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You Are Invited!

The 2019 Dairy Farmers of Canada AGM will be held this July in Saskatoon! We encourage any dairy producers who are interested to attend to sign up! The event consists of social evenings, tours, and meetings – all or any of which are open to Saskatchewan dairy producers.

The DFC AGM is a great opportunity to experience the dairy industry on a national level. With producers and industry personnel from across Canada in attendance, the AGM offers unique perspectives and comments on the current state of dairy in Canada and the future of the industry.

For more information on the 2019 DFC AGM, please see the attached brochure. To register for the event, please visit www.dfc2019agm.ca

If you have any questions, please call the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999 or email julie.ell@saskmilk.ca



**2019 Dairy Farmers of Canada AGM
July 14-17, 2019 | Saskatoon, SK**

NOTICE

The SaskMilk office will be **closed** the week of July 15 – 19th due to the DFC AGM. ALL deadlines falling on July 20th will be extended to July 22nd (for July only)

From DFC

DFC 2.0.

Retooling DFC to better face challenges and seize opportunities

Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) has undergone major changes in the last 18 months. Some of these changes have been visible and others less so, but they are all contributing to making DFC a modern organization that is equipped to face significant challenges and seize opportunities for the sector.

DFC's director of communications Lucie Boileau, who was previously a reporter, interviewed Jacques Lefebvre, DFC's chief executive officer, to explore the underpinnings of DFC's transformation.

Boileau: DFC 2.0 was initiated about a year ago. Where is it on the modernization of the organization?

Lefebvre: One of the drivers for DFC 2.0. was to put dairy farmers back in the driver's seat, which we have done in several ways. First—from a funding perspective—only part of the levees are now going to DFC core services. The other resources (strategic funding), are assigned to industry objectives determined by P10 chairs and DFC's board of directors. These objectives are determined on an annual basis.

Boileau: You mentioned core services. What are the activities in this category?

Lefebvre: They include staff and activities in government relations, communications, trade, issues management, legal, policy, nutrition, research, partnership agreements and the blue cow Masterbrand program.

Boileau: Is evolving to DFC 2.0 more than just about funding the organization?

Lefebvre: Absolutely! We reassessed our activities and staff contingent to reflect our new funding reality in 2018. This required us to “right-size” the organization and ensure we had the staff contingent to align with revenues. Then, we asked ourselves if we had the right people in the right positions, given we were embarking on a modernization exercise. This was a “right-fitting” exercise. The elected have also been engaged in a governance review. Any lasting change at DFC resides in an effective governance.

Boileau: Is this what led to hiring new faces at DFC?

Lefebvre: Clearly, we had to do a gap analysis to determine internal strengths to navigate DFC 2.0. through a period of change, and the skills needed to address external challenges the industry faces with respect to trade, government policies, consumer trends, among other issues. At the same time, we had to ensure we maintain the ability to be innovative and strategic. In 2018, we reduced our senior team from nine to five.

Boileau: Who is part of DFC's new executive team?

Lefebvre: First, we recruited a chief operating officer, Paula Dunlop. Among her responsibilities, she leads our operations, but in particular, the so important development of industry objectives and strategies to achieve them. She held a similar position in the gas industry association, and previously worked for the fertilizer institute. Then, there is Sylvie Larose, our vice-president of finance. Sylvie has been with DFC for over 20 years and is our corporate memory. She is an accountant and previously worked as an auditor for one of Canada's biggest accounting firms. She holds the purse strings very tight. Bobby Matheson, our new vice-president of advocacy, joined the organization last fall from the public service sector where he held several senior executive positions. He began his career in the Agriculture department working on various agricultural files, including dairy. Bobby was raised on a dairy farm in Prince Edward Island. Finally, the most recent addition to the team is

Pamela Nalewajek, vice-president of marketing and business stakeholder relations. Pamela comes to us from Saputo Dairy Products Canada, where she led marketing and strategic business development and in addition cheese import quotas for many years. As a senior staff member, she brings unprecedented insight into the dairy value chain, its practices and its players.

