

Geographic Names for Meat

What does a "Vienna Sausage" have in common with a "Swedish-style meatball"?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) says that the two are quite alike.

Neither of them need come from the country indicated by its name—that is, "Vienna Sausage" doesn't necessarily come Vienna, nor does a "Swedish-style meatball" have to originate from Sweden.

But both geographical terms identify specific types of product and are recognized as such by the public. In addition, says USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the geographical designations are officially permitted on the label of these federally inspected meat products.

Even though the product's true place of origin is often stated elsewhere on the label, regional or geographical terms used in the names of products are frequently misleading to consumers.

And what the consumer understands by geographical terms is very important when APHIS approves labels of meat and poultry products.

Meat and poultry inspections require that labeling information be truthful and clearly presented so that the general public will not be misled when purchasing these products.

Thus, a recent proposal by APHIS may help clear up some of the confusion these geographical terms cause on meat and poultry items.

In November 1974, APHIS proposed five different categories in which a meat or poultry product might justify the use of geographical terms in its name. Specifically, the regional or geographical designations would be

permitted by Federal regulations only if:

1) The geographic statement truthfully represents the origin of the product. For example, a ham actually produced in Denmark could be labeled "Danish ham," or it could be labeled "Virginia ham" if actually produced in Virginia.

2) The geographic term is a trade name or registered trademark and is generally understood as such by consumers to mean the product(s) of a particular manufacturer or distributor, rather than the place of origin. (Registered trademarks, in addition, would have to be identified on the label by a small letter "r" in a circle.)

The geographic trademark or trade name also would be acceptable if it is so fanciful that consumers could not mistake it to represent the origin of the product. For example, consumers would not possibly expect a product labeled "Moon Sausage" to come from the moon.

3) The geographic term is required by a federal standard. For example, Federal meat inspection regulations provide for the use of the names "Frankfurt," "Bologna," and "Vienna" as names for specific types of sausages.

4) The geographic term is generally understood by consumers to mean a particular class or kind of product rather than to indicate the geographical area where the product was produced. Consumers, for example, recognize the geographic term "genoa salami" as a particular kind of salami.

5) The geographical term is a generally recognized style or type of product which consumers identify with and is peculiar to the geographical area indicated by the term. The product

York Countians Win 5-Acre Corn Club

A pair of York County farmers from Dallastown took the top prizes in shelled corn competition in the 1974 Pennsylvania Five Acre Corn Club it was announced Monday at the Farm Show. Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture James McHale presented the awards to Charles Hess, who won the 1974 shelled grain competition with a 190.5 bushel per acre yield, and to Ray

Orner, who compiled a three-year average yield of 184.2 bushels.

The ear corn classes were won by Kenneth Gordon, McConnellsburg R1, Fulton County, with 190.0 bushels per acre in 1974, and by Cumberland County George Stambaugh, Newville R1, with a three-year average yield of 178.6.

The Five Acre Corn Club is sponsored every year by the Penn State Extension Service, and supported by the Pennsylvania Master Corn Growers Association, the Pennsylvania Seedsmen Association, and commercial seed firms. The corn club has been in existence since the late Forties, when it was begun as a means of disseminating information about corn production techniques.

This year, a total of 151 farmers had samples from their fields harvested under the direction of their local county agents. The contestants planted a total of 6794 acres of corn in 36 Pennsylvania counties. The average yield from the sampled fields totaled 128.2 bushels to the acre. Average plant population was 20,082 plants to the acres.

Dr. Joseph McGahan, a Penn State extension agronomist who coordinates the corn club activities, pointed out that the average figures are no true indicator of average corn production in the state. "These tests are run on true production fields," McGahan said. "These fields receive no special care, but they are the best fields from some of the best corn growers in the state. So you can't use the yields as average figures for the state."

Charles Hess' 190.5 bushels of corn came off a Class 1 Chester soil type that had been planted in an alfalfa grass mixture the year before. He applies two tons of lime per acre to his fields every four years. Fertilization for the winning crop included ten tons of

cattle manure to the acre for 50-25-50 pounds of NPK respectively. He also plowed down 100-0-0 and applied 30-30-30 in the row for total fertilization of 230-55-80 pounds of NPK.

His corn was planted on April 29 and harvested on October 22. The plant population of 19,508 to the acre was put in 38-inch rows with 8.5 inches between plants. Hess reported above average rainfall for the crop year, and good weed control with one cultivation. His percentage of erect plants was 98.6 his percentage of barren plants was 0.8.

Kenneth Gordon, the ear corn winner, had a 190.0 bushel per acre yield, with an unbeatable 100-percent plants and 0.25 percent barren. His was also a Class 1 soil, but of the Hagerstown variety. The crop on his winning field the previous year was an alfalfa-grass mixture.

Gordon's fertilization program included a ton-and-a-half of lime every four years, and 12 tons of cattle manure. The manure supplied 60-30-60 pounds of NPK

to the acre, he plowed down 170-0-60 and banded 20-60-20 for a total of 250-90-140, against soil test recommendations of 220-60-200.

Gordon planted 17,320 plants to the acre in 38-inch rows, with a distance between plants of 9.5 inches. His crop was planted May 1 and harvested after a September 24 frost. Gordon reported average rainfall, no cultivation and good weed control.

In corn club competition, a tie is declared if there is a yield difference of less than three bushels in any one category. There was a tie for second place this year in shelled corn competition, with two more York Countians taking the honors. Richard Wilson, Stewartstown R1, posted a 174.5-bushel yield, while Ray Orner 172.6 bushels.

Second place in the ear corn class went to George Stambaugh, the three-year-average winner, with a 1974 yield of 184.1 bushels to the acre. Third place in ear corn was captured by Galen Boyd, Lebanon R1, with a 177.1 bushel yield.

MR. DAIRYMAN!

Now's The Time To Install Your New Around-the-Barn BOU-MATIC PIPELINE Either Glass Or Stainless Steel

Carousels And Milk Parlors Also Available



Call Now For A Free Estimate

BOU-MATIC . . .

America's Fastest Growing Milker

NOW THROUGH JANUARY 31st

20% OFF

on Pipelines & Parlors & Carousels

CARL L. SHIRK

RD5, LEBANON, PA.
COLEBROOK ROAD PHONE 274-1436

Nutrena C.L.S.
Dairymen, check
this new way
to use urea



We have a new kind of liquid supplement—to help you get maximum calf weaning weights!

**SWATARA
CREEK MILLS**

RD1, MYERSTOWN, PA
PHONE 717/933 4111
CALL COLLECT

**ELMER
SHREINER**

A GOOD S FEED MILL
RD 1 New Providence Pa
Phone 717 786 2500



WINTER DISCOUNTS

MORTON BUILDINGS OFFER QUALITY MATERIALS, EXPERIENCED CREWS, AND NOW WINTER DISCOUNTS. BE ASSURED THAT THE PRICES WILL NEVER BE ANY LOWER

For further information mail this coupon today.

Send information on MORTON Square Post Buildings LF

Have your salesman phone me for an appointment

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone No _____

MORTON BUILDINGS

RD4, BOX 34A
U.S. RT. 30 EAST
GETTYSBURG, PA. 17325

PHONE 717-334-2168