

THE POOL'S YEAR

1968-69



SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL

and
subsidiary companies



Highlights of the 45th annual meeting

November 1969
Regina



Delegates annual meeting in Regina, 1969.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Excerpts from presidential address of E. K. Turner, Pool annual meeting, November 1969.

My first presidential address is not an easy assignment: the year has been an extremely difficult one for most of us and for the Pool as well: the economic situation at home and abroad, particularly as it relates to agriculture, does not appear promising: the outlook for the future has some dark corners.

Our commercial activities are important vehicles for working towards the Pool's aim which is to help improve the economic and social welfare of all farm families. It is vital that we remain ready to consolidate or expand our activities in whatever direction appears necessary and desirable to strengthen our position for the ultimate benefit of our members.

There are other vehicles: the encouragement of co-operatives within Saskatchewan and elsewhere, the development of public policies for agriculture and the involvement of individuals, farmers and their families, in that whole package of social endeavour which leads to an improvement in the quality of life.

The Future

Further declines in wheat income will force increasing numbers of prairie farmers into bankruptcy or convince them they must make dramatic changes. Some may be expected to diversify their operation further than to date and devote increased resources to production of feed grains, the specialty crops, livestock and poultry. But to encourage substantial diversity in any of these directions appears to have limited opportunity for immediate success. In the long-run, rapeseed appears to have the best potential.

Given the situation which appears to exist there simply isn't enough income possible from the alternatives available for all of us to make a living today on the farm at existing costs and prices.

An increasing number of people may not be able to succeed at farming under today's changing conditions. Some have too little land or capital and often the land they do have is low quality. Some have limited farm management skills and for one reason or another are not likely to benefit from intensive training opportunities. For this group of farmers the best alternative may be off the farm and the Pool must advocate policies which make available the widest array of alternatives, and opportunity and incentive to make a choice.

Policy Approaches

I see urgency in the federal government developing some method of determining demand for all kinds of agricultural commodities from all Canadian farms. Then I think the federal government must assure farmers that realistic minimum prices will be guaranteed.

There will be some farmers who need direct cash assistance and that number is increasing with each passing week.

Your Board of Directors have some proposals. One of them has to do with our willingness to consider some way to provide market place incentives to farmers willing and able to improve their productivity. Another has to do with direct government assistance to help farmers make required adjustments within agriculture. And, finally, more must be done to acquaint farmers with opportunities for off-farm employment. Incentives and assistance are required to help those who wish to move to prepare for a new kind of life.

Canadian Wheat Board

I believe much of the current criticism of The Canadian Wheat Board is unjustified, unrealistic and unfair. Canada and The Canadian Wheat Board are doing a creditable job of trying to capture as much as is possible of the limited market.

It may be that producers are not doing what we can to make the Wheat Board's activities within Canada as effective as possible and these may have a direct bearing on the export side as well. For example, some farmers appear to be doing their utmost to upset the Board's delivery regulations by bootlegging grain from one area to the other and frustrating Wheat Board estimates of the location of available supplies, and by delivering grains not in market demand which tend to fill the grain pipelines with the unsaleable grains and by other means. Maybe instead of being critical, we should try being helpful.

International Framework

What I would like to think possible is that agreement may be reached, at least among the principal wheat exporting countries, to discontinue the price cutting battles of recent months. Price declines of the kind we have experienced in 1969 do not result in further wheat sales and are disastrous for Canadian farmers.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has believed firmly for more than 20 years that international commodity agreements are desirable.

Conclusion

We cannot resolve our problems by ourselves or even by working with other farm organizations although greater co-operation among us is necessary. Neither can government by itself resolve our problems unless government is prepared to take over agriculture.

Solutions will take time to determine but the determination will take the effort of all of us: farmers, government and other citizens. I am confident that prairie farmers who forged the Pool in a time when the going was rough and the opposition tough will not likely falter this time either.

POLICY OF SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL

In December 1969, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Board of Directors, working from guidelines set down by the 1969 annual meeting of delegates, established future policy for the organization.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's future policy falls into two main categories:

- (A) Policies to be put into effect immediately.
- (B) Policies to be put into effect over the longer term.

In addition, Pool policy takes into account other desirable measures for agriculture.



Speaking to a Resolution at Annual Meeting.



Farmer-MP Meetings.

Immediate Policies

The federal government should:

1. Provide some form of immediate cash injection to help meet the present crisis facing farmers. This should be in addition to the prairie cash advance program.
2. Develop some method of accurately estimating the size of the domestic and export market for all agricultural commodities. This would allow farmers to tailor production accordingly.
3. Consider marketing quotas and production and price incentives to assist in having farm products increasingly produced in the area best suited to that crop or product.
4. Assure farmers that realistic minimum prices will be guaranteed for the quantity of the product taken into the market stream. The Pool suggests $1.95\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel of wheat sold on the export market plus a substantial price support for the amount of wheat consumed as flour in Canada.

Long Term

1. A sound, long-term national policy for agriculture needs to be devised. It should take into account Canadian potential and opportunities, regional advantages and disadvantages and the concerns of individual farmers.
2. Federal government must provide funds to assist agricultural adjustments.
 - (A) Funds for changes required by people who remain in agriculture (changes such as altering cropping patterns, diversifying into live-stock, introducing new crops).
 - (B) Funds for people who decide to leave agriculture (to assist in re-training programs, to provide information on job opportunities, to effect settlements regarding land holdings).
3. Establishment of meat and marketing boards is desirable and the Pool believes that cow-calf, beef finishing and hog enterprises should be expanded to meet the estimated market opportunities within Canada. Quality production is important.
4. Improved consultation between governments and farmers is essential.
5. The question of a guaranteed incomes policy for all Canadians should be investigated.
6. A fund for research and market promotion could be provided by deductions at time of grain deliveries, matched by government grants and administered by trustees responsible to producers.

