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Direct Approach

Study explores B2C marketing opportunities for beef producers

Ongoing research at Kansas State University is exploring opportunities for beef producers to market their products directly to consumers and capitalize on interest in "local" beef in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant supply chain disruptions.

An initial survey of 198 consumers and 66 beef producers found that nearly half of consumers surveyed said they bought their first custom-processed beef in 2020 or 2021 due to the pandemic, and the majority (61%) of beef producers said their business-to-consumer (B2C) marketing of beef rose in those same years.

"This type of direct-to-consumer selling gives a beef producer the potential to earn greater returns than through conventional marketing approaches since the intermediary steps between producer and consumer are reduced or assumed by the beef producer and consumer," the researchers

wrote. "By having more control over the selling price, producers may be better able to cover their production costs and improve overall profitability."

The USDA-funded research not only seeks to explore those opportunities, but also to identify information gaps and examine the profitability of B2C marketing.

K-State research found, for example, that B2C marketing is challenged by lack of information that a consumer otherwise would have available to them at a retail outlet, such as cuts, quality, amounts and prices. Communication between consumers and beef producers also may be lacking, as is consumers' experience in buying beef directly from producers.

The majority of beef producers reported that consumers were unhappy with some aspect of the B2C model: yield (23%), the portions of some cuts (23%), and the price (13%). Furthermore, 10% of producers indicated that their customers were surprised by unexpected costs. When disputes arose, some producers were forced to reduce prices, waive



LOYAL CUSTOMER: After a manufacturing career with an automotive parts supplier, Muzaffar Ahmad decided to retire and take up something new. With the help of his son who works in medicine with the University of Missouri hospital system, Ahmad started another career in retirement; farmer. For nearly 20 years, he has been raising cattle on a farm in the rolling hills west of Clark, Mo. near Perche Creek. Although cattle has easily been his focus, over the years he has added a few sheep and goats in the mix while the creek bottom row crop ground is rented to a neighbor. Ahmad called last month to tell us that he had made the decision to disperse his herd and rent the pasture ground to his neighbor; you might say he is retiring from his second career. Selling the cows may have been a hard decision, but his decision of caring for and spending more time with his wife was an easy one. The Ahmad herd, some home raised and some purchased locally, will be auctioned off at EMCC in Bowling Green, Mo. on May 20. Ahmad has been a steadily good and loyal customer both buying and selling. Like other friends and customers retiring, it is an honor to be trusted to disperse the herd, but we'll miss our regular visits about the cattle.

fees, or provide additional products.

Meanwhile, all but one of the producers polled in the initial survey thought direct-to-consumer sales were more profitable than selling their animals through conventional markets such as sale barns or packers.

But the researchers note that producers may be overestimating the profitability of the B2C model. Based on survey results, less than half of the beef producers use accounting software, such as QuickBooks, that would allow

a beef producer to analyze their direct marketing sales. Also, nearly all the beef producers were using cash accounting (as opposed to accrual accounting), which would make a profitability analysis of their direct marketing sales even more difficult.

"Producers now have more opportunities to participate in B2C (business to consumer) marketing than ever before given the increased consumer interest in purchasing beef locally," the researchers wrote. "However, there still is a lack of information

between beef producers and consumers about how to best facilitate these B2C transactions. If either the consumer or beef producer has unrealistic expectations about the transaction, future use of the B2C model could be reduced. Further, if beef producers can't see an increase in profitability from a B2C model, consumers will find it harder to obtain locally produced beef as beef producers will go back to conventional marketing channels."

— Meatingplace.com

Chevron CEO says Permian never better; growth there continues

By COLLEEN SCHREIBER
Reprinted by permission
of Livestock Weekly

HOUSTON — Despite all the challenges facing the oil and gas industry, Mike Wirth, Chairman and CEO, Chevron Corporation, told those attending the recent CERAWEEK by S&P Global that there's never been a more exciting time to be in the energy industry.

"The opportunities for smart people to make a difference, to help deal with the big challenges have never been greater," Wirth told the group. "I tell people, in our company that we do difficult every day, and this looks difficult, but this is who we are. This industry is full of people that do difficult."

In his remarks, Wirth focused on technology innovation and how all of that connects to capital markets and to policy. Specifically, he stressed the need for balanced and pragmatic conversations about energy. He said that technology and innovation

are key ingredients for progress.

Wirth also laid out three elements of critical importance to the future. First, he stressed the need for economies to have affordable energy as it's necessary to create further prosperity. Second countries need reliable energy for security purposes.

"We're reminded of that here with recent events," he told CERAWEEK participants.

The third element is that the world wants a cleaner environment. All three of these must be accomplished with a balanced approach, he reiterated.

"If we overindex on just one or two of those and don't really keep the three of them in balance, we can we set ourselves on a path that creates vulnerabilities that weren't intended," Wirth stressed.

As to the need for continued innovation, he pointed specifically to the tremendous story with regard to vaccines developed for the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The investments that have been made in technology in the

pharmaceutical industry, in research and development on messenger RNA technology, prepared the pharmaceutical companies to very quickly sequence this virus to be able to develop very effective vaccines and get into trials and do something that historically has taken years or even a decade in a matter of months.

"That speaks to the value of innovation and investments in technology that prepare us to solve problems," said Wirth.

He also noted that some times it's not about developing a new technology but rather connecting with existing technology. As an example, he pointed out that Uber didn't invent cars or cell phones and yet they found a way to integrate technologies to solve a problem.

"Some of the greatest sources of innovation is not only in the technology itself, but in how technology is applied," he stressed.

He carried that over into the energy industry pointing out that wind, solar and batteries have

made enormous changes and improvements in overall costs. Another is horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing.

"Those two things have been around for a long time, but when they were brought together and applied in a new way, it unlocked resources in ways that we never could before," Wirth reminded. "That has really changed the energy equation in this country and frankly in the world."

Specific to the current market with respect to what's happening in Ukraine, Wirth reminded that inventories have been drawn down because of really strong demand following the COVID lockdown. He noted that supply and demand are closer in balance than they were all through COVID. However, he stressed there is enough oil and gas to still meet demand.

"It's not necessarily owing on the routes that it did previously," said Wirth. "Buyers and sellers are not matching up the way they did before because of the dynamics that we're seeing, but the

world is still round. These are still fungible commodities, and there are places for all the flows to go."

What is happening now is what he referred to as a "reoptimization of the system." That comes with some costs, and it comes with some lags.

"In normal times, markets are pretty efficient at finding the optimal way to match up feedstocks into manufacturing facilities into markets. You start to distort that, and it takes some time to rebalance, but I don't see signs of physical supply outages beginning to occur yet," he reiterated.

Chevron has a big stake in the Permian and the Permian, Wirth said, just keeps getting better. In fact, that stake encompasses a couple of million acres with a couple of decades worth of resources, some 20 billion barrels.

"We always knew the unconventional that were there," he said. "We just didn't know how to produce them."

Most of their Permian assets

See PERMIAN, page 15



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From the Publisher... Jon Angell

This month is heavy on reading in many diverse subjects. On the front is some interesting information from Kansas that studied direct marketing beef. In the last couple of years, this is an option many of our producers have either started or expanded, especially during the time of the Whu-Flu.

I found it interesting. If you are involved in direct marketing, it clearly talks about problems and concerns of the public. Can you address these concerns? Often the merchandiser that "finds a better way" profits.

Recently the price of fuel and energy in general has been a prime subject for comment around the salebarn and coffee shops. I make it no secret that I favor domestic production when possible.

The Chevron CEO spoke recently and I found his comments noteworthy and informative. One of the quotes that jumped out at me was about the use of innovation and technology in their industry. It made me think that some of the principles that they are applying might be useful in ours.

I have a couple more long, special interest articles revolving around economics.

Jason Riley in a speech to Hillsdale College, partially in promotion of an upcoming biography of Thomas Sowell, gives some context to Sowell's career and impact. Some folks are fans of musicians or professional athletes, I'm wonkish and nerdish enough to say openly I am a fan of Thomas Sowell. I agree with Riley when he says, "we need a hundred more like him."

This article is a good preview for the biography for those interested in such. I'll likely be reading the biography.



Along the same direction of economics is an article on page 13 from the Mises Institute. Talk about wonkish; here you go.

Most of us in the cattle business are heavily involved in commodities of all kinds. With the contraction of the economy and the rampant inflation, we are dealing with, this is an incredibly timely article.

Let me summarize. The bureaucrats and politicians that run fiscal and monetary policy in this country (worldwide really) have screwed-up. Undisciplined money printing NEVER ends well.

Some of you will notice we are missing two regular columns. Doc Martin has been covered up with spring work and likely adjusting to a young baby in the house. When you see him, feel free to tell him you missed seeing his column in the May edition.

Also, our youth page editor has been put on special assignment in Hot Springs, Arkansas. She is attending the 95th Arkansas FFA Convention working the media room with the AECT Department (Agriculture, Education, Communications and Technology) with the Dale Bumpers College at the University of Arkansas.

She is one of six students, along with three graduate students and two professors, providing media coverage. She is taking photos and writing press releases to send to local newspapers covering the convention. She is deep into doing journalism. What a great practical experience.

I expect to hear all about it come the June issue. Likewise if you see Schyler, tell her you missed her column in the May issue.

I received several pieces of mail from readers in the last month's mailbag, which was encouraging.

The Cattleman's Advocate is currently available free of charge at over 110 locations in Missouri and Illinois. By selling just one head at Eastern Missouri Commission Company in Bowling Green, Mo., or Missouri Valley Commission Co. in Boonville, Mo., you can be put in our system for a free short term subscription. If you would like to receive the publication each month at your home, subscriptions for one year are available by sending \$20 and your name and current address to:

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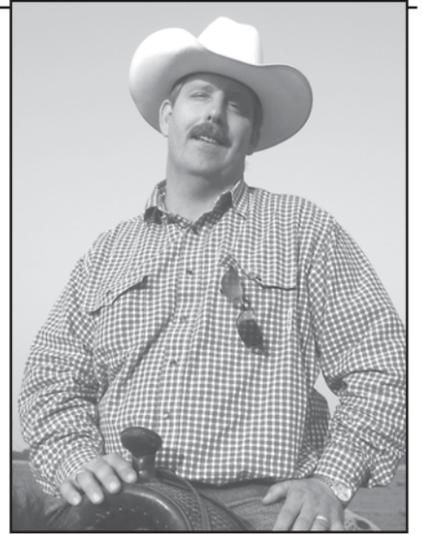
and I to receive *The Cattleman's Advocate*. Learn a lot from reading it!

Thanks for all you've done through the years for Dad. He respected you all and trusted you.

Sincerely,
P.H."

We lost a friend and a reader in the passing of "P. H.'s" dad, but gained the daughter and son-in-law as readers. I found the note humbling and encouraging.

Like always we have plenty to offer something for everyone in this issue. Thanks for reading and your continued support for what we do.



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From Our Side of the Fence

By JUSTIN ANGELL
EMCC Owner/Partner

Our wet spring has arrived! We are fortunate to be able to use that agentive when describing our spring when so many west of us are suffering from a prolonged serious drought. Because of this drought and now grain economics, this nation's cow kill is running about 20% over the five-year average for the third year in a row.

Elon Musk has once again potentially changed the course of American history. As an immigrant to this country, I believe he has a greater appreciation for our personal freedoms than we do. One of those constitutionally guaranteed rights is free speech. Apparently, Musk thinks it's very important because he dropped \$43,000,000,000 on the table to purchase and reform the international social media giant Twitter.

I'm not a tweeter myself but I can see where this venue properly managed can easily bring free speech, open debates and per-

haps most importantly dissemination of information at an individual level back into the public forum.

Censorship in America? It's happening now, along with erosion of other guarantees of our bill of rights but maybe at least for now freedom of speech is a little safer thanks to a slightly autistic South African whiz kid turned American entrepreneur.

I think it should be noted that Elon Musk is making the nerds among us heroes. I believe his greatest legacy will become apparent decades from now from engineers and scientist who as kids now find Elon Musk inspirational and encouraging.

Let's look at the cattle business. Fed cattle have been walking higher, but as you know, corn and other inputs have run higher. In southwest Kansas, fed cattle are at a stagnant \$1.40 while corn purchased by the feed lots is currently carrying a basis of \$1.20 which puts May corn at \$9.38. In the best-case scenario, that puts costs of gain at \$1.50 or higher. We are soon coming to

the moment in the industry where it either gets fixed or permanently broken. I tend to be an optimist.

Circling back to Elon Musk, overnight, one man has changed for the better the problem of big tech censorship. I guess the optimism in me says maybe this could happen for us in the cattle business also.

Widely discussed, the cattle feeding business model in this country is unsustainable; so, may be forced into changing within the next year or two. This doesn't necessarily mean it will

be better or worse, but possibly different. I've told my kids for years that every time there is a big change there is also a very big opportunity somewhere. The big question for us is how that change will trickle down into the backgrounding and cow calf business. Stay tuned.

Even with that dark cloud over the cattle feeding business, the calf and yearling market has been outstanding. There is a great deal of optimism in the industry mainly stemming from cattle inventory figures. A growing consensus of cattlemen believes after we get through the big June/August supply of fed cattle that shrinking supply of feedlot ready cattle will force the fed cattle market much higher.

As often happens in April, our pound cow market has dribbled lower, but the best cow still

brings over \$90 and almost all cows bring over \$60

Speaking of cows and cow markets, I'd like to address the rumor of our cow buyers brawling during the Friday morning sale. It's actually true. Sometimes bidding competition leads to frustration, which leads to several buyers exchanging heated taunts, which led to a couple old cowboys pushing around on each other like two young bulls in the spring before turnout... don't worry they both got tired before anybody could get hurt. Bottom line is if you have cows to sell, Bowling Green is the place to do it. Whole new meaning to the hottest cow sale in Missouri!

Enjoy the green grass and planting season. I guess that's enough for this month I will see you at the auction.



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HPAI claims commercial flocks in Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Two dozen additional outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza have hit commercial and backyard flocks this week in seven U.S. states, according to the most recent federal data.

The latest outbreaks occurred in Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota and Wisconsin, numbers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service show.

The largest confirmed outbreak this week involved more than 1.7 million commercial layer chickens in Dixon, Neb. Two outbreaks were confirmed Tuesday in Morrison, Minn., one involving 214,277 commercial layer chickens and the other 43,286 commercial broiler chickens.

Other cases of HPAI confirmed this week include a flock of 52,000 commercial turkeys in Barron, Wis., and a 45,000-bird flock of commercial turkeys in Morrison, Minn. Commercial turkey flocks were also infected in Kandiyohi and Yellow

Medicine, Minn., affecting 38,000 and 50,000 birds respectively.

Small backyard flocks in Benton, Minn., Sheridan, N.D., and Menominee, Mich., were also infected.

Montana and Colorado recently saw their first confirmed outbreaks of HPAI as the fallout from the nation's worst outbreak of bird flu continues.

As things stand, USDA reports confirmed HPAI detections in commercial and backyard flocks in 26 states: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Across one U.S. border, Canada's Food Inspection Agency on Wednesday confirmed avian influenza at two sites in Quebec and another in Ontario.

- Meatingplace.com

Got an idea for a story you'd like to see in The Advocate? Drop us a line and let us know at: cattlemans@virtualimages.us

FARM & FOOD FILE

'I used to say FDA stood for foot-dragging artists'

By ALAN GUEBERT
For The Cattleman's Advocate

FDA is, of course, government shorthand for the Food and Drug Administration or, as Helen Bottemiller Evich makes crystal clear in a deeply-sourced, richly detailed April 8 exposé, the Food and Drug Administration.

The emphasis is required, explains Bottemiller Evich, a senior editor and ag reporter at Politico, because "a months-long... investigation" found "that regulating food is simply not a high priority at the agency, where drugs and other medical products dominate..."

That's a deadly problem for every American because the FDA "oversees nearly 80 percent of the American food supply." For decades, though, it hasn't done that job well, FDA official after FDA official told Bottemiller Evich.

For example, she notes, "There are a lot of things that languish," Stepan Ostroff, "who twice served as acting commissioner of FDA," told her. "There's nobody pushing very hard to get them done... We don't have that... pressure to actually make things happen on the food side."

More pointedly, "When Politico called Ostroff, he was so eager to discuss the agency's problems, he prepared a laundry list of his concerns."

Indeed, FDA slowness is so achingly deliberate that it borders on incompetence. Examples abound: It was years before FDA acknowledged dangerous pathogens and heavy metal contamination in baby foods; it was



Former—and, remarkably, even current—"officials and industry professionals used terms like 'ridiculous,' 'impossible,' 'broken,' 'byzantine,' and 'a joke' to describe the state of food regulation at FDA."

"slow" to recognize the danger of "PFAS, so-called forever chemicals" found in food packaging; and it spent "the better part of a decade working on voluntary sodium reduction goals" while "other countries moved ahead with their own years ago."

This tortoise approach with the nation's food safety carries a price. "This government dysfunction has a real impact..." writes Bottemiller Evich. "The CDC [Center for Disease Control] estimates that more than 128,000 are hospitalized and 3,000 people die from foodborne illnesses each year—a toll that has not lessened after a sweeping update to food safety a decade ago."

And the dysfunction is bipartisan. Republican and Democratic White Houses and Congresses have both been badly served by FDA, reports Bottemiller Evich, who spoke with "more than 50 people" and found a "remarkable level of consensus that the agency is simply not working."

It's more than that, though. Former—and, remarkably, even current—"officials and industry professionals used terms like 'ridiculous,' 'impossible,' 'broken,' 'byzantine,' and 'a joke' to describe the state of food regulation at FDA."

Some of FDA's problems are tied to its dual mission—both food and drug safety. "They have too many programs and not enough resources," Bottemiller Evich quotes one principal deputy commissioner, "and the mismatch is profound."

Currently, the "vast majority... [or] about two thirds" of FDA's "roughly \$1 billion food budget goes... to pay for inspections" even though the "number of food inspections performed each year have been going

down..." How can that be?

Because, "There is simply no accountability in Congress," a long-time FDA economist told Bottemiller Evich. "I guess most of their staff really don't understand the risk issues that FDA faces [and, in turn] (t)hey don't really know what to say to FDA to hold them accountable." That's shameful.

Equally shameful, a recent reshuffle inside FDA food safety programs ignited intraoffice turf fights over jurisdiction and authority, again grinding agency gears already slipping after years of neglect and inactivity. Lobbying by Big Food through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) didn't help, either.

"The food industry is lobbying USDA, which in turn puts pressure on FDA through the White House and Capitol Hill, in a way that's unproductive..." former FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb told Politico.

Bottemiller Evich, however, makes it clear that FDA has more problems than just Big Food big-footing its way around FDA. FDA has become a shrimp in an ocean of transnational whales and its—and our elected officials', too—failure to bulk up to match today's increasingly industrialized food system leaves the nation at risk in riskier times.

The complete, authoritative, 9,000-word story, "The FDA's Food Failure" is posted at:

<https://www.politico.com/interactives/2022/fda-fails-regulate-food-health-safety-hazards/>

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Jury convicts Kansas man in check kiting trial

From Department of Justice
U.S. Attorney's Office
District of Kansas

TOPEKA, KAN. – A federal jury convicted a Kansas man of 31 counts of bank fraud, one count of making a false statement in connection with a Small Business Administration guaranteed loan, and one count of making a false statement in a loan or credit card application.

