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### *Industry Update*

#### **SaskMilk Promotions & Activities**

Children have returned to school this fall, and the **School Milk Program** is in full swing! The School Milk Program continues to be a highly successful initiative with nearly 150 schools (approximately 20,000 children) registered for 2020-2021. The School Milk Program encourages students to develop the healthy habit of drinking milk every day at school by making it fun and rewarding. With awesome prizes and fun activities, the program is popular with teachers. If you or someone you know is interested in participating with their school, please call the SaskMilk office!

September is **Milk Month at the Saskatoon Food Bank**. As a continued supporter of provincial food banks, SaskMilk is pleased to support Milk Month. During September, the public donations to the Saskatoon Food Bank are matched by Canpotex, up to \$50,000.00, to supply milk for the Milk For Children Program. To learn more about this initiative, please visit the Saskatoon Food Bank website at <https://saskatoonfoodbank.org/>.

#### **SaskMilk Events**

As we head in to Fall, and the traditional meetings held at this time of year, modifications have been made to fall in line with continuing government restrictions on large gatherings due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

**SaskMilk Fall Producer Meetings** will be held virtually at the end of October for dairy producers in Saskatchewan. Registration and meeting information will be sent to producers in the coming weeks.

The **2020 SaskMilk AGM** will be held on November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Registration information will be sent to all producers and stakeholders. We hope to “see” you there!

#### **Important Reminders**

The Call for Nominations for the 2020 SaskMilk Election has been sent to producers. Nominations must be received by Evelyn Goetz, Returning Officer by September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2020 at 5:00 p.m.

Producers are reminded to review the required documentation and forms for the quota exchange, transfers, leases, and new farm/licence applications at <http://www.saskmilk.ca/for-farmers/forms/>.

## *Who Should I Call?*

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

<b><i>For...</i></b>	<b><i>Call...</i></b>	<b><i>At...</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sponsorship Requests</li> <li>➤ Donation Requests</li> <li>➤ Dairyanna's Costume and Events</li> <li>➤ School Milk Program</li> <li>➤ Nutrition Resource Ordering</li> </ul>	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers</li> <li>➤ Leases</li> <li>➤ Transfer Credits</li> <li>➤ Security Applications</li> <li>➤ Projections for production</li> <li>➤ Name Changes</li> <li>➤ Designation of Signing Authority</li> <li>➤ Monthly production numbers for producers</li> </ul>	Bev Solie	306-721-9488
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ School Milk Program</li> <li>➤ Marketing Activities</li> </ul>	Chelsea Wilcoxon	306-527-0753
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Producer statements</li> <li>➤ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay</li> <li>➤ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc.</li> </ul>	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care</li> <li>➤ Lab testing results</li> <li>➤ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues</li> <li>➤ Bulk tank calibrations</li> <li>➤ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment</li> </ul>	Deb Haupstein	306-721-9486
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monthly milk prices paid to producers</li> <li>➤ Provincial &amp; National production updates</li> </ul>	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rayner Dairy Centre &amp; Research</li> <li>➤ Extension services</li> </ul>	Emily Morabito	306-966-6015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ SaskMilk Portal Assistance</li> </ul>	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Media or news stories <i>or</i> if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter</li> <li>➤ Trade agreements, international trade updates</li> <li>➤ DEAP policy/program enquiries</li> <li>➤ Research enquiries or proposals</li> </ul>	Joy Smith	306-721-9482
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Social media enquiries (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook)</li> <li>➤ Website enquiries</li> <li>➤ Newsletter advertising</li> <li>➤ Dairy Conference</li> </ul>	Julie Ell	306-721-9493





## Farming Common Sense.

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## *QUOTA EXCHANGE*

The market-clearing price established for the September 2020 Quota Exchange was **\$36,500.00**.

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **October 15, 2020**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **October 6, 2020**. 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.

