

Football building self-esteem of White Bear First Nation kids

BY JULIA DIMA Coach Kris Stevenson remembers growing up in Selkirk, Manitoba, and hav-ing lots of opportunity and support to play football, a sport he loved. Stevenson Davad in the North Wisni sport he loved. Stevenson played in the North Winni-peg Nomads football club, and the St. James Rods. After an injury, Stevenson started coaching, and be-came a school teacher in 2011. His second teaching job was at Sunchild School on Sunchild Eirst Nation on Sunchild First Nation, and that is where Stevenson saw an opportunity to give disadvantaged kids on Sunchild First Nation the same chance he had to play.

"Often in Alberta, you go to a First Nations school and you see that a lot of the kids don't have a lot they are out in the middle of nowhere, poverty is an issue, self-esteem is an isissue, self-esteem is an is-sue, there's not really a lot of positive things going on, and when we were there, I saw the potential of the boys, they were phenom-enal athletes, but there was just no direction, no sports, no opportunity to reach that potential. And myself playing football for many years, I realized it's a sport that would really do a lot for these boys." Stevenson

says. So he started a football team from scratch—from getting equipment, to orga-nizing the team, to designing jerseys, holding camps, creating a safe football field, creating a safe football field, and getting players for the team—29 boys signed up to play football on the Sun-child Bison team. "It was unbelievable—I can't describe it any other

way. A lot of the boys had trouble with drugs, alco-hol, skipping, just living a life with no discipline or responsibility. It's passed on in some generations, some families are like that, some are not and it's not just on reserves. But foot-ball met the needs of those bain the the fields of those boys. It was just saying that you're going to be there for them, you're going to pro-vide opportunity for them, and you're going to stand behind them," Stevenson says.



Coach Kris Stevenson with two boys from White Bear First Nation, Tyrell Kequahtooway and Kota Kennedy

2013. In 2013, Stevenson moved to Wawota and was hired as schoolteacher on White Bear First Nation, At White Bear School, Ste-venson saw the same po-tential in boys there, but the school did not have enough students to make a full team. Stevenson was inteam. Stevenson was in-troduced to Jason Schenn, the General Manager of the Moosomin Generals, and the opportunity to coach for the Generals' junior team opened up—and a chance to get the boys on White Bear First Nation involved in football.

"Over the winter, I saw the boys in my classroom and realized there was an opportunity to pursue this. You see these kids as their gym teacher as well, you talk to them, and let them know they've got this athleticism that is wast-ing away—we only have

so many sports we can provide on our reserve, there's only so many fund-ing dollars, so I tried talk-Here's only so indify that ing dollars, so I tried talk-ing to them and saying, 'Hey, you know what, how would you guys like to try football, how would you like to try something outside the box?' And I knew I wasn't just pitch-ing football, I knew I was pitching responsibility, and learning self-worth," he says. "A lot were hesitant, but they bit. I had six kids that came out and played in the spring season and did phenomenally. A lot of them are too old to play now, and they've moved on, but a few of the boys on, but a few of the boys who were here encouraged the younger boys, the ones who are now playing, to get involved." Now six boys from White

Bear First Nation are play-ing on the junior Gener-als team, Tyrell Kequah-

tooway, Tyrrell Littlechief, Bradley Maxie, Matthew Fiddler, Kota Kennedy, and Brayden Pinacie. Stevenson feels that football and making the opportunity to play for these boys is a catalyst for building confidence and self-worth.

"Even in my own home community in Selkirk, I saw issues—kids can't af-ford sports. Either parents are working too many jobs, are working too many jobs, or there is no parents work-ing, and you're financially unable to go into some-thing. When I started at Sunchild School, I looked Sunchild School, I looked at the hockey players, and I mean, your typical hockey is \$700-1000 per kid. For football here, it's \$350 a year, and they have equal opportunity to play, and to be on this field doing what every other kid is doing," he says. "I have seen a lot of attitude changes with these hovs, a lot more rethese boys, a lot more responsibility—and the big thing is self-worth. Before they played football, they had some self-esteem, but it's to increase that, it's to create more self-awareness, and promote a healthier wellness for these kids and in their community to and in their community to show that they can be suc-cessful, in a place where very seldom do you hear positive things about these youth. Everything you hear is negative, it's stereotypes, it's racial—now, they're out here, they're making friends with kids from all these different communi-ties. They've joined a broth-erhood of different kids, and there are no barriers and there are no barriers because they're Native or the others kids are white. It's a football team, and they're the Generals. That has a huge impact on their or football team? self-esteem." Another major impact

of being involved in foot-

ball is that the young boys are staying in school, and keeping up with their schoolwork so they can keep playing on the team. "One of the biggest things with self-worth that

I look at is retention—a lot of our youth on White Bear, after grade 9, we're not seeing them at school. So, if football helps them stay in school and it helps them feel more complete, then to me, that self-worth keeps them looking for an education and looking for something better in life," he says. Tyrell Kequahtooway

Tyrell Kequahtooway and Kota Kennedy are two boys who have felt en-couraged to keep up their marks and keep up on their homework to play the sport

homework to play the sport they love. "I have to keep up my homework and stuff like that to keep going to foot-ball," says Kequahtooway, who is 14. "I like school more. I try to keep up with my homework and stuff now—more responsibility." Before joining the Gener-als, Kequahtooway used to

als, Kequahtooway used to play soccer, and had only played football in video games. He feels he's grown a lot as a player since he started with the Generals, helf a corport acc

started with the Generals, half a season ago. "I was a soft person at first when I got hit, but now I'm used to it... It's fun, it's awesome. I got better at tackling and running and my favorite thing is tack-ling," he says. Kennedy, who is 12 years old, also had never played football before joining the Generals, but plays hockey. Like Kequahtooway, he's felt encouraged to keep

Like Kequahtooway, he's felt encouraged to keep up his schoolwork to play football, and he says it feels nice to make his family proud of him. "My favorite part is get-ting touchdowns," Ken-nedy says. "It's fun to help out the team, and the new players, too." Stevenson says that a

Stevenson says that a benefit of being a teacher and coach to these boys is to be able to offer mentorship and support on and off the field.

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Football building self-worth of White Bear First Nation kids

Continued from front "It's being genuine with them, being a guy that they know they can talk to. In the classroom and in their lives, I am also someone mentoring them outside of school, I spend time with them, talk to them. Just letting them know I will never stop helping. I will never not be there for them, I will guide them. The moment we leave school, I'm not their teacher, I'm their coach, the moment we go to school I'm their teacher not their coach. After school when we have nei-ther, I am just a role model for them," he says.

Stevenson says that there has been a Stevenson says that there has been a lot of support from Schenn for opening up the coaching position, the school on White Bear First Nation has provided a van for getting the boys to practices and games, and the First Nation band has offered support too. "Our councillor Tanya Littlechief, the minute I approached the band in May, and said we need some funds to bab the back observed for funding

May, and said we need some tunds to help the boys, she pushed for funding to help the boys play—even in this fall session, she is diligently working and trying to help in the ways she can, and it's affected her to the point that even her son is playing with the team," Ste-

her son is playing with the team," Ste-vension says. Schenn says that it feels good to see the junior team grow, and says Ste-venson's coaching has made a positive impact for the team. For him, football breaks social barriers, and that is what Schenn says the Generals are about. "I unget to just how kide come out

"I want to just have kids come out and play football—we've had a lot of First Nations kids come out to play right from day one, there was never a right from day one, there was never a division on this team, that was never in anyone's mindset, we even had girls on the team in the first couple of sea-sons as well," he says. "It wasn't even a question, anyone who came out came out and they were just football play-ers—it wasn't until you start thinking about it that you put together what this can do for some of these kids, and not

"Thev've joined а brotherhood of different kids, and there are no barriers because they're Native or the others kids are white. It's a football team, and they're the Generals. That has a huge impact on their self-esteem."

—Kris Stevenson

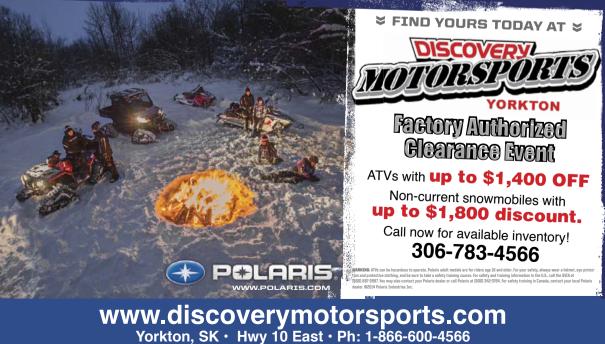
just children from White Bear, or first nations, even our kids here who don't

have the same privileges, upbringing There are people who start the game of life a little bit behind just because of the hand they are dealt. But it treaches each one of these kids that it doesn't matter where you come from, you can start from wherever you came from and build yourself up. That is what we hope to teach these kids through football."

to teach these kids through football." Stevenson agrees, saying that's the message he wants every team member to take away from playing on the team. "What is beautiful is these boys are working with everyone in every com-munity, and we as role models are showing a positive image that every-one can work together—that it doesn't matter what skin color you are or where you're from. We pull together under the matter what skin color you are or where you're from. We pull together under the catalyst of football, and just show these boys that anything is possible," he says. "And to me, having these guys staying in school, interacting with each other, being positive in the community— that's a huge success."