Boileau: With such diverse backgrounds, what unites this group?

Lefebvre: You are right, we do have diverse work experiences, but that is an asset for the industry. I would capture what unites us in three areas. First, we have all chosen to leave good positions to work for dairy farmers, and represent their interests. Second, each individual was selected for his or her appetite and abilities to address challenges. With the current environment, working at DFC is not for the faint of heart. Third, they all understand the power of the collective in dairy, and want to contribute to strengthening it.

Boileau: I want to go back for a moment on the changes. What is the key ingredient you see as essential to transition DFC into DFC 2.0.?

Lefebvre: DFC's board of directors asked me to address some of the key issues facing operations, namely putting in place a modern and inclusive objective-setting process for the industry—a process led by dairy farmers. They also asked the objectives be accompanied by robust measurements so that the return on investment for dairy farmers' dollars would be clear. As I indicated earlier, they also asked us to align our structure to our financial resources. Lastly, the board wants DFC to seize every opportunity to build bridges within the community and also with key stakeholders. The board had a clear vision as to what it wanted as part of a new approach at DFC. Our team had to develop the plan to get us there. Although our board members have had tough questions for us, and even pushback at times, I have never felt they weren't 100 per cent behind the need for positive change. To answer your question: the most important ingredient is for the board to continue to support DFC 2.0., while continuing to challenge the team and ask the hard questions.

Boileau: What do you think is the biggest challenge facing the industry?

Lefebvre: I asked a similar question to our president, Pierre Lampron, before joining DFC. He told me at the time he thought it was to ensure we strike a careful balance between being able to adapt in a timely fashion to the changes brought about by a dynamic environment, while maintaining the collective, that is ensuring dairy farmers speak with one voice. After 18 months on the job, I can now fully appreciate the breadth of his words.



Code of Practice

3.5 Lameness

Lameness among dairy cows is widely recognized as one of the most serious (and costly) animal welfare issues affecting dairy cattle (40). Lameness results in decreased mobility, reduced Dry Matter Intake (DMI), decreased production, impaired reproduction, debilitated cows and early culling. Some causes of lameness are related to genetics and infectious disease but the majority of problems are related to nutrition and the environment that the cow lives in. Prompt recognition, diagnosis and early treatment minimize animal welfare concerns and allow the cow to produce to her potential. The majority of cases of lameness in dairy cows involve lesions of the claw.

<p>Risk factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-grain rations causing rumen acidosis • lack of effective fiber in the ration • standing on concrete, especially wet and rough • infrequent hoof trimming • uncomfortable, poorly designed stalls • physical hazards • contagious diseases such as digital dermatitis • unsanitary conditions • poor management of transition cows • unbalanced genetic selection (corkscrew claw). 	<p>RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. use Appendix F - Gait Scoring System for Dairy Cows to assess lameness b. routinely observe cows for lameness and aim for prevalence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <10% for obvious or severe lameness (e.g., Level 3 or 4 - Gait Scoring System) or, • <10% for sole ulcers and <15% for digital dermatitis (40) c. ensure alleyways are cleaned daily d. ensure stalls are comfortable and that cows are lying in the stalls e. minimize exposure to bare concrete floors f. routinely trim the hooves on all cows as needed (e.g., twice per year) g. balance the ration to prevent sub-clinical rumen acidosis h. avoid feeding large amounts of concentrate in a single feeding i. routinely use a foot bath and change routinely to maintain <i>effectiveness (at least once daily)</i>.
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REQUIREMENTS

Lame cows must be diagnosed early and either treated, culled or euthanized. See Appendix F & G for more details.

