

## When Size Matters...



Wolseley **1-866-698-6401** Wilkie **1-866-422-2242**

Try our large 1/2" diameter pellets ideal for snow and ground feeding or for swath grazing

WCP is also offering an \$88 pellet FOB Wilkie or Wolseley during the month of November. This pellet is high in fibre, more consistent in protein and a better energy level than hay."

Be sure to stop by and visit our tradeshow booth at the Canadian Western Agribition

WCP has built 2 new feedmills on the prairies in the last 10 years specializing in the production of beef pellets. 100% Western Canadian owned WCP manufactures a full line of beef feeds and will custom formulate for your needs



## Canada's On-Farm Food Safety Program for Beef Cattle Producers

Cattle producers in Saskatchewan can qualify for funding under Saskatchewan's Growing Forward On-Farm Food Safety Implementation (GF/OFFS) program. To be eligible they must:

- ✓ Attend a VBP workshop
- ✓ Have \$2500 worth of cattle sales in the previous tax year



Funding is available for 50% of the cost of approved equipment up to \$750 per producer. Eligible equipment includes:

- ✓ head gates and chutes with neck extenders
- ✓ livestock weigh scales
- ✓ record keeping software

Please contact our office for a complete list of approved manufacturers prior to purchase.

To learn more information about VBP and workshops in Saskatchewan, call 1-888-675-6177 or visit [www.qualitystartshere.sk.ca](http://www.qualitystartshere.sk.ca)

***A Simple, Practical Approach to On-Farm Food Safety***



Agriculture and  
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et  
Agroalimentaire Canada



Saskatchewan  
Ministry of  
Agriculture

## Adding Real Value by Roy Rutledge



It seems like there is a buzz word for everything now. Two of the buzz words that we continually hear are “value added”. There seems to be a million ways to add value to cattle and yet we have lost value since 2003.

Custom cattle feeders promote the idea of you “retaining ownership” of your cattle; send them to their custom feedlot and pay a feed bill until they are finished. The story is that this will add value. No doubt it does, until you deduct the feed bill and the deads. How is that going to add more value to the cattle than if they had bought them as fresh, weaned calves or as long yearlings by competitive bid and fed them out themselves? It begs the question, why wouldn't they want to buy the cattle as feeders and finish them themselves? If feeders are so sure that generally there is added money in finishing your cattle they should be willing to take the risk if that's not the case. Apparently they don't want to. They want you to take all the risks and they will market their feed and facilities through your cattle. That's ok, they're offering and

providing a service. But why sell the service as adding value to the cattle when it doesn't always add cash to your pocket? Yes, you may win but most times you'd be better off to have taken the cash as feeder cattle. There are plenty of cattle finance outfits around so financing is not the problem, it all boils down to who's going to take on the losses?

The people promoting “age verification” and “full animal movement traceability” claim that this will add value to cattle. I hope so. Age verifying doesn't really cost anything to do so there is negligible risk involved. The traceability stuff hasn't all been implemented yet so we don't know all of the costs or financial benefits yet. Will administration costs eat up more than the added value?

There is one old tried and true method of adding value that seems to get overlooked these days due to all the new, innovative ways of adding value. Nothing adds value like the competitive bidding of a live auction. When you watch a cattle auction in a sale ring or an online auction you will see and hear value being added. Seldom does the first bid buy the cattle. Usually the price will climb at least five cents and sometimes even ten cents from the opening bid. You can see value being added with every bid.

There is always a tug of war in cattle marketing. The goal of the cattle feeder is to get the cattle bought as cheaply as possible so that he can show a better profit. The goal of the cattle raiser or producer is to get the cattle sold as high as possible to improve his bottom line. Luckily for

producers, centuries ago someone developed the auction method to drive the price up. In fact, the remark has been made by more than one cattle feeder that the auction method is a detriment because it drives up the price past what the commodity board indicates that it should be. What a dilemma! However, there would be no speculation at all if it weren't for the auction method of competitive bidding. There would be no price discovery at all and no market reports either. The term “price takers” would take on a whole new and disappointing meaning. Yes, there are costs involved with cattle auction price discovery but those costs rarely amount to more than a few cents per pound while driving the price up five to ten cents per pound. That won't happen with any other method of cattle marketing. It certainly won't happen by trying to avoid the auction system.