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Foodgrains harvests help feed the hungry

Two prairie communities took off crops for the Canadian Foodgrains Bank this fall, with the aim of helping people in parts of the world where food is scarce. Kola, Manitoba held

its annual Crossborders Growing Project, taking off 10,500 bushels.

Moosomin, Sask. also held its Harvest of Hope, with eight combines on hand the day of harvest.

Ďonations to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank are matched by the Canadian Government four to one and help feed people in places where food is scarce.

Both harvests went ahead with the help of volunteers and donations, with lunch being held in the field the day of harvest.

Top left: A chili lunch is served at the Moosomin harvest.

Top right: Four of the combines that came out to help take off the crop in Kola.

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Burke says harvest has changed over the years

BY ANDREA JAENEN

It was 1940—and a very different world—when 12-year-old Alec Burke got to help with his first harvest. Before that, Burke would come home from school and Change out a team of horses for the harvest crew, but 1940 was the year he actually got to be part of the crew. It was tough keeping up with the big guys. "I was 12 years old and had a hard time keeping up." That year, he stayed on the farm through the harvest.

That year, he stayed on the farm through the harvest. "You didn't go to school, you stayed home and helped with harvest, then you went to school," he says. Harvest was a group effort. "Three or four farmers would go together and farm, for the thrashing. Each one of them brought a team and rack. You would have four teams going at all times. When one team pulled out, an-other would pull in." Burke says there were usually eight or nine people per field helping with the harvest. "I always felt sorry for mother. She had to cook for that many if we thrashed or didn't." He says sometimes at harvest his mother would hire

He says sometimes at harvest his mother would hire another woman to give her a hand—usually a girl who "Usually around the table at the end of the day there would be 10 people. My Uncle was quite a jokester and he would keep everybody laughing. We always had something to tell him." Farmers would also bring in extra help for the har-

vest. In the 1940s the federal government would pay for the transportation of men from Ontario to help with the harvest on the Prairies.

"We hired men from Ontario, we only paid them \$5 a day. They would turn 130 acres of oats. That was a heavy job—it would take them a week to stook it," says Burke.

"They would stay at the hotel at Fairlight, and there would be a man there who would disperse them to different farms. Sometimes they were good, sometimes they were not worth a damn," he said with a laugh.

Burke says time was always a factor when threshing. "In them days we cut everything a little on the green side. We usually would start about the 11th of August. We would start cutting with the binder. If we had a real ripe field we hoped we could get it thrashed before we had to stook it, but that usually didn't happen. "Sometimes we would stook it in the morning and cut

Left: The Burke outfit harvesting in the 1950s.

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with a binder in the afternoon.





Plain and Valley

Tantallon residents want better cell service

ву Julia Dima For residents in the Village of Tantallon and the RM of Spy Hill, cell phone service has always been an issue.

In the Qu'Appelle Valley where Tantallon is located where Tantallon is located off Highway 8, there is no SaskTel cell phone service. Though there are towers located in Esterhazy, Spy Hill, and the K2 Potash Mine, but they do not pro-vide service into the valley, where people in the village of 100 have learned to live with the challenges, using landlines, two-way radios in farm equipment, and giving friends and fam-ily estimates arrival times when traveling, in case of a break-down or accident in an area with no cell phone service.

"Traveling from work in Tantallon back home to Spy Hill, I basically call when I

leave and phone when I'm home, and they have a time for how long it should take me, in case something hap-pens," says Wendy Brule pens," says Wendy Brule who works at Valley View

Hotel in Tantallon. Overall, she says, people who come to Valley View don't take much issue with the lack of cell service us-

the lack of cell service, us-ing the hotel's landline to call for rides. "For the few seconds they are on the phone, it's not a huge impact to our phone bill," she adds. "I guess if we wanted to hire any more people, they might not want to come here because there is no service." service."

service." Donnette Howie lives in Tantallon, and she is cer-tain the lack of cell phone service is stifling growth opportunities for Tantallon. "Everyone has cell phones, everyone relies on

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a necessity them-_it's you're trying to draw people to town, nobody will want to move here if they Want to move here it they learn there's no service. I've heard people comment, 'if you had cell service, it would draw people to move in,'' Howie says. She says the problem was re-ally kieliched drawing he ally highlighted during the flooding at the end of June, where communication was

where communication was vital—and impossible. "Nobody had a cell phone, and everyone had to keep running home to see if anyone's called, and the mayor and the councillors spent countless hours running around—they had to have people stay in the house just to man the phones, so it caused a lot of disruption in the process. The flooding made it clear that this is a serious issue," she savs.

Howie used to work in



Residents of Tantallon are lucky if they can get a bar of service on their cell phones in the valley. Pat McCutcheon tries to get a signal on her phone in the town, but the best chance is to drive to the top of the valley. The SaskTel towers located around Tantallon at the potash mines do not work in the valley.

Rocanville, and like Brule, if she was traveling in the valley, she would have to call to let her family know when she was supposed to be home to avoid getting stranded.

The Village has tried to get the situation changed. "We've sent letters to

SaskTel, to our MLA, everywhere, and we keep getting rejections. I think cost is the biggest factor there-they won't recover their costs of placing a tower here with less than 100 people," says administrator Susan Gawryluk.

ryluk. Many people are used to the issue and working around it themselves, but around it themselves, but Gawryluk says the village still tries to get SaskTel's attention on the issue each year, to no avail. "I feel like SaskTel for-

We-Wil

gets about the little people, the small towns," she says. RM of Spy Hill Reeve Robert Bruce says it's an is-sue in communication with RM staff and contractors doing work, if it happens to be in the valley.

"We've worked out a system . . . we have our guys give estimates of how long they will be in the valley and inform everyone when and inform everyone when they are going into the val-ley. So if they are not con-tacting us after that time estimate, we go check on them," he says. "I find that very frustrating."

Very trustrating.' SaskTel says they have no plans for upgrades in the Tantallon region. "There are approximate-ly 100 people in the town and it is located in a valley which would require up which would require us to construct a new tower.

Be Unde

which costs upwards of \$500,000," says Michelle Englot with SaskTel. As with other communities, SaskTel needs a positive business case before spend-ing the money to construct a tower, and there is not one in Tantallon. "In terms of it not being a

"In terms of it not being a business case model, we're not the only 100 using it," says Howie. "People come down for wings at Valley View, for holidays, or trav-eling. A lot of people would benefit."

SaskTel does have a com-Sasklel does have a com-munity participation mod-el that would shift the costs of building a tower mostly onto the community, but few feel it is a good option since the community of tax-payers is so small. "It feels like we have no "It feels like we have no

options," adds Gawryluk.



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Canadiens alumni coming to Moosomi players. Rick Green for ex-

by Julia Dima

Minor Minor hockey season kicked off in October, and this year's season opener in Moosomin, Sask. has minor hockey organiz-ers excited. The Montreal Canadiens Alumni team will be coming to Mosso-min on October 24 to play a game of hockey with anyone who wants to take on the players-many of

them, Habs legends. In the past, the alumni would play games in com-munities across Quebec, and this year, they are ex-panding to play games and host meet and greets in 50 communities across Canada. Moosomin is the Saskatchewan stop for the team.

for the team. "I was surprised that they'd come to Mooso-min—seems to be some pretty big names coming to small town, so it's great. It puts us on the map for the hockey world. There has been a lot done for our arona and the addition arena, and the addition to the Communiplex, so it's a great facility to hold something like this—we can have the pre-game can have the pre-game supper, and the game, and the lounge too all in one place," says Greg Sweet, with the minor hockey board.

Jason Wiens, director of Moosomin minor hockey, says it's a great chance to showcase the quality of

rink. "Overall, we think it's a benefit to minor hockey and as well, we've got a great facility in the rink and the new hall—to have ex-NHLers in our rink is a pretty neat thing to have happen," he says. There are many ways the

public can get involved— tickets to watch the game are \$20. \$75 will pay for the VIP experience, which in-cludes supper and drinks, a chance to most the clur a chance to meet the play a chance to meet the play-ers, get photographs and autographs, and to watch the game. Tickets for a table of five in the lounge table of five in the lounge are \$500. Or for those who want to strap on their skates and get on the ice, registering as a player is \$100. Currently, there are eight players signed up, and registration is open to anyone in the Southeast Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba region that

wants to play. The Canadiens alumni that will be in Moosothat will be in Mooso-min are Richard Sevi-gny, Gilbert Delorme, Karl Dykhuis, Mathieu Dandenault, Rick Green, Normand Dupont, Ser-gio Momesso, Stéphane Richer, Guy Carbonneau, and Hockey Hall of Famer Steve Shutt. The team will be coached by Yuon Lambe coached by Yvon Lam-

bert, famous for winning four consecutive Stanley Cups with the Habs from 1976 to 1979, and scoring the overtime game win-ning goal in game seven against the Boston Bruins in 1979.

