

53rd Annual Report
of the
New Jersey
Department of Agriculture

July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968



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

FOREWORD

A full description of the activities of the seven divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, is contained in the report that follows. A much abbreviated version of the report, covering only the highlights of the year, was previously issued and widely distributed. This limited edition of the complete report is made available to meet the needs of those readers who, because of their special needs, close association with the Department, or for other reasons, require a detailed account of the various programs of the Department.

PHILLIP ALAMPI

Secretary of Agriculture

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

WILLIAM C. LYNN

The death of William C. Lynn on May 17, 1968, was deeply regretted by the Department staff and by his many friends and associates in New Jersey agriculture. Mr. Lynn had retired as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in December 1967 after 41½ years of service to the Department.

At its June 1968 meeting, the State Board of Agriculture passed the following resolution on his untimely passing:

WHEREAS, God, the Creator of us all, has unexpectedly removed William C. Lynn from among his host of friends and associates, especially those who worked with him in his many activities on behalf of the social and economic well-being of New Jersey agriculture; and

WHEREAS, he honorably and faithfully rendered outstanding service to the people of New Jersey for 41½ years; and

WHEREAS, he was especially effective in writing practical legislation in the fields of consumer protection, animal health, marketing, plant disease and pest control, and regulatory services beneficial to all New Jerseyans; and

WHEREAS, he set an example of forthright leadership by his devotion to and desire to be of service to his fellow man; and

WHEREAS, his services were of tremendous help in designing and carrying out the decisions made by the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention; and

WHEREAS, he held many offices with distinction, including that of Acting Secretary of Agriculture during 1955-56; and

WHEREAS, he was honored by many local, State and regional organizations, including earning New Jersey agriculture's highest award, the Gold Medallion of the New Jersey Agricultural Society; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, assembled in Egg Harbor, New Jersey on June 18, 1968, pause in their deliberations for a moment of silent prayer in respect to the memory and many varied contributions made by William C. Lynn to New Jersey agriculture; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this Board and that a copy be sent to Mr. Lynn's family.

NEW JERSEY

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

1/
ELIA CLEMENSON, Estell Manor, President
1/
CHARLES V. N. DAVIS, New Centre, Vice President
WILLIAM P. CADWALLADER, Salem
OSCAR J. GROSSMAN, Frenchtown
JOHN L. HENDRICKSON, JR., Middleton
C. W. M. HESS, JR., Cedarville
GEORGE G. TRAUTWEIN, Closter
FELIX E. WUERKER, Rio Grande

NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Secretary of Agriculture
RICHARD D. CHUMNEY, Deputy Administrator
GERALD E. ZICH, Executive Assistant
WILLIAM E. KENNY, Director, Division of Administration
DELMAR K. MYERS, Director, Division of Agricultural Chemistry
DR. EDWIN L. BROWER, Director, Division of Animal Health
ROBERT D. McMILLEN, Director, Division of Information
FRANCIS A. RAYMALEY, Director, Division of Markets
FRANK A. SORACI, Director, Division of Plant Industry
DR. DONALD R. NICHOLSON, Director, Office of Milk Industry

1/ Messrs. Clemenson and Davis retire from the Board on June 30, 1968. The new members of the Board will be Stewart S. Johnson of Great Meadows and Edward V. Lipman of New Brunswick.

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, through the Secretary of Agriculture, assigns and supervises all Department of Agriculture functions as outlined in the State statutes. The Board is comprised of eight farmers, selected by 97 authorized delegates to the State Agricultural Convention representing 76 organizations. Two members take office each year and two members leave office each year. The Governor sends the names of the two new appointees to the Senate for confirmation. Each Board member serves a four-year term without compensation, but is reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in carrying out his responsibilities.

During 1967-68, the Board held 12 meetings. Seven of these were held in the Health-Agriculture Building in Trenton, one in Princeton, and one was a joint meeting with the Board of Managers of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science in New Brunswick. In addition, three regional meetings were held, one each in the counties of Salem, Atlantic and Somerset.

For the first time in many years, the Board made a concentrated effort through its regional meetings to become better acquainted with the problems of New Jersey agriculture at the local level. The general format of each session included a regular meeting of the Board, an opportunity for public discussion of local problems, and a tour by Board members and invited guests of the local area. The public was invited to each of these meetings along with key representatives of the press, radio and television. The information received during these meetings by members of the State Board has proved to be very helpful in guiding the work of the Department. Likewise, additional coverage by radio, press and television has been secured which has helped to inform the general public of some of the issues facing agriculture. At all of the Board meetings, official business transacted included, but was not limited to, personnel appointments, promotions, and retirements; legislative reports; promulgation of rules and regulations; legislation proposed for the better functioning of the Department or for the benefit of agriculture in the State; ratification of penalty actions, as a result of violations of the laws for which the Department is responsible; and monthly reports by the Secretary of Agriculture. Among other actions, the Board:

Approved the Department of Agriculture budget request of \$2,669,080 for the fiscal year 1968-69. For the first time, the president appointed a special subcommittee to review the budget in detail and make recommendations to the overall Board for consideration.

Awarded citations for distinguished service to New Jersey Agriculture to:

Fred W. Jackson, Pennington, who for more than 30 years directed the information services of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in a very able manner.

William M. Nulton, Jr., Somerset, who pioneered the development of an active breeders' program for Guernsey cattle.

Walter M. Ritchie, Freehold, who for nearly three decades devoted his talents and energies to the advancement of the nursery industry.

Insley H. Roy, Green Township, who had made substantial contributions to the dairy industry in both production and marketing.

Appointed members to the Swine Advisory Committee, Asparagus Industry Council, Poultry Products Promotion Council, Apple Industry Council, White Potato Industry Council, and the Sweet Potato Industry Commission upon expiration of terms on these bodies.

Amended several regulations to make them conform to current methods of operation or to fit changing conditions. These regulations were concerned with: brucellosis vaccination, testing for brucellosis in cattle, livestock importation, licensing and bonding, collection of promotion taxes, commercial fertilizers and testing for brucellosis in swine.

Co-sponsored the tenth New Jersey Marketing Institute.

Sponsored the 97th annual New Jersey Farmers Week and assisted in the follow-up of 18 resolutions passed by the Agricultural Convention. The progress made in the carrying out of these resolutions represented a considerable accomplishment for New Jersey agriculture.

During the year, the State Board became actively involved in coordinating efforts of all interested groups towards a more effective program for disposing of animal waste and odor control as it relates to agriculture. To accomplish this, the Board authorized the establishment of a statewide Animal Waste Disposal Task Force. The Task Force has been very active in the areas of establishing guidelines for producers, reviewing related legislation, developing new research projects, and developing a public relations and education program.

The problem of making youth work permits more available to young people to fill jobs in agriculture continued to be of major concern. The State Board has taken the leadership in establishing a special Youth Work Permit Committee that will work with all interested groups in the drafting of more appropriate legislation to simplify the procedure of obtaining youth work permits.

The Junior Breeders' Fund, Inc., which is composed of members of the State Board, held four meetings during the year and made modifications in its program by increasing the total amount that could be borrowed by any one person. Considerable time was also devoted to reviewing the entire program as to ways and means that it might be strengthened to meet the needs of youth in modern day agriculture.

Considerable effort was made during the year by the Board in reviewing the procedure that is being followed by the various standing committees of the Agricultural Convention. New guidelines were developed for the Nominating Committee and Resolutions Committee and will be presented to the delegate body at the 1969 Agricultural Convention for consideration. These guidelines should provide a mechanism for the committees of the Agricultural Convention to function throughout the entire year.

Continuing efforts were made on securing adequate funds for control programs for European chafer, gypsy moth and hog cholera.

Agriculture had one of its most successful legislative programs in recent years. The following summary shows the action that had been taken by the Legislature on bills that were of interest to New Jersey agriculture as of June 24, 1968:

S-225: Allows deferred filing on farmland assessment. Passed both houses and signed into law.

- S-325: Reduces liability of property owners who allow the public to use their lands for recreational purposes. Passed both houses and signed into law.
- S-446: Increases the number of members of the Water Policy and Supply Council to 11 and requires that one shall be a farmer. Passed both houses.
- S-635: Changes the Office of Milk Industry to the Division of Dairy Industry in the Department of Agriculture. Passed both houses.
- S-672: Updates the tuberculin testing procedure on cattle. Passed both houses.
- S-673: Updates the testing procedure concerning the control of brucellosis in livestock. Passed both houses.
- S-795: Updates the State Seed Law. Passed both houses.

* * * * *

- A-385: Creates a 15-member Open Space Study Commission. Passed both houses, with Senate and Assembly amendments.
- A-586: Exempts poultry feed used for the production of meat chickens. Passed both houses.
- A-735: Permits municipalities to establish conservation commissions. Passed both houses.
- A-774: Provides for the establishment of a State Meat and Poultry Inspection program. Passed both houses and signed into law.
- A-867: Revises the old 1913 liming materials law. Passed both houses with an Assembly amendment. Since the amendment was not mutually agreed upon by all industry representatives, Secretary Alampi asked that the Governor defer the signing of this bill until it can be amended at a special session of the Legislature on September 9 to the original version which was submitted to the Governor's Office by an industry study committee.
- A-940: Provides that no pre-packaged, unprocessed, or untreated fresh or frozen meat shall be sold or exposed for sale at retail on the same premises where packaged unless such package is colorless and transparent on at least one side. Passed both houses. This bill was originally intended to amend A-774, the State Meat and Poultry Inspection Act, but was re-drafted to amend Title 15, Chapter 24 of the Health Code.

COUNTY BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE

The State Board of Agriculture, legislatively created and organized in 1872, and the County Boards of Agriculture, initiated by a supplement to the 1872 State Board law and a more comprehensive 1887 County Board law, have thus had a legal relationship for more than 80 years. Obviously, this relationship has varied from year to year in the content of activities and the mutual responsibilities of the State Board and county groups.

The formal and official meeting of the State Board and the County Boards of Agriculture has been the State Agricultural Convention held annually in the Assembly Chamber in the State House in Trenton. At the 1968 Convention, the delegates from the 21 county boards of agriculture and 55 other agricultural organizations entitled by law to be represented, discussed their problems, made recommendations through 18 different resolutions and heard reports of the activities of the State Board presented by the Secretary of Agriculture. These reports are concerned primarily with the activities and achievements for the year ending June 30 and a projection of basic issues facing the State Board in the year ahead.

At one time, county board delegates made up the majority of the Convention. With the addition of other agricultural organizations from time to time as prescribed by law, this proportion has declined to a little less than half of the delegate body. However, the group as a whole is still the dominant segment. As an example of the continued interest of County Boards in the Convention and in the selection of two farmers to be nominated for appointment to the State Board of Agriculture, all 21 counties were represented by their full complement this past year, making a total of 42 county board delegates attending this session.

The State Board and County Boards have been drawn even closer together in recent years by the execution of a Memorandum of Understanding between the State and individual county bodies. Each memorandum expressed concisely and in simple fashion: (1) What County Boards of Agriculture should and can expect in the way of cooperation and assistance from the State Board and from the Department of Agriculture which it governs; (2) what the State Board seeks in assistance and representation from County Boards; and (3) what each mutually and jointly agrees to do in carrying out functions and operations of interest and value to both. It is gratifying to report that at this writing 20 of the 21 County Boards of Agriculture have signed this agreement.

The working relationship between the State Board and the County Boards of Agriculture was materially strengthened during the past year by the establishment of a liaison team composed of departmental staff members who meet on an assigned basis with each County Board at all of its meetings. Through this regular contact, the Department is in a much stronger position to be of service to the local County Boards. The liaison team within the Department meets each month and determines ways and means whereby it can be of greater service. Plans are under way for this program to expand during the coming year.

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

William E. Kenny, Director

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

FISCAL

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

Product promotion taxes, license fees and inspection fees created revenues. The apple, asparagus, poultry, sweet potato and white potato taxes are maintained in special accounts and dedicated for use by the respective councils. License and inspection fees are deposited in the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey. During 1967-68, the New Jersey Horse Breeding and Development account was established and maintained under the provisions of Chapter 40 of the laws of 1967.

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

TABLE 1. DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR 1967-68

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Amount Expended</u>
General Treasury Funds	\$ 1,969,250.19
State Board of Agriculture	
Federal Loan Fund	24,073.17
Federal Matched Funds	61,894.99
Promotion Tax Funds	<u>423,848.82</u>
Total	\$ 2,479,067.17

PERSONNEL

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

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

Appointments

William F. Griner, Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, November 4, 1967

Hugh M. Jamieson, Farm Products Marketing Representative, Division of Markets, January 8, 1968

Thomas B. Reed, Principal Personnel Assistant, Division of Administration, January 29, 1968

Arthur H. Maxwell, Laboratory Technician, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, February 5, 1968

Lawrence R. Tillett, Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, February 13, 1968

Joseph C. Mathis, Agricultural Economist, Office of Milk Industry, March 1, 1968

Ronald L. Murray, Entomologist II, Division of Plant Industry, March 11, 1968

Ronald D. Billups, Laboratory Service Worker, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, March 15, 1968

Benjamin Wolinsky, Supervisor, Fruit and Vegetable Standardization, Division of Markets, March 25, 1968

Peter Casarico, Laboratory Technician, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, May 13, 1968.

Roland S. Phelps, Laboratory Technician, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, May 13, 1968

Edward J. Kuta, Chemist, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, May 13, 1968

Promotions

Addison C. Driver, Senior Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, August 14, 1967

George L. Pope, Supervisor, Seed Certification, Division of Plant Industry, September 11, 1967

Paul A. Raybold, Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, September 11, 1967

Joseph F. Butterhof, Senior Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, September 27, 1967

George L. Harris, Senior Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, September 27, 1967

Warren B. Cook, Coordinator of Fairs and Shows, Division of Information, October 3, 1967

John D. Kegg, Entomologist I, Division of Plant Industry, October 9, 1967

Robert J. Chianese, Entomologist II, Division of Plant Industry, November 6, 1967

Peter J. Mina, Senior Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, November 6, 1967

William F. Conlon, Senior Inspector, Division of Plant Industry,
February 2, 1968

Resignations

Janice A. Cobin, Chemist, Division of Agricultural Chemistry, February 23, 1968

Raymond W. Posey, Inspector of Eggs, Division of Markets, April 12, 1968

Arthur H. Maxwell, Laboratory Technician, Division of Agricultural Chemistry,
May 10, 1968

Retirements

William C. Lynn, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, December 30, 1967

Harold Pullen, Senior Laboratory Service Worker, Division of Agricultural
Chemistry, April 1, 1968

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Printing, graphic arts and machine data processing services were made available to the entire Department. Forms control, records retention, departmental awards programs, personnel policies and procedures, and library services were also provided.

All inside printing services for the Department were completed by the Agriculture-Health Consolidated Print Shop. There were more than 1,645,000 reproductions which included reports, forms, publications and other miscellaneous materials reproduced by the offset method.

The Bureau of Graphic Arts, Department of Health, provided graphic art services for this Department. They designed and produced forms, letterheads, business cards, reports and other materials.

Machine data processing services were available for the Department. In addition to statistical and special requirements requested by the divisions, inventory and applicable budget data were provided. During the year, the Department's accounting system was maintained on the computer.

In order to eliminate unnecessary public records and documents, a records retention schedule is maintained by this Division. This schedule contains the title of each records and its retention period.

The Division also maintained a Carpenter Shop, Miller Avenue, Hamilton Township. The shop provides exhibit and property management services to all units of the Department. These included the construction of new equipment for the Agricultural Chemistry, Seed, Plant Industry and Animal Health laboratories; maintenance and repairs for office furniture and equipment; housekeeping services, including cleaning and maintenance of plants; the construction, and the installation and transportation of exhibits to various shows throughout the State.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FEDERAL LOAN FUND

The State Board of Agriculture Federal Loan Fund was established in 1952. At that time, the United States Department of Agriculture began to transfer cash assets of the defunct Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture. Transferred assets now total \$349,242.77.

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

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

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

In 1967-68, the fund issued two loans totaling \$9,889.52. On June 30, 1968, 40 loans, which totaled \$294,998.66, were outstanding. Interest earnings to the year were \$17,588.56. This income was used for administrative expenses and for market expansion studies on New Jersey farm products.

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

Delmar K. Myers, Director

"Consumer Protection" is the key phrase to describe the activities of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry. Since its inception on July 1, 1966, the Division has provided ever-expanding services to all the citizenry and especially to the farmers of the Garden State. The areas of responsibility of the Division encompass animal feed, including medicated feeds and pet foods; fertilizers, including lawn food; agricultural liming materials to adjust the acidity of the soils; and a class of products known as economic poisons, but more commonly referred to by specific names indicative of their area of usefulness. They include insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides or weed killers, bacteriocides and algacides. The trend toward more and more urbanization within New Jersey indicates the need and the importance for increased emphasis on commodities which are oriented toward the nonfarmer, without neglecting those products upon which the farmer is so dependent to produce the meat, milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and forage that are essential to feed the ever-increasing population both in this country and abroad.

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

Administration and Registration
Inspection Services
Analytical Services

Having spent a considerable portion of the previous year setting up the office, organizing procedures, developing forms and establishing policies, it was possible to concentrate efforts during the second year to making the laboratories operational. The quadrant was fully occupied and staffed just prior to the end of the period covered by this report. The technical staff presently consists of three well-qualified and capable chemists, two competent and experienced laboratory technicians and a senior laboratory service worker. A summer laboratory aide was helpful in that the housekeeping chores inherent in setting up a new laboratory were accomplished without having them detract from the time spent by the technical staff in doing the regular work. Budget approval has not been forthcoming for the additional technical positions that have been requested. These include a third inspector, who is necessary to adequately cover the southern third of the State, which is of considerable agricultural importance; two additional chemists to enable the Division to do its own analytical work in the testing of economic poisons; and a laboratory technician to assist by preparing samples and doing the more routine chores in this section. Until these laboratory positions are approved, it will be necessary to do the more complex and more expensive analytical work through a contract laboratory. This procedure is slower and much less satisfactory, as the results are not truly under the close control of the Division. Furthermore, the present laboratory capacity is greater than the number of samples that can be taken by just two inspectors, when it is remembered that they are also responsible for conducting investigations, following up on "stop-sale" orders, and projecting the image of the new Division.

The quality of the laboratory work has been more than satisfactory. By participation in check sample programs conducted by both the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States and the comparable Fertilizer Control Officials Association, it has been determined that the laboratory work is consistently within less than one standard deviation of the true value. By splitting samples with industry laboratories, upon their request, we commonly find agreement to 0.1 per cent and occasionally to 0.02 per cent. This degree of agreement is the result of having skilled technical people and instrumentation which, while sometimes costly, is now justifying the initial expense. Among the more sophisticated equipment in the laboratory one will find automated colorimetric and flame photometry for

the rapid determination of phosphorus and potassium in fertilizers; atomic absorption spectrophotometry for the determination of metals, such as calcium, magnesium, copper and iron, at levels of only a few parts per million; both infra red and ultra violet spectrophotometers; and modern, efficient equipment for the determinations of nitrogen, protein, fat and fiber.

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

ADMINISTRATION AND REGISTRATION

Of the four laws administered by the Division, only the economic poison law reflects a modern approach to enforcement. The animal feed, fertilizer and lime laws were all enacted prior to World War I. Modern legislation has been prepared with the cooperation of the liming materials and fertilizer industries through their respective associations, for submission to the New Jersey Legislature. While the animal feed industry of New Jersey is not organized to the extent of the other groups, it is planned to prepare legislation in this area as well. All of the proposed laws will take a modern approach to enforcement and enable companies in New Jersey to operate in their own State in a manner that they are now required to operate in neighboring states. While the Division is not essentially a revenue raising unit, nor is this its primary function, there is an inherent income mandated by the laws. Fees collected during 1967-68 amounted to \$104,500, including \$8,450 received in penalties for serious infractions of the various laws. While the income does not equal the present budget, it is fully expected that the new laws, when effective, will provide enough money to make the Division self-sustaining.

INSPECTION SERVICES

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

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

In addition to taking samples, the inspectors are responsible for conducting investigations relating to the distribution and use of agricultural commodities subject to the various laws. Their activities included 1,078 contacts during which 304 notices of minor violations were issued, as well as 29 orders to stop the sale of products. Most stop-sale orders involved products deemed to be dangerous and therefore illegal because they contained thallium sulfate. A third inspector is badly needed to increase consumer protection and enforcement, especially since the director and the two present inspectors have now qualified, at the invitation of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, as commissioned officers for the purpose of making inspections of mills engaged in the manufacture of feeds containing a medicament.

ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Presently a comprehensive analysis of all feed samples is being done. This includes crude protein, nonprotein nitrogen (urea), fat, drug content, salt and minerals. It is planned to begin vitamin determinations, and on selected feeds, a check on the crude fiber content. The guarantees of special ingredients, including molasses and whey, are also being verified.

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

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

In the absence of budgetary approval for staff positions in the laboratory, the policy of having economic poisons analyzed by an outside contract laboratory is being continued, except for a few of the simpler, inorganic formulations. When the staff is made available, the number of economic poison samples tested will be immediately tripled.

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

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

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

	<u>1967-68</u>		<u>1966-67</u>	
	<u>Brands</u>	<u>Firms</u>	<u>Brands</u>	<u>Firms</u>
Animal feeds	3,007	488	3,101	484
Fertilizers	1,667	227	1,691	248
Liming materials	61	27	75	28
Economic poisons	4,553	625	4,421	610

TONNAGES USED

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>
Animal feeds	533,337	568,000
Fertilizers	228,389	243,365
Liming materials	166,396	198,811

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

Dr. E. L. Brower, Director

BUREAU OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Bovine Brucellosis

The brucellosis eradication program moved ahead swiftly with four more counties being designated as certified brucellosis-free. The counties of Mercer, Morris, Sussex and Warren were given this classification this year. An infected herd in Hunterdon County delayed our ability to certify that County. Once Hunterdon County is certified, the entire State will be eligible for brucellosis-free certification. It is anticipated that the State will be so classified in September or October.

Only four animals in three herds were classified as reactors this past year.

Due to the rapid advance in the eradication effort, and to insure that our surveillance programs would indicate possible future spots of infection, the following regulations were introduced and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture:

1. The minimum brucella vaccination age shall be lowered from four to three months.
2. Brucellosis ring testing of milk samples shall be increased from three to four times a year.
3. All cattle and goats over eight months of age shall be negative to a test for brucellosis within 30 days of entry except officially brucellosis vaccinated dairy heifers under 20 months of age and heifers of the beef breeds under 24 months of age.

This year, 8,819 milk samples were taken, of which 20 samples were found to be suspicious. The total includes 2,823 samples of milk from out-of-state herds whose milk is sold in New Jersey. Two of these were suspicious. The 18 suspicious samples of New Jersey-produced milk came from 18 herds. These herds were immediately blood tested and one reactor was found.

An agreement was reached with the Office of Milk Industry to have their inspectors pick up brucellosis ring test samples at the same time they are picking up their butterfat samples from plants. This reduced the workload on this Division's staff and allowed them to spend more time at their related field duties.

Many states are in the process of phasing out the brucellosis vaccination program. In order for New Jersey farmers to obtain animals, it was decided to drop the requirement that all animals entering the State be vaccinated against brucellosis. The State Board adopted and passed such a regulation.

Because of the rapid advance of the brucellosis program, it was decided to cease the brucellosis testing of dairy herds every other year. This will mean that only small herds, not selling milk, and beef herds will be tested biennially.

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We cannot secure brucellosis ring test samples from these types of herds. The reduction of the number of blood tests will mean quite a saving to the State.

Swine Brucellosis

The swine brucellosis program received a setback due to the loss of some Federal personnel and a sudden increase in the number of cases of hog cholera. More attention was directed toward the eradication of hog cholera, as this became the number one item in swine disease eradication.

Bovine Tuberculosis

The results of the tuberculosis eradication program were very satisfactory even though the number of reactors increased over the previous year. It was felt that this increase was probably because testing this year was done in the more heavily populated dairy areas. Thirty-six reactors were found in 2,362 herds of 61,208 animals. None of these reactors showed lesions of tuberculosis.

Anthrax

This is the seventh year that not a single case of anthrax has been reported in New Jersey. In an effort to prevent this disease from reappearing, livestock owners in the endemic areas of Salem County were offered free vaccination once again. Six hundred and eighty-four animals on 15 premises were vaccinated.

Sheep Scabies

The entire sheep population of New Jersey was inspected for scabies during January and February. Four hundred and forty-two flocks containing 8,333 head were examined. No scabies was found.

Contagious Ecthyma

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

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

Scrapie

Scrapie, a disease of the nervous system of sheep, was diagnosed in a flock in Pennsylvania. Subsequent investigation revealed that one exposed pure-bred sheep from this flock was shipped into New Jersey. A Division veterinarian visited the farm in Hunterdon County and the owner voluntarily agreed to destroy the animal on payment of indemnity in the amount of \$50 from the State and \$75 from the Federal government.

Scrapie is an insidious disease of sheep which is characterized by a progressive syndrome of severe pruritus, debility and locomotor incoordination. Not much is known of the natural spread of this disease. It is thought that it may be hereditary or caused by a virus or possibly both. The incubation period is from 4 to 12 months and may be as long as three years. Because of the nature of this disease, it was thought best to eliminate exposed animals as quickly as possible.

Auction Markets

Eight livestock auction markets are under the supervision of area veterinarians. The main duty of the auction market veterinarian is to see that all animals weighing over 200 pounds are sent to slaughter. The number of livestock that passed through these markets totaled 129,569 head.

Swine Disease Control

New Jersey continues to maintain the largest garbage-feeding swine industry in the United States. All garbage-feeding farms must be inspected and licensed annually. One hundred and seventy-six licenses were issued to garbage-feeding swine farms this year. Sixteen of these farms depopulated or switched to grain feeding during the year, leaving a total of 160 licensed garbage-feeding farms containing 87,513 swine.

The garbage-cooking law requires that these farms be maintained in a sanitary condition and that garbage fed to swine be properly heat treated. Bi-weekly inspections are made of all garbage-feeding farms and temperatures of cooking garbage are taken at least monthly. This work is done by Division and Federal livestock inspectors. From July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968, 3,056 inspections were made.

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

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

Violations

Hearings for eight violations of the law governing garbage-fed swine were held before the hearing officer of the Department. The swine farmers involved had either fed uncooked garbage to their animals or failed to maintain their farms in a sanitary condition. Cash settlements of \$50 or \$100 were made in five cases; the other three farmers' licenses to feed garbage were suspended for 30 days.

Hog Cholera Eradication

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

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

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

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

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

On August 23, 1966, the State Board of Agriculture passed regulations providing for indemnity on a matching fund basis to be paid for the depopulation of herds found to be infected with hog cholera and New Jersey entered phase three of the program. In the fall and winter of 1967-68, hog cholera was diagnosed on 14 farms involving 1,406 swine. All of these farms were depopulated and the swine destroyed with indemnity in the amount of \$21,924.87 paid. This was matched by an equal amount by the Federal government.

Hog cholera was reported and confirmed on April 26, 1967, in a herd of 2,000 swine on a farm feeding bakery waste in Monmouth County. Indemnity funds were not sufficient to cover the depopulation of this herd. The herd was treated with serum alone and the infection abated. Without sufficient indemnity, New Jersey was forced to revert to phase two of the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program and a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 for swine indemnity was made. This was rejected by the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature.

The National Hog Cholera Eradication Program calls for the discontinuance of the use of live virus vaccine by January 1, 1969. Without indemnity funds and without the use of vaccines for protection of the swine, New Jersey's swine industry will be in jeopardy because of this disease. The national program also calls for barring the movement of vaccinated swine after July 1, 1969, so that New Jersey farmers, who procure a large number of feeder swine from other states, will not be able to import vaccinated swine but swine that are susceptible to the disease. The Legislature will again be asked for a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000 when it returns in the fall.

Sixty-eight lots of 2,455 swine were officially vaccinated by veterinarians on farms and 1,784 swine were vaccinated at auction markets.

Inspection of Disposal Plants

Division personnel inspected 38 animal disposal plants prior to licensing, as required by State law.

Viral Encephalitis

There was an increase in eastern encephalitis of horses. The final number of horses that died, were destroyed, or were suspected of having eastern encephalitis was 29. Twenty-two were found to be positive through specimens submitted to the laboratory of the State Department of Health. This is the largest number of cases since the outbreak in 1959 when there were 59 positive cases in horses and 33 in humans. Fortunately, the human involvement was not as extensive this year. The horse cases were confined to South Jersey in Camden, Cape May, Cumberland and Gloucester counties.

Nutria

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

Duck Plague

A survey was completed on New Jersey duck farms to see if duck plague (duck virus enteritis) had spread to New Jersey. Blood samples were collected from both domestic and wild ducks. The Division received fine cooperation from the State Division of Fish and Game and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

A total of 337 blood samples was collected and sent to the Federal laboratory at Plum Island for testing. A report has been received that all samples from New Jersey are negative for duck plague. Surveillance will be maintained.

Emergency Animal Disease Program

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

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

Cooperation With Federal Government

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

Meat and Poultry Inspection Act

A Federal law requiring that all states provide a meat inspection system equal to the Federal Meat Inspection Program was passed and signed in December 1967. The states were given two years to develop such a program. If a state does not establish a satisfactory program in that time, Federal Government has the authority to take over the meat inspection program in that state.

The Commissioner of Health and Secretary of Agriculture agreed that the New Jersey meat inspection program should be transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Agriculture. This was reviewed with the Governor and he assented to this change. It was then necessary for the Division, with the assistance of the Attorney General's office, to develop a State law equal to the Federal Meat Inspection Law. To accomplish this, a meat and poultry inspection committee was formed from parties directly interested in this program. This committee was formed after a public hearing on the new meat inspection program. Laws were preliminarily drafted and presented to this committee. After frequent meetings, the New Jersey Meat and Poultry Inspection Act evolved. This was introduced in the Legislature and was passed unanimously by both Houses. The Governor signed the legislation on June 24 and the Act becomes effective July 1, 1968.

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The Federal Government will pay 50 per cent of the total cost of the program's operation. The State appropriated \$100,000 and the Federal Government will match this amount, making a total of \$200,000 to initiate this program in the first year.

Inspection of Turkeys for 'State Seal of Quality'

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

TABLE 1. INSPECTION OF TURKEYS FOR SEAL OF QUALITY, 1967

<u>Antemortem Inspection</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Birds Inspected</u> number	<u>Approx. Weight</u> pounds	<u>Birds Condemned</u> number	<u>Amount Condemned</u> pounds
October	2,760	54,506	--	--
November	10,247	216,065	--	--
December	27,881	658,822	--	--
January	<u>11,320</u>	<u>311,640</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	52,208	1,241,033	--	--
<u>Postmortem Inspection</u>				
<u>Month</u>	<u>Birds Inspected</u> number	<u>Approx. Weight</u> pounds	<u>Birds Condemned</u> number	<u>Amount Condemned</u> pounds
October	2,760	45,114	--	--
November	8,756	152,223	1	25
December	13,037	240,531	1	25
January	<u>1,950</u>	<u>42,970</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	26,503	480,838	2	50

POULTRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pullorum Disease

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

Fowl Typhoid

No reports of fowl typhoid were received during the year.

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

Avian Tuberculosis

Two cases of avian tuberculosis were reported this year. The disease has been eradicated from the two farms. The premises were cleaned and disinfected under State supervision and released from quarantine. The flock of young pullets reported last year has also been slaughtered. Preparations are under way for cleaning and disinfecting.

Paratyphoid

Fourteen cases of paratyphoid were reported since July 1, 1967.

1 case	-	chickens
5 cases	-	pigeons
4 cases	-	turkey poults
1 case	-	canary
3 cases	-	pheasant

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

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Disinfection was completed on six poultry farms where avian diseases had been a problem. All work was completed under State supervision using approved disinfectant. The poultry farmer pays for the material needed to disinfect his farm. This phase of the disease control program has worked well in suppressing many of the avian diseases.

Cooperation With Other Agencies

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

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

Mycoplasma Gallisepticum (PPL0)

A total of 15,782 chickens and turkeys in 59 flocks were tested for the disease this year. The planned exposure program for Mycoplasma gallisepticum has been completely eliminated in New Jersey. Two other approaches are being used at the present time.

One consists of using only chicks from clean breeding stock; the other is the inoculation of embryos with medication to eliminate the disease. The latter method enables poultrymen to keep their foundation stock even though they are positive for Mycoplasma gallisepticum. All chickens and turkeys are grown and cared for under very strict sanitary conditions.

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In the 59 flocks of chickens and turkeys tested this year, many are from clean source and inoculated embryos. They are maintaining a negative status for Mycoplasma gallisepticum. There is a demand for Mycoplasma gallisepticum-clean eggs and chicks for research and breeding stock.

Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science and the Department are cooperating in giving the poultrymen of New Jersey the best possible assistance to produce Mycoplasma gallisepticum-negative chickens.

Salmonella Examinations

Salmonella examinations were made on two poultry farms interested in producing salmonella-free eggs. Two hundred seventy-one samples were collected by Division representatives and examined at the Division laboratory.

Poultry Standardization

This is the 45th year of Department service to the poultry industry of New Jersey in poultry standardization work and the 33rd year of such service under the identity of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. 1967-68 completes the sixth year for chickens tested and the 15th year for turkeys tested in which they maintained their N.J.-U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean status. The Division certified 213,785 birds from 50 chicken, eight turkey, and 173 fancy, bantam, game, pheasant, quail, peacock and duck flocks in 13 counties. The number of birds in participating flocks was 22.2 per cent less than the 1966-67 total of 274,956 in 71 flocks. Fourteen chicken, eight turkey and 38 fancy, bantam, etc., hatcheries cooperated in the 1967-68 program.

Thirty-two privately employed workers were certified as flock selectors and 33 as pullorum-typhoid testing agents working in various phases of the N.J.-U.S. National Poultry Improvement Plan. No school was held in 1967-68 for flock selectors or pullorum-typhoid testers.

Department personnel selected and blood-tested 163,807 birds, 76.6 per cent of the total; 50,010 birds were handled by field agents. The agents were closely supervised and found satisfactory by inspectors of the Division of Animal Health.

Participating commercial flocks averaged 4,708 birds last year compared with the 2,612-bird flock average of 10 years ago. Total capacity of the participating hatcheries is 2,784,822 eggs per setting. This is about 70 per cent of the total hatchery capacity for New Jersey. The average capacity of participating hatcheries is about 54,600 eggs.

Thirty-one foreign countries received 736,585 baby chicks, cockerels, pullets, and hatching eggs from New Jersey hatcheries and flocks.

The breeding and health classifications used were:

Breeding Stages

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

Disease Control Classes

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

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

TABLE 2. POULTRY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM, 1966-67 AND 1967-68

<u>N.J.-U.S. Improvement Plans</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>
Number of flocks cooperating	231	71
Total number of breeders	213,785	274,915
Number of hatcheries cooperating	51	20
Hatchery capacity cooperating	2,784,822	2,919,400
Number of birds in pullorum-typhoid classes only	1,841	218
Number of birds in <u>M. gallisepticum</u> class	4,632	4,388
Number of birds in Approved stages	171,324	259,942
Number of birds in Certified stages	40,620	14,755
Percentage of birds reacting to the pullorum-typhoid test	0.00	0.00
Number of birds in <u>M. gallisepticum</u> tested class (Turkeys only)	4,632	4,387

Table 3 on page 10 gives the classification and distribution of birds under supervision, and the number of birds banded by breeds and by counties. Cumberland County leads in the number of breeding birds, followed by Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, Salem, Middlesex and Gloucester counties.

The 100,856 White Leghorns accounted for 47.1 per cent of the total of all varieties enrolled in the State program. Rhode Island Reds numbered 971 and White Rocks, 6,692. Crosses numbered 54,832 and Incross mated numbered 40,452.

New Jersey is following the national trend under the new provisions of the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans to permit a reduction in the 100 per cent pullorum-typhoid testing of multiplier breeders. For the first time, one poultry flock was given a pullorum-typhoid clean classification upon testing a random sample of 25 per cent of the breeding birds. Under the new provisions, an additional reduction of 5 per cent each year is made until by the sixth year no testing would be in effect with only a monitoring check being made on the hatchery supply flocks.

The Division is cooperating with noncommercial poultry flock owners to qualify their flocks for movement into shows, fairs, etc., in other states. Approximately 2,000 bantams, pheasants, quail, etc., have been classified pullorum-typhoid clean. No reactors were found in these flocks.

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

TABLE 3. PULLORUM-TYPHOID CONTROL, 1967-68

Number fowl tested in field.	213,817
Number reacting.	--
Per cent reacting.	--
Number fowl tested in laboratory.	4,607
Number reacting.	--
Per cent reacting.	--
Total fowl tested.	218,424
Total fowl reacting.	--
Per cent reacting.	--

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF BREEDERS, BY COUNTIES, BREEDS OR VARIETIES, 1967-68

<u>County</u>	<u>White Leghorns</u>	<u>Rhode Island Reds</u>	<u>White Rock</u>	<u>Crosses</u> -- number --	<u>Incross</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Turkeys</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	6,040	--	--	18,879	--	--	--	24,919
Bergen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burlington	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cape May	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	11,011	--	--	10,187	32,240	151	--	53,589
Essex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester	--	--	--	8,510	6,176	--	--	14,686
Hudson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hunterdon	6,773	--	--	--	--	296	--	7,069
Mercer	116	--	--	3,709	--	137	4,033	7,995
Middlesex	14,878	--	--	--	--	72	--	14,950
Monmouth	36,571	--	--	439	--	352	6	37,368
Morris	--	--	--	--	--	191	5	196
Ocean	22,853	--	--	3,750	--	110	--	26,713
Passaic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salem	2,614	971	6,692	9,358	--	3,345	11	22,991
Somerset	--	--	--	--	--	498	--	498
Sussex	--	--	--	--	--	--	570	570
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	--	--	--	--	2,036	198	7	2,241
Total	100,856	971	6,692	54,832	40,452	5,350	4,632	213,785
1966-67	104,945	1,072	7,266	151,276	2,384	2,728	4,924	274,595

Registered Poultry Vaccinators

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

The third review sessions were held at Rutgers University November 15 and December 15. Thirteen lay vaccinators attended one of the sessions and continued to be registered as poultry lay vaccinators in 1968. Ten of the registered vaccinators have been checked on by Department personnel when they were vaccinating poultry. Some registered vaccinators are not actively doing any vaccinations; others are only vaccinating their own or employer's flocks. Considerable improvement has taken place in the vaccination of poultry. All crews now clean their footwear, clothing, and equipment between farms. Practically all vaccinations are done as a sideline by the vaccinators.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF REPORTED VACCINATIONS, 1967-68

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pigeon</u>		<u>Fowl</u>		<u>Laryngo-</u>		<u>New-</u>		<u>Others</u>	
	<u>lots</u>	<u>birds</u>	<u>lots</u>	<u>birds</u>	<u>lots</u>	<u>birds</u>	<u>lots</u>	<u>birds</u>	<u>lots</u>	<u>birds</u>
July	13	85,200	3	3,816	11	45,816	8	60,300	1	10,500
August	22	89,200	3	10,882	27	137,082	1	6,800	--	--
September	11	37,640	--	--	21	116,272	8	66,200	--	--
October	10	26,923	1	1,854	15	61,643	1	10,400	1	563
November	9	61,950	--	--	13	115,950	2	20,000	--	--
December	8	65,381	--	--	4	32,322	--	--	--	--
January	10	36,350	2	14,800	18	88,200	4	50,000	--	--
February	19	133,450	--	--	17	105,250	11	106,600	3	23,500
March	5	30,075	--	--	8	46,375	3	26,200	--	--
April	6	24,200	--	--	7	39,200	4	26,200	--	--
May	4	20,650	--	--	7	53,650	5	39,250	--	--
June	--	--	--	--	2	16,000	2	16,000	--	--
Total	117	611,019	9	31,352	150	857,760	49	427,950	5	34,563

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TABLE 6. NEW JERSEY EXPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND POULTRY, 1967-68

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Permits issued</u>	Baby <u>Chicks</u> --number--	<u>Cockerels</u>	<u>Hatching Eggs</u>	<u>Pullets</u>
Belgium	11	--	1,885	--	5,200
Bermuda	11	147	550	--	6,600
Brazil	4	--	2,190	--	10,950
British West Indies	8	--	2,140	--	9,500
Canada	20	--	27,560	16,560	4,000
China	1	--	500	--	--
Congo	7	8,000	200	--	2,800
Dominican Republic	5	--	--	--	7,100
Dutch Guiana	77	--	189,500	--	4,620
Germany	7	--	1,000	15,454	3,600
Ghana	2	--	130	--	500
Greece	3	--	155	--	1,900
Guatemala	1	--	33	--	279
Honduras	2	2,500	125	8,640	--
Indonesia	1	--	30	--	200
Italy	5	1,350	1,930	--	13,750
Japan	8	--	4,033	--	15,204
Korea	8	--	1,070	--	10,100
Liberia	2	1,000	--	--	--
Mexico	5	--	3,000	--	12,350
Nigeria	1	--	50	--	150
Paraguay	1	--	50	--	500
Peru	6	--	1,152	--	9,000
Philippines	4	--	1,900	--	13,000
Portugal	10	--	5,560	--	39,000
Puerto Rico	118	2,900	145,103	--	35,300
Spain	25	--	8,040	--	60,200
Taiwan	5	--	1,195	--	8,050
Thailand	2	--	100	--	400
West Bermuda	1	--	--	--	600
West Indies	<u>2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total	363	15,897	399,181	40,654	280,853

TABLE 7. CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION 1958-68

<u>Year</u>	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Tuberculosis Reactors Indemnified</u> --number--	<u>Brucellosis Reactors Indemnified</u>	<u>Calves Officially Brucella Vaccinated</u>
1958-1959	6,771	174,203	150	759	16,305
1959-1960	5,717	173,532	148	440	18,033
1960-1961	6,327	175,278	230	418	17,655
1961-1962	5,921	172,363	296	267	16,494
1962-1963	5,502	153,804	274	211	15,935
1963-1964	4,714	143,653	147	155	13,402
1964-1965	4,305	134,423	146	83	14,009
1965-1966	3,806	119,462	58	31	11,913
1966-1967	3,529	118,484	11	9	12,875
1967-1968	3,179	116,973	22	3	12,729

TABLE 8. CATTLE AND GOAT SURVEY, 1967-68

<u>County</u>	<u>Cattle</u>			<u>Goats</u>	
	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>
			--number--		
Atlantic	16	40	26	2	9
Bergen	22	225	25	8	25
Burlington	270	9,695	3,310	3	39
Camden	23	271	114	4	45
Cape May	11	61	27	--	--
Cumberland	147	2,449	1,052	8	12
Essex	2	55	--	1	4
Gloucester	121	1,984	860	12	34
Hudson	--	--	--	1	20
Hunterdon	565	15,373	3,352	39	208
Mercer	104	2,384	877	1	2
Middlesex	67	3,104	128	7	11
Monmouth	108	3,045	568	15	43
Morris	154	3,738	284	30	248
Ocean	20	237	83	4	10
Passaic	12	80	11	6	24
Salem	351	9,238	4,068	6	27
Somerset	210	5,278	1,377	24	75
Sussex	492	17,865	4,670	2	9
Union	5	29	--	2	5
Warren	<u>479</u>	<u>17,176</u>	<u>3,814</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>61</u>
Total	3,179	92,327	24,646	197	911

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TABLE 9. SUMMARY OF TESTING, 1967-68

Tuberculosis Eradication Program

Veterinarians Testing	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Goats</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--			
State	393	8,073	25	187
Federal	161	3,580	26	150
Practitioner (State expense)	1,268	42,061	69	278
Practitioner (Owner's expense)	511	7,457	15	197
Auction markets (Owner's expense)	<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	2,362	61,208	135	812

Suspects - 87

Reactors - 36 - 0.06%

Brucellosis Eradication Program, Blood Testing

	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Goats</u>		<u>Misc.</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--					
State	527	12,278	23	176	--	--
Federal	172	2,123	36	141	--	--
Practitioner (State expense)	1,074	31,656	66	369	--	--
Practitioner (Owner's expense)	652	8,068	17	196	9	9
Auction markets (Owner's expense)	<u>36</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	2,461	54,189	142	882	9	9

Reactors - 4 - 0.01%

Miscellaneous includes eight horses and one sheep.

Brucellosis Eradication Program, Milk Ring Testing

	<u>Division of Animal Health Laboratory</u>	<u>Out-of-State Laboratories</u>	<u>Total</u>
	--number--		
Herds tested (includes retests)	5,790	171	5,961
Animals in tested herds	285,917	5,618	291,535
Clean herds	5,772	171	5,943
Animals in clean herds	285,321	5,618	290,939
Suspicious herds	18	--	18
Animals in suspicious herds	596	--	596

Brucellosis Tests of Imported Animals

<u>Veterinarians Testing</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--	
State	6	102
Federal	24	360
Accredited	<u>139</u>	<u>3,379</u>
Total	169	3,841

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED, 1967-68

	<u>Registered</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>
Salvage	\$ 798.75	\$ 199.69	\$2,630.01	\$ 146.11	\$ 3,428.76	\$ 155.85
State indemnity <u>1/</u>	600.00	150.00	1,350.00	75.00	1,950.00	88.64
Federal indemnity	<u>200.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>450.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>650.00</u>	<u>29.55</u>
Total	\$ 1,598.75	\$ 399.69	\$ 4,430.01	\$ 246.11	\$ 6,028.76	\$ 274.04
Cattle appraised, number	4		18		22	

1/ Total State indemnity paid for tuberculosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1916 to June 30, 1968, \$ 4,248,436.62.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF BRUCELLOSIS REACTORS INDEMNIFIED, 1967-68

	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Average per Head</u>
Salvage	\$ 541.90	\$ 180.30
State indemnity <u>1/</u>	225.00	75.00
Federal indemnity	<u>75.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>
Total	\$ 841.90	\$ 280.30
Cattle appraised, number	3	

1/ Total State indemnity paid for brucellosis test reactors from the beginning of this work in 1940 to June 30, 1968, \$1,149,918.01.

Note: One purebred sheep, which had been exposed to scrapie and destroyed, was indemnified from brucellosis funds, Indemnity amounted to \$50 from State funds and \$75 from Federal funds.

