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SUMMER 2021 EDITION



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and its COVID-19 vaccine research

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The next issue of *Saskatchewan Farmers' Voice* will arrive in your farm mailbox in November 2021. Email info@apas.ca if you are not receiving a copy of *Saskatchewan Farmers' Voice* and would like to. Check out our online edition at apas.ca/farmersvoice.

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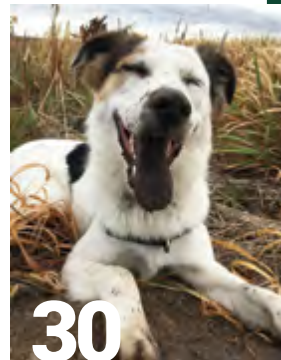
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Farmers and Ranchers Deserve Better Offset Policies

BY TODD LEWIS



APAS President Todd Lewis

Along with all the other challenges faced by Saskatchewan producers, the role of farmers and ranchers in providing environmental services is one of the most complex.

Despite the fact that we manage 40% of Canada's cropland and 35% of its grassland, the important role that our land management plays in providing environmental benefits like carbon sequestration still doesn't get appropriate recognition from our federal and provincial governments. Each and every year, our producers sequester an additional 9 million tonnes of carbon. At a carbon price of \$50 a tonne, that adds up to some meaningful value.

Both levels of government have released draft carbon offset plans that will strictly limit how producers can get

financially compensated for their soil sequestration activities through government regulated carbon offset markets. Rules developed for "industrial" offsets are being applied to biological carbon sinks, and those systems just don't work in the same way – but they are easier to administer from a government's point of view.

Producers are understandably frustrated. Governments are very eager to claim our carbon removals when they file greenhouse gas inventory reports. They are far less willing to recognize these contributions and provide incentives to encourage future success.

While there might be additional opportunities for producers in "voluntary" markets, all of these markets will follow different rules and verification systems, and most of the financial benefits will likely go to "aggregators" who manage the paperwork and marketing and take a large percentage of the revenue generated by the various programs.

If the federal government is truly serious about meeting its ambitious greenhouse gas targets, we're going to need every available tool, including maximizing biological carbon sequestration. The provincial government also needs to provide leadership in designing offset programs that help Canada reach its goals.

Saskatchewan farmers and ranchers sequester millions of tonnes of carbon every year, and our land is a very important carbon sink. With proper recognition in place, we can do even more.

This is not a conversation that will end anytime soon. There is a very consistent message from agricultural groups across Saskatchewan and Canada that governments need to pay attention to designing offset programs that make sense and provide value to producers. We will all continue advocating for better policies.





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APAS at Work

Producers across the province are constantly adapting their business to new regulations and legislation while dealing with unreliable internet and cellular connectivity and ever-changing restrictions and isolation from the COVID-19 pandemic. APAS has been working to ensure producers have certainty in the agricultural industry through its many ongoing policy and advocacy projects. Here's an overview of our work over the past few months. For more information on APAS projects, visit apas.ca.



“ Provincial offset policies should reward the work of agricultural producers to increase their sequestration potential, plus recognize the essential services they provide by managing carbon within the agricultural landscape. ”

APAS Rural Connectivity Task Force final report

The Task Force's final report and recommendations were released on April 1. The report has been sent to provincial and federal elected officials, government staff, SaskTel, the CRTC, and others – numerous people and organizations have already requested meetings with APAS to discuss the report.

Supreme Court ruling on the carbon tax

On March 25, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the federal government's carbon tax is constitutional, but APAS will keep advocating for the government to create further exemptions for producers.

APAS letter to Ministers Harpauer and Marit on AgriStability

On February 12, APAS sent a letter to Minister of Finance, Donna Harpauer and Minister Agriculture, David Marit, encouraging them to accept the recent federal proposal to improve AgriStability.

APAS comments on Federal Greenhouse Gas Credit System Regulations

APAS sent a submission to the Federal Government consultation on May 5 regarding the proposed regulations for the Federal Greenhouse Gas Credit System. In the letter, APAS outlined that the country needs separate biological sinks and industrial emissions and abandon arbitrary and unscientific policies around baselines and adapt rates. APAS's letter also included comments regarding the revision and retirement of offset protocols and long-term support for biological offset protocols.

Federal pre-Budget consultation meeting with Minister Carr

On February 9, APAS met with Minister Jim Carr (Special Representative for the Prairies) to provide feedback on the federal government's pre-budget consultation process. Improving Business Risk Management programs, the importance of creating carbon tax exemptions and a carbon offset policy for producers, the need for a rail costing review, and improving rural connectivity were some of the items APAS discussed during the meeting.

APAS letter of support for Bill C-206

In March, APAS sent a letter supporting passage of Bill C-206, which is a Private Members Bill in Parliament to eliminate the carbon tax on natural gas and propane used for on-farm grain drying and heating.

APAS letter of support for Bill C-208

In March, APAS also sent a letter supporting passage of Bill C-208, which is a Private Member's Bill in Parliament that would remove the distinction between "arm's length" and "non-arm's length" as they relate to the sale of farm businesses, which would make it more attractive to sell a farm to a family member.

Meeting with Economy Caucus Policy Committee

On March 15, APAS met with the Saskatchewan Party's Economy Caucus Policy Committee to discuss numerous issues, including the need for continued investment in research, trade, and market development. Improvements to environmental programs (carbon credit offsets, water management, funding for water infrastructure) and skills development were also discussed.

Removal of AgriStability Reference Margin Limit

On March 25, the federal and provincial governments reached an agreement to remove the AgriStability Reference Margin Limit (RML). While removing the RML is a positive step, there was no increase to AgriStability's compensation rate. APAS will continue working with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and other groups to get additional BRM improvements for producers.

APAS submission on carbon offsets

APAS sent a submission about carbon offsets to the provincial Ministry of Environment on April 16. Provincial offset policies should reward the work of agricultural producers to increase their sequestration potential, plus recognize the essential services they provide by managing carbon within the agricultural landscape.

“ APAS will keep advocating for the government to create further exemptions for producers. ”

APAS submission to the Canada Grain Act review

APAS sent its Canada Grain Act review submission to AAFC on April 22. The mandate and governance structure of the Canada Grain Act needs to be maintained, plus outward inspection has to remain a function of the CGC. APAS also proposes greater transparency in market information and increased federal funding to the CGC.

For more details on APAS's policy and advocacy work, visit apas.ca.



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JUNE 30 - Last day for new SMHI applicants to apply for coverage

AUGUST 1 - Last day to apply for coverage with AMHI or PMHI

Give Credit Where Credit is Due

APAS's stance on the province's Greenhouse Gas Offset Program



The Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan (APAS) strongly believes agriculture has a vital role in reducing and mitigating Canada's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, the agricultural sector needs to be recognized for its current practices that play a critical role in reducing Saskatchewan's and Canada's overall carbon footprint.

As Saskatchewan's general farm organization, APAS serves as the voice of thousands of farmers and ranchers who manage over 40% of the cultivated

farmland and 35% of total pastureland in Canada. The careful management and stewardship of this land positions Saskatchewan producers as a strategic asset to address climate change.

