CRIME IN THE COUNTRY: HOW BAD IS IT?

We checked with Statistics Canada in random rural areas across the Prairies to see what the rates and numbers of property crime violations were in 2016 (the latest data available) and 2011 (five years previous). Though at first glance it may seem like rural property crimes are on the decline, experts say fewer people are reporting them because of a lack of police response.

The number of reported property crime violations (rural and urban combined) increased from 2011 to 2016 in all prairie provinces:

- **ALBERTA**
  - +34.6%
  - 2011: 165,000, 2016: 222,000
- **SASKATCHEWAN**
  - +4.2%
  - 2011: 72,000, 2016: 75,000
- **MANITOBA**
  - +9.8%
  - 2011: 61,000, 2016: 67,000

**WANT TO CHECK CRIME STATS FOR YOUR AREA?**

- **ALBERTA**: bit.ly/2EYxtaJ
- **SASK**: bit.ly/2BhrkW6
- **MANITOBA**: bit.ly/2GHmQpJ

• Click on the “Add/Remove Data” tab to find crime stats for a town or municipality.

Farmers say crime flourishes as citizens lose confidence in the justice system.

**MORE ON RURAL CRIME:**

- **P. 10 EDITORIAL**: Security, not guns, is the best approach to preventing property crime
- **P. 17 Frustrations over rural crime in the spotlight**
- **P. 18 COLUMN**: Farmers traditionally reluctant to take security too far

**SEE RURAL CRIME, PAGE 4**

---

**THE SYSTEM IS BROKEN’**

Farmers say crime flourishes as citizens lose confidence in the justice system.

**BY ROBERT ARNASON**

**WINNIPEG BUREAU**

If you walk out of your house and see the window of the garage is smashed, do you report it to the police?

The answer may depend on where you live. If you live in a big city — probably. If you live on a farm in Western Canada — probably not.

**MARCH 1, 2018**

**ALBERTA TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property crime violations</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 people</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SASKATCHEWAN TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property crime violations</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 people</td>
<td>6,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MANITOBA TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property crime violations</td>
<td>61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 people</td>
<td>4,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WANT TO CHECK CRIME STATS FOR YOUR AREA?**

- **ALBERTA**: bit.ly/2EYxtaJ
- **SASK**: bit.ly/2BhrkW6
- **MANITOBA**: bit.ly/2GHmQpJ

• Click on the “Add/Remove Data” tab to find crime stats for a town or municipality.

Follow the steps to focus on geographic area, type of crime, type of statistics and the time frame you’re interested in. Finally, click on “apply” to generate your data.
MULRONEY SPEAKS: »
FUMIGATION DEAL: India and Canada agree to resolve the pulse-fumigation issue by the end of the year. 12
MULRONEY SPEAKS: A former prime minister says it’s time to get rid of supply management. 15

MARKETS 6
» CANOLA EXPORTS: China wants Canadian canola, but farmers aren’t selling. 6
» WEATHER MARKET: The markets are focused on Argentina’s suffering soybean crop. 7

FARM LIVING 17
» RURAL CRIME: Frustration over rural crime is in the spotlight. 17
» ON THE FARMS: The third generation finds a place on their family’s Alberta farm. 18

PRODUCTION 62
» BIGGER BINS: More acres require grain handling upgrades. 62
» COOL FORECAST: A new forecast calls for a cool spring and a chance of damp. 65

LIVESTOCK 68
» BEEF CHECKOFF: Alberta’s cattle producers propose a new check-off arrangement. 68
» PARASITE RESISTANCE: Combating parasite resistance requires vigilance. 70

AGFINANCE 72
» SMOOTH SUCCESSION: Farm families who want to navigate a smooth succession must agree to some crucial rules before diving into transition planning. 72

WHAT’S HAPPENING
TAKING THE HEAT: A blacksmith competition was held recently in Alberta. See page 34 for story and photos. | LES DUNFORD PHOTO

NEWS
» FUMIGATION DEAL: India and Canada agree to resolve the pulse-fumigation issue by the end of the year. 12
» MULRONEY SPEAKS: A former prime minister says it’s time to get rid of supply management. 15

FEATURES
EQUINE EXPO SLIDESHOW
WP reporter/photographer William DeKay attended the annual Equine Expo held in Saskatoon last weekend. Check out his great photos of the event.

SUCCESSION POLL
Sarah Hoffmann has a plan. The WP’s Jeremy Simes spoke to Hoffmann and her parents regarding succession planning. Do you have a plan?

DEWINTON’S SKIJORDUE
A beautiful winter day, some horses, some skiers, and the odd couch. DeWinton’s Skijordue was held Feb. 10 and Mike Sturk was there to capture the action.

MARKETS MOMENT
Michael Raine steps into the spotlight to look at the week’s crop market news.

AGSOLUTIONS.COM
Learn more at agsolutions.ca/insurepulse

BEEF CHECKOFF
Alberta. See page 34 for story and photos.

WHAT’S IN THIS ISSUE
NEWS
» FUMIGATION DEAL: India and Canada agree to resolve the pulse-fumigation issue by the end of the year. 12
» MULRONEY SPEAKS: A former prime minister says it’s time to get rid of supply management. 15

MARKETS 6
» CANOLA EXPORTS: China wants Canadian canola, but farmers aren’t selling. 6
» WEATHER MARKET: The markets are focused on Argentina’s suffering soybean crop. 7

FARM LIVING 17
» RURAL CRIME: Frustration over rural crime is in the spotlight. 17
» ON THE FARMS: The third generation finds a place on their family’s Alberta farm. 18

PRODUCTION 62
» BIGGER BINS: More acres require grain handling upgrades. 62
» COOL FORECAST: A new forecast calls for a cool spring and a chance of damp. 65

LIVESTOCK 68
» BEEF CHECKOFF: Alberta’s cattle producers propose a new check-off arrangement. 68
» PARASITE RESISTANCE: Combating parasite resistance requires vigilance. 70

AGFINANCE 72
» SMOOTH SUCCESSION: Farm families who want to navigate a smooth succession must agree to some crucial rules before diving into transition planning. 72

FEATURES
EQUINE EXPO SLIDESHOW
WP reporter/photographer William DeKay attended the annual Equine Expo held in Saskatoon last weekend. Check out his great photos of the event.

SUCCESSION POLL
Sarah Hoffmann has a plan. The WP’s Jeremy Simes spoke to Hoffmann and her parents regarding succession planning. Do you have a plan?

DEWINTON’S SKIJORDUE
A beautiful winter day, some horses, some skiers, and the odd couch. DeWinton’s Skijordue was held Feb. 10 and Mike Sturk was there to capture the action.

MARKETS MOMENT
Michael Raine steps into the spotlight to look at the week’s crop market news.

AGSOLUTIONS.COM
Learn more at agsolutions.ca/insurepulse

BEEF CHECKOFF
Alberta. See page 34 for story and photos.

WHAT’S IN THIS ISSUE
A FARM OF STATUES

Black cattle turn white in the falling snow in a pasture south of High River, Alta., during a storm on the Family Day long weekend. | MIKE STURK PHOTO

‘Own-motion power’ amendment requested for transportation bill

Saskatchewan Pulse Growers asks Senate ag committee to change bill to allow Canadian Transportation Agency to investigate rail service issues on its own, without a shipper complaint

BY BRIAN CROSS
SASKATOON NEWSROOM

An organization that represents Saskatchewan pea, lentil, soybean and chickpea producers wants Ottawa to amend Bill C-49, the Transportation Modernization Act, to ensure greater transparency and “foster a more effective and higher functioning transportation system for farmers in province.”

In a Feb. 21 news release, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers said “own-motion powers” would protect shippers from retaliation and allow the agency to investigate rail service issues independently without receiving a complaint from a shipper.

Shippers that express concerns over poor rail service may be subject to retaliation from railway companies and could face even poorer service as a result, the organization said.

SPG also wants Ottawa to include soybeans and chickpeas as eligible crops under the maximum revenue entitlement, or revenue cap.

The pulse group’s call for amendments comes as grain shippers across Western Canada grow increasingly frustrated over what they consider inadequate rail service.

Grain shippers are growing increasingly frustrated over what they consider inadequate rail service. | FILE PHOTO

Since last August, Canadian National Railway has supplied on time only 66 percent of the hopper cars ordered by grain shippers in Saskatchewan, according to data compiled by the Ag Transport Coalition.

ATC members account for 90 percent of all grain, pulses and oilseeds shipped by rail in Western Canada.

For the last four weeks, CN has provided less than 50 percent of rail car orders, including 34 percent in the week ending Feb. 10, the ATC said in its most recent rail performance report.

“The railway service issues experienced by the Canadian agriculture industry are systemic,” said SPG chair Corey Loessin.

“Delays and service disruptions continue to have a significant impact on farmers looking to move their crop and on shippers who have little to no recourse to improve their service in a timely way.”

The last few months have been difficult for the prairie pulse industry.

In addition to an “inadequate level of service by Canadian railways,” pulse crop exports have also been limited by market access challenges, most notably an import tariff imposed by the government of India, Loessin said.

“Pulse crop exports are at less than 50 percent of normal levels during this period due to trade barriers in India, and the railways are still not able to deliver adequate service…… The lack of on-time service is further compromising Canada’s competitiveness in end-use markets.”

SPG said Bill C-49 amendments that would give the CTA own-motion powers would protect shippers from retaliation and allow the agency to identify solutions more quickly, using measures within its own regulatory toolbox.

“We encourage the Senate standing committee on transport and communications to amend Bill C-49,” Loessin said.

“We believe this is critical to fostering a more effective and higher functioning transportation system for farmers in Saskatchewan, and the entire grain supply chain.”

SPG chair Corey Loessin.

Prairie farmers don’t need to push their rotations to get to 26 million tonnes of production, a Canola Council of Canada staffer reminded farmers at CropConnect.

Reasonable rotations are a key part of the combination of factors that the council hopes will take Canada to its lofty production goal for 2025.

“We’ve surpassed our acreage goal,” said Justine Cornelsen.

“We can successfully grow canola one out of three or one out of four years with the acreage we have.”

While canola production has surged, so too have challenges to sustainable production. Good profits for canola have encouraged farmers to gamble with disaster, inspiring some to embrace the infamous canola-snow rotation in some areas.

With clubroot spreading, blackleg a lingering concern in areas with heavy rotations and the ever-present pressure of pests, farmers need to ensure a holistic approach to crop management, Cornelsen said.

That includes more than just responsible rotations. Farmers can use everything from integrated pest management, hedgrows preservation, precision agriculture and informed pesticide use to produce a maximum yield while not creating yield destroyers for future years.

“We need to be applying it as a whole system approach, an agro-eco system,” said Cornelsen.

The national yield average was 34 bushels per acre when the canola council announced its 26 million tonne target in 2014. That has risen to about 41 bu. per acre last year.

Grain shippers are growing increasingly frustrated over what they consider inadequate rail service. | FILE PHOTO

WINNIPEG BUREAU

Prairie farmers don’t need to push their rotations to get to 26 mil.
RURAL CRIME STATS

> CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

In the Rural Municipality of Blaine Lake in north-central Saskatchewan, many landowners and farmers no longer report things like broken windows because they’ve lost faith in the police and the justice system, said Reeve William Chalmers.

“In the RM of Blaine Lake the thought process when things go missing or fuel goes missing … a lot of people have given up on reporting those crimes,” he said.

The RM has even stopped reporting some crimes on its own municipal property. Chalmers said there’s been a rash of vandals shooting and damaging municipal signs in the area, but there’s no point in reporting it to the police.

“(But) each incident is a crime.”

In a world where mass shootings of children are now commonplace, damage to signs and broken windows in rural parts of Canada can seem like minor incidents, maybe even irrelevant.

But there’s another school of thought.

In the 1990s, the New York Police Department adopted a policing philosophy known as the Broken Windows model, where officers arrested people for minor crimes such as avoiding subway fares. In a 2015 article in the New York Post, former NYPD police Commissioner Bill Bratton said the idea behind Broken Windows was to stop low-level crime before it flourished and evolved into more serious crime. In his words, “unaddressed disorder encourages more disorder.”

Bratton and other policing experts claim that Broken Windows, or zero tolerance for minor crimes, was responsible for dramatically reducing rates of assault, robbery and other major crimes in New York during the 1990s and 2000s. Sociologists and criminologists continue to debate the merits of Broken Windows. Bratton, though, remains convinced that it’s essential to policing.

“(We) should never and must never retreat from enforcing the law,” Bratton wrote in the Post, adding that the approach enhances overall quality of life.

Broken Windows may have caught on in major cities like New York, but aggressively pursuing criminals for minor crimes doesn’t seem to be a policing philosophy in places like Blaine Lake.

Chalmers said RCMP officers, when they respond to a property crime on a farm, often say things that are the opposite of Broken Windows.

“They make a comment that, ‘gee, I hope you’ve got insurance because we’re never going to find any of this stuff, before they even ask your name,’ he said.

“That’s concerning that the RCMP feel there’s very little they can do to help the landowner.”

Mabel Hamilton, a rancher who runs Belvin Angus with her husband Gavin and their children near Innisfail, Alta., hasn’t lost confidence in the RCMP.

She believes that RCMP officers do conduct thorough investigations of property crimes, but the justice system fails to prosecute the criminals.

Over the last few years her son’s house has been broken into twice and two vehicles have been stolen from the farm. As well, criminals have tried to steal fuel and break into machine shops.

The stolen vehicles had OnStar, a navigation system where it’s possible to turn off the vehicle’s engine from a central location.

“The woman who stole it, they (OnStar) shut the truck down and she was in it. That’s pretty clear that she was guilty,” Hamilton said.

However, when the case finally got to court, after more than a year of delays, the car thief got a six month sentence.

“Which will not be six months,” Hamilton said.

“They (RCMP) do their part … (but) to me the system is broken, and that’s what most of us in the rural communities feel.”

Hamilton isn’t the only rural resident who has lost faith in the justice system.

This January in an online discussion posted on Reddit Saskatchewan, numerous rural landowners raged against the lack of action on property crimes. One commenter mentioned a broken window:

- “Car window was busted on my property crimes. One commenter mentioned a broken window:

Another person on the site sympathized, adding that more police officers and more charges won’t solve the problem: “It would also be nice to have all these repeat offenders caught for thefts and break and enters get a serious punishment in court. It is a pain mentally to catch people with four-page-long criminal records and all they get is a piece of paper telling them to behave or a month in jail.”

Chalmers, who is critical of the RCMP, agreed that the court system deters and discourages effective policing.

“A lot of the criminals they’re catching are career criminals. They put them away and they (the police) say things should calm down for at least three months
The Canadian criminal court system is broken. Policy at the University of Regina, Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy fellow with the Johnson was unjust, said Dale Eisler, senior.

"Criticizing the judicial system, Eisler, who last year wrote a policy based on one case without all the evidence and (there) in the jury room to see how the evidence was discussed determination (about the verdict) if you weren't there to hear all the evidence, the change was 0.04 percent.

"Crime, to me, is usually an indication of poverty and drug abuse," he said. "If you go into areas where crime is bad, you're going to see poverty and problems with addictions." Eisler, who last year wrote a policy paper on crime in Saskatchewan for the Johnson Shoyama school of public policy, said at some point politicians and community leaders need to have a real conversation about a difficult and unpleasant fact: indigenous people in Saskatchewan are three times more likely to be incarcerated than the rest of the population.

"To put that in perspective, in the U.S., black men are six times more likely to be imprisoned than white men."

Robert.Arnason@producer.com

what's your take? Join us at www.producer.com or follow us on social media.

The Ups and Downs of Property Crime

Statistics Canada tracks crime data and breaks it down into types of crime, such as property crime violations. Here are some of the statistics:

- The number of property crimes in Alberta was basically the same in 2015-16: 217,481 in 2016. Taking into account an increasing population, the change was 0.04 percent.
- In Claresholm, Alta., south of Calgary, the story was much different. There, the number of property crimes jumped from 277 in 2015 to 375 in 2016. This was an increase of 27 percent, factoring in population changes. The year-over-year increase could be dismissed as a random event, but property crime data from many rural areas of the Prairies suggest it isn’t random.
- In the area around Mayerthorpe, Alta., the number of property crimes increased every year from 2010 to 2016, going from 316 in 2010 to 613 in 2016.
- In rural region near Melville, Sask., there were 325 property crime violations in 2010 and 544 in 2016.
- Around Carlyle, Sask., property crimes jumped from 358 in 2013 to 570 in 2016.
- Property crime rates spiked in parts of the Prairies in 2015 and 2016, particularly in Alberta, but longer-term data from 2001-16 tells a different story.
- In Nipawin, Sask., Killarney, Man. and other regions of Western Canada, the rate of rural property crime hasn’t changed significantly over the last 15 years. However, the actual number of property crimes is likely much higher than reported. A Statistics Canada document from 2013 estimated that only one-third of all crimes are reported.

What’s your take? Join us at www.producer.com or follow us on social media.

33 times more likely to be incarcerated than the rest of the population.

because that's what they get sentenced to. But in three and a half months you can expect much the same," Chalmers said. "We’ve got a broken system. There's no doubt about it."

Canadians will inevitably be unhappy with the outcome of a particular criminal case or feel a verdict was unjust, said Dale Eisler, senior policy fellow with the Johnson...
MARCH 1, 2018

MARKETS

BY SEAN PRATT
SAUGET-NEWSROOM

China wants canola; farmers not selling

An exporter says the demand is there but growers are holding on to supplies as they hold out for $12 per bushel

Canola exports have been hum-

drum but don’t blame lack of inter-

national interest, says an exporter.

“Right now, we’re not hearing

a lot of the demand that’s there,” said Jarrett Beatty, trading

manager with Parrish and Heim-

becker.

Bulk shipments through week 29 of the 2017-18 crop year are 5.78

million tonnes, which is nearly identical to the 5.76 million tonnes

exported during the same period in the previous crop year.

The problem with that is there is

about one million more tonnes of

supply this year, according to Agri-

culture Canada.

It forecasts an 11.5 million tonne

export program in 2017-18, which

would be about 500,000 tonnes

more than the previous year.

Beatty said there is enough
demand to move that amount. He

noted that two large canola crush

facilities in China have been con-

verted into canola processing plants.

Those two plants have created an

additional one million tonnes of

demand from China. That com-

bined with China’s shrinking
domestic production of the crop is

creating intense competition for

imported canola.

“We don’t really have enough

seed to supply everybody so that

they could crush year-round at this

point,” he said.

So, the demand is there but the

available supply is not.

“You can only export when we

can buy it from the growers and

canola has been in fairly tight

hands,” said Beatty.

Many growers are holding out for

$12 per bushel canola.

“Whether or not they get into

the market will be based on how

their targets or we actually have an

opportunity to hit those numbers I

think will be the telling compo-

nent,” he said.

Beatty suspects the crop is not as

great as the record 21.3 million

tonnes Canada produced last sea-

son, which is one reason why

growers are keeping a tight grip on

supplies.

The other issue is poor rail ser-

vice. It does not improve, exports

will fall, carryout will rise and pric-

es will drop.

Jon Driedger, senior market ana-

lyst with FarmLink Marketing Solu-

tions, said canola is moving out of

Canada at the same pace as last

year’s record program, so it’s not a

complete disaster but he acknowled-

ged there has been a slowdown.

After the first five months of the

marketing campaign, exports were

nearly 500,000 tonnes ahead of the

previous year’s pace, according to

Statistics Canada data. Now they

are pretty much on par, according
to Canadian Grain Commission data.

“It feels like a letdown,” said

Driedger.

Beatty pointed out that the early
season comparison is misleading

because a dockage issue hampered

Canada’s 2016-17 export program
to China in the September-

through-December period.

Driedger said there has been recent improvement in basis levels and
prices have been firming up a bit, which has led to some farmer

sales.

But other growers are holding out

to see if the dryness in the prairie

region continues through spring, which

could cause exporter con-

cern about new crop and buying of old crop.

“Lot of what is left is maybe going to stay in relatively strong hands

certainly if it stays dry,” he said.

sean.pratt@producers.com

Oat outlook soft, but now might be time to price

BY ED WHITE

WINNIPEG BUREAU

Oat growers just can’t seem to catch a break when it comes to sell-

ing their crops.

Sure, they have been growing great crops, but that’s led to heavy

stocks and continual weak prices.

“It could be 24 months where we

struggle with averaging (cash pric-
es of $2.75-$3.25 per bushel) in

Manitoba,” Randy Striechar of nat-

information.com told the Manito-

ba Oat Growers Association.

“If you’re looking for $3.50 in

Manitoba, I don’t think you’re

going to see it.”

Western Canada’s oat acreage has

been shifting westward from its

traditional Manitoba-eastern Sas-

katchewan base for years, under

assault from crops such as soy-

beans and corn.

It has faced problems with

demand as the horse feed market

weakened but seen continual

strength in the human food mar-

kets, especially with its health

claim advantage and its inclusion

in the breakfast bars that have

replaced cereal for many consum-

ers.

Oats’ long-term market potential

also looks good because Chinese

consumers are gobbling up more

of the crop, which is relatively new

to its middle class. The country

buys mostly Australian oats

because of issues between China

and Canada, but the long-term

potential is great, Striechar said.

However, North American prices

have been flat and uninspiring for

growers, offering a relatively poor

profitability outlook in recent

springs.

How can oats hold on to its acres

continued on next page
OATS A GOOD BET THIS SPRING

The oat futures market tends to follow a seasonal pattern of rising toward spring and then settling back. Recently the Chicago oat futures contract has shown rising trends. Analyst Randy Strychar said farmers’ best nearby chance to price new crop will probably be up to the end of March.

Oat futures, May 2018 contract (U.S./bu.)

Source: Barcharts.com | WP GRAPHIC

Weather moving markets more than inventory

Shrinking Argentine crop gives canola short legs

BY MICHAEL RAINIE
SASKATOON NEWSROOM

The latest outlook report from the United States Department of Agriculture failed to amaze, as most projections about acres and crops were already factored into the news.

However, the Feb. 23 report confirmed the market’s assumptions and left prices up to the weather. And since Feb. 23, the weather has jumped in.

“No question that the markets are being driven by the drought conditions in Argentina. Last week was mostly dry in the main growing areas of the country with temperatures consistently reaching the 35C to 40C mark,” said Bruce Burnett of Glacier Media’s MarketsFarm, in his daily markets report Feb. 26, as the May canola contract in Winnipeg climbed to $520 per tonne from about $500 a month earlier.

“The soybean and corn crops in Argentina continue to get smaller as we get to the end of the critical month of February. The crop size is estimated at 54 million tonnes by USDA, but this figure will be substantially lower when the crop is harvested,” Strychar said.

“Even though the USDA report is not a very large number compared to previous years, the figures were already factored into the market,” said Strychar.

“Strangely, the soybean and corn crops are being down slightly from last year, according to the report, but remain at near record amounts. Soybean ending stocks are the second highest on record, at 460 million bu. Some of the market’s optimism might be coming from the USDA’s prediction of another record sales year in 2018, 2.3 billion bu.”

Oats’ weakening hold on western Canadian acres has seen it sliding toward special crop status, with contracting playing a bigger role. Strychar expects that to continue.

“We’re probably seeing the bottom of it,” said Strychar, predicting that demand growth and a need for the specific characteristics of Manitoba oats will drive better returns for farmers.

Manitoba oats appear to produce better beta glucan and other healthy characteristics in the crop because of varieties and soil, so that should result at some point in incentives for eastern prairie growers to stick with the crop.

ed.white@producer.com

A LOOK AT WORLD OAT PRODUCTION

Global oat supplies are relatively low compared to previous decades. American producers harvested less than one million acres of oats in 2017. The European Union, Canada and Russia remain the largest producers.

Global oat production (million tonnes):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>07-'08</th>
<th>08-'09</th>
<th>09-'10</th>
<th>10-'11</th>
<th>11-'12</th>
<th>12-'13</th>
<th>13-'14</th>
<th>14-'15</th>
<th>15-'16</th>
<th>16-'17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>8.69</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>5.84</td>
<td>5.40</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>25.64</td>
<td>23.33</td>
<td>19.65</td>
<td>22.31</td>
<td>21.12</td>
<td>23.49</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>22.74</td>
<td>22.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAS-USDA, staff research | MICHELLE HOLDEN GRAPHIC

MARKETS THE WESTERN PRODUCER | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | MARCH 1, 2018
Use export problem to boost
domestic pulse consumption

MARKET WATCH

D’ARCE MCMILLAN

N ever let a crisis go to waste. These words, or something close to them, have been attributed to many, from Machiavelli to Winston Churchill to John F. Kennedy. The idea is that a crisis creates new opportunities that can make the future better. A fire may destroy a manufacturing plant, but when rebuilding you can improve the design and install the latest equipment, and thereby reduce costs, as well as generate new abilities and products that can expand markets and profits. Do you think a crisis in pulse exports could be the spark to get Canadians eating more lentils and peas? What would be the effect of 36 million of your fellow countrymen chowing down on lentil soup? Canadians eating more lentils and exports could be the spark to get expand markets and profits.

In the coming years this will likely help to greatly expand the demand for pulses, moving them from the basics of what they know. In the basics books and Canadian Securities Institute texts out of boxes so I refresh myself on the foundations when I wonder how the pros train themselves in technical analysis. Technical Analysis books and Canadian Securities Institute texts were recently taken out of storage as part of a refresher course on the chart patterns and market divergences that might be underlying the wild swings in the markets. | ED WHITE PHOTO

Go back to analytical foundations when present is crazy

HEDGE ROW

ED WHITE

T he recent stock market sell-off and panic gave a lot of traders and analysts a stiff slap in the face, forcing them to examine whether they saw signs of it coming. It also gave seasoned traders and analysts a chance to step back and think about their core, foundational market beliefs and to review the fundamentals of what they know. I found myself in the basement, pulling mid-2000s technical analysis books and Canadian Securities Institute texts out of boxes so I could refresh myself on the chart patterns and market divergences that might be underlying the wild swings the markets were making. I followed lots of charts, but I didn’t often go back and review what I once spent a lot of time learning. It made me wonder how the pros refresh themselves on the foundations of technical analysis. Tech analysis is a lot more demanding on practitioners than supply and demand analysis, and I asked a few technical analysts how they get back to the basics after months or years of being caught in the hurly-burly of the markets. “It happens once or twice a year,” said Harold Davis of Prairie Crop Charts, which produces and comments upon price charts. “They work not every time, but that makes this a perfect time to dig down and check out the many varieties of chart analysis.” “Try to keep it simple and straightforward when you deal with the markets,” said Derwin. Having a basic explanation of the chief technical analysis structures and approaches helps make sort through complex and volatile markets less challenging. “They work not every time, but over time,” Derwin noted. One of the best testament to a crucial foundational text came from DTN’s Darin Newsom. I had interviewed him for a story and he mentioned John J. Murphy’s Internarket Technical Analysis as one of the books that had been decades ago to train himself in technical analysis. That spurred me to pop up the Amazon app and order a copy. I tweeted him about what I’d done, and he immediately tweeted back, from an airport, a photograph of his carry-on bag. What did it contain? A scuffed-up copy of “Derwin noted. Your local dealer to learn more about our full line-up of high-quality Seeders, Reels, Adapter Tips, Speed-Loc™ Adapters, Sweeps, Spikes, Fertilizer Knives & Disk Blades or give us a call at 1.800.878.7714.

www.tillagetools.com

MARKETS
**MARKETS**

**CANFAX REPORT**

**FED PRICES STEADY**

Prices for fed steers and heifers held steady last week. Western Canadian fed slaughter and production volumes were both up more than seven percent compared to last year. It’s a good news story from a price perspective because producers have been able to market more fed cattle at higher prices compared to last year.

The market has rallied 27 percent from 2017 second half lows of $131 per hundredweight to the January high of $167.50. Over the past five years, the average increase from second half lows to first half highs stands at 28 percent. January highs are rare and have occurred only twice over the past 20 years. Even though the rally from low to high is in line with the five-year average, first half highs are likely not in the books yet for 2018 because fed cattle prices historically strengthen into the spring.

Feeders are expected to gain higher near term, and first-half highs might be $170-$175 possible. Since the beginning of the year, cattle have been pulled ahead of schedule while cooler temperatures across the Prairies have also set cattle back.

Last week, producers indicated cattle need more days on feed before they are marketed. Light feeder trade was reported with weighted average prices fully steady with the previous week. In its outlook, Canfax said Canadian fed cattle exports totalled 4,156 head, the fourth lowest weekly export volume over the past year, not including the week between Christmas and New Year’s. Negative processing margins will keep slaughter volumes at bay.

