

Lancaster County Holstein Club Reviews Year

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Lancaster Farming Staff
QUARRYVILLE (Lancaster Co.) — The Lancaster County Holstein Club held its 45th annual banquet Tuesday at the Solanco Fairgrounds in Quarryville.

The club meets annually to review club business, elect officers and to present awards. Jack Coleman presided.

Speakers included Kenneth Raney, representative for the state association, Clarence Stauffer, representing Holstein Association USA, and club officers.

In elections for director, Lowell Brubaker, of Manheim, was selected to serve a two-year term, while Rick Hess, of Lancaster, Larry Kennel, of Mount Joy, and Gerald Risser, of Bambridge, were selected to serve full-length terms.

It was announced that the club has a barn meeting scheduled to be held 7:30 p.m., Dec. 4, at the Masonic Home Farms. The topic is to be bird and rodent control, but the farm was also recently remodeled and will be open for a tour.

Those who attend the meeting can qualify for pesticide credits.

In his address, Raney reviewed the services of the organization, reminding members that those who renew memberships by Dec. 1 receive a \$5 discount, while those who renew by mid-January qualify their local club for a \$2 rebate from the state organization.

He also talked about the fact that Pa. Holstein has been marketing cattle for export. He said they are currently getting an order together for a sale to Saudi Arabia.

Raney said the registered heifers should be from dams averaging at least 17,000 pounds milk, and pregnant three to seven months.

He said that breeders may also be interested in tentative orders for bred heifers about mid-spring.

Further, he said that anyone looking for good registered or grade Holsteins should contact the association.

Stauffer reviewed the national organization's identification options, the fact that prices have been reduced for registering older bulls, and that many prices have been reduced because the organization has realized a sufficient amount of investment income to cover the losses from the lower service fees to members.

John Howard, county club member and a national director, reviewed the national finances, and discussed other services and offerings available through the national organization.

In junior-member awards presentations, Denise Bollinger received first place in the club's human interest photography contest with a photo of one of her calves that had gotten loose and was sniffing sheets drying on the clothes line.

Brian Mull received first prize in the club's working photography contest with a professional-looking photograph he took of him and one of his cows.

In production awards, a cow owned by Justin Wivel won first place for 2-year-old production, while Jeremy Welk won first place in the 3-year-old class.

In the club's Distinguished Junior Member contest, Leslie Howard was the winner and received a show box. In the intermediate age class Jeremy Meck was the winner and won a show calf donated by Welk-Shade Acres.

Meck's new calf, Welk-Shade A.J. Delight, is an Astro Jet daughter out of an Ultimate dam.

The calf was donated by Welk-Shade Acres to support the Lancaster County Holstein Club's annual distinguished junior member contest. Each year the club presents a show calf to the intermediate-aged youth member who wins the club's distinguished junior member contest.

In other production awards, Spring-Lawn Farm's Target GE—PO was first junior 2-year-old in all three categories with 29,218 pounds milk, 1,030 pounds fat, and 849 pounds of protein.

They also had the highest milk producing senior 2-year-old, Spring-Lawn Deputy Latsy with 30,923 pounds of milk.

Vern and Lois Umble had the senior 2-year-old with the highest production, Maril-Dale Cleitus Caroline with 1,234 pounds of fat and 910 pounds of protein.

Stark Rock Farm had the highest producing junior and senior

3-year-olds. Its junior 3-year-old Gaywell B Aerostar made 34,002 pounds of milk, 1,239 pounds of fat and 984 pounds of protein.

Its Musser Frandale Dingo Betty made 42,467 pounds of milk, 2,055 pounds of fat, and 1,234 pounds of protein.

The top milk-producing 4-year-old was Wood-Spring Likabul Rusty, owned by Dale and Debbie Hersehy, with 36,730 pounds.

The top butterfat and protein producing 4-year-old was Rayside Tesk Valiant Kim, owned by Glenda Farms, with 1,141 pounds of fat, 1,048 pounds of protein.

The top senior aged cow for milk production was Ken Zurin's Kenbum Daydream Rosita with 37,333 pounds.

Star Rock Farm had the highest fat and protein producing aged cow with its Russeldale Count Casey making 1,441 pounds fat and 965 pounds protein.



From the left, Lancaster County Junior Holstein members receiving recognition are Denise Bollinger, winner of the club's human interest photography contest, Jeremy Welk, winner of the club production contest for a 3-year-old, and Brian Mull, winner of the club's working photography contest.

Learn To Balance Present, Future Needs

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Balancing present and future needs is no easy task. It is a task made even more difficult when we are working with limited or finite resources.

We have all faced, at one time or another, the difficult decision of whether to use our limited resources today or to save them for some future need. The decision becomes even more difficult if it involves choices that will impact our children and grandchildren long after we are gone.

The same holds true for many decisions that are made by our government—be it local, state or national. With our finite natural resources, do we consume to satisfy today's needs or do we expend our resources in such a manner to meet the needs of future generations?

