

From Where We Stand . . .

Eggs Found Not "Grade A" All The Way

We know that a very high percentage of eggs are of "Grade A" quality when they leave our modern, efficient poultry farms. What happens to them between the chicken and the consumer?

What happens is not very flattering to the image of excellence the industry has tried to create for this fine product, nor is it likely to give sagging sales the boost they need so badly. At least, not according to a survey recently reported by CONSUMER REPORTS.

The survey suggests that a broad gap exists between state standards and enforcement of those standards. Their samples, taken in New York City and in Kansas City, Missouri, seem a little small to lead to any monumental conclusions. In each case, 125 cartons of eggs labeled Grade A were checked. These cartons were bought in all kinds of stores and in neighborhoods of varied economic levels.

It was found that 71 percent of the New York City eggs sampled were below state Grade A standards. In Kansas City, the same size and type of sample showed 77 percent of the cartons purchased were below grade.

In contrast, New York State Inspectors last year reported less than 10 percent of the cartons inspected below grade, and in Missouri less than 1 percent of the stores were issued "stop-sale" orders for selling below grade eggs.

One interesting sidelight to this limited study was that supermarkets were generally found to be selling more eggs that matched the labeled grade than were smaller stores.

While a sample of 125 cartons does not seem to provide a statistically valid sampling to us, the report has drawn conclusions and presented its case to the public. This means another black eye for the egg producer. Nutritionally, Grades A and B are equal, but the consumer isn't generally impressed with that fact. When she pays for Grade A she expects to receive Grade A, and in many cases she probably classifies anything less than Grade A as something not fit to feed her family. So she buys eggs less often, and the per capita consumption continues to shrink.

We are inclined to question the integrity of a magazine that would conduct such a limited survey, find the results at extreme variance with the state inspectors' yearly reports, and then publish the story without at least repeating the test. The name for this is sensationalism. It sells magazines.

Perhaps the egg industry, under the direction of its regional organizations should establish its own periodic sampling program to be certain that its pro-

duct is going to the consumer well-represented. This would be costly, but so is adverse publicity. If conditions are as CONSUMER REPORTS says they are, if there is a gap between state standards and enforcement, then the industry should rectify the situation — not wait for the federal government to find one more pie in which to stick its busy fingers.

★ ★ ★ ★ Union Monopoly Will NOT Benefit Farmers

The battle to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law is now in its second, and reportedly final round, in the Senate. If eventually repealed, the power of labor unions would become absolute. The nineteen states which now have "right-to-work" laws would have to throw them out. Anyone who wanted to work would have to join a union. A good example of how unions would use this power was disclosed during the recent massive "shut-down" of New York City at the signal of one, power-mad labor Czar, the late Michael Quill.

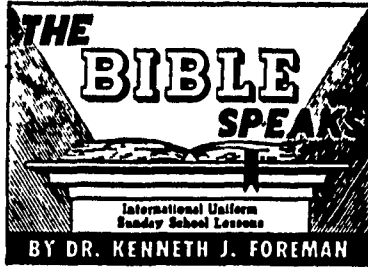
We have constantly maintained that Section 14(b) must not be repealed. Polls taken across the country indicate a substantial majority of the American people, including labor union members, agree that union leaders should not be granted this life-and-death power over its citizens.

Just as constantly, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, has maintained that removal of this last remaining bulwark against rule by unions would benefit farmers. He sent a wire to all Senators this week urging them to vote to that effect.

Patton maintains that if "labor is denied the right to organize effectively" — which they are not now denied, obviously, — "so can farmers be denied the right to organize into farm cooperatives for bargaining power."

Nothing could be further from the truth. The climate for organization of farmer cooperatives has never been better. The federal government has not only encouraged such organization physically, spiritually, and morally, but also financially with public funds. It is completely false and misleading for Patton, or anyone else, to suggest that the cause of farmers would be advanced by depriving all working people of the right to decide for themselves whether or not they should join a labor union.

Patton said in his wire to the Senators that he was expressing the opinion of the National Farmers Union as an organization. We sincerely hope that the sentiments of all branches of this important farm organization are not represented on this vital, basic issue by their outspoken national leader.



plain that (as a Texas theologian once put it) we are in God's image, but not his "spittin' image". This "Image of God" has been defined in various ways. One of the best perhaps is that the expression refers to all the qualities of man which he does not share with any of the rest of the things (living or not) that make up the vast universe.

Image of God

Lesson for February 13, 1966

Background Scripture: Genesis 1:26-31; Psalm 8; Matthew 12:1-14; 18:1-14; Acts 10:34-35; Hebrews 2:5-9.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 8.

