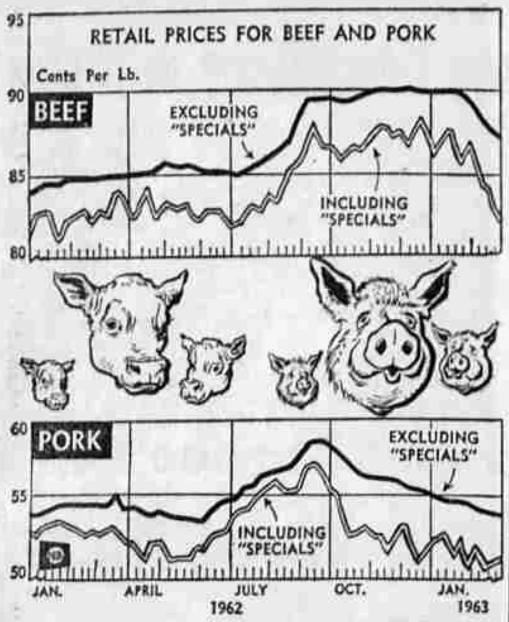

Meat Per Person Shows Increase Over Country

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department estimates the retail value of meat consumed per person in 1962 at $96.68, up 4 per cent from $92.77 a year earlier.

The rate of increase matched the hike in per capita disposable income from 1961 to 1962. The per cent of consumer income spent for red meat in 1962 came to 4.7 per cent, the same as in 1961.

The retail value of beef consumed per person in 1962 was estimated at $55.30, up almost 5 per cent from a year earlier and 47 per cent above the corresponding value 10 years earlier. The increase in retail value from 1961 to 1962 was the result of an increase in per capita consumption of 1 per cent and a rise of 2 per cent in the average retail price of all beef.

Retail expenditure per person for pork in 1962 was $34, up $1.10 from the previous year. This retail value of pork consumed, however, was 6 per cent below the 10 - year earlier expenditure of $36.30. Similarly, the retail value of other red meats consumed — veal, lamb, and mutton — declined during the 10-year period. These meats contributed $7.38 to total retail value of red meats consumed in 1962, whereas in 1952 the contribution was $8.10.

A dozen states, representing the Midwestern breadbasket, the Southwest, and the West, accounted for more than half the 52.1 billion pounds of live weight production in cattle, hogs, and sheep in 1962.

Iowa was the heaviest producer, with more than 7.1 billion pounds of live weight cattle, hogs, and sheep.

One of the important factors in the increase in cattle numbers, cattle slaughter, and beef production during the past five years has been a sharp drop in calf slaughter.

Commercial calf slaughter dipped from 11.9 million head in 1957 to 7.5 million head in 1962, the smallest since 1929.

Part of the explanation of the drop in calf slaughter lies in the decline of the dairy herd—down 2.6 million head since 1958. A more important factor has been the strong demand for feeder cattle. Cattle feeders have bid calves away from packers in large numbers in recent years. Even calves of dairy origin are going into feedlots in significant numbers and coming back to be slaughtered as fed cattle.

Scale Check Makes Hit

Of the tens of thousands of inspections made during the course of a year by personnel of the state department of agriculture, probably none makes quite the hit with the inspected as checks of scales and fuel oil meters.

The reason is that business can lose part of its profits from scales that give the customer more than that to which he is entitled—or gasoline pumps that do likewise. So the weights and measures inspector is almost universally welcomed with open arms, declares W. B. Steele, deputy state sealer. Steele directs 12 full time inspectors and three part time men who check these devices for accuracy.

Last year these men checked 38,584 devices used in buying and selling. About half of them were scales of all kinds and sizes, ranging from small ones at candy counters to gigantic ones used to weigh a truckload of animals or a carload of wheat.

Poultry Gets Shellacking Past Years

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Despite a boom in production and consumption of poultry and eggs the last 10 years, gross farm income from these commodities has taken a shellacking.

In a review of the poultry and egg situation, the Agriculture Department reports that gross farm income from poultry and eggs in the 48 contiguous states in 1962 was $3.3 billion. This compares with gross income of $3.6 billion in 1952. Gross income is made up of cash receipts plus the value of home consumption.

Between 1952 and 1962, broiler production increased 163 per cent; turkey numbers went up 55 per cent; egg output jumped 8 per cent; and production of farm chickens declined 43 per cent.

But because of sharply lower prices for each of the commodities, gross income from eggs and farm chickens was down a quarter billion dollars each, essentially unchanged for turkeys, and up only $300 million for broilers.

Income by product in 1962 was: Eggs, $1.8 billion; broilers, $1 billion; turkeys, $400 million; and farm chickens, $100 million.

The department said that between 1952 and 1962, gross income from poultry and eggs increased in only 12 of the 48 states. Eight of these states were in the South and Southeast and included: Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The other four were Maine, California, Maryland, and Arizona.

Broiler, egg, and turkey incomes in these states were all higher in 1962 than in 1952, except for Georgia and Alabama where income from turkeys declined.