Appendix F



Gait Scoring System for Dairy Cows

Score	Description	Behavioural Criteria
1 Sound	Smooth and fluid movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat back when standing and walking • All legs bear weight equally • Joints flex freely • Head carriage remains steady as the animal moves
2	Ability to move freely not diminished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat or mildly arched back when standing and walking • All legs bear weight equally • Joints slightly stiff • Head carriage remains steady

Code of Practice (con't)

3	Capable of locomotion but ability to move freely is compromised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat or mildly arched back when standing, but obviously arched when walking • Slight limp can be discerned in one limb • Joints show signs of stiffness but do not impede freedom of movement • Head carriage remains steady
4	Ability to move freely is obviously diminished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obvious arched back when standing and walking • Reluctant to bear weight on at least one limb but still uses that limb in locomotion • Strides are hesitant and deliberate and joints are stiff • Head bobs slightly as animal moves in accordance with the sore hoof making contact with the ground
5 Severely Lame	Ability to move is severely restricted Must be vigorously encouraged to stand and/or move	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme arched back when standing and walking • Inability to bear weight on one or more limbs • Obvious joint stiffness characterized by lack of joint flexion with very hesitant and deliberate strides • One or more strides obviously shortened • Head obviously bobs as sore hoof makes contact with the ground
source: University of British Columbia Animal Welfare Program		

Taken from Alberta's Humane Handling of Dairy Cattle - Standards for the Transportation of Cull Animals, original source: University of British Columbia Animal Welfare Program.

Appendix G



Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Cattle

Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Cattle, Sheep & Goats

Federal Transportation Regulations

Health of Animals Regulations www.inspection.gc.ca

DO

- Segregate animals of different species, or substantially different weights and ages, or if incompatible by nature.
- Provide proper ventilation, drainage and absorption of urine.
- Have sufficient headroom for animals to stand in a natural position.
- Either strew the vehicle with sand or have the vehicle fitted with safe footholds, in addition to appropriate bedding.
- Ensure that animals unloaded for feed, water and rest remain at least five hours and longer, if necessary, for all animals to receive food and water.
- Ensure that calves too young to exist on hay and grain are provided with suitable food and water at intervals of no more than 18 hours.
- Ensure that animals segregated in trucks receive extra protection from cold and wind chill; supply ample bedding.
- Euthanize animals promptly when you identify conditions outlined in the "Should this Animal be Loaded?" chart.

DO NOT

- Transport a sick or injured animal where undue suffering may result, or when the animal is liable to give birth during the journey.
- Continue to transport an animal that is injured, becomes ill, or is otherwise unfit to travel beyond the nearest place it can be treated.
- Mishandle an animal on loading or unloading.
- Use goods or prods on the face, anal, udder or genital area.
- Load or unload animals in a way that would cause injury or undue suffering.
- Crowd animals to such an extent as to cause injury or undue suffering.
- Transport livestock in trailers not designed for safe handling of that species or class of livestock.

Source: *Transporting Livestock by Truck (CFIA)*

Lameness Classes

These categories can be used to determine the status of an animal's mobility, from normal to non-ambulatory.

Transport as soon as possible

Class 1

Visibly lame but can keep up with the group: no evidence of pain.

Class 2

Unable to keep up; some difficulty climbing ramps. *Load in rear compartment.*

Not Recommended for Transport*

Class 3

Requires assistance to rise, but can walk freely.

Do Not Load or Transport*

Class 4

Requires assistance to rise; reluctant to walk; halted movement.

Class 5

Unable to rise or remain standing.

*** Any animal, including Lameness Classes 3, 4 or 5 may be transported for veterinary treatment, on the advice of a veterinarian.**

Special thanks to the Ontario Humane Transport Working Group. Funding for this project was provided in part through Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Advancing Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food Program. This is a collective outcome partnership with the Agricultural Adaptation Council in Ontario, the Manitoba Rural Adaptation Council, the Saskatchewan Council for Community Development and Alberta Agriculture and Food.

For more information or additional copies, please contact any of the groups listed below:

Who Should I Call?

Who at the SaskMilk office should producers call? Here's a handy guide!

