

FACStracs

Farm Animal Council of Saskatchewan

Summer 2000

How Does Bill C-17 Affect You?

On December 1, Justice Minister Anne McLellan introduced Bill C-17 in the House of Commons. This omnibus bill includes amendments to several sections of the Criminal Code of Canada, including animal cruelty provisions. The stated aims of the government are to consolidate, modernize and simplify the existing anti-cruelty law. The amendments would substantially increase the penalties for convictions of both overt cruelty and unintentional neglect or abuse. These are laudable goals which are no doubt supported by the vast majority of those in the farming community. The Justice Department is on public-record that this legislation is not intended to put legitimate animal practices, such as poultry farming, at risk of criminal prosecution and that there is nothing in this legislation that would put farmers at risk. However, a wide range of animal-related communities have identified problems with this legislation and are seeking amendments to the bill.

The proposed legislation moves the animal cruelty provisions from the Property Section into the section of the Criminal Code which deals with Sexual Offenses, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct. The proposal also defines animals, currently undefined other than certain farm animals, to be "all vertebrate animals (except humans) and all animals having the capacity to experience pain." Lastly, the proposal lowers the criminal standard needed to prosecute by removing words such as "willful." This well-intentioned legislation may open the door to an interpretation of acceptable animal practices, and could be a first step in providing animals with legal standing. Many feel amendments are needed to protect the future livelihood of farmers and that it is possible to strengthen and modernize our animal anti-cruelty laws without removing the legal protection that all law-abiding animal owners deserve. This legislation has not yet received second reading. Producers who have concerns about the impact of this legislation on their operations can contact the Justice Minister or their MP to urge for changes.

FACS 9th Annual General Meeting and Conference

Make plans now to attend the FACS 9th Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Conference, to take place at the Ramada Hotel (formerly the Sands Hotel) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The AGM is scheduled for January 11, 2001 and the Conference will take place on January 12, 2001.

This year's event will be mirrored after the 2000 "Commodity Connection" conference, which met with an overwhelming success. Survey results indicate the FACS membership prefers the AGM to be held the evening prior to a full day of conference activity. Speakers from across Canada and the US will be on the agenda for the 2001 event. Details will soon be appearing on the FACS website (www.facs.sk.ca) and in this fall's edition of *FACStracs*.

IN THIS ISSUE

Successful FarmTours	2
The Saskatchewan 4-H L.A.W. Program: "Learning About Animal Welfare"	4
Visit Camp Zoolapaloosa	5
News Makers	8

Successful Farm Tours

The farm tour is an excellent way to reach a public that is no longer familiar with farming. It provides an opportunity for non-farmers (or farmers from another commodity) to see and learn first-hand how and why things are done. It also provides a solid base of good will and increased public confidence in farmers and animal products. Whether you bring the public to your farm or the farm to the public (ie. farm displays), a successful event requires careful planning.

Set Your Limits: Generally, tours on the farm should be aimed at carefully targeted, well-screened audiences. Your farm operation may be appropriate for certain sized groups or certain age levels but not others. You may only have time for tours at certain times of the year, or may want to limit the number of tours you give in any one year.

Choose Your Audience: Schools (kindergarten through university) and youth groups (church, 4-H, or scouting organizations) usually find farm tours wonderful field trips. Often the teacher or leader can tie the farm visit to what they are teaching in their classroom or at meetings.

Senior citizen or service clubs (which often include local business and community leaders) may appreciate an opportunity to see the workings of a present day farm business. If farming interests are seen as crucial to community interests, local citizens will support them.

Farm tours also offer colourful photo and feature story opportunities for journalists and help to better prepare them for future agricultural and food-related news stories. If you invite journalists, plan the story you want the media to tell and do your homework. While it is advisable to have a “no photos” policy for farm visitors, exceptions should be considered for bona fide media under tightly controlled situations. A picture speaks volumes, but keep in mind those words can be positive or negative.

Elected officials and government bureaucrats can benefit from the insight gained from a farm tour when making decisions that affect the farming community. Consider

timing your tour to coincide with a larger agricultural awareness event or organize a multi-farm tour and invite elected officials to talk with local constituents and the media.

Consider Your Costs: Costs will depend on the extensiveness of the tour. However, just preparing for and conducting a tour requires time and labour that take you away from other things. Advertising and promotion, special equipment (like barriers to block off restricted areas, portable toilets, signage), additional liability insurance, hand out materials, and product samples will all add to your costs. Check with your local Agriculture in the Classroom (AITC) organization, provincial commodity groups or local agri-businesses to see if funds or materials are available. Consider charging a nominal fee per person to help off-set your expenses.