Producer's fields are sequestering carbon through the plants they grow every year. Agricultural soil carbon sequestration is currently the largest source of offsets to carbon emissions, and governments record these offsets in their GHG inventories. Soil carbon sequestration also has the potential for future sequestration.

Unfortunately, arbitrary and non-scientific administrative rules on penetration rates will let governments continue taking credit for agricultural emissions offsets in their inventories while agricultural producers will lose their ability to benefit from their carbon offset activities.

Penetration Factors in Agriculture

The proposed regulatory approach would make practices ineligible for offsets disallows once they reach an adoption rate of 40%. This is not science-based and represents a short-sighted and arbitrary administrative decision that would reduce the maximum environmental and economic benefits these practices could achieve.

“ The careful management and stewardship of this land positions Saskatchewan producers as a strategic asset to address climate change. ”

Aggregators

APAS does not support the use of aggregators, which act as third-party marketers or verifiers, in agricultural offsets because they create minimal administrative value while taking an unreasonable share of proceeds from offset sales. Our members would prefer administration by an independent body with no financial stake in the process, and with no incentive to structure ongoing offset design to favour their interests.

Drafting and Review of Protocols

The creation of draft offset protocols and subsequent protocol reviews should be done at the sector level with stakeholder consultations that involve only those directly involved in the activities.

Proposed Method to Guard Against Reversal

Australia has decided not to discount sequestration to account for removals or reductions. Instead, they offer a portion of the credit value upfront to incentivize the adoption of a practice and then hold the credit balance until the practice is validated and maintained. Some flexibility is also required to account for changing conditions in each growing season that should be included in the offset criteria.

Maximizing Environmental Benefits from Agricultural Practices

Government programs to incentivize farm stewardship should be integrated. For example, carbon offset programs should complement efforts to reduce emissions from reforestation, or wetland retention.

“ Agricultural soil carbon sequestration is currently the largest source of offsets to carbon emissions, and governments record these offsets in their GHG inventories. ”

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Saskatchewan Tree for Life Program

To reduce the impacts of climate change, the Saskatchewan Association of Watersheds (SAW) launched its Saskatchewan Tree for Life Program in May, intending to give away 24,000 trees for free.

The trees were for individuals, farms, businesses, and organizations to plant to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the province.



“ Young trees absorb CO₂ at a rate of 13 pounds per tree each year. ”

“Young trees absorb CO₂ at a rate of 13 pounds per tree each year,” the association said. “Trees reach their most productive stage of carbon storage at about ten years, at which point they are estimated to absorb 48 pounds of CO₂ per year.”

SAW partnered with Environment and Climate Change Canada in this program. Local watershed stewardship groups distributed the trees.

“The Saskatchewan Tree for Life Program utilizes the planting of native trees as a tool for natural-based solutions to climate change, restoring shorelines, providing habitat, and improving water quality in our lakes and rivers,” the association said.

The distribution of trees took place from mid-May to early June.

For more information, visit saskwatersheds.ca



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VIDO Leader in Human and Animal Vaccine Research

U of S lab draws on long partnership with provincial ag industry to help fuel COVID-19 vaccine development efforts

WRITTEN BY DELANEY SEIFERLING
PHOTOS BY DAVID STOBBE & GORD WALDNER

In the last year, many Saskatchewanians learned something they previously didn't know about our province – we are home to a world-leading research facility.

As the world mobilized to respond to COVID-19, our very own University of Saskatchewan (USask) Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO) led newsworthy international efforts to develop a vaccine based on its multi-decade history of research and development in human and animal health sciences.

But what many people still don't know about the Saskatoon-based organization is just how much of its history, capacity and output are tied to our local agriculture industry.

"The news has very much focused on COVID-19 and the pandemic," says Dr. Andrew Van Kessel, VIDO's Associate Director of Research. "That has taken attention away from the animal side of our program."

But the fact is that the organization was founded on serving Saskatchewan's agriculture industry, and despite all the excitement of the past year, that has not and will not change, says Van Kessel (who also spent a decade as the Department Head of Animal Science at USask).

“It was a spinoff from the vet college at the time, in response to a need for more practical outcomes from research that farmers and producers could use in their daily operations.”

The original goal of the organization, founded in 1975 with funding from the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, USask and the Devonian Group of Charitable Foundations, was to support local farmers and ranchers, says VIDO Director and CEO Dr. Volker Gerdtts.

"It was a spinoff from the vet college at the time, in response to a need for more practical outcomes from research that farmers and producers could use in their daily operations."

Not long after its inception, it started producing these solutions. In 1978, VIDO commercialized a vaccine to prevent E. Coli scours in cattle. In 1984, a second cattle vaccine was launched, to protect against calf scours caused by E. coli, rotavirus and coronavirus.

Over the next couple of decades, the organization went on to commercialize six additional veterinary vaccine (two more vaccines are in clinical development and the COVID-19 vaccine is in clinical trials).

During this time, VIDO also grew, opening a 160-acre veterinary research station in 1987 and a 50,000 square foot lab and office building in 2003. In 2011, the organization debuted its International Vaccine Centre (InterVac), a \$150-million containment level 3-agriculture facility used for research and vaccine development, including work related to COVID-19. Another vaccine manufacturing facility is currently in the works, supported by last year's federal funding to help boost domestic vaccine development capacity.





Research technicians working in one of VIDO's containment level 3 laboratories

Currently, there are approximately 155 employees within the organization, with representation from across the globe.

Benefits for human research

As the organization expanded physically, it also began to expand the scope of its research programs, branching out into human health sciences as well.

This was a natural transition, as researchers become more aware of the benefits of using animals as models for human research, Gerdts says. It is also important as many of the new emerging diseases can infect both humans and animals (termed 'zoonotic').

"Large animal species are much better models for humans than mice or other lab rodent species. We recognized that what we can do for animals often provides very important clues to what can be or needs to be done for humans as well."

Here, VIDO's strong understanding of animal sciences was a major benefit for the organization, Gerdts says. Using large animals as models for humans, the organization was instrumental in

researching many human vaccines over the past couple of decades, including for SARS 1 and respiratory syncytial virus. VIDO also made one of the world's first rotavirus vaccines (for cattle), and the technology used for the cattle vaccine was fundamental in the development of a rotavirus vaccine for people.

"There are huge linkages between the veterinary research and the human health research," Gerdts says.

VIDO researchers will continue to rely on this deep knowledge, as more animal-to-human transmitted diseases will inevitably emerge globally and as the global research community continues to expand its grasp of the interplay between human, animal, and environmental health (a concept often referred to as "one health").

"There will continue to be diseases that are relevant for both humans and animals," Gerdts says. "And it's hard to distinguish them really; it's all becoming one area."

Benefits for animal research

Right now, approximately 50-60% of VIDO's ongoing research programs are dedicated to animal health, and there are no plans to change that.



VIDO is working on diseases affecting pigs, including African Swine Fever and Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea and others



Not only is the focus on veterinary science part of the organization's roots and mandate, the strategic balance between both research programs benefits everyone, Gerdts says.