TABLE 12. BRUCELLOSIS SERVICE FEES AND INDEMNITY PAID, 1958-68

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Indemnity Paid</u>	<u>Federal Indemnity Paid</u>	<u>State Veterinary Service Fees for Testing</u>	<u>Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Testing</u>	<u>State Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination</u>	<u>Federal Veterinary Service Fees for Vaccination</u>
			--dollars--			
1958-1959	61,368.35	20,559.71	543.75	34,004.10	1,292.50	17,370.50
1959-1960	34,878.77	11,647.20	15,761.75	13,735.45	10,862.40	10,488.50
1960-1961	33,069.20	11,025.00	8,105.50	17,473.75	11,014.15	8,589.50
1961-1962	21,412.85	7,148.84	17,514.00	6,980.35	11,956.90	6,674.00
1962-1963	16,290.70	5,425.00	13,602.65	6,365.35	13,580.25	4,017.00
1963-1964	12,701.51	4,246.01	13,615.90	4,542.35	10,387.05	4,489.00
1964-1965	6,895.09	2,300.00	18,401.60	4,363.10	20,441.10	2,611.50
1965-1966	2,923.34	975.00	20,309.45	2,309.50	17,472.50	3,690.00
1966-1967	750.00	250.00	20,054.00	4,375.00	21,737.00	--
1967-1968	275.00 ^{1/}	150.00 ^{1/}	21,310.50	--	20,868.50	--

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

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TABLE 13. CATTLE, FEEDER STEERS, GOATS, SHEEP AND HORSES
IMPORTED AND RELEASED, 1967-68

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Feeder Steers</u>	<u>Goats</u> ---number---	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Alabama	--	--	--	--	4
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	1
Australia	--	--	--	--	28
Belgium	--	--	--	--	1
California	--	--	--	--	18
Canada	1,166	--	--	--	132
Colorado	--	--	--	--	14
Connecticut	34	--	--	5	30
Delaware	63	--	--	--	64
England	--	--	--	--	38
Florida	1	3	--	--	382
France	--	--	--	--	1
Germany	--	--	--	--	6
Illinois	--	--	--	--	108
Iowa	--	4	--	--	16
Ireland	--	--	1	--	9
Kansas	--	--	--	--	5
Kentucky	1	--	--	--	165
Maine	--	--	--	4	5
Maryland	112	69	2	--	19
Massachusetts	3	--	--	4	17
Michigan	464	--	--	--	2
Minnesota	1,292	--	--	--	2
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	1
Missouri	--	--	--	--	23
Montana	--	--	--	--	22
Nebraska	12	10	--	--	794
Nevada	--	--	--	--	1
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	389
New York	2,292	11	--	--	118
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	5
North Carolina	86	--	--	--	28
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	39
Ohio	256	20	--	--	8
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	11
Oregon	1	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	1,338	543	7	7	68
South Africa	--	--	--	--	1
South America	--	--	--	--	8
South Carolina	1	--	6	--	27
South Dakota	--	--	--	--	1
Spain	--	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	38	4	--	--	--
Texas	102	--	--	283	30
Vermont	2	--	--	--	3
Virginia	146	161	--	35	18
Washington	7	--	1	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	2
Wisconsin	4,327	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	11,772	848	17	338	2,665

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

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Goats</u>		<u>Sheep</u>		<u>Swine</u>		<u>Horses</u>
	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Animals</u>
					--number--				
Arizona	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Arkansas	4	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
California	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
Canada	8	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Colombia, S.A.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Connecticut	10	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	28
Costa Rica, C.A.	6	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	21	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
England	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Florida	27	112	1	5	--	--	--	--	113
France	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Georgia	24	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Guatemala, C.A.	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Holland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Idaho	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Indiana	15	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kentucky	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Louisiana	1	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Maine	2	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	22
Maryland	84	519	1	1	--	--	--	--	48
Massachusetts	3	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	19
Mexico	3	5	3	211	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	7	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	3	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Missouri	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Montana	1	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	37
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86
New York	51	402	--	--	--	--	3	20	460
North Carolina	43	867	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ohio	30	119	1	1	--	--	--	--	5
Oklahoma	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Oregon	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	578	3,098	3	6	3	8	1	8	106
Puerto Rico	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
South Africa	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	14	73	2	7	--	--	--	--	1
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Tennessee	10	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Texas	17	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Vermont	6	112	--	--	--	--	--	--	39
Virgin Islands	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	35	399	1	1	--	--	--	--	27
Washington	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	9	108	2	4	--	--	--	--	5
Wisconsin	31	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Wyoming	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Total	1,078	6,277	16	238	4	10	4	28	1,220

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF SHEEP INSPECTION FOR SCABIES, 1967-68

<u>Item</u>	<u>Flocks</u> --number--	<u>Sheep</u> --number--
Farms under supervision	442	8,333
Annual inspection	442	8,333
Other inspections during year	31	1,025
Farms infected	--	--
Farms exposed	--	--
Farms suspicious	--	--
Dippings for year	--	--
Farms remaining under quarantine at end of year	--	--

Included in above figures are 18 lots of inships with 338 sheep.

TABLE 16. SUMMARY OF INSPECTION OF SWINE HERDS, 1967-68

<u>Item</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u> --number--	<u>Total</u>
Inspections of farms feeding grain	30	37	67
Inspections of farms feeding heat-treated garbage	<u>1,816</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>2,989</u>
Total	1,846	1,210	3,056

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF SWINE IMPORTED FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING, 1967-68

Feeders	61,596
Breeders	<u>35</u>
Total	61,631

TABLE 18. SURVEY OF GARBAGE-FED SWINE, 1967-68

<u>County</u>	<u>Licensed</u>	
	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Animals</u>
	--number--	
Atlantic	28	2,735
Bergen	1	152
Burlington	16	12,450
Camden	5	960
Cape May	12	3,506
Cumberland	4	564
Essex	1	371
Gloucester	65	52,476
Hudson	--	--
Hunterdon	1	24
Mercer	6	1,800
Middlesex	1	143
Monmouth	8	6,996
Morris	5	1,113
Ocean	3	3,350
Passaic	--	--
Salem	1	100
Somerset	3	773
Sussex	--	--
Union	--	--
Warren	--	--
Total	160	87,513

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BUREAU OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

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

This year, 65,114 plate and tube blood tests were conducted for brucellosis and 3,051 for leptospirosis of cattle and goats.

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

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TESTING, 1967-68

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON INSHIPPED ANIMALS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Samples received	3,843
Unfit for test	3
Samples tested	3,840
Suspicious	33
Reactors	--
Negative	3,807

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR BRUCELLOSIS ON ANIMALS IN HERDS
UNDER SUPERVISION

Samples received	55,129
Unfit for test	49
Samples tested	55,080
Reactors	4
Suspicious	902
Negative	54,174

MILK RING (BRT) TESTS FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Samples received	8,819
Unfit for test	43
Samples tested	8,776
Suspicious	20
Negative	8,756

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR LEPTOSPIROSIS OF ANIMALS

Samples received	3,051
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	3,051
1:10-1:40 titres	79
1:160 or higher titres	8
Negative	2,964

BLOOD TEST FOR VIBRIO OF ANIMALS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Samples received	521
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	521
Reactors	13
Suspicious	17
Negative	491

BLOOD TESTS FOR MARKET CATTLE TESTING

Samples received	6,206
Unfit for test	11
Samples tested	6,195
Reactors	--
Suspicious	62
Negative	6,133

MILK TEST FOR MASTITIS OF ANIMALS

Number of animals	499
Number of samples	1,890
Streptococci	268
Staphylococci	540
Other organisms	302
Negative	819
Whiteside tests	618

BLOOD TESTS FOR PARATYPHOID (st. paul) OF POULTRY

Samples received	2,095
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	2,095
Reactors	17
Negative	2,078

BLOOD TESTS MADE FOR PULLORUM DISEASE OF POULTRY

Samples received	4,716
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	4,716
Reactors	4
Negative	4,712

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BLOOD TESTS FOR PLEUROPNEUMONIA-LIKE ORGANISMS (PPLO)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Samples received	14,345
Unfit for test	--
Samples tested	14,345
Reactors	1,033
Negative	13,312

SENSITIVITY TESTS

Antibiotic sensitivity	1,059
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MEDIA

Media prepared	822,204
Media used	822,204

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

TABLE 20. CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS, 1967-68

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Avian	10	Poults	Salmonella	Negative
1	Avian	1	Pigeon	Salmonella	Negative
1	Avian	1	Culture from pigeon	Salmonella	<u>S. typhimurium</u> var. <u>copenhagen</u>
2	Avian	4	Pigeons	Paratyphoid Salmonella Capillaria	Negative Negative Negative
1	Avian	2	Wild birds	Pathogens	Coccidia
1	Avian	1	Bird of paradise	Cause of death	Intestinal coccidiosis
1	Avian	1	Bantam	<u>S. pullorum</u> or <u>S. gallinarum</u>	Negative
1	Avian	5	Baby sparrows	Salmonella	Negative
9	Avian	210	Starlings	Tuberculosis and salmonella	Negative <u>S. livingstone</u> <u>S. senftenberg</u> <u>S. typhimurium</u> var. <u>copenhagen</u> Negative
2	Avian	14	Serum	Hemagglutination inhibition test	(7) Positive (6) Negative (1) Suspicious
1	Avian	3	Turkeys	Salmonella	<u>S. st. paul</u>
1	Avian	2	Turkey culture	Salmonella	<u>S. st. paul</u>
1	Avian	5	Cultures	Salmonella	<u>S. typhimurium</u>
1	Avian	135	Fecal samples	Salmonella	<u>S. bredney</u> <u>S. livingstone</u> <u>S. worthington</u>
		2	Egg grader and wash water	Salmonella	Negative
1	Avian	134	Dust and fecal samples	Salmonella	Negative
3	Avian	3	Chickens	<u>S. pullorum</u> or <u>S. gallinarum</u>	Negative

AH-26

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
2	Avian	4	Chickens	<u>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</u>	Negative
1	Avian	3	Chickens	Bacteriological examination	Staphylococcus
2	Avian	9	Liver, organs and intestines	Salmonella	Negative <u>S. st. paul</u>
1	Avian	5	Liver smears	Tuberculosis	<u>Mycobacterium avium</u>
1	Bovine	1	Blood	Leptospirosis	Negative
2	Bovine	2	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
1	Bovine	1	Blood	Complete blood count	
1	Bovine	2	Blood	Lead poisoning	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood	Anthrax	Negative
7	Bovine	61	Blood and quarter milk samples	Brucellosis	Negative
1	Bovine	3	Blood and vaginal fluid	Culture	Negative
12	Bovine	230	Blood	Anaplasmosis	3 Suspicious 14 Positive 213 Negative
2	Bovine	2	Blood and tissue	<u>Brucella</u> sp.	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Blood and tissue	Nitrite poisoning	Positive
1	Bovine	13	Blood	Para-influenza 3	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Citrated blood and nasal	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis bovine virus diarrhea para-influenza 3	Negative
1	Bovine	11	Sera	Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis bovine virus diarrhea	Negative 9 positive 2 negative

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
5	Bovine	5	Feti	Pathogens	Negative <u>Staphylococcus</u> sp. <u>Corynebacterium</u> sp. Non-hemolytic streptococcus
5	Bovine	5	Calves	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Clostridia chauvoei</u> Negative Meningitis Non-hemolytic <u>E. coli</u>
1	Bovine	1	Calf	Blackleg	<u>Clostridia chauvoei</u> <u>Clostridia septicum</u>
1	Bovine	1	Fluid from abscess	Culture	<u>Actenobacillus lignieresi</u>
1	Bovine	2	Urine	Leptospirosis	Negative
1	Bovine	4	Nasal exudate and feces	Bovine virus diarrhea	Positive
2	Bovine	2	Udder secretion	Culture	<u>E. coli</u> Negative
1	Bovine	1	Liver, kidney, spleen	<u>Leptospira</u> sp.	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Placenta	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> Gram-positive non-hemolytic streptococcus
1	Bovine	1	Kidney, liver, blood smears	Lead poisoning	Negative
1	Bovine	1	Heart, liver spleen, lung, kidney	Culture toxicity	<u>Proteus</u> sp. negative
2	Bovine	12	Fresh milk	Culture	Hemolytic staphylococcus <u>B. subtilis</u> <u>Mycoplasma</u> sp.
1	Bovine	2	Feces and silage	Salmonella Toxicology	Negative Negative
1	Bovine	7	Stomach contents and intestinal organs	Leptospirosis	Negative
1	Bovine	2	Skin scrapings	Parasites	Negative
1	Bovine	9	Swabs	Vibriosis	Negative

AH-28

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
19	Canine	22	Blood	Complete blood count	
18	Canine	241	Blood	<u>Brucella suis</u>	Negative
5	Canine	5	Whole blood and smears	Count and differential	
1	Canine	1	Blood	Leucocyte count and differential	
1	Canine	1	Serum	Brucella	Negative
4	Canine	4	Blood	Heart worm	Negative
2	Canine	3	Smears	Heart worm	Positive
1	Canine	1	Ascitic fluid	Culture	Negative
2	Canine	2	Exudate	Culture	Gram-negative rods (Coliform group) <u>E. coli</u>
2	Canine	2	Fecal material	Salmonella	Negative
1	Canine	1	Fecal material	Worms	Negative
1	Canine	3	Tumors	Pathology	Adenocarcinoma grade III Lipoma, Fat
1	Canine	1	Growth	Histopathology	Harderian gland
1	Canine	1	Nasal secretion	Culture	Staphylococcus
6	Canine	9	Stomach contents, Intestinal organs, urine	Toxicology	Malathion
1	Canine	1	Urine	Analysis	
1	Canine	1	Swab	Culture	Streptococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp.
2	Canine	2	Nasal swabs	Culture	Staphylococcus Streptococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp. Gram-positive spore forming rods

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
4	Canine	4	Vaginal smears	Culture	Gram-negative rods Gram-positive rods Staphylococcus Streptococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp. <u>E. coli</u> Non-hemolytic streptococcus
3	Canine	4	Dead pups	Pathogens	Staphylococcus Pneumonia Gram-positive hemolytic-streptococcus
3	Canine	4	Slides	Heart worm	Negative
1	Caprine	3	Blood and milk	Brucella	Negative
1	Caprine	1	Dry secretion	Culture	<u>B. subtilis</u> Streptococcus
1	Caprine	1	Udder secretion	Culture	Gram-positive rods Staphylococcus
1	Caprine	1	Swab	Culture	Streptococcus Staphylococcus
1	Caprine	1	Lung and liver	Pathogens	Lung worm larva
1	Cavy	1	Dead rabbit	Pathogens	<u>Ixodus dentatus</u>
1	Cavy	1	Live rabbit	External examination	<u>Pasteurella multocida</u>
1	Cavy	1	Tumor	Identification	Warts of viral origin
1	Cavy	3	Swabs	Culture	<u>Pseudomonas</u> sp. Streptococcus Staphylococcus
2	Cervine	2	Deer	Pathogens	Hemorrhagic septicemia Para-influenza 3
1	Cervine	1	Worms	Identification	<u>Setaria yehi</u>
1		2	Chinchillas	Pathogens	<u>Pseudomonas</u> sp. <u>Salmonella</u> sp.
84	Equine	112	Blood	Pregnancy	55 Positive 57 Negative

AH-30

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Equine	1	Urine	Pregnancy	Negative
57	Equine	94	Blood	Complete blood count	
125	Equine	551	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
2	Equine	2	Blood	<u>Brucella</u> sp.	Negative
6	Equine	9	Blood	Count and differential	
1	Equine	1	Citrated blood	Erythrocyte count Hematocrit	
1	Equine	1	Blood	Piroplasmosis	Positive
1	Equine	1	Clotted blood	Encephalitis	Negative
1	Equine	2	Sera	Piroplasmosis	Negative
2	Equine	2	Urine	Analysis	
3	Equine	5	Semen	Morphology and Motility	
2	Equine	3	Semen	Culture	Staphylococcus Streptococcus Gram-negative rods Gram-positive rods
2	Equine	2	Feti	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> <u>S. montevideo</u>
1	Equine	1	Foal	Pathogens	Negative
1	Equine	1	Intestinal organs and blood	Pathogens	Hemolytic Streptococcus
1	Equine	1	Tumor	Histopathology	Fibroma (non-malignant)
1	Equine	1	Liver and kidney	Equine infectious anemia	Negative
1	Equine	1	Brain	Encephalomyelitis	Positive

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
19	Equine	240	Cervical swabs	Culture	<u>E. coli</u> Streptococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp. <u>Pseudomonas</u> sp. <u>Corynebacterium</u> sp. <u>B. subtilis</u> Staphylococcus Gram-positive rods Hemolytic streptococcus Yeast Negative Gram-positive coccoid organism
	Equine	154	Cervical slants	Culture	Streptococcus <u>B. subtilis</u> Negative rods Staphylococcus <u>Proteus</u> sp. <u>E. coli</u> Negative Gram-positive coccoid organism Gram-negative rods Gram-positive rods Hemolytic streptococcus Hemolytic staphylococcus
1	Equine	1	Smegma smear	Culture	Hemolytic staphylococcus
3	Equine	3	Hair	Fungus culture	Negative <u>B. subtilis</u>
1	Equine	1	Pus	Culture	Streptococcus Yeast
1	Equine	1	Jowl fluid	Culture	Negative
1	Equine	2	Synovial fluid and blood	Culture	Streptococcus
2	Equine	2	Fecal samples	Salmonella culture	Negative <u>Trichomonds fecalis</u> <u>E. coli</u> with gram-positive and gram-negative rods.

AH-32

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
29		749	Feed	Salmonella	<u>S. livingstone</u> <u>S. senftenberg</u> <u>S. tennessee</u> <u>S. worthington</u> <u>S. derby</u> <u>S. thomasville</u> <u>S. oranienburg</u> <u>S. einsbuettel</u> <u>S. cubana</u> <u>S. montevedio</u> <u>S. binza</u> <u>S. st. paul</u> <u>S. typhimurium var.</u> <u>copenhagen</u> Negative
1		1	Water	Salmonella	Negative
1		1	Wheat	Mercury	Negative
5	Feline	7	Blood	Complete blood count	
5	Feline	8	Blood and slides	Count and differential	
11	Feline	17	Blood and slides	Hemobartonella	15 Negative 2 Positive
1	Feline	1	Nasal swab	Culture	Negative
1	Hampster	3	Food and feces	Salmonella	Negative
1		1	Mouse	Cause of death	Peritonitis
1	Ovine	1	Sheep	Cause of death	Enterotoxemia
1	Ovine	1	Wool and skin scrapings	Scabies	Negative
1	Ovine	1	Wool and skin scrapings	Ectoparasite	<u>Bovicola (Damalinia)</u> <u>ovis</u>
1	Ovine	7	Liver, kidney, intestinal tract surface water	Salmonella Reinsch test	<u>S. livingstone</u> Negative
1	Porcine	4	Feti	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u>
7	Porcine	14	Pigs	Pathogens	Pneumonia with secondary enteritis <u>E. coli</u> Hemolytic streptococcus Hemolytic <u>E. coli</u> Negative

<u>Lots</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Condition Suspected</u>	<u>Findings</u>
1	Porcine	1	Blood	Complete blood count	
8	Porcine	21	Blood	Hemoglobin Erythrocyte count Leucocyte count Hematocrit	
2	Porcine	8	Blood	Hog cholera	Negative
10	Porcine	36	Spleen, brain, kidney, tonsil, blood	Hog Cholera	29 Positive 7 Negative
2	Porcine	3	Brains	Hog cholera	Positive
1	Porcine	1	Lung, liver, spleen, heart	Pathogens	<u>E. coli</u> <u>Streptococcus</u> sp.
1	Porcine	1	Tissue	Erysipelas Salmonella	Negative <u>S. heidelberg</u> <u>S. st. paul</u>
1	Porcine	1	Blood and genital tract	<u>Brucella suis</u> <u>L. pomona</u>	Negative Negative
1	Porcine	3	Swabs and blood	Culture Leptospirosis	Hemolytic streptococcus Proteus Negative
1	Porcine	1	Oats	Toxicology	Negative
4		4	Raccoons	Distemper	3 Negative 1 Positive
1		1	Sand	Poisons	Non-toxic

AH-34

Antibiotic sensitivity tests - - - - -	123
Leptospirosis group antigen tests - - - - -	2,700
Brucellosis supplemental tests	
Acid plate antigen- - - - -	2,331
Mercaptoethanol- - - - -	443
Rivanol- - - - -	512
Plate tests	
Routine checks and infected herds- - - - -	8,225
Vaccine counts- - - - -	120
Chemistry	
Serum glutamic o yacetic transaminase- - - - -	35
Serum giltamic pruvic transaminase- - - - -	27
Sedimentation rate- - - - -	2
Iceterus index- - - - -	7
Blood urea nitrogen- - - - -	14
Total protein- - - - -	46
Calcium- - - - -	36
Phosphate- - - - -	35

PPLO - (Pleuropneumonia-like Organisms)

	<u>No. Tested</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Unfit</u>
		--number--		
Chickens				
Plate	13,617	12,584	1,033	--
Turkeys				
Plate	740	740	--	--
Chemistry				
Bilirubin				7
Urinanalysis				4
A/G Ratio				20
Glucose				3
Cholesterol				1

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

Robert D. McMillen, Director

PRESS SERVICES

To keep farmers informed of Department activities and services and to bring to the attention of the general public the importance of agriculture in New Jersey, 245 press releases were issued during the year. This compares with 219 for the previous 12-month period. Mailed at least once a week to a list of about 400, the releases were used by daily and weekly newspapers in New Jersey and nearby cities, radio and television stations, and farm magazines and trade publications. Members of the press corps at the State House, who represent the major wire services and metropolitan dailies, are serviced by messenger.

Special events for which press coverage was provided included the 1968 New Jersey Farmers Week, the 1967 New Jersey Marketing Institute, and the annual meeting of the New Jersey Agricultural Society. Many other smaller meetings, conferences and special events were also serviced.

In addition to the regular release service, special articles were prepared for a number of publications, including a monthly editorial for the State's farm magazine, Business Farming. Several authors and editors were aided by furnishing source material and editorial help for articles prepared by them.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

More than 1,000 black and white photographs were taken during the year of special events, meetings exhibits, shows, personnel awards and subject matter in support of press and publications requirements. Special requests from publication houses for up-to-date photographs on New Jersey agriculture and its many products were serviced.

Color slide production continued to represent the various consumer protection programs in which the Department is involved. The slides were used in presentations to public groups throughout the State and in conjunction with television programs which are now telecast entirely in color.

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

The following reports, circulars and special publications were issued during fiscal 1967-68:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Circular 440 | - "1962-1966 New Jersey Crop and Livestock Statistics" |
| Circular 441 | - "1966-67 New Jersey Analytical Report - Commercial Feeds, Fertilizers, Liming Materials, Pesticides" |

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Circular 442 | - "American Foul Brood and Its Treatment" |
| Circular 443 | - "1967 New Jersey Orchard and Vineyard Survey" |
| Reports | - 52nd Annual Report of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture |
| | - Highlights of the 52nd Annual Report of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture |
| | - Annual reports for 1966 of three soil conservation districts: Burlington County, Cumberland County and Salem County |
| | - Annual reports for 1967 of seven soil conservation districts: Cape-Atlantic, Hunterdon County, Morris County, Northeast, Somerset-Union, Sussex County and Warren County |
| Proceedings | - 1967 New Jersey Marketing Institute |
| | - New Jersey Land Use Symposium (Held in observance of the Department's 50th Anniversary) |
| | - "Manpower, Management and Machines" (General Session of 1968 New Jersey Farmers Week) |
| Other | - New Jersey Economic Poison Act |
| | - New Jersey Agricultural Fairs, 1968 |
| | - Directory of New Jersey Produce Dealers, Truckers and Marketing Organizations, 1968 |

Publications issued in connection with the 1968 New Jersey Farmers Week were:

General program

"Highlights of Your Convention, 1968"

"Citations for Distinguished Service to New Jersey Agriculture, 1968"

Miscellaneous Publication Services

Prepared in this Division were six issues of Agri-gram, the Department's staff news letter, and six small single publications.

For printing in the Health-Agriculture Print shop, 131 print jobs were processed. In the main, these consisted of stationery, charts, meeting programs, newsletters, certificates, maps, directories, signs, leaflets, tickets, citations and similar items. However, three lengthy market summaries, and four other books exceeding 50 pages were included.

RADIO SERVICE

The Division of Information Radio Service produced 58 five-minute weekly reports entitled "Lets Talk about Agriculture." Made in cooperation with the Communications Center, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, these reports were sent to 20 radio stations in New Jersey, New York City and Philadelphia. Program content included reports from the Governor's Office on matters relating to the work of the Department, Secretary Alampi's reports, and reports on activities of the various divisions.

A new series was launched to provide one-minute beeperphone reports to stations three days a week. During this fiscal period, 36 such reports were made.

Five special programs of varying lengths were produced in connection with the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

The daily beeperphone advisory service during the gypsy moth spray program was provided to 12 radio stations for a total of 89 individual reports during April, May and June.

TELEVISION SERVICE

A total of 62 television programs was produced throughout the year. Thirty-six five-minute program segments represented Division participation in the Bill Bennett Show on WCAU-TV, Channel 10, Philadelphia. Guest appearances were made by staff members with information concerning their programs of work and how the Department functions, with particular emphasis on consumer protection.

Nineteen 10-minute program segments were arranged for filming by the television unit of the Communications Center of Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science. These were incorporated in the half-hour "Environs" television show for WKBS-TV, Channel 48, Philadelphia, and WOR-TV, Channel 9, New York.

Three half-hour television programs were produced in connection with the 1968 New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

Four three-minute "Documinutes" were produced in cooperation with the WCAU-TV News Department.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

Agricultural fairs are a unique and historic part of our life and have been important in New Jersey since colonial times. Fairs are projects conducted by nonprofit organizations, usually on a county basis. These colorful, educational, and entertaining exhibitions are generally produced by volunteers. These dedicated people acquire sites, erect buildings, plan and stage the annual fair. Naturally, there is much civic pride connected with these events. In addition to providing a showcase for New Jersey agriculture and allied industries, the fairs offer special educational opportunities to all youth, including 4-H club members and students of vocational agriculture.

The Department furnished financial assistance to 19 county fairs and the New Jersey State Fair. Over \$50,000 was distributed for assistance to educational phases of these events, which attracted more than 800,000 visitors during the season. The State takes no part in the management or operation of these fairs; however, the New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs, of which the coordinator of fairs and shows is secretary, works closely with its membership during the year.

STATE FAIR COORDINATION

At the request of the Governor, the Department of Agriculture annually assumes the task of coordinating the presentation of exhibits by all departments of the State at the State Fair. The coordinating effort has been very successful in upgrading the quality of the entire presentation of State exhibits which bring information regarding State programs to visitors. An attendance of more than 100,000 persons was reported for the State Building during the 1967 fair.

For the sixth consecutive year, each department of State government was represented in the exhibition. In all, 15 departments participated. Staff members planned, coordinated and supervised the entire effort including the Department exhibit area. For the third consecutive year, the Department of Agriculture exhibit was awarded a trophy by the fair management.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits constitute one of the most effective means of communication available to the Department. These are used at county fairs, the State Fair, trade shows, conventions, educational meetings, Farmers Week meetings and other events to promote and improve farm-city understanding, to encourage increased use of farm products by the consumer; as educational tools for the production and marketing of farm products; and to provide information regarding Department programs. Department exhibits were displayed during the year at more than 40 locations throughout the State.

COMMODITY SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS

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

The producer can evaluate his products in the light of consumer acceptance and add to his knowledge of variety improvement and packaging. Cooperating commodity groups at present are dairy, honey and ornamental horticulture.

The second annual New Jersey Flower and Garden Show was held in 1968 and was recognized as an outstanding event. This show brings prestige to the State and extensive educational material to homeowners. The exhibition was held March 22 to 28 in the Morristown Armory and was visited by over 25,000 people. Many persons attending were homeowners seeking and receiving information concerning planting and care of lawns, shrubbery, trees, plants and flowers. The third show will be held March 14 through 20, 1969, in the Morristown Armory.

The annual New Jersey Honey and Beeswax Show was again held in the State House rotunda during Farmers Week in January.

Trophies, ribbons and cash awards were made by the Department for the Flower and Garden Show and Honey and Beeswax Show.

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

LIVESTOCK PROMOTION

Annual shows held by major livestock associations give breeders an opportunity to evaluate breeding programs and to select animals to represent New Jersey in regional and national shows. Noteworthy performances in national and regional competition brings favorable recognition to New Jersey livestock. Department funds are used for awards and to help defray operating expenses at shows. Funds were allocated to the following organizations for adult shows: New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, New Jersey Brown Swiss Association, New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, and the New Jersey Sheep and Wool Association.

Youth shows included the State 4-H Baby Beef Show and Sale and State 4-H Quality Lamb Show and Sale. Assistance is given in planning, promotion and management of these events. Assistance is also given to the State 4-H Dairy Show and State Future Farmers of America Dairy Show. Cooperation was also extended to the Division of Animal Health in the awarding of 4-H Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards, FFA Frelinghuysen Memorial Awards, New Jersey Agricultural Society Certificates of Merit awards, and New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund awards.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS WEEK

Farmers Week is a tradition which predates the Department. Each January, farm groups throughout the State meet in Trenton to participate in educational meetings and the official State Agricultural Convention.

Farmers Week offers the State Board of Agriculture and the Department staff an opportunity to introduce new ideas, to obtain producer reaction to current programs, to learn the needs for changes and adjustments in programs, and to determine broad needs of the agricultural community. Development of policies by the Department and the many participating organizations is often influenced due to ideas and information exchanged during the week.

New Jersey Farmers Week was observed January 22 to 27, 1968. The six days of activity included the State Agricultural Convention and approximately 40 meetings of State farm, breed and commodity organizations. A General Session on a subject of broad significance to the agricultural community again occupied a prominent place on the program. Held on Wednesday, January 24, the topic was "Manpower, Management and Machines." The principal speakers were James J. Reynolds, United States Under Secretary of Labor; Fred Watts, chief of the Bureau of Farm Placement, New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry; Mark E. Singley, Chairman, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science; and Arthur H. West, President, New Jersey Farm Bureau.

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

Francis A. Raymaley, Director

FOREWORD

The Division of Markets has been under structural change for the past five years. Its statutory functions have not shifted but the need for a team approach to our assignments and new requirements of New Jersey people, from farmer to consumer, have had to be met. The results, as the ensuing report will indicate, are both new work programs and revised old programs. Activity in all sectors has been expanded, without additions to the total staff, an indication that our approach via the use of three existing marketing coordinators has been effective.

The regulatory coordinator has administered all divisional functions of enforcement. All product promotion has been led by a coordinator of market expansion. Market development functions, i.e., market facilities and the market complex (not specific product) have been handled by a market development coordinator. Through the work of these three leaders, the director has maintained constant contact with all programs. In turn, these coordinators have had liaison with each other, with all sectors of the Department of Agriculture, and with other branches of State government. The team approach in this Division has been further supported by the staff work of the Statistical Services Bureau (crop reporting and market news) and the Bureau of Cooperative Services.

Without being repetitious, it seems reasonable for the director to point out several significant aspects which appear later in this report. Among many which should be mentioned are these:

- a. Progress in the "Away-from-Home Meal Market" program.
- b. Expanding liaison with the military procurement offices.
- c. Maturity in the deployment and use of the model egg law, potato labeling law, and the new cooperative law.
- d. Greater sophistication in the total administration of the five commodity councils.
- e. Improved procedures in the fruit and vegetable inspection service, especially in better liaison with the processors and the trade.

Pertinent detail on our full program follows under these categories:

Market Expansion (product promotion)

Market Development Complex (facilities and market development)

Regulatory Services

Statistical Services (market news and crop reporting)

Cooperative Services

Finally, it should be mentioned that this is the last report the incumbent director will make as leader of the Division and the existing marketing team. It terminates five years of stewardship and leadership in one of our most formidable and unresolved sectors of New Jersey agriculture. This report provides evidence of the effective results our changes have made possible. One might deplore how many unreached goals remain. But the Division continues under younger, fresh, professional leadership. We have established some ground rules for administration. We have demonstrated the value of a team approach and the merit of leadership via the coordinators. The specific problems ahead will vary in detail, but in principle all are well defined and thus being pinpointed they are in sharp focus for ultimate solution by the continuing team.

I. MARKET EXPANSION SERVICES (PRODUCT PROMOTION)

GENERAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Away-from-Home Feeding

During this year, one of the farm products marketing representatives devoted most of his time to developing a knowledge of the institutional food business and determining how the market for New Jersey farm products can be expanded in this area. He called on a representative sampling of the hotels and restaurants of the State as well as the contract feeders and State institutions. The general impressions which resulted were: (1) For the most part, the buyers were reluctant to develop sources of supply for one or a few commodities. They preferred to have someone, usually a wholesale fruit and produce dealer, serve as their source of all commodities and do the assembling so that by one or a few phone calls they can place their orders for the day. In cases of very perishable commodities, exceptions can be made. (2) The buyers of very large quantities, such as State institutions, are likely to buy on the basis of bids and specifications. This makes it difficult to interest the individual farmer or even his marketing organization in competing for this business. (3) It is evident that the person who makes most of the decisions as to the ultimate source of the products is the wholesaler or broker who supplies the mass feeder. He must be induced to buy New Jersey products, but before this can be accomplished, New Jersey growers must be persuaded to pack to specifications or at least to provide the consistent quality and supply which the buyer needs to meet the requirements of his customers.

Retail Chain Market Development

A second farm products marketing representative was appointed during 1967-1968 and concentrated on expanding the market for New Jersey farm products through the various food retailing organizations having headquarters or buying offices in New Jersey. He called at their offices, became acquainted with their personnel and their buying practices. He learned of their preferences and present sources of supply. If they were purchasing a given commodity from New Jersey, he determined whether they were completely satisfied and how this satisfaction was accomplished so it could be imitated elsewhere. If they were buying from a competing area, he was interested in knowing what goods or services the shippers of that area were providing which made them a more desirable source of supply than New Jersey. Acting on this information, potential New Jersey suppliers were contacted and urged to attempt to meet the needs of the potential customer.

The most promising group of retailers seems to be the middle-sized chains, especially those based in New Jersey. They are more likely to exhibit local loyalty and be willing to alter their procedures slightly so that delivery from New Jersey can be arranged. They are more likely to feature "New Jersey" in their advertisements, since most of their outlets are probably in New Jersey. It is therefore important that a special effort be continued to meet their needs for moderate quantities of products of a desired quality, packaged or partially processed as they wish, with delivery arranged at their convenience.

Calls at individual stores were continued. By the end of the year, the produce manager at each supermarket in Bergen, Morris, Essex and Union counties had been personally contacted by a representative of the Department's market development staff. Many were also visited in Morris, Middlesex, Monmouth and Mercer counties. In many instances, information concerning the availability of New Jersey products was provided, advice concerning the proper handling, storage and display of commodities was given, and a basis was developed for future calls and a productive working relationship.

Marketing Institute

The Tenth New Jersey Marketing Institute was held at Nassau Inn, Princeton, on Thursday, November 2, 1967. The theme was "Serving the Away-from-Home Feeding Market," and the speakers evaluated this market as a potential outlet for New Jersey farm products.

Speakers from the various segments of the industry advised the group of their needs and how New Jersey producers can be included in their procurement plans.

The audience constituted a cross section of New Jersey people responsible for marketing the State's farm products, including representatives of the various marketing organizations. Visitors from several other states also participated, since the Institute has earned a reputation as one of the outstanding one-day marketing sessions.

All-Councils Meeting

The second annual meeting of the members of all of the legally constituted New Jersey farm products promotion councils and commissions was held at Interstate Inn, Bordentown, on Wednesday, November 8, 1967. The purpose of this meeting is to provide an opportunity for the members to be informed concerning the activities of the other promotional groups in the hope that each of the councils can benefit from the successes of the others. Opportunities for joint action between several or all of the groups are explored and suggestions for improvement of the programs are made by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Division director, the farm products promotion coordinator, council managers and members. An interchange of information occurs which is of value to all involved.

New Jersey Fruit Tour

The 1967 New Jersey Fruit Tour was held on July 13 and featured blueberries. Participants were allowed to "pick their fill" of blueberries in a field near Hammonton where the crop was of prime quality and later saw a mechanical harvester in action. Packaging machinery was demonstrated at the John Bertino farm, also near Hammonton. The program included a visit to Stanley Dancer's harness racing stable at New Egypt and dinner at Cinelli's at Cherry Hill.

Attendance at this year's tour was good and the publicity capability of the participants was greater than it had ever been. Many of the food editors who attended represented newspapers and magazines with large circulations. Several representatives of radio stations were also present.

A large assortment of clippings was subsequently received from the food editors and Dora and Alfred McCann devoted almost their entire WOR radio program for two days to a description of the trip and the merits of New Jersey fruits.

Peach Promotion

The New Jersey Peach Promotion Council expanded its program to include the development and distribution of point-of-sale material in preparation for the 1968 marketing season. The Apple Council Manager represented the Department at the meetings of this voluntarily-financed group.

Kits containing specially developed price cards, colorful streamers and over-the-wire pieces were prepared for distribution to roadside markets and retail stores.

The Council is one of the principal sources of support for the New Jersey Fruit Tour.

Exhibits at Conventions, Fairs, and Shopping Centers

Four of the councils (apple, asparagus, poultry products and white potato) participated in an exhibit at the annual convention of the New Jersey Education Association at Atlantic City in November. Materials were especially developed for this convention by several of the councils, based on numerous requests for materials to be used on bulletin boards. Nearly all of the teachers of the State visit the exhibits associated with this convention and many are anxious to obtain colorful and informative teaching aids.

The Poultry Council participated in a special Easter egg promotion at the Bergen Mall. The Asparagus Council had exhibits at several of the county fairs in the southern New Jersey counties. All councils provided material for distribution at the New Jersey State Fair. Representatives of several of the groups spoke at service clubs and consumer group meetings.

Cooperation with National Commodity Organizations

The programs of several of the commodity groups are integrated with those of national organizations, such as the Poultry and Egg National Board, the National Apple Institute, the National Potato Council, the Sweet Potato Council of the United States, and the Northeast Peach Marketing Conference. The marketing coordinator and the council managers attended various sessions of these organizations to obtain the greatest amount of assistance possible in the promotion of New Jersey commodities.

Federal Matching Funds Liaison

Each year the United States Department of Agriculture provides funds for new work in market expansion, market facilities and basic data. The marketing coordinator acts as liaison between this Department and the Federal Department in connection with this work. This includes annual attendance at a workshop which, this year, was a northeastern regional session held at Hartford, Connecticut.

NEW JERSEY APPLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The membership of the Apple Council elected Norman T. Applegate, chairman; William Schober, Jr., vice chairman; and Phillip Alampi, secretary-treasurer, for the 1967-1968 year. A budget of \$40,000 was adopted for administration and promotion.

Throughout the year, educational films were distributed through New Jersey schools on a free-loan basis. More than 100 schools used these films, and more than 30,000 students viewed them.

National Apple Week kicked off the fall promotion program. Newspaper advertisements were run for three weeks in local papers in New Jersey with the names of local orchard markets carried in the ads. Point-of-purchase material was distributed to all roadside market operators who requested it. More than 1,500 National Apple Week kits were distributed to chain stores.

The Apple Harvest Festival in Orange, New Jersey, was run with the cooperation of the Orange Savings Bank. Miss Carole Dick of Elberon was crowned the 1968 Apple Princess by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi. A "Guess the Number of Apples" contest was held in the Bank with the winner receiving a weekend in New York City. All customers visiting the Bank during the week received a free apple. A Children's Art Contest had over 600 entrants with the winner receiving a \$500 scholarship to an art school.

The Trenton Savings Fund Society also sponsored a small apple festival in Trenton, which was quite successful.

The winter radio advertising campaign featured processed apples and apple products exclusively this year. The fresh apple demand and price were good, so the Council decided that the available funds would be more productive if used to promote processed apples.

The Apple Council cooperated with the other promotion councils in an exhibit at the New Jersey Education Association. More than 5,000 pieces of apple literature and die-cut apples were given away on request to the teachers attending.

Other promotional activities during the year included numerous television appearances with the Apple Princess and others and cooperation with New Jersey Certified Farm Markets in the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

The annual growers meeting was held in Clayton with a small group in attendance. Considerable discussion at that meeting was centered around the need for additional funds. A committee will be formed to investigate the matter

A Maturity Committee, with William Schober, Jr., as chairman, was formed to establish a date for beginning the Red Delicious harvest in 1968. The purpose of this committee is to attempt to keep immature fruit out of the market channels.

The manager cooperated with the National Apple Institute program, especially at the National Football Coaches' Clinic in March. Over 7,000 apples were given to 2,400 coaches at an exhibit using the theme "Apples for Athletes."

NEW JERSEY ASPARAGUS INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Promotion of Processed Asparagus

Asparagus Week, which was originated by the Council, is now listed in all major calendars of national promotional days and events. Timed for the week prior to Thanksgiving, Asparagus Week is designed to stimulate interest in processed asparagus during the busy holiday selling season.

Beginning in October, publicity material concerning Asparagus Week was included with the recipe releases mailed regularly to the Council's list of 315 food editors of major metropolitan newspapers in the 28 states comprising our market area. This material was accompanied by announcements of the Council's asparagus recipe contest. A total of 1,744 entries (a new high) was received as a result of mentions in newspapers and on radio and television programs.

Another important effort on behalf of processed asparagus was the development of bulletin board kits for use in schools. These kits consist of three 9 1/2 by 12 1/2-inch cards and an eight-page booklet Asparagus In New Jersey. Each card covers a three-month period, beginning with September, and describes what is happening in commercial asparagus fields during this period. The booklet is a photo essay depicting "Asparagus on the Farm," "Asparagus in the Processing Plant," "Asparagus in the Market" and "Asparagus in the Research Stage." Approximately 10,000 of these kits were distributed as a result of Council participation in the New Jersey Education Association Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey; the American Home Economists Association Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and random requests received from teachers in New Jersey and other states.

Films on Asparagus

The Council also offered to high school home economists a 16-mm film print of a television program by Julia Child, "The French Chef," titled, "Asparagus from Tip to Butt." A print of the film was made available for the sole use of the eight-member home economist staff of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company. It was first used at a statewide convention and is now being shown to an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 Pennsylvania homemakers who attend the company's cooking demonstrations each year.

Considerable progress was made on the Council's plan to produce a motion picture on asparagus which would be aimed primarily at the high school age level. Most of the scenes required to show the basics of asparagus culture, processing, distribution, cooking and serving have been taken. Narration, sound and editing remain to be done. It is hoped that the film will not only stimulate interest in preparation of asparagus for the home, but will also encourage young adults to order asparagus when dining out.

Fresh Asparagus Merchandising

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

A total of 6,500 asparagus merchandising kits, each containing 11 printed pieces, was distributed immediately prior to and during the fresh asparagus season to food chain headquarters and wholesale produce houses.

The Council-designed heavy plastic asparagus display tray with recommended methods of handling and display instructions imprinted on the bottom was used for the second consecutive season. These were delivered to leading chain stores in the heavily populated areas of Bergen, Morris, Monmouth and Union counties. The trays are particularly effective in instructing inexperienced produce clerks in proper handling procedures. A high percentage of stores which received trays last season retained the trays for use again this year.

Trays were also placed in Certified Farm Markets, chain stores in the Philadelphia-Camden area, and a number of roadside markets. Special emphasis was given to those located on principal highways leading to Jersey shore resorts. Consensus is that the proper use of these trays actually resulted in increased sales.

Food editors were alerted in advance as to the date when the first fresh New Jersey asparagus would appear in stores in their respective areas and many carried stories and articles to this effect.

The start of the New Jersey fresh asparagus season was also publicized by several minutes of discussion on television ("The Women's Angle" WMAR-TV, Baltimore; "Evening News Program," KYW-TV, Philadelphia) and in many newspapers along with Council-furnished recipes, photographs and background materials. The Camden Courier-Post, Newark News, and the Philadelphia Bulletin were among the newspapers carrying significant feature-scale articles on New Jersey asparagus.

Delivery of samples of fresh New Jersey asparagus directly from the farm to food editors and others in various communications media is an integral part of the Council's publicity efforts. During the fresh season, a total of 1,044 bunches was distributed on an overnight basis from Boston to Washington, D.C.

Asparagus Reminders

Low-cost gifts are another important builder of good will for asparagus. This year the "asparagus reminder" item was a colorful imprinted impact resistant ash tray. These were distributed not only to communications people but also to legislators and purchasers of both fresh and processed asparagus for leading super-market chains.

Taking advantage of the current fad for novelty buttons, the Council designed one with the message, "Asparagus Turns Me On." These were printed in a three-inch version which accompanied sample deliveries and was also used as a conversation starter in calls on wholesale and retail produce distributors. Two hundred were given out by a local processor during an AFL-CIO Union Industry Show in Philadelphia. In fact, so many requests were received for these buttons that distribution had to be controlled on a highly selective basis.

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

The 1 1/2-Pound Bunch

Efforts to meet the demand for and influence production of a 1 1/2-pound bunch of fresh asparagus resulted in a dinner being given for important buyers. This meeting, presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture, proved to be an extremely useful interchange of problems and requirements of both growers and buyers. Establishing the small bunch as a standard item requires a complete change in outlook on the part of most asparagus growers. Much work will still be required in order to bring about the necessary changes.

Research

The Council, in addition to its public relations and promotional work, finances research work on asparagus culture at Rutgers. During the 1967-1968 fiscal year, the projects conducted dealt with asparagus breeding, biology and control of asparagus root rot and rust, evaluation of mechanical harvesting, and

This research has resulted in the development of improved strains of asparagus which are now showing results in increased yields per acre. This reverses a trend which had been in progress for several years and has generated considerable optimism concerning the future of the industry in New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY POULTRY PRODUCTS PROMOTION COUNCIL

Advertising Program

A new method of purchasing billboard space was adopted for the 1967 billboard campaign. Instead of buying package deals combining urban and suburban areas, sites were selected in the suburbs on roads leading to resort areas throughout the State. The reason for this was that consumers would be traveling in the summer and could be reached with fewer boards at a substantial saving.

A research study of the New Jersey State Seal program conducted by John C. Sarver, research assistant in agricultural economics at Rutgers University, influenced the Council to adopt a program pointing out to consumers that all eggs sold in New Jersey are not produced in this State. Newspapers and television carried the message that "Travel is broadening. But, for an egg?" The same theme was followed in all advertising for the year.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Chapter of the National Agricultural Advertising and Marketing Association, the Council had the honor of receiving the first prize for its January - April 1968 television commercial. A second prize was awarded for the September - December 1967 newspaper ad.

The 1967 turkey program consisted of newspaper advertisements in nine New Jersey dailies. The ads contained the names of producers in the areas covered by the respective papers. The ads appeared the weeks prior to Thanksgiving and Christmas and 13 growers participated, representing approximately 65,000 turkeys. Considerable additional publicity was given the New Jersey turkey growers in the Trenton Times, Newark Star-Ledger and New York Times. Sales were reported as a result of these articles and, with the assistance of the Council's ads, growers enjoyed a very successful season in the face of tremendous price competition from chain stores.

