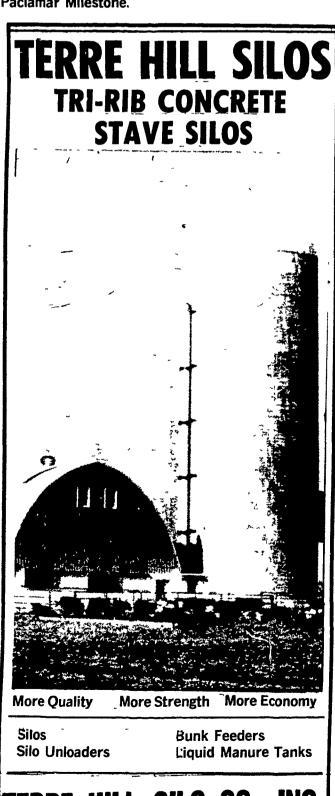
[Continued from Page 1]

for the recessive red color. It wasn't until the late 1940's that the Red and White animals were developed into a separate breed. A man by the name of Larry Moore who resided in Wisconsin at that time became interested in the red coloring of the Holstein animals following the gift of a red bull calf. The bull which received the name of Larry Moore King became one of the great foundation sires of the red and white dairy animals.

Another bull which contributed much to the foundation of the red and white breed was ABC Reflection Sovereign which was sired in the 1950's by ABC Reflection Sovereign EX. Since ABC Reflection carried the red factor for coloring many of his progeny have been red and white in coloring even coming from famous black and white matings.



At the Myer Farm everyone gets into the Red and White business, even the visitors. Lancaster Farming's Associate Editor, Melissa Piper, was asked to pose with one of the farm's bull calves, a son of Paclamar Milestone.



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Within the next several years, the Red and White animals dairy were produced but without an organized society to guide the registrations. None of the purebred registrys wanted to recognize the animals since they were often not a total percentage of any type of dairy cattle. Thus in 1963, the National Red and White Association was formed in Illinois.

However, after about six years when the popularity of the animals was recognized the National Holstein Association began registering the Red and White Holstein. It is important to note that the red and white animal can either be termed as Red and White Holstein meaning that the parents were of registered Holstein stock while a red and white dairy animal can be of other breeds crossed. Much controvery has been raised over this classification throughout the breed's history. Presently both associations still register the animals.

In January of 1969, the board of directors for the Red and White Dairy Cattle Association agreed upon and published the rules of registry for the animals on three levels.

It was decided that to be given purebred status, the animal must be red and white, red, white or red roan in color which is traceable to verified black and white holstein parents that were with purebred or grade animals. Or the animals had to come up through the ranks proper manner.

The Provisional status of registry was evidence with all grade animals of any dairy breeds being accepted. This provisional registering step had made it possible for many dairy animals which were not previously able to be accounted in a registry to have records kept on them. This step has not met with all favor, however.

The third step of registry was that of Imtermediate levels. Although it did include registry for Red and White calf from grade holstein breeding along with any black and white calf resulting from breeding of a purebred registered Red and White sire to a dam registered in the Red and White Provisional registry.

Red and White Holsteins are registerd with the Polscroft Ann, Holstein Association identically like the Black and White animals.

Popularity and Advantages The Red and White Dairy Cattle Association is one of fastest growing organizations in the United States today. And while many of the other dairy cattle associations have seen decreases in membership, people have questioned why the Red and White Association has grown.

One major reason for their popularity is that the Red and White animals have a greater endurance for heat than many of the other dairy animals, because of their red skin. For this reason they have become increasingly popular in the warmer weather areas and also in Central and South America.

Also the Red and White breed has become important as a crossbreeding tool. Many of the dual beefmilking breeds of the European countries have begun using the animals to bring more diary qualities into their herds while



Most of the Myer's cattle are

registered with the Holstein-

Kenneth D. Myer, Elizabethtown R3, shows one of his Red and White Dairy animals. Myer's cattle have proven to be successful both in the

show ring and for production. In her last lactation, Rusty recorded 800 pounds of butterfat with 21,000 pounds of milk.

retaining original colors on breeds. Also manv producers like the cattle for their color combinations.

Use In Pa. With Pennsylvania being one of the most important dairy states, it is not suprising that the red and white animals have found their way into many herds. It is estimated that approximately 60 producers in the state now have a dominate herd of red and white animals.

One of the best known Red and White producers in the State and Lancaster County is Kenneth Myer, Elizabethtown R3.

Although Myer has been raising dairy animals for the past 16 years, he began selecting animals for a red of other registry levels in the and white foundation herd about five years ago.

Up until that time, Myer had been milking a herd of Guernseys and although he still belives that Guernsey milk is in his words "the best" Myer wanter to upgrade his herd for better production.

"I decided to give the Red and White's a try so I began buying up small calves," Myer commented.

"In 1970 I began building up a foundation herd and bought up animals some of which came from Canada."

Myer now has about 100 Red-and White dairy cows which have proven to be quite outstanding both in the show ring and for produc-

At this year's National Red and White Sale Myer consigned the top selling cow, which Freisian brought \$3300. The animal was purchased by Jon Knight of Strawberry Point, Iowa.

Kenneth Myer's father, Samuel also raises Red and

Friesian Association as White's helping to make the purebred animals. operation a family affair.

As well as being a Red and [Continued on Page 13]