Some people think that the closing of the Moose Jaw cow plant is more serious than it is because they can't run their cows directly to the plant. This is about the third time that I recall it's happened. The other times were strikes involving two different former owners. Here's a solution, sell them at auction. Let's say that it costs about twenty dollars per head to sell those cows at an auction market. On a fourteen hundred pound cow that works out to less than one and a half cents per pound. The competitive bidding at an auction will easily drive up the price three to five cents per pound. I call that value added.

As for those cynics who say there isn't enough competitive bidding, they

*continued on page 50*

Roy Rutledge  
cont. from pg. 49

have no idea how many cows go to the US. Seldom do you see less than three to five different classes of cow on a liner load. Value is added by sorting them properly, offering them to several bidders and sending them to different end users. Auction markets prove this every working day of the week yet there are those who remain non-believers. But then there are conspiracy theorists who believe that Armstrong never walked on the moon.

If profitability is truly your goal then the auction method of price discovery and competitive bidding is the way to go. It adds more value to your cattle than anything else you can do. 



# NORAC

## Mobile Group Animal Scale

### A simple solution to animal weighing.



- Eliminate shrink losses and increase profit.
- Buy or sell from your own farm.
- Fully independent, self-contained scale and easy "one man" operation.

#### Single Animal Weighing



- Load bars fit under any squeeze chute or rigid deck.
- Lets the producer track animal weight history.
- Motion averaging software ensures accurate weights.
- Available in 2500 lb, 5000 lb, and 10,000 lb capacities.

Funding has been made available to producers through Saskatchewan's Growing Forward On-Farm Food Safety (OFFS) Implementation fund. Cattle producers can receive a refund on livestock equipment. Check out the following website for more information.

[www.qualitystartshere.sk.ca](http://www.qualitystartshere.sk.ca)

NORAC Systems  
1.800.667.3921  
[www.norac.ca](http://www.norac.ca)

Come see us at  
2009 Agribition in the  
Credit Union Event Plex

Industrial Scale Ltd.  
1.800.661.1588  
[www.industrialscale.ca](http://www.industrialscale.ca)

## How To Handle Stray Animals

By Cam Wilk, Livestock Branch, Saskatchewan Agriculture

When producers move their livestock from summer pastures, it's common to find stray animals mixed in with one's own animals.

Should a stray animal be found, provisions on how to deal with the stray are contained in The Stray Animals Act and Regulations. The procedures are also summarized by Saskatchewan Municipal Affairs in a publication entitled Stray Animals Guide.

If the owner is known, the producer must immediately notify the owner of the discovery and restraint of the stray. The owner of the stray has

12 hours within which to pay the finder the restraining fees and get his/her strays released. The fees are prescribed in the regulations and cannot be altered.

If the owner and finder cannot agree on the fees to be paid regarding the restraint, or if the owner fails to pay the agreed to amount or fails to remove the stray from the finder's premises after paying the fees, the finder is required to notify the administrator of the Rural Municipality (RM) of the restraint.

The RM administrator shall immediately provide the owner with particulars of the restraint.

If the owner is unknown, the finder must immediately notify the RM administrator and either the district livestock inspector or the RCMP of the restraint, the location of the stray, and the date and time of the commencement of the restraint.

The RM administrator must advertise the restraint of the stray in one issue of the local newspaper circulating in the municipality or for two consecutive days on any radio or television broadcasting station in the municipality between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.

*continued on page 49*

# SVEN ROLLER MILLS

**The Industry's Time-Tested Mill!**

- Manufactured in Saskatchewan for over 40 years
- Heavy-duty units with few moving parts
- Very safe and user friendly
- Cost efficient operation
- Sizes to suit users from a few animals to thousands
- Horse & average users: Roll fresh grain instead of stale bagged feed
- We stock UpNorth Plastic silage covers, Ag Bags and Grain Bags - All Sizes

**WE REGROOVE AND REPAIR ALL ROLLER MILL MAKES. SAME DAY SERVICE BY APPOINTMENT.**

[www.apollomachineandproducts.com](http://www.apollomachineandproducts.com)

**APOLLO Machine & Products Ltd.**  
2502 Millar Ave., Saskatoon, SK S7K 4K2  
Ph: 306-242-9884 Fax: 306-931-1282

Toll Free  
**877-255-0187**



**Econo Mills**

**Portable PTO Drive Units**

**Electric Drive Units available in 10 sizes**

**Visit us at Agribition in the Credit Union Event Plex**

*Stray Animals*  
cont. from pg. 51

The finder, during the period of restraint, is required to provide the stray with wholesome sustenance and shelter normally provided to such animals, along with veterinary care, if necessary.