In the United States, major feeding states were at mostly US$128 per cwt, $2 lower than the previous week. Dressed sales in Iowa and Nebraska were steady to $2 lower. For the first six weeks of this year, steer slaughter was up one percent compared to last year and heifer slaughter was up three percent.

**COWS, BULLS STEADY**

Prices for D1 and D2 cows were steady with last week’s price, at $586. 18 per cwt, on light demand. Slaughter bulls were up 18 cents to $108.07.

Western Canadian non-fed slaughter for the week ending Feb. 17 was eight percent larger than the previous week at 9,054 head. Year to date, western non-fed slaughter was three percent larger at 63,058 head.

Canadian non-fed exports to the U.S. for the week ending Feb. 10 totalled 2,129 head, and year to date was 44 percent smaller at 13,134.

**FEEDERS ALSO STABLE**

Alberta feeder prices stabilized and traded mostly steady last week after grinding higher during the first two weeks of February. Light calves less than 500 pounds traded mixed on tight supplies. Calves from 500-700 lb. saw continued grass interest, and prices trended fully steady to $3 higher than the previous week.

Feeders from 700-900 lb. saw prices continue generally steady while large feeders over 900 lb. saw prices ease seasonally $1-$2 lower.

Last week’s feeder index firmed modestly to $187.58. Weekly auction volumes were 34 percent larger than the previous week, totalling 32,871 head, but year to date are 22 percent smaller at 157,986 head.

Feeders exports to the U.S. for the week ending Feb. 10 rebounded to 3,051 head, and year to date were 73 percent larger, totalling 12,276 head. Feeding margins continue to deteriorate because Lethbridge barley for March delivery has climbed to around $230-$231 per tonne.

**WP LIVESTOCK REPORT**

**HOGS**

The U.S. national live price average for barrows and gilts was US$49.98 per hundredweight Feb. 23, down from $51.42 Feb. 16.

U.S. hogs averaged $42.53 on a carcass basis Feb. 23, down from $64.82 Feb. 16.

The U.S. pork cutout was $79.48 per cwt, $2 lower than the previous week. The estimated U.S. weekly slaughter to Feb. 24 was 2.266 million last week.

The U.S. pork cutout was $79.48 per cwt, $2 lower than the previous week. The estimated U.S. weekly slaughter to Feb. 24 was 2.266 million last week.

In Canada, the Feb. 24 Signature Five hog price was $154.98 per 100 kilograms, down from $160.98 the previous week.

The Feb. 24 Signature Five hog price was $154.98 per 100 kilograms, down from $160.98 the previous week.

**BISON STEADY**

The Canadian Bison Association said Grade A bulls in the desirable weight range sold at prices up to $26 per pound hot dressing weight. U.S. buyers are offering US$4.75 or more with returns dependent on exchange rates, quality and export costs.

Grade A heifers sold up to C$6. U.S. buyers are offering US$4.50. Animals outside the desirable buyer specifications may be discounted.

**LAMBS**

Ontario Stockyards Inc. reported that 683 sheep and lambs and 10 goats sold Feb. 20. New crop lambs sold steady. All other lambs sold barely steady, Sheep and a few good goats sold steady.

Beaver Hill Auction in Tofield, Alta, reported that 837 sheep and 235 goats sold Feb. 20.

Wool lambs lighter than 54 lb. were $235-$245 per cwt, $5-$6 lb. were $237-$255, 70-85 lb. were $220-$245, 86-105 lb. were $192-$230 and 106 lb. and heavier were $165-$200.

Wool rams were $100-$125 per cwt. Cull ewes were $100-$136.

Hair rams lighter than 54 lb. were $220-$242 per cwt, 55-69 lb. were $230-$250, 70-85 lb. were $215-$240, 86-105 lb. were $194-$222 and 106 lb. and heavier were $165-$189.

Hair rams were $110-$123 per cwt. Cull ewes were $110-$146.

**NEW CDC Bow 2-Row Malting Barley**

Go with the flow.


✔ strongest straw available in a 2-row malt
✔ yield 109% of AC Metcalfe
✔ lower grain protein than AC Metcalfe

Genes that fit your farm: 800-665-7333 secan.com

**U.S. CUTOUTS RISE**

In U.S. beef trade, Choice and Select cuts were both up from the previous week. Choice traded at US$218.40 compared to $209.04 the previous week. Select traded at $212.06, up from $205.14 the previous week.

Canadian cut-out values for the week ending Feb. 10 moved lower with AAA and AA down C$4.53 per cwt, and $1.23 per cwt, respectively.

This cattle market information is selected from the weekly report from Canfax, a division of the Canadian Cattlemen’s Association. More market information, analysis and statistics are available by becoming a Canfax subscriber by calling 403-275-5110 or at www.canfax.ca.
**PM’s foreign visit troubles complicate tricky trade efforts**

**CAPITAL LETTERS**

KELSEY JOHNSON

P rime Minister Justin Trudeau is probably wishing his first state visit to India had gone smoother.

The Liberal government is under heightened public and political scrutiny, following an invitation canceled by the prime minister’s wife, Sophie Trudeau.

The Liberal government is under heightened public and political scrutiny, following an invitation canceled by the prime minister’s wife, Sophie Trudeau.

The invitation was later revoked, which India is not immune, is no challenge that is only made more difficult when state visits and other international trips don’t go as planned. Global trade in an increasingly protectionist world, a trend towards which India is not immune, is no easy task at the best of times.

Sloppy diplomacy only makes the job harder.

Kelsey Johnson is a reporter with iPolitics, www.iPolitics.ca.
Meat is not the ‘new tobacco’

BY SYLVIA CHARLEBOIS

The idea of having to pay a sin tax for environmentally detrimental foods is gaining support. For some, eating meat could be the new tobacco, and therefore meat products should be taxed like alcohol and tobacco.

A new report published recently by a British group called Farm Animal Investment Risk and Return Initiative argues that a tax on meat is inevitable. The meat industry, particularly beef producers, has been facing relentless criticism over the last decade. Rarely have we seen reports encouraging consumers to eat more meat.

For one thing, science-based findings linking climate change and meat have been accumulating. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has reported that livestock account for about 14.5 percent of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions. Other surveys have suggested the sector may represent up to 18 percent.

Greenhouse gas emissions produced by the livestock industry will only increase as the middle class in India and China expand, and, as such, demand for animal protein is expected to grow.

And there’s health. In 2015, a World Health Organization report indicated that eating processed meat products, such as salami, sausages and other smoked deli meats, increases the risk of developing cancer.

Several meat-producing countries, including the United States, Brazil and Australia, ridiculed the report because processed meats were added to the same category as asbestos.

But several other governments have discouraged their citizens from consuming an unreasonable amount of meat. That’s not a signal the meat industry needs.

The other major headwind the industry faces is related to the ethical treatment of animals. Some believe livestock production is unethical and that the industrial production of meat should be outlawed.

Food giants like Tyson Foods and Cargill are looking at beyond-meat solutions. Yet statistics show that demand for meat in Canada is stubbornly robust.

The average Canadian typically consumes about 87 kilograms of meat products in one year, which is just slightly lower than the amount from five years ago. This year, beef consumption in our country reached 25.4 kilograms per capita, and some expect demand for the product to increase to 25.5 kilograms next year. Surprisingly, but perhaps, beef prices have come down, making the product more attractive for the consumer on a budget.

Canadian consumers have largely stayed on the side of our livestock industry, but numbers are showing signs of a change in consumer habits.

Demand for pork is expected to fall to unprecedented levels in 2018, dropping 13 percent from its 2015 level. Demand for chicken, one of the cheapest types of animal protein, plateaued in 2016 and has since softened.

Animal protein still has market currency, but plant-based alternatives to meat are more attractive.

But little can be accomplished by taxing meat. Taxing food in general, any food product, is morally questionable and can be seen as regressive and potentially penalize the underprivileged who need affordable food options.

Some have floated the idea of taxing meat as a type of sin tax. Some have argued that meat is the new tobacco. This sensationalist parallel is unfair, since tobacco is a sine qua non of life and food is not.

What’s more, many small businesses around the country have offered high-quality, ready-to-eat meat to local markets. Many of them are family businesses. Taxing sausages and steaks becomes especially unfair as the viability of many stores valued by communities across the country.

Meat is not only a sin in part in consumers’ lives in the West for centuries. Penalizing consumers for continuing a culinary tradition is unfair.

We should let the market evolve and allow consumers to make their own choices.

That said, the livestock industry must start listening to consumers to better appreciate their concerns.

Given that they are one of the most trusted groups in our economy, livestock producers are ideally positioned to renew their social contract with the public.

This is an edited version of an article originally published by The Conversation Canada. The full version is available at www.theconversation.com. Sylvain Charlebois is a professor of food science and law at Dalhousie University.

It’s sensationalist to argue that meat should be taxed like tobacco because tobacco is not essential to life and food is.”

FILE PHOTO

Where does your news come from?

MICHAEL RAINE
MANAGING EDITOR

J ust using big data doesn’t make it so. For those who like to read or hear studies that lie close to the truth about a situation, it must be a wonderful time to be alive. Their aids can counter any reality management by saying by they are providing “alter-native facts.”

Genetic modification is destroy-ing foods’ nutritional values. Glyphosate is causing a wide-spread cancer epidemic. Factory farms owned by multinational corporations produce most of our food. Government subsidies to wealthy farmers are destroying the abilities of the small family farm to compete. Only if all farmers would convert to organic production there would greater yields, global food shortages would be averted, soil would be healthier and sus-tainable. Where do you think the land — you get the idea.

All of these are non-science, but they are the big waves of the pub-li that are willing to believe, even if only a little bit of the time, at least until they are challenged by a cred-ible advocate or trusted source.

The Western Producer is a trusted source. Most media are famil iar with the publication know that it relies on professional journalists and, despite some limited specula-tion to the contrary, doesn’t get large multinational chemical and grain companies to rewrite its copy just because they advertise in its pages and on producer.com. There is a real danger in ignoring only those you agree with, read-ing what doesn’t challenge your assumptions and voting for those who tell you that, “whatever it is, it’s not your fault.”

The growth of talk radio was built on those ideals. The internet is now full of fake news, but the folks who sell it and the politicians and opin ion leaders who exploit it proclaim what they want, rather than the facts. The internet is now full of fake news, but the folks who sell it and the politicians and opinion leaders who exploit it proclaim what they want, rather than the facts. The internet is now full of fake news, but the folks who sell it and the politicians and opinion leaders who exploit it proclaim what they want, rather than the facts. The internet is now full of fake news, but the folks who sell it and the politicians and opinion leaders who exploit it proclaim what they want, rather than the facts. The internet is now full of fake news, but the folks who sell it and the politicians and opinion leaders who exploit it proclaim what they want, rather than the facts.

It turns out, despite reporting the contrary, that Russian operatives did influence the American presiden-tial election and that wheat is safe to eat. Where does your news come from?

nike.raine@producer.com
The prospect of a resolution to India’s pulse fumigation requirements this calendar year is good news for Canadian pulse growers and exporters, says Pulse Canada chief executive officer Gordon Bacon.

An agreement reached last week during a meeting between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau promises the two countries “will work closely together to finalize an arrangement with India in 2018 to enable the export of Canadian pulses to India free from pests of quarantine importance, with mutually acceptable technological protocols,” said a statement released by both countries. That would end a system of ongoing short-term exemptions from mandatory fumigation requirements that have been available to Canada since 2003.

“The current exemption is in place until June 30. ‘I think that what we have got in this prime ministers’ statement is what we are due, and that is a science-based approach to look at it,’ Bacon said just hours after returning from India. Canada has long argued that the nematode of concern to India is not found in Canada and that the required fumigation product doesn’t work in the country’s cold weather. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency submitted documents more than a year ago outlining how Canada’s regulatory system could alleviate India’s concerns.

Bacon said industry had been told for some time that the way to resolve the issue was to raise it at the prime ministerial level because of the political importance of pulses in India. Agriculture Minister Lawrence MacAulay and International Trade Minister Francois-Philippe Champagne have also travelled to India within the last year to raise the issue.

MacAulay said in an emailed statement that Canadian exporters still face trade issues in India, including a penalty of five times the normal inspection fee. “We are actively working with senior Indian officials, including through a direct discussion on the issue between the PMs Trudeau and Modi, and remain in close contact with the Canadian pulse industry to resolve this issue and obtain a long-term solution,” he said. Bacon said the Canadian industry didn’t expect that India would remove duties on imported peas, chickpeas and lentils as a result of last week’s meetings.

Indian domestic policy has set the market support price at 38 cents a pound. Bacon said it can’t then have an open border for pulses to enter at 18 or 22 cents. “India has a very clearly articulated agriculture policy to increase farm support, and when you know that Indian farmers are some of the poorest people in the world, it’s understandable why the Indian government is taking that approach that it is,” he said.

Saskatchewan Pulse Growers chair Corey Loessin said Canada was correct to focus on fumigation rather than tariffs because India has the right to apply them under WTO rules. “I know farmers are frustrated with that,” he said. “It’s just not a simple problem to solve from our end.” The fumigation agreement, on the other hand, will alleviate at least one uncertainty in that marketplace, he said.

Some farmers have said Canada should look at retaliatory measures to combat the tariffs of 30 percent on peas, 44 percent on chickpeas and 33 percent on lentils. However, Bacon said international trade rules allow India to place tariffs up to 100 percent on chickpeas and lentils, making retaliation unfeasible.

He added that Pulse Canada is asking for transparency and predictability in trade with India. Canada and other countries met at the India Pulse and Grain Association meeting prior to Trudeau’s visit and all agreed they need to know what is driving India’s decisions.

He said India’s domestic policies are sending negative messages to the market. Yet, the country is far from self-sufficient in pulse production and while it might not require six to 6.5 million tonnes of imports, Bacon said, there is still a market of 3.5 to four million tonnes.

Loessin said it’s understandable that exporters would be nervous about dealing with fluctuating policies. “That is an ongoing concern that we certainly have,” he said.
End supply management, spark a boom: Mulroney

Former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is trying to convince Canadians to give up the supply management system.

He says it would create a “boom” for food processors and provide more affordable food for consumers, but can only be done if farmers in the system are offered compensation that makes them “very happy.”

He used a keynote speech at CropConnect held in Winnipeg Feb. 14-15 to call for “the careful, innovative and generous phase out of our highly restrictive supply management programs.”

The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

Mulroney said Australia’s and New Zealand’s dairy processing and export sectors have boomed since their systems were liberalized, and the same could occur in Canada.

However, that would be possible “if and only if the other partners to our (trade) negotiations respond with major concessions that would constitute a significant advantage for the advancement of legitimate Canadian interests.”

Mulroney said Canada would need to see “equivalent actions” from trading partners in order to undergo the disruption and costs of unravelling the longstanding supply management system.

The former prime minister’s comments contrast with the official position of the Conservative party, of which he was one of its most prominent leaders. This position also goes against the status quo in Canadian politics, which has seen no significant challenge to the supply management system from any of the major political parties.

Stephen Harper’s Conservative government vigorously defended supply management in the face of an apparent clash with the party’s free market principles. Justin Trudeau’s current Liberal government has been similarly supportive.

The only direct challenges have come from small expansions of foreign milk product allowances freed from partisan constraints. The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

The only direct challenges have come from small expansions of foreign milk product allowances freed from partisan constraints. The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

While making a case for getting rid of supply management, former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney says it can be done only if farmers are offered compensation that makes them “very happy.”

BY ED WHITE

Former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is trying to convince Canadians to give up the supply management system.

He says it would create a “boom” for food processors and provide more affordable food for consumers, but can only be done if farmers in the system are offered compensation that makes them “very happy.”

He used a keynote speech at CropConnect held in Winnipeg Feb. 14-15 to call for “the careful, innovative and generous phase out of our highly restrictive supply management programs.”

The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

Mulroney said Australia’s and New Zealand’s dairy processing and export sectors have boomed since their systems were liberalized, and the same could occur in Canada.

However, that would be possible “if and only if the other partners to our (trade) negotiations respond with major concessions that would constitute a significant advantage for the advancement of legitimate Canadian interests.”

Mulroney said Canada would need to see “equivalent actions” from trading partners in order to undergo the disruption and costs of unravelling the longstanding supply management system.

The former prime minister’s comments contrast with the official position of the Conservative party, of which he was one of its most prominent leaders. This position also goes against the status quo in Canadian politics, which has seen no significant challenge to the supply management system from any of the major political parties.

Stephen Harper’s Conservative government vigorously defended supply management in the face of an apparent clash with the party’s free market principles. Justin Trudeau’s current Liberal government has been similarly supportive.

The only direct challenges have come from small expansions of foreign milk product allowances freed from partisan constraints. The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

The only direct challenges have come from small expansions of foreign milk product allowances freed from partisan constraints. The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.

The remarks were not off-the-cuff, but part of a carefully written section of his speech, the core of which he repeated to reporters after the event.
Company that owns the sunflower seed brand has announced it will close the Bow Island plant in July

Pending July closure of the Spitz sunflower seed plant in Bow Island, announced Feb. 15 by plant owner PepsiCo Inc., came as a shock to its 53 employees and to town and county officials.

By Feb. 22, those officials were following leads to attract another business into the plant and perhaps retain jobs.

Steven Wikkerink, reeve of the County of Forty Mile, said he and Bow Island Mayor Gordon Reynolds have put out feelers to at least one other business that could use the facility to process a different crop.

Wikkerink said the Bow Island Spitz plant underwent a major expansion to its shipping area last fall, which seemed to indicate long-term plans. So when the closure announcement came, it was a surprise.

Wikkerink said closure is unlikely to have a major impact on local farmers because most of the raw product came from Manitoba and North Dakota. He speculated that PepsiCo wanted to locate closer to the source of its raw product and economize on shipping.

When the Droogs opened the manufacturing facility and associated birdseed business in Bow Island in 1982 by southern Alberta farmers Tom and Emmy Droog, it was founded in Bow Island with an eye to having its variety of flavours and resealable packages, was founded in Bow Island.

The Droogs sold the business to PepsiCo in 2008 in a multi-million dollar deal destined to expand Spitz from 5.4 million kilograms of product per year. Expand it did. Now PepsiCo wants to grow further and will do so with an existing manufacturing partner in the United States.

This was a business decision based on an extensive evaluation of the long-term viability of this site and its ability to meet our increasing volume requirements for the brand, which will continue to play an important role in our North American portfolio,” PepsiCo spokesperson Sheri Morgan said in an emailed statement.

“Bow Island is a 30-year-old manufacturing facility and requires significant modernization to maintain our North American product standards and support our long-term Spitz production needs.”

Wikkerink said Bow Island County of Forty Mile, said he and Bow Island Mayor Gordon Reynolds have put out feelers to at least one other business that could use the facility to process a different crop.

“They’re kind of ready to move ahead with something and this probably becomes something that’s fairly attractive,” he said.

“If we could get somebody else back in there fairly quick, then PepsiCo doesn’t have to just mothball the place, and we could hopefully get a good percentage of the jobs back.”

Spitz, the sunflower seed brand ubiquitous at ballparks and known for its variety of flavours and resealable packages, was founded in Bow Island in 1982 by southern Alberta farmers Tom and Emmy Droog. They grew the confectionary brand from initial marketing as birdseed.

The Droogs sold the business to PepsiCo in 2008 in a multi-million dollar deal destined to expand Spitz from 5.4 million kilograms of product per year. Expand it did. Now PepsiCo wants to grow further and will do so with an existing manufacturing partner in the United States.

“This was a business decision based on an extensive evaluation of the long-term viability of this site and its ability to meet our increasing volume requirements for the brand, which will continue to play an important role in our North American portfolio,” PepsiCo spokesperson Sheri Morgan said in an emailed statement.

“Bow Island is a 30-year-old manufacturing facility and requires significant modernization to maintain our North American product standards and support our long-term Spitz production needs.”

“I encourage any talks or attention to the plant to continue, and we just hope that they’re not going to remain in Canada but that’s a business decision and we just hope that they remain interested in contracting with Manitoba growers.”

Back in Alberta, Wikkerink said loss of the plant has implications for county taxation, particularly considering the tax base has shrunk in recent years. A federal protection order for sage grouse inhibited gas well activity in the county’s southeast and the downturn in the energy industry caused further reduction.

There are about 3,700 people in the County of Forty Mile and about 2,500 in the town of Bow Island.

“When you have a workforce of 53 people losing their jobs, that’s the real big hit.”

As for the Spitz brand, Morgan said the company is committed to it.

The work you’re most proud of happens before sunrise. Like getting your daughter to 7am hockey practice. At SeedMaster, we understand farmers because we are farmers. See what we’re proud of at SeedMaster.ca

**SeedMaster** is a trademark of SeedMaster. 5389 02 18

Download the free app today.

*Barb Glen is a producer.*
Minister renews assurance Alta. producers over water licences
One producer is not satisfied with response and is continuing his appeal of earlier decision to close his water licences

“Department officials, in their work to address some legacy issues around modernizing water licences, incorrectly closed applications from a small number of producers who needed to provide some additional information in modernizing their licences. We are now working to correct this error.”

About 30 licences were closed, according to the department. Phillips said she has directed her staff to meet with every rancher who has water licence issues and ensure they have access to the water they need for their operations.

About 1,000 water licences in the South Saskatchewan River watershed region, some of them long-standing, were now working to correct this error. Phillips has directed her department to meet with every rancher who has water licence issues and ensure they have access to the water they need for their operations.

About 30 licences were closed, according to the department. Phillips said she has directed her staff to meet with every rancher who has water licence issues and ensure they have access to the water they need for their operations. Milk River area rancher Aaron Brower is among those whose water licences were questioned and then closed. He met with department officials in Lethbridge in January but was unable to determine the reasons. He then filed an appeal through the Alberta Environment Appeals Board, which is scheduled to be heard March 13.

Brower said Feb. 26 that the minister’s statement has not resolved the issue for him. “On my end there’s been no resolution as of yet,” he said, and he has not withdrawn his appeal. Brower said that since he went public with his situation, several other ranchers told him they also received letters and are worried about their licence status and their options. Some were from outside the Milk River region, Brower said, indicating the licence review is southern Alberta wide. Some of those letters were sent after his initial notice, which he received in December 2017.

Generally people have 30 days to appeal such decisions, according to lawyer Keith Wilson, who has extensive experience in water and property rights issues. In her statement, Phillips made specific reference to the Milk River Basin, where dry conditions last year put a strain on that watershed in particular.

“With regard to historic water issues in the Milk River Basin, there is no question that careful planning is needed,” said Phillips. “We are not talking about legislation in any form. As government explores solutions, we will work in partnership with farmers, ranchers, municipalities, and all Albertans who rely on this source of water.”

Ranchers who received letters about closure of their water licence applications should call the minister’s office at 1-780-427-2391 for assistance, Phillips said.

karen.briere@producer.com

Saskatchewan insurance premiums now PST-free

Saskatchewan Premier Scott Moe has made good on his campaign commitment to reinstate the PST exemption on insurance premiums. Effective Feb. 26, premiums for agriculture, life and health insurance will no longer be subject to the provincial sales tax. The move is retroactive to Aug. 1, 2017, when the tax was first applied. Crop, livestock and hail insurance premiums are included in the change, as are individual and group life and health insurance premiums, and disability, accident and sickness premiums.

On the agriculture side alone, farmers can expect to save or be reimbursed thousands of dollars. “Our government will help families and small businesses save money, invest and help our province grow,” Moe said in a news release.

Reinstating the exemption will cost about $65 million in this fiscal year and $120 million in 2018-19. The premier said the costs will be accommodated within the three-year plan to balance the budget. The government will release more details by April 10 on how people who have already paid the premiums will be reimbursed.

That’s the day the 2018-19 budget will be announced.

karen.briere@producer.com

Harsh climates bring out the best in Canadians. (And our soybean seed treatment too.)

Manage challenging growing conditions with the power of Xemium and pyraclostrobin.

The ideal time to begin planting soybeans is when soil temperatures are above 10º C. But we all know it’s not an ideal world. Fortunately, Insure® Pulse was made for that world. Now registered for soybeans, it delivers the unique translocation and mobility characteristics of Xemium®, for more consistent and continuous protection against key diseases. And thanks to the benefits of AgCelence®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential. Visit aresources.ca/insurepulse/soybeans to learn more.

Insure® Pulse
Xemium® Fungicide seed treatment

We create chemistry
AgCelence®
Expect more

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation; Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.

Always read and follow label directions.

AgCelence® is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation, AgCelence®, Xemium®, plants flourish through more consistent and increased germination and emergence, better management of minor stresses and increased yield potential.
Chinese exports plummet because of new environmental regulations on emissions

The world’s largest urea exporter has backed out of the market in a dramatic fashion, and that is supporting prices, says CF Industries.

China exported 4.7 million tonnes of the product in 2017, which is down 65 percent from the 13 million tonnes it shipped in 2015.

“The removal of more than eight million metric tonnes of Chinese urea from the global marketplace has helped offset some of the recent increases in capacity else-where,” Bert Frost, CF’s senior vice-president of sales, said during a conference call announcing the company’s fourth quarter 2017 results.

The company expects China’s net urea exports to drop even further in 2018 because of continued govern-ment enforcement of environmen-tal regulations.

Anthony Will, CF’s chief execu-tive officer, believes plants that have been shut down due to envi-ronmental regulations will not be brought back into production.

“The cost associated with the scrubbing and elimination of the emissions is so high, and given where the product is trading on a global basis, it just doesn’t make any sense,” he said.

Over the past couple of years 19 plants in China and one in Kuwait have been shut down and are expected to be permanently closed. Those plants have a combined production capacity of 7.22 million tonnes.

Another 10 Chinese plants with 3.21 million tonnes of capacity have been temporarily shut down.

Vastly reduced Chinese exports combined with increased imports into India and Brazil have created a firmer global nitrogen market in 2018 compared to last year.

North American prices have also been bolstered by reduced imports. Urea imports declined 37 percent and UAN imports fell 24 percent in the second half of 2017 compared to the previous year.

CF expects the usual third quarter price slump, but Will said urea barge prices at New Orleans will not be dropping back down to last year’s lows of $160 per tonne, where they were at for about four months.

“(It is) our belief that the lows don’t get anywhere close to where they were last year,” said Will.

China’s environmental crack-down on coal manufacturing facili-ties is one of the main reasons why China’s urea plants have been shut-tered. Coal is the energy source for many of the country’s fertilizer plants.

“There has definitely been some restrictions on the number of oper-at ing days, and the number of mines that have closed is an aston-ishing number,” said Will.

Coal prices are up 57 percent since 2016 because of the shrinking supply.

“That is a dramatic increase in terms of the cost structure there, and we really don’t see that turning around and going the other direc-tion,” he said.

Will said other factors behind the reduction in China’s urea pro-duction include an unfavourable currency exchange rate and the elimin-ation of subsidies for chemical plants and on rail and electricity.

sean.pratt@producer.com

Mule deer jump a fence after dining in a stubble field east of Cayley, Alta., Feb. 22. | MIKE STURK PHOTO

Don’t Fence Me In

High yielding canola with built-in resistance to both sclerotinia AND clubroot.

BY SEAN PRATT SASKATOON NEWSROOM

63.1 Bushels per acre*

Edam, SK.

Check out @PioneerWCanada on Twitter or visit us at www.pioneer.com/yield

PIONEER PROTECTOR

© 2018, PHII.
FARM LIVING

FARM LIVING EDITOR: BRUCE DYCK

BY BRIAN CROSS

The federal government is “carefully examining the availability of police services and resources” in rural Saskatchewan following the controversial acquittal of Biggar-area farmer Gerald Stanley.

Stanley was holding a gun that shot and killed Colten Boushie, a 22-year-old aboriginal man, in August 2016.

He was acquitted of second degree murder and manslaughter charges earlier this month (he still faces weapons-related charges), but debate has since swirled over whether the verdict was fair. As well, questions have arisen over what producers can legally do when faced with people committing crimes on their land.

At the conference, those questions were answered by defence lawyer Don Smith and former Saskatchewan crown prosecutor Glen Jacques.

They said farmers shouldn’t throw the last punch if they are in a fight, point their gun at a thief or chase them down the highway if they drive away with valuable items. If they do, they could face charges of assault, uttering threats or dangerous driving.

If anything, even if it’s hard to do, the legal experts said it would be best if producers called the police and not confront the thieves. Self defence is only justifiable if producers are attacked and if they didn’t provoke the attack. If attacked, farmers can retaliate with force as long as it isn’t more force than necessary, and they can’t cause severe harm or death to the other person.