Packaging

Exploratory meetings were held with Health Department personnel to determine the possibility of having the State Seal imprinted on turkey bags, which would eliminate the necessity of printing breast labels and extra handling by producers. No conclusions were reached because of certain complications in the existing regulations. It is hoped that the passage of the Poultry Meat Inspection Law will help to alleviate the problems and imprinting of the bags will become a reality in the near future.

A 3 by 4 egg carton which was developed by the Council especially for the use of New Jersey producers who are retailing eggs rapidly gained acceptance. The carton identifies the eggs as produced in New Jersey and its use gives producers an opportunity to benefit directly from the Council's advertising and promotion.

Dinner for Egg Buyers

The Council's annual dinner for egg buyers and distributors was held on May 14 at Forsgate Country Club, Jamesburg. A golf tournament was conducted in the afternoon and prizes were provided for all participants. Seven food retailing chains and nine egg distributing firms were represented at the dinner and tournament. The day and the subsequent results proved very successful.

During the year, calls were made on chain store buyers in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Work with County Home Economists

Communication lines were set up with Extension Service home economists in all New Jersey counties. As a result of a questionnaire, replies were received from each agent outlining the type of material that would fit in best with her individual program. As a result, the Council has channeled much material that can be used in radio or in newspapers to the proper persons.

New Program for PENB

A closer liaison between Poultry and Egg National Board and state organizations has been developed in the past year. This resulted from expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of the states with the type of programs and point-of-sale material coming from the PENB offices in Chicago.

In an attempt to solve the problems involved, the National Egg Promotion Advisory Committee was formed by PENB. The members were appointed from states having promotion programs, including New Jersey, which was represented by the Council manager. The committee met in Atlanta, Georgia, and the following recommendations were made and approved by the executive committee of the Poultry and Egg National Board: Creation of a master list of all egg industry personnel involved in promotion; publication of a newsletter and surveys of activity; establishment of five regional committees to coordinate and implement promotion programs; improved communication with major egg packer-handler-distributors on ways to improve egg movement and to conduct more effective egg promotional programs; planning of three seasonal egg promotions for 1969; release of exclusive recipes and photographs to 512 daily newspapers every other month; and increased radio promotion with a record containing 12 30-second public service messages promoting eggs.

These recommendations will be put into effect as quickly as possible.

Promotional Activities

During the year Council personnel participated in the following promotional activities: Poultry and Egg National Board fund-raising luncheon held in New Brunswick; New Jersey Education Association Convention in Atlantic City; Egg Appreciation Day breakfast in New York City, at which the guests were food editors for the New York City-New Jersey area; an omelet breakfast prepared for a district Rotarian meeting at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania; Bergen Mall egg promotion during the week prior to Easter; an Easter egg hunt in Central Park, New York City; Poultry and Egg National Board egg promotion clinic attended by retailers and distributors from New York City and New Jersey; and the Delmarva Chicken Festival.

Field Visits

During the fiscal year 1967-1968, the Council field representatives made the following calls:

Visits to producers	80
Visits to licensed distributors	127
Visits to egg dealers	113
Visits to feed dealers.....	3
Visits to turkey growers	15
Visits to county agents	27
Visits to retail outlets	1,801
Visits connected with distribution of promotional material ...	88
Exhibits	16
In-store merchandising display	3
Total	2,273

NEW JERSEY SWEET POTATO INDUSTRY COMMISSION

Due to its limited income, the Sweet Potato Commission curtailed its promotional activities for the 1967-68 season. It was determined that the efforts of the Commission should be concentrated on a research program designed to find a variety that can be produced economically under New Jersey growing conditions.

Another phase of research would be the control of russet crack disease, which is a real menace to the industry in New Jersey. A series of plots was established by research specialists of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science on two sweet potato farms. The purpose was to compare the results obtained by different methods of fertilization, weed control, nematode control, irrigation and insect control.

A field day was arranged in October and more than 100 sweet potato growers visited the two Gloucester County farms to observe the research plots. Research specialists of Rutgers explained the work in progress. They stated they were obtaining evidence which would eventually overcome the russet crack disease, and that promising results were being obtained from the variety trials.

The manager made visits to chain store outlets to encourage the sale of fresh market sweet potatoes. Demand was good with an above-average return to the grower, due to the low national inventory of sweet potatoes. The marketing of sweet potatoes from storage continued with good consumer demand until May 1968.

NEW JERSEY WHITE POTATO INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Activity for the 1967 white potato season started in July with trade visits to the North Jersey metropolitan area, Philadelphia, Pa., Norristown, Pa., Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Landover, Md. The purpose was to inform buyers of the quality of the New Jersey potatoes to be harvested, which would become available about August 15.

During the month of August, the radio advertising and promotion program for New Jersey white potatoes was started.

Harvest of white potatoes began with growers receiving \$2.75 per hundredweight for their potatoes but, as the month ended, the price dropped to \$2.00. Abundant supplies from New Jersey and its competitors created this situation. Some buyers reported that our potatoes were harvested while they were too green and that they did not hold well due to the heavy and continuous rain.

Because of the surplus of potatoes from competing areas, the price decline continued through September and October. Although there was a glut on the fresh market, growers and dealers did not cooperate in the best interest of the industry. Many growers acted in their own interest and forgot that good organized selling would be their only method of holding a reasonable market. Dealers cut prices on each other, resulting in a financial disaster for some growers.

During this period, a field trip was made to cities and towns in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Maryland. It was found that New Jersey producers and packers were falling behind their competitors. Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan were doing an outstanding job in merchandising their potatoes. All of their potatoes were delivered washed and all had excellent maturity. Their consumer-packed potatoes were in mesh or poly bags and when they were on display they had excellent consumer appeal. The only nonwashed potatoes observed in store visits were from New Jersey. New Jersey growers and dealers were informed of the situation.

During this trip, the manager appeared on the Mary Starr WATE-TV color show in Knoxville, Tennessee. The station reported that many requests were received for the brochure Potatoes in Your Reducing Diet. Radio commercials highlighting New Jersey potatoes covered the other areas mentioned above.

HORSE BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT FUND PROGRAM

Budget allocations of New Jersey Horse Breeding and Development Funds were established on the basis of recommendations made by the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board in appropriate accounts to implement the program in the areas of administration, publications, research and promotion, as well as breeder incentive awards.

The total budget for the fiscal year was in excess of \$330,000, considerably larger than any of the other product council programs. It also

represented an almost 300 per cent increase in the size of the horse industry program, which for the prior two years since its inception in 1965 amounted to \$120,000.

Two pieces of legislation pertinent to the horse industry were proposed during the year: One was a bill to amend the General Obligation Law to exempt property owners from liability resulting from equestrian use of their lands under prescribed conditions, and the other a bill to give the existing Equine Advisory Board legal sanction as a unit of the Department.

Both measures were endorsed by the Equine Advisory Board at its January meeting and subsequently by resolution of the Agricultural Convention.

The first measure (Senate Bill 325) was enacted and became effective June 24, 1968.

The second, introduced as Senate Bill 741, was withdrawn as a result of amendments proposed in the last days of the legislative session which precluded adequate consideration by all concerned.

Formation of a New Jersey Horse Industry Council initiated during Farmers Week 1967 received impetus with a change in the Thoroughbred Breeders Association staff and office in March. This provided an opportunity for a proposal to transfer functions of their field secretary and offices to that of the proposed council. Interim decision by the group continued the existing arrangement with new staff.

Inclusion of the racing pony breeders in the breeder incentive awards program was agreed upon at the November meeting of the Equine Advisory Board and arrangements were made for this group to be represented on the Board by the New Jersey Pony Breeders and Owners, Inc. They have joined this group and it will determine their eligibility for breeder award payments under existing procedures for certification of recipients eligible for such payments.

Data processing of breeder incentive awards certification to expedite payments and the recording of performance records was developed during the year. It will be implemented as soon as it is tested and found workable.

The Equine Health and Research Committee of the Equine Advisory Board visited the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine at New Bolton Center in August in furtherance of its development of recommendations for equine research. As a result, recommendations were made and approved by the Board to make a conditional pledge of \$10,000 to the University of Pennsylvania and an equal amount in support of the equine nutritional research being conducted at the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science.

An Equine Judging Seminar was held at Rutgers in cooperation with Professor George Vander Noot. This was a first step toward ultimate development of criteria for the horse industry development program and standards for a judging course at the College as well as the licensing of judges.

Breakage at the tracks amounting to some \$2 million was established as the target of breeders of racing stock during the year as a source of funds to augment the existing program. Meetings were held to develop legislation necessary to secure allocation of these funds in support of and extension of the existing Horse Breeding and Development Fund Program. Further action was deferred until the 1969 legislative session.

The American Saddle Horse Breeders and Owners Association of New Jersey was organized in February following two year's effort under the leadership of Mrs. Eugene Van Ness, Equine Advisory Board chairman, who was elected president of the new group. This fills a need of long standing for organized representation for this breed group so that they may participate in State breeder awards program and contribute to the State horse industry development effort.

Representation on the Equine Advisory Board was extended to include the New Jersey Hunts in the person of Mrs. Nelson Slater and the New Jersey Pinto Horse Association, represented by Mrs. Evelyn Waldron.

At its January meeting, prior to Farmers Week, the Board endorsed Ernest Bell and Charles Johnson as candidates for the State Board of Agriculture representing the New Jersey equine industry. Mr. Bell withdrew when it developed his prior membership precluded his candidacy and the name of Mr. Johnson was presented to the nominating committee for the Agricultural Convention. This was the first time a candidate had been proposed on behalf of the horse industry.

The Farm Bureau Equine Committee was formed during the year under the chairmanship of Emerson Powell, breeder and member of the Sussex County Board of Agriculture.

The Hunterdon County Horse Owners Association was organized in May under the leadership of Equine Advisory Board Chairman Mrs. Eugene Van Ness.

II. MARKET DEVELOPMENT COMPLEX

NORTH JERSEY FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTER

A review was made of the survey of North Jersey merchants conducted in 1961 to reexamine the need for a food distribution terminal. It was felt that a northern New Jersey foodstuff market facility that would embrace the whole metropolitan northern New Jersey area and not be tied to a single county might be feasible. Plans were made for a new survey which was completed in January 1968, with a summary presented in February.

This was not an "in-depth study." Rather, it was a careful cross-section look involving specific interviews with responsible people in 53 firms trading in meat, poultry, seafood, butter, cheese and eggs, dry groceries, frozen food, and fruits and vegetables.

A uniform questionnaire was used. The 115 survey reports completed during the North Jersey Food Distribution Study in 1961 were used as background for better orientation. Both large and small firms were covered in this study.

On the basis of this information, firms were included whose representatives said their facilities:

1. Were satisfactory and that they didn't want to move.
2. Were satisfactory but they did desire to move.
3. Were unsatisfactory and they didn't want to move.
4. Were unsatisfactory and they did desire to move.

The objectives in interviewing these firms were:

1. To ascertain what company officials thought of their presently occupied market facilities.
2. To determine their interest, if any, in a new, improved, modern, centrally located facility.

The evidence and material gathered in the above 53 interviews indicate that there is substantial interest in the establishment of an improved facility in northern metropolitan New Jersey. Results of the survey can be summarized as follows:

(a) Of the 53 firms interviewed, 24 felt their present, existing facilities were adequate; whereas 29 firms said they were inadequate.

(b) Seventeen of these 53, doing a total of \$50,106,160 of business per year, said they really didn't want new facilities; while 36, doing \$304,859,620 per year, said they want to change locations to improve their facilities. Thus it appears 68 per cent of the firms desire a better market location. But when computed on a monetary basis, those doing 85 per cent of the business (in dollars) want a new, centralized facility. (The meat businesses are no doubt reflecting imminent tighter inspection. Obviously, they want to be ready for it and realize their present facilities are inadequate.)

The results of the survey have been directed by the Secretary of Agriculture to New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes; to Robert A. Roe, Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development; to officials at Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science; and to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is hoped that the interest indicated in this preliminary study for a northern New Jersey foodstuff market facility will lead to the use of the resources of USDA and the other agencies for further "in-depth" studies, which might indicate on a factual basis the feasibility of such a project.

HUNTS POINT MARKET

Efforts were continued by Division of Markets personnel and others to persuade the management of Hunts Point Terminal Market to change receiving and selling hours. The present hours are very inconvenient for New Jersey farmers and shippers to deliver fresh produce to Hunts Point. This effort was supported by Long Island growers. The New Jersey group working on the problem included growers, grower organizations' representatives and officials of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science. Increased pressure resulted in an invitation from the New York City Commissioner of Markets and the Commissioner of Commerce for the group to come to Hunts Point Terminal Market for further discussions, but these were to no avail. Operating hours at Hunts Point are still unsatisfactory for New Jersey growers.

The conclusions which must be drawn are that Hunts Point is geared to receiving products from western and southern shippers and that there is little inclination to accommodate New Jersey growers in moving real "fresh" produce to metropolitan consumers.

A joint committee of New Jersey and Long Island growers was formed to study alternative outlets. The Newark Farmers Market was visited to study the facilities and it was determined that this was one of several alternatives to going to Hunts Point.

AUCTION MARKET FACILITIES

A number of auction markets were given assistance in the more efficient use of their facilities and were encouraged to consider new facilities. The Vine-land Cooperative Auction was provided information regarding the location and operation of vacuum coolers as part of the background needed in their decision to add vacuum cooling to their operation. The Glassboro Auction storage at Pitman was studied for increased labor and loading efficiency and assistance was provided in arranging for the storage of 18 to 20 carloads of frozen food at this facility.

VACUUM COOLING

Considerable time and effort were devoted to tests of vacuum cooling of fresh asparagus, with encouraging results. The vacuum cooled product was evaluated by a broker and a roadside market operator and found to be satisfactory.

ROADSIDE MARKET FACILITIES

Ninety-six visits were made to Jersey Certified Farm Markets and 122 calls were made on noncertified markets during the year. A great deal of effort was devoted to the development of a series of sales training skits for use in the Certified Markets workshop. Time spent in developing outlets for tomatoes grown in plastic greenhouses was rewarded by profitable returns both to the growers and the roadside markets receiving the tomatoes. Assistance was provided in the final

marketing arrangements for nursery stock and western fruit. Further work on the sale of asparagus in the 1 1/2 pound bunch resulted in an increase in sales of about 25 per cent over the previous year. Asparagus and egg omelets were developed with the help of a food processor, a restaurant and the Asparagus Council's promotion agency.

MALTING BARLEY CONTRACT

Assistance was rendered in the further and final development of a malting barley contract which is now being used by the buyers and sellers.

SALES ASSISTANCE

During periods of heavy receipts of cucumbers, blueberries and snap beans, Division personnel worked with growers, county agents, brokers, credit agencies and market managers in efforts to contact and develop new outlets (particularly bulk), to make the best use of present agreements, and to improve product sale by grading. Arranging to bring auction managers and chain store buyers together resulted in an increase in the movement of vacuum cooled lettuce.

FOOD PROCESSING DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Food processing development work resulted in a number of excellent studies of the industry, the results of which are most helpful to seasonal operators. A survey of the seasonal fruit, vegetable and seafood processing industry was initiated. The major items of the survey were inputs such as raw material, labor, taxes, condiments, packaging, and a summary of finished products. The final report was submitted to the Food Processing Development Committee for study and recommendations for further action.

Committee work was sustained by the Labor Subcommittee which held six major meetings and an equal number of lesser sessions.

Additional studies relating to "Turnovers in Help" and "Labor and Training Needs" in seasonal food processing plants were initiated. Copies of reports resulting from the studies were distributed to 30 processors as well as allied interests.

SALES TO THE MILITARY

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

During the growing season, the State's military liaison representative worked daily with the military procurement agents in a concentrated effort to obtain high quality New Jersey produce for the Armed Forces at home and overseas. To this end, new growers' representatives were obtained as sources for the military. Also, surveys were made to locate additional growing areas for specific products.

The level of military procurement decreased slightly in volume but market prices paid were somewhat more than last year. This year, the military have been actively buying on a more continuing basis than ever before and there is every indication that this will repeat itself next year.

Packages of fresh fruits and vegetables reported purchased by the military in New Jersey during the period July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968, amounted to 289,679 with an approximate dollar value of \$895,711.

Representatives of the military have expressed their appreciation for the close cooperation and services rendered to them.

III. REGULATORY SERVICES

BUREAU OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE

Introduction

The administration of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service is conducted under a three-way agreement between the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the New Jersey Agricultural Society. The principal role of this section is to provide inspection service to processors, growers, shippers and receivers of fresh produce marketed through interstate and intrastate commerce. Warehouse and cold storage lots are also inspected. Inspections are made on the basis of established Federal or State Standards for grade and/or condition as requested by applicants. This is a non-profit, self-supporting service and fees are assessed to cover cost of operation.

A total of 72 Federal-State inspectors was required to inspect and certify commodities for fresh market and processing this fiscal year. Inspectors are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture and work under the supervision of the New Jersey and United States Departments of Agriculture.

Shipping Point Inspections (Fresh Market)

Inspections on white potatoes increased about 28 per cent from 443,784 hundredweight equivalents in 1966-67 to 571,448 hundredweights for the fiscal year 1967-68. In addition, a total of 322,409 containers of various fresh commodities was inspected in 1967-68. For the comparable period during 1966-67, 402,239 containers were inspected. The reduction of 79,830 containers, representing about 20 per cent, was due primarily to decreased apple and peach inspections.

Apples

Volume of apple inspection this fiscal year was down approximately 79 per cent from 1966-67. Contributing factors to this decrease were the national yield, reported down 5 per cent; relatively high prices obtained for fresh market and processing fruit in domestic markets; and, reports indicate, large crops in France, Italy and Canada. Consequently, very few apples were exported from New Jersey. Export shipments normally constitute about 85 per cent of apple inspections.

A total of only 13,825 cartons of apples was inspected in 1967-68. For fiscal year 1966-67, inspections were made on 65,319 cartons.

Peaches

The Gloucester County Agricultural Cooperative Association, Inc., Glassboro, engaged an inspector on a full-time basis, as they have for the past several years. The inspector certified peaches shipped under their special sales program and assisted grower-members in improving their grading and packing techniques.

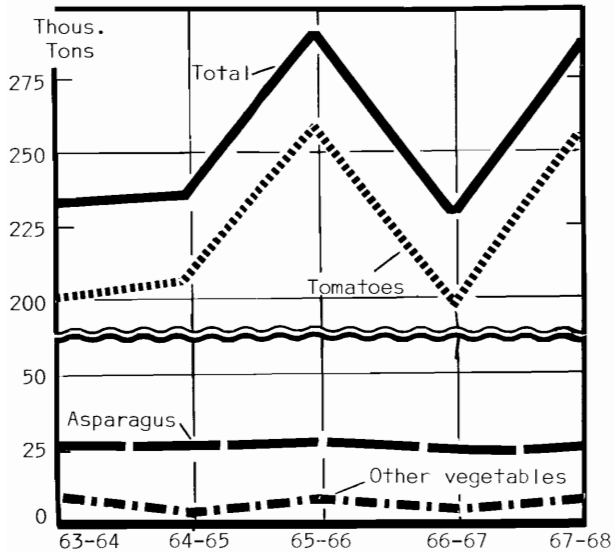
For the second consecutive year, the peach crop was drastically reduced by winter and spring freezes. The 57 per cent decrease in volume inspected is due to the below normal yields.

Inspections for the Cooperative in 1967 totaled 26 lots containing 13,501 3/4 bushel containers. In 1966, 63 inspections were made; volume totaled 38,100 3/4-bushel containers. In addition, inspectors from the Department's Bridgeton office inspected 95 lots comprised of 36,442 3/4-bushel containers, compared with 119 lots containing 49,987 3/4-bushel containers in 1966.

Green Corn

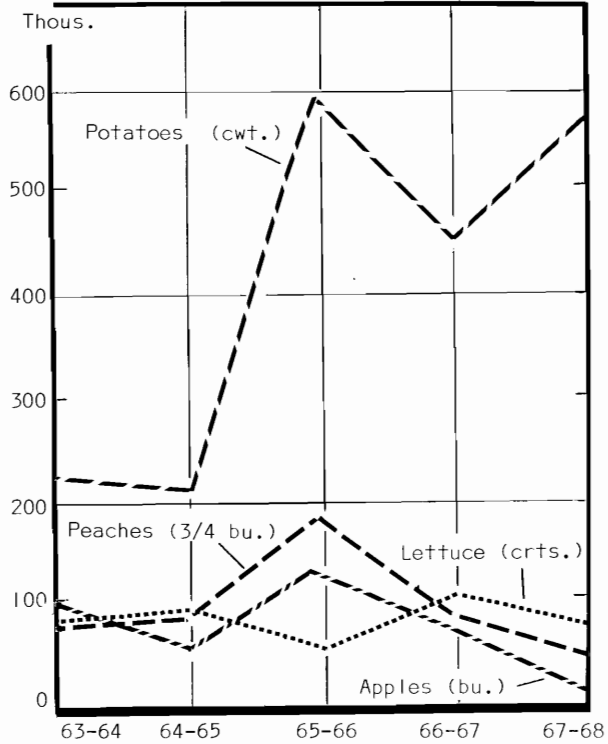
At the request of the Cooperative Growers Association, Beverly, an inspector was again assigned to their market to inspect and certify shipments of green corn. In addition to certification of shipments, the inspector checked growers' lots of corn and kept the sales representative advised of the grade of each lot. This enabled the salesman to assemble and offer straight loads of

PROCESSING COMMODITIES

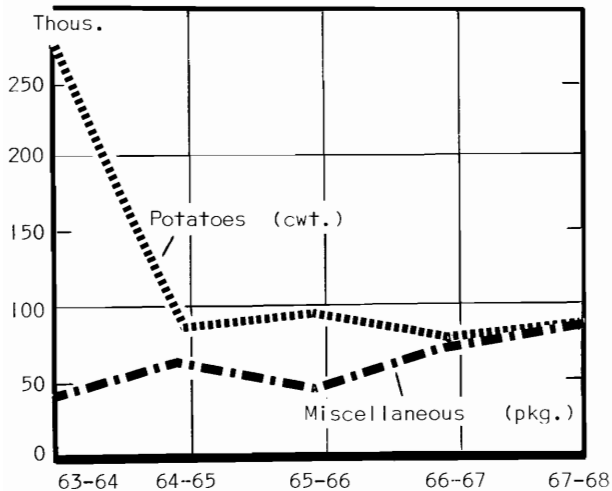


FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTIONS, NEW JERSEY,
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64 THRU 1967-68

FRESH MARKET COMMODITIES AT SHIPPING POINT



COMMODITIES AT TERMINALS



A cool spring delayed the 1967 corn season about two weeks; however, quality was very good and was reflected in official certificates issued.

A total of 62 lots consisting of 34,023 crates was inspected for the Cooperative. In addition, three shipments totaling 1,162 crates were certified by inspectors working out of the Department's Bridgeton office.

Lettuce

In 1967, favorable weather conditions were instrumental in producing one of the finest quality fall lettuce crops in several years. The Defense Personnel Support Center took advantage of the good quality and shipped several loads of lettuce in sea vans to various overseas military installations. This was the first time this type of conveyance had been used to any extent in New Jersey.

The 1968 spring crop of lettuce was generally of good quality. However, prices were not nearly as high as in the spring of 1967 when prices soared to a high of approximately \$9.00 for a carton containing two dozen heads.

During the fiscal year 1967-68, a total of 203 inspections were made; volume totaled 89,033 cartons. In 1966-67, 197 lots containing 101,663 cartons were inspected.

Military Purchases

The Defense Personnel Support Center purchased many New Jersey products. Inspection is mandatory on all military purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables.

TABLE 1. PRODUCE CERTIFIED TO MEET DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER SPECIFICATIONS

<u>Commodity</u>	1967-1968	
	<u>No. Lots</u>	<u>Volume</u>
Beets	2	150 bu. baskets
Cabbage	71	27,085 crates
Corn	34	18,140 crates
Cucumbers	31	5,807 bu. baskets
Eggplant	6	443 bu. baskets
Lettuce	126	74,258 cartons
Onions	14	6,231 bags
Peaches	9	4,066 3/4-bu. crates
Peppers	33	7,428 bu. baskets
Squash	19	3,505 baskets
Total	345 lots	147,113 containers
<u>Potatoes</u>	417	142,566 cwt.

Canadian Export

Canadian import requirements specify compulsory inspection on 24 commodities. Twelve different New Jersey products were inspected and certified.

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF PRODUCE CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT TO CANADA

<u>Commodity</u>	1967-1968	
	<u>No. Lots</u>	<u>Volume</u>
Apples	14	5,571 cartons
Asparagus (fresh)	52	8,972 crates
Asparagus (for processing)	83	50,770 containers
Beets	3	375 bu. baskets
Cabbage	87	23,041 crates
Carrots	2	35 bu. baskets
Cucumbers	24	8,154 bu. baskets
Lettuce	69	11,171 cartons
Onions	39	24,230 bags
Parsnips	1	350 bu. baskets
Peaches	109	44,416 3/4-bu. containers
Prunes	3	278 1/2-bu. baskets
Turnips	2	57 bu. baskets
Total	488	177,420 containers

TABLE 3. VOLUME OF INSPECTIONS, 1967-68 COMPARED WITH 1966-67
BY COMMODITY

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase or Decrease</u>
Apples	13,825 cartons	65,319 cartons	-79
Peaches	49,943 3/4-bu. baskets	88,087 3/4-bu. baskets	-57
Cabbage	50,126 crates	13,869 crates	+260
Corn	35,185 crates	46,521 crates	-24
Lettuce	89,033 cartons	101,663 cartons	-12
Misc. Fruit & Veg.	84,297 containers	86,780 containers	- 3
Total	322,409 containers	402,239 containers	-20
Potatoes	571,448 cwt.	443,784 cwt.	+28

Products Inspected for Processing

Tomatoes and asparagus are the two most important crops graded for processing. However, a considerable volume of other commodities are also inspected.

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

Tomatoes

In 1967, New Jersey ranked third in the nation in the production of tomatoes for processing, preceded only by California and Ohio. Tomatoes in New Jersey were produced on 21,300 acres in 1967 compared with 21,700 acres in 1966.

Tomato volume inspected was up 28 per cent, principally because of increased requests for grading services and increased yields. The average yield per acre in 1967 was 15.3 tons compared with 13.8 tons in 1966.

In 1967, average grades for tomatoes were 71 per cent U.S. No. 1, 27 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 2 per cent culls. For 1966, 82 per cent were U.S. No. 1, 17 per cent U.S. No. 2 and 1 per cent culls.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY 1967 CANNERY TOMATO SEASON AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS 10 YEARS

<u>Season</u>	<u>Volume Graded</u> (tons)	<u>U.S. No. 1</u>	<u>U.S. No. 2</u> -- per cent --	<u>Culls</u>
1957	144,196	69	29	2
1958	150,659	64	34	2
1959	129,424	60	37	3
1960	202,154	63	34	3
1961	221,824	65	32	3
1962	246,258	66	32	2
1963	201,083	68	30	2
1964	207,442	70	29	1
1965	259,839	70	28	2
1966	199,639	82	17	1
1967	256,051	71	27	2

Asparagus

Grading asparagus for processing has been an important activity of this Bureau for over 35 consecutive years. In 1968, asparagus was graded at 20 receiving stations for three processors and 10 brokers. Grading was performed on four different types of processor-grower contracts compared with six in 1967.

California is the only state that surpasses New Jersey in the production of asparagus. The estimated acreage for harvest in New Jersey was 24,300 acres in 1968 compared with 24,900 acres in 1967. An estimated 75 per cent was contracted for processing.

The total volume graded under all contracts was 51,254,830 pounds compared with 48,445,746 pounds for the 1967 season. The increase of 2,809,084 pounds represents approximately 6 per cent. In addition, an estimated 2,000,000 pounds was harvested and delivered to processors before inspectors were assigned to perform the official grading.

The most popular processor-grower contract specifies 7 inches maximum spear length, 4 1/2 inches minimum green color and 3/8 inch minimum diameter measured at the base of the spear. On the basis of this contract, the season's averages were 76 per cent pay weight, 5 per cent contract culls and 19 per cent butts. The averages for 1967 were 73 per cent pay weight, 6 per cent contract culls and 21 per cent butts.

Contributing factors to the increased volume and 3 per cent increase in pay weight were (1) a harvesting season which started about one week earlier than normal and (2) more favorable weather conditions which prevailed throughout the season.

Processed asparagus certified under the New Jersey Seal of Quality in 1968 totaled 15,412 cases containing 184,944 jars. The total in 1967 was 120,128 cases containing 1,753,512 jars.

TABLE 5. VOLUME OF PROCESSING CROPS GRADED, 1967-68 COMPARED WITH 1966-67

<u>Product</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase or Decrease</u>
	-- pounds --		
Tomatoes	512,102,000	399,280,000	+28
Asparagus	51,254,830	48,445,746	+ 6
Carrots	10,722,500	8,571,250	+25
Other vegetables	998,000	834,000	+20
Total	575,077,330	457,130,996	+26

Terminal Market Inspections

Terminal market inspections are an important part of the activities of this Bureau. Inspectors must be certified as collaborators by the United States Department of Agriculture to perform this type of inspection work.

Potatoes were the most important product inspected in New Jersey terminal markets. In 1967-68, the total volume inspected was 87,162 hundred-weight equivalents compared with 78,234 hundredweights in 1966-67, an increase of 11 per cent. Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables inspected totaled 86,314 containers, an increase of 18 per cent over fiscal year 1966-67.

Weekly deliveries of fresh products were inspected at three New Jersey State institutions. A total of 1,104,509 pounds comprised of 30 commodities was inspected.

Comments on Inspection Program

Each year it is becoming more difficult to procure experienced and competent inspectors, especially temporary inspectors to grade products for processing. However, under these most difficult conditions, the principal objective of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service is to provide the industry with better service. Some of the ways of accomplishing this objective are: more careful screening of temporary out-of-state inspectors, more frequent meetings of our permanent staff, and continuation of the one-week training schools on an annual basis for asparagus and tomatoes for processing and shipping-point inspection of potatoes. Meetings with industry commodity groups were instituted in 1967. This has resulted in an improved inspection program. Uniform starting dates and approval of inspection charges prior to their adoption are examples of accomplishments. Bureau policy requires the continuation of this joint program.

Potato Labeling Law

Enforcement of the Potato Labeling Law was continued this fiscal year as a function of the Bureau of Fruit and Vegetable Service. This law was enacted in 1963. The State Board of Agriculture adopted rules and regulations for its enforcement on October 22 of that year.

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of the potato industry in New Jersey. The law prohibits the misbranding of packages of potatoes produced in New Jersey (or any other state) and subsequently offered for sale in New Jersey. It provides an opportunity for the public to purchase potatoes properly identified as to quality, condition and grade.

During this fiscal year, the three enforcement agents of this section made 4,168 visits to wholesale and retail potato outlets in all counties in New Jersey. There were 17,061 official inspections made and 126 violations were noted. Most violations were caused by failure of produce managers in retail stores to rotate or turn transparent film and window bags, resulting in the potatoes turning green from exposure to light. One hundred and sixteen violations were corrected in the presence of the investigator and appropriate warnings were issued.

Penalties totaling \$1,700 were assessed against 10 flagrant violators of the law.

Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage for Apples

Rules and regulations governing controlled storage for apples in New Jersey were adopted August 28, 1962, under the provisions of Chapter 62, Laws of 1962. Briefly and in part, the rules and regulations specify that apples to be sold as "CA apples" must be stored for a minimum period of 90 days at 32 degrees F. with a maximum oxygen content of 5 per cent. Each storage facility is licensed and given an official CA number.

During the 1967-68 season, there were 10 CA storage facilities comprising a total of 22 rooms in the State, principally located in the central and southern counties. The capacity of the 22 rooms is 290,540 bushels; however, 260,946 bushel equivalents of apples, or 90 per cent of capacity, were stored.

A total of 42 official inspection visits was made to the storage establishments during the season to insure compliance with the law.

The following table shows the total number of bushel equivalents, by variety, stored in the above mentioned facilities during 1967-68 season:

TABLE 6. APPLES IN CA STORAGE, BY VARIETY
1967-68

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Bushel Equivalents</u>
Red Rome	86,559
Red Delicious	56,976
Rome Beauty	47,888
Stayman	32,143
Jersey Red	14,975
Red Stayman	11,791
Golden Delicious	3,358
Delicious	3,000
Winesap	1,722
Turley	1,550
Ruby	684
McIntosh	300
Total	260,946

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture cooperated in the enforcement of this act. This is a Federal law which prohibits unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables that move in interstate commerce. It provides for collecting damages from anyone who fails to live up to his contract obligations. Over the years, the Division of Markets has been instrumental in obtaining satisfaction for New Jersey shippers under this act.

Upon receiving a complaint from a New Jersey grower, broker or shipper against an out-of-state receiver, his files are reviewed to determine possible cause for action. If there is cause, an informal complaint is filed for the shipper, grower or broker with the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or one of its field offices. If the dispute cannot be settled informally, a formal document is prepared for the complainant's signature and forwarded to the respective USDA office. Growers, brokers and shippers may file their own complaints. However, as a special professional service to the New Jersey produce industry, the Division of Markets has filed complaints on behalf of 12 New Jersey shippers under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act against out-of-state receivers.

The complaints were settled to the satisfaction of the New Jersey shippers for a total invoice value of \$40,915.15.

BUREAU OF POULTRY SERVICE

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

According to figures compiled by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, New Jersey had an average of 5,669,000 layers during the calendar year 1967

compared with an average of 5,957,000 layers during 1966, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent, and a decline of 61.77 per cent since 1957. Nationally, the average number of layers on farms in the calendar year 1967 was 317,519,000 compared with 305,133,000 in 1966.

The rate of lay on New Jersey farms during the calendar year 1967 was 210 eggs per bird compared with 200 eggs per bird in 1966 and 204 eggs per bird in 1965. The rate of lay on all United States farms was 222 eggs per bird in the calendar year 1967.

Cooperative Marketing

There are four cooperative marketing associations which physically handle the eggs or live poultry produced by their members and at one time sold these commodities by auction. These cooperatives marketed products valued at \$2,149,148.13 during this fiscal year compared with a total value of \$3,003,492.44 last year.

Table 7 is a summary showing the volume and value of eggs and poultry handled by each cooperative market, and the total thereof, as well as a comparison with last year of the price per dozen of eggs and the price per pound of all poultry.

Table 8 is a 10-year summary of sales made by these New Jersey poultry and egg cooperatives.

Table 9 shows the monthly average price per dozen for all eggs marketed by the cooperatives named in Table 7 for this and the two previous years. Also shown is the monthly average price per 100 pounds of laying ration for the same years and the resulting egg-feed ratio, the dozens of eggs required to purchase 100 pounds of laying ration.

Feed is one of the major costs in the production of eggs, thus the egg-feed ratio is a cost-price relationship. A ratio of nine dozen eggs to 100 pounds of feed is an indication of prosperity. Such a ratio was not approached during any month of this fiscal year. There were six months during which egg prices were disastrously low and only three in which they were at all favorable, even for the most efficient operators.

The cost of poultry laying ration during 1967-1968 averaged \$3.79 per hundredweight compared with \$4.02 the previous year. This provided some relief. The average price per dozen for eggs was 29.47 cents or 7.10 cents lower than in 1966-1967.

The average New Jersey laying hen is estimated to have produced 17.5 dozen eggs which earned a gross income of \$5.16. With an average feed cost of \$3.79, a balance of \$1.37 per bird was left for all other costs.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF EGG AND POULTRY AUCTION MARKETS
July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968

<u>Market</u>	<u>30-Dozen Cases of Eggs</u>	<u>Value of Eggs</u>	<u>Crates of Poultry</u>	<u>Pounds of Poultry</u>	<u>Value of Poultry</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Flemington	27,891	\$ 258,255.42	---	---	---	\$258,255.42
Hackettstown	26,529	262,518.13	1,699	88,425	\$9,646.39	272,164.52
Paterson	20,149	219,979.58	---	---	---	219,979.58
Vineland	167,468	1,398,748.61	---	---	---	1,398,748.61
Totals	242,037	\$2,139,501.74	1,699	88,425	\$9,646.39	\$2,149,148.13
Average price per dozen of eggs 1967-1968		\$0.2947				
Average price per dozen of eggs 1966-1967		\$0.3647				
Average price per lb. of live poultry 1967-1968		\$0.10				
Average price per lb. of live poultry 1966-1967		\$0.107				

TABLE 8. TEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY POULTRY AND EGG AUCTION SALES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Cases of Eggs</u>	<u>Number Crates of Poultry</u>	<u>Pounds of Poultry</u>	<u>Total Combined Value Eggs and Poultry</u>
1967-68	242,037	1,699	88,425	\$ 2,149,148.13
1966-67	273,496	2,047	103,349	3,003,492.44
1965-66	303,568	3,417	186,479	3,635,990.49
1964-65	396,532	5,419	275,268	4,006,834.84
1963-64	447,687	8,943	466,567	4,842,621.55
1962-63	469,146	11,723	614,537	5,282,611.04
1961-62	535,012	17,383	927,351	6,109,591.38
1960-61	528,863	21,156	1,110,913	7,144,660.91
1959-60	756,047	42,071	1,542,364	8,551,099.31
1958-59	990,802	42,724	2,546,418	12,198,175.14
Total	4,943,190	156,582	7,861,671	\$56,924,225.23

TABLE 9. AVERAGE PRICE PER DOZEN OF EGGS AT NEW JERSEY AUCTIONS, AVERAGE PRICE OF LAYING RATION, EGG-FEED RATIO

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Price per Dozen Eggs</u>			<u>Average Price per 100 lbs. Laying Ration</u>			<u>Dozens of Eggs Required to Buy 100 lbs. Feed</u>		
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
July	\$0.2884	\$0.3789	\$0.3180	\$4.25	\$3.90	\$3.68	14.72	10.29	11.57
Aug.	.2710	.4203	.3567	4.15	3.98	3.65	15.31	9.46	10.23
Sept.	.3060	.4557	.3852	4.15	4.12	3.63	13.56	9.04	9.42
Oct.	.2582	.4112	.3804	3.80	4.10	3.63	14.71	9.95	9.54
Nov.	.3014	.4501	.4257	3.70	4.03	3.68	12.20	8.95	8.64
Dec.	.3202	.4298	.4473	3.70	4.07	3.58	11.56	9.46	8.00
Jan.	.3174	.3587	.4109	3.75	4.00	3.70	11.18	11.15	9.00
Feb.	.2976	.3263	.4519	3.65	4.00	3.80	12.26	12.25	8.40
Mar.	.3150	.3502	.5559	3.55	4.08	3.78	11.27	11.65	6.79
Apr.	.3100	.2837	.4272	3.65	4.10	3.80	11.77	14.45	8.89
May	.2676	.2693	.3328	3.60	4.00	3.82	13.45	14.85	11.47
June	.2967	.2443	.3421	3.60	3.95	3.85	12.13	16.16	11.25
Annual Average	.2947	.3648	.4028	3.79	4.02	3.71	12.84	11.47	9.21

Grading and Inspection Service

This is a threefold program: first, to encourage the production and identification of eggs having a specified high standard of quality; second to package such eggs in retail containers bearing New Jersey identification and the New Jersey Seal of Quality; and third, through the Poultry Products Promotion Council, to bring the product to the attention of the consumer. The Council's program is a self-help effort on the part of the producers, supported by the Department's regulatory activities, and conducted as a means of furthering the development of the poultry industry in New Jersey and rendering a service to New Jersey and nearby consumers.

Department regulations provide for the licensing of firms to market those eggs under the Seal of Quality which conform to the two highest consumer grades. The Seal of Quality may also be used by producers in identifying eggs conforming to the highest wholesale grade and marketed to licensed firms. An annual license fee is charged firms which market eggs under the Seal of Quality in conformity with consumer grades. No fee is assessed where the seal is used on the specified wholesale grade.

At the close of the fiscal year, 24 firms were licensed to market eggs under the seal but three were inactive in this respect. Nevertheless, there were 11,783,788 dozens of New Jersey eggs marketed in containers bearing the Seal of Quality during the year. This is 11 per cent more than the volume marketed last year. Members of the field staff made 1,496 supervisory visits to these firms during the year and made a total of 6,071 inspections of Seal of Quality eggs at retail stores. Of the total dozens packed and distributed, 725,550 dozens were delivered to New Jersey State institutions. Licensee fees obtained from firms marketing eggs under the seal amounted to \$5,668.62. Fee charges covering 1,398 egg grade certificates issued amounted to \$5,509.99.

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

TABLE 10. GRADING AND INSPECTION SERVICE

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number Firms Licensed</u>	<u>Number Supervisory Visits</u>	<u>No. Dozen Eggs Packed Under Seal of Quality</u>	<u>No. 30-Dozen Cases for Institutions</u>	<u>Number Certificates Issued</u>
July	22	54	848,170	2,256	114
August	22	111	1,014,660	2,599	128
September	22	99	902,934	1,932	100
October	24	142	1,019,211	2,237	124
November	24	146	1,019,756	2,269	127
December	24	129	1,078,180	2,057	105
January	24	151	1,081,660	1,048	144
February	24	131	975,302	1,906	107
March	24	152	939,110	1,971	116
April	24	138	984,803	2,424	135
May	24	111	968,958	1,750	94
June	24	132	951,044	2,194	104
Total		1,496	11,783,788	24,643	1,398

Egg Law Enforcement

Chapter 94, Laws of 1965 (R.S. 4:3-11.10 to 11.25), governs the marketing of eggs in New Jersey. It provides among other things that the grade and size of the eggs is to be designated on the container. The most all-encompassing provision is that no label, container, display or advertisement of eggs shall contain incorrect, fraudulent or misleading representations. These two provisions emphasize truth in packaging as a prerequisite to gaining consumer confidence. The law affects all segments of egg marketing from production to the retail counter but, because the consumer is usually more vulnerable to abuses, the enforcement effort is directed in the interest of the consumer. In turn, consumer acceptance and satisfaction concerning her purchase of eggs are the most valuable assets the egg producer can have; thus, both consumer and producer are served by the enforcement procedure.

The field staff of 10 inspectors who carry out programs and assignments related to poultry products devote approximately 68 per cent of their time to egg law enforcement. This entails visits to retail stores, roadside stands, retail delivery route men, egg packers and producers. By use of approved equipment, they make an examination of the interior and exterior quality of the eggs to determine conformity to the designated grade and check the weight for its conformity to the weight or size class designated. A report is made of each size, grade and brand inspected. Any omissions or commissions made by the seller are noted and forwarded to the Department for further consideration.

Many retailers obtain their eggs packaged in retail containers from firms specializing in this packaging function. The egg law provides protection to the retailer but does not relieve him of his responsibility as he serves the consumer. A violation traceable to a packer is made a packer responsibility, but the retailer in whose establishment it is found is required to correct the situation. His alternative is to remove the product from sale.

Considerable educational material is distributed throughout egg marketing channels to inform those subject to the provisions of the egg law. This is accomplished by our field staff assigned to this work as they pursue their regulatory duties. The cooperation of the Cooperative Extension Service is also enlisted in providing this information to producers.

The Department has continued the use of warning letters to effect compliance in those instances where it is hoped such action will suffice. Where favorable results fail to be evident upon subsequent inspections, a hearing is held before a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture. In all cases handled this year, settlement was made without court action.

In the fiscal year 1967-68, members of the staff made 28,660 inspections of eggs at retail stores, 3,180 inspections at warehouse or dealer facility, and 951 inspections at producer level, making a total of 32,791. This is an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

A total of 1,562 incidences of violations were found or 4.8 per cent compared with 5.7 per cent last year. The nature of the violations and the per cent of the total are shown in Table 11. Table 12 shows where in egg marketing channels violations were found. Two hundred and thirty-five reports were referred for penalty action. The total penalties collected amounted to \$7,740.00. Five hundred and four reports were referred for issuance of warnings.

TABLE 11. EGG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Month	Eggs Failed To Meet		Failed To Show		No Invoice Given	Not Sanitary	Poor Holding Condition	No Identification	Mis-branded (source)	Incorrect Advertising	Previous Markings Present	Cases Not Sealed
	Grade	Size	Grade	Size								
July	31	8	32	28	0	0	18	33	0	0	0	0
Aug.	20	11	81	40	1	2	41	54	0	8	10	34
Sept.	15	6	34	22	1	0	11	22	0	1	8	12
Oct.	22	8	18	15	0	1	4	19	0	0	0	2
Nov.	17	9	29	26	1	0	4	37	1	3	2	0
Dec.	14	6	7	5	0	0	1	14	1	0	1	0
Jan.	13	3	15	14	2	1	2	15	0	0	0	0
Feb.	4	4	35	23	0	0	4	30	0	0	2	6
Mar.	11	11	53	18	4	0	9	44	2	1	3	19
Apr.	18	14	46	39	1	0	13	44	2	1	7	13
May	14	4	21	19	2	0	6	25	2	0	0	0
June	11	3	16	15	1	0	1	15	1	0	1	0
Total	190	87	387	264	13	4	114	352	9	14	34	86
Per cent	0.58	0.27	1.18	0.81	0.04	0.01	0.35	1.07	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.26

TABLE 12. EGG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Month	Reports Filed of Inspection at			Warning Issued on Inspection at			Penalties Imposed on Inspection at		
	Retail Outlets	Warehouses or Dealers	Producers	Retail Outlets	Warehouses or Dealers	Producers	Retail Outlets	Warehouses or Dealers	Producers
July	2,339	74	30	42	0	0	17	16	0
Aug.	1,982	293	182	61	0	46	5	18	0
Sept.	1,198	335	38	31	1	9	16	0	0
Oct.	2,445	275	27	23	1	8	22	0	0
Nov.	2,566	310	61	39	1	1	24	0	1
Dec.	2,212	274	24	15	0	1	14	1	1
Jan.	2,781	300	47	19	0	0	13	1	0
Feb.	2,397	218	86	28	1	5	8	0	0
Mar.	2,439	328	163	33	5	33	19	0	0
Apr.	2,631	284	211	41	0	12	27	2	0
May	3,358	269	60	26	0	1	17	0	0
June	2,312	220	22	21	0	0	13	0	0
Total	28,660	3,180	951	379	9	116	195	38	2

BUREAU OF LICENSING AND BONDING

This Bureau is charged with enforcement of those license and bonding statutes of New Jersey which are assigned to the Department of Agriculture and this Division under Title 4, Chapters 11, 12 and 415, P.L. 1953. In connection with these laws, the Bureau issued a total of 919 licenses during the fiscal year. Revenues from license fees amounted to \$13,655 and surety bonds and U. S. Government Securities in support of the licenses totaled \$7,155,000. This group comprises licenses issued to commission merchants, dealers and brokers; milk dealers; cattle, sheep and swine dealers; and disposal plant operators.

