
THE HUMANITARIAN

SASKATCHEWAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

In this issue:

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A new office and a new website

*2019 Saskatchewan SPCA Conference
schedule*

FALL 2019



SASKATCHEWAN
SPCA



The Humanitarian is published quarterly by the Saskatchewan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Saskatchewan SPCA)

OUR NEW ADDRESS:

511 - 45th Street West, Saskatoon, SK S7L 5Z9
Phone: 306-382-7722
Toll Free: 1-877-382-7722
Email: info@saskspca.ca
www.saskspca.ca

Staff:

Executive Director:

Frances Wach

Program Director:

Sandra Anderson

Administrative Assistant:

Crystal Stubbs

Community Relations Coordinator:

Josh Hourie

Animal Safekeeping Coordinator:

Leanne Sillers, BSW, RSW

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Please let us know your new address.
Call 1.877.382.7722
or info@saskspca.ca

A NEW WEBSITE: SASKSPCA.CA

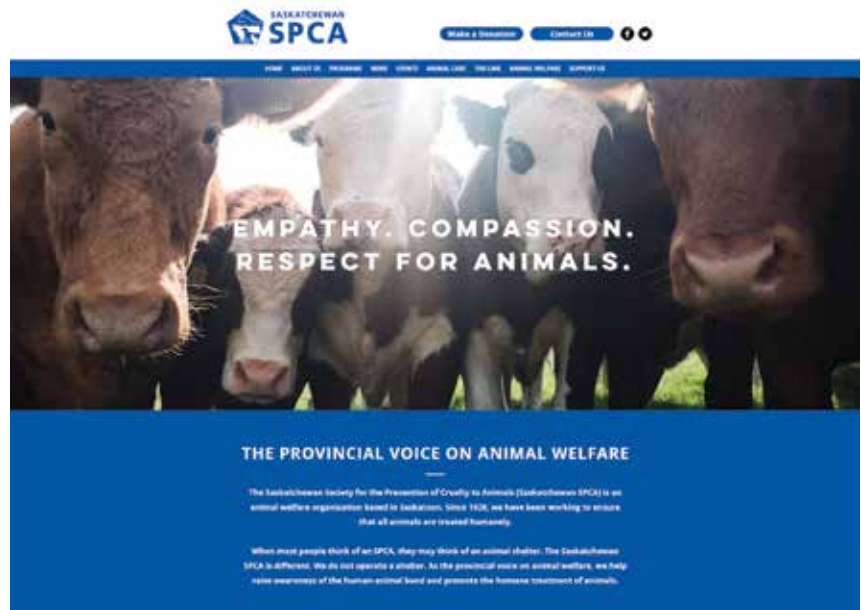
If you've visited our website lately you'll have noticed some big changes. In late July the Saskatchewan SPCA launched a brand new website, complete with a new web address.

When looking for us online, visit our new website at www.saskspca.ca. The new site highlights all Saskatchewan SPCA programs, news, and upcoming events. You can find information on the violence link and animal care, as well as links to websites for other SPCAs and Humane Societies and animal welfare organizations.

You can also visit the new website to learn more about who you should contact with concerns of animal abuse or neglect.

A new web address also means a change to our email addresses. Our updated general email address is now info@saskspca.ca.

Next time you're online, log on to www.saskspca.ca and don't forget to update your bookmarks.



NOTICE OF 2019 AGM

The Saskatchewan SPCA Annual General Meeting will be held:

Date: Sunday, September 15, 2019

Time: 11:00 A.M.

Place: Saskatchewan SPCA Office

511 - 45th Street West, Saskatoon

Learn more at www.saskspca.ca.

Everyone is welcome. The AGM is open to the public.

Questions? 1-877-382-7722 or info@saskspca.ca

Watch for part two of Autumn Tuttroen's three-part series on animal hoarding in the next issue of *The Humanitarian*.

EVERYONE WINS WHEN VIOLENCE ENDS

ANNOUNCING A NEW 50/50 LOTTERY TO SUPPORT A PROVINCIAL PARTNERSHIP

On August 15, the Saskatchewan SPCA, STOPS to Violence, and the Provincial Association of Transition Houses and Services of Saskatchewan launched the **Working to End Violence 50/50 Lottery**.

