New Mexico Department of Agriculture

BIENNIAL REPORT 1958-59 1959-60



New Mexico State University University Park, New Mexico

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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New Mexico State University University Park, New Mexico

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NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Office of the Director

December 1, 1960

His Excellency John Burroughs Governor of New Mexico Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Governor Burroughs:

I have the pleasure of submitting herewith the second biennial report of the State Department of Agriculture of the New Mexico State University for the fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

This report contains a brief record of the activities and functions performed by this Department. There is also included a financial statement of receipts and expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

Lerson

DALLAS RIERSON Director

DR:vmt

STAFF ROSTER STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY University Park, New Mexico (As of June 30, 1960)

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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Chief, Division of Plant Industry
Assistant Director, State Dept. of Agri.
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Deputy Inspector, Egg Inspection
Deputy Inspector, Egg Inspection
Deputy Inspector, Egg Inspection
State Dairy Commissioner
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.Deputy Inspector, Weights and Measures
Deputy Inspector, Div'n of Plant Industry
Deputy Inspector, Div'n of Plant Industry
Deputy Inspector, Khapra Beetle Insp'n
Assistant State Chemist
Chemist's Aide
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Secretary, Div'n of Plant Industry
.Secretary, Div'n of Non-Food Inspections
Secretary, Div'n of Markets, Wts., & Meas.
Secretary, Div'n of Markets, Wts., & Meas.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1958-59 1959-60

Receipts:		
Balance Forward, July 1, 1958		\$ 69,278.00
State Appropriations		73,703.00
Fees, Licenses and Permits		149,482.00
Federal Grants		23,300.00
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		\$315,763.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries	\$148,978.00	
Travel	35,942.00	
Communications	4,277.00	
Office expenses	7,876.00	
Printing and Binding	1,664.00	
Tax tags and permits	8,844.00	
Retirement and Insurance	8,254.00	
Rental	1,895.00	
Contractual Work	11,009.00	
Laboratory equipment, supplies and vehicles	19,512.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$248,251.00	
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1959		\$ 67,512.00
Receipts:		
Balance Forwarded, July 1, 1959		\$ 67,511.84
State Appropriations		137,226.02
Federal Grants		22,956.67
Fees, licenses and permits		178,137.50
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		\$405,832.03
Expenditures:		
Salaries	\$166,672.59	
Travel	47,542.07	
Communications	3,992.34	
Office expense	9,514.09	
Printing and Binding	1,554.62	
Tax tags and permits	12,687.73	
Retirement and insurance	13,331.09	
Rental	1,895.00	
Contractual work	1,456.26	
Lab equipment and supplies	34,326.73	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$292,972.52	
Jnexpended balance, June 30, 1960		\$112,859.51

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Dallas Rierson, Director

This biennial report is prepared for the information of the Governor, the legislature and the people of New Mexico. It is a report of the functions of the State Department of Agriculture of New Mexico State University for the period July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1960. The report reflects a demand for services and regulatory activities which the expanded agricultural and industrial economy of New Mexico places upon this department.

Changes in agricultural products, methods, newly-developed processing, marketing, and distributing techniques have added to complexity of work by the department. During the 1959 session of the legislature, three new acts were passed. One is known as the Plant Protection Act which revised the old nursery law and quarantine act; a new Dairy Act which places greater emphasis on dairy products and producer-processor relationships; a new Weights and Measures Act which will mean a great deal to the economy of agriculture, industry and the consumers.

Those engaged in agriculture and related industries realize that an expanded population and mechanization of agriculture and industry have made operating units fewer in number and larger in size and are effecting a revolution in agricultural life in our state and nation.

The Board of Regents of New Mexico State University is the administrative branch of the state government responsible for administering the department's laws and regulations which daily affect the lives of every citizen of New Mexico. These laws and regulations about production, preparation, processing, sale and use of agricultural commodities are designed to assist producers, processors, and consumers.

The department has maintained a close working relationship with other state agricultural agencies and the State Health Department. This relationship extends to the departments of agriculture in other states as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It is hoped that this resumé of activities for the past two years will be of assistance to those who have a sincere interest in the most important industry in New Mexico.

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DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Dr. Gerald L. Nielsen, Assistant Chief

The duties of the division of plant industry are to: (a) inspect nursery and florist stock and license nurseries and florists, thus assuring the public of healthy plants; (b) inspect aviaries and assist beekeepers in eradicating contagious or infectious diseases of bees; (c) license and bond cotton gins; (d) enforce interstate and intrastate quarantines; (e) cooperate with other agencies in setting up and carrying out cooperative survey and control programs; and (f) continue efforts in survey and detection to encounter newly-introduced pests and to find destructive infestations of established crop pests.

Since these duties are so closely related and involve working with the public, the personnel of the division are required to be well qualified in all phases of the program and to desire to be of service to the people for whom they work. Of necessity, these men must have the authority to enforce the laws and quarantines, but the main purpose behind the division is to educate and assist these people to whom the laws and quarantines apply. In this way, the public as a whole benefits by obtaining the best products and service.

PLANT PROTECTION. It is the aim of the personnel of the division of plant industry to assist nursery and florist dealers of the state in keeping their nursery stock free of injurious diseases, insects, and nematodes, and to assure the public they are buying healthy nursery stock. A new law known as the New Mexico Plant Protection Act was passed by the 1959 session of legislature to replace the old nursery law. This new law became effective June 14, 1959. It has been accepted very well by the majority of the nurseries and florists and has been much easier to enforce than the old law. Under the New Mexico Plant Protection Act the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University is given power to enter into reciprocal agreements with all states that will afford the same privileges to New Mexico florists and nurserymen. Therefore, it is no longer necessary that out-of-state nurserymen or florists pay a \$10 filing fee or attach New Mexico permit tags to nursery or floral shipments where similar privileges are granted to New Mexico florists and nurserymen. Other changes which make the law more just and provide better protection for the public are: (a) a license must be obtained for each place or vehicle from which nursery or florist stock is sold. The old law required one license for a number of places belonging to the same person, company, or corporation; (b) the license fee for persons growing and selling only small numbers of vegetable plants is only one-half the amount paid for a regular inspection, and the "special dealer" license provided for those handling only vegetable or cactus is \$10, as compared with the \$25 fee for nursery or florist dealer licenses; and (c) any dealer or agent operating in New Mexico must own at least \$1,000 real property within the state or post a \$1,000 bond.