The owner of a stray is liable for any fees payable respecting his or her stray animal and such fees or compensation are payable to the RM. This, however, does not include damages caused by a stray. The exception is when the owner and the finder agree to an amount and the owner pays within 12 hours of notice.

If any fees are not paid or the owner is unknown, the RM is responsible to pay the fees to the finder, poundkeeper or

other persons, and the municipality may sue the owner of the stray for recovery of any amounts paid.

When all fees and any other penalties are paid, the RM administrator shall, by notice to the finder or poundkeeper, authorize the release of the stray.

If the owner remains unknown and the RM has waited seven days after impoundment, the administrator shall give notice to the poundkeeper to deliver the stray to the nearest auction market.

The auction market shall sell the stray by public auction to the highest bidder and deduct any sales

commission fees, yardage, veterinary costs or other expenses from the proceeds. Immediately after the sale, the auction market shall forward to the RM administrator any remaining proceeds of the sale.

The Act and Regulations also provide additional procedures when dealing with valueless strays, dangerous strays and open and closed herd laws.

For more information, see the Stray Animals Guide on the Saskatchewan Municipal Affairs website at [www.municipal.gov.sk.ca/Stray-Animals-Doc.](http://www.municipal.gov.sk.ca/Stray-Animals-Doc.)

## Where's The Beef?

### Active Saskatchewan Missing Livestock Files

Missing from	Number of head	Animal description	Brand description	Brand Location	RCMP subdivision	Livestock Branch contact	Date Reported
Swift Current area	2	Black Steer Black cow	T N T 7 over C DK	Left Shoulder Left Shoulder Left Rib	Swift Current	Swift Current 778-8312	01/09/09
Moose Jaw area	2	Black heifers	I over L BAR over N I	Right Hip Right Hip	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw 694-3709	02/09/09
Prince Albert area	1	Steer color unknown	H G over quarter circle opening up	Right rib	Prince Albert	Saskatoon 933-6781	08/09/09
Saskatoon area	10	1 – bull 5 – cows 4 – calves Red & White	FLYING WING pointing down over backward G	Right rib	Saskatoon	Saskatoon 933-6781	01/10/09

**JANUARY 11 - 14, 2010**  
Prairieland Park  
Saskatoon



**WESTERN  
CANADIAN  
CROP  
PRODUCTION  
SHOW**



Feature Beef Industry Event  
at this Year's Show...

**Prairieland Ag Centre**  
Wednesday, Jan. 13  
Thursday, Jan. 14

- ▶ Live & Electronic Bull Displays
- ▶ Livestock Related Trade Show
- ▶ Cow Dog Winter Trials by Stock Dog Association



Plus...

**"Picking Up Profit"**  
Combine performance clinic  
Monday, January 11



**PLAN NOW**  
to attend the 2010  
Beef Production Show

For exhibit space information contact:

Saskatoon Prairieland Park  
Tel: (306) 931-7149 Toll Free: 1-888-931-9333  
www.cropweek.com  
email: [agcentremanager@saskatoonex.com](mailto:agcentremanager@saskatoonex.com)

## SSGA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### THE EXECUTIVE

Calvin Knoss  
President/Director at Large  
Rockglen, SK Phone: 476-2512

Mark Elford  
Vice President  
McCord, SK Phone: 478-2635

Doug Gillespie  
2nd Vice President/Director at Large  
Neville, SK Phone: 627-3619

Ed Bothner  
Past President/Director at Large  
Beechy, SK Phone: 859-4602

Randy Clark  
Financial Chair  
Rockglen, SK Phone: 476-2734

### DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Heather S Beierbach, Maple Creek 299-4512  
Ryan Beierbach, Whitewood 532-4809  
Shane Jahnke, Gouldtown 784-2899  
Harold Martens, Swift Current 773-6782  
Roy Rutledge, Assiniboia 642-5358  
Reg Schellenberg, Beechy 859-4605  
Rick Silvester, Lacadena 574-4206