Other Policies

Numerous other items make up Pool policy. Following is a summary of some of the major ones:

1. International commodity agreements are in the best interests of producers. The current International Grains Arrangement should be supported and re-negotiated for the future.
2. The Canadian Wheat Board should be retained and its jurisdiction extended to cover all grains as defined in the Canada Grain Act. There should be

Pool Policy

Board control of the marketing of all prairie grains through public elevators and mills, feed dealers and any other merchants or feedlots that purchase grain.

3. The quota system should be retained. Improvements may be necessary and the Pool will put forth some ideas.
4. The Canadian government should expend every effort to expand world wheat trade by commercial sale, concessional transaction, gift or any other means available.
5. We urge Canada to meet her foreign aid target of one per cent of the gross national product as soon as possible and wherever possible food be used to meet this commitment.
6. We request the Canadian Transport Commission to implement its railway rationalization program provided there is assurance that there are adequate safeguards for the interests of farmers.
7. We urge governments to find a more acceptable tax base than real property to be used in the calculation of education taxes. We are convinced that the real property tax method doesn't reflect the farmer's ability to pay education taxes.
8. The Government of Canada and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority must not increase seaway tolls in 1970.
9. The Government of Canada and the Bank of Canada need to implement a program that will control interest rates in order to curb inflation.
10. We feel it is important for Canadian co-operatives and the Co-operative Union of Canada to work together to implement programs that will improve conditions for all Canadian people.



Pool Policy is for Farm Families.



Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE

ASSETS

Cash.....		\$ 6,117,712
Accounts Receivable.....		10,429,851
Stocks of Grain (Note 1).....		142,699,485
Stock in Trade (Note 2).....		8,551,783
Manufacturing Supplies.....		188,795
Prepaid Taxes, Insurance and Other Expenses.....		1,143,348
Total Current Assets		\$169,130,974
Accounts Receivable Deferred.....		1,128,970
Investments and Memberships, at cost		9,231,456
Fixed Assets, at cost (Note 3)		
Sites, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.....	\$136,707,719	
Less accumulated allowance for depreciation	75,637,580	61,070,139
Deferred Charges		
Stocks of Repair Parts and Supplies		307,023
On behalf of the Board		
E. K. TURNER, <i>Director</i>		
E. A. BODEN, <i>Director</i>		
		<u>\$240,868,562</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED

1. Stocks of grain have been valued either at The Canadian Wheat Board prices, Winnipeg market cash closing prices at 31st July 1969, or open sales contracts, after allowance where necessary for freight and carrying charges.

2. Stock in trade has been valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, or on the basis of open sales contracts.

3. Provision for depreciation has been made for a full year on all depreciable assets by the diminishing balance method at the rate of 8.1% on country elevator buildings—frame, 20% on automobiles, and at normal maximum rates allowed under income tax regulations for the balance of the fixed assets. The rate applied to country elevator buildings arose from certain current governmental restrictions on capital cost allowed on new acquisitions.

4. The following statement shows the changes in Capital Account during the year ended 31st July 1969:

Balance at 31st July 1968.....		\$46,268,589
Add		
New shares allotted.....	\$ 1,456	
Allocated from 1967-68 surplus	258,773	260,229
		<u>\$46,528,818</u>

The following should be considered as part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet, pages 10 and 11.

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL,
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

We have examined the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and its subsidiary companies, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Limited, Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited and Modern Press Limited as at 31st July 1969 and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. For each company our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the various companies, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the organization's affairs at 31st July 1969 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. All of the transactions that have come to our notice, have in our opinion, been within the objects and powers of the companies.

Regina,
19th September 1969.

TOUCHE, ROSS, BAILEY & SMART,
Chartered Accountants.



and Subsidiary Companies

SHEET at 31st July 1969

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Cheques and Orders Outstanding.....		\$ 29,302,811
Bank Loans—secured.....		110,520,000
Accounts Payable.....		14,880,691
Members' Term Loans Due Before 31st July 1970		5,352,423
Total Current Liabilities		\$160,055,925
North Vancouver Terminal Loan.....		8,142,261
Members' Term Loans.....		4,534,586
Bank Term Loans—secured.....		8,000,000
Capital (Note 4)		
Authorized		
50,000,000 shares of		
\$1 each.....	\$50,000,000	
Allotted and fully paid		
44,750,242 shares.....	\$ 44,750,242	
Allotted and partly paid		
87,358 shares.....	43,686	44,793,928
Reserve.....		15,341,862
Commitments and Guaranties (Notes 5 to 8)		
The notes to the consolidated bal- ance sheet are an integral part of the balance sheet.		<u>\$240,868,562</u>

BALANCE SHEET 31st July 1969

Deduct

Purchased from eligible cate- gories.....	\$1,717,739	
Cancelled account address un- known, etc.—net.....	17,151	1,734,890
		<u>\$44,793,928</u>

5. As at 31st July 1969 capital commitments to 31st October 1969 totalled \$1,490,100.

6. Under the Employee's Retirement Plans and revisions thereto, there is a liability as valued by actuaries in respect of past services of approximately \$5,565,000 to be paid to the Retirement Funds in varying amounts over the next twenty-three years. During the year under review payments totalling \$471,075 were made to the Funds.