Farm Safety Comes First: Take a critical look at your operation and identify all potential safety hazards. Equipment and storage areas, access to animals, ponds and lagoons are all potential safety hazards to those unfamiliar with farm surroundings. Identify all off-limit areas and use signage, locks and barriers to restrict access. Check with your insurance agent regarding liability insurance. Ensure that tour groups (especially children) are adequately chaperoned. Never allow people to wander on their own. Begin all tours by explaining the ground rules. Review tips and advice from the Farm Safety Association at www.fsai.on.ca/default.htm. If providing food samples, be sure you meet local public health regulations.

Promote a Positive Image: Be proud of your role as an animal caretaker and a livestock producer. Be positive, not defensive. After all, YOU help feed the world and you do it with care.

Clean working conditions and a sense of pride in one’s farm are a psychological benefit to any farmer. A neat attractive farm also creates a positive image with visitors and neighbours.

- Keep physical facilities in good repair.
- Keep weeds and grass mowed.

FACS BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 2000

Dr. Eugene Janzen
Chair

(306) 966-7194
(306) 966-7129

Gordon Roger
Vice-Chair
Corporate Sector

(306) 761-3612
(306) 721-5585

Larry Brack
Dairy Industry

(306) 668-3994
(306) 249-1226

Bob Brickley
Equine Ranching
Industry

(306) 538-4312
(306) 538-4465

Allen Patkau
Beef Industry

(306) 544-2778
(306) 544-2473

Andre Perras
SK Wheat
Pool/Heartland

(306) 424-2832
(306) 424-2980

- Provide good drainage.
- Practice good fly, rodent and waste control programs.
- Do a little extra for tours: make sure facilities are bright, clean and tidy and free of hazards.
- Plan your farm chores around tours and avoid unsightly tasks like spreading manure the same day of a tour.
- Take an imaginary tour of your operation through an outsider's eyes, or better yet invite a city friend to do it.

Proper care of farm animals is essential if farmers are to maintain the respect of the public. It takes people to manage animals properly, not just good equipment.

- Follow your Recommended Code of Practice.
- Stay up to date on changing standards for housing and handling requirements.
- Take advantage of livestock specialists, veterinarians and nutritionists to ensure your animals receive the latest and best that research and experience can offer.
- Follow good animal husbandry practices in handling, transporting and holding livestock.

Be an agricultural ambassador. The most effective public relations activities are those reinforcing widely held beliefs:

- farmers are good, hard working, honest, friendly people;
- they provide abundant, wholesome and affordable food;
- they do so responsibly and professionally;
- the family farm is the backbone of Canadian agriculture.

To the public a farmer is a farmer, so remember that in their eyes you are representing all farmers. At the same time, don't be a source of misinformation.

- Speak on what you know; limit comments to your farm.
- Refer questions you're not sure about.
- Don't build yourself (or your sector) up by deflecting criticism somewhere else.

Make it Relevant and Make it Understandable: Speak the layman's language - many urban people aren't used to agricultural jargon.

- Talk in terms that your visitors will understand: cartons of milk rather than kilograms, birthing pens rather than

- farrowing stalls, neutering rather than castration.
- Make comparisons that are relevant to their experiences. By comparing disease outbreaks in livestock to chicken pox in people, for example, you can illustrate that even with the best precautions there are still diseases we can't prevent or control.

Don't assume that the facts speak for themselves and don't expect people to see the obvious!

- Develop a set program and verbal presentation for every tour.
- Tailor your presentation to your audience: children for example want to know about the animals and their life cycles, businessmen want to know about the business side of farming.
- Pick a theme or key messages such as sustainable agriculture, food quality, or animal care.
- Explain how and why things are done on your farm and point out the obvious.
- Point out the shade, water and feed available to animals.
- Highlight animal housing that protects them from predators, provides climate control, and easy access to fresh feed and water.
- Explain restraining devices or point out the lack of them.
- Point out practices that make birth less stressful and protect the young - birthing pens for example.
- Discuss medical care given to livestock - vaccines to protect against disease and medication to cure illness.
- Describe animal-handling practices necessary to the health and welfare of the animal - beak-trimming, tail-docking, needle teeth trimming, dehorning, neutering, ear-marking, tattooing and ear tagging.
- Discuss feeding procedures and basic animal nutrition.
- Always allow plenty of time for questions and address common misconceptions in your prepared presentation.