According to court documents and evidence presented at trial, Tyler Gillum, 51, of Plainville owned and operated Plainville Livestock Commission Inc. from 2006 until 2019. Between January 2015 and August 2017, Gillum wrote checks and made wire transfers between various accounts under his control at various banks in a scheme commonly known as check kiting. This is when checks are continually written back and forth to fraudulently inflate account balances tricking banks into honoring checks written with insufficient funds. Gillum's scheme resulted in losses of more than \$10 million to the banking system.

Gillum also applied for and obtained a \$1,500,000 loan,

secured by the U.S. Small Business Administration, and a \$500,000 line of credit from Almena State Bank, while concealing he'd previously signed an approximately \$6.1 million promissory note to TBK Bank of Dallas, Texas.

"Because of the defendant's crimes, banks suffered millions of dollars in losses. These fraudulent acts should be of concern to everyone, because the stability of our nation's banking system is vital to the financial health of this country," said U.S. Attorney Duston Slinkard, District of Kansas.

The FBI, U.S.D.A. Office of Inspector-General, S.B.A. Office of Inspector-General, and F.D.I.C. Office of Inspector-General investigated the case.

U.S. Attorney Duston Slinkard commends the work of Assistant U.S. Attorneys Sara Walton and the late Richard Hathaway in preparing and prosecuting the case.

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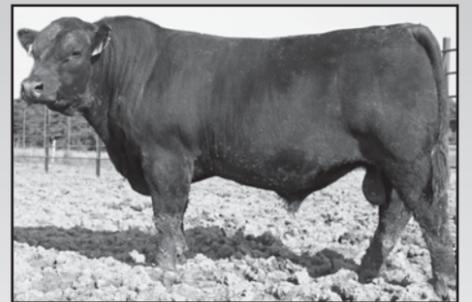
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- July issue Ad deadline: June 28
- August issue Ad deadline: July 26
- September issue Ad deadline: August 23



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Livestock News & Notes.....

McDonald's calls Icahn's animal welfare ideas 'unfeasible'

McDonald's Corp. is challenging activist shareholder Carl Icahn's letter to fellow stockholders accusing the company and "Wall Street firms" of hypocrisy when it comes to environmental, social and governance issues.

The Chicago-based company says Icahn's call for all of McDonald's pork suppliers to move to "crate-free" pork within a specific timeframe is "unfeasible," adding that the investor's proposals from February would present a cost challenge. McDonald's says it sources only about 1% of all U.S. pork production and already is on the way to fulfilling its 2012 commitment to eliminate pork sourced at farms that use gestation stalls for sows. The company expects by the end of 2022 that 85% to 90% of the pork used in its products will come from hogs not confined in stalls when they are pregnant.

McDonald's also noted in its statement that Icahn's campaign fails to address what it described as the "inherent hypocrisy" of the effort since the investor is the majority owner of Viskase, which produces and supplies packaging for the pork and poultry industry. The fast food giant adds that Lombard, Ill.-based Viskase has made no public commitments similar to those launched by McDonald's in 2012 regarding animal welfare and so far does not limit its business to meat producers who raise their animals in "crate-free" housing systems, as Icahn is demanding from others.

In February, Icahn nominated two people to McDonald's board of directors, a move he repeated in March while accusing Cincinnati-based Kroger Co. of "side-stepping financial obligations to workers who don't make a fair wage."

Albertsons CEO: 'Strong' consumer is shunning trade-downs

Consumers have not altered their shopping patterns at the grocery store despite an 8% overall inflation rate, Albertsons CEO Vivek Sankaran said on the supermarket chain's latest quarterly earnings call.

"We are still seeing the consumer very strong. We're not seeing any meaningful trade-downs," Vivek said in answer to analysts' questions last week. "Honestly, we are not seeing a change in behavior."

An example of consumers' willingness to spend is in the organic segment, where sales penetration is up, Vivek said. And private label penetration is at pre-pandemic levels, even with better price points on those products, he said.

Vivek said the company is anticipating that inflation will continue at current levels until around September, then moderate "significantly."

JBS starts electric truck rental business

Brazil's JBS SA has started a business unit for renting electric trucks to distribute refrigerated goods to retailers, Reuters reported recently.

The meatpacker's new company, No Carbon, has a fleet of 31 electric urban cargo vehicles, which are being rented to transport companies that provide services to JBS, according to the wire service. The company plans to broaden operations to others wanting emissions-free transportation. The vehicles made by China's JAC Motors are now distributing Friboi, Seara and Swift products in Brazil, replacing diesel-powered trucks previously in use. Capable of hauling as much as four tons, the vehicles can travel up to 93 miles a day, making them suitable for urban centers, Armando Volpe, No Carbon's executive director, told Reuters.

The turn to electric transportation comes as JBS looks to curtail its logistics costs and to reduce carbon emissions. The development comes in a week in which JBS found itself on the defensive after environmental groups released a study suggesting a large jump in the company's carbon emissions. The company contends the study is flawed.

DOJ notifies court it will try 5 poultry executives again

The Justice Department in April notified a federal judge in Colorado that it intends to proceed with prosecuting the five remaining poultry company executives named in the government's broiler price-fixing suit.

Charges of collusion were dropped against five other executives in late March after a jury failed to reach a verdict against all 10 of the original defendants in the government's second attempt at trying the case.

U.S. District Judge Philip Brimmer summoned Jonathan Kanter, head of the DOJ's antitrust division, to

appear in court earlier this month to explain the agency's rationale for proceeding with the case after two earlier mistrials. Kanter reportedly said the case against the five remaining defendants is clearer.

Still facing charges are former Pilgrim's Pride CEOs Jayson Penn and William Lovette; Claxton Poultry President Mikell Fries; Claxton Vice President Scott Brady; and Roger Austin, formerly with Pilgrim's.

The defendants are accused of conspiring to rig bids and prices of broiler chickens from 2012 to 2019. All have pleaded not guilty to the criminal charges. The lawsuit was originally filed in the summer of 2021, and the first mistrial occurred in December when, as with the second case, the jury deadlocked.

Food inflation: multiple factors spur ongoing rise, continuing into '23

Beyond such widely acknowledged factors as labor shortages, higher fuel costs and supply-chain disruptions from the pandemic, other factors helping to drive up the price of food have surfaced in recent weeks, The Washington Post reported.

The war in Ukraine is having a large effect on U.S. food prices, the newspaper relayed. For one, corn used for animal feed and ethanol is nearing 10-year highs. That's partly due to a Biden administration decision to allow summer sales of high-ethanol gas to ease the rise in fuel prices since Russia's invasion. But as feed accounts for 60% of the costs of raising livestock, expect prices to climb for beef, pork and poultry.

Escalating fertilizer prices tied to Russia's war in Ukraine could also be a factor for meat in that slaughter houses often use fertilizer for carbon dioxide use to stun animals, the Post reported.

Lesser known to average Americans than to those in the meat industry, the worst outbreak of avian flu in the U.S. since 2015 has prompted a surge in chicken, turkey and egg prices, the newspaper noted.

California's ongoing drought and the decision by Texas to increase inspections of commercial vehicles crossing the border are other lesser known factors in rising food costs, the Post added.

People should expect food inflation to continue this year and in 2023, BofA Securities analyst Alexander Lin wrote in a note to investors.

But Lin, for one, thinks Russia's invasion of Ukraine has not yet hit prices at U.S. grocery stores, but rather will "lead to sustained price increases later this year."

Americans are eating more than in the past, and companies are now comfortable with passing along the costs, according to the analyst, who expects food inflation to

"stay hot this year at around 9% [for the 12 months ending in the fourth quarter] and rise another 4% in 2023."

Judge gives preliminary OK to \$42M Smithfield antitrust settlement

Smithfield Foods Inc. is close to closing the books on a lawsuit accusing the processor of fixing pork prices now that a Minnesota federal court judge has granted preliminary approval for the proposed \$42 million settlement.

Judge John R. Tunheim this week signed off on the preliminary settlement agreement between Smithfield and the Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchasing Plaintiffs, who accused the company and others of conspiring to fix prices for pork sold to commercial and institutional restaurants since 2009. The ruling also noted that the settlement "on a class basis is superior to the other means of resolving this matter," according to court filings.

"While we deny any liability in these cases and believe that our conduct always has been lawful, we decided that it was in the best interests of the company to negotiate a settlement," a Smithfield spokesperson said in an email to Meatingplace when the settlement was proposed earlier in April.

Smithfield has already agreed to pay \$83 million to settle a similar suit brought by direct pork purchasers including distributors and grocers.

JBS also has reached settlements with both direct and indirect pork purchasers in the litigation.

COVID-19 lockdown snarls meat shipments to Shanghai

Shipping giant AP Moller-Maersk A/S has pulled the plug on bookings to bring refrigerated containers into Shanghai as a COVID-19 lockdown hinders transporting meat and seafood from the port into the city, the shipping giant stated on Friday.

"The situation in Shanghai has not improved," with limited trucking and congested terminals, Ocean Network Express told customers in an update on Thursday. It advised considering a change in destination to alternative ports to prevent delays or damage, especially time-sensitive commodities.

Shanghai is entering a third week of restrictions aimed at halting the spread of the omicron variant, disrupting supply chains and compelling ships to go elsewhere. Food supplies have been disrupted as far south as Shenzhen, according to Bloomberg News.

Many of the preceding items were taken from Meatingplace.com

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It's The Pitts...

Benny was the Fix-It Man

By LEE PITTS
For The Cattleman's Advocate

Benny could fix anything... toilets, tractors, stoves, marriages, window blinds, anything. There was never waiting for a part to come either. He had one of everything in the back of his truck. That was my job... to find the part. He would be under a heater and tell me to go get a "watchamacallit" and if by some chance I couldn't find the right part he would make one with his calloused hands. Today we'd probably call him a consultant but I always thought of Benny as a genius. He knew how to do things.

We went out on a lot of false alarms. The elderly ladies in town would call up and say, "Benny, my washing machine doesn't sound right." Benny would go out to their house and listen to their Maytag wringer washer which sounded just fine. Of course there was no charge, just a couple cups of coffee. They just wanted a little company or maybe they wanted Benny to look at their sick dog or cat. He knew a lot about animals too and worked way cheaper than the vet.

Once every six years a certain lady would call about her stove. All she really wanted was the floor cleaned out behind it. That was my job too. Benny still drank the coffee but we charged her plenty. Benny never got rich but I think he did all right. He always had enough money to buy me a chili-cheese dog from

It was quite an honor for me to ride shotgun with Benny in his truck all over town as ladies waved and dogs followed.

Aphis down at the truck stop.

Benny was widely known for telling stories. The women liked the ones slightly off color. They would get red in the face and say, "Oh, Benny you shouldn't say that. Do you know any more?"

He could tell a housewife how to take the oil stain out of her carpet in six different languages. He knew how to patch up sinks and family squabbles. He could take a drunk off the bottle and lift a bum off the floor. I'd seen him do it.

Benny had a small farm where every year he grew a wonderful garden. He used to try and see how hot he could grow peppers. He would use them in the wonderful Mexican food he cooked. But his specialty was sweet corn.

Around the dinner table all over town folks would sit down to sweet corn which they had just purchased at Mitch's Garden Market. And they would say, "This is the best corn I ever ate. It must be Benny's." They just felt a little better knowing that Benny grew it.

It was quite an honor for me to ride shotgun with Benny in his truck all over town as ladies waved and dogs followed. I'm sure Benny had his faults but I can't remember any. I never heard him argue and never heard a bad word said about the gentle man.

I'm sure I asked too many questions but Benny knew important things. The weather

man on the radio would say it was going to be sunny but Benny would look up into a clear sky and see the blackbirds starting to flock on the telephone wires. "Looks like rain to me," he'd say. And sure enough we'd get two inches. Benny understood. He had a knack for seeing things as they were and doing things as they ought to be done.

I don't know how much schooling Benny had. I do know that my grandparents helped raise him and that he worked for Grandpa his entire career. I also know that after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and when the government started sending the rest of the Japanese-Americans in my town to detention camps, Benny didn't get mad at America. He enlisted in the Army of the country who would have taken everything he owned if he had stayed home. Benny never talked about the war but I'm told he served with distinction and got several medals and commendations. They will never put a sign up on the edge of our town that says that Benny Taketa lived there... but our town was a lot better because he did.

Pardon me for doing all this reminiscing but when I look around and see all the things in this country that could be fixed with a little common sense, I think of Benny. But common sense these days is not so common.

Neither was Benny...
— www.LeePittsbooks.com

JBS says study criticizing its net-zero efforts flawed

Brazil's JBS S.A. says a recent study estimating there has been a 51% rise in the company's carbon emissions was flawed because it is based on the expansion of the company's processing capacity.

The study was prepared by several environmental groups, including the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP). The researchers contend that greenhouse gas emissions from JBS operations rose 51% in five years to a total of 421.6 million metric tons in 2021 as a result of the expansion of the company's meat processing activities.

According to the IATP study, the number of cattle in JBS's supply chain increased by 54% in the past five years while the number of pigs (up 67%) and chickens (up 40%) resulted in what the report called "the enormous increase in emissions last year. Researchers contend that JBS processed 26.8 million cattle, 46.7 million pigs and 4.9 billion chickens in 2021.

JBS countered in a statement that the report "uses flawed methodology and grossly extrapolated data to make misleading claims, including the use of our

processing capacity to estimate our emissions." The company did not supply data on its meat processing capacity expansion over the years. Company officials, however, added that they "were not given the courtesy of contributing to, nor responding to the report's findings prior to publication."

JBS announced in March 2021 a commitment to become net-zero, reducing carbon emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3, by 2040. The report also claimed

that JBS only plans to cut Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, which represent less than 10% of its carbon footprint. Scope 3 emissions cover up to 97% of the company's contribution to climate change, the report said. JBS added that its work on emissions disclosure was in line with best practice international standards, and independent third-party verification regarding its net-zero goal already is under way.

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— Ken Burch,
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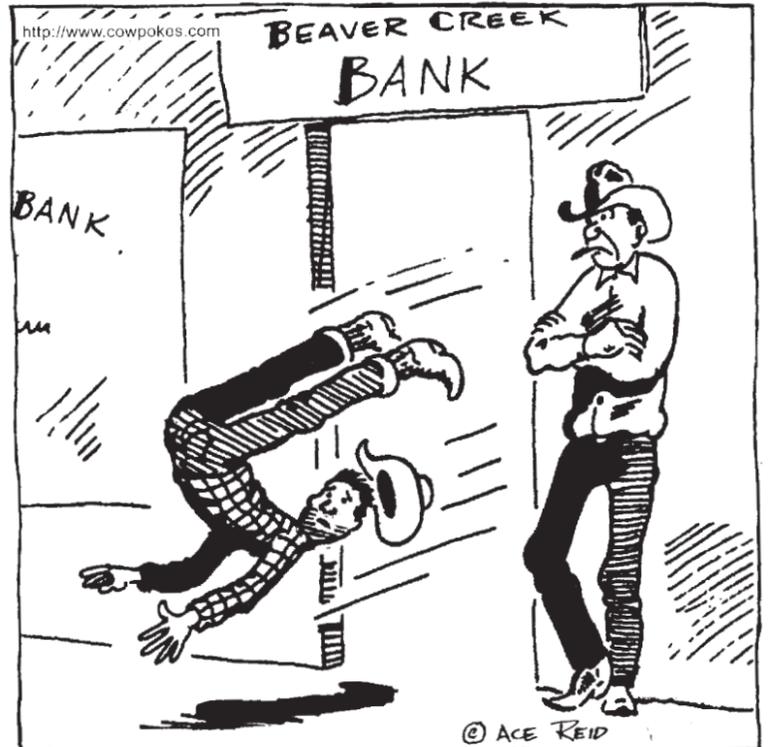
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By Ace Reid



"I reckon I insulted somebody when I offered to pay the same interest on my cow note that they're givin' on my savin's!"

Texas cattle group signs onto WOTUS case before Supreme Court

The Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association is joining the National Cattlemen's Beef Association and 47 other groups in calling on the U.S. Supreme Court to limit definition of federally protected waters.

At stake are efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers to replace a 2020 rule with a more restrictive regulation.

The cattle industry's position focuses on a Biden administration proposal to re-establish the pre-2015 definition of "waters of the United States" (WOTUS). Meat and agricultural groups have long fought the 2015 WOTUS rule as it expands the definition of federally protected waters to include those on private lands such as livestock farms.

"Cattle producers must once again deal with regulatory uncertainty and the potential for government overreach," Arthur Uhl, president of the Texas association, said in a news release.

The high court in January agreed to take up an appeal from

an Idaho couple looking to build a home on property that federal regulators say is protected wetlands. The pair argue that a prior ruling by the court left unclear the definition of wetlands covered by the federal standard.

Arguments in the case are set for this fall, with a decision potentially coming as soon as early 2023.

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Specialist urges Missourians to guard against emerging tick-borne disease

BLUE SPRINGS, Mo. – As temperatures rise, humans and animals become meal tickets for ticks.

Heartland disease, an emerging infectious disease first found in northwestern Missouri in 2009, is another reason to take precautions against ticks, says University of Missouri horticulture specialist and entomologist Tamra Reall.

Heartland disease symptoms include fever, fatigue, diarrhea, loss of appetite, muscle pain and low white blood cell counts, which prevent the body from fighting infection.

April to June is peak time for tick-related emergency room visits, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

To prevent tick bites and disease, you need to understand what makes ticks tick, says Reall.

Where they live and how they travel

Ticks make their homes in grass, brush or wooded areas. Most live within 3 feet of the ground. Ticks do not jump or fall from trees. Instead, they crawl onto their hosts or hitch a ride by questing, an ambush strategy in which they hang by their hind legs from blades of grass or low branches and wait with their forelegs outstretched so they can grab hold when a suitable host comes along.

Protect yourselves and pets

Before going to tick-prone areas, apply a repellent containing DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE), para-menthane-diol (PMD), or 2-undecanone. Do not use products containing OLE or PMD on children under the age of 3. Visit epa.gov/insect-repellents to find a product that fits your needs. Do



COMMON TICK: The lone star tick, one of the most common tick species in Missouri, can spread Heartland disease, first found in Missouri in 2009. Female lone star ticks can be identified by the white dot in the center of the back. (Photo courtesy U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

not use products formulated for humans on pets. Your veterinarian can recommend a prevention

product. Treat clothing, footwear and gear with a product containing 0.5% permethrin.

After being outdoors, remove and examine clothing. Promptly wash clothes in hot water (medium or cold water won't kill ticks). Dry on high for at least 10 minutes.

Shower within two hours of being outdoors, says Reall. Check underarms, belly buttons, back of knees, around the waist, ears, between legs and around the hairline. Also, check pets for ticks.

Remove ticks carefully

If you find a tick attached to your skin, remove it promptly and carefully:

Use tweezers to grab the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible.

Pull straight up when removing the tick. Do not twist or jerk. Never crush a tick with your

fingers.

Follow up with your doctor. See a doctor if you develop a fever or rash within several weeks of removing a tick. Common signs of infection include fevers, chills, aches and pains, or a rash.