Lambert, along with Guy Lafleur, has been coaching the alumni team for three years. He says it's exciting to make the road trip out to Saskatchewan, and it will be his first time

"We play once or twice a year in little communi-ties, and it's lots of fun. a year in little communi-ties, and it's lots of fun. It's all about meeting as many people as we can, and making them happy," he says. "For us, it's nice. The Canadiens are really popular especially right now with the year they had. So, for us ex-Cana-diens, it's always a plea-sure to talk about hockey, to meet people, and to see that people are pleased to meet us. It's our job, and that's why we go all over the place—meet people, sign autographs, and talk about hockey organization." Lambert says it's also a chance for the alumni to come together, and talk to

come together, and talk to their old teammates. "The guys do like to go out because it's often the only chance to see the boys, to see ex-hockey



ample, is coming on this trip—I don't see him too often, I don't see Steve too often, who played with me. It gives us the occasion to have fun all together, to bring up some really good memories, and just to have fun "

fun fun." Lambert says the games are very casual and friend-ly, but jokes that some of the retired players still have that winning spirit. "It's a friendly game, a good show for the commu-pity. but there is a laware

nity—but there is always still competition, these Canadiens old-timers want to win," he laughs.

There are many younger retirees like Guy Carbon-neau, and Lambert says the older retired players are still impressive on the

are sun impression ice. "The oldest player is Steve Shutt, he's a Hall of Famer, and he's still really good—we don't skate as fast as we used to, but the puck still moves, and the boys give a good show out there

The highlight of the visits, Lambert says, is to get to meet fans in the community. "It's still early, but every-

one we've talked to is very excited about it," Wiens said, "I know a commu-nity like St. Lazare is absolutely pumped because

there are lots of hard-core Habs fans there

Sweet adds that because it is the only Saskatch-ewan stop on the tour, that they will be able to attract people from all over the region. There are about 200 VIP tickets available, which have to be bought in advance, but the tickets to the game can be bought at the door as well.

"We think this will be a good chance to draw from a large crowd of people," Sweet says.

The game falls on the same weekend as the Minor Hockey power skat-ing camp for kids in minor

hockey, which takes place Friday to Sunday. "It seemed to us that the timing was perfect. They're starting the power skating camp on Friday, then there's that Habs game, and then the power skating throughout the weekend . . . Junior Hock-

ey weekend is the week end after, so it's a really great way for us to kick off our season too. It all just worked out, timing-wise," Wiens says.

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Left: Hockey Hall of Fame member Steve Shutt will be one of the Canadiens alumni in Moosomin. Right: Stéphane Richer and Mathieu Dandenault, who will also be coming to Moosomin, playing with a minor hockey team in Baie St. Paul, Quebec.

Canadiens alumni coming to Moosomin Continued from page 9 The game has benefits for minor hockey as well. Wiens

says the board is hoping to use the money made through ticket sales to start a university scholarship fund for kids

ticket sales to start a university scholarship fund for kids in minor hockey. "We're setting up a scholarship fund, so what we're going to do is if you've played your minor hockey, right through midget with Moosomin minor hockey, you'll be able to apply for this scholarship that we're going to set up. The scholarship will be set up from this and other events going forward, but this will be the start of that scholar-ship fund," Wiens says. "I like the idea of tieing this event to something that is long-term in the development of our scholarship fund, so that we can say, you know, this is what kickstarted it, and moving forward, that will be cool thing to have kids apply for yearly, and have it as an encouragement for kids to stay in minor hockey, and also get some funding for their post-secondary education."

effcottragement of kids to say in thirds noticely and according the prost-secondary education." Wiens says minor hockey has grown in Moosomin sig-nificantly over the last few years, with over 100 kids in-volved, and over 50 coaches, board members, and volum-

Sweet says last year was the first year there were kids in every level of minor hockey. "This year, there are teams in all levels. In the past, we

haven't had that. In older groups, you'd have to join up with surrounding communities, but now, we're able to have all levels for the kids. The numbers are up. In the younger age groups, there are two teams in every age group up to Atom," he says.

The area that's seen a lot of recent growth is the girls team

"Our girls program is growing exponentially—that's very successful for us. There's no league for them, but we have upwards of 18 girls registered. This has been hap-pening in the last two or three years," says Wiens. "It has grown right across the province too, SHA's (Saskatchewan Hockey Association) biggest growth is in female hockey– I think the Olympics is a huge part of that, having Colleen Sostorics from Kennedy. There are people from our area playing at the Olympic level, and I think it's inspiring our girls to play.

The hockey family is common in rural Saskatchewan, and many kids are wearing skates as soon as they can stand. But Sweet says a lot of the girls in minor hockey often join with no hockey experience at all.

often join with no hockey experience at all. "Lots of the girls were figure skaters, or didn't play skate at all before. But this is their own thing," Sweet says. "For me, the biggest thing was to watch them improve from the start of the season. It was good to see some girls who could hardly stand up on skates at first skating laps at the end." Wiens says that even though some of the young kids in minor hockey might not know the Canadiens alumni, he hopes that all kids feel inspired to stay involved in hockey. "I hope that the Habs coming out shows the kids that you can keep on playing hockey, and if you put the hard work in, you can play hockey professionally, but you've got to put that work in and drive that discipline."

Tickets for the alumni tour can be purchased from any minor hockey board member, at the Moosomin town of-fice, Bradley's Automotive, Maple Farm Equipment, and Decorby's in St. Lazare. Tickets can also be purchased over the phone.



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ву JULIA DIMA After a farming season like 2014, with spring rains, flooding, and low crop prices, veteran farmers are feeling the down side of what it means to be a career farmer But optimism is what keeps farmers afloat in the precarious years, and that optimism is passed down generation to generation along with farm. In Southeast Saskatchewan and Southwest Manitoba, many youn people are choosing to continue farming with their families, and planning to take over the farm. Why stay when the industry can be so precarious? Love. "It's a love of the industry, a love of the

complexity," says Benjamin Dietrich. Benjamin is in his third year of Animal Science at the University of Saskatchewan. He grew up farming southwest of Mooso-min with his father, Ron, and little brother, Owen Benjamin who was always academ ic throughout school had originally wanted to pursue engineering. By 10th grade, he knew he wanted the farm life more than the engineer life.

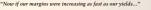
"I came to an appreciation for the diver sity of work, and Liust developed a love for the farm work. I decided at that age that I was not going to be appeased by just hav-ing a desk job. I liked the idea of being my own boss, and all the things you can do you're never wearing the same hat for more than a few weeks at a time," he says.

The Dietrich farm is primarily a cattle operation, and until recently, prices for cattle were low and the industry was suffering. Benjamin knows the risks and challenge cattle farming his father has faced in past vears, but says it doesn't faze him.

"You have to learn to adjust and see the blows in the industry coming before they ricular activities, and I was away from the hit you. You have to be on your best guard. farm life for a long time-that's when I de It's like anything else, it's intimidating, but if you go at it with a positive attitude, it is something you can overcome, it's certainly not impossible," he says. One of his big motivations for going to university was to supplement his farm knowledge with an is part of me. understanding of farming as a business and expand his understanding beyond the family farm. farming world.