Saskatchewan has the unfortunate distinction of having the highest rate of domestic violence among the Canadian provinces. To address this concern, three provincial organizations have joined together in an effort to make our province safer for humans and pets.

Proceeds from this 50/50 lottery will support our collective efforts to address interpersonal violence and animal abuse in Saskatchewan through the publication of **Getting Out: A Process Learned from the Courage and Wisdom of Survivors**.

Getting Out is a planning tool for those looking to be safe and leave an abusive

relationship. This guide will be available in both print and electronic formats and will be made available to Saskatchewan community service providers to support people who are experiencing interpersonal violence.

Tickets prices are 1 ticket for \$10, 4 tickets for \$20, 25 tickets for \$50, or 100 tickets for \$100. Potential prize \$50,000 (if the raffle sells out).

Get your tickets at
www.violencelink.ca/5050
Draw date: October 1, 2019



2019 SUMMER CASH LOTTERY WINNERS LIST

DRAW DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT	TICKET NO.
June 16, 2019	Deborah Jackson	North Battleford	\$1,000.00	T17683
July 1, 2019	Eva Scott	North Battleford	\$200.00	T18130
July 2, 2019	Ervin Nystrom	Saskatoon	\$200.00	T17988
July 3, 2019	Blaine Crowley	Nipawin	\$500.00	T12241
July 4, 2019	Celeste Ferner	Saskatoon	\$200.00	T17364
July 5, 2019	Elaine Walkom	Estevan	\$200.00	T10479
July 6, 2019	Jack Dean	Davidson	\$200.00	T08728
July 7, 2019	Carolyn Hayes	Meota	\$200.00	T08908
July 8, 2019	Sonja Susut	Moose Jaw	\$200.00	T14981
July 9, 2019	Sheila & Janie Braithwaite	Landis	\$200.00	T14118
July 10, 2019	Alfred & Joyce Bundus	Earl Grey	\$500.00	T08030
July 11, 2019	Murray & Lisa Perehudoff	Saskatoon	\$200.00	T16752
July 12, 2019	Carole Reay	Canora	\$200.00	T18505
July 13, 2019	Bev & Gerald Stroshein	Tisdale	\$200.00	T19591
July 14, 2019	Melanie Wickett	Rosetown	\$200.00	T21354
July 15, 2019	Pat Nesbitt	Rosetown	\$200.00	T02341
July 16, 2019	Donald Dickson	Hudson Bay	\$200.00	T04764
July 17, 2019	Elenor & Kevin Loustel	Alameda	\$500.00	T04958
July 18, 2019	Colleen Bernhard	Muenster	\$200.00	T01671
July 19, 2019	Verna Patzwald	Lemberg	\$200.00	T16729
July 20, 2019	John Findlay	Regina	\$200.00	T11718
July 21, 2019	Madeline Girod	Leask	\$200.00	T14328
July 22, 2019	Cindy Ingram	St. Walburg	\$200.00	T13508
July 23, 2019	G. Barry Smith	Viscount	\$200.00	T17765
July 24, 2019	Wilf McNernie	St. Walburg	\$500.00	T02603
July 25, 2019	Ron & Valorie Dolha	Southey	\$200.00	T09237
July 26, 2019	Milo Urban	Osage	\$200.00	T08822
July 27, 2019	Eva Scott	North Battleford	\$200.00	T18137
July 28, 2019	Gerald Francis	Craven	\$200.00	T09350
July 29, 2019	Stan Michie	Frontier	\$200.00	T18382
July 30, 2019	F. Jean Taylor	Fort Qu'Appelle	\$200.00	T01617
July 31, 2019	Kelsey Eckel	Cudworth	\$20,000.00	T11227
July 31, 2019	Susan Davidson	Wawota	\$5,000.00	ID 715
July 31, 2019	Katherine Ens	Imperial	\$22,812.50	F09350

LACK OF RESEARCH HINDERS HELP FOR ANIMAL HOARDERS

By Rigel Smith

Article courtesy *WCVM Today*

While reality television shows such as “Hoarding: Buried Alive” have brought attention to people who stash away piles of books, clothing and other objects, the issue of animal hoarding often goes unpublicized and unrecognized as a health concern.

In June, about 60 people from various provinces and disciplines gathered in Regina, Sask., for a one-day workshop targeting this challenging issue. Keynote speaker Christiana Bratiotis, an associate professor of social work at the University of British Columbia, met with *WCVM Today* to talk about animal hoarding and why working together is imperative to successful intervention.