Related MU Extension publications available for free download:

"T i c k s , " extension.missouri.edu/g7382. Brief overview of common tick species in Missouri, tick-borne diseases and prevention and treatment of tick bites.

"T i c k s and Tick-Borne D i s e a s e s , " extension.missouri.edu/ipm1032.

A more detailed guide from MU's Integrated Pest Management program.

'Living with COVID approach' buoys beef demand: USMEF

Global demand for U.S. beef remained strong in February as more markets lifted pandemic-related foodservice restrictions, according to data released by USDA and compiled by the U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF).

The boost to foodservice demand late last year and in early 2022 supported value growth in key Asian and Latin American markets, USMEF said.

"While lockdowns in China and Hong Kong are certainly a setback for foodservice demand, those are the main exceptions as most countries have shifted to more of a living-with-COVID approach," USMEF President and CEO Dan Halstrom said in a news release.

Beef exports totaled 108,501 metric tons in February, up 5% from a year ago, while value

climbed 35% to \$904.4 million. Through the first two months of the year, exports increased 9% to 227,567 metric tons, while value soared 46% to \$1.93 billion.

"Rarely have we seen so many outside forces creating headwinds for U.S. meat exports and such uncertainty in the global marketplace," Halstrom noted.

Following record-large January shipments, beef export volume to leading market South Korea slowed in February, but value climbed significantly. February exports to Korea totaled 19,033 metric tons, down 19% from a year ago, but value still increased 17% to \$197.8 million.

February exports to Japan were down 5% to 23,553 metric, but value jumped 21% to just under \$200 million.

Beef exports to Taiwan got

off to a slow start in 2021 before recovering to set a new annual value record. Demand has been far stronger in early 2022, with February exports up 39% to 5,307 metric tons, while value soared 85% to \$64.3 million.

Coming off a record performance in 2021, beef exports to Central America continue to trend higher, led by robust growth in Guatemala, Panama and Honduras and continued strong exports to Costa Rica. Through February, exports to the region were up 23% to 3,831 metric tons, valued at \$28.1 million (up 50%).

Since U.S. beef gained meaningful access to China in early 2020 through the Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement, beef exports to China/Hong Kong have continued to build momentum, USMEF said. Through February, exports to the

region increased 56% from a year ago to 39,492 metric tons, with value up 87% to \$374.8 million.

– Meatingplace.com

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Registration open for MU Ag Lenders School, June 6-9

COLUMBIA, Mo. – Registration is open for the University of Missouri Agricultural Lenders School, June 6-9 on the MU campus.

The school is a unique opportunity for early to mid-career agricultural lenders, says MU Extension agricultural economist Ryan Milhollin.

"The Agricultural Lenders School provides in-depth training in agricultural finance for lenders seeking to make good loan decisions in today's marketplace," Milhollin says. "Sessions use practical examples to demonstrate concepts focused on issues critical to successful agricultural lending. Speakers use a balance of presentations, exercises and case studies."

Instructors include Freddie Barnard, Purdue University professor emeritus of agricultural economics and a pioneer in the development of Farm Financial Standards. Other speakers include lending professionals, industry experts and MU faculty members.

Topics include an introduction to agricultural financial statements, keys to agricultural

credit analysis, financial benchmarks and comparative data, communication with farmer clients, practical servicing issues specific to agriculture, emerging issues in agricultural finance, legal review and lien documentation, managing agricultural risks, completing the agricultural loan, and Farm Service Agency programs and perspectives.

Since 2000, the school has trained more than 600 agricultur-

al lenders from institutions across the United States, Milhollin says. The \$1,300 fee includes program materials and lunches. Registration deadline is May 16.

For details and registration, go to muext.us/AgLendersSchool2022.

MU Extension, FCS Financial and the Missouri Independent Bankers Association sponsor the program.

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War in Ukraine likely to shock grain markets for years: CoBank

Russia's military invasion of Ukraine has reignited the grain price rally of 2020-21, and the situation is expected to result in tight grain stocks and price volatility for at least two years, according to a new report from CoBank.

The Black Sea region is a major producer and exporter of wheat, in addition to being a critically important hub for global agricultural commodity trade.

Regardless of when the war ends, its impact on global grain trade will reverberate for some time as markets continually assess real and perceived grain supply shortages and re-adjust risk premiums, according to the report from CoBank's Knowledge Exchange.

"We expect a significant tightening in available stocks-to-use ratios for both corn and wheat," said Kenneth Scott Zuckerberg, lead grain and farm supply economist with CoBank. "Grain prices will remain elevated and volatile for the foreseeable future. It's an environment that will require U.S. grain coop-

RWA label claim in beef cattle is a little shady: study

A substantial portion of cattle destined for the "Raised without Antibiotics" market have been given antibiotics, according to a new study published in Science.

In the George Washington University and Food In-Depth study, researchers obtained urine samples from beef cattle being slaughtered for the RWA marketplace. They tested nearly 700 cattle from 312 lots and 33 different RWA-certified feed yards??.

The scientists found that 42% of feed yards had at least one animal test positive. Lots with at least one positive test represented approximately 15% of the "Raised without Antibiotics" cattle processed during the study period.

Although the good news is that "the majority of producers appear to be doing it right," according to the paper authors, the study found that there are strong incentives to cheat on a set of claims that are relatively easy to confirm.

Currently, USDA does not mandate empirical testing to validate RWA claims, they said. RWA production is a market-based solution to a public health issue, but the system only works if labels are verified, the study authors concluded. The scientists recommended that the USDA and retailers strengthen verification and enforcement.

- Meatingplace.com

Regardless of when the war ends, its impact on global grain trade will reverberate for some time as markets continually assess real and perceived grain supply shortages and re-adjust risk premiums, according to the report from CoBank's Knowledge Exchange.

eratives and exporters to maintain high capital levels and excess liquidity to fund operational and risk management activities."

Russia and Ukraine account for 14% of global wheat produc-

tion and 29% of global wheat exports based on trailing five-year averages. While the two nations produce only 4% of global corn supplies, they account for 17% of corn exports. The war comes at a particularly

tenuous time for Ukraine given its normal planting calendar, creating a risk for crop production and grain exports from the country, the report said.

Excluding Ukraine and China due to its stock reserves held from trade, CoBank expects that global available stocks-to-use ratios will fall from 6.6% to 4.0% for corn and from 15.0% to 10.5% for wheat.

The United States, Brazil and Argentina will likely have the ability to fill the gaps in corn export demand. India, Europe and Australia could backfill

some of the shortfalls in Ukraine wheat exports to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

The war in Ukraine could serve as a food security wake-up call to MENA countries, which depend on grain imports from Russia and Ukraine. Should MENA diversify its grain export partners, North and South America, Europe and Australia stand to benefit, CoBank said.

- Meatingplace.com

Strengthening Missouri's local food systems

COLUMBIA, Mo. - A new partnership between the University of Missouri Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security (ICFS) and MU Extension will make it easier to access information about local and regional food systems and food security.

"The goal of the partnership, currently called the Community Food Network, is to bring together ICFS and extension expertise to coordinate and respond to questions," said Bill McKelvey, senior project coordinator.

Questions related to food systems and food security don't always align with existing program areas at the university, McKelvey said. Questions often come from initiatives such as farmers markets or local food coalitions. Others may deal with local food regulations or healthy food access. ICFS and MU Extension want to fill this gap by organizing experts to provide resources, answer questions and support local stakeholders working in these areas.

The best way to use existing expertise, said McKelvey, is to mobilize the experts regardless of their discipline or location. Ultimately, McKelvey and a

team of extension specialists would like to involve experts on other UM System campuses, at Lincoln University and others in government, industry and the nonprofit sector.

Building on the current work of the MU Extension Food Systems team, the network will also conduct trainings and develop educational materials on high-priority topics, said McKelvey.

Enhancing relationships between the network and Missouri communities is a key feature of this work, said McKelvey. Strong partnerships can lead to applied research projects and collaboration on grant

opportunities.

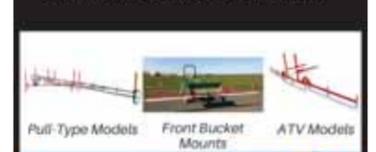
"We want our stakeholders to be more informed, better connected and ready to take action as a result of this work," said McKelvey. "We want to ensure that our food system is more resilient and that there is a greater economic impact and more economic opportunities for producers and others who are working in this area."

Learn more about the Community Food Network at foodsecurity.missouri.edu/community-food-network.

For information about MU Extension's Food Systems resources, visit extension.missouri.edu/programs/food-systems.



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Understanding the continuing importance of Thomas Sowell

By JASON L. RILEY
 Author, *Maverick: A Biography of Thomas Sowell*

The following is adapted from a speech delivered at a Hillsdale College National Leadership Seminar on February 24, 2022, in Naples, Florida.

When I was researching my biography of economist Thomas Sowell, I kept coming across Sowell's own descriptions of scholars he admired, and I was often struck by how well those descriptions applied to Sowell himself.

For example, after the death of Nobel Prize-winning economist George Stigler, who was one of Sowell's professors at the University of Chicago, Sowell wrote:

"In a world of self-promoting academics, coining buzzwords and aligning themselves on the side of the angels of the moment, George Stigler epitomized a rare integrity as well as a rare intellect. He jumped on no bandwagons, beat no drums for causes, created no personal cult. He did the work of a scholar and a teacher—both superbly—and found that sufficient. If you wanted to learn, and above all if you wanted to learn how to think—how to avoid the vague words, fuzzy thoughts, or maudlin sentiments that cloud over reality—then Stigler was your man."

And here is Sowell describing another of his professors at Chicago, Milton Friedman:

"[He] was one of the very few intellectuals with both genius and common sense. He could express himself at the highest analytical levels to his fellow

economists in academic publications and still write popular books . . . that could be understood by people who knew nothing about economics."

I'm hard-pressed to come up with better ways than those to describe Thomas Sowell. When I think about his scholarship, that's what comes to mind: intellectual integrity, analytical rigor, respect for evidence, skepticism toward the kind of fashionable thinking that comes and goes. And then there's the clarity. Column after column, book after book, written in plain English for general public consumption.

In 2020, at the age of 90, Sowell published his 36th book, *Charter Schools and Their Enemies*. I hope he's not done writing books, but if he is you could hardly find a more suitable swan song for a publishing career that has now spanned six decades.

Sowell's first two books were scholarly. But his third book, published in 1972—the semiautobiographical *Black Education: Myths and Tragedies*—was written for the general public. It grew out of a long article on college admissions standards for black students that he wrote for *The New York Times Magazine* in 1970. And it begins with a recounting of his own education—first at segregated schools in North Carolina, where he was born, and later at integrated schools in New York City's Harlem neighborhood, where he was raised.

The topic of education is one that Sowell has returned to repeatedly over the decades. In the preface to *Charter Schools and Their Enemies*, he describes a conversation he had in the early 1970s with Irving Kristol,

the editor of *Public Interest*. Kristol asked Sowell what could be done to create high-quality schools for blacks, and Sowell replied that such schools already existed and had for generations.

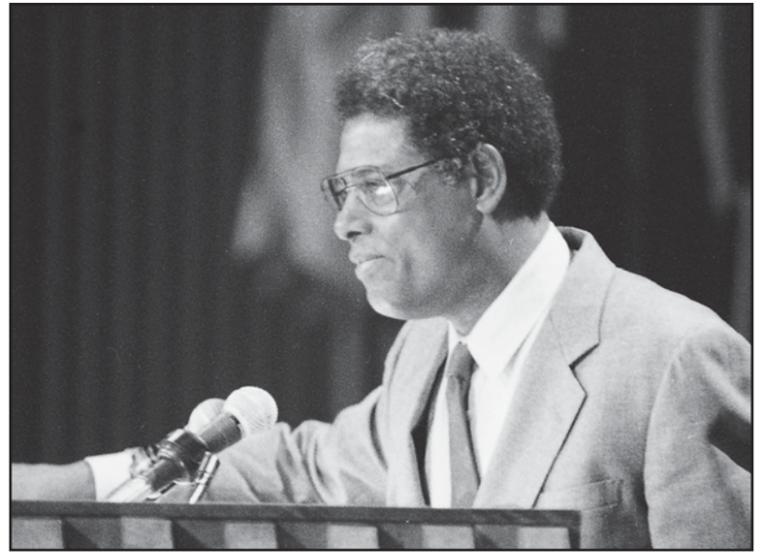
Kristol asked Sowell to write about these schools, and a 1974 issue of *Public Interest* featured an essay by Sowell on the history of all-black Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., which had not only outperformed its local white counterparts, but had repeatedly equaled or exceeded national norms on standardized tests throughout the first half of the 20th century.

From 1870 to 1955, Sowell wrote, "most of Dunbar's graduates went on to college, even though most Americans—white or black—did not."

Two years later, in the same publication, he wrote a second article on successful black elementary and high schools throughout the country.

In a sense, today's public charter schools, which often have predominantly low-income black and Hispanic student bodies, are successors to the high-achieving black schools that Sowell researched more than 40 years ago. And as he points out, these charter schools are not simply doing a better job than traditional public schools with the same demographic groups. In many cases, inner-city charter school students are outperforming their peers in the wealthiest and whitest suburban school districts in the country. In New York City, for example, the Success Academy charter schools have effectively closed the academic achievement gap between black and white students.

Sowell writes,



"The educational success of these charter schools undermines theories of genetic determinism, claims of cultural bias in the tests, assertions that racial 'integration' is necessary for blacks to reach educational parity, and presumptions that income differences are among the 'root causes' of educational differences."

Sowell goes on to say that the last claim, about poverty, "has been used for decades to absolve traditional public schools of any responsibility for educational failures in low-income minority communities."

Charter schools don't have such vocal and passionate enemies because they don't work, but because they do. Therefore, they pose a threat to the education status quo. They threaten the current power balance that allows the interests of adults who run public education to come before what's best for students. Bad schools stay open because those schools still provide good jobs for adults. Whether or not the children are learning is a secondary concern

at best.

As Sowell writes, "Schools exist for the education of children. Schools do not exist to provide iron-clad jobs for teachers, billions of dollars in union dues for teachers unions, monopolies for educational bureaucracies, a guaranteed market for [graduates of] teachers colleges, or a captive audience for indoctrinators."

In recent years, charter school opponents have made headway. Limits have been placed on how many can open and where they can be located. Bill Clinton and Barack Obama both supported charter schools, but Democrats have moved sharply to the left on education, and the Biden administration is far more skeptical of charters. All of which makes Sowell's book as timely as anything he's ever written.

One of the reasons I wanted to write this biography is because so much of Sowell's scholarship remains relevant to our policy

See SOWELL, page 21



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Tyson Foods plans to take immigration support nationwide

After two years spent piloting the program at a handful of Tyson Foods plants, Tyson has committed more than \$1 million to roll its Tyson Immigration Partnership (TIP) initiative to 40 plants in 14 states, the company said in a news release.

TIP provides Tyson's immigrant employees with legal services, such as employment authorization renewals and petitions for citizenship, and underwrites the high cost of applying for citizenship, as well, for inter-

ested employees. Citizenship application fees for an individual can be as much as \$725.

The company is working with two non-profit organizations to bring the expertise to employees; Immigrant Connection and Arkansas Immigrant Defense visit each plant enrolled in the program monthly to meet with workers, provide instruction and answer questions. In 2021, TIP served more than 500 employees working in seven Tyson plants, said Garrett Dolan, Tyson's

senior manager for community investment, in an interview with Meatingplace.

In the first two months of 2022, Tyson already had worked with 700 employees through the program, Dolan said. About 60%, he estimated, become U.S. citizens.

"The world of immigration is complex, expensive and confusing," he said. "Newcomers may not speak the language, don't have the support networks here. We will bring [the nonprofit firms] to you at the plant, we'll pay for the consultation, and if you decide to move forward to become a citizen we'll even pay for that."

The goal is to help immigrant employees move from what may be an unstable legal status — such as a temporary visa that they must remember to renew regularly — to a stable one. Gaining U.S. citizenship also offers benefits, such as access to federal tuition assistance, that are unavailable to immigrant residents, Dolan said.

Tyson's U.S.-based workforce includes immigrants from more than 160 countries who collectively speak more than 50 languages.

"People talk about food deserts. On the legal side of things, there is a legal immigration services desert. There are not enough qualified people working on the issue, especially in rural communities," Dolan said. TIP

removes other barriers to pursuing citizenship, as well, allowing employees to attend meetings at the plant and during working hours, for example.

TIP grew out of a Tyson initiative four years ago that involved some two dozen meetings at plants across the country, including Tyson employees, executives and members of the community, at which the company asked workers what their biggest concerns were in their daily lives. "The top answers are housing, childcare, health care, transportation and immigration. They impact a person's ability to work and they impact how the community perceives someone," Dolan

said.

Tyson first tested the program at two plants in 2020. In addition to offering the on-site guidance at 40 plants, Tyson has a program available online for any employee to access instruction and guidance on immigration issues and the path to citizenship.

The goal for Tyson is to be an employer of choice, reducing turnover and lowering the cost of recruitment and training. Although the company has not collected enough data yet to make that claim, Dolan is confident the numbers ultimately will show a return on Tyson's TIP investment.

— Meatingplace.com

NCBA supports A-Plus Act to ease packing 'bottleneck'

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) on Thursday announced its support of proposed federal legislation that it says would help boost packing capacity and competition in the cattle market.

The Amplifying Processing of Livestock in the United States (A-PLUS) Act, introduced Thursday in the House by Rep. Vicky Hartzler (R-Mo.) and Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-Calif.), would do so by clarifying regulations under the Packers and Stockyards Act (PSA) to allow livestock market owners to maintain an ownership interest in small meatpacking entities.

"The need for new packing facilities has become a critical issue for the cattle industry," said Clint Barry, chairman of NCBA's Livestock Marketing Council, in a news release.

"Huge amounts of capital are required to get new facilities up and running. Understanding the need for these new facilities, producers themselves have invested in these efforts but outdated regulations still prevent livestock markets from having ownership in packing facilities. The A-PLUS Act paves the way for the marketing segment of the cattle industry to be included as

investors in these facilities, helping reduce dependence on major packers and improving the competitiveness of the live cattle market."

Specifically, the A-PLUS Act amends the PSA to allow livestock markets to own, invest in, or manage small to medium-sized processing facilities with a slaughter capacity of less than 2,000 head per day or 700,000 head per year.

"The meatpacking sector continues to be the bottleneck in the cattle and beef supply chain," said Tanner Beymer, NCBA Senior Director of Government Affairs. "Opening more small and medium-sized processing facilities increases opportunities for producers to market their cattle and helps balance leverage in pricing negotiations."

— Meatingplace.com

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Livestock News & Notes.....

New JBS cold storage and rail operation coming to Colorado

JBS and Lineage Logistics broke ground Tuesday on a new, 200,000-square-foot cold storage facility in Windsor, Colo., that will both preserve and distribute the processor's product.

According to a report from the Greeley Tribune, the facility will be large enough to hold 2 billion cubic feet of meat products, and via rail from OmniTRAX's Great Western Railroad, JBS will now have a shipping route to both the West Coast and international ports.

JBS has a 15-year renewal contract for exclusive use of the facility, and will use it for both its Greeley processing plant and other plants in the western United States.

