PDA reports good field-work conditions

All three regions of the state this five year average of 57 percent for fieldwork. Field activities for the week included: spraying; baling straw; plowing; making hay; and harvesting wheat, oats, peaches, apples, cantaloupes, potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, and tomatoes.

Showers were scattered during the week providing adaquate moisture conditions in some localitites while others had a moisture deficiency causing moisture stress in some crops. Statewide, 50 percent of FDA reporters rated topsoil moisture short, 45 percent rated it adequate, and 5 percent rated it surplus. In the northern region 53 percent rated it short, 41 percent rated it adequate, and 6 percent rated it surplus. In the central region 75 percent rated it short, and 25 percent rated it adequate, while in the southern region, soil moisture was rated short by 27 percent of reporters, adequate by 67 percent, and surplus by 6 percent.

In Fennsylvania, corn was 60 percent silked and 22 percent in dough compared with 60 percent silked and 20 percent in dough last year and also compared with the

week reported five days suitable silked and 16 percent in dough. In the northern region 61 percent of the corn crop was silked, and 18 percent was in dough. In the central region 65 percent was silked, and 15 percent was in dough, while in the southern region 54 percent was silked, and 32 percent was in dough.

Statewide, 13 percent of the potato crop was harvested, about the same as last year. In the northern region 10 percent- was harvested, in the central region less than five percent was harvested, while in the southern region 22 percent of the potato crop was harvested.

Wheat harvest in the commonwealth was virtually complete, approximately a week ahead of last year.

By the end of the week, 63 percent of the oat crop was harvested, about the same as last year. In the northern region 52 percent was harvested, in the central region 54 percent was harvested, and in the southern region 80 percent of the oat crop was harvested.

Statewide, fall plowing was six percent complete with five percent last year. In the northern and

central regions less than tive percent was complete, while in the southern region, 11 percent was complete.

Second crop alfalfa was 72 percent harvested compared with 71 percent harvested last year. In the north 63 percent was harvested, in the central region 66 percent was harvested in the southern region 85 percent of the second crop was harvested. Third crop alfalfa was 13 percent harvested compared with 10 percent last year. In the north five percent was harvested, in the central region seven percent was harvested, and in the south 20 percent of the third crop was harvested.

By the end of the week, second crop clo-tim was 39 percent harvested compared with 42 percent last year. In the northern region 39 percent was harvested, in the central region 29 percent was harvested, and in the southern region 44 percent was harveted.

The quality of hay made in the state during the week was rated fair by 52 percent of our reporters and good by 48 percent. In the northern region 44 percent rated it fair, and 56 percent rated it good. In the central region it was you would have different

rated fair by 42 percent and good by 58 percent, while in the southern region hay quality was rated fair by 71 percent of our reporters and good by 29 percent. The amount of feed obtained from pastures was rated average by 60 percent of our reporters, below average by 38 percent and above average by 2

Another week of good weather allowed the winter wheat harvest to advance rapidly; progress nearly caught up with normal in many state. Rainfall in eastern areas benefited crops and pastures, but more is needed.

School lunch program

(Continued from Page A1)

"Egg producers benefit from the purchase of spent fowl by the USDA for the school lunch program," explained Cathy Mc-Charen, director of nutrition for

"This is an important market because it represents the only competition for Campbell Soup Co. in the purchase of spent fowl.'

Turning responsibility back to the states would not only have a widespread impact on the quality of the school lunch program, but would affect commodity distribution, such as food banks and food for the elderly, she added.

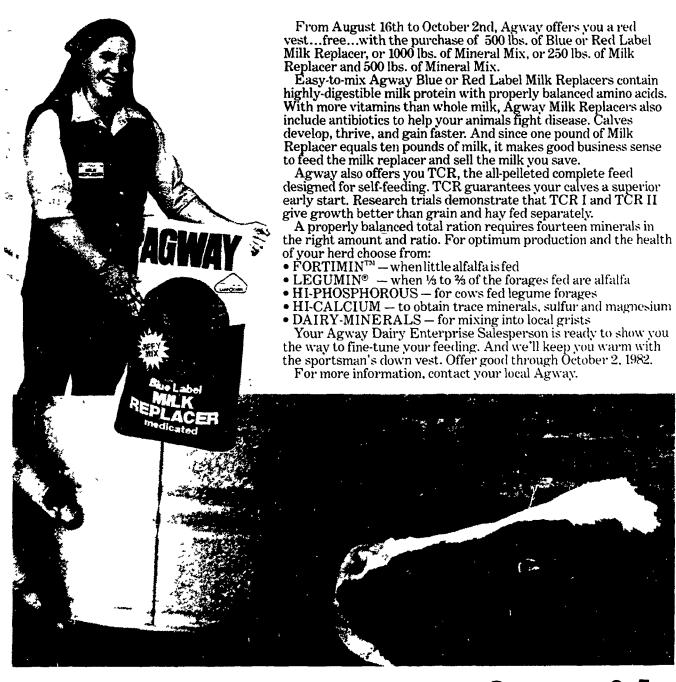
"If it is turned back to the states.

nutritional standards for school lunches and no consistency among the states. And there's no guarantee that nutritional standards would be as high as they are now under the federal govern-

The various agricultural commodity organizations, consumer advocate groups and school food service groups began meeting this week to formulate support for keeping the school lunch program under federal responsibility.

Among testimony expected to be given at the September 21 hearings in support of federal retention will be that from various state and municipal officials and the commodity groups.

The docket for the hearings is still open. Groups or individuals wishing to present testimony should contact Nancy Kober, Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, Room B-346, Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; Tel: (202) 225-4368.



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