During the spring of 1960 nursery stock infested with root knot nematodes was found in a number of nurseries throughout the southern part of the state. It was necessary to stop sale on this stock and have it destroyed. The source of this nursery stock was determined and prompt precautions were taken both by the division of plant industry and the nursery involved to see that no further shipments of infested nursery stock were made.

BEES. The beekeeping industry is a small but important industry in New Mexico because of the benefits derived from it in honey production and pollination of crops. The beekeepers have over 10,000 colonies of bees located throughout the state. Of the 241 registered beekeepers in New Mexico in 1959, only 1.7% had over 500 colonies; 3.8% had over 250 colonies; 6% had over 100 colonies; 9% had over 50 colonies; and 15% had over 25 colonies.

All apiaries within the state are checked at least once a year for contagious or infectious diseases. When disease is found it must either be controlled by chemotherapy or the bees are destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease to other colonies. Approximately .9% of the colonies were found to be infected with American foulbrood in 1958-59, and .5% in 1959-60. Approximately 2.1% of the colonies were found to be infected with European foulbrood in 1958-59, and 1.7% in 1959-60. To control and eradicate these diseases from New Mexico apiaries will require the cooperation of all beekeepers regardless of the number of colonies they possess or the purpose for which they are kept.

SURVEY AND CONTROL. During the fiscal year 1958-59, 13 infestations of Khapra beetle were found. The owners were notified and no materials were allowed to be removed from the infested properties. Twelve of these properties, a total of 1,280,864 cubic feet, were fumigated before June, 1959, and the last known infestation of 58,024 cubic feet was fumigated in July, 1959.

In cases where the infested properties were feed stores, lists of their customers

were obtained and these places were checked to determine if the Khapra beetle had become established at these locations.

In order to find Khapra beetle infestations and eradicate them, the personnel of the division of plant industry, during the biennium, made 905 inspections of commercial properties, 4,169 on-the-farm inspections, and submitted 638 specimens for identification. To further augment this program, the personnel of the Plant Pest Control Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, made 755 inspections of commercial properties, 2,164 on-the-farm inspections, and submitted 715 specimens for identification. No new infestations have been found since the spring of 1959. This pest has a large number of materials upon which it feeds and its habits are such that it is very difficult to find until it has become well established. Therefore, continuous inspections must be made to insure that this pest does not become established in New Mexico.

Under the cooperative grasshopper program 275,383 acres were treated to control destructive grasshopper infestations.

By conducting special surveys, four insects were collected which were not known to exist in New Mexico. These were the Red-banded leafrollers, the European earwig, the Plum gouger and the Pecan nut casebearer.

The Red-banded leafroller was found in a few apple orchards in Bernalillo and Sandoval Counties causing extensive damage to the foliage and fruit. The larvage even continued to damage the fruit after it was placed in storage.

The European earwig was found in a campground area in Cimarron Canyon in the fall of 1958. At that time the infestation was limited to a very small area. Since no funds were allocated to eradicate incipient infestations such as this, nothing was done to attempt an eradication of this pest until the summer of 1959. By that time the earwigs had built up extremely heavy populations and had infested other picnic areas. The area was sprayed twice in 1959, but because of inadequate equipment for applying the insecticide, the populations reappeared in the spring of 1960 and continued to spread to new areas.

In making the Plum curculio survey in the fruit-growing areas of the state, no Plum curculio was found, but another insect, the Plum gouger, with similar habits was found near Rinconada, in Rio Arriba County. It was found damaging plums and prunes.

An insect found damaging pecans in Carlsbad in the fall of 1958 was identified from collected pupae as the Pecan nut casebearer. Additional specimens of the larvae, pupae and adults were sent to the U. S. National Museum for verification and they, too, were identified as the Pecan nut casebearer. An exhaustive survey was made to limit the infestation and it was found that it was confined to trees in the vicinity of Carlsbad. To prevent further spread of this pest, a meeting was held with city and county officials to make plans for controlling this pest. However, due to insufficient funds no organized control program was attempted during the spring and summer of 1960. A new intrastate quarantine was established January 1, 1960, for Eddy County to prevent the spread of the Pecan nut casebearer, Acrobasis caryae, from the initial infestation found during the summer of 1959 at Carlsbad. If this pest should find its way into other areas where pecans are grown commercially, the pecan industry would suffer tremendously because of reduced yields and the expense involved in controlling this pest.

Another important survey which is made at least once every two years is the European corn borer survey. The areas of the state where corn, grain sorghums, and broomcorn are grown are carefully checked to determine if this pest has found its way into the state. Another pest which is very similar to the European corn borer is the Southwestern corn borer. This insect is a very serious pest of corn, and at times will also damage grain sorghums and broomcorn. Since the larvae of these two insects are similar in appearance, questionable larval specimens are

		DIVISION	I OF PLANT	INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES			
Activities	58-59	59-60	Totals	Activities	58-59	59-60	Totals
KHAPRA BEETLE				NURSERY INSPECTION (continue	d)		
Commercial Inspections				Stop-movement orders	0	9	9
State	558	347	905	Insp. Certificates Issued	122	129	251
Federal	305	450	755	Dealer Licenses Issued	237	409	6-46
Specimens Submitted				Agent Licenses Issued	16	12	28
State	160	145	305	Permit Certificates Issued	274	0	274
Federal	201	255	456	Individual Inspections	250	360	610
On-The-Farm Inspections				Fumigations of Nursery Stock	60	20	8
State	1.976	2.193	4.169	0			
Federal	796	1.368	2,164	PLANT QUARANTINE			
Specimens Submitted				Khapra Beetle Cert. Issued	1,273	1,117	2,390
State	154	179	333	Pink Bollworm Cert. Issued	72	83	155
Federal	83	176	259	European Corn Borer Cert.	2,523	2,139	4,662
Total Inspections	3,635	4,358	7,993	Ozonium Root Rot Cert. Iss'd	68	85	153
Total Specimens	598	755	1,353	Ginner's Licenses Issued	56	60	116
Properties Infested	13	0	13	Port of Entry Inspections			
Fumingations (cu. ft.)	1,280,864	58,024	1,338,888	(man hours)	360	0	360
BEE INSPECTION				COOPERATIVE CONTROL PROGE	RAMS		
Reg. Beekeepers	193	241		Acres sprayed for			
No. of colonies	9,814	10,249		grasshoppers*	275,383	0	275,383
Colonies Insp.	5,395	7,728	13,123				
Colonies Infested (afb)	87	65	152	SPECIAL SUKVETS			
Colonies Infested (efb)	207	176	383	European C. B. (man hrs.)	65	0	65
Colonies Destroyed	13	10	23	Spec. Submitted	33	0	33
Wholesale Honey Permits	16	17	33	Pecan Nut Case Br. (m.h.)	30	06	120
				Alfombrilla (man hours)	45	120	165
NURSERY INSPECTION				Plum Curculio (man hours)	32	24	56
Nursery Inspections	625	947	1,572	European Earwig (man hours)	54	68	122
Consignments Insp.	336	234	570	Red-banded Leafroller (m.h.)	63	40	103
Post-entry Insp.	33	30	9	Harvester Ant (man hours)	0	56	56
				*			

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sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification. In the survey made during the fall of 1958, 33 vials of specimens were sent in for identification. All of these specimens were identified as the Southwestern corn borer. This survey must be continued to protect our grain sorghum and broomcorn, and in order that we may continue to certify that shipments of grain from New Mexico originate from an area where the European corn borer is not known to exist. In this way we can assure the farmer that he will be able to continue shipping his grain sorghum and broomcorn into Arizona and California where a certificate of origin must accompany each shipment.