For one, having a solid understanding of both worlds has allowed the organization to conduct some animal-focused research that it wouldn't have had the capacity or background knowledge for otherwise.

This type of experimentation led one VIDO researcher to develop the groundwork for an E. coli O157 vaccine for cattle 11 years ago, designed to help prevent harmful bacteria that causes food poisoning in humans.



Dr. Andrew Van Kessel,
Associate Director of Research, VIDO

(A similar vaccine is also currently in the works for chickens to prevent salmonella in humans.)

Another major benefit of working within the animal health industry is developing advanced technologies before they are available in the human health science world, says Van Kessel.

For example, the AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson vaccines for COVID-19 were made using engineered viruses (also called adenoviral vectors), and this is a practice that was commercialized for animals' vaccines before it was available for humans' vaccines.

"In animals, the technology can develop and mature before we adapt it to humans," Van Kessel says. "That's also an interesting component of this cross-fostering of platforms."

This type of knowledge is partially what allowed VIDO to respond so quickly to COVID-19.

VIDO researchers were familiar with developing coronavirus vaccines, which it has been doing almost since its inception (including one for Middle East respiratory syndrome in camels, designed to help prevent the transmission to humans).

"We were working on a number of animal coronavirus vaccines when this

pandemic hit, and that enabled us to rapidly develop our COVID-19 vaccine, which is now in human clinical trials," Gerdts says.

VIDO was also the first Canadian research facility to isolate the virus that causes COVID-19, develop an animal model of the disease, and get a vaccine into animal testing.



Dr. Volker Gerdts, Director & CEO, VIDO

Ongoing ag research

Currently, there is some exciting VIDO research underway to serve the Western Canadian agriculture industry, says Dr. Van Kessel.

“ We were working on a number of animal coronavirus vaccines when this pandemic hit, and that enabled us to rapidly develop our COVID-19 vaccine, which is now in human clinical trials. ”



For example, researchers are looking into solutions for bovine respiratory diseases, bovine tuberculosis, Johne's disease, pinkeye and more.

There is also ongoing research targeting long-term solutions for the swine industry, specifically for porcine epidemic diarrhea, ileitis, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, swine influenza and more. VIDO has also recently received federal approval to work with the African Swine Fever virus and is actively seek vaccine and anti-viral solutions to control this disease.

(See a full listing of ongoing research at <https://www.vido.org/research/>)

Informing this work is close ties between VIDO and national agriculture organizations, Van Kessel says, including with Swine Innovation Porc, the Beef Cattle Research Council and more.

"These relationships are a two-way street," he says. "We need to know what the industry's problems are if we are going to help solve them."

Conclusion

Although the media attention in the past year has been great exposure for the organization, Gerdts fears the heavy focus on COVID-19 has detracted attention away from VIDO's roots.

He also fears that the major veterinary advances the lab achieved in its early years have been lost on the new generation of farmers and ranchers in the province.

For this reason, part of the organization's focus going forward will be on outreach and communications targeting stakeholders within the agriculture industry, specifically livestock groups.

"We want to tell them more about what we do and the exciting work that's going on here right now," Gerdts says.

They also want to re-iterate that agriculture will always be a main focus for them.

"We're here to serve the industry."



COVID-19 research in VIDO's containment level 3 facility



Approved Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the 2021 APAS Annual General Meeting

Producer Car Access to Port Terminals

WHEREAS producer car shipments are an important feature of Canada's grain industry that promote competition and market diversification

WHEREAS limited access to Port handling capacity and the unreasonable cost of services have combined to hinder producer car usage in recent years

WHEREAS the Canada Grain Act contains provisions concerning producers' right to "railway cars" while designating primary and terminal elevators to be "works in the general advantage of Canada"

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Grain Commission use its authority

under the Canada Grain Act to ensure producer car shipments are provided access to Port handling and loading services at competitive rates.

Conversion of Grain Weight to Dry Matter Basis

WHEREAS producers can face significant price discounts when selling grain that exceeds Canadian Grain Commission's (CGC) minimum moisture level for dry grain

WHEREAS there is often no corresponding premium for grain that is lower than the minimum standards which can also result in a price reduction due to its lower weight

WHEREAS there are federal regulations and standards in other industries, in-

cluding the fuel industry, to correct for these types of discrepancies using regulated "conversion factors"

BE IT RESOLVED that APAS request the federal government to establish a conversion factor for grains and oilseed that calculates weight on a "dry matter basis", such that the weight of grain at final settlement is calculated at its minimum dry moisture level (e.g. 14.5% for wheat).

Port of Vancouver Governance Reform

WHEREAS Transport Canada is currently undertaking a Ports Modernization Review

WHEREAS Saskatchewan producers and other export industries have become increasingly reliant on the Port of Vancouver for trade and market access

“ BE IT RESOLVED that APAS reject the proposed Code of Practice for grain production; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Crops (CRSC) be encouraged to promote current farm practices and regulations. ”

WHEREAS western Canadian provinces, as a group, ship up to 85% of the Port of Vancouver’s export value but only have 9% of the representation on its Board of Directors

BE IT RESOLVED that APAS strongly support the request that Port of Vancouver governance structure be updated to include greater representation from western provincial governments and the export dependent industries in their jurisdictions.

Wildlife Damage Programs for Grain in Temporary Storage

WHEREAS the use of grain bags and other temporary storage systems is increasingly common and sometimes essential practice for Saskatchewan farm operations

WHEREAS grain in temporary storage is not afforded the same level of wildlife damage compensation and prevention program options available for stacked hay, silage and bales

BE IT RESOLVED that APAS request that wildlife damage compensation and prevention programs be expanded to cover harvested production stored in grain bags and other temporary storage systems until April 1st.

Responsible Grains Code of Practice

WHEREAS The Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Crops (CRSC) has developed a draft voluntary Code of Practice for Grain Production (Responsible Grain)

WHEREAS Canadian grain is of high quality and produced in accordance with science-based standards and regulations covering crop protection products, land-use management and environmental stewardship

WHEREAS the Code is national in scope and contains recommendations that are inconsistent with the need to adapt farm practices to weather and production conditions that vary across regions and provinces

WHEREAS there is considerable overlap but lack of integration between the Code and existing provincial Environmental Farm Plans, market-specific sustainability programs, and voluntary conservation projects

BE IT RESOLVED that APAS reject the proposed Code of Practice for grain production; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Crops

(CRSC) be encouraged to promote current farm practices and regulations and only proceed with additional “assurance benchmarks” that address a clear need/market risk, are producer driven, and recognize the value of current responsible stewardship practices.

SaskPower Fire Hazards and Claims Processes

WHEREAS As of March 2017, SaskPower amended their guidelines with respect to Firefighting claims on private property

WHEREAS There have been multiple incidences since then where SaskPower has refused to compensate for Fire Fighting Claims resulting from downed powerlines

BE IT RESOLVED that APAS lobby SaskPower and the Minister Responsible for SaskPower to review their guidelines with respect to Fire Fighting Claims and to consult with volunteer Fire Departments and landowners in that review process

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that APAS encourage SaskPower to immediately launch a program to identify potential fire hazard areas in consultation with landowners, address any potential liability issues, and take remedial actions.



