

Red Holsteins

(Continued from Page 128)

black and whites in the Capp herd and were outdone by only one black and white.

Although Bill, Jr., may have his father's name, he shares his mother's fondness for the odd-colored Holsteins.

"Billy's aim is to have a herd of all red and whites," states Mrs. Capp with pride.

He's already on his way with nine red and whites which he purchased himself. Billy has bought most of his animals at red and white sales for about \$600 - \$700 a piece for a yearling heifer. He's been forced to buy his heifers because his animals have been producing more bulls than heifer calves at a ratio of four to one. Out of his five heifer calves that were born on the farm, two died, leaving him three to raise.

His sisters, Donna, 16, and Debbie, 14, have been luckier.

Donna, who is a member of the Lower Dauphin chapter of the Future Farmers of America, has fared the best. Her animals kept having heifer calves, and at present, she has a total of 10 dairy animals, six of which are red and white, and the remainder black and white.

But don't let that number fool you, though, Donna just sold two animals to buy herself a 1970 Maverick, with some money left over, to boot.

"Before this I had another that only took one Holstein to buy," she says with a big grin. Her philosophy for the future is to just keep raising heifers because they are good investments.

Her younger sister Debbie has the same philosophy. At present Debbie has five red and whites (three cows, and two heifers), and four black and whites.

As soon as she is old enough to drive, she's going to follow the same route as her sister did.

How did the children get so involved in raising dairy animals?

"When they were two years old, we bought each one a heifer calf instead of an insurance policy," Elsie Capp says. "And, that's the last we bought them any animals - they've taken all responsibilities from there."

The children grew up loving the animals and working with them, so there was a natural inclination to build up a herd.

"And, now the girls are in FFA and have red and whites as projects," Mrs.

Capp points out, "So, they've just kept interested.

This is the first year for both Donna and Debbie to be members of FFA, and they love it.

And, while Billy wasn't old enough to be in FFA this year, he "can't wait" to take part, according to his mother.

When you add up the total of Billy, Donna, and Debbie's red and whites, you'll find that 20 of the 52 in the herd are theirs.

So, with three children and a wife favoring the red and whites, William Capp is slowly giving in and swaying toward the side of the red and white lovers.

At present the Capps are breeding all their heifers with their two red and white bulls, and have many animals in the herd that are red factor carriers. Eventually, they may have an all red and white herd.

"At first I wasn't for the red and whites, but now I like them too," says William Sr. The only problem he sees with the red bloodlines is that the sire selection is more limited than with the well established black and whites.

William Capp does all the artificial breeding for the herd, having taken an AI course with Curtiss.

And, this year, for the first time, the Capps have decided to consign three of their animals to the National Red and White Show and Sale at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on September 3 through 5.

"Buyers get upset with Mom," pointed out Donna, "because she never wants to sell."

In defense of herself, Mrs. Capp acknowledges that she is a little "strong-willed" when it comes to selling her animals, but, "they always want to buy the kids' pets or our best animals, and we need them because we're still building up a herd."

But, this year, she decided to consign a second-calf heifer.

Even though they're not Elwill's best animals, it is going to be hard for the Capps to part with some of their red and whites.

But, there will be others to take their places, and the Capps know it.



Federal milk orders explained

ROSEMONT, Ill. - Dairy farmers do not march to the tune of the federal government. However, the milk they produce is controlled by state law, federal marketing orders, or both.

About 80 per cent of the milk produced in the United States for drinking purposes is marketed through 61 Federal Milk Marketing Orders throughout the country.

A "federal order" is a regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on the handling of milk. It operates locally under a market administrator appointed by the secretary.

The Federal Milk Marketing Order requires that dairy farmers regularly supply the market by paid set minimum prices for their milk. These payments for milk but be pooled and paid on the basis of the established uniform price.

Milk handlers are the only ones regulated by the orders. Dairy farmers may produce and sell any amount of milk. As long as they can find a

handler to purchase the milk, farmers are entitled to the order's benefits.

As early as 1900, erratic and widely fluctuating prices had become a serious and characteristic problem of fluid milk markets. Following World War I, many farmers formed cooperatives in an effort to stabilize prices through collective bargaining with handlers.

But these bargaining arrangements frequently were disrupted by a minority of dairy farmers and dealers who continued to trade in milk without regard to the bargaining agreements.

When the depression of the early 1930's broke down most bargaining arrangements and caused farm milk prices to collapse, farmers turned to the government for help. Local and state regulatory agencies were established throughout the country and were effective in stabilizing prices. But only Federal authority had sufficient scope to regulate markets where part of the milk

entered into interstate commerce.

The Federal orders of today are based on the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which sets out in detail the authority granted earlier.

Federal orders bolster market conditions with a legal framework of rules and procedures on which orderly marketing activities can be based to the benefit of all parties concerned.