Make it Memorable: For many visitors this may be the first (and only) opportunity to see and experience a farm. Think about how to involve the public and how to make factual learning fun with hands-on activities or visual aids or hand-outs. Milking or shearing demonstrations, egg grading or butter making, or a ride on the hay wagon all add to a memorable and positive farm tour experience. (Source: OFAC)

Tina Vanderveen
Poultry Industry
(306) 254-2008
(306) 254-2161

Dave Walter
Pork Industry
(306) 948-2925
(306) 948-3443

John Willmott
Advisory
(SSPCA)
(306) 345-2046
(306) 345-2046

Sgt. J.W. Barr
Advisory
(RCMP)
(306) 780-5813
(306) 780-8567

Doug Heatherington
Advisory
(Trucking Industry)
(306) 693-4838
(306) 693-5188

Adele Buettner
Executive Director
(306) 249-3227
(306) 244-4497
facs@sk.sympatico.ca
www.facs.sk.ca

The Saskatchewan 4-H L.A.W. Program: “Learning About Animal Welfare”

Hey kids, have you considered enrolling in the Saskatchewan 4-H Learning about Animal Welfare (L.A.W.) Program? Through L.A.W., 4-H members learn about animal welfare issues, examine their own practices with their project animals and develop a strategy for responding to animal welfare concerns.

Owning a project animal is fun and exciting, but carries some important responsibilities. Without our care, our animals would not survive. Project animals need us in order to meet their daily needs. We need to always ensure we treat our animals humanely and give them the best possible care. Level One of L.A.W. will help you to:

- Learn proper care methods and be able to explain how you care for your project animals.
- Learn what animal welfare issues are in relation to your project.
- Be prepared to talk to the public about your projects and learn to seek the help of others when challenged with difficult questions.

It's important to examine how we care for our animals. By knowing and following the “Creed of the 4-H Stockkeeper,” we take a good first step toward responsible animal ownership.

Despite the mutual relationship we have with our animals, there are many people who perceive animal agriculture as cruel. Some even have objections to 4-H livestock projects. Their objections are based on a concern for the animal's welfare and/or a belief in animal rights. In Level Two of L.A.W. , you will:

- Develop an understanding of animal welfare issues.
- Examine various viewpoints of what human interactions with animals should be like.
- Understand the difference between animal welfare and animal rights on issues of animal care.
- Establish a personal viewpoint on animal welfare issues and be prepared to respond to the questions and concerns of the public.

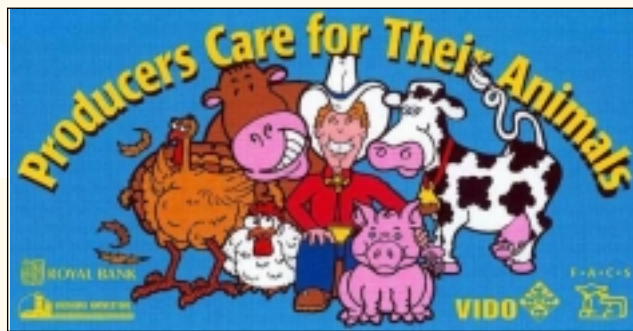
As the owner of a 4-H project animal, you have many responsibilities. You must be concerned with the well-

being of your animal. You must recognize the public may have different views on animal agriculture, and you must be prepared to respond to those views with supporting facts.

During Level Three of the L.A.W. program, you will:

- Plan strategies for handling animal welfare questions and dealing with the media.
- Learn how to be a spokesperson and conduct positive interviews.
- Learn facts to support your position.

For more information on the 4-H L.A.W. Program, contact the provincial 4-H office at (306) 933-7727 or call FACS at (306) 249-3227.



The 4-H L.A.W. Program logo design was based on an outdoor billboard campaign developed by FACS in 1996. These highly effective billboards were rated one of the top three in Saskatchewan for visibility.

Are You Online?

Have you checked out the FACS website?

The FACS site contains a vast array of information on the livestock industry, including the following farm animal commodities: pork, poultry, bovine, horse, deer and sheep.

Also available on the FACS site is our complete “Cattle FACS” series, the “Animal Agriculture: Our Living Business” booklet, excerpts from agriculturally-based educational activity books for children in grades 1 to 3, and our *FACStracs* newsletters.

Take a look at www.facs.sk.ca.

