

Here Are the Answers to 45 Most Asked Questions About Egg Law

(Continued from page five)
Qualities higher than that marked on the carton are permitted.

Q. If I take a case of eggs to the store and put them in cartons, must the cartons be marked?

A. Yes, the cartons must be marked by the store.

Q. Is the store required to put the producer's name and address on the cartons?

A. The store's name and address should be put on the carton if the store packs the eggs.

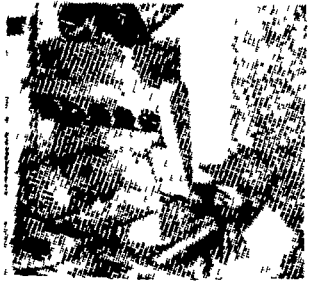
Q. If eggs are packed in cartons by the store, who is held responsible for the grade and size?

A. The store would be responsible to see that the cartons are properly marked and that the eggs meet the requirements of the grade and size marked on the cartons.

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Whose name on carton?

Q. As a producer I sell eggs to

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U.S. Importing More Mexican Cattle

During 1957 the U.S. imported about 343,000 head of cattle from Mexico, up 221 per cent from 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The reason given for the sharply increased movement of cattle across the southern border is the heavy demand for stocker and feeder cattle in the Southwestern states.

The total U.S. cattle imports in 1957 amounted to 525,000 head, about evenly divided between Mexico and Canada.

a store and the store packs them in cartons; must my name and address as well as the name and address of the store appear on the carton?

A. No, the only requirement is one name and address.

Q. Will stores have to provide the kind of holding facilities which will maintain quality while the eggs are in their possession?

A. Stores will need to purchase in proper quantities to have a constant supply and rapid turnover. They will also find it desirable to keep the eggs under refrigeration.

Q. Who is responsible for eggs which do not meet the requirements for the grade marked on the carton?

A. Responsibility lies with the person who is offering the eggs for sale.

Who's responsible?

Q. If I deliver eggs to a consumer and she keeps them for a week or two and then decides some of the eggs are not good, am I held responsible?

A. No. It is a good idea, however, to code the carton in order to know when the eggs were candled and packed and get an idea of where quality loss may have occurred.

Q. Some of my customers buy three dozen eggs packed in filler flats wrapped in a newspaper. Must this unit be marked?

A. This unit would not have to be marked.

Q. Is it necessary for me to candle eggs from my own birds when the eggs are sold the same day as Grade A?

A. There are no requirements that eggs must be candled, but it is not safe to sell them by any grade without candling them.

New eggs not A?

Q. What new-laid eggs would not qualify as Grade A egg?

A. Those which have blood spots, and which are abnormally shaped, soiled, dirty or checked are not permitted in a Grade A pack. Also eggs which are below Grade A interior quality when laid would have to be removed.

Q. Is there any minimum size for the markings on cartons?

A. There is no minimum size. The markings must be plain and conspicuous. It is recommended that the letters be no less than a quarter of an inch in height.

Q. Must all required markings be on top of the carton?

A. The markings on a carton may be on the top or on either side. It would not be satisfactory to mark the required information inside the carton, except for transparent plastic cartons.

How about cases?

Q. If I sell a 30-dozen case of eggs to a store, must I mark the case?

A. No, only egg packed in six egg and 12 egg cartons must be marked.

Q. If I mark the size and quality grade on 30-dozen cases even though I am not required to must the eggs meet the minimum requirements?

A. Whenever the size grade and/or quality grade is marked in a case or other package, whether it is required or not, the eggs must meet the minimum requirements for the particular size and quality.

Q. May I reuse cartons with

grade and size marked on them as well as with another producer's name on them?

A. The name and address of the other producer on the carton would have to be crossed out and the proper name and address marked on the carton. The eggs in the carton would have to meet the minimum requirements for the quality and size grade marked on the carton. If the eggs do not meet the grade marked on the carton, the old markings would have to be crossed out and new markings used.

What are grades?

Q. What quality grades may I use?

A. The grades which may be used are AA, A, B, C, Checked and/or Cracked. The grade will depend on the quality of the eggs packed.

Q. What are the size grades and the average and minimum weights per dozen?

A. The average weight classes and minimum weights at the rate per dozen are: Jumbo, 30 oz.; Extra large, 27 oz.; Large, 24 oz.; Medium, 21 oz.; Small and/or Pullets, 18 oz.; and Peewee, no minimum.

Q. If I weigh a dozen of large eggs and they weigh 26 ounces, am I within the requirements?

A. If more than two eggs in the dozen weigh less than at the rate of 24 ounces a dozen, the dozen would not meet the mini-

mum. Also, if one or more eggs weighed less than at the rate of 23 ounces a dozen, the dozen would not meet the minimum requirements.

What are sizes?

Q. What is the size tolerance a dozen?

A. Ten eggs must be of the size marked on the carton. Not over two eggs may weigh less than an ounce below the minimum weight per dozen. For example, in a carton of large eggs, 10 eggs must weigh at the rate of between 23 and 24 ounces a

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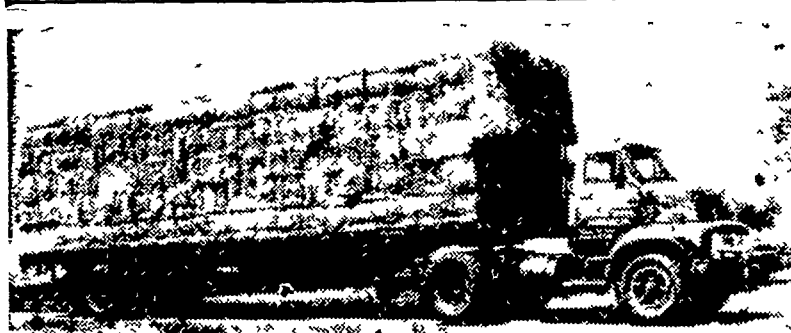
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