For...	Call...	At...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sponsorship Requests ➤ Donation Requests ➤ Dairyanna's Costume and Events 	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School Milk Program ➤ Nutrition Resource Ordering 	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers ➤ Transfer Credits ➤ Security Applications ➤ Estimates for production ➤ Name Changes ➤ Designation of Signing Authority ➤ Monthly production numbers for producers ➤ Producer information for lending institutions ➤ Passwords for quota management sheet access 	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dairy Conference ➤ Producer statements ➤ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay ➤ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc. 	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care ➤ Lab testing results ➤ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues ➤ Bulk tank calibrations ➤ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment 	Deb Hauptstein	306-721-9486
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly milk prices paid to producers ➤ Provincial & National production updates 	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List ➤ Newsletter advertising 	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Media or news stories <i>or</i> if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter ➤ Social media enquiries (twitter etc.) ➤ Trade agreements, international trade updates ➤ DEAP policy/program enquiries ➤ Website enquiries ➤ Research enquiries or proposals 	Joy Smith	306-721-9482

Did You Know?



The SaskMilk producer portal allows you to add accounts for people involved in your dairy operation and **you are in control of what they see**. Nutritionists, financial institutions, and your employees can all have access!

It's easy – just follow the steps below.

Adding a secondary contact

1. Click on Contacts under the Contact menu
2. Press the New Contact button
3. Enter all required details (*), and hit save
4. Click the blue Create Portal Access button (bottom right)
5. Select the role(s) to be granted to the user*
6. Press on the Register button when completed

*Permission guide:

		Producer Site	Full Control	Quality	Producer Statement	Quota Management	Alert Management
MPS Portal Access		Enabled					
Statements			View		View		
Quality	Components		View	View			
	Special Quality		View	View			
	Official Results		View	View			
Alerts	Statement Alert		Edit				Edit
	Quality Alert		Edit				Edit
Contact	Producer Details		Edit				
	Contacts		Edit				
Quota	Worksheet		View			View	
	Management		View			View	
Landing Page	General messages		View				
	Quality messages		View	View			
	Quota messages		View			View	
	Current Month Information		View			View	

Steps for Secondary contact:

1. Open the email received from the portal with subject line 'Complete account setup' (if not in Inbox check junk folder)
2. Click hyperlink within the "please complete your account setup by clicking [here](#)" phrase
3. Put in your producer number, in the user name/producer number field
4. Enter in your email address
5. Create a user name (beginning with a letter)
6. Create a password meeting the requirements: at least one capital and lower case letter, one number, one special character/symbol (i.e.!,&,*), and is at least 6 characters in length.
7. Click save. If done correctly, you'll be taken to another screen, click hyperlink in 'Your password has been updated. Please [click here to log in](#)'
8. Enter in your user name and password you just created
9. You should now be logged in to the portal, and should see a welcome message

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the May 2019 Quota Exchange was **\$34,500.00**.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **July 15, 2019**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **July 6, 2019**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following Table.

JUNE 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	\$ 34,500.00
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	166.05
Kilograms offered to Sell	39.97
Kilograms sold	29.00
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	7
- purchased quota	1
- offered to sell	6
- sold quota	5

JUNE 2019 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price (\$/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
\$32,000.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-166.05	166.05	25.00	7	1
\$32,500.00	1	1	5.00	5.00	-136.05	141.05	0.00	6	0
\$32,950.00	1	2	1.00	6.00	-135.05	141.05	0.00	6	0
\$33,000.00	0	2	0.00	6.00	-135.05	141.05	43.66	6	1
\$33,500.00	0	2	0.00	6.00	-91.39	97.39	36.03	5	2
\$33,800.00	0	2	0.00	6.00	-55.36	61.36	20.00	3	1
\$34,000.00	2	4	6.00	12.00	-29.36	41.36	0.00	2	0
\$34,225.00	0	4	0.00	12.00	-29.36	41.36	12.36	2	1
\$34,500.00	1	5	17.97	29.97	0.97	29.00	0.00	1	0
\$35,000.00	1	6	10.00	39.97	10.97	29.00	29.00	1	1

* Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
June	24	23	20,038
July	24	20	28,252
August	20	22	18,781
September	21	17	23,836
October	27	20	25,667
November	36	36	27,234
December	29	29	26,841
January, 2019	27	27	15,748
February	23	23	18,341
March	25	25	12,480
April	27	23	21,937
May	19	19	13,404

