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Saskatchewan WHEAT POOL

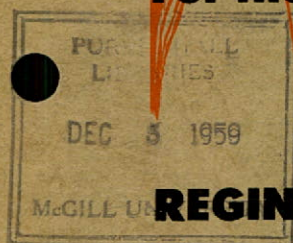
and subsidiary companies

THIRTY-FIFTH

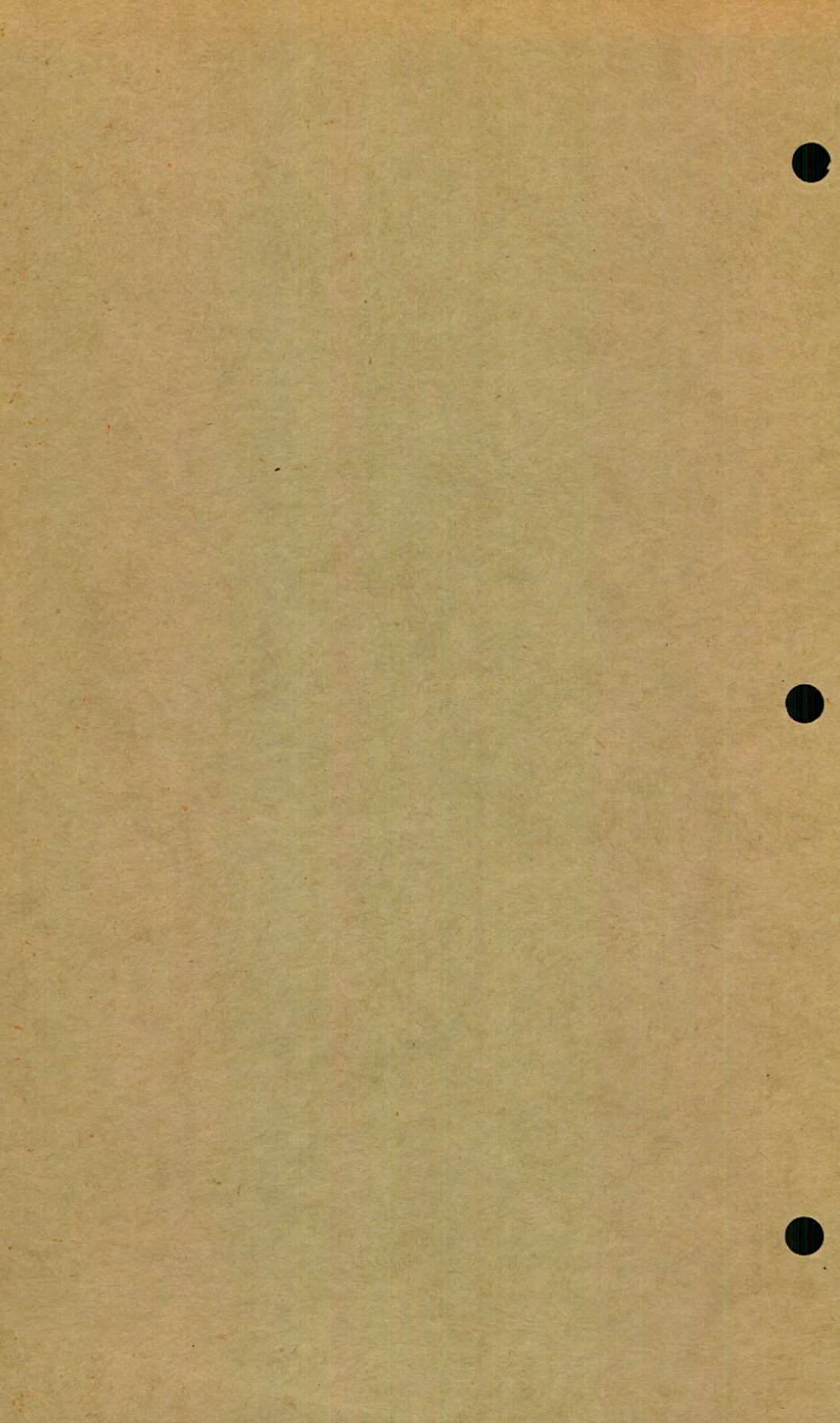
ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ending 31st July