7. There is a liability of undertermined amount in connection with unexpired subscriptions to The Western Producer.

8. There is a continuing guaranty in connection with loans made to livestock feeders by various credit unions.

STATEMENT OF COMBINED OPERATIONS

Operations of all Divisions of the company for the year ended 31st July 1969, as follows:

Operating Surplus*

Country Elevator Division.....	\$	429,664	
Terminal Elevator Division.....		(720,029)	
Farm Service Division.....		(526,586)	
Industrial Division—Flour Mill..	\$	115,229	
Oil Mill.....		99,278	214,507
			<hr/>
Livestock Division.....			62,239
Printing & Publishing Division			
Job Printing Department.....		1,290	
The Western Producer.....		(290,785)	(289,495)
			<hr/>
			\$(829,700)
Deduct Income Tax Refund 1967-68, estimated.....			530,888
			<hr/>
Loss for the year, transferred to Reserve Account.....			\$(298,812)
			<hr/> <hr/>

*Brackets denote deficit.

The delegates recommended that the loss on the year's operations, after deducting estimated \$530,888 refund on 1967-68 income tax, be transferred to the Reserve Account.

The delegates further recommended the allocation of \$500,000 for the purchase of shares of the company and terminal loan equities from only the first of the established categories. The categories are:

- 1—Estates of deceased members.
- 2—Totally disabled members.
- 3—Members over 70 years of age, or 65 years of age, if a veteran.
- 4—Members no longer interested in the production of grain or livestock.



The agent is an important part of the Pool.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR DIVISION

Earnings: 1968-69

Net earnings on grain operations amounted to \$429,664 compared with \$1,889,177 the previous year.

Grain Operations:

The year was one of the most trying and difficult ever experienced in the grain industry.

Deliveries of all grains to Pool elevators during the year were 148,911,000 bushels, compared with 170,708,000 bushels the previous year.

Congestion of elevators and a number of problems in the marketing and transportation process caused Pool handlings to drop approximately 2½ per cent from last year.

Failure to achieve a full five-bushel quota resulted in unfair treatment to many producers and created serious disadvantages for Pool operations.

Receipts—Pool Country Elevators

	1968-69		1967-68	
Wheat.....	120,255,000	Bushels	142,899,000	Bushels
Durum.....	10,134,000		8,009,000	
Oats.....	4,719,000		4,094,000	
Barley.....	8,692,000		10,311,000	
Rye.....	1,155,000		1,818,000	
Flax.....	1,677,000		784,000	
Rapeseed.....	2,279,000		2,793,000	
	<u>148,911,000</u>		<u>170,708,000</u>	

Pool elevators also handled 614, 671 bushels of mustard seed and 1,749 bushels of clover seed.

Congested and Mill Orders:

The number of cars shipped on congested orders represented 10 per cent of the total shipments. This is a reduction of one per cent from the previous year.

Country Elevator Cleaning:

During the season 13,764,424 bushels were cleaned compared with 14,695,932 in the previous year. Of this amount 11,921,329 bushels was custom cleaning.

Malting Barley:

The volume of malting barley handled this year amounted to 2,520,543 bushels as compared to 1,698,597 last year. Most of the selections of malting barley were made from last season's carryover.

Consolidation:

Your Board thinks that a reduction in the number of delivery points and the number of companies operating country elevators is inevitable. This can proceed in many ways, but ideally should come under the complete ownership and control of farm users.

During the season the Pool closed out operations at 35 stations and purchased competitors' facilities at 41 stations.

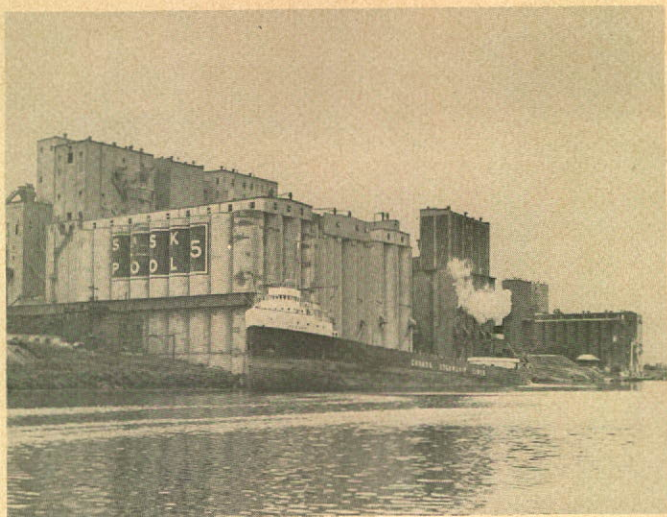
One hundred shipping points were operated on part-time service.

Grain Drying:

A maximum of 204 driers were in operation at country locations during the year. A total of 12,376,045 bushels were dried, 9,146,884 on a custom basis, the balance being company stocks.

Construction Program:

In the year under review the Pool constructed seven new elevators and four from used material. The balance of the construction program consisted of three crib annexes, 11 modern dwellings, three farm service centres and 17 farm supply warehouses.



Terminal elevator at the lakehead.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR DIVISION

The Division sustained a net loss on operations for the year amounting to \$720,029 compared with earnings of \$330,885 in the previous season.

Handlings for the past year amounted to 116,149,638 bushels compared with 116,393,854 bushels the previous year.

Lower average stocks in store, increased operating costs and depreciation on the North Vancouver Terminal were the main factors contributing to the decline in earnings.

High-moisture grain placed pressure on our drying facilities and our equipment had to be renewed or updated at four of our lakehead Terminals.

Approximately 14,000 tons of grain screening pellets were produced at Vancouver and marketed mostly to Japan.

Your Board is promoting changes in the system of allocating lake boats which will allow for the phasing out of old plants without affecting our present allocation.

