per cent of the plants were infected as compared with 22 per cent in 1961. Emphasis was again placed on Hunterdon and Warren counties.

Vegetable Plant Inspection

Shipments of vegetable plants were inspected for compliance with certification requirements, pest incidence and plant quality. Three lots of plants from Florida, consisting of cabbage, kale, collards and escarole, were inspected in April and found to be uncertified. On April 11, 45,000 of the uncertified cabbage and kale plants were destroyed because of Rhizoctonia disease.

From May 2 to May 21, a total of 194 lots of plants was examined on farms and at plant dealer and canners' distribution sites. The table below shows the types and quantities of plants inspected.

Plant Type	No. of Lots Inspected	No. of Containers in Shipments	No. of Containers Inspected
Tomato	158	33,345	707
Pepper	27	4,454	114
Eggplant	5	413	12
Cabbage	3	89	6
Sweet Potato	1	4	4
Totals	194	38,305	843

All these plants were imported from Georgia, with the exception of five lots of tomato plants from Mississippi, and all were found to be certified.

The plants were generally of good quality and size with only four lots under the minimum size for Georgia certification. Average bundle counts were less than standard in only seven instances.

The shipments were generally free of insects and diseases, but the following pests were found in insignificant quantities: bacterial spot on pepper, mildew on cabbage, root-knot nematode on tomatoes and peppers, and leaf miners on tomatoes, peppers and eggplants.

Shade and Forest Tree Pest Surveys

Dutch Elm Disease (Calendar Year 1961)

Continuing the policy of recent years, the program of this Department has been limited to three primary functions: (1) Supervising the disposition of elm wood enccuntered in State highway contracts, (2) general scouting and related diagnostic work, and (3) the issuance of control recommendations. Responsibility for tree removal, cut elm wood disposal, spray work, etc., has been left to local government agencies and private property owners. The disease has been greatly curtailed in localities where funds have been available and control recommendations correctly followed. In other places, elm destruction has continued unabated.

Inspections for encountered elm wood were provided in 1961 for the following State highway construction locations: (1) The intersections of Routes U. S. 130 and U. S. 206 at Bordentown, (2) the approaches to the Burlington-Bristol Bridge in Burlington, (3) the intersection of Stillwell Road and Route N. J. 27 near Franklin Park, (4) Route N. J. 208 near Oakland, (5) Route U. S. 202 (Boonton Turnpike) near Lincoln Park, (6) Route U. S. 322 near Penny Pot,

(7) River Street, Hackensack, (8) Route N. J. 22 near Green Brook and (9) Route N. J. 35 near Eatontown.

The detailed results of 1961 scouting work are tabulated below:

County and Property	No. of Elms Examined	Diseased	1961 Incidence Compared with 1960
Camden			
County Institutions at Lakeland	150	20	...
Essex			
County Parks	6,000	92	lower
Hudson			
County Parks	2,500	7	lower
Bayonne	600	1	similar
Jersey City	2,000	3	similar
Hunterdon			
Annandale State Reformatory	200	2	lower
Middlesex			
Perth Amboy	200	0	similar
Monmouth			
Marlboro State Hospital	200	0	...
Passaic			
Ringwood State Park	500	8	similar
Union			
County Parks	3,000	40	lower
Baltusrol Country Club	300	1	similar
Springfield	300	1	...
Warren			
Phillipsburg	18	1	higher
Totals	15,968	176	lower

In addition, 41 elm trees of small property owners were inspected, and 21 were found to be affected by the disease.

Union and Hudson County Parks, and the Baltusrol Country Club, continued to maintain high levels of control by following the program recommended by the Department. Essex County also had good results this year.

London Plane Canker Stain (Calendar Year 1961)

Canker stain, a deadly, easily transmitted fungous disease of the common New Jersey street tree, the London plane, has continued, almost unabated, in the Camden-Burlington area. Ten years of continuous surveys there have shown that control efforts, lacking adequate financial support at the local level, are almost completely unsatisfactory. Thus, work in that section of the State has been largely discontinued.

In the more northern areas, however, canker stain has not gained a foothold, and only isolated outbreaks have occurred in recent years. Therefore, hope continues for the northern area where control success is believed due, in large measure, to prompt tree removals made possible by more adequate municipal appropriations. Prompt removal of diseased trees is essential. A lawnmower, or a tool which first cuts or bruises a diseased tree and then a healthy one

can easily transmit the causal fungus, Ceratocystis fimbriata f. platani.

The details of the 1961 scouting are given in the following table:

County and Property	Total Number of Trees Inspected in 1961	Number of Diseased Trees Old Finds Not Removed	Number of Diseased Trees Newly Located in 1961
Burlington			
Riverside	2	0	2
Camden			
Hi Nella	23	0	12
Essex			
Newark	12,000	0	0
Hudson			
Bayonne	2,700	0	0
Kearny	1,145	0	0
Mercer			
Ewing Township	1,000	0	2
Trenton	2,400	4	3
Middlesex			
Carteret	5,500	0	0
Metuchen	550	0	0
Perth Amboy	4,000	0	0
Sayreville	2,500	0	0
South Amboy	250	0	0
Woodbridge Township	1,500	0	0
Somerset			
North Plainfield	100	0	0
Union			
Elizabeth	3,961	0	0
Hillside Township	487	0	0
Plainfield	1,100	0	0
Westfield	1,301	0	0
Warren			
Phillipsburg	550	0	1
Pohatcong Township	600	0	3
Totals	41,669	4	23

Oak Wilt (Calendar Year 1961)

On the basis of 10 years of survey, this deadly disease of oak, caused by the fungus Ceratocystis fagacearum, is not yet known to occur in New Jersey. Continued scouting is justified by the fact that the disease continues to be active in Pennsylvania, only about 40 miles west of the Susquehanna River. Oak wilt scouting for the 1961 season was started August 29 and completed September 27. Seven central and northwestern counties were covered using ground survey methods.

European Pine Sawfly

A survey of the abundance of eggs of this sawfly, Neodiprion sertifer, was conducted from mid-March through early April 1962 in 10 central and northern counties. Altogether, 50 red and Scotch pine plantations were scouted. Of

these, 10 showed no egg deposition, 38 showed trace infestations, and two were classified as lightly infested. Thus, in no case was it considered advisable to recommend the application of spray materials. Again, the low population level is attributed to predator and parasite activity.

Other Shade and Forest Tree Pests

In general, other shade and forest tree pests were observed to be at low levels of severity in most locations. Several pests found causing more than trace damage in certain localities are listed below:

Pest or Disease	Locality	Severity
	1961	
Walnut leafspot, *Marssonina juglandis*	Jutland, Hunterdon County	moderate
Fall webworm, *Hyphantria cunea*	Hunterdon County	severe
Oak sawfly, *Arge* sp.	Northwestern Sussex County	irregular-light to severe
Woolly pine scale, *Pseudophilipia quaintancii*	State School of Conservation, Sussex County	light
White pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*	Northwestern Sussex County	scattered, light
European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*	Northwestern Sussex County	scattered, light
	1962	
Nectria canker, *Nectria galligena*	Lebanon, Hunterdon County	heavy on black birch
Woolly larch aphid, *Chermes strobilolius*	High Bridge, Hunterdon County	heavy on European larch
Fruit tree leafroller, *Archips argyrospila*	(1) Extreme northwestern Sussex County	heavy on oaks
	(2) Martinsville, Somerset County	light
European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*	Harmony-Montana area, Warren County	moderate
Cankerworms, *Alsophila pometaria* and *Paleacrita vernata*	(1) Mahwah, Bergen County	heavy
	(2) Ringwood, Passaic County	heavy
	(3) Wanaque, Passaic County	light
	(4) Newfoundland, Passaic County	light
	(5) Berkshire Valley, Morris County	light
	(6) Glen Gardner, Hunterdon County	light
	(7) Martinsville, Somerset County	very light

Plant Pathological Diagnostic Services

Twenty laboratory diagnoses of plant diseases were made. Several elm and London plane samples were cultured for Dutch elm disease and canker stain disease, respectively. One oak wilt suspect sample was cultured and found negative. A Steganosporium fungous species, considered weakly parasitic, was identified as associated with a dieback of sugar maples, and again this year Diplodia pinea was diagnosed as causing tip blight of Austrian pine. A leaf spot present on many walnuts, but especially noted in Hunterdon County, was diagnosed as due to the fungus, Marssonina juglandis. Blueberry leaf rust (or Hemlock rust) caused by Pucciniastrum vaccinii (formerly P. myrtilli) was identified in a few plant beds in southern New Jersey. Finally, a canker on black birch was diagnosed as caused by Nectria galligena.

BUREAU OF PLANT LABORATORY

Sawflies in Native Pine

As described in previous reports, three important sawflies are established in the native, pitch pine areas of New Jersey. They are Neodiprion pratti paradoxicus, Neodiprion pini-rigidae and Neodiprion lecontei.

The Neodiprion pratti paradoxicus infested area remains unchanged since 1959, embracing all or parts of the following counties: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean. Since 1958 the sawfly population has been declining and for the past three years it has been light. A complex of insect parasites is responsible for control. A parasite survey conducted during the summer of 1961 revealed that 70 per cent of the N. pratti paradoxicus population was parasitized. The most abundant parasite was Dahlbominus fuscipennis, a tiny wasp released by this laboratory in past years.

Parasites recovered from N. pratti paradoxicus cocoons in the 1961 summer survey are as follows, in order of incidence:

Hymenoptera - Chalcidoidae - Dahlbominus fuscipennis
Diptera - Tachinidae - Spathimaigenia spp.
Diptera - Bombyliidae - Villa sinuosa
Hymenoptera - Ichneumonidae - Endasys sp.
Hymenoptera - Ichneumonidae - Exenterus sp.

The Neodiprion pini-rigidae infested area also remains unchanged, embracing the same counties as N. pratti paradoxicus, except for Middlesex County. The sawfly population was found to be light or declining in most of the pitch pine area of the State with the exception of heavy feeding at Keswick Grove, east along Route 530 and at Silverton, north along Route 549. Observation of the first generation sawfly this spring found the population to be light in these formerly heavily infested areas. A parasite complex is also responsible for control. The 1961 summer parasite survey revealed that Dahlbominus fuscipennis was also the most abundant parasite against this species. Parasite recoveries from N. pini-rigidae cocoons are as follows, in order of incidence:

1st Generation	2nd Generation
Hymenoptera - Chalcidoidae - *Dahlbominus fuscipennis*	*Spathimaigenia* spp.
Diptera - Tachinidae - *Spathimaigenia* spp.	*Dahlbominus fuscipennis*
Hymenoptera - Ichneumonidae - *Exenterus* sp.	*Exenterus* sp.
Diptera - Bombyliidae - *Villa sinuosa*	*Endasys* sp.
Hymenoptera - Ichneumonidae - *Endasys* sp.	

The red-headed sawfly, *Neodiprion lecontei*, a two generation sawfly, was also found to be light. Only a few scattered colonies were found west of Lakehurst, along Route 571 and west of Cassville, along Route 528. The red-headed sawfly infests the same area as *N. pini-rigidae* and *N. pratti paradoxicus*.

Biological Control of the European Pine Sawfly

This spring for the second year, *Neodiprion sertifer* virus was made available to all red pine plantation owners. However, because the sawfly population was light throughout the State, no requests were made for use of the virus.

