

Feeding Regulations Proposed

Proposed changes in the regulations governing the operations of food service in summer recreational programs were announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These changes are designed to help sponsors of summer feeding programs to better plan and carry out the feeding of needy youngsters during the summer months when school cafeterias are closed.

The President's budget, submitted to Congress on Jan. 29, provides \$50.6 million—the same level as was available last year.

The changes are based on the operating experience gained since the program's inception in 1969 and emphasize the use of school foodservice facilities to the maximum extent possible. They clarify responsibilities at all levels of program operations, provide greater flexibility in the type of meal served, and provide improved guidelines for the selection of food service sites to insure safe and sanitary service of meals to eligible children.

The proposals require State Agencies to set standards for determining if a service institution has the ability to operate a summer program—such as adequate personnel and capacity for financial and administrative operation of a complex quantity food service program for large groups of children.

In selecting food service sites, consideration must be given to controlling access to meals so that only eligible children consume meals on the site, to having arrangements for protective food storage and holding facilities, and to having adequate arrangements for food service

during inclement weather. In the absence of food storage facilities, the regulations also provide for a "summer meal" as an alternative to a complete lunch when problems of food safety in transportation and food storage arise. The regulations delete all references to breakfasts and lunches for the summer program to allow flexibility in the time of day when the meal is served.

Initiated in 1969, the program last summer reached 1.4 million youngsters from low-income neighborhoods with nutritious lunches and snacks at school sites, playgrounds, and recreation areas. Planning for the summer program must get underway soon. USDA's Food and Nutrition Service will also issue handbooks for service institutions and on-site supervisors as well as assist in conducting training sessions at the Regional Office and State Agency level.

Other changes
— Make the standards of eligibility for this program the same as those applied to youngsters during the school year.

— Waive individual free meal determinations when sponsors have evidence that all children to be served will come from low economic areas;

— Specify monitoring requirements for sponsors for this year with a parallel State-level responsibility provided for in the 1974 program.

Fewer Farms Seen by 1985

U.S. agriculture by 1985 is likely to consist of about 2.1 million farms, some 700,000 less than this year, according to a report presented at the recent USDA National Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington, D.C.

John Lee, director of the Farm Production Economics Division of USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS), said that by 1985, farms with gross sales of \$20,000 or more will account for more than 90 percent of the cash receipts from farm products.

He joined other ERS economists in reporting on the future structure of agricultural production and marketing to 1985 at the Conference.

On the domestic front, David W. Culver, economist, projected that farm income to 1985 will trend upward, and that farmers' prices will rise gradually, perhaps at the rate of two to three percent annually. Farmers will produce more and get better prices in most years.

William Manley, director, Marketing Economics Division, ERS, predicted that by 1985 internal control of the U.S. food system "will rest in those market-oriented agencies with the most direct access to mass consumer markets." Agricultural production, he said, will likely be dictated by market requirements rather than market choices being governed by what is produced.

In foreign trade, Joseph Willett, director, Foreign

Demand and Competition Division, ERS, said the growth in world demand for animal products will be reflected in continued growth in demand for high protein feeds. There is considerable potential, he said, for expansion of soybean meal exports in the years ahead.

YOUR LASSO DISTRIBUTOR ROYSTER CO.

500 Running Pump Road Lancaster, Pa. Phone 717-299-2541

HALES HUNTER CO.

Franklin & High St. Palmyra, Pa. 17078 Ph. 717-838-1338

FEED LETTER

For a long time we've been taught that the most economical way to buy protein is to determine the cost per point of protein, then buy the cheapest. This would be fine if all protein from all sources behaved in the same way. Fact is, it don't. From some sources the protein is more or less digestible. How much of the protein that is used by a cow depends on how fast the rumen bugs can use the ammonia that is released from the protein.

For instance we found out that because the ammonia from conventional urea molasses liquid supplements is released much faster than the bugs can use it, only 37% of the protein nitrogen is retained by the animal. By contrast over 49% of the nitrogen fed as natural protein and Cargill's new controlled release liquid supplement was retained.

There are many other similarities between soy and controlled release supplement. There's also a big difference, about \$125 per ton big.

KINDA MAKES A BODY WONDER, DON'T IT?



ELMER M. SHREINER

Trading at Good's Feed Mill
Specializing in DAIRY & HOG FEEDS
New Providence, Pa.
Phone 786-2500

HOFFMAN PRODUCTS

Cattle and Hog Minerals with Vitamins
DAIRY SANITIZERS AND DETERGENTS

OTHER PRODUCTS

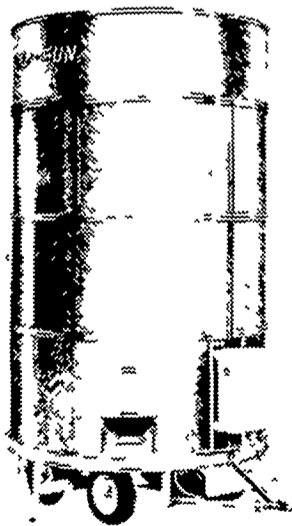
- Udder Supports
- Milk Fever Aid Boluses
- Rubbers and Boots, all sizes
- * TROJAN HOG WATERERS
- * MAES INFLATIONS
- * MINERAL BOWLS
- * 10 PERCENT OFF ON ALL SNOW SHOVELS

AARON S. GROFF

Farm & Dairy Store
R.D. 3, Ephrata, Pa. 17542 (Hinkletown) Phone 354-0744
Store Hours 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Closed Tues. & Sat. at 5:30 P.M.



BUTLER KAN-SUN



Continuous Flow Grain Dryer

Choose from 5 models to match your harvest rate. Capacities vary, by model, from 183 to 435 bushels per hour.

M. K. HOKE ESTATES
148 So. Main St.
Manheim, Pa.
Phone 665-2266



COMPLETELY AUTOMATED DOUBLE DECK CAGE SYSTEM COMBINES LATEST DESIGN FEATURES WITH PROVEN DEPENDABILITY FOR REDUCED LABOR AND INCREASED PRODUCTION.



BIG DUTCHMAN

A Division of U.S. Industries, Inc.
EASTERN BRANCH

215 Diller Ave., New Holland, Pa. 17557

Phone 354-5168