### SEPTEMBER 2020 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

<b>Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat</b>	<b>\$ 36,500.00</b>
<b>Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase</b>	<b>84.00</b>
<b>Kilograms offered to Sell</b>	<b>31.36</b>
<b>Kilograms sold</b>	<b>8.85</b>
<b>Number of Producers</b>	
<b>- offered to purchase</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>- purchased quota</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>- offered to sell</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>- sold quota</b>	<b>2</b>

### SEPTEMBER 2020 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
\$34,250.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-84.00	84.00	35.00	6	1
\$35,500.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-49.00	49.00	10.00	5	1
\$36,000.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	-39.00	39.00	24.00	4	2
<b>\$36,500.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>-6.15</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
\$37,000.00	2	4	16.85	25.70	10.70	15.00	0.00	2	0
\$38,000.00	1	5	5.66	31.36	16.36	15.00	0.00	2	0
\$38,500.00	0	5	0.00	31.36	16.36	15.00	15.00	2	2

\* 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
August, 2019	27	27	18,297
September	29	29	20,166
October	24	24	15,246
November	32	32	23,235
December	26	26	15,625
January, 2020	27	27	18,191
February	26	26	14,525
March	17	17	7,531
April	10	10	6,670
May	6	6	3,000
June	8	8	8,328
July	11	11	13,384
<b>August</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6,964</b>

### PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
August, 2019	55.00
September	5.10
October	32.00
November	34.80
December	122.55
January, 2020	60.00
February	0.00
March	0.00
April	232.64
May	49.00
June	164.00
July	410.00
<b>August</b>	<b>199.00</b>

#### OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS)

##### REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
August, 2019	4	898
September	4	484
October	4	750
November	3	291
December	6	1,257
January, 2020	8	1,275
February	7	1,360
March	11	1,008
April	7	1,286
May	4	764
June	3	190
July	5	216
<b>August</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>

#### OVER QUOTA (Spring Restriction)

##### REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
March Quota + 2 days	25	3,304
April Quota + 0 days	35	4,059
May Quota + 0 days	34	2,973
June Quota + 1 day	15	954
July Quota + 1 day	20	1,977
<b>August</b> Quota + 1 day	<b>21</b>	<b>1,221</b>

\*The Spring Restriction Policy restricts production to a maximum of the production unit's monthly quota plus an established limit. Any production above that is deemed overproduction.

## SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS AUGUST 2020 – 160 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	3	1,533
0 to + 5	24	5,685
TOTAL	27	7,218
DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
-15	8	11,679
-10 to -15	35	100,770
-5 to -10	40	55,745
0 to -5	50	34,787
TOTAL	133	202,981

## LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
August, 2019	5	1,883
September, 2019	6	450
October, 2019	5	1,398
November, 2019	5	1,253
December, 2019	5	1,026
January, 2020	3	1,374
February, 2020	3	1,183
March, 2020	1	648
April, 2020	4	1,416
May, 2020	9	2,479
June, 2020	8	3,531
July, 2020	10	3,572
<b>August, 2020</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,022</b>

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES AUGUST 2020

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.0522	16.323010
Protein	3.1545	2.466794
Other Solids	5.8848	0.661154

**The average butterfat price received per kilogram was \$19.20.**

### SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS AUGUST 2020

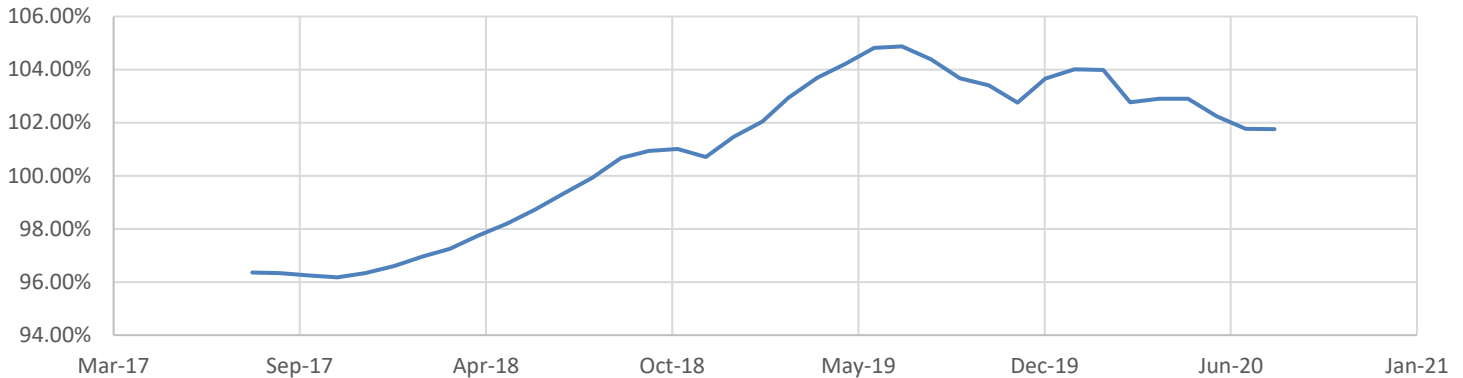
Milk Sale Revenue	\$19,563,649.94
WMP Revenue/<Expense>	<\$623,358.27>
WMP Advance	\$700,000.00
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$19,640,291.75</b>