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
June	148.19
July	107.13
August	65.44
September	70.92
October	233.45
November	328.00
December	60.00
January, 2019	253.29
February	164.25
March	50.00
April	21.20
May	0

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
June	6	939
July	4	487
August	2	230
September	4	647
October	2	294
November	4	626
December	6	962
January, 2019	10	2,377
February	13	3,220
March	11	2,701
April	14	2,473
May	10	2,556

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS MAY, 2019 – 164 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	10	6,978
0 to + 5	54	22,315
TOTAL	64	29,293
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	2	-2,149
-10 to -15	11	-31,731
-5 to -10	38	-68,470
0 to -5	49	-24,757
TOTAL	100	-127,107

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
May, 2019	2	1,345
April, 2019	0	0
March, 2019	1	57
February, 2019	1	186
January, 2019	1	18
December, 2018	1	331
November, 2018	3	330
October, 2018	0	0
September, 2018	0	0
August, 2018	3	1,039
July, 2018	1	13
June, 2018	3	1,361

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES MAY, 2019

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.1335	16.938021
Protein	3.2443	2.538833
Other Solids	5.9018	0.697822

The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$19.93.

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS MAY 2019

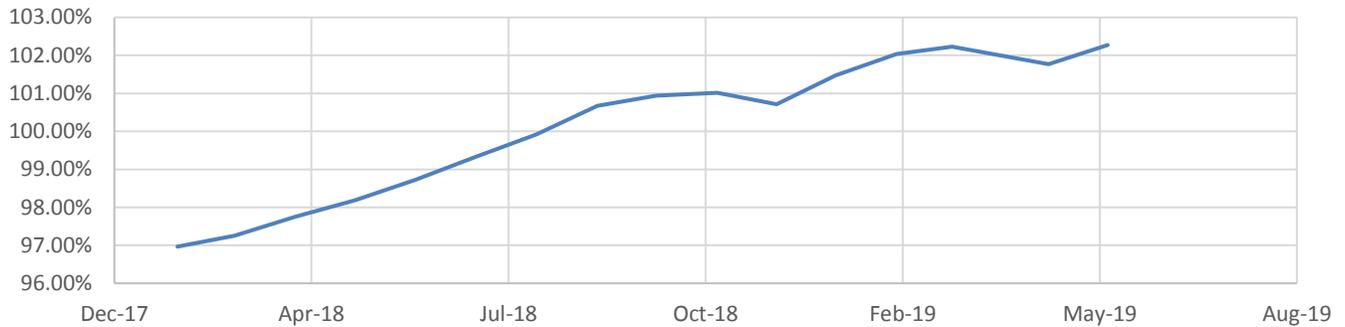
Milk Sale Revenue	\$ 19,589,566.52
Western Milk Pool	\$ 1,036,700.98
Total Pool Value	\$ 20,626,267.50

In May, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **961,710 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of May, Saskatchewan production was **74,346** of butterfat **over** and cumulatively **over** by **135,073 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **1.15% above** our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -2.00% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit -2.00% Kgs bf col. 8 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit 1.25% Kgs bf col. 8 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 8	(8) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Apr-18	983,089	952,267	30,822	-228,877	143,048	(653,694)	-5.71%	11,443,839
May-18	1,002,542	958,739	43,803	-229,231	143,270	(115,431)	-1.01%	11,461,574
Jun-18	957,756	945,811	11,945	-229,681	143,550	(114,260)	-0.99%	11,484,026
Jul-18	982,110	955,315	26,795	-230,035	143,772	(88,244)	-0.77%	11,501,756
Aug-18	988,502	974,319	14,183	-230,359	143,974	(48,899)	-0.42%	11,517,937
Sep-18	979,618	946,287	33,331	-230,593	144,121	(131,409)	-1.14%	11,529,665
Oct-18	1,034,312	1,026,685	7,627	-231,475	144,672	(123,782)	-1.07%	11,573,770
Nov-18	1,005,120	1,074,305	(69,185)	-233,899	146,187	(192,967)	-1.65%	11,694,944
Dec-18	1,050,954	1,052,951	(1,997)	-234,522	146,576	(194,964)	-1.66%	11,726,103
Jan-19	1,053,651	921,393	132,258	-233,846	146,154	(62,706)	-0.54%	11,692,295
Feb-19	952,042	850,527	101,515	-233,155	145,722	38,809	0.33%	11,657,731
Mar-19	1,059,099	1,014,739	44,360	-233,467	145,917	83,169	0.71%	11,673,338
Apr-19	1,014,853	1,037,295	(22,442)	-235,167	146,980	60,727	0.52%	11,758,366
May-19	1,036,056	961,710	74,346	-235,227	147,017	135,073	1.15%	11,761,337