Increased costs of capital improvements and water pollution regulations, add to the pressures of consolidation in our terminal operations.

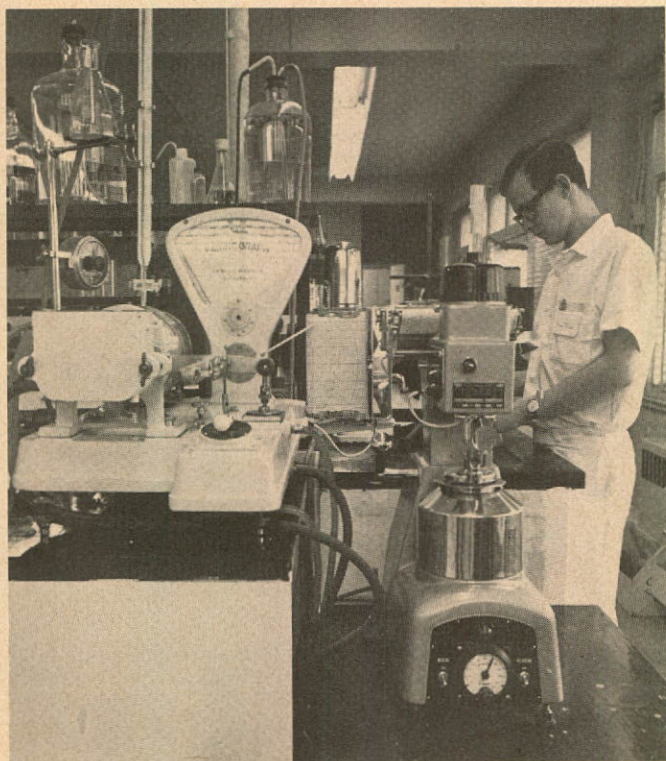
INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

Flour Mill:

The Flour Mill reported a surplus for the year of \$115,229 as compared with a surplus of \$14,991 for 1967-68.

Export sales were down from the past year, but the mill was able to increase domestic sales enough to offset the reduction in export sales.

Flour exports from Canada are likely to decrease because Canadian mills are unable to compete against high subsidized exports from other countries. Traditional flour markets are disappearing. To offset this, the mill will have to further increase its share of the domestic market. This can only be done if improvements in efficiency are achieved.



Testing quality of Pool flour.



Swath pattern at harvest.

Vegetable Oil Mill:

The Vegetable Oil Mill reported a surplus for the year of \$99,278 as compared with a loss of \$42,138 in the previous year's operation.

A new record in production and sales of oil and meal was one of the highlights of the year's operation. Although some improvement in freight rates was achieved, Western mills still remain at a disadvantage. Efforts will be continued for further rate reductions.

For sometime it has been apparent that the plant is undersized for maximum efficiency. Measures to improve plant efficiency have been under investigation for the past two years and a detailed study is under way to determine the feasibility of plant expansion.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS at July 31, 1969

*Front row,
president;
vice-president*

*Back row, l.
14; W. A.
Lindsay, di
district 1;*



Chas. W. Gibbings

Chas. W. Gibbings, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool since 1960, resigned June 30, 1969, to become a Wheat Board commissioner. He was the fourth Pool president and the first born in Saskatchewan. Mr. Gibbings was elected a delegate in 1946 and a director in 1952. In 1955 he was elected a vice-president and in December, 1960, he became president of the Pool. Mr. Gibbings provided valuable service and leadership to the Pool.

His important contribution is widely recognized and appreciated.



to right: J. W. Marshall, district 15; E. A. Boden, district 12, first vice-K. Turner, district 16, president; D. M. Lockwood, district 10, second J. R. Stilborn, district 6.

o right: H. F. McLeod, district 9; E. J. Sjolie, district 8; G. South, district mph, district 11; W. B. Mundell, district 13; A. K. Sahl, district 5; J. ct 2; G. Stevenson, district 7; G. C. Anderson, district 3; A. G. Pederson, . Anderson, district 4.

NEW DIRECTOR

R. D. McKell was elected director for district 6 in November, 1969, succeeding J. R. Stilborn, who retired as a delegate.



R. D. McKell

OFFICIALS



*I. K. Mumford,
General Manager*



*J. O. Wright,
Secretary*



*W. R. Purslow,
Treasurer*



The farm problem: unsold grain.

LIVESTOCK DIVISION

The Division reported a surplus for the year of \$62,239. This is an increase from the previous year and was accomplished on a smaller handling than the previous year.

Marketings:

The cattle population in Saskatchewan has decreased for the third consecutive year. The feeder cattle trade was very active and the demand generally exceeded the supply.

The Division handled 520,379 cattle and calves this year. This is a reduction of 11 per cent from last year. Hog marketings for the year were reduced 8 per cent and sheep and lamb marketings increased by 6 per cent.

Industry Trends:

Present trends in the industry are causing the Pool to re-examine its objectives to determine if there is a need to offer additional services to members. Suggestions have been made that the Pool should establish custom feed lots. Should the Pool consider artificial insemination units for herd improvement?

Programs are being developed by private industry and it would seem that a farmers' organization might provide these services.

Your board will continue to examine all aspects of livestock production and marketing and will remain alert to provide co-operative services to producers.

Credit:

In an effort to increase livestock feeder operations in Saskatchewan, the Pool introduced a feeder finance program.

Demand for loans under the new program exceeded all expectations with the following position reported at July 31, 1969.

