

## Jackson, Brown Split Fayette DHIA Recognition

UNIONTOWN — Jackson Farms, New Salem RD 1, garnered the award for high herd in milk, fat and protein at the recent Fayette County Dairy Herd Improvement Association annual meeting. The New Salem dairy won the award for a herd average of 19,647 pounds of milk, 702 pounds of fat and 602 pounds of protein on 126 cows.

Edward Burnworth, Confluence RD 1, received recognition as the second high herd in all three categories. His herd of 70 Holsteins averaged 18,595 pounds of milk, 650 pounds of fat and 595 pounds of protein.

The awards for greatest improvements in milk, fat and protein production went to Walter Brown, Connellsville RD 1. He improved the herd average of his 82 cows by 2,396 pounds of milk, 77 pounds of fat and 82 pounds of protein.

Brown also copped the award for high cow lifetime production. His aged cow completed a lifetime production of 182,008 pounds of milk, 6341 pounds of fat and 1,511 pounds of protein in 11 lactations.

Ralph Hay, Mill Run RD 1, received the award for the lowest somatic cell count in the county, 62,000. This low number ranks Hay's herd as the second lowest in Pennsylvania.



Richard Barth (second from left), Pennsylvania DHIA general manager, presents William Jackson of Jackson Farms with the award for top herd in Fayette County for milk, fat and protein. Also honored at the association's annual meeting were Ralph Hays, lowest somatic cell count, and Walter Brown, most improved herd.

Kamp Farms, Confluence RD 2, the third high herd for milk, fat and protein in the county, owned the top cow in all three categories for the year. Their 5-year-old Holstein out-produced the other cows on test with a 305-day lactation of 26,816 pounds of milk,

1,102 pounds of fat and 914 pounds of protein.

The Fayette County DHIA finished its 57th year with 25 whole year herds and 1,558 cows averaging 15,865 pounds of milk, 561 pounds of fat and 504 pounds of protein.

## Four Herds Share McKean DHIA Honors

SMETHPORT — Four herds split the top production honors at the recent McKean County Holstein/Dairy Herd Improvement Association annual meeting.

Charles Irons, Smethport, received the award for high fat average. His 82 cows averaged 19,645 pounds of milk, 787 pounds of fat and 639 pounds of protein. He also copped the largest protein increase award with an improvement of 108 pounds.

John and Lester Lapp, Port Allegany, reaped the top awards for milk and protein production with a herd average on 58 cows of 21,321 pounds of milk, 761 pounds of fat and 667 pounds of protein.

Thomas Spees, Shinglehouse, and Orton Kinney, Port Allegany, were also recognized for their herd averages.

Spees completed an average of

20,233 pounds of milk, 754 pounds of fat and 644 pounds of protein. This average improved by 3,160 pounds of milk from 1985 to earn Spees the most improved herd award.

Orton Kinney's herd average improved by 3,103 pounds of milk from 1985 to its 1986 average of 20,743 pounds of milk, 751 pounds of fat and 635 pounds of protein on 28 cows.

Other herds registering increases over 1,000 pounds of milk include: Ken and Doug Comstock, 2,979; Charles Irons, 2,906; John Lapp, 2,005; Mantz Farms, 1,841; James and Eleanor Tanner, 1,828; Matthew Windsor, 1,541; Stratton Farms, 1,389; and Paul Althouse, 1,387.

Safe-Rock Farm, owned by John and Florie Lapp received the Holstein farm of the year award. The Lapp's recently doubled the

size of their registered Holstein herd and maintained an average of 21,321 pounds of milk, 761 pounds of fat and 667 pounds of protein.

## Management Supply

(Continued from Page A23)

### Experience with the EC Program

The quota program completed its first year of operation in April 1985. In 1983, milk deliveries for EC-10 had amounted to 103.7 million metric tons. In the transition year 1984 and 85, the guaranteed total for the Community was set at 99.024 million tons. In 1985 and 86 and subsequent years, the production base was 98.152 million tons.

The required reductions or changes in the first year that quotas were imposed amounted to more than 4 percent of marketings for the Community as a whole. In some countries like the United Kingdom and the Netherlands reductions of more than 9 and 8 percent were required, respectively.

The imposition of quotas halted the steady increase in milk production in the EC in 1984 and 1985, and at the end of the second year, April 1986, the guaranteed total of 98.177 million tons was essentially met.

The size of the penalty for over-quota deliveries has been a strong deterrent to additional production by individual producers. Thus, the gap between production and consumption in all forms plus commercial exports has been stabilized. There remains a difference of more than 12 million metric tons between consumption at 86 million and quota production of 98 million.

With a very large and complex

system to administer, involving 10 quite different member states, the EC Commission is quite hopeful about the operational strength of the new program. A report to the Council of Ministers is required on the operation of the levy system and the program at the end of the 1986 and 87 operating year.

It is too early to know how effective the social and political pressure among participating countries has been in enforcement of all the elements of the program.

The very existence of the Common Market concept requires strict adherence to the rules and mandates as promulgated. National governments are responsible for administration and reporting on a regular basis to the Commission.

The allocation of the global quota to 10 countries essentially freezes the proportions of Community production into the pattern of 1981. Because quotas are tied to farms or agricultural holdings within countries, except for portions acquired in national reserves, patterns of production within countries are essentially fixed at least over the five years of the program to April 1990.

It is too early to draw many conclusions about the new system or its performance. Production was reduced in the first year very nearly as targeted. A substantial gap between production and consumption remains despite the quota. Not much friction has arisen as yet because quotas are not freely transferable.

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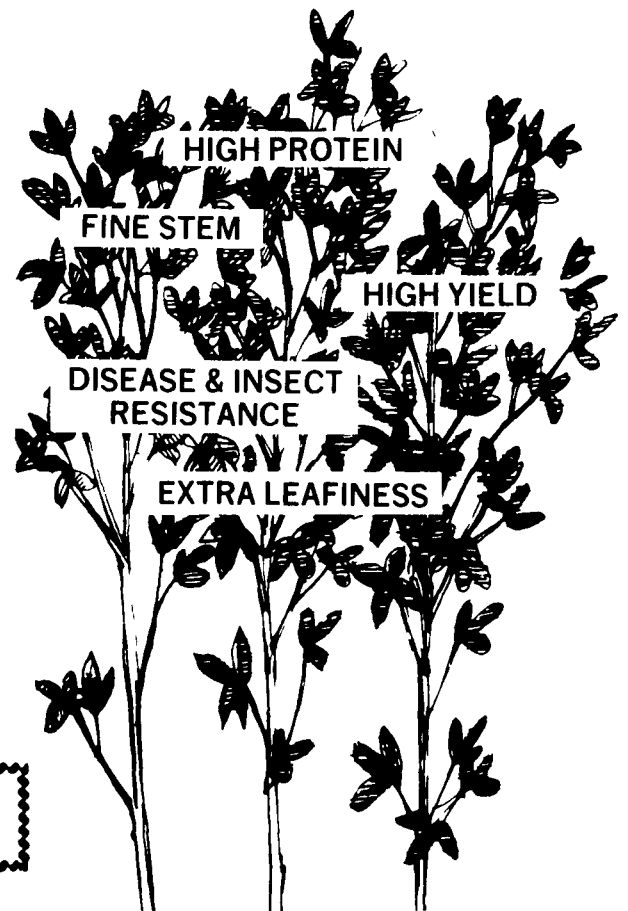
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