Those answers didn’t sit well with many people at the event.

“The frustration is just that you don’t feel safe in your home, you don’t feel safe in your yard, and you don’t feel safe with property you’ve spent hundreds of dollars on,” said Laython Ford, who farms near Irma, Alta.

Ford said he’s had fuel stolen from his yard, and his neighbours have had their homes broken into.

“It feels like the people who come on to your property and steal things have more rights than you,” he said.

“They say that you can’t throw the last punch and that you could get charged with assault if you do that. But if you’re in the middle of a heated fight when someone tries to steal your truck that you paid $80,000 for, it’s going to take a lot to control the emotion of the human being to stop that.”

Ford isn’t the only one frustrated. During the conference, dozens of producers raised their hands when asked if they’ve been confronted and are frustrated by crime on their properties.

While Jacques said he understands their frustration, he told producers that this is the way Canadian law works and that police officers are simply enforcing the law.

“If you’re within your home, it’s your property; the laws that are there are the laws. Those laws are not about you being an owner or otherwise,” he said. “You need to act in accordance with those laws.”

Smith added, “The only thing that comes from frustration leads to anger and that can lead to an over-reaction to a situation where too much force is being used. Even if you have no criminal records and have kids to support, all of a sudden it’s all or nothing when it comes to being guilty or not guilty.”

Smith said more mental health supports are needed for convicted criminals, so that they can heal and not re-offend when they get out of jail.

“It’s not what everyone wants to hear, but they’re going to get out of jail eventually so we have to try and do something to get at the root of the problem,” he said.

Ford said more needs to be done, whether it’s longer sentences or more RCMP on the ground.

“We’re told we can only do so much,” he said. “It’s just such a super frustrating situation. It doesn’t feel like anyone is doing anything.”

jeremy.simes@producer.com

THE WESTERN PRODUCER | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | MARCH 1, 2018

ON THE FARM

The next generation finds their place in this Alberta cattle operation. | Page 18

By Jeremy Simes

Commissioner Curtis Zablocki is the federal minister of public safety and emergency preparedness, told reporters at the Agri-Visions conference on Feb. 15 that Ottawa is looking at all aspects of rural policing in the province.

“...they can’t feel safe in their homes and their communities and don’t feel that they can rely on the criminal justice system,” said Goodale, the Liberal MP for Regina-Wascana.

“We’re carefully examining the availability of police services and resources, the issues of (police response) times ... the issues of vacancies in certain detachments (and) the process of recruitment that will accelerate the rate at which new officers are brought on stream ...”

Goodale said RCMP assistant commissioner Carter Zablocki is also reviewing the deployment of RCMP officers in parts of the province where rural crime is a problem.

“Generally speaking ... crime across the province is going down but there are certain regions where it’s not and obviously the assistant

PRODUCERS ARE TOLD TO SHOW RESTRAINT WHEN CONFRONTING THIEVES, BUT THAT DIDN’T GO OVER VERY WELL AT A RECENT FARM SHOW. | GETTY IMAGES
Farmers traditionally reluctant to take security too far

I’ve lived in small towns where people don’t lock their front doors and they leave their car keys in the ignition – overnight. I’ve visited dozens of farms where hundreds of thousands of dollars of equipment is sitting around, easy to steal. I’ve almost never been to a western Canadian farm that has its farmyard’s access controlled by a gate or any obstacle. You can just drive in and walk up to the family home or into its business, as if you must be a law-abiding person. This is often kilometres from the nearest neighbour with nobody to hear a scream. I wonder if that will change. In the wake of the uproar over the Gerald Stanley verdict in Saskatchewan, can farmers afford to expose themselves to situations that could be imposed on them and go bad? Living openly and honestly seems to me a crucial element of farm and rural culture. The people aren’t so naive about crime and their own isolation and exposure to the nasty acts that their fellow human beings can perpetrate. Farmers can be some of the wariest and most cautious people you ever meet. However, there’s an intentional innocence embraced in many parts of rural society that refuses to live in the sort of fear, anxiety and defensiveness that typifies many parts of urban society. They don’t want to act like they live in a city. In one small prairie town in which I lived, most people left their keys in their cars’ ignitions overnight. It wasn’t uncommon for a car to disappear, which the RCMP or somebody else would generally find within a day, abandoned after somebody took it as a quick way to get home from the bar. Some people thought it was crazy when I suggested people begin removing the keys and locking the doors. “What if my wife needs the car to go to the hospital?” one friend commented. I’ve driven into dozens and dozens of farmyards and almost never been stopped by anything. I’ve been in the centre of the farm’s life within seconds. This is normal. That definitely wasn’t the case at a few farms I visited and saw in 2003. These farms not only had locked gates at their entrances, but some had guards — guards who stayed overnight while some of the farmers drove to the nearby town where they lived with their families. Here there was such a threat of not only theft but also armed raids for valuable inputs that many farmers felt it was too risky to live on the farm. This wasn’t Western Canada. It was the frontier region of Mato Grosso in Brazil, and the generally petty theft problems up here aren’t likely to inspire a similar flight from the countryside. However, can the culture of assumed innocence survive too many more situations like that faced by the Stanley family before some farmers start trying to avoid confrontations with thieves as much as they can by putting up gates and barriers, somehow making the farm something much more difficult to access? Farmers and rural people I speak with seem to hate this idea. I’ve bounced it off a few in the past couple of years, and very few say they would be willing to block access to their yards, for all sorts of practical reasons. It obviously wouldn’t deter serious criminals, many note. And if the farm is set up for multiple family members, hired hands, truck drivers, friends and neighbours to be able to visit when they need, a locked gate is obviously a problem. However, I get the strong sense there’s something cultural behind the resistance to upping security on the farm, something that would make it seem somehow silly or cowardly to do. However, many farmers have also noted the public hostility directed toward farmers during and after the Stanley trial, and that could begin to undermine farmers’ traditional desire to have their farms be an open, welcoming place. I’d hate to see it happen. It’d make my life harder. But in some areas, maybe being so open and friendly with the world is just one degree of innocence too much.
A pioneer’s ingenuity: getting by during the Depression

BY JIM DUNCAN
FREELANCE WRITER

Garnet Mclean and his wife moved to their homestead one mile north of Withrow in west-central Alberta in 1909. The homestead was 160 acres of poplar trees along with the occasional willow bush. It was all cleared by hand with an ax and a grub hoe during the next 30 years.

The family consisted of two boys and a girl, with the older boy joining the Canadian armed forces in 1941.

It was impressive how Mclean improvised while fixing the wheel on his seed drill. Note how he used an old mower wheel, shaped wood around it and wrapped it with wire.

Information for this article came from the Hoof Prints to Highways history book from Leslie Ville, Alta.
How to avoid being a victim of scammers

Fraud and marketing scams result in the loss of millions of dollars every year by Canadians. Being aware of the different types of fraud and the myths that might allow fraudsters to gain your trust will protect you and your family from becoming victims.

Many Canadians fall victim to crimes of fraud, regardless of education, age or income. Unfortunately, seniors are often targeted and victimized because of their willingness to trust and health issues such as dementia. Newcomers to Canada could be victimized because they may not have a good command of the language and might lack an understanding of Canadian laws and rights. Students are also targeted by scammers with easy money and credit schemes.

Scammers use a variety of devious tactics to defraud unsuspecting victims, such as imitating well-known brands online and using deceptive claims to entice consumers through telemarketing, email or social media. Telephone scammers impersonating government, banking or law enforcement officials can cause panic in the individual answering the phone. Mobile phone scams can be particularly deceptive. A scammer may call but hang up before the call can be answered, resulting in a missed call showing on the phone. There is the temptation to call to see who was phoning, and premium calling rates for the call will be charged.

Text message scams work in a similar way. Scammers send a text message that sounds like it is from a friend such as, “hi, i’m back! when are you free to catch up?” The number may not be recognized so out of curiosity, a reply is sent and a premium rate is charged for the message, sometimes as much as $4 for each sent and/or received message.

Scams can also occur when making hotel reservations online. The booking website may look like a hotel or reward points site, but during the booking process, you are transferred to another website that charges a fee for making the reservation. The fee may show up as taxes and fees on the booking. Always calculate the tax amount before confirming a booking. If you suspect you have been bumped to a different booking site, delete all of your credit information and shut down your internet browser.

Tips to protect yourself from fraud

• If you are suspicious, don’t be afraid to hang up the phone, delete an email message or close your internet connection.
• Before buying a product or service, carefully check out the company, their services, warranty and product. Read all contract information before agreeing to it.
• To verify the validity of a company, ask for the caller’s name, phone number, the name of the company or agency and the caller’s supervisor and phone number. Call these numbers to verify the company and ask the Better Business Bureau for references about the company.
• Guard your personal information about your finances, bank accounts, credit cards, social insurance and driver’s license numbers. Never give this information unless you can prove that the business is legitimate. There should never be a need to give your social insurance number on the internet.
• Always shred unwanted personal information, such as bank statements, credit card bills, unused receipts, cheques, pre-approved credit applications and old tax returns.
• Also shred any mail that you receive that has your name, address and personal information on it. This includes unsolicited credit cards.
• When something sounds too good to be true, it probably is. Don’t be fooled by the promise of a valuable prize in return for a low-cost purchase or schemes with unlimited income potential.
• As well, be extra cautious about phone calls, emails or mailings that offer international bonds or lottery tickets, a portion of a foreign dignitary’s bank account, free vacations or credit repair.
• To protect yourself, check your credit report every year and report problems immediately.

Order a copy of your credit report from both Equifax Canada (www.equifax.com) and TransUnion Canada (www.transunion.ca). Each credit bureau may have different information about how you have used credit in the past. Ordering your own credit report has no effect on your credit score.

• If a scam artist contacts you, or if you’ve been defrauded, report it. Your reports are vital to law enforcement agencies’ anti-fraud efforts. Call your local police or the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre toll-free at 888-495-8501.

Fraud Protection Month

The Canadian Competition Bureau is working to protect Canadians by cracking down on deceptive marketers and ensuring consumers have the information they need to make informed purchasing decisions. It has designated March as Fraud Protection Month as a way to increase awareness of potential scams. Each day during March, the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre will issue social media posts with information about a different scam. Follow on Twitter at @canantiifraud or like on Facebook at the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre.

The Little Black Book of Scams

To increase consumer awareness of the many different kinds of fraud, the Competition Bureau has also produced the Little Black Book of Scams. It provides tips on how to protect yourself and debunk common myths that might allow fraudsters to gain your trust. The information in this booklet can help you recognize, reject and report fraud. The booklet is available online at www.competitionbureau.gc.ca. To obtain alternative formats, such as regular print or braille, contact the Information Centre, Competition Bureau, 50 Victoria Street, Gatineau, Que. K1A 0C9. The booklet is also available by calling toll free at 800-348-5358 or TTY (for hearing impaired) at 866-694-8389.
Treating hepatitis C

HEALTH CLINIC

CLARE ROWSON, MD

Q: I understand that people who had a blood transfusion in the past might be at risk of getting hepatitis C and they may not have any symptoms or feel ill? I was given blood in 1992 following an accident. Should I get a blood test to see if I am infected? I have been vaccinated against Hep A and Hep B but not Hep C.

A: After 1990, there is very little risk of you getting hepatitis C from blood or blood products assuming you were treated in Canada as since then, donated blood is tested. The existence of hepatitis C virus was not even proven until about 1985, although it was speculated to exist as early as 1970. Even today, there is no vaccination available.

The current risk from having had a blood transfusion after screening was implemented is only about one in two million. You would be at higher risk for contracting the virus if you are an intravenous drug user, have had an organ transplant or are receiving dialysis. Sexual transmission is possible, although not common. Only about 15 percent of people have any symptoms of illness in the acute stage.

They may have a fever, loss of appetite and nausea, yellow skin (jaundice) and perhaps dark coloured urine, similar to sufferers of Hep A. Many people with chronic Hep C infection are unaware that they have it, as in most cases there are no obvious symptoms and even liver enzyme tests for hidden disease may not indicate any abnormality in up to 50 percent of cases.

After the initial infection, about 80 percent of individuals will go on to develop a chronic version of the hepatitis C. They could develop fatty liver leading to cirrhosis and maybe even liver cancer. The virus is also associated with diseases that do not involve the liver such as cryoglobulinemia, which is an inflammation of the blood vessels in cold temperature sometimes leading to blood clots in the extremities.

It may also be related to autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren’s syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis and diabetes. There may also be a link to pancreatic cancer.

Fortunately, there are now treatments that can result in a complete cure in most cases. Treatment is tailored to the individual depending on the sub-type of virus and the complications of the illness.

It generally involves more than one type of medication including an antiviral drug.

In your case, even though you are not at very high risk, I would suggest a visit to your doctor to get a blood test so that you can put your mind at rest.

Medical help will be necessary for anger management problems

SPEAKING OF LIFE

JACKLIN ANDREWS, BA, MSW

Q: I think that I need some help controlling my anger. It is getting out of hand and has been so for quite some time. I seem to be screaming and shouting a lot to just about everyone in my family. I have never hit or physically hurt anyone but you know, as I do, that verbal abuse is just as damaging emotionally within its own right.

My first wife left because of my temper and my present wife is starting to look uneasy around me. Even my kids are reacting to me and that is the part that really hurts. I hate it when I see them avoiding me. So, what can I do?

A: I think that the starting point with you is with your family physician.

Medication can help control anger, but counselling is also useful. | GETTY IMAGES

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Always read and follow label directions. INFERNODUO is a registered trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC. Arysta LifeScience and the Arysta LifeScience logo are registered trademarks of Arysta LifeScience Corporation. All other products mentioned herein are trademarks of their respective companies. ©2018 Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC DF-081

Tough broadleaves and flushing grassy weeds have met their match. No burndown product is more ruthless against problem weeds in spring wheat than INFERNODUO® DUO. Two active ingredients working together with glyphosate get hard-to-kill weeds like dandelion, hawk’s beard, foxtail barley and Roundup Ready® canola, while giving you longer lasting residual control of grassy weeds like green foxtail and up to two weeks for wild oats.

INFERNODUO. It takes burndown to the next level. infenrodual.ca
You and your doctor can look at medication that might help you while checking in with her consulting psychiatrist to make sure that the two of you have got it right. Of course, I hope that you do not stop there. My guess is that you could benefit from a number of sessions with a counselling psychologist. Make sure that your psychologist is comfortable dealing with either anger management or something called emotional intelligence.

Until you get a moment to check in with your doctor and make appointments with a psychologist, I would like to share a few of my own thoughts with you. The way that I see it, anger is not something that springs from nowhere. Neither is it necessarily something that we can blame on our parents. Most of us probably blame our parents for too many of our shortcomings. Maybe we can let them off the hook for a moment, and look within ourselves when we are talking about anger.

Deep within ourselves we might find something called fear, building the foundation for all of our shared miseries. When you are mad you don’t think about your fears and most of us would rather not admit to feeling afraid at the best of times. But our fears are real drivers within us and like that Marvel comic creature the Hulk, who becomes an unstoppable monster when his alter ego Bruce Banner is afraid, your anger is a camouflage to being scared. You might best fix it by facing your fears.

A group of people called existentialists tell us that all of us have three basic fears. These are the fear of social or personal rejection, the fear of failure and the fear of dying. We cannot get rid of those fears. They are normal and natural drives within all of us. Neither can we hide them, nor can we hide from them. The more that we try to avoid our fears, the more likely it is that we will end up withdrawing to the closet and hiding. Or we might, as in your case, get impatient with those whom we love and damage our interpersonal relationships. If you try admitting to your fears and accepting that they too are part of that wonderful package woven through your neurological structure making you who you are, you might find yourself more relaxed around your family. Wouldn’t you prefer to be giggling with your kids rather than bellowing at them and your wife every time they prove that to err is to be human?

Jacklin Andrews is a family counsellor from Saskatchewan. Contact: jandrews@producer.com.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
Alta. greenhouses miss out on farm labour exemption

Government doesn’t consider greenhouses to be farms, which means they must pay overtime and statutory holidays.

BY BARB GLEN
LETHBRIDGE BUREAU

If you grow commercial vegetables, flowers or tree seedlings in a greenhouse, are you a farmer? Alberta’s greenhouse growers say the answer is yes, so they should be subject to farm employment standards.

Alberta Labour says the answer is no, and the above noted greenhouse operations are subject to the employment standards of the province’s non-agricultural sectors.

The distinction matters because greenhouses face higher labour costs if they don’t fall under farm and ranch legislation.

Alberta’s new employment standards code came into effect Jan. 1. It included changes to overtime and holiday pay for most sectors and various exemptions for paid non-family employees on farms and ranches.

Greenhouses, nurseries and mushroom and sod farms were specifically listed as “not considered farms under the employment standards code.”

Albert Cramer, president of the Alberta Greenhouse Growers Association, said members had asked the government for a variance so they could be included under farm and ranch employment standards, but their request was not granted.

Now they have invited Alberta Labour Minister Christina Gray to tour southern Alberta greenhouses and give them another chance to make their case.

“We’re going to try to convince her that this is agriculture, growing vegetables under greenhouses, and right now we’re having a struggle,” Cramer said.

“It’s kind of funny (that) we have to convince the government that we’re agriculture. We’re agriculture in everything else but labour.”

New legislation will require greenhouses to pay employees for overtime and statutory holidays whether or not they work on those days. If they do work on those holidays, pay is at time and a half.

Under farm and ranch legislation, employers are not required to pay overtime to paid non-family workers.

Cramer said greenhouses don’t operate on the basis of eight-hour days. Certain times in the growing cycle are busier than others and require employees to work longer hours.

However, the requirement to pay overtime, plus at least one day’s pay for every statutory holiday, adds to costs that growers say they cannot recoup.

Cramer said Alberta Labour didn’t explain why it excluded greenhouse operations from farm and ranch labour rules.

“Greenhouses in Alberta were always a little bit distinct from other agriculture because of the flowers and tree seedlings,” Cramer said.

“They viewed them as not farm essentials. So vegetables, we were in that grey area.”

He added there was some opinion that greenhouse vegetable growers were not farmers because they grow crops under cover and can control the environment.

But dairies, hog and chicken operations are also under cover in controlled conditions, so the AGGA did not accept that opinion.

Cramer said the extra labour costs imposed on Alberta greenhouse growers puts the industry at a disadvantage to its main competitors in Ontario and British Columbia, where similar growers are considered to be agricultural.

The AGGA did a survey of employees late last year in which 86 per cent said they’d prefer to work more hours rather than get overtime pay. That likely means they fear greenhouses will reduce their hours to avoid the need to pay overtime and potentially hire more foreign workers to compensate.

Cramer said Alberta’s greenhouse operators are attempting to convince the provincial government that they should be considered farmers when it comes to Alberta’s labour regulations.

LETHBRIDGE BUREAU

BY BARB GLEN

Government doesn’t consider greenhouses to be farms, which means they must pay overtime and statutory holidays.

If you grow commercial vegetables, flowers or tree seedlings in a greenhouse, are you a farmer? Alberta’s greenhouse growers say the answer is yes, so they should be subject to farm employment standards.

Alberta Labour says the answer is no, and the above noted greenhouse operations are subject to the employment standards of the province’s non-agricultural sectors.

The distinction matters because greenhouses face higher labour costs if they don’t fall under farm and ranch legislation.

Alberta’s new employment standards code came into effect Jan. 1. It included changes to overtime and holiday pay for most sectors and various exemptions for paid non-family employees on farms and ranches.

Greenhouses, nurseries and mushroom and sod farms were specifically listed as “not considered farms under the employment standards code.”

Albert Cramer, president of the Alberta Greenhouse Growers Association, said members had asked the government for a variance so they could be included under farm and ranch employment standards, but their request was not granted.

Now they have invited Alberta Labour Minister Christina Gray to tour southern Alberta greenhouses and give them another chance to make their case.

“We’re going to try to convince her that this is agriculture, growing vegetables under greenhouses, and right now we’re having a struggle,” Cramer said.

“It’s kind of funny (that) we have to convince the government that we’re agriculture. We’re agriculture in everything else but labour.”

New legislation will require greenhouses to pay employees for overtime and statutory holidays whether or not they work on those days. If they do work on those holidays, pay is at time and a half.

Under farm and ranch legislation, employers are not required to pay overtime to paid non-family workers.

Cramer said greenhouses don’t operate on the basis of eight-hour days. Certain times in the growing cycle are busier than others and require employees to work longer hours.

However, the requirement to pay overtime, plus at least one day’s pay for every statutory holiday, adds to costs that growers say they cannot recoup.

Cramer said Alberta Labour didn’t explain why it excluded greenhouse operations from farm and ranch labour rules.

“Greenhouses in Alberta were always a little bit distinct from other agriculture because of the flowers and tree seedlings,” Cramer said.

“They viewed them as not farm essentials. So vegetables, we were in that grey area.”

He added there was some opinion that greenhouse vegetable growers were not farmers because they grow crops under cover and can control the environment.

But dairies, hog and chicken operations are also under cover in controlled conditions, so the AGGA did not accept that opinion.

Cramer said the extra labour costs imposed on Alberta greenhouse growers puts the industry at a disadvantage to its main competitors in Ontario and British Columbia, where similar growers are considered to be agricultural.

The AGGA did a survey of employees late last year in which 86 per cent said they’d prefer to work more hours rather than get overtime pay. That likely means they fear greenhouses will reduce their hours to avoid the need to pay overtime and potentially hire more foreign workers to compensate.

Cramer said the extra labour costs imposed on Alberta greenhouse growers puts the industry at a disadvantage to its main competitors in Ontario and British Columbia, where similar growers are considered to be agricultural.

The AGGA did a survey of employees late last year in which 86 per cent said they’d prefer to work more hours rather than get overtime pay. That likely means they fear greenhouses will reduce their hours to avoid the need to pay overtime and potentially hire more foreign workers to compensate.

Cramer said Alberta’s greenhouse operators are attempting to convince the provincial government that they should be considered farmers when it comes to Alberta’s labour regulations.

LETHBRIDGE BUREAU

BY BARB GLEN

Government doesn’t consider greenhouses to be farms, which means they must pay overtime and statutory holidays.

If you grow commercial vegetables, flowers or tree seedlings in a greenhouse, are you a farmer? Alberta’s greenhouse growers say the answer is yes, so they should be subject to farm employment standards.

Alberta Labour says the answer is no, and the above noted greenhouse operations are subject to the employment standards of the province’s non-agricultural sectors.

The distinction matters because greenhouses face higher labour costs if they don’t fall under farm and ranch legislation.

Alberta’s new employment standards code came into effect Jan. 1. It included changes to overtime and holiday pay for most sectors and various exemptions for paid non-family employees on farms and ranches.

Greenhouses, nurseries and mushroom and sod farms were specifically listed as “not considered farms under the employment standards code.”

Albert Cramer, president of the Alberta Greenhouse Growers Association, said members had asked the government for a variance so they could be included under farm and ranch employment standards, but their request was not granted.

Now they have invited Alberta Labour Minister Christina Gray to tour southern Alberta greenhouses and give them another chance to make their case.

“We’re going to try to convince her that this is agriculture, growing vegetables under greenhouses, and right now we’re having a struggle,” Cramer said.

“It’s kind of funny (that) we have to convince the government that we’re agriculture. We’re agriculture in everything else but labour.”

New legislation will require greenhouses to pay employees for overtime and statutory holidays whether or not they work on those days. If they do work on those holidays, pay is at time and a half.

Under farm and ranch legislation, employers are not required to pay overtime to paid non-family workers.

Cramer said greenhouses don’t operate on the basis of eight-hour days. Certain times in the growing cycle are busier than others and require employees to work longer hours.

However, the requirement to pay overtime, plus at least one day’s pay for every statutory holiday, adds to costs that growers say they cannot recoup.

Cramer said Alberta Labour didn’t explain why it excluded greenhouse operations from farm and ranch labour rules.

“Greenhouses in Alberta were always a little bit distinct from other agriculture because of the flowers and tree seedlings,” Cramer said.

“They viewed them as not farm essentials. So vegetables, we were in that grey area.”

He added there was some opinion that greenhouse vegetable growers were not farmers because they grow crops under cover and can control the environment.

But dairies, hog and chicken operations are also under cover in controlled conditions, so the AGGA did not accept that opinion.

Cramer said the extra labour costs imposed on Alberta greenhouse growers puts the industry at a disadvantage to its main competitors in Ontario and British Columbia, where similar growers are considered to be agricultural.

The AGGA did a survey of employees late last year in which 86 per cent said they’d prefer to work more hours rather than get overtime pay. That likely means they fear greenhouses will reduce their hours to avoid the need to pay overtime and potentially hire more foreign workers to compensate.

Cramer said Alberta’s greenhouse operators are attempting to convince the provincial government that they should be considered farmers when it comes to Alberta’s labour regulations.
Former PM, White House aide on side with Canada’s NAFTA approach

Brian Mulroney believes U.S. President Donald Trump’s threats can be faced down with resolution and a diplomatic approach.

BY ED WHITE
WINNIPEG BUREAU

“On this file, I think Canada has been handling things exactly correctly,” said David Frum, the prominent journalist and former Republican White House aide, in an address opening CropConnect in Winnipeg Feb. 14.

“Canada needs to play for time, avoid sudden moves, avoid being provoked.”

Former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney closed the sprawling farm show Feb. 15, urging Canadian farmers to appreciate what the North American Free Trade Agreement does for them and to let other Canadians know how important Canada-U.S. trade is to them.

While Trump’s threats are serious, Mulroney seemed to feel they could be faced down with resolution and a diplomatic approach.

“We have reason to be concerned, but not alarmed,” said Mulroney.

While Mulroney is said to have a friendly relationship with Trump, who he knows socially, Mulroney strongly criticized the Trump administration’s “mistaken notion” that trade has hurt the U.S. economy, and that old-style manufacturing jobs could be brought back by erecting trade barriers.

He described this approach as “good campaign rhetoric, but bad economics.”

Frum said much of Trump’s attitude is “honestly felt, and is not just a belligerent negotiating style. Trump doesn’t believe agreements can be win-win, or win-win-win in the case of NAFTA, Frum said.

“He lives in the world in which you are dominating or being dominated. You’re on top or underneath,” said Frum.

That’s not likely to change. But Frum said Trump’s attacks on trade are blunted by dozens of U.S. state governors, who realize that Canada is their top trading partner and vital for many local industries, and by the U.S. Senate, which is heavily weighted toward representatives of those trading states.

As well, he said Trump’s threats to tear up deals might not be brought to fruition. Trump “really hates” the U.S.-South Korea free trade agreement, but he hasn’t torn it up. He killed U.S. involvement in the Trans-Pacific Partnership, but that was not law.

Frum is more worried about the radicalizing influence of Trump in two other areas.

He fears Trump’s disruptive nature could spur the Democratic Party to rush into populist politics like that seen now in the British Labour Party with Jeremy Corbyn. That could set up an oscillation between extreme left and extreme right that could destabilize the U.S. and institutionalize protectionism.

He also fears that Trump’s belligerence will push Mexico’s populist left-wing party to power in this year’s presidential election, something that could see the Mexicans kill NAFTA before Trump has a chance.

“NAFTA could end up being blown up by the Mexicans,” Frum said.

Mulroney meanwhile, clearly enjoyed his time talking to CropConnect, where hundreds of farmers benefitting from free trade gave him warm applause and no tough questions.

Charlie Mayer, the former Manitoba MP and federal agriculture minister who broke oats out from the Canadian Wheat Board’s control, sat nearby.

Mulroney waxed on about how much free-flowing trade had helped the agriculture sector, despite a barrage of claims in the 1988 election that it would make Canada a crippled dependence of the U.S.

“We’re doing a trillion dollars a year of business. A trillion,” he marveled in a later meeting with journalists.
Experts insist that soil temperatures have not yet reached danger levels for the prairie crop.

Don’t bet against winter wheat just yet

Experts insist that soil temperatures have not yet reached danger levels for the prairie crop.

“Up here in our area, we’ve had good snow cover for most of the year. So anyone who put winter wheat in I think is going to be OK so far,” said Doug Martin, interim executive director of Winter Cereals Manitoba, who farms near East Selkirk, Man.

As winter progresses, winter wheat’s vulnerability will gradually increase. “March is more of a month that can do more damage on the winter wheat. So that’s where we’ve seen in past years more of the damage,” Martin said.

For the drier areas, if the winter continues without snow, producers should plan to apply nitrogen as soon as possible in the spring, said Gross.

“If the crop is coming out of the winter a little bit weak, it needs a little bit help … the fertility will help it grow quickly and move through that very successfully,” he said.

