



# Lancaster Farming

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

BY DIETER KRIEG, EDITOR

### It's not eggsactly fair

A decision made by the Federal Trade Commission just before Christmas of last year ruled against egg advertisements which claimed that there was no proof that cholesterol is a contributing cause of heart disease. The FTC had spoken, even though many renowned doctors and medical journals throughout the world consider their decision and accompanying 101-page report as not being worth more than the paper it's written on.

The National Commission of Egg Nutrition, which had sponsored the ads, was gagged. Its rights to the First Amendment had been taken away, the Commission argued.

On February 11 the NCEN released a full page ad in the *New York Post* to inform readers about the research findings of leading doctors. Similar or identical ads were also, or are to be, printed in the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New Orleans Item*. The cost of this campaign to furnish the American public with all of the facts — not just those which the FTC wants them to hear and read — is in excess of \$16,000.

It's an expense which should not have to be necessary in a country which we think of as being free and the home of the free enterprise system.

What's worse is that while the NCEN ads are being restricted, the manufacturers of egg product substitutes are allowed to go right on proclaiming that their imitation eggs are cholesterol-free and that the genuine product is dangerous. What it amounts to is legal thievery — the cutting away of a market without the other fellow being allowed to fully defend himself.

What NCEN did in its recent full-page advertisements was to present the facts which the FTC chose to ignore — statements and research findings by heart specialists, universities, and medical journals.

The British medical publication, *Diet and Coronary Heart Disease* had this to say in its evaluation of the issue:

"The government does not want you, the American people, to know these facts. It has poured too many

millions of dollars into fruitless research projects to permit challenge of its pet hypothesis. Consumers, your government says, are unable to analyze for themselves health claims relating to complex areas of medical science. So its bureaucrats gag those who hold opposing scientific opinions."

The bureaucrats are apparently too arrogant to allow the possibility of their being proven wrong — so they drive on and on in the direction of the answer they've apparently predetermined.

Although the advertisement was paid for by NCEN, the organization actually said nothing in the ad which they themselves can take full credit for. They reprinted medical research findings and documentation which show that eggs are indeed a very nutritious and wholesome food.

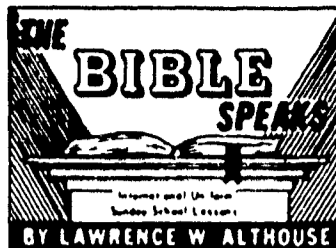
Dr. Michael DeBakey, for example, stated: "Most of the dietary advice about how to prevent heart disease is just so much bunk. The people who take strong positions on food — who even want to have laws about it — are absolutely unreasonable. Eggs are a wonderful food. What about the American Heart Assn. and its earnest dietary campaigns? Well, you've got fanatics in that group too."

Dr. Christian Barnard said: "People tell you to stop eating fats, stop doing all sorts of things. They make your life miserable, but they don't know what they're talking about."

NCEN provided an entire page full of such quotes for readers to study.

It's a pity that NCEN is forced to go to this type of a publicity campaign just to present the truth — or at least the other side of the argument, and a strong one at that considering the renowned doctors and institutions who oppose the FTC decision. It's shameful and disgusting that such circumstances exist in the United States.

Calling a person an "egghead" generally makes reference to his high level of intelligence. It's doubtful that any true "eggheads" were involved in the crackdown on eggs — unless they had some mighty thick shells.



### THE LIMIT

Lesson for February 29, 1976

Background Scripture: Matthew 18.

Devotional Reading: Psalms 51:1-10.

SEVENTY TIMES SEVEN DOES NOT EQUAL FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY!

That is the title I would have liked to have used for this column, for it sums up well what Jesus is saying about forgiveness in Matthew 18.

It is difficult to tell whether Peter is simply asking Jesus an ethical question or is seeking his counsel in handling a personal situation between himself and another. The way he asks the question — "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" — sounds a bit like a man who is at the end of his patience and is seeking only a little confirmation before he lets loose with his temper.

**On Settling Accounts**  
Actually, it seems that Peter is making a very magnanimous offer: "As many as seven times?" (Matthew 18:21). Some people are hardly able to forgive another person even once, let alone seven times. If you have experienced someone seeking your forgiveness several times, you know how difficult it becomes to forgive them on each succeeding occasion. Seven times seems a very high standard.

Jesus, however, must have shocked his listeners when he put before them what must have seemed an absolutely hopeless standard: "I do not say to you seven times, but seventy times seven (18:22). Surely Jesus was jesting, but, no, it was obvious that he wasn't."

Yet, Jesus did not mean that they should forgive each other four hundred and ninety times (seventy times seven). He was not setting an arithmetical limitation at all, but rather something that went far beyond arithmetic and finite capacities.

