Linwood | Heidelberg | Wroxeter

Order Desk: 519-698-2082 | Dispatch: 519-698-9928 | 1-800-265-8735 | Fax: 519-698-2719

Jones Feed Mills Covid-19 Update

As of July 1^{st,} the procedures JFM has implemented to manage Covid-19 for the safety of JFM staff, their families and our customers remain in place. Jones Feed Mills is monitoring the re-opening of the economy very closely and will begin to lighten restrictions only when all risks are viewed by the JFM management team as no risk to those associated with Jones Feed Mills. In regards to our retail outlets and offices (Linwood, Heidelberg and Wroxeter), all remain closed at this time as our retail stores and offices are associated with our production facilitates and staff and though we are working on re-opening plans, we can not open these outlets until we are completely sure they pose no threat to our staff, our customers and the rest of the processes within Jones Feed Mills. We appreciate your on-going understanding and support and are here to assist wherever possible. For more information on Covid-19 and Jones Feed Mills, please refer to our web site, speak with your JFM sales representative or call the office. We would be glad to assist in any way. Stay Safe!

Summer Water Requirements for Cattle

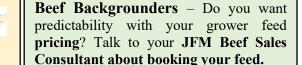
Article by Joe O'Rourke, JFM Beef Sales Consultant

We have already experienced our first heat wave of the season. As we move into the summer months your JFM beef team would like to remind you of the importance of having adequate, clean drinking water for cattle on pasture and in the feedlot. Water intake



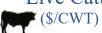
increases with temperature. When temperature increases from 5 to 32°C water intake increases by 50-60% depending on the size and production status of the animal. For example, an 1,100lb steer would generally consume around 31 L of water/day at 5°C. At 32°C that same 1,100lb steer requires upwards of 51 L of water/day. This increase in consumption can also cause a backlog of cattle drinking at the water source. It is recommended that there be 1.5 inches of linear trough space per animal so that 10% of the group are able to drink at once when the water source is generally close, such as in a feedlot setting. In large pastures where cattle have to travel for water it is recommended that there be 4.5 inches of linear trough space per head so that 30% of the group are able to drink at once. Cleaning waterers, bowls and troughs often is also recommended as well as ensuring water flow through lines, hoses and fittings is adequate to keep up with intake.

Reminder – The last Heidelberg Chick Day pick up date is Tuesday, July 7th Call 519-699-5200



FUTURES

June 30, 2020 Live Cattle



Aug \$ 131.77 Oct \$ 136.66 Dec \$ 141.75 Feb \$ 146.87

Dressed Hogs (\$/CKG)

Aug \$ 124.01 Oct \$ 121.39 Dec \$ 127.72 Feb \$ 149.73

Canadian Dollar: \$1.37 Source: farms.com

On the Calendar!

Canada Dairy Expo – Cancelled - Now April 7-8, 2021

Outdoor Farm Show – Cancelled

Nov 4-5 Can Poultry Show Stratford Rotary Complex

RAWF Toronto - Cancelled

Jones Feed Mills Saturday Service

We are happy to serve you at our **Heidelberg Mill** on Saturdays 8:00 AM-4:00 PM

JFM **Linwood Office** and **Warehouse** are closed Saturdays

JFM **Wroxeter Mill** is **closed** Saturdays during Covid-19

Heat Stress in Dry Cows Effects Calves

Article by Trish Dunn, JFM Dairy Sales Consultant and Market Support Specialist

Heat stress is a very common topic of discussion this time of year. The effects of heat stress on lactating cows and how heat stress impacts milk production tends to be at the forefront of heat stress conversation. In the past, dry cows have taken a back burner in heat stress discussions, but recent research has demonstrated this group should not be forgotten about when implementing heat stress mitigation strategies.

Heat stressed dry cows have been found to have up to 2 KG less dry matter intake during the transition period (21 days pre-fresh, to 21 days post-fresh) compared to dry cows that were cooled during the dry period. Additionally, heat stressed dry cows have been found to produce up to 4 KG less milk per day up to 180 DIM, compared to cooled dry cows.

Not only are the negative impacts on the dry cow experiencing heat stress, but the calf she carries can be negatively impacted as well. When cows are heat stressed, they adjust their blood flow to minimize their internal heat production. This means cows divert blood flow away from the growing calf. Calves born to heat stressed cows are more likely to be born earlier with reduced birth weights. Additionally, these calves are less able to absorb immunoglobulins in colostrum, increasing their risk of getting sick.

Heat stress in dry cows has lasting effects on calves. Calves born to heat stressed cows tend to have lower weaning weights and remain lighter up to 12 months of age compared to calves born to cooled cows. Finally, calves born to heat stressed dams produced 19% less milk in their first lactation.

Cooling dry cows has shown to have many economic benefits. Fans, misters, and feed additives are many strategies that can be used to help cool dry cows. When thinking about implementing feed additives, make sure to speak to your JFM Dairy Rep to make sure the additive will work in your dry cow program.



FLY CONTROL PRODUCT





Sale Products	Regular Price	Sale Price	Case Lot Price
Disvap	\$32.46	\$28.00	\$27.00
Zapit	\$28.38	\$26.00	\$21.00
Konk Too (Small)	\$28.92	\$22.00	\$21.00
Konk Too (Large)	\$34.11	\$25.75	\$24.50
Konk 409D (Domestic)	\$21.99	\$16.00	
Multivap - Clearance	\$29.17	\$25.00	
Konk 418 - Clearance	\$28.04	\$19.50	12 32
Konk 408 - Clearance	\$17.64	\$13.00	Stonor
Agita Powder	\$ 51.21	\$ 42.00	
Silvalure Roll- 9 Metre	\$ 35.75	\$ 34.50	(10)*
Silvalure Fly String Kit	\$108.88	\$104.00	
Fly String Refill- 500 M	\$ 87.46	\$ 68.50	

All other fly control items not listed on this flyer are on Sale at 20% off retail price

Subject to availability – Availability may vary by location.

WALKING YOUR BIRDS **DURING HEAT STRESS TIMES**

Article by Jeff Christopher – JFM Poultry Sales Consultant

There are numerous ways to help heavy birds out during heat stress times (ex: increase ventilation, cooling pads, etc.) One discussion from the University of Georgia is walking the birds to dissipate the heat built up when they lie down. Increasing dark hours will only increase time birds lie down, which might be counter-productive in periods of heat stress. As birds lie, there is an intense amount of heat under their breast area. Birds cannot expel this heat and as a result, their internal temperatures continue to rise. By casually walking the barn floor area and getting the birds up and moving, birds will expel more of this heat as they move around which will also encourage them to consume more water at the same time. To learn more, contact Jeff at 226-750-0659



www.jfm.ca | 1-800-265-8735