- (1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
- (2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
- (3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
- (4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -2.00% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.25% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
- (6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
- (7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
- (8) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

SK Milk Production Sask Position



INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

The test stations have the Charm Trio test strips available for testing. The Charm Trio test is the test that the plant uses. It tests for the following drugs:

Beta-lactam Drug	Detection Level [†] (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)	Sulfa Drug	Detection Level [†] (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Amoxicillin	3.1	10 / None	Sulfadimethoxine	4.7	10 / 10 [∞]
Ampicillin	7.7	10 / 10	Sulfamethazine	7.7	10 / 10 [∞]
Ceftiofur and Metabolites [^]	53	100 / 100	Tetracycline Drug	Detection Level [†] (ppb*)	US Safe Level/Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Cephapirin	14	20 / 20	Chlortetracycline	54	300 / 100
Cloxacillin	7.4	10 / None	Oxytetracycline	66	300 / 100
Penicillin G	2.2	5 / 6 ^{&}	Tetracycline	21	300 / 100

[†] Positive at least 90% of the time with 95% confidence.

* parts per billion or ng/mL

[^] Ceftiofur parent drug sensitivity is approximately 1/2 that reported in the table.

[&] Canadian MRL for penicillin G is 0.01 IU/ml, equivalent to 6 ppb.

[∞] Canadian MRL for sulfa drugs are singly or in combination with other MRL listed sulfonamides.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

1. Swift Current, SK - Agrifoods truck bay - 675 Cheadle Street West
Office 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Star City, SK - Star City Colony - Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
3. Grenfell, SK - Jim Ross 306-697-2232
4. Yorkton, SK - Ford Dairy Farms Inc. - Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
5. Saskatoon, SK – Agrifoods Truck Bay - east of the Saputo plant receiving bay
lead hand – Mike V. or Mike K. 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Hauptstein 306-721-9486

Salmonella dublin: Bulk Tank Testing

As you are aware, the bulk tank from every dairy in the province has been tested for Salmonella dublin. The purpose of this article is to explain what the results mean, what you can do if you are positive and what the next steps are for all herds.

Bulk tank results

The bulk tank test detects antibodies against Salmonella dublin that are present in milk. Antibodies are produced when an animal is exposed to Salmonella dublin. If an animal has more antibodies, it is likely that the exposure is more recent, or the animal is actively infected. Therefore, if the bulk tank is positive, it is likely that Salmonella dublin is present in the herd. If the bulk tank is negative, it does not guarantee that the herd is free. Further testing is needed in both situations.

What to do if the bulk tank test result was positive?

If the bulk tank test result was positive, it is very important that you consult with your veterinarian. There are many ways in which Salmonella dublin can spread throughout the herd. The main route of transmission is from adult cows to calves through feces and unpasteurized milk so control measures will focus on calving and young calf management. Your veterinarian can accurately evaluate the risk factors for transmission and can work with you to prioritize management changes that will have the greatest impact in your situation. This will give you the best chance of bringing it under control.

If your bulk tank is positive, be aware that Salmonella dublin can infect humans. It is resistant to most available antibiotics so infection in humans is very serious. The most common route of transmission is by drinking unpasteurized milk. Positive herds should pasteurize milk intended for consumption on-farm. Different people have different degrees of immunity and you protect your families by pasteurizing the milk you consume at home. Always wash your hands after handling animals. Outerwear and boots intended for the barn should remain in the barn.