Producers Need Recognition for their Carbon Management

APAS outlines its past and present work to influence carbon policy



When APAS was founded during the farm income crisis in the early 2000s, our first project was to create the Strategic Transition and Agricultural Revitalization for Tomorrow (START) program to provide financial support to producers for the environmental “goods and services” that come from their stewardship of the land. That concept is still important 20 years later.

During the years since then, APAS members have been very active in making the case for recognition of their role in managing carbon. We have made submissions to every government consultation and participated in countless meetings and conferences on this issue. We have worked with our colleagues at the national level through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to promote agriculture's role in carbon management. APAS and numerous commodity organizations have supported the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association's ground-breaking research to measure soil carbon and promote science-based policy.

In 2012, APAS was a founder of the Saskatchewan Alternative Land Use Services (ALUS) program, which provides financial support to landowners for environmental projects.

We hosted the Provincial Carbon Summit in 2017 to focus public and government attention on carbon sequestration and land management.

In 2019, we took part in the Saskatchewan court challenge to the federal carbon tax, fighting to get an exemption for agriculture.

We produced research on the carbon tax's cost impact upon grain drying and transportation and are actively involved in designing offset programs for carbon sequestration.

As the largest group of private sector land managers in Canada, Saskatchewan's farmers and ranchers have a significant role in managing wildlife habitat, maintaining water and air quality, and sequestration of soil carbon. Our members strongly believe that producers deserve financial recognition for beneficial practices, and not punitive rules that hurt our businesses, or the huge burden of extra costs like the federal carbon tax.

APAS has worked hard to ensure governments develop policies that support the important role that producers play and maximize benefits to Canada's economy and the environment.

If you can't handle the stress,
~~get out of farming.~~

talk to someone who can help

It's time to start changing the way we talk about farmers and farming.

To recognize that just like anyone else, sometimes we might need a little help dealing with issues like stress, anxiety, and depression. That's why the Do More Agriculture Foundation is here, ready to provide access to mental health resources like counselling, training and education, tailored specifically to the needs of Canadian farmers and their families.

Why Rural Saskatchewan Needs Better Connectivity – and How to Get It



Calls to Action

- **Internet Speed Test** Take our internet speed test to see if you're getting the internet speed you're paying for.
- **Fill out our survey** APAS has created an online survey that gives us more information about your connectivity issues and lets the government know you support the RCTF.
- **Register for Webinar** APAS will host an online webinar this summer to help residents learn more about the RCTF and the recommendations in its final report.

To support our calls to action, or to learn more about the RCTF and its recommendations, visit apas.ca/policy/ruralconnectivity

As a mother of two teenage boys, Angela Jones worries about their well-being every day.

Her fears heightened after a woman in Jones' area of Wadena, SK, was killed in a vehicle crash eight years ago.

It's an outcome that could have been different if there was better cellular coverage in the area.

"One of the neighbours had to get in their vehicle and drive for quite a while before they could find a signal to call 9-1-1," Jones said. "Sadly, the young lady in that accident didn't survive. The risk of being injured in a farm setting and not being able to call for help is self-explanatory. It's a concern that plagues me every day."

The Jones' are not alone. Too many families in rural Saskatchewan are faced with the challenges of unreliable cellular coverage and internet access.

APAS Rural Connectivity Task Force

The need for reliable cellular coverage and internet speed is why APAS launched the Rural Connectivity Task Force (RCTF) in September 2020.

The RCTF met with industry leaders and experts to understand the issues around connectivity in rural Saskatchewan and determine how those issues can be addressed.

One of those experts was Gregory Taylor, an Associate Professor at the University of Calgary. Taylor said that improving rural connectivity would involve a revamp of the whole spectrum system and getting more competition in the marketplace.

"When people are talking about the difficulties of bringing fibre [optics] and internet service into all these rural areas, we did it with radio, and we did it with the telephone, so we can do it with the internet," Taylor said. "If we get a real political push behind it, we can resolve the current problems."

The proposal to redesign the spectrum system is in Recommendation #17 in the RCTF's final report.

17. Improve the rules and regulations associated with spectrum auctions to better support the goal of universal minimum service as defined by the CRTC, by:
 - a. Ensuring that all roll-out conditions prioritize universal access and are enforced.
 - b. Enforcing the "use it or lose it" provision to make sure that all spectrum is used.

43 Recommendations

After five months of research, the RCTF released a final report that includes 43 recommendations focused on improving connectivity in rural Saskatchewan, organized into seven themes:

1. Working Together

Supporting shared access to infrastructure and fair partnerships between service providers.

2. Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen

Simplifying Canada's regulatory structure for greater accountability, transparency, and efficiency.

3. The Importance of Smaller Internet Service Providers

Supporting competition within the industry to ensure smaller players can survive, thrive, and support universal internet access.

4. Optimizing Public Resources

Optimizing government funding and managing spectrum effectively.

5. Regaining and Retaining Canadian Excellence

Ensuring that Canada takes a leadership role to build long-term sustainability within our telecommunications industry and infrastructure.

6. Taking Control of the Saskatchewan Advantage

Leveraging our Crown Corporations to ensure that Saskatchewan plays a leadership role in achieving universal connectivity and realizing the social and economic benefits that come along with it.

7. Consumer Protection

Ensuring consumers are guaranteed high-quality, affordable internet service.

Short-term Solutions

Assistant Professor at the University of Alberta, Michael McNally, said proactively working together could get many people online a lot faster.

"One simple and cost-effective approach for broadband is what's known as dig once," McNally said. "Anytime you have an infrastructure project, you add a small piece of empty conduit, it's just an empty little plastic tube, and by putting that tube in now, you can always fill it with more fibre optic cable later on. That makes the cost of broadband deployments much cheaper."

The "dig once" idea is in Recommendation #39 in the RCTF final report.

39. Increase the accessibility of the "dig once" policy to allow smaller providers to also lay fibre in new developments and when lines are being replaced.



Rural Connectivity Task Force member and farmer Ian Boxall

Reasons for Change

Bill Prybylski farms west of Yorkton, SK, and is a member of the RCTF. His farm doesn't have issues with cellular service, but it's a different story when it comes to internet access, which is why he joined the Task Force.

Prybylski said the concerns around connectivity grow as technology advances.

Prybylski said his five combines can connect to a technician online who will diagnose any problems with the machine, a process that relies on fast and reliable internet access.

"At harvest, time is a precious commodity that we can't afford to lose," Prybylski said. "If we have a combine sitting for any length of time because we can't connect to the technician, that's worth a lot to my business."

Prybylski's daughter, Tracy Prybylski, is a film student at the University of Regina. All her courses are online, but Tracy can't live on her family farm because of the slow internet connection. Instead, Tracy must live in Regina and pay for housing to access her online classes.

"We use Zoom every single day for all of my classes, and that requires a solid internet connection to clearly hear what the professor is saying," Tracy said.