Q. How did you get involved in hoarding research?

I was a doctoral student at Boston University, and I had the opportunity to study the psychopathology and treatment of object hoarding. My primary area of work is in object hoarding, and I’ve come to animal hoarding by way of that.

Q. What is hoarding?

Hoarding of objects is defined by three primary characteristics. It’s the acquisition of and failure to discard a large number of possessions that appear to be useless, or of limited value. The second part of the definition is an inability use the spaces in the home for the purposes intended because of the amassed amount of stuff. That means people can’t sleep in their beds or shower in their showers, perhaps because they’re mounded with objects. And the third part of object hoarding is that there is distress — emotional distress — or interference caused by the hoarding.

Q. You mentioned that object hoarding and animal hoarding are quite different. What are the ways in which the two differ?

Object hoarding is about inanimate things and animal hoarding is related to sentient beings. What’s similar is the attachment to something not people, but the source of that attachment is very different.

In animal hoarding the primary relationship is not with other humans, but instead, it’s often with animals. One of the other differences is ... we see a level of impaired insight. The person is delusional in their beliefs about their relationship to the animal, where we don’t see that same kind of delusional belief as related to objects. People have strong attachments to their things, but

they don’t actually believe they have magical powers associated with them, where that is something we sometimes see in animal hoarding.

Q. You mentioned that there isn’t as much research and understanding around animal hoarding. Why is that?

Research into object hoarding is only about 30 years old, so it’s still a new field itself. Animal hoarding, especially from the human and psychiatric perspective, is even newer than that — I would say in the last 15 to 20 years.

I think largely it’s for some of the reasons I was citing today. One reason is that we don’t have people who come forward and volunteer for research studies related to animal hoarding, both because of the shame and the potential societal stigma, but also because they’re quite afraid of prosecution. They’re worried about getting in trouble for the behaviour.

[There also] has not been the allocation of funding and attention to this as a primary mental health problem. Until that’s true, our science will stay quite limited.

Q. How might we overcome some of these obstacles?

I think one way is through dissemination of accurate information and good education about this problem — what we understand about the origins of the problem, what we understand about who it impacts and how it impacts them.

I think it’s also important to make sure the myths that persist around animal hoarding are ameliorated so there isn’t inappropriate villainization. Instead, we [need to] understand that it’s a one-welfare — an animal and human problem — that needs to be addressed from both of those perspectives.

Q. Most people probably don’t set out to become animal hoarders. In your experience, how do people fall into this behaviour?

The two primary categories of people who hoard animals are the rescuer and the overburdened caregivers. The rescuer is someone who sets out to rescue animals, not as an official rescuer, but someone who sees animals in distress or poor conditions and knows that they need [rescuing] and takes on that role.

The second is the overburdened caregiver. That’s someone who just wants to provide care — often this is somebody who just wants to be a pet owner — and that gets out of control. For both the rescuer and the

overburdened caregiver, it becomes too much. They get too many animals, it's too expensive, it becomes too time-consuming, and they can't keep up with the care. It just becomes this overwhelming situation, seemingly overnight to the person. It isn't actually overnight, but that's often how it seems [to them].

Q. What role does mental health play in the issue of animal hoarding?

We certainly know that people who hoard animals have limited awareness of the impact of their behaviour and its devastating consequences on the animals — and sometimes the devastating consequences on themselves. That limited insight is certainly reflective of mental health concerns and challenges. We also know that many people who hoard animals have other diagnosed mental health conditions. We commonly see lots of anxiety disorders and depression alongside this problem in addition to other mental health concerns.

We don't really know what the chicken and the egg is here; we don't know if having things like depression and anxiety leads someone to hoard animals, or if the hoarding of the animals leads someone to feel anxious and depressed — or if they're just two co-occurring conditions. We can't make any distinctions about that, but we certainly understand this as people who have impairment in their thinking, which results in troubling behaviour.

Q. You mentioned that object hoarding is an official, recognized disorder. But animal hoarding is not recognized in the same way. Why?

I think it's not yet recognized because we don't have enough science. We don't actually know how many people this impacts, we don't know when it starts, we don't know the course of it, how it manifests, how does it get worse over time, the right interventions.