Ranchers in Lincoln, San Miguel and Socorro Counties requested aid in determining how serious the Harvester ant problem was in their areas, and how it could be economically controlled. A survey of these counties was made and it was found to be a very serious problem in several areas. With the aid of the extension entomologist, and experiment station personnel, experimental plots were set up and a number of materials were applied as dusts, granules and on baits. Additional research is needed before recommendations of materials or means of applications can be made.

DIVISION OF MARKETS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Charlie B. Whigham, Chief

The division of markets, weights and measures is composed of four different sections, of which three are primarily concerned with the inspection and grading of perishable agricultural products. The division is charged with the enforcement of the New Mexico Dairy Law, the Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Act, the New Mexico Egg Grading Act and the New Mexico Weights and Measures Act. In these grading and inspection programs the standards used for grading are the same promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and are uniform with other states. The basic functions of the regulatory laws with which this division is charged are:

(1) to insure that testing or grading of the producers' products is accurate;

(2) that products are correctly labeled for sale to consumers of this state, or that they are standardized so sales in interstate commerce are more easily made; and

(3) that the consumer gets a product correctly labeled as to weight.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVICE. The New Mexico fruit and vegetable standardization service was established by legislature in 1941. The purposes of this act are to promote development of the industry in the state, to establish standards and standard containers for fruits and vegetables, to prevent fraud and deception in receiving, packing, marketing, and accounting for sales of fruits and vegetables, and to provide for licensing and bonding farm produce dealers.

The primary objectives of dealing with commercial fruits and vegetables are:

(1) the development of grades and standards, assistance to producers and shippers in grading and inspection to establish grades;

(2) the development of methods of plans for harvesting and preparing fruits and vegetables for marketing, including grading and packaging;

(3) the development of general information about marketing as requested by producers, shippers, and buyers.

The fruit and vegetable service uses the uniform grades and standards as set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to make products shipped from

New Mexico as uniform as possible. By effective grading only the select product may be designated as either U. S. No. 1, U. S. Fancy, or whatever standard applies to the premium product of that particular grade. The New Mexico fruit and vegetable service has provided federal-state inspectors at shipping points under a cooperative agreement between the State Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These federally-licensed inspectors are secured and stationed wherever needed during the shipping season at the grower's or shipper's request, and certificates on inspected produce are issued on each lot or carlot of produce. Produce grading and certification by these federally-licensed personnel is an assurance to the grower of the quality he is shipping, and is important information for the shipper in describing to the prospective buyer the quality conditions of the product he is shipping. The benefit of having a federal-state certificate on produce in interstate commerce has been shown through statistics to have a very small minority of rejections at destination; whereas, on fruits and vegetables that have no certificate the percentage of rejections is considerably higher. At the nominal cost of inspection, if rejections were cut down by 50%, the service would pay for itself many times over to the grower. Another distinct advantage of having an inspection certificate on lots of produce is that the grower may stop the harvest of any lot of produce where, in his judgment, the market is too weak to warrant shipping the quality being harvested.

This past season the fruit and vegetable service initiated the Market News Information Service for the benefit of growers and shippers of lettuce and onions. It has developed an excellent interest by producers. This information is phoned in daily from Phoenix. The information given the growers and shippers is volume of shipments, receiving prices, terminal markets, and prices received by shippers in other areas. It also gives track holdings, unloads and arrivals in the 16 terminal markets that the Market News Service covers. This has been well received by everyone in the fruit and vegetable industry and has definitely benefited the growers of New Mexico.

For the past 3 years the vegetable industry has been pinched by exceedinly low prices received for its products. Some areas have decreased the amount of different commodities produced. However, the amount of produce inspected during the 1959-60 fiscal year was still above the preceding year as far as the issuance of federal-state grading certificates was concerned. (See Tables 1 and 2)

FEDERAL-STATE MARKETING PROGRAM. A federal-state marketing program was initiated in January, 1958, with funds provided under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. The purpose of this program is to give assistance to poultrymen and fruit and vegetable growers in quality improvement and also to conduct promotional activities for agricultural commodities. The scope of this program is extended to cover work with producers as well as retailers throughout the channels of trade between these individuals. The good part of the

TABLE 1

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INSPECTED IN 1958-1959

Tuno	Туре		Car
Туре	Confainer	Number	Equivalent
Apples	40# bushel	2,209	3
Beans, Pinto	100# sack	85,174	142
Lettuce, Fall Crop	Cartons	321,617	503
Lettuce, Spring Crop	Cartons	203,159	317
Onions, Sweet Spanish			
Onions, Grano	50# sack	306,311	511

TABLE 2

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INSPECTED IN 1959-1960

Туре	Type Container	Number	Car Equivalent
Apples			
Beans, Pinto	100# sack	17,219	29
Lettuce, Fall Crop	Cartons	268,274	420
Lettuce, Spring Crop	Cartons	239,919	377
Onions, Sweet Spanish	50# sack	32,629	54
Onions, Grano	50# sack	380,286	634

program has been that of quality maintenance for poultrymen and fruit and vegetable growers and standardization of their product for market.

There is also a big interest in promotion activities for those different agricultural commodities in which this division is concerned. Profit margins for the agricultural producer are smaller, thus requiring a greater volume of products with more efficient management and better marketing procedures if the producer is to survive in modern competition. Quality is of the utmost importance with today's consumers. The grower that does not produce the quality of product or the variety desired by the consumer may find himself with no market. One of the functions of this marketing program is to keep the grower or producer informed about changing consumer buying patterns and work with the growers whenever possible to have the quality of product that is desired by "Mrs. Housewife."