	Head
Purchases to date.....	12,053
Sales to date.....	3,437
On hand 31st July 1969.....	8,616
Contracts Outstanding—\$1,461,507	

The feeding co-operative program serviced by our Division, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited, continued to operate as follows:

Total number of member Associations as at 31st July 1969.....	35
Number Active.....	26
Total loans outstanding as at 31st July 1969.....	\$1,987,039
Number of cattle on feed (approx.).....	14,517
15 Associations are participating in the herd improvement program (cow-calf)	
Total herd improvement loans as at 31st July 1969, covering approximately 3,900 head.....	\$ 827,617

Market Stabilization:

The policy of supporting prices to avoid sudden price fluctuations was continued at all branches. The Division supported thirty-two 4-H sales this year by having a representative on hand to bid for calves.

Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited:

Livestock handlings by the organization were the lowest experienced for a number of years and with reduced revenues the organization showed an operational loss of \$39,481.

Handlings for the year were 199,212 head, of which 61,065 originated in Saskatchewan.

The value of the cattle handled by CLC this year amounted to \$33,977,058.

FARM SERVICE DIVISION

Operations for the Division the past year resulted in a loss of \$526,586 compared with a surplus of \$401,507 the previous season. Drastic reductions in fertilizer and chemical sales were major factors in the loss. Total sales were down from 1967-68 by 21 per cent.

Credit Policy:

Credit has become a major factor in financing sales of farm input items. The Division's credit policy was reviewed and interest on overdue accounts was increased from 8 to 12 per cent as of August 1, 1969.

Chemical Marketing Section:

A reduction in sales was caused by general economic conditions and cutbacks in the use of chemicals. The section increased sales of miscellaneous items and this experience points out the need to have a number of different items in stock.

Seed Marketing Section:

Sales increased over \$1,000,000 from the previous year. Much of the increase was due to farmers switching from wheat to other crops.

Bulk seed sales represented 40 per cent of the total sales this year.

Fertilizer Marketing Section:

Sales for the year amounted to 30,419 tons. This is a 47 per cent reduction from the past year. About 10 per cent of the fertilizer was sold in bulk.

Construction:

A new service centre was put into operation at Canora during the year. The first fertilizer blending plant was put into operation at Kindersley. The service centre at Raymore became operative August 1, 1969.



Farm Service Centre at Assiniboia.

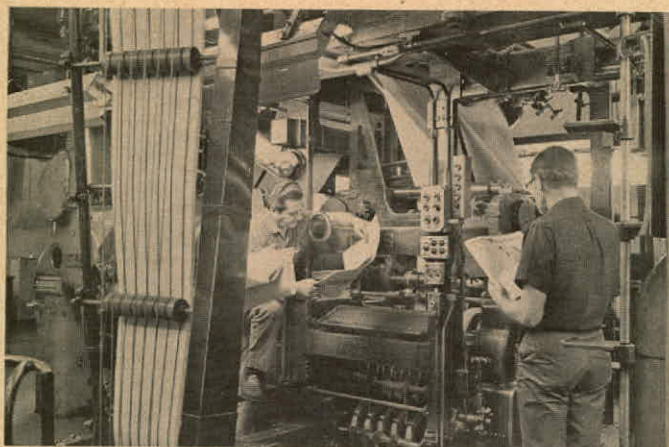
Western Co-operative Fertilizers Limited:

Production for the year amounted to 222,967 tons of fertilizer.

Net savings on the operation amounted to \$827,491.

The decrease in the fertilizer market in Western Canada has created surplus manufacturing capacity. The company is making an effort to sell fertilizer in the United States and on the export market. Some market penetration has been made in British Columbia and it is hoped a substantial tonnage will be sold in that area.

Because fertilizer sales are so closely linked to the wheat economy, it is hard to project what future sales will be.



Printing the Producer.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING DIVISION

Operations for the year showed a net loss of \$289,495 made up of an earning on job printing of \$1,290 and loss of \$290,785 by The Western Producer.

The slow-down of the prairie economy had a significant effect on both operations.

Commercial Printing:

Many of our major customers reduced their printing requirements because of the economic decline in the province. Coupled with this, our plant was out of operation for a time due to a labor dispute. Revenue from the department was down nine per cent from 1967-68.

The Western Producer:

Circulation of the paper declined by 509 during the year, leaving a paid-up circulation of 158,694.

Editorial Content:

Among topics given high priority during the year were the damp grain situation, the decline of grain sales and prices and the visit of the Commons Agriculture Committee to the West. At all times we tried to maintain a flow of information to the farmer concerning the many problems that arose during the year. Editorial page material has followed very closely and commented on the attempts of western farmers to secure for their industry some measure of economic justice.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED

Prairie wheat production for 1969 is estimated to be 665 million bushels, compared to 629 million bushels last year.

Exports of all grains and flour totalled 359 million bushels in the crop year 1968-69. This is a reduction of 45 million from the 1967-68 crop year. Reduced grain shipments to Russia and other Eastern European countries accounted for the export drop.

Grain Deliveries from Western Farms

Producer deliveries of wheat to country elevators in Western Canada declined for the second year in succession. On the basis of preliminary figures, wheat deliveries for 1968-69 were 400 million bushels, down 56 million from the year before and the lowest in any year since 1961-62. The record high was in 1966-67 at 632.3 million bushels.

World Food:

The Food and Agriculture Organization reports that India and Pakistan are expected to harvest good crops in 1969. In spite of gains in production, world food problems haven't been solved.

A reasonable food-population balance in large parts of the world remains a distant goal.

The International Grain Year:

World production for 1968-69 has been estimated by the International Wheat Council to be about 12 billion bushels. This amount added to a large carryover, left world stocks at an all time high.

The new International Grains Arrangement proved unequal to the strains exerted upon it and world prices were below the floor price for much of the year.