Rural Connectivity Task Force Chair and farmer Jeremy Welter



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UNSOLVED CASE

On November 24th, 2020, Melfort Conservation Officers were advised of a dead White-tailed deer near the road on the South end of Wolverine Lake, 11km SE of Birch Hills, SK. The investigation determined the animal was shot nearby before it died at this location, and that someone had made an attempt to remove the antlers before leaving the deer to waste. It is believed the animal died sometime between November 20th - 23rd, 2020. Officers need your assistance in helping find who shot this deer and/or who tried to cut off the antlers.

Visit www.sasktip.com for all of the latest cases.

Follow @sasktip



Rural Connectivity Task Force's 43 Recommendations

1. Save money and enhance capacity by ensuring that all levels of government use a "dig once" policy to coordinate their utility and infrastructure upgrades to put more fibre optic cable into the ground when other services are being upgraded.
2. Ensure that service providers have easier access to related infrastructure (e.g., telephone poles).
3. Create and enforce policies that ensure a timely response when third parties request access to data transport facilities.
4. Grant CRTC jurisdiction under The Telecommunications Act for setting rates and resolving disputes regarding access to electrical utility poles and ducts, when related to telecommunications use (as outlined in the Broadcasting and Telecommunications Legislative Review).
5. Vary competition policies to fit smaller markets.
6. Investigate the potential for provincially and municipally owned buildings and infrastructure to be used as passive infrastructure for service deployment.

Too Many Cooks in the Kitchen

7. Work to further coordinate connectivity funding across government into a single agency, with a streamlined application process for ease of access to funding.
8. Encourage the federal government to select a dedicated agency or office responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of a simplified funding structure.
9. Clarify the role of CRTC and ISED to reduce regulatory overlap, and create greater transparency, accountability, and cooperation.

The Importance of Smaller Service Providers

10. Reduce spectrum fees for new entrants and smaller providers.
11. Where technically feasible, consider reducing the size of spectrum tiers to ensure that service is provided in areas that are not the most profitable.
12. Improve access to federal connectivity funding by lowering the threshold for eligible projects and allowing multiple projects in a single application.
13. Adjust the rules to better allow municipalities to access the Broadband Fund to build and operationalize local networks.
14. Dedicate a minimum of 15% of funding to small providers.
15. Require the CRTC to reverse the stay on wholesale rates for high-speed internet.

Optimizing Public Resources

16. Ensure that available spectrum is made available to rural communities first since they are most in need of wireless service.



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17. Improve the rules and regulations associated with spectrum auctions to better support the goal of universal minimum service as defined by the CRTC, by:
 - a. Ensuring that all roll-out conditions prioritize universal access and are enforced.
 - b. Enforcing the “use it or lose it” provision to make sure that all spectrum is used.
 - c. Ensuring that an adequate amount of spectrum is set aside for non-incumbents (i.e., smaller service providers) to be active and successful in the market.
 - d. Ensuring that future revenue generated through spectrum auctions be used for connectivity funding to ensure universal access for all Canadians.
18. Investigate the possibility of reallocating existing underused spectrum, such as bands in the 3-5 Ghz range.
19. Ensure that funding is allocated based on the greatest need and impact for rural communities, while ensuring that the process for allocating funds is transparent.
20. Ensure that when public funds are used to build projects that additional fibre is laid to help guarantee future capacity.
21. Require service providers to provide wholesale access to their networks when public funds are used to build projects.
22. Expand the powers of the CRTC to ensure compliance from service providers, such as improved information sharing with the Competition Bureau.
23. Re-establish a new High Cost Service Area fund for high-speed internet, and ensure that the funding formula allows for the creation of a sustainable business environment in rural areas.
24. When adjudicating connectivity funding applications, include an evaluation of the economic spin-offs and growth from broadband deployment.

Regaining and Retaining Canadian Excellence

25. Expand the “Shovel-Ready” stream of the Universal Broadband Fund, which is designed to allow service providers to move forward quickly on projects that are ready to go.
26. In consideration of the COVID-19 pandemic, reevaluate and shorten the timetable laid out in the Canada Connectivity Strategy to ensure that 100% of Canadians are connected as soon as possible.
27. Consider adopting a timeline for the regular review and renewal of the target broadband speeds, and consider expanding metrics to include latency, cost parity between urban and rural areas, and network performance.
28. Ensure accountability by requiring that ISED publish an annual report outlining the progress made towards achieving universal high-speed internet access. This report should outline progress on:
 - Upload and download speeds
 - Latency
 - Consumer cost
29. Reevaluate the total funding committed to Canada's connectivity programs in 2022 and commit additional funds if needed to ensure that Canada exceeds its connectivity targets.

Taking Control of the Saskatchewan Advantage

30. Reduce SaskTel's dividend transferred to the Government of Saskatchewan and redirect the revenue to service deployment.
31. Clarify the mandate of SaskTel to better understand their role and responsibility to connect rural Saskatchewan.
32. Ensure immediate negotiations between SaskTel and Telesat to use the Universal Broadband Fund to ensure service to Saskatchewan's 400+ communities with no fibre optic service.
33. Ensure that fibre optic service is deployed to the 434 Saskatchewan communities that do not have access to a fibre network.
34. Recharacterize SaskTel in the CRTC's annual Communications Monitoring Report to more accurately report on Saskatchewan's unique market conditions.
35. Ensure fair access to SaskTel's fibre optic backbone to allow for local and smaller companies to be able to expand into rural Saskatchewan.
36. Encourage SaskTel to immediately reach out to Saskatchewan's small providers and engage them in discussion on how they can work together to provide service at a reasonable rate to rural and underserved residents.

37. Ensure that the Minister Responsible for SaskTel produces an annual report for the Government of Saskatchewan on the progress of bridging the digital divide and the Saskatchewan Broadband Strategy.
38. Streamline the process for accessing SaskPower poles by:
 - a. Conducting an audit and replacement of the poles that are no longer structurally sound.
 - b. Consulting with Saskatchewan-based providers to set a standard fair market rate for accessing SaskPower poles.
39. Increase the accessibility of the “dig once” policy to allow smaller providers to also lay fibre in new developments and when lines are being replaced.
40. Conduct a third-party investigation into the SaskPower and SaskTel fibre networks to ensure that both are being used to best deliver service to Saskatchewan.
41. Undertake a provincially-funded study on the economic potential that could be unlocked by expanding broadband coverage. Use existing research institutions such as the University of Regina or University of Saskatchewan.

Consumer Protection

42. Ensure affordable and accessible service to rural customers by establishing basic minimum standards for service and rates.

Possible Future Considerations

43. Allow for higher effective radiated power (ERP) limits in rural and remote areas where it does not create significant interference.

Youth Leadership & Mentorship Program

CONNECT LEARN ADVOCATE

Each year APAS offers the Youth Leadership & Mentorship Program (YLMP) to agricultural producers 18 to 40 years old.

The YLMP supports young Saskatchewan producers to become industry leaders by providing opportunities for learning, mentorship and networking in agriculture policy and advocacy.

Deadline to apply: June 30

Cost: Free

Q & A Webinar June 28

For more information, visit apas.ca



Know the Markets or Pay the Price

New study highlights need for improved information on grain export sales

BY APAS STAFF

The Saskatchewan Wheat Commission has released a study that identifies the need for better grain export sales information for producers.