Declines in income from poultry and eggs were concentrated in the east north central, the west north central, and the middle Atlantic regions. The north central regions produced 47 per cent of the nation's eggs in 1952. Ten years later the two regions produced only 39 per cent, as egg production had shifted to the south and west.

The department said prices to producers for broilers and turkeys in 1962 rebounded sharply from the extremely depressed levels of 1961. But egg prices, which were relatively favorable in 1961, were lower in 1962. The increase in broiler prices occurred even though production actually was up a little.

The department said much of the recovery in poultry prices probably was due to a strengthening in demand.

BULLETIN NO. 31
DATE 6-5-63

POTATO COMMITTEE MANAGERS' JOINT DISPOSITION REPORT, 1962 CROP SEASON WITH 1961 CROP SEASON COMPARISONS
CUMULATIVE FIGURES THRU May 31, 1963 COMPILED BY OREGON-CALIFORNIA POTATO COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 788, REDMOND, OREGON

	Ore.-Calif. 1962	Ore.-Calif. 1961	Washington 1962 (Final)	Washington 1961 (Final)	Idaho-E.Ore. 1962	Idaho-E.Ore. 1961	[illegible], Cal. 1962 (5-21-63)	[illegible], Cal. 1961	So. Colo. 1962 (5-21-63)	So. Colo. 1961	Red River 1962	Red River 1961	Maine 1962 (5-15-63)	Maine 1961	Total 7 Areas 1962	Total 7 Areas 1961
	(CARLOTS - 400 cwt.)															
Fresh Market /1																
1. By Carrier:																
Rail	5844	5389	10002	7872	35349	38116	3694	4775	148	103	19287	13350	19950	20054	94274	89559
Truck	7431	7128	4857	4995	4096	5294	9064	7481	4917	4788	12264	13229	14969	12435	57598	57450
Total	13275	12517	14859	12867	39445	43410	12758	12256	5065	4891	31551	26579	34919	32489	151872	147009
2. By Grades:																
U. S. 1	10296	10292	12138	10264	31547	31504	10301	11385	2883	2710	17485	12322	34919	32489	119569	110956
U. S. 2	2979	2225	2699	2556	2553	5200	545	775	2182	2181	4413	4340			15371	17277
U. S. Com'l.			22	47			1912	2095			9653	9917			11587	12060
Mixed					5345	6706									5345	6706
Total	13275	12517	14859	12867	39445	43410	12758	12256	5065	4891	31551	26579	34919	32489	151872	147009
3. By Variety:																
Reds	72	94	319	431	191	240	7985	9212	1865	1913	23643	17396			34075	29286
Whites	627	499	1177	998	227	401	460	553	1963	1860	7411	8345	32019	30622	43884	43279
Russets	12576	11924	13168	11438	38921	42502	4313	2491	1237	1118	497	837	2900	1867	73612	74277
Mixed			195		106	167									301	167
Total	13275	12517	14859	12867	39445	43410	12758	12256	5065	4891	31551	26579	34919	32489	151872	147009
	(59%)	(55%)	(57%)	(42%)	(40%)	(39%)	(75%)	(75%)	(77%)	(76%)	(69%)	(56%)	(48%)	(45%)	(53%)	(47%)
Other Outlets																
1. Seed /2	1016	1268	905	669	571	489			21	5	6011	5714	7651	6893	16275	15041
2. Export			4	41									4259	581	4263	622
3. Food Processing /3	971	1184	5861	4939	46599	42315			15	19			9747	5744	63193	54221
4. Non-Food /4																
Starch	597	1590	1759	2226	5475	15368					3519	3963	9704	20511	21064	43658
Livestock Feed /5	2454	6110	2771	9703	5864	10773	4253	4752	1453	1555	4708	11254	4176	5806	28599	49953
Total	5038	10152	11310	17598	58629	68945	4253	4752	1489	1582	14238	20931	37537	39535	133494	163495
	(51%)	(45%)	(43%)	(58%)	(60%)	(61%)	(25%)	(25%)	(23%)	(24%)	(31%)	(44%)	(52%)	(55%)	(47%)	(53%)
TOTAL DISPOSITION	19313	22669	26169	30465	98074	112355	17011	19008	6554	6473	45789	47510	72456	72024	285366	310504

/1 Certified as meeting M.O. fresh market requirements. Primarily table stock but may include few shipments to non-table stock outlets.
/2 Certified seed shipments only and reports from some areas incomplete.
/3 Many lots contain high percentage U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades. Includes chips, canning, freezing, flour and all types dehydrated products.
/4 Lots contain lower percentage of U.S. 1 and U.S. 2 grades or fail to meet M.O. fresh market requirements.
/5 Includes diversion to livestock feed, farm use, seed used for planting within area, etc.

Employment Grows With Farm Increase

Increased agricultural production can mean greater employment, population and retail sales to a rural area, according to research conducted by Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station economists.