EGG INSPECTION SERVICE. The Egg Inspection Service was created by the New Mexico Egg Grading Act in the 1951 session of legislature. The purpose of this act is to promote development of the egg industry in New Mexico, to encourage more egg consumption, and, by adopting federal standards for individual shell eggs, to provide for proper marking, branding, and advertising. The vender is limited in the descriptions he may use in advertising. All advertising is controlled to prevent deception in the sale of eggs to the consumer. Only Grade A products or better may carry descriptive terms in the advertising. However, size and grade must also accompany the advertising. The egg industry provided that the sale of labels to the industry would finance operation of the Egg Inspection Service.

Primary difficulties in the enforcement of the New Mexico Egg Grading Act are caused by perishability of the product. Great strides have been made in improving quality of produce the consumer buys and substantial educational work has been carried on to assist handlers. The industry in New Mexico is basically in good shape economically, compared to many other states. Over the past two years of depressed prices the poultrymen of this state have continued to receive a market price well above the average for the United States. One reason for this is the industry's effort to give the consumer a better quality product than they have ever before received.

One of the ills of the industry prior to passage of this Act was the depressing market effect that itinerant truckers created during surplus seasons of the year. Before passage of this Act, it was common practice for itinerant truckers to move into areas of higher population with surplus eggs from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and to move from store to store trying to sell a product of unknown quality, generally poor, thus bringing down the price received by the local poultry industry. With stricter enforcement in grading and labeling, these itinerant, seasonal truckers have almost been eliminated, thus somewhat stabilizing the need for production in a particular area. 13

Many changes have been effected in the marketing of eggs. Larger production units have sprung up near areas of high population. Most producers are marketing their own products, doing all the processing, grading, and delivering. This is returning to the producer a higher gross return than in areas where there are several middlemen to go though before the product reaches the ultimate consumer. There are few retail outlets in the state now that do not feature a high-quality, locally produced product. This is a feature that many poultrymen never felt could be attained in this state.

As Table 3 will indicate, the number of violations has decreased each year even though the number of official inspections has increased. It has been the policy of the service to strive for cooperation wherever possible in the enforcement of this Act, and over the long-run, this policy has proved to be effective, gaining respect and cooperation from the industry.

 TABLE 3

 EGG INSPECTION SERVICE ACTIVITIES, 1958-59, 59-60

Activities	1958-59	1959-60	Totals
Number of stop-sale notices	694	469	1,163
Number of cartons stopped	48,165	32,558	80,723
No. of Advertising violations	56	43	99
Grocery stores inspected	3,591	3,615	7,206
Inspections at retail outlets	11,041	11,229	22,270

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Weights and Measures Law was enacted during the 1959 session of the legislature. The Law is based on the model law recommended by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In initiating this new program great difficulty was encountered in obtaining equipment for the new work. It was found that funds appropriated for operation of the weights and measures office were inadequate to purchase equipment and also obtain personnel to make the program effective in its first year of operation. Therefore, the decision was made to operate as efficiently as possible and decrease expenditures with a smaller number of personnel, so that additional equipment could be purchased for the second year of operation. During the first year only two inspectors were used and these were not employed for the full year.

The weights and measures office obtained one unit for checking livestock scales. In the latter part of 1959-60 one unit was obtained for checking large motor truck scales. All equipment purchased was the best available and was certified by the U. S. Bureau of Standards for accuracy.

Even though two inspectors were used for only 7 months of 1959-60, work performed was very effective. Table 4 indicates the amount of work and inspections during the first year of operation by personnel.

TABLE 4 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SERVICE ACTIVITIES, 1959-60

Type of Scales	Condemned for Repairs	Sealed	Corrected and Sealed	Totals
Retail type scale	740	1,191	1,248	3,179
Reinspections of				
Retail type scales	13	143		156
Livestock scales	32	224	37	293
Motor truck scales	15	40		55

An interesting note is that of the 3,179 counter scales checked at retail stores, approximately $59^{\circ \prime}_{\circ \prime}$ were incorrect at the time of inspection.

New Mexico was one of the last states to enact this most important piece of legislation which affects almost every person somewhere in some type of trade. The impact of this measuring stick as far as seller and buyer are concerned may be shown in the inspections and condemnations of weighing or measuring devices made by enforcement personnel. In today's economy, weights and measures are more important than ever before because of the "package age" in which we live. The weights and measures office is charged with seeing that a fair exchange is made between the purchaser and the seller of the commodities.

Pre-packaged meats being short by $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce in each pound of red meats sold at the average figure of 50c per pound could mean a loss of \$3 million annually to the consumers of this state. The package weighing reports that have been made by inspectors in this division indicate that the average weight of the packages checked have been short approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce.

The livestock industry, the largest agricultural industry in the state, is extremely well served by the weights and measures office. Livestock scales have been found to be weighing light up to 150 pounds per thousand, which means a considerable loss to the stockman or rancher. The weights and measures program has actually been very well received by those in the livestock industry of New Mexico. With more personnel added so that coverage can be better, it is reasonable to assume that the effectiveness of this program will grow each year.

DAIRY INSPECTION SERVICE. The dairy inspection service has seen great changes since the passage of the New Mexico Dairy Law in 1959. This new dairy law broadened the responsibility and duties of dairy product inspection. Prior to the new dairy law, dairy work had many limitations and lacked effectiveness because many dairy products were not covered under jurisdiction previously given the State Department of Agriculture.

The dairy industry is witnessing a big change in its makeup. Efficiency of operation with high-quality products and good production is the by-word for successful dairy operations. Almost all dairy products are now sold and picked up directly on dairy farms as Grade A milk. Bulk tanks are a necessity in the operation of a dairy enterprise. With this more expensive equipment the size of the producer's operation is getting larger, but the number of producers is gradually decreasing.

The new Dairy Law, in setting up specific standards for products, changed many of the standards that were in effect prior to the passage of this new act. For example, the butterfat content of Grade A milk is now 3.5%, as compared to 3.25% under the old dairy law. The Babcock Test is the method used to determine the fat content of most of these dairy products, however, in ice cream testing the Mojonnier method is also used for testing fat percentages or for total food solids. Percentages of moisture may also be checked by the Mojonnier method. Adulteration generally caused by excessive amount of water in milk is checked by a lactometer. If lactometer readings indicate an excessive amount, cryoscopic tests may be made for absolute accuracy.

Financing of the new Dairy Law is more adequate than ever before, providing sufficient funds to employ additional personnel to enforce regulations. Personnel conducting dairy inspection work are now located in the higher producing areas of the state (Albuquerque and Portales), and cover the balance of the state much more effectively and efficiently.