In an effort to maintain a bank of virus material to meet any future needs, sawfly infested red pine trees in Mercer and Somerset counties were virus sprayed. All demands for the coming year can be met from the material processed.

Strawberry Plant Examination for Nematodes

During the year plants grown under the virus free certification program were sampled for parasitic nematodes. In accordance with certification regulations, plantings are required to be treated with a nematocide. The plantings were found to be adequately treated and no nematode problems were encountered.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey

For the fifth year, a systematic survey of soybean fields has failed to disclose evidence of the presence of the soybean cyst nematode, *Heterodera glycines*. Of the 133 samples processed by this laboratory, 34 contained nematode cysts. All cysts were forwarded to the Plant Pest Control Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Hicksville, Long Island, for study. The nematodes were identified as either *Heterodera weissi* (the smartweed cyst nematode) or *Heterodera trifolii* (the clover cyst nematode). Neither of these forms is of agricultural significance in this State.

Certified Seed Examination

Twenty-eight lots of officially certified tomato seed, 20 lots of pepper seed and 12 lots of wheat seed were tested to determine adequacy of chemical treatment. Two lots of tomato and seven lots of pepper seed were disqualified for inadequacy of treatment.

Bee Disease Examination

Microscopic examination was made of 62 samples of suspected diseased bee material, submitted by the inspectors of bee culture or by individual beekeepers. Of the total number of specimens examined, 23 were negative for disease, 30 positive for American foulbrood, eight positive for European foulbrood and one positive for Nosema. These examinations provided the basis for further action by the supervisor of bee culture.

Nematode Parasites of Insects

During the summer of 1961 a small block of sweet corn was hand treated with the parasitic nematode known as DD136, to determine effectiveness of control against the corn earworm. The results of this work were poor because 30 per cent of the corn ears were destroyed by birds. However, a degree of control was noted and the nematode was recovered. Additional field trials will be organized.

Entomogenous Bacterium, Bacillus thuringiensis

Two small blocks of alfalfa were sprayed with B. thuringiensis to determine effectiveness of control against alfalfa looper and alfalfa weevil. Control of alfalfa looper was fair, reducing the population 52 per cent. There was no control of alfalfa weevil.

Pine Shoot Moth, Rhyacionia buoliana

During the spring, pine shoot moth pupae were collected for parasite determination. Since the release of parasites by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1938, no work has been done to determine their establishment. Pine shoot moth is a very injurious pest of various species of pine, which attacks buds and shoots, thereby distorting and retarding growth. Five species of hymenopterous insects have been recovered and forwarded to the Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville, Md., for positive identification.

Meadow Spittlebug, Philaenus leucophthalmus

Spittlebug egg masses were collected during the fall from alfalfa plants and forwarded to the Agricultural Research Service at Moorestown, for parasite determination. Two hymenopterous egg parasites were recovered, a Mymarid, Ooctonus americanus and a Eulophid, Centrodora sp. Additional collections of spittlebug eggs are to be made late in 1962.

Request Sampling for Plant Parasitic Nematodes

During the year, 27 nurserymen requested sampling of their plantings for parasitic nematodes. Nematode problems were recognized in 23 nurseries and control measures were recommended.

Nursery Nematode Survey

Known host plants of root-knot nematode were sampled during the summer months in an effort to determine the host preferences within the plant genera. This information is important to the nursery industry from a regulatory standpoint.

A total of 1,672 samples, representing 141 species of plants, was examined. Of the number of plants examined, 45 species were found to be hosts of the northern root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne hapla. Cotton root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne incognita acrita was recovered from one planting of Hibiscus purpureus semiplenus. One tomato planting was found to be infested with southern root-knot nematode, Meloidogyne incognita incognita. Trichodorus porosus, a species of stubby root nematode, was found infesting a holly planting and a privet planting, each recovered at a different nursery but located in the same county. This is the first report of T. porosus in this State. The nematode is an important pest of shrubs. The growers of both plantings destroyed the plants and treated the soil with a nematocide.

The following is a list of plant species found to be hosts of northern root-knot nematode reported from the 1961 summer nursery survey:

Abelia grandiflora
Berberis thunbergi
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea
Deutzia Montrose
Deutzia Lemoinei
Forsythia Fortunei
Forsythia Linwood Gold
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis
Forsythia Spring Glory
Forsythia suspensa
Forsythia suspensa variegata
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Maackii
Lonicera Morrowii
Lonicera Ruprechtiana
Lonicera tatarica rosea
Lonicera tatarica Zabelii
Paeonia Carolina Mather
Paeonia Mons. Jules
Paeonia Richard Carvel
Paeonia Solange
Paeonia Venus
Philadelphus Belle Etoile
Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc
Philadelphus coronarius
Philadelphus virginalis
Rosa Hugonis
Viburnum opulus nana
Viburnum bitchiuense
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum dilatatum
Viburnum plicatum
Viburnum plicatum grandiflorum
Viburnum prunifolium
Viburnum tomentosum
Weigela Bristol Ruby
Weigela Eva Rathke
Weigela floribunda
Weigela nana variegata
Weigela rosea
Weigela Vanicekii
Weigela florida variegata

The following list of plant species and horticultural varieties has been examined and found to be negative for the northern root-knot nematode. Many of the plants is this list will probably prove to be hosts as additional sampling is done.

Azalea Eureka
Azalea Mikado
Azalea mollis
Azalea Steward Stownian
Azalea Thais
Berberis Gilgiana
Berberis julianae
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea nana
Berberis triacanthophora
Berberis Triant
Berberis verruculosa
Berberis virescens
Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
Clematis Davidiana
Clematis paniculata
Cornus alba
Cornus alba sibirica
Cornus Amonum
Cornus Cherokee Chief
Cornus elegantissima
Cornus florida
Cornus florida rubra

Cornus Kousa chinensis
Cornus mas
Cornus paniculata
Cornus prasser
Cornus stolonifera
Cornus stolonifera lutea
Deutzia Angustifolia
Deutzia crenata
Deutzia gracilis
Deutzia gracilis rosea
Deutzia magnifica
Deutzia scabra plena
Forsythia Sieboldii
Forsythia viridissima
Hibiscus anemonaeflorus
Hibiscus ardens
Hibiscus Banner
Hibiscus Boule de Feu
Hibiscus coelestis
Hibiscus Spotleaf
Hibiscus Hamabo
Hibiscus Jeanne d'Arc
Hibiscus Lucy
Hibiscus paeoniflora
Hibiscus Pulcherrimus
Hibiscus Rubis
Hibiscus Snowdrift
Hibiscus W. R. Smith
Hibiscus Woodridge
Ilex crenata
Ilex crenata bullata
Ilex crenata convexa
Ilex crenata convexa compacta
Ilex crenata Helleri
Ilex crenata Hetzi
Ilex crenata microphylla
Ilex crenata rotundifolia
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum lucidum
Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelianum
Ligustrum obtusifolium Vicarii
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum
Lonicera bella albida
Lonicera Halliana
Lonicera tatarica
Lonicera tatarica alba
Lonicera tatarica rubra
Paeonia albiflora
Paeonia Baroness Schroeder
Paeonia Edulis Superba
Paeonia Felix Crousse
Paeonia Karl Rosenfield
Paeonia Reine Hortense
Paeonia Sarah Bernhardt
Philadelphus Atlas
Philadelphus Avalanche
Philadelphus Burfordiensis
Philadelphus coronarius aureus
Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus
Philadelphus grandiflorus
Philadelphus Innocence
Philadelphus Lemoinei
Philadelphus Mont Blanc
Philadelphus nivalis
Prunus sp. (flowering cherry)
Quercus palustris
Rhododendron canadense
Rhododendron Charles Bagley
Rhododendron English Roseum
Rhododendron Evans Flats
Rhododendron Kate Waterer
Rhododendron Nova Zembla
Rhododendron purpureum elegans
Rosa Blaze
Rosa humilis
Rosa lucida
Rosa odorata
Rosa multiflora
Rosa nitida
Rosa palustris
Rosa rugosa
Rosa setigera
Spiraea Vanhouttei
Symphoricarpos alba
Symphoricarpos Chenaultii
Symphoricarpos mollis
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus cuspidata capitata
Thuja Standishii
Vaccinium (blueberry)
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum americanum
Viburnum betulifolium
Viburnum Burkwoodii
Viburnum Carlesii
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum fragrans
Viburnum ichangense
Viburnum Juddii
Viburnum Lantana
Viburnum Lentago
Viburnum lucidum
Viburnum nudum
Viburnum Opulus
Viburnum Opulus roseum

Viburnum plicatum Ravea
Viburnum rhytidophyllum
Viburnum Sargentii
Viburnum setigerum
Viburnum Sieboldii
Viburnum tomentosum plicatum
Viburnum Wrightii
Weigela candida
Weigela Crystal Ruby
Weigela Follis Purpurea
Weigela lutea

Alfalfa Weevil Parasite Program

In the past 10 years, the alfalfa weevil has become a serious pest of alfalfa in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Prior to 1951, the weevil was limited to the western states. In 1911, in an effort to control this pest, the United States Department of Agriculture introduced from Europe into the western states Bathyplectes curculionis, a parasitic wasp of weevil larvae. Experience in the West has shown that the parasite can substantially reduce the alfalfa weevil population.

In 1959, the parasite was successfully released in New Jersey near Pemberton by the Agricultural Research Service, Moorestown. The parasite has now spread in a four-mile radius from the original release site. To further this effort, and in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, this laboratory has undertaken the rearing of alfalfa weevil parasites.

In addition to Bathyplectes, two other parasitic wasps are being reared, Tetrastichus incertus, a larval parasite, and Dibrachoides druso, an adult parasite. Both of these parasites were imported from Europe in 1960 by the Agricultural Research Service.

A tabulation of 1962 parasite releases by this laboratory and the Federal agency follows:

County	Number of Parasites Released
Hunterdon	194 Bathyplectes
	900 Tetrastichus
	800 Dibrachoides
Mercer	254 Tetrastichus
	200 Dibrachoides
Monmouth	300 Bathyplectes
Salem	450 Bathyplectes
Somerset	600 Bathyplectes
	240 Tetrastichus
Warren	710 Bathyplectes
	1,360 Tetrastichus
	600 Dibrachoides

As quickly as possible, parasites will be released throughout the alfalfa growing areas of the State.

OFFICE OF MILK INDUSTRY

Floyd R. Hoffman, Director

The Office of Milk Industry, under the immediate supervision of the director, is mainly a regulatory agency established by law to prevent unfair, destructive and demoralizing practices that would adversely affect the production, distribution and sale of milk in New Jersey. The functions of the Office are handled by five bureaus: Administration, Enforcement, Auditing, Licensing and Milk Economics.

Floyd R. Hoffman was re-appointed by Governor Richard J. Hughes to serve as director of the Office of Milk Industry. Mr. Hoffman, who began his third term in February 1962, was originally appointed by Governor Robert B. Meyner in 1954.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Total revenue transmitted to the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey for the year 1961-62 by the Office of Milk Industry again exceeded the expenditures for the year. Total receipts amounted to $221,108.08 and were derived as follows:

License fees collected	$202,167.20
Penalties paid for violations of orders and regulations	18,850.00
Fees for calibration of glassware	90.88

Although the funds appropriated by the General Treasury for the operation of the Office amounted to $217,949.00, the total expenditures for the year were $208,895.05. The budget for the Office of Milk Industry is separate from that of the Department of Agriculture.