How much do we care about people whose lives won't begin until long after our own have ended? How much should we care about them?

These questions often come up when we contemplate environmental issues that benefit people who are separated by many years or even generations from those who pay the costs.

Locally this could involve decisions on the restoration of wetlands or waterways, recycling, the use of prime agricultural land for

development, the storage of low-level radioactive waste, and many other very sensitive issues.

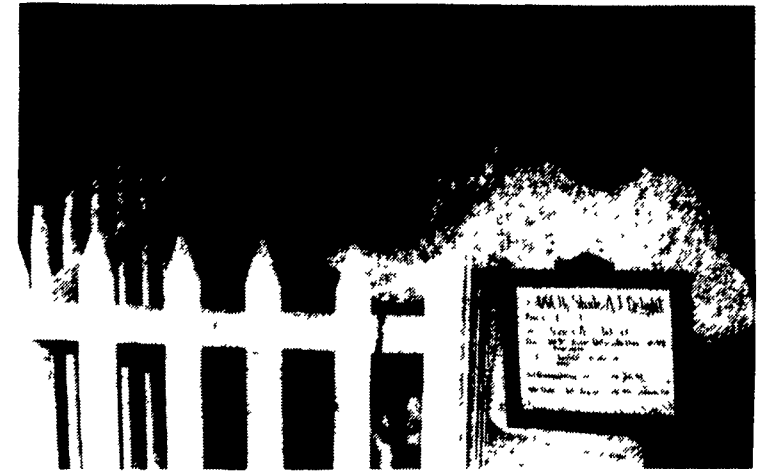
On the national level, it could involve decisions to limit carbon emissions or preservation of the ozone layer. Whether the best interests of both present and future generations are being equitably met with these decisions can, to some degree, be addressed on whether a dollar's worth of future benefits is worth less than a dollar's worth of present costs—what economists call discounting.

Discounting is the opposite of what we know as compounding interest on our savings accounts. Compound interest increases the value of our savings over time, in an accelerated fashion.

If you have \$100 in your savings account today at 6 percent interest, it would be worth \$106 in a year. Because the 6 percent interest will be earned on not just the initial \$100, but the added \$6 as well, the gains in the second year will be \$6.36.

Over time, these compounding gains become substantial. At 6 percent interest the \$100 investment will be worth about \$200 in twelve years, \$4,000 in 24 years, and \$8,000 in 36 years. In 100 years it would be worth about \$34,000.

So you see, in this case, a penny saved is more than a penny earned. After a century, the penny becomes \$3.40. In 1626, the Dutch bought Manhattan for a



Jeremy Meck holds the halter of his new calf, Welk-Shade A.J. Delight, an Astro Jet daughter out of an Ultimate dam. The calf was donated by Welk-Shade Acres to support the Lancaster County Holstein Club's annual distinguished junior member contest. Each year the club presents a show calf to the intermediate-aged youth member who wins the club's distinguished junior member contest.



Leslie Howard stands with her show box award presented to her for being named the Lancaster County Holstein Club's junior-aged distinguished junior member.

mere \$24. If that sum had been invested at just over 6 percent per year, it would have yielded more than \$40 billion in 1990. This is about the total income generated in Manhattan that year.

Discounting operates in the opposite way. While compounding measures how much present-day investments will be worth in the future, discounting measures how much future benefits are worth today.

To figure the discount present value, we must first choose a discount rate to transform benefits a year from now into benefits today. If we choose the same discounting rate as the interest rate in our example on compounding, \$106 a year from now would be equal in value to \$100 today. Discounting the benefits of a project that generates \$200 in twelve years by a discount rate of 6 percent per year would tell us that those benefits are worth \$100 today.

The paramount consideration in assessing future environmental benefits in this fashion is the size of the discount rate. The larger the discount rate, the less future benefits will count when compared with current costs. If the discount rate were 10 percent, \$200 in twelve years would only be worth about \$64 today. If the rate were 3 percent, the current value would be \$140. At zero discount rate, \$1 of benefits in the future would be worth \$1 in cost today. So you can

see, differences in discount rates becomes crucial for benefits spanning very long periods.

This type of economic analysis can be very beneficial when making difficult decisions on how to allocate scarce resources. As long as resource scarcity makes trade-offs between the present generation and future generations inevitable, considerations on environmental issues to benefit future generations cannot ignore economic opportunity cost. However, such decisions are made in the political arena where pure economics is not the only game in town. Decision makers are forced to consider ethical concerns and value judgments along with economics when deciding these difficult and complex issues.

To say that present and future generations have equal standing in an ethical sense does not necessarily imply that they have the same claim on present resources, because the general level of wealth or well-being may change over time. One could argue, we should sacrifice today for the benefit of future generations only if the average well-being of people in the future goes up by more than we lose on average today. If present trends continue, advances in technology and knowledge will make people better off in the future than we are today. In that case, more than a dollar of gains to them would be needed to make up for a dollar lost to us.