Other licenses are issued by the Bureau in connection with laws assigned to other bureaus of this Division and to the Division of Animal Health. The Bureau also collects fees required of such licensees, but is not responsible for enforcement. This group includes garbage feeding hog farm operators' licenses; controlled atmosphere (CA) storage operators' (apples) licenses; use of State Seal of Quality licenses; and use of State outline on farm product packages. During the fiscal year, 175 garbage feeding hog farm operators' licenses were issued with fees received totaling \$1,720; 10 C.A. storage operators' licenses were issued with fees received totaling \$110; 24 "State Seal of Quality" licenses were issued with fees received totaling \$5,668.62; and two "use of State outline on farm products packages" licenses were issued with fees received totaling \$40.

Under further arrangement with the Division of Animal Health, the Bureau assists in collecting Junior Breeders Fund loans. Three field investigators of this Bureau make personal contact with those persons delinquent in making payments due the Fund. Repeated calls are made upon the individuals until the loans are paid in full.

Grower Claims Paid and Complaints Received Under Provisions
of the Commission Merchants, Dealers and Brokers Act

During the last full license period, seven complaints were formally filed by growers against bonded license holders concerning disputes in payment or nonpayment of obligations incurred by the licensees. Investigation of these claims by Bureau personnel resulted in satisfactory settlements between the parties involved. One claim against an egg dealer has been settled in the amount of \$1,220.10 through the use of the dealer's bond. The remaining claim is pending until results of a scheduled hearing before the Department hearing officer are known. The unpaid obligation is placed at \$602.18.

Penalty Action Results,
Violation of Commission Merchants,
Dealers and Brokers License Act

On June 20, this Department received payment of \$107.55 from the Camden County District Court in part settlement of \$100 penalty and costs awarded in judgment on August 12, 1966, by this court, in response to an action initiated by this Bureau. The action was prompted on the basis of complaints received from growers concerning unpaid obligations of an unlicensed fruit buyer. Correspondence with the court has advised us that a balance of \$11.95 is due and owing by the defendant.

The August 1966 penalty action against an unlicensed hay dealer is still awaiting further action on the part of the County District Court concerned. Reference of this matter to the Deputy Attorney General has not produced any favorable results.

Internal Accomplishments Concerning the
Commission Merchants, Dealers and Brokers License Act

During the fiscal period, in response to requests from a grower association, a proposed regulation was formulated for review by the industry groups coming within the scope of the act. This regulation calls for mandatory issuance of uniform sales memoranda between license holder and grower covering each transaction. Following discussion and general acceptance by the responsible operators, this regulation was prepared for consideration by the State Board of Agriculture

with the recommendation that it be adopted on the basis of its bringing good business practices to the industry, as well as being conducive to eliminating cause for dispute in settlement of obligations due all persons involved.

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION TAXES

Five agricultural promotion councils now operating in New Jersey represent the apple, asparagus, poultry products, white potato and sweet potato interests in the State. The laws creating these councils impose a tax on the grower when his products are sold, delivered or used. This tax is collected by the Department and administered by each council to finance programs of marketing, advertising, promotion and research for the benefit of its particular industry.

Apple Industry Promotion and Tax Act

Imposed by law effective July 1, 1959, this tax of three cents a bushel on fresh market apples and three cents a hundredweight on apples for processing (other than for cider or apple juice) is collected four times a year on the 15th of October, January, April and July on apples sold during the previous three-month period.

TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF APPLE TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1963-1967

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1963	\$33,385.16	\$7,967.96	\$41,353.12	1,776,836
1964	36,721.80	9,979.81	46,701.61	2,055,711
1965	34,345.31	8,984.85	43,330.16	1,893,581
1966 ^{1/}	26,422.44 ^{1/}	7,864.63 ^{1/}	34,287.07 ^{1/}	1,536,133 ^{1/}
1967 ^{1/}	25,584.33 ^{1/}	8,920.34 ^{1/}	34,504.67 ^{1/}	1,596,172 ^{1/}

Poultry Promotion Council and Tax Act

This was the first of the agricultural promotion tax programs to become law in New Jersey and it was passed in 1957. It imposes a tax of one cent per hundred pounds on all feeds sold, delivered or used for poultry in New Jersey.

Assembly Bill 586, exempting "poultry feed to be used for the production of meat chickens" was enacted by the New Jersey Senate and General Assembly, and was signed into law by Governor Hughes on July 22, 1968.

TABLE 14. SUMMARY OF POULTRY TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1963-1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>
1963	\$114,793.06
1964	92,775.10
1965	80,406.34
1966	72,352.62
1967	64,213.99

Asparagus Industry Promotion and Tax Act

This law became effective in 1959. It imposes a tax upon the grower and the processor of New Jersey asparagus at the rate of \$0.002 for each pound of pay weight, of which \$0.001 is paid by the grower and \$0.001 is paid by the processor on asparagus processed within the State. The fresh market asparagus tax is paid by the grower at the rate of \$0.02 for each standard crate or its equivalent by weight.

^{1/} These totals are for the first three quarters only.

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF ASPARAGUS TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1963-1967

<u>Taxing Period</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>		
	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	\$12,502.38	\$72,159.59	\$84,661.97
1964	11,427.96	61,492.99	72,920.95
1965	9,422.32	61,446.02	70,868.34
1966	8,198.32	64,258.78	72,457.10
1967	7,999.77	58,632.19	66,631.96

White Potato Industry Promotion and Tax Act

This law, which took effect in 1957, imposes a tax of five cents per hundredweight on all sales, delivery or use within the State of white seed potatoes. The tax is due on or before August 1, for the twelve-month period immediately preceding July 1.

TABLE 16. SUMMARY OF WHITE POTATO TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1963-1967

<u>Taxing Season</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>
1963	\$14,720.15
1964	15,074.75
1965	14,521.75
1966	15,902.67
1967	14,112.51

Sweet Potato Industry Promotion and Assessment Act

Youngest of the five New Jersey agricultural promotion taxes was established by the "Sweet Potato Industry Promotion and Assessment Act," which became effective July 1, 1966. This act levies a tax of \$0.02 per bushel upon any sale, delivery or use of sweet potatoes produced within the State. The tax is due on or before each February 1 and August 1 for each six-month period immediately preceding January and July, respectively.

TABLE 17. SUMMARY OF SWEET POTATO TAX DOLLARS COLLECTED, 1966-1967

<u>Crop Year</u>	<u>Fresh Market</u>	<u>Processed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1966 ^{1/}	\$7,287.63	\$1,867.18	\$9,154.81	457,735
1967 ^{1/}	2,544.42 ^{1/}	928.66 ^{1/}	3,473.08 ^{1/}	173,654 ^{1/}

IV. STATISTICAL SERVICES

MARKET NEWS

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

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

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

^{1/} First half totals only.

Livestock

New Jersey's eight livestock auction markets report their weekly sales to the Department, giving the classes of animals sold and prices obtained. During the past year, the number of animals sold was less than during 1966-67. Total money returns were also lower.

The following table shows the sales at the cooperating markets for 1967-68.

TABLE 18. SUMMARY OF SALES AT THE LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

<u>Market</u>	<u>No. Animals</u>		<u>Value</u>	
	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
Flemington	9,886	9,055	\$ 445,640.74	\$ 418,380.05
Hackettstown	47,239	43,960	4,095,144.07	3,955,593.81
Mount Holly	5,711	5,718	384,089.51	404,786.39
Freehold	1,600	1,430	88,492.57	81,518.32
Sussex	35,104	33,162	2,866,984.45	2,866,958.09
Woodstown (Harris)	23,785	22,656	1,553,637.46	1,428,954.36
Woodstown (Community)	6,105	5,052	551,967.29	455,027.56
Columbus (Tallman)	9,424	8,536	685,107.48	647,908.51
Total	138,854	129,569	\$10,671,063.57	\$10,259,127.09
1965-66 Total		147,247		\$10,892,453.89

The Market News Service mailed approximately 15,000 feed and livestock reports during the year to people requesting the information.

The feed and livestock report is mailed each Thursday and consists of the current farm price for the following New Jersey-produced grains --- rye, barley, wheat, oats, corn and soybeans.

Information is also provided concerning the f.o.b. quotations of the most commonly used feed concentrates, a report of the eight livestock auction markets in New Jersey, and the less-than-carlot wholesale meat price in New York.

Dairy Herd Replacement Report

During the past year, the Market News Service reported eight dairy herd replacement sales to inform the livestock interests concerning the values of herd replacements. The sales are held by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture at various times during the year.

Poultry and Eggs

The Market News Service has continued to gather information from poultry and egg sources within the State, forwarding the information to the United States Department of Agriculture Consumer and Marketing Service Office in Philadelphia where it is released on teletype, through radio and press.

During the past year, the weekly egg and poultry report has been mailed to those interested in receiving the information.

The report consists of the wholesale selling prices at the various New Jersey egg marketing associations; the New York wholesale selling prices which are obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture leased wire service; the cold storage holdings of eggs; the report of the Eastern Shore Poultry Growers Exchange; and the Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey Live Poultry Report.

Fruits and Vegetables

The Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service in New Jersey operates under a Federal-State Agreement. Its main function is to provide producers, dealers and consumers with marketing information concerning supplies, prices and distribution of their crops. To accomplish this objective, shipping point prices during 1967-68 were reported on nine commodities on an f.o.b. shipping point basis and on 15 to 17 commodities sold at auction. The difference between these two is that crops sold on an f.o.b. shipping point basis do not appear on the auctions in any substantial volume.

A decision was made early in 1968, after consulting with the processing industry, that certain types of information could be gathered by the Market News Service that would be of value to them. Asparagus processors in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware all expressed a desire to have a weekly report on the total gross pounds received each week. Ten weekly reports were issued during the 1968 asparagus season, providing the processors with the information they requested and also including information from other asparagus-producing states. The report was well received and similar reports covering other commodities will be added in the future.

F.o.b. shipping point information was assembled by making numerous phone calls daily to growers, shippers, cooperatives and buyers to determine the selling and buying prices for a commodity on a given day. Auction prices were obtained from auction managers after each day's sales were completed and averages had been determined. Dissemination of this information was accomplished in a variety of ways. One method was by the United States Department of Agriculture's leased wire teletype system that connects market news offices all across the country. Daily, over this system, there is an exchange of information vital to orderly marketing. This also permits wide distribution of the price and supply information collected in New Jersey and furnishes the local industry with information from competing areas around the country. This information was disseminated to the agribusiness industry in New Jersey by means of mailed reports, telephone, radio programs and recorded telephone messages.

During 1967-68, there were 100,650 daily reports and 21,978 weekly reports mailed to growers, shippers, buyers and institutions in New Jersey and in states all across the country. There were two daily reports during the year. One showed the truck shipments of New Jersey white potatoes according to State of destination and was available to the trade throughout the entire shipping season. Total number of reports mailed was 4,950. The other daily report was made up of two pages covering New Jersey f.o.b. prices at shipping point; prices for New Jersey produce in different terminal markets across the country; and supply and price information on related crops grown in competing states. The weekly reports were sent to buyers notifying them of the selling hours and of the produce available on the New Jersey fruit and vegetable auctions and at shipping point.

A more rapid means of dissemination was the radio. WSNJ in Bridgeton and WJIC in Salem carried a 3-to-5-minute noontime broadcast five days a week recorded directly from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture market news office. This permitted the relay of the latest in marketing information to growers in the listening area.

The telephone answering service recorded over 6,700 calls on three phones during the 1967-68 season. Two of these phones were located in Bridgeton and one in Hightstown. Recorded messages on two of these phones were changed twice daily. A cooperative arrangement was made with the Federal Market News Office at the Hunts Point Terminal Market in New York City whereby a direct recording was made by them on one of the answering phones in Bridgeton. They reported the selling prices of New Jersey produce on the market that day. This service was needed due to the daylight selling hours on that market and the resulting delay in the transmission of marketing information through regular channels to the local industry. One of the phones in Bridgeton was utilized for this information and this was available to the trade after 2:00 p.m. each afternoon. The New Jersey Market News Service also recorded messages on this same phone each morning, thus getting dual service from one phone.

At the end of the season, information gathered during the year was compiled and summarized in four booklets, which give detailed information concerning the marketing of:

Asparagus	Onions
Blueberries	Peaches
Cabbage	Peppers
Corn	Strawberries
Cucumbers	Sweet potatoes
Eggplant	Tomatoes
Lettuce	

These reports are a quick, simple review of the year's marketing activities and can be a useful guide for the coming year. These four booklets, totaling 118 pages, were released early in 1968. They were mailed upon request to the various agencies and individuals interested in New Jersey agriculture.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORTING SERVICE

The New Jersey Crop Reporting Service was established to maintain a cooperative crop reporting service in the State similar to that in most other states in the Union. Consolidation and coordination of the activities of the Statistical Reporting Service and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in the collection, analysis, and publication of primary statistical data for the State are the aims of this cooperative service. Such an arrangement avoids duplication of effort and confusion of conflicting reports and promotes economy and efficiency of operations. The coordinated service makes available extensive information concerning the production, price, value, movement, stocks, marketing, processing and other utilization of crops, livestock and other agricultural products of the Garden State.

The full-time staff of the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service consists of 18 employees, 14 of whom are Federally paid and 4 who are State employees. In addition, a corps of 20 part-time enumerators is utilized in special field surveys. Basic to the success of this paid staff is the cooperation of the majority of the State's 9,100 farmers, plus voluntary support from related agribusinessmen.

During the fiscal year, the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service conducted 145 separate surveys. Personnel of the office traveled over 70,000 miles to obtain and supplement information derived from the mail surveys. Approximately 900 requests for specific information needs were serviced, in addition to nearly 148,000 persons being served by regular statistical releases.

Circular 440, an 80-page printed bulletin entitled 1966 Agricultural Statistics giving revised State and county estimates for 1960 through 1966 was issued and distributed to approximately 3,000 users. Circular 443, a 44-page printed bulletin, 1967 New Jersey Orchard and Vineyard Survey, summarizing numbers of trees and vines by age group and varieties was also completed and distributed to over 2,500 users throughout New Jersey and other states.

Significant progress was made during the year in increasing the use of data processing services. Training of a computer programmer was completed and seven regularly recurring projects have been converted to automatic data processing. In addition, programming for one project was completed but will not be implemented until the next fiscal year. All summarization of Circular 443 was done by computer. Also during the year, a second staff member completed a private course of instruction in computer programming and is presently gaining on-the-job experience. The entire input of four major surveys processed in Washington, D. C., was also keypunched by the New Jersey office during the year.

Pre-survey work including basic survey plans, questionnaire design and list building was completed for a commercial poultry and egg survey to be continued in fiscal 1969. A draft copy of an 18-page semi-technical bulletin describing the findings of the cranberry objective yield study being conducted in New Jersey since 1962 was also completed. Substantial advisory and service support to other divisions of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture was provided.

Regular reports issued by the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service included general farm report, monthly; poultry report, monthly; hatchery report, monthly; price report, monthly; livestock slaughter report, monthly; crop digest, weekly in season; vegetable crops, monthly May through November; fruit report, monthly June through November, plus timely reports on intended acreage for the current year; an annual summary of crop production; grain stocks; potatoes and sweet potatoes; cranberries, blueberries; apple variety; livestock and poultry numbers; pig crop and numbers; livestock disposition and value; dairy disposition and value; turkeys; bees and honey; flowers and foliage plants; numbers of farms and land in farms and the annual issue of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics.

V. COOPERATIVE SERVICES

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

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES^{1/}

<u>Number of Cooperatives with Headquarters in New Jersey</u>	<u>Total Number of Cooperatives Operating in New Jersey</u>	<u>Number of Memberships^{2/} in New Jersey Cooperatives</u>	<u>Net Annual Business Volume</u>
69	87	25,215	\$116,807,000

As of the 1967-68 listing, a total of 87 agricultural cooperatives associations are incorporated or domesticated in New Jersey under the New Jersey Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. The total net annual business volume for these associations amounted to \$116,807,000 in the 1965-66 year.

During the past year, three cooperative associations became inactive and dissolved; during the same period, new incorporations and changes in incorporation status totaled three, thus resulting in the same number of associations operating as in the previous year.

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Under the provisions of the New Jersey Agricultural Cooperative Associations Act, this Bureau maintains on file the certificate of incorporation for the 87 agricultural cooperative associations operating in this State.

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

INCORPORATION STATUS OF A NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

A number of cooperative associations were notified by the Office of the Secretary of State that they were listed as operating under the general business corporations laws rather than under the agricultural cooperative associations laws. As a consequence, these associations were not eligible for certain benefits allowable to agricultural cooperatives and were required to pay higher annual filing fees.

^{1/} The above data are for the 1965-66 year and are the latest available on memberships and dollar business volume from United States Department of Agriculture sources.

^{2/} Inasmuch as many farmers belong to more than one cooperative and are counted two or more times, the membership figures contain some duplications.

All of the cooperatives involved maintained that such a listing by the Secretary of State was due to a mistake in filing. They considered themselves eligible to be cooperatives and requested to be transferred to such cooperative corporation status.

Based on an opinion by the Attorney General which said, in effect, that these associations could be transferred to cooperative status upon proof of their eligibility, the following associations applied for authorization to transact business in New Jersey under Title 4 (agricultural cooperative corporations) rather than Title 14 (general business corporations) as they had previously been listed.

1. Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.
2. Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative Association
3. Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers
4. Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.
5. United Vintners, Inc.

The above associations filed the proper documents proving their eligibility to be authorized as agricultural cooperatives and were approved and transferred to cooperative corporation status by the Secretary of State.

SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Organizational Assistance

Bureau services have been utilized by a number of agricultural associations other than cooperatives in the areas of guidance in the incorporation process and by-law development and changes. Assistance of this type has been provided to County Boards of Agriculture as well as to educational and beneficial agricultural associations.

New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives

Working with the New Jersey Council of Farmer Cooperatives, this Bureau assembled and disseminated information on legislation, tax matters, member relations and public relations to agricultural cooperatives. This Council is composed of 26 marketing, purchasing, and service cooperatives located throughout the State.

In working with rural youth, Council assistance was provided to 4-H and FFA Chapters in their programs on leadership development and cooperative projects. The groups which were judged to be the New Jersey winners of the various competitions were then sponsored by the Council to participate in regional and national meetings of their organization.

The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey

This Bureau, working within the framework of the Action Committee of The Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc., has assisted in the effort to develop a more beneficial structural make-up and improved marketing methods for the present farmer owned and operated fruit and vegetable marketing organizations in the State.

Additional Bureau assistance is provided to this group of cooperatives in the area of market information exchange and reports on current issues of importance to their industry.

October Cooperative Month Observance

October was observed as Cooperative Month in New Jersey by official proclamation of Governor Richard J. Hughes.

The Governor noted that the first fruit and vegetable cooperative in the nation was established in Hammonton, New Jersey, 100 years ago. In 1867, the Fruit Growers Union and Cooperative Society was organized to improve the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables in Atlantic County.

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Governor Hughes' proclamation continued: "Today in every county, New Jersey's farm neighbors are joined together as partners, under State and Federal laws, in eighty cooperative associations, to procure the requirements for agricultural production, and to provide many specialized services not otherwise available to the individual farmer, including the dissemination of high production bloodlines of farm livestock, and the widespread sharing of genetically superior fruit trees, grains and vegetables."

He stated that farmers' marketing cooperatives "now form a vital link in the chain of distribution through which the consuming public enjoys our unmatched abundance and excellence of food." He urged the participation of all New Jersey citizens in the observance of Cooperative Month during October.

TABLE 20. COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW JERSEY, INC.
 SUMMARY OF SALES OF THE 10 FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS
 FISCAL YEARS: NOV. 1, 1966 - OCT. 31, 1967
 NOV. 1, 1965 - OCT. 31, 1966

Auction Sales

Market	Packages Sold		Per Cent Change 1966-67/1965-66	Value of Sales		Per Cent Change 1966-67/1965-66	Average Price	
	1966-1967	1965-1966		1966-1967	1965-1966		1966-1967	1965-1966
	-- number --			-- dollars --			-- dollars --	
Beverly	32,355	53,516	-40	36,930	66,562	-45	1.14	1.24
Cedarville	123,342	221,665	-44	407,917	655,813	-38	3.31	2.96
Glassboro	186,272	230,753	-19	706,302	770,874	- 8	3.79	3.34
Hammonton	103,237	116,047	-11	536,373	607,426	-12	5.20	5.23
Hightstown	318,122	311,078	+ 2	447,908	477,880	- 6	1.41	1.54
Landisville	404,803	339,943	+19	1,015,362	704,481	+44	2.51	2.07
Pedricktown	59,496	83,652	-29	312,789	422,532	-26	5.26	5.05
Swedesboro	306,698	345,482	-11	1,351,427	1,393,619	- 3	4.41	4.03
Vineland	2,613,379	2,283,646	+14	6,382,166	5,254,032	+21	2.44	2.30
Total	4,147,704	3,985,782	+ 4	11,197,174	10,353,219	+ 8	2.70	2.60

Special Sales^{1/}

Market	Packages Sold		Per Cent Change 1966-67/1965-66	Value of Sales		Per Cent Change 1966-67/1965-66	Average Price	
	1966-1967	1965-1966		1966-1967	1965-1966		1966-1967	1965-1966
	-- number --			-- dollars --			-- dollars --	
Atlantic	279,482	556,314	-50	699,795	1,397,860	-50	2.50	2.51
Beverly	150,128	130,451	+15	465,446	428,522	+ 9	3.10	3.28
Glassboro	34,315	78,418	-56	167,591	369,748	-55	4.88	4.72
Hammonton	--	188,697	--	--	652,119	--	--	3.46
Hightstown	1,376	565	+144	2,673	778	+244	1.94	1.38
Landisville	--	13,268	--	--	35,227	--	--	2.66
Total pkgs.	465,301	967,713	-52	1,335,505	2,884,254	-54	2.87	2.98
	-- pounds --		-- pounds --					
Hammonton	--	54,060	--	--	12,434	--	--	.23
Swedesboro	1,384,799	1,464,106	- 5	231,887	234,257	- 1	.17	.16
Total lbs.	1,384,799	1,518,166	- 9	231,877	246,691	- 6	.17	.16
Combined Total				12,764,566	13,484,164	- 5		

^{1/} All sales other than auction.

^{2/} Special sales not made available.

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

F. A. Soraci, Director

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Nursery Inspection

During the year, 1,134 nurseries were inspected for issuance of the nursery certificate of this Department. This is a decrease of 50 from last year. Infestations which required control measures before qualification for certification were found in 270 nurseries, an increase of 21 over last year.

TABLE 1. INFESTATIONS MOST COMMONLY FOUND DURING NURSERY INSPECTIONS, 1967-68

<u>Insect</u>	<u>Number of Finds</u>
Red spider mites, <u>Tetranychus telarius</u>	55
Spruce gall aphids, <u>Chermes abietis</u> and <u>Chermes cooleyi</u>	54
Andromeda lace bug, <u>Stephanitis globulifera</u>	46
Aphids (misc.)	40
Birch leaf miner, <u>Fenusa pusilla</u>	35
Taxus mealybug, <u>Pseudococcus cuspidatae</u>	32
Holly leaf miner, <u>Phytomyza ilicia</u> , <u>P. ilicicola</u> , <u>P. weidhausii</u>	30
Lace bugs (misc.)	30
Oyster shell scale, <u>Lepidosaphes ulmi</u>	25
Azalea lace bug, <u>Stephanitis pyrioides</u>	25
Juniper scale, <u>Diaspis carueli</u>	22
Pine bark aphid, <u>Pineus strobi</u>	22
Leaf hoppers (misc.)	22
Bagworm, <u>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</u>	20
Taxus scale, <u>Lecanium fletcheri</u>	20
Leaf rollers (misc.)	20
Willow leaf beetle, <u>Plagioderma versicolora</u>	19
European pine shoot and pine tip moth, <u>Ryacionia buoliana</u> Schiff and <u>R. frustrana</u>	19
Rhododendron lace bug, <u>Stephanitis rhododendri</u>	18
Euonymus scale, <u>Unaspis euonymi</u>	15
Webworm (misc.)	14
Woolly apple aphid, <u>Erisoma lanigerum</u>	13
Pine needle scale, <u>Phenacaspis pinifoliae</u>	12
Sycamore lace bug, <u>Corythucha ciliata</u>	12
Azalea leaf roller, <u>Gracilaria azaleella</u>	11
Pine sawflies, <u>Neodiprion sertifer</u> N. <u>lecontei</u>	11
White fly, (azalea) <u>Aleyrodes azaleae</u>	10
Obscure scale, <u>Chrysomphalus obscurus</u>	10
Scales (misc.)	10
Juniper webworm, <u>Dichomeris marginella</u>	9

Dealers Certificates

Certificates were issued to 337 dealers in nursery stock, an increase of 15 over last year. Dealer certification is granted only when the Department is satisfied that the nursery stock obtained from listed sources is certified.

During the spring and fall, 429 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 seven dealers.

Special Certificates

Special certificates were issued to 371 residents of New Jersey desiring to ship plant material out of the State, in accordance with special regulations of other states and foreign countries.

Canadian Certificates

A total of 150 special certificates was issued for the movement of plant material to Canada, in accordance with the requirements of that Dominion.

Special Corn Borer Certificates

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

Domestic Inspections

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

Special Request Inspections

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

Winter Nursery Inspections

During the winter months, the premises of 742 nurserymen were inspected for the presence of overwintering insects. Control measures were required at 64 establishments.

Gypsy Moth Inspections

During the year, 1,171 nursery and dealer establishments were inspected for gypsy moth egg masses. Egg masses were found in or near 12 establishments in Monmouth County; 6, in Bergen; 3, in Morris; 2, in Middlesex; 1, in Union; and 1, in Passaic County.

Vegetable Plant Inspections

Four nursery inspectors spent a total of 102 days inspecting vegetable plants imported into the State for proper certification and freedom from injurious insect pests and diseases.

State Fair and Flower and Garden Show

Nursery inspectors spent a total of 30 days setting up and manning Department exhibits at the State Fair and the New Jersey Flower and Garden Show.

Post-Entry Quarantine Inspection

During the year, 93 inspections were made of plant materials imported under permit from foreign countries and growing under the supervision of this Department, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2. PLANT MATERIAL IMPORTED, BY GENUS, 1967-68

<u>Genus of Plants</u>	<u>Number Imported</u>
<u>Acer</u>	60
<u>Aesculus</u>	40
<u>Anthurium</u>	1,518
<u>Passiflora</u>	19
<u>Quercus</u>	25
<u>Rosa</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	1,744

TABLE 3. PLANT MATERIAL RELEASED, BY GENUS, 1967-68

<u>Genus of Plants</u>	<u>Plants Originally Imported</u>	<u>Plants Released</u>
		-- number --
<u>Acer</u>	440	337
<u>Aesculus</u>	25	--
<u>Anthurium</u>	817	784
<u>Crataegus</u>	96	45
<u>Cytisus</u>	43	8
<u>Euonymus</u>	36	25
<u>Ilex</u>	22	5
<u>Juniperus</u>	30	10
<u>Rosa</u>	46	40
<u>Sorbus</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>67</u>
Total	1,668	1,321

Blueberry Plant Certification

Certification of blueberry plants and cutting wood for freedom from stunt disease and other viruses is based on two inspections. Cutting beds, nursery plants, and enough mother plants to supply cutting wood are inspected in the spring and again in the fall. Plants showing symptoms of the various virus diseases are tagged by inspectors of this Department and must be removed by the grower.

During the calendar year 1967, 11 growers entered plantings for certification. After the fall inspection, 258,229 mother plants, 851,018 nursery plants and 1,929,476 rooted cuttings were certifiable. During both inspections, 223 diseased plants were found. Forty-one were infected with stunt disease, 4 with mosaic, 22 with shoestring, and 156 with ringspot.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF BLUEBERRY PLANT CERTIFICATION, 1966-67

(Certifiable Blueberry Plants)

<u>Growers</u>		<u>Mother Plants</u>		<u>Nursery Plants</u>		<u>Rooted Cuttings</u>	
<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
-- number --				-- number --			
12	11	96,200	258,229	888,525	851,018	2,299,190	1,929,476

(Incidence of Virus Disease)

Disease	<u>Mother Plants</u>				<u>Isolation Plants</u>			
	<u>Spring</u>		<u>Fall</u>		<u>Spring</u>		<u>Fall</u>	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	-- number --				-- number --			
Stunt	4	4	12	10	10	20	10	7
Mosaic	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Shoestring	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Ringspot	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	4	6	287	145	10	43	69	29

Red Stele Disease of Strawberries

During March, strawberry plantings of 12 growers, representing a total of 50.75 acres, were inspected. A total of 42.50 acres was certified free of red stele disease for 10 growers.

TABLE 5. RED STELE DISEASE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, 1968

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Growers</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Atlantic	3	24.25 ¹
Burlington	1	6.00 ¹
Cape May	1	4.50
Cumberland	1	.50
Gloucester	3	6.50
Hunterdon	1	1.50
Mercer	1	6.00
Sussex	<u>1</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total	12	50.75

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Enforcement

This program, a year-round project, allows the movement of plant products, soil and certain other materials from New Jersey to nonregulated areas after certification. Additional summer regulations are enforced to control the spread of adult beetles during the flight season through the movement of hazardous materials by common carriers.

During the fiscal year, 1,517 calls were made to nursery and greenhouse establishments to certify plant materials for movement outside the regulated area. A total of 2,013,614 plants with an estimated value of \$1,843,334 was certified. In addition, 295 acres of surface soil and 978 cubic yards of bulk soil were treated with residual insecticides.

¹Two plantings totaling 8.25 acres, rejected.

Golden Nematode

In the period of August through October, a total of 619 field and grader samples was taken in the potato-growing areas of the State. These samples represented approximately 16 per cent of all commercial potato acreage. The samples were processed during January 1968. No positive specimens were recovered.

TABLE 6. GOLDEN NEMATODE SAMPLING PROGRAM, 1967-1968

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Samples</u>
Field samples -	Mercer	415	150
	Middlesex	520	207
	Monmouth	<u>403</u>	<u>117</u>
	Sub-total	1,338	474
Grader samples -	Atlantic	180	14
	Burlington	323	35
	Cape May	55	6
	Cumberland	435	52
	Gloucester	70	8
	Ocean	20	2
	Salem	<u>340</u>	<u>28</u>
	Sub-total	1,423	145
	Total	2,761	619

Gypsy Moth

This program consisted of trapping for male moths during the summer of 1967, scouting for egg masses during the late fall and winter of 1967 and 1968 and early spring of 1968, and aerial spraying during April, May and June 1968.

Gypsy Moth Trapping

The placement of traps began July 5, 1967. A total of 6,500 traps was used. Objectives of the trapping program were to delimit infestations in areas adjacent to the generally infested area and to detect incipient infestations in other locations in the State.

Traps were placed on a 7/8-mile grid and were patrolled during the season. This program was terminated August 30, 1967. A total of 197 moths was recovered from 122 sites in 12 counties.

TABLE 7. GYPSY MOTH RECOVERIES FROM TRAPPING PROGRAM, BY COUNTIES, 1967

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>	<u>Number of Moths</u>
Atlantic	6	8
Burlington	26	33
Camden	8	12
Cape May	2	2
Cumberland	1	1
Gloucester	3	5
Hunterdon	2	3
Mercer	1	1
Salem	2	2
Somerset	1	1
Sussex	54	99
Warren	<u>16</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	122	197

Gypsy Moth Scouting

This phase of the program began in October 1967 and ended in mid-March 1968. Scouting was conducted in a 1/2-mile circle around positive sites. If egg masses were found, the inspectors would move out an additional 1/4 mile. In addition to scouting positive sites, nurseries, camping areas, logging operations, quarries, etc. were also checked to satisfy regulatory requirements.

TABLE 8. POSITIVE SITES WHERE EGG MASSES WERE FOUND

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>
Atlantic	2
Burlington	9
Camden	4
Gloucester	2
Hunterdon	3
Mercer	1 - plus one egg mass
Somerset	1 found at a location
Warren	<u>6</u> other than a positive site.
Total	28

Gypsy Moth Spray Program

The 1968 spray program was started April 29 and completed June 4. A total of 63,758 net acres in 30 blocks was treated from the air with either one pound of actual Carbaryl (Sevin) or with Dylox at 1/2 pound per acre on a first application and one pound on a second spray 10 days later. Six aircraft completed the program in 20 working days.

TABLE 9. 1968 GYPSY MOTH SPRAY AREAS

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Blocks</u> <u>Sevin</u>			<u>Net Acres</u>
Atlantic	1			2,290
Camden	3			2,905
Gloucester	2			960
Hunterdon	3			2,400
Mercer	1			540
Monmouth	2			5,698
Somerset	1			8,723
Warren	<u>6</u>			<u>9,302</u>
Total	19			32,818
	<u>Dylox</u>	<u>Acres First</u> <u>Application</u>	<u>Second</u> <u>Application</u>	
Atlantic	1	1,240	1,380	2,620
Burlington	9	11,300	14,816	26,116
Camden	<u>1</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>2,204</u>
Total	11	13,544	17,396	30,940

Total number of acres 63,758

Residents in the spray blocks were notified at least 10 days prior to treatment. Personal notification began April 16, 1968, and ended April 29, 1968.

European Chafer Control

The European chafer survey was conducted during the summer of 1967. Trapping began on May 29 and ended August 4. Visual survey began on June 13 and ended July 14. Over 1,000 sites were scouted throughout the State, by visual and trapping methods. One hundred and eight positive specimens were collected at 12 sites. Approximately 2,065 gross acres were infested. A total of 89 black light traps and 62 chemical traps was used in the trapping program.

TABLE 10. EUROPEAN CHAFER SURVEY, 1967

<u>County</u>	<u>Locations</u>	<u>Traps Serviced</u>	<u>Positive Specimens</u>	<u>Positive Sites</u>	<u>Acres Infected</u>
Atlantic	--	3	--	--	--
Bergen	--	193	--	--	--
Burlington	--	14	--	--	--
Camden	--	3	--	--	--
Cumberland	--	12	--	--	--
Essex	327	99	--	--	--
Hudson	765	189	107	11	1,905
Mercer	2	1	--	--	--
Middlesex	--	118	--	--	--
Monmouth	3	28	--	--	--
Morris	--	4	--	--	--
Passaic	--	16	--	--	--
Salem	--	14	--	--	--
Union	--	81	1	1	160
Warren	<u>5</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	1,102	775	108	12	2,065

Residents of all proposed treatment areas were notified at least 10 days prior to application. Approximately 352 acres were treated by hand equipment and 507 acres by helicopter. Portions of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Secaucus and North Bergen were treated by helicopter. Residential areas in Port Newark, Secaucus, Hoboken and Bayonne were treated by hand. The program was completed by December 20 with a total of 859 net acres treated.

Bee Culture

During the year, apiary inspections for the detection and eradication of contagious bee diseases were conducted in 20 counties. New and abandoned apiaries were scouted during the winter months in order to locate sources of American foulbrood. Scouting was concentrated in areas where the disease had been found during the spring, summer and fall.

A total of 635 apiaries was visited and 7,660 colonies were checked in the course of regular inspections. During winter survey work, a number of new apiaries are located each year. This year, 89 new apiaries containing 416 colonies were inspected.

In four new apiaries, seven colonies were found to be infected with American foulbrood. In 55 registered apiaries, 220 were infected with American foulbrood; 449 colonies in 97 apiaries were infected with European foulbrood. A total of 33 colonies was burned by the inspectors for noncompliance with clean-up requirements. Thirty-two colonies were found to have immovable frames and the condition was corrected by the owner. Three queen-rearing certificates and 20 certificates of transfer were issued.

During May, a total of 142 colonies was moved out of the areas to be sprayed for gypsy moth. They were returned to their original locations in June.

Food consumption was low during January and February. Because of low temperatures, no brood was reared and thus less honey was used. Zero temperatures prevailed during January and February, causing bees to be confined to their hives for too long a period. During warmer days in February, when bees were permitted to fly, fecal material was very noticeable. In March, normal colonies contained from two to four frames of brood. In past years, it was not uncommon to find seven to nine frames of brood at that time of the year. Due to long periods of cold weather, a late fall honey flow, and old bees going into winter, the beekeepers' winter losses were the highest for the past 30 years, approximately 25 per cent. Many colonies of bees starved with plenty of honey because they were unable to move to the food. Several thousand packages of bees were bought to replace the beekeepers' winter losses.

Good weather conditions during April advanced brood rearing and helped colonies to recover from the hard winter. At the end of April, colonies maintained from eight to twelve frames of brood. During May and June, nectar collection was poor because of wet weather. Some colonies were killing drones because of a dearth of food.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS, BY MONTH

1967 - 1968

Month	Apiaries		Colonies		Crossed Comb	American Foulbrood				European Foulbrood				Colonies Burned
	Regis- tered		Regis- tered			Apiaries		Colonies		Apiaries		Colonies		
	tered	New	tered	New		Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	
July	76	16	735	46	3	5	--	8	--	8	--	33	--	1
August	34	6	487	23	--	2	--	8	--	6	--	13	--	--
September	50	7	843	28	--	7	--	95	--	12	--	86	--	--
October	50	6	768	37	14	3	--	5	--	9	1	30	1	1
November	27	--	129	--	--	4	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	1
December	12	--	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
January	12	3	38	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
February	11	1	35	4	--	2	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	47	7	793	18	--	13	1	29	1	18	--	69	--	--
April	108	13	1,909	45	10	9	1	39	3	22	--	115	--	26
May	60	16	749	143	--	1	1	2	1	3	--	8	--	--
June	<u>59</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	546	89	7,244	416	32	55	4	220	7	96	1	448	1	33

Certificates of Transfer issued: 20

Queen-rearing Certificates issued: 3

TABLE 12. SUMMARY OF BEE INSPECTIONS, BY COUNTY

1967 - 1968

County	Apiaries		Colonies		Crossed Comb	American Foulbrood				European Foulbrood				Colonies Burned
	Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New		Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	Regis- tered	New	
Atlantic	52	7	880	7	10	15	--	27	--	26	--	106	--	1
Bergen	34	3	208	5	--	4	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	1
Burlington	19	1	171	4	--	3	--	4	--	5	--	31	--	--
Camden	18	2	133	5	5	6	--	19	--	5	--	10	--	5
Cape May	1	1	18	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cumberland	19	1	408	12	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	23	1	--
Essex	17	--	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gloucester	25	2	338	6	17	1	--	1	--	6	--	31	--	--
Hunterdon	84	7	1,895	56	--	6	--	7	--	20	--	107	--	--
Mercer	22	--	620	--	--	3	--	6	--	12	--	72	--	--
Middlesex	8	1	34	4	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monmouth	39	7	606	33	--	3	1	10	2	9	--	50	--	--
Morris	53	10	519	40	--	3	1	5	1	3	--	9	--	2
Ocean	22	4	118	9	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	7	--	--
Passaic	13	5	98	10	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
Salem	12	4	88	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somerset	21	9	151	44	--	1	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	--
Sussex	14	9	179	46	--	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Union	16	5	61	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warren	57	11	576	96	--	7	--	120	--	1	--	2	--	21
Total	546	89	7,244	416	32	55	4	220	7	96	1	448	1	33

Certificates of Transfer issued: 20

Queen-rearing Certificates issued: 3

Forest Pest Surveys

Cooperative Forest Pest Detection and Control Program

The cooperative forest pest detection and control program was initiated in New Jersey in April 1964. The program is conducted under a cooperative agreement and is financed by State and Federal funds. The program is planned by representatives of this Department, the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Forest Service. The primary objective of the program is to obtain complete information on deleterious forest pest populations in the State. Such information, obtained through the use of aerial and ground survey techniques, permits evaluation, prediction and prevention (by spraying, wherever feasible) of undue damage and loss to the State's forest resources as a result of insect and disease outbreaks.

This fiscal year, New Jersey received \$15,000 of United States Forest Service funds supporting the detection phase of this program. In addition, the State, along with three communities, received a total of \$3,000 from the Forest Service as reimbursement for conducting the recommended forest pest control programs.

Oak Mortality Survey

Oak mortality continued on the increase during the summer of 1967 in many areas of the State despite above normal rainfalls. Wilting oaks, which commonly appear during mid-August, were numerous in many sections of northern New Jersey where insect defoliation continued to be a serious problem. The sudden wilting and dying of the oaks occurs when the trees, low in carbohydrate reserves (after refoliation), succumb to severe Agrilus borer attack.

Permanent oak mortality plots have been established to determine the impact of continuing defoliation on the State's forest resources. It is apparent from the data in Table 13 that mortality of oak is on the increase. During the summer of 1967, mortality in the survey areas increased from 7.4 per cent to 8.8 per cent, or a net increase of nearly 19 per cent.

TABLE 13. COMPARISON OF PER CENT DECLINE AND MORTALITY ON PERMANENT SURVEY PLOTS DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1966 AND 1967

<u>Location</u>	Number Plots <u>Inspected</u>	<u>1966</u>		<u>1967</u>	
		Per Cent <u>Decline</u> ^{1/}	Per Cent <u>Mortality</u>	Per Cent <u>Decline</u>	Per Cent <u>Mortality</u>
High Point State Park	25	19.0	9.0	19.0	10.0
Worthington Tract	25	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.0
Stokes State Forest	25	11.0	1.0	12.0	2.0
Cranberry Lake	25	19.0	14.0	23.0	16.0
Warren Township	30	25.2	5.8	23.3	7.8
Green Brook Township	18	19.4	<u>2.8</u>	28.4	<u>4.2</u>
			Mean- 7.4		Mean- 8.8

Red Pine Scale Survey

Surveys for the highly injurious red pine scale, Matsucoccus resinosae, were conducted during the winter months in parts of Bergen, Morris, Union, Passaic and Sussex counties. A total of 1,058 ornamental red and Japanese black pines and 430.5 acres of plantation red pine was inspected. This was an increase from last year's totals of 843 ornamentals and 382.2 acres of pine.

^{1/} More than 40 per cent of main canopy dead.

All trees inspected showed no evidence of red pine scale infestation. This was the second consecutive year surveys for this pest were negative.

Oak Leaf Roller Survey

In the course of sampling leaf roller populations this winter, a new leaf roller problem was discovered. This insect, called Archips semifera, closely resembles Archips argyrospilus, the fruit-tree leaf roller, in the larval stage but their egg masses are distinctly different. The egg mass of A. semifera is covered with the moth's body scales whereas the egg mass of A. argyrospilus is covered with a smooth waxy coating.

Since A. semifera was apparently responsible for the severe defoliation of the white oak group in portions of Sussex and Passaic counties last season, studies were initiated to discover its preferred egg-laying sites so a sampling method could be developed for this pest for predictive purposes. Four oak trees were sampled and whole tree egg mass counts were made. The results of these examinations are shown in Table 14.

Presently, a sampling scheme using the lower six feet as the sampling unit is being evaluated.

TABLE 14. DISTRIBUTION BY PER CENT OF ARCHIPS SEMIFERANA EGG MASSES ON FOUR RED OAK TREES

Tree Number	Number Egg Masses		Distribution by Per Cent of Egg Masses in Each Quarter				Per Cent of New Egg Masses in Lower 6 Feet
	One Year New	Old	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	
1	585	563	15.8	15.9	40.9	27.4	8.4
2	245	126	19.2	18.0	52.2	10.6	9.4
3	45	11	22.1	29.0	42.2	6.7	6.5
4	31	22	9.7	22.6	25.7	42.0	4.0
		Means	16.7	21.4	40.2	21.7	7.1

European Pine Sawfly, Neodiprion sertifer, Survey

Sawfly egg counts in red and Scotch pine plantations to determine the level of European pine sawfly, Neodiprion sertifer, were conducted during the early spring.

A total of 700 acres was inspected in 46 plantations located in Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Mercer, Passaic, Sussex, Warren and Union counties. This is an increase from the 574 acres examined last year.

With the exception of two plantings in Essex County, the status of sawfly populations continued to remain at generally light infestation levels. Two control recommendations were made, however.

Aerial Forest Pest Detection Surveys

The annual aerial forest pest detection survey was successfully completed during June. Cooperating in the survey were the Department of Agriculture, State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the United States Forest Service. All defoliated woodlands in the northern two-thirds of the State were accurately sketch-mapped and their acreages recorded. Approximately 570,610 acres or 76 per cent of northern and central New Jersey hardwood forests contained damaging insect populations. Last year, a total of 525,000 acres was damaged. A summary of the forest acres attacked in each county is shown in Table 15.

TABLE 15. COMPARISON OF FOREST ACRES INSECT DAMAGED, BY COUNTIES, IN 1968 AND 1967

County	<u>Occurrence of Defoliated Trees and Acreage</u>						Primary Pests ^{4/}
	<u>Widespread^{1/}</u>		<u>Frequent^{2/}</u>		<u>Scattered^{3/}</u>		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	
Bergen	2,285	2,610	19,670	11,905	6,505	7,545	LR
Essex	--	920	8,005	5,920	4,865	1,740	LR-CKW
Hunterdon	30	2,330	29,980	27,780	19,925	12,725	LR-CKW
Mercer	--	2,790	2,510	5,190	9,770	3,230	LR-CKW
Middlesex	--	6,305	5,180	6,520	9,440	3,565	LR-CKW
Monmouth	645	7,745	4,055	10,350	15,200	9,975	LR-CKW
Morris	12,565	11,795	90,180	47,015	12,015	40,210	LR-CKW
Ocean	530	8,030	4,480	4,685	7,910	3,690	CKW
Passaic	7,445	9,035	25,370	8,845	27,605	17,470	LR
Somerset	295	2,590	23,105	32,075	13,985	680	LR-CKW
Sussex	14,835	3,050	84,305	82,985	40,120	47,175	LR
Union	2,275	--	3,750	5,405	--	--	LR-CKW
Warren	--	<u>7,780</u>	<u>18,030</u>	<u>31,575</u>	<u>43,745</u>	<u>28,020</u>	LR
Total	40,905	64,980	318,620	280,250	211,085	176,025	

Serious defoliation (Classes 1 and 2) increased in Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic and Sussex counties. The reason for this increase was primarily due to the introduction of an additional leaf roller, Archips semifera, into the complex. In previous years, damage had been confined mostly to trees of the red oak group (red, black, pin and scarlet oaks), but A. semifera prefers trees of the white oak group (white and chestnut oaks) and consequently a larger percentage of the trees are being attacked. The red oaks generally die after from three to five years of continuous insect attack, but data collected during the past year show the white oaks to be dying after just one or two years of heavy spring defoliation. The latter fact is one of the most alarming features of this current outbreak.

In addition to the leaf roller, A. semifera, two other species were found to be extremely damaging; these were Croesia semipurpurana and Sparganothis peltitana. C. semipurpurana primarily attacked trees of the red oak group and S. peltitana, along with A. semifera, severely stripped the white oaks. Other leaf rollers observed were Argyrotaenia quercifolia and Archips argyrospilus.