The appropriation provided for 39 permanent employees, and approval was granted for two temporary seasonal assistants to aid during the licensing period. Changes in personnel, particularly in key positions, created considerable difficulty during the year. The position of supervising investigator, formerly held by Edward J. Hart who died in August 1961, has been temporarily filled by a senior auditor. The agricultural economist resigned in November 1961, and the position remained vacant until the end of the fiscal year. Because of the growing importance and demand for information pertaining to economics in the milk industry, agricultural colleges were contacted and every attempt was made to fill this position, but without success. Difficulty was also encountered in filling auditor positions, two of which remained vacant at the end of the fiscal year. In addition to these changes, five persons were appointed in accordance with Civil Service regulations to fill clerical positions left vacant because of resignations or failure to qualify by examination.

Milk Industry Activities

Meetings and Conferences

The Office of Milk Industry was represented by the director or deputy director at 21 meetings held outside the State in connection with milk marketing conditions throughout the country, national legislation pertaining to milk and changes in the Federal milk marketing orders.

A group known as the National Task Force Committee was organized to study further the problem of payment for milk sold to the United States Government on which state-fixed prices cannot be enforced. Numerous meetings were held during the year to draft legislation to amend the Procurement Act of the United States Defense for milk purchased on government contract. The deputy director, a member of the committee, reported that a proposed bill to be introduced in Congress has been completed. The bill would provide a basis upon which the United States Secretary of Agriculture would fix a price to producers for milk purchased by the Procurement Division of the Department of Defense. Twenty-two states, including New Jersey, were represented on this committee, and have signified their approval of the proposed bill. The Dairy Division of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the International Association of Milk Control Agencies have participated in this project.

Two meetings of the Northeastern Section of the Dairy Division, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, were held during the year. Both were attended by the deputy director of the Office of Milk Industry. At the first meeting, held in Boston, Mass., two committees were appointed--one to study the national milk sanitation act when it is resubmitted to Congress and the second to study the cause of the "off-flavor" in milk that has been increasing in the past year.

At the second meeting which was held in Norfolk, Conn., Deputy Director Chester D. Schomp was elected secretary-treasurer of the Northeastern Section of the Dairy Division. Reports were made on the progress of the study started a year ago to prepare a standard system of inspection and labeling of fluid milk and fluid milk products that would receive area recognition throughout the northeastern states. In connection with this meeting, a committee previously appointed by the commissioners and secretaries of agriculture in the northeastern states met to discuss the United States Public Health Service Ordinance and Code for Fluid Milk which is being prepared by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Paul Corash of the New York City Health Department accepted the chairmanship of the committee. Recommendations for revisions were completed and are to be discussed with health officials and milk industry representatives throughout the Northeast before a final draft is given to the United States Public Health Service.

The Office of Milk Industry was represented at 80 meetings and affairs held within the State. At many of these, problems of the milk industry, possible solutions and proposed programs were discussed. The Office of Milk Industry provided statistics and data regarding dairy industry trends and explained milk regulations and functions of the Office. In addition to special milk industry affairs, the monthly and annual meetings of the Garden State Milk Council, the New Jersey Dairymen's Council, United Milk Producers of New Jersey, State and county milk producers associations and the dealer and subdealer trade associations were included in this group.

Thirty-nine conferences were conducted by the director or deputy director, many in answer to requests received. Groups with legal representatives sought interpretations of the law and orders in effect. Others were interested in payments to producers, explanation of the various types of licenses and fees, and the regulations pertaining to fair trade practices. Representatives from other states and from Federal agencies also conferred with the Office of Milk Industry on situations concerning New Jersey licensees.

Public Hearings and Price Orders

Before any changes may be made in the fixed minimum prices to be charged for milk and milk products, the director must hold a public hearing. The hearings are publicized through newspaper advertisements, news releases and notices sent to licensees. All interested parties are invited to present testimony on the call of the hearing. The finding of fact and order must be based on the testimony submitted under oath at the hearing. It must be issued within 15 days after the conclusion of the hearing and cannot become effective sooner than the 15th day after it is posted with the Secretary of State.

The longest and most expensive hearing ever conducted by the Office of Milk Industry took place in August and September 1961. Starting August 15, it lasted for 19 sessions, and about 3,500 pages of testimony were recorded. This hearing was ordered by the New Jersey Supreme Court in the decision of June 30, 1961, following their hearing on June 5, 1961, on the appeal from Order 60-4. This order created one of the most controversial issues and series of legal events encountered during the history of milk control in New Jersey.

Order 60-4, effective April 1, 1961, stipulated the fixed minimum resale prices to be charged in the 13 northern counties of New Jersey (Area 1). It was based on testimony submitted at a hearing held in December 1960 and provided for a method of pricing not previously used in New Jersey. Prior to this order, minimum resale prices were fixed and continued in effect until changed by a subsequent order. However, in Order 60-4, resale prices were based on a bracket system whereby they would fluctuate with the fluid milk prices paid to producers in Area 1. Producer prices in this area are regulated by the New York-New Jersey Federal milk marketing order. The Class I price to be paid to producers is announced by the market administrator on the 25th day of each month for the following month. In Order 60-4, the minimum price for regular milk delivered to consumers was fixed at 28 cents per quart when the Class I price to producers was between $4.65 and $4.88 per hundredweight. From this point, brackets ranging 23 cents in the price per hundredweight were established. The resale price per quart would change one-half cent from one bracket to the next.

The order also provided that the price for milk sold in gallon jugs could be one cent per quart less than the minimum prices listed in the order and the price for half-gallon jugs could be one-half cent per quart less than the minimum prices listed in the order. Also, milk could be sold at the farm of a licensed producer-dealer at one cent per quart less than the minimum store-to-consumer prices. The price of milk sold out of vending machines was fixed at the same level as the store-to-consumer prices.

The long period of litigation began when four North Jersey milk dealers filed an appeal, contending that they could profitably sell milk in multiple-quart containers at prices lower than the minimum price in Order 60-4. The four appellants were: Lampert Dairy Farm, Inc; Thomas Sudzin and Louis Sudzin, trading as Maplehurst Farms; Norman Halper and Herbert Halper, trading as Cornell Dairy Farms; and Garden State Farms, Inc. Order 60-4 was effective during April, May and June of 1961. In its June 30 decision, the New Jersey Supreme Court ordered the director to hold a public hearing to compile a supplement to the record on which the order was originally based. The hearing was to obtain cost data on sales in gallon and half-gallon containers and milk sold from vending machines. Order 60-4 was stayed as of July 1, 1961, and the previous price order, 60-1, was reinstated.

Cost studies were made by the Office of Milk Industry and presented at the August hearing. It was difficult to determine accurate cost figures from the records of the appellants. Two of them operated other types of enterprise in addition to the milk business, but combined all transactions in one set of records. Also, the methods of purchasing milk, types of employment and wages paid, and other operations were not standard as compared with the majority of the dairy industry.

Sixteen witnesses testified at the hearing and extensive cross-examination, objections and arguments contesting admittance of evidence caused the hearing to last 19 days. After studying the lengthy record, the director concluded in a 31-page Finding of Fact and Determination dated November 15, 1961 (the date set by the Court), that no change should be made in the order. Following this, two lengthy briefs were filed by the appellants' attorneys on February 15. A week later, the Court allowed the director 30 days to study the briefs and to prepare his return statement.

All final arguments on the appeal and briefs were heard by the Supreme Court on June 5. The decision, rendered on June 27, stated that the Office of Milk Industry briefs presented many enlightening facts clarifying previous information submitted to the Court. It also stated that the escalator method of fixing minimum prices was plausible, but that the level at which the resale prices were related to the prices paid to producers was questionable. The Court ordered the director to make a complete study of all cost factors on all types of milk and milk products, all sizes of containers and all categories of sales--wholesale, home-delivered and out of stores. At the completion of the cost studies, another public hearing must be held by the director and the findings submitted to the Court. Until this is completed, Order 60-1 will continue in effect. Under this order, the minimum quart prices for regular grade milk are 28 cents if home-delivered and 26½ cents out of stores.

At the close of the fiscal year, the appellants continued to maintain that they could profitably sell milk in gallon jugs at 15 cents less than the fixed minimum price. They have given the matter much publicity through paid advertising and newspaper articles, arousing consumer reaction in the North Jersey area. However, the Supreme Court in its last decision said it could not order a lower price level based on the evidence adduced at the hearing.

Cream Prices

A public hearing was held by the director on April 11, 1962, to determine whether resale prices of fluid cream should be adjusted. These prices had not been changed since 1956. The hearing was called because the United States Department of Agriculture reduced the support price for milk from $3.40 to $3.11 per hundredweight, effective April 1, 1962. This change reduced dealers' costs for cream in New Jersey.

Five witnesses appeared at the hearing and all recommended a reduction in cream prices. Order 62-1 was issued, effective May 1, 1962, ordering that minimum prices for heavy cream be reduced 12 cents per quart, six cents per pint and three cents per half-pint. Prices for medium cream were reduced nine cents per quart, five cents per pint and two cents per half-pint; and light cream prices were reduced six cents per quart, three cents per pint and one cent per half-pint. Minimum cream prices to consumers throughout the State under Order 62-1 are as follows:

	Quart	Pint	Half-pint
Heavy cream			
Home-delivered	$1.29	$.69	$.37
Store to consumer	1.25	.67	.36
Medium cream			
Home-delivered	1.03	.55	.30
Store to consumer	1.00	.53	.29
Light cream			
Home-delivered	.78	.41	.24
Store to consumer	.76	.39	.23

Prices in Southern New Jersey

Prices for milk in the southern area of New Jersey have not been changed since the issuance of Order No. 60-2 which went into effect July 1, 1960. Dairymen in New Jersey who were not under Federal order regulation continued to receive $6.27 per hundredweight for Grade "A" and $5.87 per hundredweight for regular grade milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat and used as Class I or fluid milk. The Class II price paid for that milk separated into cream and the Class II-A price for milk used for manufacturing are figured on a formula basis and are announced each month by the Office of Milk Industry.

Retail milk prices, also fixed by Order No. 60-2, have not been changed since July 1, 1960. The minimum prices for regular grade milk in Area 2, commonly known as the south shore area, continued to be 29½ cents per quart for home-delivery and 28 cents if purchased at the store. The minimum quart prices for regular grade milk in Area 3, the balance of South Jersey, are 27½ cents for home-delivery and 26 cents out of stores.

New York-New Jersey Federal Milk Marketing Order

The numbers of all Federal milk marketing orders were changed effective January 1, 1962. The New York-New Jersey order previously known as Order 27 became Order No. 2. This order regulates payments to producers in the 13 northern counties of New Jersey, the New York metropolitan area and 22 counties of upstate New York. The North Jersey area became part of the order August 1, 1957, and at the same time the director issued State Order 57-3, the provisions of which are entirely the same as the Federal order. The director participates in any measures taken by the Federal authorities concerning Order No. 2, making coordinating changes in Office of Milk Industry Order No. 57-3.