"I figured university could teach me things you just cannot learn on the farm, and vice versa. I felt that university would be an excellent complement to the skills I have from growing up on the farm," he says. "You learn a lot from the expertise of other people, and it really gives you an idea about what others in the industry are doing, and you can apply that to your own xperience of what you've seen working." He also believes his agriculture education gives him other options if the farm is not viable as an income, since the skills are not tied to farming alone. The risk and precariousness in farming is often a dissuasion for young people to farm, but Benjamin would not want a career with no

risk-taking. "I like the challenge of it—a lot of people nowadays like the security of a typical day iob, and they don't want to challenge them selves in anything. I kind of have an appreciation for the complexity and challenge of everything in farming." Owen Dietrich, Benjamin's younger



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brother, is in grade 12 at McNaughton High the history of the family farm gives then School, and he is planning to begin farm-ing full time after school, while pursuing pride in continuing the next generation of a trade as well. Owen was not always con "I do have a sense of pride in having the

vinced he wanted to spend his life farming. "I felt I wanted to farm a lot growing up, family farm for so long," Benjamin says. Owen agrees, and says the farm has a because the farm was the only thing I knew. Then I went a year or two where I decided long history that he thinks is important to keep going. John Wilson, who just graduated from McNaughton High School says he feels a I didn't want to be on the farm, and then I got very busy with school and extra cur-

lot of responsibility to the farm, since he is the only person in his family who wants to cided it was something I couldn't really live keep fai "I think it's important to keep the family

without," he says. "I realized, when I went for a while without it how much Lactually farm going—it's the right thing to do I think wanted it. I realized it was something that ow dad would not want me doing this if I didn't want to but still. I feel responsible Like his brother, Owen is attracted to the to the farm. Of all my other dad's siblings, none of their kids are farming, I am the only uncertainty and the constant changes in the one, so I feel like that is quite a big responsi-bility, and it's a lot of pressure. Everyone ir "There's so much to do and you are always learning something else because there is such variety in work. I like learning stuff Scotland talks about it and what I've been doing. My grandpa is a farmer, and he was farming all his life, so all he wants to know and getting my hands dirty." Owen says he is intimidated by the business aspect of now in his old age is about the farm here in

the farm, and hopes that having his brother Canada," Wilson says, beside him when they inherit the farm will Wilson immigrated to Moosomin six years ago with his parents, and it was not "I have learned a bit about business but I think it's something you slowly learn as until he was in Moosomin did he realize farming was what he was passionate about. you go into it . . . Ben and I are planning on working together, so he is learning that side "In Scotland, I did a lot of soccer, and did only a little bit on the farm. I didn't quite know what I wanted to do until we came Owen says what he is most excited about over here, and I started learning m

is making the decisions on the farm, and hewas just that everything is so different-"I look forward to being able to step back you are always doing something different. I more and manage. Right now, I am being told what I need to do and that is my foguess also, to see it all growing, and think-ing that you did that yourself," he says. cus. I am interested in being on the man-agement end of that—to have a say about Now finished high school, Wilson spends the days farming alongside his father, and crops, harvest, cattle shipping. I feel like it will be confusing, but interesting." works evenings at Prairie Livestock. He says he took on the Prairie Livestock job

management

Both young men say they would never farm if it was not what they loved to do. But



farm with his family all the time. As he gets long-term, because not every year will be stellar, but not every year will be horrible older. Wilson says he is becoming aware of how much he needs to learn about farm either. You need to know what is beyond "Because I am getting older, dad is exyour control, no matter how hard you plaining more things, and why he does stuff the way he does-how everything work " John save Tyler says his reasons for staying on the

vorks when you're the main farmer. It's farm is his love of the farm life. "It's not an easy life, but it depends how

a lot of stuff to take in, so many things to know and remember, and that is tough. Remembering everything is the challenge, lifestyle. There are lots of variables that are for all the GPS stuff and technology. I don't uncontrollable, but there's also lots that are You have to have a love for it, and enjoy doing it and I think you have to have the really like computers, I tend to just hit buttons until it works, and then dad asks me type of personality to take bigger risks too. I changed tires and oils while I was in unihow I did it, and I don't know-so that is going to be a challenge . . . It's scary be-cause I still have so much to learn-dad versity, and there was no risk in that. You keeps going on about it, telling me, one



From Left: John Wilson just graduated high school, and is now farming with his parents south of Moosomin, and working at Prairie Livestock. Wilson wants to take over the family farm. Benjamin Dietrich is in his third year of Animal Science at the University of Saskatchewan. He was raised on a cattle farm and is using his education to go back to the farm and run it with his brother Owen. Owen Dietrich is in his last year of high school in Moosomin, and his helping his father farm. With his brother, Owen plans on working on the farm full time, and learning a trade to supplement the worst and hope for the best. You never

Julia Dima photos. Middle photo courtesy of Benjamin Dietric

day this is all mine," Wilson says. "Dad there's people come in the door or not," he and I never used to see eye-to-eye, because I was always doing my own thing, and he say. "You have to be positive to farm, you can't be negative, it's easy to get yourself wouldn't pressure me into farming, he'd down, especially with the last couple years, just give me the option if I wanted it. But, the prices, and the weather."

the last couple years, our relationship has Tyler worked a number of jobs, and also studied Agribusiness at the University of back to the farm. "One of the biggest things was knowing

what else was out there . . . I feel for my self that I would doubt if this was the right thing for me to do if I did not go out and try something else before. I've had a lot of offfarm jobs, but this is the one that makes me happiest, and I'm satisfied in saying that Kristian Hebert, 32, left his job as a char-

tered accountant to farm with his parents and wife. He worked in corporate farming accounting, and decided taking farm management and innovation into his own hands was what he wanted.

"I saw a lot of opportunity in agricul-ture—I saw it when I quit, and I still do, and it's how I wanted to raise my family. What makes farming exciting is the handling of the uncertainties. Farm management is what I find most exciting," Hebert says. "I would highly recommend to any younger people who are thinking about working on the farm to leave and work for a couple years for other people. The stuff you learn and bring back to the farm is invaluable. You can get stuck in the same ruts if you you look at it—you have to look at it as a _____ never leave, because you think the same way is the right way all the time. But think-

ing 'this is how we've always done it' is one of the most dangerous things in agriculture today." Despite the difficult years. Hebert says his love of the farming life is keeping him on the fields.



tivating. Even just watching my kid ride with me in the combine-there is lots of doom of how had farm life was, and how you were better off going to the city and good things still. It's been a tough year, but there are always ways to manage risk withworking 9 to 5," he says. "You just never say die. I guess if you love what you're doin farming," he says. ing, you've got the system beat already.' Gabriel Huberdeau is 26 and farms east Kevin says at 50, he was thinking about selling the farm when he retired. But his

of St. Lazare with his uncle, and it is keeping the family farm alive that is motivating n keeps him going now. "If I didn't have another generation on "In 2010, my dad passed awa

my farm. I might quit. I'm working now for Sawyer, I'm not going to sell it, I am go-ing to fizzle out and let him take over. He is what's driving me along now. My goal is to pass the sword successfully to him." stepped in and filled his role and I haven't looked back yet. Liust want to keep the family farm in the family if I can, that's pretty important to me," Huberdeau says. "And The young farmers feel motivated be-cause they have the family support. in tough years, like this one, you plan for "I don't think I'd be able to do this if

know what the next year will bring." Ryan Fouillard also farms near St. Lazare not for my dad, it's pretty near impossible with his father, Angelo. At 25, he now owns 600 acres in his own name, and wants to inif some young guy just wants to farm but has no support, it can be a tough go," says herit his dad's farm Fouillard

"Dad is there for guidance and support, Van Eaton and Hruska say they would but it's definitely tough-it's an eye-opener still try farm, even if their fathers did not when you see how much you have to put With the current price of land and equipinto it, and it is a risk, but toward the end ment, starting from scratch is nearly imof the year, it seems to pay off, and that enpossible. But not entirely so, and there are many farmers under 40 who are trying. Adrian Swarbrick with Saskatchewan

we're already planning for next year." Sawyer Hruska is 23, and he is the only one of Kevin Hruska's three sons who wants to farm full time. Sawyer will be inherit ing a large farming operation near Gerald, about 40,000 acres. He says that aspect is intimidating, but with a business certificate and his dad's guidance, he is learning the mechanics of operating the farm, including

farming his own land. "I knew I wanted to farm for a while. When you're young, you love the tractors, and the ooh and awe of it all, but I think more when I was a teenager, I became more knowledgeable of what happened on the farm and being part of it was more exciting then," he says. "I have experience running equipment but experience with the market ing side of things is limited—there are cer-tain things I'm still learning about in terms of agronomy, and prices, and quality." But Sawyer says he is not intimidated by

"One thing my dad taught me was that you have to look at the bright side—weath-er is a big factor, and there is nothing you can do about that. It's looking forward to the next year, that helps. You keep looking forward to a better year

Kevin Hruska says that positivity in the face of negativity around the future of farming is why his business has grown, and why he is keeping it going. "I always thought there was a future in

"I have a lot of people who work for farming, and that is why we got so big. In showed up, and got a paycheck whether me, so watching my employees learn new the eighties, nobody wanted to farm, so I

"I feel for myself that I would doubt if this was the right thing for me to do if I did not go out and try something else before. I've had a lot of off-farm jobs, but this is the one that makes me happiest, and I'm satisfied in saying that now.