What man is Godlike?
The reader may be left to think about this. Or he can read any of the countless books that have been written on the subject. Or he can finish this column and get started perhaps on a long line of thoughts and problems. What is there in man which is or can become most like God? His mind and powers of controlling are wonderful things in their way, the universe? His ability to send but you could not possibly ex-out a Mariner to distant planets? His ability to make choices? His capacity for joy and grief? His ability to love and be loved? His sense of the beautiful? His capacity of distinguishing choices as between right and wrong, and not only between a thought in pleasant and unpleasant? His memory, his hope, and the way he can blend these together? The Something can be said for all of these, but the one we can best understand, perhaps, is man as a person.



Dr. Foreman

Personal God, personal man
It is because we can and must deal with God on a personal level that man has a dignity and a value unique in the universe. That man can explore space is astonishing, even awe-inspiring. But not so wonderful as that he can pray. Next time you are in a bank, or a museum, or a magnificent church or public building, look around you. What is the most valuable thing there? The answer is, Persons. Look out at the stars some bright night. What is the most astonishing thing out there? Persons. A person THE Person, God. You do not need a space ship to find him; he is as near as your next prayer. Man with a God he can only talk about, not talk to or with, is "solitary, poor, nasty, and brutish." Man with a God who is kin to him, man who is a person made after the pattern of God, is the most valuable object in all creation.

What is most like God?

It would be wrong, ridiculous and perhaps blasphemous, to take any one of these three and say "God is like that." God is wonderful and most things in his world are wonderful, when you stop to think about it. But there is only one of which the Bible says it is like God or can be like God. That is man himself. By creation, that is to say by the original intention of God, man and only man was "made in the image and likeness of God." And yet this raises serious puzzles. Do you know any man or any race or sort of men, religious or not, whom you would be willing to accept as your God? No, if you know what you are doing. When Christians say we are made in God's image they mean that by God's will and purpose we are like him just by being human. Yet it is

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Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To Manage Farm Ponds

Farm ponds that are stocked with fish may need some immediate attention in order to prevent a heavy fish kill. Due to the heavy snow cover on top of the ice, the sunshine cannot get into the water to release oxygen from plant growth in the water. In addition, the heavy ice cover will prevent any air from getting to the water. In ponds that are on the shallow side, or ponds with a very heavy fish population, the amount of oxygen will surely be low. The scraping of snow from part of the pond, and the cutting of several holes in the ice and inserting brush, limbs, or logs may relieve the situation.



SMITH

To Plan For Topdressing Wheat

During mid to late March when the weather warms up and vegetative growth begins, it is advisable to topdress winter wheat with nitrogen; the amount per acre will vary from 25 pounds to 60 pounds with the lighter applications being on fertile soil that is being seeded down to a legume; the heavier applications on Redcoat wheat being grown on shale, sandy, or light soils. Extra nitrogen will usually increase yields to make the practice quite profitable.

To Prepare for Legume Broadcasting

Research and experience inform us that if a legume seeding is to be made this spring in winter grain, the early seedings will be more successful than the later ones. Seedings made during late February or the first 10 days of March stand a much better chance of getting covered and started than those made during late March or April. It is doubtful if the broadcast method is the best one, because band

seeding after the ground dries off has given a better percentage of successful stands; however, if the broadcast method is to be used, the earlier the better.

To Provide Plenty of Water

All livestock should have free access to fresh water throughout the year. In some cases, during the winter months some livestock are only hand-watered, and it is doubted if they get enough for maximum production. The range is from about one gallon (Continued on Page 7)

Letters To The Editor

KIND WORDS!

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find \$2 00 for 1

year renewal. We like this weekly paper very much.
Good Luck and continued success

Frank J Zimmerman
Millersville R1.

(And we thank YOU.)

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Farm Prices Average 6 Percent Higher For Jan.; Hogs Set Pace

HARRISBURG — Average prices received for farm products in the state during January were 6 percent higher than a year earlier as livestock markets scored new gains, according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service.

Hogs continued to lead the livestock advance, with January prices averaging a near-record high of \$28.70 per hundredweight. That was \$1.10 higher than in December, and \$11.70 above January quotations a year ago. WITHOUT

The record high hog price was \$28 80 per cwt. recorded in August 1948.

All other livestock prices rose in January, with gains ranging from 50 cents to \$2 50 per cwt.

The January price level, however, was one percent lower than in December, mainly as a result of declines in milk and eggs. Milk, following the normal seasonal trend, was down 15 cents per cwt, while eggs were four cents per dozen lower than in December.

Most field crops scored modest gains.

In the nation, prices received by farmers in January were 11 percent higher than a year earlier, while prices they paid averaged 3 percent higher than in January 1965.

One of the hardest things a youngster faces nowadays is learning good manners, WITHOUT seeing any.