Compensatory Payments

Producers whose payments are regulated by Order No. 2 were faced with a new economic threat when the United States Supreme Court declared invalid the compensatory payments provision of the order. This final decision terminated the case of Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, Inc., and Suncrest Farms, Inc., vs. United States Department of Agriculture which began in September 1957. The two Pennsylvania concerns sold milk retail in northern New Jersey but challenged the provisions requiring compensatory payments into the producer settlement fund. Following the hearing before the United States District Court, the provisions were declared illegal. The United States Department of Agriculture filed an appeal, joined by the New Jersey and New York Departments of Agriculture. In February, 1961, the United States Court of Appeals upheld the provisions. Following this decision, the two Pennsylvania handlers took the matter to the United States Supreme Court, which on June 4, 1962, ruled against the provisions.

The compensatory payment rule required dairies not members of the Federal order pool to pay into the producer settlement fund an amount equal to the difference between the prices of Class I (fluid) milk and Class III (manufacturing) milk for all fluid milk sold into the area regulated by the order. The purpose of this was to compensate local producers for the loss of Class I sales to non-pool milk. The court rejected this theory on the grounds that in certain cases such payments resulted in a cost of milk to the handler higher than the prices specified in the order and that they acted as a trade barrier. There are about 81 Federal milk marketing orders in effect, 64 have compensatory payment provisions, and of these, 23 are almost identical with the New York-New Jersey order in this respect.

Emergency action had to be taken to protect producers from the possible price-depressing effects of outside milk sold in their market. Many meetings were held with officials of the United States, New York State, and New Jersey Departments of Agriculture and dairy leaders. On June 26, Secretary Orville L. Freemen announced the suspension of the provisions invalidated by the Supreme Court. Effective July 1, he also suspended the provisions of the order which would permit handlers presently regulated under the pool from changing to a non-pool status. A public hearing was scheduled to consider proposals for amending the order to protect producers against unregulated outside milk coming into the marketing area. All proposals relative to this matter must be submitted before July 16, 1962, in order to be considered at the hearing.

Governor Richard J. Hughes appointed a milk committee, with Lloyd B. Wescott as chairman, to study the problems confronting producers regulated by

Order No. 2. This group will cooperate with other dairy organizations and government agencies in an effort to maintain stable prices to dairy farmers.

Secretary Freeman also appointed a five-man committee, headed by Mr. Wescott, to review the effects of the Supreme Court decision and to make recommendations on the action needed to maintain orderly marketing conditions under the New York-New Jersey order.

Class I Pricing

A 13-day Teamsters' Union strike of dairy truck drivers and plant workers in New York City and Long Island, which ended on November 6, 1961, cut off the milk supplies to many consumers in that area. While it did not spread into North Jersey, it did affect the price paid to New Jersey producers under Order No. 2 because much of the milk normally sold for fluid purposes was diverted to manufacturing plants. Because the fluid milk consumption statistics for October and November affected the pricing formula for December, January and February, an emergency hearing was held in New York City on November 16 to consider adjusting the utilization factor. Effective December 1, 1961, an amendment was issued substituting a normal utilization figure in the pricing formula in order that the decrease in Class I sales in October and November would not be reflected in the statistics used in figuring the prices to be paid to producers. The director issued a concurrent amendment to State Order 57-3 on behalf of New Jersey dairymen.

Prices for Milk Used for Manufacturing Purposes

The joint public hearing on the manufacturing milk prices in the New York-New Jersey order and nine other Federal orders in effect in the northeastern states began on June 19, 1961 and was concluded on August 2, 1961. Many proposals were heard and interrogation on testimony submitted was lengthy. Because of the inter-market movements of milk, the hearing was held to relate the minimum prices for milk used for manufacturing in the 10 markets to each other and to the value of milk used for manufacturing in Midwestern condenseries. A recommended decision, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in January 1962, provided that prices for manufacturing milk in the Northeast would average 8 to 15 cents above the 1961 averages and about 5.4 cents a hundredweight annually above the United States average price for manufacturing milk. Interested parties were given until February 15 to file exceptions to the recommended decision. Extensions were granted until March 31 and then until April 13 in order to allow ample time to study the possible effect that the price increase would have on the marketing of this milk. The decision was put to vote in a producer referendum which ended May 19, 1962. An amendment must be approved by two-thirds of all producers voting before it becomes effective. After producer approval of the amendment, on May 25, 1962, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture issued an order amending the manufacturing pricing provisions in all 10 orders involved.

The increase in the price for milk sold for manufacturing purposes was not a definite advantage to producers as it tended to make it more difficult to market this milk. The quantity of milk used in the manufacturing class in the New York-New Jersey order has reached a point where it is nearly equal to the fluid or Class I utilization. As of the end of April 1962, at least 10 milk

plants in the New York-New Jersey milkshed had been closed. On May 23, 1962, representatives of 18 dairy cooperatives from the Northeast met with Secretary Freeman requesting a new hearing and a postponement of the effective date of the amendment. However, the amendment, as issued, became effective July 1, 1962.

Provisions for Bulk Tank Handling

In September 1961, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a final decision on bulk tank handling of milk under the New York-New Jersey order. This decision was based on a hearing which began in February 1960, after which a long series of recommendations, revisions and exceptions were filed. Effective December 1, 1961, handlers became responsible for the cost of hauling bulk tank milk after the milk left the farms. The rapid trend from the use of milk cans to bulk tanks necessitated the change in the procedure previously established in the marketing orders. The change was approved by a producer referendum in October, after which the amendment establishing new procedures for the accounting, pooling and pricing of bulk tank milk was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Milk Industry.

Producer-Handler Problem

In 1958, the New York-New Jersey Federal order had been amended, granting certain privilege of exemption to those who qualified as "producer-handlers." In general, a producer-handler is one who owns a farm, sells milk retail, and produces all the milk he sells. Following a controversy in New York State in the matter known as the "Jesse Stalker Case," Secretary Freeman issued an announcement on May 24 proposing termination of the provisions in the order relating to producer-handlers. Views and arguments were to be submitted before June 14, 1962. A study of the data submitted indicated that the majority favored a public hearing before any changes were made. The principal question relates to the extent and conditions under which a producer-handler may be exempt from price and order pool regulations without adversely affecting returns to other producers. No action had been taken at the close of the fiscal year.

Proposed Federal Regulation for Southern New Jersey

The United States Department of Agriculture announced in October 1961 that it planned to hold a hearing to consider proposals to regulate that part of New Jersey not under Order No. 2. This would include the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem, and that part of Ocean County not already under Federal regulation. This section of the State is known as Marketing Areas 2 and 3. The time for submitting proposals was December 16, 1961, but this was extended to January 15, 1962, and again to February 16. Some proposals advocated that this area should be included in the Philadelphia area order. Others proposed a separate order for the area. Also, some favored a "handler pool" and others a "market-wide pool." The hearing in this matter had not been scheduled at the close of the fiscal year.

Milk Industry Trends

The supply and demand imbalance in the milk industry throughout the nation received much publicity during the past year. A "Milk and Nutrition National Conference" was called by the United States Department of Agriculture in

January to discuss the problem of the increase in milk production and the decrease in milk consumption. Despite the population growth, fluid milk sales decreased on a national basis. President Kennedy, in his address at the conference, encouraged the consumption of fluid milk to aid dairy farmers and to alleviate the need for increased dairy support prices. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture was represented at the January conference by Alvin W. String and Chester D. Schomp.

Two nationwide committees were appointed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture--one to study Federal milk marketing orders and the other to study the supply and demand situation. The latter, known as the "National Dairy Advisory Committee" and headed by Lloyd B. Wescott, reported to the Secretary on the possible effects of supply-management programs under Federal marketing orders and producer-financed research and promotion programs. This committee expressed opposition to supply quotas, pointing out that while production control is desirable, it is also vitally important to try to increase consumption of fluid milk.

Milk industry statistics compiled from reports filed by milk dealers with the Office of Milk Industry indicate that New Jersey did not follow the national pattern of increased production and decreased fluid milk sales. Table 1 appended to this report shows that production of milk for the year 1961-62 was 1,122,167,677 pounds--a decrease of 1.29 per cent from the previous year. Total fluid milk sales amounted to 854,700,847 quarts, an increase of 3.68 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

The decrease in milk production was reflected in both the North and South Jersey areas. Table 2 shows that production in the northern section of the State was 0.89 per cent less than in 1960-61. Table 3 shows that the production decrease in southern New Jersey was 2.62 per cent. However, the greater percentage of decline in South Jersey may be attributed to the transferring of producers from that area to North Jersey markets.

Table 4 shows that the number of producers shipping to New Jersey dealers decreased from 2,948 in 1960-61 to 2,758 in 1961-62. While the number of producers decreased 6.45 per cent, the rate of decline in production was not as great due to increased production per cow and the efficiency of those producers remaining in business. Milk produced per cow in 1961 was 9,110 pounds, an increase of 100 pounds or 1.11 per cent over the previous year. New Jersey ranks third in the nation in milk production per cow.

The monthly average price paid to producers for the year 1961-62 was $5.17 per hundredweight--2.02 per cent less than they received in 1960-61, as shown in Table 4. The decline in the average price paid to producers was greater in northern New Jersey than in the southern part of the State. Milk producers in North Jersey received an average monthly price of $5.05 per hundredweight, a decrease of 3.257 per cent from the previous year. The monthly average price paid to South Jersey producers was $5.67 per hundredweight, a decrease of 0.874 per cent from the 1960-61 average.

The total gross income received for raw milk, exclusive of producer-dealers' production, exceeded $55,200,000 in 1961-62. This was 4.01 per cent less than the income received by producers during the previous fiscal year.

New Jersey producers selling milk to handlers regulated by the Office of Milk Industry continued to have a price advantage over producers delivering milk to handlers regulated by Federal Orders 2 and 4. The comparison of these prices is shown in Table 5.

Additional statistical information pertaining to the production of milk in New Jersey and to prices received for milk delivered to handlers may be found in Tables 1 through 5.

Total fluid milk sales increased 2.85 per cent in North Jersey, and showed an unusual increase of 6.72 per cent in South Jersey.

Total cream sales showed only a slight change from last year. The total cream sales in fluid milk equivalent for 1961-62 were 121,937,862 quarts, or 0.30 per cent more than the 1960-61 total.

Monthly sales figures for milk and cream reported separately for North and South Jersey are shown in Tables 6 and 7.