With regard to the looper complex, the linden looper, Erranis tilaria; fall cankerworm, Alsophila pometaria; spring cankerworm, Paleacrita vernata; and Phigalia titea, appeared to be the most commonly occurring pests.

Associated insect pests also found included the green fruitworm, Lithophane antennata; hemlock looper, Lambdina fiscellaria fiscellaria; elm spanworm, Ennomos subsignarius; chain-spotted geometer, Cingilia catenaria; and Epimecis virgularia.

1/ Moderate to heavy defoliation occurred on more than 70 per cent of the trees in the forest.

2/ Moderate to heavy defoliation occurred on between 30 per cent to 70 per cent of the trees in forest.

3/ Moderate to heavy defoliation occurred on less than 30 per cent of trees in forest.

4/ LR = leaf roller, CKW = cankerworms.

Gypsy moth, Porthetria dispar, larvae were observed feeding heavily on over 5,000 acres of woodland in northern New Jersey during June. Since feeding by this pest terminates in late June or early July, damage was not mapped in the original aerial survey.

The combination of a late May-early June attack by leaf rollers and cankerworms and a late June-early July (after refoliation) attack by the gypsy moth ominously threatens the oak forests of the State. Control programs to combat this threat are being encouraged. Four townships and a number of small communities have already requested the Department's assistance in organizing spray programs for May, 1969.

Forest Pest Control

Upon recommendation by the Department, a total of 6,402 acres was treated this spring for control of highly injurious forest pest populations. Included were nine communities, three State parks, one Federal installation and one municipal watershed. This represented a substantial increase from the 1,029 acres treated last year for forest pests.

Pertinent information regarding the forest pest control programs this spring is summarized in Table 16.

TABLE 16. FOREST PEST CONTROL PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN THE SPRING OF 1968

<u>Location</u>	<u>Target Insect (s)^{2/}</u>	<u>Type of Aircraft</u>	<u>Number Acres Treated</u>
PUBLIC LANDS			
Stephens State Park ^{1/}	OLR	Fixed Wing	65
Hacklebarney State Park ^{1/}	OLR	Fixed Wing	128
Voorhees State Park ^{1/}	CKW-OLR	Fixed Wing	282
Picatinny Arsenal	OLR-CKW	Fixed Wing	4,500
East Orange Watershed	E.P.S.	Fixed Wing	253
PRIVATE LANDS			
Martinsville ^{1/}			
Block 1	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	425
Block 2	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	40
Block 3	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	24
Block 4	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	50
Montville	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	70
Millstone	OLR-CKW	Helicopter	30
Lake Shawnee ^{1/}	OLR	Helicopter	175
Lake Valhalla ^{1/}	OLR	Helicopter	260
Lake Forest	OLR	Helicopter	100

Most areas were treated with 1¼ lbs. of 80 per cent Sevin, four ounces of Pinolene 1882, and enough water to equal one gallon of finished spray per acre. The only exception was Lake Shawnee where the same amounts of insecticide and sticker were used but the volume of water was increased to two gallons of finished

^{1/} Forest land owner received a one-third reimbursement from the United States Forest Service upon completion of the control program.

^{2/} OLR = Oak leaf rollers, CKW = Fall cankerworm, E.P.S. = European pine sawfly.

spray per acre. The reason for this increase was that the leaf roller infestation was so heavy that the newly emerging foliage was being devoured faster than the trees could produce it. A helicopter spray with the increased gallonage gave denser coverage on the sparse foliage and a 97.5 per cent larval mortality was obtained. In general, excellent results were obtained in all treated areas with larval kills exceeding 90 per cent.

BLACKBIRD CONTROL

The severe economic impact of blackbird depredations on agricultural crops resulted in the formation of a blackbird control program. Since December 1965, the work has been carried out under the auspices of the Division of Plant Industry. The objective of this program is to provide a means of reducing the \$5 million loss of Agricultural crops which is being suffered annually by New Jersey farmers from blackbird attack.

The search for a practical solution to this complex biological problem has been carried out along several different lines. Population reduction, bird repellents, resistant crop varieties and basic fundamental studies of bird ecology and behavior were among the investigations conducted during the year.

The most successful tool used in population reduction was the decoy trap. These devices have provided a degree of crop protection to the blueberry growers in the Pemberton area of Burlington County. Five traps in this area captured over 8,000 nuisance birds during the growing season (June, July and August). Better site selection and trap design should make these traps more efficient. The importance of good site selection can be demonstrated by the fact that the bulk of the captured birds were caught in only two of the traps.

A toxicant, DRC 1339, was used in the field on an extremely limited scale. The material was offered to the birds on cracked corn and poultry pellets within a 16 by 16-foot open top, wire enclosure. Only a few dead birds were found in the immediate area. Lack of apparent effectiveness may have been caused by the almost daily rainstorms which occurred during the time when the bait was offered.

A limited field trial using a 2 per cent wetting agent solution was attempted during the latter part of March. Wetting agents tend to mat birds' feathers, lower their body temperature and, in turn, cause pneumonia. The material was sprayed in a mist form over a roosting population of starlings and grackles. Noise from the engine which operated the pumper frightened the roosting birds and the majority vacated the roost before the material reached them.

Both chemical and physical bird repellents were utilized during the year. A chemical repellent, Avitrol 200, was applied twice as a 4 per cent bait on cracked corn in a 3/4-acre sweet corn field at the rate of five pounds of bait per acre. Some bird feeding was apparent and a small number of dead grackles and red-winged blackbirds were found in the vicinity. However, a good evaluation of the technique and the material was not possible because a carbide exploder was installed in the field before the work was completed.

A plastic hawk model was suspended over two fields of blueberry bushes. In the first trial, there appeared to be a slight benefit from the model. The results of a similar test in another area indicated that the fake hawk did not provide any crop protection.

The attempt to grow bird-resistant crop varieties produced both encouraging and discouraging results. A hybrid variety of field corn, Ohio 5701, reportedly resistant to bird attack, was planted in several areas of approximately 1/2 acre or larger. In three of five trials, where comparisons could be made with another nearby variety, there was more feeding on Ohio 5701 than on the comparison variety. In one instance, the damages were approximately equal and, in another, there was slightly less damage to Ohio 5701. In addition to its poor resistance to bird damage, Ohio 5701 was unsatisfactory in New Jersey because it suffered extremely heavy stalk breakage or lodging under the weather conditions which existed this year.

The attempt to grow bird-resistant sorghum met with more favorable results. Although comparisons were not made with other sorghums, the yield appeared to be good. Both Savannah 6787 and AKS 614 were planted in four separate areas. Both varieties were slow maturing but neither variety suffered from a molding problem which often occurs. Bird damage was in the 5 to 10 per cent category, even though field corn in adjacent fields suffered moderate damage. The tannin content, which makes the sorghum resistant to bird attack, was analyzed by the Division of Agricultural Chemistry from August 31, 1967, to October 12, 1967. The data obtained from the analyses follow:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Per Cent Tannin</u>
August 31	Savannah	2.00
August 31	AKS 614	2.05
September 15	Savannah	1.08
September 15	AKS 614	1.24
September 28	AKD 614	.94
October 5	AKS 614	.64
October 12	AKS 614	.88

A continuing survey of red-winged blackbird nests was conducted in the Tuckerton area of Ocean County. A total of 57 nests was under observation. In addition, 115 nestling birds were banded and released during the course of the survey. The majority of the nests produced young during the period of July 3 to July 11. The young birds left the nests during the period of July 4 to July 24.

The banding and recovery of banded birds provide important information on their life histories and annual movements. Approximately 1,825 birds have been banded since the inception of this program. Information on the banding and recovery of banded birds follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Date Banded</u>	<u>Area Banded</u>	<u>Date Recovered</u>	<u>Area Recovered</u>
Common grackle	December 8, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.	March 31, 1967	Bridgeton, N.J.
Starling	December 21, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.	August 17, 1967	Stewiacke, Nova Scotia
Starling	December 21, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.	May 21, 1967	Englewood, N. J.
Starling	December 21, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.	April 28, 1967	Tabernacle, N.J.
Cowbird	February 12, 1967	Ridgely, Md.	November 22, 1967	Buddtown, N.J.
Cowbird	December 23, 1966	Matawan, N.J.	April 4, 1967	Buddtown, N.J.
Common grackle	July 5, 1965	Trenton, N.J.	November 7, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.
Common grackle	June 30, 1965	Pennsville, N.J.	June 1, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.
Starling	June 12, 1966	Leonardo, N.J.	December 30, 1966	Buddtown, N.J.

BUREAU OF SEED CERTIFICATION

Grain Seed Certification

The New Jersey Crop Improvement Association completed its first full year in its new processing plant and, in addition, has hired the services of a new manager. The Association is well on its way to recovery after the fire which destroyed its physical assets two years ago.

Agway continued to endorse seed certification by producing a large portion of its seed needs under the program.

Barley

It is interesting to note that over the years the appearance of seed fields and reasons for rejections have changed. Years ago, the main problems were weeds, such as wild onion, corn cockle, vetch and wild radish. With increased use of weed killers, these plants are becoming less of a problem. Today, most rejections are due to mixtures of crops, especially rye.

The acreage entered for certification was reduced 10 per cent this year. Rejections amounted to 29 per cent compared with 21 per cent the previous year.

Weather conditions were favorable for barley and yields were excellent, averaging 70 bushels per acre.

A total of 17,760 bushels was certified, which is 12,000 bushels less than the previous year. The supply was not sufficient to meet the demand.

Of the total sealed, 8,516 bushels or 48 per cent were of the Tschermak variety, which will be planted for the production of malting barley.

TABLE 17. WINTER BARLEY PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Acres Entered</u>	<u>Acres Rejected</u>	<u>Acres Passed</u>	<u>Bushels Eligible</u>
Wong				
Foundation	1	--	1	69
Registered	7	--	7	432
Certified	99½	23	76½	3,382
Early Wong				
Foundation	½	--	½	25
Registered	7½	--	7½	400
Certified	106	39	67	3,918
Beşbar				
Foundation	½	--	½	49
Registered	16½	--	16½	969
Certified	100	100	--	--
Tschermak				
Foundation	1	--	1	50
Registered	50	--	50	3,396
Approved	<u>164</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>5,070</u>
Total	553½	162	391½	17,760

Field Corn

Adequate moisture this year produced an abundant seed corn crop. Yields averaged almost 45 bushels of flats per acre, a record harvest. Although the number of bushels sealed increased over the previous year, approximately 10,000 bushels had to be sold for feed because of the large supply.

The New Jersey Crop Improvement Association is now marketing its products under the name Mid-States Seed. The first hybrids released under this label are M.S. No. 816 and M.S. No. 818.

TABLE 18. SEED CORN PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Hybrid</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u>	<u>Approved</u> -- bushels --	<u>Total</u>
New Jersey No. 8	78	30	48	1,552	--	1,552
New Jersey No. 9	196	48	148	1,902	--	1,902
New Jersey No. 10	30	--	30	552	--	552
Conn. No. 554	22	--	22	458	--	458
Agway No. 703	98	--	98	--	3,992	3,992
Agway No. 800	99	--	99	--	4,551	4,551
Ind. No. 654	99	34	65	2,714	--	2,714
Mid-States No. 816	40	6	34	1,268	--	1,268
Mid-States No. 818	<u>44</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1,732</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,732</u>
Total	706	128	578	10,178	8,543	18,721

Oats

The acreage of oats entered for certification dropped off sharply. Only 50 acres were entered compared with 129 acres the previous year. Oats are a low income crop which has been used mostly by dairy farmers. Since the number of dairy farmers is decreasing, it appears that the certification of oats in New Jersey may be discontinued.

TABLE 19. CERTIFIED OAT PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u> -- bushels --
Norline	24	10	14	495
Beedee	<u>26</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>411</u>
Total	50	10	40	906

Soybeans

The use of New Jersey certified soybean seed has increased rapidly for several years.

Although the acreage entered for certification was 500 acres less than the previous year, excellent growing conditions resulted in a total of 26,351 bushels being sealed as certified. This is 5,000 bushels more than the previous year, a 13,000 bushel increase in the past two years, and 13 times more than the seed sold four years ago.

The Adelpia variety, which was released by Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, is being widely accepted in other areas of the country. Not all requests for seed from midwestern states could be filled because of the local demand.

TABLE 20. CERTIFIED SOYBEAN PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u> -- bushels --
Adelphia				
Foundation	16	--	16	447
Registered	29	--	29	606
Certified	378	--	378	8,882
Amsoy				
Registered	28	--	28	738
Certified	44	44	--	--
Clark-63				
Registered	254	86	168	4,687
Certified	254	191	63	2,729
Harosoy-63				
Registered	29	--	29	592
Certified	45	--	45	1,228
Wayne				
Certified	23	--	23	697
Hawkeye				
Approved	18	--	18	590
Kent				
Registered	188	--	188	4,103
Certified	22	--	22	1,052
Delmar				
Certified	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	1,353	346	1,007	26,351

Wheat

A total of 1,306 acres was entered for certification, an increase of 300 acres over the previous year. Yields were very good, averaging over 50 bushels per acre. However, portions of many lots had to be sold as feed because of high moisture content. Despite this loss, a total of 34,883 bushels was sealed as certified, an increase over the previous year of 500 bushels.

As the production of malt barley increases, there will probably be a decrease in wheat acreage.

TABLE 21. WINTER WHEAT PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u> -- acres --	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Sealed</u> -- bushels --
Redcoat				
Foundation	13	--	13	501
Registered	76	--	76	2,947
Certified	980	208	772	26,931
Pennoll				
Foundation	5	5	--	--
Registered	44	--	44	837
Certified	160	--	160	3,669
Monon				
Certified	<u>28</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	1,306	213	1,093	34,885

TABLE 22. CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, SEALED BUSHELS, 1958-1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Sweet Corn</u>	<u>Total Sealed</u>
1967	18,721	906	34,883	17,760	26,351	--	98,621
1966	17,880	3,639	34,347	29,767	21,228	--	106,861
1965	19,974	2,148	33,390	36,783	14,067	--	106,362
1964	21,278	3,423	38,802	39,751	4,680	--	107,934
1963	22,118	2,080	21,726	8,924	2,534	--	57,382
1962	20,374	9,842	15,680	29,942	5,242	41	81,121
1961	21,412	7,332	10,980	24,764	1,402	34	65,924
1960	15,063	2,980	11,069	28,411	2,067	95	59,685
1959	14,921	257	16,309	19,969	4,330	587	56,373
1958	14,654	1,275	16,583	22,659	10,854	226	66,251

TABLE 23. CEREAL ACREAGE FOR CERTIFICATION, 1958-1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>	<u>Total Acres Entered</u>
1967	553	1,306	50	706	1,353	3,968
1966	618	1,012	129	698	1,868	4,325
1965	776	1,060	49	731	976	3,592
1964	715	1,608	104	684	427	3,538
1963	434	939	38	541	258	2,210
1962	524	799	270	375	700	2,668
1961	656	616	175	547	594	2,588
1960	870	986	48	546	581	3,031
1959	475	862	13	437	642	2,429
1958	625	773	46	313	1,014	2,771

Tomato Seed Certification

Following field inspections, 808 acres were approved for certification. In addition, 181 acres were approved for phytosanitary (disease content) standards. A variety must be recommended for New Jersey and have an established available source of breeder seed to be eligible for certification.

The variety Campbell No. 17 led the certified acreage with 40 per cent of the total. The second highest acreage inspected was Heinz No. 1350.

Excessive rains caused disease problems. Among the diseases present were anthracnose, bacterial wilt and septoria.

Debearded tomato seed and seed grading is becoming a common practice in the industry. Direct seeding of tomatoes will be increased in the future.

TABLE 24. TOMATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM; POUNDS OF SEED SAVED, 1967

<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Certified Seed</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Variety</u>								
	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1370</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>Roma</u>	
	-- pounds --								
Campbell Soup Company	200	4,714	500	868	--	--	--	--	6,282
Francis C. Stokes Company	--	--	--	--	1,887	350	960	--	3,197
Swedesboro Seed Company	--	700	--	350	2,550	--	1,550	2,150	7,300
Total	200	5,414	500	1,218	4,437	350	2,510	2,150	16,779

<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Phytosanitary Inspection</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Variety</u>							
	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1370</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>6201</u>	<u>71-11</u>	
	-- pounds --							
Ritter Seed Company	201	--	1,316	--	968	--	--	2,485
Francis C. Stokes Company	1,180	90	--	--	--	--	--	1,270
Swedesboro Seed Company	--	--	--	--	--	145	550	695
Total	1,381	90	1,316	--	968	145	550	4,450

TABLE 25. TOMATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM, ACREAGE, 1967

<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Certified Seed</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Variety</u>								
	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1370</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>Roma</u>	
	-- acres --								
Campbell Soup Company	14	298	6	53	--	--	--	--	371
Francis C. Stokes Company	--	--	--	--	173.5	59	30	--	262.5
Swedesboro Seed Company	--	24	--	19	53	--	39.5	39	174.5
Total	14	322	6	72	226.5	59	69.5	39	808

Phytosanitary Inspection

<u>Seedsman</u>	<u>Variety</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1370</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>6201</u>	<u>71-11</u>	
					-- acres --			
Ritter Seed Company	24	--	30	5	10	--	18	87
Francis C. Stokes Company	49	14	--	--	--	--	--	63
Swedesboro Seed Company	--	--	--	--	--	4	27	31
Total	73	14	30	5	10	4	45	181

TABLE 26. POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE SEED EXPORTED FOR WHICH PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED, 1967-1968

<u>1967</u>	<u>Destination</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Mauritius</u>	<u>Pretoria</u> (S.Africa)	<u>Johannesburg</u> (S.Africa)	<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	
July	--	--	250	--	--	--	250
September	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
October	--	--	--	.25	--	--	.25
November	--	50	--	--	--	--	50
December	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
<u>1968</u>							
January	1	--	1,970	--	160	--	2,131
February	4	--	590	--	--	.4	594.4
March	--	--	140	--	--	--	140
April	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
May	--	85	100	--	--	--	185
Total	11	135	3,050	.25	160	.4	3,356.65

TABLE 27. POUNDS OF NEW JERSEY CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED VALIDATED FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT, 1967-1968

<u>1967</u>	<u>Destination</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Texas</u> (for export)	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Johannesburg</u> (S.Africa)	<u>New York</u> (for export)	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Pretoria</u> (S.Africa)	
August	--	--	--	--	--	50	50
November	--	350	--	--	--	--	350
<u>1968</u>							
March	--	--	10	8	10	--	28
April	--	--	--	--	--	200	200
May	35	--	--	--	--	--	35
Total	35	350	10	8	10	250	663

Asparagus

The past growing season was the fifth asparagus seed harvest. The joint project in cooperation with Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science and the New Jersey Asparagus Industry Council was maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Again, the harvesting operation was altered for increased efficiency. After the ferns were dried and berries ripened, a combine was used for threshing.

The seed block maintained by the Department produced 396 pounds of dried seed, an increase of 123 pounds. Another block of equal parentage harvested 570 pounds of dried seed.

Pepper Seed

The pepper seed program was initiated to make available pepper seed that had been grown and processed under regulations to assure maximum freedom from disease producing organisms.

This past season, 158 acres were entered for disease inspection and were inspected on a weekly basis until frost. Bacterial leaf spot, a seedborne disease, was of primary importance.

TABLE 28. PEPPER SEED PROGRAM, 1967

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Seed Saved</u> -- pounds --
Cayenne	12	2,291
Cuban	9	65
Hungarian Hot	8	245
Hungarian Sweet	3	235
Sweet Banana	2	125
Yolo Wonder	<u>124</u>	<u>3,396</u>
Total	158	6,357

The amount of seed saved of some varieties was low because several fields were lost due to flooding. In addition, several fields were discarded because of plant mixtures.

Chemical treatment of pepper seed was supervised by this Department. After chemical treatment, seed samples were plated in the laboratory to detect the presence of bacterial colonies. All lots of seed were contaminant free.

Sod Certification

A total of 787 acres was entered and inspected for certification with 368 acres rejected as not being of suitable quality. Seven sod producers, who represent most of the sod industry, had material which met the requirements for certification. A total of 73 acres or approximately three million square feet was accepted as certified. A total of 621,183 square feet was actually sold with the blue certification label, which represents a threefold increase over the previous year.

Because of continued wet weather, several problems arose. Stripe smut disease caused some acreage to be withdrawn from certification. Leaf spot was quite prevalent but appeared to cause no permanent damage to the sod. The control of chickweed became a problem in many fields. Several complaints were received from home owners concerning brown patch disease in recently laid sod. This disease was caused by excessive thatch.

All producers are capable of raising certified quality; therefore, a good promotional campaign should be instituted to publicize the program.

TABLE 29. FINAL REPORT ON SOD CERTIFIED IN 1967

<u>Producer</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Eligible As</u> <u>Certified</u>	<u>Sold As</u> <u>Certified</u>
		-- acres --			-- square	feet --
LaBarre and Schuch	40	--	13	27	1,161,000	263,733
Mercer Sod, Inc.	75	60	--	15	645,000	5,000
Princeton Turf Farms	507	210	292	5	215,000	13,550
Rapp, H. R.	70	43	24	3	129,000	--
Reed, Stuart L.	60	45	--	15	645,000	309,900
Richie, J. Sharpless	8	--	5	3	29,000	29,000
Selody, S. & Sons	<u>27</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>215,000</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	787	368	346	73	3,039,000	621,183

Virus-Free Strawberry Plants

Virus-free strawberry plants are supplied by the Experiment Station at Rutgers University and multiplied under the certification program. The production field is isolated and insects are kept at a minimum by routine spraying. The new variety, Raritan, has replaced Jerseybelle as the most popular variety.

The following is the total of plants certified for 1967:

<u>Variety</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>
Raritan	853,000
Jerseybelle	339,600
Sunrise	316,550
Midway	74,250
Vesper	27,500
Sparkle	<u>13,475</u>
Total	1,624,375

Soybean Cyst Nematode and Maize Dwarf Mosaic Survey

A survey covering eight counties and 21,275 acres was conducted to determine if soybean cyst nematode and maize dwarf mosaic were present. Wherever suspicious symptoms were found, soil and plant samples were taken for laboratory examination. It appears that neither pest is prevalent in New Jersey at this time.

TABLE 30. SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE SURVEY, 1967

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Acres</u> <u>Surveyed</u>	<u>No. of Fields</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u> <u>Drawn</u>
Burlington	2,615	68	20
Cumberland	2,900	15	15
Gloucester	1,442	30	15
Mercer	5,015	125	25
Middlesex	3,650	104	20
Monmouth	4,158	108	25
Salem	395	15	15
Somerset	<u>1,100</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	21,275	494	145

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Crown Vetch

The crown vetch seed program has been established in cooperation with the Plant Materials Center, Cape May, and the Soil Conservation Service. The first seed will be harvested from the two acres of Chemung foundation seed in 1968. In the fall of 1967, an additional three acres of foundation Chemung crown vetch was planted. The purpose of this seed program is to supply foundation seed for certified seed fields to make large quantities of seed available for conservation and forage purposes.

STATE SEED LABORATORY

The New Jersey State Seed Law provides for inspection of the seed held and offered for sale by the dealers of the State. Official inspection includes representative sampling and laboratory analyses so that the accuracy of the label statements can be determined.

Samples were drawn from the stock of 34 retail dealers. As a result of these inspections, a total of 197 samples was tested in the past year.

The Bureau of Seed Certification submitted 303 samples of New Jersey-grown seed for purity and germination tests. Soybeans are also examined for varietal purity as can be determined by seed characteristics. Also, 41 samples of Tschermak barley were tested to determine their capacity for malting purposes.

The law also provides for service work for New Jersey residents. Farmers, growers, and dealers submitted most of the 1,345 samples tested.

This year's work is summarized in the tables that follow. Table 31 indicates the various sources from which samples were received each month. Table 32 lists the kind of seed tested and the type of test performed on each sample. Tables 33, 34 and 35 list the total number of each kind of seed tested both as a service and in control work. Also, the number of samples that were in violation are indicated. Tables 36, 37 and 38 list the individual violations reported.

The wholesale seed dealers who have supplied seed to New Jersey dealers are listed in Table 39 together with the kind of seed they supplied. The number in compliance and in violation of each type of seed are also indicated. This reflects in a measure the quality of seed handled by these firms. Although the local retail dealers are held responsible for the seed they handle, they do depend to some extent upon the guarantees which the wholesale vendors supply to them.

TABLE 32. SERVICE TESTS PERFORMED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Type of Test	Kind of Seed						Total
	Crop and Turf Seed	Mixture	Vegetable	Flower	Tree	Weed	
Purity	4	--	7	--	--	--	11
Germination	603	4	941	25	10	--	1,583
Purity and germination	181	8	2	--	--	2	193
Purity, germination and fluorescence	39	--	--	--	--	--	39
Sod (bulk)	2	4	--	--	--	--	6
Other crop seed, weed seed check	3	1	--	--	--	--	4
Soil test	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Planter kits	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
Identification	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Label check	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Malting tests	<u>41</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>41</u>
Total	875	17	952	26	10	6	1,886

TABLE 33. VEGETABLE SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Kind of Seed	Source			Total	Violations
	Service	Bureau of Seed Certification	Control		
	-- number of tests --				
Asparagus	55	2	--	57	--
Basil	1	--	--	1	--
Beans, fava	1	--	--	1	--
Beans, garden	45	--	9	54	1
Beans, lima	3	--	5	8	--
Beets	24	--	4	28	--
Broccoli	17	--	2	19	--
Brussel sprouts	4	--	--	4	--
Cabbage	40	--	3	43	1
Carrot	25	--	2	27	--
Cauliflower	6	--	1	7	--
Celeriac	4	--	--	4	--
Celery	8	--	--	8	--
Chicory	2	--	--	2	--
Chives	1	--	--	1	--
Collard	7	--	1	8	--
Corn salad	1	--	--	1	--
Cucumber	14	--	5	19	--
Dandelion	2	--	--	2	--
Dill	2	--	1	3	--
Eggplant	51	--	3	54	--
Endive	26	--	2	28	--
Fennel	4	--	1	5	--
Gourd	2	--	--	2	--
Kale	6	--	3	9	--
Kohlrabi	3	--	--	3	--
Leek	6	--	1	7	--
Lettuce	51	--	3	54	1
Mangel wurzels	2	--	--	2	--
Muskmelon	29	--	5	34	--
Mustard	7	--	3	10	--
Okra	--	--	2	2	--
Onion	36	--	2	38	1
Parsley	15	--	4	19	1

TABLE 34. FIELD CROP SEEDS TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Kind of Seed	Source			Total	Violations
	Service	Bureau of Seed Certification	Control		
	-- number of tests --				
Alfalfa	22	--	6	28	1
Barley, seed	18	67	2	87	--
Barley, malting	--	41	--	41	--
Bentgrass	21	--	--	21	--
Bluegrass, Canada	2	--	--	2	--
Bluegrass, Kentucky	39	--	11	50	7
Bluegrass, rough	5	--	--	5	1
Bromegrass	4	--	3	7	2
Buckwheat	2	--	--	2	--
Clover, alsike	4	--	--	4	--
Clover, ladino	4	--	1	5	--
Clover, crimson	4	--	1	5	--
Clover, red	8	--	3	11	--
Clover, white	4	--	1	5	--
Corn, field	7	78	8	93	--
Cowpeas	--	--	1	1	--
Crownvetch	1	--	--	1	--
Fescue, meadow	3	--	--	3	--
Fescue, red	24	--	4	28	1
Fescue, tall	9	--	1	10	--
Flax	2	--	--	2	--
Lespedeza	8	--	--	8	--
Lovegrass	2	--	--	2	--
Millet	5	--	--	5	--
Milo	2	--	--	2	--
Mixtures, grass	9	2	6	17	5
Oats	6	5	1	12	--
Orchard grass	8	--	1	9	--
Peanuts	1	--	--	1	--
Peas, Canada	1	--	--	1	--
Rape	4	--	1	5	--
Redtop	8	--	2	10	1
Reed canary grass	3	--	--	3	--
Rye	25	--	1	26	1

TABLE 34. FIELD CROP SEEDS TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Kind of Seed	Source			Total	Violations
	Service	Bureau of Seed Certification	Control		
	-- number of tests --				
Ryegrass, annual	5	--	1	6	--
Ryegrass, perennial	50	--	8	58	2
Sorghum	8	--	2	10	--
Soybeans	88	92	3	183	1
Sudangrass	4	--	3	7	--
Sweet clover	2	--	2	4	--
Timothy	9	--	7	16	1
Vetch	2	--	1	3	1
Wheat	<u>36</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	469	342	81	892	24

TABLE 35. FLOWER, TREE, SHRUB AND WEED SEED TESTED BY STATE SEED LABORATORY, BY KIND OF SEED

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Kind of Seed	Source			Total	Violations
	Service	Bureau of Seed Certification	Control		
	-- number of tests --				
Flowers	18	--	8	26	1
Trees, shrubs and vines	10	--	--	10	--
Weeds	<u>6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	34	--	8	42	1

TABLE 36. VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

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Laboratory Number	Kind and Lot Number	Wholesaler	Retailer	Date		Percent Germination		Discrepancy
				Labeled	Tested	Labeled	Found	
C-554	Beans, garden Tendercrop Lot 96437	Asgrow Seed Co. New Haven, Conn.	Asgrow Seed Co. No. Main Road Vineland, N. J.	Nov. 67	June 68	77	62	Below standard of 70 per cent
C-453	Cabbage Red Acre	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	No date	Apr. 68	75	56	Below standard of 75 per cent
C-459	Lettuce Black-Seeded Simpson	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	No date	Apr. 68	80	39	Less than 1/2 the standard of 80 per cent
C-473	Nasturtium, Jewel Pre-planted greenhouse	Ferry-Morse P. O. Box 488 Fulton, Ky.	E. J. Korvette No. Olden Avenue Trenton, N. J.	1968	May 68	--	44	Below standard of 60 per cent
C-460	Onions, Southport White Globe	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	Ledden's House of Glass Cherry Hill, N.J.	No date	Apr. 68	70	59	Below standard of 70 per cent
C-528	Parsley, Hamburg Parsnip rooted	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa.	Larrison Hardware Allentown, N. J.	Dec. 67	June 68	70	38	Below standard of 60 per cent
C-533	Squash Cocozelle Lot 5063	W. Atlee Burpee Philadelphia, Pa.	Larrison Hardware Allentown, N. J.	Dec. 67	June 68	80	67	Below standard of 75 per cent

TABLE 37. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Laboratory Number	Kind and Lot Number	Wholesaler	Retailer	Date Tested
C-406	Alfalfa, certified vernal Lot S-5138	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Pemberton, N. J.	1-66 10-67
C-402	Bluegrass, Merion Kentucky Lot P-4432	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Farmers' Cooperative Association Hightstown, N. J.	1-67 11-67
C-408	Bluegrass, Kentucky Lot G-349	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Pemberton, N. J.	2-66 11-67
C-415	Bluegrass, Merion Kentucky Lot BB-449	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Mount Holly, N. J.	2-66 11-67
C-433	Bluegrass, Blue Tag Merion Kentucky Lot 1H1 R6	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Raritan, N. J.	4-67 10-67
C-442	Bluegrass, Merion Kentucky Lot P-4432	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Clinton, N. J.	1-67 11-67
C-474	Bluegrass, Kentucky "Finelawn" Lot KKB-1-68	E. J. KORVETTE DIV. OF SPARTANS INDUSTRY, INC. NEW YORK, N. Y.	E. J. Korvette New Brunswick, N. J.	-- --
C-475	Bluegrass, Merion Kentucky Lot LMKB 3-68	LOFT'S PEDIGREED SEED, INC. BOUND BROOK, N. J. ALBANY, ORE.	E. J. Korvette New Brunswick, N. J.	-- --
C-413	Brome, smooth Lot 60-95	PHILADELPHIA SEED CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Engel Kirby Feeds Medford, N. J.	2-67 11-67
C-423	Brome, smooth Lot P-4465	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. New Brunswick, N. J.	1-67 11-67
C-401	Fescue, Pennlawn Red Lot 118-247	STANFORD SEED CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Rosedale Mills Pennington, N. J.	12-66 10-67
C-410	Poa trivialis Lot P-3949	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Bordentown, N. J.	12-65 11-67
C-429	Red Top Lot RT-483	A. H. HOFFMAN SEED CO. LANDISVILLE, PA.	A. H. Hoffman Seed Co. Flemington, N. J.	10-66 10-67

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TABLE 37. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Laboratory Number	Kind and Lot Number	Wholesaler	Retailer	Date Tested
C-448	Rye Lot No.-none	NONE GIVEN	Parkhurst Farm Supply	-- --
C-414	Ryegrass, perennial Lot 262-654	PHILADELPHIA SEED CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Engel Kirby Feeds Medford, N. J.	6-67 10-67
C-430	Ryegrass, perennial Lot G-818	A. H. HOFFMAN SEED CO. LANDISVILLE, PA.	A. H. Hoffman Seed Co. Flemington, N. J.	8-66 11-67
C-409	Soybeans, Black Wilson Lot B-295	PHILADELPHIA SEED CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	Agway, Inc. Pemberton, N. J.	4-64 10-67
C-437	Timothy, certified Climax Lot P-4539	AGWAY, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Raritan, N. J.	1-67 11-67
C-444	Vetch, hairy Lot P-3492	COMARK, INC. SYRACUSE, N. Y.	Agway, Inc. Clinton, N. J.	3-66 11-67

TABLE 37. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Pure Seed		Inert Matter		Weed Seed		Crop Seed		Germination (per cent)		Hard Seed (per cent)		Other Discrepancy
Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	
99.62	99.52	.14	.15	.15	.05	.09	.28	78	83	12	1	Test date exceeds nine months.
94.21	94.66	4.35	4.15	.10	.02	1.34	1.17	85	74	--	--	Germination below that stated.
96.43	84.01	9.30	15.39	.17	.29	.04	.31	80	69	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months. Pure seed below that stated. Inert matter above that stated. Germination below that stated.
90.43	88.91	8.24	8.29	.07	.05	1.26	2.75	80	59	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months. Germination below that stated.
97.79	97.82	1.98	2.03	.12	--	.11	.15	None	74	--	--	No germination percentage given.
94.21	93.77	4.35	4.69	.10	.13	1.34	1.41	85	68	--	--	Germination below that stated.

TABLE 37. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Pure Seed		Inert Matter		Weed Seed		Crop Seed		Germination (per cent)		Hard Seed (per cent)		Other Discrepancy
Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Label considered misleading-"Grown and sold under State regulation."
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Label considered misleading-"Seed grown and inspected under rigid regulation."
89.40	89.60	10.00	9.68	.50	.68	.10	.04	80	68	--	--	Germination below that stated.
91.51	87.52	8.17	11.85	.31	.63	.01	--	89	82	--	--	Pure seed below that stated. Inert matter above that stated.
99.50	98.67	.20	.95	.10	.30	.20	.08	90	91	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months. Pure seed below that stated, inert matter above that stated.
94.60	93.80	5.05	5.33	.35	.87	--	--	90	79	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months. Germination below that stated.
95.72	95.23	2.74	2.81	.94	1.75	.60	.21	85	94	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months.
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	Germination below standard. Not fit for seed.

TABLE 37. CROP AND TURF SAMPLES IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Pure Seed		Inert Matter		Weed Seed		Crop Seed		Germination (per cent)		Hard Seed (per cent)		Other Discrepancy
Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	Labeled	Found	
99.80	99.67	.40	.24	.20	.09	.20	--	90	96	--	--	Analytical per-centage on label totals 101.00.
99.57	99.60	.40	.29	.03	--	--	.11	95	96	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months.
99.50	99.62	.23	.33	.02	--	.25	.05	90	36	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months. Germination below that stated.
99.97	99.91	.02	.09	.01	--	--	--	97	85	--	--	Germination below that stated.
98.47	99.55	.36	.08	.12	--	1.05	.37	76	92	9	--	Test date exceeds nine months.

TABLE 38. SEED MIXTURES TESTED AND FOUND IN VIOLATION OF NEW JERSEY SEED LAW

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

Laboratory Number	Kind and Lot Number	Wholesaler	Retailer	Test and Seed	Labeled	Found	Discrepancy
C-403	Mixture with Clover	Farmers' Cooperative Association	Farmers' Cooperative Association Hightstown, N. J.	Germination (per cent) Red fescue	85	72	Test date exceeds nine months.
C-445	Greenfield Grass Seed Quality Mixtures Lot 5005	Elanco Products Co. Indianapolis, Ind.	C. Harry Price Burlington, N. J.	--	--	--	Test date exceeds nine months.
C-496	Highland Green Grass Seed Lot 6867	Ken-Bris Farms Chicago, Ill.	Sav-On Drugs Hamilton Square, N. J.	Purity (per cent) Perennial ryegrass Annual ryegrass Ky.31 tall fescue Other crop seed Restricted noxious weed seed per lb. Bermuda Grass	52.50 19.40 10.60 4.50 0	29.58 48.85 4.54 7.10 377	Perennial rye-grass-Deficient Annual ryegrass-Excessive Ky.31 tall fescue-Deficient Other crop seed-Excessive Restricted noxious weed seed-Excessive
C-498	32 Triump Brand Grass Seed Control No. 514-32	O. M. Scott Marysville, Ohio	Grants Hillcrest Shopping Ctr. Phillipsburg, N. J.	Germination (per cent) Chewings fescue	85	59	Test date exceeds nine months.
C-585	Highland Green Grass Seed Lot 6867	Ken-Bris Farms Chicago, Ill.	Sav-On Drugs Hamilton Square, N. J.	Restricted noxious weed seed per lb. (per cent) Bermuda grass	0	243	Restricted noxious weed seed-Excessive
C-589	Leddens' Formula #1 Lawn Grass Seed Mixture	Orol Ledden & Sons Sewell, N. J.	Orol Ledden & Sons Sewell, N. J.	--	--	--	No lot number given. No germination date given.

TABLE 39. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1967 -June 30, 1968

Distributor	Crop and Turf		Mixtures		Vegetables and Herbs		Flowers		Total
	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	
Agway, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Asgrow Seed Co. New Haven, Conn.	3	--	--	--	39	1	--	--	43
Beachley-Hardy Seed Co. Shiremanstown, Pa.	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
W. Atlee Burpee Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	--	--	--	--	30	2	--	--	32
Chanderlin Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Comark, Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
DeKalb Agric. Assn DeKalb, Ill.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Dessert Seed Co. Nyssa, Ore.	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Elanco Products Co. Div. of Eli Lilly & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Farmers' Coop. Assn. Trenton, N. J.	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
Ferry-Morse Seed Co. Fulton, Ky.	--	--	--	--	6	--	6	1	13
A. H. Hoffman, Inc. Landisville, Pa.	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8

TABLE 39. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Distributor	Crop and Turf		Mixtures		Vegetables and Herbs		Flowers		Total
	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	
Hoffman Seed & Grain Co. Muncy, Pa.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ken Bris Farms Chicago, Ill.	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
E. J. Korvette New York, N. Y.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
D. Ledden Haddonfield, N. J.	--	--	--	1	14	3	--	--	18
Loft Pedigreed Seed Co. Bound Brook, N. J.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Northrup, King & Co. Minneapolis, Minn.	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Northwest Farmers' Marketing Service Albany, Ore.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Philadelphia Seed Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
J. B. Rice, Jr., Inc. Shushan, N. Y.	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Seaboard Seed Co. Bristol, Ill.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Seed Research Specialists, Inc. Modesto, Calif.	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	8
O. M. Scott & Sons Marysville, Ohio	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE 39. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL TESTS FOR WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968

(continued)

Distributor	Crop and Turf		Mixtures		Vegetables and Herbs		Flowers		Total
	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	In Compliance	In Violation	
Stanford Seed Co. Philadelphia, Pa.	14	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Taylor-Evans Seed Co. Tulia, Texas	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Union Wadding Co. Pawtucket, R. I.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1

BUREAU OF PLANT PATHOLOGY

Activities included operations in three main areas: (1) Cooperative economic plant pest survey, (2) shade tree pest survey, and (3) plant pathological diagnostic and examination services.

Cooperative Economic Plant Pest Survey

Surveys of two types were continued: (1) Detection -- to find and delineate economic plant pests new to the State and (2) population -- (a) winter surveys to probe initial potentials and (b) growing season surveys to determine first appearance and subsequent fluctuation in populations of major economic plant pests well known in the State.

Maize Dwarf Mosaic Detection

Scouting of 213 sweet and field corn plantings throughout the State in 1967 again detected maize dwarf mosaic in sweet corn. In addition, the disease was located for the first time in field corn. Early in the season, only a few fields showed presence of the disease. Later, the mosaic was more evident but, from appearances, there was little or no crop loss from it.

It was concluded that the maize dwarf mosaic virus disease of corn can be considered established or endemic in New Jersey but that it is unlikely to cause significant damage here unless a change occurs in the virus or its host range.

An article, "Two Strains of Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus in New Jersey", by Dr. Philip M. Halisky of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science and L. Donald DeBlois of this Division appeared in the June 1968 issue of the Plant Disease Reporter.

Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Detection

The spotted alfalfa aphid, Therioaphis maculata, was found to have extended its range into Burlington and Monmouth counties. A survey in 46 alfalfa fields during October and November detected spread of this pest from the previously known infested counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.

Although populations of the pest have been low, it is apparent that the spotted alfalfa aphid is established in New Jersey and that its significance here will depend on its ability to thrive and damage crops.

Detection Black Light Trapping

The annual detection black light trapping program was continued near major ports-of-entry in search of possible new insect introductions. Traps were operated near Camden, Hoboken, McGuire Air Force Base, Newark and Trenton. Specimens from these traps and from insect population traps in farming areas were submitted for initial examination of Lepidoptera to Dr. John P. Reed, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science.

Information was received from the United States Department of Agriculture that a species of leafhopper, Allygus provincialis Ferrari, new to the United States, was identified among specimens submitted from Hoboken on July 29, 1964. Two species reported as new to New Jersey were found among specimens submitted in 1965. One species was a planthopper, Euidella gerhardi (Metcalf), and the other species was a leafhopper, Draeculacephala inscripta (Van D.). None of the new species was considered to be of economic importance.

Fruit Fly Detection Trapping

Search continued for fruit flies new to the State. Sticky board traps were operated in seven port-of-entry sites. Flies captured on those traps along with collections from farming areas were screened for flies with wing patterns. Identifications made in this Department and in the United States Department of Agriculture indicated no new fruit fly species.

Cereal Leaf Beetle Detection

No cereal leaf beetle, Oulema melanopa, finds resulted from survey for the pest in grain fields, corn fields and grassy areas throughout the State. A total of 416 sites was inspected. This serious grain pest is not yet known to be in New Jersey, but now exists in western Pennsylvania, records showing spread from first-find Michigan areas located in July 1962.

White-Fringed Beetle Detection

Scouting of 294 sites in the central and southern counties yielded negative results for the white-fringed beetle, Graphognathus spp. Inspected were environs of establishments such as motels, gas stations, truck stops, diners and feed mills along major highways and in municipalities.

Khapra Beetle Detection

Inspection of nine grain-handling establishments was negative for khapra beetle, Trogoderma granarium, not known to occur in New Jersey.

Northern Corn Rootworm Detection

During a September 1967 Dutch elm disease inspection, two adult specimens of the northern corn rootworm, Diabrotica longicornis, were found in Phillipsburg, Warren County. This was the first report of the species in New Jersey. Although the rootworm has caused extensive damage in the midwestern states, it has not been a major problem where known in eastern states near New Jersey.

Witchweed Detection

Results of scouting 178 corn fields for witchweed, Striga lutea, during July and August were negative. Not known to occur in New Jersey, the pest has devastated many corn fields in sections of the Carolinas.

Imported Vegetable Plant Inspection

With assistance from the Bureau of Entomology, 598 lots of imported vegetable plants were inspected at canneries, plant dealers' establishments and on farms during April and May. Examinations were made for freedom from diseases and insects, for compliance with certification regulations and for satisfactory quality.

TABLE 40. VEGETABLE PLANT INSPECTIONS, 1968

<u>Plant Type</u>	<u>Lots Sampled</u>	<u>Containers in Lots Sampled</u> -- number --	<u>Sample Containers Inspected</u>
Tomato	350	82,179	1,919
Pepper	140	33,357	755
Cabbage	53	5,539	269
Eggplant	22	1,026	87
Collards	13	1,863	87
Onion	9	141	18
Endive	5	422	22
Escarole	3	168	16
Chicory	1	77	10
Kale	1	5	2
Leek	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	598	124,802	3,188

All but 25 lots of plants originated in Georgia.

A lack of proper certification labeling of containers was evident on some early greens shipments from Florida. Florida regulatory officials and the grower and dealer involved were reached and more acceptable practices followed. Except for this, all lots of plants were found to be properly certified.

Insect and disease problems in the imported vegetable transplants were practically nonexistent. Two lots of tomatoes with very light root-knot nematode infestation were found.

A total of 402 lots of plants was sampled and processed by the Young's method for extraction of nematodes from the roots. Extracted nematodes were preserved for identification.

Nematodes obtained by similar means from last season's transplant shipments were mounted on slides and forwarded to nematologists in Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science for identification.

Plant quality was generally acceptable, although a few lots were noted in which the plants were somewhat dry. Two lots were found which had been overheated and quality had deteriorated.

Communication was maintained with the county agricultural agents' offices to service requests for special plant inspections, but few requests were received.

Checks made of plant bundle counts indicated quite satisfactory plant numbers in practically all instances.

Sweet Potato Yellow Dwarf Detection

Examination of four Gloucester County fields of sweet potatoes grown from plants produced in Georgia proved negative for sweet potato yellow dwarf virus disease, not known to occur in New Jersey.

Asparagus Beetle Overwintering Population

For the fourth consecutive year, overwintering populations of common asparagus beetle, Crioceris asparagi, and spotted asparagus beetle, Crioceris duodecimpunctata, were found to be low. A total of 46 asparagus fields was surveyed in the major asparagus-producing area in five counties in the southern part of the State.

European Corn Borer Overwintering Population

A survey of 95 corn fields in the fall of 1967 showed the overwintering population of the European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis, was higher than all but one (last year) of the past six years.

TABLE 41. AVERAGE NUMBER CORN BORERS PER 100 PLANTS, FALL 1962-1967

<u>Year</u>	<u>Borers</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Borers</u>
1962	110.8	1965	128.6
1963	77.4	1966	150.1
1964	53.6	1967	144.8

Mortality of 1967-68 overwintering borers, measured by a spring 1968 survey, was slightly less than during the previous winter.

European Corn Borer Parasites

The percentage of overwintering European corn borer larvae parasitized was determined by the United States Department of Agriculture from approximately 800 larvae submitted from collections made in 17 sites throughout the State. Results are given in the following table.