"Understanding the Data requirements for a Transparent Market" by Marlene Boersch studied current publicly available information on Canadian grain exports and compared them to data sources in the U.S. and other countries.

The study identified challenges for Canadian grain farmers in finding clear information about sales and export trends that impact their prices.

For example, producers had incomplete information sales volumes that caused the run-up in grain and oilseed prices in late 2020 into 2021. The authors indicate that with better market information, canola producers may have made

an additional \$1 billion in revenue by timing their marketing to maximize returns.

The study also indicated that improved market data could help increase the priority for grain in the transportation system because of its value compared to other commodities such as coal.

APAS members have long called for improved grain sales data and reporting and included this recommendation in our submission to the review of the Canada Grains Act this spring.

To read a copy of "Understanding the Data requirements for a Transparent Market" go to <https://tinyurl.com/832asnzk>

“The study also indicated that improved market data could help increase the priority for grain in the transportation system because of its value compared to other commodities such as coal.”



Thank You for Your Service

This last year, APAS said goodbye to two Directors and welcomed two new Representatives to APAS's leadership.

After six years of sitting on APAS's Board, Terry Anthony retired from the position in November. After being elected as the Reeve of the RM of Baildon #131.

Mickey Palfy also retired from the Board of Directors in March. Mickey remains the APAS Representative for the R.M. of Viscount (#341).

APAS wants to thank Mickey and Terry for their efforts on behalf of our members and their contributions to the agriculture industry over the years!



Terry Anthony



Mickey Palfy

“ APAS wants to thank Mickey and Terry for their efforts on behalf of our members and their contributions to the agriculture industry over the years! ”

Welcome Aboard



Bev Pirio

Bev Pirio was elected to fill Terry's position on the Board as a Director of District Two. Bev has been the APAS Representative for the R.M. of Laurier (#38) since 2016.

Bev's farm is in the Radville area, alongside her husband and son.



Ryan Scragg

In April, Ryan Scragg was elected to the Board of Directors as a Director of District Five. Ryan lives in the Prince Albert area and has been the APAS Representative for the R.M. of Garden River (#490) since 2018.

Ryan farms a large operation with a wide variety of crops with close family members.

“ This last year, APAS said goodbye to two Directors and welcomed two new representatives to APAS's leadership. ”

APAS's Submission to the Canada Grain Act Review

In April, the Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan provided its submission to the Government of Canada's consultation on the Canada Grain Act. Our submission was based on years of discussion by our reps and policy committees. The submission stresses the importance of maintaining a producer-focused mandate and governance structure for the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) in the Canada Grain Act. We also called for outward inspection to remain a function of the CGC. Our submission also joins with other producer groups in calling for greater transparency in market information like export sales figures so that producers have better information on market demands. Other important APAS priorities include improving quality assessment processes under the CGC's authority and the need for increased funding from the Federal Government for the Commission.

Here is a summary of APAS's submission to the Canada Grain Act review.

Legislative Framework

Recommendation 1.1:

APAS requests that any updates to the legislation must maintain the CGC's core mandate to work in the interest of producers. This mandate must furthermore direct this review process and its outcomes.

Recommendation 1.2:

APAS supports the continuation of the three-Commissioner governance struc-

ture in the Canada Grain Act to ensure producer representation at the Commissioner level.

Recommendation 1.3:

APAS requests increased federal funding for CGC programs to fully support public good services that benefit all Canadian and to reduce the reliance on user-fees to cover operational costs.

Commercial Services and Protections

Recommendation 2.1:

CGC should proceed with reforming the "Subject to Inspectors Grade and Dockage" services to ensure they are consistent with modern delivery and sales practices, emerging quality specifications, and updated CGC licensing programs.

Recommendation 2.3:

APAS requests the CGC take steps to standardize quality testing in the industry by establishing clear and consistent industry standards for testing procedures and equipment. These standards should apply to non-grade specs and be monitored through a regulator inspection and auditing process that is accountable to producers and licensees.



Recommendation 2.4:

APAS recommends that the CGC conduct a separate and focussed review of potential changes to payment protection programming with focus on improving program transparency and examining the development of more flexible security options to accommodate the needs of new entrants and classes of licensees.

Recommendation 2.5:

APAS requests that the CGC resume its licensing review to address gaps in oversight and producer protection, which could include further discussions with affected stakeholders about modifying administrative and security requirements specific to the purposes of licensing.

“ APAS requests that any updates to the legislation must maintain the CGC's core mandate to work in the interest of producers. ”



Export Programs

Recommendation 3.1:

APAS supports the continuation of CGC outward inspection in the Canada Grain Act, while ensuring that cost considerations are addressed through a CGC funding model that receives the appropriate level of federal investment in programs that benefit all Canadians.

Recommendation 3.2:

APAS recommends that the CGC enhance its reporting requirements for export sales and shipments to develop a statistical reporting program modelled on the USDA Export Sales Reporting Program.

APAS supports the continuation of mandatory CGC outward inspection in the updated Canada Grain Act. It is important for decision makers to recognize that primary producers face the greatest financial risks when there are perceived quality concerns in international markets.

Other Issues

Recommendation 4.1:

APAS continues to support the CGC's Grain Grading Modernization Initiative with a focus on reforms to reduce reliance on subjective and visual methods of assessing grain quality. The CGC should look to accelerate this initiative where possible and encourage greater producer engagement through a regular reporting of status updates and next steps.

Recommendation 4.2:

APAS strongly supports the continuation of legislative provisions concerning access to producer cars in the updated Canada Grain Act. Producer car protections should be strengthened through the use of legislative provisions to provide competitive access to port handling and loading services.

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Farm Dogs of Saskatchewan

Dogs are special members of farm families across the province. In every issue we spotlight some of the most beloved farm dogs in Saskatchewan. If you have a Good Boy or Good Girl on your farm that you would like to see featured in *Saskatchewan Farmers' Voice*, send one or more high quality photos and a bit of information about them to info@apas.ca.

Name: Cutter

Home Quarter: RM of Meadow Lake #588

Age: 12 years

Breed: Border Collie & Blue Heeler cross

Family: The Williamsons

About Cutter: Cutter has been part of his family since he was two months old. He

learned commands and what they meant very quickly. Other than obeying the basic "sit" and "stay," he will heel, play dead and roll over, to name just a few. As he grew, he showed a keen interest in cattle and became very good at new commands such as "walk-in," "easy," and "that'll do." He is a vital part of the family's ranching operation, from herding cattle to holding the cattle



Cutter

back as they are fed. Cutter loves his job, and he's ready to work enthusiastically any time he's needed. He also knows to be on alert when the tractor starts or when his family saddles the horses because he knows the coffee break is over.

Cutter loves attention and enjoys playing with children. He also excitedly opens his own Christmas gifts, ripping off the paper with his teeth and paws. Cutter has earned the right to be an essential member of the family. In the family's opinion, he's one of a kind!



Kona

Name: Kona

Home Quarter: RM of Baildon #131

Age: 4 years

Breed: Black Lab & Border Collie cross

Family: The Stremms

About Kona: Kona is four years old and came to the Strem family when she was a puppy. The Stremms adopted Kona from CC RezQs and believes she is a black lab and border collie cross.