Exports of New Jersey produced milk exceeded 251,000,000 pounds, a drop of 5.74 per cent from the previous fiscal year. Imports of milk into New Jersey during 1961-62 were 6.02 per cent greater than in 1960-61. Imports of cream for use in New Jersey during the last fiscal year also increased over the previous year. The rise in cream imports amounted to 4.56 per cent.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION OF MILK AS REPORTED BY DEALERS AND PRODUCER-DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY (POUNDS)

1961-62

1961	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
July	72,892,053	17,542,046	90,434,099
August	73,950,611	18,011,372	91,961,983
September	70,552,110	16,948,912	87,501,022
October	72,164,139	17,187,549	89,351,688
November	68,309,247	16,514,124	84,823,371
December	73,265,854	17,268,276	90,534,130
1962			
January	76,368,050	17,684,774	94,052,824
February	71,275,567	16,667,385	87,942,952
March	82,237,926	18,665,139	100,903,065
April	81,239,838	18,319,080	99,558,918
May	86,793,526	19,699,906	106,493,432
June[1]	80,461,357[1]	18,148,836[1]	98,610,193[1]
Yearly total	909,510,278	212,657,399	1,122,167,677
Monthly average	75,792,523	17,721,450	93,513,973
Total 1960-61	918,662,160	218,166,059	1,136,828,219
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	-0.996	-2.525	-1.29

[1]June estimated.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, NORTH JERSEY, YEAR 1961-62

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundred-weight
1961				
July	2,244	69,277,435	$3,434,946.55	$4.96
August	2,255	70,447,993	3,636,416.68	5.16
September	2,249	67,076,683	3,554,694.96	5.30
October	2,252	68,513,010	3,715,109.01	5.42
November	2,224	64,711,010	3,628,285.97	5.61
December	2,229	69,547,090	3,720,519.56	5.35
1962				
January	2,209	72,743,944	3,795,032.51	5.22
February	2,179	67,969,253	3,514,163.57	5.17
March	2,174	78,541,936	3,862,951.78	4.92
April	2,152	77,693,471	3,603,040.65	4.64
May	2,097	83,147,776	3,676,257.23	4.42
June[1]	2,090[1]	76,985,568[1]	3,425,857.78[1]	4.45[1]
Total		866,655,169	$43,567,276.25	
Average	2,196	72,221,264	$ 3,630,606.35	$5.05
Total 1960-61	2,325	874,458,286	$45,454,880.16	$5.22
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	-5.55	-0.893	-4.153	-3.257

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, SOUTH JERSEY, YEAR 1961-62

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundred-weight
1961				
July	581	17,045,828	$957,502.05	$5.62
August	580	17,491,272	980,902.46	5.61
September	580	16,460,659	945,997.93	5.75
October	582	16,706,381	992,505.07	5.94
November	580	16,035,355	947,501.68	5.91
December	560	16,771,316	990,463.80	5.91
1962				
January	543	17,132,002	983,786.31	5.74
February	554	16,156,667	926,711.54	5.74
March	555	18,076,913	1,024,179.77	5.67
April	546	17,684,155	974,166.69	5.51
May	541	19,044,584	1,004,413.03	5.28
June[1]	541[1]	17,515,416[1]	933,571.67[1]	5.33[1]
Total		206,120,548	$11,661,702.00	
Average	562	17,176,712	$ 971,808.50	$5.67
Total 1960-61	623	211,665,673	$12,081,836.73	$5.72
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	-9.79	-2.62	-3.48	-0.874

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH, NEW JERSEY, 1961-62

	Number of Producers	Total Amount of Milk (pounds)	Total Amount of Money	Price Per Hundredweight
1961				
July	2,825	86,323,263	$4,392,448.60	$5.09
August	2,835	87,939,265	4,617,319.14	5.25
September	2,829	83,537,342	4,500,692.89	5.39
October	2,834	85,219,391	4,707,614.08	5.52
November	2,804	80,746,365	4,575,787.65	5.67
December	2,789	86,318,406	4,710,983.36	5.46
1962				
January	2,752	89,875,946	4,778,818.82	5.32
February	2,733	84,125,920	4,440,875.11	5.28
March	2,729	96,618,849	4,887,131.55	5.06
April	2,698	95,377,626	4,577,207.34	4.80
May	2,638	102,192,360	4,680,670.26	4.58
June[1]	2,631[1]	94,500,984[1]	4,359,429.45[1]	4.61[1]
Total		1,072,775,717	$55,228,978.25	
Average	2,758	89,397,976	$ 4,602,414.85	$5.17
Total 1960-61	2,948	1,086,123,959	$57,536,716.89	$5.32
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	-6.45	-1.23	-4.01	-2.02

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS BY HANDLERS REGULATED BY NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF MILK INDUSTRY WITH PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS UNDER FEDERAL ORDERS 4 AND 2, FOR 3.5 PER CENT MILK, 1961-62

	Blend Prices Paid Producers			Amount New Jersey Price Exceeded	
	N.J. Handlers[1]	Order 4[2]	Order 2[3]	Order 4	Order 2
1961					
July	$5.66	$4.85	$4.258	$ .81	$1.402
August	5.65	4.88	4.488	.77	1.162
September	5.73	5.13	4.658	.60	1.072
October	5.74	5.52	4.588	.22	1.152
November	5.76	5.57	4.668	.19	1.092
December	5.70	5.35	4.608	.35	1.092
1962					
January	5.60	4.97	4.508	.63	1.092
February	5.64	4.89	4.448	.75	1.192
March	5.57	4.88	4.238	.69	1.332
April	5.49	4.49	3.928	1.00	1.562
May	5.42	4.40	3.728	1.02	1.692
June	5.58[4]	4.47	3.748	1.11	1.832
Average	$5.63	$4.95	$4.322	$ .68	$1.31

[1] Average price paid New Jersey producers for Grade B milk by New Jersey handlers not regulated by either Federal Order 4 or Federal Order 2.

[2] Blend prices paid producers by Order 4 handlers converted to a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

[3] Blend prices paid producers by Order 2 handlers at the 61-70 mile zone.

[4] Estimated.

TABLE 6. SALES OF FLUID MILK AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

1961-62

(Quarts)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1961			
July	52,598,239	15,549,530	68,147,769
August	52,887,880	17,212,279	70,100,159
September	55,509,627	15,926,133	71,435,760
October	60,019,796	16,035,429	76,055,225
November	59,429,537	15,682,037	75,111,574
December	55,049,549	15,472,141	70,521,690
1962			
January	56,086,674	15,668,531	71,755,205
February	50,629,369	14,486,089	65,115,458
March	57,056,710	16,580,643	73,637,353
April	55,007,344	15,164,927	70,172,271
May	56,692,015	15,801,428	72,493,443
June [1]	54,863,250 [1]	15,291,690 [1]	70,154,940 [1]
Total	665,829,990	188,870,857	854,700,847
Average	55,485,833	15,739,238	71,225,071
Total 1960-61	647,363,685	176,973,108	824,336,793
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	+2.85	+6.72	+3.68

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 7. SALES OF CREAM AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS

1961-62

(Quarts - Reported in fluid milk equivalent)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1961			
July	8,861,231	1,895,073	10,756,304
August	8,590,746	2,051,795	10,642,541
September	7,653,355	1,831,684	9,485,039
October	7,749,410	1,441,049	9,190,459
November	8,815,930	1,571,708	10,387,638
December	10,499,773	1,846,297	12,346,070
1962			
January	7,965,617	1,421,775	9,387,392
February	7,525,923	1,357,035	8,882,958
March	8,121,484	1,538,441	9,659,925
April	8,090,222	1,729,468	9,819,690
May	9,205,134	1,833,412	11,038,546
June[1]	8,705,970[1]	1,635,330[1]	10,341,300[1]
Total	101,784,795	20,153,067	121,937,862
Average	8,482,066	1,679,422	10,161,488
Total 1960-61	100,768,334	20,800,154	121,568,488
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	+1.01	-3.11	+0.30

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 8. EXPORTS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCED MILK

1961-62

(Pounds)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1961			
July	16,959,056	3,432,101	20,391,157
August	17,478,709	3,556,715	21,035,424
September	16,585,980	3,230,667	19,816,647
October	16,127,013	3,073,584	19,200,597
November	13,747,039	2,902,988	16,650,027
December	16,973,832	2,977,618	19,951,450
1962			
January	18,110,255	3,485,065	21,595,320
February	18,237,388	3,238,585	21,475,973
March	21,029,246	3,601,590	24,630,836
April	16,741,707	2,153,330	18,895,037
May	20,331,462	4,392,218	24,723,680
June[1]	19,310,726[1]	3,357,535[1]	22,668,261[1]
Total	211,632,413	39,401,996	251,034,409
Average	17,636,034	3,283,500	20,919,534
Total 1960-61	230,824,911	35,496,386	266,321,297
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	-8.31	+11.00	-5.74

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 9. IMPORTS OF MILK FOR NEW JERSEY UTILIZATION

1961-62

(Pounds)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1961			
July	70,215,542	22,374,403	92,589,945
August	70,441,234	23,387,529	93,828,763
September	78,095,464	20,876,412	98,971,876
October	86,576,895	20,256,872	106,833,767
November	91,994,115	20,285,140	112,279,255
December	78,011,950	18,658,834	96,670,784
1962			
January	74,945,137	20,699,457	95,644,594
February	67,654,558	19,215,392	86,869,950
March	75,057,456	22,619,951	97,677,407
April	65,595,282	19,937,044	85,532,326
May	66,949,291	21,436,218	88,385,509
June[1]	67,978,036[1]	22,906,033[1]	90,884,069[1]
Total	893,514,960	252,653,285	1,146,168,245
Average	74,459,580	21,054,440	95,514,020
Total 1960-61	859,921,141	221,205,166	1,081,126,307
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	+3.91	+14.22	+6.02

[1] June estimated.

TABLE 10. CREAM IMPORTED FOR USE IN NEW JERSEY

1961-62

(Pounds - Reported in fluid milk equivalent)

	North Jersey	South Jersey	New Jersey Total
1961			
July	18,370,675	2,829,805	21,200,480
August	16,282,285	2,912,089	19,194,374
September	15,091,961	2,738,560	17,830,521
October	12,989,881	2,150,934	15,140,815
November	15,249,867	1,931,542	17,181,409
December	16,800,653	2,173,642	18,974,295
1962			
January	12,000,224	1,501,175	13,501,399
February	12,085,442	1,547,530	13,632,972
March	13,763,423	1,089,085	14,852,508
April	14,029,162	1,807,166	15,836,328
May	18,942,151	1,887,490	20,829,641
June[1]	18,891,030[1]	1,726,610[1]	20,617,640[1]
Total	184,496,754	24,295,628	208,792,382
Average	15,374,730	2,024,636	17,399,366
Total 1960-61	174,500,596	25,182,078	199,682,674
Per cent change 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61	+5.73	-3.52	+4.56

[1] June estimated.

Bulk Milk Holding Tanks

The number of bulk milk holding tanks in use on dairy farms in New Jersey has almost doubled since the first records were maintained in 1957, as shown below:

June 1957	634	June 1960	1,023
June 1958	775	June 1961	1,096
June 1959	888	June 1962	1,290

Although about half of all New Jersey milk-producing farms are now using this method in preference to the can method of handling raw milk, many dairy farmers were faced with a problem when required by handlers to make the change. Farmers were notified that it would be necessary to install the bulk holding tanks and that if they did not do so, they would be dropped as a source of supply. It was impossible in many cases to comply with this request because of financing problems, farms with lanes and bridges where the tank trucks could not pass, and some instances where the quantity of milk produced was too small. It was difficult under the conditions of supply and demand to find new markets for these producers with handlers who would still accept milk in cans.

With the spring flush season of production, the problem became more grave. Meetings were held with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Milk Industry and the committee appointed by the Governor to study Federal Order No. 2 problems. Through the efforts of these groups, meetings were held with dealer committees to fully survey the situation. With the cooperation of these dealers, arrangements were made in almost all cases for an extension of time for those dairymen who would try to install the necessary bulk holding tanks, and markets were found for those who continued with the use of milk cans.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

A total of 7,654 calls was made during the fiscal year 1961-62. Most of these were made to investigate complaints and alleged violations of the milk control law and the orders and regulations. Licensees, consumers, wholesale buyers of milk, representatives of school boards, banks and institutions were contacted. Also, investigators served legal papers and subpoenaes to licensees and witnesses in connection with hearings called by the director.