The Canadian Wheat Board and the government of Canada have been asked to seek re-establishment of a realistic floor price for international wheat trading.

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited value The Canadian wheat marketing system and commend The Canadian Wheat Board for its efforts during the past year.

SECRETARIAL DIVISION

Publicity and Advertising:

A regular advertising program was continued in each issue of The Western Producer accenting Pool services and policies. The regular Pool broadcast emphasized Pool policies with some product promotion as a company contribution to the divisions concerned. A total of 139 news releases were issued during the year.

Research:

The Division undertook studies and prepared material on a number of diversified subjects including the Canadian Agricultural Conference, provincial agricultural programs and policies, grain delivery quotas and a Pool grain sales agency.

Extension:

Many programs were carried out by the Division including banquet conferences and meetings to discuss the damp grain crisis.

The Division played a major role in organizing the Member of Parliament meetings that were held in April. Twenty-four meetings were held and 18,000 farmers attended. Wheat Pool members and business men outlined the problems faced by agriculture. The meetings provided an opportunity for the members of parliament to gain first-hand knowledge of the agricultural problems being experienced in the West.

A number of youth programs were conducted by the Division.

Member Relations:

The Division administered the delegate elections and three by-elections during the year. Other activities included the updating of the membership records and assistance in organizing Wheat Pool Committees.

Personnel and Organization Division:

At July 31, 1969, the Pool had 1893 monthly employees and 906 hourly employees.

The Division continued to work closely with all of the divisions to evaluate training programs and to determine employee needs.

District 1

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Douglas F. Wilmot
2. Roy W. McNeil
3. Roger Carlton
4. A. G. Pederson

Back Row (L to R)

5. H. E. Voechting
6. Erling O. Johnsrude
7. Harold D. Crossman
8. George D. Thornton



District 2

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Jay A. Larsen
2. Kenneth A. Elder
3. Gary Gording
4. Oswald G. O'Neill

Back Row (L to R)

5. James Lindsay
6. Orville E. Dahl
7. Carman H. Dunn
8. Thos. C. Jacques



District 3

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Gustave C. Anderson
2. Chas. Maynard Rapley
3. John D. Pierce
4. Charles E. Bessie

Back Row (L to R)

5. Herbert V. Anderon
6. Hugh E. McDonough
7. George E. Murphy
8. Verner D. Ross
9. R. A. Thomson



District 4

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Donald H. A. McKay
2. R. W. Benjamin
3. Vernon J. Sawby

Back Row (L to R)

4. Joseph Tuchscherer
5. J. Earl Howes
7. Jas. A. Anderson
8. George J. Toews

Missing from picture is:

6. Clifford E. Murch



District 5

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Norman R. Lowe
2. Avery K. Sahl
4. Arthur G. Gross

Back Row (L to R)

5. Allan E. Grigg
6. Homer H. Beach
7. C. R. Paul Nelson
8. Darl E. Hicks



District 6

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Herbert C. Wilke
2. J. M. Hubbs
3. John L. Schnitzler
4. Wesley H. Brunskill

Back Row (L to R)

5. Herman Lindenbach
6. Roger T. Gray
7. Harold W. Nicholson
8. R. D. McKeil
9. Edison McRae



District 7

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Neil C. McConnachie
2. Wesley J. E. Glydon
3. Robert W. Johnston
4. Regis Ferraton

Back Row (L to R)

6. Garfield Stevenson
7. Frank J. Carter
8. Stephen J. Pask
9. Verner A. Freed

Missing from the picture is:

5. Thomas L. Brooks



District 8

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Wm. Schutz
2. Eddy Selland
3. Maurice Kostichuk
4. F. Rupert Kirkham

Back Row (L to R)

5. Jas. Harasen
6. Peter P. Horkoff
7. Donald M. Sklaruk
8. John A. Secondiak
9. Elmer J. Sjolie
10. H. C. M. Johnson



District 9

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Stanley Klus
2. R. Brock Turner
3. Herb G. Maskell
4. Lorne A. Hancock

Back Row (L to R)

5. Harry Baan
6. Hugh F. McLeod
7. Donald E. McMartin
8. J. M. Olafson
9. Milton H. Ewert



District 10

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Claude N. Beaton
2. Donald M. Lockwood
3. F. Eric Tuplin

Back Row (L to R)

4. Willis Jaskela
7. Roy Bristow
8. Paul M. Paulsen
9. D. A. Murray

Missing from the picture is

6. Gilbert N. Robbins



District 11

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Melvin A. Egeland
2. Wm. A. Marjerrison
3. Ray L. Howe
4. Robert J. Thomson

Back Row (L to R)

5. Wayne G. Nargang
6. George A. Siemens
7. Marcel Dubois
8. Gary H. Mack
9. Walter A. Kumph



District 12

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Aubrey B. Wood
2. Chris L. Haas
3. August Sittler
4. Earl M. Ternan

Back Row (L to R)

5. Ronald A. Gartner
6. Donald Wm. Wallace
7. Francis Barnsley
8. Edward A. Boden
9. Cletus J. Scherman



District 13

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. George P. Burton
2. Albert Thoen
3. Stuart M. Smith
5. Kenneth G. Bunn

Back Row (L to R)

6. Ervin Wiebe
7. John J. Tarala
8. Alex J. Kotelko
9. Jos. B. Buchinski
10. Richard J. Gerwing
11. W. Bernard Mundell

Missing from the picture is:

4. George A. Wilson



District 14

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. R. H. Clark
2. Harry F. King
3. Lloyd D. Loyns
4. Archie T. Groat

Back Row (L to R)

5. F. G. Adames
6. Harold G. Yelland
7. Sydney T. C. Joseph
8. Glen Bone
9. Gordon South
10. Maurice J. H. Poty



District 15

Sub Front Row (L to R)