Without any of those answers, we just don't have the ability to even put animal hoarding forward for consideration by the American Psychiatric Association. I think it will be a long time coming with a lot of hard work, and it's really going to take the animal community and the psychiatric community coming together to accomplish this.

Q: Why is collaboration between these different areas and organizations important for addressing the issue of animal hoarding?

For me, it's critically important because no one discipline or one person working within that discipline has all of the expertise needed. We need the animal people who bring the animal expertise. We need the psychiatric people who bring that expertise. We need the social workers who bring the resource expertise. And we need the police who know how to respond immediately in crisis situations.

Not any one of us has all of that. Bringing that all together means we have more resources to bring to bear on this problem.

Q. How do workshops like this one affect the field and the research and those who are involved in this issue?

I think this day is incredibly important and very exciting. When I look out into the audience and I see such a diverse group of professionals, it gives me quite a lot of hope that we'll leave our individual silos and orientations around this problem, and we'll actually be able to come together in conversation.

I think where there's conversation, then there's understanding — and out of that, grows [the] will to make changes. That's the fertile soil for the kind of science we need to advance our understanding, and then hopefully, to advance appropriate treatments and interventions.



OUT AND ABOUT... WITH THE SASKATCHEWAN RATTLERS



(From left to right): Theresa Ziegler & Kora; Leanne Sillers & Jack; Ssswish; Aric Dodd & London. Not in photo: Don and Vivian Fraser and our summer student, Ariana Arnold.



GAME STARS: They may not be on the team but they stole the hearts of all the fans. From left to right: London, Jack and Kora

Thank you to everyone who helped out at our booth and visited with the fans at the August 15th Rattlers game. Go team!



Show your team spirit with a Saskatchewan SPCA licence plate, available from your local SGI licence issuer.

ALL SETTLED IN A NEW HOME FOR THE SASKATCHEWAN SPCA

This past June the Saskatchewan SPCA relocated to a new office in Saskatoon. Just two doors down from our old office, the new space provides private workspace for all existing staff and additional offices for future growth. A small warehouse also allows the Society to keep records and files in-house. A dedicated board room, kitchen, and a fully-accessible

bathroom are also included in the new location.

Want to see the new space? Our door is always open, so feel free to stop by any time. We will also be hosting our annual Winter Open House on Friday, December 6th. Check out the events page at www.saskspca.ca as we get closer to December for more information.

NEW ADDRESS:
511 45th Street West
Saskatoon, SK S7L 5Z9

FEEDING COWS DURING DROUGHT

By Jenny Marriott

The realities of drought and drought-like conditions – reduced forage availability and inflated forage prices – require that you get creative when planning your cows' rations. Some key points to keep in mind are:

Build in flexibility: Since pastures require more time to rest under drought conditions, your forage management plan needs to give you the flexibility to rotate your cows between pastures more often and/or to give you the ability to house them in a sacrifice area and deliver feed.

Test your feed ingredients: Knowing the nutrient content of your feedstuffs allows you to optimize their inclusion in your cows' rations, and to avoid the potential pitfalls associated with incorporating alternative feedstuffs. The Government of Saskatchewan lists laboratories that provide feed testing services on its website: www.saskatchewan.ca

Work with a nutritionist: A nutritionist will help you incorporate alternative feedstuffs into your feeding program in an economical way. At the same time, they will ensure that your cows' nutritional requirements are being met.

MOST IMPORTANTLY

Regardless of how you manage your cows through a feed shortage, their welfare must not be negatively impacted.

Report animal welfare concerns to:
Animal Protection Services of Saskatchewan
Phone: 306-382-0002 | Toll Free: 1-844-382-0002
Online: www.animalprotectionservices.ca

ALTERNATIVE FEEDSTUFFS

When forage supplies are reduced you might consider including alternative feedstuffs in your feeding program. In evaluating the economics of doing so, remember to consider not only the cost of the feedstuffs themselves, but also the costs associated with their transport, handling on-farm, and delivery to your cows.

Below is a list of feedstuffs that you might incorporate into your feeding program. This list is not exhaustive, but is intended to present some of the options available.

Cereal Hay can provide the forage component of your cows' rations. Experts recommend harvesting crops to be used as forage at mid-dough. Harvesting conditions will affect both the nutrient content, and the content of other (potentially toxic) compounds, such as nitrates.

