

A History of the

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association



The Story Continues

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Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

1968 - 1994

By Edward E. Jackson

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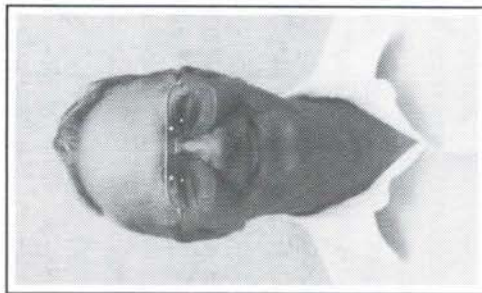
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express appreciation to those individuals who assisted in the preparation of this history and to those who submitted material which has contributed significantly to the scope of this book.

I have drawn upon minutes from the Board and Annual Meetings as well as articles recorded in the Newsletters and Annual reports for much of the historical detail.

A special thanks to the following individuals: former Secretaries of the Association, Vic Beck, E.N. Johnson, Ken Panchuk, Larry Gutek and Stan Campbell; advisors who have shared their experiences with me; Environmental Technologies Equipment Corporation (ETEC) for the use of their computer, copying, and duplicating facilities; my son and daughter-in-law, Gordon and Janet, for their computer and typing skills and assistance in preparing and editing the manuscript; my daughters-in-law, Sheryl and Audrey for their assistance in typing the preliminary manuscript; Shirley and Glenn Boughton for their patience in editing the manuscript and gathering information and advisors' contributions for inclusion in this history; a special "thank you" to my wife, Evelyn, for her patience and encouragement during the preparation of this history; and finally to Dave Akister, Executive Director SSGA, for formatting and preparing the book for publication.

Edward E. Jackson



FOREWORD

The Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association began operations on January 8, 1929. At that time there were 328 members.

The highlights of the early history of the Saskatchewan Branch, up to about 1968, were chronicled in a book which was researched by Ernest Jackson and J.W. Farquharson. Assisting in the editing and organizing of the material were H.A. Lewis, a past president of the Branch, V.B. Holmes and E.N. Johnson who were Branch secretaries for many years. Miss Kendall Kyle, a professional writer, reviewed the manuscript and wrote the history which was published in 1975.

The purpose of this second publication is to pick up the threads of the previous book, beginning in the late 1960s, and bringing the history up to date. This historical update has been prepared by Edward Jackson of Eston, for many years a prominent and respected member of this organization.

Many Saskatchewan Seed Growers have been elected to the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association (SSGA) and most of these individuals attained the status of President of the Association. These are all listed in Appendix H along with the names of those who served on the board but did not become president.

From 1931 to 1940, a senior staff member of the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan was elected to the Board of Directors as a member to act in an advisory capacity. In 1941 the Bylaws of the Branch were changed to include a Board of Advisors to be selected by the directors and drawn from the University of Saskatchewan, the Plant Products Division and Experimental Farms of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the National Research Laboratory and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The advisors attended board meetings and participated in discussions. A list of these advisors is in Appendix H.

The advisors have always been considered an important part of the board of the Association and their expertise has been relied upon in much of the decision-making process. A chapter of this book is devoted to the recollections of many of the advisors and their relationship with Seed Growers.

There are many individuals who, since the early years, have contributed a great deal to the advancement of agriculture and in particular, to seed production in this province. These include the crop scientists, advisors, inspection staff, administrators, and Seed Growers who helped to mold the seed industry in Saskatchewan. It is important that their names be recorded. Some of the crop scientists from Agriculture Canada and the University of Saskatchewan and others whose efforts

have led to the development of the high quality crops which are grown throughout the prairies are included in the Appendix.

The Seed Growers of Saskatchewan have dedicated much of their lives to crop improvement and have diligently produced Pedigreed Seed of many varieties. The names of those who have received recognition as Robertson Associates from the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) and Outstanding Service Awards as presented by the Saskatchewan Branch are shown in Appendix A.

The Appendix also includes a list of those growers who served as members of, or advisors to the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Branch of the CSGA.

A list of those growers who have been nominated to the Saskatchewan Agriculture Hall of Fame and a list of associate and advisory members from Saskatchewan who are Honorary Life Members of the CSGA are also included.

Many members of the Saskatchewan Branch have served on the Board of Directors of the CSGA. Several of those have attained the position of President of that association. James Farquharson and Gordon South were recognized in the previous history book. Since 1975, the names of Guy Beatty, Sid Phillips, Ian Boyes, and Henry Martynse have been added to the list of those who served in this capacity. Lorne Johnston is currently vice president.



Committee at Work: Countless hours were spent compiling the manuscript for this history of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association. Ed Jackson, left, reviews the material with, from left, Norm Johnson, Vic Beck and Glenn Boughton. Ken Panchuk took the photo.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

FORMATION

In December, 1928, Messrs. R.D. Kirkham, M.P. Tullis, and F.W. Townley-Smith, the Provincial Directors of the CSGA circulated a letter to all Saskatchewan members calling them to a meeting at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, on January 8, 1929. The Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association (SFHA) held its Annual Meeting at this time and they suggested that it could be recognized as the Provincial Branch of the CSGA. During this discussion it was found that of the 431 active members of the SFHA only sixty-one were actually members of the CSGA. (At this time there were 400 Saskatchewan members in the CSGA.)

The Saskatchewan growers decided that it would be more advisable to form a Saskatchewan Branch separate from the SFHA. The members felt that although the SFHA was carrying on important work their basic objectives were too diverse to be adequately implemented by a branch of the CSGA. A committee of five was thus nominated to carry out the work of organizing a Branch.

Since its inception in 1929, the Branch has experienced such a remarkable growth in membership and in seed related activities that it is now recognized as an important force in the growth and development of the agriculture industry in this province.

For the year 1968, which marks the beginning of this book, the membership had attained a yearly average of over 1300 growers. Of this number, 244 growers worked with 353 select and foundation plots of cereal and oilseed crops. Nearly 120,000 acres of cereal and oilseed crop kinds and varieties were presented for pedigreed standing. By 1970, the membership had mushroomed to in excess of 1800 growers. Part of the credit for this growth was the success of the Bulk Certified Seed program. During the 1969-70 seed selling season, almost 900,000 bushels of Bulk Certified Seed were sold to farmers, either directly or by seed dealers. Those were indeed the "Golden Years".

As a reflection of the changes in the agricultural economy, membership in the Association had levelled off to about 1100 by 1986. It is interesting to note that the acreage devoted to seed production had more than tripled by the early 1990s. Membership as of 1994 was more than 1000 Seed Growers.

CHANGE OF NAME

In 1983 the name of the organization was changed from "Saskatchewan Branch, Canadian Seed Growers' Association" to "The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association" (SSGA). The bylaws were reviewed and revised at that time to reflect the change. The organization may be referred to either as "the Association", "the Branch", or "the SSGA".

throughout this history.

This change was included in a revision of the bylaws of the Association made at the Annual Meeting, January 11, 1984. The Association is still affiliated with, and maintains the same working relationship with CSGA. It was felt, by the board, that the change would make it easier to identify each Association and assist in clarifying the roles and functions of each.

Saskatchewan Branch CSGA was registered as a company following a resolution by the membership dated January 10, 1961. Officially, the name is now registered as "The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, Inc." in order to comply with the Non-Profit Corporations Act as of an application for a continuance in 1981.

OPERATIONS

From the outset the Saskatchewan Branch has had a close working relationship with the Plant Industry Branch of Saskatchewan Agriculture. Association secretaries who also assumed the duties of treasurer were employees of Saskatchewan Agriculture and provided excellent liaison within that structure. The department has provided office space and also supplied many office services which included correspondence, typing, duplicating, mailing and postage - not a small matter to a membership which sometimes exceeded 1800.

With the appointment in 1968 of E.N. Johnson as Field Crop Specialist in Plant Industry Branch, the office duties became his responsibility as part of his extension activities throughout the province. After the appointment of Les McLean as the second Crop Specialist in 1971, Norm Johnson handled extension regarding forage and special crops and Les McLean looked after cereals and oilseeds. Both worked closely with Saskatchewan Branch, each with defined duties.

Changes in Plant Industry Branch personnel after 1974 and a re-defining of Specialists' duties and their increasing workload made it difficult to continue providing the support and assistance that Saskatchewan Branch required.

By 1980, the Directors could see the need to add a professional agrologist to the staff of the Plant Industry Branch to expand essential extension programs in "cereal and oilseeds" and facilitate continuation of a working relationship to the benefit of both the Saskatchewan Branch and Saskatchewan Agriculture.

In 1979 an assistant secretary was engaged by the Branch during the winter months utilizing the facilities of Saskatchewan Agriculture. This continued until 1985.

Over this period of time, indications were that the relationship would have to come to an end. Due to funding cuts to the Department, in the summer of 1987 the Branch was forced to engage the services of a Secretary-Treasurer and rent its own office space.

In July 1987 negotiations were initiated to set up an independent secretarial facility with an Executive Director to be in charge. Arrangements were made with the University of Saskatchewan Crop Science Department for the use of office space in the Crop Science Building. In October the Directors were pleased to welcome Stan Campbell to the newly designated position of Executive Director. Mr. Campbell had recently retired from Agriculture Canada where, for many years, he had worked closely with Seed Growers. The Association expressed appreciation to Saskatchewan Agriculture for past generous support and requested that a permanent advisor be named to the Board from the Plant Industry Branch. Deanne Beslisle was named to this position.

In June of 1991 the office was moved to the new Agriculture Building on campus and remained there until Stan Campbell resigned in 1992 and the office was moved to Yorkton. At that time Dave Akister was appointed Executive Director.

The Board is charged with the administration of the affairs of the Association and the previous history book outlined the circumstances which led to the development of a significant portfolio of investments. The extra funds generated have allowed the Association to provide scholarships and research funding which otherwise would not have been possible. There is further reference to this under "Agricultural Funding".

An important part of the operation of the Association is maintaining a balanced budget. Inflation and additional promotion costs were making it increasingly difficult to do this. The board was faced with the unenviable task of raising acreage fees on several occasions from eight cents per acre in 1984 to twenty cents in 1990 with the addition of a thirty dollar membership fee in 1991.

One might have expected that seed production would rise as well, but this was not the case, as pedigreed acreage dropped by approximately twenty percent, as did the number of Seed Growers. Many Seed Growers could not justify the added expense of Pedigreed Seed production for a variety of reasons such as: the state of the farm economy eroding past seed prices and sales, uncertainty about farm safety net programs, or farming to take advantage of the GRIP and crop insurance programs. It is probably normal for this correction to occur and may not be all that bad for the industry as a whole.

In 1992, CSGA Executive Director Bill Robertson reviewed Saskatchewan Branch statistics, indicating that there were about 308,000 acres inspected, with the branch having 938 members. He said that at the national level membership was declining slowly, but acreage was building, showing members were becoming more committed. As a result of poor harvest conditions in 1992, he predicted that germination was going to be a serious problem in 1993 and that farmers were going to assume that

there was no seed available. He suggested it was a timely opportunity to remind growers of the value of good seed.

Nomination procedures for the election of Board Members had been questioned from time to time by the membership. Many members felt that insufficient consideration had been given prior to nominating members to serve on the Board of Directors. In 1984 a new procedure was introduced which would make the election process more fair to those nominees from areas of the province which were not well represented at the Annual Meeting. A copy of this new procedure can be found in the Appendix on Page 73.

Throughout the years, an excellent relationship has existed between the Seed Growers and the University of Saskatchewan. Since its first Annual Meeting, January 14, 1929, Association members have looked forward to gathering on the University Campus in Saskatoon.

The first full week in January became a tradition as "Farm and Home Week" and the Branch, along with several other farm-related organizations, shared in the activities. The Board of Directors of the Branch used this as an opportunity for board meetings both prior to and following the Annual Meeting.

The members have valued highly the relationship they have had with the University and each year looked forward to a welcoming message from the President of the University or someone representing that office. In recent years, University Presidents Dr. Spinks, Dr. Begg, Dr. Kristjansen, and Dr. Ivany eloquently expressed this ongoing sense of mutual support.

Convocation Hall on the University of Saskatchewan campus was the site of the Farm & Home Week proceedings beginning in 1931. For many years meetings were held there along with the Field Husbandry Association, Agricultural Societies and later the Agricultural Graduates' Association. Larger and more modern facilities beckoned and the Physics Theatre and the Arts Building were used until Quance Theatre in the Education Building provided excellent facilities for meeting.

In 1982 the Branch participated in preliminary discussions with the Saskatoon Exhibition Board which led to the very successful "Farm Progress Show", which operated concurrently with Farm & Home Week.

It became clear that more time was required for the Annual Meeting so that members would have a better opportunity to be involved in the business of the Association. In 1980 the first Banquet and "Bear Pit" session were held on the Tuesday evening of Farm and Home Week in the Sheraton Cavalier Hotel in Saskatoon. The Banquet became a vehicle for presenting awards to deserving Seed Growers and others who have made significant contributions to the Seed Industry.

Two years later this was expanded to include an afternoon meeting on the Tuesday of Farm and Home week. The routine business was dealt

with during this session and on Wednesday the meeting moved to the University where the business meeting was completed. The "Bear Pit" was discontinued in 1984.

The Association also shared actively in developing the annual theme which was part of the Farm and Home Week format through speakers, panels, and audio-visual presentations.

In 1987 the two day Annual Meeting became a reality and was accepted favourably by the growers who were given a more adequate opportunity to discuss the business of the Association. The gavel used at Annual Meetings was made by H.A. Lewis from the side rail of a twenty-four inch fanning mill and presented to the Branch in 1970. It has become a tradition to pass the gavel to the incoming president at the Annual Meeting.

As early as 1989 it became evident that the University was experiencing difficulties with the timing of "Farm and Home Week". Because Quance Theatre was in full-time use for student lectures in January, it was suggested that a later date coinciding with the students' mid-term break in February would be more acceptable as a meeting time for farm organizations.

The Annual Meeting submitted a resolution to University of Saskatchewan President, Dr. George Ivany, expressing extreme displeasure and disappointment with the apparent decision to discontinue making Quance Theatre available to the Agricultural Industry for one week in January.

The 1991 session was the last Annual Meeting to be held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week at the University. The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers' Association, and the Saskatchewan Canola Growers' Association agreed to meet as a group at the same time in January and to hold their meetings off campus. The representatives of these organizations felt that remaining together was very important, and that the January date had some advantages.

In 1992, with a deep sense of regret, the meetings were transferred from the University to the Saskatoon Inn. This move coincided with the tenth annual "Crop Production Show" which received the support of the Association. To the delight of the membership, 1994 saw the addition of the "Seager Wheeler Seed Fair" to the Crop Production Show being held at Saskatchewan Place. The Board was pleased with the excellent setting for the seed show and the reception which it received. It would appear that this format will be in effect for the foreseeable future.

LONG TERM PLANNING

In 1986 the Board felt that it should do some long term planning. The status of the secretarial relationship with Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture (SDA) was being questioned. Privatization of some support programs, Plant Breeders' Rights, the potential for hybrid varieties and the

perception of farmers about Pedigreed Seed were a few of the concerns. The Directors were troubled by an Agriculture Canada proposal to withdraw services entirely from the grading and sealing of Certified Seed.

In 1988, because of increased operating costs, the Board of Directors discussed the suggestion that the Association seek corporate sponsorships for some of its activities. This concept had been resisted in the past, but the effects of the drought and depressed seed marketability opportunities opened it up for consideration.

In 1990 the Education and Publicity (E&P) committee was partially restructured and a seed booth was redesigned and refurbished. The Newsletter, promotion and Canadian Western Agribition were becoming major budget items and it was deemed advisable to divide the responsibility among several Board Members.

A fairly significant increase in the Education and Publicity budget and a decrease in revenue from fewer inspected acres prompted the Board in 1991 to institute for the first time a membership fee of thirty dollars to cover administrative costs. Two years later this fee was increased to thirty-five dollars. At the same time, the acreage fee was dropped from twenty cents to seventeen cents per acre as the Association had completed its commitment to the Agriculture Building fund which is dealt with more fully under "University Funding".

A motion to change the Fiscal Year End to November 30th was introduced in 1993. This approach would allow more time for the preparation of the year-end statement and audit report for presentation to the Annual Meeting.

In the same year, the Board of Directors undertook the review of the Association's provincial office and several objectives were established for analysis, including:

- A review of the current operating procedures and practices of the SSGA provincial office;
- Identification of any shortcomings, and potential solutions;
- Preparation of office operations, especially those relating to finances, for a computerized environment;
- Determine the qualifications required for an Executive Director and develop a job description;
- Provide some insight into the best approach to having the operation of an SSGA office provide year-round service to the membership, without a substantial increase in costs.

All of these objectives were realized in what was a very busy year. The data and financial records of the SSGA were converted to and maintained on DOS-based IBM compatible computers. The office in Yorkton operates in conjunction with Brock & Associates Consultants. This affords the Association a professional office environment and support without incurring the costs.

Procedures were established to develop a monthly information package for the Board of Directors which includes correspondence received by the SSGA office, a current financial report and any information of interest, especially that which requires decisions by the Board.

In addition, copies of financial transactions are sent to the president and finance chairman; education and publicity matters are directed to the chairman of the E&P committee.

Board Members were instrumental in the promotion of international marketing through the International Business Committee of Agribition and in negotiations with the Canadian Wheat Board concerning the impact of contract sales on seed marketing.

The Board has been actively seeking sponsors to help defray the costs of activities such as the Annual Meeting.

The SSGA Board was represented at a Long Range Planning meeting in Winnipeg, sponsored by the CSGA. The purpose of this meeting was to review seed programs that are affecting seed production now and in the future and to determine what problems could arise from program changes. To explain the responsibilities that the Board may be facing in future years, a list of the CSGA Long Term Planning Strategy may be found in the Appendix Page 72.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

GENERAL

The major purpose of the SSGA is to provide service for the Pedigreed Seed Growers of Saskatchewan. The objectives of this Association, as agreed upon at the second Annual Meeting, January 12, 1931, are to further the interests of the members of the CSGA resident in Saskatchewan, to assist in the improvement of the field crops of Saskatchewan, and to further the other objectives of the CSGA as defined in its constitution and by-laws:

- (a) Holding the meetings of Seed Growers, farmers and other persons in order to encourage the production and use of registered propagating stock and to demonstrate its value in the improvement of field and garden crops.
- (b) Holding and encouraging exhibitions of farm products so as to demonstrate the value of registered seed.
- (c) Keeping in touch with institutions engaged in agricultural research so as to be able to advise the CSGA of the particular crop needs of this province and to cooperate with the Saskatchewan Seed Board.
- (d) Such other means as may be found expedient from time to time.