In August, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **1,005,440 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of August, Saskatchewan production was **21,450 kgs** of butterfat **under** and cumulatively **over** by **649,350 kgs** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **5.36% 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 <b>-2.00%</b>  Kgs bf  col. 8 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit <b>1.25%</b>  Kgs bf  col. 8 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits  Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits (%)  col. 6 / 8	(8) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota  Kgs bf
<b>Aug-19</b>	1,038,800	1,078,644	(39,844)	-237,795	148,622	185,212	1.56%	11,889,763
<b>Sep-19</b>	1,022,245	1,065,838	(43,593)	-240,186	150,116	141,619	1.18%	12,009,314
<b>Oct-19</b>	1,082,691	1,143,505	(60,814)	-242,523	151,577	80,805	1.07%	12,126,134
<b>Nov-19</b>	1,047,766	1,085,754	(37,988)	-242,752	151,720	91,402	1.56%	12,137,583
<b>Dec-19</b>	1,088,248	1,063,255	24,993	-242,958	151,849	214,717	1.77%	12,147,887
<b>Jan-20</b>	1,095,413	920,697	174,716	-242,944	151,840	389,433	3.21%	12,147,191
<b>Feb-20</b>	1,001,524	899,946	101,578	-243,932	152,458	491,011	4.03%	12,196,610
<b>Mar-20</b>	1,055,461	1,073,511	(18,050)	-245,108	153,192	472,961	3.86%	12,255,382
<b>Apr-20</b>	970,693	865,580	105,113	-241,673	151,046	578,074	4.78%	12,083,667
<b>May-20</b>	1,020,648	947,006	73,642	-241,096	150,685	651,716	5.41%	12,054,823
<b>Jun-20</b>	990,904	989,664	1,240	-242,452	151,533	652,956	5.39%	12,122,607
<b>Jul-20</b>	1,023,353	1,044,803	(21,450)	-243,564	152,228	631,506	5.19%	12,178,203
<b>Aug-20</b>	1,023,284	1,005,440	17,844	-242,100	151,312	649,350	5.36%	12,104,999

- (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 SK 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 <sup>†</sup> (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)	Sulfa Drug	Detection Level <sup>†</sup> (ppb*)	US Safe Level or Tolerance / Canadian MRL (ppb*)
Amoxicillin	3.1	10 / None	Sulfadimethoxine	4.7	10 / 10 <sup>∞</sup>
Ampicillin	7.7	10 / 10	Sulfamethazine	7.7	10 / 10 <sup>∞</sup>
Ceftiofur and Metabolites <sup>^</sup>	53	100 / 100	Tetracycline Drug	Detection Level <sup>†</sup> (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 <sup>&amp;</sup>	Tetracycline	21	300 / 100

<sup>†</sup> Positive at least 90% of the time with 95% confidence.

\* parts per billion or ng/mL

<sup>^</sup> Ceftiofur parent drug sensitivity is approximately 1/2 that reported in the table.

<sup>&</sup> Canadian MRL for penicillin G is 0.01 IU/ml, equivalent to 6 ppb.