Straw is often the go-to for extending hay supplies. It can be included in your cows' rations as a substitute for a portion of their hay. As cows cannot physically consume enough straw to meet their nutritional requirements it must be fed alongside supplemental energy, protein, and vitamins and minerals.

Ammoniated straw has a higher protein content, improved digestibility, and greater voluntary intakes than non-ammoniated straw. However, ammoniation does not eliminate the need to supplement the ration with energy, protein, and vitamins and minerals.

Alfalfa Cubes & Alfalfa Pellets consist of dried alfalfa; the major difference between the two being particle size. Both cubes and pellets can be included as a source of supplemental protein in rations based on low-quality forage.

Grains, such as barley, oats, and/or wheat, are used to provide supplemental energy and protein in rations based on low-quality forage.

Barley is a very good source of energy and a good source of protein. It is suitable to be fed as the only grain in the ration, and can also be used as a partial roughage replacement.

Oats are a source of supplemental energy, and are also a suitable as a partial roughage replacement. Provided that the quality of the forage portion of the ration is not very poor, oats can be fed as the sole grain in the ration.

Wheat is very high in energy. Feeding a ration that includes large quantities of wheat can cause acidosis; therefore, wheat is not suitable for inclusion as the only grain in the ration.

Grain Screening Pellets (GSPs) are ground and pelleted grain screenings – a by-product of the grain cleaning sector. GSPs consist of up to 15% of the parent grain, as well as chaff, small weed seeds and dust. They can be included in your cows' rations as a source of both energy and protein; be aware that their nutrient content can be quite variable.

Fortified Grain Screening Pellets (fortified GSPs) consist of the components of GSPs, plus pulse screenings and barley grain. Supplemental vitamins and minerals may also be added. Fortified GSPs can be included in your rations as a source of supplemental energy, protein, and vitamins and minerals.

Canola Meal – a by-product of the canola processing industry – is moderate in energy content and very high in protein. It is commonly included in straw-based rations as a protein supplement.

Distillers' Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) are a by-product of the ethanol industry and can be used as a source of supplemental energy and protein. Be aware that the nutrient content of DDGS is quite variable, making feed testing very important.

IN CLOSING

Remember that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to feeding cows when drought conditions create a forage shortage. Most important is to evaluate the realities of your own situation and to discuss your feeding program with your nutritionist, or with your regional livestock specialist. Visit the Government of Saskatchewan's website at www.saskatchewan.ca to find the livestock specialist nearest you.



MAKING CONNECTIONS: THE 2019 SASKATCHEWAN SPCA HUMAN-ANIMAL BOND CONFERENCE

What is “the human-animal bond” and why is it so important? Everyone welcome! Join us for this one-day conference focusing on the special relationship between humans and their animals.

Registration: \$175 per person
Questions or to register:

- www.saskspca.ca/annual-conference
- info@saskspca.ca
- 1.306.382.7722

8 am	Conference registration and continental breakfast	
9 am	Conference opens	
9:05 am	Bonding Behind Bars Discover the potential benefits of the human-animal bond in a prison environment	Dr. Colleen Dell and Dr. Darlene Chalmers
10:30 am	Refreshment break	
10:45 am	Fostering Change Through Collaboration A newly established animal safekeeping program is already helping people and pets	Tami Vangoor and Leanne Sillers
11:30 am	Meeting the Needs of the Human Spirit: The Role of Sherbrooke Community Centre Pets The positive impact of pets on the elders residing at Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke Community Centre
12:30 pm	Lunch break	
1:30 pm	Take a Bite Out of Crime Learn more about police dogs, on and off the job	Saskatoon Police Service K-9 Unit
2:30 pm	Requiem Sessions: End of Life Pet Photography A unique way to honour the life of a beloved pet	Stephanie Anderson
3:15 pm	Refreshment break	
3:30 pm	AUDEAMUS Service Dog Program Specially trained service dogs providing support for veterans and first responders	Sgt. Chris Lohnes
4:30 pm	Warming Hearts & Paws Helping individuals struggling with homelessness and their pets	Josh Hourie
4:45 pm	Conference close	

Thank you to our conference sponsors & supporters:



OUR SPECIAL CONFERENCE
SUPPORTER: ERNIE OLFERT