The knowledge and expertise of many dedicated crop scientists have resulted in the development of a vast array of new crop varieties and the introduction of new crop kinds - for example, Triticale, Canary seed, Faba and Pinto Beans, Canola, and the development of the Canadian Prairie Spring Wheat class of wheat.

Traditional plant breeding methods and biotechnology are being applied to all crop kinds to accelerate the introduction of new and improved products. In order to create an awareness of this resource to the farming public, the Association has undertaken strong promotional and educational programs. Through its endeavours and in cooperation with the other Western Branches of the CSGA and with the Education and Publicity Committee of the National body it has sought out numerous approaches to reach the farming public.

SEED ADVERTISEMENTS

Seed advertisements in a variety of publications and timely radio spots have been in use for many years. The Association has supported the CSGA Education & Publicity Committee with a substantial financial commitment on a continuing basis. In 1961, this cooperative effort resulted in March being declared "Good Seed Month" by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. Promotion videos were prepared and many other forms of advertising have been used.

One approach the Board utilized was Seed Sales Seminars. As early as 1979 the membership expressed an interest in this type of enterprise. Marketing seminars were held in various parts of the province. These were often held in conjunction with the Probation Growers' short courses, Agribition and, in the first few years, in cooperation with CSGA representative Harry Leggett.

In 1979-1980 the Saskatchewan Branch CSGA expanded its efforts in Education and Publicity programs. An assistant, Larry Trowell, was hired for a few months to initiate a few new programs. These included printing of a seed directory, arranging for truck signs and field signs for the membership as well as attending the Saskatchewan Branch display at weed fairs, Mexabition, Canadian Western Agribition, and the Crop Production Show.

During the period covered by this history, substantial funds have been allocated to various forms of advertising and promotion, up to eighteen to twenty percent of total budget in 1984 and 1991. This indicates the importance placed by the board of directors on promotional activity. The members agreed by approving an additional allocation of \$5000.00 in 1990 in an attempt to show a higher profile of SSGA and Certified Seed in the media by advertising and reporting on Agricultural issues.

The board has also drawn on the advertising expertise of Fieldstone Marketing and Public Relations, Calgary, along with the National E & P committee, to generate more interest throughout the province.

In 1992, while there was little cost to the SSGA, the members participated in a high profile sweepstakes initiated by CSGA, "The Certified Advantage Program". The winner of first prize was Billy Nemish of Blaine Lake who received a Dodge Dakota truck and the seed retailer, Ed Casey of Plato, won a trip to the International Farm Show in Paris. Garnet Hart, Weyburn, won \$500 worth of Certified Seed. It is interesting to note that in the first year the major prize winners were from Saskatchewan.

SASKATCHEWAN FARM SCIENCE

For a number of years, the Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan published the "Sask. Farm Science" and, as part of its promotion effort, the Branch supported this project financially until 1969.

The annual publication consisted of many timely articles related to agriculture including research and seed production. Also included were the addresses and panel discussions which were part of the Farm and Home Week meetings. At that time, Agriculture Societies, the Branch, Field Husbandry Association, and the Agricultural Graduates' Association hosted the proceedings. All those registered at the meetings received copies so the information reached a broad spectrum of the farming public.

The Branch also distributed copies to grower-members in regular correspondence.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE SCHOOLS

In 1972 and 1973 samples of Pedigreed Seed of several grain varieties, and instructions for planting and caring for these improved crops were made available to a number of "Voc Ag" schools. These schools were established at several centers throughout the province and were funded by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

THE SEED DIRECTORY

In February 1974, the Saskatchewan Branch distributed a Seed Directory throughout the Province as a supplement to the publication "Farm Light & Power" and later to the "Western Producer". The Directory, prepared by Plant Industry Branch personnel Norm Johnson and Les McLean, described varieties and listed Saskatchewan growers and their acreages of each variety that had been granted a crop certificate by CSGA. The objective was to "help potential users of Pedigreed Seed and Seed Growers to get together, thereby benefiting both parties". This was a costly endeavor exceeding \$9,000.00 and the project was discontinued.

In 1979, the idea for a seed directory resurfaced but due to a poor response at that time and the cost of publishing it was not feasible to proceed with the idea. However, the Saskatchewan Branch, at the request of the membership at the 1981 Annual Meeting, made plans for publishing a seed directory for 1982. This directory consisted of a list of growers for each crop variety to make more Saskatchewan farmers aware of new varieties and a local source of Pedigreed Seed.

Since 1982, most of the cost of the Saskatchewan Seed Directory has been financed by selling advertising space, with a limited amount of space allotted for Seed Grower advertising. The Seed Directory has become an important annual publication and is utilized by farmers throughout the province for locating seed stock.

TRUCK SIGNS, ROAD AND FIELD SIGNS, AND CAPS

In 1980, to increase grower visibility, the idea of using a "Seed Grower Sam" logo for caps was suggested as well as truck and gate signs. Caps were distributed by the association for a number of years and attractive truck and gate signs were made available to growers. "Certified Seed" crests were made available for attaching to jackets and sweaters.

In 1982, the Branch cooperated with the Saskatchewan Department of Highways in the introduction of a highway sign program. Signs, brown and white in color, depicting the "Seed Grower Sam" logo were placed near highways indicating the location of Seed Growers' farms and are still in evidence more than ten years later.

In 1985 the promotion of the use of field signs was undertaken. The association supported the CSGA Education and Publicity committee in this endeavour with a grant of \$2000.00 to \$2500.00 per year.

In 1989, information was circulated to the members to encourage the use of bin signs to identify the contents of bins more readily.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

GENERAL

Fairs and exhibitions have been a part of the rural scene in Saskatchewan since the days of the pioneers. Usually included in these events were seed displays and competitions. Seed growers played an important role in the development of these shows and in maintaining the high standards which came to be expected.

The Saskatchewan Branch could see the potential that these seed fairs offered to encourage the use of Pedigreed Seed and to improve the quality of grain produced in the province. The board found many ways to encourage Seed Growers to participate in seed fairs at all levels. For example, winners in the Pedigreed Seed classes at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair were presented with twenty five dollars. This was carried on for a number of years.

The Branch also provided continuing support and encouragement for the Seed Fair annually hosted by the University of Saskatchewan Extension Department. Unfortunately, interest in the seed fair declined through the sixties and it was reluctantly decided by the organizations involved in the operations of the fair to discontinue this project. The last Farm and Home Week Seed Fair was held in 1966.

SEED BOOTHS AND DISPLAYS

For a period of time in the late sixties, the Branch joined with the Branches in other western provinces to encourage the sale of Pedigreed Seed. The skills of an advertising agency were engaged and one result of this was the construction of a display which could be used at various fairs and exhibitions. In order to make the best use of this display, a Select Seed Grower, George Burton, was engaged as a Public Relations officer. It was his responsibility to transport the display around the province and appear as visible as possible.

Local Seed Growers were encouraged to make use of the display at local fairs. After using this system for a short period of time it was decided to develop a provincial program and continue support for the National program. This spirit of cooperation between SSGA and CSGA has contributed to a high level of advertising and seed promotion up to the present day.

An effective extension of the promotional programs endorsed by SSGA is the "Seed Booth". For more than forty years, a succession of these displays has been used at seed fairs and trade shows.

In 1976 there were several "Seed Fairs" held around the province and \$1,000.00 was earmarked to transport our booth to these fairs. In 1977 a Saskatchewan Branch CSGA banner was added to our display to

encourage attendance at our booth. In that year a seed variety display was also added and in 1980 a draw for one hundred dollars worth of Pedigreed Seed was made at each fair. Local Seed Growers were encouraged to assist with the Booth at these fairs and also at the Farm Progress Show, Mexabition, Canadian Western Agribition, and later in the Crop Production Show in Saskatoon.

In 1979 Saskatchewan Branch grower fees were increased to cover the cost of designing and building a new display to be used at both Mexabition and the Canadian Western Agribition. The "Booth" was well utilized at fairs throughout the province and Dr. Larry Gutek, Cereal and Oilseed Specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, prepared a slide-tape presentation to augment the educational features of the display. In 1984, \$10,000.00 was allocated to design and build a new and more suitable Display Booth.

A policy was established in 1985 to allow groups of Seed Growers to use the display at agricultural events in various parts of the province. In 1993 further development of the booth was authorized for use at the Crop Production Show.

The "Display Booth Policy" provided guidelines for all who wished to make use of the booth and insured that the image of the Association was at the forefront. The E & P Committee approved the use of the display and agreed to cover a share of the costs when its use warranted the support of the Branch.

In 1988, the Board of Directors purchased a smaller "Table Top Display Unit" for use by the members at seed shows, trade fairs, smaller group demonstrations, and 4H Days. Periodically the Board has made funds available for the repair and refurbishing of the displays as this became necessary.

Many Seed Grower members have helped to man the larger display and have received excellent exposure both for the SSGA and for their own local seed operations.

INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION

Because of interest expressed in more extensive marketing of Pedigreed Seed in the United States, representatives of the E & P Committee planned to attend seed fairs and other related meetings in that country. Two observation trips were made to shows and courses in North Dakota to determine what market existed for our varieties in this northern border state.

As a result, in early November, 1987, the E & P Committee took the seed booth to Fargo, North Dakota, to the North Dakota State University's Grain Short Course and Grain Industry Show and in January, 1988, to the North Dakota Grain Dealers' Convention in Bismarck, North Dakota.

A brochure on the export of Certified Seed to the United States was

prepared in 1987 by Board Member Allan Hardy and Bob Hadley of Agriculture Canada.

Saskatchewan Seed Growers had a unique opportunity, at the 1993 Canadian Western Agribition, to attend an international forum which brought together trade officers from Mexico, Brazil, and Pacific Rim countries. This was the first time the SSGA had taken an active part in providing a forum to help Seed Growers develop international markets and to take advantage of the International Business Center opportunities of Agribition.

SEED FAIRS

The Saskatchewan Branch had always been supportive of the Seed Fair which was held at the same time as Farm and Home Week. Many Seed Growers participated and were among the prize winners at this annual event. The facilities available for this Fair were somewhat limited and it gradually waned in popularity.

In 1968 the Branch provided a grant for a study aimed at replacing the Provincial Seed Fair in Saskatoon. This led to participation in the Canadian Western Agribition in 1980 and the Seager Wheeler Pedigreed Seed Show which was held for the first time in January of 1994 at the Crop Production Show. This particular seed show was named in honour of Dr. Seager Wheeler, an early pioneer in Canadian Agriculture who devoted much of his life to improving seed production.

Dr. Wheeler's accomplishments in the early 1900s were numerous, making him a great contributor to the future of agriculture in Canada and beyond. He was a five-time international prize winner in wheat competitions and the author of numerous publications on progressive farming techniques.

CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

The Canadian Western Agribition held in conjunction with the Regina Mexabition became a very successful event during the 1970s. There was no seed show at Agribition at that time. The Directors of the Branch discussed the possibility of encouraging a seed show in conjunction with Agribition. Some concern was expressed as to whether there would be a building suitable for this purpose.

Membership on the Board of Directors of Canadian Western Agribition was requested and a Board Member was appointed to represent the Branch in that organization. Support for a seed show increased and consideration was given to setting up a booth or display at Agribition to be manned by Directors and volunteer Seed Growers.

The first Seed Show in conjunction with Agribition was held in 1979. The Board gave its support to this project and also took this opportunity to use the Branch display for education and promotion purposes. In 1980

negotiations were initiated with the University of Saskatchewan Crop Science Department and the Plant Industry Branch of Saskatchewan Agriculture to establish a Pedigreed Seed show as part of Agribition. A joint meeting was held with the Interior Grain Show Committee of Canadian Western Agribition and the Branch offered to sponsor a trophy.

In 1982 the Branch purchased the Champion Forage Seed exhibit and in subsequent years purchased other winning exhibits. The Grain and Forage Show of Pedigreed Seed has been an important part of Canadian Western Agribition since 1980.

To emphasize the importance the Board placed in Agribition, I quote a message from the late Henry Martynse, past president of the Association:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - The 1980 Agribition Grain Show

This year marks the tenth anniversary of Canadian Western Agribition. From the beginning, Agribition has shown an outstanding growth and acceptance by the agricultural community. In nine short years Canadian Western Agribition has grown in stature, so that today it is classed as one of the top ten agricultural shows in the world.

To celebrate Agribition's tenth anniversary, plans are now underway to broaden the scope of this outstanding showcase and to include the grain and oilseed industry of Western Canada.

A large area has been set aside to accommodate displays showing production, marketing, grading, processing and transportation of cereals, oilseeds and specialty crops in Western Canada. To create an interest in this important segment of Western Agriculture to the general public and the numerous world visitors, Agribition will sponsor a Pedigreed Seed Show, open to all Seed Growers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C.

Your board of directors have agreed to give every possible assistance to Agribition, to make this an outstanding display of our product and an interesting, highly competitive and rewarding seed grain show to all who submit samples.

The Grains Committee and the staff of Canadian Western Agribition, are already at work, publicizing, arranging for sponsors, judges, trophies and interesting and rewarding prizes for the top entrants in each class of the Pedigreed Seed show.

The enthusiasm, the drive and know-how of Agribition to make this new venture an outstanding success is there. However, unless we as Seed Growers are prepared to do our part, the whole grains show cannot achieve its full potential.

As Seed Growers we must create an interest in the grain show within our local community, to a point where everyone wants to get

out to see it. We must be prepared to help if called on to aid in the setting up and running the actual show this fall, and each and every Seed Grower must endeavour to enter a number of well processed seed samples from either 1979 or 1980 production.

Plans are to mail entry forms, rules and prize lists to all Seed Growers this fall. Be ready to submit your entries, let's all endeavour to make this the best Pedigreed Seed show possible.

- Henry Martynse, Wynyard
President, Sask. Branch,
Canadian Seed Growers' Association

The Association has continued its support of the show as follows:

- A Grand Championship Trophy for the winner in the Soybean class donated in 1984.
- A silver tray donated for the Oats Championship in 1985.
- A trophy for the Field Pea Class was donated in 1989.
- Sponsorship of a one-half class for the Agribition Dairy Competition.
- Agribition grain sheaf exhibits have been purchased for presentation to various worthy groups and individuals.

In 1988 it was proposed that support be given to a Junior Seed Class at Agribition. There had been some concern about non-Pedigreed Seed varietal names and the rules and regulations which came into effect in 1989 took this into consideration. This class was initiated in 1989 with five entries and quickly increased to more than forty entries by 1992.

Members of the board, in 1990, met with the Agricultural Societies to sponsor a grain judging seminar, as there appeared to be a lack of qualified judges for such events as Agricultural fairs.

There are many advantages to supporting a Junior Grain competition. It is an opportunity to teach young people about the benefits of Pedigreed Seed which often results in the parents becoming more interested in using improved seed.

In 1990, SSGA cooperated with Agriculture Canada to bring a special promotion to the show. Advertising went out to the general farming areas asking that bin-run samples of the farmer's own grain be brought to the show, where inspectors graded the sample and cleaned it to eliminate weed seeds. A team of Agriculture Canada inspectors and Seed Growers explained what the significance of Pedigreed Seed could mean to that producer, by comparing his bin-run grain to a quality product with a known history.

The SSGA changed its class sponsorship at the Canadian Western Agribition in 1992. For the first time that year, the Association sponsored the Wheat Weaving Competition. Competitors with an artistic flair were judged on their creations of attractive wall hangings, ornaments and other

items of interest made of grain and straw.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Weavers have a booth at the Grain & Forage Show where various items are sold to the public. The Competition articles are displayed nearby and receive a great deal of attention by those attending the show.

In the past, the SSGA had sponsored a livestock class in the show, but in 1992 Association Directors decided to restrict the organization's sponsorship to grains and forage.

In exchange for its new sponsorship, the SSGA received recognition in the Grain & Forage Show brochure, which is distributed to Seed Growers and other interested producers across Canada. The Association is also recognized in other promotional material produced by Agribition and at the Grain Show Awards Banquet.

The SSGA has a display booth at Agribition which promotes the Association and its membership benefits. Further comments by Bill Farley and Norm Travland, with reference to the development of the Pedigreed Seed Show, can be found in the appendix.

GROWER EDUCATION

PROBATION AND SELECT GROWER SHORT COURSES

The importance of the Probation Growers' Short Course and the Select Growers' Short Course was recognized during the period of this history review.

Professor Art Wenhardt was a major organizer of these courses until his retirement in 1983. Continuous improvement was sought and a series of slides and pictures were prepared which made it easier for Probation and Select Growers to identify off types and other objectionable plants which may appear in their seed plots. These courses also gave Select Growers a forum to discuss various problems which they encountered and an opportunity to share their ideas for improving the system.

As these courses developed, more slides were added to demonstrate all aspects of seed production. It was recommended that a Plant Breeder be available to answer questions and emphasis was placed on agronomic practices to reduce or minimize the need for extensive roguing. In order to make these courses more accessible to Probation and Select Growers, it was decided to hold them in strategic locations around the province and consider holding evening sessions to accommodate those Seed Growers having to work off-farm. On many occasions, Board Members have visited Probation Growers to answer their questions and provide some direction.

In 1983 the SSGA was sorry to bid farewell to Professor Art Wenhardt on his retirement. During his many years of association with the Saskatchewan Branch he contributed a great deal to many of the extensive programs conducted by the Board, in addition to his involvement with the Probation and Select Growers' Short Courses. Dr. Brian Rossmagel, Barley and Oat Breeder and Senior Research Scientist, has very capably taken over responsibility for planning and conducting these courses.

The idea of training for those farmers who may be interested in Pedigreed Seed production has surfaced from time to time. In 1986 a Seed School for new Seed Growers was held in Prince Albert. The Board in 1991 also discussed a Quebec resolution regarding course attendance prior to growing the first seed crop. There was general agreement in principle to this resolution because of the importance of maintaining the image of CSGA, but the Board felt that at this time it should not be mandatory.

The Board has encouraged the membership to attend Authorized Establishment Short Courses wherever these are available. These courses are designed to clarify rules and regulations and provide guidance on the general operation of Authorized Establishments. These courses are becoming increasingly important as more responsibility for grading and

inspection is being placed upon the operators of these Establishments. The Crop Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan has actively promoted grower education and each year holds Field Days in July. In recent years invitational courses and tours have been held for Seed Growers which give growers an excellent opportunity to view the latest crop improvements, discuss their problems, and interact with the resource people on hand.