### ZONE CHAIR DIRECTORS

Zone 1 - Lloyd Thompson, Carnduff 482-3786  
Zone 2 - Ian Thackery, Weyburn 456-2555  
Zone 4 - Robin Wiggins, Fox Valley 666-2103  
Zone 5 - Brian Metzger, Melville 748-2666  
Zone 6 - Brent Griffin, Elbow 854-2050  
Zone 7 - Daryk Simonson, Dinsmore 846-4527  
Zone 8 - Dylan Robertson, Melfort 752-4254  
Zone 12 - Eileen Davidson, Ponteix 625-3755

### AFFILIATE DIRECTORS

Craig Boake - Shorthorn Affiliate, Melville 876-4711  
Emile Carles - Charlois Affiliate, Radville 869-2904  
Tom Grieve - Cattle Breeders Affiliate, Fillmore 722-3504  
Don Lundberg - Simmental Affiliate, Eastend 295-3843  
Mike Howe - Angus Affiliate, Moose Jaw 691-5011  
Jonathan Yanush - SK/Man Galloway, Qu'Appelle 699-7391

### APPOINTED DIRECTORS

Dr. Andy Acton 459-2422

### SASKATCHEWAN CCA DIRECTORS

Lynn Grant, Val Marie 298-2268  
Bob Ivey, Ituna 795-2856  
Pat Hayes, Val Marie 298-2284  
Jack Hextall, Grenfell 697-3079

Listings of email and fax numbers may be found on the SSGA website at [www.skstockgrowers.com](http://www.skstockgrowers.com)

## A Report From Chad MacPherson, General Manager Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association



At the time of writing this report the fall sale run is about to begin across the prairies and the Canadian dollar has been rapidly strengthening due to positive economic reports and the rising price of oil. This is resulting in the erosion of any positive benefits from lower feed grain prices compared to a year ago. Current market outlooks are predicting calf prices to be comparable to last fall which were disappointing for most producers. Producers will be faced with many difficult marketing decisions in the coming months with regional feed shortages often forcing people to sell at less than ideal prices or purchase feed at inflated prices.

On a positive note the Government of Canada has formally requested a World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute panel to address the United States mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) legislation. COOL legislation has been negatively impacting the whole North American supply chain by creating unnecessary trade barriers. The WTO process will take time but it will be time well spent if a favorable resolution can be reached.

The future of XL Foods packing plant in Moose Jaw became a lot less clear with their recent announcement to lock-out their two hundred employees. Officials from XL and members of the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW Canada) Local 1400 continue to negotiate a new contract. The beef industry as a whole should be hopeful that this labour dispute can be resolved in a timely fashion because the permanent closure of the Moose Jaw plant will have long lasting impacts on the future of the beef industry.

As of late there has been a significant reduction in the price of Ivermectin pour-on products in Canada. Most retailers in the Regina area are selling five liter jugs in the price range of \$80-120. I would encourage producers to shop around this fall prior to purchasing because you may be time and money ahead by shopping at home.

Mark your calendar for the upcoming Commercial Cattle Mixer to be held after the Canadian Western Agribition (CWA) Commercial Cattle Show on Friday November 27, 2009. This year's Commercial Cattle Beef on a Bun meal sponsored by the Canadian Angus Association and Young's Equipment Inc. will be held in conjunction with the CWA Commercial Cattle Sale on Saturday November 28, 2009. I also encourage everyone to attend the first annual Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference (SBIC) to be held January 20-23, 2010 in Saskatoon. For more information contact AgriBiz Communications at (306) 933-4404 or visit the SBIC website [www.saskbeefconference.com](http://www.saskbeefconference.com).

Until next time I wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. 🍷

## Black-Footed Ferrets Return to Prairie Soil

By Melanie Taylor

On Friday, October 2, thirty four black-footed ferrets were released in Grasslands National Park. This is the first time a black-footed ferret has been seen in the Canadian prairies since the 1930s.

"This was a massive event for the park," said Joanne Tuckwell, Species at Risk Coordinator and Co-chair of the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Team.

It is estimated that just over 300 people attended the event, including the students from Val Marie, the local community, who were bused out to Grasslands to take part in the event. The public enjoyed a ceremonial release of two ferrets in the afternoon. The remaining 32 ferrets were released at night.