There are many problems to be worked out in the new legislation, however, considerable progress is being made to increase effectiveness and efficiency of dairy inspection work in the state.

Tables 5 through 9 present a brief review of the dairy inspection work for the past biennium.

TABLE 5 DAIRY PRODUCTS PLANTS AND CREAM BUYING STATIONS

IN NEW MEXICO*

Ice Cream Plants	3
Fluid Milk Plants	23
Fluid Milk Plants (Producer-distributor)	18
Butter Plants	1
Cream Buying Stations	6
Milk Plants (Manufacturing 2 or more products)	17
Milk Condensers	1
Cheese Plants	1

TABLE 6 DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN NEW MEXICO*

Butter	73,400 pounds
Ice Cream	1,907,313 gallons
Ice Milk	201,238 gallons
Sherbet	131,962 gallons
Novelties	346,102 gallons
Cottage Cheese	2,627,467 pounds
Fluid Milk	14,136,108 gallons
Cream	58,633 gallons
	-

TABLE 7 DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED OUTSIDE OF NEW MEXICO AND SHIPPED INTO THE STATE*

Butter	1.863.581 pounds
Ice Cream	1.657.100 gallons
Ice Milk	190,400 gallons
Sherbet	30,316 gallons
Novelties	38,782 gallons
Cottage Cheese	3,909,769 pounds
Other cheeses	1,636,041 pounds
Fluid Milk	14,330,752 gallons
Cream	410,597 gallons
Dry Milk	4,147,169 pounds
Condensed Milk	759,544 gallons

TABLE 8 MILK PRODUCERS DATA*

495	
325	
478	
62	
19,175	
19,717,375	gallons
5,992,750	gallons
1,021,963	gallons
	495 325 478 62 19,175 19,717,375 5,992,750 1,021,963

*-data for 1959 calendar year

TABLE 9 TESTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS* (Butterfat, Milk Solids, and Water)

		Mojonnier		
Product Tested	Babcock	Solids Not Fat	Lactometer	Cryoscope
Producers fresh milk	609			
Producers composite	1,250			
Market Milk:				
Homogenized	35	26	1	1
Chocolate	12	1		
Chocolate Drink	4			
Skimmed or non-fat m	ilk 10	8		
Buttermilk	3	3		
Egg Nog	5	5		
Cottage Cheese	9			
Cream:				
Half & Half	19			
Light or table cream	7			
Whipping cream	14			
Sour cream	6			
Ice Cream	77	65		
Sherbet	2			
Honey Butter		6		
TOTALS	2,062	114	1	1

*-data for 1959 calendar year

DIVISION OF NON FOOD INSPECTION

R. W. Ludwick, Chief

Agricultural regulatory laws have as their basic purpose the prevention of fraud. They function on basic principles of right and justice, protection and service. If the laws are properly administered, everyone is benefited. Successful administration depends largely upon the cooperation of those whose interests they affect. The operation of control laws, therefore, should not only properly regulate or control, but should be educational as well.

This division is charged with the responsibility of enforcing laws relating to the manufacture, sale, distribution, registration, labeling and use of commercial feeds, commercial fertilizers, agricultural and vegetable seeds and economic poisons.

Samples are taken by inspectors stationed over the state. These samples are taken by prescribed procedure, sealed and sent to the state chemist for examination and analysis. After samples are analyzed, the results are sent to the manufacturer, dealer, and consumer if the sample is in his possession. Seed samples are sent to the state seed laboratory for examination and analysis.

The inspectors visit all feed manufacturers, dealers, drug stores, super markets, grocery stores and ofttimes farms and ranches to examine various commodities to determine sufficiency of labels and compliance with the provisions of the respective laws. Most violations of law are handled by informing the responsible persons of the law's requirements. Some circumstances warrant more formal action, such as delivery of written warning notices, "stop sale order," or, where necessary to secure compliance, filing a criminal complaint.

FEED CONTROL OFFICE. The primary purpose of the New Mexico Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law is to protect the consumer against inferior products. The law is primarily a correct-labeling act. The purchaser should study the labels found upon the tag or bag, be able to interpret the guaranteed analysis and the feeding quality of the ingredients listed, and apply this information when purchasing feeds for his particular purpose. The Feed Control Office is concerned mainly with seeing that the proper information is placed on the labels and checking upon the truth of these statements. It must not be assumed by the purchaser that every brand which meets the manufacturer's guarantee is a highgrade feed. The New Mexico Feeding Stuffs Law does not prevent the sale of a low-grade feed if it is properly labeled and is offered for sale in compliance with the law.

Many years ago when commercial feeds were simple mixtures of a few ingredients, a poultry feed could be fed to cattle or other farm animals. Now, however, with all the medicaments, antibiotics and other additives to poultry feeds, this would be a dangerous practice. Much time is required to examine all the labels for feed registered in the state. The information on the label increases in importance and should be carefully read and directions for its use followed to obtain maximum results.

The feed control office has the cooperation and assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in control of adulterated and misbranded interstate shipments. The Feed Control Office is commissioned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to collect samples of interstate shipments of feed. Any interstate shipments of feed showing deficiency and adulteration may be sampled not only under the New Mexico Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law, but also under the Pure Food and Drug Act. Such feed samples are analyzed under the direction of the state chemist, and a duplicate portion of the sample is then forwarded to the Food and Drug Administration laboratory. Federal prosecution of these cases does not prevent action also by the Feed Control Office if it is found necessary for the protection of New Mexico consumers. By means of this cooperation, this office is in the position to give New Mexico consumers additional protection in the purchase of feeding stuffs from manufacturers in other states.

The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law makes the dealer responsible for feeds sold by him. All dealers are advised to withdraw from sale shipments of feed which they know do not comply with the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs Law, until such time as they can be legally sold. The dealer is directly responsible if feed in his possession fails to meet requirements of the Law. The same penalty applies for exposing or offering for sale any unlabeled feeds or feeds not having the New Mexico inspection fee paid. The dealer should always voluntarily withdraw from sale all feeds which he knows or suspects of being legally unsalable and then write the Feed Control Office, giving details concerning the transaction and feed. The Feed Control Office will assist in every manner possible.

Feed inspections are planned to cover thoroughly, with a minimum of expense, the places where feeds are manufactured, sold, and used. Complaints are thoroughly investigated, and difficulties are adjusted, if possible, where found. Analyses of official samples are reported to all interested parties as promptly as possible.