**Seven Times**  
This is made apparent in a parable which he tells as soon as he has given Peter his surprising answer. In a sense, the parable seems to have little to do with the teaching about "seventy times seven." It seems to



### NOW IS THE TIME...

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#### To Be Careful With Liquid Manure

The cleaning of manure pits will be on the schedule of many livestock and poultry operations in the next few weeks. The danger from toxic gases in and above these pits should be recognized by every farmer. This is especially true when the contents are agitated to get it into solution for hauling to the fields. Every month we hear of cases of both livestock and human suffocation, and explosions, from these pits. Operators are reminded of this danger and should provide good ventilation in the area and warn all employees never to enter the pit. Some of the gases are highly combustible and will explode when near sparks, matches, or cigarettes. Pits under buildings where the animals are confined should get special attention at cleaning time.

#### To Control Wild Garlic

This common weed is a threat to quality milk in this part of the state and the reason for the rejecting of many fields of winter grain for seed purposes. Garlic will start growing very soon and needs herbicide attention before the other crops and plants get started. The use of the ester form of 2,4-D along with Banvel D, or alone, should do a pretty good job of stopping the growth, if it is sprayed when the plants are young. Garlic in fields of winter grain may be controlled by spraying with either of these materials when grain growth is 4 to 10 inches high and when the grain is not seeded down to alfalfa or clover. Dairymen are urged to give some attention to the control of wild garlic to prevent the "onion-flavored" milk when the cows go to pasture.

#### To Stress Good Public Relations

How do you rate with your non-farm neighbors in your community? The answer to this question is worthy of some thought from every farmer. The kind of an image reflected by the commercial farmer today has an influence on the consumer reaction to many food problems. It has been suggested that farmers make a special effort to remain on good terms with their neighbors in order to have a community with a minimum number of problems. If the suburban family understands the reason for unpleasant odors at certain times of the year and if the farm premises are kept attractive at all times of the year, every one might be more satisfied. Producers should be eager to appear before non-farm groups to explain their farming practices and problems.

#### To Prevent Manure Pollution

Within the next months tons of livestock and poultry manure will be hauled to the fields throughout the country. This is a vital part of the industry and needed to maintain soil fertility. The time and method of application of the waste material to the land are in the hands of the farmer. We urge some attention to the prevention of runoff into public streams and into water supplies. One suggestion that would prevent a lot of trouble would be for the manure to be incorporated into the topsoil as soon as it is applied; when this is done there is very little chance for air stream pollution. I realize this cannot be done in many instances, but the effort should be to do it just as quick as humanly possible.

Nothing is quite so annoying as to have someone go right on talking when you're interrupting.

have to do with "why" you forgive rather than how often you forgive. But if we examine it closely, we see that the parable and the teaching about the limits of forgiveness go together.

The thrust of the parable is that we cannot expect to receive forgiveness from God if we ourselves do not forgive those who sin against us. If we want mercy, we must be willing to give it. The warning is distressingly clear: "So also my heavenly Father will do to everyone of you, if you do not forgive your brother from the heart" (18:35).

To put it simply: if we want God to forgive us, we must forgive others. And that is also relevant to Peter's question about how many times he shall forgive his brother: "Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" How many times must we show mercy?

The limit to forgive shall be no greater than the limit to be forgiven!

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Released by Community Press Service.)

### Farm Calendar

**Monday, March 1**  
Pesticide certification program, 8-10 p.m. at Twin Valley High School vo-ag room with John Tacosky of Pa. Dept. of Ag. as speaker.  
Lancaster County Poultry Association meets at the Farm and Home Center, 8 p.m.  
Manheim Young Farmers meet; subject: "Tillage Alternatives," 7:30 p.m.  
Machinery reconditioning workshop, March 1-5, at Manheim Central High

School for Manheim Young Farmers.  
Cumberland County 4-H dairy banquet, 7 p.m., Penn Township Fire Hall, Hantsdale.  
Controlling predator birds, small animals, and deer - Penn State Fruit Research Lab., Biglerville, 7-30 p.m.  
Pesticide Certification Short Course, Conrad Weiser vo.ag. dept.

**Tuesday, March 2**  
Red Lion Young Farmers

meet at Red Lion High School.  
Lancaster County Dairy Day at the Farm and Home Center, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Conservation Plan Workshop, Garden Spot Young Farmers, at the high school.  
Ephrata Young Farmers workshop on pesticide safety, 7:45 p.m. at the high school.  
Cedar Crest Young Farmers meet at Cedar Crest High School, 7:30 p.m. Topic is small grain production.

**Wednesday, March 3**  
Tree fruit growers meeting at the Lancaster Farm and Home Center, 9 a.m.  
Red Rose 4-H beef and lamb club has reorganizational meeting at the Farm and Home Center, 7:30 p.m. All members are urged to attend, along with their parents since this meeting is considered to be "very important." Elections and a "Panel of Champions" are two highlights for the evening.

**Thursday, March 4**  
Inter-State Milk Producers, District 5, meet at Meadow Hills, New Danville Pike, 12 noon.  
Ag Industry Tour, Farm and Home Center, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
Poultry educational meeting, Farm and Home Center, 7:30 p.m.

**Friday, March 5**  
Manheim Young Farmers annual banquet, at the high school.