

农场、土地、河滩、草丛,情系着我青少年时的现实与梦想,也成就了我与大自然融为一体的土地情结

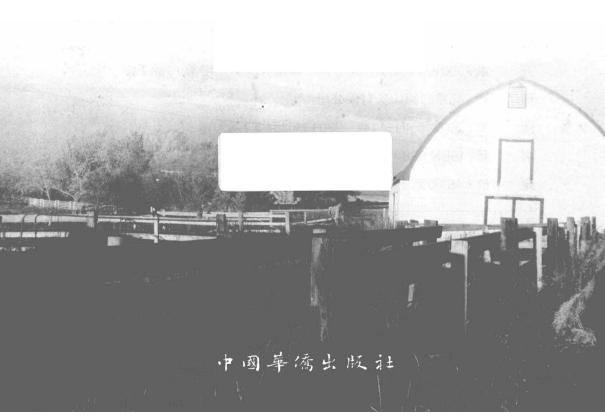
# 我在加拿大人位大场主

朱晓鸣 著





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# 序言

#### 写给朱女士介绍萨斯喀彻温省农业的书

作为原萨斯喀彻温省农业部长(2004年2月至2007年11月),我切身感受到萨斯喀彻温省农业产业的广度和深度。农业已经并将继续成为萨斯喀彻温省经济的重心。全省有6430万英亩的农田,占加拿大可耕土地面积的41%。我们生产并大规模出口世界上最高质量的谷物、油类作物和豆类作物。

1961年,当世界上大多数国家拒绝与中国进行贸易的时候,加拿大却船运大量小麦到中国,那些小麦中的大部分就是产自萨斯喀彻温省。今天,我们继续船运优质小麦和萨斯喀彻温省产的啤酒大麦到中国,这些大麦是中国一些名牌啤酒的主要酿造原料。我们已经建立了基于多年贸易和互信基础上的良好关系,为中国和萨斯喀彻温省都会带来益处。

目前在加拿大,萨斯喀彻温省是豆类作物(黄豆、鹰嘴豆、豌豆)的主要产区。同时,在世界范围内,也是这些产品闻名遐迩的最大出口商。萨斯喀彻温大学"农业和生物资源学院"(AgBio)的农作物发展中心,是全球公认的豆类农产品研究领域的领军者。

萨斯喀彻温省拥有加拿大第二大的肉牛饲养量,有令人注目的北美野牛群。多年来,生猪、家禽养殖和乳制品业都发展强劲。我们的园艺、水果和蔬菜产业正在迅速增长,并有巨大的扩张潜力。所有这些农业领域,都得到位于国际领导地位的"农业和生物资源学院"(AgBio)研究和开发的技术支持,该学院隶属位于萨斯卡通市的萨斯喀彻温大学。

当听说朱女士用中文写了一本介绍萨斯喀彻温省农业的书籍,我非常高兴。2007年,我有机会访问中国,会见了许多中国农业和食品工业领域的人士。一些在萨斯喀彻温大学"农业和生物资源学院"(AgBio)做研究工作的资深农业专家就是来自中国。尽管中国与萨省的农业现状存在许多差异,然而也有着相似之处,并蕴藏着让中国农民感兴趣的巨大商机。萨斯喀彻温省有许多农场主即将退休,正在出售自己的农场,需要新人接手。无论从田间操作到销售,还是从农产品加工到农业研发,都急需各个层次的热爱农业并有知识的人手。朱女士的书将帮助中国人了解这些机会的妙处。萨斯喀彻温省急需知识



马克・沃特曼

渊博和能够勤奋工作的人才,来促进萨省的农业更上一层楼。

萨省不但在传统的农业领域有着巨大增长潜力,而且在一些非传统领域,也有着巨大的机遇和增长潜力。譬如园艺领域,鉴于目前有可灌溉土地和计划大量扩展的可灌溉土地,无疑会带来种植高附加值蔬菜的机会。随着劳动密集型的园艺领域的发展,必然带来对永久性和季节性雇工需求的增加。简言之,在萨斯喀彻温省的农业领域,有数不清的机会和巨大需求。我高兴地推荐朱女士写的这本以农业为主的书,并希望读过这本书的人们,能来萨斯喀彻温省进行考察,并充分享受这些机会带来的好处。