The ferrets were split into eight groups, based on gender and genetics, with 3 to 6 ferrets in each group. Eight teams were created to release the eight groups of ferrets in different locations in the park. The eight teams were composed of representatives from the recovery team, the US Fish and Wildlife Agency, and the Calgary and Toronto zoos, as well as various media groups. The ferrets were released to areas of the park which have high densities of prairie dogs.

"The organization was phenomenal," said Tuckwell, "Everything was very carefully calculated." Tuckwell was very pleased with how the day went. "It was very rewarding. I've been

working on this a long time, and some people have been working on this longer than me."

Currently, the ferrets are bred in artificial growth systems in various zoos across North America, including the Toronto zoo. Once they are 60 to 90 days old they are sent to Colorado for approximately 30 days of preconditioning, or as Pat Fargey and Tuckwell refer to it, "boot camp." During boot camp, a ferret is placed in a realistic enclosure relative to the size of a large living room. The ferret learns to feed off of a prairie dog and then take shelter in the prairie dog's burrow. More prairie dogs are put into the enclosure during the 30 days to teach the ferret how to hunt.

"Of course, at this stage the ferret is not fully wild because there are no predators," noted Fargey, Species at Risk Specialist at Grasslands.

The ferrets are vaccinated for rabies, canine distemper and the plague. Afterwards, the ferrets are put in cat kennels and transported in the back of a minivan to their release site. Black-footed ferrets are released where black tailed prairie dog colonies are established. There are eighteen release sites in North America and Grasslands National Park is the only release site in Canada, as Grasslands is the only place in Canada where black tailed prairie dogs reside.

"The [black-footed ferret] will eat a ground squirrel if it comes across one.

The question is whether or not they can move off prairie dog colonies to live off ground squirrel colonies," wondered Tuckwell.

In the US, black-footed ferrets cannot survive on ground squirrel colonies because the ferrets cannot comfortably fit down the narrow ground squirrel holes. However, ground squirrels in Canada are larger than ground squirrels in the US; as a result, the ferrets may be able to fit down the ground squirrel holes in Saskatchewan. The recovery team will be watching the ferret activity through the winter to determine if the ferrets are living in ground squirrel colonies. There may be potential for the ferrets to survive on Richardson ground squirrels.

"I think there is a lot of room for optimism. We have the habitat for a small population of ferrets to survive," said Pat Fargey, "there will be a significant mortality rate, we know that, but we are hoping that more than half [of the ferrets] survive to breed in the spring. A success would be five litters in the spring."

The long term goals are to have a population of black-footed ferrets at Grasslands that can maintain itself. The team estimates that the park can support thirty ferrets; however, if the ferrets do eat ground squirrels, that number will increase substantially. More ferrets will be released in Grasslands every year for the next three years.

*continued on page 56*

*The Black Footed Ferret cont. from pg. 55*

The black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) is a carnivorous North American species. It is different from the European domesticated ferret that many of us may be familiar with. The black-footed ferret is named after its four black legs, which contrast with its reddish-brown back and white neck and head. The ferret can also be identified by its black tipped tail and masked eyes, similar to those of a raccoon. It is similar in size to a house cat, ranging from 46 to 61 cm. long.

Black tailed prairie dogs make up 90% of a black-footed ferret's diet. The ferret raids a prairie dog hole and feeds on the living occupants. The ferret then uses this hole as shelter in the daylight to hide from predators – hawks, great horned owls, coyotes, and badgers. The ferret comes out at night to search for prairie dogs.

The black-footed ferret have been extinct, in Canada, since 1937. In 1967, the US Fish and Wildlife Service designated the species as endangered in the U.S. Specialists believe loss of habitat, decline in prairie dogs, poison, diseases, and fur trapping led to the disappearance of the ferrets. Fortunately, a group of black-footed ferrets was discovered in Meeteetse, Wyoming in 1981. Eighteen ferrets were captured and taken to a captive breeding facility in order to repopulate the species. 🦦