This farm dog loves her family. Kona's mother, Laura, says she is very gentle with her two children, Grayson and Adelaide.

Kona loves to clean up the yard after the kids are finished playing with their outside toys. Before Kona comes in, she puts all the kids' toys and even yard decorations under her favourite tree.

Kona loves to ride in the truck with her dad, Jon, to check the crops, but she tends to shy away from the farm equipment.

Anyone coming to the Strem farm can expect a very enthusiastic greeting from Kona when they arrive.

Kona's family describes her as a lovely dog with a good temperament and says they are very lucky to have such a good dog!

Name: Avro

Home Quarter: RM of Nipawin #487

Age: 6 years

Breed: German Shepherd & Kangal Shepherd cross

Family: The Maxwells

About Avro: Six-year-old Avro is a beautiful cross of a German and Kangal shepherd cross. The two breeds make Avro a tall dog, and he weighs around 100 lbs. But, his size and weight don't stop him from crawling up on his family's laps.

Avro is such a large dog because he has a massive heart and is always happy to show his family how much he loves them with affectionate kisses.

Avro is also an extremely patient and caring dog and the protector of his family. His protection even includes the cats on the farm, but only the family's cats. Avro is known to chase any new tom cats looking for a new girlfriend on the Maxwell farm.

Avro is also no stranger to the vet. He's been in two accidents that resulted in visits to the clinic. The one incident saw his leg severely injured, resulting in him wearing a cast for six months. His family even made him ski pants for the winter months when he went outside.

Avro has fully recovered from both of these incidents and continues to watch over his family.

Avro is a lucky and good boy!



Name: Odin

Home Quarter: RM of Dufferin #190

Age: 5 years

Breed: Yellow Lab & Sheepdog breed cross

Family: The Unruhs

About Odin: Named after the Norse God, five-year-old Odin, joined his family when he was a young pup. The Unruh family adopted him from CC RezQs and believes he is a yellow lab crossed with a sheepdog breed because of his looks and how he protects the farm and his family.

Odin is a large dog, but that doesn't stop him from trying to crawl onto his family's laps. Don't let Odin's size intimidate you; he is very gentle with the kids in his family.

Odin is also a very social dog. He's known to socialize with nearby neighbours bordering the Unruh's land but never strays too far from home.

Odin loves his whole family, but, his father Ryan, is his favourite. Odin follows Ryan everywhere and even runs alongside the equipment when Ryan is in the field.

Odin also loves to gift his family with dead animals he finds, that's if Odin hasn't devoured them first.

Odin's family says he is a loyal friend. Odin is a very good boy.

Name: Balter

Home Quarter: RM of Loreburn #254

Age: 2.5 years

Breed: German Shepherd & Husky & Blue Heeler cross

Family: Mikael Stone and Jessi Nelson

About Balter. Balter joined Mikael Stone and Jessi Nelson's home when he was five months old. Two years later, the once timid and shy pup now can't stand the thought of being left out from whatever Mike and Jessi are doing or what his beloved farm cats are up to.



Balter has 15 farm cats that he proudly watches over. From letting the cats snuggle up with him while napping, guarding new kittens, and even breaking up a catfight, Balter is gentle with his cats and ensures they are safe and happy.

Along with watching over his cats, Balter also watches over his humans. He will alert the farm of any new vehicle pulling into the yard with his loud bark.

He also helps control the mice, rodents and garter snake population on the farm.

Balter took to the farm life quickly and now can't wait to check crops in the truck and help bring in the harvest while riding along in the combine.

And as much as Balter loves to help with the farm chores, he also enjoys a relaxing day at Lake Diefenbaker with mom and dad.

Balter also keeps his parents in shape! Mike, Jessi and Balter enjoy hiking, camping and snowshoeing in their free time, as long as it's not too early. Balter doesn't like to leave the house until after he's had his morning treats.

For so many reasons, Balter is a very good boy.



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Increasing Vet Services in Rural Saskatchewan

In April, the Government of Saskatchewan announced it would be increasing veterinary services in rural Saskatchewan with two new initiatives.

The government said the first initiative would allow students in the two-year registered veterinary technologist program at Saskatchewan Polytechnic to complete the program remotely. The students can complete their clinical training at local veterinary clinics in rural Saskatchewan.

"This program is important to addressing a labour market shortage in rural Saskatchewan," Advanced Education Minister Gene Makowsky said in a news release. "We are pleased to work alongside Saskatchewan Polytechnic to ensure we are able to meet the growing demand now and into the future."

The second initiative will give veterinarians and veterinary technologists working in rural Saskatchewan access to the Loans Forgiveness Program.

Veterinarians and veterinary technologists will be required to work in rural areas for up to five years to have up to \$20,000 of their Saskatchewan Student Loans forgiven.

"Veterinarians and veterinary technologists play an integral role in protecting the health and productivity of Saskatchewan's livestock herd," Agriculture Minister David Marit said in a news release.



DISTRICT ONE

- #1 Argyle: Brenda Ryckman
- #2 Mount Pleasant: Terrance Macfarlane
- #3 Enniskillen: Barry Fitzpatrick
- #33 Moose Creek: Reed Gibson
- #37 Lomond: Ryan McKenzie
- #63 Moose Mountain: Jack Wilson
- #65 Tecumseh: Thomas Breault
- #91 Maryfield: Vacant
- #93 Wawken: Blaine Ehr
- #94 Hazelwood: Kyle Kish
- #95 Golden West: Wanda Reid
- #96 Fillmore: Cam Hart
- #97 Wellington: Sarah Leguee
- #121 Moosomin: Trevor Green
- #122 Martin: Steven Donald
- #123 Silverwood: Robert Dodd
- #124 Kingsley: Greg Pusch
- #125 Chester: Lee Sluser
- #126 Montmartre: Cory Stringer
- #127 Francis: James Vogt
- #151 Rocanville: Herb Park
- #152 Spy Hill: Corinne Delmage
- #153 Willowdale: Kenneth Aldous
- #155 Wolseley: Stan Jeeves
- #181 Langenburg: Mike Mitschke
- #183 Fertile Belt: Arlynn Kurtz
- #184 Grayson: Danny Ottenbreit
- #187 North Qu'Appelle: George MacPherson
- #211 Churchbridge: Cameron Wiebe
- #214 Cana: Janette Reinson

DISTRICT TWO

- #11 Hart Butte: Louis Paradis
- #38 Laurier: Bev Pirio
- #71 Excel: Ron Daviduk
- #72 Lake of the Rivers: Chris Bates
- #73 Stonehenge: Vince Topola
- #74 Wood River: Vacant
- #100 Elmsthorpe: James Beingessner
- #101 Terrell: Chris Hawkins
- #103 Sutton: Jonathan Kolish
- #104 Gravelbourg: James Bateman
- #128 Lajord: Todd Lewis
- #129 Bratt's Lake: Gregor Beck
- #131 Baidon: Christine Whelan
- #162 Caron: Ray McBride
- #163 Wheatlands: Kurtis Hicks
- #191 Marquis: Glen Steinhauer
- #193 Eyebrow: Dean Thiessen