与中国相比,加拿大和萨斯喀彻温省都非常年轻。萨斯喀彻温在 1905年才成为一个省,最初是来自欧洲的移民定居在这里并发展农业 产业。从早期移民用牛马进行耕种以来,农业耕作手段已经发生了巨 大改变。今天使用的都是大型设备,并采用先进技术来高效地生产农 作物,并且在大多数情况下,早期那种笨重的体力劳动几乎已经没有 了。现在的农民使用最好的科学和环保技术来控制土壤,保证所种植的农作物富有营养并有益于健康。

到2050年,世界人口预计将达到90亿人。所有这些人都需要食物、纤维和能量。萨斯喀彻温省的可耕地并且是高产可耕种土地,为世界人民提供必需的资源将是至关重要的。当今的高产可耕种土地极其宝贵。到2050年,它的价值将显著增加,那些耕种它的人,那些具有农业和食品行业知识专长的人,将是最受欢迎的。有个重要事项需要提醒,就是那些非加拿大籍的个人、公司和上市公司,要获得萨省土地的所有权,有一些限制。但是,加拿大公民和加拿大居民(那些住在加拿大,每年超过183天),还有加拿大的公司不受此限制。此外,要豁免这些限制,可向萨斯喀彻温省的农田保障局申请。有关详细信息,请参阅:http://www.farmland.gov.sk.ca/

我真诚感谢朱女士写这本书,并很高兴为此书作序。渴望与中国朋 友一起分享萨斯喀彻温省的丰富机会。

马克・沃特曼

Hark Wartman

## PREFACE

Ms. Zhu introduced to Saskatchewan farm book

Forward: Ms. Zhu's book on Agriculture in Saskatchewan

As Minister of Agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan (February 2004 to November 2007) I came to deeply appreciate the breadth and depth of the Agriculture Industry in Saskatchewan. Agriculture has been and continues to be at the heart of Saskatchewan's economy. The province has 64.3 million acres of farmland, 41% of Canada's arable land. We have produced and exported massive quantities of the world's highest quality grains, oilseeds and pulse crops.

In 1961 at a time when much of the rest of the world refused to trade with China, Canada agreed to a massive shipment of wheat. Most of that wheat shipped to China was grown here in Saskatchewan. Today we continue to ship high quality wheat and Saskatchewan malt barley is a significant ingredient in some of China's most popular beers. We have developed a good relationship built on trust and years of meaningful trade which has been of benefit to China and Saskatchewan

Currently Saskatchewan produces most of Canada's pulse crops (lentils, chickpeas, peas) and hold the distinction of being the world's largest exporter of these products. The Crop Development Centre at the College of Agriculture and Bioresources (AgBio), University of Saskatchewan (U of S) is recognized worldwide as a leader in pulse research.

Saskatchewan has Canada's second largest Beef Cattle herd, a significant herd of Bison and over the years has had strong hog, poultry and dairy industries. Our horticulture industry, fruit and vegetable production, is growing rapidly and has tremendous potential for expansion. All of these areas of Agriculture are supported by research and development at one of the world's leading Colleges of AgBio at the

U of S in the city of Saskatoon.

I was thrilled when I heard Ms. Zhu had written, in Mandarin, a book about agriculture in Saskatchewan. In 2007 I had the opportunity to travel in China and to meet with many in China's agriculture and food

industry. Some of the finest agricultural researchers at the College of AgBio at the U of S are originally from China. Even though there are many differences in agricultural practises between China and Saskatchewan there are similarities and tremendous opportunities for Chinese farmers who may be interested in Saskatchewan. With many Saskatchewan farmers looking at selling their farms and retiring new people are needed to help build and work in the industry. Committed and knowledgeable people are needed at every level of the industry from primary production and marketing to processing and research and development. Ms. Zhu's book will help people from China get a sense of just how great some of these opportunities could be. Saskatchewan needs knowledgeable, hardworking people to bring this industry to ever greater levels of success.