Further testing

Directions for further testing will be provided by SaskMilk. These tests will involve collecting blood samples from up to 10 calves. The samples will be again be tested for antibodies. The reason for testing calves of a certain age range is that these animals are the most likely to be positive for Salmonella dublin if it is present in the herd. To ensure the greatest accuracy of testing, it is important to record the ages of calves tested. If less than 10 calves are available in the appropriate age range, then all calves in that age range should be sampled.

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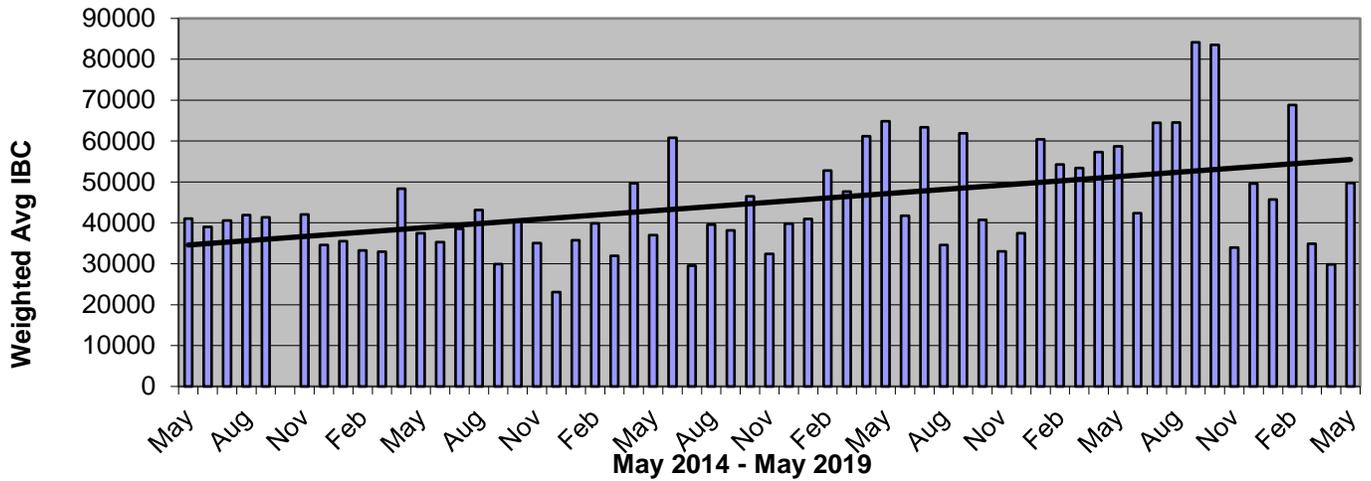
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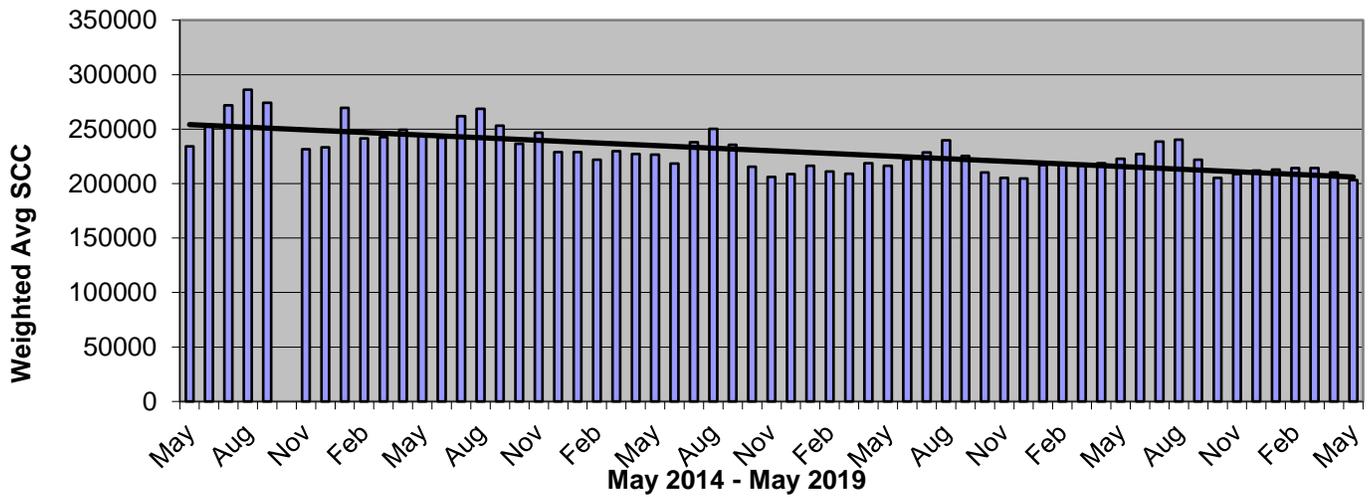
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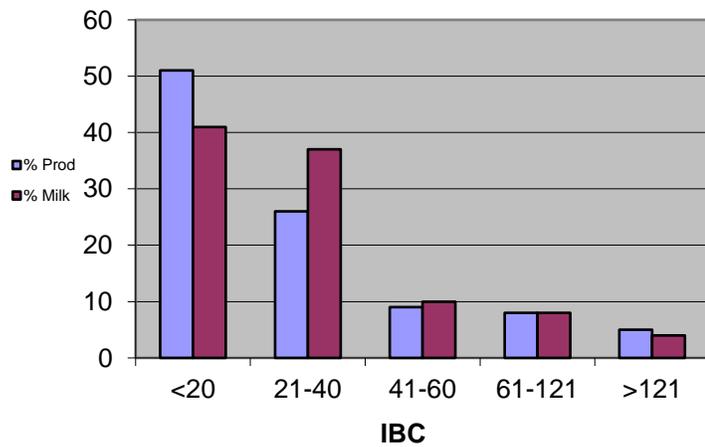
Monthly Weighted Average IBC