- #219 Longlaketon: Scott Hegglin
- #220 McKillop: Glen Munholland
- #221 Sarnia: Aaron Bachman
- #222 Craik: Trewett Chaplin

DISTRICT THREE

- #76 Auvergne: Dale Davidson
- #79 Arlington: Kevin Gilbert
- #106 Whiska Creek: Wes Kirby
- #109 Carmichael: Don Connick
- #110 Piapot: Devin Harlick
- #135 Lawtonia: Sterling Dayne
- #136 Coulee: Greg Targerson
- #138 Webb: Bruce Gibson
- #167 Saskatchewan Landing: Dan Barber
- #228 Lacadena: Glen Collins
- #257 Monet: James Myers
- #261 Chesterfield: Leah Cooper

DISTRICT FOUR

- #241 Calder: Roy Derworiz
- #244 Orkney: Randy Trost
- #245 Garry: Bill Prybylski
- #275 Insinger: Willy Zuchkan
- #277 Emerald: Norman Hall
- #304 Buchanan: Myron Kopec
- #307 Elfros: Erling Brakefield
- #308 Big Quill: Ernest Hall
- #333 Clayton: Lorne Ball
- #334 Preeceville: Dale Parkin
- #335 Hazel Dell: Brett Spray
- #336 Sasman: Dale Redman
- #337 Lakeview: Angela Jones
- #338 Lakeside: Jason Friesen
- #367 Ponass Lake: Rick Sunderland
- #426 Bjorkdale: Glen Clarke
- #427 Tisdale: Darren Ukrainetz
- #428 Star City: Shawn Mooney
- #456 Arborfield: Robert Reavie
- #457 Connaught: Ian Boxall
- #458 Willow Creek: Brent Freedman
- #486 Moose Range: Ashley Van Meter
- #487 Nipawin: Arnold Schellenberg
- #488 Torch River: Jerry Kindrat

DISTRICT FIVE

- #250 Last Mountain Valley: Donald Dabrowski
- #254 Loreburn: David Vollmer
- #279 Mount Hope: Ian McNichol
- #280 Wreford: Julie Marie Mortenson

- #281 Wood Creek: Glen Busse
- #283 Rosedale: Lucas Ringdal
- #284 Rudy: Jean Harrington
- #309 Prairie Rose: Garth Burns
- #312 Morris: Jason Johns
- #313 Lost River: Ivan Carpenter
- #314 Dundurn: David Aldred
- #339 Leroy: Donavon Block
- #341 Viscount: Mickey Palfy
- #342 Colonsay: Marvin Lang
- #343 Blucher: Blair Cummins
- #344 Corman Park: Ken Rosaasen
- #346 Perdue: Curtis Lammers
- #369 St. Peter: Paul Ulrich
- #399 Lake Lenore: Mark Schemenauer
- #403 Rosthern: Glenn Braun
- #429 Flett's Springs: Scott Hermus
- #430 Invergordon: Wayne Bacon
- #459 Kinistino: Lindsay Dupin
- #460 Birch Hills: Vacant
- #461 Prince Albert: Richard Wilson
- #490 Garden River: Ryan Scragg
- #491 Buckland: Jason Zalewski

DISTRICT SIX

- #287 St. Andrews: Kevin Sinclair
- #321 Prairiedale: Tim Richelhoff
- #347 Biggar: Robert Danychuk
- #349 Grandview: Allen Turk
- #350 Mariposa: Jeremy Welter
- #351 Progress: Kim Herbst
- #381 Grass Lake: Bentley Sperle
- #382 Eye Hill: Greg Rissling
- #410 Round Valley: Taylor Wallace
- #436 Douglas: Nick Partyka
- #438 Battle River: Jaden Jamieson
- #440 Hillsdale: Lawrence Olson
- #442 Manitou Lake: Karl Koch
- #466 Meeting Lake: Morris Prescesky
- #467 Round Hill: Gordon Moore
- #468 Meota: Glenn Tait
- #470 Paynton: Adam Bugg
- #471 Eldon: Scott Owens
- #472 Wilton: Devon Walker
- #499 Mervin: Chris Neilson
- #501 Frenchman Butte: Leonard Larre
- #502 Britannia: Jonas Hoegl

If your RM isn't currently part of APAS, ask your Council to buy a 12-month trial membership for only \$2021.

Is your RM part of APAS?

Voting in elections every 4 years isn't enough – join APAS and help fix agricultural problems 365 days a year.

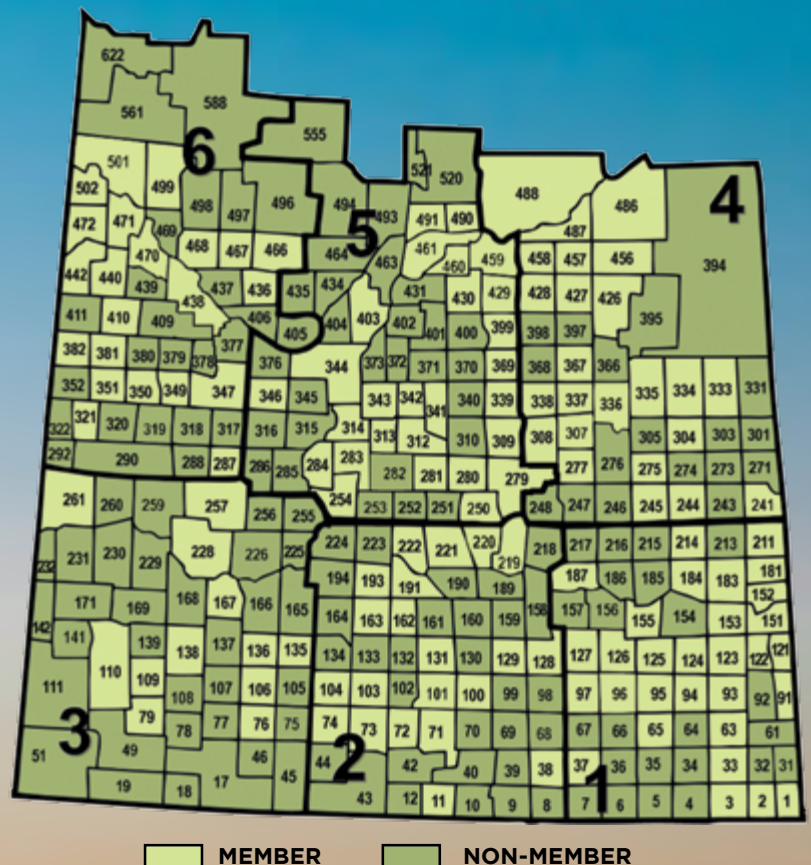
If your RM isn't currently part of APAS, ask your Council to buy a 12-month trial membership for only \$2021.

136 RMs already support APAS – add your voice by joining today.

STEP 1: The RM administrator contacts Curtis Hemming at 306-789-7774 and schedules an APAS presentation for the Council.

STEP 2: The Council votes to join APAS and pays \$2021 for a 12-month trial membership.

STEP 3: The Council chooses an APAS Representative to participate in all APAS activities.





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