These courses have usually been held at the University, but on some occasions have been held at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Regina Research Station, and other advantageous locations.

INTERPROVINCIAL MEETINGS

Beginning in the early 1960s Seed Grower representatives from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and occasionally British Columbia, met on an annual basis. The purpose of these interprovincial meetings was to appraise the post-harvest seed situation in Western Canada. The Canadian Seed Trade Association also participated.

These meetings are held each year and present a forum for Seed Growers in Western Canada to discuss seed regulations and other current issues as well as helping to develop marketing strategies. Other items for discussion included the impact of Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) contracts on the Seed Grower, mandatory training for Select Seed Growers, and a request from the Canadian Seed Trade for a closer liaison with the Seed Growers.

Each Western branch of the CSGA was afforded an opportunity to host the meetings and the secretary of the host province circulated the minutes and reports of the proceedings.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

The Board decided to hold two regional meetings to keep members up to date and to cover seed production topics, marketing, advertising, and other items of concern to Seed Growers. The first meeting in March, 1986 at Carlyle was well attended by the area growers. The main topic was alternate crops.

The meeting not only made the Board aware of the concerns of the growers but also gave valuable information to those who were not able to attend the Annual Meeting in Saskatoon in January. The second meeting joined with Saskatchewan Agriculture in Prince Albert in December and took the form of a Beginner Seed School. The idea was a good one and attracted about eighty new growers who attended the full day meeting. Saskatchewan Agriculture and particularly the Agricultural Representative service is to be commended for undertaking this very topical and timely effort.

Those Regional meetings were very successful and have been carried

on in various areas of the province. This included, in 1989, participating in several regional meetings with Agriculture Canada.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE CLASS ON PEDIGREED SEED PRODUCTION

The Directors of the Branch and representatives of the Crop Science Department, University of Saskatchewan, felt there was a need to encourage young farmers who were interested in the production of Pedigreed Seed. This is a highly specialized endeavour and familiarity with genetics, roguing and a working knowledge of the Seeds Act and Seed Regulations are important factors.

Students in the School of Agriculture were given an opportunity to include a half class course in seed production in their curriculum. Art Wenhardt designed and conducted this class which was partially funded by a grant from the Branch.

The half class was first offered to the students in the 1966-67 scholastic year under the name "Pedigreed Seed Production". In 1984-85, after Professor Wenhardt's retirement, Neville Wohlberg conducted the class under its new name "Seed Technology". The course was expanded to include those in the correspondence classes in 1991-92 with Dr. Allan Klassen as instructor. It is significant to note that in 1992 there were forty students enrolled.

WEED IDENTIFICATION

In the early 1970s, Saskatchewan Branch decided that it would be advantageous to its members to provide information about better weed identification and control measures. The Board proceeded to develop and distribute to Seed Growers, an illustrated weed booklet which would assist growers in the identification and control of troublesome weeds. Colored pictures of important weeds had been drawn up by a Government of Saskatchewan artist for the Saskatchewan Advisory Weeds Council. Copies of these, complete with an expandable folder, were mailed to all Saskatchewan Branch members in 1974.

This was well received and the Board hoped to continue with the project. However, it was difficult to obtain and provide updated material and after two or three years, the project was discontinued.

In 1985, Dr. Gordon Thomas of the Agriculture Research Station in Regina planned to expand his weed survey of Saskatchewan fields. In addition to past surveys of cereal crops, he intended to examine fields of mustard, peas, lentils, and sunflowers. He appealed to the Saskatchewan Branch for assistance and the Board encouraged Seed Growers to cooperate in this project. Seed growers were contacted to see if they would participate in this more specialized survey and the results were published in a Weed Survey report for that year.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

Over a period of time, the lack of agricultural education in Saskatchewan high schools was questioned and the SSGA Directors expressed concern that little or no plant genetics and related topics were part of the curriculum.

A committee representing several Agricultural Organizations, chaired by Vanessa Headford from Agribition, met with the Curriculum Planning Committee of the Saskatchewan Department of Education with a view to rectifying this omission. The Department of Education responded by including more agriculture-related topics in the study books.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Branch has always taken a keen interest in the education of our young farmers. The Board explored ways of encouraging young people to better themselves and to contribute to agricultural improvement and the fields of agricultural research, extension and administration.

In 1958, the Branch made available a scholarship for a deserving student in the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. This was presented at Farm and Home Week. Nine post graduate scholarships of \$1500.00 were also made available from 1961 until 1970. At that time the Seed Growers decided that it would be of more direct benefit to Agriculture in Saskatchewan to shift some of these funds to students in the School of Agriculture.

In 1973/74 a scholarship of \$250.00 was made available to a School of Agriculture student who excelled in the field crop science classes. Since that time, scholarships have been presented annually, one to a College of Agriculture student and one to a School of Agriculture student, until 1986 when an additional Vocational Agriculture student was included for a total of three annual scholarships.

Also, in 1990 the SSGA College of Agriculture Bursary was redefined so that the bursary would be open only to students entering third or fourth year in the Crop Science or Agronomy-Crop Science options.

The amounts of these scholarships have increased through the years from \$500.00 in 1972 to \$750.00 in 1980 and to \$1500.00 for several years including 1994. A list of the recipients of these scholarships is provided in Appendix C.

SEED LEGISLATION, GRADING AND DISTRIBUTION

During the period covered by this review, many significant changes were made at the legislative level which affected the growing, processing, grading, and sale of Pedigreed Seed. These all had an impact upon Saskatchewan Seed Growers. Of particular importance was the introduction of Authorized Establishments and the sale of Bulk Certified Seed.

The sale of Bulk Certified Seed of cereal grains was authorized by the Plant Products Division (PPD) of Agriculture Canada by an amendment to the regulations under the Canada Seeds Act in April, 1964. About one hundred Establishments in Saskatchewan received authorization from PPD to market Certified Seed in this manner. Bulk Certified Seed was required to meet the same field standards and grading requirements as were applicable to Certified Seed in sealed sacks.

The success of the Bulk Certified program which was initiated in 1962 is well documented. In a few short years the sale of Bulk Certified Seed had increased to significant levels. In a survey conducted by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, it was determined that in the selling season of 1968-1969, almost 900,000 bushels of Bulk Certified Seed were sold to farmers either directly by growers or by seed dealers. In the intervening years, significant amounts of Bulk Certified Seed have contributed to the improvement of crop quality in the province.

There is a considerable saving in labor, bagging, and handling with the bulk movement of seed and consideration was given to expanding this program to the higher classes of Pedigreed Seed. In 1981-1982 the Branch was viewing with interest the concept of transferring Foundation and Registered Seed in bulk between growers. Possible changes to the Seeds Act and the implications for Saskatchewan Seed Growers were discussed. In 1985, after a trial period of four years, the Seeds Act was amended to allow for the bulk movement of Foundation and Registered Seed.

Revisions to the Seed Act received Royal assent and became law in December of 1985. The revisions provided stiffer penalties for offenses under the Act. The licensing system was replaced by a registration system which permits day to day amendments of the variety list. There were several changes to the Weed Seed Order as of July 1, 1987. Grade standards were modified to allow for changes in germination and weed seed tolerance levels in seed grades. Labelling provisions concerning Information to Buyers of Seed were also amended.

To overcome some problems involving Authorized Establishment Procedures and to maintain confidence and credibility in the system,

procedures were amended in 1985. These changes were made to streamline the movement of Pedigreed Seed and to reduce the burden of paperwork and documentation.

Further changes were introduced in 1993 which shifted the responsibility of inspecting and grading largely to the Authorized Establishment. New documentation standards were also introduced.

Agriculture Canada allocated more resources in order to monitor seed advertisements to control illegal advertising.

Variety naming has also been changed to include the initials of the agency which released the new variety, for example CDC (Crop Development Corporation) and AC (Agriculture Canada).

SEED CLASSES

A change to simplify the nomenclature for the classes of Pedigreed Seed occurred in 1968. There was also a movement to change the grading system for cereal grains. The Branch along with the other branches and Dr. H. Klink from McGill University provided input for this study.

SECAN ASSOCIATION

The Branch in 1975 became involved in the early discussions leading to the formation of a new organization called Seeds Canada (SeCan) which would be given the responsibility of multiplying, distributing, and promoting seed of new varieties. Founding Directors associated with the Saskatchewan Branch were Guy H. Beatty, Sidney W. Phillips, with T. Victor Beck, advisor, representing Saskatchewan Agriculture.

ADVERTISEMENT OF NON-PEDIGREED SEED

One of the major impediments to the sale of Pedigreed Seed is the movement of grain between farmers. Quite often there is seed advertised in the media as "grown from" a particular variety. There is no guarantee as to the varietal purity and cleanliness from weed seeds and other contaminants of this so called "grown from" seed.

The Board and members have always been concerned because of the detrimental effect this can have on the acceptance of a new variety and the general negative effect on the sale of Pedigreed Seed. In order to reflect this concern the Association gave support to the legislation which restricted seed advertising by variety name, to only the pedigreed classes of seed.

Further, in 1986 the membership passed the following resolution at the Annual Meeting:

WHEREAS newspapers and media of other kinds welcome advertisements, whether they are in violation of the Seeds Act or not, and WHEREAS these advertisements hurt Pedigreed Seed marketing greatly and are on the increase, and

WHEREAS it would simplify Agriculture Canada's role in enforcing the Seeds Act to monitor few newspapers rather than the many advertisers in each paper,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the CSGA press for authority for Agriculture Canada to penalize and charge the newspaper or advertising medium, as well as the seller of the product which violates the act.

SEED INSPECTION SERVICES

Early in 1980 there was a reduction of staff at the Agriculture Canada seed testing laboratory in Saskatoon which had a negative effect on the services provided. The Association received the news that the seed testing labs of the Plant Products Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada were to be phased out and would no longer provide germination and purity analysis on growers' samples. The Branch expressed concern as it was an indication that the Federal Government was beginning to withdraw services from the farm sector.

The problems caused by this withdrawal of service were compounded in 1985 by a proposal from Agriculture Canada that inspection fees be drastically increased.

CSGA and SSGA responded by sending a resolution of hesitance to the appropriate Federal Ministers and Saskatchewan Members of Parliament objecting to the increased fees. Growers were also encouraged to make their concerns known to their Members of Parliament with regards to the proposed rate increase. The Federal Government responded by continuing to absorb some of the field and seed inspection costs.

In 1986 it was more fully recognized that the Federal Government's intention was to recover all costs of services rendered to Seed Growers. At a special meeting in June, the Board of Directors met with a representative from Agriculture Canada to review all aspects of the services provided by that department.

The Board expressed the opinion that Seed Growers should not bear the brunt of dramatically increased inspection costs because the benefits of Pedigreed Seed extend to the consumer level. It was considered that with all the levies and royalties taken by SeCan and the prospect of higher inspection fees, that there was little incentive for Seed Growers to continue producing adequate volumes of Pedigreed Seed. The Directors also stressed that Agriculture Canada inspectors provided an unbiased assessment of each Seed Grower ("like a stamp of approval"). Privately contracted inspectors might not accomplish this. Their proposals were for inspectors to make spot checks at the Certified level, and for the periodic inspections of better growers.

The SSGA membership received notification in 1989 that the fee for

crop inspection was to be increased as part of the Agriculture Canada cost recovery program. In response to the new government policy to shift responsibility to the Seed Grower and processor, the Board, in conjunction with Agriculture Canada, offered short courses on seed grading. The Western Seed Testing Laboratory, which was formed by combining the Agriculture Canada Seed Laboratories from Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Saskatoon and the North Saskatchewan District Office, was relocated in downtown Saskatoon in December of that year.

In 1992, the National Board of CSGA indicated that there would be discussions with Agriculture Canada to continue crop inspection even though seed grading and testing had been turned over to the private sector.

UNLICENSED VARIETIES

For many years the Board has been aware of the proliferation of unlicensed varieties of wheat which are being grown across the prairies. There is a real concern that these inferior varieties would find their way into the elevator system and become mixed with our high quality bread wheats.

The Board of Directors has continued to pressure governments to restrict the production of these unlicensed wheat varieties. The growing of unlicensed varieties is not restricted to wheat. There is a growing concern that this trend could affect Canadian grain marketing strategies.

UNLICENSED GRAIN DELIVERY

In 1982, Vern Duke, the chief grain inspector of the Canadian Grain Commission warned farmers that unlicensed varieties delivered into Canada's grain handling system could have a "serious impact on the established reputation of Canadian grain quality." He said, "The Canada Grain Act prohibits the misleading representation of grain at the point of delivery."

"An unlicensed variety can only be assigned the lowest grade for its class upon receipt at the elevator," he added. He explained that "The main purpose of the Canadian licensing system is to ensure that only varieties considered to be helpful to Canadian agriculture are recommended for production."

In order to be licensed, varieties are rigorously tested for field performance and end use suitability.

Unlicensed varieties, which may be better yielding, do not meet the exacting quality standards for which Canadian grain is recognized worldwide. When introduced into the grain handling system, they lower the amount of top quality grain available for export and, potentially, compromise our share of world markets.

With the advent of Plant Breeders' Rights and the possible

proliferation of new varieties from Canada and other countries, the Board supports the principle of maintaining a strong regulatory system under the Seeds Act. This support applies to all crops under the control of the Seeds Act.

OTHER CLASSES OF WHEATS

In recent years, economic pressures have been forcing farmers to look for extra sources of income. The growing of high yielding but different quality wheats is again becoming a source of concern to the Association.

As a positive alternative, Saskatchewan Seed Growers responded to this demand by providing Pedigreed Seed stock of the latest varieties of Canada Prairie Spring Wheat and Utility Wheat which have found their niche in world markets. They were also involved in multiplying seed for the Canadian Wheat Board Identity Preserve Program which provided the Wheat Board with adequate volumes of grain for export market testing.

SEED CLEANING

Periodic seed grain surveys of the province have indicated that farmers in general are not aware of the value of Certified Seed or even well cleaned seed. The membership has repeatedly expressed concern regarding the extensive use of elevator cleaning facilities and also even the handling of Certified Seed at elevators and Farm Service Centres.

In 1979 the Board expressed an interest in a seminar which would provide growers with ideas and instruction on the construction of cleaning plants. Because of a shortage of good seed cleaners in Saskatchewan, a resolution was sent to Saskatchewan Agriculture in 1985 with reference to the financing of seed cleaning establishments through the Saskatchewan Agriculture Credit Corporation.

The Board was also interested in cooperating with the Federation of Seed Cleaning plants to promote the use of good seed. The Board offered to assist Saskatchewan Agriculture with a series of seed cleaning workshops. The response was positive and seminars were held in 1982, 1983, and 1984. A Seed Technology workshop was held in 1986 with emphasis on seed cleaning.

In order to provide Seed Growers with more information, in 1982 a supplement to the Newsletter, prepared by Vaughan Hardwick and mailed to all members, contained a wealth of information concerning seed cleaning.

OVER-QUOTA DELIVERY

The previous history book describes how, in 1960, a delegation of Seed Growers from the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Branches of the CSGA, in an attempt to make Pedigreed Seed more readily available to farmers, presented a brief to the Canadian Wheat Board. The result of this

was the introduction of the "Over-quota Delivery System".

All was not smooth sailing, as in 1965 the CWB was considering changes in the "Over-quota Delivery" system for Pedigreed Seed. The Branch met with the CWB to encourage it to continue this valuable practice in order to encourage farmers to use Certified Seed as a means to enhance their farming operations. The excellent relationship which developed between SSGA and CWB has continued to this day.

The system has remained in effect for more than thirty years. Changes were made periodically to reflect the changes in farm operations. In 1994, a farmer is permitted to overdeliver quota to the larger of thirty-five tonnes or seeded acres times seventy kilograms, up to the value of the seed purchased.

CASH ADVANCES ON FARM STORED GRAIN AND CWB CONTRACTS

Some of the policies implemented by the CWB have created awkward situations for Seed Growers. After the introduction of the Cash Advance program, the Directors expressed to the CWB the concern of the Association that Seed Growers would be restricted in their use of the Wheat Board Cash Advances program because of the rules related to repayment of these funds. Penalties for unused quotas also create a problem for the Seed Growers because of their unique situation.

In 1993, discussions were held between CWB and directors from Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan with reference to the CWB contract program. The consensus was that Seed Growers would be allowed to deduct the amount of seed sales from the contracts.

CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM AND GROSS REVENUE INSURANCE PLAN (GRIP)

In order to encourage more use of Certified Seed by the farming public, the suggestion was made that an incentive through reduced Crop Insurance Premiums for those crops seeded to Pedigreed Seed might accomplish this goal. It would be necessary to demonstrate that growing Pedigreed Seed would, in some way, reduce the risk factor.

This concept was not pursued to fruition because, after some discussion, it was decided that customers of Crop Insurance who are good managers and use Pedigreed Seed would have earned coverage adjustment as well as received discounts on their contracts. It was proposed, however, that Seed Growers should be allowed to insure for the additional costs of Pedigreed Seed production.

Pedigreed Crop Insurance was first offered to Seed Growers in 1985 in Saskatchewan. It was made available in recognition of the unique value and added cost inputs which are associated with Pedigreed Seed production. It basically offered twenty percent added coverage for twenty

percent added premium over commercial coverage and premium. In both pedigreed and commercial programs, the coverage was based on production rather than dollars, and a quality loss determined by a factor to reduce the total production. It was suggested by the Association that the No.1 Certified Seed factor for quality and germination should be used.

In 1986, 1987, and 1988, customers who selected the pedigreed option were assumed to be new growers who had not grown Pedigreed Seed before and therefore had not insured pedigreed crops before. They received the basic 100A coverage adjustment.

The change approved by the Crop Insurance Board recognized that the management practices to produce a commercial or pedigreed crop of the same type are similar. Any coverage adjustment earned on a commercial crop would be transferred to a pedigreed crop of the same type when first selected, starting in 1989. From this starting point, coverage adjustment for commercial and pedigreed crops would be calculated separately based on an individual's history with the crop.

A further review in 1990 determined that the current policy provided no compensation for visual appearance unless the sample failed the germination test. Once germination is substandard, then the commercial grade was applied and compensation provided for loss of germination and quality.

The SSGA Crop Insurance Committee felt that the salability of the crop was affected by visual appearance and should be compensated for through a quality factor. It was decided that the Canadian Grain Commission standards would be satisfactory to use together with the existing commercial quality factors.