During the period covered by this biennial report, our inspectors secured feed samples for analysis as follows:

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TABLE 1 FEED CONTROL OFFICE ACTIVITIES, 1958-59, 59-60

Activities	1958-59	1959-60
Samples procured and analyzed	846	745
Samples below guarantee:		
Protein	118	125
Fat	66	37
Fiber	121	58
Manufacturers Registering Feed	and any seal of the seal of the	398
Feeds Currently Registered		3,492

TABLE 2

TOTAL TONNAGE OF COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS -**TEN-YEAR PERIODS**

Fiscal Year	Tonnage
1929-1930	57.840 tons
1939-1940	105,101 tons
1949-1950	187,166 tons
1959-1960	281,755 tons
1939-1900	201,799 10118

The practice of "custom mixing" has grown to be a real problem. To meet this problem, regulations under the New Mexico Commercial Feed Stuffs Law were revised and became effective July 1, 1958.

FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE. Fertilizer regulatory work in New Mexico was authorized by Chapter 151 of the 1929 Session Laws, and amended in 1953.

The New Mexico Commercial Fertilizer Law is essentially a labeling law, requiring manufacturers to guarantee the accuracy of information on containers of fertilizer and in registrations filed in this office, so that each purchaser may determine for himself the value of the fertilizer. Inspection and analysis by the Fertilizer Control Office at frequent intervals[#] will give information as to reliability of labels the manufacturer attaches or prints on each parcel.

The quantities of commercial fertilizers sold in New Mexico for a number of years are given in the following table. These figures are compiled from notices of shipments and quarterly tonnage reports made by the manufacturers.

TABLE 3

TOTAL TONNAGE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS SOLD IN NEW MEXICO

Year	Tonnage
1950	13,649.04 tons
1955	27,367.59 tons
1956	28,657.37 tons
1957	38,173.22 tons
1958	37,871.91 tons
1959	41,553.58 tons

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Our self-supporting office is paid for by revenue derived from the registrations and inspection fees of 25c per ton payable on commercial fertilizers sold in New Mexico.

The utility of a fertilizer can generally be judged from the amounts of three constituents guaranteed-nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and potash. Some soils may require the application of definite quantities per acre of each of the three constituents, while others may require the application of only one or two of the plant foods named. Purchasers of commercial fertilizers are advised to study their soil requirements and determine in advance of purchase the kind of fertilizer needed. Advise and assistance in such cases can always be obtained from county extension agents or the Agricultural Experiment Station, or the Extension Service at New Mexico State University. Although the Fertilizer Control Office does not make recommendations regarding the kinds, amounts to use, and values of commercial fertilizers, it is always ready to assist purchasers and users of fertilizers by answering questions regarding the guarantees and analyses of the different brands by securing and analyzing samples which are suspected of being below guarantee made by the manufacturer.

TABLE 4

FERTILIZER CONTROL OFFICE ACTIVITIES-1958-1959

Activities	1958	1959
Samples procured and analyzed	412	338
Samples Found Deficient in guarantee:		
Nitrogen	34	42
Phosphoric acid	26	14
Potash	7	14
Firms Selling Fertilizer in State	118	123
Registrations on File	359	384

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Note—the figures given for each county are according to Notice of Shipments made by manufacturers. This amounted to a total of 37,871.91 tons. Fertilizer Consumption by Counties in New Mexico January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959



Note—the figures given for each county are according to Notice of Shipments made by manufacturers. This amounted to a total of 41,553.58 tons.

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ECONOMIC POISONS CONTROL OFFICE. The New Mexico Economic Poisons Act is a rather recent agricultural regulatory law enacted by the Legislature. It was patterned very closely to the "Uniform Act" approved by the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials as a "model bill." It also follows the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. The federal act has jurisdiction over economic poisons which move across state borders. At present, 43 states have pesticide laws of some kind, many of which are similar to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

The New Mexico Economic Poisons Act is designed to prevent the sale and distribution of improperly labeled pesticides. Many different types of products are subject to registration and label approval under provisions of this act. All insecticide, fungicide, herbicide and rodenticide products must be registered before sale in New Mexico. Disinfectants, germicides, repellents and nematocides must also be registered.

The label requirements required under this law provide the purchaser or consumer with information as to its uses and precautions for all economic poisons sold in New Mexico.

While the New Mexico Economic Poisons Law was designed primarily to protect the purchaser or consumer of pesticides, it indirectly benefits the dealers in these products and the general public, even though they may not be directly involved in the purchase or distribution. Any individual entirely unconnected with the purchase and distribution of pesticides can be protected, knowing that in case of emergency the label information including the antidote or first aid may be of extreme importance. Likewise, every housewife who purchases fruits and vegetables from the market is indirectly protected by the labeling of pesticide products whose directions for use indicate a safe rate of application which will not leave a dangerous residue of pesticides on fresh fruits and vegetables.

The importance of obtaining quick and accurate information in the successful treatment of accidental farm and home poisonings is well known. The proposed poison control centers in at least one hospital in each county in New Mexico will provide a source of information for New Mexico physicians in securing rapid toxicological information when poisonings occur.

To enforce adequately the provisions of the New Mexico Economic Poisons Act, field inspectors are authorized to collect samples of pesticides and to enter into any store, warehouse, car, or any place presumed to contain economic poisons for the purpose of inspection or sampling. They are also authorized to issue and enforce written or printed "stop sale" or "removal brders" of economic poisons when the product being offered for sale is in violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

Official samples of these products taken by inspectors are analyzed under the direction of the state chemist. The results are mailed to the manufacturer or formulator, and to the dealer or consumer where the sample was secured. An annual report is issued, listing the registrants and their products offered for sale, as well as other information on the use and safe handling of pesticides.

Table 5 lists the registrations of economic poisons for 1959 and 1960, and other information for that office.

	TABLE 5					
ECONOMIC	POISONS	CONTROL	OFFICE	ACTIVITIES,	1958-59-60	

1958	1959	1960
91	41	
8	3	
1,293	1,450	1,519
210	220	249
176	206	230
85	119	163
47	53	65
1,811	2,048	2,226
221	259	282
	1958 91 8 1,293 210 176 85 47 1,811 221	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1958 & 1959 \\ \hline 91 & 41 \\ 8 & 3 \\ \hline 1,293 & 1,450 \\ 210 & 220 \\ 176 & 206 \\ 85 & 119 \\ 47 & 53 \\ \hline 47 & 53 \\ \hline 1,811 & 2,048 \\ 221 & 259 \\ \end{array}$

STATE SEED INSPECTION OFFICE. The New Mexico State Seed Law assists buyers, dealers, and users of agricultural and vegetable seed in obtaining seed of high quality, and preventing the introduction of noxious weeds into cultivated areas. Forty-eight states now have state laws to control the sale of seed. These laws supplement the Federal Seed Act. All agricultural or vegetable seed sold, offered, or exposed for sale or distributed within the state for sowing or planting purposes is subject to inspection and "stop sale" if not in compliance with the State Seed Law and Regulations. Every container of agricultural seed offered for sale in the state must bear a label or tag giving the following information. The only exception is seed sold by the grower on his own farm without advertising. In addition, there must be no false or misleading statements on the tag or in advertising, whether in speaking or writing.