Photo Courtesy of US Fish and Wildlife Service



## Prairie Conservation – Together We Can!

*Saskatchewan Prairie Conservation Action Plan (SK PCAP)*

*Submitted by Michelle Yaskowich (Manager) & Ray McDougald (Chair)*

Biodiversity can be most simply defined as different kinds of living things working and interacting within an ecosystem. The level of biodiversity within an ecosystem relates to its health: if the number of species, whether plant or animal, decrease, so will the health of the ecosystem. At times, biodiversity can be lowered by the removal of a species due to human activity such as settlement, development, agriculture and industry. The Swift Fox, a cat-sized canid, was once extirpated (could no longer be found) in Canada mainly due to unintentional poisoning and trapping that was targeted towards wolves, prairie dogs and coyotes. The last Swift Fox to be seen in Saskatchewan was in 1928 but the

Swift Fox was not officially designated as extirpated from Canada until 1978. Today, a small population of approximately 647 foxes can be found successfully breeding in the wilds of Alberta and Saskatchewan (based on a 2006 census). The species was re-introduced to the prairies from 1983 to 1997, thanks to the collaboration of a number of partners.

Similar to the Swift Fox, the Black-Footed Ferret was once an integral part of the native prairie landscape but was extirpated from the Canadian grasslands in the early 1900s due to wide scale poisoning to eradicate prairie dogs, their only source of prey, and habitat loss. Thought to be globally extinct until 1981, a

small population was discovered in Wyoming. Today, a conservation breeding program at the Toronto Zoo that began in 1992 with seven wild ferrets has enabled the re-introduction of the Black-Footed Ferret into their natural habitat throughout parts of the United States and Mexico...and now in Canada.

On October 2, 2009, the Black-Footed Ferret returned to the Canadian prairies with the release of 35 ferrets in and around Grasslands National Park near Val Marie, SK. Over five years, beginning in 2004, several organizations and individuals collaborated to make this dream a reality including Parks Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada,

Calgary and Toronto Zoos, US Fish and Wildlife Service, World Wildlife Fund (US) and Brad Dixon, a rancher from Val Marie, SK. It is encouraging to see the diverse list of those involved with the reintroduction as it is not only includes biologists, government and conservation organizations as one would expect but a different kind of "Species at Risk": ranchers. Ranchers are one of the main reasons that the biodiversity of native prairie still remains. With their extensive knowledge of the land and its intricate linkages, it is important that ranchers are involved in conservation activities/initiatives such as species reintroduction.

Brad, a local rancher, has been an active member of the recovery group from the beginning and eagerly welcomed some of the 35 ferrets onto his land during the release. His motivation for being involved with the recovery group was to educate and change attitudes towards ranching and Species at Risk, wanting people to know that ranching is not detrimental and that different species can co-exist

with cattle grazing. During the past five years, he has worked with some organizations that as a rancher he may have been wary about working with in the past, but feels that attitudes are changing. Instead of being told what to do, as in the past, ranchers are now being asked for their opinion and are encouraged to participate in the organization and implementation of Species at Risk conservation activities. The relationships and partnerships being formed between ranchers and conservation organizations will continue to improve as ranchers become more comfortable working with and trusting these organizations.

For conservation partnerships to be successful, they must include individuals and organizations with diverse backgrounds who in the past may have not worked together but have now come to realize the importance and benefit of each others knowledge and can work together towards a common goal: the improvement of native prairie ecosystems. 🍷

For more information on PCAP, please visit our website at [www.pcap-sk.org](http://www.pcap-sk.org) or contact the PCAP Office at (306) 352-0472 or [pcap@sasktel.net](mailto:pcap@sasktel.net)

The PCAP gratefully acknowledges funding and in-kind support from Agricultural Council of Saskatchewan through the Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food Saskatchewan (ACAAFS) program, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) through Agri-Environment Services Branch (AESB) and Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre (SPARC), the Carl Block Memorial Stewardship Education Fund (CBMSEF), Cattle Marketing Deductions Fund (CMDf), Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC), Environment Canada (EC) through the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Government of Canada Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk (HSP), Horned Cattle Purchases Fund (HCPF), Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC), Nature Saskatchewan (NS), Parks Canada - Grasslands National Park of Canada (PC-GNP), Saskatchewan Burrowing Owl Interpretive Centre (SBOIC), Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture (SMA), Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (SME), Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment – Go Green Fund, Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment – Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF), Saskatchewan Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport – Royal Saskatchewan Museum (RSM), Saskatchewan Stock Growers Association (SSGA), Saskatchewan Watershed Authority (SWA), SaskEnergy, SaskPower, the University of Regina (UofR) and the University of Saskatchewan – College of Agriculture and Bioresources (UofS).