<sup>∞</sup> 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 Haupstein 306-721-9486



## Code of Practice

### 4.9 Hoof Trimming

Claws grow about 1/4in (5-7mm) per month (73). However, the walking surface affects the rate of growth and location of wear. For example, toes wear quickly on sand or very abrasive surfaces. Overgrowth of the heel of the lateral claw of the hind foot is a common finding. Toes tend to wear more slowly because they are harder and heels wear faster since the horn is softer.

Claw trimming is an important tool to prevent and treat lameness and should form part of an overall claw-health program. Each claw must be trimmed to its own 'normal' structure in order to prevent hoof disease (74). Over-trimming is a common error that can cause lameness. Only skilled individuals should trim claws on cattle.

#### REQUIREMENTS

Feet and claws must be inspected and trimmed as required to minimize lameness.

#### RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

- preferably, trim claws approximately two months before calving to prevent or minimize lameness after calving (70)
- employ trained claw trimmers. Seek out hoof trimmers that are associated with a professional association (e.g., Hoof Trimmers Association)
- ensure restraint devices are safe for personnel and cattle
- refer to Appendix K: Resources for Further Information, for more resources on claw trimming
- keep complete records.

## DAIRY FARM WORKERS

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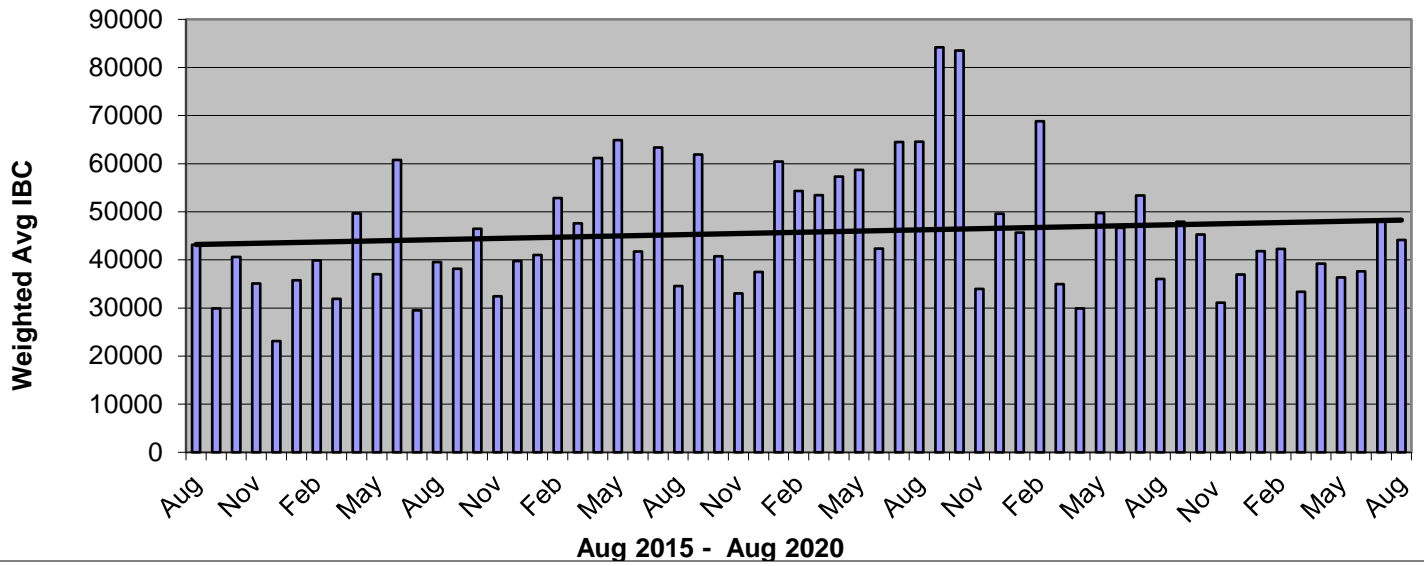
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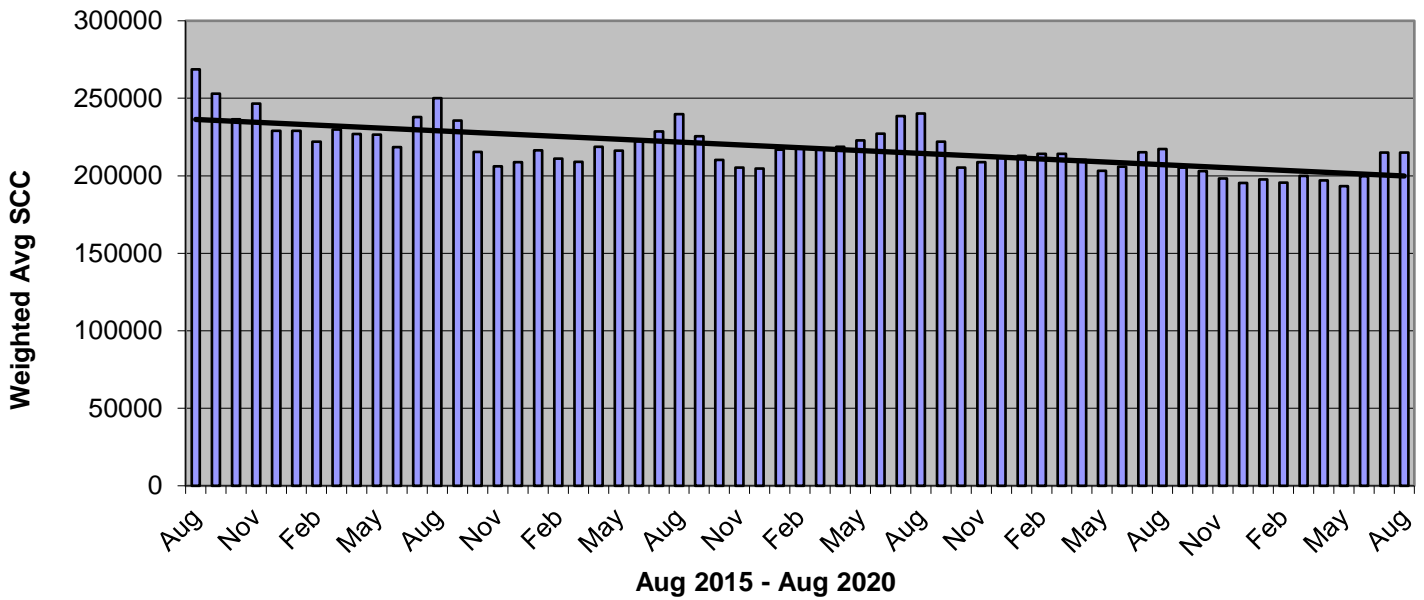
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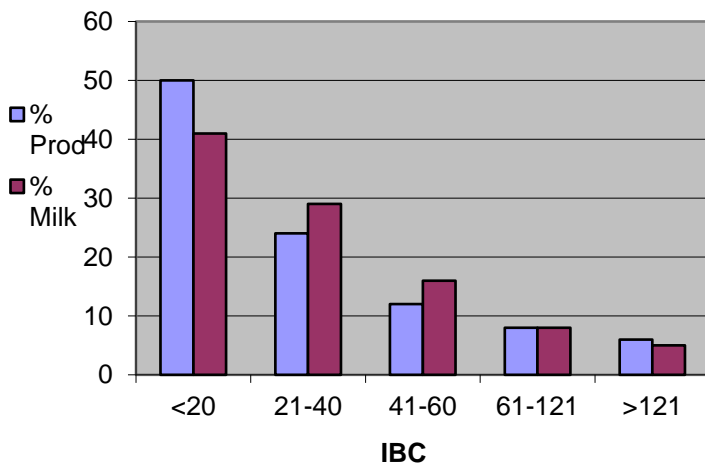
### Monthly Weighted Average IBC