—Tyler Van Eaton

Young Agriculture says the biggest challenge for young farmers is the cost of farm-

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"It's a big challenge for young guys to farm, because we are fighting against large investor companies to buy enough farm-land here in Saskatchewan to be viable. There are a lot of young farmers frustrated with investment companies. For the last 80 years we've been mostly owned farm land, and now it is getting to be a lot of lease land, and investment owned land You want enough land that you can just farm, and not have to have an off-farm job to supplement yourself," he says. "And sometimes the older farmers are not pursuing younger generations to come and take it over, they are putting it up for the highest hidder. There are thousands of young people who want to farm if they could just get a chance "

Professor William Brown, head of the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan says starting a farm from

scratch is close to impossible. "You would have to be very knowledgeable on agronomy, machinery repair, and you'd need at least a million dollars to get into the situation. Everyone I know in my experience in agriculture has inher-ited something from someone to help them out. But it's never say never. No. you can't go out and start a 3,000 acre grain farm and just expect to make money. It's about starting slow, renting land, doing a labour machinery sharing agreement, things like this."

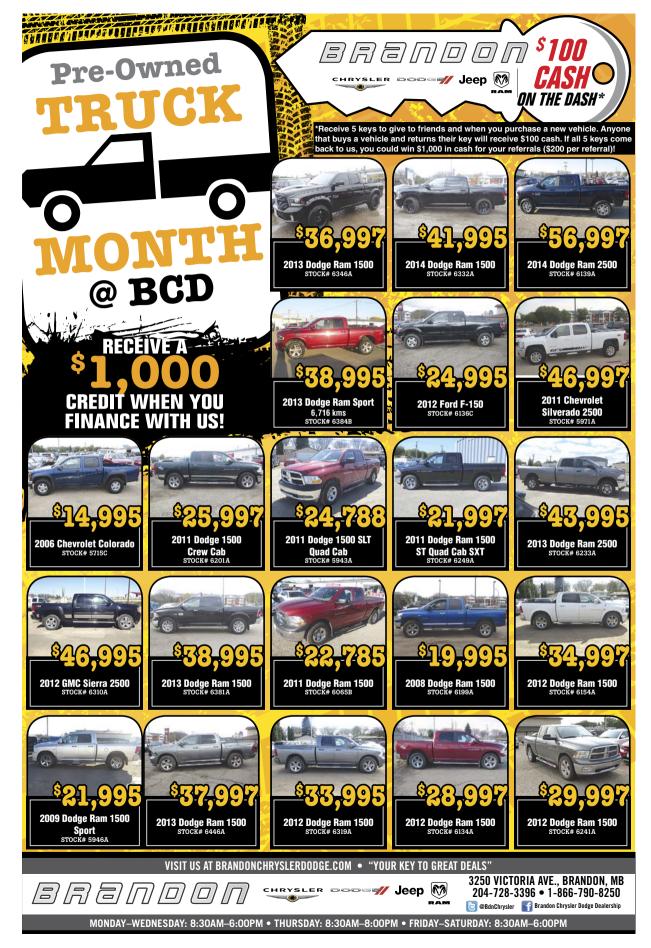
This year, 999 students were enrolled in agriculture, an all-time high for the col-lege, according to Brown. He says most of his students in his farm management class want to stay involved in the family farm part-time, with a few wanting to farm full-

"I try to talk to my students about the risk of agriculture-costing out machinery and understanding financial statements, talking about what makes money on the farm. We look at land values, and how they fluctuate, to give them a better understanding of all the factors," Brown says. "Anybody familiar with the farming industry knows it is risky. It's precarious and worrisome to have your entire income sitting out on a field getting rained on . . . but it's the independence, like any other small business that attracts young people. People want to make their own decisions, take the risk involved and reap those benefits-agriculture is a great





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Carbon capture project garners world attention

Saskatchewan's power utility is heralding its car-Saskatchewait's power utility is heratuling its car-bon capture and storage project, touted as the world's first commercial-scale operation of its kind. SaskPower says more than 250 people from at least 20 countries attended the opening of the \$1.4-billion

project Thursday. It will take carbon-capture emissions released by

the Boundary Dam power plant near Estevan and re-lease the gas deep underground using a steel pipeline for storage

Premier Brad Wall said the project helps curb green-house gas emissions while creating affordable energy. Critics of the technology argue that it doesn't ef-fectively address environmental concerns because it justifies the burning of fossil fuels. The aim is to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions by

one million tonnes annually, which amounts to 90 per cent of the emissions from the power plant.

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Manitoba farmers still without 2011 compensation

BY JULIA DIMA Three years after the flooding in the As-siniboine Valley flooded his family farm and drove his parents out of their home, Kelly Belhumeur is still fighting to receive help in getting his life and farm back together. Walking around his farm, where debris is still scattered in the saturated mud surroundscattered in the saturated mud surround-ing his house, and a garden of bullrushes is growing on pastureland, Belhumeur is feeling exhausted from trying to get back to normal. When the valley flooded again after heavy rains in late June this year, the farmstead, just outside of St. Lazare, filled with water again. It happened so quickly that Belhumeur had no time to get his vehicles, equipment, or cattle to a safe distance. The cattle made their way up to higher ground, but just as in 2011, Belhumuer lost farm but just as in 2011, Belhumuer lost farm equipment, belongings, and his field, though he has been unable to seed a crop since 2011. In 2011, Belhumeur's family applied for di-saster financial assistance (DFA), and never received any money, aside from an offer of \$10,000, which Belhumeur understood was all the family was being offered for compensation. After three years of trying to under-stand why they were not receiving compensation, and trying to navigate the confusing paperwork and regulations of the DFA pro-gram, the Belhumeurs were able to take their case to appeal in late August. "We gave our side of the story, EMO gave

their side of the story, and it's just in the hands of the appeal board now," he says. When the farm flooded in 2011, the only access road flooded as well. It was months

before the Belhumeurs could get to their farm and deal with the damage. "EMO said that we had taken too much time to get back here to repair the damage, which when they came out to inspect, had already been sitting in three and a half months of damage. They wanted us to already be fixing the house, wanted us to already be fixing the house, and we explained that as fast as we were pumping the basement, it was coming back in, so we couldn't even start repair. The guy from EMO who was at the appeal didn't re-ally understand that—I don't think he knew our story beforehand ... This was two guys that were probably handed the paperwork and that's it. If it was someone that was in contact with my family maybe it would contact with my family, maybe it would

contact with my family, maybe it would have been better." Belhumeur says the appeal was still help-ful, because the appeal board understood his frustrations with EMO.

Trustrations with EMO. "The appeal board couldn't understand that, and they couldn't understand how EMO wanted us to start repairing when the basement was still full of water. They had a lot of questions for EMO—why the commu-In the commu-nication ended, why there was so much con-fusion. Now we are anxiously waiting ... at least we tried," he says. After the appeal, Bel-humeur was told he would he would have the results of the meeting in 10 days. It has been three weeks, and he has not received any correspondence. Belhumeur says he just wants to see his parents get their lives back.

"I told EMO, my parents weren't living in a mansion by any means, but this was their home. They don't want a mansion in return, they just want a home to come back to, something that can be theirs again," he says.

Belhumeur is just one of many farmers in the Southwest corner of Manitoba who have felt wronged by the provincial government after the 2011 floods.

"It's everyone affected by flooding in 2011," says Reg Hewler, the conservative critic for EMO and MIT (Manitoba Infra-structure and Transportation). "We hear structure and Transportation). "We hear in question period various numbers about the number of claims in 2011 paid out, and they're not always the same number. We hear from a number of constituents who are still dealing with claims from 2011, and have been through many adjusters so, they go through the first one, they get called

Jeep



In 2011, both Fred Neil (left) and Pete Penner watched their farms become lakes. Both applied for disaster assistance, and received almost nothing. Both would like to leave their farms to their children and grandchildren, and fear that with financial loss, and uncertainty of future flooding disasters, they will have nothing to offer their families.

away, a new one comes in and is looking for information you gave the first adjuster, you have to make sure you have copies of everything-it's a very confusing and long process for people."

Hewler says hearing stories of constitu-ents like Belhumeur shows an urgent need for quicker turnaround from the govern-

If quicket utilization is an accession of the second secon you give paperwork to an adjuster, it can get lost and misplaced—some people just give up and just deal with it themselves," he says.

For farmers, dealing with it themselves is necessary if they want to survive. "You just have to try to get on with your life," says Fred Neil, a dairy farmer near

Hartney, Manitoba. Neil's dairy farm is about half a mile from

the Souris River, and in 2011, he was forced to evacuate the farm.

"The survey crews came out a week before e water hit, and they made a mark on my barn here, and said 'this is as high as the wa-ter is going to rise," says Neil, pointing to a faded mark on the outside of his barn, about six feet high. "What are you supposed to do with information like that, you have a week to get everything out." In that week, Neil had hundreds of people

on the farm helping him strip out the barns, relocate equipment, and super-sandbag around his home. Once everything was out, Neil still had 250 cows to get off the property. "Of course, no one farm could take them, and I had to split them into six different forme." In a course

farms," he says.

After nine weeks, Neil could bring his herd back, there were issues with the cows already.

"We were averaging 29 kilograms per cow before, and when they came back, we were doing 21, because cows are creatures of habto a provide the stress of the move was hard on them," he says. "We had to get another 40 odd cows in just to fill our quota." Five months later is when the true night-mare started, Neil says.