Federal orders seek to stabilize market conditions and do away with those particular characteristics of unregulated markets which are both harmful and unnecessary. These rules and procedures serve to:

1. Give farmers, milk handlers, and the public an active voice in determining minimum farm milk prices through a procedure of public hearing.
2. Establish minimum farm milk prices that:
 - a.) assure farmers as much for their milk as general

supply and demand conditions in the market warrant and,

b.) assure the market of adequate supplies of milk.

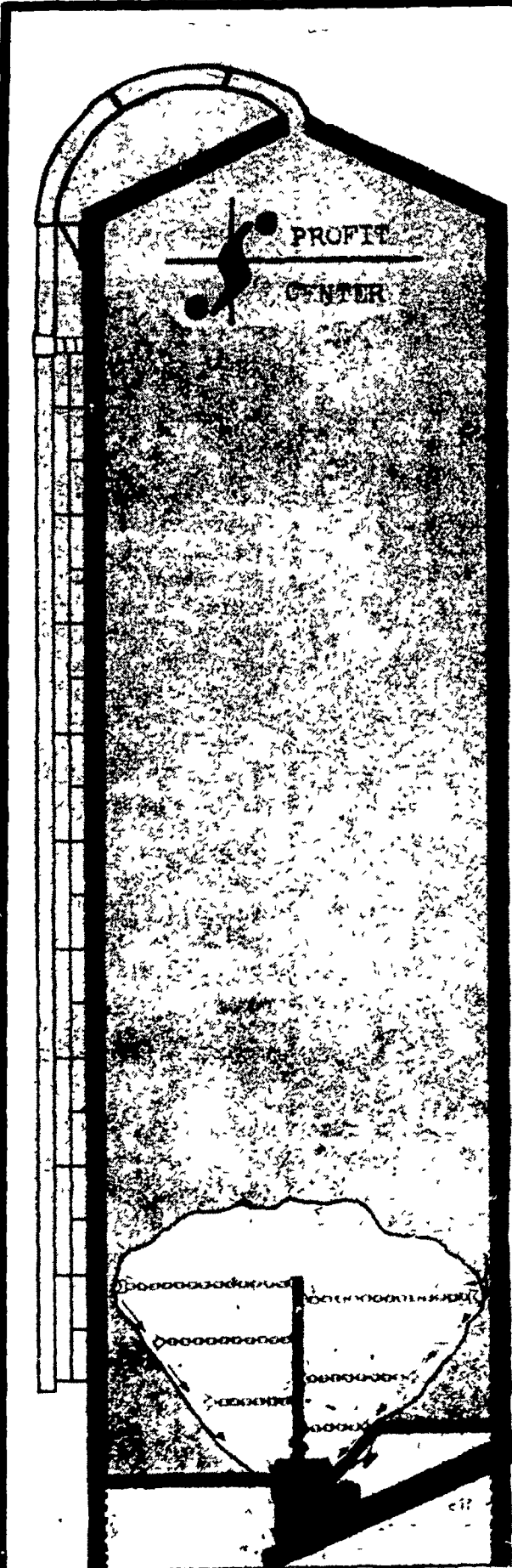
3. Provide for the orderly marketing of surplus milk through:

- a.) a pricing method based on the uses in which milk is sold, and
- b.) a payment method by which farmers are assured uniform prices for the milk they deliver to the market or to individual dealers in the market.

4. Reduce the danger of unwarranted and harmful fluctuation of prices paid to farmers.

5. Assure farmers of accurate weighing, testing, classification, and accounting for milk.

6. Make available information on the handling of milk in the marketing area so as to enable interested parties to evaluate the market situation.



Introducing THE PROFIT/CENTER SYSTEM ★ THE MODERN WAY TO IMPROVE FEEDING QUALITY AND REDUCE FEEDING COSTS.

The Profit/Center features the Supreme Flying Dutchman Unloader.

The Profit/Center is a reinforced, poured concrete structure.

For simple servicing, if needed, the Profit/Center features a 7 ft. walk-in tunnel. All controls are out of the weather. The tunnel is well lighted and contains an access door to the unloader.

The Profit/Center calls for no more climbing to open the filling hatch. It features its own E-Z filling system.

This new system was created to meet TODAY'S farming needs — speed, efficiency, economy, and low maintenance costs.

The Profit/Center System is constructed and maintained by Sollenberger Silos Inc. The people who have been constructing poured concrete silos for 50 years.

FOR COMPLETE FACTS ON THE PROFIT/CENTER SYSTEM CONTACT:

SOLLENBERGER SILOS INC.

RR2 Chambersburg, PA 17201 (717) 264-9588

Name _____
 Address _____
 Town _____
 State _____
 Phone _____



If you have fat cattle or need feeders . . .

THINK NEW HOLLAND

BEEF SALES
 MONDAY 1:30 P.M.
 THURSDAY 11:00 A.M.

Sale Order - Fat Bulls, Steers, Stockers, Beef Cows and Veal Calves.

NEW HOLLAND SALES STABLES, INC.
 Phone 717-354-4341
 Daily Market Report Phone 717-354-7288

Abe Diffenbach, Manager
 Field Representatives - Bob Kling 717-354-5023
 Luke Eberly 215-267-6608