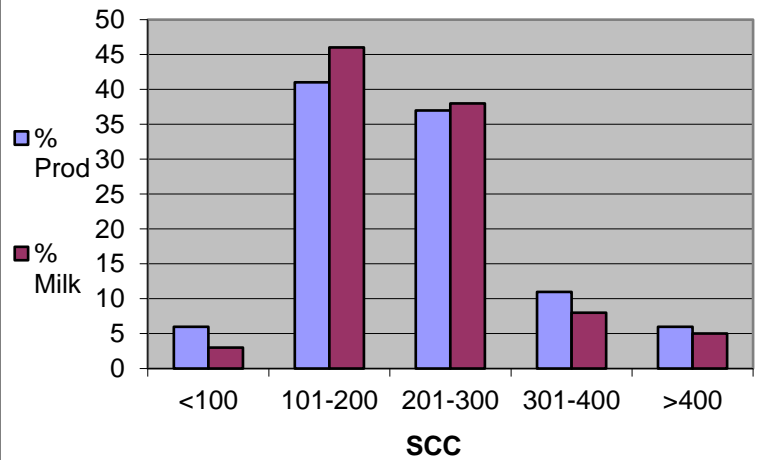
### Monthly Weighted Average SCC



### Aug 2020



### Aug 2020



## Projected impact of future climate conditions on the agronomic and environmental performance of Canadian dairy farms

Marie-Noëlle Thivierge<sup>1</sup>, Guillaume Jégo<sup>1</sup>, Gilles Bélanger<sup>1</sup>, Martin H. Chantigny<sup>1</sup>, C. Alan Rotz<sup>2</sup>, Édith Charbonneau<sup>3</sup>, Vern S. Baron<sup>4</sup>, and Budong Qian<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Quebec, QC; <sup>2</sup>United States Department of Agriculture, PA, US; <sup>3</sup>Département des sciences animales, Université Laval, Quebec, QC; <sup>4</sup>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, AB; <sup>5</sup>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON

### Why is this important?

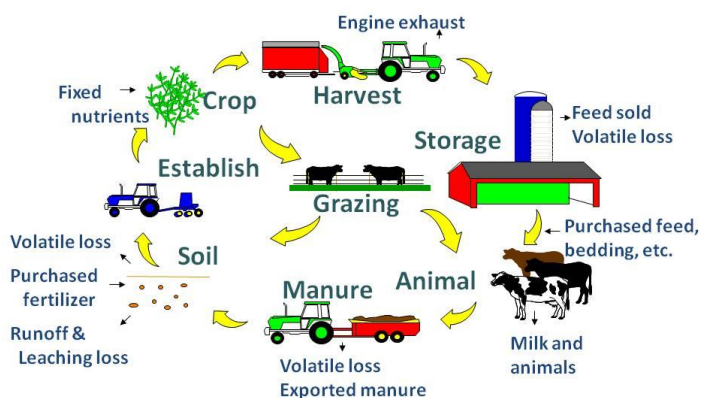
Agriculture is a contributor to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), thereby impacting climate change potential. In addition to GHG emissions, the dairy industry significantly impacts the environment through nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) losses contributing to air and water pollution. Interestingly, climate change may positively impact crop productivity in Canada due to the expected increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, warmer temperatures, and a longer growing season. However, climate change is likely to have a net negative impact through: 1) increased N air pollution from crop production due to higher nitrogen rates required for greater crop yields, 2) increased N water pollution from agricultural watersheds due to increased precipitation, 3) increased ammonia and methane emissions from manure storage due to higher temperatures, and 4) increased P losses due to increased intensity of precipitation. A dairy farm is complex, requiring comprehensive whole-farm simulations to account for internal cycling of nutrients on-farm and nutrient exchange with the environment. This study used the Integrated Farm System Model (IFSM), a model providing an assessment of the economic and environmental sustainability of dairy farms. The objective of this study was to examine the impact of climate conditions in the near and distant future on the performance of dairy farms.

### What did we do?

A virtual dairy farm was created for Central Alberta. The farm housed 140 lactating cows (8,610 L milk/cow/year), 88 ha of perennial forages for silages, 65 ha for barley grain, and 35 ha for barley silage. A reference period was created using current data for all variables measured in the study. The impact of climate change on dairy farms was then studied by comparing IFSM predictions from the reference period with predictions made for the near future (NF; 2020 to 2049) and distant future (DF; 2050 to 2079). For both of these future periods, two different atmospheric GHG concentration scenarios were applied:

- 4.5 - GHG emissions increase slightly until 2040 and then decline
- 8.5 - GHG emissions keep increasing over time

The IFSM includes several major processes on the farm: crop and soil, grazing, machinery, tillage and planting, crop harvest and storage, herd and feeding, and manure storage and handling.