The FACS 5th Annual Billboard Campaign

FACS is pleased to announce the continuation of our immensely popular outdoor billboard campaign. Watch for our billboards, across Regina and Saskatoon, this November. Thanks to our billboard partners: Sask Pork, the Saskatchewan Egg Marketing Board and Heartland Livestock Services.

Saskatchewan SPCA "Producer of the Year" Award

The Saskatchewan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) has created a "Producer of the Year" award to acknowledge a Saskatchewan producer who takes exceptional care of animals. The SSPCA is a provincial charitable organization that works to promote animal welfare in Saskatchewan. The successful candidate will be a producer who uses husbandry methods which take into account the psychological and physical well-being of animals. Judges will include a producer representative, a veterinarian, and a SSPCA board member.

The Society will accept nominations until August 31, 2000. The "Producer of the Year" award winner will be announced once the judges conduct onsite visits of the finalists.

Nomination forms can be picked up at most local veterinary clinics, the SSPCA (phone: 306-382-7722) or FACS (phone: 306-249-3227).

Visit Camp Zoolapaloosa

Camp Zoolapaloosa is a five day kids camp to be held in Regina from Monday July 24th to Friday July 28, 2000. The Camp creates a safe, engaging atmosphere for kids eight to twelve years of age to learn about animals through "hands-on" experiences, field trips and other activities. Camp Zoolapaloosa is hosted by the Regina Humane Society in conjunction with the Farm Animal

Council of Saskatchewan Inc., the Saskatchewan Science Centre, the Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Ducks Unlimited and Regina Exhibition Park.

FACS will be hosting a morning session where children will have a field trip to an Angus farm. They will learn about how cattlemen get their stock ready for a show. Children can even look forward to trying their hand at feeding and grooming. The morning promises to be fun and educational and will bring a bit of the farm to each child. Camp Zoolapaloosa is the first such camp the Regina Humane Society has organized involving a number of animal-related organizations, and FACS is pleased to be part of it!!

If you would like additional information on Camp Zoolapaloosa or to register, please contact the Regina Humane Society at (306) 543-6363.

SUPPORT FACS

A membership in FACS holds many benefits, including membership recognition, a quarterly newsletter, notification of special events, access to the FACS library, FACS publications, and much more.

Associate memberships are available for contribution of \$50 to \$199.99 (plus GST). Active (or voting) memberships are available for contributions of \$200 and over (plus GST). Receipts are issued for all contributions. Please fill out the form below and return it with your contribution to:

Farm Animal Council of Saskatchewan Inc.
502-45th Street West, 2nd Floor, Saskatoon, SK S7L 6H2

Name	

Address	

City/Town	

Prov	PC

Tel	Fax

For more information, contact FACS by phone at (306) 249-3227 or fax at (306) 244-4497 or by email at facs@sk.sympatico.ca

Body Condition Scoring

Condition scoring for cattle is a method of determining how much condition cows will carry into the winter, and how to adjust your feeding program. As the name suggests, you gauge the condition of an animal, then put a number to your opinion. In the system favored by Canadian researchers, “1” is an extremely thin cow, “5” is overly fat, and “2”, “3” and “4” describe conditions in-between. Some beef producers use a 9-point system, which covers the same range in body condition.

Ranking condition numerically is intended to replace common descriptions as “good” or “fair.” It’s not that those adjectives are meaningless, but they are vague, especially if you have a problem and are seeking advice from someone who can’t see your cattle. A cow in “fairly good shape” could be anything from a fat domestic to a thin exotic, depending on a person’s definition. As a result, condition scoring describes an animal’s shape in a language everyone can appreciate.

Good managers have been condition scoring for as long as they’ve raised cattle. However, condition scoring using numbers is something that livestock producers, vets, nutritionists and extension personnel can use with a common understanding.

The concept was developed by Scottish researchers in the early 1970s and has been adopted by many Scottish livestock operators. Condition scoring is now being promoted in North America. Dairy producers in particular, use the method.

The ideal condition score is between “2.5” and “3.” That cow that would be described as being in good shape. A “2” is borderline. A “1” is the marketplace equivalent of a canner cow. A cow scored as a “4” or higher has been getting much more than her fair share.