Store operators who, according to the records of the Office of Milk Industry, were selling milk and had not renewed their licenses for the current year made up the largest single group contacted. There were approximately 2,000 in this category. Reports indicated that many were out of business or had changed ownership. In those cases where stores were selling milk without a license, the stores and the distributors supplying milk to the stores were cited for informal hearings and were penalized.

Penalties assessed during 1961-62 amounted to $20,005. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance of unpaid penalties previously assessed

totaled $8,810. During the year, payment of penalties amounted to $18,850, leaving a balance of $9,965 due as of June 30, 1962.

The largest penalties were paid by those licensees who violated the regulation prohibiting the giving or lending anything of value to any customer served or solicited to be served. Because of competition in new housing areas, milk distributors served milk without charge to obtain new customers. It has become increasingly difficult to prove this type of violation due to the growing practice in the industry of extending long periods of credit to customers.

In addition to the "free milk" violations, the hearing records show that the following were the most frequent offenses against the law, orders and regulations:

1. Stores selling milk without a license.
2. Distributors selling milk to unlicensed stores.
3. Selling milk and/or cream at prices below the fixed minimums.
4. Failure to appear at informal hearings.
5. Providing free refrigeration.
6. Failure to keep proper records as required by the regulations.
7. Failure to file monthly reports.
8. Failure to file the monthly affidavit form attesting to compliance with the orders and regulations.
9. Failure to keep data required in route books.
10. Dealers selling to subdealers without compliance with the regulations.
11. Subdealers purchasing from dealers without compliance with the regulations.
12. Failure to comply with the regulation requiring 60 days notice before taking on stores and/or wholesale accounts not previously served.

Hearings

The milk control law provides for two types of proceedings in cases where violations are indicated. The director may order a formal hearing at which the parties involved are usually legally represented and a record is made of the hearing. Upon receiving evidence of the violations, the director may decline to grant a license or may issue a license conditionally, or he may suspend or revoke a license already in effect. The other type of hearing is informal, no record is made and no legal representation required. The director or any employee designated by him may hold informal hearings, and if it is found that the violations have been committed, a sum is set in adjustment.

During the year 1961-62, 19 Orders to Show Cause were issued by the director. One of these was cancelled when it was found that the subdealer involved, Joseph Gumiensky, discontinued his milk route prior to the date set for the formal hearing.

The most important order to show cause hearing held by the director during 1961-62 was in the matter of National Dairy Products Corporation. This dealer was charged with selling milk to the Penn Fruit Company at prices below the fixed minimum dealer-to-store prices. The dealer contended that the director could not price this milk as it was in interstate commerce. The milk was picked up in Camden by the chain store representatives for resale in Pennsylvania. Following the several sessions of the hearing, an order was issued revoking the dealer's license to do business in New Jersey, allowing a 90-day period to dispose of the holdings in New Jersey. It also contained a provision whereby the milk license could be retained if the dealer immediately ceased all sales made at less than the fixed minimum prices and paid a penalty of $25,000. An immediate appeal was taken by the licensee and the hearing on the Motion for Stay will be held in the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey on July 9, 1962.

Three subdealers, Carlos Reyes, Franklin C. Shaffer, Jr., and Thomas C. Smyth, charged with failure to appear when previously ordered for informal hearings and failure to file H-1A forms, again failed to appear for the hearings. The director issued a determination and order in each case revoking the license.

In the case of Joseph Del Nobile, a subdealer charged with distribution of free milk, the hearing was completed but the decision was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

The 13 remaining formal hearings were reverted to informal proceedings at the request of the parties involved, and in each case a penalty was assessed in accordance with the proven violations. Nine of these, all subdealers, were charged with failure to file the monthly affidavit form known as H-1A and for failure to appear when previously cited. These were: Denis P. and John J. Campbell, Joseph P. Delaney, Michael Dutko, Jacob H. Eitel, Martin Roon, Jr., Joseph Rosol, Lamar Sellers, Gerald F. Williams and Frank J. Latora, Jr. Two licensees, Belleville Dairy (dealer) and Herman Herschel (subdealer) were charged with failure to pay penalties assessed at previous hearings. The remaining two of the group of 13, Michael Casale and David Bloom, both subdealers, were charged with failure to file proper notice before discontinuing purchases of milk from dealers. Mr. Casale was additionally charged with failure to file H-1A forms for 14 months.

A total of 540 informal hearings were scheduled. Of these, 497 were held, a tremendous increase over the 194 conducted the previous year. Three licensees at the informal proceedings requested formal hearings. The balance of 40 who did not appear were either excused because of illness or because they ceased to operate in the milk business prior to the hearing date.

Three of the formal hearings which were pending at the close of the last fiscal year were settled. Marion Roche, Stephen Brignola and Anna Fico, all subdealers, were charged with entering into agreements in violation of the

milk control law in that they employed former licensees whose licenses were revoked. Marion Roche disposed of her business, thus closing her case. In the other two cases, conditional licenses were issued for the 1962-63 period based on the provision that they would not employ any former licensee whose license had been revoked, suspended or denied.

In March 1962, the Superior Court ruled on an appeal taken by James A. McGovern, a subdealer, from the order of the director revoking his license to sell milk in New Jersey, effective January 1961. The Court affirmed the action of the director. Mr. McGovern had been granted a conditional license for 1960-61, but at a formal hearing held in November 1960, it was determined that he violated the condition by employing a person whose license had been revoked by the Office of Milk Industry.

Creamery Inspection

Creamery inspectors made 434 visits to creameries where composite samples of milk were taken and tested for butterfat content to determine if producers had received proper payment based on the butterfat content of the milk. A total of 291 bulk holding tanks was checked for proper agitation of milk to see that the mixture was uniform throughout the tank in order to provide correct samples. In addition, fresh milk samples were obtained at 308 farms. All of the samples were tested by the creamery inspectors for butterfat content.

A total of 2,324 pieces of glassware used for butterfat testing purposes was calibrated for industry use. Payment of $90.88 was received for 1,808 pieces, and at the close of the fiscal year payment was due for the balance of 516. Also, as of June 30, there were 516 pieces of glassware on hand to be calibrated.

Forms Processed

Regulations require that a licensed store must file a 60-day notice before changing from one milk distributor to another or before taking on an additional supplier of milk. Also, dealers and subdealers who wish to serve wholesale accounts (other than stores), which are already served by another supplier, must file 60-day notices of intent to take on these accounts. During the 60-day waiting period, information is obtained regarding outstanding indebtedness due to the suppliers losing the accounts and the possibility of illegal offers made to acquire the additional business. During the 1961-62 period, 1,116 of these notices were received. Of these, 892 changes were approved, 211 were denied permission to change, and 66 forms were withdrawn or canceled.

All licensees, except stores, are required to file a monthly affidavit form known as H-1A showing information pertaining to wholesale accounts acquired or lost and information pertaining to prices charged. Approximately 2,000 of these forms are sent out each month, and when returned, are processed by this Bureau.

BUREAU OF AUDITING

All licensees are required by the milk control law to maintain complete and accurate records of production, purchases, sales and all costs incurred in carrying on the business of the licensee. Based on these records, reports are filed monthly by all dealers and processors. During the fiscal year 1961-62, 2,745 of these reports were received and audited. The summaries of the figures were used in compiling monthly and annual statistics indicating milk industry trends in New Jersey, as shown in the tables appended to this report. These figures were also provided monthly to six branches of the United States Department of Agriculture for use in their publications, seven producer associations, four dealer groups, the Agricultural Colleges at Rutgers and Cornell, the New York-New Jersey and Philadelphia market administrators, and the New York and Pennsylvania State Departments of Agriculture.

The license fees paid annually by milk dealers are based on the average monthly sales of milk. The sales figures on the monthly reports submitted were used in computing the fees for 178 dealers and 70 producer-dealers in 1961-62.

The reports showed that, at the end of the fiscal year, 2,615 producers were shipping milk to New Jersey dealers and processors. Of this number, only 279 were paid for their milk under the Office of Milk Industry price regulations. The majority of New Jersey producers, 2,076, received payments regulated by New York-New Jersey Milk Marketing Order No. 2. A total of 183 New Jersey dairymen was paid under the provisions of Philadelphia Milk Marketing Order No. 4, and 77 received payments regulated by Wilmington Milk Marketing Order No. 10.

In checking payments to producers, one of the primary functions of the Auditing Bureau, it was determined that an additional amount of $1,632.76 was owed to producers regulated by the Office of Milk Industry due to errors made in calculation. As of July 1, 1961, there was a balance due producers of $303.19, making a total of $1,935.95 additional payments to be made for the fiscal year. Of this amount, $1,518.11 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of $417.84 still due as of June 30, 1962.

Fifty-one field audits were completed during 1961-62. The audits were made only where discrepancies existed, mostly reflected in reports submitted, and where specific requests for audits were received. Records were examined for discrepancies in producer payments, prices reported, sources of supply and amounts owed by subdealers to dealers; to determine proper licensing category; and to check purchase and sales records where there were disputes regarding outstanding indebtedness between buyer and seller. In those cases where there were alleged violations or where records were such that the information could not be obtained, the matters were either taken up at office conferences or hearings.

The most important audit made during the year was of the records of National Dairy Products Corporation pertaining to their transactions with Penn Fruit Company. This audit eventually led to the formal hearing and order to revoke the milk dealer's license.

Records were maintained on approximately 1,600 subdealers, showing

the names of the approved sources from whom supplies of milk could be purchased. Because of the large quantities of milk sold by dealers and processors to subdealers and the effect of an added or discontinued subdealer account on the supplies available, regulations in effect provide that subdealers may not change source of supply without first giving a 60-day notice of the intended change. This provides time for the suppliers to make the necessary adjustments and for the Office of Milk Industry to check the reason for the change and the amount of outstanding indebtedness, if any. No change is approved where there is a large amount of money owed to the supplier losing the account. At the end of the 60-day period, an opportunity is offered for a conference between all parties concerned. If there is no objection, the change is approved and so noted on the records. Sixty-nine applications for changes were received during the 1961-62 period, a decrease of 17 from the previous fiscal year, which indicates a more stabilized market. Of the requests for change, 42 were approved, 18 were canceled and eight were pending at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, eight subdealers were granted approval to purchase from suppliers as a result of the acquisition of routes purchased from other subdealers.

Members of the Auditing Bureau spent 630 work hours assisting with the processing of applications for licenses. Seven auditors were assigned for two months to the cost study project which resulted from the appeal from Order 60-4.

BUREAU OF LICENSING

The act which established the Office of Milk Industry provides that no milk dealer, processor, subdealer or store may be engaged in the milk business within this State unless duly licensed. All licenses expire on June 30 regardless of the date of issuance and must be renewed annually. Applications for the various types of licenses are prepared and mailed in April of each year, and are required to be returned on or before May 10 for the license year commencing July 1. All licenses for renewal are imprinted by the IBM section of the Department.