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**Table 2.** Climate characteristics of a virtual dairy farm in Alberta for the reference period (1971-2000) and projected changes (increase [+] or decrease [-] relative to the reference period) in near future (NF; 2020-2049) and distant future (DF; 2050-2079) periods under representative concentration pathways of 4.5 and 8.5.

Climate characteristics	Ref.	NF4.5	NF8.5	DF4.5	DF8.5
	Value	Change from ref. (+ / -)			
Temperature (average, Apr. to Oct.), °C	10.5	2.3	2.3	3.5	4.8
- April, °C	4.1	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.6
- May, °C	10.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.4
- June, °C	14.0	2.0	2.2	3.7	4.5
- July, °C	15.9	2.7	2.9	4.6	6.1
- August, °C	14.8	3.0	3.2	4.8	6.6
- September, °C	10.3	2.4	2.2	3.6	5.1
- October, °C	4.0	2.2	2.2	3.0	4.4
High temp. days <sup>a</sup> (Apr. to Oct.), #	7	15	17	34	47
First fall frost (< 0 °C), day of the year	252	14	13	19	24
Precipitation (annual), mm	486	45	31	43	74
Precipitation (Apr. to Oct.), mm	398	35	23	23	44
Crop heat unit accumulation, CHU	1884	623	658	970	1319
Growth start for perennial forages, day of the year	111	- 10	- 8	- 13	- 17
Beginning of planting date – barley, day of the year	131	- 9	- 6	- 12	- 18
Beginning of planting date – corn, day of the year	133	- 6	- 11	- 7	- 16

<sup>a</sup> Number of days when the maximum temperature reached at least 28 °C

## What did we find?

Of benefit to producers, this study found that the yield of all silage crops (corn, barley, and perennial forage) increased in all future scenarios, with pure alfalfa increasing most (from +30 to +62%). The barley grain yield decreased in all future scenarios (from -5% to -11%), thus causing producers to purchase additional grain or to select grain crops with greater yields in the future. With respect to environmental performance, total farm ammonia emissions increased in all future scenarios. In the future, fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and methane emissions from stored manure will increase (+23 to +36% and +4 to +26%, respectively). Losses of N and P in water through runoff and leaching will also increase (largely due to increased fertilization of corn). Overall, the N footprint will increase (+15% to +46%), but the C footprint will remain relatively stable (+1% to +4%).

## What does it mean?

Increased yields for silage crops (particularly corn silage and alfalfa) may be beneficial to producers in the future, as silage sales may increase or producers may consider expanding their herds due to greater availability of feed. However, decreased barley yields in the future mean that producers will need to rely on purchased grain to meet animal requirements and/or consider other grain sources (such as corn). Producers should consider increasing the proportion of alfalfa in their forage mixtures, given that N-fixing species respond well to increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Despite these potential improvements in feed production, there is also the potential for increased pollution on-farm, an issue that will need to be managed and is likely to result in additional costs to producers.

### Summary Points

- Yields of perennial forages and corn silage will increase, while yields of barley will decrease in the future.
- Ammonia and methane emissions from manure, field-related P losses, and field-related N losses through nitrification are all projected to increase.

## 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

### DOWNIZING HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

For Sale: 1) Calves 1-6 months  
2) Calves 6-12 months  
3) Breeding Heifers  
4) Bred & Springing Heifers  
5) 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, & 3<sup>rd</sup> Calvers

LOTS OF DEEP PEDRIGREES AS MAJORITY WILL HAVE VG OR EX DAMS FROM TODAY'S TOP LEADING SIREs

**Please contact: Lyle Pretty (306) 535-3889** at MIL-EN-ROY Farms 1981 Ltd., White City, SK

### **Reminder!**

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

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

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

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