The Board of Directors of Saskatchewan Crop Insurance approved this policy change starting in 1991. All pedigreed crops would be graded according to Canadian Grain Commission standards. Commercial quality factors would be applied to compensate for loss of quality.

For crops where germination is suspect, the customer must request that a germination test be conducted. The crop insurance adjuster would take a sample and send it to an accredited seed testing laboratory. Duplicate certificates would be sent to the customer and Crop Insurance, with customers billed directly for this test.

The SSGA Directors felt that there were not enough qualified adjusters with experience related to Pedigreed Seed production to cope with the intricacies of assessing losses in pedigreed fields and conveyed this concern to the Crop Insurance Corporation.

Some aspects of the GRIP program were questioned in 1991 because of the different yield potential of the Canadian Prairie Spring (CPS) wheats. It was suggested that the GRIP program is being negative to the sale of CPS wheats because of insured yields relative to Hard Red Spring (HRS) varieties. A letter was directed to the Crop Insurance Corporation

indicating that insured yields of CPS wheats are not realistic and make the GRIP program not market neutral. This has been detrimental to the sale of Pedigreed Seed.

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Until 1968 agriculture had been largely dependent upon the Federal and Provincial Governments for plant breeding and related research. However, new seed concepts were being proposed and the Directors began to wrestle with the implications of private plant breeding and contract seed production. There were debates over the proposed Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) legislation.

The Board and SSGA Annual Meetings prepared resolutions which, in essence, supported the concept of "Breeders' Rights", but which expressed concern that the excellent licensing system and government support for plant research should not be eroded. For many years members of the Branch expressed their support for a continued high level of government involvement in research and licensing through resolutions at the Annual Meeting. Seed growers also wondered what impact this proposed legislation would have upon their individual operations.

As early as 1978 the Federal Government began evaluating proposals to turn over some of the plant breeding to the private sector. The members viewed this as an indication that the senior government was abdicating its responsibility to the farming sector.

In 1979 it was requested by the Board that the Federal Government provide a "White Paper" on proposed Plant Breeders' Rights legislation. There would then be a more firm indication of the thrust of this legislation.

In 1986 SSGA expressed support for the concept of Plant Breeders' Rights with the following caveats:

- that no changes or reductions be made in the present registration system for field crops;
- that no reduction be made in research efforts in crop production;
- that any royalties collected from publicly developed varieties be designated for agricultural research in crop production.

Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) legislation received Royal assent June 19, 1990.

Excerpts from an address by Don Ostergard, CSGA, to the Interprovincial Meeting in 1992 responds to some Seed Grower concerns:

This address is by design limited to the effects, as I see them, of PBR on Seed Growers, particularly Seed Growers in Western Canada. The effects of PBR on both agriculture in general as well as the research community have been amply discussed during the past many years.

THERE WON'T BE ANY DRAMATIC CHANGES. Let's not forget that we already have proprietary varieties in Canada.

Lots of them. And if we include the SeCan General Release varieties, this includes almost all the varieties that have been introduced during the past decade.

SeCan will continue to exist as long as the public Plant Breeders are in business, so we shouldn't see too many changes on this front. There will be increased activity by private enterprise in the cereals and oilseeds sectors, but this was already evident before PBR became a reality.

I personally do not see a dramatic increase in private activity in hard red spring wheat, for instance. This is a high volume, low margin crop and the only organizations that have the built in distribution networks to properly handle crops such as these are the major grain handling companies - particularly UGG and the Pools.

So I don't see a great deal of private activity in the major Western cereals. It wouldn't be worth the trouble. The canolas are something else, there is a margin of profit here, but I still think the aforementioned companies will more likely wish to link up with Western-based members of the seed trade who may themselves choose to do some franchising with grower retailers.

So the bottom line is: we will see some more link-ups between grower retailers and the seed trade, but it will be evolutionary over the next decade; not revolutionary, not overnight.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

GENERAL

Research is the lifeblood of the Seed Industry and it is appropriate to review the support for, and participation in such research.

During the 1940s, the Saskatchewan Branch was involved in the sale and distribution of seed grain. The profits from these sales were invested in various securities. Since that time these investments have been increased to their present level of over \$70,000.00.

The interest from these investments has made it possible to provide a Post Graduate Bursary for several years and to assist worthy students in both the Agriculture Degree and Diploma courses through the awarding of scholarships. Funds have also been provided to the Crop Science Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan and the Crop Development Centre for the purchase of much needed equipment, upgrading of facilities and also to fund some seed related research programs.

In 1975 the Branch strongly encouraged the establishment of the Crop Development Centre which would enlarge and enhance the ongoing agricultural research program at the University of Saskatchewan and in 1989 lent strong support for the proposed "Agricultural Centre of Excellence" to be located in Saskatchewan.

RESEARCH FUNDING

Periodically there have been suggestions that farmers should contribute to agricultural research in some tangible way. In 1982 the Directors discussed promoting the idea of a check-off on grain deliveries, the funds from which would be channelled to increased activity in Plant Breeding Research.

This would, of course, be in addition to existing research funding as was reflected in a resolution from the Annual Meeting in 1983 which encouraged increased spending for research from all levels of government and also requested maintaining the present level of inspection staff.

While the consensus was that governments should carry and maintain the major share of this responsibility, it was felt that additional research funds might be made available through a check-off system. This concept was again reinforced by a resolution directed to Charlie Mayer of the CWB and to the Western Grain Research Foundation from the 1993 Annual Meeting.

Upon reviewing the minutes from SSGA Annual Meetings, it was easy to discern the feeling of the membership concerning government funding for research.

Almost every year a strong resolution has been sent from the Annual Meeting to the Federal and Provincial Department of Agriculture with reference to funding for agriculture research. The importance of continuing research becomes more obvious in the light of the uncertain economic future of Canadian farming. There has always been a concern that there must be no reduction in funding for development, testing, production, processing, utilization, and marketing as delineated in a 1989 resolution.

This was carried one step further in 1993 with a resolution from the Annual Meeting asking for a commitment from the provincial government towards strategic and project funding in Saskatchewan Agricultural Research. The thrust of the resolution was to involve other grower-based organizations, in attendance at the Crop Production week, in devising ways and means of getting information out to the public as well as maintaining a constant liaison with our provincial government.

The Board responded by contacting the other organizations mentioned and appointed Ron Watson as a representative to a liaison committee which was named "Research Lobby Group". At the first meeting, a cost benefit study related to research and the ultimate returns was initiated.

With the increasing importance of malting barley in Canadian and World markets, strong support was encouraged for extensive barley research into diseases which affected that crop. Seed growers were provided with information on the latest treatments for seed-borne diseases and were encouraged to make use of them.

In 1986 it was recommended that a cereal pathologist be retained by the Crop Science and Plant Ecology Department of the University of Saskatchewan to increase emphasis on barley leaf disease management in Saskatchewan. It was also suggested that the Melfort and Indian Head Research Stations increase their emphasis on barley research to recognize the major importance of barley in the northern and eastern portion of this province.

As an example of the continuing concern of Seed Growers over the allocation of funds by all levels of government for agricultural research, the following resolution was unanimously supported by the membership at the 1986 Annual Meeting:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association request both the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, in the strongest possible terms to at least maintain, and if at all possible, increase the level of funding for agricultural research in Western Canada.

UNIVERSITY FUNDING

In order to express our appreciation to the University and also to

extend support for the research work which they are conducting for our benefit, the Saskatchewan Branch has used interest from investments to provide a more tangible means of support. Over the past twenty-five years, grants were made to the Crop Science Department in an amount totalling more than \$80,000.00 to assist in upgrading research equipment and funds for special research projects.

As an example, in 1975, experiments in the Crop Science Department were being conducted which would increase our knowledge about growth regulation factors and how these relate to drought resistance and increased yields. The Branch contributed \$2,000.00 toward this project.

Assistance in the purchase of specialty equipment for the Crop Science Department is one of the ways the Association has contributed to ongoing research. In 1972 when the Crop Science Department was renovating its cleaning facilities the Branch made a \$2000.00 contribution toward this project. In 1977 a donation of \$1500.00 was made for the purchase of a small flour mill.

With the increased use of computers the Board in 1983 felt that the \$2000.00 research grant should be used for research into computerized handling and processing of research data.

As a further example of the types of projects undertaken with these funds, a Seed Research Program was initiated in 1987 to "evaluate the reasons for vigor and performance differences between Pedigreed Seed lots". The \$3000.00 grant for 1993 was used to purchase a platform scale, fan, and propane burner.

For many years the University and the agricultural community looked forward to a time when they could construct a "State of the Art" facility to house the agricultural science departments which were scattered about the campus. The object of having a facility of this type was to provide superior research and instruction facilities for the future of agriculture in this province.

In 1986 Dr. Leo Kristjansen, President of the University, and Dr. Don Rennie, Dean of Agriculture, announced plans to begin construction of such a building. In 1988 the SSGA initiated a special assessment fee of three cents per acre to create a \$50,000.00 contribution to the new College of Agriculture Building fund named "Partners in Growth Fund" as our share of the funding for this most worthwhile project.

The fine new building was completed in June of 1991 and was officially opened in October of that year.

Each major donor to the College of Agriculture Capital Campaign is recognized by having a room named for them in the new building. The members were pleased to learn that the SSGA would be permanently associated with the University of Saskatchewan's Wheat Breeding Laboratory to commemorate their contribution. This laboratory in the department of Crop Science and the Crop Development Centre will be

utilized by research scientists, technicians and graduate students for preparation and analysis of material from wheat breeding programs, including germination, seed assessment, and growth analysis.

A recognition plaque, seven and one half inches square, lettered in black on grey background and framed in natural anodized aluminum was installed on the wall next to the entrance of the facility. The Association's name was etched on a granite planter which is part of the atrium.

"...It will be a continuing reminder of [our] commitment and that of other donors to the agriculture industry and the research so essential to its maintenance and further development."

SEED RELATED RESEARCH

In 1968 there was considerable concern about seed quality as related to seed moisture content. In view of the harvesting conditions that season the Directors felt some urgency to be able to provide Seed Growers with helpful information. With this in mind the Board requested that the Crop Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan undertake a comprehensive research program to investigate problems related to germination and how it is affected by seed moisture content and artificial drying.

In 1970, research was undertaken to determine if there were any yield differences between Pedigreed Seed and commercially grown grain. A study was begun in order to assess the value of growing Pedigreed Seed. Professor Herman Austenson has been in charge of this project since its inception. The idea was to demonstrate that the extra care which went into the production and processing of Pedigreed Seed might impact on the yield appealed to the Directors.

Some of the results of this research indicated that when Pedigreed Seed and commercial seed were cleaned to the same specifications, there was no significant difference. It was also noted that in most cases Pedigreed Seed had been processed in a superior manner so that larger seed kernels and freedom from weed seeds and other objectionable materials demonstrated the decided advantage of Pedigreed Seed. The factor of varietal purity was also an important consideration.

In 1980 a resolution supported the evaluation of the economic value of growing Pedigreed Seed on a continuing basis. The original intent of this research centered on trying to establish yield advantages of Pedigreed Seed over commercial seed. Through the years the emphasis changed to include seed size, a well cleaned product and other factors inherent in samples of Pedigreed Seed.

Since the Crop Development Centre was established in the Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan in 1971, a large number of new or improved crop varieties have been developed for use in the prairie region. Sixty-five new varieties have been registered since 1977 with eight varieties in 1986 and an

amazing fifteen in 1994.

"I don't think there has been a single institution that has ever come close to this level of productivity", said researcher Al Slinkard. While it is difficult to estimate exactly the increased value that these have given us, it is clear that the contribution to the farming public and secondary industry can be measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Diseases in our major crops carry many frightening implications and our members provided strong support for continued research to overcome these scourges. While the Board did not contribute monetarily, it asked for more emphasis to be placed on breeding for disease resistance in the major crops.

The board of SSGA has always been represented on the Advisory Committee for the Crop Development Centre. All Seed Growers are aware of the benefits of research even though the process is ongoing and may take many years before showing results. We can be assured that results are beginning to appear in more areas than can be mentioned in a brief report. The professional staff and others working at this Centre are among the finest in our country and the committee appreciates how eager they are to expand in their respective fields.

FORAGE CROPS

Until the late sixties, most of the emphasis of the Branch was on cereal crop production. While there was an interest in Forage production, this remained in the background until 1971. Since then, recognizing the importance of forage crops in Saskatchewan agriculture and the considerable number of growers who produce Pedigreed Forage Seed, more emphasis has been given to this area of seed production through various Branch activities.

The Branch had a representative on the Saskatchewan Forage Council and promoted increased cooperation with the Canadian Forage Seed Project. The inclusion of Forage-related Field Days became part of the SSGA extension program. Since that time more emphasis has been given to this area of seed production.

The Canadian Forage Seed Project (CFSP) was a Federal-Provincial body for maintaining and distributing foundation seed of certain public forage varieties and making them available to the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for distribution to growers who wanted to produce Certified Seed. The project existed for more than twenty-five years. At its peak it handled forty-five varieties but over time many varieties had either been handed over to SeCan or reverted back to the breeder.

In 1986, Agriculture Canada (the parent agency) announced that it would be divesting itself of the CFSP at the end of the 1989 crop year. Proposals were solicited from organizations interested in running the

Project. In response to this, the Association at its 1987 Annual Meeting supported the following resolution:

WHEREAS an adequate supply of foundation forage seed of well adapted varieties is difficult to maintain in the private sector because of the fluctuating market and difficulty in maintaining germination over an extended period of time and

WHEREAS these varieties are very necessary to some of our very fragile soils, difference in moisture supply and harsh climatic conditions, and

WHEREAS the forage seed project which has ensured an adequate supply of seed by producing or contracting the production of these varieties is slated for termination in 1989,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture continue to accept responsibility for maintenance of foundation forage seed through a publicly supported system such as the forage seed project.

Further to this, the Board requested that the Highway Department and Rural Municipalities use Pedigreed Forage Seed in the ditch seeding program as this was a substantial resource of livestock feed for farmers. Without the Project in place, it would be more difficult to ensure an adequate supply of forage seed which would meet Certified standards for purity and weed seed content. Letters were forwarded to the heads of each Agriculture Canada Research Station in Saskatchewan to encourage the continuation of forage research and development.

RAPSEED/CANOLA

Experiments in 1970 in which rats were fed diets containing large amounts of rapeseed with high levels of erucic acid resulted in serious health problems for these animals. This received considerable publicity. Health authorities showed great concern that erucic acid-containing foods could also be a problem in human health.

Rapeseed varieties which were being grown in Canada at that time had higher erucic acid-containing seeds than erucic acid-sensitive markets were likely to accept, thereby posing a potentially devastating effect for the Canadian rapeseed industry.

Agriculture Canada, aware of the situation, had already developed in 1969 the variety ORO which was lower in erucic acid. Efforts were intensified toward the development and multiplication of two low erucic acid varieties of rapeseed - Span (Polish type) and Zephyr (Argentine type).

In the spring of 1971, foundation seed of Span and Zephyr was made available to almost all growers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta,

who had successful experience in producing pedigreed rapeseed and who wanted seed of these new varieties. Seed growers responded and cooperated enthusiastically. Their important role in switching over to low erucic acid varieties and producing sufficient Certified Seed for the 1972 commercial acreage was a great success story worthy of justifiable pride.

In response to the urgency of multiplying low erucic varieties quickly and getting them into general production, the Saskatchewan Branch cooperated fully. The Stock Seed Committee and the Seed Growers played a decisive role in facilitating the transition to "Canola" which is the new term used to designate low erucic rapeseed varieties.

The Association has continued to play a supportive role in the development and multiplication of new Canola varieties to meet the ever-increasing demand for this commodity.

Dr. Keith Downey and Stan Campbell have provided a more comprehensive report on advances in Canola research under "Reflections from Advisors and Associates".

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS & ACTIVITIES

The Directors represent the SSGA and act as advisors on several organizations - the Provincial Stock Seed Distribution Committee, Saskatchewan Hall of Fame, Crop Development Centre, Saskatchewan Advisory Weeds Council (now known as the Sub-Council on Weeds), Canadian Western Agribition, Advisory Council on Grain Crops, Canola Industry Meetings, Saskatchewan Seed Drill Survey, Economic Council of Canada conference on the Future of Prairie Agriculture, Advisory Committee for Saskatoon Research Station, membership in the North Dakota Agriculture Society, and Marketing Seminars in conjunction with Agribition.

Besides representing the SSGA on the Board and Committees of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the directors attend meetings of the other Western branches and Ontario, as well as Interprovincial meetings and other functions. Attendance at various agriculture fairs and sharing responsibility for manning the display booth were also part of the role of Directors and Seed Growers.

During the period covered by this history, the Saskatchewan Association has hosted the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association on five occasions - 1971 and 1987 in Saskatoon, and 1977, 1982, and 1994 in Regina.

In 1981 the Board of Directors made a request to have a Seed Grower named to the Grain Standards Committee of the Canadian Grain Council. There was a problem with the current procedure of kernel identification by visual means and it was felt that this method restricted some of the progressive plant breeding programs. In 1982 a meeting was held with the Canada Grain Commission to discuss accurate identification of crop varieties by means other than visual, and in 1984 an ad hoc committee from the Board continued these discussions with Chief Commissioner Del Pound.

The Branch has had a continuing concern for the younger generation and in 1985 the 4H foundation requested assistance. In 1986 a study was initiated to help to revitalize that organization. Growers were urged to offer assistance to 4H clubs, particularly in the area of crop production. This interest and support is still continuing.

In 1988 the Board made the membership aware that the SSGA had in the past provided some assistance to 4H club programs both in terms of limited financial support as well as assistance with judging competitions. While further financial support would be desirable, the SSGA felt that the most worthwhile contribution could be made in the area of assistance with various club projects. The 4H members of today will be the Seed Growers of tomorrow. The SSGA would be grateful to

those members who felt they had the time and the inclination to devote to this very worthwhile cause.

The SSGA has also purchased at Agribition the top-placed sheaves in the 4H Youth Display sheaf competition for presentation purposes.

In 1986 the Directors participated in a Wheat Symposium in cooperation with the University of Saskatchewan and provided financial support for this project. SeCan received support for a Durum Symposium held in early 1987. In 1989 the Board provided financial support for a Prairie Barley Symposium and in 1990 an Oat Opportunities Conference.

In March of 1989, the Board approved a \$500.00 contribution toward the publication of "A History of Plant Breeding in Canada" by Dr. A. Slinkard.