Scoring condition involves placing your hand on the top of the loin about halfway between the hook bone and last rib on either side of the animal. Fingers point toward the spine with the thumb gripping the hide under the end of the bony projections from the vertebrae called the spinous processes. Apply gentle pressure to determine fat cover and score condition according to the following guidelines:

- “1”: spinous processes are sharp to the touch and easily distinguished

- “2”: spinous processes can be identified individually when touched, but feel rounded rather than sharp
- “3”: spinous processes can be felt with very firm pressure; either side of tail head also has some fat cover
- “4”: spinous processes can not be felt; fat cover around the tail head is easily seen as slight mounds, soft to the touch
- “5”: bone structure is no longer noticeable; tail head is almost completely buried in fatty tissue
- in-between conditions are given a fractional score

This method of condition scoring however, is still a subjective measurement. Nevertheless, the system is fairly specific and less subject to interpretation than using simple adjectives. Ideally, more than one person should score your cattle, but most of the time that may not be possible.

Condition scoring should be performed three times each year: in the fall, when preg testing or weaning; toward calving; and toward breeding. The first time you try, it may require restraining cows in a chute or squeeze to get a feel for the concept. Thereafter, you could probably walk up to most cows.

The implications of having too many high or low scores in your herd are substantial. Cows with condition scores in the “1” to “1.5” range will likely be difficult calvers, lacking energy reserves to withstand a prolonged calving. Their calves tend to be weak and susceptible to scours and pneumonia. Such cows will also have rebreeding problems. And, if you’re inadvertently turning cows that were in the “2.5” to “3” range in the fall into “4” and “5” scorers over winter, changes need to be made.

Assuming most of your condition problems will involve cows with scores of “2” and lower, it’s a simple matter of running them with heifers (assuming you’re handling them differently than the cow herd) to improve their shape. Fat cows should be penned separately and fed accordingly. To make the most of condition scoring, make an inventory of your winter feed supplies, having them analyzed for nutrient content and seek professional advice to balance your rations.

A condition score at calving is every bit as critical as evaluating each cow’s shape in the fall. It’s critical that a cow’s condition (even though she may be nursing a robust calf) not go below “2” to “2.5” at breeding, since that is when reproductive performance is lost. A third condition scoring toward breeding may help in those circumstances where more feed is required or good grass is available to flush the herd. (*Source: Country Guide, October 1984*)

Cancer Eye

Part II in a Series of "Cattle FACS"

To avoid unnecessary suffering for the affected animal, and to protect your economic investment, learn to identify and treat this disease early.

If not detected early, Cancer Eye will eventually cause severe trauma and suffering to the animal. *Producers should deal with this problem on the farm.* Your management short-falls should not be passed on to others such as auction markets, order buyers or slaughter facilities.

Causes:

- the specific cause is unknown, but may be generic; ultraviolet light is known to be a factor
- all breeds are at risk, but cancer eye appears most often in white-faced cattle that lack pigment around the eye

Symptoms:

- to check for early stages of cancer eye, pull down on the cow's lower eye lid and look for any abnormal tissue growth; this is best done when the animal is in a chute, so combine eye checks with another activity such as fall pregnancy checks or spring vaccination

Correct Diagnosis is Important:

- Cancer Eye can be mistaken for pinkeye and, therefore, treated inappropriately
- to obtain a correct diagnosis, and

prognosis for surgical treatment, contact your veterinarian

Treatment Options:

- Early and Middle Stages: in the early stages, immediate surgery or liquid nitrogen treatment of tumor are the choices; if the animal is a cow with a calf, consider surgery (tumor or whole eye) and cull after weaning; another option would be sale for slaughter with the likely result being rail grade with possible head condemnation
- Advanced Stage: advanced stages will result in partial or whole carcass condemnation without compensation

Action:

- check animals regularly; early detection and treatment can reduce animal suffering and offer more choices for return on investment
- if Cancer Eye is not detected until the last stages, the animal should be destroyed at the farm level and not even transported to the auction market or packer

How to Tell Cancer Eye from Pinkeye:

Condition	Cancer Eye	Pinkeye
Eye	white/pink tissue growth; tumours usually on third eyelid, rarely on the eyeball	general swelling inside; white of eye is red; lesions on eyeball
Tearing	Yes	Yes
Pain	Not in early stages	No
Eye Spasms	No	Yes, will hold eye shut
Age of Animal	>5 years	Any age
Seasonal	No	Yes, summer
Treatment	Surgery/culling	Antibiotic

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Patron Members
\$5,000 and over