1. Selmar O. Njaa
2. Harry R. Bastness
3. Neil C. Hazelwood
4. A. R. Friesen

Back Row (L to R)

5. Dennis G. Banda
6. Lloyd D. Good
7. J. Wm. Marshall
8. S. Colin Belt
9. Louis Pender
10. Leonard V. Parker



District 16

Sub Front Row (L to R)

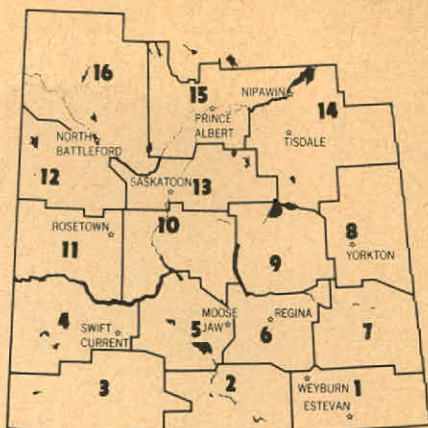
1. E. K. Turner
2. Y. M. Kotyk
3. Steve G. Ornowka
4. Leonard J. Weber

Back Row (L to R)

5. Walter Weston
6. Alan Harbin
7. A. W. Heggstrom
8. Frank Seidle
9. Leo. Fontaine
10. F. J. Turgeon



POOL DISTRICTS



CONCLUSION

The present agricultural situation is a real challenge to farm leaders and individual producers. Farm co-operatives as responsible membership organizations face equally challenging times.

The very existence of your organization, its public record and growth in service to Saskatchewan farm families, gives sound evidence of the wisdom of its basic premise, that is, that farmers can control their own destiny through co-operative action. Your organization has attempted to:

1. Get facts into the hands of members so they are generally well informed on issues.
2. Get a high level of participation amongst members in discussions of farm problems and their solutions.
3. Develop leadership skills of producer-representatives in initiating discussions, sorting out priorities, and presenting the farmers' case.

This process must be supported by government recognition of its responsibility for supporting legislation and policies, and must also be accompanied by the loyalty and support of Saskatchewan farmers.

Thorough consideration of problems at the farm level, effective representation of the farmers' case, combined with the development of strong co-operative enterprises serving the needs of producers, are the continued objectives of your organization.

TABLE I
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL
Country Elevator Division
Schedule of Handling Charges—1925 to 1969

Year	Wheat c	Oats c	Barley c	Flax c	Rye c
1925-26*	4	—	—	—	—
1926-27*	5	4	5	10	5
1927-28*	4	3	4	10	4
1928-29*	4	3	4	10	4
1929-30*	4	3	4	10	4
1930-31*	5	3	4½	10	4
1931-32	4	3½	4	7	4
1932-33	4	3½	4	7	4
1933-34	4	3½	4	7	4
1934-35	4	3½	4	8	4
1935-36**	4½	—	—	—	—
1936-37	4	3½	4	8	4
1937-38	5½	4½	5½	8	5½
1938-39**	5	4	5	8	5
1939-40**	5	4	5	8	5
1940-41**	5	4	5	8	5
1941-42**	5	4	5	9	5
1942-43	3	2½	3	8½	3
1943-44	3	2½	3	7½	3
1944-45	1	1	1½	3	5
1945-46	3	3	3½	5	5
1946-47	3	4	4½	5	5
1947-48	3½	5	6	8	5
1948-49	4½	4½	5½	9	5½
1949-50	4½	3½	4½	10	5½
1950-51 to					
1956-57	4½	3½	4½	10	5½
1957-58 to					
1961-62	4½	3½	4½	10	6
1962-63	5	3½	4 7/8	10	6
1963-64 to					
1965-66	4½	3½	4½	10	6
1966-67	4½	3½	4½	10	6
1967-68	5½	4	5½	15½	8½
1968-69	5½	4 3/8	5½	18	9

*Saskatchewan Pool charges during Pooling years.

**In these years, handling charges for Canadian Wheat Board grain differed from charges on open market grain. The higher figure has been selected in all cases.



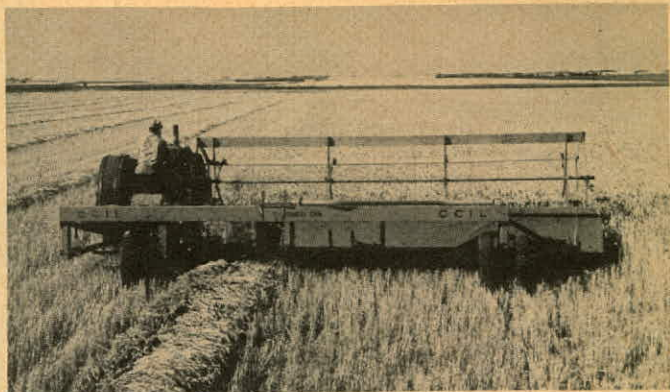


TABLE II
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL
Distribution Excess Charges Refunds to Members—1940-1969