Lack of moisture isn’t affecting winter wheat in I think is going to be OK so Martin said.

“Winter wheat can handle soil temperatures as cold as -16 C, he added.

Temperatures throughout the winter in Western Canada have dipped to between -30 C and -40 C numerous times, with most of the Prairies south of the Trans-Canada Highway having little or no snow cover.

“There’s a general lack of snow cover across the southern Prairies. So, it sure would be nice to alleviate our concerns if we got a little bit of snow and hopefully warm up a little bit here too,” Gross said.

The Canada Drought Monitor map from Agriculture Canada as of Jan. 31 shows a dismal picture. Severe drought conditions exist in a pocket of southern Alberta and throughout south-central Saskatchewan, while the situation is dire around Regina and Weyburn, where there are extreme drought conditions. The news is better in Manitoba where only moderate drought conditions. The news is better in Manitoba where only moderate drought conditions exist in the southwestern area of the province. Some parts of the Prairies have good snow cover, such as north of Winnipeg, where snow has blanketed fields for most of the winter.

“Up here in our area, we’ve had good snow cover for most of the year. So anyone who put winter wheat in I think is going to be OK so far,” said Doug Martin, interim executive director of Winter Cereals Manitoba, who farms near East Selkirk, Man.

As winter progresses, winter wheat’s vulnerability will gradually increase. “March is more of a month that can do more damage on the winter wheat. So that’s where we’ve seen in past years more of the damage,” Martin said.

For the drier areas, if the winter continues without snow, producers should plan to apply nitrogen as soon as possible in the spring, said Gross.

“If the crop is coming out of the winter a little bit weak, it needs a little bit help … the fertility will help it grow quickly and move through that very successfully,” he said.

Lack of moisture isn’t affecting only Canadian winter wheat crops. The wheat outlook report released Feb. 12 by the United States Department of Agriculture said no significant precipitation has fallen in the last four months across the southern Plains, which has intensified drought conditions causing further deterioration of winter wheat.

According to Gross, the U.S. usually loses about 10 percent of its winter wheat crop due to winter-kill every year. The U.S. planted 32.6 million acres of winter wheat, according to the USDA Winter Wheat Seeding report released Jan. 12, which is down one percent from 2017.

In Canada, winter wheat acres are down as well. According to Statistics Canada, 335,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in the fall in Western Canada, compared to 353,000 acres in the previous year.

This isn’t surprising to Gross. Farmers told him they hadn’t seeded as much winter wheat due to the dry conditions that plagued the Prairies last summer.

“There was interest in seeding winter wheat last fall but it was just so dry it was hard. Guys were really reticent to get out there and seed into concrete,” he said.

The Canada Drought Monitor map from Agriculture Canada as of Jan. 31 shows a dismal picture. Severe drought conditions exist in a pocket of southern Alberta and throughout south-central Saskatchewan, while the situation is dire around Regina and Weyburn, where there are extreme drought conditions. The news is better in Manitoba where only moderate drought conditions exist in the southwestern area of the province. Some parts of the Prairies have good snow cover, such as north of Winnipeg, where snow has blanketed fields for most of the winter.

“Up here in our area, we’ve had good snow cover for most of the year. So anyone who put winter wheat in I think is going to be OK so far,” said Doug Martin, interim executive director of Winter Cereals Manitoba, who farms near East Selkirk, Man.

As winter progresses, winter wheat’s vulnerability will gradually increase. “March is more of a month that can do more damage on the winter wheat. So that’s where we’ve seen in past years more of the damage,” Martin said.

For the drier areas, if the winter continues without snow, producers should plan to apply nitrogen as soon as possible in the spring, said Gross.

“If the crop is coming out of the winter a little bit weak, it needs a little bit help … the fertility will help it grow quickly and move through that very successfully,” he said.

Lack of moisture isn’t affecting only Canadian winter wheat crops. The wheat outlook report released Feb. 12 by the United States Department of Agriculture said no significant precipitation has fallen in the last four months across the southern Plains, which has intensified drought conditions causing further deterioration of winter wheat.

According to Gross, the U.S. usually loses about 10 percent of its winter wheat crop due to winter-kill every year. The U.S. planted 32.6 million acres of winter wheat, according to the USDA Winter Wheat Seeding report released Jan. 12, which is down one percent from 2017.

In Canada, winter wheat acres are down as well. According to Statistics Canada, 335,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in the fall in Western Canada, compared to 353,000 acres in the previous year.

This isn’t surprising to Gross. Farmers told him they hadn’t seeded as much winter wheat due to the dry conditions that plagued the Prairies last summer.

“There was interest in seeding winter wheat last fall but it was just so dry it was hard. Guys were really reticent to get out there and seed into concrete,” he said.

The Canada Drought Monitor map from Agriculture Canada as of Jan. 31 shows a dismal picture. Severe drought conditions exist in a pocket of southern Alberta and throughout south-central Saskatchewan, while the situation is dire around Regina and Weyburn, where there are extreme drought conditions. The news is better in Manitoba where only moderate drought conditions exist in the southwestern area of the province. Some parts of the Prairies have good snow cover, such as north of Winnipeg, where snow has blanketed fields for most of the winter.

“Up here in our area, we’ve had good snow cover for most of the year. So anyone who put winter wheat in I think is going to be OK so far,” said Doug Martin, interim executive director of Winter Cereals Manitoba, who farms near East Selkirk, Man.

As winter progresses, winter wheat’s vulnerability will gradually increase. “March is more of a month that can do more damage on the winter wheat. So that’s where we’ve seen in past years more of the damage,” Martin said.

For the drier areas, if the winter continues without snow, producers should plan to apply nitrogen as soon as possible in the spring, said Gross.

“If the crop is coming out of the winter a little bit weak, it needs a little bit help … the fertility will help it grow quickly and move through that very successfully,” he said.

Lack of moisture isn’t affecting only Canadian winter wheat crops. The wheat outlook report released Feb. 12 by the United States Department of Agriculture said no significant precipitation has fallen in the last four months across the southern Plains, which has intensified drought conditions causing further deterioration of winter wheat.

According to Gross, the U.S. usually loses about 10 percent of its winter wheat crop due to winter-kill every year. The U.S. planted 32.6 million acres of winter wheat, according to the USDA Winter Wheat Seeding report released Jan. 12, which is down one percent from 2017.

In Canada, winter wheat acres are down as well. According to Statistics Canada, 335,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded in the fall in Western Canada, compared to 353,000 acres in the previous year.

This isn’t surprising to Gross. Farmers told him they hadn’t seeded as much winter wheat due to the dry conditions that plagued the Prairies last summer.

“There was interest in seeding winter wheat last fall but it was just so dry it was hard. Guys were really reticent to get out there and seed into concrete,” he said.
U.S. grain firms cope with co-op tax law

Private companies forced to spend money setting up co-operatives now that federal tax legislation favours grain sales to co-ops rather than private firms.

Private crop handlers such as Archer Daniels Midland Co., Bunge Ltd., Cargill Inc. and Louis Dreyfus fear they will struggle to sell grain supplies when the next harvest season comes if the provision is not overturned.

Lawmakers have admitted they made a mistake by including the clause in last-minute changes to the bill. However, the provision is not overturned.

The new code has pushed the private companies to spend thousands of dollars to form co-ops or find alternative ways to get their hands on billions of bushels of U.S. corn and soybeans.

In Minnesota, private handler Minn-Kota Ag Products is among the companies establishing a co-op so farmers can supply grain to the company and still receive the tax benefit. The move, which involves legal filings and setting up a board, could cost up to $100,000, chief financial officer Dale Beyer said.

“It’s wasted money,” he said. “It makes us inefficient but it’s what we have to do for this law.”

President Donald Trump signed into law in December the Republican tax overhaul that allows farmers a 20 percent deduction on payments for sales of crops to co-ops but not for sales to private or investor-owned grains handlers.

The provision is the latest challenge for American grain companies, which are also facing a supply glut that is making it tough to turn a profit on their core business of buying, processing and selling corn, soybeans and wheat.

Cargill is planning for ways to remain competitive under the tax provision, spokesperson April Nelson said, without providing details. As it stands, the rule “would create a proliferation of co-ops,” she said.

ADM is also working on options to offset the rule after suffering a minor commercial impact from it, the company’s chief executive officer said earlier this month.

Some farmers and grain companies believe lawmakers will craft legislation to fix what they call the unfair advantage for co-operatives. Still, many say they cannot wait to make alternative plans.

In Minnesota, farmer Kirby Hettver said he will start committing grain he will harvest this autumn to a local co-op instead of to Cargill if the tax issue is not fixed by the time he starts planting next spring.

“It’s just creating turmoil, and this uncertainty is just driving everybody crazy,” said Bob Zelenka, executive director of the Minnesota Grain and Feed Association.

The provision was introduced to compensate co-ops and their farmer owners when Congress eliminated a part of the tax code that had benefited them for more than a decade.

Republican U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch recently said he and other senators were working toward “a solution to this issue that does not choose winners and losers.”

Since the provision was approved, Chicago Board of Trade corn futures have climbed about five percent and soybean futures have gained about eight percent, prompting farmers to increase sales of crops they harvested last fall.

Citizens LLC, a privately held grain elevator in Michigan, has seen its share of those sales fall as farmers have booked more deals with co-ops because of the tax rule, said Angie Setzer, vice-president of grain.

Citizens is working on a deal in which its customers would technically sell crops to the company through a local co-op, she said. The arrangement would allow the elevator’s customers to receive the tax benefit. However, Citizens would have to pay the co-op a fee for each bushel of grain under the deal.

“It is not an easy fix and it is not a clean one, so I hope we do not have to do it,” Setzer said.

U.S. ethanol producer Green Plains Inc., which buys about three percent of the nation’s corn, has recently obtained approval to operate a co-op in Indiana, Minnesota and Colorado, CEO Todd Becker said. It is awaiting approval in other states.

Green Plains has not yet activated the co-op because Becker is holding out hope lawmakers will address the imbalance. However, the company could do so quickly if business suffers or it appears there will not be a legislative solution soon, he said.

“We can’t be at such a significant disadvantage to the co-operative down the street,” Becker said.
Because you work in acres, not hours.

That’s the way growers, like you, live. You keep pushing, day after day, without ever punching in or out. All with one thing on your mind. Getting more out of every seed, row and field. So, if you’re in the business of higher yields, get there with Bayer fungicides. Especially when your best harvest is yet to come.

Find out more about Bayer fungicides at ItsGrowTime.ca
CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — When the Caywood family declares they are fair to middling, they may not be talking about a state of mind.

Fair to middling to ordinary are grades for cotton, which the family grows on its 250-acre farm at Casa Grande.

However, all that is changing as water becomes scarcer in the hot, dry state that once grew 650,000 acres of cotton. That has been cut back to about 120,000 acres.

The fourth-generation cotton farm, now run by Tommy and Sannie Caywood, started with 40 acres. The operation expanded to 250 acres of deeded property, as well as leased land.

This year most of the farm will be fallow, said Tommy’s daughter Nancy Caywood.

This county near Phoenix grows durum, alfalfa, cotton and cattle and depends on irrigation and deep wells because it receives only about seven inches of precipitation a year.

A dam was built on the nearby Gila River in 1928. The reservoir was built to hold 1.2 million acre feet of water but it has rarely been full.

“Right now, it has about 40,000 acre feet of water in it today. It got as low as 225,000 acre feet in 2012,’’ Nancy Caywood told a tour group from the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association.

“Every year we receive a water allotment from our water district and it will tell us how much water we have for the following year. This year it was one half of an acre foot.”

Arizona farmers have reduced cotton production to 120,000 acres from 650,000.
“The way to make a living on the farm is to have a day job,” said Robertson, who spends his time acting as a tour guide on the farm.

Caywood earned her master’s degree in California and started a program called Farm Smart, which is designed to teach people about agriculture. When she left California, she brought the program to the family farm.

The farm receives about 2,000 visitors a year, who are shown how to produce cotton from seed to a mill-ready product. Each guest is charged $15 for the visit.

Cotton is planted in April when the soil is about 15°C. The fields are pre-irrigated and germination takes about two weeks. They use genetically modified seeds to fight pink bollworm.

“We are required by the state of Arizona to use B.t. Roundup Ready cottonseed,” Caywood said. A sack of seed costs $445 and covers about four acres of land.

Once the crop has started, it requires 1,200 millimetres of water throughout the summer. In June, the plants bloom with purple flowers. When the flowers fall off, a cotton boll about the size of a baby fingernail appears. It contains seeds and fibre.

The boll grows to about 2.5 centimetres in diameter and the weight of it forces the bolls to burst open. Starting in late August and early September, the irrigation is turned off and as the plant dies back, they aerial spray a drying agent so the leaves shrivel and fall off and expose the cotton.

“We don’t want to pick leaves, so we want to give it plenty of time when it is time to pick cotton,” she said.

The plant is like a bush and the leaves around the bolls are razor sharp. Arizona law states cotton has to be plowed down every year. Some places treat it as a perennial but the yields go down in subsequent years.

“Our yields in Arizona are some of the best in the country. On our farm, we average four bales an acre,” said Robertson. Fields are harvested twice because the plants ripen from the top to the bottom.

The first pass takes off the higher level and a month later the lower canopy is removed. Depending on price, growers can also pick up the cotton from the ground, which is used for stuffing of mattresses or upholstery. This cotton is worth about 12 cents a pound.

The cotton is picked by machine and is packed into 15,000 lb. lots. It is held in a modular container that squizes it into a dense bale.

“We don’t want to pick leaves, so we want to give it plenty of time when it is time to pick cotton,” she said.

A local gin, where the seed is removed and 500 lb. bales of mill-ready cotton are produced. The final product is called lint cotton.

The seeds are large and covered with a light fuzz. They can be used for oil, cosmetics and livestock feed.

The gin keeps the seeds and can sell them while the farmer gets back about a third of the crop.

“The rule of thumb is one-third is lint cotton and two-thirds is seed linters,” Robertson said. Every lot is bar-coded and shows which farm and field it came from.

The cotton cannot be sold until it is graded for colour, fibre length, strength and other quality attributes. There are about 20 subsets of the grades, but fair is the best grade.

There are 25 shades of white that is graded using a colour chart.

barbara.duckworth@producer.com
Striving for discomfort: it’s time to get serious

The federal finance minister’s economic adviser says a globally competitive agricultural sector must leave its comfort zone.

BY WILLIAM DECAY

SASKATOON NEWSROOM

Canada’s agriculture and agri-food supply chain will have to operate outside its comfort zone if it is serious about competing on a global level, says a prominent economist.

“You want to set an ambition that is not crazy, but it should be really stretched. It should be make you uncomfortable,” said Dominic Barton, chair of the Canadian Minister of Finance’s Advisory Council on Economic Growth, which has been asked to unleash inclusive growth across all trade sectors over the next 10 to 15 years.

“We don’t do that. We just kind of do our thing and if it (trade) grows, that’s good, but that’s not how you break through,” he said during a Feb. 16 presentation to industry and education leaders in Saskatoon, which was sponsored by Ag-West Bio and Farm Credit Canada.

As a senior partner with McKinsey and Company, Barton is widely recognized for his leadership in the development of a series of documents making recommendations on economic growth opportunities for Canada.

“He’s one of the few economic thinkers who sees where ag food can go and how significant it is and what the opportunities are,” said Wilf Keller, chief executive officer of Ag-West Bio.

“He’s clearly outlined the challenges of what Canada can do with our immense base of land and know-how,” said Mr. Keller.

Barton said agriculture and food is a vital sector and growth driver for Canada’s economy with sky-high opportunities globally over the next 10 to 15 years.

“This is the future,” he said.

“You’re in the place that’s in the biggest tailwind that’s out there in the world.”

Helping fuel this is the increased potential for Canadian products that will see 2.4 billion new middle class consumers globally by 2030. Long-term demand for food is strong.

As incomes grow, caloric intake, especially from milk and meat, will rise and agri-food will be a huge opportunity.

However, Barton challenges those with the desire to participate at a world level to question whether they are ambitious enough to ask the hard questions and do the work that is necessary.

“Do I think about my end consumers? Where are they going to be? Do I know them?” he said.

“Because the more you know about that, the more you may be able to innovate. If we get better, we can capture more of the value here than there because a lot of people capture the value from our produce elsewhere...”

“What I mean by that is because we don’t process it, we don’t think about the branding of it.”

This under-developed value chain means only half of agricultural output gets exported.

Canada also lags other members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in investment in machinery and equipment.

Other member countries are also outsourcing Canada on exports of direct-from-farm agricultural products as well as exports of processed food products.

Like every other sector, the agricultural industry is being transformed and is going through big changes fuelled by innovation and high efficiency.

“We’re concerned about the automation that’s going on. The need to rescale is going to be very important to be able to ensure that people have good jobs as we go ahead,” he said.

“Our estimate is about two million Canadian jobs will be displaced by technology in the next 10 to 15 years. I think that’s a low estimate. That’s a force. If we do not do something proactive on that, that’s not going to be good on median household incomes.”

Barton said agriculture must embrace all technological disruptions because there’s no stopping it.

“I would be having my radar up full bore and knowing what could be changing here,” he said.

“I would want to really make sure I understand that. And then, how’s my operation going to have to change because of that?”

He sees no reason why Canada cannot be one of the top three players in the world to not only produce but to add value.

Canada has been traditionally good at producing commodities, but continues to lag on the process of processing as consumers demand something different.

Seed Now, Pay Later

Use your AgriCard to purchase your DEKALB® brand seed at participating retailers from now until June 30, 2018 and reap the benefits of no payments, no interest until November 2018.*

PLUS take advantage of the DEKALB Bonus Rebates and Real Farm Rewards™ programs.

Get out your AgriCard and get growing.

agric.ca/seednowpaylater

*Subject to credit approval by Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec. Some conditions apply. See details in-store.

DEKALB and Design, DEKALB and Real Farm Rewards™ are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC, Monsanto Canada Inc. licensee. AgriCard® is a registered trademark of Desjardins Financial Group.

Use your AgriCard to purchase your DEKALB® brand seed at participating retailers from now until June 30, 2018 and reap the benefits of no payments, no interest until November 2018.*

PLUS take advantage of the DEKALB Bonus Rebates and Real Farm Rewards™ programs.

Get out your AgriCard and get growing.

agric.ca/seednowpaylater

*Subject to credit approval by Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec. Some conditions apply. See details in-store.

DEKALB and Design, DEKALB and Real Farm Rewards™ are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC, Monsanto Canada Inc. licensee. AgriCard® is a registered trademark of Desjardins Financial Group.

Use your AgriCard to purchase your DEKALB® brand seed at participating retailers from now until June 30, 2018 and reap the benefits of no payments, no interest until November 2018.*

PLUS take advantage of the DEKALB Bonus Rebates and Real Farm Rewards™ programs.

Get out your AgriCard and get growing.

agric.ca/seednowpaylater

*Subject to credit approval by Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec. Some conditions apply. See details in-store.

DEKALB and Design, DEKALB and Real Farm Rewards™ are trademarks of Monsanto Technology LLC, Monsanto Canada Inc. licensee. AgriCard® is a registered trademark of Desjardins Financial Group.

Source: MentorWorks; National Energy Board; Natural Resources Canada; Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada; Conference Board of Canada, TIA | DIANNA ROSKO GRAPHIC
Canada’s vast richness in natural resources, agricultural lands and water remains one of its great endowments, but it has also been a limiting factor economically. “Sometimes when you have so much you don’t have to innovate as much (because) you can do quite well, but this is a sector that’s changing very quickly,” he said. Israel’s aquaculture industry is another example where the lack of resources such as water has created innovation. “They can produce fish with much less water and feed than what we normally do,” he said. “They have to because they don’t have water and they don’t have the protein for the fish, but they’ve had to figure it out because of those constraints.” Square watermelons are also being grown for efficient packaging compared to their round cousins. “They said, ‘let’s design it so that you can actually pack them in a box, which is very consumer oriented,’” he said. “Sometimes it’s an advantage to not have anything because you’re forced to think out of the box, and that’s what they’ve done.” However, Canada is a world leader in innovative ideas. “We just don’t follow through,” he said. “I think we can do both. Let’s be very ambitious about what we want to do. This should be the centre of the world in food and anything related to innovation. I don’t understand why it should be elsewhere.” “We’ve got the endowments, but let’s act as though it’s scarce or let’s act as though we have to do something extraordinary with it and then look out because then there’ll be a lot.”

William.deKay@producer.com

Potential Bottom-up Targets

Specific sub-sectors over the next 5-10 years:

- Aquaculture
  - Triplet global market share from 0.2% to 0.6%, increasing exports by $2.6 billion
- Dairy
  - Produce 6 billion more marketable litres of milk per year
- Oilseed and pulse crops
  - Boost oilseed sales by 20% (or $2 billion), and increase global market share of pulses from 30% to 50%
- Agri-food technology
  - Increase exports of equipment and digital/scientific services from $6 billion to $10 billion over 10 years

Source: Canada Advisory Council on Economic Growth / DIANNA RODAIG GRAPHIC
Proposed food labels concern sugar beet, dairy folks

Health Canada is seeking public input on front-of-package information about sodium, sugar and saturated fats

BY BARB GLEN

The idea for a stop sign on food labels that warns people about sugar-containing products has itself been put to a stop, but Alberta Sugar Beet Growers remain concerned about Health Canada’s proposals for front-of-package labelling.

The federal agency has proposed four different formats to label foods that contain high levels of sodium, saturated fats and sugar, and it is accepting public feedback on those proposals until April 26.

Kevin Van Ham, an ASBG director and the organization’s liaison with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, said front-of-package labels have the potential to scare consumers away from sugar-containing products, which could in turn harm Alberta’s sugar beet industry by reducing demand.

“We’ve got away from the stop signs and yield signs now, but their proposals now are four different proposals,” he said about Health Canada’s plans.

“The worst one in my mind is an exclamation mark, and they’re red and black and they’re quite bold, and these would be required after 2022, according to Health Canada.”

Van Ham said food ingredient and nutrition labels are already present on the back of food packages, and he thinks that’s where they belong.

“We want our consumers to have the information that they need in order to make informed decisions, but we feel that’s already on the back, so we don’t feel the need for (front-of-package symbols).”

Health Canada says food high in saturated fats, sugars and sodium can increase incidence of obesity, heart disease and high blood pressure. Mandatory labels on the front of food packages could better inform consumers and help improve nutritional quality of packaged food.

Some food would be exempt from such labelling, such as whole and two percent milk and fruits and vegetables without added amounts of sugar, sodium or saturated fats.

Pre-packaged foods and those primarily intended for children ages one to four would require labels if they contain 15 percent of the recommended daily amounts of those three elements, according to Health Canada proposals.

“I know that Health Canada is worried about obesity levels in children in our country, and we are as well,” said Van Ham.

“However, as we’ve said, in moderation, these products are a necessary part of our diet, and so we really are concerned about the alarmist messages.”

Canadian dairy producers have also expressed concern over the potential labels on the front of packages. Though labels won’t be required on dairy products, they could stigma- tize and suggest to consumers that they aren’t healthy.

DFC president Pierre Lampron said in a news release that farmers and processors are concerned about increased labelling that may discourage consumption of dairy products despite their nutritional benefits.

“The intent of Health Canada’s Healthy Eating Strategy is to help consumers make informed healthier choices. The best way to do this is to drive them to the Nutrition Facts Table. What assurances can Health Canada give that this type of warning labelling will not simply deter consumers from the products themselves?” said Lampron.


“It’s important for us to connect with those who aren’t involved in ag and explain what agriculture today really looks like.”

Pamela Ganske, Agvocate

Ag Retailer

Be somebody who does something. Be an agvocate.

Learn more at AgMoreThanEver.ca.
Ontario renews partnership with University of Guelph

BY JOHN GREIG
FREELANCE WRITER

The University of Guelph in Ontario is expected to receive up to $713 million for agriculture research over the next 10 years through a renewal of its agreement with the province’s agriculture ministry.

The new agreement has been updated to manage digital data and is aimed to leverage more funds from other levels of government and the private sector, said Malcolm Campbell, vice-president of research at the university.

The agreement between the Ontario ministry of agriculture and the University of Guelph solidifies long-term funding, creating possibilities for more local research and the ability to attract higher quality scientists.

The new deal was recently announced by university officials and Jeff Leal, Ontario’s minister of agriculture, at an event at the university’s agriculture laboratories.

“Ontario will be called on to meet the challenge of feeding the world. That’s why our partnerships are so important,” says Leal. “They will help Ontario to grow our capacity to grow safe, high quality food.”

Leal also mentioned the need to continue to educate people to work in a growing agriculture sector. A University of Guelph study says that there are four jobs in agriculture for each graduate.

Leal also mentioned the need to continue to educate people to work in a growing agriculture sector. A University of Guelph study says that there are four jobs in agriculture for each graduate.

Ontario’s Agriculture Minister Jeff Leal signs the new research partnership agreement while MPP Liz Sandals watches.

The Canadian and Ontario governments have signed an agreement to provide $1.5 billion of Canadian Agricultural Partnership money.

Jeff Leal, Ontario’s agriculture minister, says the five-year program is expected to start April 3 and provide a seamless transition between the old federal-provincial agriculture partnership, Growing Forward 2, and the new Canadian Agricultural Partnership.

Leal announced the program at the Ontario ministry of agriculture building in Guelph on Feb. 13, Canada’s Agriculture Day.

“The emphasis going forward over the next five years, of course, will be on innovation creating export opportunities,” says Leal. “One of the ways we think we can continue to build agriculture in Ontario is those value-added jobs. By putting and emphasis on scaling up, we’ll have entities in Ontario who can compete with anyone in the world.”

Here are preliminary facts on how the program will roll out in Ontario. Workbooks will be available soon, says Leal.

The $1.5 billion will be paid 60 percent by the federal government and 40 percent by the province.

Of $1.5 billion, $1.1 billion has been set aside for business risk management funding and $417 million for strategic initiatives.

The Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association will continue to deliver farmer-level programs. The Agricultural Adaptation Council will provide funding for agriculture organizations and partnerships, and the province’s ag ministry will provide funds for food processors.

The new agreement supported work in several key areas:
- Dr. Bonnie Mallard and her high immune response selection, which is now available for dairy cattle through Semex.
- A natural formula, hexanal, to prolong the shelf life of fresh produce.
- Smartphone apps that help to identify pests in crops.
- Gryphon’s LAAIR (Leading to the Accelerated Adoption of Innovative Research), in which researchers pitch their ideas to a panel of industry experts and business managers. Winners receive funding to develop their research ideas.

Ontario, feds sign new ag program agreement

BY JOHN GREIG
FREELANCE WRITER

The University of Guelph and the Ontario ministry of agriculture have signed a research partnership agreement.

University of Guelph President Dr. Franco Vaccarino, right, and Ontario Agriculture Minister Jeff Leal sign the new research partnership agreement while MPP Liz Sandals watches.

Nothing beats a clean sample

Keep your canola cleaver-free with Command!

A little cleaning goes a long way. Add the pre-emergent, extended control of Command® to your canola program and enjoy cleaner canola fields, even against stubborn cleavers.

Always read and follow label instructions. Member of CropLife Canada. FMC and Command® are trademarks of FMC Corporation. © 2018 FMC Corporation.
LEFT TO RIGHT: Sarah Vanderpol is in the early stages of shaping a horseshoe from a straight piece of iron in the two-man event during the championships. | LES DUNFORD PHOTOS

Jason Wrubleski and Greg Toronchuk work together to forge a regular horseshoe and a therapeutic horseshoe in the two-man, 45-minute event. In this instance, Wrubleski is the main man and Toronchuk his helper. They later reversed their roles for the second two-man event.

A therapeutic horseshoe is almost complete.

Blacksmithing mixes skill, art

BY LES DUNFORD
FREELANCE WRITER

It sounds simple enough: take a flat piece of steel, add heat and turn it into a horseshoe.

But as you watch a farrier make a horseshoe, one blow at a time, you soon realize it is a combination of practiced skill and art.

Blacksmiths On Feb. 10, the Ag Arena in Barrhead, Alta., became one large blacksmith shop with coal- and propane-fired forges in operation for the 40 participants in the fourth annual Wildrose Blacksmithing Championships.

Organizer Kris Kremp said the number of competitors was up from last year, when about 30 participated. He said he is already looking ahead to 2019.

Kremp has been interested in blacksmithing from the time he was a boy on his father’s farm, and decided to make it a profession. He took the two-year blacksmithing course at Olds College and later taught the course there for two years.

He said he first organized the competition three years ago to “help promote excellence in the farrier industry.”