1959



REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN



Proposed Agenda of Business for Annual Meeting

- 1.—Invocation.
- 2.—Appointment of Chairman.
- 3.—Notice of Annual Meeting.
- 4.—Resolution to Adopt Agenda.
- 5.—Minutes of Previous Meeting.
- 6.—Report of Resolutions Committee.
- 7.—Report of Board of Directors.
- 8.—Resolution to Receive Directors' Report.
- 9.—Discussion of Directors' Report.
- 10.—Financial Statements and Auditors' Report.
- 11.—Discussion of Financial Statements.
- 12.—Adoption of Directors' Report.
- 13.—Adoption of Financial Statements.
- 14.—Consideration of Resolutions set out in Notice of Meeting.
- 15.—Consideration of other matters that may properly come before the Meeting, introduced by Delegates.
- 16.—Remuneration of Auditors.
- 17.—Appointment of Auditors.
- 18.—Fraternal Delegates.
- 19.—Adjournment.



SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL

DIRECTORS' REPORT

IN MEMORIAM

This year the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has completed 35 years of co-operative service to the farmers of Saskatchewan. They are years of service that were made possible by the determination and hard work of groups of farm people who had the courage to venture into unknown fields to build an organization dedicated to the service of those engaged in agriculture on a basis of mutual trust and understanding. They builded better than they knew.

It is with deep regret that your Board places on record the names of former delegates of the organization, whose passing has been reported since the last Annual Meeting.

Mr. J. N. Burrill of Langbank, died at Indian Head on Wednesday, 6th May. Mr. Burrill farmed at Langbank for many years, and was one of the pioneers who settled in the area before the formation of the province in 1905.

Mr. Burrill was elected a Wheat Pool delegate in 1928 and served without interruption until he resigned in 1950. He served as Director for District 7 from the fall of 1941 until his retirement in December, 1950.

Mr. Burrill was in attendance at the historic organizational meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers Association in Indian Head in 1902. Following the formation of the province of Saskatchewan in 1905, he became a member and later a director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. He played an active role in the Co-operative Elevator Company, and later took an active part in organizing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