# Calendar of Events

November 2009		
November 5-7	Lloydminster Stockade Roundup	Lloydminster, SK
November 11-14	Saskatoon Fall Fair	Saskatoon, SK
November 21-28	Canadian Western Agribition	Regina, SK
December 2009		
December 2-3	SD Cattlemen's Annual General Meeting	Sioux Falls, SD
December 3	Peak Dot Ranch Fall Bull and Female Sale	Wood Mountain, SK
December 5	The Really Big Sale - Double AA Angus Dispersal and Saskalta Angus Sale	Saskatoon, SK
December 7-9	Alberta Beef Producers Annual General Meeting	Calgary, AB
December 9	Cudlobe Farms Annual Bull Sale	Stavely, AB
December 10	Advertising deadline for January magazine	
December 10	Farm Animal Council of SK Annual General Meeting	Saskatoon, SK
December 11	Western Beef Development Centre Field Day	Lanigan, SK
December 12	Blairs Ag. Cattle Co. Class of '09 Sale	Lanigan, SK
December 16-17	MB Cattle Producers AGM	Brandon, MB
December 18	T Down Hereford Dispersal	Mankota, SK
December 18	Mergel Ranch Herd Dispersal	Wood Mountain, SK
January 2010		
January 11-14	Western Canadian Crop Production Show	Saskatoon, SK
January 20	SK Beef & Forage Symposium	Saskatoon, SK
January 20-21	Cattlemen's Corral/Crop Visions	Lloydminster, SK
January 20-23	SK Beef Industry Conference	Saskatoon, SK
January 21	SCFA Annual General Meeting	Saskatoon, SK
January 22	SSGA Semi Annual Meeting	Saskatoon, SK
January 22	SCA Annual General Meeting	Saskatoon, SK
January 27-30	NCBA Convention	San Antonio, TX
February 2010		
February 3	Bull Selection Workshop	Moose Jaw, SK
February 5	Bull Selection Workshop	Saskatoon, SK

# Advertiser Index

Abe's Signs	60	Johnstone Auction	62	Ray's Custom Fabricating	62
Apollo Machine & Products Ltd.	51	Kelln Solar	61	Saskatchewan Angus Assoc.	62
Arm River Red Angus	60	Kyle Welding & Machine Shop Ltd.	60	Saskatchewan Beef Industry Conference	44
Beef Information Centre	40	Lane Realty Corp.	11, 60	Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture	38
Blair's Ag	14	Leon's Mfg.	3	Saskatoon Processing Company	60
Bobcat	23	Linthicum Herefords	61	Sask/Man Galloway Assoc.	62
Canadian Beef Breed Council	16	MCD Welding	62	Sittler Composting	61
Canadian Cattle Identification Agency	7	Masterfeeds	61	Solar West	61
Cudlobe Farms	63	Mergel Ranch	27	Southland Realty	60
Cargill Animal Nutrition	63	Moose Jaw Toyota Trailer Sales	8	Sundog Solar	9
Cattle Care Vet Consultant	61	Meyers Norris Penny	12	Superior Livestock Auction	60
Chartop Charolais	60	Norac Weighing & Control Systems	50	T-Down Herefords	27
Cowtown Livestock Exchange, Inc.	62	Northstar Seed Ltd.	60	Terra Grain Fuels	60
Elanco Animal Health	60	Orwig's Tubs, Inc.	13	Top Meadow Farms	61
Frostfree Nose Pumps	62	Paysen Livestock	28	Tuff Livestock Equipment	47
Gallagher	33	Peak Dot	2	West Central Pelleting	48
Gibson Livestock	62	Pfizer Animal Health	64	Western Canadian Crop Production	53
Golden West Trailer Sales & Rental	15	Prairie Ag	61	Western Litho	61
Grayson & Co.	62	Prairie Habitats	62	Western Producer	39
Industrial Scale	62	Prairie Valley Manufacturing Inc.	60	Weyburn Inland Terminal	61
Jackson Designs	61	Quality Starts Here	48	Young's Equipment	62
		Ranchers Choice	6		