Kremp said he thought this year’s event went over well. “The horses all stood really good (part of the competition was trimming and shoeing a horse’s hoof), the competitors all did a really great job. Our judge, Randy Brassard (of Ontario), was just fantastic. He was very thorough.”

Kremp said about 280 shoes were built during the event by the 40 competitors.

Sarah Vanderpol of Toronto was one of the female competitors. She’s been a farrier for seven years, but this was her first year competing at the Wildrose event. She makes up part of the five-person Canadian Farrier’s team, which expects to compete in Lexington, Kentucky.

“I just love it,” she said.

Greg Toronchuk of Onoway and Jason Wrubleski of Cooking Lake have competed at the Wildrose event in Barrhead from its first year.

The pair work part of the competition individually and team up for the two-man event.

Toronchuk said he has been a farrier for about 11 years, and that Vanderpol, loves the work.

Wrubleski has been a farrier for 18 years, and said no matter how long he has been in the trade, he always learns when he comes to this event. “If I didn’t learn, I wouldn’t come.”

The Canadian Championships are scheduled for March 24-25 in Chilliwack, B.C.
LETHBRIDGE BUREAU

The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Rabbits was officially released Feb. 15 by the National Farm Animal Care Council and the Syndicat des producteurs de lapins du Quebec. It is the first code ever developed in Canada for rabbits and is among many developed by the NFACC for other types of livestock.

The codes are designed to ensure farm animals are cared for using sound management and welfare practices that promote animal health and well-being.

The rabbit code was developed by a 12-member committee that included rabbit producers, animal welfare representatives, researchers, veterinarians and government personnel, the NFACC said in a news release.

Committee chair Maxime Tessier, a rabbit producer in Quebec, said the code will support sustainability of the Canadian rabbit industry. It has seven sections dealing with housing and equipment; feed and water; health management; reproductive management; husbandry; transport; and euthanasia.

The code can be found online at www.nfacc.ca/pdfs/codes/rabbit_code_of_practice.pdf.

At a local level, he was a founding member of the North County Interfaith Food Bank and a key fundraiser for the North County Recreation Complex in Picture Butte.

Vander Heyden was among those who received the International Patriot Award for his 1995 work to honour Canadian soldiers who helped liberate the Netherlands in the Second World War.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, three sons, three daughters, 20 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

A funeral mass was scheduled for Feb. 16 in Lethbridge. Donations in Vander Heyden’s memory can be made to the North County Interfaith Food Bank, 326 Highway Avenue, Picture Butte, Alta., T0K 1V0.

The Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Rabbits was officially released Feb. 15 by the National Farm Animal Care Council and the Syndicat des producteurs de lapins du Quebec. It is the first code ever developed in Canada for rabbits and is among many developed by the NFACC for other types of livestock.

The codes are designed to ensure farm animals are cared for using sound management and welfare practices that promote animal health and well-being.

The rabbit code was developed by a 12-member committee that included rabbit producers, animal welfare representatives, researchers, veterinarians and government personnel, the NFACC said in a news release.

Committee chair Maxime Tessier, a rabbit producer in Quebec, said the code will support sustainability of the Canadian rabbit industry. It has seven sections dealing with housing and equipment; feed and water; health management; reproductive management; husbandry; transport; and euthanasia.

The code can be found online at www.nfacc.ca/pdfs/codes/rabbit_code_of_practice.pdf.

At a local level, he was a founding member of the North County Interfaith Food Bank and a key fundraiser for the North County Recreation Complex in Picture Butte.

Vander Heyden was among those who received the International Patriot Award for his 1995 work to honour Canadian soldiers who helped liberate the Netherlands in the Second World War.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, three sons, three daughters, 20 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

A funeral mass was scheduled for Feb. 16 in Lethbridge. Donations in Vander Heyden’s memory can be made to the North County Interfaith Food Bank, 326 Highway Avenue, Picture Butte, Alta., T0K 1V0.
China takes hog farming to next level
Country eyes artificial intelligence technology to increase herd health and reduce mortalities

BY CHRIST McCULLOUGH
FREELANCE WRITER

New technology that uses a combination of machine vision, voice recognition and temperature sensors is being used on hog farms in China in a bid to increase herd health and reduce mortality.

Due to a bigger appetite for pork from China’s middle class, the country is stepping up efforts to increase its national pig herd using artificial intelligence.

China is already the world’s biggest consumer and producer of pigs. It is home to 700 million hogs, which account for half of the world’s total pig population. However, it needs more.

Hog production in China has traditionally been carried out in backyards in small numbers. How- ever, now there is a move to larger intensive pig production units using the latest technology and rearing techniques.

An agreed value of tens of millions of dollars has been signed between the Dekon Group, a pig farming corporation; Alibaba, China’s technology giant; and the Tequ Group, a pig feed manufacturer.

This united approach has the goal of developing and using an artificial intelligence-powered pig tracking system to replace the old method of electronic tags.

Using the eye of a machine to monitor the pigs will be much easier and efficient than using the older wireless radio frequency identification tags, which took up a lot of time and money.

These tags were fitted to each individual pig and scanned separately to track their movements and behaviour. However, expanding pig herd sizes make it too time consuming for farms to continue with this method.

“If you have ten million pigs to raise, you can barely count how many piglets were born on a daily basis when the due date comes,” said Zhang Haiying, Tequ Group’s chief information officer.

The new machine vision technology uses overhead cameras to track pigs and identify them from tattoo marks on their backs. The basic system will be able to count pigs and piglets, but more sophisticated systems are on the way, according to Alibaba.

The partners hope to eventually be able to read temperature levels generated by pigs via infrared sensors and combine this with records of how much each pig is eating every day.

The AI system will be able to use this raw data to estimate the health of individual animals.

There are also developments coming using connected voice recognition technology which can, for example, alert farmers where piglets are being crushed by their mothers by listening for young pigs squealing. Alibaba claims this system alone will lower the death rate for piglets by three percent annually.

Voice recognition will also be used to monitor the spread of disease by recording the sounds of pigs coughing.

This latest technology is already in trial use on some of China’s biggest pig farms, but time will tell whether it will be a feasible man- ageable way of looking after pigs on the farm or indeed, if it will attract attention from global farms as well.

U.K. farmers warned against feeding table scraps to pigs
Concerns about African swine fever, which is spreading across Europe, are behind the warning

BY CHRIST McCULLOUGH
FREELANCE WRITER

Pig farmers in the United King- dom have been warned not to feed kitchen scraps to their animals due to a risk of them catching African swine fever.

The disease is spreading across eastern and central Europe, prompting government veterinar- ians to voice concerns.

African swine fever, which has never been detected in the U.K., but if it were to reach there, the consequ- ences for farmers would be devastating.

ASF is a highly contagious viral disease of pigs that can be spread through direct contact with infect- ed pigs, faeces or body fluids or indi- rect contact via fomites, such as equipment, vehicles or people who work on pig farms with ineffective biosecurity.

It can also be spread by pigs eat- ing infected pork or other meat products and biological vectors, or ticks of the species Ornithodoros. ASF-carrying ticks are not present in the U.K.

European Union-wide animal byproduct legislation states that feeding farmed animals with cater- ing waste or feed material contain- ing or derived from catering waste is illegal and can result in prosecu- tion.

By Chris McCullough

The rules also apply to those who keep pigs as pets because some of the outbreaks of ASF in Europe have been attributed to wild boar or domestic pigs consuming contaminated pork or pork products.

There are also developments coming using connected voice recognition technology which can, for example, alert farmers where piglets are being crushed by their mothers by listening for young pigs squealing. Alibaba claims this system alone will lower the death rate for piglets by three percent annually.

Voice recognition will also be used to monitor the spread of disease by recording the sounds of pigs coughing.

This latest technology is already in trial use on some of China’s biggest pig farms, but time will tell whether it will be a feasible man- ageable way of looking after pigs on the farm or indeed, if it will attract attention from global farms as well.
HABITAT SET ASIDE

As part of World Wetland Day on Feb. 2, the Nature Conservancy of Canada announced it has bought 160 acres of wetland and forest habitat two kilometres north of Good Spirit Provincial Park in Saskatchewan.

The habitat on the property and in the surrounding area is important for waterfowl, black bear, elk and moose, as well as the natural vegetation that helps to support the biodiversity of the area.

NCC deemed this land a priority conservation site because of its proximity to the provincial park and because of the threat of increasing habitat loss in the area.

ON-SITE TEST INTRODUCED FOR SOYBEAN MEAL

FeedCheck Soy was recently launched by Canadian Bio-Systems Inc. at the International Production and Processing Expo in Atlanta.

The new tool allows for fast, on-site analysis of soybean meal quality and is available for use across the soybean, feed and livestock industries.

The test kit uses an assay design that allows users to quickly assess their soybean meal samples for the presence of anti-nutritional factors such as trypsin inhibitors.

The test kit is available direct from CBS Inc. at canadianbio.com.

ASIAN FOOD MISSION PLANNED

Alberta companies are invited to participate in a mission at the SIAL China trade show from May 11-25, which is Asia’s largest food innovation exhibition.

Additional visits to Sichuan province and Beijing will follow the show and allow companies to explore further opportunities.

Companies will have a chance to exhibit products and engage with international buyers in the food service, manufacturing, retail and hospitality sectors.

Last year, the show attracted 3,200 exhibitors from 67 countries and regions as well as 101,134 visitors.

This mission is being organized by Alberta Agriculture in collaboration with the Canadian Food Exporters Association.

The application deadline is Feb. 28.

4-H CANADA TO HONOUR VOLUNTEERS

Norma Ansloos of the Springbank Rawhides 4-H Club in Alberta was chosen as the 2017 4-H Canada National Volunteer of the Year.

4-H Canada recently recognized its outstanding volunteer leaders during the 2018 4-H Canada Leadership Awards in Ottawa.

Provincial winners were Linda Bartsch of British Columbia, Tammy Rumpel of Saskatchewan, Heather Lea of Manitoba, Linda Dehney of Ontario, Phyllis Danforth-Rouleau of Quebec, Helen MacDiarmid of New Brunswick, Edith Wood of Nova Scotia, Brenda Larsen of Prince Edward Island and Terri-Lynn Gillett of Newfoundland-Labrador.

For more information, visit 4-h-canada.ca/national-volunteer-leader-year-award.
BEST PRICES ON THE GENERIC CROP PROTEC

WATCH FOR OUR PRODUCT PRICES.

THEY WILL KNOCK YOUR SOCKS OFF

PMRA APPROVED
SAME QUALITY
SAME ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Visit our website or download our app to view our FULL ARSENAL of Fertilizers, Foliars, Inoculants, Petroleum and Crop Protectants.

Call in Air Support for Best Prices

FINANCING AVAILABLE EASY PAYMENT OPTIONS

1-844-269-3276

WIN ONE OF THREE FORD DIESEL 2018 Limited Edition

No purchase or payment necessary. For contest details visit agracity.com/win
THE WESTERN PRODUCER | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | MARCH 1, 2018

Get the most complete line of protection products!

Locks OFF!!!!

Lower Prices!

Download the app and start saving $$$

Agracity.com

Most complete line of protection products!
THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTION PRODUCTS!

LOCKS OFF!!!!

LOWER PRICE

Get Prices!

AgraCity.com
Tyson invests in smart-oven startup in move beyond meat market

CHICAGO, Ill. (Reuters) — Tyson Foods Inc., the country’s largest meat processor, has invested in Tovala, a start-up company that makes internet-connected steam ovens for ready-to-cook meals.

Tyson Ventures, its US$150 million venture capital arm, joined other investors in the deal raising funds for Chicago-based Tovala, which uses bar-code technology in meal preparation. Tovala will use the money for marketing, product investment and expansion.

David Rabie, Tovala co-founder and chief executive officer, said the ovens will make it easier for people to eat at home by controlling the experience, including the hardware, software and food, without sacrificing convenience, health or taste.

Tovala provides a steam oven and delivers ready-to-cook meals, and the customer scans a bar code with a smartphone to cook the meal.

Last month, Tyson said it invested in Memphis Meats, a startup that grows meat from animal cells. Late last year, Tyson increased its stake from five percent in plant-based protein producer Beyond Meat, but did not say by how much.

The financial terms of the Tovala deal were not disclosed.

“We’re a protein company now and with that comes a whole host of new spaces to look at and opportunities to consider, if you think about that in the framing for what we’re going to ultimately focus on,” said Justin Whitmore, Tyson’s executive vice-president of corporate strategy and chief sustainability officer.

We’re a protein company now and with that comes a whole host of new spaces to look at and opportunities to consider, if you think about that in the framing for what we’re going to ultimately focus on.

JUSTIN WHITMORE
TYSON FOODS

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CLEAVERS AND KOCHIA

It’s time to get territorial. Strike early, hard and fast against your toughest broadleaf weeds.

Lethal to cleavers up to 9 whorls and kochia up to 15 centimeters, Infinity® FX is changing the landscape of cereal weed control.

EARLY BOOK BY MARCH 16, 2018
SAVE UP TO $2/ACRE
ASK YOUR RETAILER FOR DETAILS

 Always read and follow label directions. Infinity® is a registered trademark of the Bayer Group.

Bayer CropScience Inc. is a member of CropLife Canada.

BayerCropScience.com

Reference: O-52-01/18-10887598-E
**Auto Service/Repairs 1050**

**Auto/Truck Parts 1100**

**Auto/Truck Parts**

**LOOK!**

**Auto/Truck Parts Centre Ltd.**
North Corman Industrial Park
Winnipeg, MB, R3W 1H2

**Auto/Truck Parts**

**Look Here!**

**Auto/Truck Parts Centre Ltd.**
North Corman Industrial Park
Winnipeg, MB, R3W 1H2

**Auto/Truck Parts**

A-CROSS

1. Creator of Brigitte
2. 2000 film starring Donald Douglas and Don Cherry
5. He played Indian rookie catcher Rubie Baker in Major League
6. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
7. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
8. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
9. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
10. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
11. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
12. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
13. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
14. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
15. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
16. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
17. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
18. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
19. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
20. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
21. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
22. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
23. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
24. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
25. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
26. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
27. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
28. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
29. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
30. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
31. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
32. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
33. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
34. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
35. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
36. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
37. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
38. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
39. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
40. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
41. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
42. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
43. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
44. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
45. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
46. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
47. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
48. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
49. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
50. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte

**Auto/Truck Parts**

**LOOK!**

**Auto/Truck Parts Centre Ltd.**
North Corman Industrial Park
Winnipeg, MB, R3W 1H2

**Auto/Truck Parts**

A-CROSS

1. Creator of Brigitte
2. 2000 film starring Donald Douglas and Don Cherry
5. He played Indian rookie catcher Rubie Baker in Major League
6. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
7. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
8. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
9. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
10. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
11. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
12. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
13. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
14. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
15. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
16. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
17. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
18. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
19. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
20. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
21. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
22. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
23. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
24. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
25. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
26. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
27. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
28. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
29. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
30. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
31. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
32. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
33. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
34. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
35. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
36. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
37. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
38. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
39. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
40. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
41. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
42. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
43. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
44. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
45. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
46. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
47. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
48. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
49. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
50. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte

**Auto/Truck Parts**

**LOOK!**

**Auto/Truck Parts Centre Ltd.**
North Corman Industrial Park
Winnipeg, MB, R3W 1H2

**Auto/Truck Parts**

A-CROSS

1. Creator of Brigitte
2. 2000 film starring Donald Douglas and Don Cherry
5. He played Indian rookie catcher Rubie Baker in Major League
6. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
7. He played Zephyr in the movie Spaceballs
8. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
9. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
10. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
11. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
12. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
13. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
14. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
15. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
16. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
17. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
18. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
19. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
20. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
21. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
22. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
23. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
24. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
25. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
26. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
27. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
28. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
29. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
30. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
31. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
32. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
33. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
34. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
35. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
36. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
37. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
38. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
39. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
40. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
41. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
42. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
43. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
44. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
45. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
46. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
47. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
48. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
49. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
50. He played the lead in the movie Brigitte
Located in Yorkton, SK.

1-5 pg in Snap 20’ to 90’. Prices start in 18, 36’Lx32’Wx18’H, $18,000 OBO. Call Randy 678-345-7654, fax 678-346-4567.

Ranchers & PS. Must be in reasonable condition.

Perfect diversification of lands around Rea acres in Big butte, looking for a new home. Four season service, 2005 CAT TRACTOR, 120x60x12, $2000; 160x60x12, $4000. Snow plows, plows, salt spreaders; 1990 GMC fuel tanker truck; 1986 HWY tractor; 1986 2 yard, QA, 17.5 tires, $30,000. Call Randy 780-983-0936, 1-888-500-2626 & 8 lever.
HOPPER BIN LEASING now at $525.00, plus tax. Call 1-888-288-6857, westerngraindryer.com for your free quote. The funniest type dryer in town! It's portable, no installation or limits to where you can dry! All grain dryers w/advanced control systems. 306-741-3177, Swift Current, SK.

MICHEL'S THREE HOPPER alum. 8" auger with self-propelled mover kits and bin sweeps. Call Kevin's Custom Ag in Nipawin, SK. Toll free 1-888-304-2837.

Fertilizer Equipment

2013 Highline 1400 bale mover, $22,000; 306-757-2828, Regina, SK.


2002 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2006 2388 w/2015 PU header, $110,000; 2000 CIH 2388 w/1015 header, $55,000; 2004 CIH 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2002 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2002 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2002 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.

2002 2388 w/2015 PU header, AFX, 20,800 eng. hrs., $110,000; 2001 2388 w/2015 PU header, $100,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $90,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $80,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $70,000; 2000 2388 w/2015 PU header, $60,000. 2004 2388 w/2015 PU header, $125,000. USD, 605-226-0695, Aberdeen, SD, USA.
“We receive exceptional service from National Leasing. Fast, friendly and superior effort!”
- Al Brode, agriculture equipment sales, Ontario

“Two Truths and a Lie”
Combine World employees receive over 40 hours of training per year and are continually learning to get better.

When you call Combine World, the phone will be answered by a human being who is knowledgeable.

Combine World uses cheaply made parts when they rebuild equipment for resale.

Can you spot the lie?
Our customers can! If you have not dealt with Combine World in the past 3 years, then pick up the phone and call in with your facts.

The Fine Print: You must be a new customer to participate. You can only win once.
Every Monday-Wednesday 1st caller from 8am to 11am on the Combine World Facebook or Twitter Bar. Every caller after receives a $100 in-store credit! Winners will be announced bi-weekly.

Combine World Employees Winners
Cameron Gibson
Perry Yelle
Donald Tjernstrom
Garnet Printz

Like what you see? Want to buy?

CALL US TODAY!

MORE THAN JUST COMBINES

306-648-7129
Grandview, MB.
2014 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires,．$169,500.

1980 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.

1983 JD 4450, 2000 hrs., 710/66 R-42
540 PTO, 22.5x38R-46 tires, $169,500.

2016 JD 6155R, 640R loader w/grapple, 85 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $159,500 USD; 2017 JD 6175R, H380 loader w/grapple, 154 hrs., IVT, Triple Link, $179,500 USD.

2015 JD 5800, 2000 hrs., 15 speed, 5.7L, 3950 PTO, 28.5x38 R-38 tires, $165,000.

2014 JD 8370R MFWD, 370+ HP, front Axle 1889 hrs., 20.8x38 Firestone metric, $290,000.
2016 JD 9570 RX $63,400

2014 JD 9560RT $379,000
2471 hrs., 2630 display, AutoTrack, (JDLink, 36'). Durabilt 5500 tracks, Hi-fl ow hyd syst., idler weight, AHitch, leather trim.

2017 CIH 620 $527,500
707 hrs., diff lock, AccuGuide, Navil Con- troller, AFs Pro 700 display, HD lights, 6 hyd pumps, 1000 pto, 36' Cama 6500

2014 JD 9560RT $410,000
560 hp, 1988 hrs., 2630 display, JDLink cab, deluxe Commandview II, 5 remote cyl Hi flow, 36' Durabilt 5500 tracks, pto 1000 rpm.

2015 JD 6150M $133,765
1395 hrs., MFWD, 520/85R38, w/ H340 loader, comfort seat. (MJ)

2015 JD 6150M $131,600 (A)
1360 hrs., MFWD, 18.4x38, loader mount brackets, #68705.

2014 JD 9560RT $40,100
560 hp, 1988 hrs., 2630 display, JDLink cab, deluxe Commandview II, 5 remote cyl Hi flow, 36' Durabilt 5500 tracks, pto 1000 rpm.

2014 JD R4045 $376,200
120' , 1039 hrs up, AutoTrac, premium units.

2005 JD 1910 $50,650
410 bu., 3 tanks, variable rate, double shield, 8 run, 2014 Valmar 1665 granular.

2010 CIH 400 $72,500
57' 10" spacing, single shoot, Pattison liq- uid kit, w/CH 3430 cart, twin fan. (A)

2008 JD 4830 $184,300
1848 hrs., 100' , 20" nozzle spacing, 380/90R44, 600/65R38 floats, section control. (R)

2015 JD 9770 STS $188,580
1487 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2010 JD 9560RT $342,900 up (R, W)
560 hp, 1146 hrs., 100' Raven AutoBoom, AutoTrac, 380/90R46, capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2016 JD 8050 $209,000 (S)

2008 JD 9570RX $632,800 up (M)
560 hp, 1188 hrs., 2630 display, JDLink, cab, 5 hyd outlets, 6 hyd pumps, full AutoSteer, JDLink, #87334.

2007 JD 9530 $288,900 (W)
1848 hrs., 120' , 20" nozzle spacing, 380/90R44, 600/65R38 floats, 6 hyd outlets, #56439.

2015 JD R4038 $335,900
1947 sep. hrs., 100' Raven AutoBoom, AutoTrac, CommandView cab. (JDLink, (MM)

2011 JD 9770 STS $188,580
1487 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2015 JD 9770 STS $188,580
1487 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2007 JD 9530 $288,900 (W)
1848 hrs., 120' , 20" nozzle spacing, 380/90R44, 600/65R38 floats, 6 hyd outlets, #56439.

2015 JD R4038 $335,900
1947 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2015 JD R4038 $335,900
1947 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.

2007 JD 9530 $288,900 (W)
1848 hrs., 120' , 20" nozzle spacing, 380/90R44, 600/65R38 floats, 6 hyd outlets, #56439.

2015 JD R4038 $335,900
1947 sep. hrs., premier cab, 20.8R38, 16.4R26, wide spread fine cut chopper, high capacity lift cylinders, small wire con.
On Track
Kuntz & Company Inc.

For All Your Diesel Needs

TRUCKS | SALES | PARTS | SERVICE | DIESEL INJECTION

NEED A DIESEL ENGINE?

On Track

Diesel Engine

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

NEED A DIESEL ENGINE?

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

Diesel Engine

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!

In those last years, we have added new features to our shop, such as turbo tests, injector tests, and diesel diagnostic services.

We have been providing quality diesel services for over 30 years and have a team of experienced technicians and mechanics ready to assist you.

On Track offers a wide range of diesel services, including:

- Fuel Pumps
- Injectors
- Turbo
- Injector Testing
- Diesel Diagnostics & Repairs

Rob Ball our Fuel Shop Manager has 36 years experience with Diesel Engines!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>NEW HOLLAND T5105</td>
<td>RIMBEY, AB</td>
<td>403-843-3700</td>
<td><em>Call</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>JOHN DEERE 9570RX</td>
<td>PONOKA, AB</td>
<td>(403) 783-3337</td>
<td>$650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>JOHN DEERE 9620R</td>
<td>AVONLEA, SK</td>
<td>306-868-2022</td>
<td>$499,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CASE IH PATRIOT 4440</td>
<td>PRINCE ALBERT, SK</td>
<td>306-763-6686</td>
<td>$349,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>JOHN DEERE 9620R</td>
<td>REGINA, SK</td>
<td>1-306-565-2405</td>
<td>$499,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>CASE IH 485</td>
<td>PRINCE ALBERT, SK</td>
<td>306-763-6686</td>
<td><em>Call</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>JOHN DEERE 7120</td>
<td>SWIFT CURRENT, SK</td>
<td>888-905-7010</td>
<td>$119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>JOHN DEERE 690</td>
<td>HUMBOLDT, SK</td>
<td>306-682-9920</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2017 NEW HOLLAND T5105**

**2017 JOHN DEERE 9570RX**
- 770 Hrs, 570 hp, 36” Tracks, Powershift, PTO, Hi-Flow Hydraulics, 5 SCV, Full DEERE AMS, Warranty

**2015 JOHN DEERE 9620R**
- 833 Hrs, 620 HP, 800 Duals, Power Shift, High Flow Hydraulics, PTO, Active Command Steering

**2014 CASE IH PATRIOT 4440**
- 199 hrs, 120’ Boom, Aim Command, 5-Way Nozzles, Luxury Cab, Guidance

**2016 CASE IH 485**
- 2501 Hrs, 30’ Tracks, Hi-Flow Hydraulics, FULL AMS

**2014 JOHN DEERE 7120**
- HID Lights, Fine Cut Chopper, Accuguide

**2013 JOHN DEERE 690**
- 650/85R38 Duals, 1094 Eng Hrs, 757 Sep Hrs, Greenstar 3, HID Lighting, Powercast Powered Tailboard, 613 Pickup Hdr

---

**AS FEATURED ON AGDealer.com**

**2017 NEW HOLLAND T5105**

**2017 JOHN DEERE 9570RX**

**2015 JOHN DEERE 9620R**

**2011 CASE IH 485**

**2016 CASE IH PATRIOT 4440**

**2014 JOHN DEERE 7120**

**2013 JOHN DEERE 690**

---

**www.agdealer.com** CALL YOUR LOCAL AGDEALER REPRESENTATIVE TODAY!
**PRAIRIE HERITAGE SEEDS**

P.H.S. is built upon personal relationships with certified organic and transitioning organic producers for over 30 years. P.H.S. organically contracts producers and purchases Kamut®, grains, oils, seeds and pulses at competitive prices.

**Real Estate**

**B. Properties**

**FOR SALE by owner**

1724 5th Ave, 3 1/2 bedroom

1,357 sq ft.

$175,000

403-993-1162

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Cottage/Lot**

**SOLD**

243 6th Ave. Lot 18

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

260 6th Ave.

$229,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

222 5th Ave.

$200,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

226 5th Ave.

$229,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Cottage/Lot**

**FOR SALE by owner**

1700 Box 250, Ashern, MB.

$129,000

204-775-2208, 204-775-2209

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

307 7th St.

$220,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

202 7th St.

$175,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

125 6th Ave.

$175,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

102 1st St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

93 1st St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

90 1st St.

$159,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

84 1st St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

77 1st St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

52 1st St.

$89,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

30 1st St.

$79,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

16 1st St.

$69,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

7 1st St.

$59,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

5 1st St.

$59,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

3 1st St.

$59,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

1 1st St.

$59,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

17 2nd St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

21 2nd St.

$149,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

23 2nd St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

25 2nd St.

$129,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

27 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

29 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

31 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

33 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

35 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

37 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

39 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

41 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

43 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

45 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

47 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

49 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

51 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

53 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

55 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

57 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

59 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

61 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

63 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

65 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

67 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

69 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

71 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

73 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

75 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

77 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

79 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

81 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.

**Homes for Sale**

83 2nd St.

$179,000

452-452-932, Cremona BC.
FARM LAND FOR SALE OR RENT BY TENDER
South-Central SK.
RM of Shannock #134
172 quarters of farmland, approx.
3,826 acres, 4.27 km titled
Lot 367, SW 1/4 36-42-10 W2
(200 acres mature), 244 acres, 3.47 km titled
Lot 366, SW 1/4 36-42-10 W2
(300 acres mature). Bids must be submitted by 2:00 pm, Wed., March 11, 2015.
For further info contact:
Anderson & Company
Attn: Gail Gribble
Shelia Richardson
Box 410, South Current, SK
S0H 2W4
Phone: (306) 773-9281
Fax: (306) 773-3986
www.impeccablecanadianestates.com

LAND WANTED: TO rent or purchase in RM of Bjorkdale, SK.
For info contact:
morissonoffice@telus.net

FARMBOY REALTY
Call Guy at 306-934-8857
www.farmboyrealty.com

LAWRENCE Reality
For the most valuable & exclusi
The Western Producers | www.producer.com | March 1, 2016

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
www.lanerealty.com
to view current listings and virtual tours

LANE REALTY
Saskatchewan’s Farm & Ranch Specialists™
124 Registered Sales in 2015
Phone: 306-566-3380
With over 36 YEARS in the business!
Over 36 years experience and expertise across Canada and overseas!
PASTURES 6136
WANTED: PASTURE for 40 - 90 acres in SW SK. 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Contact: 306-345-7675. 4:30-7:30 pm, daily.
WANTED TO RENT pasture in SW SK. 40 or 150 pairs. Prefer southern or eastern slope, south facing. Interested in 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Call: 306-345-7675.
PASTURE FOR RENT. 4 quarters, creek, 40 acres, ready to ship. Peak me., 306-740-3856. 8:30-5:30 pm.