Cattle Marketing
Deductions Fund

Horned Cattle Trust
Fund

SK Beef Development
Fund

SK Dairy Association

Sask Pork

Builder Members
\$2,500 to under \$5000

Heartland Livestock Services

SK Wheat Pool

Partner Members
\$1,000 to under \$2,500

The Hartford Insurance
Group

SK Charolais Association

SK Egg Producers

SK Equine Ranchers

SK Livestock Markets and
Order Buyers Association

Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories

Project Sponsors

Canadian Adaptation
for Rural Development
in Saskatchewan

NEWS MAKERS

.... In case being named the nation's fattest city by *Men's Fitness* magazine wasn't enough, Philadelphians are now being given a new impetus to slim down: a giant billboard featuring a curvaceous, bikini-clad vegetarian declaring, "I hate men's guts," next to the protruding, corpulent belly of man. Urging, "Don't be a whopper - go vegetarian," the billboard directs motorists to visit www.MeatStinks.com. (Source: Internet)

....With the June 24th premier of Hollywood's new film "Chicken Run," the Animal Liberation Front (A.L.F.) is claiming responsibility for the liberation of 613 chickens from Sunny-Cal Eggs in Beaumont, California. As audiences watched "Chicken Run" for the first time, the A.L.F. took action by breaking into sheds at what they refer to as a "modern day concentration camp." The A.L.F. said it had obtained video documentation of the "horrendous and inhumane conditions inside this factory farm . . . billions of real live chickens suffer immensely on real battery egg farms every day. Just like those in the movie, each and every one of these chickens has her own personality, the capacity to suffer and a desire to live. And just like the characters in the movie, the owners of such animal concentration camps care about nothing more than profits." All 613 chickens were placed in new "homes." The A.L.F. said it used vegan dog treats and manipulation of gates, fenced off guard dogs, and cut through five perimeter fences before carefully loading the chickens into carriers and delivering them "to safety." (Source: Anonymous email sent to AnimalNet)

.... People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has recently been cited as saying it will abandon its "Unhappy Meal" campaign against McDonald's if the burger giant agrees to stop buying eggs and pork from US suppliers who "confine animals in small cages or stalls and those that remove the beaks of hens to keep them from pecking each other." The animal rights group has also been cited as requesting McDonald's phase out purchases from hog producers who "keep breeding sows in stalls that don't leave room for the animal to turn around." PETA was further said to have warned that if McDonald's does not agree to the changes, the group will pass out "Unhappy Meals" at McDonald's restaurants and junior high schools in 40 US cities this summer and fall. "Unhappy Meals" are mock-ups of the popular McDonald's children's hamburger meal. A PETA spokesman noted PETA's version features the company's icon, Ronald McDonald, brandishing a bloody butcher knife on the side of the box, and toy animals with severed

heads and limbs can be found inside. McDonald's spokesman, Walt Riker said, "The only letter PETA should be writing is a letter of apology to all the parents and families who have been sickened by PETA's blood and gore 'Unhappy meal' assaults on kids." PETA has reportedly written McDonald's Corp. to thank the company for implementing audits at slaughterhouses and reducing the number of cattle who are not fully stunned with electricity before they are killed. At its annual shareholders meeting, a McDonald's spokesperson was cited as announcing the formation of a blue-ribbon panel to study animal welfare issues. (Source: Reuters)

.... A group of western Kansas residents has been cited as asking the federal government to make it easier for residents to delay projects such as large hog farms, sewage treatment plants and packing plants. The group, the Kearny County Alliance, is apparently trying to stop Seaboard Farms from building three large hog farms in their county, in western Kansas. They have been cited as filing a petition with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) claiming that the state is not complying with federal water law because the state makes it difficult for residents to challenge controversial projects in court. Residents have been cited as asking for one of two things: They either want the EPA to take over the Kansas water program, or they want Kansas to change its law to make it easier for residents to file lawsuits that ultimately could delay or block construction. If the group wins, it could hand residents a tool to fight other projects, such as a proposed sewage treatment plant in northwest Wichita and a proposed packing plant in Arkansas City, or throw projects into limbo. Don Moler, director of the League of Kansas Municipalities, was quoted as saying, "The fact of the matter is, this isn't just about the environment, it is about money and a lot of it." (Source: The Wichita Eagle)

FACStracs is a quarterly publication of the Farm Animal Council of Saskatchewan Inc. (FACS). The primary function of FACS is to promote the responsible care and use of animals in the livestock industry. The material in this publication may be used with proper acknowledgment to the source. All information contained herein is deemed to be reliable and accurate to the best of the publisher's knowledge. The authors of submitted and reprinted articles are solely responsible for the contents and accuracy of the information.

Editorial Committee:
Dr. Eugene Janzen, Adele Buettner, Patty Martin