Conflicts of interest among Dietary Guidelines panel examined in study

The vast majority of members of the U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans Committee (DGAC) had at least several conflicts of interest in their work that underpins the 2020-2025 guidelines, according to a new peer-reviewed study published in Public Health Nutrition.

The study, which received funding from nonprofit group The Nutrition Coalition, found, for a few examples, that 95% of the members of the last DGAC had at least one tie to an "industry actor"; more than 700 instances of conflicts of interest for the 20-person committee in total; and research funding and membership of an advisory/executive board jointly accounted for more than 60% of the total number of conflicts documented.

Among the top 15 industry actors by overall number of conflicts of interest are International

Life Sciences Institute and three trade associations or programs funded by them (California Walnut Commission, Almond Board of California and Beef Checkoff), according to the study, whose analysis stretches back more than 10 years but is limited to publicly available information.

"Trustworthy dietary guidelines result from a transparent, objective, and science-based process," the researchers wrote. "Our analysis has shown that the significant and widespread COI on the committee prevent the DGA from achieving the recommended standard for transparency without mechanisms in place to make this information publicly available."

The ninth version of the DGA was released in December 2020, 40 years after its introduction (in 1980). The guidelines are required by statute and revised every five years, as the USDA and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) explain, to "meet nutrient needs, promote health, and prevent disease." They form the foundation for all national nutritional programs and provide local governments and healthcare industries an overarching framework of dietary recommendations.

The researchers explain that the current ethics process for USDA-HHS for assessing COI on the DGAC is based on self-reported disclosures not made available to the public, contrary to recommendations made by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) in 2017 and to general practice in the fields of nutrition and medicine.

"Given that this report is the principal basis for the DGA, which are widely used in national and regional programs as well as policies aiming to promote healthier diets in the U.S., a more transparent DGA could be more trustworthy if its process included public disclosure of COI on the

DGAC," the researchers concluded. "Similar measures to disclose and manage COI among the USDA-HHS employees closely involved in the DGA process would further bolster public trust and confidence in the DGA."

The researchers noted that the analysis could not state that a COI had led to bias in developing or writing the DGAC scientific report, as that was beyond the scope of their article. The work follows on an earlier, similar report by the nonprofit Corporate Accountability.

Bipartisan bill would revive country of origin labeling for beef

Congressmen Lance Gooden, R-Texas, and Ro Khanna, D-Calif., recently introduced legislation to require the U.S. Trade Representative to reinstate mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL) for imported beef.

The American Beef Labeling Act would require country of origin labels on beef purchased in grocery stores.

U.S. cattle ranchers are being undercut by foreign competition because current labeling standards allow imported beef to be marked as made in the United States if it is only packaged here, Gooden said in a statement.

"Our trade policies should promote American-made beef and put the hard-working cattle ranchers in the United States first," he said.

American consumers should be able to make informed decisions about the meat they buy from labels at the store, said Khanna. "Right now, consumers and producers are hurting from a lack of transparency in the marketplace. I'm glad to partner with Rep. Gooden on this bipartisan bill to reinstate common-sense mandatory country of origin labeling," Khanna said.

The U.S. Cattlemen's

Association and Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Fund United Stockgrowers of America (R-CALF USA) expressed support for the bill.

Congress repealed COOL in December 2015 after Canada and Mexico convinced the World Trade Organization that the rule discriminated against their livestock and violated international trade laws.

DOJ to poultry execs' judge: We have a case

The U.S. Department of Justice has made its argument to the federal judge in Denver for a third trial of five poultry company executives charged with collusion, according to court documents and a report by Bloomberg.

Jonathan Kanter, head of the DOJ's antitrust division, was called to appear in court, in person, by U.S. District Judge Philip Brimmer to explain why, after two mistrials on the same charges, the outcome of a third would be any different.

"We know that the evidence couldn't persuade 12 people," the Bloomberg report quoted Judge Brimmer as saying. "We've seen it happen twice."

Kanter reportedly argued that, because charges were dropped against five of the original 10 executives — all of whom were involved in the previous two trials — that the case against the remaining defendants is clearer.

"We still have every bit of confidence that we did when we charged the case that it will result in convictions," Bloomberg quoted Kanter as saying. Kanter made headlines earlier this year when, in a speech to the New York State Bar Association, he promised to "reinvigorate" antitrust enforcement.

The DOJ originally charged the 10 men in June, 2020 with fixing prices and rigging bids for broiler chickens from 2012 to 2017.

Although Judge Brimmer does have the power to disallow a third trial, prosecutors are, historically, allowed to proceed with such cases.

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Commodities do not cause inflation, money printing does

By DANIEL LACALLE
Published on Mises Institute

In this world of monetary insanity, defenders of central bank constant easing try every day to convince you that inflation is caused by numerous factors, not by currency printing.

Many blame inflation on cost-push factors or even speculation, but ultimately all those are consequences, not causes. Rising prices are always caused by more units of currency being directed to scarce or tangible assets.

Commodities exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are a clear example. In 2022, investors have been purchasing these products to protect themselves from inflation and generate real returns. These purchases are not a cause; they are a consequence. With increased inflationary concerns, the likelihood of rising interest rates, and elevated geopolitical concerns, commodity-focused funds have seen record inflows in 2022. Year to date through February 25, commodities ETFs gathered \$8.5 billion of net ETF inflows, according to Wealthmanagement.com. This is not the full picture, though. According to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the total value of various commodity index-related instruments purchased by institutional investors has increased from an estimated \$15 billion in 2003 to an estimated \$200 billion. The global commodity-services market size is estimated at \$4 trillion in 2020, according to Market Research.

In 2020, most investors were very underweight in energy and commodities. The surge in socially responsible investment

as well as the recent history of underperformance of commodities relative to bonds and equities had created an enormous underweight. As concerns about inflation and geopolitical events unraveled, funds reallocated capital from underweight to equal weight and now, in 2022, to overweight.

This happened at the same time as central banks injected unprecedented quantities of money into the economy. Between 2020 and 2021, the assets of the major central banks rose by more than \$10 trillion. Furthermore, broad money supply (M3) growth rose at a double-digit rate in 2020 and 2021 in the major economies.

Obviously one or two prices may rise independently due to particular events. A war can cause that, but not a generalized and widespread increase in all prices. Furthermore, commodity and food prices were already rising to multiyear highs even before the Ukraine invasion was a rumor.

Readers may believe that all this is due to trader speculation, but trader actions work both ways. Traders do not create prices; they trade on them. Furthermore, traders cannot influence the marginal price of a commodity for long if the fundamentals, inflation, and money reality are not there. There are numerous reports from the CFTC proving that investing does not impact commodity prices. Between 2013 and 2019, commodity prices were not rising. Why? Because broad money growth was not rising above real demand for money.

Oil and gas have risen equally everywhere, yet Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is vastly different in the euro area

and the United States compared to countries where energy imports are much higher, like Japan and Korea. Why is CPI inflation twice as high in the euro area and the US relative to those Asian countries? Much higher broad money growth in 2020–21.

The Ukraine war has created another excuse to blame inflation on oil and natural gas. However, it seems that all those who blame inflationary pressures on commodities continue to ignore the massive price increases in housing, healthcare, and education, as well as in goods and services where there was evident overcapacity. Global food prices show a similar problem. The United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organization Food Price Index has been rising steadily and reached all-time highs even before the covid crisis.

Oil and gas will be used as an excuse for inflation as long as low interest rates and massive currency creation remain. But the reality is that when both deflate somehow, the problem of currency debasement will remain.

Inflation was already higher than the CPI measure suggested before the covid-19 crisis. The rise in the prices of nonreplicable goods and services, shelter, healthcare, fresh food, and education was significantly higher than the CPI percentage. According to Deutsche Bank, these were rising up to five times faster than the CPI. There was high inflation in the things that we consume every day even in the days when some said there was “no inflation.”

Now the increase in broad money has translated to an explosion in all prices, energy-

related or not. Some will blame wages, others will blame the Ukraine war, and others will blame the weak recovery. The fact is that currency destruction is at the heart of generalized price rises everywhere. Everything else is anecdotes or consequences, not causes.

More units of currency are going to scarce assets as investors look for protection against inflation. This is not speculation; it is protection from currency debasement.

<https://mises.org/wire/commodities-do-not-cause-inflation-money-printing-does>

Publisher's Note: Daniel

*Lacalle, PhD, economist and fund manager, is the author of the bestselling books *Freedom or Equality* (2020), *Escape from the Central Bank Trap* (2017), *The Energy World Is Flat* (2015), and *Life in the Financial Markets* (2014). He is a professor of global economy at IE Business School in Madrid. Ranked as one of the top twenty most influential economists in the world in 2016 and 2017 by *Richtopia*, he holds the *CIIA financial analyst* title, with a postgraduate degree in higher business studies and a master's degree in economic investigation. He has several articles on the Mises Institute website.*

Global institutions urge coordinated food security effort

The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations World Food Program and World Trade Organization are calling for urgent, coordinated action on food security, warning that compounding world crises threaten to push millions more people into poverty.

Sharply higher prices for staples and supply shortages are increasing pressure on households worldwide, with the threat now rising among the poor in middle-income countries, the organiza-

tions said in a joint statement.

The surge in food prices comes on top of pressures from the war in Ukraine, the third year of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Exacerbating the situation is a dramatic increase in the cost of natural gas, a key ingredient of nitrogenous fertilizer, with implications for food production in most countries, they pointed out.

The groups called for coordinated actions, including provision of emergency food supplies, finan-

cial support, increased agricultural production and open trade.

The World Bank estimated that for each 1 percentage point increase in food prices, 10 million people are thrown into extreme poverty worldwide.

"The increase in food prices and supply shocks can fuel social tensions in many of the affected countries, especially those that are already fragile or affected by conflict," the institutions said.

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Teague et al. 2016. The role of ruminants in reducing agriculture's carbon footprint in North America. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* 71(2). Found on: The role of ruminants in reducing agriculture's carbon footprint in North America (jswonline.org)

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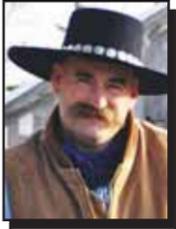


Issues that need more attention

By TRENT LOOS

Special to the Advocate
Courtesy of High Plains Journal

One cannot be a fan of Lonesome Dove without some level of discussion of Gus's desire to get "a poke" from Miss Laurie. In 2022, "getting a poke" for payment is illegal around most of the world. It appears the enforcement of the prostitution laws varies from country to country, but back in 1899 there was a push to make selling sex a crime. I truly marvel at how we frown on selling sex, yet I see more people, organizations and agencies essentially doing the same thing by caving on their morals in the interest of garnering a payment than ever before.



Before I explain that portion of my statement, I have done a bit of a dive into the legislation of morality. While I don't relate to the concept of paying for sex, let's be honest: in many cases it is the choice of two consenting adults. While this clearly brings about the discussion of sex trafficking which needs to be addressed in a huge way but seems to continue to be swept under the rug, that is not the topic at hand.

Sometimes called "the oldest profession," prostitution is known by many names, from streetwalkers and brothels, to sophisticated call-girl or escort services. However, whatever name it goes by, prostitution is illegal in almost all fifty-states.

At its most basic definition, prostitution is the exchange of a sexual act for money. State laws have expanded the definition to make it a crime to offer, agree to, or engage in a sexual act for compensation of any kind.

A second influential development was a renewal of feminist interest and the perspective that prostitution is both a consequence and a symptom of gender-based exploitation.

Truly this was the birth of the feminist movement but let's think about that for a moment, a group of women making a decision for all women. That is not only problematic but would cause great alarm in this day and age. On one hand we hear "My body, my choice" until it comes to issues like vaccines and suddenly it's OK to make mandates for other people. We can't have it both ways. I prefer to let people keep their options and make decisions based on their own moral compass.

We truly need to double down our efforts and take a serious look at sex trafficking and pedophilia where woman and children are held in bondage in every corner of this country. Why has this issue not been given the effort it deserves? That is a very, very serious and frightening problem that continues to expand. I am troubled with unrelated actions that may have similar overtones.

How many times in a school



The greatest example, and the one that has troubled me for the longest time, is public schools across this country that follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture's guidelines for school nutrition programs in order to get government subsidies to feed our kids.

board meeting have you heard an administrator explain to the board that they need to follow a mandate because "they need the funding?" A state government official may make similar comments and appeasements to get federal dollars. How many times do farmers talk about how they tend to their land as directed by someone working from a cubicle so they don't "violate the program" they get paid to sign up for?

The greatest example, and the one that has troubled me for the longest time, is public schools across this country that follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture's guidelines for school nutrition programs in order to get government subsidies to feed our kids.

Recently, I found on PubMed, a database of biomedical literature maintained by the National Institutes of Health, a study of the committee setting the standards for the entire nation has had 95% of its members with a conflict of interest in the food business. Let me just share with you the summary of the study, which was published in the journal Public Health Nutrition.

"Trustworthy dietary guidelines result from a transparent, objective, and science-based, process. Our analysis has shown that the significant and widespread COI on the committee prevent the DGA from achieving the recommended standard for transparency without mechanisms in place to make this information publicly available."

Despite this, your public school is still following their misguided guidelines just for the money.

Trent Loos is a sixth generation United States farmer, host of the daily radio show, Loos Tales, and founder of Faces of Agriculture, a non-profit organization putting the human element back into the production of food. Get more information at www.LoosTales.com, or email Trent at trentloos@gmail.com.

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U.S. buys record amount of beef from Brazil in 2021, USDA report says

U.S. beef imports from Brazil have seen a sharp spike in volume over the last two years, reaching nearly 100 million pounds in January, an increase of more than 500% from the same month in 2021, according to a new report from USDA's Economic Research Service.

For all of 2021, Brazilian exports to the United States increased by 131%.

In February 2020, the U.S. lifted its ban on fresh processing-grade beef imported from Brazil; fresh beef accounted for 83 million pounds of Brazilian beef imports in January 2022. The rest was heat-treated beef products, which have not been subject to import bans.

The increase in imports also has been fueled by high prices for beef in the U.S. and significant drought in Australia, which

also sends beef to the U.S. A months-long ban last year by China on Brazilian beef imports also meant that more beef was available to sell in the United States.

Only 12% of the beef eaten in the U.S. is imported, and 75% of imported product is lean trimmings used in ground beef. Nevertheless, the sharp increase prompted a renewed call by the National Cattlemen's Beef Association for an immediate suspension of fresh beef imports from Brazil until an audit of that country's animal health and food safety systems is done.

NCBA said in a release that Brazil's livestock and food handling systems are not equivalent to those of the United States, and that importing fresh beef from that country puts the U.S. cattle herd at risk. Last September,

Brazil reported two cases of atypical Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), but did so months after they were discovered. OIE protocols require that such discoveries be reported within 24 hours.

The BSE reports led to a temporary ban on Brazilian beef imports to China, a country that otherwise buys about 40% of Brazil's beef exports annually. Still, the OIE continues to list Brazil as being at "insignificant risk" for the disease. Brazil also battles foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in its cattle herd.

The increase in imports has triggered a tariff safeguard that will apply a 26.4% tariff to Brazilian beef imports for the rest of the calendar year.

— Meetingplace.com

A third of Ukraine farmland may remain idle

One-third of the crops and agricultural land in Ukraine may not be harvested or cultivated in 2022 because of the war with Russia, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations announced recently.

The displacement of civilian populations fleeing the war and the conscription of men into defense forces is causing labor shortages, and the situation is exacerbated by decreased access to crucial agricultural inputs, the FAO said.

The agency made its forecast based on preliminary data it collected through assessments.

The impact of the war necessitates a large-scale expansion of FAO activities and technical support across the country, including the provision of vegetable and crop seed along with cash, to meet seasonal deadlines for food production, the agency said.

FAO said it has provided \$8.5 million in funding to date, with contributions from partners including Japan, Belgium, the European Union, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance.

However, a funding gap of \$106.9 million remains, the

agency said.

Support for livestock holders will include the distribution of small livestock, animal health inputs, feed and fodder to allow vulnerable households to produce milk, meat and eggs to meet local demand.

FAO said it will continue to support medium-sized producers and key market actors along agrifood supply chains to bolster market functionality and access to food in key communities and urban centers.

— Meetingplace.com

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PERMIAN from page 1

are in Texas, and on a lot of it there is not any royalty burden.

"It's very attractive, and we can still get permits in the great state of Texas," he told the group. "Even through COVID, as we reduced activity levels ... drilling performances improved, and completion performances improved."

In terms of growth for the year, Chevron guided to 10 percent growth in the Permian with capital spending up 30 percent.

"Last year we spent a little over \$11.5 billion in capital growth and \$15 billion this year," said Wirth. "So, we've stepped up our investment program significantly from where we were last year. The Permian finished last year at 600,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day. We'll be at least 10 percent higher than that by the end of this year."

He said they have rigs and completion crews lined up and they've been able to manage supply chain issues with only modest inflation pressure.

"We've guided to reach a million barrels a day by 2025, which was actually our pre COVID expectation, plateauing at about 1.2 million barrels a day a few years after that," Wirth added.

As for what they're doing about their carbon footprint in the Permian, Wirth said that there's not a power grid in this part of the state and so the drilling and completions are often done with diesel powered generators. He said they're looking at bringing in gas fired generators and they've already inked two purchase agreements for renewable power.

"We're getting the grids built out so we can really decarbonize the power inputs to that operation."

As for dealing with methane, they no longer flare and if they don't have market access for gas they don't produce it.

"We're in the top decile on some of the third party surveys that have been done in the Permian on methane performance," he told the group.

Besides renewable fuels, Chevron is focused on hydrogen, carbon capture and storage to help reduce their carbon footprint. Specific to renewable fuels, the company recently bought a renewable fuels business. He described renewable fuels as something "essential" for the future. He also stressed the importance of having solutions that work in the existing infrastructure. Renewable fuels fit that bill.

"We can distribute them to customers today; they can be used in engines today," said Wirth.

Another positive about renewable fuels that is sometimes missed is that the energy density and portability of liquid fuels is "unmatched." That's critical given that batteries are not a very good solution for heavy duty long haul transportation, for rail, maritime freight, aviation. He contended because of that, liquid fuels will be a part of the equation for a long time to come.

"They provide a really important contribution in segments

of the economy that are tough to decarbonize."

Chevron has also started manufacturing sustainable aviation fuel in its refineries. While production of it is growing rapidly more innovation is needed, he said.

"We're using existing refinery units with agricultural bean oil feedstocks," Wirth said. "However, we're hooking a big part of the food system into an enormous part of the energy system and there can be unintended consequences to scale it."

Additionally, Chevron has some large carbon capture and storage projects ongoing – one in Canada and another in Australia. Both are tied to existing assets and have proximity to operations, he said. He added that the focus now has to be on building hubs that can aggregate emissions from a lot of emitters that can then power other industrial sectors.

Wirth said it's about creating a sustainable business model with a viable investment piece to mobilize the capital needed.

"We're going to have to find ways to remove carbon from the atmosphere in addition to reducing emissions," Wirth stressed. "It's a work in progress."

Wirth also said the industry must mobilize capital from the private markets to help address the climate challenge. While acknowledging there is a role for government to play in terms of policy, the worry is when government starts to narrowly focus in on particular solutions instead of allowing competition to happen. He said that the market should sort all of that out.