PRIME SECOND GENERATION for sale. Large farm acreage. Producer ready to sell. Contact: 306-405-0412. All offers welcome. Started on hay, cattle, crops or all 5 as a package. Please call/text 306-405-0412.


PRIME LND FOR SALE at Sandy Lake, MB. 5 tal acres. Mixed farm. 3000 sq.ft. dwelling, w/double attached garage. Located beside river. Creep feeders, fly control, and cattle facilities. Grind storage. Gravel pit. 2 machine sheds. Grain storage. 22 x 80 insulating supplies of vegetable & grain livestock. 38K. For more information contact Karen Goraluk, Salesperson, Royal Lepage Riverbend Realty, 400 amp, single phase power. 28 x 80 insulated new shelter belt, w/older useable house, fence. 403-633-9999 (Barry) or 306-229-9517. 

PASTURES 6136
WANTED: PASTURE for 40 - 90 acres in SW SK. 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Contact: 306-345-7675. 4:30-7:30 pm, daily.
WANTED TO RENT pasture in SW SK. 40 or 150 pairs. Prefer southern or eastern slope, south facing. Interested in 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Call: 306-345-7675.
PASTURE FOR RENT. 4 quarters, creek, 40 acres, ready to ship. Peak me., 306-740-3856. 8:30-5:30 pm.

PASTURES 6136
WANTED: PASTURE for 40 - 90 acres in SW SK. 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Contact: 306-345-7675. 4:30-7:30 pm, daily.
WANTED TO RENT pasture in SW SK. 40 or 150 pairs. Prefer southern or eastern slope, south facing. Interested in 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Call: 306-345-7675.
PASTURE FOR RENT. 4 quarters, creek, 40 acres, ready to ship. Peak me., 306-740-3856. 8:30-5:30 pm.

PASTURES 6136
WANTED: PASTURE for 40 - 90 acres in SW SK. 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Contact: 306-345-7675. 4:30-7:30 pm, daily.
WANTED TO RENT pasture in SW SK. 40 or 150 pairs. Prefer southern or eastern slope, south facing. Interested in 300-400 BD. 100% Certified #1, Certified #2 & Registered. Call: 306-345-7675.
PASTURE FOR RENT. 4 quarters, creek, 40 acres, ready to ship. Peak me., 306-740-3856. 8:30-5:30 pm.
Canary Seeds

For sales: B. Morgan, Lethbridge, AB. 306-745-3800. Fax: 306-745-3801. E-mail: b.morgan@integration.com

MUSTARD

BECO GRAND LTD. Selling all varieties of mustard. Phone: 306-854-6886. Fax: 306-854-6855. E-mail: dc@becograins.ca

MUSTARD MIXED

WANTED: 6000 lbs of mustard seed. Phone: 306-758-5212. Fax: 306-758-5255. All red and hard seed.

REICHERER SEED CO. 560-375-4550. Growers of all types of mustard seed. Call for prices. 560-375-4550. E-mail: rjreicherer@emprove.com

FORAGE SEEDS

VARIOUS SEEDS

Grass & Lucerne. Various types of grass seed and lucerne. Phone: 306-449-2255. Fax: 306-449-2555. E-mail: vendettaproperty@bell.ca

Grass and lucerne seed. Call for prices. 306-740-8919. E-mail: m.rசamar@true değildir.com

Meadow Seed Mixtures

SERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS, INC.

54, 2000-10th St. SW, Calgary, AB. T2S 1E7. Fax: 403-241-4000. E-mail: sales@serations.com

Sundance Seed Mixtures

CAPITOL SEEDS

SOLD! DAIRY QUALITY & feed hay. 500 round bales, approx. 1300 lbs. Feed test available. Farmhouse, Ranchmoor, SK, Call 306-832-9178. Fax: 306-832-9187. E-mail: k.chapkis@farmhouse.ca

SOYBEANS

Selled 2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

WANTED: Seed Baler. 2017 straw bale picking. 306-692-0557, mellett@hotmail.ca

Kirkwood Baler & Hayfront 

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

SEED LOWERS: Indian, ham, fence hay, pasture hay. Deliver round and square bales if available. Call 780-942-4107, located west of High Prairie, AB.

EAGLE COMMODITIES

Iowa

515-442-5620

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

Kirkwood Baler & Hayfront

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.

ROADS & TRAFFIC:

2017 Alfalfa Bales and Suncure Pellets Also Available. For sale: Barry 306-354-7998 or Dale 306-229-9517

For all your tire needs, equipment. 306-449-2255, Storthoaks, SK.
FARM/BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM EQUIPMENT wanted: John Deere 4950 or similar model, preferably 2015 or newer. Please call 518-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 2000 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.

FARM MANAGER PAGE Farm for sale or lease, 1500 acres of prime farmland in central New York. Ample supply of water and good roads. Price to be negotiated. For more information, contact: Fred Jones, 315-555-1234.
Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools

**Dairy farmer says milk quality and herd health benefit from using the Keenan InTouch system**

Irish producer likes feed management system

_Most farmers recognize the need for new farm technology, but understanding how to monetize it is another story._

The smart farming era is changing the industry via the use of digital technologies, software and most importantly, network connectivity.

Yet on a wider perspective, smart farming still has a long way to go as it is currently rated 10th on the 10 most popular Internet of Things applications.

_By Chris McCullough, freelance writer_

Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools

---

**Irish producer likes feed management system**

Dairy farmer Seamus Byrne, 63, says he has had no trouble adjusting to the new InTouch technology. "Farmers are not scared of technology in their civilian lives so why wouldn’t they use it in business?" Byrne said he has used the Keenan InTouch technology in his operations for 20 years as a Keenan customer.

"At first I was a bit reluctant to use the technology but now I wouldn’t go back to the old method,” said Byrne. “All I have to do is use the remote control from the telehandler and the control unit on the wagon tells me what to load up. It really does all the work for you.”

With only 33 acres available nearby to use for grazing, Byrne keeps his cows housed most of the time, allowing them out for a few hours in the day, on a 21-day rotation. Three cuts of silage are harvested from 55 acres on another farm, as well as 56 acres of corn that Byrne grows. His milk is currently sitting at four percent butterfat and 3.5 percent protein but that’s not where it was before starting to use the InTouch system. By using the Keenan system, Byrne increased his protein content by 0.3 percent and his butterfat by the same margin. "We were having trouble getting the butterfat over four percent," said Byrne. "Having introduced the InTouch system and using Alltech minerals we saw the butterfat jump to 4.1 percent at its highest and the protein to 3.5 percent." Byrne operates a predominantly grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of brewers grains, 10 kg corn, 25 kg grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of a blend formulated for the specific needs of the herd. The InTouch live system can detect when there is a problem with rations and send an alert to the farmer and the InTouch office.

"On one occasion, the butterfat content of Byrne’s herd dropped and the InTouch system picked up an inconsistency in the ration that Byrne was mixing. "I wasn’t long before I received a phone call from the InTouch team asking me what was wrong with the mix," Byrne said. "In actual fact, I had run out of the normal straw I was using and had switched to (rapeseed) straw, which was lower feeding value. That is why the butterfat dropped and is another benefit of the system.”

Byrne uses one of the previous InTouch control boxes on his feeder wagon.

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

_Most farmers recognize the need for new farm technology, but understanding how to monetize it is another story._

The smart farming era is changing the industry via the use of digital technologies, software and most importantly, network connectivity.

Yet on a wider perspective, smart farming still has a long way to go as it is currently rated 10th on the 10 most popular Internet of Things applications.

_By Chris McCullough, freelance writer_

Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

A dairy farmer in Ireland reports good reviews for a feed management and support system that continually reviews and advises producers about their herd’s nutritional needs.

Seamus Byrne, 63, milks 190 productive cows at Ardcarth in the Republic of Ireland with his wife, Mary. Byrne says he is realizing improved milk quality and herd fertility by using the Keenan InTouch technology.

The herd produces an average yield of 6,000 litres per cow per year. In times when gross margins are tight, Byrne is one of the lucky farmers making a healthy profit from milking cows, a feat he credits to keeping a tight eye on the costs of production. By selling some of his milk on fixed contracts and the rest at normal rates, Byrne receives 65 cents per litre on average and estimates his cost of production at 39 cents per litre.

Byrne said he has used the Keenan system for 20 years and in that time, has worked with only three Keenan customers. Byrne operates a predominantly grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of brewers grains, 10 kg corn, 25 kg grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of a blend formulated for the specific needs of the herd. The InTouch live system can detect when there is a problem with rations and send an alert to the farmer and the InTouch office.

"On one occasion, the butterfat content of Byrne’s herd dropped and the InTouch system picked up an inconsistency in the ration that Byrne was mixing. "I wasn’t long before I received a phone call from the InTouch team asking me what was wrong with the mix," Byrne said. "In actual fact, I had run out of the normal straw I was using and had switched to (rapeseed) straw, which was lower feeding value. That is why the butterfat dropped and is another benefit of the system.”

Byrne uses one of the previous InTouch control boxes on his feeder wagon.

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

_A dairy farmer in Ireland reports good reviews for a feed management and support system that continually reviews and advises producers about their herd’s nutritional needs._

Seamus Byrne, 63, milks 190 productive cows at Ardcarth in the Republic of Ireland with his wife, Mary. Byrne says he is realizing improved milk quality and herd fertility by using the Keenan InTouch technology.

The herd produces an average yield of 6,000 litres per cow per year. In times when gross margins are tight, Byrne is one of the lucky farmers making a healthy profit from milking cows, a feat he credits to keeping a tight eye on the costs of production. By selling some of his milk on fixed contracts and the rest at normal rates, Byrne receives 65 cents per litre on average and estimates his cost of production at 39 cents per litre. Byrne said he has used the Keenan system for 20 years and in that time, has worked with only three Keenan customers. Byrne operates a predominantly grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of brewers grains, 10 kg corn, 25 kg grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of a blend formulated for the specific needs of the herd. The InTouch live system can detect when there is a problem with rations and send an alert to the farmer and the InTouch office.

"On one occasion, the butterfat content of Byrne’s herd dropped and the InTouch system picked up an inconsistency in the ration that Byrne was mixing. "I wasn’t long before I received a phone call from the InTouch team asking me what was wrong with the mix," Byrne said. "In actual fact, I had run out of the normal straw I was using and had switched to (rapeseed) straw, which was lower feeding value. That is why the butterfat dropped and is another benefit of the system.”

Byrne uses one of the previous InTouch control boxes on his feeder wagon.

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

_Most farmers recognize the need for new farm technology, but understanding how to monetize it is another story._

The smart farming era is changing the industry via the use of digital technologies, software and most importantly, network connectivity.

Yet on a wider perspective, smart farming still has a long way to go as it is currently rated 10th on the 10 most popular Internet of Things applications.

_By Chris McCullough, freelance writer_

Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

_A dairy farmer in Ireland reports good reviews for a feed management and support system that continually reviews and advises producers about their herd’s nutritional needs._

Seamus Byrne, 63, milks 190 productive cows at Ardcarth in the Republic of Ireland with his wife, Mary. Byrne says he is realizing improved milk quality and herd fertility by using the Keenan InTouch technology.

The herd produces an average yield of 6,000 litres per cow per year. In times when gross margins are tight, Byrne is one of the lucky farmers making a healthy profit from milking cows, a feat he credits to keeping a tight eye on the costs of production. By selling some of his milk on fixed contracts and the rest at normal rates, Byrne receives 65 cents per litre on average and estimates his cost of production at 39 cents per litre. Byrne said he has used the Keenan system for 20 years and in that time, has worked with only three Keenan customers. Byrne operates a predominantly grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of brewers grains, 10 kg corn, 25 kg grass silage, 1.5 kg straw and 7 kg of a blend formulated for the specific needs of the herd. The InTouch live system can detect when there is a problem with rations and send an alert to the farmer and the InTouch office.

"On one occasion, the butterfat content of Byrne’s herd dropped and the InTouch system picked up an inconsistency in the ration that Byrne was mixing. "I wasn’t long before I received a phone call from the InTouch team asking me what was wrong with the mix," Byrne said. "In actual fact, I had run out of the normal straw I was using and had switched to (rapeseed) straw, which was lower feeding value. That is why the butterfat dropped and is another benefit of the system.”

Byrne uses one of the previous InTouch control boxes on his feeder wagon.

---

**Farmers need to be shown the value in smart-farming tools**

_Most farmers recognize the need for new farm technology, but understanding how to monetize it is another story._

The smart farming era is changing the industry via the use of digital technologies, software and most importantly, network connectivity.

Yet on a wider perspective, smart farming still has a long way to go as it is currently rated 10th on the 10 most popular Internet of Things applications.
Fast times in the winter time

Skijordue was held in DeWinton, Alta., Feb.10, in which people on skis and snowboards are pulled by a horse, dog or motor vehicle. Photographer Mike Sturk was on hand to capture the action.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Riders on horseback pull one skier down the course and another skier for the return trip in the skijor relay.

Rylie Harvie pulls Jean Louis Frank over the skijor long jump.

Dana Kolubinski, left, and Jennifer Whyte hang on for dear life in the skijor lounge race.

Rylie Harvey pulls Jean Louis Frank through the skijor circuit race.

Dressed for the occasion, Mats Zoumer of Longview, Alta., takes in the skijor action.
TREAT TRUCK TRAIL

CHICAGO, Ill. (Reuters) — An Arkansas judge has dismissed a Monsanto lawsuit aiming to stop Arkansas from blocking the use of a controversial farm chemical the company makes, dealing a blow to its attempts to increase sales of genetically modified crops.

Monsanto, which is being acquired by Bayer AG, filed the lawsuit last year in a bid to halt the state’s ban on spraying of dicamba from April 16 through Oct. 31.

Growers across the U.S. farm belt said last summer that dicamba drifted away from where it was sprayed, damaging millions of acres of crops that could not tolerate the herbicides.

Monsanto said it was disappointed with the judge’s decision and would consider additional legal action.

In the ruling, Pulaski County Circuit Court Judge Chris Piazza cited a recent Arkansas Supreme Court decision that the state cannot be made a defendant in court, according to the Arkansas Agriculture Department.

Dicamba, also sold by BASF and DowDuPont, is meant to be used during the summer growing season on soybeans and cotton that Monsanto genetically modified to resist the chemical.

Monsanto is banking on the herbicide and its dicamba-resistant soybean varieties to dominate soybean production in the United States. The company says dicamba, which it sells under the name Xtend with VaporGrip, is safe when used properly.

The Arkansas ban hurts Monsanto’s ability to sell dicamba-tolerant seed in the state and has caused “irreparable harm” to the company, according to Monsanto’s lawsuit. The state also limited use of Monsanto’s dicamba herbicide in 2017 but allowed sales of products by other companies.

David Wildy, an Arkansas farmer who served on a state task force that recommended the ban, said he supported the recent court ruling. He said his soybeans suffered damage from the herbicide last year and that it threatens plants ranging from flowers to vegetables and peanuts when it drifts away from where it is sprayed.

“If we can’t keep products on target, then there’s not a place for them in agriculture,” Wildy said.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Reuters) — Archer Daniels Midland has settled a lawsuit with Syngenta over the seed company’s launch of a genetically modified corn strain that roiled grain exports to China, according to regulatory documents filed in February.

ADM sued Syngenta four years ago for selling the corn variety AgriLife Vip2a, or MIR162, before it was approved for import by China. China rejected U.S. corn cargoes that contained the unauthorized strain, which caused financial losses for ADM, according to the lawsuit.

China ultimately approved imports of Viptera in 2014.

ADM and Syngenta reached a confidential settlement over the matter in December, according to Syngenta. Syngenta is continuing to defend the company, according to regulatory documents filed in February.

Syngenta Last year, Syngenta, now owned by ChemChina, agreed to settle farmers’ lawsuits for close to $1.5 billion.

The Cargill case is set for trial in September, according to Syngenta. “Syngenta is continuing to defend against the claims of other exporters and continues to believe that American farmers should have access to the latest U.S.-approved technologies to help them increase their productivity and crop yield,” spokesperson Paul Minehart said in an email.

Growers also sued ADM over the matter, claiming the company was negligent in failing to screen for GM corn. China’s rejections of U.S. shipments caused corn prices to plummet, according to the farmers’ lawyers. ADM remains a defendant in court actions in Illinois, which the company has sought to dismiss, the SEC filing said.
American dairy farmers continue to benefit from broad agriculture supports, a study shows. Dairy Farmers of Canada has had a certain amount of funds from many programs and then allocates paid to U.S. dairies, but it analyzes grams. "clical payments and other issues to shifting from direct and countercy- programs, " said Clark. "They’re allo- the WTO (World Trade Organiza- ally moving more of its programs conference that the U.S. is gradu- *

Clark’s 500-page report does not *.

American dairy farmers benefit from the equivalent of US$12.06 per hundredweight or C$35.02 per hectolitre (35.02 cents per litre). That’s close to 70 percent of what farmers are paid now for their milk.

"The U.S. has become aware of *.

Clark says he’s heard from people and farmers in the western U.S. have much greater benefit due to irrigation. Clark says that alfalfa and forages are the big- *.

Clark says that American farm- *.

Clark’s study included the impact of nutrition programs in the U.S. on dairy products. "Some argue it should be seen as welfare and we would like to be ac- *.

Clark says that American Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer’s lawyers have requested list 160 subsidies on Canadian steel. "When it comes to trade, you have to be precise."

B.C. researchers focus on vegetable seeds

The British Columbia Seed Trials project is working to assist the province’s vegetable seed busi- *.

This year, researchers expect to *.

The study is looking for crops that are good for seed production in British Columbia.
Feedlots look for cheaper options

WINNIPEG (CNS) — As supplies tighten, Lethbridge feedlot operators are looking for cheaper options when it comes to feed. “Supply seems to be tight in general. There’s not a lot of offers on either corn or barley at the moment. And demand is higher than expected coming into March,” said Brandon Motz, sales manager at CorNine Commodities in Lacombe, Alta.

Manitoba corn has been making its way onto feedlots lately, but according to Motz, logistics are coming into play, making corn from south of the border more attractive. “A large of chunk of corn is coming from (the United States) simply because we can move in 100 cars at a time. It’s just logistically a little easier to manage,” he said.

Supply has been consistent from Manitoba but at smaller volumes than corn from the U.S. corn. As well, corn from the U.S. is cheaper due to the large stocks there. However, corn prices across the board are on the upswing due to greater demand and more limited supplies. Manitoba corn recently rallied 20 cents, according to Motz. Manitoba corn bids are sitting between C$4.40 to C$4.50 per bushel, picked up from the farm as of Feb. 14. U.S. corn has also seen an increase lately and is sitting at the US$2.32 to US$2.35 per bu. range for delivery to feedlot, said Motz.

“I would think anybody that’s got ten on the corn program is looking to reload with corn before the April, May, June cycle. If barley became fairly attractive versus corn, you could convince them to switch but coming in through March, the time-line’s getting fairly tight,” he said.

He added that the Alberta feed barley market is heating up as supplies of all feed types tighten. At CorNine, feed barley for pickup in central Alberta was at $4.40 to $4.60 per bu. on Feb. 14.

Meanwhile, feed oats were seeing little of the added feed demand. Motz said lack of a strong supply makes feed oats less attractive to feedlots. “There’s always interest, but once again a strong supply is always a factor.... I would say next to corn and barley, oats is probably the next favourable commodity but once again price point becomes an issue,” he said.

Feed oats on Feb. 14 at CorNine were at $2.80 to $3 per bu. for farm pickup, but Motz said that isn’t a firm number, just an indication. Feed wheat was sitting at the $5.50 to $5.60 per bu. range for pickup in central Alberta.

What’s your take? Join us at www.producer.com or follow us on social media.
More acres require grain bin upgrades

BY RON LYSENG
WINNIPEG BUREAU

As expanding farmers buy or rent more land, their first priority is securing the necessary seedling rigs, sprayers and then harvest equipment. There’s no denying the logic of this chronology. Without field equipment, there is no crop.

However, the rush to address cropping requirements of those new acres means the grain-handling assets required to service them is often overlooked until the day that crop is staring you in the eye, says GSI grain-handling specialist Gary Woodruff.

He says it’s wrong to assume that the new operator will be able to just pick up and handle all the crop managed by the land’s previous owner. He says the previous owner may have had storage, handling and marketing options not available to the new owner.

“Whether you’re just adding a quarter or you’re talking major expansion, you may be approaching that point where simple augers may have had storage, handling and the semis are wasting time hauling anywhere they can find room. Then it turns to desperation time, when you start piling grain on the ground. And, to top off the worst-case scenario, that’s is inevitably when the rain comes. Farmers reach the decision point when they see how much money they’re losing in efficiency and in quality downgrades.

“The typical situation we see is where a guy has a couple 20,000-bushel bins, he’s added a 40,000-bu. bin a few years ago, and now he needs to add 60,000 bu. And the size and layout is beyond what he can handle with a conventional auger and swing-away auger. Now he has to do something.

“Once you get to eight or nine rings on your tank or a 40-foot eave, that’s beyond the height you can easily handle with an auger. And if you try, if’ll eat up a tremendous amount of power. You’ve gotten to the point where you’re so big and you’re handling such a huge volume that you simply cannot do it the old way anymore.

“Your trucks are standing in line. And storage systems on the Prairies. He’s made a career of selling the concept of good planning ahead of selling steel. This explains why August and September are frustrating months for him.

“Even if I had all the components in our inventory, we could never get everything installed that farmers are already installed that time of year. It all comes down to a lack of planning,” he says.

“Farmers get it backwards so many times when it comes to planning their grain-handling systems. I’m sorry to say it, but they do get it wrong very often. It’s frustrating for us because then we have to go in there and try fixing a grain-handling system that was not planned properly. We’re bottlenecked before we even get through the gate.”

Wall says many growers invite him and his engineers to come out and make changes or additions to help an existing system. But they often have to go back to basic planning to rectify mistakes made 20 years ago.

He says one of the biggest challenges is working with a site that lacks three-phase power, and where it’s not going to be available in the near future. This forces the producer to invest in a generator or to start over at a new location.

“We were talking with farmers about all this stuff decades ago. You have to start with a site that has three-phase power, it’s high and dry and it’s on a hard-packed road so you can haul in and out all year round.

“If a farmer wants us to build a bin or two, somewhere, anywhere, somewhere, we’d do that. There’s value in that. The next buyer or the next renter of that property will thank you for that and pay you for that. But as soon as you want more than two bins, then we say, ‘no, stop, you need a plan for five or 10 years down the road. We don’t just go building a bunch of bins anywhere.’”

Wall says a well-planned site might be a considerable distance from the main farmyard, but it adds value to the farmland around it if it has three-phase power and good road access.

The next buyer or the next renter of that property will thank you for that and pay you for that. But as soon as you want more than two bins, then we say, ‘no, stop, you need a plan for five or 10 years down the road. We don’t just go building a bunch of bins anywhere.’”

Bin plans need to go in before the crop

BY RON LYSENG
WINNIPEG BUREAU

Dave Wall’s phone starts ringing off the wall in August when farmers realize they’ll harvest more crop than their systems can handle and they want to add capacity and maybe a few upgrades at the same time.

Wall owns Wall Grain, one of the largest dealers of grain-handling and storage systems on the Prairies. He’s made a career of selling the concept of good planning ahead of selling steel. This explains why August and September are frustrating months for him.

However, the rush to address cropping requirements of those new acres means the grain-handling assets required to service them is often overlooked until the day that crop is staring you in the eye, says GSI grain-handling specialist Gary Woodruff.

He says it’s wrong to assume that the new operator will be able to just pick up and handle all the crop managed by the land’s previous owner. He says the previous owner may have had storage, handling and marketing options not available to the new owner.

“Whether you’re just adding a quarter or you’re talking major expansion, you may be approaching that point where simple augers may have had storage, handling and the semis are wasting time hauling anywhere they can find room. Then it turns to desperation time, when you start piling grain on the ground. And, to top off the worst-case scenario, that’s is inevitably when the rain comes. Farmers reach the decision point when they see how much money they’re losing in efficiency and in quality downgrades.

“The typical situation we see is where a guy has a couple 20,000-bushel bins, he’s added a 40,000-bu. bin a few years ago, and now he needs to add 60,000 bu. And the size and layout is beyond what he can handle with a conventional auger and swing-away auger. Now he has to do something.

“Once you get to eight or nine rings on your tank or a 40-foot eave, that’s beyond the height you can easily handle with an auger. And if you try, if’ll eat up a tremendous amount of power. You’ve gotten to the point where you’re so big and you’re handling such a huge volume that you simply cannot do it the old way anymore.

“Your trucks are standing in line. And storage systems on the Prairies. He’s made a career of selling the concept of good planning ahead of selling steel. This explains why August and September are frustrating months for him.

“Even if I had all the components in our inventory, we could never get everything installed that farmers are already installed that time of year. It all comes down to a lack of planning,” he says.

“Farmers get it backwards so many times when it comes to planning their grain-handling systems. I’m sorry to say it, but they do get it wrong very often. It’s frustrating for us because then we have to go in there and try fixing a grain-handling system that was not planned properly. We’re bottlenecked before we even get through the gate.”

Wall says many growers invite him and his engineers to come out and make changes or additions to help an existing system. But they often have to go back to basic planning to rectify mistakes made 20 years ago.

He says one of the biggest challenges is working with a site that lacks three-phase power, and where it’s not going to be available in the near future. This forces the producer to invest in a generator or to start over at a new location.

“We were talking with farmers about all this stuff decades ago. You have to start with a site that has three-phase power, it’s high and dry and it’s on a hard-packed road so you can haul in and out all year round.

“If a farmer wants us to build a bin or two, somewhere, anywhere, somewhere, we’d do that. There’s value in that. The next buyer or the next renter of that property will thank you for that and pay you for that. But as soon as you want more than two bins, then we say, ‘no, stop, you need a plan for five or 10 years down the road. We don’t just go building a bunch of bins anywhere.’”

Wall says a well-planned site might be a considerable distance from the main farmyard, but it adds value to the farmland around it if it has three-phase power and good road access. History has shown that at retirement, these sites are easily rented and sold.

The other factor growers should consider is that each acre of land produces more crop today than it did 10 years ago and will likely see another big jump in volume in the next decade and beyond.

Although Wall is in the business of putting up steel and concrete, he is a big advocate of grain bags. Grain bags ease the immediate pressure during panic situations.

“The grain bag is the best Band-Aid we’ve ever seen. When those things came along, I said, ‘hallelujah! My salesmen hated me for that. But I told them, ‘guys, we can’t build these legs and bins fast enough.’ We were so swamped that if we’d had 100 big bins in stock, we couldn’t build them. Grain bags gave us time and gave the farmer time to plan a proper system.”
Dryer size sets hopper size

Experts say wet grain should not sit in the hopper tank longer than one day. However, that’s exactly what happens if the hopper feeding your dryer is too large. Woodruff says farmers have a natural tendency in all equipment purchases to assume that a size too big is better than a size too small. While it may be true in other purchases, it’s not true when buying a wet hopper.

“The key thing to remember about sizing your dryer and wet tank is we’re just talking about grain in front of the dryer. A lot of guys will put in a big hopper tank, but that’s backwards. That hopper tank in front of the dryer needs to be small enough that it totally empties once every day.

“If you’ve got a dryer that does 10,000 bu. a day and you install a 30,000-bu. wet tank because you think that’ll give you some surge capacity, it’s not going to work. Remember that on a hopper tank, the first grain in is the last grain out. If you’ve got a hopper tank that doesn’t drain empty every day, that first grain you put in never leaves that tank until everything is run through. Within a week, you’ll be going into that hopper on a rope with your pickaxe to chop grain out of there. That’s not something you want to do ever.”

As obvious as that scenario might seem when it’s explained, Woodruff says it’s one of the most common mistakes he sees when systems have not been designed by specialized grain-handling engineers.

He says a rule of thumb when determining size is the wet tank should hold enough grain for eight to 12 hours of the dryer capacity. If your dryer handles 10,000 bu. a day, then you shouldn’t have more than a 5,000-bu. wet tank. That ratio will ensure that the dryer runs all night so you get good efficiency out of the unit, but also ensures that the wet tank is empty first thing in the morning.