There is great potential in traditional areas of agriculture and great opportunities for growth in some of the non-traditional areas such as horticulture. With current irrigation and plans for even more irrigated land in the future there are opportunities to grow higher value vegetable crops. With more labour intensive horticulture developing there will also be significant opportunity for more permanent and seasonal farm labourers. In short, there are untold opportunities and tremendous need to grow the agriculture industry in Saskatchewan. I commend Ms. Zhu for writing this book and hope that those who read it will come to Saskatchewan to explore and take advantage of those opportunities.

In comparison with China, Canada and Saskatchewan are very young. Saskatchewan only became a province in 1905. Immigrants primarily from Europe settled in the province and developed the agriculture industry. Farming has changed dramatically since the early days of the settlers who farmed with oxen and horses. Today the

equipment is massive and uses advanced technology to produce crops efficiently and in most cases with much less physical labour than in the past. Farmers today are using the best scientific and environmental practises to care for the soil and to grow crops that are healthy and nutritious.

By 2050 the world population is expected to be 9 billion people. All these people will need food, fibre and energy. The arable and highly productive land in Saskatchewan will be vital in providing essential resources to this world. Productive land today is extremely valuable. By 2050 its value will have grown significantly and those who farm it and those with knowledge and expertise in the Agriculture and Food industry will be in great demand. It is important to know that there are some restrictions on foreign ownership of Saskatchewan farmland by non-Canadian individuals, corporations and publically traded corporations, but Canadian citizens and Canadian residents (those who live in Canada for more than 183 days per year) and a range of Canadian based corporations are not subject to the farmland ownership restrictions. In addition, applications for exemptions to these restrictions can be made to the Saskatchewan Farmland Security Board. For detailed information see: HYPERLINK "http://www.farmland.gov.sk.ca/" \t "\_blank" http://www.farmland.gov.sk.ca/" \t "\_blan

I would like to thank Ms. Zhu for writing this book and in so doing, sharing the rich opportunities available in Saskatchewan with friends in China.

Hark Wartman

## 引子

2011年里,我做了一件自己认为是一生中最值得高兴的事情,就是 在加拿大萨斯喀彻温省购买农场,这个经历使我的人生掀开了崭新一 页,让我做了名副其实的加拿大农场主。

兴奋之余,就把从听说萨省农地,到前往勘察购买,到最后如何做农场主,并在萨省定居开展农业生产项目,一五一十,真实详细地写了出来,以笔名"黄河水"发表在自己的网易博客里(http://xiaoming57725.blog.163.com/)。为了让关注的朋友更清楚整个运作过程,我便随身携带照相机,及时用照片记录下来即时场景,并配发在博文里面。本来只是自娱自乐,以弥补自己记忆力差的毛病,以便以后翻阅时能历历在目,时时清晰。自己还特地为博文设立了一个栏目"我做加拿大农场主"。

博文首先在自己周围朋友圈子里传阅。因为我在朋友圈里有一个不雅绰号"地主婆",起始于我喜欢买地,并且都是买别人看不上眼的荒地、农地。譬如,在十几年前,当辞职下海挣到"第一桶金"的时候,我就把这点钱全部拿去买了一块郊外土地。现在中国人都知道土地价值了,为了买地可谓费尽心机,挖空心思,找遍关系。因为一块城市中心的宝地都是按平方米计价,拥有几亩地就拥有"天大"的财富,一辈子吃香喝辣都有了,对于刚刚富裕起来的国人极富诱惑力。而我,一没有家庭背景,二没有经济基础,三不愿迎合权贵,故对那种冒着"金光"的土地一丝都不敢染指,连想都没有想过。