This may be name of the person who first labeled the seed, or if another person is selling the seed, the name of the latter. He is responsible for the accuracy of the tag.

Seed must be of the kind, type, or variety claimed. If the seed cannot be identified by examination, the dealer must have a grower's declaration of variety or other proof of the identity of the seed.



The number of seeds of each secondary noxious weed, per ounce or pound, must be given if the seed contains more than: 6 noxious weed seeds per ounce, in bluegrass or seeds of similar size; more than 18 per pound in sudan grass; or more than 5 per pound in cereals or other large seeds. Secondary noxious weed seeds are: Dodder, White horsenettle, Johnson grass, Wild oats, Texas blueweed.

Seed containing seeds of any primary noxious weed must not be offered for sale. Primary noxious weeds are Bindweed, Camelthorn, Nutgrass, Poverty weed, Russian knapweed, Whitetop, and Halogeton.

If the seed has been treated with poison, the label or an attached tag must give a conspicuous warning.

Mixtures: each component present in excess of 5% must be given in order of predominance with the germination percentage for each kind. The word "mixture" or the word "mixed" must be included on the label.

The words "certified," "registered," or "foundation" may be used only when the seed is approved by a recognized certifying agency.

A label on seed is not to be interpreted as a guarantee of good seed, but if it is an honest and accurate label, it provides information by which seed quality may be determined. Read the label for your own protection. No seed should be purchased unless it is labeled.

Although the State Seed Inspection Office cooperates with the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service of New Mexico State University, the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, federal and other agencies of law enforcement pertaining to seed problems, it attempts no educational or research program. Inquiries relative to varieties, production, or processing are referred to the proper agency or office for attention and recommendations.

Inspectors visited all known New Mexico seed dealers, processors, and other places where seed was being sold or handled. All official samples are referred to the State Seed Laboratory for examination and analysis. During the past two years, official samples have been collected as follows:

Activities		1958-59	1959-60
Official samples from seed			
shipped interstate		177	253
Official samples from seed			
shipped in-state		141	186
	· 1		
Total Official Samples		318	439
No. of violations found		42	50

On samples found to be in violation of the Seed Law, warnings or "stopsale" notices are issued until the seed is relabeled or returned for reprocessing or disposal other than for seed purposes.

The Federal farm programs of acreage reserve, soil bank, and the extended drought have created a demand for range grass seed. Special emphasis of inspection has been placed on these to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds to New Mexico ranges. A shipment of crested wheatgrass which was made to the northwestern part of the state to reseed a pipeline right-of-way was found to contain the noxious weed seed halogeton. A portion of the seed was planted before the analysis was completed by the state seed laboratory; however, the remainder was withdrawn and held for proper disposal. The area planted is kept under close observation to eliminate the poisonous weeds should they emerge.

STATE SEED LABORATORY

Elizabeth McSwain, Analyst

During the biennium 1958-60, the State Seed Laboratory tested 8,334 seed samples. These included 757 inspection samples drawn by the Division of Non-Food Inspection, and 7,577 service samples submitted by growers, dealers, processors, government agencies, and consumers.

This number is in comparison with 7,710 samples tested during the previous biennium, 1956-58, and 5,494 samples tested in the biennium of 1950-52. In line with the continued increase in volume of work, one new germinator, with automatic heat and cold controls, was added to the equipment in 1959.

Listed here are the principal kinds of seeds tested during the two years covered by this report.

	195	8-59	195	9-60
Kinds of Seeds Tested	Inspection Samples	Service Samples	Inspection Samples	Service Samples
FIELD SEEDS				
Alfalfa	15	470	22	444
Barley	5	50	8	70
Beans field	9	4	Ő	5
Broomcorn	7	25	5	14
Clovers	5	5	3	8
Corn. field	7	68	6	52
Cotton	47	1.025	45	950
Cowpea	6	7	6	18
Millet, foxtail	4	39	8	45
Millet, pearl	1	99	1	83
Oats	7	20	7	29
Peanut	3	79	7	38
Rve	10	21	11	25
Sorghum almum	1	43	2	30
Sorghum	77	683	81	570
Sorgrass	1	17	2	8
Sovbeans	0	16	0	3
Sudangrass	10	211	18	213
Sweetclover	5	15	1	16
Wheat	7	113	22	181
All others (13 kinds)	0	19	3	8
GRASS SEEDS				
Bermuda-grass	5	8	10	4
Bluegrass, Kentucky	7	5	6	8
Dropseed, sand	3	12	1	26
Grama, blue	11	151	4	209
Grama, sideoats	6	53	3	35
Lovegrass, Lehman	0	22	0	7 -
Lovegrass, sand	5	6	2	. 11
Lovegrass, weeping	0	10	2	10
Mixtures	11	12	ī	31
Panic, blue	0	8	0	11
Switchgrass	0	7	2	6
Wheatgrass, crested	2	21	1	19
0	(Continued	on Page 26)		

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	195	958-59 1959-60		9-60
Kinds of Seeds Tested	Inspection Samples	Service Samples	Inspection Samples	Service Samples
Wheatgrass, intermediate	0	3	0	17
Wheatgrass, tall	0	5	0	7
Wheatgrass, western	0	28	0	24
All others (38 kinds)	9	72	7	100
VEGETABLE SEEDS				
Carrot	8	18	14	12
Lettuce	8	30	18	29
Muskmelon	0	17	14	26
Okra	3	6	1	13
Onion	1	83	3	45
Pepper	0	37	10	31
All other kinds (29 kinds)	19	184	71	368
Flower and herb seeds (15 kinds)	0	19	2	18
Identification	0	4	0	13
TOTALS	318	3,850	439	3,727

STATE CHEMIST LABORATORY

L. T. Elliott, State Chemist

The state chemist laboratory, under the direction of the state chemist, has the responsibility of analyzing all official samples sent to the laboratory by the offices of feed and fertilizer control, economic poisons control, and dairy inspection service to insure that all state requirements are met by the manufacturers and producers. This laboratory is also equipped for chemical analysis of some service samples sent in by citizens and companies located in New Mexico. A charge is made for service samples, based on time required to complete the analysis.