TABLE 42. EUROPEAN CORN BORER PARASITE RECOVERIES IN NEW JERSEY

LARVAE COLLECTED IN 1967

<u>County</u>	Number of Borers <u>Observed</u>	Borers Parasitized by <u>Macrocentrus gifuensis</u>	
		Number	Per cent
Warren	29	5	17.2
Warren	32	7	21.9
Somerset	35	8	22.9
Hunterdon	31	9	29.0
Somerset	38	7	18.4
Middlesex	38	10	26.3
Burlington	47	16	34.0
Mercer	43	11	25.6
Ocean	44	11	25.0
Camden	52	8	15.4
Burlington	46	15	32.6
Salem	53	3	5.7
Gloucester	46	8	17.4
Atlantic	29	3	10.3
Cumberland	49	--	--
Cape May	37	5	13.5
Cape May	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3.4</u>
State Total	678	127	18.8

Potato Aphid Overwintering Population

The early season infestation potential of the potato aphid, Macrosiphum solanifolii, was found to be high on the basis of egg counts made in 26 sites in the central and southern parts of the State during January and February.

Meadow Spittlebug Overwintering Population

The overwintering population of meadow spittlebug, Philaenus spumarius, (as eggs) was found to be low in survey of 45 alfalfa fields during December.

Alfalfa Weevil Overwintering Population

In a first effort of the kind, a survey of the abundance of overwintering eggs of the alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica, was made. Examinations during January indicated a moderate egg population in 14 alfalfa fields distributed from Cumberland County to the south to Hunterdon County to the north.

Lesser Mealworm Populations in Poultry Houses

In another first effort, during February and March, a survey of lesser mealworm, Alphitobius diaperinus, in poultry houses was conducted. Recently, the pest has been implicated as a possible carrier of the major poultry virus disease, leukosis.

A total of 144 flocks was inspected in major poultry-producing areas of the State, and 85 per cent were found to be infested with mealworms. However, only two flocks were found with more than a few beetles associated. Copies of the completed survey forms were submitted to research and extension personnel of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science for study and interpretation.

Alfalfa Weevil Growing Season Population

Weekly counts of alfalfa weevil, Hypera postica, larvae were made in 14 alfalfa fields in central and southern counties during May 1968. Although weevil populations were generally smaller than last year, during each week this year they were large enough in some fields to justify recommendation of control measures.

Growing Season Insect Population Black Light Trapping

During the 1967 growing season, seven black light traps were operated in major agricultural areas to monitor populations of several important crop pests. Included were armyworm, Pseudaletia unipuncta; cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni; corn earworm, Heliothis zea; European corn borer, Ostrinia nubilalis; fall armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda; tobacco hornworm, Protoparce sexta; tomato hornworm, Protoparce quinquemaculata; and yellow-striped armyworm, Prodenia ornithogalli. For purposes of timing applications of insecticide efficiently, data were included in Insect-Disease Newsletter distributed by the Extension Service of the Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, to achieve more effective, less expensive insect control.

European Apple Sawfly Spread

No spread this year of European apple sawfly, Hoplocampa testudinea, was indicated by results of a survey for the pest conducted during June 1968. The insect was not found south of the known infested areas in Mercer and Monmouth counties and north.

Plum Curculio Growing Season Population

Population counts of the plum curculio, Gonotrachelus nenuphar, made in an abandoned peach orchard in Gloucester County (from April 1968 to June 1968) showed greater numbers of the pest than in 1967.

Oriental Fruit Moth Growing Season Population

Trap catches in two abandoned peach orchards in Gloucester County during the 1967 growing season indicated smaller numbers of Oriental fruit moths, Grapholitha molesta, than in 1966.

Codling Moth Growing Season Population

The initial presence and subsequent abundance of the codling moth, Carpocapsa pomonella, were followed during the 1967 growing season by trapping the pest in two abandoned apple orchards in Gloucester County. Codling moths were found to be less numerous than in 1966.

Apple Maggot Growing Season Population

Apple maggot, Rhagoletis pomonella, populations were monitored by means of sticky board traps operated in a total of four abandoned apple orchards in Burlington, Gloucester and Mercer counties in 1967. Populations in Gloucester County were found to be somewhat smaller than in 1966, but in Mercer County they were greater.

Onion and Seed Corn Maggot Growing Season Populations

Initial appearance and seasonal activity of the onion maggot, Hylemya antiqua, and the seed corn maggot, Hylemya cilicrura, were followed by means of sticky board traps operated in Cedarville from April to June 1968. Both species were indicated to be more abundant than last season, and first onion maggot was found on April 15 -- 17 days earlier than in 1967 and 12 days earlier than in 1966.

Pepper Maggot Growing Season Population

Reports of a severe pepper maggot, Zonosemata electa, problem in the Vineland area in 1966 prompted an expansion in the survey program for the pest during 1967. A total of 12 sticky board traps was operated in Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties. Results indicated pepper maggot populations were smaller to much smaller in 1967 than in 1966.

Potato Leafhopper Growing Season Population

Weekly survey of the potato leafhopper, Empoasca fabae, populations in eight alfalfa fields in the central part of the State during June and July 1967 showed population levels to be higher than in 1966.

Tomato Fruit Fly Growing Season Population

Drosophila fruit fly egg counts made weekly during August 1967 in four tomato fields in the southern area of the State indicated general need for control measures by August 22.

Sweet Potato Russet Crack Disease Incidence

A continued slight increase in the distribution of russet crack disease in New Jersey sweet potatoes was found in a survey made in four southern counties during October and November 1967. The disease was found in 74 per cent of the 80

fields surveyed, but crop damage in individual fields was considered to be slightly less than in 1966.

Peach Tree Decline Growing Season Survey

A third year of survey of peach tree decline was made during August and September in the major peach-producing counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Inspection of 60 randomly selected blocks of medium age trees in 60 orchards resulted in finding almost 9 per cent of the trees dead and 16 per cent of the living trees in poor growth condition. A total of 62 per cent of the trees exhibited bark cracking as a result of winter injury. Cytospora canker was present in 100 per cent of the trees, and the condition was classed as medium to heavy in severity in 85 per cent. Borers which were found in 94 per cent of the trees were classed as abundant (medium to heavy) in 62 per cent of the cases. The results of the survey indicate that peach tree decline is growing in severity as a serious peach problem.

Growing Season Survey of Aphids in Potatoes

Yellow water-containing pans were operated as aphid traps to monitor aphid populations in potato fields in Monmouth and Middlesex counties from July to September. Many aphids were captured in the traps in this initial survey attempt and further survey work of this type is anticipated.

Growing Season Survey of Aphids in Strawberries

An effort was made to monitor and identify aphid populations in a certified strawberry field and in a nearby uncertified strawberry field in Camden County. At times, sticky board and water traps operated in the fields from July to October caught fairly large numbers of aphids but most of the specimens were not believed to be species that carry virus diseases of strawberry. Identification of aphids trapped is being sought.

"Male Sterile" Drosophila Control Test Survey

The technique of controlling an insect by confronting the natural population with a large number of sexually sterile but otherwise competitive individuals of the same species has been used successfully in recent years. A test of the possible effectiveness of the method for control of the Drosophila fruit fly in tomatoes was arranged cooperatively with the United States Department of Agriculture, Campbell Institute for Agricultural Research, and Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science.

From mid-April until September 1967, two to three million sterile Drosophila were released weekly over a 25-square-mile area centered about New Egypt in Ocean County.

Extensive surveys of adult populations and egg deposition following release of the sterile flies indicated a degree of control sufficient to warrant further testing of the technique on a larger scale during the 1968 growing season.

Surveys were undertaken in the spring of 1968 to provide information on the overwinter abundance and species distribution of Drosophila. Flies captured in these surveys are being identified.

Problems arose in rearing Drosophila for the 1968 tests and initially planned releases of sterile flies were postponed until later in the growing season.

Shade Tree Pest SurveysDutch Elm Disease (Calendar Year 1967)

Spread primarily by elm bark beetles, Dutch elm disease (caused by the fungus Ceratocystis ulmi) continued, as in previous years, to take its toll in dead elm trees in New Jersey localities in which control efforts were lacking or inadequate.

There is no known cure for a Dutch elm diseased tree, but annual losses to the disease have been greatly reduced in localities where funding and application of recommended controls for protection of healthy elms are adequate. Such control requires careful and persistent application of an exact procedure and is most effective on a communitywide scale.

Since 1941, when discontinuation of the statewide Dutch elm disease eradication program no longer required the Department to remove diseased elms, activities in control of the disease have continued along three lines: (1) instruction and supervision regarding disposition of elm wood encountered by State highway contracts, as prescribed in regulations of the State Department of Transportation, (2) provision, upon request, of Dutch elm disease scouting and related diagnostic services, and (3) issuance, upon request, of control recommendations. Responsibility for making use of the recommendations remain with local officials and private owners.

TABLE 43. INSPECTION OF DISPOSITION OF STATE HIGHWAY ENCOUNTERED ELM WOOD

<u>Route</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
U. S. 9 Lakeside Boulevard	Ocean Morris and Essex	Lakewood Hopatcong State Park
N. J. 7	Bergen and Hudson	Kearny and North Arlington
N. J. 33	Monmouth	Manalapan Township
N. J. 46	Bergen	East Paterson
N. J. 35	Monmouth	Middletown
Interstate 295	Gloucester	Bridgeport
N. J. 55	Cumberland	Millville
McGuire Air Force Base access road	Burlington	Wrightstown
Interstate 80	Morris	Parsippany and Hope
Interstate 78	Somerset	Bernards and Warren Townships
N. J. 20-Freeway	Passaic	Clifton
Interstate 287	Morris	Morristown
Hightstown-Princeton Road	Mercer	Locust Corner
U. S. 72	Ocean	Manahawkin
N. J. 35	Monmouth	Neptune City
Interstate 278	Union	Linden
N. J. 172 (Clifton Avenue)	Middlesex	Douglass College, Rutgers University

<u>Pest or Condition</u>	<u>Type Tree Involved</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Month and Year</u>
Sweet gum scale (<u>Diaspidiotus liquidambaris</u>)	Sweet gum	Camden Burlington	September 1967 June 1968
Mortality associated with development construction	Red oak, white oak, sweet gum, red maple	Mercer	October 1967
Girdling roots Sycamore anthracnose (<u>Gloeosporium platani</u>)	Norway maple, London planetree	Mercer Camden (also statewide)	October 1967 June 1968
Spruce spider mite (<u>Oligonychus ununguis</u>)	Blue spruce, Norway spruce	Camden Mercer	June 1968

Altogether, 60 such special inspections were made.

Plant Pathological Diagnostic Services

The following table lists some of the more common plant diseases diagnosed during the year.

TABLE 46. PLANT PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, 1967-68

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Host</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Month and Year</u>
Dutch elm disease (<u>Ceratocystis ulmi</u> fungus)	Elm	Bergen Camden Mercer Warren	July-August 1967 July 1967 June 1968-July 1967 June 1968
Canker stain disease (<u>Ceratocystis fimbriata</u> f. <u>platani</u> fungus)	London planetree	Camden	October 1967
Early (<u>Alternaria</u>) blight (<u>Alternaria dauci</u> f. <u>solani</u> fungus)	Tomato	Gloucester- Salem Cumberland	July 1967 June 1968
Tobacco mosaic (virus)	Tomato	Salem	August 1967
Bacterial wilt (<u>Pseudomonas solanacearum</u> bacterium)	Tomato	Camden Salem	August 1967 June 1968
Sunburn or sunscald (nonparasitic)	White oak Red oak	Morris Mercer Mercer	September 1967 October 1967 October 1967
Bacterial spot (<u>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</u> bacterium)	Pepper	Gloucester	September 1967
Maize dwarf mosaic (virus)	Field or sweet corn	Burlington Cape May- Gloucester Mercer- Monmouth- Somerset	August 1967 September 1967 October 1967

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Host</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Month and Year</u>
Sweet potato russet crack (virus)	Sweet potato	Atlantic	October 1967
Bruise, windburn (nonparasitic)	Tomato transplants	Gloucester	May 1968

Altogether, 87 such plant pathological diagnoses were made.

Seed and Certification Stock Disease Inspection

Plants of special Yellow Jersey sweet potato stock, RC-6, were maintained in the Department greenhouse in Trenton. The stock originated from the cooperative program started two years ago with Dr. E. M. Hildebrand, United States Department of Agriculture pathologist, and Dr. William O. Drinkwater, Department of Horticulture and Forestry, Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science. The material was considered to be possibly free from the russet crack virus disease. Cuttings from the material inadvertently became contaminated with the fungus, Monilochaetes infuscans, cause of the scurf disease. Freed from this trouble, and confirmed russet crack-free, the stock could enter horticultural tests in the field.

BUREAU OF PLANT LABORATORY

Bee Disease Examination

During the year, 23 suspected bee disease samples were submitted for microscopical examination by apiary inspectors and beekeepers. Of the total number of specimens examined, seven were positive for American foulbrood, five positive for European foulbrood, two positive for Nosema and nine negative for disease. Examination results were submitted to the supervisor of bee culture for appropriate action.

Certified Seed Testing

Seventeen lots of officially certified tomato seed and 18 lots of pepper seed were tested to determine adequacy of chemical treatment. Of the total number of seed lots tested, five lots of pepper seed were found to be unsatisfactorily treated.

Strawberry Plant Examination for Nematodes

Strawberry plants grown under the virus-free certification program were sampled for plant parasitic nematodes. Under the certification program, it is required that strawberry plantings be treated with a nematicide to maintain apparent freedom of plant nemas. All plantings were found to be adequately treated and no serious nematode problems were encountered.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey

Soybean cyst nematode, Heterodera glycines, an extremely damaging pest of soybeans, is found in many areas of the southern United States. For the 12th year, a systematic survey of soybean fields in this State, conducted by inspectors of the Bureau of Seed Certification, has failed to disclose evidence of the nematode. Of the 140 soil samples processed by the laboratory, nematode cysts were recovered in 40 samples. All cysts were identified as either Heterodera weissi, the smartweed cyst nematode, or the clover cyst nematode, Heterodera trifolii. Neither of these nematodes is of agricultural significance in this State.

Request Sampling for Plant Parasitic Nematodes

During the year, 18 nurserymen requested sampling of their plantings for plant parasitic nematodes. Of the total number of nurseries sampled, 16 were found to have nematode problems. In all cases, corrective measures were recommended. Two growers requested sampling of plantings for the purpose of determining adequacy of nematicide treatments. The plantings of both growers were found to be satisfactorily treated.

Sod Bioassay

Upon the request of sod growers, 98 sod samples were collected and tested to determine adequacy of chemical soil treatments. This service is provided to those sod growers desiring certification for the shipment of sod into the State of New York. New York State regulations require that all sod entering that State be certified as having been properly treated with an insecticide. Of the total number of samples tested, 33 were found to be unsatisfactorily treated.

European Pine Sawfly Virus

For the past eight years, Neodiprion sertifer virus has been made available to red pine plantation owners for control of European pine sawfly. Upon request, one grower was provided with prepared virus suspension. A sufficient supply of virus is being maintained and stored to meet future needs.

Cabbage Looper Virus Program

Because of its tolerance to insecticides, cabbage looper is one of the most injurious insect pests of cruciferous crops. Field trials have shown a polyhedral virus to be effective in controlling the looper. A label of use for the virus is expected to be made available by the Food and Drug Administration during the coming year. Upon such approval, the plant laboratory plans to make the disease agent available to interested growers, until such time that it can be produced and marketed by commercial firms.

Nursery Nematode Survey

During the summer of 1967, soil samples were collected from nurseries throughout the State for the purpose of determining the species of plant parasitic nematodes associated with shade trees.

A total of 107 samples was collected, processed and examined. The entire sampling represents 33 species of shade trees from which 14 species of plant parasitic nematodes were recovered.

TABLE 47. OCCURRENCE OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES ON SHADE TREES, 1967

<u>Nematode</u>	<u>Degree of Infestation</u>	<u>Times Recovered</u>
<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	light	17
<u>C. curvatum</u>	moderate	2
<u>C. curvatum</u>	heavy	1
<u>C. macrodorum</u>	light	2
<u>C. sp.</u>	light	1
<u>Gracilacus anceps</u>	light	3
<u>G. audriellus</u>	light	1
<u>G. audriellus</u>	moderate	1
<u>Helicotylenchus platyurus</u>	light	3
<u>H. sp.</u>	light	1

<u>Nematode</u>	<u>Degree of Infestation</u>	<u>Times Recovered</u>
<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	light	16
<u>H. galeatus</u>	moderate	4
<u>H. galeatus</u>	heavy	1
<u>H. sp.</u>	light	7
<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	light	25
<u>P. projectus</u>	moderate	2
<u>P. projectus</u>	heavy	2
<u>P. sp.</u>	light	18
<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	light	24
<u>P. crenatus</u>	moderate	1
<u>P. crenatus</u>	heavy	5
<u>P. penetrans</u>	light	6
<u>P. penetrans</u>	moderate	1
<u>P. vulnus</u>	light	1
<u>P. sp.</u>	light	2
<u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u>	light	1
<u>R. uniformis</u>	moderate	1
<u>R. uniformis</u>	heavy	4
<u>R. sp.</u>	light	8
<u>Trichodorus sp.</u>	light	2
<u>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</u>	light	1
<u>T. claytoni</u>	moderate	1
<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	light	16
<u>X. americanum</u>	moderate	1
<u>X. americanum</u>	heavy	4
<u>X. sp.</u>	light	6

TABLE 48. NEMATODES RECOVERED FROM SPECIFIED SHADE TREES, 1967

<u>Host Plant</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Nematodes Recovered</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>Acer dasycarpum</u>	4	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	2 2
<u>A. negundo</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus sp.</u>	
<u>A. palmatum atropurpureum</u>	6	<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>P. penetrans</u> <u>Rotylenchus sp.</u> <u>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	2 3

<u>Host Plant</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Nematodes Recovered</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>A. platanoides</u>	11	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	2
		<u>Gracilacus anceps</u>	
		<u>Helicotylenchus platyurus</u>	
		<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	5
		<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	
		<u>P. sp.</u>	
		<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
		<u>P. sp.</u>	
		<u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u>	
		<u>Trichodorus sp.</u>	
		<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	2
<u>A. platanoides drummondi</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus sp.</u>	
<u>A. platanoides schwedleri</u>	1	<u>Pratylenchus penetrans</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
<u>A. platanoides schwedleri nigra</u>	8	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	
		<u>Gracilacus anceps</u>	
		<u>Helicotylenchus platyurus</u>	
		<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	
		<u>H. sp.</u>	
		<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	
		<u>P. sp.</u>	
		<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	2
		<u>P. penetrans</u>	
		<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	4
<u>A. pseudoplatanus</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
<u>A. rubrum</u>	6	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	
		<u>Helicotylenchus platyurus</u>	
		<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	
		<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	
		<u>P. sp.</u>	
		<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
		<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
		<u>X. sp.</u>	2
<u>A. saccharum</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	
<u>Betula alba laciniata</u>	6	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	
		<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u>	3
		<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	2
		<u>P. sp.</u>	
		<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	2
		<u>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</u>	
		<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
<u>B. fastigiata</u>	1	<u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
<u>B. papyrifera</u>	1	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u>	
		<u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	

<u>Host Plant</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Nematodes Recovered</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>B. populifolia</u>	4	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Paratylenchus</u> sp. <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>P. penetrans</u> <u>Rotylenchus</u> sp. <u>Xiphinema americanum</u> <u>X. sp.</u>	2
<u>Fraxinus lanceolata</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
<u>F. velutina glabra</u>	1	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Rotylenchus</u> sp.	
<u>Gleditsia</u> (Crimson)	2	<u>Paratylenchus</u> sp. <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>Rotylenchus</u> sp.	2
<u>G. triacanthos inermis</u>	7	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>H. sp.</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>P. sp.</u> <u>Pratylenchus penetrans</u> <u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u> <u>Trichodorus</u> sp. <u>Xiphinema americanum</u> <u>X. sp.</u>	2 2 2
<u>Laburnum vossi</u>	1	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus vulnus</u>	
<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	4	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	3 3 2
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	1	<u>Gracilicus anceps</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u>	
<u>Platanus acerifolia orientalis</u>	1	<u>Criconemoides</u> sp. <u>Helicotylenchus</u> sp. <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
<u>P. occidentalis</u>	10	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus</u> sp. <u>Paratylenchus</u> sp. <u>Pratylenchus anceps</u> <u>P. crenatus</u> <u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u> <u>R. sp.</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u> <u>X. sp.</u>	2 4 4 2

<u>Host Plant</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Nematodes Recovered</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
<u>Populus maximowiczii</u>	1	<u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u>	
<u>Quercus borealis rubra</u>	2	<u>Criconemoides macrodorum</u> <u>Gracilicus audriellus</u> <u>Hoplolaimus sp.</u> <u>Paratylenchus sp.</u>	
<u>Q. palustris</u>	10	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>C. macrodorum</u> <u>Gracilicus audriellus</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>H. sp.</u> <u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>P. sp.</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>P. penetrans</u>	3 4 3 2 4
<u>Q. phellos</u>	3	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u>	3
<u>Salisburia adiantifolia</u>	2	<u>Rotylenchus sp.</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
<u>Salix caprea</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u>	
<u>S. niobe</u>	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Rotylenchus uniformis</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	
<u>Sorbus aucuparia</u>	6	<u>Criconemoides curvatum</u> <u>Hoplolaimus galeatus</u> <u>H. sp.</u> <u>Paratylenchus sp.</u> <u>Pratylenchus crenatus</u> <u>P. penetrans</u> <u>Rotylenchus sp.</u> <u>Xiphinema sp.</u>	2
<u>Ulmus</u> (Bushman)	1	<u>Paratylenchus projectus</u> <u>Xiphinema americanum</u>	

Biological Control of Weeds

During the year, 200 Altica carduorum flea beetles were released in one field in Hunterdon County for the purpose of controlling Canada thistle. This phytophagous beetle was imported from Europe and feeds specifically on the thistle plant family. New Jersey and California, thus far, are the only two states where the beetle has been released. This project is a cooperative effort with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Moorestown, New Jersey.

Corn Borer Parasite Program

European corn borer continues to be an important pest of both sweet and field corn. During the past year, the larval parasite Bracon brevicornis was propagated and released in three counties of the State. This parasite is an imported insect from India and is not established in the country. Although establishment of this parasite has been difficult, efforts to rear and disseminate it will continue for another year. It is also planned to rear and release other parasites that can be procured from the United States Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 49. CORN BORER PARASITES RELEASED - 1966-67

<u>County</u>	<u>Bracon brevicornis</u>
Burlington	22,900
Mercer	10,600
Monmouth	<u>5,500</u>
Total	39,000

Alfalfa Weevil Parasite Program

Alfalfa weevil continues to be the number one pest of alfalfa. With the use of insecticides limited because of residue tolerance, the farmer is provided with few tools with which to fight the weevil.

For the past seven years, this laboratory, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has undertaken rearing and releasing of weevil parasites. As a result of the past seven years' work, Bathyplectes curculionis and Tetrastichus incertus, both larval parasites, are now established in all of the alfalfa-growing counties of the State. Bathyplectes anurus, another larval parasite, is established in three fields in Burlington County. Microctonus aethiops, the adult weevil parasite, is established in eight counties of the State.

The past year's work has revealed that Bathyplectes curculionis was recovered in 98 per cent of the fields sampled for parasites. The highest rate of parasitism in one field was 98 per cent. Of 37 fields sampled for Microctonus aethiops, 91 per cent contained parasites. The highest rate of parasitism in one field was 88 per cent. Bathyplectes anurus, a new parasite established only two years ago, reached a high of only 3 per cent. This percentage of parasitism shows a decrease from the previous year's high was of 40 per cent. This year's cool wet spring may have contributed to the decrease, since this parasite emerged at that time. Because of this low rate of parasitism, dissemination of Bathyplectes anurus was not made this year. Tetrastichus incertus, primarily a parasite of the late summer and fall weevil population, has attained 80 per cent parasitism in some fields. Bathyplectes contractus, a newly imported larval parasite from Sweden, was also introduced in one field in Warren County.

Parasite levels were found to be much higher throughout all the alfalfa-growing areas of the State. In the central New Jersey alfalfa-growing areas where the first efforts of parasite introduction were made in 1961, parasite presence has become obvious this past year. With proper knowledge of parasites and cultural practices, the farmer should be able to limit the use of insecticides.

For the past three years, the plant laboratory has also conducted a weevil population survey, a cooperative effort with the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Ten five-year study fields are sampled for the purpose of evaluating the weevil and parasite populations.

During the coming year, the laboratory will place most of its efforts on the dissemination of Bathyplectes anurus, Bathyplectes contractus and Microctonus aethiops.

TABLE 50. ALFALFA WEEVIL PARASITE RELEASES, 1968

<u>County</u>	<u>Bathyplectes curculionis</u>	<u>Microctonus aethiops</u>
Hunterdon	16,000	1,577
Monmouth	165	80
Somerset	400	90
Sussex	16,200	1,544
Warren	<u>6,600</u>	<u>552</u>
Total	39,365	3,843

Gypsy Moth Parasite Program

Gypsy moth, a serious defoliator of forest and shade trees, is now established throughout most of the State. Because of the widespread establishment of the pest, a new approach to gypsy moth control has been required. During the past five years, the plant laboratory has increased its activities in the area of biological control. Seven species of gypsy moth parasites, a total of 20,000,000, have been released. The objective of this work has been to establish all known parasites into the gypsy moth population. Parasite populations, however, fluctuate under natural conditions; therefore, a steady suppression pressure is not exerted on the gypsy moth population and outbreaks of the pest occur.

For the past two years, the laboratory has initiated a parasite management program. The objective is to release those numbers of various species of parasites as are required annually to prevent peaking of the gypsy moth population. Rearing of three larval parasites, Sturmia scutellata, Tricholyga segregata, and Apanteles melanoscelus; one pupal parasite, Brachymeria intermedia; and the egg parasite, Ooencyrtus kuwanae, was initiated during the year. All mentioned parasites are known to be important and capable of suppressing the gypsy moth under proper conditions. It has been necessary, however, to develop mass rearing techniques. In addition, it is expected that new parasites from Europe will be imported and made available.

TABLE 51. GYPSY MOTH PARASITES RELEASED, 1966-67

<u>County</u>	<u>Ooencyrtus</u> <u>kuwanae</u>	<u>Brachymeria</u> <u>intermedia</u>	<u>Tricholyga</u> <u>segregata</u>	<u>Sturmia</u> <u>scutellata</u>	<u>Apanteles</u> <u>melanoscelus</u>
Atlantic	161,000	600	--	--	--
Bergen	32,000	--	--	--	--
Burlington	705,000	7,935	--	--	--
Camden	131,000	1,200	--	--	--
Cape May	60,000	300	--	--	--
Cumberland	50,000	300	--	--	--
Gloucester	71,000	1,200	--	--	--
Hunterdon	148,000	2,800	--	--	--
Mercer	47,500	1,500	85	--	--
Middlesex	114,000	4,560	248	--	--
Monmouth	387,500	11,880	1,017	1,415	400
Morris	91,000	1,500	474	--	--
Ocean	170,000	11,230	38	205	--
Passaic	82,000	--	--	--	--
Salem	62,000	650	--	--	--
Somerset	496,500	1,600	--	--	--
Sussex	98,000	4,310	--	--	--
Warren	<u>122,000</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	3,028,500	53,315	1,862	1,620	400

During the year, a field laboratory was maintained at the Jockey Hollow National Park, Morristown, for the purpose of parasite recovery and egg parasite rearing. Parasites recovered were three larval parasites, Sturmia scutellata, Compsilura concinnata and Parasetigena agilis; a hymenopterous larval parasite, Apanteles melanoscelus; the egg parasite Ooencyrtus kuwanae; a predaceous beetle, Calosoma sycophanta; and the pupal parasite Brachymeria intermedia. Parasitism studies of gypsy moth larvae made at Jockey Hollow during the spring of 1967 revealed that Sturmia and Compsilura showed the highest rate of parasitism. The average rate of parasitism of gypsy moth larvae was found to be 20 per cent by Sturmia and 11 per cent by Compsilura. The highest rate of parasitism for one day during the gypsy moth larval feeding period was 48 per cent by Sturmia and 35 per cent by Compsilura.

During the spring of 1968, mass rearing of gypsy moth larvae was begun for use in parasite rearing and for employment in the male sterilization program. Work, thus far, by the Plant Pest Control Division, United States Department of Agriculture, has been encouraging and there is every prospect that the male sterilization technique can be developed as a tool in gypsy moth suppression.

Greenhouse Programs

Potted alfalfa, collard and marigold plants were maintained for use in the biological control programs. In addition, corn and sweet potato plants were grown for use in disease detection programs.

O F F I C E O F M I L K I N D U S T R Y

Donald R. Nicholson, Director

ADMINISTRATION

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

Nationwide Milk Action

During the 1967-68 fiscal year, the New Jersey dairy economy was affected by several nationwide dairy industry changes instituted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In January, the National Milk Producers Federation requested a nationwide hearing to consider removal of the May 1, 1968, termination date for the 1967 nationwide 20-cent, Class I price increase. The hearing was held on February 23, immediately following the national filled milk hearing which began February 19 at Memphis, Tennessee.

Testimony at the February 23 hearing called for maintenance of the \$6.11 per hundredweight Class I price in the New York-New Jersey Order and \$6.65 per hundredweight Class I price in the Delaware Valley Order. Removal of the June 30 termination date for the Class I price provisions of the Delaware Valley Order also was requested.

Except for the orders in Florida, Class I prices in all Federal orders were increased in mid-April as a result of the hearing.

Prices in both New Jersey orders were increased more than anticipated; through April 1969, the Class I price in the Delaware Valley Order was pegged at \$6.93 and the Class I price in the New York-New Jersey Order was pegged at \$6.39.

In a simultaneous move, dairy support prices were also increased to 90 per cent of parity by the United States Department of Agriculture; the change was affected by increasing the buying prices for cheese and powder while leaving the buying prices for butter at existing levels.

The dairy industry became alarmed when a series of substitute products threatened their fluid market. A series of seven meetings to consider the application of Federal milk marketing regulations to "filled milk" and other products was held throughout the country during December. One of the meetings was held in New York City.

As a result of the meetings, the United States Department of Agriculture called a nationwide hearing on February 19 to consider appropriate Federal order regulation of fluid products, marketed as milk substitutes, which contain both milk and nonmilk ingredients. The hearing, which involved both New Jersey

orders, was recessed twice and finally ended the last week in May with major dealer and producer organizations maintaining different positions.

The Milk Industry Foundation (a national dealer organization) recommended that "...Because of the potential loss of fluid milk markets to nondairy beverages, the long-run interests of producers, handlers and consumers will be served best by pricing under Federal milk orders fluid skim milk used in the manufacture of filled milk at a level equivalent to the costs of reconstituting nonfat dry milk at commercial prices."

Producer witnesses maintained that a reclassification or equalization payment be employed to equate the cost of milk for filled milk products with the cost of whole milk. The outcome of the hearing was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Northeast Milk Action

In addition to nationwide dairy industry changes, the United States Department of Agriculture made several regional dairy industry changes including some that affected the New Jersey dairy economy.

At the request of the New York-New England Dairy Cooperative Coordinating Committee, the United States Department of Agriculture convened a hearing early in December to consider proposals that would employ similar Class I pricing formulas for the New York-New Jersey, Massachusetts-Rhode Island-New Hampshire and Connecticut marketing areas.

Difficulty with supply-demand adjustments in the New York-New Jersey Order prompted review of the formulas for pricing Class I milk in the New York-New Jersey, Massachusetts-Rhode Island-New Hampshire and Connecticut marketing areas.

The request to employ a new formula for Class I prices in the New York-New Jersey, Massachusetts-Rhode Island-New Hampshire and Connecticut markets was denied; however, in order to improve alignment of Class I prices between New York-New Jersey and New England areas, the New York-New Jersey Class I price was increased 10 cents to \$6.49 per hundredweight beginning July 1.

Alignment of manufacturing milk prices with the value of butter and powder among the New York-New Jersey, Delaware Valley, Massachusetts-Rhode Island-New Hampshire, Washington, D. C., Connecticut and Upper Chesapeake Bay orders was the issue at a hearing which opened at the end of July.

Temporary alignment of manufacturing prices was obtained by suspension of seasonal adjustment of manufacturing prices in the six eastern Federal milk orders, including both New Jersey orders; it resulted in prices of milk for manufacturing use at about the level of their annual average under the orders.

As a result of the hearing, beginning July 1, reserve milk prices in both New Jersey orders are based on manufacturing prices in Wisconsin and Minnesota and limited by the prices of butter and nonfat dry milk in Chicago. The level of manufacturing prices has not been affected; seasonal adjustment factors are retained, but at five cents below their previous level.

New York-New Jersey Marketing Area

Approval of milk standardization in New York State late in 1966 led to a hearing in January 1967 to consider classification and accounting in the New York-New Jersey Order. At the beginning of the fiscal year, a decision from the hearing remained pending.

As a result of the hearing, beginning July 1, the New York-New Jersey Order employs two classes of utilization (fluid and manufacturing) instead of the three classes of utilization under the previous system (fluid, fluid cream and manufacturing). The amended order also employs a skim milk and butterfat accounting system instead of the previous butterfat equivalent accounting system.

Under the new system, Class I includes fluid milk products already in the category, all milk drinks and fluid cream except storage, plastic and sour cream. In the allocation and pricing of cream from plants in other Federal order markets where cream is not a Class I product, an equalization payment is made. A single butterfat differential, based on the New York butter price, is used in all price computations.

The changes in classification and accounting under the order affected proposed revisions of the classification and accounting rules and regulations issued by the market administrator. A public meeting in this regard was held at the administrator's office at the end of May and the rules and regulations were amended subsequently.

The supply-demand provisions of the New York-New Jersey Order were suspended beginning September 1 to prevent a contra-seasonal decline in the Class I price. As a result of this suspension (and because of the existing floor under the wholesale price index), the Class I price paid by North Jersey handlers from September 1 through April 1968 was \$6.11 per hundredweight. The suspension was required because the change to market pooling in the Delaware Valley Order resulted in shifting Class I sales from the New York-New Jersey Order to the Delaware Valley Order.

In March, the United States Department of Agriculture recommended continuation of the present rate of cooperative payments for marketwide services in the New York-New Jersey Order and expansion of the scope of services for which payments are made. The recommendation was based on evidence presented at the reopened public hearing held in mid-1967 and at the original hearing held in mid-1965.

New Jersey's largest milk cooperative is affiliated with the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association which is a recipient of cooperative payments. At the end of the fiscal year, a final decision on the matter was still pending.

In a matter indirectly related to New Jersey, a new Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania Federal Order began July 1. This order, a merger of three Federal orders in Ohio and West Virginia expanded to include a large portion of western Pennsylvania, offers an alternative market for handlers supplying the orders in New Jersey and may affect utilization in these orders, especially the New York-New Jersey Order.

Favorable reaction at a series of meetings concerning a "positive letter" promotion program for the New York-New Jersey marketing area resulted in approval of the program by Dr. Anson J. Pollard, market administrator. If a producer receives the letter from the handler he supplies and does not object in writing, three cents per hundredweight is deducted from his milk checks for a one-year period. Introduction of the plan in the spring of 1968 enabled an increased milk promotion program in the milkshed.

In order to discuss details of the Class I Base Plan proposed by the New York-New Jersey Study Committee, 31 meetings were held throughout the milkshed during March. Two meetings were held in New Jersey. At the end of the fiscal year, producers were still considering the plan; however, changes in the Federal authorization for the base plan were in the offing.

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TABLE 1. NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY PRICES

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>Uniform Price</u> (per cwt.)	<u>Class I Price</u> (per cwt.)
1967		
July	\$4.99	\$6.06
August	5.43	5.97
September	5.61	6.11
October	5.64	6.11
November	5.53	6.11
December	5.25	6.11
1968		
January	5.21	6.11
February	5.21	6.11
March	4.98	6.11
April	4.88	6.11
May	4.81	6.39
June	4.79	6.39

Delaware Valley Marketing Area

This was the first year of operation of marketwide pooling in the Delaware Valley Order; the scant need for adjustment in the new order is indicative of its effectiveness.

Early in June, a hearing was held to consider adoption of a base-excess plan. The plan was instituted and began operation in August. The base-forming period used was August through December; in subsequent years, it will be July through December. Production during the base-forming period determines each producer's share of fluid sales during March through June of the next year.

Other changes were considered at the June hearing and these resulted in changes in diversion and pooling provisions of the order. Suspension of provisions was made effective beginning June 1; amendment of the order was effected beginning September 1. The reserve supply of milk for the market was preserved by recognizing shipments to pool plants in other Federal order markets in figuring pool status and by pooling and pricing milk diverted to other Federal markets for manufacturing purposes. Circumvention of minimum order prices was prevented by pricing milk diverted from within 45 miles of a base point to nonpool outlets within 125 miles of that base point as freight on board the plant from which it was diverted.

A change in computing feed prices, because of increased bulk buying, altered the series "average prices paid by Pennsylvania farmers for mixed dairy feed" which is used as a factor for computing the Delaware Valley Order Class I price. Difficulty with the factor was corrected by an amendment to the order which became effective in mid-March.

At the hearing on manufacturing prices in Northeast orders, a proposed change in the Delaware Valley Order would have lowered Class II milk costs to the same level as those under the Washington, D. C., and Chesapeake Bay markets in those plants which handle reserve supplies for these markets and the Delaware Valley market.

The proposed change involved broader considerations than were provided in the record. However, at the same time the manufacturing decision was issued, interested parties were invited to submit proposals with respect to location adjustments to the market administrator. The matter was pending at the end of the fiscal year.

TABLE 2. DELAWARE VALLEY PRICES

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>Market Weighted Average Price</u> (per cwt.)	<u>Class I Price</u> (per cwt.)
1967		
July	\$5.96	\$6.65
August	6.07	6.65
September	6.16	6.65
October	6.10	6.65
November	6.19	6.65
December	6.11	6.65
1968		
January	6.10	6.65
February	6.09	6.65
March	6.00	6.65
April	5.93	6.65
May	6.03	6.93
June	5.96	6.93

General Federal Order Matters

The New Jersey dairy economy is linked directly to the nation's Federal order program through its concurrent State-Federal Orders; changes in the Federal program will effect changes in the New Jersey dairy economy.

The number of Federal orders increased from 29 to 74 between 1947 and 1967 according to the February summary of "Federal Milk Order Market Statistics." Although the number of producers under Federal orders increased only 4 per cent (from 136 to 140 thousand), producer deliveries increased 259 per cent (from 15.0 to 53.7 billion pounds). Daily average deliveries per producer increased 251 per cent in the 20-year period (from 301 to 1,056 pounds).

The concentration of processing into fewer larger plants and the mergers of cooperatives or federations of cooperatives are polarizing the economics of milk distribution, according to Herbert Forest, director of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. These blocs, which cover wide geographic areas, are effecting more uniformity among Federal orders; changes in the Federal orders in New Jersey during this fiscal year made them more consistent with other Federal orders.

Dairy farmers in the Puget Sound (Seattle) marketing area were paid through a new Class I base plan beginning September 1. Committees in both New Jersey orders have been considering adoption of a Class I base plan; however, the Federal legislation authorizing the plan was scheduled to expire in 1969. The United States Department of Agriculture endorsed provisions for putting the Class I base plan provisions on a "continuing basis."

General New Jersey Industry Events

Despite numerous contract extensions over a two-month period, industry and union leaders agreed to terms of a new contract on December 29 without jeopardizing distribution of milk in North Jersey. According to the Milk Industry Association Bulletin, some members of the industry estimated that cost of the new contract with the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union would exceed one cent per quart.

Minimum resale prices increased beginning May 1 in accordance with Order 64-1. The Class I price in the Delaware Valley Order increased from \$6.65 to \$6.93 per hundredweight; as a result, minimum prices for milk in South Jersey increased one cent per quart.

The Class I price in the New York-New Jersey Order increased from \$6.11 to \$6.39 per hundredweight; minimum prices for milk in North Jersey increased one-half cent per quart. The difference in resale price effects evolved from differences in the brackets in Order 64-1.

A further 10-cent increase in the New York-New Jersey Class I price to \$6.49 per hundredweight, scheduled to begin July 1, was to effect another one-half cent per quart increase in the North Jersey minimum prices.

The handler margins in Order 64-1 were not changed during the year. These margins have not been changed since inception of the order; however, at the end of June, the director announced plans to convene a public hearing in the very near future to consider appropriate changes in resale price Order 64-1. The deadline for submitting proposals was July 15.

Beginning in February, the legal minimum butterfat content for milk in New Jersey was increased from 3.0 to 3.25 per cent. The 3.0 standard was enacted at the same time standardization was approved in New Jersey in 1964.

Senate Bill 635, introduced by Senator Wayne Dumont, would create a Division of Dairy Industry in the Department of Agriculture in place of the Office of Milk Industry; the executive and administrative head of the division would be a director within the Department. The bill was approved by both Houses, but was still pending approval of the Governor at the end of the fiscal year.

A compilation of proposed rules and regulations of the Office of Milk Industry was completed during the year. The rules and regulations were being studied by members of the industry at the end of the fiscal year.

A compilation of annual statistics relating to the New Jersey dairy industry was completed during the year. This compilation included structural measures of the New Jersey dairy industry, such as the concentration of processing and selling by firms in the industry. A copy of this compilation is appended to this report.

The Office conducted a "Business Operations Survey of the New Jersey Milk Industry," which was compiled by Ernst & Ernst of Newark. Staff members developed the questionnaire for the survey in conjunction with Ernst & Ernst personnel. The Office distributed the questionnaire to relevant licensees and then Ernst & Ernst compiled the results. The 13-page summary of results provides a composite of processing and delivery costs, sales, investments, assets, and profits of dairy firms supplying New Jersey. Indices of these factors for 1960 and 1966, also provided in the summary, could be used in the development of an economic formula for pricing milk in New Jersey at the consumer level.

TABLE 3. MINIMUM PRICES FOR PACKAGED FLUID MILK: HOME DELIVERED, DELIVERED TO STORES (WHOLESALE), SOLD OUT OF STORES AND DELIVERED TO SUBDEALERS, 1967-68

(MILK MARKETING AREA I, NORTH JERSEY)

	<u>Home Delivered</u>			<u>Delivered to Stores (Wholesale)</u>			<u>Sold Out of Stores</u>			<u>Delivered to Subdealers</u> -- Quart Units --					
	<u>Qt.</u>	<u>Half Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Qt.</u>	<u>Half Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>Qt.</u>	<u>Half Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>	<u>0-400</u>	<u>401-1,200</u>	<u>1,201-2,000</u>	<u>2,000-more</u>	<u>Half Gal.</u>	<u>Gal.</u>
	--	cents	--	--	cents	--	--	cents	--	--	--	--	cents	--	--
July 1967	29 1/2	54	102	24 1/2	45	85	26 1/2	48	90	22 1/2	22 3/8	22 1/4	21 1/2	42 1/2	82
Aug. 1967	29	53	100	24	44	83	26	47	88	22	21 7/8	21 3/4	21	41 1/2	80
Sept. 1967- Apr. 1968	29 1/2	54	102	24 1/2	45	85	26 1/2	48	90	22 1/2	22 3/8	22 1/4	21 1/2	42 1/2	82
May and June 1968	30	55	104	25	46	87	27	49	92	23	22 7/8	22 3/4	22	43 1/2	84

(MILK MARKETING AREAS II AND III, SOUTH JERSEY)

July 1967- Apr. 1968	29 1/2	54	102	24 1/2	45	85	26 1/2	48	90	22 1/2	22 3/8	22 1/4	21 1/2	42 1/2	82
May and June 1968	30 1/2	56	106	25 1/2	47	89	27 1/2	50	94	23 1/2	23 3/8	23 1/4	22 1/2	44 1/2	86

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During this fiscal year, a semi-monthly price survey was conducted by the Office for the first time. The survey provided market prices by size and type of container for each of five types of outlets: all stores, supermarkets, dairy stores, small stores and vending machines. No such comprehensive price information has been available in New Jersey in the past, nor do many other states have comparable information available. A summary of these cost surveys is appended to this report.

A cost analysis of nine New Jersey handlers was conducted during the first six months of 1968. The analysis was conducted by the chief accountant with assistance from auditing staff members. This analysis may be used as a basis for adjusting resale prices in the State.

Imitation Milk Controversy

During the 1967-68 fiscal year, milk producers throughout the nation were alarmed by the threat of imitation milk.

In October, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association urged New Jersey Attorney General Arthur Sills to enforce the health law which describes as "adulterated" any skim milk product to which a vegetable fat has been added. Sale of adulterated products is forbidden. The League had announced that it would seek legislative changes requiring that imitation milk meet the same health, auditing, licensing, labeling and other requirements as now required for milk.

The New Jersey Department of Health approved the sale of imitation products, with certain labeling specifications; but the sale of filled milk made with fluid skim milk was prohibited.

During the fiscal year, at least three imitation products were introduced in New Jersey and then withdrawn because of a lack of demand. Even a coupon promotion which provided a free introductory half-gallon apparently did not generate consumer interest. A preliminary Federal order survey on sales of filled and imitation milk indicated that, except for the Central Arizona and Central Illinois markets, these sales amount to less than 1 per cent of Class I sales.

Consumption Trends

Between 1966 and 1967, per capita sales of fluid milk in New Jersey declined 5 per cent from 277 to 262 pounds. Similar, but not comparable, sales of fluid products in the United States declined 2 per cent during the same period from 290 to 281 pounds. Per capita civilian disappearance of all dairy products in the United States (in fluid milk equivalent) fell from 674 pounds in 1957 to 566 in 1967, a decline of 16 per cent.

Consumption trends in New Jersey were consistent with the national situation. Between 1966 and 1967, sales of fluid milk in New Jersey decreased 3.3 per cent from 888,557,204 to 859,465,415 quarts. Adding to the significance of this decline in sales is the fact that population in the State increased approximately 2 per cent during the same period.

Production Trends

Declining consumption and steadily increasing production costs will continue to hamper the dairy industry in the Northeast, according to Dr. L. S. Mix, director of livestock management for Agway, Inc., of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Mix, who spoke at the Northeast Marketing Workshop at Hartford, Connecticut, included forecasts for New Jersey in his talk:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Cow numbers (thousands)	75	55
Production per cow (pounds)	10,900	11,900
Total production (million pounds)	818	655

The decline in purchases by dairymen will have an adverse effect on many businesses, Dr. Mix emphasized, especially in rural communities.

New Jersey's production in 1967 was 871 million pounds, 8 per cent below its 947 million pounds production in 1966. Rhode Island was the only other state whose milk production declined at as high a rate. The production decline continued during the first half of 1968.