The Board of Directors in particular and Seed Grower members in all parts of the province have played a leading role in the seed industry and the life of our rural communities. The farming public and the people of this province should be proud of the achievements of this select group of men and women.

REFLECTIONS FROM ADVISORS AND ASSOCIATES

R.G. Roddy

An Advisor's Relationship with the
Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association

I was first introduced to the Board of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association in the fall of 1987 when I came to Saskatoon to take over the responsibilities of the Regional Program Officer - SEED for the Saskatchewan Region. I saw the familiar face of Stan Campbell, the former Seed Program Officer, who had recently become the secretary of the SSGA after the provincial government had withdrawn this service.

Stan was very helpful in introducing a novice to some of the business of the branch, the roles and responsibilities of the president and directors, and what was expected of an advisor, himself having served in this role for many years. All Board Members were eager to help provide insight into the working of the organization and the problems and issues they were dealing with as a group. It wasn't long before I felt comfortable sitting as an advisor to this Board.

In my relationship as an advisor, I tried to keep the Board Members informed of the activities and changes that were occurring within Agriculture Canada. Over the course of the past six and a half years there have been many, not all of which have always been openly accepted by the SSGA and other branches.

One change that caused some concern was the removal of quality standards such as colour and undesirable seed, because of their subjectivity in establishing grades. Seed growers and sellers were concerned that an inferior product would enter the marketplace as a result of the relaxation of these regulations. A guideline document on quality standards remained in place to be used by seed graders on a voluntary basis. The department has continued to look at the standards and where it could be identified that practical, objective tests were available, they have agreed to re-introduce these standards into the regulations.

Other significant changes that have occurred within Agriculture Canada which have impacted on the Board of Directors and its membership are the withdrawal of services due to resource shortages and the introduction of new seed regulations. More responsibility has been shifted to seed graders in the past several years where they have been given the authority to grade all status of Pedigreed Seed.

When this program was introduced several years ago, meetings were held throughout Saskatchewan to prepare graders. These meetings were conducted in cooperation with the SSGA who ensured that at least one director was present to meet with many of the members and discuss with

them the business of the branch. From the perspective of both organizations, this joint venture was considered successful.

A change in the way Agriculture Canada ran the seed program meant a review of the seed regulations to bring them up to date with what was happening in the seed industry. This review resulted in consultation with many of the branch members and the participation of some of them on committees to provide advice on changes.

It is expected that these new regulations will be in place by the summer of 1994. The partnership that existed between these groups provided a balanced picture in the development of these regulations acceptable to all parties.

Over the years I have enjoyed a good working relationship with the Board of Directors of the SSGA. Although the members of the Board have changed as well as the Executive Director, one characteristic remains constant with all who have taken on this responsibility. They are dedicated to the membership that they represent and the well being of a healthy seed production industry in Saskatchewan.

With the continuation of this unique relationship working to ensure the availability of pure, quality seed, this industry will continue to prosper.

B.P. Goplen

Interactions of Agriculture Canada Research Station with Seed Growers of SSGA

Cumino sweetclover was released from Saskatoon in 1957, the first low coumarin variety to be developed. Several Seed Growers participated in the initial increase of this variety and in a study of field purity of their Foundation fields: Tom Boyes of Kelvington, Olle Turnbull of Kindersley, Bert Schaller of Balcarres, Jack Stilborn of Lorie, Fred Kernen of Saskatoon, Roy Atkinson of Springwater, and Bob Perkins of Codette.

This was followed by cooperative arrangements with Bill Dale and staff of Plant Products Division (now FP&I) to determine the rate of progressive contamination during varietal increase through the pedigreed classes of Breeder, Foundation, Registered and Certified Seed. Valuable information was obtained in support of reducing number of classes (ie. elimination of Registered class) to maintain maximum varietal purity in cross-pollinated crops.

Farmers and ranchers in North America have developed a strong preference for the yellow-blossomed sweetclovers. Thus when the low coumarin cultivar Norgold was released from Saskatoon in 1981, there was an immediate large demand for this variety.

In order to meet the unprecedented demand for Breeder seed, it was necessary to recruit the help of Seed Growers to produce the quantities required. Thus Terry Tomtene of Birch Hills and Dale Pocock of Nipawin, were contracted to grow five-acre to ten-acre fields under stringent

conditions for isolation and field purity to meet the requirements for Breeder seed.

R.P. Knowles

The Involvement of Agriculture Canada Saskatoon Research Station with Seed Growers of SSGA

Since joining the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory in 1938 as a student I have noted various contacts of the station with Foundation and Certified Seed Growers. Contacts seemed more personal in the earlier years than in later years. Visits to growers allowed us to see how our new productions fared on a larger scale and we saw many innovations of growers which assured more reliable increases.

One serious problem in the Thirties and Forties was finding a solution to the erratic seed yields of alfalfa in NE Saskatchewan. Around 1938 the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Saskatchewan called a small meeting at Melfort to discuss this problem and I was sent up to it. I mentioned some recent results from Utah showing the influence of wild bees rather than any particular weather conditions.

Perhaps as a result of this meeting I found myself doing a Masters thesis on the problems of alfalfa seed setting in 1941 and 1942 in the Smeaton-Nipawin area. What great progress has been made in alfalfa seed production since that time.

Another problem with alfalfa at this time was winter killing. Drs. Cormack, Simmonds, Vauterpool visited the North East area several times and showed that snow mould disease was largely responsible and that the amount of snow cover also was important. Dr. Boltan of the Saskatoon Station made many field selections in this area in 1942 with some plants entering the basis of Beaver alfalfa.

With the advent of Fairway crested wheatgrass in the Thirties, small (about ten pound) samples of seed were widely distributed to farmers for trial. At the same time a few Foundation growers were established. One of these was Jim Rugg at Elstow. He showed that reliable production could be obtained with three-foot row spacings and that a combination of different row spacings would provide a place to drop the swath and still give good yields.

Mack Guillot who farmed just north of North Battleford was another grower of note. He, at one time, had over 300 acres in Fairway seed production. His seed won prizes at the Toronto Royal and the Chicago World Fairs. I visited his farm in 1946 prior to seed harvest and made selection of taller plants, some of which entered the Parkway variety.

One of the most hospitable and informative contacts was Jim Farquharson of Zealandia, a former president of the CSGA. He specialized in the production of Russian wild ryegrass seed. There was trouble from the start with this grass in getting it to form seed stalks. Farquharson used

three-foot rows and a certain amount of spring flooding to improve seed yields. He angle harvested rows to prevent the loss of heads between the rows. Farquharson claimed Russian wild ryegrass seemed to set seed better on subsoil than on richer top-soil.

When multiplying Carlton brome grass when first released in 1969 we had Charlie Schoeller [of] Abernethy as a contract grower. He received forty pounds of breeder seed from us with which he seeded forty acres in rows and sent five pounds leftover seed back to us. (He was a first class worrier. I recall he phoned me long distance in the middle of the night to ask if he should seed wheat between the three foot rows of brome grass.)

The Williamson family at Pambrun developed a thriving seed business with the encouragement of the Swift Current Station. Tom Lawrence took me to visit George's seed operation one time. I was impressed with their use of gated pipe using water from a local creek source with water running down long slopes between the rows.

John Trawin and Gordon South of Melfort and Whittome respectively were deeply involved in grass seed production and have usually been visited once a year. These growers demonstrated that one could get into and out of grass seed production without a loss of a single year to fallow. It was a question of timely breaking, the use of fertilizers, and of course the Melfort rainfall.

Dick Platt at Nipawin also was an experimenter of earlier days. I recall in the Forties he imported a vacuum harvester to pick up shattered seed of white clover. Another experimenter of this period was D.N. Jamieson of Aylsham. He tried growing a wide variety of grass seeds such as Kentucky bluegrass, southern strains of brome grass, and fescues. Yields of these crops were not impressive but I admired his willingness to look for new possibilities.

More recently our attention has focused on grass Seed Growers in the Tisdale and Nipawin areas. Elymer Hornseth and Dale Pocock in particular have shown the potentials for grass seed production in light textured soils at Nipawin. Their innovations in regard to row spacings, fertilizer use, burning of stubble, sprays, harvesting and cleaning methods, and for a wide variety of forages has given us much useful information for talks and bulletin preparation.

Art Wenhardt (submitted by Jean Wenhardt)

Art Wenhardt joined the faculty of the College of Agriculture in July 1962, and shortly thereafter became associated with the Seed Growers. He was named advisor to the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Seed Growers in 1963.

In that capacity he organized short courses for growers and instructed at most of the courses for a period of almost twenty years. These events

were organized through the University of Saskatchewan, University of Regina, and the various research stations throughout the province. There were different forms of field days and short courses. Certified Seed Growers could become Select Growers, by spending a period of three years growing a small amount of breeder seed and following the rules of cleanliness, etc. to the measure required. Also there were short courses in which the Department of Crop Science cooperated with the Division of Plant Products of Agriculture Canada to train employees doing the roguing out in the field.

Art initiated the teaching and organization of a class on Pedigreed Seed in 1966. This has remained an elective in the School of Agriculture. Through this class he influenced students in developing an interest in producing Pedigreed Seed. Many of these are present day Seed Growers.

Marking Art's interest in and assistance to the Seed Growers he was made an Honorary Life Member at the Annual Meeting of the CSGA in Winnipeg in 1979. Upon his retirement in 1983 the Saskatchewan Branch presented him with an engraved watch in recognition of his contribution to the members.

Art Wenhardt Retires (Gleaned from 1984 Newsletter)

Professor Art Wenhardt retired on June 30, 1983 from his position as Associate Professor of Crop Science and Plant Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan. Art was born in Markinch and attended Public School there. He attended Central Collegiate and Luther College in Regina and received his BSA from the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan in 1944.

In May 1945, Art joined Canada Agriculture as a Research Scientist at the Swift Current Experimental Station where he spent eighteen years. He became Officer in Charge of the Field Husbandry Section. In 1962 he accepted the position of Field Superintendent in the Field Husbandry Department at the University of Saskatchewan.

When the Goodale farm was acquired, Art became general manager of the farm in addition to other duties. He played a large part in the negotiations which culminated in the establishment of the Kernen Crop Research Farm in 1977.

Art was an Advisor to the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Branch of the CSGA and organized, and instructed at, most of the Seed Growers' Short Courses held over the past twenty years. He taught classes in seed production in the School of Agriculture and was responsible for developing the interest of a great many of the present Saskatchewan growers. He was also responsible for instituting the Pedigreed Seed studies which have been conducted by the Crop Science Department.

S.G. (Stan) Campbell

Reflections of a former Seed Inspector (1952-1986) and SSGA Branch Secretary (1987-1991)

It was a distinct pleasure to have served the Seed Growers' Association and the Department in both the above capacities. I first joined Plant Products Division in 1952 and was hired by District Supervisor L. (Gus) Bell who will be remembered for his leadership and his contribution to the seed industry in Saskatchewan.

In 1953 I was fortunate to be transferred to the Nipawin office which at that time was among the major seed production areas. Some of the larger volume plants in the area were: Newfield Seeds Ltd.; Riverview Seeds; Scowen Seeds; White Fox Alfalfa Seed Plant (later Saskatchewan Wheat Pool); Early Seed and Feed Ltd.; Aylsham; Nodrick Seeds, Tisdale; Purdy and Blacklaws, Tisdale; and Phillips Seed Farm, Tisdale. When all these plants were busy, the workload was heavy and required an assistant during the winter months.

I recall that I tried to reserve Saturdays for bookwork in the office, but this was not always possible due to shipping deadlines for some plants. The earlier years (1952-1960) were prior to the introduction of Section 26 Authority (later Section 29) and Bulk Certified Procedures of course. All of the seed was bagged and it was not uncommon to arrive at a plant and find up to 5000 bags ready for inspection. Facilities for storage were not always adequate and with outside storage, it became somewhat tricky to probe a sample without getting a pail full of snow. Along with this, it was necessary to carry a full trunkload of tags and seals. Printing that number of tags was somewhat tedious and I recall that my best time for printing 1000 tags was fifteen minutes.

Unquestionably, Newfield Seeds Ltd. was the largest volume plant in the area with large exports of oats and barley. Some growers may remember premiums of seven to eight dollars per bushel for the old barley variety Montcalm. Along with some rather shrewd business activities, H.G. Neufeld should be remembered for his contribution to the seed industry in Saskatchewan. He was personally responsible for the introduction of many new crops to the area including forage grasses and legumes.

The introduction of Section 26 (now Section 29) Authority enormously improved operations for both seed plant operators and the inspection staff. As of 1990, this Authority has been extended to certain plants to tag and seal the Foundation and Registered classes of seed.

I always enjoyed the crop inspection season. It usually took two to three days to "find your legs", so to speak, but after that the fresh air, exercise, mosquitoes and ninety degree plus temperatures were "refreshing"!

The crop inspection visit afforded the only opportunity to meet with some of the growers. It proved to be an opportunity for a mutual

exchange of information including an updating on new regulation and trends in the industry.

As time went on, I prided myself on being able to drive to most farms without the aid of maps and road directions. However, in the first year, I was somewhat puzzled by an application from Murray Anklovitch showing only the directions as "thirteen miles northeast of Nipawin". I soon learned that this should be interpreted to mean "follow the old Pas Trail right to the farm gate."

All of the inspectors will verify that there were many memorable experiences on crop inspection. One that I particularly remember is the inspection of an oat field for Charles Vivian located in the Torch River area on the northerly edge of the cultivated land area, carved out of the Jack Pine forest. I had just entered the field when a large black bear stood on his haunches not more than a hundred yards away.

For a moment, we both stared at each other in total surprise when suddenly the bear gave out a big "woof" and ambled off into the bush. When I approached the area where he had been feeding, there was some fairly solid evidence that the bear might have been more scared than I was.

Yet another experience in the same area was the inspection of an alfalfa field for Walter Kraatz, keeper of the D.N.R. lookout tower. I arrived at the tower and proceeded to climb up to contact the grower as well as to get a better view of the area. Halfway up I discovered the steel ladder to be too shaky and was forced to back down and call to Walter for help.

Another experience related to me by Bill Baron (deceased) was the inspection of an oat field in the Carrot River area. Bill arrived at the farm only to discover that the field for inspection was located a further 10 miles east in a fairly isolated area. The grower, seemingly busy with farm chores, suggested that his daughter should accompany Bill to provide directions to the field. Being the confirmed bachelor that he was, Bill declined this invitation believing it to be an obvious match-making ploy and continued on to complete the inspection by himself.

Still on the subject of crop inspection, another experience perhaps worth mentioning was our involvement with the beginnings of the rapeseed/canola industry.

The first variety, Golden, licensed in 1954, was developed by Dr. W.J. White, then Director of the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory in Saskatoon. It would also be noted that the seed source for this variety came from forty single plant selections made by H.G. Neufeld in 1943. Kermit Purdy of Tisdale, then one of the leading Seed Growers of the day, was delegated to supervise the initial increase of this variety. I recall travelling with Kermit to complete the inspections for some twelve to fifteen growers in the northeast area.

It was Kermit who first instructed me on how to distinguish wild

mustard from rapeseed. I recall that most of the fields were found to be mustard-free, but there were some where the wild mustard content fell into the category "too numerous to count".

Because of geographic location and the large number of inspections, it seemed for several years that a large contingent of inspectors would eventually arrive in Nipawin for the wind-up of crop inspection. This would include seasonal as well as permanent staff.

Seasonal staff would include the following: Bob Blakely, Whitcome, Elwood Lawrence, Ron Tebbutt, Norm Schneider (deceased), Bill Baron (deceased), Dean Boesch, Elmer Nelson, Maxwell Spicer, and Gratton O'Grady. Permanent staff who also assisted in the area were Dave Mallough, Bob Hart, Tom Phenix, Bill Dale, Al Dawson, Stu Saunders, and Glenn Boughton. Permanent staff in later years would include Art Russell, Jim Horn, John Tatarynovich, Gordon Nesdoly, Neil Mooney, Jerry Roddy, Dwayne Mooney, Larry McGowan, Paul Schroeder, Bill Veale, and Robert Haller.

It was with rather mixed feelings that I was transferred to Saskatoon District office in 1966 as Seed Coordinator (now Seed Program Officer). The main responsibilities of this job were to ensure uniform application of inspection procedures, to interpret the effect of new regulations, and to maintain liaison with the Seed Growers' Association as an Advisor to the Board.

Seed Coordinator meetings were held annually to include our counterparts from all other provinces as well as the Ottawa Headquarters staff including Wilf Bradnock, Yudi Singh, and Grant Watson. It was interesting to note that there were slight variations between provinces in the application of inspection procedures, hopefully with the same end result, however.

With the retirement of Gus Bell in 1970, George Stretton was appointed as District Supervisor. I recall one of George's favourite expressions. In discussing possible action on some controversial subject, George would say, "I wouldn't think of doing that". But very quickly and while slapping his own wrist, he would add, "But I might do that without thinking".

With George's retirement, Rick Dryden was appointed as District Supervisor (Manager) and remains in that position to the present time.

My retirement in 1986 coincided with a decision by the provincial government to discontinue the services of the SDA Field Crops Specialist as SSGA Branch Secretary. With the move of the SSGA office to Saskatoon, I agreed to serve as Branch Secretary on an interim basis.

The rationale for the move was primarily to attain closer contact with the Crop Science Department and the Crop Development Centre as well as the Canada Agriculture Research Centre. With the generosity of Dr. Bryan Harvey, office space was provided in the Crop Science Building

and later moved to the new Agriculture Building.

I am forever grateful to the Association and will always consider the Seed Growers as a "class" bunch of guys.

D.R. Knott

Reflections of a Wheat Breeder

Ed Jackson asked me to reminisce a bit about my work as a wheat breeder and my association with the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association. It has been a pleasure to work with a group of people who are always interested in the best methods of producing good seed for their fellow farmers.

I came to the University in 1952, specifically to work on stem rust resistance in wheat, a project funded by Agriculture Canada. It has remained the focus of my research ever since. In the early 1950s a new race of stem rust, 15B, became widespread in North America and caused great consternation. All bread and durum wheat varieties were susceptible.

In 1954, the first substantial amount of seed of a resistant wheat variety, Selkirk, was released by the Agriculture Canada Research Station at Winnipeg. Since the government wanted all of the seed to go to Canadian farmers, an embargo was placed on shipments to the U.S.A. This led to an amusing incident.