Wirth also stressed that government policy in the climate space must be transparent. Wirth pointed to some in California that are not.

The CEO also acknowledged that there are some who want to do away with fossil fuels all together, but he stressed again the need for a balanced and pragmatic model going forward.

"It's an ideologically motivated argument, but it's not very practical," he insisted.

Wirth also offered some comments about how the relationship between industry and investors is changing.

"We've been on a difficult road," he admitted. "This industry has destroyed value for investors by over investing, by executing big projects poorly, and the primary criticism I hear from investors has been poor returns for financial results."

While the industry was dealing with that, it was also dealing with growing ESG (environmental, social and governance or social responsible investing) expectations.

"My message to our organization has been very simple," said Wirth. "It's higher returns and lower carbon; we need to do both. We can't trade one off for the other."

Wirth wrapped up by encouraging fellow industry participants to continue to be optimistic, to continue to innovate to find the solutions to solve the big problems that will help the world.

Livestock specialist Eldon Cole passes away

With 58 years at MU Extension, livestock specialist Eldon Cole was the University of Missouri's longest-serving faculty member

Publisher's Note: Eldon Willard Cole (Mount Vernon, Missouri), passed away on April 17, 2022, at the age of 81. Memorial contributions can be considered for any of the organizations with missions that were near Eldon's heart, including, First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon, the University of Missouri Southwest Research, Extension & Education Center, the University of Missouri Livestock Judging Team, and the Southwest Missouri Cattleman's Association scholarship fund in care of the Fossett-Mosher and MORRIS-LEIMAN-MOSHER FUNERAL HOME 510 E Cherry St Mt. Vernon MO.

Eldon Cole was an eager 18-year-old farm boy when he first experienced hands-on learning at the University of Missouri. The year was 1958, and the windswept fields of East Campus were dappled with incoming freshmen exploring academic offerings at "Ag Day" hosted by the Division of Agricultural Sciences.

Cole considered various disciplines, but the Potosi, Missouri, lad was drawn to animal husbandry.

"I'll never forget it," Cole said. "The university shepherd, Jack Rhoades, was doing a tail-docking demonstration, showing students how to cut the tails off lambs. My dad had always wanted me to be a vet, but I didn't want to work with sick animals. I wanted to work with healthy ones."

As an MU Extension balanced farming agent and livestock specialist who has served all over the Show-Me State, Cole has made

an illustrious career out of hands-on learning and teaching. With an astonishing 58 years on the job, he is also MU's longest-serving current faculty member.

"When I came to MU, I had always wanted to be a farmer," Cole said. "But by golly, that's when Dad decided he didn't want to continue farming and sold the family farm. There was no farm to go back to."

MU Extension was a part of Cole's life even before he enrolled. The late Elbert Waide, the Washington County extension agent, had helped Cole's older sister, Genelle, get a job with the local extension office testing soil and working as a secretary — a job she held for 50 years. It was Waide who first escorted Cole to Columbia.

"I stood on the steps staring up at Jesse Hall thinking, 'This is kind of a nice place,'" said Cole. "Before I knew it, I had set up my schedule, and I was fortunate enough to get a \$125 scholarship."

Cole went on to compete in livestock judging competitions and ultimately earn a master's degree in animal husbandry. After heart issues kept him out of the draft following graduation, Waide helped Cole find his first extension job in 1964 as a Saline County "balanced farming" agent — a term referring to an advisor of all agricultural aspects.

Through the years, Cole has transitioned through roles as a farm management agent, live-



Eldon Cole

stock agent, county program director and livestock field specialist. Stationed since 1968 in Mt. Vernon, Missouri, Cole's focus is on learning the science of livestock production and translating it into messages producers are ready to understand. His purview also includes forages, insects, weather and marketing.

"Eldon Cole is one of a kind," said Tim Safranski, professor of animal science and Cole's supervisor. "When MU Extension celebrated its 100th birthday, Eldon celebrated having worked for Extension for 50 years. That was eight years ago, and he is still going strong! He is an inspiration to generations."

Cole also dedicates time to local radio appearances and agricultural news releases, although he prefers pen and paper to laptop or smartphone.

"He has everything written down on a yellow legal pad, and for a while he recorded cassettes for his spots that we would mail to the station," said Janet Adams, Cole's secretary. "He's extremely dedicated, and in fact he beats me to the office most days. He's usually on the phone with clients before I arrive at 8."

Cole and his wife, Charlotte, have four children — Scott, Deanna, Brian and Kelly — and seven grandchildren, all representing a family tree festooned with black-and-gold Mizzou degrees. And the roots reach back to Cole's fledgling moments as a young Tiger embarking on a long career.

"I still have my paperwork from my first MU job interview — a simple, one-sheet application with one question that stands out," Cole said. "It asked, 'How long do you plan to work for MU Extension?'"

"I left it blank."

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Celebrate May as Beef Month with a steak marinade

Made and reviewed by CHARLOTTE ANGELL
 Rated by JON ANGELL
 For The Advocate

Jon's Rating: This recipe celebrates May as Beef Month. This is an excellent marinade to kick off grilling season.

This one was easily a 4 on a 4-hat scale. I'd be happy to have this one again and have every intention of making it happen.

The cook as a bonus offered up a bonus recipe for Italian seasoning. I don't know if this season had strong influence over the marinade – maybe it is the secret ingredient for high reviews.

And as another bonus, the cook worked up a souffle as a side dish. I have heard of these but have no experience with them. I will say it was surprisingly good, and paired very well with the beef. As a note of caution, I found that the souffle excellent fresh out of the oven, but very lacking heated up as a left-over side. So there you have it . . .

Remember May is Beef Month, enjoy the great flavor of beef often.

The Best Easy Steak Marinade

From whitneybond.com

Ingredients:

- 1/3 cup balsamic vinegar
- 1/3 cup low-sodium soy sauce
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- 1/4 cup Worcestershire sauce
- 1 TBSP honey
- 1 tsp Italian seasoning*
- 1 tsp dried mustard
- 2 pounds top sirloin steaks

Instructions:

Combine the balsamic vinegar, low-sodium soy sauce, olive oil, Worcestershire sauce, honey, Italian seasoning and dried mustard in a gallon-sized zipper bag or large bowl

Add the steaks and marinade for 20 minutes, or up to 8 hours

Heat a grill over medium-high heat, between 350-400F. Wait until the grill is hot before adding the steaks for sear marks

Remove steaks from the marinade and discard the marinade. Add the steaks to a hot grill.

For medium rare steaks, grill a 1-inch-thick steak for 4-5 minutes per side. For a steak that is 1 1/2 inches steak add 1-2 minutes per side

Insert an instant read thermometer into the steak. Remove steak from grill when the thermometer reads 130F for medium-rare steak, 140F for medium steak, 150F for medium-well steak

Let the steak rest for 5-10 minutes after removing from grill to allow juices to redistribute through the steak

Sprinkle coarse kosher salt or sea salt flakes over the steak and optionally garnish with fresh

chopped parsley before serving

Notes:

A steaks internal temperature will rise approximately 5 degrees after removing from the grill to rest

This recipe can be used to marinate other types of steaks, more tender cuts should marinate 20 minutes to 2 hours, and tougher cuts should marinate 4-8 hours

Bonus recipe One:

Italian Seasoning from whitneybond.com

Ingredients:

- 2 TBSP dried basil

- 2 TBSP dried oregano
- 1 TBSP dried thyme
- 1 TBSP dried minced garlic
- 1 TBSP dried minced onions
- 1 tsp red pepper flakes
- tsp dried rosemary

Instructions:

Combine everything in a small bowl or mason jar

Bonus recipe Two:

Spinach Souffle
 A Side Dish from Taste of Home

Ingredients:

- 2-10 oz packages frozen chopped spinach, thawed and squeezed dry

Jon's rating



4 cowboy hats out of 4

- 1-8 oz package cream cheese, cubed
- 1 1/2 cups shredded Monterey Jack cheese
- 4 large eggs, lightly beaten
- 1/4 cup butter, melted
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 1/2 tsp salt

Directions:

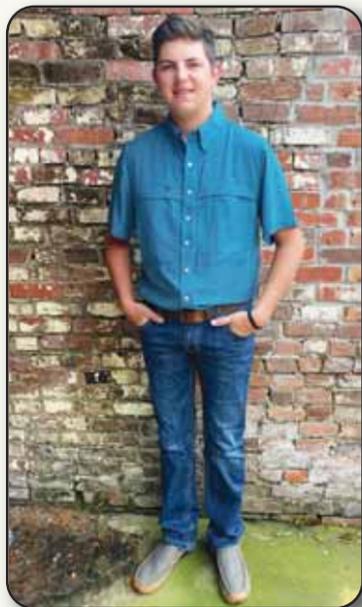
Preheat oven to 350F. In a large bowl, combine all ingredients and transfer to a greased 1 1/2 quart baking dish. Bake until edges are lightly browned, 35-45 minutes



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RAMBLINGS OF A CONSERVATIVE COW DOCTOR

Doing it right

By KRAYTON KERNS, D.V.M.
Special to The Advocate

Fertility testing bulls involves a physical examination of a bull's boy parts followed by a microscopic evaluation of a semen sample. The sample is collected using an electrostimulating, rectal probe, and the bull strains against the squeeze chute with each pulsation. Doing this requires me to be down on my knees underneath an agitated, one-ton mass of muscle so I am very vulnerable. Were a popping rusted bolt to allow the side of the chute to blow apart I would be killed, but unfortunately, not instantly. I heard once, "It is not dying I fear but the pain of getting dead." I suspect an exploding mass of rusted, welded and rewelded pipe crumpling my hat into my Carhart will be temporarily uncomfortable. Old veterinarians get cranky because we tire of working in conditions where there is reasonable risk of



Democrats call themselves progressives, which is a euphemism for collectivists, which is a euphemism for Marxists, and they hate America, and everything American.

someone getting hurt or something getting busted. Some doctors tweak the fertility test to make it safer and simpler, but then it becomes less trustworthy and here is why I mention this.

When constituents asked me to describe the experience of serving in the Montana legislature I said, "It is like fertility testing bulls. The working conditions suck and by day's end someone gets hurt or something gets busted, so you better have someone willing to do it right." "Doing it right" is key and this brings me to my point.

Each elected official pledges an oath to the Constitution, yet most ignore it. Should you adhere to your oath, every decision facing legislators becomes whether the proposal is constitutional. If it is, question two is whether the legislation is a defined, necessary, and proper function of government or is it a responsibility best left to the individual. There is no third question. It is really that

simple and this brings me to the ideological Grand Canyon dividing Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats call themselves progressives, which is a euphemism for collectivists, which is a euphemism for Marxists, and they hate America, and everything American. A controlling and massive government is their true and living god and they will smote anyone who says otherwise. They are evil and fearless.

To the contrary, all Republicans endorse liberty and limited government while campaigning but once elected, far too many become great capitulators. For example, Senators Romney, Snow, and Murkowski are horrific compromisers, whereas Montana's Congressman Matt Rosendale is a solid constitutional conservative. Polling data suggests the November midterms could produce a red tsunami but never underestimate a

FBI warns of potential cyber threats during key ag seasons to disrupt food chain

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has warned the food and agriculture industry of the potential for ransomware attacks against ag cooperatives timed during critical planting and harvest seasons.

Attackers may be looking to disrupt operations, causing financial loss and harm to the food supply chain, the bureau said.

The agency noted ransomware attacks against six grain cooperatives during the fall 2021 harvest

and two attacks in early 2022 that could impact the planting season by disrupting the supply of seeds and fertilizer. Cooperatives may be seen as lucrative targets with a willingness to pay due to their time-sensitive role in agricultural production, the FBI said. Although ransomware attacks occur on a regular basis against the entire farm-to-table spectrum, the number of cyber attacks against agricultural cooperatives during key seasons is notable, the bureau said.

Disruption of grain production could impact the entire food chain, as grain is both consumed by humans and used for animal feed, and a significant disruption could impact commodities trading and stocks. "An attack that disrupts processing at a protein or dairy facility can quickly result in spoiled products and have cascading effects down to the farm level as animals cannot be processed," the FBI warned.

— Meatingplace.com

11 ag groups push USDA on gene-editing rule

Eleven agricultural organizations have sent a letter to Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack urging USDA to move forward on a rule-making process that would modernize the regulatory structure for gene editing in livestock.

Gene editing can help America's food and agricultural producers address challenges such as zoonotic diseases, climate change and a growing global population, the groups stated.

Under the current approach, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) makes case-by-case decisions on gene-edited animals under agency guidance rather than through regulations, they noted. "This is an untenable way to regulate," the organizations said.

The groups said they support USDA's ongoing efforts to modernize regulations governing gene-editing technologies, as proposed under the advanced notice of proposed rulemaking for the Regulation of Movement of Animals Modified or Developed by Genetic Engineering.

Among those signing the letter, sent to Vilsack this week, were the

National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Pork Producers Council, National Turkey Federation, American Sheep Industry Association, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

USDA and FDA recently signed a memorandum of understanding to place regulatory oversight of gene-edited livestock intended for food under USDA's authority.

— Meatingplace.com

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Republicans ability to do absolutely nothing once elected. Since all Democrats are evil and most GOPers are cowards, voters best choose the few Republicans willing to do it right.

For three decades, Krayton Kerns, D.V.M. has been a veterinarian in Laurel, Montana, and owns Beartooth Veterinary Service. His three children are

graduates of the Laurel School System where his wife, Druann, is employed as the district technology coordinator.

He served four terms in Montana's House.

His hobbies and passions include his family, marathons, triathlons, long distance relay races and aviation. He is an avid hunter, packer, wagon master and mule skinner.

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Weekly Market Reports

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**Eastern Missouri Commission Company, Bowling Green
Market Report for Friday, April 1, 2022
Receipts: 821 Week ago: 2,588 Year ago: 901**

Compared to last week, very light offering of feeder cattle this week to test the market. There was a consignment of 1st calf heifer pairs in the offering, along with a consignment of mostly short solid and aged pairs with a few bred cows all selling with moderate to good demand. A large offering of slaughter cows sold firm to 2.00 higher.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1/1-2 - Pkg thin blks 375 lbs 213.50; 445-500 lbs 176.00-190.00; 500-550 lbs few 170.00-177.00, 550-600 lbs 156.00-166.00; 600-670 lbs 146.50-160.00; pkg fleshy 720 lbs 135.00.
Large 1 - Lot 686 lbs 144.00.

Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1/1-2 - Few 315-375 lbs 161.00-171.00; 400-450 lbs 167.00-174.00, 450-500 lbs 156.00-166.50, pkg thin 465 lb 172.00; 500-600 lbs 150.00-155.50, pkg thin 505 lbs 169.00, fleshy 550-560 lbs 137.00-140.50; 630-690 lbs fleshy 125.50-130.00.

Feeder Bulls: Medium and Large 1-2 - Pkg thin 418 lbs 197.00, pkg 465 lbs 182.00; pkg 548 lbs 157.00; pkg 652 lbs 139.00.

Replacement Cows: Pairs-Medium and Large 1-2 - 1st calf Heifer Pairs 850-900 lbs w/baby calves 2000.00; 7 yrs -short solid mouth 1250-1400 lbs w/250-325 lb calves 1430.00-1600.00; aged cows 1200-1250 lbs w/150-250 lb calves 1240.00-1390.00. Bred cows- few 5-6 yrs 1200-1300 lbs 2nd-3rd stage 1300.00-1325.00.

Slaughter Cows: Premium White (65-70% lean) Average dressing, 82.00-85.00; high dressing, 86.50-99.00.

Breakers (70-80% lean) Average dressing, 78.00-84.50; high dressing, 86.00-93.50; and low dressing, 70.50-75.50.

Boners (80-85% lean) Average dressing, 75.50-83.00; high dressing, 85.00-92.50; and low dressing, 65.00-73.00.

Lean (85-90% lean) Average dressing, 66.00-74.00; high dressing, 76.00-86.00; and low dressing, 48.00-55.00. Shelly 35.00-45.00.

Slaughter Bulls: Yield Grade 1-2 - 1300-2300 lbs, 100.00-113.00; 114.00-130.00; 90.00-96.50.

Slaughter Steers and Heifers: (405 Hd) Choice 2-3 - 1250-1400 lbs 140.00-143.50; pkg 1270 lbs 147.00; Select 1-2 - 1250-1350 lbs 135.00-139.00.

Source: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News Service, Bowling Green, MO, Greg Harrison, Market Reporter 573-751-5618. 24 hour recorded report 1-573-522-9244 www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/JC_LS156.txt

EMCC Representative Sales of 5 or more for 4-1-22

FEMALES			
7 Mix	372	170.50	\$635 TROY,MO
5 Mix	426	167.00	\$711 CENTRALIA,MO
5 Blk	474	166.50	\$789 NEW MELLE,MO
6 Mix	485	163.00	\$791 TROY,MO
6 Blk	573	143.00	\$820 STURGEON,MO
13 Mix	585	154.50	\$903 PLEASANT HILL,IL
6 Mix	585	154.50	\$904 ROODHOUSE,IL
6 Mix	630	130.50	\$822 EOLIA,MO
MALES			
7 Blk	455	181.00	\$824 CENTRALIA,MO
5 Blk	478	190.00	\$908 WHITEHALL,IL
6 Blk	548	157.00	\$860 TROY,MO
5 Blk	565	165.00	\$932 WHITEHALL,IL
5 Blk	605	160.50	\$971 SILEX,MO
7 Blk	639	155.00	\$990 ROODHOUSE,IL
6 Char	680	144.00	\$979 BOWLING GREEN,MO

**Eastern Missouri Commission Company, Bowling Green
Market Report for Friday, April 8, 2022
Receipts: 2,598 Week ago: 821 Year ago: 2,480**

Compared to the last special two weeks ago, steer calves weighing 400-650 lbs and heifers weighing 400-600 lbs sold steady to firm, with steers over 650 lbs not well tested and heifers weighing 650-750 lbs selling with a firm undertone. Slaughter cows on a heavy offering sold steady to 3.00 lower with the most decline on the boning and breaking cows. Demand was moderate to good on a heavy offering. A nice offering of steer and heifer calves weighing 400-650 lbs along with a good quality offering of 650-700 lb heifers all selling with good demand. Despite higher corn prices this week with nearby months up 33-39 cents and Fed cattle prices stuck on steady money for the most part for the past four weeks demand remains good for feeders.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1 - 400-500 lbs 199.00-214.00; 500-550 lbs 195.00-204.00, 550-600 lbs 184.00-198.50; 600-650 lbs 182.00-194.00, lot 662 lbs 170.50; 700-750 lbs 156.50-161.75; lot 880 lbs 140.00; lot 925 lbs fleshy 130.00.

Medium and Large 1-2 - 350-400 lbs 201.00-209.00; 400-450 lbs 190.00-200.00; 450-500 lbs 190.00-194.50; 500-550 lbs 180.00-190.00, 550-600 lbs 172.00-176.50; 600-650 lbs 155.00-160.00, 650-700 lbs 146.50-157.50.

Medium and Large 2 - 350-400 lbs 182.00-189.00; pkg 547 lbs 149.00; 600-6650 lbs 145.00-146.00.

Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1 - 300-400 lbs 174.00-182.00; 400-450 lbs 175.00-182.50, 450-500 lbs 169.00-173.50, pkg thin blks 452 lbs 187.00; 500-550 lbs 162.00-173.50, lot thin 527 lbs 176.00, 550-600 lbs 159.00-170.50; 600-700 lbs 154.00-158.75; lot 720 lbs 155.25, lot 700 lbs

fleshy 140.50.
Medium and Large 1-2 - 400-500 lbs 160.00-167.00; 500-600 lbs 147.00-155.00, lot thin 587 lbs 156.00; 600-700 lbs 145.00-150.00; 700-760 lbs 235.00-145.00, pot load thin 778 lbs 144.10.

Feeder Bulls: Medium and Large 1 - Pkg 490 lbs 185.00; Medium and Large 1-2 - 450-500 lbs 165.00-177.50; lot 575 lbs 153.50; 600-620 lbs 144.00-145.00.

Slaughter Cows: Premium White (65-70% lean) Average dressing, 78.50; high dressing, 86.00-95.00; and low dressing, 68.00.

Breakers (70-80% lean) Average dressing, 76.00-81.50; high dressing, 84.00-92.50; and low dressing, 70.50-74.50.

Boners (80-85% lean) Average dressing, 73.50-82.50; high dressing, 83.50-90.00; and low dressing, 65.00-71.00. Ind 94.50.

Lean (85-90% lean) Average dressing, 64.00-74.00; high dressing, 76.00-86.00; and low dressing, 50.00-61.00. Ind 89.00. Shelly 35.00-45.00.

Slaughter Bulls: Yield Grade 1-2 - 1300-2300 lbs, 100.00-110.00; 113.00-124.00; 89.00-93.00.

Slaughter Steers and Heifers: (40 Hd) Choice 2-3 - 1250-1450 lbs 139.50-142.00; pkg 1430 lbs 145.50; Select 1-2 1250-1350 lbs 136.00-138.00.

Source: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News Service, Bowling Green, MO, Greg Harrison, Market Reporter 573-751-5618. 24 hour recorded report 1-573-522-9244 www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/JC_LS156.txt

EMCC Representative Sales of 5 or more for 4-8-22

FEMALES			
5 Blk	350	171.00	\$599 GRIGGSVILLE,IL
8 Blk	363	177.00	\$642 PERRY,IL
5 Blk	377	179.00	\$675 WOODLAWN,IL
5 Blk	382	161.00	\$615 BAYLIS,IL
6 Blk	414	182.50	\$756 LADDONIA,MO
5 Mix	422	174.00	\$734 FAIRFIELD,IL
6 Mix	427	169.00	\$721 AUGUSTA,MO
6 Mix	438	157.00	\$688 PEARL,IL
8 Mix	448	172.00	\$770 NEW DOUGLAS,IL
11 Blk	448	173.00	\$775 FOLEY,MO
10 Mix	452	187.00	\$844 VERSAILLES,IL
14 Red	475	169.00	\$803 BUNKER HILL,IL
7 Blk	479	177.00	\$847 CURRYVILLE,MO
9 Blk	491	169.00	\$830 WOODLAWN,IL
8 Mix	492	174.00	\$856 CURRYVILLE,MO
7 Blk	497	167.00	\$830 MIDDLETOWN,MO
10 Blk	498	167.00	\$831 CARROLTON,IL
9 Blk	502	173.50	\$871 LADDONIA,MO
11 Blk	521	168.00	\$876 TROY,MO
5 Blk	522	154.00	\$804 VANDALIA,MO
5 Blk	527	176.00	\$928 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
7 Blk	531	162.00	\$860 CENTRALIA,MO
7 Blk	537	147.50	\$792 XENIA,IL
8 Blk	538	167.00	\$899 FOLEY,MO
5 Mix	539	127.00	\$685 IUKA,IL
12 Mix	541	166.50	\$901 RHINELAND,MO
17 Mix	552	159.50	\$880 CENTRALIA,IL
9 Mix	561	149.50	\$838 MIDDLETOWN,MO
5 Blk	561	147.00	\$825 SILEX,MO
8 Blk	561	148.00	\$831 GEF,IL
8 Blk	562	160.00	\$899 CISNE,IL
6 Red	569	151.00	\$859 BUNKER HILL,IL
10 Blk	571	150.00	\$857 FRANKLIN,IL
11 Blk	571	159.50	\$911 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
16 Blk	573	170.50	\$978 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
6 Mix	584	125.00	\$730 IUKA,IL
11 Mix	587	156.00	\$915 CENTRALIA,MO
23 Blk	597	159.75	\$954 CENTRALIA,IL
7 Blk	599	140.00	\$839 BAYLIS,IL
10 Mix	608	143.50	\$872 CISNE,IL
5 Mix	609	140.00	\$853 BOWLING GREEN,MO
7 Blk	609	145.50	\$887 MOUNT STERLING,IL
6 Blk	613	142.00	\$870 JACKSONVILLE,IL
7 Blk	616	150.00	\$924 SILEX,MO
18 Blk	621	146.00	\$907 CHESTER,IL
5 Mix	624	149.50	\$933 CURRYVILLE,MO
5 Blk	637	146.50	\$933 JERSEYVILLE,IL
6 Mix	640	147.00	\$941 IUKA,IL
7 Blk	647	151.00	\$977 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
30 Blk	651	156.50	\$1018 CENTRALIA,MO
8 Mix	654	149.00	\$974 CENTRALIA,MO
21 Blk	660	148.25	\$978 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
9 Mix	664	148.50	\$987 CISNE,IL
33 Mix	666	157.50	\$1048 SILEX,MO
34 Blk	673	154.50	\$1040 CISNE,IL
77 Blk	696	158.25	\$1101 CENTRALIA,MO
17 Mix	699	140.50	\$982 VANDALIA,MO
8 Blk	718	145.00	\$1041 CHESTERFIELD,IL
7 Blk	720	145.00	\$1044 CARROLLTON,IL
21 Mix	721	155.25	\$2120 CENTRALIA,MO
12 Blk	727	141.50	\$1029 JERSEYVILLE,IL
5 Mix	739	139.25	\$1029 CLARKSVILLE,MO
6 Blk	753	135.00	\$1016 CISNE,IL
69 Mix	778	144.10	\$1121 CENTRALIA,MO
5 Blk	819	128.50	\$1052 IUKA,IL
MALES			
8 Blk	342	161.00	\$550 BAYLIS,IL
7 Mix	346	201.00	\$695 WOODLAWN,IL
7 Blk	356	189.00	\$672 SHIPMAN,IL
7 Blk	393	205.00	\$805 ELSBERRY,MO
14 Blk	414	214.00	\$885 FOLEY,MO
5 Mix	431	190.00	\$819 MOUNT STERLING,IL

5 Mix	432	147.00	\$635 PEARL,IL
10 Blk	432	200.00	\$864 HERMANN,MO
6 Blk	433	193.00	\$835 WOODLAWN,IL
5 Mix	436	190.00	\$828 VERSAILLES,IL
7 Blk	458	194.50	\$891 ELSBERRY,MO
7 Blk	459	201.00	\$923 SHIPMAN,IL
5 Mix	476	152.00	\$724 JACKSONVILLE,IL
21 Blk	477	192.00	\$915 ELSBERRY,MO
9 Mix	480	170.00	\$816 BAYLIS,IL
12 Blk	484	199.00	\$963 FOLEY,MO
10 Red	485	191.00	\$925 BUNKER HILL,IL
6 Blk	490	185.00	\$907 CARROLTON,IL
12 Mix	497	192.00	\$954 WOODLAWN,IL
8 Mix	498	212.50	\$1059 CURRYVILLE,MO
6 RWF	500	175.00	\$875 VERSAILLES,IL
12 Blk	505	190.00	\$959 MIDDLETOWN,MO
6 Blk	510	193.00	\$984 HETTICK,IL
23 Mix	511	196.00	\$1002 HERMANN,MO
11 Mix	512	195.00	\$999 FAIRFIELD,IL
9 Mix	517	200.00	\$1034 RHINELAND,MO
9 Mix	522	185.00	\$965 AUGUSTA,MO
8 Blk	527	197.00	\$1038 BOWLING GREEN,MO
6 Blk	541	204.00	\$1103 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
6 Blk	553	197.00	\$1090 FAIRFIELD,IL
7 Mix	574	187.50	\$1077 HERMANN,MO
8 Blk	574	194.00	\$1114 ELSBERRY,MO
11 Blk	576	153.50	\$885 CARROLTON,IL
5 Mix	581	177.50	\$1031 RHINELAND,MO
6 Mix	586	176.50	\$1034 ELSBERRY,MO
9 Blk	594	194.50	\$1156 XENIA,IL
7 Mix	596	131.00	\$781 IUKA,IL
7 Blk	599	189.00	\$1133 LADDONIA,MO
13 Mix	601	191.50	\$1150 CENTRALIA,IL
5 Blk	615	142.00	\$873 CARROLTON,IL
6 Mix	618	145.00	\$895 IUKA,IL
7 Blk	625	154.00	\$963 IUKA,IL
14 Blk	631	182.00	\$1148 MIDDLETOWN,MO
8 Mix	641	146.00	\$936 SHREVEPORT,LA
8 Blk	645	166.00	\$1071 VANDALIA,MO
15 Blk	647	186.50	\$1206 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
8 Blk	657	140.00	\$920 JACKSONVILLE,IL
23 Blk	662	170.00	\$1126 BOWLING GREEN,MO
5 Blk	679	117.50	\$798 CHESTERFIELD,IL
5 Blk	685	119.00	\$815 PITTSFIELD,IL
6 Mix	698	146.50	\$1022 BOWLING GREEN,MO
24 Blk	734	158.00	\$1160 CHESTER,IL
9 Blk	743	161.75	\$1202 ROCKBRIDGE,IL
23 Blk	751	152.00	\$1141 VANDALIA,MO
11 Blk	880	140.00	\$1231 IUKA,IL
13 Blk	934	130.00	\$1214 VANDALIA,MO

**Eastern Missouri Commission Company, Bowling Green
Market Report for Friday, April 15, 2022
Receipts: 1,848 Week ago: 2,598 Year ago: 1,673**

Friday's auction was a Special Bred Cow and Heifer Pairs sale with a nice large offering of good quality 1st calf heifer pairs in the offering with baby to 175 lb calves selling with good demand. Also in the offering was a nice offering of young 3-5 year old cows with 150-250 lb calves selling with good demand. A young offering of mostly 3-6 year old fall calving cows sold with moderate to good demand. Feeder cattle were lightly tested on a light offering selling mostly in small packages and singles. There was a large offering of slaughter cows that sold fully steady to firm.

Heifer Pairs: Medium and Large 1 - Top quality black 1st calf pairs 1100-1200 lbs w/150-175 lb calves 2375.00-2625.00, pkg fancy blks 1250 lbs w/150 lb calves 3500.00. Medium and Large 1-2 - 900-1100 lbs w/baby to 150 lb calves 1900.00-2325.00.

Replacement Cows: Medium and Large 1 - 3 yrs blk 1100-1250 lbs 2nd stage 1725.00-1875.00.

Medium and Large 1-2 - 3-6 years 975-1300 lbs 2nd stage 1300.00-1500.00; few 7 yrs to short solid mouth 1100-1350 lbs mostly 2nd stage 900.00-1070.00.

Medium and Large 2 - 4-6 yrs 875-1050 lbs 2nd stage 870.00-1150.00.

Pairs: Medium and Large 1 - 3-6 yrs 1150-1400 lbs w/150-250 lb calves 1975.00-2350.00.

Medium and Large 1-2 - 3-6 yrs 1100-1250 lb w/150-200 lb calves 1725.00-1825.00; lot short solid mouth w/150-200 lb calves 1200.00.

Medium and Large 2 - 3-5 yrs 1100 lbs w/150 lb calves 1500.00.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1-2 - Few 400-450 lbs 185.00; few 500-550 lbs 169.00-180.00; few 600-685 lbs 147.50-154.50.

Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1 - Pkg 386 lbs 177.00, pkg thin 302 lbs 185.00; 450-500 lbs 157.00-166.00, pkg thin 470 lbs 173.00; 500-560 lbs 147.00-154.50; lot 635 lbs 148.50.

Feeder Bulls: Medium and Large 1 - 350-400 lbs 191.00-199.00; 475-495 lbs 181.00-190.00; pkg thin 503 lbs 182.00. Medium and Large 1-2 - 350-400 lbs 168.00-171.00; pkg thin 286 lbs 204.00; pkg 505 lbs 156.00; pkg 625 lbs 149.00; 700-725 lbs 126.00-139.00.

Slaughter Cows: Premium White (65-70% lean) Average dressing, 75.00-81.50; and high dressing, 83.50-87.50. Breakers (70-80% lean) Average dressing, 74.50-83.00; high dressing, 84.50-92.50; and low dressing, 68.00-73.00. Ind

Group offering cultivated exotic meats from lions and tigers and zebras – oh my!

Primeval Foods, a UK-based startup, will hold tasting events of its cultivated exotic meats — including lion, elephant, giraffe, tiger and zebra — in the coming months in London

and New York, according to a report on Vegconomist.

“To make a notable and long-lasting impact for animals, we need to make foods that carnivores will crave, not

vegans, and this must be the whole purpose of launching an alternative protein startup,” Yilmaz Bora, managing partner of Ace Ventures, the group that created Primeval Foods, told

Vegconomist. “We see this as the third revolution since the discovery of the fire and The Neolithic Revolution.”

Primeval Foods reports that Michelin-starred restaurants

will be the first channels for its cultivated exotic meats, pending regulatory approvals. The food-tech startup has also revealed plans to expand into supermarket retail channels.



Weekly Market Reports

Sponsored by Eastern Mo. Commission Company in Bowling Green



EMCC Market Report continued from page 18

97.00.
Boners (80-85% lean) Average dressing, 75.00-82.00; high dressing, 83.00-91.50; and low dressing, 62.00-72.00. Ind 94.50.
Lean (85-90% lean) Average dressing, 64.00-74.00; high dressing, 76.00-86.00; and low dressing, 54.00-62.00. Shelly 35.00-45.00.
Slaughter Bulls: Yield Grade 1-2 – 1300-2300 lbs, 97.50-109.00; 113.00-123.00; 89.00-94.00.
Slaughter Steers and Heifers: (40 Hd) Choice 2-3 – 1150-1550 lbs 141.50-144.50; Select 1-2 1250-1350 lbs 138.00-139.00.

Source: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News Service, Bowling Green, MO, Greg Harrison, Market Reporter 573-751-5618. 24 hour recorded report 1-573-522-9244 www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/JC_LS156.txt

EMCC Representative Sales of 5 or more for 4-15-22

FEMALES			
6 Blk	217	165.00	\$358
6 Blk	303	185.00	\$560
6 Mix	386	177.00	\$683
6 Blk	454	166.00	\$754
8 Mix	458	157.00	\$718
7 Blk	466	148.50	\$692
14 Mix	470	173.00	\$813
6 Blk	561	147.00	\$824
5 Blk	631	136.00	\$858
9 Mix	633	148.50	\$940
MALES			
5 Mix	199	201.00	\$400
7 Mix	286	204.00	\$583
6 Mix	393	199.00	\$781
7 Mix	487	181.00	\$882
5 Blk	502	182.00	\$914
5 Mix	506	156.00	\$789
5 Blk	534	169.00	\$902
7 Mix	700	139.00	\$973

Eastern Missouri Commission Company, Bowling Green Market Report for Friday, April 22, 2022 Receipts: 1,681 Week ago: 1,848 Year ago: 1,673

Compared to the last special two weeks ago, (last week was a special bed cow sale) feeder cattle under 650 lbs had few good comparisons as this week's receipts were mostly all new crop calves weighing under 650 lbs with many weaned 30 days or less and carrying flesh. Few comparable sales traded with a steady to firm undertone. Another large offering of slaughter cows sold mostly steady. Demand was moderate to good on the calves with supply moderate. Cattle on Feed Report was issued Friday afternoon with On Feed at 102 percent with the average guess at 100 percent; Placements came in on the bearish side at 99.6 percent with the average guess at 92.3 percent; Marketings were in line at 98 percent.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1 – Pkg 440 lbs 208.00, 450-500 lbs 190.00-198.00, fancy 480-488 lbs 204.00-210.00; 500-550 lbs 188.00-195.00, pkg fancy 515 lbs 203.00, 550-600 lbs 177.00-185.00; 600-650 lbs 173.00-179.00, 650-700 lbs 162.00-169.00; 750-800 lbs 155.00-156.00, pkg fleshy 795 lbs 149.50; pkg 815 lbs 154.00; 870-900 lbs 140.00-145.00.
Large 1 – Lot 1015 lbs 134.00. Medium and Large 1-2 350-400 lbs 187.00-198.00; 400-500 lbs 181.00-194.00; 500-550 lbs 176.00-183.00, unweaned 150.00-153.00; 600-650 lbs 155.00-160.00; pkg 755 lbs fleshy 139.00.
Medium and Large 2 – Pkg 372 lbs 168.50; 50-500 lbs 161.00-165.00; 500-550 lbs 170.00-174.00.
Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1 – 350-400 lbs 181.00-182.00; 400-500 lbs 171.00-178.00, 450-500 lbs fleshy 162.00-167.00; 500-600 lbs 162.50-168.00; 600-625 lbs 161.00-165.00, 650-700 lbs 154.00-156.00, pkg fleshy 645 lbs 149.50; pkg 792 lbs 141.50; lot 947 lbs 131.00.
Large 1 – Pot load 1017 lbs 132.85.
Medium and Large 1-2 – Pkg thin 310 lbs 191.00, 350-400 lbs 165.00-175.00; pkg 355 lbs fleshy 155.00; 400-500 lbs 160.00-168.00; 500-600 lbs 151.00-160.00, pkg unweaned 573 lbs 135.50; 600-650 lbs 146.00-150.00.
Medium and Large 2 – 400-450 lbs 140.00-151.00; 450-500 lbs 135.50-147.00.
Feeder Bulls: Medium and Large 1 – 440-475 lbs 193.00-198.00; pkg 600 lbs 156.00. Medium and Large 1-2 pkg 445 lbs 171.00; 500-600 lbs 148.00-160.00, 600-650 lbs 144.00-146.00.
Slaughter Cows: Premium White (65-70% lean) Average dressing, 75.00-80.00; and high dressing, 83.50-90.00. Breakers (70-80% lean) Average dressing, 76.00-83.00; high dressing, 84.00-92.00; and low dressing, 70.00-73.00. Boners (80-85% lean) Average dressing, 74.50-82.50; high

dressing, 83.00-87.50; and low dressing, 65.00-74.00. Gaunt 89.00-92.00.
Lean (85-90% lean) Average dressing, 65.00-74.00; high dressing, 76.00-86.00; and low dressing, 55.00-62.00. Shelly 38.00-48.00.
Slaughter Bulls: Yield Grade 1-2 – 1300-2300 lbs, 97.00-108.00; 110.00-120.00; 87.00-91.00.
Slaughter Steers and Heifers: (40 Hd) Choice 2-3 – 1325-1575 lbs 142.00-147.50; Choice and Prime 2-3 1350-1375 lbs 148.50; Select 1-2 pkg 1197 lbs 140.00.