The population of New Jersey exceeded the 7 million mark during 1967 --- a record level. The 1967 per capita production level for New Jersey was 131 pounds --- between one-fifth and one-fourth of all consumption requirements and between one-third and one-half of all fluid milk and cream requirements. Only two states --- Alaska and Rhode Island --- produced less milk per person than New Jersey.

Receipts and Disbursements

The total receipts transmitted to the General Treasury of the State of New Jersey during the period July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968, by the Office of Milk Industry was \$314,510.

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF DOLLAR RECEIPTS COLLECTED BY SOURCES
1967-1968

<u>Source</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
License fees, 1965-66 after July 1, 1967.....	\$ 50.00
License fees, 1966-67 after July 1, 1967.....	1,368.00
License fees, 1967-68 after June 30, 1968.....	53,845.00
License fees, 1968-69 prior to June 30, 1968.....	252,065.00
Penalties paid for violations of orders and regulations.....	7,010.00
Fees for calibration of glassware.....	172.00
Total all receipts	\$314,510.00

The budget for the Office of Milk Industry was \$309,297.

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LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

Change in Source of Supply

	Changes in Supplier <u>(H-2A)</u>	Changes in Wholesale Customers <u>(H-8A)</u>
On hand July 1, 1967	33	67
Received	639	215
Approved	391	229
Denied	120	0
Returned, withdrawn and cancelled	73	17
On hand June 30, 1968	88	36

The total number of forms received, handled and processed under Regulation H-2, as amended, and H-8 was 3,967.

Price, Discount and Wholesale Account Affidavits

Under the provisions of Regulation H-1, each dealer and subdealer submits to this Office each month an affidavit indicating:

1. Wholesale accounts acquired.
2. Wholesale accounts discontinued.
3. Sales below established minimum prices.
4. Purchases below established minimum prices.

The form was changed in April 1966 to a data processing card which reduced handling and worktime while increasing the effectiveness of administration. During the year, nearly 14,000 H-1A forms were received and processed; 7 dealers and 95 subdealers paid penalties of \$1,630 for failure to file this form as required.

Contracts for Sale or Lease of Refrigeration Units

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

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

During the fiscal year, 385 equipment seals were issued.

Investigations

Investigators made 10,672 calls on licensees, consumers, unlicensed wholesale accounts, members of school boards, banks and others as follows:

Dealers	214
Subdealers	112
Stores	10,035
Consumers	265
Others	46

As a result of these investigations, 377 apparent violations were reported. Thirty-one fees submitted by license applicants and returned by banks as uncollectable were collected and 1,456 stores formerly licensed were reported out-of-business.

Investigators inspected 59 dealer-owned route books, and 69 subdealer-owned route books.

Apparent violations were reported as follows:

	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Subdealer</u>	<u>Store</u>	<u>Vending</u>
1. Official Order 64-1	1	2	8	1
2. Regulation H-5	2	3	--	--
3. Regulation H-2	--	4	--	--
4. Regulation H-8	1	1	--	--
5. Selling milk to unlicensed stores	124	64	--	--
6. Selling milk without a license	--	--	165	--
7. Records inspection	--	1	--	--

1. Official Order 64-1 establishes the minimum prices for sales of milk in quarts, half-gallons and gallons.
2. Regulation H-5 prohibits the giving or lending of anything of value to a customer or one solicited to be a customer.
3. Regulation H-2 pertains to sales by dealers or subdealers to wholesale accounts without compliance with the 60-day notice.
4. Regulation H-8 pertains to sales by dealers and subdealers to unlicensed wholesale accounts without compliance with the 60-day notice.
- 5-6. Dealers and subdealers selling milk to unlicensed stores and stores selling milk without a license are violations of the Milk Control Act wherein all stores who purchase milk for other than consumption on the premises are required to be licensed. There is also an inferred violation of Regulation H-9 which requires all milk dealers and subdealers who sell milk to wholesale accounts for other than on-the-premises consumption to carry either in their route books or on their vehicles the current license numbers of the stores being served.
7. It is a violation of the Milk Control Act if a licensee fails to allow an authorized representative to inspect records upon request.

Creamery Inspectors

Creamery inspectors made 1,266 calls on holders of permits to purchase on a butterfat basis, plant laboratories, bulk tank haulers, farms and others as follows:

Dealer inspections.....	413
Plant inspections.....	340
Farm inspections.....	389
Weigher and sampler inspections	66
Other calls.....	58

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Other functions performed during the year were as follows:

Permits to purchase issued.....	55
Weigher and sampler certificates issued.....	357
Tester licenses issued.....	287
Tester examinations held.....	13
Glassware calibrated.....	3,242 rejected 63
Fresh and composite milk samples picked up and tested.....	9,364
Bulk tanks checked for proper agitation.....	326
Fresh milk samples picked up for ring tests.....	2,054

Two dealers were reported in violation of Chapter 100, P. L. 1948, for allowing a noncertified weigher and sampler to pick up milk with a bulk tank unit.

Beginning April 1, 1968, a cooperative program was started with the Division of Animal Health wherein creamery inspectors of this office would pick up all milk samples used for testing herds for brucellosis (ring tests). Each herd is tested quarterly.

During the fiscal year, 3,242 pieces of glassware were calibrated:

	<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Accounts receivable July 1, 1967	1,374	\$ 68.70
Calibrated 1967-68	<u>3,242</u>	<u>162.10</u>
Total	4,616	230.80
Payments received	3,442	<u>172.10</u>
Accounts receivable	1,174	\$ 58.70

The number of licenses issued for the 1968-69 fiscal year was 14,490, categorized as follows:

Dealers.....	114
Subdealers.....	1,087
Processors.....	19
Producer dealers.....	19
Manufacturers.....	16
Stores.....	11,858
Vending machines.....	1,387

During the year, the entire store milk license register was standardized for spelling, street names, town and counties. This information was transferred to data processing records which made available to each investigator a geographic listing of all stores and vending machines in his area. In addition, a complete geographic listing is available for the Office; this will eliminate visiting about 1,500 stores which change hands each year and appear in the records as delinquent the next year.

This updated geographic listing will provide a relatively easy method for putting zip codes on all store licenses. With the cooperation of the data processing section, next year's applications and licenses will be reproduced in zip code groups. This will enable mailing under a nonprofit organization permit and reduce mailing costs approximately \$800.

Formal Hearings

Action was taken on five formal hearings during the year; there were also three formal hearings pending at the close of the 1966-67 fiscal year.

The matter of Rainiers Dairies was indefinitely postponed on the basis of a court action by the company questioning the constitutionality of the Act requiring purchases of New Jersey-produced milk to cover sales to government agencies and schools in the State.

The matter of the formal hearing of Joseph Spero's violation of Regulations F-24, H-2 and H-8 resulted in a license revocation. Request was to be made to the appropriate court for an injunction preventing this former licensee from continuing to operate as an unlicensed subdealer. However, he discontinued operating prior to the court request.

The hearing in the matter of an application for a milk subdealer's license by Eduardo and Jorge J. Rojo, trading as La Bayamesa Dairy, is pending a decision by the director. The applicants are the owners of a licensed store and the objection raised by participants in the hearing was that the only purpose of the license was to acquire subdealer prices on their store milk purchases.

Hospital Dietetics, Inc., heard in the previous year, was concluded with a Determination and Order issued by the director granting permission for Tuscan Dairy Farms, Inc. to serve the account as the authorized supplier.

The matter of an application by Gerald Beatrice, store, to change his source of supply was concluded when the application was withdrawn after the hearing but prior to a Determination by the director.

Michael J. Allora, subdealer, was charged with failure to appear at an informal hearing called for a violation of failure to file monthly reports as required. He pleaded guilty and his license was revoked. However, in lieu of the revocation the director accepted a penalty of \$150.

Formal hearings in the matters of Joseph Scassera and John Tufaro, a store licensee, and Borinsky and Weinstein, trading as Tuscan Dairy Farms, subdealer, were cancelled by the director when the complaining party withdrew the charges.

Informal Hearings

Two informal hearing matters pending at the close of the fiscal year 1967-68 were adjusted:

Cream-O-Land Dairy, charged with violation of Regulation F-27 and Official Order 64-1, was adjusted by the director without penalty.

Cumberland Dairy, Inc., charged with allowing a person not properly certified by the director to weigh and sample and measure milk for testing on the basis of the butterfat content, was adjusted by the director without penalty.

In addition, the following action was taken on 18 informal hearings scheduled during the year:

Three dealers paid penalties amounting to \$225 for violations of Regulations H-8 and H-5 and allowing a noncertified weigher and sampler to pick up bulk tank milk.

Two subdealers paid penalties amounting to \$450 for violations of Official Order 64-1 and failure to appear for an informal hearing. The matter was settled in a formal hearing.

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Four subdealers were excused from penalties on the basis of further evidence presented at the hearings.

Eight stores were penalized \$100 each for selling milk at less than the established minimum prices. One store was excused from a penalty on the basis of further evidence presented at the hearing.

Penalties Paid in Lieu of Hearings

In addition to penalties related to formal and informal hearings, 328 licensees waived their rights to hearings and paid penalties amounting to \$5,440:

Selling milk to unlicensed stores:	
39 dealers.....	\$1,580
28 subdealers.....	640
Selling milk without a license:	
159 stores.....	1,590
Failure to file form H-1A as required:	
7 dealers.....	170
95 subdealers.....	1,460

Penalties

Accounts receivable - July 1, 1967		\$2,225.00
Penalties assessed - 1967-68		6,490.00
	Total	\$8,715.00
Payments received 1966-67	\$7,010.00	
Penalty reduced	<u>500.00</u>	<u>7,510.00</u>
Accounts receivable June 30, 1968		\$1,205.00

Of the above accounts receivable June 30, 1968, \$1,095 is deemed uncollectable.

AUDITING

A total of 1,862 monthly reports of purchases and sales were audited during the year, 104 less than in 1966-67. Fees were computed and verified for 1,064 dealer, producer dealer, processor, manufacturer and subdealer applications for milk licenses during the year, 142 less than in 1966-67. The records of 10 dealers were audited for apparent license fee or price violations as reported on their monthly reports.

On 15 occasions, this Office aided the market administrator of the New York-New Jersey Milk Marketing Order in collecting delinquent accounts owed to the Producer Settlement Fund. Butterfat reports were checked each month for approximately 1,500 producers to assure that proper payment was made. The Licensing and Bonding Bureau was notified if a dealer began purchasing from producers for the first time. The money value of these purchases was also provided.

Over 200 forms for subdealer changes in source of supply were distributed; 57 were processed, 17 were cancelled or withdrawn; 36 were approved following release from the dealer who was to lose the subdealer; and 4 were pending at the end of the year.

During the year, the auditing bureau provided six auditors for considerable periods of time to assist the chief accountant in several dealer cost studies.

Statistics on production, purchases, sales, imports and exports and sales according to container sizes were tabulated monthly. A tabulation of milk purchased from producers, average prices paid, number of producers, per cent of utilization, and milk available for New Jersey sales was also prepared. Altogether, a total of 167 statistical tables was prepared during the year.

Monthly and annual statistics on production, number of producers, fluid milk sales, chocolate milk, chocolate drink, buttermilk and skim sales, and yearly cream sales according to butterfat content were provided to the United States Department of Agriculture. Data on production, number of producers and average price paid to producers were supplied to the New Jersey Crop Reporting Service. Special data for Federal and State agencies and the industry in general were also prepared.

A special survey of wholesale sales by dealers and subdealers was tabulated and released to the industry. Statistical tables of fiscal year data are appended to this report.

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TABLE 5. PRODUCTION OF MILK AS REPORTED BY DEALERS
AND PRODUCER DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY, 1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
		-- pounds --	
1967			
July.....	54,712,810	11,242,170	65,954,980
August.....	52,426,048	11,202,556	63,628,604
September.....	50,137,540	11,190,071	61,327,611
October.....	50,231,699	11,551,318	61,783,017
November.....	48,371,551	12,095,363	60,466,914
December.....	47,195,662	17,535,587	64,731,249
1968			
January.....	48,509,284	16,627,618	65,136,902
February.....	46,798,268	16,129,070	62,927,338
March.....	50,829,595	16,970,348	67,799,943
April.....	52,420,444	16,964,465	69,384,909
May.....	55,947,732	17,817,786	73,765,518
June.....	<u>50,193,564</u>	<u>16,427,261</u>	<u>66,620,825</u>
Total 1967-68	607,774,197	175,753,613	783,527,810
Monthly average 1967-68	50,647,850	14,646,134	65,293,984
Total 1966-67	730,434,413	130,800,167	861,234,580
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-16.79	+34.37	-9.02

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED,
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
NORTH JERSEY, 1967-68

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u> -- pounds --	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per</u> <u>Hundredweight</u>
1967				
July.....	1,287	51,672,466	\$2,750,206.67	\$5.32
August.....	1,279	49,484,822	2,845,028.66	5.75
September.....	1,275	47,134,025	2,818,962.85	5.98
October.....	1,256	47,012,816	2,841,184.80	6.04
November.....	1,249	45,205,851	2,677,106.08	5.92
December.....	1,079	44,031,077	2,497,782.85	5.67
1968				
January.....	1,074	45,287,595	2,506,754.39	5.54
February.....	1,068	43,724,698	2,452,312.75	5.61
March.....	1,053	47,612,488	2,589,696.34	5.44
April.....	1,056	49,153,504	2,577,764.72	5.24
May.....	1,047	52,708,884	2,719,130.11	5.16
June.....	1,040	<u>47,312,988</u>	<u>2,418,054.49</u>	5.11
Total 1967-68		570,341,214	\$31,693,984.71	
Monthly average 1967-68	1,147	47,528,435	\$ 2,641,165.39	\$5.57
Total 1966-67	1,385	691,590,405	\$37,407,249.06	\$5.42
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-17.18	-17.53	-15.27	+2.77

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TABLE 7. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED,
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
SOUTH JERSEY, 1967-68

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per Hundredweight</u>
			-- pounds --	
1967				
July.....	235	11,063,719	\$670,068.21	\$6.06
August.....	238	11,014,476	679,618.58	6.17
September.....	243	11,045,533	694,256.40	6.29
October.....	242	11,403,645	716,954.92	6.29
November.....	262	11,932,290	768,419.71	6.44
December.....	415	17,378,518	1,123,580.90	6.47
1968				
January.....	390	16,452,705	1,031,751.56	6.27
February.....	387	15,964,272	1,010,302.74	6.33
March.....	389	16,800,713	1,053,281.13	6.27
April.....	361	16,792,123	1,033,070.46	6.15
May.....	360	17,642,604	1,092,807.47	6.19
June.....	359	<u>16,265,013</u>	<u>983,897.42</u>	6.05
Total 1967-68		173,755,611	\$10,858,009.50	
Monthly average 1967-68	323	14,479,634	\$ 904,834.13	\$6.25
Total 1966-67	233	128,558,841	\$ 8,124,379.15	\$6.32
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	+38.63	+35.16	+33.65	-1.11

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS, TOTAL AMOUNT OF MILK DELIVERED
TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICE PER MONTH
NEW JERSEY, 1967-68

	<u>Producers</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Price per Hundredweight</u>
			-- pounds --	
1967				
July.....	1,522	62,736,185	\$3,420,274.88	\$5.45
August.....	1,517	60,499,298	3,524,647.24	5.83
September.....	1,518	58,179,558	3,513,219.25	6.04
October.....	1,498	58,416,461	3,558,139.72	6.09
November.....	1,511	57,138,141	3,445,525.79	6.03
December.....	1,494	61,409,595	3,621,363.75	5.90
1968				
January.....	1,464	61,740,300	3,538,505.95	5.73
February.....	1,455	59,688,970	3,462,615.49	5.80
March.....	1,442	64,413,201	3,642,977.47	5.66
April.....	1,417	65,945,627	3,610,835.18	5.48
May.....	1,407	70,351,488	3,811,937.58	5.42
June.....	1,399	<u>63,578,001</u>	<u>3,401,951.91</u>	5.35
Total 1967-68		744,096,825	\$42,551,994.21	
Monthly average 1967-68	1,470	62,008,069	\$ 3,545,999.52	\$5.74
Total 1966-67	1,618	820,149,246	\$45,531,628.24	\$5.56
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-9.15	-9.27	-6.53	+3.24

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TABLE 9. MINIMUM PRICES PER HUNDREDWEIGHT PAID TO PRODUCERS
BY HANDLERS FOR 3.5 PER CENT BUTTERFAT MILK, 1967-68

	<u>New York-New Jersey</u>				<u>Delaware Valley</u>		
	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Class III</u>	<u>Uniform</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Uniform</u>
1967							
July.....	\$6.06	\$4.489	\$3.914	\$4.99	\$6.65	\$3.994	\$5.96
August.....	5.97	4.641	4.012	5.43	6.65	4.092	6.07
September..	6.11	4.642	3.924	5.61	6.65	4.004	6.16
October....	6.11	4.635	3.906	5.64	6.65	3.986	6.10
November...	6.11	4.639	3.922	5.53	6.65	4.002	6.19
December...	6.11	4.658	3.974	5.25	6.65	4.054	6.11
1968							
January....	6.11	4.658	3.956	5.21	6.65	4.036	6.10
February...	6.11	4.663	3.990	5.21	6.65	4.070	6.09
March.....	6.11	4.564	3.892	4.98	6.65	3.972	6.00
April.....	6.11	4.779	4.024	4.88	6.65	4.104	5.93
May.....	6.39	4.779	3.994	4.81	6.93	4.074	6.03
June.....	<u>6.39</u>	<u>4.773</u>	<u>3.978</u>	<u>4.79</u>	<u>6.93</u>	<u>4.058</u>	<u>5.96</u>
Monthly average 1967-68	\$6.14	\$4.660	\$3.957	\$5.19	\$6.70	\$4.037	\$6.06

TABLE 10. SALES OF FLUID MILK BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS, 1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
	-- quarts --		
1967			
July.....	49,471,838	17,388,920	66,860,758
August.....	50,615,912	17,450,940	68,066,852
September.....	54,470,131	18,445,215	72,915,346
October.....	54,811,220	17,637,810	72,449,030
November.....	53,756,100	17,755,597	71,511,697
December.....	55,052,327	17,700,741	72,753,068
1968			
January.....	55,522,912	17,490,959	73,013,871
February.....	51,821,782	16,674,957	68,496,739
March.....	54,875,353	17,913,933	72,789,286
April.....	52,232,133	17,770,806	70,002,939
May.....	54,101,387	18,036,997	72,138,384
June.....	<u>48,950,852</u>	<u>16,659,991</u>	<u>65,610,843</u>
Total 1967-68	635,681,947	210,926,866	846,608,813
Monthly average 1967-68	52,973,496	17,577,238	70,550,734
Total 1966-67	665,214,134	216,637,789	881,851,923
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-4.44	-2.64	-4.00

MI-22

TABLE 11. SALES OF CREAM AS REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS^{1/}
1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
		-- quarts --	
1967			
July.....	7,278,739	1,507,608	8,786,347
August.....	7,475,006	1,505,302	8,980,308
September.....	7,215,965	1,370,330	8,586,295
October.....	7,110,429	1,318,242	8,428,671
November.....	8,386,026	1,553,441	9,939,467
December.....	11,019,929	1,907,226	12,927,155
1968			
January.....	7,358,070	1,324,478	8,682,548
February.....	7,300,768	1,321,129	8,621,897
March.....	7,433,127	1,328,214	8,761,341
April.....	7,708,610	1,513,180	9,221,790
May.....	8,105,935	1,476,359	9,582,294
June.....	<u>7,680,085</u>	<u>1,556,501</u>	<u>9,236,586</u>
Total 1967-68	94,072,689	17,682,010	111,754,699
Monthly average 1967-68	7,839,391	1,473,501	9,312,892
Total 1966-67	97,635,253	20,273,173	117,908,426
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-3.65	-12.78	-5.22

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

TABLE 12. PACKAGED SALES OF FLUID MILK REPORTED BY NEW JERSEY HANDLERS^{1/}
1967-68

	<u>Half-pints</u>	<u>Pints</u>	<u>Quarts</u>	<u>Half-gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Total Quarts</u>
1967						
July.....	1,775,019	765,926	19,725,195	24,769,586	15,581,844	62,617,570
August...	1,745,397	704,955	19,971,781	25,709,018	15,734,676	63,865,827
September	4,754,467	661,660	20,152,861	26,274,720	16,833,352	68,677,060
October..	6,181,997	685,891	19,468,930	25,489,000	16,118,020	67,943,838
November.	5,267,698	575,663	19,060,439	25,540,534	16,511,124	66,955,458
December.	4,424,423	527,537	19,376,782	26,576,274	17,420,892	68,325,908
1968						
January.	5,905,169	560,009	18,723,963	26,035,614	17,381,148	68,605,903
February	5,400,151	530,627	17,280,878	23,714,724	16,714,180	63,640,560
March...	5,945,554	575,549	17,983,302	25,136,006	17,812,384	67,452,795
April...	4,347,381	618,860	17,255,945	24,356,256	17,613,828	64,192,270
May.....	5,657,307	607,250	17,804,307	24,743,978	17,518,264	66,331,106
June....	<u>2,919,481</u>	<u>586,752</u>	<u>16,445,906</u>	<u>23,534,996</u>	<u>17,441,804</u>	<u>60,928,939</u>
Total						
1967-68	54,324,044	7,400,679	223,250,289	301,880,706	202,681,516	789,537,234
Monthly average						
1967-68	4,527,004	616,723	18,604,191	25,156,725	16,890,126	65,794,769
Total						
1966-67	57,304,985	8,159,496	265,462,477	307,280,460	179,702,480	817,909,898
Per cent change						
1967-68 com- pared with						
1966-67	-5.20	-9.30	-15.90	-1.76	+12.79	-3.47

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

MI-24

TABLE 13. EXPORTS OF NEW JERSEY PRODUCED MILK, 1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
		-- pounds --	
1967			
July.....	16,110,042	2,454,769	18,564,811
August.....	14,375,575	3,934,576	18,310,151
September.....	13,111,292	3,699,526	16,810,818
October.....	13,532,788	3,975,321	17,508,109
November.....	14,121,292	4,807,596	18,928,888
December.....	15,196,597	5,330,404	20,527,001
1968			
January.....	15,524,722	4,690,035	20,214,757
February.....	14,664,779	4,789,334	19,454,113
March.....	15,165,715	5,105,304	20,271,019
April.....	15,697,190	5,115,772	20,812,962
May.....	16,729,928	6,785,830	23,515,758
June.....	<u>15,214,905</u>	<u>5,993,894</u>	<u>21,208,799</u>
Total 1967-68	179,444,825	56,682,361	236,127,186
Monthly average 1967-68	14,953,735	4,723,530	19,677,265
Total 1966-67	129,531,561	36,820,220	166,351,781
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	+38.53	+53.94	+41.94

TABLE 14. IMPORTS OF MILK FOR NEW JERSEY UTILIZATION, 1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
		-- pounds --	
1967			
July.....	86,355,614	31,580,432	117,936,046
August.....	89,703,737	31,307,203	121,010,940
September.....	96,910,406	31,459,942	128,370,348
October.....	100,782,224	32,530,087	133,312,311
November.....	97,043,352	33,887,313	130,930,665
December.....	93,582,073	37,191,046	130,773,119
1968			
January.....	98,065,248	34,976,094	133,041,342
February.....	86,016,512	33,166,416	119,182,928
March.....	90,795,771	34,992,766	125,788,537
April.....	84,035,178	35,613,903	119,649,081
May.....	85,133,559	35,136,222	120,269,781
June.....	<u>83,320,229</u>	<u>30,637,840</u>	<u>113,958,069</u>
Total 1967-68	1,091,743,903	402,479,264	1,494,223,167
Monthly average 1967-68	90,978,659	33,539,938	124,518,597
Total 1966-67	988,583,425	431,243,838	1,419,827,263
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	+10.44	-6.67	+5.24

MI-26

TABLE 15. CREAM IMPORTED FOR USE IN NEW JERSEY, 1967-68

	<u>North Jersey</u>	<u>South Jersey</u>	<u>New Jersey Total</u>
		-- pounds --	
1967			
July.....	10,731,642	2,063,583	12,795,225
August.....	10,798,956	2,235,946	13,034,902
September.....	7,830,531	1,719,524	9,550,055
October.....	6,706,681	1,691,896	8,398,577
November.....	8,463,962	1,934,778	10,398,740
December.....	12,109,525	2,380,814	14,490,339
1968			
January.....	6,734,368	1,946,405	8,680,773
February.....	7,465,771	1,804,563	9,270,334
March.....	7,466,327	1,586,489	9,052,816
April.....	9,241,057	2,129,099	11,370,156
May.....	9,611,582	2,288,022	11,899,604
June.....	<u>10,533,461</u>	<u>2,583,321</u>	<u>13,116,782</u>
Total 1967-68	107,693,863	24,364,440	132,058,303
Monthly average 1967-68	8,974,489	2,030,370	11,004,859
Total 1966-67	123,216,756	25,720,559	148,937,315
Per cent change 1967-68 compared with 1966-67	-12.60	-5.27	-11.33

Appendix

COMPILATION OF STATISTICAL DATA PERTAINING
TO MILK MARKETING IN NEW JERSEY

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MILK PRODUCERS IN NEW JERSEY

Year and Month	Shipping to Dealers and Processors ^{1/}			Producer Dealers and Dealers Own Farms ^{2/}			Total New Jersey Milk Producers		
	Under Order 57-32 ^{2/}	Under Order 57-4 et seq ^{3/}	Total	Under Order 57-32 ^{2/}	Under Order 57-4 et seq ^{3/}	Total	Under Order 57-32 ^{2/}	Under Order 57-4 et seq ^{3/}	Total
1958	2,506	771	3,277	57	34	91	2,563	805	3,368
1959	2,453	707	3,160	51	29	80	2,504	736	3,240
1960	2,387	648	3,035	44	28	72	2,431	676	3,107
1961	2,266	592	2,858	40	25	65	2,306	617	2,923
1962	2,085	535	2,620	38	26	64	2,123	561	2,684
1963	1,907	477	2,384	35	23	58	1,942	500	2,442
1964	1,862	364	2,226	31	16	47	1,893	380	2,273
1965	1,681	320	2,001	27	11	38	1,708	331	2,039
1966	1,450	275	1,725	22	7	29	1,472	282	1,754
1967	1,301	241	1,542	22	5	27	1,323	246	1,569
<u>1968</u>									
January	1,074	390	1,464	22	4	26	1,096	394	1,490
February	1,068	387	1,455	22	4	26	1,090	391	1,481
March	1,053	389	1,442	22	4	26	1,075	393	1,468
April	1,056	361	1,417	22	4	26	1,078	365	1,443

^{1/} Licensed by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Regulating the handling of milk in New Jersey Milk Marketing Area Number One (Northern New Jersey).

^{3/} Regulating the handling of milk in New Jersey Milk Marketing Areas Two and Three (Southern New Jersey).

Source: Licensees' monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY MILK PRODUCERS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

Year and Month	<u>By Dealers and Processors^{1/}</u>			<u>Producer Dealers' and Dealers' Own Farms^{1/}</u>			<u>Total Receipts from N.J. Producers</u>		
	<u>Under Order 57-3^{2/}</u>	<u>Under Order 57-4 et seq^{3/}</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under Order 57-3^{2/}</u>	<u>Under Order 57-4 et seq^{3/}</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under Order 57-3^{2/}</u>	<u>Under Order 57-4 et seq^{3/}</u>	<u>Total</u>
1958	791,360	223,668	1,015,028	48,533	8,722	57,255	839,893	232,390	1,072,283
1959	832,176	216,921	1,049,097	46,440	7,276	53,716	878,616	224,197	1,102,813
1960	881,688	211,886	1,093,574	45,307	7,390	52,697	926,995	219,276	1,146,271
1961	867,743	208,750	1,076,493	43,463	6,135	49,598	911,206	214,885	1,126,091
1962	862,576	204,908	1,067,484	41,881	6,984	48,865	904,457	211,892	1,116,349
1963	831,412	197,411	1,028,823	39,451	5,663	45,114	870,863	203,074	1,073,937
1964	838,808	167,129	1,005,937	38,866	3,129	41,995	877,674	170,258	1,047,932
1965	805,747	159,451	965,198	38,836	2,490	41,326	844,582	161,942	1,006,524
1966	728,934	149,913	878,847	39,841	2,266	42,107	768,775	152,179	920,954
1967	640,901	134,705	775,606	38,301	2,117	40,418	679,202	136,822	816,024
<u>1968</u>									
Jan.	45,287	16,453	61,740	3,222	175	3,397	48,509	16,628	65,137
Feb.	43,725	15,964	59,689	3,073	165	3,238	46,798	16,129	62,927
Mar.	47,612	16,801	64,413	3,217	170	3,387	50,829	16,971	67,800
Apr.	49,154	16,792	65,946	3,267	172	3,439	52,421	16,964	69,385

^{1/} Licensed by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.^{2/} Regulating the handling of milk in New Jersey Milk Marketing Area Number One (Northern New Jersey).^{3/} Regulating the handling of milk in New Jersey Milk Marketing Areas Two and Three (Southern New Jersey).

Source: Licensees' monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

NUMBER OF FIRMS SELLING MILK IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}

<u>Type of Firm</u>	<u>License Year^{2/}</u>						
	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1963-1964</u>	<u>1964-1965</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969^{3/}</u>
Milk dealers	219	171	151	133	126	115	104
Producer dealers	46	37	37	28	18	18	17
Subdealers	1,910	1,686	1,557	1,413	1,256	1,087	930
Processors	29	24	24	23	23	19	16
Manufacturers	24	19	19	16	18	16	14
Stores	14,673	13,528	13,559	12,796	12,592	11,858	10,031
Vending machines	<u>1,441</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,384</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>1,423</u>	<u>1,294</u>
Total	18,342	16,573	16,558	15,793	15,374	14,536	12,406

1/ Based upon records of license fees received by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

2/ The 12-month period commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the named calendar years.

3/ Current as of July 23, 1968.

NUMBER OF MILK DEALERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}

<u>Size Category</u> <u>Average Monthly Sales of</u> <u>Whole Milk Equiv.^{2/}</u> <u>(in pounds)</u>		<u>License Year^{3/}</u>						
<u>Greater Than</u>	<u>Not Exceeding</u>	<u>1960-1961</u>	<u>1963-1964</u>	<u>1964-1965</u>	<u>1965-1966</u>	<u>1966-1967</u>	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969^{6/}</u>
0	2,500	25	12	8	5	2	1	2
2,500	5,000	3	4	2	4	2	3	1
5,000	25,000	11	11	8	3	4	1	3
25,000	100,000	38	27	20	15	13	17	10
100,000	200,000	26	19	16	17	15	14	15
200,000	500,000	30	21	24	22	23	14	13
500,000	1,000,000	27	23	21	18	16	18	19
1,000,000	2,000,000	29	27	22	22	18	20	19
2,000,000	5,000,000	17	18	16	14	16	14	14
5,000,000		5	5	7	9	9	9	7
Flat Fee Licenses ^{4/}		3	2	5	3	3	1	1
Applicant Deposits ^{5/}		<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Total		219	171	151	133	126	115	104

1/ Based upon records of license fees received by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

2/ Includes sales in New Jersey of plain and flavored whole milk, the whole milk equivalent of cream, ice cream mix, buttermilk, skimmed milk, flavored milk drinks, and milk for manufacturing purposes.

3/ The 12-month period commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the named calendar years.

4/ Represents fees received from milk dealers engaged in handling milk in the State of New Jersey, but selling only in another state.

5/ Represents deposits made by applicants for milk dealer licensees pursuant to P. L. 1952, c. 159 and amendment P. L. 1962, c. 181 (N.J.S.A. 4:12A-36, as amended); and pending at the end of the license year.

6/ Current as of July 23, 1968.

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NUMBER OF PRODUCER DEALERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}

Size Category		License Year ^{3/}						
Average Monthly Sales of Whole Milk Equiv. ^{2/} (in pounds)		1960- 1961	1963- 1964	1964- 1965	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1968- 1969 ^{4/}
Greater Than	Not Exceeding							
0	2,500	14	11	8	5	-	-	-
2,500	5,000	4	2	3	2	-	-	-
5,000	25,000	20	14	11	8	5	6	5
25,000	100,000	5	6	10	7	7	7	6
100,000	200,000	2	4	5	5	5	4	5
200,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
500,000	1,000,000	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
1,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,000,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		46	37	37	28	18	18	17

^{1/} Based upon records of license fees received by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Includes sales in New Jersey of plain and flavored whole milk, the whole milk equivalent of cream, ice cream mix, buttermilk, skimmed milk, flavored milk drinks, and milk for manufacturing purposes.

^{3/} The 12-month period commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the named calendar year.

^{4/} Current as of July 23, 1968.

NUMBER OF SUBDEALERS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}

Size Category	License Year ^{3/}						
Number of Routes ^{2/}	1960- 1961	1963- 1964	1964- 1965	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1968- 1969 ^{4/}
1	1,600	1,430	1,321	1,188	1,048	889	764
2	185	131	116	119	100	99	78
3	54	49	44	41	38	31	35
4	26	23	24	17	23	23	12
5	11	12	10	9	10	11	11
6 - 10	20	26	25	23	19	14	17
11 - 20	8	10	10	10	12	15	6
21 - 30	6	4	4	4	4	2	4
31 - 40	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
41 - 50	-	-	2	2	1	1	2
51 - 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1,910	1,686	1,557	1,413	1,256	1,087	930

^{1/} Based upon records of license fees received by the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Represents routes owned or operated at the commencement of the license period.

^{3/} The 12-month period commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the named calendar years.

^{4/} Current as of July 23, 1968.

NATURE OF PROCESSING FOR NEW JERSEY^{1/}
 (For the Months of December 1963 and 1967)

PER CENT OF PROCESSING BY TYPE OF PLANT

<u>Type of Plants</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1967</u>
Processors	28.4	42.9
Dealers	70.5	55.8
Producer dealers	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0

PER CENT OF PROCESSING OUTSIDE OF NEW JERSEY

<u>1963</u>	<u>1967</u>
14.8	19.2

PER CENT OF PROCESSING UNDER LEASE OR BOTTLING ARRANGEMENTS

<u>1963</u>	<u>1967</u>
10.1	19.9

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF FIRMS

	<u>Processing in 1963 but not in 1967</u>	<u>Processing in 1967 but not in 1963</u>
Number of firms	43	13

^{1/} Based on monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS PROCESSING FOR NEW JERSEY^{1/}

(For the Months of December 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1967)

Size Category Pounds Processed	Number of Plants				Milk Processed (In pounds)			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
Under 2,000,000	111	93	66	66	61,106,650	47,373,690	42,032,425	41,622,471
2,000,000-6,000,000	17	20	22	16	55,173,016	63,830,772	66,212,578	53,623,682
6,000,000-10,000,000	4	5	6	4	31,283,011	43,468,889	46,232,425	28,951,367
10,000,000 and over	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>60,474,027</u>	<u>36,561,391</u>	<u>59,248,254</u>	<u>71,414,998</u>
Total	137	121	99	91	208,036,704	191,234,742	213,725,682	195,612,518

Size Category Pounds Processed	Percentage of Plants				Percentage of Milk Processed			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
Under 2,000,000	81.0	76.9	66.7	72.5	29.4	24.8	19.7	21.3
2,000,000-6,000,000	12.4	16.5	22.2	17.6	26.5	33.4	31.0	27.4
6,000,000-10,000,000	2.9	4.1	6.1	4.4	15.0	22.7	21.6	14.8
10,000,000 and over	<u>3.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>36.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Based on monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

CONCENTRATION OF PLANTS PROCESSING FOR NEW JERSEY^{1/}

(For the Months of December 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1967)

Size Category Plants	Milk Processed (in pounds)				Per Cent of Milk Processed			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
1 to 4 Largest	50,349,069	46,546,619	48,726,811	60,730,066	24.2	24.3	22.8	31.0
5 to 8 Largest	34,770,529	33,483,661	36,365,915	33,542,471	16.7	17.5	17.0	17.2
9 to 12 Largest	19,544,682	17,913,838	26,332,131	21,368,100	9.4	9.4	12.3	10.9
All Others	103,372,424	93,290,624	102,300,825	79,971,881	49.7	48.8	47.9	40.9
Total	208,036,704	191,234,742	213,725,682	195,612,518	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Based on monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

CONCENTRATION OF FLUID MILK SALES BY MILK DEALERS AND PROCESSORS^{1/}

(For the Months of December 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1967)

Size Category	Sales of Fluid Milk ^{2/} (in quarts)				Percentage of Fluid Milk Sales			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
1 to 4 Largest	13,321,233	15,267,154	15,535,364	16,118,417	19.0	20.9	20.2	22.3
5 to 8 Largest	6,565,487	7,582,547	9,265,072	8,857,120	9.4	10.4	12.1	12.2
9 to 12 Largest	5,305,998	5,380,613	7,274,758	7,419,933	7.6	7.3	9.5	10.3
All Others	44,809,199	44,857,858	44,642,295	39,890,040	64.0	61.4	58.2	55.2
Total	70,001,917	73,088,172	76,717,489	72,285,510	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Based upon monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Includes sales of regular, homogenized and premium whole milks, certified milk, and flavored whole milk in New Jersey. Inter-firm transactions are eliminated.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK DEALERS AND PROCESSORS DOING BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY^{1/}
(For the Months of December 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1967)

Size Category (Average quarts per day)	Number of Dealers and Processors				Sales of Fluid Milk ^{2/} (in quarts)			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
Under 10,000	102	76	66	56	9,405,750	6,666,912	5,617,160	5,523,802
10,000-20,000	30	29	29	26	13,251,635	12,713,905	13,150,121	11,082,442
20,000-30,000	16	18	16	13	11,947,557	14,159,656	12,917,290	10,313,044
30,000-40,000	10	8	8	3	10,204,257	8,453,310	8,611,358	3,187,978
40,000-50,000	6	7	3	6	8,244,056	9,681,126	4,346,366	8,144,238
50,000-60,000	1	1	2	3	1,737,997	1,624,117	3,388,608	5,037,169
60,000-70,000	1	-	2	3	1,889,432	-	3,886,150	6,176,950
70,000 and over	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13,321,233</u>	<u>19,789,146</u>	<u>24,800,436</u>	<u>22,819,887</u>
Total	170	145	134	117	70,001,917	73,088,172	76,717,489	72,285,510

Size Category (Average quarts per day)	Percentage of Dealers and Processors				Percentage of Fluid Milk Sales			
	1961	1963	1965	1967	1961	1963	1965	1967
Under 10,000	60.0	52.4	49.3	47.8	13.4	9.1	7.3	7.6
10,000-20,000	17.6	20.0	21.6	22.2	18.9	17.4	17.2	15.3
20,000-30,000	9.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	17.1	19.4	16.8	14.3
30,000-40,000	5.9	5.5	6.0	2.6	14.6	11.6	11.2	4.4
40,000-50,000	3.5	4.8	2.2	5.1	11.8	13.2	5.7	11.3
50,000-60,000	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.4	7.0
60,000-70,000	0.6	-	1.5	2.6	2.7	-	5.1	8.5
70,000 and over	<u>2.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>31.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Based upon monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Includes sales of regular, homogenized and premium whole milks, certified milk, and flavored whole milk in New Jersey. Inter-firm transactions are eliminated.

SALES OF PLAIN WHOLE MILK IN NEW JERSEY BY TYPE OF OPERATOR^{1/}

<u>Type of Operator</u>	<u>Calendar Year 1967</u>		<u>January - April 1968</u>	
	<u>Sales (in quarts)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>Sales (in quarts)</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>
Dealers, Processors and Subdealers	775,043,938	90.8	225,058,169	90.2
Producer Dealers	5,392,011	0.6	1,875,925	0.7
Vertically Integrated Dealers ^{2/}	<u>73,678,194</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>25,762,242</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Total	854,114,143	100.0	282,696,336	100.0

^{1/} Based upon monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

^{2/} Milk dealers whose sales are made primarily through their own stores. Leasing and bottling arrangements are excluded.

SALES OF FLUID MILK BY PACKAGE SIZE^{1/}
(in quarts)

<u>Year or Month</u>	<u>Half-pints</u>	<u>Pints</u>	<u>Quarts</u>	<u>Half-gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Total In These Package Sizes</u>
1963	46,342,034	8,360,943	478,035,514	236,492,192	57,114,712	826,345,395
1964	50,759,502	8,286,104	402,750,122	281,070,700	93,355,668	836,222,096
1965	54,602,119	8,445,809	340,961,068	295,715,106	137,556,664	837,280,766
1966	57,541,543	8,394,590	290,539,112	306,298,848	165,051,724	827,825,817
1967	55,910,655	7,834,105	242,920,835	304,368,888	190,653,420	801,687,903
<u>1968</u>						
Jan.	5,905,169	560,009	18,723,963	26,035,614	17,381,148	68,605,903
Feb.	5,400,151	530,627	17,280,878	23,714,724	16,714,180	63,640,560
Mar.	5,945,553	575,550	17,983,302	25,136,006	17,812,384	67,452,795
Apr.	4,347,381	618,860	17,255,945	24,356,256	17,613,828	64,192,270

^{1/} Based on monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

PERCENTAGE OF SALES BY PACKAGE SIZE^{1/}

<u>Year or Month</u>	<u>Half-pints</u>	<u>Pints</u>	<u>Quarts</u>	<u>Half-gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Total In These Package Sizes</u>
1963	5.61	1.01	57.85	28.62	6.91	100.00
1964	6.07	.99	48.16	33.61	11.17	100.00
1965	6.52	1.01	40.72	35.32	16.43	100.00
1966	6.95	1.01	35.10	37.00	19.94	100.00
1967	6.97	0.98	30.30	37.97	23.78	100.00
<u>1968</u>						
Jan.	8.61	.82	27.29	37.95	25.33	100.00
Feb.	8.49	.83	27.15	37.27	26.26	100.00
Mar.	8.81	.85	25.66	37.27	26.41	100.00
Apr.	6.77	.97	26.88	37.94	27.44	100.00

PERCENTAGE OF SALES OF FLUID MILK IN NEW JERSEY BY CATEGORY^{1/}

By Dealers, Processors and Producer Dealers

<u>Year or Month</u>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Stores</u>	<u>Hotels, Restaurants & Bakeries</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Hosp. & Gov't Bids</u>	<u>Manufq.</u>	<u>Subdealers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1958	28.80	.01	21.32	3.84	1.83	2.72	.73	40.75	100.00
1959	27.95	.01	21.32	3.89	2.02	2.19	1.02	41.60	100.00
1960	27.04	.01	21.22	4.02	2.11	1.87	1.49	42.24	100.00
1961	26.11	.01	22.30	4.29	2.34	1.51	1.64	41.80	100.00
1962	25.11	.01	22.69	4.26	2.36	2.14	1.46	41.97	100.00
1963	23.28	.01	24.23	4.11	2.46	2.29	1.17	42.45	100.00
1964	21.03	.01	26.19	4.02	2.70	2.24	.95	42.86	100.00
1965	19.19	.01	29.53	3.99	2.86	1.99	1.30	41.13	100.00
1966	17.01	.01	32.67	4.42	2.83	2.13	1.58	39.35	100.00
1967	14.68	.00	36.84	3.94	2.98	2.63	1.51	37.42	100.00
<u>1968</u>									
Jan.	13.97	.01	38.57	3.03	3.58	2.46	1.68	36.70	100.00
Feb.	13.58	.01	38.90	2.83	3.80	3.11	1.40	36.37	100.00
Mar.	14.11	.01	38.88	2.92	3.80	2.90	1.56	35.82	100.00
Apr.	13.70	.00	39.42	3.10	3.91	2.78	2.13	34.96	100.00

^{1/} Based on reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

SALES OF FLUID MILK IN NEW JERSEY BY CATEGORY^{1/}

(in quarts)

By Dealers, Processors and Producer Dealers

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Stores</u>	<u>Hotels Restaurants & Bakeries</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Hosp. & Gov't Bids</u>	<u>Manufq.</u>	<u>Subdealers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1958	233,136,309	84,655	172,581,422	31,124,104	14,809,902	22,021,728	5,921,781	329,894,795	809,574,696
1959	232,157,500	75,497	177,039,185	32,319,034	16,739,998	18,189,396	8,439,690	345,447,421	830,407,721
1960	225,188,926	77,616	176,727,299	33,519,988	17,622,613	15,574,592	12,384,427	351,833,059	832,928,520
1961	218,910,300	84,581	186,961,634	35,941,215	19,617,525	12,657,608	13,742,208	350,346,400	838,261,471
1962	213,920,433	93,187	193,305,243	36,259,106	20,124,320	18,203,590	12,435,363	357,469,346	851,810,588
1963	202,391,765	48,403	210,658,657	35,726,980	21,407,365	19,886,975	10,183,706	369,090,014	869,393,865
1964	185,596,550	49,125	231,118,733	35,442,098	23,887,213	19,772,916	8,382,851	378,299,711	882,549,197
1965	170,621,053	57,408	262,577,745	35,522,375	25,468,100	17,694,198	11,583,958	365,745,306	889,270,143
1966	151,176,622	65,997	290,277,325	39,243,298	25,109,412	18,931,155	14,078,860	349,674,535	888,557,204
1967	126,195,367	42,054	316,621,608	33,838,928	25,604,037	22,638,476	12,951,344	321,573,601	859,465,415
<u>1968</u>									
Jan.	10,201,922	4,237	28,164,682	2,214,023	2,615,278	1,796,639	1,229,631	26,787,459	73,013,871
Feb.	9,300,290	3,972	26,643,065	1,938,797	2,604,675	2,132,458	957,096	24,916,386	68,496,739
Mar.	10,266,412	6,496	28,299,977	2,128,751	2,766,875	2,112,528	1,136,139	26,072,108	72,789,286
Apr.	9,591,639	2,940	27,592,332	2,166,589	2,735,726	1,948,024	1,492,005	24,473,684	70,002,939

^{1/} Based on reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry.