Year	Commodity	Total Excess Charges c	Credited to Members		Repaid to Members in Cash c
			To Repurchase Equities c	Retained as Loan c	
1940-41	All G.	2	1	—	1
1941-42	W.	1	—	—	1
	F.	1.5	.75	—	.75
	O.B. & R.	1	.5	—	.5
1942-43	W. & F.	2	.5	—	1.5
	O.B. & R.	1.5	—	—	1
1943-44	W. & F.	4.62	.5	—	4.12
	O.B. & R.	4.12	—	—	3.62
1944-45	W. & F.	1.5	.75	—	.75
	O.B. & R.	1	.5	—	.5
1945-46	All G.	1.66	1.66	—	—
1946-47	All G.	0.55	0.55	—	—
1947-48	No Excess Charges Refund Declared.				
1948-49	All G.	1.2	1.2	—	—
1949-50	All G.	1.75	1.75	—	—
1950-51	All G.	2.75	1	.75	1
1951-52	All G.	3.25	.75	1.5	1
1952-53	All G.	3	.75	1.25	1
1953-54	All G.	2.44	1.25	.19	1
1954-55	All G.	2.5	1.25	—	1.25
1955-56	All G.	2.19	1.19	—	1
1956-57	All G.	2.33	1.1	.6	.5
1957-58	All G.	.3	1.1	1	1
1958-59	All G.	3.5	1.1	1.4	1
1959-60	All G.	2.6	1.2	.4	1
1960-61	All G.	3.1	1.1	.7	1.3
1961-62	All G.	2.25	1.6	—	.65
1962-63	All G.	3.5	1	1	1.5
1963-64	All G.	4.15	.75	3.4	—
1964-65	All G.	2.1	.6	1.5	—
1965-66	All G.	3.89	.6	3.29	—
1966-67	All G.	3.19	—	3.19	—
1967-68	All G.	.16	—	.16	—
1968-69	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the foregoing, provision was made to purchase out of working capital in 1968-69, members' equities in the amount of \$2,930,871. \$1,195,981 of this amount was repayment of the Vancouver terminal loan.

Abbreviations: All G.—All Grains; W.—Wheat; F.—Flax; O.—Oats; B.—Barley; R.—Rye.

LIVESTOCK DIVISION HANDLINGS
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Year	Cattle & Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1954-55	202,000	168,000	18,000
1955-56	222,000	194,000	19,000
1956-57	282,000	164,000	19,000
1957-58	329,000	181,000	19,000
1958-59	306,000	270,000	18,000
1959-60	312,755	208,968	18,748
1960-61	348,714	142,522	21,077
1961-62	391,644	178,944	25,851
1962-63	388,140	95,491	24,146
1963-64	393,478	115,111	23,319
1964-65	500,353	104,443	21,336
1965-66	583,719	103,344	17,157
1966-67	548,846	129,872	15,302
1967-68	585,870	165,260	18,499
1968-69	520,379	150,983	19,714



CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD PAYMENTS

	Initial Adjustments	Final	Total
Wheat—(No. 1 Northern Basis Lakehead)			
1964-65	\$1.50	.386	\$1.886
1965-66	1.50	.497	1.997
1966-67	1.50	.487	1.987
1967-68	1.70	11.317	1.813
1968-69	1.70	.114	1.814
Oats—(2 C.W. Basis Lakehead)			
1964-65	.60	.171	.771
1965-66	.60	.245	.845
1966-67	.60	.234	.834
1967-68	.60	—	—
1968-69	.65	.175	.825
Barley—(1 Feed Basis Lakehead)			
1964-65	.87	.315	1.185
1965-66	.87	.329	1.199
1966-67	.87	.338	1.208
1967-68	.97	—	—
1968-69	.97	.038	1.008

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL
Country Elevator Facilities and Handlings

Year	Number at August 1	Storage Capacity millions	Total Handlings (000)
1924-25	—	—	50,251
1929-30	1,048	35.4	85,447
1934-35	1,082	36.5	53,777
1939-40	1,093	38.1	117,357
1944-45	1,135	64.4	159,817
1949-50	1,163	63.2	122,918
1954-55	1,142	75.0	132,939
1959-60	1,146	84.6	145,835
1964-65	1,224	89.7	197,366
1968-69	1,230	93.0	148,911

EXPORTS OF ALL GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR
(millions of bushels)

	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
Wheat	280.5	310.7	482.7
Flour	23.7	24.4	32.9
Wheat and Flour	304.2	335.1	515.6
Oats	2.3	3.1	3.8
Barley	21.2	36.1	53.1
Rye	4.2	4.8	10.0
Flaxseed	13.4	12.6	16.6
Rapeseed	14.2	12.3	13.8
Total	359.5	403.9	612.9

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Exports of Canadian Grain and Wheat Flour

**EXPORTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT
TO MAJOR IMPORTERS 1966 to 1969**
(millions of bushels)

	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	49.0	93.2
China, Communist	83.1	52.0	90.5
Britain	55.7	61.9	67.7
Japan	43.3	40.8	60.2
India	15.3	22.4	42.0
Italy	15.2	10.1	9.5
Germany	12.8	17.5	22.6
Belgium and Luxemburg	—	9.4	13.8
Others	55.1	47.6	83.2
Total	280.5	310.7	482.7

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Exports of Canadian Grain and Wheat Flour



*Democracy in action
—a delegate makes a point at 1969 annual meeting.*

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL

Aim

To be a farm organization dedicated to the improvement of the social and economic conditions of Saskatchewan farm families.

Objectives

1. To maintain a democratic structure which provides a forum for the development and promotion of agricultural policies.
2. To increase general understanding and knowledge of co-operative philosophy and to assist in the development of the Co-operative Movement in all its phases.
3. To maintain a well informed membership through educational and informational programs dealing with all aspects of agricultural production and marketing.
4. To promote and develop markets at adequate prices for the products of Saskatchewan farms.
5. To promote and provide co-operative and other services required by farmers in the production and marketing of agricultural products, thereby reducing speculation, manipulation and waste.
6. To create working conditions and training opportunities in which staff members will be encouraged to grow and develop with the organization.

Photography by:
GIBSON PHOTOS, SASKATOON