Source: MO Dept of Ag-USDA Market News Service, Bowling Green, MO, Greg Harrison, Market Reporter 573-751-5618. 24 hour recorded report 1-573-522-9244 www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/JC_LS156.txt

EMCC Representative Sales of 5 or more for 4-22-22

FEMALES			
6 BWF	308	191.00	\$589
7 Blk	364	175.00	\$636
5 Blk	380	155.00	\$589
7 BWF	408	176.50	\$720
7 Blk	419	140.00	\$586
6 Blk	431	166.00	\$715
5 Mix	444	166.50	\$739
5 Blk	446	178.00	\$794
5 Blk	447	176.00	\$787
5 Blk	450	135.50	\$610
10 Blk	455	167.00	\$759
9 BWF	460	160.00	\$736
5 Mix	462	165.00	\$762
5 Mix	474	163.00	\$773
7 Mix	483	147.00	\$710
7 Blk	490	170.00	\$833
9 Blk	507	168.50	\$855
9 Blk	509	159.50	\$813
15 Blk	520	163.50	\$851
11 Mix	532	166.00	\$883
8 Blk	533	163.00	\$869
8 Mix	534	167.00	\$892
5 Blk	555	166.50	\$924
6 Mix	558	159.50	\$891
9 BWF	573	135.50	\$777
20 Blk	588	168.00	\$987
6 Mix	605	162.00	\$980
8 Mix	609	165.00	\$1005
6 Blk	640	150.00	\$960
5 Blk	643	149.50	\$961
7 Mix	655	156.00	\$1022
6 Blk	668	154.00	\$1028
5 Blk	792	141.50	\$1121
27 Mix	947	131.00	\$1241
52 Mix	1017	132.85	\$1351
MALES			
6 Mix	354	198.00	\$701
5 Mix	392	187.00	\$733
9 Blk	440	208.00	\$915
6 Mix	443	198.00	\$876
5 Mix	454	198.00	\$899
10 Mix	474	193.00	\$914
7 Mix	479	210.00	\$1005
6 Blk	488	204.00	\$996
7 Blk	491	190.00	\$932
10 Mix	507	190.00	\$962
5 Blk	511	193.00	\$986
7 Blk	516	203.00	\$1047
19 Blk	522	193.00	\$1008
7 Blk	534	153.00	\$816
8 Blk	543	170.00	\$923
16 Blk	555	179.50	\$996
5 Blk	557	160.00	\$891
7 Mix	577	150.00	\$866
6 Blk	584	148.00	\$865
21 Mix	588	177.00	\$1040
12 Blk	589	180.50	\$1063
5 Mix	599	146.00	875
5 Blk	613	159.50	\$978
6 Blk	633	177.00	\$1120
26 Mix	644	179.00	\$1153
8 Blk	661	168.00	\$1111
5 Blk	668	144.00	\$962
11 Blk	695	169.00	\$1175
6 Blk	753	155.00	\$1168
5 Blk	755	139.00	\$1049
6 Blk	764	156.00	\$1192
5 Blk	795	149.50	\$1189
7 Blk	816	154.00	\$1257
5 Blk	898	145.00	\$1302
10 Mix	1014	134.00	\$1358

Eastern Missouri Commission Company, Bowling Green Market Report for Friday, April 29, 2022 Receipts: 1,169 Week ago: 1,681 Year ago: 961

Compared to last week, a much lighter offering of steer and heifer calves selling in small groups and packages with many singles, a light test of 400-550 lb heifers sold steady with few good comparisons on all other weights as overall quality was not as attractive as last week's feeder special. Another large offering of slaughter cows sold steady to 2.00 lower.

Feeder Steers: Medium and Large 1 – Pkg unweaned 425 lbs 187.00; 500-550 lbs 184.00-186.75, lot unweaned 542 lbs 171.00; lot fleshy 640 lbs 167.00, lot 695 lbs 161.00; 750-800 lbs 148.00-150.50.
Medium and Large 1-2 – 400-500 lbs 180.00-187.00, pkg unweaned 493 lbs 171.00; 500-550 lbs 175.00-181.00, 550-600 lbs 164.00-176.50, fleshy 156.50-162.00; 600-700 lbs 151.00-163.50.
Large 1 – Pkg 545 lbs 172.00; pkg 640 lbs 157.50; pkg 1070 lbs 133.50.
Feeder Heifers: Medium and Large 1 – 400-450 lbs 166.00-178.00, pkg fancy 427 lbs 181.00; 500-550 lbs 163.00-165.00, pkg unweaned 520 lbs 157.00; 750-800 lbs 147.50-149.50.
Medium and Large 1-2 – 350-400 lbs 164.00-167.00; 400-450 lbs 150.00-155.00; 450-500 lbs 156.00-164.00; 500-550 lbs 147.00-159.00, 550-600 lbs 145.00-151.00; 600-700 lbs 141.00-148.00; pkg 812 lbs 138.50.
Medium and Large 2 – 300-400 lbs 155.00-159.00; pkg 410 lbs 151.00, pkg 495 lbs 136.00; 500-600 lbs 134.00-136.00.
Feeder Bulls: Medium and Large 1-2 – Pkg 325 lbs 192.00; 500-600 lbs 160.00-169.00; pkg 620 lbs 150.00; pkg 753 lbs 138.00; pkg 840 lbs 130.00.
Slaughter Cows: Premium White (65-70% lean) Average dressing, 74.00-80.00; and high dressing, 83.50-89.50. Ind 98.50.
Breakers (70-80% lean) Average dressing, 75.00-82.00; high dressing, 82.50-86.50; and low dressing, 70.00-73.00.
Boners (80-85% lean) Average dressing, 74.50-81.50; high dressing, 82.00-86.00; and low dressing, 65.00-72.00. Gaunt 89.00.
Lean (85-90% lean) Average dressing, 65.00-74.00; high dressing, 76.00-83.00; and low dressing, 55.00-62.00. Gaunt 87.50. Shelly 38.00-48.00.
Slaughter Bulls: Yield Grade 1-2 – 1300-2500 lbs, 98.00-108.00; 110.00-122.50; 87.00-91.00.
Slaughter Steers and Heifers: (40 Hd) Choice 2-3 – 1225-1475 lbs 144.00-147.50; Choice and Prime 2-3 1250-1475 lbs 148.00-151.00; Ind Locker beefs 152.00-157.00.

EMCC Representative Sales of 5 or more for 4-29-22

FEMALES			
8 Blk	354	164.00	\$581
5 Mix	388	155.00	\$601
6 Blk	408	178.00	\$725
5 Mix	409	151.50	\$620
5 Mix	425	155.00	\$659
6 Blk	427	181.00	\$772
5 Mix	428	174.50	\$747
6 Blk	447	166.00	\$741
6 Blk	460	159.00	\$731
5 Mix	491	157.00	\$771
6 Mix	496	136.00	\$674
7 Mix	498	163.00	\$812
5 Mix	499	88.00	\$439
7 Mix	513	163.00	\$836
10 Mix	514	165.00	\$848
6 Blk	521	157.00	\$818
8 Mix	524	159.00	\$834
6 Blk	584	140.00	\$818
5 Mix	610	144.50	\$881
8 Mix	658	148.00	\$973
6 BrnV	691	130.00	\$898
5 Mix	692	147.50	\$1021
6 Mix	812	138.50	\$1124
MALES			
5 Blk	426	187.00	\$797
6 Mix	478	181.00	\$866
6 Mix	483	187.00	\$902
5 Blk	488	183.00	\$893
9 Blk	509	184.00	\$937
7 Blk	514	186.75	\$960
8 Mix	541	178.50	\$965
10 Blk	542	171.00	\$926
7 Mix	562	165.00	\$928
10 Blk	577	162.00	\$935
6 Blk	592	156.50	\$926
5 Blk	593	165.50	\$981
6 Mix	596	164.00	\$977
7 Blk	641	167.00	\$1070
6 Gray	641	157.50	\$1009
5 Blk	674	157.00	\$1058
8 Mix	696	161.00	\$1121
5 Blk	753	138.00	\$1039
10 Blk	768	150.50	\$1155
5 Blk	1070	133.00	\$1423

Domestic dispute cited in beef processing plant shooting in Texas

A shooting at a beef processing plant in Texas last week that left one man dead and a woman hospitalized stemmed from a domestic dispute, according to local police.

San Angelo Police

Department officers said the unidentified 57-year-old man and 49-year-old woman were transported to a local hospital Friday morning for gunshot wounds after the shooting incident at the Lone Star Beef Processors facility.

The two people were both employees at the plant and were in a dating relationship before a "verbal altercation" between couple resulted in the man producing a gun and shooting the female in her shoulder. He then

shot himself, police confirmed.

The man died at the hospital and woman was listed in stable condition, authorities noted in a news release.

Lone Star has the capacity to process more than 1,250 head of cattle daily at its San Angelo facility.

Meatingplace.com

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Cattleman's Advocate, P.O. Box 26, Paris, MO 65275

- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted to Buy | <input type="checkbox"/> Acreage | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

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Gentle, 3 yr old Horned Hereford Bull. Son of DeeWall Cow; 11 yrs w/9 calves. Trask Bred Sire. \$1,750. Call Bill Dreyer 573-590-3493.

Gelbvieh and Balancer Bulls. 14 months to 24 months old. Black, EPDs, Calving Ease. Richard Lincoln, 660-412-3475 or lincoln@grm.net.

JK Ranches has a group of 30, 2 yr. old, Purebred Angus and Charolais Virgin Bulls for sale. Semen tested, gentle, good-footed. \$3000. Contact Jarrod 217-491-4164. Griggsville, IL

Wilber's Fish Branch Angus. 20 month old bull for sale. Good growth and carcass traits. Mexico, MO, 573-473-6019.

For Sale

U-Cut firewood. White oak for loggers, mushroom logs. Help wanted sealing camper roofs up and painting outside. 636-292-1247

For Sale

Tractor manuals for WD 8N T035, also a few Ferguson miscellaneous parts, etc. Alvin Brandt, 636-932-4429.

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Reclaimed barn wood and tin salvaged from vintage barns. Various lengths, weathered red/gray and white. Assorted size beams, great for mantles. Salt River Salvage Co., Paris, MO. 573-721-1111.

Hedge posts. 8 foot line posts, 9- or 10-foot brace posts. You haul. Call Jim, Carrollton, IL, 217-248-2819.

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SOWELL from page 10

debates today. We're still talking about economic inequality, affirmative action, social justice, critical race theory, slavery reparations, the efficacy of minimum wage laws, and the pros and cons of immigration, all of which Sowell's writings have addressed. Frankly, I find it depressing that so many people today know names like Ta-Nehisi Coates, Ibram Kendi, and Nikole Hannah-Jones—but not Thomas Sowell. His scholarship runs circles around those individuals. And it's not just the volume of his writings, it's also the range and depth and rigor of his analysis. He anticipated and refuted many of their arguments decades ago, in some cases before the people making them today were even born.

To the extent that Sowell is known, it's mostly for his writings on racial controversies. But most of his books are not on racial themes, and Sowell would have distinguished himself as a first-rate scholar even if he'd never written a single word about race.

Sowell says his favorite of his own books is *A Conflict of Visions*, in which he tries to explain what drives our ideological disputes about freedom, equality, and justice. He traces these divergent "visions," or views of human nature, back at least two centuries, to thinkers like William Godwin, Immanuel Kant, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, down through John Rawls and today's social justice advocates.

The conflicting visions he describes in the book are the constrained or tragic view of human nature and the unconstrained or utopian view. People with a more constrained view of the human condition see mankind as hopelessly flawed. They see inherent limits to human betterment. We might want to end war or poverty or racism, they say, but that's probably not going to happen. Therefore, our focus should be on putting in place institutions and processes that help society deal with problems we're never going to eradicate.

On the other side you have the unconstrained or utopian view of human nature, which rejects the idea that there are limits to what humans can achieve. This is the belief that nothing is unattainable and no trade-offs are necessary. According to this perspective, by utilizing the proper amount of reason and will power, we can not only manage problems like war, poverty, and racism, but solve them entirely.

Depending on which view they embrace, Sowell explains why two people, similarly well-informed and similarly well-meaning, will reach opposite conclusions on a whole range of issues including taxes, rent control, school choice, military spending, and judicial activism.

When Kant said that from the "crooked timber of humanity no straight thing was ever made," he was exhibiting the constrained view. When Rousseau said that "man is born free but

everywhere is in chains," he was voicing the unconstrained view. When Oliver Wendell Holmes said his job as a judge was to make sure the game is played according to the rules, whether he liked them or not, it was a constrained view. When Earl Warren said his job as a judge was to do what he thinks is right, regardless of the law, it was an unconstrained view. This is the philosophical framework that explains Sowell's writings on almost any topic.

Beginning in the 1970s, Sowell turned his attention to racial controversies. He did so, he says, out of a sense of duty. There were things that needed to be said and too few others who were willing to say them. Sowell's criticisms of the direction of the civil rights movement at the time eventually got him "cancelled," to use today's term. Black elites in particular wanted nothing to do with him because he opposed affirmative action, and they convinced others in the mainstream media not to take his views seriously or turn to him for a black point of view on issues of the day.

Sowell has long argued that the problems blacks face today involve far more than what whites have done to them in the past. It's no mystery why black activists want to keep the focus on white racism. It helps them raise money and stay relevant. And it's no mystery why politicians use the same tactics—it helps them win votes. But Sowell argued that it's not at all clear that focusing on white racism is helping the black underclass. You can spend all day, every day pointing out the moral failings of other people, groups, institutions, and society in general. The question is whether that helps the people who most need help.

Many of today's activists go about their business with the assumption that the only real problem facing the black underclass is white racism. A good example of this is the recent focus on policing in black communities. Do racist cops exist? Absolutely. Do some cops abuse their authority? Of course. But are poor black communities as violent as they are because of bad cops? Will reducing police resources improve the situation? According to the *Chicago Sun-Times* there were 492 homicides in Chicago in 2019, and only three of them involved police. So if police use of lethal force is a problem in Chicago, it's clearly a secondary problem. Young black men in Chicago or Baltimore or St. Louis may indeed leave the house each morning worried about getting shot—but not by police.

Last year, there was a ballot measure put to voters in Minneapolis, where George Floyd was killed, that would have defunded the police. Not only was it defeated, it was most strongly opposed by black residents in high-crime areas. And the black residents of Minneapolis are not outliers.

Sowell would often be asked how it felt to go against the grain of so many other blacks. He would inevitably correct the premise of the question. "You don't mean I go against the grain of most blacks," he would respond. "You mean I go against the grain of most black intellectuals, most black elites. But black intellectuals don't represent most blacks any more than white intellectuals represent most whites."

They're typical. In a Gallup poll released in 2020, 81 percent of blacks nationwide said they wanted police presence in their neighborhood to remain the same or to increase. Another Gallup poll released a year earlier asked black and Hispanic residents of low-income neighborhoods in particular about policing. Fifty-nine percent of both black and Hispanic respondents said they wanted police to spend more time in their communities. In a poll from 2015, the year after Michael Brown was killed in Ferguson, Missouri, a majority of black respondents said that police treat them fairly, and far more blacks than whites, by a two-to-one margin, said they "want a greater police presence in their local neighborhoods."

Nor is this a recent phenomenon. In a 1993 Gallup poll, 82 percent of black respondents said the criminal justice system doesn't treat criminals harshly enough, 75 percent of blacks wanted more cops on the streets, and 68 percent said we ought to build more prisons so that longer sentences can be given. Efforts to defund the police are being pushed by activists and liberal elites who claim to be speaking on behalf of low-income minorities. But they are mostly speaking for themselves. This is something Sowell pointed out a long time ago.

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This continues to be the case today. Most blacks, for example, support voter ID laws and school choice, while most black elites—academics, the NAACP, Black Lives Matter activists, etc.—oppose those things. Conversely, most blacks oppose racial preferences in college admissions and, as noted, oppose defunding the police, while black elites are in favor of those things. Sowell pointed out these disparities decades ago, and they've only grown since then. His writings on intellectual history have stressed, time and again, that intellectuals are a special interest group. They have their own self-serving agenda and their own priorities and ought to be understood as such.

Liberal elites control the

media, by and large. They control academia. They run the foundations that hand out intellectual awards and prizes. Sowell has refused to play footsie with them, refused to pull his punches. And it has cost him in terms of prestige and notoriety. He's paid a price. It's one reason he's not as well-known as the individuals I mentioned earlier. I often tell people that if you think Ta-Nehisi Coates and Nikole Hannah-Jones represent the views of most black people, you need to get to know more black people.

Sowell is now 91 years old. The book he published last year was his 36th, and his fifth since turning 80. That's not too bad for a black orphan from the Jim Crow South who was born into extreme poverty during the Great Depression, never finished high school, didn't earn a college degree until he was 28, and didn't write his first book until he was 40. But even aside from that impressive personal journey, Sowell is a rare species. He's an honest intellectual. He's someone who has consistently sought out the truth, regardless of whether it made him popular. He has been willing to follow the facts and evidence wherever they lead, even when they lead to politically incorrect results. It's not something that ought to distinguish you as a scholar, but these days it does.

Think about the current debate that we're having over critical race theory. These ideas were once relegated to college seminars. Now they are entering our workplaces through diversity training. And they are entering our elementary schools through *The New York Times* 1619 Project, which attempts to put the institution of slavery at the center of America's founding. That's absurd. Slavery existed for thousands of years, in societies all over the world and long before the founding of the United States. More African slaves were sent to the Islamic world than were ever sent to the Americas. Slavery still exists today in Sudan and Nigeria.

What makes America unique is not slavery. It's emancipation. It's how fast we went from slavery to Martin Luther King to a black president. The economic and social progress of black Americans in only a few generations is something unmatched in recorded history.

The argument that America became prosperous due to slavery is also unsupported by the facts, as Sowell has pointed out. Individual slave owners certain-

ly prospered, but that's different from saying the country benefited. In fact, the regions of the country that had slavery were the poorest regions, both during slavery and afterward. Similarly, in Brazil, which imported far more slaves than the U.S. did, the regions where slavery was concentrated were the poorest regions, both during slavery and afterward. Eastern Europe, to look at another example, had slavery far longer than Western Europe—yet Western Europe has always been richer. Millions more African slaves were sent to Northern Africa and the Middle East than came to the West. If slave labor produces economic prosperity, why did those regions remain so poor for so long? And later, when the Middle East did start to become wealthier, it wasn't due to slavery—it was due to the discovery of oil.

In another 1619 Project essay, the author writes: "For the most part, black Americans fought back alone." This breathtakingly ignorant assertion simply writes out of history the role of the Quakers and others in the 18th century, the role of the abolitionists and the newly-formed Republican party in the run-up to the Civil War and Reconstruction, and the role of the NAACP, which was co-founded by whites and blacks together in the early 1900s. It also ignores the role of non-blacks in the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s, which was propelled by alliances with whites, Jews, Catholics, and others who fought against racial discrimination.

But to take issue with the 1619 Project on these grounds is almost beside the point. The Project's whole purpose is to present slavery as an all-purpose explanation for racial inequality today. The argument is that blacks lag in academic performance because of slavery and Jim Crow. They lag in employment because of slavery and Jim Crow. They lag in incomes and homeownership and all the rest because of this awful history. This is part of an ongoing attempt by the political left to blame the past actions of whites for the current problems of blacks. Ultimately, it's an attempt to downplay the role of culture and personal responsibility in driving social inequality. Blacks are blameless, whites are evil. Whites who reject this narrative are labeled as racists. Blacks who reject it are dismissed as dupes or opportunists.