A comparison of the numbers of licenses issued to dealers, processors, subdealers, producer-dealers and manufacturers has shown a decrease for each of the last five years. However, the rate of decrease this year was less than the two previous years. Vending machine licenses, issued for the first time in 1960-61, decreased about 15 per cent in 1961-62. The number of stores licensed to sell milk reached an all-time peak in 1961-62, although the increase over the previous year was very slight. It is estimated that about 2,000 store licenses are canceled each year while approximately the same number of licenses are issued for stores not previously licensed. Much time is consumed in licensing work because of this great turnover.

The following table shows the licenses issued for the fiscal year of 1961-62 as compared with the previous year.

Type of License	1961-62	1960-61	Change
Dealers, processors, producer-dealers, subdealers and manufacturers	2,154	2,188	-34
Stores	14,679	14,673	+6
Vending machines	1,229	1,441	-212
Butterfat testers	384	392	-8
Permits to purchase milk on butterfat basis	116	127	-11
Weighers and samplers	422	394	+28

License fees paid by dealers and producer-dealers are based on the average quantity of milk sold monthly, with a minimum of $10 for average monthly sales not exceeding 2,500 pounds and a maximum of $1,040 for sales exceeding 5,000,000 pounds per month. The other fees as fixed by the law are as follows: processors, $325; manufacturers, $75; subdealers, $15 for each route operated; stores and vending machines, $5 each; butterfat tester's license, $1; permit to purchase which must be obtained by all milk dealers and processors purchasing from New Jersey producers on a butterfat basis, $5. There is no charge for the certificates issued to weighers and samplers of milk.

The decrease in the number of licenses issued was also reflected in the revenue received from license fees for the fiscal year, as shown in the following table.

	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62 Compared with 1960-61
Total license fees	$196,377.25	$198,827.75	-$2,450.00
Refunds	$ 1,231.00	$ 1,521.50	-$ 290.50
Net revenue from license fees	$195,146.25	$197,306.25	-$2,160.00

Each new applicant for license to sell milk, except for stores and vending machines, must appear in person to be interviewed at which time the law, orders and regulations are explained in detail. During the year 1961-62, approximately 200 interviews of this type were conducted.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The forty-seventh annual State Agricultural Convention was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Trenton, on Friday, January 26, 1962. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Alvin W. String, president of the State Board of Agriculture. The invocation was offered by the Reverend Robert W. Smith, pastor of the Harrisonville Methodist Church.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi as follows:

DELEGATES OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

From County Boards of Agriculture

Name	Address	County
John Melora	Hammonton	Atlantic
Delmo Muzzarelli	Vineland	Atlantic
William Albert	Paramus	Bergen
David H. Tice, Jr.	Woodcliff Lake	Bergen
Lester C. Jones	Medford	Burlington
Clement B. Lewis	Riverton	Burlington
Samuel C. DeCou	Haddonfield	Camden
Elmer J. Duncan	Grenloch	Camden
Bolton LeGates	Cape May	Cape May
Felix E. Wuerker	Cape May	Cape May
Albert S. Fogg	Bridgeton	Cumberland
Wilbert Newkirk	Bridgeton	Cumberland
Henry J. Banker	West Orange	Essex
William L. Flavelle	West Caldwell	Essex
George G. Fabrizio	Newfield	Gloucester
Santo Miserendino	Westville	Gloucester
Enzo DeLuca	Jersey City	Hudson
Dr. Clarence F. Manziano	Jersey City	Hudson
William Kinney	Asbury	Hunterdon
Margin Stout	Pittstown	Hunterdon
Clarence H. Steelman, Jr.	Princeton	Mercer
John W. Tindall	Princeton Junction	Mercer
Marvin Hulick	Cranbury	Middlesex
Chester A. Steen	Plainsboro	Middlesex
Russell Clayton	Freehold	Monmouth
Richard Satterthwaite	Cream Ridge	Monmouth
Fred Bauermann	Montville	Morris
Gilbert Taylor	Long Valley	Morris
Daniel M. Crabbe	Toms River	Ocean
Martin Schubkegel, Jr.	Lakewood	Ocean
Orrie Feitsma	Totowa	Passaic
Albert Illes	Wayne	Passaic

Clayton Bishop	Clayton	Salem
Arthur Jarman	Monroeville	Salem
David W. Amerman	Neshanic Station	Somerset
Charles W. Grayson	Belle Mead	Somerset
George H. Clark	Sussex	Sussex
James Radcliffe	Lafayette	Sussex
Thomas V. Albert, Jr.	Plainfield	Union
Walter M. Ritchie	Colonia	Union
George W. Cummins	Vienna	Warren
Stuart Hartung	Phillipsburg	Warren

From State and Pomona Granges

Clinton H. Cowperthwait	Moorestown	State Grange
W. Ellsworth Oberly	Stewartsville	State Grange
Martin Decker	Hammonton	Atlantic
John Clauss	Fair Lawn	Bergen-Passaic
C. Harold Joyce	Medford	Burlington
Reuben H. Dobbs	Marlton	Camden
Allen McClain	Green Creek	Cape May
Karl J. Wentorf	Whippany	Central District
Leon Spencer	Millville	Cumberland
Kenneth T. Stretch	Mullica Hill	Gloucester
John T. Hudnett	Flemington	Hunterdon
T. Richard Evans, Jr.	Trenton	Mercer
Harry Dietrich	New Market	Middlesex-Somerset
Howard P. Story, Sr.	Freehold	Monmouth
Isaac Sherwood	Elmer	Salem
John Cowan	Newton	Sussex
Charles S. Smith	Broadway	Warren

From Other Organizations

American Cranberry Growers' Association -- Hobart R. Gardner, Vincentown; Edward V. Lipman, New Brunswick.

Jersey Chick Association -- Nello Melini, Vineland; William Rapp, Farmingdale.

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen -- Roy R. Blair, Nutley; J. Peter Vermeulen, Neshanic Station.

New Jersey State Florists' Association -- Carl J. Klotz, Robbinsville; Lester G. Pyle, Paramus.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society -- C. William Haines, Sr., Masonville; Charles Maier, Pine Brook.

New Jersey State Poultry Association -- Irving Berger, Lakewood; Robert Herman, Freehold.

United Milk Producers of New Jersey -- Herman Durr, Jr., Wrightstown; Henry Zdancewic, Freehold.

Blueberry Cooperative Association -- Fred E. Scammell, Toms River.

Cooperative Growers' Association, Inc. -- Russell Hunter, Riverton.

The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc. -- Victor Lenco, Robbinsville.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station -- Charles W. M. Hess, Wayne.

New Jersey Beekeepers Association -- Henry L. Vogel, Old Bridge.

New Jersey College of Agriculture -- Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., New Brunswick.

New Jersey Crop Improvement Association -- John H. Carson, Moorestown.

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc. -- Dr. J. Ellis Crowshaw, Wrightstown.

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Inc. -- Charles H. Kirby, Harrisonville.

New Jersey State Potato Association -- Frank Jurgelsky, Englishtown.

E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society -- William M. Nulton, Jr., New Brunswick.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The following committees were appointed by President String:

Nominating Committee for Members of the State Board of Agriculture

Charles Maier, Chairman	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
Charles W. M. Hess, Sr., Vice-Chairman	New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station
David W. Amerman	Somerset County Board of Agriculture
Henry J. Banker	Essex County Board of Agriculture
George H. Clark	Sussex County Board of Agriculture
John Clauss	Bergen-Passaic Pomona Grange
Clinton H. Cowperthwait	New Jersey State Grange
Samuel C. DeCou	Camden County Board of Agriculture
John T. Hudnett	Hunterdon County Pomona Grange
Bolton LeGates	Cape May County Board of Agriculture
Edward V. Lipman	American Cranberry Growers' Association
Nello Melini	Jersey Chick Association
John Melora	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
Santo Miserendino	Gloucester County Board of Agriculture
Walter M. Ritchie	Union County Board of Agriculture
Dr. Clarence F. Manziano	Hudson County Board of Agriculture
Martin Schubkegel, Jr.	Ocean County Board of Agriculture
Isaac Sherwood	Salem County Pomona Grange
Charles S. Smith	Warren County Pomona Grange
John W. Tindall	Mercer County Board of Agriculture
Henry Zdancewic	United Milk Producers of New Jersey

Nominating Committee for Member of the State Fish & Game Council

Reuben H. Dobbs, Chairman	Camden County Pomona Grange
Albert S. Fogg	Cumberland County Board of Agriculture
Hobart R. Gardner	American Cranberry Growers' Association
Arthur Jarman	Salem County Board of Agriculture
Charles H. Kirby	New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, Inc.
Delmo Muzzarelli	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
Felix E. Wuerker	Cape May County Board of Agriculture

Committee on Resolutions

Martin Decker, Chairman	Atlantic County Pomona Grange
C. William Haines, Sr.	New Jersey State Horticultural Society
Stuart Hartung	Warren County Board of Agriculture
Marvin Hulick	Middlesex County Board of Agriculture
Lester C. Jones	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
William M. Nulton, Jr.	E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society
Clarence H. Steelman, Jr.	Mercer County Board of Agriculture
Karl J. Wentorf	Central District Pomona Grange

Committee on Credentials

David H. Tice, Jr., Chairman	Bergen County Board of Agriculture
Roy R. Blair	New Jersey Association of Nurserymen
William Kinney	Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture
Lester G. Pyle	New Jersey State Florists' Association
Kenneth T. Stretch	Gloucester County Pomona Grange

Committee to Wait on the Governor

Clement B. Lewis, Chairman	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
Russell Clayton	Monmouth County Board of Agriculture
Robert Herman	New Jersey State Poultry Association
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	New Jersey College of Agriculture
Leon Spencer	Cumberland County Pomona Grange

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The credentials committee examined the certificates of delegates and reported them in order.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the names of Albert H. Forsythe, a dairyman of Mount Holly, Burlington County and Charles Pratschler, a poultryman of Port Jervis, Sussex 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.

WHEREAS, the nation is plagued with an increase of juvenile delinquency; and

WHEREAS, this has often been found to be associated with the problem of youth endowed with much energy but without adequate opportunity to earn an income; and

WHEREAS, young people are prohibited by law from working in most jobs until the age of eighteen;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture undertake, in cooperation with the Department of Labor and Industry, a study of ways of making it possible for young people to work legally at an earlier age. We believe it is important that our future citizens not only acquire academic knowledge but also the understanding and respect for honest, responsible work habits.

WHEREAS, since we met in our convention last January, the Great Creator has called from our midst to their final rest a number of our long-time friends and farm leaders, among whom are Dr. John W. Bartlett, for many years the head of the dairy department of Rutgers University and a leading figure in the dairy industry in New Jersey and elsewhere; Herman C. Demme, a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1934 to 1938, and for two terms its president, a pioneer in his field and nationally known in the poultry and egg industry; Colonel Arthur F. Foran, whose many interests included serving the dairy industry of New Jersey as Director of Milk Control; Dr. William H. Martin, a friend of New Jersey farmers for a number of decades, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a man nationally and internationally known for his contributions to agricultural science, and frequently a delegate to this convention; and Richard S. Schomp, an active worker in his area and a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1934 to 1938; and

WHEREAS, the passing of these men of high rank in their respective fields of agriculture is a grievous loss to their many friends now in this convention and throughout the State;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that it is fitting for us, the delegates at this 47th annual agricultural convention, 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.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention go on record as favoring the enactment of a broad-based tax. When and if a broad-based tax is adopted, then the recent tax on business and farm inventories should be immediately abolished; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that farm land be assessed on the basis of use as farm land and not on the basis of potential value for real estate or industrial purposes.