If the wet tank isn’t empty first thing in the morning, Woodruff says the smartest thing farmers can do is go do something else. They shouldn’t add more grain until the wet tank is cleaned out.

He says he recommends a maximum ratio of 12 hours wet tank capacity. Average farm size is...
The VersaLoop uses a drag chain with UHMW paddles to pull grain up the lower pipe. Empty paddles return down through the upper pipe. VersaLoop can move grain up a 60 degree incline.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

expanding so rapidly, as is dryer size. A hopper tank that holds 12 hours of wet grain today may hold only eight hours of grain a few years from now.

Multiple bin sites
Woodruff says expanding farmers in the corn belt, where he does most of his work, have gone through the same dilemma as Canadian prairie farmers when it comes to dealing with their wide array of bins scattered further than the eye can see.

On the Prairies, those remote sites often don’t have three-phase power, says Woodruff. The remote bin yards will be set aside for crops that require less attention, and which may not need three-phase power, says Woodruff. The remote bins might also be used for dried grain.

Although moving bins is also an option, Woodruff points out that it may be better to maintain all the remote bin sites in their original location if the farm is spread out. When harvest is tight, this can cut down on the length of truck trips, or it can allow the semi haul to the near-by bins.

Another option is to use remote sites to store grain that has already gone through the dryer. The semi haul tough grain to the main yard. Instead of dead-heading on the backhaul to the field, the semi brings dry grain to the remote sites, and it’s shipped to market from there. This plan is especially appealing if those remote bins lack power.

“All these various plans for multiple bin sites can be a nuisance. There’s no doubt they require a higher level of management. But let’s face it, you can’t just always throw dollars at things. It would be nice to design and build a complete new storage and handling facility from scratch, on a fresh piece of ground. But very few people can afford to do it all at once.”

ron.lyseng@producer.com

PRODUCTION

Wet seal technology for spray pumps

BY RON LYSENG
WINNIPEG BUREAU

BRANDON — Wet seals, employed in aircraft and industry for decades, are finally finding their way into agricultural spray pumps built by Pentair Hypro.

The wet seal is available only on the 9306 and the 9303 pumps, which are the two most popular pumps. These two pumps have just undergone a total re-design, which now incorporates the new seals on pump housing.

The lubricant in the seal housing is similar to antifreeze. It’s a special formula we’ve developed to help lubricate the seal. You need to top it up once every 1,000 hours. The wet seal is available only on the 9306 and the 9303 pumps, which are the two most popular pumps. These two pumps have just undergone a total re-design, which now incorporates the new seals on every unit. The new design also has a more powerful hydraulic motor and bigger bearings for longer life.

“Sometimes the two seal surfaces will stick together because of the chemical reaction. With a wet seal, those chemicals don’t contact the seal surfaces.”

“Sometimes the two seal surfaces will stick together because of the chemical reaction. With a wet seal, those chemicals don’t contact the seal surfaces.”

The wet seal is available only on the 9306 and the 9303 pumps, which are the two most popular pumps. These two pumps have just undergone a total re-design, which now incorporates the new seals on every unit. The new design also has a more powerful hydraulic motor and bigger bearings for longer life.

He said it’s not possible to retrofit an older pump, but the new design fits the same footprint, so replacement is easy.

The wet seal technology adds about US$600 to the purchase price of a pump, which Henderson said is a small price to pay if it avoids even one day of downtime.

The new pumps sell for about $3,000.

ron.lyseng@producer.com

MIDGE TOLERANT WHEAT

Plant-Protect-Preserve

Contact your retailer or visit midgetolerantwheat.ca

The area highlighted in green indicates the liquid lubricant that prevents the wet seal from running dry or being contaminated by chemicals. The wet seal is now standard on all Pentair Hypro 9306 and 9303 pumps.

ron.lyseng@producer.com

MARCH 1, 2018 | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | THE WESTERN PRODUCER
Cold with a chance of damp later: forecasters

Weakening La Nina weakens forecasting, but keeps it cool

BY MICHAEL RAINE

An end to very dry or very wet conditions won’t necessarily put Canadian farmers into the pink this spring, unless they get it from wind-chill.

Prairie producers can look for relatively normal precipitation this spring and early summer, while the situation will remain damp in Eastern Canada, with slow drying.

Long-time agricultural weather forecasters Jim Block of DTN, and Bruce Burnett of Glacier Markets-Farm, put their experience to work and provided a Canadian spring-season agricultural forecast this week.

The weakening La Nina will help deliver a cooler edge to the spring out West, with waves of frost-level cold coming through until the middle of May or slightly later. The cold will likely influence planting decisions for many prairie farmers, who might choose to hold back on early seeding of vulnerable crops such as canola, said Burnett.

“The dryness in the West, especially in the western U.S., has been creeping up into the prairie provinces and is typical of a La Nina pattern,” said Block, chief meteorological officer at DTN.

Block said the snowpack running up into the prairie provinces in February will persist into spring. “They won’t see the same cold as in the West, but they won’t be getting great drying weather either,” said the DTN meteorologist.

Burnett said for row-crop producers anywhere in Canada, the issue is generally soil temperature at seeding, so the cooler spring conditions won’t be encouraging planting until the fields begin to warm.

For Ontario and Quebec farmers, there is a chance of getting into fields early, but only where it’s dry or warm enough to get good crop establishment.

Block said the West might be slow to warm, even though it is exceptional dry in many areas, which normally lends itself to quicker warming. He said the large snowpacks across major parts of the continent will likely keep temperatures colder later than usual. “Near the U.S. border it will be slow to get wet and slow to warm up,” he said.

Burnett said the lack of a weather feature, such as a strong La Nina or El Nino, and with the slow-slide into a neutral phase between the two, means the reliability of seasonal weather forecasts can be compromised.

Block said one thing he can rule out is a return to hot and dry conditions. However, the likelihood of enough precipitation to replace lost soil reserves could also be seriously questioned, he said.

Forecasters say the main thing they expect to see for the growing season, once started, will be producers looking to the skies for timely rains to get the crop through to harvest.

The two forecasters plan to bring their joint experience to bear on the subject regularly throughout the growing season.

mike.raine@producer.com

Nicole Philip, PAg
Agronomy Specialist - SW Saskatchewan
Canola Council of Canada
Regina, SK

Nicole provides agronomy and extension support to producers, industry, and retailers on the growing of canola. Her primary focus is seed genetics, on-farm trials, and Canola Performance Trials to help bring advancements in growing canola to producers.

“The professional agronomist (Ag) designation shows my commitment to providing knowledgeable support within the agriculture industry, while providing a network of professionals that I can access to continually learn from.”

Nicole was raised in Winnipeg, MB. She received a BSc in Agriculture with a major in plant science from the University of Alberta. Nicole worked with Viterra before joining the Canola Council in 2014. She currently sits on SIA’s Provincial Council and is the SIA representative for the Prairie Certified Crop Advisors (CCA) board.

Jason Winterhalt, PAg, CCSC
Regional Sales Manager
Bayer CropScience
Saskatoon, SK

Jason manages a sales team that delivers seed products and crop protection plans and services to growers and retailers to best fit their business needs.

“The professional agronomist (Ag) designation ensures I belong to a professional organization, which upholds my commitment and accountability to provide unbiased products and services.”

Jason grew up in Unity, SK. He received a Diploma in Crop Science from Lakeland College in Vermillion, AB and a BSA in Agronomy from the University of Alberta. Jason has been employed with Bayer for over 20 years as a wholesale marketing manager, wholesale territory sales manager and a sales representative based out of Red Deer and Unity.

www.sia.sk.ca/find-a-member

You may be at RISK by not using a professional

You trust a Doctor with your Health, an Accountant with your Finances, why not Trust An Agrologist with your Business?

Supported by:
How to buy Bunge? Bond investors say equity

Archer Daniels Midland is expected to issue equity to finance a proposed Bunge takeover rather than take on debt.

The deal has an estimated price of about $10.7 billion. ADM, which has a market capitalization of about $23.8 billion, would also likely need to sell some of Bunge’s assets to win anti-trust approval from regulators due to an overlap of their businesses, particularly in the United States.

Cash from those sales would help pay down some of the debt, said John Rogers, senior vice-president at Moody’s. Those sales would be material, he added, but could come at a time when they may not fetch the highest prices.

Rogers said the estimated price for Bunge may be too high for ADM.

“It just seems to be an awfully large price to pay given what you might get for some of these assets,” Rogers said.

“But never say never in this business,”

Bunge is rated BBB by Fitch and S&P & Baa2 by Moody’s, three notches below ADM’s ratings.

Last year, Fitch and Moody’s cut their outlooks for Bunge because of weak earnings and after the company issued $1 billion of debt to buy a controlling stake in a Malaysian palm oil company.

Bunge has declined to comment on ADM’s approach, which followed a wave of mergers among top seed and crop chemical companies.

Bunge has a market cap of about $16.7 billion.

---

**Building and Empowering your Team from the Ground Up**

**Thursday, March 15, 2018 - 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.**

**Mckenna Hall - Upper Level 317 - 3rd Street NE, Weyburn, SK**

**Darci Lang**

*Focusing on the 90%*

**Stacy Brownridge**

*Human Resources on the Farm*

This Event is open to producers and all agricultural businesses

**TICKETS: $30 IN ADVANCE OR $40 AT THE DOOR**

To Register Contact the Weyburn Ag Society at 306.842.4052 or Weyburn Regional Office at 306.848.2857

---

**MARCH 1, 2018 | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | THE WESTERN PRODUCER**

**NEWS**

**A SKY FULL OF BIRDS**

**After feeding with the cattle, a flock of mallard ducks take off for open water on the Little Bow River south of High River, Alta. | MIKE STURM PHOTO**
Farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas are hoping for relief from persistent drought conditions that have reduced yields in many of the United States’ most productive winter wheat growing areas.

Sources at the U.S. Department of Agriculture say lack of rainfall since late October along with extremely low topsoil moisture conditions are heightening concerns about lost yield potential and abandonment of wheat acres in key states.

Depending on temperatures and location, the U.S. winter wheat crop normally breaks dormancy in late February or early to mid-March. Rainfall is needed either before the dormancy period ends or shortly after to avoid significant yield losses.

We do have grave concerns for the (winter wheat) crop across the southern half of the Great Plains and that area encompasses a significant portion of the U.S. winter wheat crop.

BRAD RIPPEY
USDA METEOROLOGIST

Rainfall is needed either before the winter wheat crop’s dormancy period ends or shortly after to avoid significant yield losses, said Brad Rippey, a meteorologist with the USDA. Rippey said southern production areas will need rain in the next two to four weeks to avoid significant losses.

In general, more northerly growing areas are in better shape and may not require rain for four to six weeks.

“We do have grave concerns for the (winter wheat) crop across the southern half of the Great Plains and that area encompasses a significant portion of the U.S. winter wheat crop,” Rippey said.

“At this moment, we have approximately 45 percent of the winter wheat production area considered to be in drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.”

Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas typically account for almost 40 percent of the red winter wheat produced in the United States each year.

The U.S. Drought Monitor provides weekly updates on drought conditions affecting major crops and key production areas.

In a recent weekly report, it said 100 percent of the winter wheat crop in Oklahoma is facing moderate-to-severe or extreme drought conditions, along with 99 percent in Texas, 72 percent in Kansas and 42 percent in Colorado.

Rippey said production concerns related to lack of moisture have been compounded in some areas by late establishment last fall and extreme temperature fluctuations over the past few months.

“We’ve had some very harsh temperature swings, ranging from sub-zero degrees Fahrenheit (−20 C or lower) and we’ve also seen temperatures up to 28 C or higher.”

Although parts of the southern United States received moderate to heavy rainfall in the seven-day period ending Feb. 13, extreme drought conditions expanded across northern Texas, the USDA said in a summary released Feb. 15.

Severe drought conditions also expanded across central Texas and the drought situation remained largely unchanged in Oklahoma “with rain sorely needed as warmer weather begins to stimulate the growth of crops and vegetation,” Rippey said.

In northern Texas and much of western Oklahoma, little if any precipitation has fallen over the past 90 to 120 days.

At Amarillo, Texas, growers have gone without rain for more than 125 days, shattering the previous mark of 75 days in records dating back to 1892.

“The lack of rainfall is affecting winter wheat, pastures, pond levels, and stream flows,” the USDA summary said.

“Impacts will rapidly escalate if rain does not materialize soon.”

Romulo Lollato, a wheat and forage crop extension specialist at Kansas State University, said the next few weeks are critical.

Kansas typically accounts for more than 20 percent of U.S. winter wheat production.

“For now, while the crop is still dormant, I think we’re not really losing too much yield … yet,” Lollato said.

“But the next two to three weeks will be really crucial. Once it starts warming up in late February or early March, if we don’t get rain, I think we’ll see the crop go backwards, really quickly because we really have no moisture in the root zone.”

Lollato said the Kansas wheat crop got off to a slow start last fall, as planting efforts were delayed by rain in late September and early October.

Since then, however, much of the state has received little or no rainfall.

Delayed seeding last fall affected establishment, giving crops less time than normal to develop root systems and tillers before the onset of winter.

Lollato said many Kansas wheat producers are delaying fertilizer applications until they receive rainfall.

“Grave concerns”

BY BRIAN CROSS
SASKatoon NEWSDOMAIN

The U.S. Drought Monitor provides weekly updates on drought conditions affecting major crops and key production areas.

In a recent weekly report, it said 100 percent of the winter wheat crop in Oklahoma is facing moderate-to-severe or extreme drought conditions, along with 99 percent in Texas, 72 percent in Kansas and 42 percent in Colorado.

Rippey said production concerns related to lack of moisture have been compounded in some areas by late establishment last fall and extreme temperature fluctuations over the past few months.

“We’ve had some very harsh temperature swings, ranging from sub-zero degrees Fahrenheit (−20 C or lower) and we’ve also seen temperatures up to 28 C or higher.”

Although parts of the southern United States received moderate to heavy rainfall in the seven-day period ending Feb. 13, extreme drought conditions expanded across northern Texas, the USDA said in a summary released Feb. 15.

Severe drought conditions also expanded across central Texas and the drought situation remained largely unchanged in Oklahoma “with rain sorely needed as warmer weather begins to stimulate the growth of crops and vegetation,” Rippey said.

In northern Texas and much of western Oklahoma, little if any precipitation has fallen over the past 90 to 120 days.

At Amarillo, Texas, growers have gone without rain for more than 125 days, shattering the previous mark of 75 days in records dating back to 1892.

“The lack of rainfall is affecting winter wheat, pastures, pond levels, and stream flows,” the USDA summary said.

“Impacts will rapidly escalate if rain does not materialize soon.”

Romulo Lollato, a wheat and forage crop extension specialist at Kansas State University, said the next few weeks are critical.

Kansas typically accounts for more than 20 percent of U.S. winter wheat production.

“For now, while the crop is still dormant, I think we’re not really losing too much yield … yet,” Lollato said.

“But the next two to three weeks will be really crucial. Once it starts warming up in late February or early March, if we don’t get rain, I think we’ll see the crop go backwards, really quickly because we really have no moisture in the root zone.”

Lollato said the Kansas wheat crop got off to a slow start last fall, as planting efforts were delayed by rain in late September and early October.

Since then, however, much of the state has received little or no rainfall.

Delayed seeding last fall affected establishment, giving crops less time than normal to develop root systems and tillers before the onset of winter.

Lollato said many Kansas wheat producers are delaying fertilizer applications until they receive rainfall.

brian.cross@producer.com

IT’S MORE THAN A NEW FUNGICIDE.
IT’S A NEW ERA.

With the rise in sclerotinia across Western Canada, a better management solution couldn’t have come at a better time. New Cotegra™ fungicide combines two industry-leading active ingredients targeting sclerotinia in a liquid premix. It provides better protection against this yield-robbing disease in canola, peas, lentils, chickpeas and soybeans. In other words, Cotegra is more than a game changer. It changes everything. For more information, visitagsolutions.ca/cotegra.
ABP, feeders work on new checkoff

BY BARBARA DUCKWORTH

CALGARY BUREAU

RED DEER — Alberta beef groups hope to have a new funding arrangement with a new level of co-operation in place by next year. Alberta Beef Producers and the Alberta Cattle Feeders Association have proposed a New Era Beef Industry Agreement to split the $2 per head levy charged on every animal sold. However, some other industry players say they want more details.

The checkoff would be non-refundable with $1.30 going to Alberta Beef Producers, 25 cents to the Alberta Cattle Feeders Association and 40 cents to a new beef industry development fund. The remaining five cents would rebate auction markets and processors that collect the money.

The proposed check-off agreement would see $1.30 per head go to Alberta Beef Producers, 25 cents to the Alberta Cattle Feeders Association and 40 cents to a new beef industry development fund. The remaining five cents would rebate auction markets and processors that collect the money. More details.

More work needs to be done but such an agreement could provide stable funding for beef groups at the provincial and national level, said Ryan Kasko, new chair of Alberta Cattle Feeders Association.

“We have had a tremendous change in the political climate provincially and federally. We have a lot more complex regulatory pressures that we are dealing with like labour, farm safety and carbon taxes. We need to make sure we have an industry that is well-represented and well-funded,” he said.

The industry development council would have three representatives each from ABP and ACFA and an independent member. Money would go for research, education, market development and other issues. The new approach would be reviewed in two years and then every five years.

Staffing, offices and organizational matters would be worked out to avoid duplication of services.

Cattle feeders would remain a separate organization and would retain its own membership fee. Its share of the check-off money could be directed to the development fund.

Alberta Beef would receive about the same amount of money at around $5 million and ACFA would get about $850,000, which is about what it collects in membership fees now.

The development fund could have as much as $1.4 million a year. Bob Lowe, past-chair of ABP, said the proposed new agreement offers a way to clear long-standing distrust between beef groups.

“There has been distrust between the two organizations for a long, long time. You are not going to put it together in one year. It is a 10-year plan and you have to start somewhere,” he said.

“Besides determining how to divvy the check-off money, Alberta producers will start paying more in April because the national checkoff increased to $2.50 per animal sold from $1.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba start collecting in April, while British Columbia starts in July. The Atlantic provinces have been collecting it for a year, while Ontario and Quebec are still working out a model to collect their portion, said Melinda German of the Canadian Beef Cattle Checkoff Agency.

The money pays for operations at Canada Beef Inc., Beef Cattle Research Council and a new entity, Issues Management.

Under the current model, Alberta submits $3.8 million or about half of the total amount of the national fund. The other provinces collect less than $1 million each. Claw-back remains a contentious issue, where provinces retain money for provincial research and marketing activities. The agency’s annual report said 19 percent of the national checkoff was held back by six provinces.

“Every province that takes back money has to tell us exactly how they are spending that money,” German said.

B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan do not hold back money but Quebec, for example, takes back nearly all the funds, which support its veal sector. Manitoba holds back about six percent.

barbara.duckworth@producer.com

AS THE WORMS TURN

It’s been 20 years since release of the last new cattle deworming product and parasite resistance continues to rise.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

The proposed check-off agreement would see $1.30 per head go to Alberta Beef Producers, 25 cents to the Alberta Cattle Feeders Association and 40 cents to a new beef industry development fund. The remaining five cents would rebate auction markets and processors that collect the money. | MIKE STURK PHOTO

Canadian beef quality audit shows little improvement

Audit shows higher percentages of liver abscess, tag and injection lesions than what were found in 2010-11

BY BARB GLEN

LETHBRIDGE BUREAU

The latest audit of Canadian beef quality revealed that abscessed liv- ers, dirty hides and minor injection-site lesions are appearing more often in cattle, as well as a rising trend to over-fat animals.

Commodity groups check-offs pay for marketing, promotion and research. Allowing individual producers to request a rebate made ABP more accountable in the way it handled its funds, said Bill Hanson of the stock growers.

"The reason we asked for a refundable checkoff was for effective use of dollars. It wasn't that the people didn't want to give money to the industry. Most people here would give more than what the checkoff is today if it was effectively used dollars," he said.

The issue was debated during annual meetings at the Alberta Beef Industry Conference held in Red Deer Feb. 21-23.

Hanson argued primary producers are carrying the greatest load because the cattle feeders can adjust the price of cattle to account for the levy.

"We are the ones paying it, so we should have a say in how it is spent," he said.

Other members suggested the issue should go to a plebiscite. How the changes could be implemented are still under investigation.

Cattle feeders also wanted more information.

"There are a lot of details that have to be worked out. It sounds to me like we might be a bit premature," said Rick Paskal of Picture Butte, Alta.

More work needs to be done but such an agreement could provide stable funding for beef groups at the provincial and national level, said Ryan Kasko, new chair of Alberta Cattle Feeders Association.

"We have had a tremendous change in the political climate provincially and federally. We have a lot more complex regulatory pressures that we are dealing with like labour, farm safety and carbon taxes. We need to make sure we have an industry that is well-represented and well-funded," he said.

The industry development council would have three representatives each from ABP and ACFA and an independent member. Money would go for research, education, market development and other issues. The new approach would be reviewed in two years and then every five years.

Staffing, offices and organizational matters would be worked out to avoid duplication of services.

Cattle feeders would remain a separate organization and would retain its own membership fee. Its share of the check-off money could be directed to the development fund.

Alberta Beef would receive about the same amount of money at around $5 million and ACFA would get about $850,000, which is about what it collects in membership fees now.

The development fund could have as much as $1.4 million a year. Bob Lowe, past-chair of ABP, said the proposed new agreement offers a way to clear long-standing distrust between beef groups.

"There has been distrust between the two organizations for a long, long time. You are not going to put it together in one year. It is a 10-year plan and you have to start somewhere," he said.

"Besides determining how to divvy the check-off money, Alberta producers will start paying more in April because the national checkoff increased to $2.50 per animal sold from $1.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba start collecting in April, while British Columbia starts in July. The Atlantic provinces have been collecting it for a year, while Ontario and Quebec are still working out a model to collect their portion, said Melinda German of the Canadian Beef Cattle Checkoff Agency.

The money pays for operations at Canada Beef Inc., Beef Cattle Research Council and a new entity, Issues Management.

Under the current model, Alberta submits $3.8 million or about half of the total amount of the national fund. The other provinces collect less than $1 million each. Claw-back remains a contentious issue, where provinces retain money for provincial research and marketing activities. The agency’s annual report said 19 percent of the national checkoff was held back by six provinces.

"Every province that takes back money has to tell us exactly how they are spending that money," German said.

B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan do not hold back money but Quebec, for example, takes back nearly all the funds, which support its veal sector. Manitoba holds back about six percent.

barbara.duckworth@producer.com

The audit is carried out to measure progress on several key indica- tors of beef quality, said Canadian Cattlemen’s Association technical services director Mark Klassen.

Data was collected from processing plants in fall 2016, winter 2016 and spring 2017 from a minimum of 5,000 animals. That number represents about one percent of the annual Canadian slaughter, he said.

Overall, data showed the cost of quality defects is increasing and not all of it is due to increased carcass cut-out values, said Klassen in a Feb. 14 webinar.

He suggested the results present "an opportunity to refocus on qual- ity at the primary production level" as well as investments in research to improve some industry practic- es.

Klassen said he had no definitive explanation for the increase in abscessed animals among fed cattle. It may be due to greater reliance on high-energy rations but more research is needed.

Sixty-eight percent of cattle liv- ers are fit for human consumption but 22 percent are condemned and 10 percent are diverted to pet food.

The number of abscessed liv- ers has risen in the previous two quality audits as well, said Klassen.

Almost across the board, whether it’s feed or non-feed…overall the trend was clear and not positive. It’s clear that this is becoming more expec- tational for the Canadian industry.

The numbers showed a consider- able jump in 2016-17 compared to 2010-11. The percent of severely abscessed liv- ers was 23.7 in fall compared to 5.1 percent in fall 2010-11. The Atlantic provinces have been collecting it for a year, while Ontario and Quebec are still working out a model to collect their portion, said Melinda German of the Canadian Beef Cattle Checkoff Agency.

The money pays for operations at Canada Beef Inc., Beef Cattle Research Council and a new entity, Issues Management.

Under the current model, Alberta submits $3.8 million or about half of the total amount of the national fund. The other provinces collect less than $1 million each. Claw-back remains a contentious issue, where provinces retain money for provincial research and marketing activities. The agency’s annual report said 19 percent of the national checkoff was held back by six provinces.

“Every province that takes back money has to tell us exactly how they are spending that money,” German said.

B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan do not hold back money but Quebec, for example, takes back nearly all the funds, which support its veal sector. Manitoba holds back about six percent.

barbara.duckworth@producer.com

Continued on next page
Voluntary beef market expected to continue

A feedlot owner could be looking at a final selling price ranging from $2,200 to $3,000 per animal during the course of a year.

BY BARBARA DUCKWORTH
CALGARY BUREAU

Feedlots are still making money for American classes of cattle. How-ever, the premium is starting to erode as Canadian feedlots face increasing competition from the U.S.

“You can’t just say ‘I have a feedlot’ and make a profit,” said Brian Perillat, senior analyst for Canfax. “The market is not as black and white as it once was. There are many different factors at play.”

Perillat said that as the Canadian herd continues to rise, feedlots are seeing more competition from the U.S., particularly in southern Alberta, where feedlots have been growing in recent years.

Major lesions generally render the surrounding cuts unusable and minor ones also result in waste because they must be cut away from the carcass. Though most surface lesions were minor, said Klassen, their number has trended upward since 1999. One in seven non-fed animals had a surface-injection-site lesion. An upcoming producer survey is expected to explore possible rea-sons. Shoulder injection sites are the primary issue, said Klassen.

The audit also showed losses due to brands on hides. The number of branded cattle has been dropping since 1999 but took an uptick in 2016-17.

Klassen noted some lenders and insurers require brands on their clients’ cattle. However, more pro-dusers are branding cattle on the rib, which he said is the worst pos-sible location because it has the most impact on hide value. The number of rib brands has almost doubled compared to the 2010 audit.

Klassen said brands cost an estimated $1.25 loss per animal. The audit showed a reduction in major bruising on cattle, which was good for both meat quality and animal welfare, Klassen noted. On fed cattle, bruising appeared most often on the chuck and loin. Non-fed animals tended to have a higher number of bruises.

“We did also see … greater num-bers of major bruises and the round in this case was the most impacted, followed by the loin,” said Klassen.

The cow-calf sector has been profitable but there is little appetite for expansion so the herd inventory is about the same size as it was in the early 1990s.

“We are just keeping enough heifer replacements to replace the cows,” he said. This past year Canadians have actually imported about 70,000 U.S. calves to fill feedlot pens. In addition, extremely dry weather conditions have held back growth in the major cattle areas of the Prairies, particularly for parts of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta.

The Canadian herd is around 3.8 million cows but the U.S. has added about 2.5 million cows in the last three years in a major expansion. The U.S. growth may slow if drought persists and cows are sold due to lack of feed and water. Packing capacity has been strong with about 87,000 head killed per week at federally inspected plants. Canadian fed cattle and cows are staying at home rather than headingsouth, keeping plants viable.

The newest plant, Harmony Beef near Calgary, has started operations but is only at about half of its daily capacity of 800 head.

Carcass weights hit record lever- els but are starting to moderate. Much of the added weight was fat with low value. In 2016, the aver-age weight was 915 pounds and last year was about 15 lb. lighter.

Most recently, the Alberta aver-age carcass was $777 lb. but Ontario reported weights at $977 lb.
Parasite pressure may not be out of control, but producers could see lower reproduction rates and weaning weights.

**Resistance to dewormers can be managed**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The last new deworming product came out in 1998 and efficacy was nearly 100 percent.

That’s not the case today as resistance to parasites is being reported around the world.

“We have currently no new molecules coming to the market,” said veterinarian Douglas Ensley with pharmaceutical company Boehringer Ingelheim. “I see some resistance in every product we have on the market today,” he said at the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association convention held in Phoenix earlier this year.

He said most people may not see the effects of serious parasitism but they may notice lower reproduction rates and weaning weights in their cattle.

They probably do not know how well the current dewormers are working.

“Something you need to think about with your veterinarian is, what is happening in my herd?” he said.

The parasite cycle starts when a cow eats the larvae found in a dew drop on a blade of grass. It enters the cow’s system and becomes an adult that lays eggs.

When the brown stomach worm gets into the abomasum, it burrows into the stomach wall and its activity causes an irritation and affects digestion. Intestinal worms can cause diarrhea and nutrients are not absorbed. This situation can affect fertility because the cattle are not eating or growing well.

“The most impacted is the young calf. He is growing and he needs to eat,” he said.