"What came back with the cows from the

move was mycoplasma, a disease nobody had ever seen in cows here before. You can get a vaccine for it in the States, but it is not allowed in Canada. We had 52 per cent mortality the first year back. "I was thinking, 'what the hell is going

on?' We'd never seen anything like mycoplasma before. It is a disease in the joints, like arthritis, and they could not get up, they could not walk, if you could get them up, they would just fall ... our veterinarian told us it was a contact disease that likely came from one of the farms. It was heartbreaking to watch. Some of these cows, my wife raised from calves," Neil says. "How she keeps her sanity is beyond me. You come out here ev-ery morning at 4:30, wondering what the hell is going to hit you today, and you're losing a cow every two days." Neil wound up having to restructure his

herd, repair the damage, and sell some of his dairy quota. He decided he would never evacuate his farm again, and built a massive dyke between his farm and the flooded pas-ture between him and the Souris River. Since 2011, Neil has incurred \$1.5 million in debt. He has received \$85,000 from DFA.

"That was a goodwill gesture from our premier. Everything else we've done here that's cost me money, they claim is a farm improvement. How is it a farm improvement? If we had not been so determined and bloody-minded, we would have just walked away from the place," he says. Doyle Piwniuk, the MLA for Arthur-Vird-en, who has been in communication with

Neil and other constituents facing issues get-ting compensation, says he hasraised Neil's ting compensation, says he hasraised Neil's concerns in question period on two different occasions, with no action being taken. Neil himself met with Premier Greg Selinger, and says that meeting led to no solutions. "Tve missed two milkings since 2011, and one was when I went to Winnipeg to meet the Premier. He said 'Don't worry, we'll look for event of the seld. To our, we'll look

after you.' What a load of nonsense," Neil

Neil says he just wants to be able to get back to where he was in before 2011.

"Just compensate us for what we've lost. \$1.5 million—nobody can stand that loss. I feel like they are keeping me at arm's length and finding stuff to nitpick about, instead of giving out financial disaster assistance, of giving out financial disaster assistance, which, in my understanding of it, comes from the federal government, and then the province distributes it out. It seems to get to Winnipeg and that's it. Where it goes after that, I have no idea... It's just bureaucracy gone mad." gone mad

Other farmers in the region who have lost crops and livelihoods and not received assistance feel that getting the money back is futile at this point—they want to see real solutions

Jack Edwards and Pete Penner farm near Boissevain and Deloraine, on opposite sides of Whitewater Lake. In 2011, Whitewater Lake flooded, and despite building dykes protecting their land, both farmers were flooded. In 2014, Pete Penner was hit even harder, with four sections entirely under wa-ter. Looking at an aerial photograph taken of his land after 2014's flood, Penner points to the dyke he built around his house,

to the dyke he built around his house, that managed to save a small patch of land. "I live on an island now" he says. In 2011, Penner says he was told he was eligible for DFA, but the hope of receiving any actual compensation disintegrated as the process dragged on. "They said I was covered, but I was not re-ceiving any payments. Someone from EMO came out here, and saw that I was not getting paid. I filled out the paperwork four times,

and the kept phoning me needing more in-formation, I sent them my income tax three formation, I sent them my income tax three times to verify that I was a bona fide farmer, and they kept losing it. I was getting so frus-trated, that I said, 'is this worth my while anyhow?' They told me yee, it was. I did get something from them—I daimed \$1,500 for a fence repair, and that is the only money I got back. I didn't get anything for pumping, or for the dyke I built, or anything else. And the people from EMO were telling me 'that should be covered, reapply' I got the \$1,500 should be covered, reapply.' I got the \$1,500 to fix the fence, and that is the last I heard from them," he says. Edwards was in the same situation in

2011, and was told he was not eligible for work he'd done, including building a dyke. In 2014, he was eligible for crop insurance, because he did seed a crop, which he lost 50 per cent of in the flood. "I have so many claims for unseeded acres

with crop insurance, that I fear pretty soon guys like me are going to get kicked out of the program. Unfortunately through no fault of our own, we can't seed year after year, and premiums get higher, coverage gets low-er, it comes to a point that you wonder if it's worth it to take on this insurance ... Farmers still have to pay taxes, crop or no crop. We ask the RM for tax breaks, but they still have to survive too," Edwards says.

Edwards has a son who wants to take over the family farm, and like Neil, he fears he'll have nothing left for his family to inherit of the water does not recede.

You do what you have to do and hope it gets better. My son is interested in this game, he is trying to get into farming. When we looked out over the farm on June 29, I should have told him to run far away that day—but, he's hopefully in it for the long haul." Penner has the same worries for his son

and grandson. "They want to farm, and this is what I

have to offer to them now, it's pathetic. We had a very good viable operation, but when you lose four sections of it, it sucks. Your income is cut pretty bad. The farm can't keep losing 2,500 acres a year and still survive, Penner says.

Penner says. "If we can get a better drainage system, that would solve some of these issues—get the water moving. This has been talked to death, we go round and round with the gov-ernment on it, and it's time to act," Edwards

says. There is a solution for the farmers around Whitewater Lake, according to the farmers, and RMs of Morton and Winchester that surround the lake.

"Fifteen creeks go into Whitewater Lake, and it makes its way out to Souris only through Medora Creek. Basically, runoff from Whitewater Lake has flooded every farmer around the lake entirely," says RM of Morton Reeve Bob McCallum. "We have to get this water out of the lake so that these people can get their lives back."

Continued on page 22



Burke says harvest has changed over the years

Continued from page 7 Burke says everything changed when they got their first combine.

"In 1951 we got a com-bine and that was the end of thrashing," he says."My favorite time was when we did away with the thresher and got a combine. I did more combining than I did threshing, although there's no comparison between early combines and those today."

But the combine still vasn't everything. "We but the combine still wasn't everything. "We had bad years combining too—1985 we had all that rain. It was worse than it was this year. "I had my last combine

for nineteen years." Burke says the size of farms has changed significantly.

"In my time there was a farmer every half section. Nowadays there are four or five thousand acres to

do. "There is a big difference between then and now. Now they're trying to farm all of Saskatchewan."

Burke says he started farming on his own in 1946.

"Mv brother and I farmed together for a few years until we got our own outfits and then we separated and went on our oŵn.

"I was left a half section when I first started, when my father passed away. I took over the farm, I was farming three sections then, Although most new farmers started out with a quarter section."

Crops were different back then, says Burke. "We didn't have canola different

or any special crops—we mostly had wheat, oats and barley—those were the main three. Sometimes we'd do maybe 20 or 30 we'd do maybe 20 or 30 acres of rye in case we didn't have any hay. We tried to do flax, but flax wasn't very competitive with weeds." Burke says the quality of

crops is much better now. "The quality of crops has increased—there's no doubt about that. We no doubt about that. We were always told that we were never going to grow enough grain to feed the world. We don't realize it in this part of the world but we really do feed the world." Today. Bucko lives in

Today Burke lives in Pipestone Villas in Mo-soomin. Burke says there are some things he still misses about farming.

"Family life is the good life, but I think I went through one of the better times," he says. "I've had hard times, and I've had good times. So you gotta take one with the other. "I think the biggest thing that I miss was when I was with my cattle. I miss them, I miss having a calf born every spring. You go them, I miss having a calif born every spring. You go out there and you were sure they were your fam-ily—you'd treat one a little better than the other. He says harvest is still a

"I always look forward to harvest which I think some of the boys do now too, because they're driving three or four-hundred thousand dollar combines. It's a pretty nice way to farm, really. We didn't have that in my day, we had probably a little hard-

NEW

Despite his nostalgia, Burke says because of his age, he's happy to let the younger farmers do the worl

"Well, I'll tell you one thing, I'm glad I'm not out there," he says with a out there," he says with a laugh. "Sure I miss it, but age catches up with you. I farmed until '95 and then I quit farming. I had a real good retired life in Mooso-min and Lonieud. min, and I enjoyed every min, and I enjoyed every minute of it. And it's nice to go out to the farm and see what's going on. I go out there for two or three hours before going back to what I was doing—which was nothing!"





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Manitoba farmers still without 2011 compensation

Continued from page 20

22

Farmers in the area would like better management of that creek, including gates and a channel so that it can be controlled Edwards says there is a road allowance that can be turned into a controlled ditch for Medora Creek. He believes that this would

Medora Creek. He believes that this would have saved a large percentage of his farm. "These people just want to farm their land. If the lake is going to run, let's put it into a channel that when it does get to its peak level, it's let go in a controlled way," says RM of Winchester Acting Reeve Gord Weidenhamer. They are hoping that the provincial government and Ducks Unlim-ited will work with the RM on constructing a controlled ditch a controlled ditch.