Their findings were made while studying the secondary benefits of an irrigation project to an area. The study dealt with the impact of the North Unit Deschutes Irrigation Project on Jefferson County and the city of Madras.

Making the study were Dr. Emery N. Castle, OSU agricultural economist, and Norman D. Kimball, OSU graduate student now with Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at the University of Wisconsin.

In making their findings, the economists assumed that Jefferson County would have grown at the same rate as the rest of Oregon if the project had not been established. Rate of growth above the state average was then attributed to the irrigation project.

The researchers found that with each $10,000 increase in agricultural production, measured in 1949 dollars, employment in the area increased 3.36 men during the 1937-49 period and 1.65 men from 1944-54. Population increased 7.79 persons and 3.15 persons, respectively, during the same periods.

Retail sales increased approximately 70 cents for every $1 of increased agricultural production.

The two time periods cover "before and after" situations. By 1949, nearly all 50,000 acres of the project were receiving water, but the full influence on production had yet to be felt, Dr. Castle said.

Before 1949, farmers were becoming established and were in the market for many goods and services. The figures also show that after community facilities are established, further production increases do not result in a proportionate increase in these facilities because stores and marketing facilities established in anticipation frequently provide excess capacity.

The trend toward mechanization and the greater substitution of capital for labor would slow employment and population growth.

The figures do suggest, he said, a greater impact of an irrigation project on employment than will be experienced after a project has been in operation for some time. More impact on employment would have been felt, the study notes, if the crops grown in the area required greater local processing.

The economists note business activity indicators show a less than proportionate increase to the increase of agricultural production. This suggests excess capacity existed in the area prior to the project and that local benefits were created by the project in other areas selling goods and services and trading in products exported from Jefferson County.

However, business activity in the project area was stimulated to create more than enough jobs for farmers forced to seek off-farm employment. Many discontinued farming primarily because original farm units in the project were too small, they point out.

The researchers point out that community and state planners would have a better basis for evaluating alternate development plans if comparable data could be developed for alternative water uses such as recreation, industry and power. Work is currently underway at OSU and elsewhere that should facilitate making such estimates, they add.

ELEPHANT'S RELATIVE

The hyrax, a tailless, conylike creature about the size of a Belgian hare, is one of the world's strangest mammals. Living in Arabia and East Africa (where its thick, soft fur often is made into rugs), most are rock-dwellers but a few live in trees. Zoologists consider it a curious relative of the elephant.

Grade Violation Posted On Eggs In Oregon State

A grade violation was posted on one in every 20 lots of eggs inspected on the Oregon market last year, state department of agriculture records show.

But Kenneth E. Carl, dairy and consumer services division chief, points out that the department's three egg inspectors can actually candle only a relatively small percentage of the eggs marketed annually.

Assuming Oregon residents consume eggs at the same per capita rate as the remainder of the country, consumers here used more than 46 million dozen eggs last year. This includes volume going into prepared foods.

Carl says inspectors issued 563 grade violations on the 10,600 lots of eggs inspected. A lot may represent a few dozen eggs or it may represent a condsiderable number of cases, each containing 30 dozen eggs.

The state checks eggs for quality (grade) by candling and for size by weighing. Only 16 size violations were found.

In the candling process to determine quality or grade of eggs, the inspector passes the eggs in front of a portable light box to determine condition of the meat inside the shell. As result of this operation, about 15,000 dozen eggs were degraded. Of this number, 8,000 dozen labeled as Grade AA were marked down to Grade A and another 3,000 were dropped two quality notches to Grade B.

Inspectors cover all retail outlets at least once a year and the larger market outlets several times during the year.

During the last fiscal year, 962 egg dealer permits ($2 each) were issued by the department. About one-third (269) of these permit holders paid the egg case tax required of dealers who sell more than 200 cases of eggs a year.

OLD SPEED LAW

A law prohibiting a vehicle from going more than six miles an hour once was enforced in Morristown, N.J. Fine for violation was $1,000. The law was enforced in the early 1900s.

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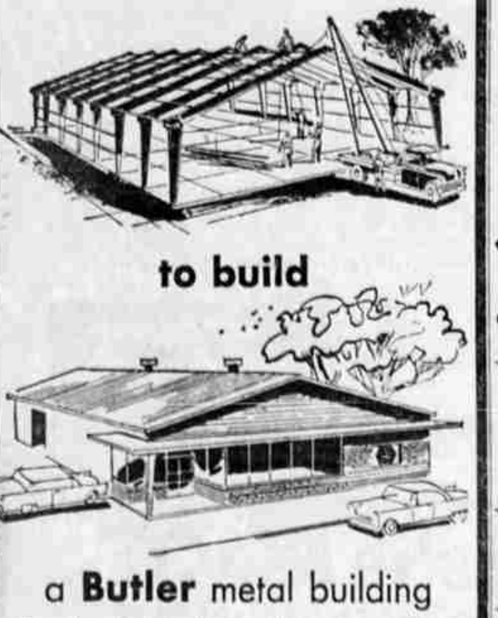

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