Replacement heifers as well as first- and second-calf cows are also affected. They are still growing, producing milk and getting pregnant again. They struggle if they are full of worms.

It is commonly said 80 percent of worms are in 20 percent of animals. When people deworm, a number of things can go wrong.

People think they know their animals’ weight but a scale is needed to get an accurate number so the correct dosage is given.

Too many are under dosed so he recommends dosing to the heaviest animal in the herd.

“I would rather over dose than under dose. I want the maximum product to get to as many parasites as possible,” Ensley said.

Fecal egg counts should be considered to discern what parasites are present and assess how well a deworming treatment worked.

Fecal samples must be collected according to the product post-treatment and collected from the same animals that were dewormed.

“If I don’t get a 90 percent reduction, I start getting concerned,” he said.

A lower level of kill may indicate resistance to the product has occurred.

“We say we have resistance when it gets below 80 percent,” he said.

Fecal egg counts should be collected at the right time. If cows were treated with ivermectin, producers should collect fecal samples 14 to 17 days after treatment. If using moxidectin, collect samples 21 to 28 days later.

Anthelmintic resistance commonly occurs through selection rather than mutation. Certain worms carry a resistance gene and when the dewormer is used they can survive. This trait among the survivors is passed on to the next generation of worms.

One way to get ahead of the resistant worms is the concept of refugia. Ensley recommends deworming 90 percent of the herd and leaving 10 percent untreated. If 10 percent are treated the worms released will be resistant.

However, the untreated cattle can shed susceptible types that can mate with the resistant pests and dilute the problem.

Adult animals shed a lot of parasites on pasture. Over time the parasites accumulate.

“I don’t have to treat every animal to have the impact on the parasite load in the pasture. I just have to deworm at the right time and cut back the cows’ egg passage and allow fewer eggs to be shed on pasture,” he said.

He suggests deworming bulls, cattle younger than three and mature cows.

“If the cows is thin and looks rough, go ahead and treat her,” he said.

Fecal egg counts should be collected at the right time. If cows were treated with ivermectin, producers should collect fecal samples 14 to 17 days after treatment. If using moxidectin, collect samples 21 to 28 days later.

Anthelmintic resistance commonly occurs through selection rather than mutation. Certain worms carry a resistance gene and when the dewormer is used they can survive. This trait among the survivors is passed on to the next generation of worms.

One way to get ahead of the resistant worms is the concept of refugia. Ensley recommends deworming 90 percent of the herd and leaving 10 percent untreated. If 10 percent are treated the worms released will be resistant.

However, the untreated cattle can shed susceptible types that can mate with the resistant pests and dilute the problem.

Adult animals shed a lot of parasites on pasture. Over time the parasites accumulate.

“I don’t have to treat every animal to have the impact on the parasite load in the pasture. I just have to deworm at the right time and cut back the cows’ egg passage and allow fewer eggs to be shed on pasture,” he said.

He suggests deworming bulls, cattle younger than three and mature cows.

“If the cows is thin and looks rough, go ahead and treat her,” he said.

**WORM SPECIES IN CATTLE**

Cattle may have 14 different species of gastro-intestinal roundworms. Different species live in different locations in the intestine. As there are usually just a few of these roundworms present, the harm they cause is not always apparent and can be difficult to assess.

Four species live in the abomasum:

- barber pole worm (Haemonchus placei).
- brown stomach worms (Ostertagia ostertagi) and O. dentata.
- threadworm (Trichostrongylus axel).

Six species live in the small intestine:

- thread-necked worm (Nematodirus helvetianus).
- four species of bankrupt worms (Cooperia spp.).
- cattle hookworms (Bunostomum phlebotomum).

Four species live in the large intestine:

- nodular worm (Oesophagostomum radiatum).
- whipworm (Trichuris discolor).
- large-mouthed boll worm (Chabertia ovina).
- hairworm (Capillaria bovis).

**HERE ARE A FEW ADDITIONAL TIPS**

- Get the veterinarian involved.
- Determine the parasite population in the herd.
- Choose a dewormer with great efficacy.
- Give the proper dose based on weight.
- If using a pour-on dewormer, it must be distributed evenly over the body because it is absorbed in the hair follicles.
- Periodically evaluate product efficacy.
- Deworm before breeding and calving.

**WHY TREATMENTS FAIL**

- Wrong dose. Using a half dose can lead to resistance because only the most susceptible parasites are killed.
- Treating at the wrong time.
- Too many treatments.
- Inaccurate treatments.
- Product failure.
- Animal variance with more fat deposits, diet, sex and GI tract physiology.
Working with cows close to calving takes care

**ANIMAL HEALTH**

ROY LEWIS, DVM

**PHOENIX, Ariz.** — The definition of meat derived from animals or plants is becoming a hot potato. Groups in the United States want clarification on the definition and regulations of plant-based products and meat grown from an animal cell culture rather than livestock. No products are yet on the market but a chicken type product could be released later this year.

You can be given guidance on one of the fundamental issues: Who is going to have jurisdiction over these products if and when they start entering commerce?” said Mark Dopp of the Meat and Animal Science Department, North American Meat Institute.

Tofu burgers have been on the menu for many years as such, but groups like the meat institute want to know how these products might be regulated and identified for consumers. Likely the label “clean meat” will not be permitted because it calls into question the integrity of other products.

“The technologies that yield these sort of plant-based products are getting better and better and now we see them being offered in restaurants and in the retail meat case,” he said at the recent National Cattlemen’s Beef Association convention in Phoenix.

The NCBA passed a resolution seeking protection for consumers and the beef industry from “fake meat and misleading labels.”

The U.S. Cattlemen’s Association also submitted a petition to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food Safety and Inspection Service asking for clarification about these products so consumers know the difference between beef derived from livestock products and products created in laboratory.

As a result, these heavily pregnant cows must beuddled.

Producers should plan on their cows through the chute so close to calving pay attention to things such as bad feet, swollen udders with potential mastitis, weakness and low body condition score.

Make sure foaling is extremely good, especially when handling heavily pregnant cows, because slipping and tripping are heightened.

It’s also a good time to practise low stress cattle handling — no prods or canes.

As well, remember that heavily pregnant cows become extremely wide and can get stuck in certain handling systems. There have been instances where we simply can’t process the cows because of their huge size. The worker loading the tub system must be aware of this and sort out extremely wide or low stunted cows because some systems are narrower lowered down. If any cows seem weak or staggering, it may be wise to have a veterinarian treat them and check blood levels to see if any combination of the macro minerals calcium, phosphorus and magnesium are low.

Producers may want to have a couple bottles of calcium combination products on hand to give either intraperitonely or under the skin, if indicated on the label. Your veterinarian may give it intravenously and listen to the heart because giving it too fast can cause heart arrhythmias and even death.

Downer cows must be kept bedded with good footing and feed and water. Your veterinarian will make sure there are no injuries and that the fetus is alive and doing well.

Good cow lifter are on the market if necessary. One in particular, called Upsi Daisy, lifts the cow from around the udder and has a sling/harness for the front end. This causes no damage when cows are low body condition score.

Watch for other conditions that cause cows to lose condition close to calving. They can also be checked for potentially carrying twins, kidney infection, piroitis and, in older cows, missing or poor teeth.

Cows that go downhill close to calving may either abort or give birth to weak, sickly calves. Abortion is a bit of a protective mechanism, and you and your veterinarian may reach the dilemma of possibly inducing the cow to calve.

This has the potential of getting a live calf and taking some of the strain off the cow that would result from carrying a close to full term fetus. It is very tricky to do because every day that goes by brings the cow closer to term but its condition could be deteriorating.

It’s a difficult decision, but one that can be easier to make if we have breeding dates and can check the viability of the fetus and the amount of good quality colostrum available to the cow.

A straight sticky mucous in the udder means the cow is too early, but a nice sticky yellow thick colos- trum means it is close enough to natural calving to induce.

I use a combination of prostaglandins and dexamethasone. Both are prescription drugs, and your veterinarian will have a combination that works well for them.

Calving should happen 30 to 36 hours after the shots, but it is not an easy decision to make. Too quick results in premature calves, and the retained placenta incidence goes up considerably. Elective caesari- an sections are done in extreme cases where the cow’s condition is rapidly deteriorating.

Provide individual animal care where necessary this spring, and don’t hesitate to use pain killers/anti-inflammatory drugs where necessary under the guidance of your veterinarian, especially with harder calvings or surgical procedures such as caesarian sections, prolapses or episiotomies.

You will benefit from quicker recoveries and better doing patients.

Roy Lewis works as a technical services veterinarian part-time with Merck Animal Health in Alberta.

**Processors struggle with meat definitions**

Rules wanted for governing ‘meat-like’ food

**BY BARBARA DUCKWORTH**

CALGARY, ALTA.

No one is sure who should oversee these products, said Dopp.

“It is highly unlikely if the animal-based proteins end up being regulated by [the Food and Drug Administration]. Somebody has to change the definition of meat or those products will not be permitted to be called meat,” he said.

As a general rule, the federal meat inspection act gives primary jurisdiction to the USDA.

The act defines meat as any part of the muscle of any cattle, sheep, swine, goat, which is skeletal or which is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart or esophagus with or without fat and portions of bone.

“I have serious questions whether the animal-based products will satisfy this definition based on the source of the cells and how they are raised,” Dopp said.

The definition of a meat food product says it has more than one ingredient and one of the ingredients is meat. For example, a pepperoni or a marinated pork loin is a meat food product.

“There is a fairly compelling argument to be made that the lab-cultured product, those animal-based protein products are within one of these definitions,” he said.

Dopp’s organization also wants assurance these products are manufactured under the same guidance as other food products with standard operating procedures and a hazard analysis critical control plan.

He also questioned what might happen with byproducts used to make pet food or leather.

“If this becomes viable in a commercial context, what are the ramifications for other industries using byproducts like leather, pharmaceuticals or pet food. It could have a negative impact,” he said.

**LIVESTOCK**

LIVESTOCK THE WESTERN PRODUCER | WWW.PRODUCER.COM | MARCH 1, 2018 71

**Canadian distributors ltd.**

A Fresh Approach to Milk Replacers

DeLuxe milk replacers and Milk-Bits™ milk-based pellets

Options available for dairy calves, beef calves, piglets, lambs and kid-goats

Today we are seeing a new level of science-driven innovation in milk replacers that offers multi benefits for the animals, for the producer and for meeting the requirements of the marketplace.

• Nutrientally optimized • Best care for young animals • Milk replacer

Available at Country Junction Feeds

Contact us at (780) 672-4757 or Toll Free at 1-800-667-6624

Email info@nursette.com

Learn More at www.nursette.com
Navigating smooth succession

Families are advised to agree to some crucial rules before diving into transition planning

**BY JEREMY SIMES**
**EDMONTON BUREAU**

Figuring out how to best transition the farm from parents to children can be daunting, but an easy-to-understand plan can help families achieve their goals.

One such plan, laid out by succession expert Merle Good, comes with crucial steps and rules when the family is figuring out if they want to incorporate, establish a joint venture or set up a standard partnership.

Before they pick a business model, Good said the family must first define who will be responsible for what and how compensation will work. They can ask each other for advice, but one can’t take over another’s task. As well, family members must decide if they want to share production and marketing or keep those separate.

“You have to draw those lines in the sand,” Good said. “It’s important that if one person takes on the lead in one area that the others aren’t leading take direction.”

Once that’s settled, the family should have a good idea on what business structure works best for them. Each one comes with pros and cons, depending on how the family wants to split operations. As well, each structure has different taxation and liability rules.

Following that, Good said it’s crucial that parents agree they’ll receive farm equity, not a rate of return, when they retire. This allows the child to fully own the farm over time, he said, because the child or corporation will slowly buy back the shares from the parents.

Finally, when parents die, he said all of their equity in equipment and inventory must be transferred to the child who is farming.

“It looks like that type of equity like a pension,” he explained. “When a husband dies, the wife gets 60 percent, and when they both die, it’s 100 percent. But operational equity’s separate from the estate should be transferred to the child who is farming.”

As well, he has a few rules for when it comes to dealing with land.

While he said it can be divvied out however the family sees fit, non-farming children who get land must sign a lease agreement with the farming sibling so it can be farmed for a few years. If a non-farming child wants to sell, the farming child can buy it for 75 percent of its appraised value.

He said all of these terms can be worked out in writing when the family sits down to talk about transitioning.

“How can we make this a simple thing,” Good said, explaining that the best time to start talking about a succession plan is when families want to incorporate or create a new business structure. “I like to call it one agronomic mind. It’s OK if different incomes are coming in from the child and parent, but they have to operate the farm as one business.”

While it might sound easy on paper, Good said families can expect a few stumbling blocks, especially when it comes to figuring out responsibilities.

Sarah Hoffmann, a seed grower near Three Hills, Alta., knows what it’s like to experience some confusion when dividing roles with her parents.

She said when she and her dad, Garry Weigum, were determining responsibilities, they decided that Hoffmann would fill out the production report for crop insurance.

“Because their communication wasn’t totally clear, the deadline to get it done was fast approaching and she had not yet completed it. “He was happy to turn over some decision-making to me but there was confusion at times,” Hoffmann said. “Was I the boss or was he the boss? Where you’re working with parents, there are multiple roles. They are your parent and you are their kid but, at the same time, you sort of have to put that aside when it comes to the business.”

Hoffmann and her dad eventually got through it, drawing clear lines as to who would be doing what. As well, her ownership of their corporate farm will grow as her parents’ shares return to her overtime.

“They could still out-vote me, but that’s not how we run things. There’s a clear plan of how much value in the company belongs to them and how much belongs to me,” she said. “It’s quite defined, so that both of us feel comfortable and we’re not feeling like one is being taken advantage of.”

jeremy.simes@producer.com

**HOW TO TRANSITION THE FARM**

☐ Define who will be responsible for what and how compensation will work.

☐ Choose your business structure: a corporation, a joint venture or a standard partnership.

☐ Parents must agree to receive farm equity rather than a rate of turn.

☐ When parents die, all of their equity must be transferred to the child who is farming.

Sarah Hoffmann and her parents, Karen and Garry Weigum, are using a plan that will transition the farm to Hoffmann in the future.

**MOSSAIC REVENUE UP 12 PERCENT**

(Reuters) — Mosaic has reported a 12 percent increase in net sales driven by higher potash and phosphate revenues.

The company sold 2.5 million tonnes of diammonium phosphate in the fourth quarter at an average price of $348 per tonne, up from $317 per tonne a year ago. Its average potash selling price was $188 per tonne, up from $169 a year ago. The segment’s total sales volume for the quarter was 2.2 million tonnes compared to two million tonnes last year.

The company reported a net loss of $311 million, or $1.23 per share, for the fourth quarter ended Dec. 31, from a profit of $12 million, or three cents per share, a year ago. Mosaic’s fourth-quarter earnings were hurt by a $438 million non-cash charge related to changes in U.S. tax legislation.
MANAGING THE FARM

BOB TOSH, Bsc., PAg

The people and events in this column are based on real MNP clients.

Chuck Addison was chattering out at the cottage by Green Lake, Saskatchewan, celebrating with his two brothers, Randy and Max. He kidded them about their bickering and their own ability to get along. Despite themselves, they could make a good go running the family farm.

Growing up together on the farm, the brothers performed a wide range of duties to support their parents. But while Chuck had done his share of farm work, he never had any interest in spending his life in agriculture. Now he was working as an IT specialist at a major industrial firm.

Randy and Max, however, never aspired to doing anything else. Growing up and during summer breaks when they went to college, they gradually took on more responsibility and learned about the operations from their parents, Angus and Mary. Everyone assumed Randy and Max would eventually take over the farm, but as their parents inclined toward retirement, they wondered if the bickering brothers could run the farm together. How would they pay their parents? What would happen to Chuck if he chose not to join them?

On the recommendation of a family friend, Angus and Mary engaged an MNP adviser to steer the family through the process. The family discovered many factors were involved in transitioning beyond family dynamics. There were tax issues and estate planning considerations. There was the land the family owned and the farming business itself. Angus and Mary wondered how they would divide it up fairly between their sons and fund their retirement.

Brian, their adviser, helped reorganize the structure of ownership to reduce Angus and Mary’s tax burden. He also recommended Randy and Max leave the land rather than take over ownership, thereby creating an income stream for Angus and Mary during their retirement.

But Randy and Max also worried about how their partnership would work. What if they fought over small things like how much money to take out each year, or whether to repair or replace a piece of equipment? What if one brother wanted to retire earlier than the other?

“I feel like if we’re 50-50 partners, it’s more important than ever to get your pulses and cereals off to the best start possible. That’s why you’ll appreciate Heat LQ herbicide has to offer. Applied at the low rate, it delivers fast, effective burndown of Group 2- and glyphosate-resistant broadleaf weeds. And if residual is what you’re looking for, use the higher rate to suppress weeds emerging after application. Visit agsolutions.ca/heatlq to learn more.

With the rising threat of resistant weeds, it’s more important than ever to get your pulses and cereals off to the best start possible. That’s why you’ll appreciate Heat LQ herbicide has to offer. Applied at the low rate, it delivers fast, effective burndown of Group 2- and glyphosate-resistant broadleaf weeds. And if residual is what you’re looking for, use the higher rate to suppress weeds emerging after application. Visit agsolutions.ca/heatlq to learn more.

Randy and Max wanted to be free and clear to run the farm. Angus and Mary also considered leaving each of the three brothers an equal share in the land in their wills. But that meant one day, Randy and Max would have to pay Chuck rent for the land they were farming.

Initially, Chuck was reluctant to consider any other scenario. “I grew up here just like you guys,” he said. “Even if I don’t farm the land, this is still my home.”

Chuck was also aware that in the long run, the land could be worth more than the farming business. In the end, the solution turned out to be at Green Lake where 25 years earlier, Angus and Mary had inherited a property and built a small cottage. Angus proposed that if Randy and Max wanted the farm, they would have to pay for the land they were farming.

Brian suggested that rather than have the brothers own the farm jointly, they should each set up an incorporated business and then sign a joint venture agreement to have their two companies operate the farm. The two companies would also gradually buy shares in the farming business from the boys’ parents. The structure Brian proposed put in place a clear, written agreement to govern how the brothers would work together. It allowed each of them to remain in control of his own future and make decisions about his own finances without having to consult the other, and included a dispute-resolution process.

But what about Chuck? What was he entitled to? The family looked at different scenarios, including giving Chuck an opportunity to hold non-preferential shares in the farm, meaning he had a financial stake but no say in the running of the operation.

After two years of talking, negotiating, debating and processing a considerable amount of paperwork, the three brothers had sorted out a plan for the future of their family farm. It hadn’t been easy; in fact, at times it was complicated. But now it was resolved.

Preserve your farm legacy with sound succession advice

Heat LQ
Powered by Kixor® Herbicide

BASF
We create chemistry

Always read and follow label directions.

AgSolutions is a registered trade mark of BASF Corporation. HEAT and KIXOR are registered trade-marks of BASF SE, all used with permission by BASF Canada Inc. © 2018 BASF Canada Inc.
**CATTLE & SHEEP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade A</th>
<th>Live</th>
<th>Feb 18-22</th>
<th>Previous to Feb 15</th>
<th>Year ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steers</td>
<td>Alta</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>109.00</td>
<td>107.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ont.</td>
<td>137.8-137.37</td>
<td>140.26-154.43</td>
<td>146.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>Alta</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>109.00</td>
<td>107.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ont.</td>
<td>141.23-154.41</td>
<td>135.14-152.25</td>
<td>141.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feeder Cattle ($/cwt)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th># of Elevator</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb 21-25</th>
<th>Feb 18-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheep ($/lb.) & Goats ($/head)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed</th>
<th>Live Weight</th>
<th>Feb 22-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>3-15 lb.</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81-95 lb.</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 106 lb.</td>
<td>1.79-1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96-115 lb.</td>
<td>1.65-2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116-115 lb.</td>
<td>2.15-2.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th># of Elevator</th>
<th># of Cattle</th>
<th>Feb 22-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Barley**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th># of Elevator</th>
<th># of Cattle</th>
<th>Feb 22-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canola**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb 22-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Index 100 Hog Price Trends ($/cwt)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hog Class</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb 22-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hogs & Pork Trade Export**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hog Breed</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb Year</th>
<th>Export Percentage</th>
<th>Import Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cattle & Sheep**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hog Breed</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb Year</th>
<th>Export Percentage</th>
<th>Import Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Elevators & Shipments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevator</th>
<th>Live Cattle Weight</th>
<th>Feb Year</th>
<th>Export Percentage</th>
<th>Import Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sask.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP?  |  IMAGE

The numbers on the above maps are average temperature and precipitation figures for the forecast week, based on historical data from 1971-2000. Maps provided by WeatherTec Services: www.weathertec.mb.ca

High Low mm mm %
last week since Nov. 1
mid-February. After eating a few stalks of hay, it returned to the warmth of its den.  |

This Richardson’s ground squirrel was seen in a pasture near Nanton, Alta., in mid-February. After eating a few stalks of hay, it returned to the warmth of its den.  |

MIKE STURK PHOTO

MARCH 1, 2018

75

WEATHER

THE WESTERN PRODUCER | WWW.PRODUCER.COM

PUBLISHER: SHAUN JESSOME
EDITORS: BRIAN MACLEOD
MANAGING EDITOR: MICHAEL RAINIE
Box 2500, 2330 Millar Ave.
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2C4.
Tel: (306) 665-3500

The Western Producer is published at
Saskatoon, Sask., by Western Producer
Publications Limited Partnership,
owned by Glacier Media, Inc.
Printed in Canada.

President, Glacier FarmMedia:
BOB WILLCOX
Contact: bwilcox@farmmedia.com
Phone: (204) 944-7571

ADVERTISING
Classified ads: 1-800-667-7770
Display ads: 1-800-667-7776
In Saskatoon: (306) 665-3555
Fax: (306) 653-8750

HOURS:
Monday-Thursday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Friday 8:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
E-mail: classifieds@farmmedia.com

Asst advertising mgr: SHAUNA BRAND

ADVERTISING RATES
Classified inner ads: $5.85 per printed line (3 line minimum) + $3.00 per paid
week online charge
Classified display: $6.70 per agate line RDP display: $9.50 per agate line
We reserve the right to restrict or reject any advertisement.
Classified word ads are nonrefundable.

Return undeliverable Canadian
to Subscriptions, Box 2500,
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2C4.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Within Canada:
One year: $92.38 + applicable taxes
Two years: $171.83 + applicable taxes
Sask., Alta. & B.C. add 5% GST.
Manitoba and Nfld & PEI add 8% PST.
Nova Scotia add 15% HST.

All other countries $399.05 Cdn/year

We acknowledge the financial support of the
Government of Canada.

Last Week’s Weather Summary Ending Feb. 25

SASKATCHEWAN
Temperature Precipitation since Nov. 1
last week
High mm %
Low
Assiniboia -3.2 -28.8 0.6 32.2 62
Brookview -3.8 -29.8 0.9 42.0 56
Eastend -5.8 -29.3 0.6 36.4 52
Esteven -3.0 -28.6 0.6 31.6 45
Kinderley -2.4 -31.6 0.8 36.3 79
Maple Creek 0.9 -29.9 0.5 46.9 76
Meadow Lake -3.6 -39.6 0.0 41.7 61
Melfort -5.2 -33.4 0.2 39.2 63
Nipawin -5.0 -37.0 0.0 41.7 61
Melfort -5.2 -33.4 0.2 39.2 63
Nipawin -5.0 -37.0 0.0 41.7 61
Meadow Lake -3.6 -39.6 0.0 41.7 61
Maple Creek 0.9 -29.9 0.5 46.9 76
Milk River 0.8 -27.3 0.0 68.7 102
Medicine Hat 0.6 -26.4 0.8 68.8 134
Lloydminster -2.4 -29.8 0.0 21.5 35
Lethbridge 0.7 -28.8 0.0 48.6 87
High Level -1.6 -36.1 0.0 55.7 63
Edmonton 1.6 -25.1 0.6 44.9 66
Coronation -2.3 -29.0 0.4 35.5 79
Cold Lake -3.1 -32.3 1.3 77.0 117
Calgary 0.7 -24.1 0.7 68.6 150
Brooks 1.4 -28.9 1.5 57.7 129
Calgary 0.7 -24.1 0.7 68.6 150
Cold Lake -3.1 -32.3 1.3 77.0 117
Coronation -2.3 -29.0 0.4 35.5 79
Edmonton 1.6 -25.1 0.6 44.9 66
High Level -1.6 -36.1 0.0 55.7 63
Medicine Hat 0.6 -26.4 0.8 68.8 134
Lloydminster -2.4 -29.8 0.0 21.5 35
Lethbridge 0.7 -28.8 0.0 48.6 87
High Level -1.6 -36.1 0.0 55.7 63
Medicine Hat 0.6 -26.4 0.8 68.8 134
Lloydminster -2.4 -29.8 0.0 21.5 35
Lethbridge 0.7 -28.8 0.0 48.6 87

ADVERTISING
Classified ads: 1-800-667-7770
Display ads: 1-800-667-7776
In Saskatoon: (306) 665-3555
Fax: (306) 653-8750

HOURS:
Monday-Thursday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Friday 8:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
E-mail: classifieds@farmmedia.com

Asst advertising mgr: SHAUNA BRAND

ADVERTISING RATES
Classified inner ads: $5.85 per printed line (3 line minimum) + $3.00 per paid
week online charge
Classified display: $6.70 per agate line RDP display: $9.50 per agate line
We reserve the right to restrict or reject any advertisement.
Classified word ads are nonrefundable.

Return undeliverable Canadian
to Subscriptions, Box 2500,
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2C4.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Within Canada:
One year: $92.38 + applicable taxes
Two years: $171.83 + applicable taxes
Sask., Alta. & B.C. add 5% GST.
Manitoba and Nfld & PEI add 8% PST.
Nova Scotia add 15% HST.

All other countries $399.05 Cdn/year

We acknowledge the financial support of the
Government of Canada.

Let’s meet face-to-Facebook.

Nobody covers farming better or in more detail than The Western Producer. We regularly post features, recipes, stories about machinery, livestock and agronomy, and reader contests. It’s a great place to check out what’s new and to talk to us about what’s happening where you are.

Come check us out. In print and online, if it’s farming, it’s here.

1-800-667-6929  |  www.producer.com  |
Get up to 20% cash back

Save on over 25 proven herbicides. No sign-up or seed purchases is required. Your retailer will track your purchases and your FMC Grower CashBack cheque will arrive at the end of the season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REBATE CATEGORIES</th>
<th>TOTAL PURCHASES</th>
<th>BROADLEAF</th>
<th>CROSS-SPECTRUM</th>
<th>NON-CROP</th>
<th>BURNDOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$15,000 – $29,999</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>GP HERBICIDES</td>
<td>Aim® EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000 – $49,999</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>PRECISIONPAC® CS-100-2525 and CS-75-23235</td>
<td>Express® FX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000 – $74,999</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>REFINE® M, DB-8454, PP-23235, PP-2525 and PP-3317</td>
<td>Express® SG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; $75,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>PRECISIONPAC® CS-100-23235 and CS-75-33235</td>
<td>PrecisionPac® DB-859 and NC-0050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your potential maximum savings:
- BARRICADE® II
- PRECISIONPAC® DB-8454, PP-23235, PP-2525 and PP-3317
- REFINE® M
- PRECISIONPAC® CS-100-2525, CS-75-23235, CS-100-23235 and CS-75-33235
- GP HERBICIDES
- PRECISIONPAC® CS-100-2525, CS-75-23235 and CS-75-33235
- Aim® EC
- Express® FX
- Express® SG
- PrecisionPac® DB-859 and NC-0050
- Principia® Retire, Retard Flo, Travalis and Triton are trademarks of FMC Corporation.

PLUS AN EXTRA 10% CASH BACK on your non-crop herbicide purchases

Visit fmccrop.ca/earlybookbonus and book 5,000 or more acres of extended weed control and/or burndown herbicides online before March 31, 2018. Purchase by October 31, 2018 and you’ll get an additional 10% cash back.

Book today at fmccrop.ca/earlybookbonus
Visit FMCCrop.ca or call 1-833-362-7722

A minimum of $15,000 in purchases from November 1, 2017 to October 31, 2018 is required.
Always read and follow label directions. Member of CropLife Canada.
FMC, Aim, Authority, Barricade, Command, Coragen, Express, Focit, Perimeter, Pounce, PrecisionPac, Predicade, Retire, Retard Flo, Travallas and Triton are trademarks of FMC Corporation.
© 2018 FMC Corporation. All rights reserved.