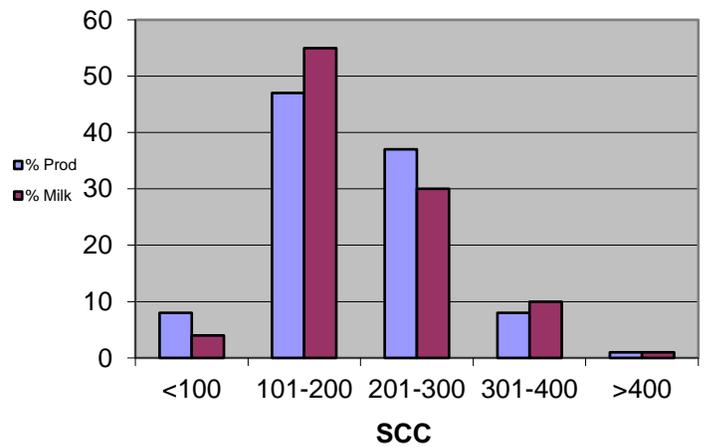
Monthly Weighted Average SCC



May 2019



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QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota, cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. **Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.**

Classifieds

For sale: 2000 gallon Surge bulk tank, Mueller Sentry tank wash control, Mueller Sentry peristaltic chemical pumps. 2 Surge condensing units. **Call Darrell 306 662-3062 ext 126 or email dairy@cypresssk.ca.**

For sale: 17 Bred Registered Holstein Heifers due July
15 open Registered Holstein Heifers
Open to offers. **Call Leonard Ford 306-7830977 or 306-620-7237**



If You Can't Ship It - Test It!

BSE surveillance is still important and every animal tested makes a difference.

Support your cattle industry by having your 4-D (dead, diseased, dying or downer) cattle tested for BSE.

For more information, call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-877-727-5273.

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer, Quota Exchange, and 10% Transfer Limit Exemptions is the 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer, and 10% Exemption Applications must be received on or before the 6th of the month in order to be effective the 1st of the following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6th of the month for that month's Exchange

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