WHEREAS, an unfair situation develops where there is a change of the use of land from one classification to another in computing the tax equalization table because a fictitious value is created for other properties in the area;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that when there is a change of usage of property, it be excluded in computing the tax equalization table; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Division of Taxation of the Department of the Treasury.

WHEREAS, many farmers in New Jersey have sustained losses in the sale of hay and grain; and

WHEREAS, buyers of most New Jersey farm commodities are required to be licensed and bonded;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the licensing and bonding act be amended to include purchasers of hay and grain.

WHEREAS, black bird population has increased sufficiently to become a hazard to aviation and cause damage to public buildings; and

WHEREAS, the feeding of these birds on the wild rice has depleted the supply so as to discourage the migration of ducks and other wild fowl; and

WHEREAS, the destruction to many crops by these birds has made it almost economically impossible to produce such crops;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge Federal and State agencies to take steps to manage the black bird population.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and Industry, the United States Department of Labor and the senators and representatives of New Jersey in Washington.

WHEREAS, agricultural research and extension have been largely responsible for making New Jersey a world leader in agricultural production and efficiency; and

WHEREAS, this research has enabled our consumers to become the best fed and healthiest families of the world;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this delegate body give renewed and continued support to the research and education program of the College of Agriculture, the Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that every effort be made to secure the cooperation of the new administration in Trenton in giving adequate support to our College of Agriculture, and urging that additional emphasis be placed on marketing of farm products.

WHEREAS, the 1960 convention of agricultural delegates requested our Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Phillip Alampi, to survey existing marketing orders and agreements in other states for possible adaptation to the marketing needs of New Jersey farmers; and

WHEREAS, our Secretary of Agriculture has caused a survey to be made and with the assistance of an advisory committee of farmers and agricultural leaders has prepared legislation that would enable commodity groups desiring marketing orders to have them, if approved by a majority of two-thirds of producers voting;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this body urge the Legislature to act favorably on Senate Bill No. 37, which is marketing order enabling legislation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor and to each legislator.

WHEREAS, many farmers of the State of New Jersey have been subjected to hardship because the burden of taxation falls on real estate and in many instances farm land is not assessed on the basis of use as farm land;

WHEREAS, our Secretary of Agriculture and his staff in New Jersey have kept agriculture's achievements in the public eye; and

WHEREAS, they have worked for the farmers' interests in the merging and strengthening of our many farmers' organizations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we commend Secretary Alampi and his staff for their aggressiveness and untiring efforts and urge that they continue to work with the College of Agriculture and Extension Service in the building of stronger farm organizations in New Jersey.

WHEREAS, the growers of agricultural products in New Jersey are concerned about the public's understanding of agricultural problems;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this assembly of delegates to the 1962 Agricultural Convention request the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a committee for the purpose of developing a program to create a better understanding between the producers of farm products and consumers. We urge that this committee be developed with the assistance of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau and the New Jersey State Grange.

WHEREAS, the use of migrant labor on New Jersey farms has been widely publicized; and

WHEREAS, statements have been made, many of which have been detrimental to the reputation and welfare of New Jersey agriculture;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention urge that the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the New Jersey College of Agriculture, the New Jersey Farm Bureau and the New Jersey State Grange, assemble the facts concerning the farm labor programs and present these facts, in their proper perspective, to the public and to our officials in the State and National Legislatures.

WHEREAS, many New Jersey farmers, particularly those requiring labor in the latter part of the summer and fall, are faced with a dwindling, limited and inadequate supply of necessary labor;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry and the United States Department of Labor be urged to make sources of foreign agricultural labor available in these emergency situations; and

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, presented by Martin Decker and reported favorably by the committee, were adopted by the State Agricultural Convention:

WHEREAS, former Governor Robert B. Meyner has during his tenure of office shown his deep interest in the agriculture and the farmers of New Jersey, by seeking the advice of our Secretary of Agriculture and other farm leaders upon problems of mutual interest and concern;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Agricultural Convention officially assembled by law in Trenton on this 26th day of January, 1962, commend our former Governor for his aid to agriculture over the past eight years, and trust his interest be continued in this important industry of New Jersey; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we request our Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Phillip Alampi, to forward to former Governor Meyner a copy of this resolution conveying to him our esteem and highest regard, together with our sincerest wishes for success and happiness in his new endeavors.

WHEREAS, considerable progress has been made in planning for the construction of a new Health and Agriculture Building to include much needed laboratory and administrative facilities for the Department of Agriculture at a more suitable location; and

WHEREAS, the Legislative and the Executive branches of our government have approved a source of funds for construction of these needed facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Department is hopefully looking forward to occupancy of the new building early in 1964;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention of agricultural delegates duly assembled by law on January 26, 1962, commend former Governor Robert B. Meyner for his interest in providing suitable facilities for the Department of Agriculture and express the hope that progress may continue under the administration of the new Governor, Richard J. Hughes.

WHEREAS, Richard J. Hughes has been elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, and

WHEREAS, he in his short time as Governor has shown a great interest in the agricultural activities of the State, and has addressed this convention;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we commend Governor Hughes for his interest and seek his support for the continued advancement of New Jersey agriculture.

Contests which provided basic data for breeding poultry of superior productivity. You pioneered in distribution of poultry products, working with others to form the North Jersey Cooperative Egg Auction Association, a highly successful marketing project.

You served the Bergen County Board of Agriculture as its capable President. As Mayor of Washington Township, you helped guide your community through its problems of growth from a minor population to a major residential area. You served with distinction on the State Board of Agriculture which named you Vice-President in 1952. Now enjoying richly deserved retirement, you continue to serve as Secretary of your County Board of Agriculture, Chairman of the North Bergen County Cooperative Association, and member of the Farm Organizations Study Committee of the State Rural Advisory Council.

With sincere commendation, the State Board of Agriculture awards to Steffen Olsen this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Harold B. Scammell

Favorable conditions of soil, climate and markets are usually credited for the high standards of agriculture in New Jersey, and for maintaining our traditional position as the Garden State. Yet, it is the man, the farmer himself, who makes the good earth yield its bounty through his skills, diligence and love of nature.

You are such a man, Harold B. Scammell: Grower of commercial blueberries, but also of aesthetic holly; grower of cranberries, but also of the inkberry, the bayberry, and beach plums; enterprising businessman and marketer, quondam entomologist -- and a good neighbor.

Descendant of a line of owners of sailing ships, you inherited those personal qualities which mark men of the sea -- courage, ability to see beyond the horizon, leadership with friendliness, loyalty to purpose. You, however, demonstrated these same attributes as man of the soil.

You had courage to forego a promising career as a government entomologist to risk becoming a farmer, compounding that risk by choosing blueberry culture which at that time, 1916, was a new and uncertain venture. You, truly, must have seen beyond the horizon, foreseen a great blueberry industry which grew as you have helped it grow. You were a leader, yet you guided rather than led, with the loyal, gentle hands of a friend.

You were called by your colleagues to posts of great responsibility, and you filled each office competently. Only a partial listing is possible here: Incorporator and first President of the Blueberry Cooperative Association, Director of the Growers Cranberry Company, President of the Ocean County Board of Agriculture, Member of the Board of Managers of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and Member of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

With sincere commendation, the State Board of Agriculture awards to Harold B. Scammell this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Gottlieb S. Katzenstein

Your neighbors call you "a farmer's farmer," and they honor you among the first citizens of Sussex County where you have lived for sixty years, working industriously and effectively, and contributing unselfishly of your time and efforts toward the economic and civic betterment of your community, County and State.

The story of your career as a dairy farmer has truly inspired many. Coming to America and to New Jersey from West Germany, speaking no English and with no resources other than your strong hands and determination to succeed, you grew through your own labors to be an outstanding dairyman, pure-breeder of cattle, and agricultural leader.

The high regard in which you are held is evident in the fact that your fellow farmers have selected you for many offices in which you served with distinction and without financial reward. Your public service record includes 17 years as President of the Sussex County Holstein-Friesian Association, an organizer of the Farmers Production Credit Asscciation of North Jersey and its President for 15 years, President and Trustee of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, and County Committeeman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. During your term on the State Board of Agriculture your experience and sound judgment were of particular value in solving many post-war problems.

As the father of eight children, education had special meaning for you. In addition to working toward improving your community's schools, you actively supported programs for teaching better farming methods through the Agricultural Extension Service. You encouraged youth interest and training in agricultural pursuits, and served as President of the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund which aids 4-H Club members and Future Farmers with loans for the purchase of purebred livestock.

It is with sincere gratitude that the State Board of Agriculture awards to Gottlieb S. Katzenstein this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Steffen Olsen

New Jersey's poultry industry was but an infant when you came from your native Sweden, determined to undertake a career in poultry husbandry. Through perseverance, hard work, thrift and application of your intellectual gifts, you prospered in a branch of agriculture which was then without solid foundations of science or experience.

For more than forty years, you were a successful poultryman. Your example helped to inspire others to engage in an industry which has become New Jersey's largest income-producing agricultural pursuit.

You helped to organize the Bergen County Poultry Association at whose meetings agricultural educators and practical farmers taught newcomers of the burgeoning poultry industry. You were a leader in establishing Egg Laying

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the name of Charles Canale of Bargaintown, an Atlantic County vegetable grower, in nomination for membership on the Fish and Game Council for the South Jersey District vacancy. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make the election unanimous.

CITATIONS

Citations for distinguished service to agriculture were awarded to the following: Arthur J. Farley of Damariscotta, Maine; Gottlieb S. Katzenstein of Andover; Steffen Olsen of Westwood; and Harold B. Scammell of Toms River.

The citations, read by Secretary of Agriculture, Phillip Alampi, were as follows:

Citation of Arthur J. Farley

Two generations of New Jersey fruit farmers have benefited from your teaching and guidance. Fathers and sons in today's fruit industry learned both the arts and sciences of orchard husbandry during the nearly half-century of your service as professor and practitioner of pomology.

Retiring in 1955 after 48 years of service to Rutgers University and to fruit growers, you continued to serve as Professor Emeritus of Pomology and as advisor to the State Horticultural Society, New Jersey Apple Institute and New Jersey Peach Council. Last year, after 53 years of work and residence in your adopted New Jersey, you returned to your native New England to relax and enjoy your well-earned retirement.

It can be truly said of you that "Arthur Farley practiced what he preached." On your own fruit farm in Monmouth County, you proved to your own satisfaction the cultural practices you thereafter recommended to others who would produce high quality fruit. There, you tested the productivity and market quality of the new varieties of peaches created with your help by your research colleagues at the Experiment Station.

For you, it was not enough that New Jersey orchards should produce good fruit. Marketing enterprise to place that fruit on consumer tables, attractively presented and at its peak of quality, was taught and encouraged by you. You participated enthusiastically in public relations activities to inculcate in the food trade and among food publicists an appreciation of the nutritional values and delights of New Jersey fruits.

In grateful recognition of your outstanding career, the State Board of Agriculture awards to Professor Arthur J. Farley this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.