"We need a real solution to this, to get the water down," adds Penner.

water down," acus renner. In the Assiniboine Valley near Virden, farmers have been trying to work on a vi-able solution to flood issues with the provincial government since 2007. Keith Pearn and Stan Cochrane of the

Assiniboine Valley Producers Association say that a government program that was intended to compensate them for flooding in the Assiniboine Valley, the Shellmouth Dam Act. The ShellmouthDam near the Saskatch-

ewan and Manitoba Border, and controls water flow from Lake of the Prairies into the Assiniboine River. Since the mid-2000s, if the dam was full, and any heavy rainfall caused flooding, it would spill and flood farmers below the dam along the Assiniboine Valley

"We told Premier Doer at that time, he has to see what's happening in the Assini-boine Valley below the dam," says Keith Pearn. "He acknowledged the issues and

Pearn. The acknowledged the issues and said we have to help you guys." Pearn, Cochrane, and other producers worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on developing a program that would pro-vide the flooded farmers with compensa-tion for holding water. Under the adhoc program developed, the farmers received small payouts in 2005, 2007, and 2010. The

Shellmouth Dam Act was passed in 2008, and received royal assent in February, 2011, after which point, management of the act was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to MIT.

culture to M11. "At no time did we have any say about the rules and regulations of the act," says Pearn. "The government decided every-thing that happened with it. Basically, it's not working ... As we sit here today, we have not had one nickel spent between here and Brandware to a landware that has lost and Brandon to a landowner that has lost

and brandom to a numeric and the second seco flooding without consulting with the producers impacted.

ducers impacted. "They're saying most of the time it's natu-ral flooding first before any artificial—your outflows from Lake of the Prairies have to be greater than your inflows before they say there is artificial flooding." But Pearn and Cochrane argue that each time the dam is filled too high, and over-

flows with a storm, that is artificial flooding, and believe there would be less spillover if the province worked with Saskatchewan on

Pearn says that high water levels at the dam exacerbated the floods in 2010, 2011, 2012, and this year.

Cochrane says the definitions of artificial and natural flooding in the act are convolut-ed and that is preventing the farmers from

ed and that is preventing the tarmers from being compensated. "They made the act so complicated that it is hard to make it work. The key issue is what is artificial flooding? Now that it floods every year, it's hard to call it natu-ral, it's a combination of the water table and man-made drainage," Cochrane says. The dow Cochrane even is least full for

The dam, Cochrane says, is kept full for irrigation, and it is important to Portage La Prairie and Brandon. But, the floods keep happening because the province overfills the dam. "They get it up to or above summer lev-

el early in the spring, and if a rain comes along, there is no capacity for flood control, and that is what happened in those two wears. Even this spring—Keith and I had meetings in the spring, and the province said snow water would not be an issue. In the spring, they kept closing conduit on the dam, because they were concerned about not having enough water. A few weeks lat-er, it was going over the spillway and dam was out of control. After this year's flood in

June, it was six feet over the spillway." Cochrane and Pearn would like to see spot loss insurance, or a similar program to address floods in the valley, since they don't believe the Shellmouth Dam Act will ever provide them with compensation.

Pearn says he wants to help his sons stay hopeful, but it is hard. "They're very frustrated, very disap-pointed in what's taking place. In the same hand, they do realize we are going through wet years, and they are hopeful this will brighther with a come point and works also straighten out at some point, and we're also hopeful we're going to get some help to keep things rolling smoothly until this cycle does end, or some problems get solved," he "But we cannot continue farming this savs. 40,000 acres between Shellmouth Dam and Brandon with this kind of uncertainty. If I am going to plant a crop and spend money putting in the crop each spring, not know-

putfing in the crop each spring, not know-ing if I've got something to protect me, might as well forget about it." Pivmiuk says Manitoba needs to start thinking long-term and big picture about the plights of these farmers. "The big thing that has to happen—and it is starting to—the Assiniboine Basin Com-mission is being developed. That includes working with federal government, the pro-vincial governments in Manitoba and Sas katchewan, and also the governro in North Dakota. It is all one system," he says. "We can have all these small solutions, but we need to look at the big picture, and have need to look at the big picture, and have something like the Red River Basin over here. We need to get everyone on board." Both Pearn and Cochrane feel that un-

checked drainage in Saskatchewan is a big part of flooding issues downstream along the Assiniboine, and the provincial govern-ment in Manitoba is not doing enough to work with Saskatchewan on drainage concerns

"Minister Ashton acknowledged that Minister Ashton actioniceged drainage in Sas-katchewan, and it's a problem. My question is, if he knows that the drainage happening in Saskatchewan is an issue, how can be call the flooding in Manitoba natural? To me, that's artificial."

Pearn adds that he feels the provincial government used disaster assistance pro-

government used disaster assistance pro-grams as a quick-fix to issues that require long-term solutions. "Government has been using it as a crutch for every flood that happens, they just say, 'Oh, you can use DFA.' But, it's obviously not working." Piwnink arrage and be says it

Piwniuk agrees, and he says that since 90 per cent of disaster funding is allocated by the federal government, that they need to be the first to tell the provinces it will no longer

be the solution, and encourage mitigation. "This is a chance, I think for the federal government to say. 'Look, we can't keep giving you guys money'. Often with DFA, they require us to put everything back to its original condition to get reimbursed. You know how the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and get-ting the same results? That is exactly what is happening here. This is the opportunity for the federal government, and our MPs to get a better solution started."

Despite their stress and frustrations with the failure of the Shellmouth Dam Act, and the failure of the Sheilmouth Dam Act, and the inaction of the government, Pearn and Cochrane say they are in the fight for com-pensation for the long run. "These bureaucrats know they've got a

problem, and as long as we keep pushing, this is a thorn in their side," Pearn says. "I think they want it to go away some day, and they're either going to have to deal with it by changing the legislation, or coming up with something that will work for farmers."



The Carlyle Airport runway will be 5,000 feet long by the time expansion is complete. The extended runway means larger aircraft can land and take off from Car-lyle, and aviation safety is improved.

Aerial photos courtety of Kelly Running, Carlyle Ob-server.



Carlyle Airport expansion growing business in the region

BY IULIA DIMA

BY JULIA DIMA The Carlyle Airport, now called the Ted Brady Municipal Airport will be expanding significantly over the next two to three years. The improvements to the air-port began around five years ago when the 3,153 foot runway was repaved, and a new GPS approach was installed to improve landing capabilities. Those imlanding capabilities. Those im-provements cost about \$535,000. Now, the airport commission is going to expand the length of the runway to 5,000 feet. In addition, the GPS approach was improved by installing a Wide Area Aug-mentation System (WAAS) GPS approach, that makes landing in poor visibility easier. With these improvements, the municipal airport would gain the designa-tion of a regional airport, which would create more business opportunity.

"A regional airport is one desig-The provide the serve an area as opposed to a municipal airport—which is really more of a grass strip type of airport that is really just there for the local guys to deal with A regional airport is serving a big-ger footprint. We're not really a municipal airport because we are really busy. But to get into that regional designation, you need to have a little bit of a bigger facil-ity, so we are working into getting into that footprint of truly becom-ing a regional airport, and when we get to 5,000 feet and with the instrument approach we' new got in here, we're getting into that space," explains Blair Andrew, co-chair of Carlyle's Airport Commission. Currently, the airport has be-

Currently, the airport has be-gun construction on phase one of the expansion, which is expand-ing the runway length to 3,700 feet. The first phase, along with the WAAS GPS will cost about \$325,000. The additional 1,500 feet of memory which will be feet of runway—which will be phase two, and be completed over the next two or three years— will cost another \$700,000.

Andrew says the biggest push for the improvements is safety.

"The longer the runway, the safer it is for any aviation activ-ity," he says. "We had an instance this year where we had an acci-dent and they ended up having to transfer the person to Estevan at the airport to get them to Saska-toon. Our runway conditions did not allow for that aircraft to utilize the 3,200 feet of runway we had—basically, the surface conditions did not allow for the short runway to be used. If you have 10,000 feet of runway, if you've got a bit of ice on that runway, with a high powered aircraft, the runway length is less of an issue, but if you have a high-powered aircraft and 3,200 feet of runway and it is icy, there is a formula for whether or not you can safely come into that runway. Those factors all play together, the surface conditions make a short runway a problem, so if it was a long run-way, that wouldn't necessarily be

a problem." The GPS approach also means that pilots have a better chance of approaching the runway in poor weather conditions. Blayne Seidl is a pilot for Canadian Energy Services in Carlyle. He says that in poor weather conditions, a GPS approach means pilots have a better chance of landing, be-cause they do not need to physi-cally see the runway as early.