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SALES OF MILK AND SKIMMED MILK IN NEW JERSEY
BY DEALERS, PROCESSORS AND PRODUCER DEALERS^{1/}
(in quarts)

	<u>Whole Milk^{2/}</u>	<u>Skimmed Milk^{3/}</u>	<u>Low Fat Milk^{3/}</u>	<u>Other^{4/}</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1963</u>					
Total	869,393,865	38,120,373	NA	15,515,205	923,029,443
Per Cent of Total	94.2	4.1	--	1.7	100.0
<u>1964</u>					
Total	882,549,197	41,918,516	NA	15,200,725	939,668,438
Per Cent of Total	93.9	4.5	--	1.6	100.0
<u>1965</u>					
Total	889,270,143	48,498,256	NA	14,868,185	952,636,584
Per Cent of Total	93.3	5.1	--	1.6	100.0
<u>1966</u>					
Total	888,557,204	56,524,426	NA	15,324,210	960,405,840
Per Cent of Total	92.5	5.9	--	1.6	100.0
<u>1967</u>					
January	74,247,910	4,509,379	915,541	1,182,154	80,854,984
February	69,337,882	4,080,581	928,212	1,202,933	75,549,608
March	75,797,867	4,516,559	1,051,327	1,162,483	82,528,236
April	71,846,393	4,112,762	1,118,329	1,200,997	78,278,481
May	74,517,899	4,437,534	1,176,539	1,305,934	81,437,906
June	69,160,713	4,062,037	1,135,974	1,398,967	75,757,691
July	66,860,758	3,689,294	1,176,258	1,362,861	73,089,171
August	68,066,852	4,003,575	1,244,741	1,452,282	74,767,450
September	72,915,346	3,876,600	1,294,499	1,561,116	79,647,561
October	72,449,030	4,063,670	1,385,740	1,706,391	79,604,831
November	71,511,697	4,117,777	1,444,269	1,282,062	78,355,805
December	<u>72,753,068</u>	<u>4,344,060</u>	<u>1,457,985</u>	<u>1,111,207</u>	<u>79,666,320</u>
Total	859,465,415	49,813,828	14,329,414	15,929,387	939,538,044
Per Cent of Total	91.5	5.3	1.5	1.7	100.0
<u>1968</u>					
January	73,013,871	4,210,699	1,613,038	1,162,992	80,000,600
February	68,496,739	3,969,596	1,643,812	1,175,501	75,285,648
March	72,789,286	3,941,675	1,773,032	1,391,655	79,895,648
April	<u>70,002,939</u>	<u>4,334,747</u>	<u>1,905,912</u>	<u>1,225,562</u>	<u>77,469,160</u>
Total	284,302,835	16,456,717	6,935,794	4,955,710	312,651,056
Per Cent of Total	90.9	5.3	2.2	1.6	100.0

^{1/} Based upon monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry. Inter-firm transactions are eliminated.

^{2/} Includes sales of regular, homogenized and premium milk, flavored milk, and certified milk.

^{3/} Includes fortified and unfortified products. Prior to 1967, sales of low fat milk are combined with sales of skimmed milk.

^{4/} Includes flavored milk drink and buttermilk.

PER CAPITA SALES OF MILK AND SKIMMED MILK IN NEW JERSEY
BY DEALERS, PROCESSORS AND PRODUCER DEALERS^{1/}

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Population of N. J.^{2/} (000)</u>	<u>Annual Per Capita Sales in New Jersey (In Quarts per Person per Year)</u>				<u>Total</u>
		<u>Whole Milk^{3/}</u>	<u>Skimmed Milk^{4/}</u>	<u>Low Fat Milk^{4/}</u>	<u>Other^{5/}</u>	
1963	6,542	132.9	5.8	NA	2.4	141.1
1964	6,680	132.1	6.3	NA	2.3	140.7
1965	6,781	131.1	7.2	NA	2.2	140.5
1966	6,898	128.8	8.2	NA	2.2	139.2
1967	7,078	121.4	7.0	2.0	2.3	132.7

^{1/} Sales data are based upon monthly reports to the New Jersey Office of Milk Industry. Inter-firm transactions are eliminated.

^{2/} From U. S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1967. (88th edition). Washington, D. C., 1967, pg. 12. Estimates as of July 1. Estimate for 1967 from New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry.

^{3/} Includes regular, homogenized and premium milk, flavored milk, and certified milk.

^{4/} Includes fortified and unfortified product. Prior to 1967, sales of low fat milk are combined with sales of skimmed milk.

^{5/} Includes flavored milk drink and buttermilk.

R U R A L A D V I S O R Y C O U N C I L

The Rural Advisory Council has completed its ninth year as a unit of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The Council is comprised of 12 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. Members of the Council serve without compensation, but are reimbursed for actual expenses in attending meetings and performing Council duties.

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

William A. Haffert, Jr., Chairman	Sea Isle City
Phillip Alampi	Trenton
H. Myron Bacon	Bridgeton
Raymond W. Baker	Deans
Louis A. Calvanelli	Trenton
B. Budd Chavooshian	Trenton
Mrs. Robert B. Crane	Pittstown
Lewis DeEugenio	Glassboro
Walter Hurff	Hurffville
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	New Brunswick
Elmer T. Miller	Wrightstown
Frank C. Pettit	Woodstown

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture provides the necessary appropriations for the staff, programs and operation of the Council.

The first section of this annual report will review the two study projects that were sponsored by the Council during the year. Other projects and activities will be presented in the latter portion of the report.

Study Projects

Growth for New Jersey Agriculture

Early in 1967, the Rural Advisory Council initiated a broad study of New Jersey agriculture. The purpose was to provide a reasoned examination of the major problems and opportunities that confront New Jersey agriculture as it competes in a national agricultural arena and in a megalopolitan land use arena. Phase I of the study, which developed statistical profiles and information summaries of the four major production sectors of New Jersey agriculture -- dairy, vegetable, poultry and fruit, were completed earlier by the study consultant, John W. Carncross. Phase II of the study, which is to develop narrative reports on the projected needs and position of the industry in the future, was undertaken during the year. A preliminary report on the dairy industry entitled "New Jersey's Dairy Industry in the 1980's" was completed. The report examines the dairy production situation in New Jersey and makes recommendations to enhance its continuance and development in the face of increasing economic and land use pressures. Prior to publication and release of the report, an evaluation of it will be made by a selected panel of New Jersey dairy leaders. The report will then be submitted to the Rural Advisory Council for its consideration and recommendations concerning the implementation of the report's findings.

Work on the other production sector reports will be concluded during the next fiscal year.

Land Bank - A Preliminary Appraisal

The subject of retention of agricultural land in areas affected by urbanization has come to the fore in recent years. With the massive flow outward of relatively low density suburbia from metropolitan centers, questions have arisen concerning the need for retaining prime agricultural land and other natural

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resource lands for the future. Growing concern has been expressed, particularly in states such as New Jersey, as to the future land use patterns that will become predominant if existing land use policies and trends continue as they have in the past. With a continually expanding population and a fixed land area, intensive pressures will continue to build as the various land users, public and private, compete for the dwindling supply of open land.

One proposal that has been suggested as a method to retain open lands for the future is through the mechanism of a "land bank," a general method proposed for advance acquisition of open land. A preliminary appraisal was made as to how such a "land bank" might be adapted to New Jersey conditions. Some of the pertinent points of that brief report follow:

- (1) A coordinated program for all types of open space lands -- recreational, natural resource and agricultural -- would be required for any large-scale land reservation program.
- (2) Such a large-scale program would require new uses of legislative powers. For example, the Legislature might have to adopt an open space plan for the State. Such a plan would, in some manner, have to prevent development in designated areas. And, there may be constitutional questions on this use of the police power.
- (3) A program on a large scale would require some new type of organization to implement the plan through land acquisition. One approach would be the creation of a Land Use Authority, empowered to float bonds to finance land acquisition. Revenue to support the bond issue could come from land rentals, eventual sale of some lands to other public agencies, and perhaps some private land sales. Further examination needs to be made of the legal and financial efficacy of such an approach.

Thus, if land reservation on a large scale is desired prior to the further suburbanization of open lands, some new uses of the legislative and fiscal powers of the State will be required.

Other Projects

The Rural Advisory Council staff was involved with a number of additional studies and activities during the year:

Governor's Task Force on Seasonal Farm Labor

The executive secretary served as a member of the Governor's Task Force on Seasonal Farm Labor, which completed its study report to the Governor this year. The purpose of the Task Force was to study and make administrative and legislative recommendations on improving economic and social conditions surrounding seasonal farm labor. This most difficult, complicated and challenging responsibility resulted in a report containing numerous recommendations for change. However, because of some basic conflicting views, a minority report, supported by the executive secretary, was also entered. Some of the recommendations of the Task Force related to seasonal farm housing, improving of employment conditions, and expanding health and welfare programs for seasonal workers. It is hoped that some reasonable improvements can be made for seasonal workers in the next few years. Such improvements, however, should consider the position of both the worker and the employer. It must be recognized that New Jersey already has a number of public and private programs for the benefit of seasonal workers which go far beyond those of most of her sister states.

Manpower, Management and Machines

"Manpower, Management and Machines" was the topic for the 1968 General Session, the contribution of the Council, to the annual New Jersey Farmers Week. State, Federal and agricultural interests presented views on the future needs and outlook for agricultural labor. There can be no question that mechanization can and must proceed on New Jersey farms at a rapid rate. This will require many adjustments both on and off the farm. Thus, both private and public efforts must be enlarged to bring mechanization about and to deal with its consequences.

Proceedings of the General Session were published and distributed to the agricultural leaders of the State.

Farmland Assessment Act

The Farmland Assessment Act of 1964 provided for the assessment of qualified farmland on the basis of its productivity in agriculture. Also created was a State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee charged with the duty to prepare annual guide values for consideration of local assessors in assessing such land. The Secretary of Agriculture is the chairman of that committee. The executive secretary of the Council serves as secretary for the committee and assists in the preparation of the required annual report. Also, reference and staff work in other capacities were provided to the committee.

In addition, numerous inquiries for information on the program, from both within and outside of New Jersey, were handled during the year. Since New Jersey was one of the first states with a farmland assessment program, it is serving as a model for similar proposals in other states.

Animal Waste Disposal Task Force

During the year, the Secretary of Agriculture, Commissioner of Health, and the Dean of Rutgers College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, created a task force to deal with potentially enlarging problems associated with animal waste disposal and farm nuisance problems. Its efforts during the year were to chart a research, education and action course to minimize or resolve animal waste disposal problems. The executive secretary serves as secretary to the Task Force and was also involved as a subcommittee chairman. Especially critical is the need for expanded research and educational programs which will provide the basis for dealing with potentially aggravating problems before they reach a critical stage.

Rural Area Development

The United States Department of Agriculture has, for several years, conducted a nationwide program for rural area development. In each state, a Rural Area Development-Technical Action Panel is established to promote and coordinate Federal and State programs to advance rural interests by insuring that available programs are extended and implemented in these areas.

The executive secretary of the Council serves as the representative of this Department on the State Technical Action Panel. By this method, departmental programs are channeled and coordinated with the total Federal-State effort to improve rural conditions.

Statewide Planning

The Division of State and Regional Planning, Department of Community Affairs, is developing a statewide planning program. As part of that effort, an interdepartmental committee was established to provide guidance for the program. As departmental representative, the executive secretary provided assistance for

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special studies dealing with agricultural role and land use position in the State.

Closely allied with this effort is the continuing role of the Council's staff in promoting rural community planning and zoning programs. Upon request, information and technical assistance are provided to planning groups that are involved with rural land use programs. This continuing effort is critical as rural communities become further involved in land use planning on both an initial or sustaining basis.

Summary

The Council maintains a dual interest in dealing with agricultural, as well as more general rural, problems. For in a state such as New Jersey, part of the problems of agriculture and rural areas are intertwined with the impact and effects of ever-expanding suburban areas.

The Council performs its functions of advancing rural economic and social interests with a continuing study program; by participation in other programs that are of interest, or which affect rural areas; and by providing technical assistance and information to public and private groups that serve these areas.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Background of the Soil Conservation Program

Objectives

The State Soil Conservation Committee is a special purpose conservation agency established by an Act of the Legislature in 1937 to provide for: the advancement of soil conservation, the control and prevention of damage to soil and soil resources by flood waters or sediment, and the furtherance of conservation of water for agricultural purposes.

Operating Pattern

Basically, four groups participate in the program. Each contributes a share to its success. The groups can be described as follows:

- (1) The State Soil Conservation Committee administers the program at the State level; creates districts; appoints and sets the terms of office of a board of three to five supervisors who are local resident landowners to serve as the governing body of each district; assists each district in promoting its program; assists in the procurement of technical services and materials from local, State and Federal agencies; allocates to the districts State-appropriated funds; coordinates the activities of the districts; and represents the State's interest and responsibility in soil conservation, agricultural water management and flood control to other State, Federal and local agencies and groups.
- (2) The Soil Conservation Districts are legal subdivisions of State government with responsibilities for formulating plans for the conservation of natural resources at the local level in cooperation with State, Federal and local agencies and organizations; for coordinating the programs of the various governmental conservation agencies; and for promoting, publicizing and helping to develop programs to deal with the local natural environmental problems and opportunities in the areas of: soil and water conservation, forest, wildlife and fish management, especially on private lands, recreational development (on private lands), community beautification, and other ecological and environmental factors. Soil conservation districts are the coordinating centers for the governmental services and assistance offered in these fields to private landowners, municipal and county agencies, engineers, planners and others. They carry out their programs by utilizing funds and technical assistance provided to them by cooperating agencies, individuals and the State. They operate under memorandums of understanding with these agencies.
- (3) The Cooperating Agencies and Organizations supply the districts with funds, materials and technical assistance for accomplishing their programs. Individuals and businesses often give voluntary financial contributions to further the work of the districts. Cooperating agencies include United States Soil Conservation Service, New Jersey Cooperative Extension Service, State Bureau of Forestry, State Division of Fish and Game, county governments and their planning boards, mosquito commissions, the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, watershed associations, sportsmen's clubs and others.

- (4) The Landowners may be Federal, State, county or municipal agencies or private property holders who voluntarily agree to cooperate with the district by applying needed conservation practices to their land. Consultants, planners, engineers and other professionals also use the information and services of district cooperating agencies.

Accomplishments, 1967-68

In the final analysis, progress in conservation of natural resources is measured by on-the-ground accomplishment. Naturally, there must be supporting programs of information-education, research, and planning. These activities, however, must result in conservation or management projects in order to achieve the objectives of the soil conservation program.

The on-the-ground accomplishments of the State Soil Conservation Committee must be measured in terms of achievements at the district level, since the State body serves a supportive role to the districts in this regard. Other types of accomplishments will be noted in this report.

Technical assistance was provided by the United States Soil Conservation Service, State foresters, and State Fish and Game personnel. Financial assistance was given in some cases by the United States Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TABLE 1. RURAL LAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Number</u>
Farms serviced	3,527
New cooperators	276
Ponds constructed	161
Soil survey	242,355 acres
Land smoothing and grading	1,413 acres
Drainage	466,580 feet
Irrigation systems	5,807 acres
Strip-cropping	1,217 acres
Windbreaks	57,142 feet
Wildlife area improvement	4,423 acres
Fish ponds stocked	139
Dikes and levees	23,536
Waterways	34.5 acres
Stream channel improvement	50,575 feet
Farm conservation plans	179

TABLE 2. FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Requests serviced	1,423	
Woodlands examined	465	28,798
Planting sites examined	264	4,652
Timber marked for cutting		
Saw timber	107 properties	1,732
Pulp wood	61 properties	947
Tree planting plans	66	817
Area planted	145 properties	783
Prescribed burning	16 properties	15,111
Fire lines plowed	67 properties	15 miles
Products harvested under improved management practices		
Saw timber	48 properties	833
Pulp wood	14 properties	759

TABLE 3. NONFARM CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	
Nonfarm resource plans	182	
Consultive services	5,370	
Properties receiving conservation treatment	218	4,784 acres
Sand dune stabilization	28 acres	
Recreation, roads and trails	23,300 feet	

Technical assistance for the conservation of natural resources in urbanizing and other nonagricultural areas continues to be important in the activities of the soil conservation districts. Because of the nature of this work, however, it is not possible to fully report on-the-ground accomplishments. The technicians often provide consultive assistance to engineers, architects, planning boards, nonfarm landowners and others who are in turn responsible for the supervision and control of the necessary conservation practices. The district technician, therefore, is removed from direct supervision of establishment of these practices and often is not able to record actual accomplishment.

Because of their experience in the management of soil, water and other natural resources, soil conservation district supervisors and technical staffs are often asked to serve on various resource committees, planning boards and other local organizations. This day-by-day transfer of knowledge and of concepts to decision-making bodies results in achievement of objectives in the best possible manner; however, it is not possible to record these important accomplishments.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

Under the Federal Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 566), local people through group action can obtain assistance on problems of water control which cannot be handled individually. Since its inception in 1954, the watershed program has created great interest. Watershed work plans include such features as flood prevention to reduce floodwater and sediment damage and erosion, water development for municipal or industrial supplies, improvements for fish and wildlife, development of recreation areas, and management of water for agricultural purposes. Conservation planning through the watershed approach combines an upland conservation land treatment program balanced with a downstream structural control program including stream channel work and flood control dams and dikes.

3. To determine the fluvial sedimentation characteristics in the Stony Brook Watershed in Mercer and Hunterdon counties.
4. To measure the trap efficiency of the Baldwin Creek reservoir near Pennington.
5. To provide information on sediment characteristics of State streams and relationships with pesticides and organic water pollution.
6. To evaluate the effects of highway construction on stream and lake sedimentation and on stream ecology.

Information - Education

An exhibit on "Agriculture is Important" was shown at several meetings, conferences and county fairs. It depicts the importance of retaining agricultural lands in New Jersey for water conservation, recreation, food production and open space.

The soil conservation districts, with the assistance of the New Jersey Cooperative Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service and others, carried on a wide range of information and educational activities in the field of conservation of natural resources. These included 62 editions of newsletters; 40 special reports to soil conservation district cooperators and others; published annual reports for 14 soil conservation districts; 31 conservation tours for teachers, government and planning officials, school children, landowners and others; and 26 exhibits. State Committee staff members and district personnel appeared on 16 television and 30 radio programs. There were also many spot radio announcements, talks, news releases and news articles; however, because of the large number of agencies and individuals cooperating this effort, a tabulation of these latter items is not possible.

Administration

Acting upon the recommendations of special district nominating committees or county boards of agriculture, the State Soil Conservation Committee reappointed 13 soil conservation district supervisors; appointed four new supervisors to fill existing vacancies; and appointed 17 supervisors to fill new positions created as a result of State legislation allowing district boards to increase the number of their supervisors from three to five. Supervisor terms of office generally run from July 1 for three years except where new appointments require the staggering of terms of office.

Eleven official meetings of the State Soil Conservation Committee were held during the year.

The State Soil Conservation Committee continues to work very closely with the 15 soil conservation districts in the State. In addition to providing financial support for clerical workers and other funds to the districts, the Committee also maintained close liaison with other State and Federal agencies with delegated conservation responsibility. The Committee was represented on numerous conservation boards and committees.

As a result of an eight-month evaluation study last year of soil conservation districts and of the State Soil Conservation Committee, the following actions were taken to strengthen these bodies and to broaden their programs:

1. Formed a supervisor evaluation committee to study nominations to the post of supervisor, soil conservation districts, and to make appropriate recommendations.

2. Recommended nominating procedures to the districts which should have a long-term effect of securing a broad range of conservation interests on the boards of supervisors. Already, over one-third of the State's supervisors are planning officials, county officials, watershed association representatives, members of the professions, and corporation executives.
3. Conducted a two-day supervisor training workshop with principal objectives of strengthening business meeting procedures and discussing the broadening of the resource conservation program.
4. Invited representatives from a number of State and Federal agencies to State Soil Conservation Committee meetings to discuss their conservation related programs in an effort to secure a broader understanding of conservation activities which could be included in State Committee and local soil conservation district programs.
5. Requested and secured representation at meetings of the State Committee from the Departments of Transportation and Community Affairs.

The State Soil Conservation Committee, with the support of other agencies and organizations, formed the New Jersey Shore Protection Committee, which met several times during the year. Its objective is to find ways of preventing destruction of the barrier dunes along the coast and to promote the maintenance of vegetation on these important structures.

A significant amount of State staff time was spent with the Interdepartmental Drainage Committee. The objective of this group is to formulate recommendations on a reorganization of State, county and local governments in order to deal more effectively with total water management in New Jersey.

All 15 districts signed memorandums of understanding with the Cooperative Extension Service; two with County Mosquito Commissions.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE 53RD
ANNUAL STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

The 53rd annual State Agricultural Convention was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Trenton, on Thursday, January 25, 1968. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Elia Clemenson, president of the State Board of Agriculture. The invocation was offered by the Reverend Frank J. Villerius, pastor of the South Branch Reformed Church, South Branch.

The roll of delegates was called by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi. Those in attendance were:

DELEGATES TO THE STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION

From County Boards of Agriculture

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Russell Clark	Hammonton	Atlantic
Louis Dalponte	Richland	Atlantic
Harry L. Marek	Westwood	Bergen
Jack Wellenkamp	River Vale	Bergen
Lester C. Jones, Sr.	Medford	Burlington
William S. Haines	Chatsworth	Burlington
Thomas Battaglia	Hammonton	Camden
Norman Myers	Glendale	Camden
Bernard Germanio	Belle Plain	Cape May
Vincent DiLuzio	Tuckahoe	Cape May
Joseph K. Hepner, Jr.	Cedarville	Cumberland
Albert Davis	Bridgeton	Cumberland
Charles Ur	Montville	Essex
Roy R. Blair	Nutley	Essex
Joseph Maccarone	Swedesboro	Gloucester
Douglas Zee	Richwood	Gloucester
Enzo DeLuca	Jersey City	Hudson
Harry Napoleon	Jersey City	Hudson
John Middleton	Frenchtown	Hunterdon
Robert M. Manners	Ringoes	Hunterdon
Joseph Blyman	Hightstown	Mercer
Clarence H. Steelman, Jr.	Princeton	Mercer
Raymond Baker	Deans	Middlesex
Chester A. Steen	Plainsboro	Middlesex
Russell D. Clayton	Freehold	Monmouth
Robert Herman	Freehold	Monmouth
Clifford C. Benson	Gladstone	Morris
George Laurel	Flanders	Morris
Daniel M. Crabbe	Toms River	Ocean
Abe Millenky	Toms River	Ocean
William H. Selle	Wayne	Passaic
Edward Ploch	Clifton	Passaic
Roeland deWilde, III	Bridgeton	Salem
Elmer S. Pettit	Woodstown	Salem
Joseph S. Musialowski	Martinsville	Somerset
Gilbert I. Runyon	Skillman	Somerset
John Snook	Augusta	Sussex
Fred T. Space	Beemerville	Sussex
Joseph L. Amberg	Scotch Plains	Union
Lyman B. Coddington, Jr.	New Providence	Union
Harry Frome	Blairstown	Warren
Norman M. Hartung	Alpha	Warren

From State and Pomona Granges

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
William A. Schlechtweg, Sr.	Freehold	State Grange
Martin Decker	Hammonton	Atlantic
Michael Monte	Moorestown	Burlington
Reuben H. Dobbs	Marlton	Camden
Allen McClain	Green Creek	Cape May
Karl Wentorf	Long Valley	Central District
Leon Spencer	Millville	Cumberland
Kenneth T. Stretch	Mullica Hill	Gloucester
William P. Stamets, Sr.	Milford	Hunterdon
Wilbert T. Overholt	Titusville	Mercer
Albert Kniesser	Howell	Monmouth-Ocean
Merton M. Coles	Sharptown	Salem
George M. Gass	Augusta	Sussex
Charles S. Smith	Broadway	Warren

From Breed and Commodity Organizations

American Cranberry Growers' Association, Edward V. Lipman, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers, College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, J. Peter Vermeulen, New Brunswick.

College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr., New Brunswick.

Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc., Frank Musumeci, Swedesboro.

Garden State Dairy Goat Association, Mrs. John M. Richardson, Glen Gardner.

Garden State Service Cooperative Association, Inc., Stephen V. Lee, Jr., Chatsworth.

Jersey Chick Association, William D. Rapp, Farmingdale.

New Jersey Aberdeen Angus Association, Dr. George Irmisch, Trenton.

New Jersey Agricultural Society, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Far Hills.

New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs, Warren Welsh, Newton.

New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, W. Patton Howe, III, Pennington.

New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, Michael Valosin, Piscataway.

New Jersey Crop Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc., John H. Carson, Moorestown.

New Jersey Farm Bureau, Arthur H. West, Allentown.

New Jersey Fur Breeders' Association, Anthony Delgado, Vineland.

New Jersey Hereford Association, Ernest Tark, Hightstown.

New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc., Clifford H. Conover, Hightstown.

New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., Charles H. Kirby, Harrisonville.

New Jersey Livestock Cooperative Association, Inc., John A. Villari, Wenonah.

New Jersey Plant and Flower Growers' Association, Inc., Rijkent Zwaan, Warren.

New Jersey Pony Breeders' and Owners' Association, Mrs. Lawrence Yetter, Newton.

New Jersey Sheep and Wool Cooperative Association, Thomas N. Wright, Neshanic.

New Jersey State Florists' Association, Inc., Carl J. Klotz, Robbinsville.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Charles E. Maier, Pine Brook.

New Jersey State Potato Association, W. Harold Smith, Elmer.

New Jersey State Poultry Association, David London, Somerset.

New Jersey State Sweet Potato Industry Association, Inc., Delmo Muzzarelli, Vineland.

North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association, Robert G. Weber, Dover.

Standardbred Breeders' and Owners' Association of New Jersey, John A. Homlish, Lincroft.

Thoroughbred Breeders' Association of New Jersey, Reeve Schley, Jr., Whitehouse.

Tru-Blu Cooperative Association, C. Edmund Budd, Vincentown.

United Milk Producers Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Herman Durr, Wrightstown.

Vegetable Growers' Association of New Jersey, Inc., Henry Becker, Farmingdale.

E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society, William M. Nulton, Jr., Somerset.

Delegates Not Present

Bergen-Passaic Pomona Grange, Arthur Butt.

Middlesex-Somerset Pomona Grange, J. V. S. DuMont.

Jersey Cattle Cooperative Association of New Jersey, Louis M. Kiesling.

New Jersey Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, George Hill.

New Jersey Dairymen's Council, Stanley Douglass.

New Jersey State Rabbit and Cavy Breeders' Association, Mrs. Irene Harrison.

New Jersey Turkey Association, Richard Hinck.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The following committees were appointed by President Clemenson.

Nominating Committee for Members of the
State Board of Agriculture

John H. Carson	New Jersey Crop Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc.
Lyman B. Coddington, Jr.	Union County Board of Agriculture
Merton M. Coles	Salem County Pomona Grange
Clifford H. Conover	New Jersey Guernsey Breeders' Association, Incorporated
Enzo DeLuca	Hudson County Board of Agriculture
Vincent DiLuzio	Cape May County Board of Agriculture
Reuben H. Dobbs	Camden County Pomona Grange
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen	New Jersey Agricultural Society
George M. Gass	Sussex County Pomona Grange
Norman M. Hartung	Warren County Board of Agriculture
John A. Homlish	Standardbred Breeders' and Owners Association of New Jersey
William J. Kinnamon	New Jersey Association of Agricultural Fairs
Abe Millenky	Ocean County Board of Agriculture
Delmo Muzzarelli	New Jersey State Sweet Potato Industry Association, Incorporated
William H. Selle	Passaic County Board of Agriculture
Leon Spencer	Cumberland County Pomona Grange
Chester A. Steen	Middlesex County Board of Agriculture
Charles Ur	Essex County Board of Agriculture
John Villari	New Jersey Livestock Cooperative Association, Incorporated
Robert Weber	North Jersey Metropolitan Nurserymen's Association
Jack Wellenkamp	Bergen County Board of Agriculture

Committee on Resolutions

Russell Clark	Atlantic County Board of Agriculture
Harry Frome	Warren County Board of Agriculture
W. Patton Howe III	New Jersey Association of Nurserymen
Frank Musumeci	Cooperative Marketing Associations in New Jersey, Inc.
William M. Nulton, Jr.	E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society
Charles S. Smith	Warren County Pomona Grange
Clarence H. Steelman, Jr.	Mercer County Board of Agriculture
Roeland de Wilde III	Salem County Board of Agriculture

Committee on Credentials

Mrs. John M. Richardson	Garden State Dairy Goat Association
Gilbert I. Runyon	Somerset County Board of Agriculture
Kenneth T. Stretch	Gloucester County Pomona Grange

Committee to Escort the Governor

Martin Decker	Atlantic County Pomona Grange
Robert Herman	Monmouth County Board of Agriculture
Lester C. Jones, Sr.	Burlington County Board of Agriculture
David London	New Jersey State Poultry Association
Dr. Leland G. Merrill, Jr.	College of Agriculture, Rutgers University

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The credentials committee examined the certificates of the delegates and reported them to be in order.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

The chairman of the nominating committee placed the names of Edward V. Lipman, a cranberry grower from Middlesex County and Stewart S. Johnson, a dairyman from Warren County, in nomination for membership on the State Board of Agriculture. There being no further nominations, the Secretary cast a ballot to make this election unanimous.

CITATIONS

Citations for distinguished service to agriculture were awarded to the following: Fred W. Jackson of Pennington, William M. Nulton, Jr., of Somerset, Walter M. Ritchie of Freehold, and Insley H. Roy of Andover.

The citations, read by Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi, were as follows:

Citation of Fred W. Jackson

Men who know of your work say that you "wrote the book" on the art of agricultural public relations. After almost one-half of a century of unparalleled contributions to the agricultural industry, you are closing that chapter in your career, and starting a new page.

Now, you are dean emeritus of agricultural communicators. During the more than thirty years in which you directed the informational services of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, you taught a legion of disciples who today emulate your example to disseminate instructive and constructive information about farming and farmers.

The book of your life has many other pages. You are also called goodwill ambassador for the products of New Jersey farms; master promoter of our Garden State as a good place to live, work and play; pioneer advocate of farm electrification which emancipated farm families from much arduous labor, and dispelled the darkness of yesteryear; cultivator of improved public relations between city residents and farmers who, in New Jersey, live side by side, enjoying the products of each other's industry.

Plaudits have come your way from the world of commerce; from educators, churchmen, and statesmen; from the many commodity groups of New Jersey's versatile agriculture; from farm youth organizations whose programs you encouraged; from the food experts of press and radio whose friendship and confidence you won for New Jersey agriculture, and with whom you shared your vast store of knowledge to benefit the consuming public.

Today, representing your employer, the State of New Jersey, the State Board of Agriculture publicly expresses gratitude, and takes pride in awarding this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of William M. Nulton, Jr.

For nearly a half century, you served well the agricultural interests of your native state, particularly those concerned with the breeding of purebred cattle and the production and marketing of quality milk. Your career is unique, not only in its duration, but also in the wide scope of your beneficial influence on behalf of two or more generations of dairymen and hundreds of 4-H dairy club members.

Since 1919, when you pioneered in the development of an active breeders' program for Guernsey cattle, and in subsequent milk marketing crises, you served in the front line as a dedicated leader with energy and persistence. To you must be credited much of the high status and renown of the Guernsey breed in New Jersey in herd improvement, milk production and show-ring performance. You won wide recognition beyond our borders for your success as field secretary in building a strong association.

Your sales programs for Guernsey milk early identified you as an able promoter in milk marketing. Year after year, you helped other producer groups to improve their relations with distributors and consumers.

For these outstanding achievements and for your long-standing cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, the members of the State Board of Agriculture commend you and express their gratitude with this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

Citation of Walter M. Ritchie

You are well known as one of our outstanding farm leaders. For nearly three decades, you have devoted your talent and energy to the advancement of the nursery industry and the building of stronger farm organizations.

Long an active advocate of the landscaping of home, industrial and public properties, you anticipated the current needs and benefits of a comprehensive beautification program for New Jersey, especially in our urban and suburban areas.

Your fellow nurserymen and arborists have honored you frequently with important posts which you have filled with distinction. As a public-spirited citizen, you also are to be commended for your record of active participation in civic, business, educational, church and youth affairs.

In the field of public relations concerning liaison between our rural and city residents, you have spared no effort to cultivate and promote good will and an understanding of our agriculture.

For these and other notable achievements, and mindful also of your past service as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, we take pride in presenting this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE as a public expression of gratitude.

Citation of Insley H. Roy

To those concerned with New Jersey agriculture, particularly with the dairy industry, you have made many substantial contributions during your career. Besides conducting your own successful dairy enterprise, you have attained high rank as a resourceful leader devoted to the advancement of your fellow farmers and your home community.

Year after year, during periods of depressing milk surpluses and other difficult contingencies, you always have been counted among those seeking means to better the income of the dairy farmer. Your dedicated service has demanded attendance at countless conferences and meetings at which you have never failed to inspire greater endeavor and to sustain confidence in the future.

You have been honored frequently with important offices in state and county farm organizations concerned with both production and marketing. You also have served with loyalty and distinction in local church, school and civic affairs.

Your two terms as a member of the Legislature, with a seat in this Assembly Chamber, are recalled as we convene here today. The State Board of Agriculture also is mindful of your term as a member, beginning in 1956, and so awards to you this CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions, presented by Clarence H. Steelman, Jr., and reported favorably by the committee, were adopted by the State Agricultural Convention:

Harvesting Machinery Research

WHEREAS, agriculture in the Garden State continues to be faced with labor problems necessitating more mechanization to improve efficiency and reduce labor and operating costs; and

WHEREAS, the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science of Rutgers University continues to make progress in the development of farm labor-saving machinery and related cultural practices; and

WHEREAS, continuing emphasis will need to be placed on expanding the harvesting machinery research program and accompanying horticultural research for farmers in New Jersey to have the necessary tools to remain competitive with other production areas; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, commend the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science of Rutgers University for its continuing interest in this field and request that an even stronger harvesting machinery research program be instituted to assist New Jersey farmers in any way possible; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the delegates to this Convention support the asking budget of the Agricultural Experiment Station; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be directed to the Dean of Agriculture of Rutgers University.

Agricultural Bargaining

WHEREAS, a strong agricultural economy is basic to all economic development; and

WHEREAS, the efficiency of our farms has made it possible for the average consumer to enjoy more and better foods for a smaller percentage of his income than at any time in history; and

WHEREAS, farmers have seen their share of the Nation's income decrease while the general level of prosperity of other people has increased; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey farmers are constantly faced with ever-increasing costs for the productive tools and labor that they must purchase to continue their operations on a competitive basis; and

WHEREAS, a new spirit of unity is needed in agriculture so that this vital part of our economy can be protected in a free society; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, encourage farmers operating through their organizations to make every effort possible to develop approaches towards strengthening the bargaining power of all farmers in the market place.

Public Relations Program

WHEREAS, this body has previously expressed its interest in the development and support of a long range coordinated program to develop better public relations for New Jersey agriculture; and

WHEREAS, studies of methods to establish such a program are under way; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, again urge that all facets of our total agricultural industry give full support to such a program if the present studies show it to be feasible; and, further,

BE IT NOTED, that this body recognizes the value of established programs, such as fairs, institutes, youth programs, New Jersey Flower and Garden Show, New Jersey Agricultural Society, Farmers Week, Farm-City Week, and other activities carried out by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science-Rutgers University, farm organizations and others.

Animal Waste

WHEREAS, the problem of disposing of animal waste and controlling odors therefrom becomes an ever-increasing problem to the farmers of New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the urbanization of New Jersey continues at a rapid pace, bringing residential areas closer and closer to our farms; and

WHEREAS, many farmers are being forced out of business because they do not have the technology to dispose of animal waste and control odors in a way that would be economically sound and practicable; and

WHEREAS, legislation, information and education (both rural and urban) as well as funds are necessary to help solve this problem; and

WHEREAS, an Animal Waste Disposal Task Force Committee has been established to deal with this problem; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, urge that all groups represented on the Animal Waste Disposal Task Force Committee give their continuing support to this work to the end that the necessary methods can be developed through all cooperating groups to provide farmers with the necessary means of solving this problem.

Equine Board

WHEREAS, the equine industry in New Jersey has been developing at an unprecedented rate, with a growing interest by both adults and young people in the breeding and raising of horses and ponies; and

WHEREAS, the State of New Jersey recognizes the racing phase of the industry as a substantial source of income which would otherwise have to be raised by general taxation; and

WHEREAS, substantial funds from racing revenues are now authorized by law for the further promotion of the industry through the New Jersey Horse Breeding and Development Fund, for research, fairs, horse shows, youth activities, promotion and administration, as well as breeder awards, and other means of informing the public about the substantial segment of the State economy which the equine industry represents; and

WHEREAS, the presently constituted equine advisory board appointed by the State Board of Agriculture has demonstrated the potential value of a strong board constituted by law and now bears responsibility under the law to advance the interests of the industry; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, hereby support and urge the creation by law of a New Jersey Equine Advisory Board to be appointed by the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture as a unit of the Department of Agriculture whereby it may advise the State Board of Agriculture in matters pertaining to the welfare of the growing equine industry; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor and all members of the New Jersey Legislature.

General Obligation Law

WHEREAS, outdoor recreational and sporting activities in New Jersey have been developing at an unprecedented rate, with a growing interest and active physical participation in them by both adults and young people throughout the State, and

WHEREAS, the physical participation of thousands of people throughout the State in these activities taking place in agricultural areas involves the legal liability of property owners, lessees and occupants of premises; and

WHEREAS, under existing law, land owners are only relieved from liability related to hunting and fishing activities, and

WHEREAS, such land owners, lessees and occupants of premises can now be liable for injuries and/or damages resulting from use of their land for equestrian recreational and competitive purposes, for hiking, for skiing, for sledding and tobogganing, for camping, for ice skating, for trapping, for swimming, for picnicking, for youth activities and for other similar recreational, educational and instructional activities; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, hereby support and urge the passage of legislation that would relieve land owners, lessees and occupants of premises from liability for injuries and/or damages resulting from use of their land for equestrian recreational and competitive purposes, for hiking, for skiing, for sledding and tobogganing, for camping, for ice skating, for trapping, for swimming, for picnicking, for youth activities and for other similar recreational, educational and instructional activities; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor and to all members of the New Jersey Legislature.

Land Use

WHEREAS, the use of land is a matter of growing private and public concern in New Jersey, the most densely populated State in the Nation; and

WHEREAS, the limited area of our State must be used, developed and conserved based on principles of quality of environment, as well as principles of efficiency and productivity; and

WHEREAS, the competition for land, a limited resource, creates severe short range pressures which may or may not effectively allocate and use our land resources to the best advantage for long range goals; and

WHEREAS, there is only limited time in which to assess and determine the ultimate patterns and allocations of land use for the future largely because of the rapidity and extensive shifts in land use that are technologically possible under present and prospective conditions; and

WHEREAS, the agriculturalists of New Jersey presently own and control a substantial proportion of the open lands of New Jersey and have a vital interest and concern for land for the future; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, request that the Governor and/or the Legislature create a Land Use Study Commission with at least 1/4 of its membership representing agriculture with adequate resources to study the whole land use subject in terms of future private and public demands, needs and related considerations and recommend programs and policies that will provide long-term benefits for both present and future generations in New Jersey.

New Jersey State Seed Law Amendments

WHEREAS, the enforcement of the New Jersey State Seed Law (Revision of 1963) approved May 8, 1963 (PL 1963 C.29) was transferred from Rutgers University July 1, 1966 to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture whereby certain duties of individuals and boards were changed therefore necessitating revisions to clearly indicate areas of responsibility; and

WHEREAS, vegetable seeds in one pound containers or less were not included in the present law and large quantities of high value hybrid vegetable seed are purchased in New Jersey annually; and

WHEREAS, the penalty clause in the present law is difficult to enforce; and

WHEREAS, these proposed changes have been presented to the Atlantic Seedsmen's Association of the American Seed Trade Association and found acceptable; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, urge that the aforesaid revisions be included in the New Jersey State Seed Law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, members of the Legislature, New Jersey Farm Bureau, New Jersey State Grange and the New Jersey Crop Improvement Association.

Meat Inspection

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has enacted and the President has signed into law a new Wholesome Meat Inspection Act (Public Law 90-201) to provide for cooperation with appropriate State agencies with respect to State meat inspection programs; and

WHEREAS, the new Meat Inspection Act is a great step forward in assuring all consumers that they will have made available to them a wholesome and safe supply of meat and meat products; and

WHEREAS, the new Meat Inspection Act requires the states to upgrade their programs to be at least equal to the federal meat inspection program on a cost sharing basis with federal matching funds up to 50 per cent of the cost; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioner of Health and the Secretary of Agriculture with the concurrence of the Governor have agreed to transfer meat inspection from the New Jersey Department of Health to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture as it is in most states and the United States Department of Agriculture; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, recommend the enactment of such legislation as is necessary to effect this transfer and to allocate funds in order to assure that the meat inspection program in New Jersey will be at least equal to the federal meat inspection program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, members of the New Jersey Legislature, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, the New Jersey Commissioner of Health, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety - Division of Weights and Measures, and the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture.

Agricultural Liming Materials Law

WHEREAS, the addition of liming materials to soil for the adjustment of soils acidity is a well recognized practice; and

WHEREAS, the efficacy of fertilizer is often enhanced by the use of liming materials; and

WHEREAS, the amount of liming materials used annually in New Jersey exceeds 200,000 tons and thereby constitutes a substantial expenditure by farmers; and

WHEREAS, the present law relating to the sale and distribution of agricultural liming materials was passed in 1913 and therefore does not reflect current agronomic practice; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, wholly support and urge the passage of the proposed new Agricultural Liming Materials Law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, all the members of the New Jersey Legislature, New Jersey Plant Food Society, New Jersey Farm Bureau and the New Jersey State Grange.

Farm Labor

WHEREAS, farm labor is of major concern to all segments of New Jersey agriculture; its availability, productivity, wages, conditions of employment, housing, and other social and economic conditions; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey agriculture operates under conditions in which farmers must freely compete for markets with producers in other states; prices of farm products are not established by farmers; products are highly perishable and seasonal; farm production is subject to the unpredictability of nature; and

WHEREAS, compared to nearby and other competing areas, New Jersey is presently in the forefront in terms of public laws and programs and standards related thereto dealing with farm labor; and voluntary farm labor programs developed and implemented by New Jersey farmers are second to none in terms of benefits to workers, and yet all of these programs are too often overlooked; and

WHEREAS, this past summer has witnessed numerous appeals to impose upon agriculture unrealistic and unreasonable demands which purportedly would solve seasonal farm labor problems; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey farmer employers are for reasonable improvements in laws, regulations and programs to improve conditions surrounding agricultural employment, as witnessed by the preliminary report of the Agricultural Task Force on Seasonal Farm Labor; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, recommend that the Governor and the Legislature earnestly consider all aspects of agricultural conditions, as outlined above, whenever legislation or other programs affecting agricultural employment are proposed for consideration and action by them; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor and all members of the New Jersey Legislature.

William C. Lynn

WHEREAS, William C. Lynn has faithfully served the agricultural and related interests of New Jersey during his 41 ½-year tenure with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, his warm personality has earned him the affection of the farm, business and consuming publics, young and old alike, while at the same time his firm direction and sound judgment have reflected credit upon agriculture and upon the Department of Agriculture; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, signify our respect and admiration for Mr. Lynn and wish him well during his retirement from his position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Lynn and members of his family.

Professional And Vocational Education

WHEREAS, agriculture is the key to orderly development in the intelligent use of land; and

WHEREAS, the people of New Jersey have demonstrated a long-term interest in the maintenance of agriculture as profitable tax paying open space; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey agriculture is a highly technical and involved business operation; and

WHEREAS, the requirements for trained personnel in agriculture are changing rapidly; and

WHEREAS, the increased need for highly skilled people is apparent in all areas of agriculture; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, request that the Dean of Agriculture and his staff at Rutgers University take the initiative in determining the state needs for professional and vocational education in the agricultural sciences and technology so that successful long range planning for the future of agriculture can be enhanced; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the New Jersey Department of Education, and the New Jersey Department of Higher Education and other appropriate organizations be called to cooperate in this venture; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature of the State of New Jersey be asked to appropriate \$75,000 to be used over a three-year period to implement this study and develop a scheme to train people in existing and developing institutions of elementary, secondary, vocational and higher education; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, the New Jersey Legislature and the heads of the Departments mentioned in this resolution.

Governor Hughes

WHEREAS, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes, Governor of New Jersey, has exhibited a keen interest in New Jersey agriculture through his assistance in strengthening various segments of the industry, his concern with the updating of agricultural laws and for working with agriculture as it endeavors to adjust to a changing society; and

WHEREAS, he has recognized that farming is good business for New Jersey representing nearly 2 and 3/4 billion dollars of the total gross product of the Garden State; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, express our appreciation to Governor Hughes and thank him for his assistance to agriculture in New Jersey and direct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him.

State Water Policy and Supply Council

WHEREAS, water is essential for production of agricultural crops; and

WHEREAS, the farmer has a legitimate concern about the ample supply of water to maintain crop production for the benefit of the consumer; and

WHEREAS, the soil conservation practices carried out by the farmers benefit the health and welfare of all citizens; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Policy and Supply Council has traditionally had a farmer as one of its members; and

WHEREAS, agriculture is no longer represented on this council; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, urge that the Governor appoint at least one farmer as a member of this Council at the earliest possible date; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor, the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development and the Secretary of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Issuance of Permits For Farm Wells

WHEREAS, the present system of digging wells and issuing permits can create unnecessary financial loss to the farmer; and

WHEREAS, it is possible that the farmer may not be permitted to get any use from said wells; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the delegates attending this Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, request that the permit, when issued, state the amount of water to be drawn from the well; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the New Jersey Commissioner of Conservation and Economic Development and the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture.

Memorial

WHEREAS, since this convention of delegates last met in January 1967, the Great Creator has called some of our active farm leaders and co-workers from our midst to their final resting place, among whom are:

Clifford E Snyder, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, an outstanding personality in New Jersey agriculture as well as in the development of the Hunterdon Medical Center to benefit his fellow man;

Albert Gallino, a respected leader in the produce auction market field whose efforts have resulted in increasing the income of many New Jersey farmers;

Spencer Perrine, a well known and outstanding potato grower, not only active in his own interests, but concerned about the affairs of all of agriculture;

Edgar L. Cubberley, an outstanding farmer in his own right as well as providing leadership in dealing with agricultural labor problems;

Stanley Coville, a well known figure in the blueberry business and a strong supporter of many phases of agriculture;

Arthur J. Farley, member of the Rutgers faculty for 46 years and New Jersey's first extension fruit specialist who rendered outstanding service to three generations of students and fruit growers;

C. W. M. Hess, Sr., an outstanding nurseryman active in State Board of Agriculture work, and a strong supporter of those programs of interest to New Jersey farmers;

Isaiah Barclay, a well-known farm supply and commodity dealer and a leader in the agricultural community; and

Robert Dilatush, Jr., an active leader in farm organizations, particularly in the marketing of agricultural commodities; and

WHEREAS, the passing of these men and others of our friends is a grievous loss; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that it is fitting for us, the delegates of this annual Agricultural Convention, assembled in Trenton, N. J., on January 25, 1968, to pause in our deliberations for a moment of silent prayer in respect to the memory of our departed friends; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this act should be made a matter of record of these proceedings and that copies be sent to the respective families.