The chemistry laboratory has assisted other state agencies in resolving special problems whenever the problems came within the limits of available equipment.

Equipment used in our laboratory for the benefit of the entire state includes the infrared spectrophotometer, refractometer, crude fiber and fat extraction units, Kjeldahl nitrogen determination unit, centrifuges, Babcock tester, Mojonnier dairy tester, and others too numerous to mention. The laboratory is constantly acquiring equipment necessary to serve the needs of the citizens of New Mexico with special emphasis applied to agriculture.

Recently two new fields of service have become available. These fields are feed microscopy and paper chromatography. Feed microscopy is the science that deals with the examination of feed stuffs by use of low- and high-power magnification. This enables the laboratory personnel to examine feeds at the cellular level and determine if any adulterant is mixed with the feed. Paper chromatography enables this laboratory to determine the qualitative content of pesticides in feeds, food, and milk, and in other products where known methods of analysis are available. Listed below is a representative chart showing the samples determined by this laboratory for the fiscal years 1958-59, and 1959-60.

Kind of Sample Analyzed	1958-59	1959-60		
OFFICIAL SAMPLES	BAR ALE			
Feeds	848	754		
Fertilizers	360	367		
Economic Poisons	98	22		
Dairy		405*		
SERVICE SAMPLES				
Agricultural Services	80	53		
Agricultural Economics		52		
U. S. Department of Agriculture		36		
General Public: Feed, fertilizers, water, drugs,				
pesticides, poisons	98**	100**		
TOTALS	1,484	1,789		

* __Beginning April 8, 1960, to June 30, 1960.

**-Includes samples analyzed for other state agencies.

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REALIZED GROSS INCOME AND NET INCOME OF NEW MEXICO FARM OPERATORS FROM FARMING, 1951-1959

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	\$1M	
REALIZED GROSS FARM INCOME:										
Cash receipts from farm marketings	244.2	217.1	192.8	187.9	162.5	202.0	189.0	225.8	254.2	
Government payments	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.1	5.7	15.0	13.3	14.9	
Value of home consumption	11.1	10.8	9.0	7.7	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.2	
Gross rental value of farm dwellings	9.0	10.3	10.7	10.3	10.1	7.7	6.5	7.4	7.6	
TOTAL	267.1	239.9	213.7	208.7	182.2	223.0	218.5	254.6	283.9	
Farm production expenses	162.6	-156.4	143.1	134.5	145.2	150.9	159.1	196.8	200.1	
REALIZED NET FARM INCOME	104.5	83.6	70.6	74.1	37.1	72.1	59.4	57.8	83.8	
Net change in farm inventories	+ 19.2	+ 9.7	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	+ 16.0	24.1	+ .8	+ 26.8	+ 2.6	
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	123.7	93.3	54.7	69.9	53.1	48.0	60.1	84.6	86.4	

Office of the Agricultural Statistician Statistics: U. S. Department of Agriculture Las Cruces, New Mexico

	Value	(\$1,000)		Value	Value (\$1.000)	
Commodity	1958	1959	Commodity	1958	1959	
Livestock and Products	\$142,196 \$145,222		Fruits, berries, melons			
Cattle and Calves Dairy products Sheep and lambs Wool Eggs Hogs Poultry ¹ Other ² Crops Field crops: Cotton lint	$113,868 \\ 11,109 \\ 7,423 \\ 3,124 \\ 3,216 \\ 1,622 \\ 1,334$	$\begin{array}{r} 115,747\\ 11,566\\ 7,252\\ 4,279\\ 3,128\\ 1,320\\ 1,437\end{array}$	and nuts: Pecans Apples Other ⁵ Other products ⁶	$ \frac{3,637}{1,558} \\ 1,379 \\ 700 \\ 911 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3,287 \\ \overline{1,791} \\ 828 \\ 668 \\ \underline{1,136} \\ \end{array} $	
	500 $-79,093$ $-41,751$	$ \begin{array}{r} 493 \\ \underline{104,539} \\ \overline{67,469} \end{array} $	COMMODITIES Government Pmts. Net total	\$225,837 13,300 \$239,137	\$254,184 14,900 \$269,084	
Hay Wheat Sorghum grain Cottonseed Onions Broomcorn Peanuts Lettuce Barley Potatoes Beans, dry edible Sweet potatoes Misc, vegetables ³ Other ⁴	$\begin{array}{c} 6,158\\ 6,239\\ 6,302\\ 5,899\\ 1,375\\ 2,161\\ 1,532\\ 1,956\\ 609\\ 952\\ 904\\ 528\\ 1,440\\ 1,287\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,015\\ 6,555\\ 6,160\\ 5,537\\ 1,755\\ 1,726\\ 1,390\\ 1,174\\ 752\\ 730\\ 613\\ 463\\ 1,723\\ 1,477\end{array}$	 Farm chickens, turkeys, turkey eggs, ducks, geese, other fowl, game birds. Beeswax, honey, mohair, goats, rabbits. Asparagus, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, green peppers, tomatoes, misc. vegetables. Rye, corn, oats, sugar beets, alfalfa seed, cowpeas, sweet clover seed, redtop seed, sudangrass seed, wheatgrass seed, other seeds, other field crops. Cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, cantaloupe, watermelons, strawberries, raspberries. Forest greenhouse and nursery products 			

Cash receipts up 13%: Cash receipts by New Mexico ranchers and farmers for marketings in calendar year 1959 including government payments, totaled 269 million dollars, according to the New Mexico Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This compares with 239 million in 1958 and 204 million in 1957. Marketings of farm and ranch products actually produced are valued at 254 million dollars in 1959, 12% more than receipts of 226 million in 1958. Government payments of 14.9 million dollars in 1959, compare with 13.3 million in 1958, and almost equaled the 15.0 million in 1957. Receipts for livestock and livestock products in 1959 of \$145,222,000 were 2% larger than receipts in 1958 of \$142,196,000. Receipts from crops of \$104,539,000 were a third above the \$79,093,000 crops brought New Mexico farmers in 1958. Receipts from cotton and cottonseed of \$73,006,000 represented 70% total crop receipts in 1959. In 1958 receipts for cotton and cottonseed totaled \$47,650,000

or 60% of total crop receipts. In this report, cash receipts represent quantities sold during the calendar year and should not be confused with value of production in a given year.

Statistics from: Office of the Agricultural Statistician, U.S.D.A., Las Cruces, New Mexico

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