"Traditionally, you could pic-ture some virtual steps coming down, that is how an aircraft descends, and for each level, it's determined what the minimum safe altitude is," Seidl explains. "So, every time the aircraft descends another step, it has to make power adjustments and it's not a stabilized approach—it's not a constant angle. The new GPS approach allows constant levelling down toward the runway. So, down toward the runway. So, because it is more stable, we are hoping we can get the minimum altitude lowered. Right now, we are limited to 500 feet above the ground before the pilot has to call it a missed approach because he could not see the runway. We still and all aireJaace but bard so wa land all airplanes by hand, so we

need to see the runway to land it. so the lower and closer we can get to the runway with the GPS, the to the runway with the GPS, the better the chances of being able to see it in poor weather . . . The im-proved GPS approach and longer runway increases the safety factor as well. The company installing this for us says the GPS approach decreases the odds of an accident

decreases the odds of an accident on approach by 80 per cent." The lengthening of the runway also means that larger propeller aircraft and jet engine aircraft can use the airport. That would ben-efit Seidl, who frequently flies to and form Colourn when Consti and from Calgary, where Canadi-an Energy Services' head offices are, but with the size of the aircraft, cannot always carry the fuel loads needed to get to Calgary, having to stop in Regina to refuel.

"The heavier a plane, the more runway it needs to get airborne or stop, so the longer the runway is, stop, so the longer the runway is, we can carry heavier loads. We do trips to Calgary, and right now, there has been several trips I've done to Calgary where the load that we wanted to take to Calthat we wanted to take to Cal-gary we couldn't carry directly out of Carlyle, so—at more cost to us—we would have to hop up to Regina and get enough fuel to take us to Calgary. Whereas, with a longer runway, we could load that extra fuel and go straight to Calgary from Carlyle," Seidl ex-naise plains

Carlyle is in the heart of Saskatchewan's oil patch, and An-drew says the oil industry knows time is money, so improved ef-ficiency would increase oil in-dustry traffic in Carlyle, and subsequently benefit the hotels, restaurants, and shops in town. In addition, for local people who work in the oil patch in Carlyle and are making frequent trips to places like Calgary or Edmonton,

there is an increase in efficiency. "The airports do reflect what is going on with the local econo-

mv-as it gets busier in Southeast Saskatchewan, businesses are try-ing to find a more efficient way of getting business done, and the aviation traffic is really one of those things that reflects that," says Andrew. "For example— from Moosomin to Regina is a from Moosomin to Kegina is a two hour drive. Then you spend 90 minutes at the airport waiting to hop on the plane to fly to Cal-gary. That will take you another 90 minutes to get to Calgary. So, you now have five hours before you get out of the Calgary termi-nal to put into your day. Whereas in Carlyle, you can walk out the door of the airport, go onto the chartered aircraft your company has there, and you and your three or four other business associates hop into the plane, and 90 minutes later, you're in Calgary, go-ing to your meeting. You leave home at 8 am, you make your 10 hone at 8 ani, you make your 10 or 11 a.m. meeting in Calgary, you hop in the plane at 4, and you're at home having supper with your family at the end of the day."

"In Carlyle, you can walk out the door of the airport, go onto the chartered aircraft

your company has there, and you and your three or four other business associates hop

The other benefit to the expansion is tourism in the Carlyle and Moose Mountain region.

"One of the areas we would hope the Bear Claw Casino would benefit from—at 5,000 feet and good commercial instrumenand good commercial instrumen-tation approaches coming into Carlyle, now they can actually fly in some of the higher end talent to perform at the casino. We're a little bit out of the way, if enterlittle bit out of the way, if enter-tainment is flying into Regina and coming out, or traveling this way, then they can actually be 10 minutes away from the casino. We would like to think that is a benefit to the tourism side of it," Andrew explains. "Also, mak-ing it more of a destination place for general visition and a visition for general aviation and aviation enthusiasts. You go to Lake of the Woods in Kenora, and in the summertime there, you see a lot of aircraft sitting in Kenora that

into the plane, and 90 minutes later, you're in Calgary, going to your meeting -Blair Andrew

are there for the weekends, the families fly in—so hopefully we can create more of that sort of culture here in the Moose Mountain area by providing an airport facil-ity that lends to that as well." The strategic location of the air-

port in oil country means the Carlyle airport is busy. Because the airport is still considered a small municipal airport, Andrew says aviation traffic isn't monitored. But looking at fuel sales is a sign of activity.

"The airport is right adjacent to the town, so you're always seeing traffic coming and going-just based on fuel sales that we go through, both Jet A fuel for tur-bine traffic, and the general avia-tion traffic that uses a low-lead fuel, it's a very busy airport when compared to other rural airports."

compared to other rural airports." Andrew says that because of that, the private sector, includ-ing Canadian Energy Services, has been a heavy supporter of the costly expansion project to im-prove the airport. "A big chunk of funding comes from the private sector. They have the commercial traffic com-ing in and out, and they see the

ing in and out, and they see the benefit and understand the timevenent and understand the time-money equation of business, and so we have had good support from them. The province has a Community Airport Partnership grant, called the CAP grant, and they will match 50 per cent of the cost to a more than the support of the they will match 50 per cent of the cost to a maximum of \$275,000 for cost to a maximum of \$275,000 for a project, and we have applied and received funding from them. And both the town and munici-pality have been helping out as well to get things going," he says. Poor weather throughout the

spring and summer has set con-struction of the phase one expan-sion back, but Andrew says the goal is to be completed phase one in the new year, and to be beginning the major expansion of 1,500 feet.

Wawota preparing to host Musical Ride in 2015

RV KARA KINNA

BY KARA KINNA Exactly 25 years after it came to Wawota the first time, the RCMP Musical Ride is returning to the community. The RCMP Musical Ride will be in Wa-wota on July 28, 2015. Meredith Swanson, who applied to have the ride come to Wawota, say the was sur-tiered when he previously and the Wayne

prised when he received word that Wawo-

"Back in 1990 we had the Muscial Ride in Wawota, so it would be the 25th annu versary from the last one," he says. "I was involved in the last one. I thought I've taked about it and talked about it, so I made a few phone calls and sent in an application and just about fell out of my chair when they let us brown they are coming "

and just about fell out of my chair when they let us know they are coming." Swanson says it will be the Wawota Business Enhancement Group that will spearhead organization of the Musical Ride, although he says most of the groups in town will need to get involved to orga-nize the large event

"We need to involve all of the other groups in town because it's such a large thing that it can't all be done by just a few

people," he says. Aside from the Musical Ride itself,



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Swanson says the town needs to provide 30 to 45 minutes of entertainment before the ride. Arrangements also need to be made for stabling the horses in the rink and feeding the horses, and the grounds for the ride will need to be prepared. Swanson says the ride will be held in

the same place it was held in 1990, on the

north side of the town where the Little Pipestone Valley slopes to form a natural amphitheatre. He says last time the natural setting provided a beautiful backdrop for the ride. "Just to the east side of the area where

the amphitheatre is, it's well treed. And the mounties came out four abreast and walked down this hill, and that scarlet and black against the green, it brought tears to people's eyes," says Swanson. Last time the Musical Ride was in Wa-

wota, Swanson says about 2,500 people came out to see it, and he is hoping the be able to attract that many people again. Swanson says Wawota is fortunate to be

hosting the ride again. "We are very lucky, I feel, to be given the opportunity to host it. I'm excited that they are coming."

the opportunity to host it. I in excited that they are coming." He says when he applied for the ride he didn't realize that the town would be com-ing up to the 25th anniversary of the last time the ride was in Wawota. "It's great. It was so unplanned. I didn't were know when I annibid for it when we

even know when I applied for it when we had it last. When the RCMP responded saying they were coming, then we looked it up and by golly it was 1990."

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A harvest sunset west of Carlyle.

Julia Dima photo

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CWB to build Manitoba grain facility

Wheat Board is The Canadian building another grain-handling fa-cility in Manitoba as it gears up for privatization. The wheat board says the new el-

The wheat board says the new el-evator to be built near St. Adolphe, south of Winnipeg, will be able to store 34,000 tonnes of grain when it begins operating in 2016. The Crown-owned organization says the facility will provide excellent rail access to its Thunder Bay terminal or used or to excern parts the LUS.

as well as to western ports, the U.S. and Mexico.

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The CWB has been busy buying and building to strengthen its network, which includes other grain facilities in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

The company also plans to add a grain facility in Alberta to its holdings. Under federal law, the CWB is to be privatized no later than July 31, 2017, but the board says it expects to beat that deadline and hopes to present its plan to Ottawa early next year.

"CWB's rapidly growing network of grain-handling facilities contin-

ues to attract considerable interest by farmers, potential investors and the public," CEO Ian White said Friday in a release about the St. Adolphe project.

The federal government passed a law in 2011 that stripped the Cana-dian Wheat Board of its monopoly on western wheat and barley sales. Farmers can still market their grain through the board, but now it is a voluntary decision.

The cost of the new St. Adolphe facility was not released.





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