A Manitoba farmer took a truckload of sacked wheat labelled Redman across the border to North Dakota. Then he removed the tags and sold it as Selkirk. The question was who would prosecute him, the Americans for fraud, or the Canadians for violating the embargo. The RCMP asked me to identify the variety (I suppose that they thought the scientists at the Winnipeg Research Station might be biased).

A rust test showed that the seed was Selkirk so the Canadians prosecuted him. He pleaded no contest, was fined a few thousand dollars and I charged twenty-five dollars for doing the test. Before too many years went by, a number of 15B-resistant Canadian and American varieties were released.

Shortly after I arrived in Saskatoon, I began transferring resistance to 15B from an Ethiopian variety to Stewart, the most widely grown durum variety at the time. It required seven backcrosses to Stewart to recover its agronomic and quality characteristics. The year I made the final selection the crop was excellent - Stewart was a tall, vigorous but relatively weak-strawed variety.

A heavy thunderstorm late in the summer flattened the plots completely. I spent hours crawling through the rust nursery to find the row with the best rust resistance. It became Stewart 63. The first year of increase, we gave half the seed, two and a half bushels, to Ed Jackson. He produced 260 bushels - a lot better than we did with our two and a half bushels.

During this period, Saskatchewan Seed Growers were anxious to learn all that they could about the wheat rusts and breeding new varieties for resistance. We were frequently called upon to give talks at SSGA short courses and Annual Meetings.

The wheat breeders on the prairies have been successful in producing a succession of bread and durum wheat varieties with improved rust resistance. As a result, there has not been a major rust epidemic since 1954, and none is on the horizon.

The early durum wheats on the prairies were tall, late and weak-strawed. The durum breeders have produced a major revolution. The modern varieties are shorter, earlier and stronger strawed, as well as being higher yielding and having better quality for making pasta. It has been fun to have a part in producing the change and in working with Seed Growers to get the seed of new varieties out to farmers.

R.D. Tinline - Plant pathologist (retired)

It was my privilege to serve as an advisor from 1967 to 1990. Plant pathologists had filled one of these positions for many years before me.

In 1941, a change to the By-laws of the Saskatchewan Branch provided for more than one advisor, and subsequently the head of the plant pathology group at Agriculture Canada in Saskatoon was invited to join the Branch in an advisory capacity. Drs. P.M. Simmonds and B.J. Sallans were my predecessors on the Board.

I am quite certain that they accepted the position with a great pleasure as I did, and we all thoroughly enjoyed the association with the Seed Growers. Certainly I had cause to be favourably impressed by Seed Growers long before 1967. In the early 1950s one of the research projects involved spring rye. Some commercial samples of the grain were obtained and germination of the seed was very low. Some other seed lots having higher germination were required and these were kindly provided by Seed Growers. The difference between the samples was quite striking.

I always enjoyed the meetings that I attended; from the Board of Directors to the annual general meetings. Invariably the meetings were interesting, well-organized, informative and productive. They were also well attended. It was great to meet many growers from the various areas of the province and enlightening to hear first-hand of their enterprises and activities in crop and seed production.

Too, it was very useful to a plant pathologist to be updated by growers' observations on diseases. On more than one occasion the information stimulated research activity. For example, a leaf spot in an old cultivar of wheat appeared to lack a parasitic cause. A producer submitted specimens and indicated that the disease was present in one area and not in another area of the same field.

The observation suggested that nutrition might be involved, and

subsequently B.J. Sallans and I obtained evidence that a nutritional deficiency promoted the problem.

The Seed Growers' organization is a highly respected and important one in the agricultural industry. I hope that it shall so continue long into the future.

Reminiscences of R.K. Downey 1994 Recipient of the Clark-Newman Award

The establishment of rapeseed/canola as a major grain crop in Western Canada was built on the interest and dedication of many Seed Growers.

One of the growers who received the original heterogeneous seed mixture of *B. napus*, introduced from Europe via Argentina, was H.G. Neufeld of Aylsham. He selected a number of desirable looking plants from his plot and passed along these individual seed lots to Dr. W.J. White at the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory (the forerunner of the Saskatoon Research Station).

As a summer student, I planted, tended and self pollinated and harvested those lines that eventually formed the basis of the first Canadian rapeseed varieties Golden and Nugget. Other growers who produced foundation seed of these varieties and whose fields we used as selection nurseries to select early maturing plants were K.D. Purdy, Gord South, and Sid Philips of the Tisdale-Melfort area.

The complete conversion in 1971 and 1972 of the two million hectare (five million acres) rapeseed crop to the low erucic acid producing varieties was a major accomplishment in the annals of Canadian agriculture. The cooperation of Western Canadian Seed Growers was crucial to this fast and smooth change over. Some Saskatchewan growers who were instrumental in ensuring early and adequate seed stocks of the low erucic *B. napus* varieties, Oro, Zephyr and Midas and the *B. rapa* varieties Span and Tobin were Howard Barnsley at Lloydminster, Harvey Gjesdal at Birch Hills, Bob Blakely at Melfort, Gordon Nystuen at Spalding and many others.

The conversion to the low erucic, low glucosinolate, canola quality varieties was a more gradual process but Seed Growers were a major factor in convincing commercial growers they should switch to quality producing varieties even though the first varieties like Tower and Candle were slightly lower yielding. Canola's expanding market today is testimony to their foresight and good judgement.

A few growers like Lyle Orr at Wilkie and Gordon Nystuen at Spalding also found some precious isolation areas to grow small seed lots of specialty type rapeseed and canola on contract to the Department. They undertook this extra work knowing that there was a better than even chance that a market might not be found for the product.

I have been on the CSGA's Plant Breeders' Committee for many years and as Chairman since 1975. In that time we have handled and tried to answer many problems and questions re the growing of pure, high quality Pedigreed Seed.

My association with individual growers and the CSGA board has always been a source of inspiration and instilled confidence that the basic stocks upon which Canada's grain industry depends is in good and capable hands.

Larry H. Gutek - Crop Specialist Secretary Treasurer Saskatchewan Branch CSGA 1975-1980

This period in the history of the Branch will be remembered as a time of change. The Branch focused on issues such as Plant Breeders' Rights, the development and concerns with establishing SeCan Association; varietal release through Saskatchewan Stock Seed Distribution Committee and the need to increase the use of Pedigreed Seed. The Branch developed a professional booth for the promotion of Pedigreed Seed.

The end of this period was marked by a Department review of services provided to the Association. Extra demands on the Provincial Cereal and Oilseed Specialist position limited the time available for providing services to the Branch.

Al Slinkard Memorable Relationships with SSGA Members

Over the years, I have had many good memories and experiences with various members of the SSGA. However, the one that I will remember forever involved Bill Farley at Grand Coulee.

One day three of my students and I arrived at his farm to look at his foundation field of Indianhead lentil. Unfortunately, considerable rain had fallen the day before and several low spots were covered with water, so we decided not to look at his field. However, Bill was very proud of the excellent growth and weed-free condition of his field and insisted that we look at it. Accordingly, he jumped into my car and we proceeded over the railroad tracks and down the access road. A shallow lake covered a low spot in the access road.

Undaunted, Bill suggested that I pull over into the wheat field where the ground was higher. Accordingly, I pulled out into the edge of the wheat field and promptly hydroplaned to the center of the shallow lake where the car stopped. Bill had his boots on so he walked back to his house and got his four-wheel drive tractor to pull us out. Even the four-wheel drive tractor spun quite a bit while he was pulling us out of the Regina heavy clay. I still remind him of this incident every chance I get.

A.E. Slinkard - Crop Development Centre Pulse Crop Variety Development in Western Canada

Pulse crop production in western Canada was restricted to pea production, primarily in Manitoba, until about 1970. The major pea variety was Century, developed by Agriculture Canada in Morden, Manitoba in 1960. The large surplus of wheat in the late 1960s resulted in a series of events that greatly increased production and diversity of pulse crops in western Canada.

The promise of a budding pea milling operation, the initial production of lentils in Saskatchewan (1969), the registration of Trapper pea (1970) and the establishment of the Crop Development Centre at the University of Saskatchewan (1971) provided a firm foundation for development of the pulse crop industry in western Canada. Today over two and a half million acres of pulse crops, mostly pea and lentil, are grown in western Canada, about seventy percent in Saskatchewan.

The Crop Development Centre developed a package of agronomic practices for lentil production in 1976 and registered the variety Laird lentil in 1978. Lentil production has increased in fourteen of the seventeen years since 1976. Laird lentil is the most widely grown lentil variety in the world and is grown on about seventy-five percent of the 360,000 hectares devoted to lentil production in western Canada. Canada is now the leading exporter of green (Laird) lentils in the world. Other lentil varieties developed by the Crop Development Centre are Eston (1980), Indianhead (1986), Rose (1990), CDC Richlea (1992), CDC Gold (1993), and the first two ascochyta resistant varieties in 1994: CDC Matador = 89-122 Spanish Brown mimic and L8C32 small red lentil.

Pea production increased slowly during the 1970s in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, pea production literally exploded in 1985 and subsequent years as the European feed pea market opened up with relatively high prices for peas, relative to the price for red spring wheat. In 1986 Saskatchewan became the leading province and in 1994 over 600,000 hectares of peas will be grown in western Canada.

This large increase in pea production greatly stimulated the development of new pea varieties and about forty pea varieties are now available. Since 1984 about seventy percent of the new pea varieties were introduced from western and northern Europe. This rapid influx of European varieties resulted from the shift in pea production from Manitoba to Saskatchewan and Alberta (earlier varieties were required for the cooler, moister areas).

The advent of Plant Breeders' Rights legislation in Canada further stimulated the introduction of European pea varieties. One of the early successful introductions was Express pea from Svalof in Sweden. This variety was the highest yielding variety in Saskatchewan whenever drought stress occurred (most years). Unfortunately, it is very susceptible

to mechanical damage and must be handled gently whenever the seed moisture content gets below about fifteen percent. Some of the more recently registered varieties yield competitively with Express under Saskatchewan conditions, but most are still in the early generation Pedigreed Seed increase until 1995 or 1996.

Most new pea varieties are characterized by reduced plant height, relative to the old varieties Century and Trapper and about half of them are semi-leafless. Both of these traits facilitate pea harvest, reducing problems associated with picking up dense tangled mats of pea vines.

The majority of the Canadian pea production prior to 1990 was yellow peas. Production of dry green peas was minimal, even though they normally demanded a premium to compensate for their lower yield. However, following the 1988 drought the premium for dry green peas was very high due to a poor crop in Idaho and Washington which normally produce a large crop of dry green peas. Radley is a semi-leafless pea variety developed by Booker Seeds in the United Kingdom, represented locally by Columbia Seeds of Vauxhall, Alberta.

One problem with Radley peas is that current production has been from non-Pedigreed Seed for so long that most fields are now badly contaminated by yellow peas and/or Maple peas. The green pea customer is very demanding in his color standards and some of these fields likely will not meet food quality standards and will have to be sold at a lower price for feed because of admixture. This problem provides an example of how important it is for the producer to use Pedigreed Seed so that he can maintain purity and quality of his commercial crop and obtain top price for it.

As time passes, many new niche market types of crops with exacting quality standards will be developed, grown under contract and will require the use of Pedigreed Seed and careful management so as to maintain variety purity so that the commercial crop will meet the exacting quality standards required by the market. Thus, Pedigreed Seed production and the use of Pedigreed Seed for commercial production will become critical to the selling of pure crop and getting a contract for the next year. Times are changing and the producer must be prepared to change also.

Dr. Bryan Harvey
Head, Department of Crop Science and Plant Ecology,
University of Saskatchewan

My association with the SSGA goes back to 1966 when I returned to Saskatchewan as a faculty member and barley breeder. I was appointed as a member of the CSGA Saskatchewan Stock Seed Distribution Committee. At that time it was run with an iron hand, albeit in a velvet glove, by Gus Bell of Agriculture Canada.

In those days all the varieties were public so we distributed all of the

Breeder seed and sometimes seed of other classes as well. We considered and voted on every individual request. Gus had been around a long time and seemingly knew everyone and everything. If he didn't, a rookie like me, was not about to question him. I think that probably the best way to describe Gus was a benevolent dictator. His staff may have had a different description. I always found him to be pleasant and efficient.

I got to know Gus quite well as a member of the local organizing committee of the CSGA Annual Meeting in Saskatoon in 1971. Gus ran his committee in his inimitable style. The result was a well organized and received Annual Meeting.

If memory serves me correctly Viv Holmes of Saskatchewan Agriculture was secretary in those days. He was a marked contrast in style and personality to Gus. Viv was quiet, unassuming and a real gentleman. Vic Beck I believe followed Viv and was cut from similar cloth. George Stretten was Gus Bell's successor and was largely responsible for the transition of the committee to a more modern democratic style. We take this for granted now but things were autocratic in those earlier days. We do things differently now, probably better, but not with any more dedication than has been the rule over the years.

I have many pleasant memories of these meetings, always held on Tuesday morning of Farm and Home Week. Initially in the Agriculture Canada offices in the London Building and later in the Sheraton Hotel and now in the Saskatoon Inn. My most vivid memories of the SSGA Annual Meetings were the cold weather always associated with Farm and Home Week, the packed meeting place in Convocation Hall and later campus lecture theatres. This was always a real event for all of us. I certainly remember the maneuvering that would take place to handle probing questions from people like Cliff Jones of Netherhill.

I have made many friends in the CSGA over the years and value this association very highly. Growers are the vital link between the breeder and the commercial grower. I look forward to many more years of working with them.

Brian Rossnagel - Crop Development Centre
Advisor to the SSGA Board of Directors 1983 - 1994

During my time as an Advisor to the SSGA, 1983 - 1994, the Saskatchewan seed industry has changed dramatically and the SSGA has changed with it.

The SSGA has moved to be non-dependent on SDA&F, having established its own office and hired an Executive Director. The seed industry has developed considerably with several new players in the business of new variety distribution in addition to SeCan. The role of the Saskatchewan Stock Seed Committee has changed nearly completely, with only a limited role in variety distribution as all new varieties are now

released through a third party agency.

A considerable evolution has also taken place with regard to the annual SSGA Probation Growers' Short Course. It has been expanded to include items of more general interest to the Seed Growers in addition to the traditional "how to" of Select Plot production. In 1994 the course was expanded to include an update from SeCan and we are now inviting persons from the corporate seed industry as well as the regular SSGA members.

During my eleven years with the SSGA Board I've witnessed positive developments in the value and importance of the annual Interprovincial CSGA meeting in western Canada, the continued development of the Canadian Western Agribition seed show and beginning of the Seager Wheeler seed show as part of Crop Production Week/Show activities in Saskatoon. All of these pieces play an important part in the slow but sure increase of Certified Seed usage across the Prairie region. With more varieties specificity in the marketplace I see the seed industry future a very bright one, although it still will require a lot of hard work and dedication for those of us involved, from the research community right through to the actual seed producers.

Ken Panchuk

Former Secretary, SSGA

My first contact with Pedigreed Seed production was with my father when he was multiplying pedigreed Manitou back in the Sixties. I wondered why there was so much work in producing this crop of wheat. Now I know.

Although I personally produced Pedigreed Seed in 1974 -- guided by Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) information, I planted a few acres of foundation Drylander alfalfa -- it wasn't until 1980 that I began my most extensive experience with Seed Growers. I became the cereal and oilseeds specialist with Saskatchewan Agriculture in that year, and also commenced my work as Saskatchewan Branch CSGA secretary and office manager. I served in this position until 1987.

My first major undertaking during those eight years was the establishment of the Agribition Grain Show. My first task was to bring the Saskatchewan Seed Growers on side, and after that, there were many long evenings of getting samples and displays ready for the first show in November. The Grain Show committee learned a lot too. For example, we thought that the winning growers should be present at the opening of the Grain Show, but it wasn't until the last minute that we thought about notifying those winners ahead of time.

After that first show, the Grain Show committee never looked back, and the show grew bigger and better every year. The same might be said about the Pedigreed Seed industry.

I expect we will be seeing many more changes in the Pedigreed Seed industry in the decade to come. Still, no matter what changes are made, I know the striving for excellence in quality will remain the main objective. The very best for the Seed industry.

CONCLUSION

The Future

"The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is doing work that is vital to our agriculture. Without its service many of the fine results of our Plant Breeders would be lost or only partially perpetuated. It has been an important factor in improving the seeds used in the production of our many crops. Continued improvement is absolutely necessary if the quality and quantity of our agricultural production is to be maintained and in this work the Association will have a place so long as fields are sown and harvests are reaped." - CSGA History 1900 to 1925

"It has been said that the initial stimulation to plant clean seed was a command by Moses to his people, 'Thou shalt not sow thy fields with mingled seed' (Leviticus 19:19). However, it is only during the past half century that much has been accomplished in making people realize the benefits of sowing quality seed. Progress to date has not been the result of a command of one person, but through the cooperative effort of many." - "The Quest for Quality" by O.M. Clayton

The members of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association share this vision for the future and continue to support the high ideals and standards which have been such an important part of its history.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Robertson Associates

and Honor Roll Book related to Saskatchewan

At the 1930 Annual Meeting, a motion by J.C. Mitchell, seconded by H.G.L. Strange, established a preferred class of membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to be known as Robertson Associates. Saskatchewan Seed Growers so Honored include:

W.A.V. Allan	J. Harvey Gjesdal	Sidney W. Phillips
Alfred Ambrose	J.J. Green	Richard Platte
Martin Amundrud	Grover M. Heavin	A.E. Pugh
Guy H. Beatty	Wm.D. Heenan	F.H. Pugh
T.C. Bennett	George Hilton	K.D. Purdy
J.L. Blakely	John E. Holzman	R.P. Robbins
Ian C. Boyes	Stanley Ingham	John Romanus
R.H. Boyes	Ed E. Jackson	James Rugg
T.C. Boyes	Ernest Jackson	W.J. Saunders
Thos A. Brockman	D.N. Jamieson	Frank Seidle
A. Brownlee	Margaret J. Jenkins	Mervyn A. Seidle
Charles S. Campbell	Lorne E. Johnston	A. Shotter
G.S. Canfield	Frederick Kirkham	Gordon South
R.H. Carter	Rupert D. Kirkham	H.L. Sweet
Maurice Cay	Samuel L. Kirkham	C.M. Thompson
C.A. Clark	W.G. Knox	Clifford Thompson
R.H. Clark	Charles N. Lentott	J.W. Townley-Smith
R.V. Colvin	H.A. Lewis	Norman Travland
Joseph Cronkite	Henry Martynse	Orin Travland
J.J. Dash	James McChesney	R.Y. Valens
J.E. Deck	J.B. McDermott	Rene Vandeveld
J.R. Dickie	Franklin L. Mohler	Charles Vavra
S.W. Eastman	G.W. Mohler	Eugene A. Vermette
Orville Elmy	J.J. Mohler	H.C. Weaver
W.M. Farley	G.H. Morris	George T. Webster
James Farquharson	P.A. Mullie	Louis J. Weixl
W.B. Farquharson	Gordon Nystuen	Percy Wheeler
S.J. Gaertner	Lyle E. Orr	Seager Wheeler
R.T. Geck	S.J. Pask	George Williamson
Charles Gillyean	Robert J. Perkins	Walter Willis
		Daniel Wolfe

APPENDIX A

Outstanding Service Awards

While several of our prominent Seed Growers had received the prestigious Robertson Associate Award, the Board felt that there were many Seed Growers in Saskatchewan who deserved recognition for their efforts in seed production and community activity (leadership). In order to recognize these individuals, the Outstanding Service Award was suggested in 1968 and the first of these awards was presented in 1969.