也许是农民后代的基因在作祟,只敢对别人看不上的"劣质"土地下手。所以,至今我买过的所有土地(不管海内外)都是轻轻松松,

毫不费力得来,甚至还有人跟着、追着问我是否买人。可想而知,这种地块没人能看得上眼,大有尽快脱手之嫌。问我为何只买此类价值"低劣"土地之原因,答曰:土地,在地球上只会越来越少。最低成本拥有,不会让你有暴富机会,但起码可以保值增值,过一个小富即安的平静生活。

谁知,我的博文"出笼"不久便被推向了社会,引起不少想在加拿大投资农地的国内外华人的关注。毕竟现代中国人对农业了解很少,对远在万里之外加拿大国度里的农场更是知之甚微。就是生活在北美的华人群体,也极少有做农民职业的。对加拿大农场主生活的好奇。致使不少热心的博客阅读者,给我留言和咨询。为满足大家对投资农业、农民、农村的热情与好奇,我就继续写下去直至今日。

没想过要在网络上蹿红,也不愿意媒体宣传炒作,因为没有需要。 只想踏踏实实做事,老老实实做人,平平安安生活。在自己加拿大萨 斯喀彻温农庄的"一亩三分田"里做个农妇,看着清晨太阳升起,望 着晚霞日头落下。

朋友说:可以编辑成册,让喜欢看的人翻阅参考。员工说:我们是农业公司,应该让更多人了解发达国家的现代农业是什么样子。在北京遇到中国华侨出版社社长方鸣先生,他也鼓励我编辑出书,便有了这本书的产生。

"仁者见仁,智者见智",各位阅后自有评说。

# 目录

引	子		1
第一	-章	寻梦之旅	
土地,	是中国	国人的根	2
梦想走	己始		6
寻梦之	之旅		10
萨斯鸣	客彻温省	<b>省农地</b>	14
加拿力	<b>大农业</b>		20
我的梦	李中乐园		26
OGEM	IA小镇		32
温尼伯	白印象		38
待售的	<b>勺奶牛</b> 草	汤	43
休闲农	文庄		49

## contents

## 第二章 圆梦路途

我的职业是农民	55
做合格的加拿大农场主	61
正在消失的村庄	65
一个华人农场主的困惑	70
加拿大农地常识	75
金黄麦田的守望者	80
Moose Jaw羊拍卖会	84
马丁的养羊场	90
天鹅河"熊谷"狩猎场	94
"天鹅平原"金色原野	99

# 目录

## 第三章 农庄家园

"业余农民"丹尼斯	104
农妇娜拉快乐的田园生活	108
"职业农民"皮特的农庄	114
萨斯喀彻温省农夫的篝火晚会	118
峡谷上的"世外桃源"	123
加拿大农场主的收获季节	127
购买萨斯喀彻温省农地能移民吗	132
对华人投资农地热的思考	138
政府大厦前的农夫市场	142
我的农庄家园	146

一章 寻梦

这是我儿时的梦想 生的寄托。人生不能没有梦想



黑土地

#### 土地,是中国人的根

中国是个大陆型国家,民众以农业为生,依赖土地而生存,土地是财富的基础,是中国人的命根子。一部中国历史,就是土地的争夺、兼并史,是土地集中与再分配历史。中国人对土地的依恋已经融入血液,进入到骨子里。自古以来,中国人对土地情有独钟,无论你是做什么的,只要手里有点钱,往往是置田买房,娶妻生子,壮大家族,以传承万代。

在我们中国人眼里,土地,早已超出物质形态的意义,成了我们中国人安身立命之本。"土地"早已渗透到中国人的基因,和意识与文化融为一体。黄土地的颜色,在中国人心里是至高无上的色彩。如果天给了我们这个民族灵魂,那么土地则给了我们躯体。我们吃五谷杂粮长大,泥土,不但能