The real facts about slavery are well known among serious historians. But where are these serious historians right now? A few have come forward, people like Gordon Wood and James McPherson. But why so few? Why isn't the head of every history department at every major university pushing back against this 1619 Project nonsense? The nation's top scholars ought to be falling over one another denouncing it. Why have so many been so quiet? There have

See SOWELL, page 23

Laugh Tracks in the Dust.....

Inheritance problem solved

By MILO YIELD
Special to The Advocate

I promised you last week that I'd get back to humor in this column. So, I'll start with this:

A deceased farmer, ol' "Bum" Fuzzle — in his last will and testament — declared that he "wanted his 17 cows divided up with the eldest son getting one-half of the cows, the middle son getting one third of the cows, and his youngest son getting only one-ninth of the cows."

However, at the reading of the will, Bum's lawyer, Ike N. Dewhitt, ran into a problem. Neither he nor any of the sons could figure out how to follow the deceased man's directive. So, lawyer Ike decided to buy himself some time and told the son's that he'd try to come up with an answer by the next morning's meeting.

That night lawyer Ike thought and thought, and contemplated and contemplated, and finally had a mental breakthrough. The next morning, with Bum's three sons sitting on pin and needles, lawyer Ike told them he'd come up with an equitable solution.

He said the sons should borrow a cow from any of their neighbors, but promise no harm would come to the cow and it would be returned unscathed.

Now the sons were dealing with 18 cows. So, the eldest son got 9 cows — his half. And the middle son got 6 cows — his third. And, the youngest son got 2 cows, his one-ninth.

The lawyer told the boys to return the neighbor's borrowed cow. They did and everyone went home knowing that their dad's will had been followed to the letter.

A newly-married farm couple were having their first marital spat. The spat wuz about other members of their extended families.

The husband got in the last word when he seriously told his wife, "No I don't hate your relatives. In fact, I like your mother-in-law better than I like mine."

I'm happy to report that the spring fishing season got hot in a hurry for me. My ol' Iowa buddy, Pegan Ray, stopped by for a couple of days of fishing on his way home from overwintering at Apache Junction, Ariz.

I told Pegan that I wuzn't optimistic about our chances of catching fish because I'd heard of no one having much success and because the weather has been so chilly that the water hadn't warmed up. I said most likely we'd just be going through the motions.

So much for the accuracy of my fishing prognostications. The first day we caught 26 crappie and a few little bass and bluegills. But the crappies were big 'uns, all were more than a pound. And the biggest wuz 15-inches long and weighed just a tad under 2-pounds.

Strange thing about the catch. When we filleted the crappie, 25

of them were females full of eggs and close to spawning. However, the big 2-pounder wuz the only male of the bunch.

The next day we traveled 50 miles southeast to fish in the pond of my good friend, ol' Parker Loosely. I figgered it wuz a wild goose chase because the strong wind wuz out of the northwest and the temperature never got above 55 degrees. It wuz just plain chilly fishing.

But, the wind and temp didn't bother the fish because we caught 17 more big crappie, plus about an equal number of nice bass. I caught a 3.5-pounder. Ray caught a 3-pounder and we had four others around 2-pounds.

So, in the end, we had two great days of fishing and we both have a lot of good fish fillets in the freezer. Only negative from the whole two days? The arthritis flared up in my 79-year-old in my right hand

from wielding the electric filleting knife. But, that's a small price to pay for the fun and the good eating to come.

Before I move completely on from the recent trip Nevah and I took to Lubbock, Texas, there's a few things I'd like to mention about our trip.

The first evening we stayed overnight in Pratt, Kan., with my old college buddy Claude Hopper. Then the next day we headed southwest across western Oklahoma on 2-lane roads all the way. We went from Alva, through Clinton, through Altus and exited Oklahoma at El Dorado.

We bucked 40-50 mph head winds all the way and the temperature kept rising. And, a few miles across the Red River into Texas the thermometer hit 100 degrees and then dropped to 98 for the rest of the day.

When we headed west toward Lubbock, we passed the historic headquarters of the 6666 Ranch, recently made famous by the producer of the Yellowstone television show Taylor Sheridan. There must have been at least 100 good looking Quarterhorses around the fancy headquarters.

Then, just a few more miles west we passed the headquarters of the equally historic Pitchfork Ranch.

When we got to Lubbock the visibility from the dust was one mile and the southwest wind would peel your car doors off if you opened them wrong. But, the next morning the temperature wuz in the 50s and the wind strong out of the northwest.

After completing our library bizness at Texas Tech University, we toured the university's Ranching and Western Heritage Center, then headed north and

drove through the Palo Duro Canyon south of Amarillo, and spent the night in Guymon, Okla. Next day we drove east through the Oklahoma Panhandle, then shot north to drive through Protection, Kan., where my ol' dad, Czar E. Yield, wuz born in 1916. Then on east through Coldwater and Medicine Lodge to I-35 and then home.

We traveled more than 1,300 miles and the wildlife we saw wuz limited to one coyote, several deer, four cock pheasants, and a blizzard of buzzards. All in all, it wuz a very good spring vacation. Note: It's bone dry in the Texas Panhandle.

Words of wisdom for the week: "When I man says he hasn't made up his mind yet, he means he hasn't had a change to ask his wife yet." Have a good 'un.

The Cattleman's Advocate

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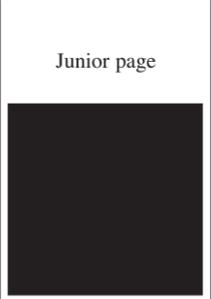
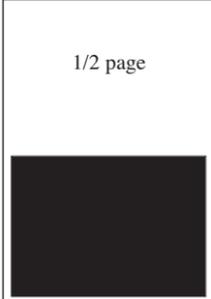
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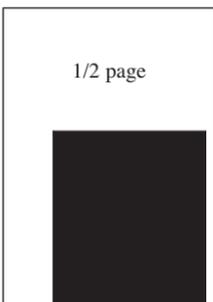
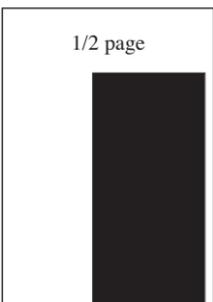
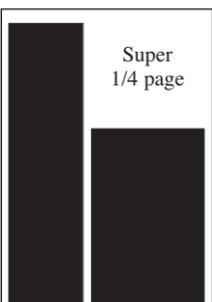
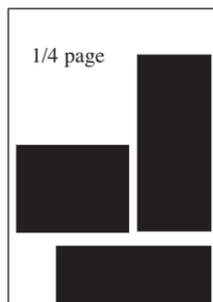
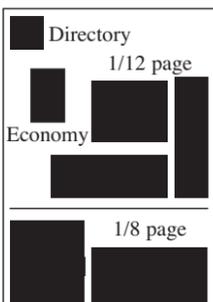
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The preferred ad format for camera ready ads is high resolution pdf, but we can handle numerous other formats. Please contact us with any questions.

Advertising Dimensions

		DIRECTORY AD 1.85" x 1.85"	SUPER 1/4 PAGE 2 col. x 14.5" 3 col. x 9.75" 4 col. x 7.5"
		ECONOMY AD 1 column x 3"	1/2 PAGE 3 col. x 12.75" 4 col. x 9.55" 5 col. x 7.75"
		1/12 PAGE 1 col. x 6.5" 2 col. x 3.25" 3 col. x 2.25"	JUNIOR PAGE 4 col. x 13" 5 col. x 10.5"
		1/8 PAGE 2 col. x 4.75" 3 col. x 3.25"	FULL PAGE 5 col. x 15.25"
		1/4 PAGE 2 col. x 9.5" 3 col. x 6.25" 4 col. x 4.75"	
		COLUMN WIDTHS 1 column.....1.92" 4 columns.....8.17" 2 columns.....4" 5 columns.....10.25" 3 columns.....6.09"	



Livestock News & Notes.....

Tyson unveils free education program for all U.S. employees

Tyson Foods Inc. is investing \$60 million to offer free education to all 120,000 of its U.S. team members, starting this summer.

The four-year, \$60 million effort will allow employees to attain master's, undergraduate and associate degrees in addition to career certificates and literacy and technology fundamentals in an expansion of an existing Upward Academy program.

Tyson is working with the social impact company Guild to offer access to more than 175 programs through more than 35 of the nation's leading universities and learning providers, the company said in a news release. The program will cover 100% of tuition, books and fees for participants.

"Providing education benefits will continue to lay a foundation for personal and career growth for our team members," said John R. Tyson, chief sustainability officer at Tyson Foods. "Providing equity and opportunity to every single member of our team is part of our goal to make Tyson the most sought-after place to work."

Earlier this month, the company announced a \$1 million expansion of its Tyson Immigration Partnership (TIP) initiative to 40 plants in 14 states and is preparing to test a \$3.5 million subsidized, on-site Tyson Tykes childcare program at its poultry processing facility in Humboldt, Tenn., in 2023.

Smithfield Fresh Meats sued for 2020 overtime wages

Ex-employees of Smithfield Fresh Meats have sued the pork processor for overtime pay that they allege was not provided in the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Illinois, revolves around the "responsibility bonus" that Smithfield provided workers in 2020. Instituted in response to COVID-19, the bonus raised hourly pay for Smithfield workers "by more than \$4 per hour on average," according to a letter that then-Smithfield CEO Ken Sullivan provided to lawmakers on June 30, 2020.

However, the lawsuit alleges that the bonus was not properly considered when paying Smithfield workers for overtime. Because the bonus resulted in a higher hourly wage, it should have been used to calculate overtime pay, the plaintiffs allege. Instead, Smithfield paid overtime based on the workers' pre-pandemic wage, according to the suit.

The plaintiffs cite a U.S. Department of Labor document, "COVID-19 and the Fair Labor Standards Act Questions and Answers," which states that

incentive payments "must be included in the regular rate" when overtime pay is computed.

"As a result, this civil action is brought by the above-named plaintiffs who bring this collective action claim for overtime wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act," the complaint states.

In a statement sent to Meatingplace, Smithfield representatives said they are reviewing the complaint, and have no comment at this time.

Judge approves \$104M settlement in broiler price fixing case

A federal judge has approved a \$104 million settlement between some of the nation's largest chicken processors and the many restaurant chains suing them for price fixing, according to court documents.

Judge Thomas M. Durkin stipulated that a third of the settlement fund, about \$31 million, will pay the plaintiffs' attorney fees, and \$10 million will cover expenses. Signing off on the deal were Amick Farms, Fieldale Farms, George's Inc., Mar-Jac Poultry, Peco Foods, Pilgrim's Pride and Tyson Foods.

The latest settlement comes out of a litany of litigation housed in U.S. District Court in Chicago, in which a wide spectrum of customers accuse those companies and others of colluding in a scheme to cut supplies and prop up prices over a stretch of years following the Great Recession.

Multiple settlements of similar scope have been reached since the original broiler price fixing lawsuit was filed by a New York-based food distributor in September 2016.

Virginia retail meat sales study IDs opportunities for small meat processors

Results from a new retail meat sales study conducted by the Virginia Foundation for Agriculture, Innovation and Rural Sustainability will help the state's farmers and small-sized meat processing businesses identify local market opportunities and learn the requirements to sell processed meat.

More than two years after the abrupt arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic, the market for direct-to-consumer meat sales continues to increase as meat processing capacity grows, noted the study authors. In recent months, Congress and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have launched new initiatives to improve meat and poultry processing capacity among small- to medium-sized businesses in an effort to enhance supply chain resiliency.

However, despite having proposals in place to help increase capacity, meat processing continues to be heavily regulated due to raw meat and poultry safe

handling concerns, which can create barriers for farmers looking to direct-market their meat.

The study examined three retail formats — farmers markets or roadside stands, on-farm stores and on-farm butcher shops — and identified required permits and regulations for each. The study also serves as a guide for farmers and other interested parties to consider the logistics of operating a retail enterprise.

The Virginia Farm Bureau noted that interested Virginia farmers can partner with their local government to apply for grants from the Governor's Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund. In addition, grant funding can be leveraged to construct new processing facilities, expand existing facilities or to plan and establish retail facilities.

Virginia Gov. Glenn Younkin announced in March that Madison County's Hidden Pines Meat Processing LLC received a \$40,000 AFID grant to expand its operations to meet "surging consumer demand for locally produced meats."

The grant is expected to enable the company to improve their processing volume to more than 1,100 locally raised beef cattle, goats, hogs and lambs each year.

Arkansas university breaks ground on meat processing facility

Arkansas' Williams Baptist University has broken ground on a 4,200-square-foot meat processing facility, which officials say will help address the shortage of meat processors in the state and help train and educate new workers within the field.

The private university, located in Walnut Ridge, Ark., held a groundbreaking ceremony April 8 at the future site of the USDA-certified facility, which is scheduled to open by the end of 2022.

The operation expects to harvest 20 to 25 animals per week when fully operational, which the university says will bring relief to farmers in the region

who find it difficult to get into a processing facility in a timely manner.

The facility also will provide jobs to students in WBU's Williams Works initiative, which gives them the opportunity to work at the meat processing facility through college to receive a debt-free degree.

The certification program also will be open to any interested persons, including those not enrolled in degree programs at WBU.

UPSIDE raises \$400M to build cultivated meat plant, supply chain

Cultivated meat developer UPSIDE Foods said it closed on a \$400 million Series C funding round that will be used to build a commercial-scale production facility and develop a supply chain for cell feed components and other inputs.

The round is the largest to date in the cultivated meat industry, said the Berkeley, Calif.-based company formerly known as Memphis Meats. If it gets the go-ahead from regulators, the company said its products could

be available to U.S. consumers later this year.

The new funding round was led by Singapore-based investment firm Temasek and Abu Dhabi Growth Fund and joined by existing investors including Tyson Foods, Cargill and Bill Gates. Whole Foods CEO John Mackey is also an UPSIDE investor.

UPSIDE said it plans a production facility with annual capacity to produce tens of millions of pounds of cultivated meat products. The facility will be able to produce any species of meat in both ground and whole cut formats, with an initial focus on chicken, the company said.

"We're excited to support this next chapter of UPSIDE Foods' growth," Brian Sikes, Cargill's chief operating officer, said in a press release. "Our continued support for UPSIDE's innovative work underscores Cargill's commitment to an inclusive approach to wholesome, sustainable protein that will meet customer and consumer needs now and in the future."

Many of the preceding items were taken from Meatingplace.com

SOWELL from page 21

been countless books written by serious scholars about our nation's founding, and none of those books have been written by Nikole Hannah-Jones. Why are serious historians so afraid to take on a journalist who has never written a book or even an academic paper about anything—let alone about the history of slavery?

The reason they are so afraid is because taking her on is politically incorrect. They will be called racist and sexist. It might damage their academic careers. This is the sort of intellectual cowardice that makes Sowell's life and work unique. This is what distinguishes his scholarship: courage. Sowell wasn't afraid. It's the sort of thing that ought to be commonplace among scholars and intellectu-

als—and journalists, for that matter—but clearly it is not. Sowell has spent a career putting truth above popularity. We need a hundred more just like him.

Imprimis is the free monthly speech digest of Hillsdale College and is dedicated to educating citizens and promoting civil and religious liberty by covering cultural, economic, political, and educational issues. The content of Imprimis is drawn from speeches delivered at Hillsdale College events. First published in 1972, Imprimis is one of the most widely circulated opinion publications in the nation with over six million subscribers.

The opinions expressed in Imprimis are not necessarily the views of Hillsdale College.

THE Cattleman's Advocate

To schedule an ad
in the next edition, call or email:

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Advertising Consultant

573-864-6132

cattlemansadvocate@gmail.com

**For the most current updates,
photos and extra information, go to:
www.emcclivestock.com**

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COMMISSION COMPANY

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**Friday auctions can now be viewed
in real time online at:
www.dvauction.com**

EMCC Monthly Cow Sale Friday, May 20

In conjunction with our regular sale

Weigh cows and bulls followed by odd lots start at 9:30 a.m.
Take-home cows, pairs, bulls and bred heifers start at 12:30 p.m.
Feeder calves and yearlings to follow.

Early Consignments

Muzaffar Ahmad of Clark, MO

45 cow dispersal. This will be a complete herd dispersal of cows running from young to old. These cows are both home raised and purchased locally, mostly black and red with a few Charolais crossbreds. They have been running with a good black bull, the cows are gentle and come easily by calling.

Paul and Maggie Brown of New Hartford, MO

18 second calf, fall calving Angus heifers that originate from Kansas. These were bought in April 2021 and calved in September and October of 2021. Martin SimAngus and Hat Ranch Angus bulls were introduced on December 12. These will be fancy, big framed, gentle three-year old's that produce really nice calves.

Randy Klocke of Ewing, MO

30 pair. These will be both red and black cows with good calves by their side that mostly came in February. About half of these were purchased as heifers out of the Show-Me-Select program and the others were locally bought cows. They should run from middle age cows to solid mouth cows.

Rob Aslin of Bowling Green, MO

10 Fall calvers. These fall calving cows will be both black and red, 5 will be solid mouth and will be coming with their 2nd calves, and 3 will be home raised heifers. They are bred to a Meyer Monumental bull with a CED of +6 to start calving August 15. Might bring a handful of running age Spring calvers as well.

Bill Sachs of Bowling Green, MO

3 Bulls. These bulls will be SimAngus bulls, sired by Gardner Angus bulls and out of Bill's good Simmental females. They will be running 15 to 17 months old.

As usual this is an early listing, and that we have had several calls of pending cows that may come to the sale depending on the circumstances. Save the date on the calendar and check on our website for photos and an updated listing.

www.emcclivestock.com

Dates to Remember at Eastern Missouri Commission Company in Bowling Green

EMCC Friday start times

9:00 a.m. start time for fed cattle & pound cows, followed by bred cows
12:30 p.m. start time with veals, followed by yearlings and calves

Cattle receiving hours

Wednesday by appointment only.

Thursday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. • Friday starting 6:30 a.m.

We feature certain classes of cattle SOME Fridays, but we sell ALL classes of cattle each week and ALL classes are welcome.

Upcoming Sales

These are dates set well in advance and subject to change as current situations warrant:

Friday, May 6Regular Friday sale
Friday, May 13Special Yearling & Weaned Calf Sale with regular sale
Friday, May 20Cow Sale in conjunction with regular Friday sale
Friday, May 27Special Yearling & Weaned Calf Sale with regular sale
Friday, June 3Regular Friday sale
Friday, June 10Special Yearling & Weaned Calf Sale with regular sale
Friday, June 17Cow Sale in conjunction with regular Friday sale
Friday, June 24Special Yearling & Weaned Calf Sale with regular sale



Mike VanMaanen 573-881-0402	Jon Angell 573-682-4656	Justin Angell 573-819-8000	Terry Syrcle 217-440-8384	Frank Scherder 573-669-5321	Mike Magruder 314-605-1094	Tom Morehead 217-371-0702	Cody Hanold 618-781-9810
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