1994	Larry and Blake Littman	1987	Edward Fraser, Garbo
	Terry Tomtene		Winston South, Melfort
	Rodney Altwasser		Archie Groat, Melfort
	Robert Linnell	1986	
1993			John R. Allan, Corning
	Allan and Brian Hardy, Grenfell		D.R. Lewis, Birch Hills
	Robert Wilson, Lloydminster	1985	
1992			Gordon Nystuen, Spalding
	Robert Balfour, Climax		Lyle Orr, Unity
	Bert Trowell, Saltcoats		Stan Currie, Strasbourg
	Cecil Reisner, Limerick	1984	
	Joe Linnell, Summerberry		S. Clare Phillips, Tisdale
1991			Lloyd Loynes, Lac Vert
	Ross Bodie, Moose Jaw		Herman Zinkhan, Regina
	Brock Burwell, Gray		Lawrence Watson, Avonlea
	Robert Elmy, Saltcoats	1983	
	Keith Lewis, Wawota		A.R. Littman and Larry, Saltcoats
1990			William G. Arnst, Jansen
	Marian Burton, Humboldt	1982	
	Ken Charabin, North Battleford		Guy Beatty, Watrous
	Leonard Lung, Lake Lenore		Gordon South, Melfort
	Ivan Lung, Lake Lenore		Samuel Kirkham, Saltcoats
1989		1981	
	Gilbert S. Gill, Leader		J. Boskay, Leask
	J. Glen Bews, Eatonia		J. Pender, Meath Park
	W. Kenneth Bews, Eatonia	1980	
	Ronald McKinnon, Abernethy		J. Glen Bews, Eatonia
1988			O. Elmy, Saltcoats
	George Hilton, Bangor	1979	
	Edward Seidle, Medstead		A.J. Garratt, Abernethy
	Lorne Johnston, Eston		

APPENDIX A

Outstanding Service Awards (Continued)

1978	1971
G. Barsi, Leask	Ian Boyes, Kelvington
Redpath Bros., Gainsborough	Herve Casavant
1977	J.E. Deck, Melfort
Henry Martynse, Wynyard	J. Harvey Gjesdal, Birch Hills
Gordon Lemkuhl, Elrose	Selmer Gjesdal, Birch Hills
Harley Lemkuhl, Elrose	Forrest Hetland, Naicam
1976	Clarence King, Lane
Leo Hleck, , Codette	H.A. Lewis, Gray
Wm. Farley, Grand Coulee	S. Maxwell, Nipawin
Wm. Heenan, Grand Coulee	S.P. Peterson, Wynyard
1975	D.G. Phillips, Yorkton
Harvey Hardy, Lashburn	Sydney Phillips, Tisdale
James H. Howes, Carragana	Barry Rugg, Elstow
William E. Rugg, Elstow	Lyle Schoonover, Ridgedale
George M. Williamson, Swift	John Trawin, Melfort
Current	Paul Wiemken, Melfort
1974	1970
Grover M. Heavin, Melfort	Charles Campbell, Ethelton
David E. Johnston, Arcola	Walter Harstad, Nipawin
W. Alvin Memory, Outram	Edward Heil, Abernethy
Robert Shenton, Weirsdale	R. Emmett Hickey, Nipawin
Norman J. Travland, Coronach	David Schreiner, Codette
1973	1969
H.M. Bracken, Hudson Bay	J.R. Blakely, Melfort
George Burton, Humboldt	John Geall, Nipawin
Leo Casey, Plato	Nelson Harvey, Fertile
Wm. McFarlane, Glen Ewen	Eber Hodgins, Nipawin
Hugh Robinson, Climax,	Edward E. Jackson, Eston
David Schreiner, Codette	Robert Perkins, Codette
J.E. Snedker, Saltcoats	Jack Scowen, Nipawin
Robert Thompson, Carrot River	Arthur Staffen, Nipawin
1972	Steven Whittome, Melfort
Donald Z. Chute, Somme	A.L. Wright, Kerrobert
S.J. Gaertner, Tisdale	K.H. Boughen, Nipawin
Robert Gilchrist, Rosetown	R.E. Wright, Kerrobert
Elmer Hornseth, Nipawin	Thos Wright, Kerrobert
L.H. Johnston, Eston	
A.E. Johnston, Eston	

APPENDIX A

Saskatchewan Hall Of Fame

Members of SSGA

James Farquharson
Gordon South
Seager Wheeler
John Duncan MacFarlane
J. Harvey Gjesdal
Guy Beatty

Advisors to the Board

Dr. W. White
Herbert R. Clark
Ross Greenshields
J.B. Harrington
John Mitchell
W.R. Motherwell
T.K. Pavlychenko
J.G. Rayner
D.A. Rennie

APPENDIX B

CSGA National Honorary Life Members

H.M. Austenson	A.E. Slinkard
T.V. Beck	S. Campbell
Glenn Boughton	B. Harvey
S.G. Campbell	R.D. Tinline
R.K. Downey	F. Rempel
B. Fekula	R. Mayell
B. Goplen	G.A. Nesdoly
A.A. Guitard	R.L. Howe
V.B. Holmes	
D.R. Knott	Deceased
R. P. Knowles	J.E. Ross Greenshields
Tom Lawrence	Art Wenhardt
E.D. Mallough	L. (Gus) Bell
R.B. Hart	J.B. Harrington
A.L.D. Martin	J. Howard Gerrie
R.E. McKenzie	W.J. White
L.H. Shebeski	L.E. Kirk
D.H. Heinrichs	R.C. Russell
O.M. Clayton	J.H. Auld
J.L. Bolton	A.A. Dumais
A.B. Masson	P.M. Simmonds
	B.J. Sallans

SSGA Honorary Life Members

1994	Gerry Roddy	1991	Robert Tinline
	Ron DePauw		Brian Rossnagel
			Stan Campbell
1992	Brian Harvey	1990	Stewart M. Saunders
	Robert Mayell		Bernard Bosgoed
	Gordon Nesdoly		

APPENDIX C

Scholarships

YEAR	DEGREE	SCHOOL	POST GRAD
1994	Dean Skinner	Stuart Lawrence	
		Chad Daubenfield	
1993	Orland Walker	Lionell Redden	
		Curtis Kosowan	
1992	Orland Walker	Donald Gaudet	
		Geoff Robinson	
1991	Donald Campbell	Dean Gregory	
		Kevin McCarriston	
1990	Donald Campbell	J. Gabruck	
		Jeffrey Irwin	
1989	Gordon Buhr	Sean Gibney	
		Nick Reminger II	
1988	Myron Kopec	Ron Mair	
		Dennis Turluck	
1987	Peter G. Hard	Edwin Podhorodeski	
		Christine Cossette	
1986	Joel Gingrich	Alan Petracek	
		Zane Zalinski	
1985	Keith Sanfleben	Lorna Little	
1984	Becky Zenert	Gary Waterhouse	
1983	Becky Zenert	Kevin Bartly	
1982	Kerry Lowndes	Sheila Kumph	
1981	Gary Dale	Raymond Gagnon	
1980	A. Blank	J. Hornford	
1979	Dean Dyck	Ross Johnson	
1978	M. Prybylski	P. Mondor	
1977	Dale Thomas	Neil Paetkaw	
1976	Leon Laforge	Randy Mudewich	
1975	Donald Husband	David Zemlac	
1974	Ronald Profke	Clare Millions	
1973	W.G. Rudolph		
1972	Vincent Walker		
1971	Brian Larson		
1970	M. Yaremchuk		Henry Zilm
1969	James Farley		David Brown
1968	Bruce Coulman		David Brown
1967	Leonard Moody		William Hunter
1966	Douglas Horner		John Hemstad
1965	Richard Roney		Hasmuki Naik
1964	Garry Coulman		James Halford
1963	Bryan Sly		Garry Storey
1962	John Spencer		Garry Carlson
1961	Paul Martin		
1960	George Gerber		
1959	Glenn Byrnes		

APPENDIX D

The Bylaws Committee has reviewed the existing bylaws of the Saskatchewan Branch periodically throughout the years, initiating changes as necessary to bring them up to date. Following are the bylaws, as revised at the January, 1994 Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Seed Growers Association.

BYLAWS OF

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, Inc.

Article I - Name

1. The name of this Association shall be "Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association, Inc." hereinafter referred to as the "Association".

Article II - Head Office

1. The head office of the Association shall be located in the City of Yorkton in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Article III - Business Year

1. The business year of the Association shall be from December 1 to November 30 inclusive.

Article IV - Objectives

1. The objectives of the Association shall be:
 - a) to promote and encourage the production and use of pedigreed seed.
 - b) to encourage and support research designed to develop improved crop varieties.
 - c) to advise the Canadian Seed Growers' Association (C.S.G.A.) of the interest and needs of Saskatchewan growers.
 - d) to do such other things as may be advisable for the well-being of the Association.

Article V - Membership

1. The Association shall admit as a voting member:
 - a) any producer of pedigreed seed in Saskatchewan who is in good standing as a member of C.S.G.A. and who has paid the membership fee of this Association.
 - b) any Robertson Associate resident in Saskatchewan.
 - c) any Honorary member who has been elected by at least a three-quarters vote of the members in general meeting based upon his having rendered distinguished service to the Association, or to Saskatchewan Agriculture in general, or because of his active contribution to the improvement of Saskatchewan field crops.

APPENDIX D

Article VI - Membership Fees

1. There shall be an annual membership fee as may be determined from time to time by a majority vote of the members in general meeting.

Article VII - Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of: an Honorary President, the immediate Past-President, a President, a Vice-President, two Saskatchewan Directors of C.S.G.A. and four other Directors, each of whom shall be entitled to vote.
2. The Honorary President, the President, the Vice-President and two nominees to the C.S.G.A. Board of Directors shall be elected at each Annual Meeting.
3. Two of the four other Directors of the Association shall be elected for a two year term at each Annual Meeting, unless because of disqualification(s) under Sections 7 and 8 below, additional Director(s) are required, then the newly elected Director obtaining the fewest votes shall complete the shortest term of office available.
4. The President, Vice-President and other Directors shall all be bona fide grower members.
5. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election, except no Director may serve for more than seven years continuously.
6. Five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of a meeting of the Board of Directors.
7. A Director shall become disqualified if:
 - a) he resigns from office, or if,
 - b) he is no longer entitled to vote as outlined in Article VII.(5) above, or if,
 - c) he absents himself from two consecutive regular meetings of the Board of Directors, unless such absence is approved by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
8. If a Director becomes disqualified, or dies, during his term of office, the Board of Directors may appoint a replacement to hold office until the next Annual Meeting, provided that at least two months remain before that meeting.

Article VIII - Powers and Duties of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall:
 - a) manage the affairs of the Association,
 - b) appoint committees as required,
 - c) appoint an Executive Director to manage the routine affairs of the Association.

APPENDIX D

2. The Board of Directors shall ensure that plans are made and that action is taken to ensure the future welfare of the Association.
3. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and shall preside at all general meetings and Board of Directors' meetings.
4. The Vice-President shall assist the President and shall perform all the duties of the President if the President is absent or unable to act.

Article IX - General Meetings

1. A general meeting of the members shall be held annually at a time and place as determined by the Board of Directors.
2. The Board of Directors may call a special general meeting of the members at any time.
3. Upon receipt of a petition duly signed by at least fifty voting members, the Board of Directors shall call a general meeting.
4. A "Notice of a General Meeting" of the members shall be mailed to each member's last known postal address at least thirty days prior to the date of the meeting.
5. Twenty-five voting members personally present shall constitute a quorum for any general meeting.
6. Except where otherwise provided in the Bylaws, Robert's Revised Rules of order shall apply.

Article X - Board of Directors Meetings

1. The Board of Directors shall hold at least one meeting per year in addition to any meetings held in conjunction with the annual general meeting.
2. A Notice of a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each Director's last known postal address at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting.

Article XI - Auditor

1. The financial records and books of the Association shall be audited annually by a duly accredited accountant who shall be appointed by the members at each Annual Meeting.
2. A copy of the audited annual financial report shall be made available to every member.

Article XII - Advisory Committees

1. The Board of Directors may appoint special Advisory Committees consisting of representatives from the Provincial and Federal

APPENDIX D

Departments of Agriculture and/or the Universities to assist and advise them on policies and programs for better achieving the objectives of the Association.

Article XIII - Seal and Signing officers

1. The Association shall adopt a common seal, in the form impressed on the margin hereof, which shall be kept at the head office of the Association, and all documents required to be sealed shall be approved by the Board of Directors and shall be sealed in the presence of the President or the Vice-President.
2. The Board of Directors shall annually designate those persons who may sign cheques and other documents on behalf of the Board of Directors.
3. The Executive Director shall be bonded to an amount established annually by the Board of Directors.

Article XIV - Amendment of Bylaws

1. Any member wishing to propose an amendment of these Bylaws shall submit his proposal in writing together with his reasons for the proposed change to the Executive Director at least ninety days prior to the next annual general meeting.
2. The Board of Directors shall give the members at least thirty days notice of its intention to recommend any change in these Bylaws.
3. No amendment of these Bylaws may be made unless it is approved by at least three-quarters of all members voting thereon at an annual general meeting.

Article XV - Winding Up

1. Subject to the provisions of the Non-Profit Corporations Act of the province of Saskatchewan, upon dissolution of the Association its assets and properties shall, after settlement of all liabilities, be donated to such benevolent purposes as may be determined by the members in general meeting.

Article XVI - Approval

1. These Bylaws were approved as recorded above at the annual general meeting held in the City of Saskatoon in the province of Saskatchewan on the 14th day of January, 1994, A.D., in witness thereof, we, the undersigned have hereto subscribed our names.

Ron Watson
(President)

Roy G. Bailey
(Vice-President)

APPENDIX E

Notes re CSGA Long Term Planning Strategy

1. Credibility re 3rd party inspections
2. Mandatory inspection of Breeder & Select classes at least = Foundation #1
3. Purity of Breeder seed
4. Monitoring not good enough
5. Increase Public breeding lobby (Fed. Gov't.)
6. CSGA develop alternative variety distribution system, to SeCan
7. CSGA liaison, Seed grower to Agriculture Canada
8. CSGA mandate ???
9. Review CSGA Mission statement
10. Perceived conflict of interest
11. Change to Contract growers?
Continue as Independents?
Combination
12. Will Seed Growers be expanded beyond individuals?
13. Are the Corporates worried about the Seed Growers?
14. Fundamental Agriculture Industry changes will affect seed business
15. Identity Preserve Program - Expansion?
16. Farmer's Exemption changes
17. Role of Agriculture Canada
 - a. Breeding
 - b. Inspection
18. Health & Welfare involvement in Variety Registration
19. Value of Biotechnology?
20. Paranoia re results of Biotechnology
21. Privatization Agriculture Canada Seed Division activities?
22. What about Licensed Graders & Inspectors? Cost?
23. Do seed customers really care about quality?
24. How do you gain "New" customers?
25. Seed Inspection - Is it for the grower, or the customer?
26. International image
27. Seed requirements for specific end-use requirements
28. Niche market varieties - where from? multi-sized organizations?
29. International varieties - do these need CSGA?
30. Effects of Regulations of Plant Breeders?

APPENDIX F

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association New Procedure For The Nomination of Directors

The members of the 1984 Annual Meeting recommended, and the Board of Directors has approved, the adoption of the following procedure for the nomination of Directors of the Association, effective with the 1985 Annual Meeting.

Purpose

This nomination procedure has been adopted to encourage members to give earlier and more careful thought to the selection of future Directors. This procedure should minimize "spur-of-the-moment" nominations, and it should also make our election process fairer for those Nominees from areas of the province not having a large attendance at the meeting.

Procedure

1. Nomination Papers...are available from the Association Secretary-Treasurer, S.S.G.A.
2. All nominations for Directors of the Association shall be made by submitting a completed Nomination Paper to the Secretary-Treasurer.
3. The name of every member duly nominated by October 15th, together with a summary of his qualifications and objectives will be published in the Association's November Newsletter.
4. During the Association's proceedings on the evening before the Annual Meeting, a listing of the Nominees and a summary of their qualifications will be provided to each member in attendance, and the Nominees (or their Nominators) will be given an opportunity to address the membership briefly.
5. As each member registers for the Annual Meeting, he will be given a copy of the "Summary of the Nominees and Their Qualifications".
6. While further duly completed Nomination Papers will be accepted at the Annual Meeting by the Secretary-Treasurer, these late Nominees will miss the opportunity for advance publicity in the November Newsletter and during the evening before the Annual Meeting.

Since the future welfare of the Association depends a great deal on the abilities and dedication of future Directors, every member of the Association is encouraged to give serious consideration to the selection of our future Directors, and then **MAKE SURE THEY GET NOMINATION PAPERS FILED BEFORE October 15th!!**

-Board of Directors

APPENDIX G

CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Canadian Western Agribition was a dream envisioned by two Saskatchewan livestock men who saw a need for a major agricultural fair show in Western Canada. With support from municipal, provincial and federal governments, and the livestock associations, the doors opened in 1971, and the enthusiasm was overwhelming.

In 1974, the Canadian Government called Agribition "Canada's International Livestock Show". The barn facilities continued to be over-taxed, even with the additions being built on the grounds.

The 1975 Show was opened by Viscount Davidson from the Royal Agricultural Society, solid proof that it was a permanent structure in agricultural segments of the world. MEXabition, a government sponsored agricultural trade show which had started prior to Agribition, had joined with Agribition, presenting to all those interested a more well-rounded agricultural show.

