ORGANIC LIVING By

Robert Rodale

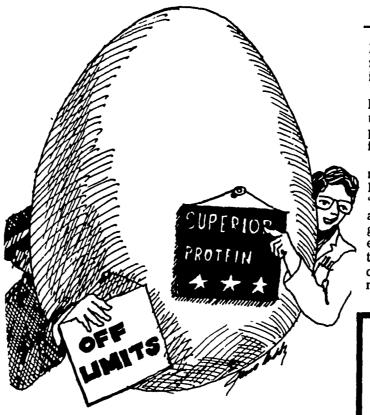
Eggs are getting so much unfavorable publicity that people are avoiding them in droves. The per capita consumption of eggs in the United States, where heart disease is feared as the No. 1 killer, dropped more than 10 percent in the last four years. And many people who continue eating eggs do so with a feeling of guilt.

The egg still has its backers, however. "The assumption that the consumption of eggs, meat and dairy products by growing children should be minimized and replaced with polyunsaturated fatty acids may result in nutritional disaster," warns Dr. F. A. Kummerow of the University of Illinois. He reports that when weanling rats were fed a popular cholesterol-free egg substitute product, they failed to grow, and died within three to four weeks. Real eggs, on the other hand, supplied everything the animals needed.

There's no doubt that eggs are packed with nutrients for growth and health. They're an outstanding source of vitamin A, as well as riboflavin, vitamins B6 and E, and high-quality protein. In fact, egg protein is so superior that it is the standard against which all other plant and animal proteins are measured. That's good news for egg lovers who balk at giving up their omelets, souffles and sunny-side-ups.

The vitamin B6 found naturally in eggs may even prevent cholesterol from doing any harm. "When laboratory monkeys are rendered vitamin B6 deficient, they develop atherosclerosis rapidly," says Dr. Roger Williams in his book, "Nutrition Against Disease."





"When monkeys are fed diets supplemented with vitamin B6," he continues, "they have much lower levels of cholesterol in the blood than when these diets are not supplemented. The animals on the supplemented diets eat much more food than the others, and since the diet contains cholesterol, they get far more cholesterol into their bodies. This does not matter, however: the extra vitamin

Cheese Market Report Printed

Seventy percent of the twice as much is purchasednatural cheese between region as in the South. April and September 1972 with American the favorite banization, the greater the variety at 59 percent of sales. household consumption During the same period, 67 rates. Process types of percent purchased process cheese do not increase as cheese types of some kind. rapidly with the degree of

Of the cheese purchased by families, 58 percent was People in large cities buy natural and 42 percent was of the process type. Process process types. cheese types are derived from natural cheese mixed with other ingredients. Such cheese spreads.

These facts are taken from each type of cheese is pur-"The Cheese Household chased through chain stores. Market," a 24-page booklet Other grocery store have just published by the about 30 percent of the Marketing and Economic Division of the United Dairy Industry Association (UDIA).

"The purpose of the report," said division director Dr. G. G. Quackenbush, "is to provide the dairy industry with useful information on the household market for

nation's families purchased per capita-in the Pacific - The greater the ur-

> urbanization as natural. much more natural than

- Younger housewives buy more of the process types than the natural. Older types include process housewives buy nearly twice cheese, cheese food and as much natural as process. as much natural as process. - Exactly 60 percent of

household chéese market.

To obtain a free copy of "The Cheese Household Market, April -September 1972," send your request to the Marketing and Economic Research Division, United Dairy Industry Association, 6300 North River Road, Rosemont, Illinois 60018.

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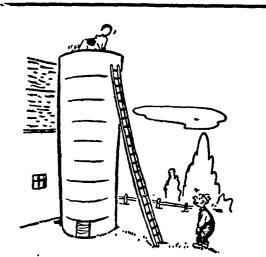
Lancaster Farming, Saturday, August 17, 1974-33

B6 they get allows them to dispose of the surplus, with the result that their cholesterol blood levels are not as high as in those animals that consume less cholesterol.'

Other researchers are convinced that eggs can only do harm when consumed as dried egg yolk powder. Widely used in pastry, cake mixes and other commercial baked products, that ingredient apparently contains an oxidized form of cholesterol that may be dangerous.

Eggs contain an element that protects against rheumatic fever, says Carlton Fredericks, Ph.D., Professor of Nutrition at Fairleigh Dickinson University. "The pediatricians," he says, "who have leaped on the anticholesterol bandwagon, by encouraging mothers to give their infants non-fat milk, and to avoid or minimize eggs may be guilty of contributing to iatrogenic diseasethe worst type of sickness, for the term means that it is created by the physician who forgot the prime commandment of the medical code: First, Do No Harm.'

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Data for the report were compiled by the National Consumer Panel of the Market Research Corporation of America (MR-CA). The report cites statistics on cheese sales in the United States from April 1972 to September 1972. A sample of 7500 families was used in five geographic areas: Pacific, Mountain and Southwest, North Central, South and Northeast.

According Dr. to "UDIA's Quackenbush, Marketing and Economic Research Division maintains research programs for all dairy products. Such data provide resource ınformation on dairy and competitive products. These include product uses, buyer demographics, frequency of use and geographic dif-ferences, if any."

Report highlights:

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- Household purchases of natural cheese vary widely geographically. More than