His Royal Highness Prince Philip officially opened the Show in 1977, and what a show it was! More facilities made possible through federal grants were opened, meaning that over twelve million dollars of construction had occurred to handle the demands of Agribition. A 4H Judging Seminar was introduced to encourage the agricultural people of tomorrow. This program generated a great deal of interest and is still growing.

Agribition's Rodeo, which began in 1972, reached the position of the second largest indoor rodeo in Canada in 1978.

Agribition's Grain Show began in 1980 as a special feature in an attempt to include all aspects of agriculture in the Show. Bill Farley outlines the involvement of SSGA in the "Formation of the Grain Show":

[An] approach was made to Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association January board meeting [to see] if [there] would be interest in putting together a "Grain Show" for the tenth Anniversary of Canadian Western Agribition (CWA).

As pointed out in the CWA history, contact was made through the Crop Science Department of the University of Saskatchewan.

In the discussions of the SSGA board, it was indicated that there was interest in taking part in the CWA Show, but only if Pedigreed Seed Classes were to be shown (not open classes).

Motion by W.D. Heenan, seconded by Gordon Nystuen "That the Crop Science Department prepare a proposal outlining the requirements to establish a Pedigreed Seed show as part of Agribition" (CWA).

William Heenan was appointed as the representative of SSGA to the Grain Show of Canadian Western Agribition. After the initial representation

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it was decided further representation of SSGA was necessary. Henry Martynse and Bill Farley were added to the committee.

Able [supporters] from U of S Crop Science Department were Brian Rosnagel and Les McLean. Their assistance and experience were greatly appreciated.

More recently directors of SSGA Allan Hardy, Bob Linnell and Ron Watson were active on the CWA "Grain and Forage Show" committee. Doug Dunnington, a Seed Grower from Swift Current became an active committee person.

In 1983 we were fortunate to have Jo Campbell to act as coordinator of the "Grain Show". Jo Campbell came from a Seed Grower family (Lloyd Campbell of Pense).

More recently Vanessa Headford and Debbie Faer have been coordinators.

The Seed Pedigree part of the Grain Show is the most prominent part of the show. Other areas are hay and silage, grain and forage, sheaves for young people under twenty-one, a grain sample program for youth using only Pedigreed Seed, wheat weaving, and a large display area that represents the theme of each and every "Grain Show".

The Grain Show organizing committee consisted of Seed Growers Henry Martynse (SSGA President), Bill Heenan (first Show chairman), Bill Farley and Norm Travland. Others involved via the Seed Growers were Bob Hart (Agriculture Canada, Plant Products), Ken Panchuk (Saskatchewan Agriculture and SSGA Secretary), Brian Rosnagel (University of Saskatchewan), and Les McLean (University of Saskatchewan and former SSGA Secretary).

Since then the Grain Show Competition has grown a great deal. There are thirty-four seed classes including cereals, oilseeds, pulses and forage seed. There is also a Hay and Silage Competition with nine classes and a Youth Sheaf Competition of five classes. All entries of seed are pedigree - there are no open classes - and must be selected from a cleaned one hundred bushel lot by an Agriculture Canada inspector. Because these samples are not hand-picked, potential buyers could be assured delivery of high-calibre product.

In 1987, 160 Seed Growers from across Canada sent in a total of 251 seed samples. Prize money of almost \$12,000 was made available by the Credit Unions of Saskatchewan, the major sponsor of the Grain show. We also have approximately twenty-five agri-businesses that donate trophies for the various classes.

The Grand Champions are auctioned off in attractive containers to the highest bidder in an exciting and fun auction. The sales money generated

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belongs to the exhibitor minus a small commission which goes to Agribition.

In 1987, an International Pedigreed Seed Competition was introduced, and generated a great deal of interest. Twenty-five samples were received from countries around the world, including Australia, Sweden, Portugal, West Germany, and the United States.

Some additional notes from Norm Travland:

International Pedigreed Seed Competition was changed to International Seed Display - We had difficulty getting enough samples to make a yearly competition - samples can now be retained and used again with new samples to make a better display.

Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Association provide a yearly grant of \$2,000 to the grain and forage show. Five Saskatchewan Seed Growers act on the committee. Saskatchewan Credit Unions are the major corporate sponsors of the seed show. The show has become an important opportunity for our Seed Growers to display new crops and encourage the use of Pedigreed Seed to urban visitors and to prospective customers.

The Junior Grain Processing competition was added in 1989. This competition is designed to acquaint the exhibitor with the processing aspect of seed quality. Judging is based on the improvement the exhibitor has made to the combine run sample of Pedigreed Seed obtained from a Seed Grower. CP Rail is the major corporate sponsor of the competition.

Grand Champion seed samples are recognized and sold at the Sale of Champions. Canada-wide agricultural corporate companies make this sale very successful. The other winning samples are auctioned at the Grain & Forage Show banquet. The banquet is for anyone and is well supported by Seed Growers and Agri-business. Hoechst Canada has been the major sponsor of the banquet.

In a few short years, Canadian Western Agribition has become a huge agricultural exhibition featuring thirty-five different show events and demonstrations. People come from all over the world to look, buy, sell and to compete against the world's best. Its objectives are to recognize the importance of the grain industry in Western Canada, and Saskatchewan, in particular, and to correlate the interdependence of the grain and livestock industries.

APPENDIX H

OFFICERS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH : 1930 TO 1994

Branch Secretaries

1930-1947	S.H. Vigor	Regina
1948-1969	V.B. Holmes	Regina
1970-1975	E.N. Johnson	Regina
1975	T.V. Beck	Regina
1976-1979	L. Gutek	Kelvington
1980-1987	K.M. Panchuk	Regina
1987-1992	S. Campbell	Saskatoon
1992-	D. Akister	Yorkton

Branch Presidents

1930	R.D. Kirkham	Saltcoats
1931-1932	G.S. Canfield	Wild Rose
1933-1935	F.W. Townley-Smith	Lashburn
1936-1937	H.G. Neufeld	Nipawin
1938-1939	G. Avery	Kelso
1940-1942	J. Rugg	Elstow
1943-1944	R. Platte	Nipawin
1945-1946	W. Knox	Tuxford
1947-1948	Ernest Jackson	Eston
1949-1952	J. Farquharson	Zealandia
1953-1954	S. Ingham	Balcarres
1955-1956	G. South	Whitome
1957-1958	R. Kirkham	Saltcoats
1959	T.C. Boyes	Kelvington
1960-1961	W.A.V. Allan	Codette
1962-1963	F. Mohler	Maymont
1964-1965	G.H. Beaty	Watrous
1966-1967	E.E. Jackson	Eston
1968-1969	J.E. Deck	Brooksby
1970-1971	S.W. Phillips	Tisdale
1972-1973	H.A. Lewis	Gray
1974-1975	I.C. Boyes	Kelvington
1976-1977	J.H. Gjesdal	Birch Hills
1978-1979	W.D. Heenan	Regina
1980-1981	H. Martynse	Kandahar
1982-1983	W. South	Melfort
1984-1985	L. Johnson	Eston

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Branch Presidents (Continued)

1986-1987	W.J. Farley	Regina
1988-1989	G. Nystuen	Spalding
1990-1991	W.A. Hardy	Grenfell
1992-1993	L. Littman	Saltcoats
1994-	R. Watson	Avonlea

Board Members who did not serve as President prior to 1994

W.J.F. Warren, Belbec	S.W. Eastman, Melfort
Seager Wheeler, Rosthern	E. Vermette, Elrose
J.C. Mitchell, Dahinda	F. Hetland, Naicam
W.J. Saunders, Marshall	G.M. Williamson, Swift Current
L.E. Kirk, Saskatoon	N. Travland, Coronach
T. Teare, Marquis	R. Linnell, Weyburn
J. Rugg, Elstow	D. Pocock, Nipawin
H. Bracken, Hudson Bay	R. Lewis, Birch Hills
M. Jenkins, Kelvington	J. Pender, Meath Park
C. Geal, Nipawin	G. Laxdal, Dafoe
J. Scowen, Nipawin	R. McCarthy, Corning

Advisors to the Board of Directors

From 1931 to 1940, a senior staff member of the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan was elected to the Board of Directors as a member to act in an advisory capacity.

In 1941 the Bylaws of the Branch were changed to include a Board of Advisors, selected by the directors, from the University of Saskatchewan, the Plant Products Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the National Research Laboratories and the branches of the Canada Department of Agriculture, and the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The advisors attend all board meetings and participate in the discussions.

Those who have acted as advisors are:

L.E. Kirk	University of Saskatchewan
J.B. Harrington	University of Saskatchewan
K.W. Gordon	University of Saskatchewan
L. (Gus) Bell	Plant Products Division, CDA
T.W.L. Burke	Plant Products Division, CDA
W.J. White	University of Saskatchewan

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Advisors to the Board of Directors (Continued)

L.H. Shebeski	University of Saskatchewan
W.H. Horner	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
R.E. McKenzie	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
R.D. Ramsay	University of Saskatchewan
R.M. Simmonds	Canada Department of Agriculture
J.L. Bolton	Canada Department of Agriculture
J.H. Gerrie	University of Saskatchewan
B.J. Sallans	Canada Department of Agriculture
A. Wenhardt	University of Saskatchewan
H.R. Baker	University of Saskatchewan
R.P. Knowles	Agriculture Canada
J.E. Dehm	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
D.R. Knott	University of Saskatchewan
H.R. Clark	University of Saskatchewan
R.D. Tinline	Agriculture Canada
G.R. Stretton	Agriculture Canada
K. Kirkland	University of Saskatchewan
K. Downey	Agriculture Canada
B. Harvey	University of Saskatchewan
S.G. Campbell	Agriculture Canada
B. Rosnagel	University of Saskatchewan
G. Boughton	Canada Research Station
J. Buchan	National Director SSGA
G. Roddy	Agriculture Canada
B. Goplen	University of Saskatchewan
D. Gehl	Agriculture Canada
D. Besisle	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
K. Panchuk	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
D. England	Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
S. Saunders	Agriculture Canada

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Associate Members

Research - Agriculture Canada, Crop Science, Crop Development Centres

R.J. Baker	University of Saskatchewan
D. Bergh	University of Saskatchewan
R. Bhatty	University of Saskatchewan
John Clark	Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
L. Crowle	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
R.M. DePauw	Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
L.J. Duczek	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
R.K. Foster	University of Saskatchewan
D.B. Fowler	University of Saskatchewan
R. Gore	University of Saskatchewan
J.A. Home	University of Saskatchewan
N.W. Holt	Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
Pierre Hucl	Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
G.R. Hughes	University of Saskatchewan
D. Hutcheson	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
S. Jana	University of Saskatchewan
A.J. Klassen	Plant Breeder, Saskatoon
G.E. Lee	University of Saskatchewan
Daryl R. Males	Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
J.G. McLeod	Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
G. Rakow	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
D.A. Rennie	University of Saskatchewan
B. Rossnagel	University of Saskatchewan
G.G. Rowland	University of Saskatchewan
G.S. Coles	University of Saskatchewan
A.E. Slinkard	University of Saskatchewan
J.W. Sosulski	University of Saskatchewan
J. Waddington	Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
N. Wohlberg	University of Saskatchewan
S.B.M. Wright	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
Jim Wright	Agriculture Canada, Melfort
W. White	University of Saskatchewan
R.P. Knowles	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
D. Knott	University of Saskatchewan
L. Shebeski	University of Saskatchewan
J. Naylor	University of Saskatchewan
H. Austensen	University of Saskatchewan
A. McHughen	University of Saskatchewan

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Associate Members Research (Continued)

J.B. Harrington	University of Saskatchewan
Brian Harvey	University of Saskatchewan
Graham Simpson	University of Saskatchewan
Howard Gerrie	University of Saskatchewan
Manley Champlin	University of Saskatchewan
R.K. Downey	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
B. Goplen	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
A.A. Guitard	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
J.L. Bolton	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
Ross Greenshields	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
Art Wenhardt	University of Saskatchewan
R. Tinline	Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
P. Simmonds	University of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Agriculture

Deanne Belisle	Don Gayton	Ken Panchuk
J.L. Drew	Stuart Kramer	Clarence Peters
Doug England	Dorothy Murrell	John Buchan

Food Production & Inspection (Ag Inspection Directorate)

Phillip Amundson	S.M. Saunders	R. Jacobson
R.A. Dryden	Paul Schroeder	R.B. Hart
E. Epp	John Tatorynovich	G. Boughton
J.C. Forbes	Sergio Tolusso	A.J.B. Garratt
Robert J. Haller	Steven T. Tomtene	G. Dumais
Hugh Hansen	R.L. Wakelin	L. Bell
James R. Horn	Wayne A. Weisgarber	Dixon Moore
L. Kelly	J.W.S. Dale	John Obodiak
Robert W. Mayell	T.S. Phenix	R. Carlton
L.R. McGowan	G. Silverthorn	W. Linka
D.L. Mooney	G. Stretton	J.A. Russell
R.A.M. Mooney	E.D. Mallough	J.M. Shakespeare
W.A. Morse	S.G. Campbell	W.L. Veale
G.A. Nesdoly	R. Hardy	J.M. Smith
R.G. Roddy		

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Associate Members (Continued) Research

C.H. Anderson
G.R. Boughton
J.A. Brown
S. Campbell
D. Cooke
R.G. Dalglish
D.B. Fowler
G.R. Hughes
E.A. Hurd
C.H. Keys
K.J. Kirkland
T. Lawrence
D.I. McBean
R.N. McIvor
L.A. McLean
J. Townley-Smith
A.T. Wenhardt
H.R. Ballantyne
E. Buglass
J.E. Dehm
J.R. Foster
W.H. Horner
J. Drew
J.J. McConnell
J.M. Smith
A.J. Webster

Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
Agriculture Canada, Regina
University of Saskatchewan
Agriculture Canada, Saskatoon
Agriculture Canada, Melfort
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Sask.
Crop Development, Saskatoon
University of Saskatchewan
Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
Agriculture Canada
University of Saskatchewan
Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
Agriculture Canada, Indian Head
University of Saskatchewan
Agriculture Canada, Swift Current
University of Saskatchewan
Agriculture Canada - Indian Head
Agriculture Canada - Indian Head
Sask. Dept. of Ag Provincial Coordinator ARDA
Agriculture Canada - Indian Head
Saskatchewan Agriculture Dept. Minister
Saskatchewan Agriculture Dept. Minister
Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture
Plant Products Division
Sask. Agriculture Director Production & Marketing

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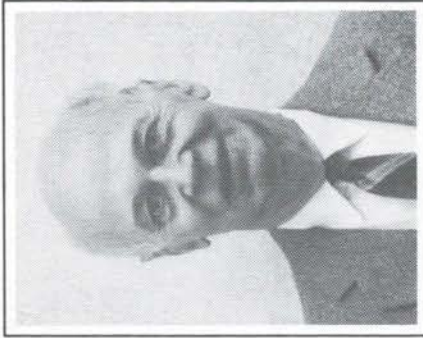
Growers of 40 Years or More

Prominent Seed Growers in Saskatchewan who have contributed to the advancement of Seed Production

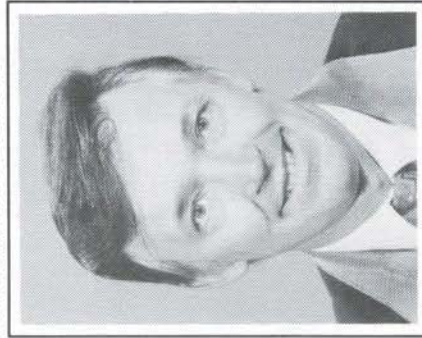
John Allan, Corning
Alfred Ambrose, Kerrobert
Murray Anklovitch, Nipawin
Lawrence Baerg, Dalmeny
Barry Baxter, Codette
Guy Beatty, Watrous
J.R. Blakely, Melfort
Wm. Boxall, Nipawin
Ian Boyes, Kelvington
Ed J. Brockman, Middle Lake
George Burton, Humboldt
Marion Burton, Humboldt
Brock Burwell, Gray
Lloyd Campbell, Pense
Donald Chute, Somme
Thomas M. Clarkson, Nipawin
Emil Dangstarp, Redvers
S.J. Gaertner, Tisdale
R.W. Geck, Kelvington
Gilbert S. Gill, Leader
J. Harvey Gjesdahl, Birch Hills
Grover Heavin, Melfort
George Hilton, Bangor
Leo Hleck, Codette
James Hockby, Indian Head
Eber Hodgins, Nipawin
Henry Hoppe, Nipawin
Wilmer Hornseth, Nipawin
Edward Jackson, Eston
Ernest Jackson, Eston

Samuel Kirkham, Saltcoats
S.J.D. Maxwell, Nipawin
Ted Mayerle, Tisdale
Albert Mennie, Kelvington
Matt Ostapovitch, Theodore
Charles Peifer, Nipawin
Robert Perkins, Codette
S.P. Peterson, Wynyard
Adolf Petracek, Esterhazy
Denis G. Phillips, Tisdale
S. Clare Phillips, Tisdale
A.E. Pugh, Holbein
Redpath Bros., Gainsborough
Raymond Rogers, Edgeley
Barry Rugg, Elstow
Lyle Schoonover, Ridgedale
Jack Scowen, Nipawin
Frank Seidle, Medstead
Gordon South, Melfort
Frank Sovenski, Leroy
Keith Strain, North Battleford
C.M. Thompson, Naicam
A. Travland, Coronach
Norman Travland, Coronach
John Walker, Star City
Steven Whitcome, Melfort
George W. Whyte, Codette
P. Wiemken, Melfort
A.L. Wright, Kerrobert

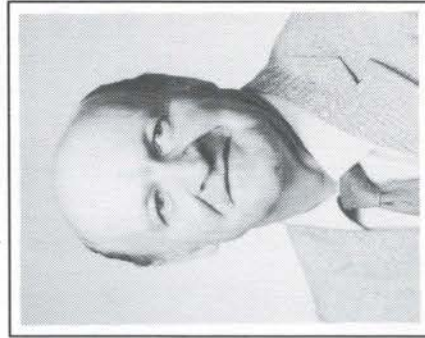
BRANCH SECRETARIES - 1970 - PRESENT



E.N. Johnson, 1970-1975



L. Gutek, 1976-1979



S.G. Campbell, 1987-1992



T.V. Beck, 1975



K.M. Panchuk, 1980-1987



D. Akister, 1992-Present