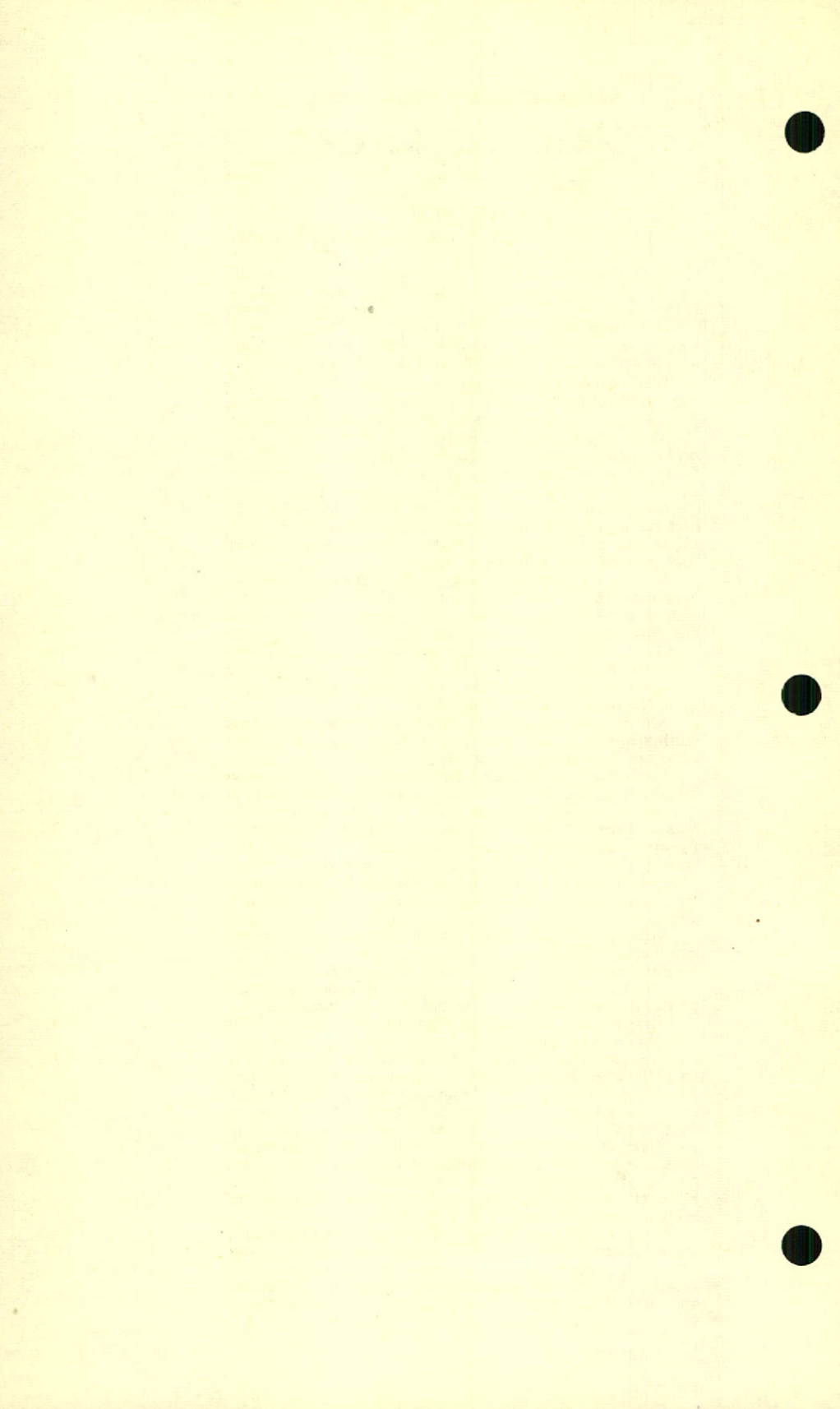
Mr. Burrill was widely known and respected for his sterling qualities, and his staunch support of all causes aimed at benefiting agriculture.

Mr. Arni Sigurdsson, of Foam Lake, passed away on Wednesday, 8th April. Mr. Sigurdsson was a Wheat Pool delegate from 1953 until his death. He was a good citizen, was well respected in his community, and was prominent in all local co-operative organizations, municipal and school affairs, and was an active member of the Foam Lake Agricultural Society. In the death of Mr. Sigurdsson, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool lost one of its staunch supporters.

Mr. H. W. Underwood, of Milestone, died in the summer of 1959. Mr. Underwood served as delegate of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the terms 1931-32 to 1935-36. He will be well remembered for his leadership in all phases of the co-operative movement in his community.

Mr. George H. Baker, of Burnaby, B.C., formerly of Verigin, Saskatchewan, died in the spring of 1959. Mr. Baker was delegate in District 8, sub-district 5, from 1937 to 1948, when he retired and moved to British Columbia. Mr. Baker farmed in the Verigin district for many years, and took a leading part in organizing the Wheat Pool in that district. He was a strong supporter of the local co-operative association in the district. In addition, he took a very active part in the organization of youth clubs, and a keen interest in municipal and school affairs. For a time he was secretary of the Rural Municipality of Sliding Hills.

Mr. J. L. Livingston, of St. Walburg, died in February, 1959. He came to Western Canada from the United States about 1909. He took an active part in the affairs of his community, was reeve of the municipality for ten years, and served as Wheat Pool delegate for two different



periods—from 1928 to 1933, and from 1940 to 1947 inclusive. He was president of the Paradise Hill hospital, and was a director of the St. Walburg Credit Union.

The death of Mr. G. B. Gregory of Chilliwack, B.C., formerly delegate for District 14, sub-district 3, occurred on June 9, 1957, and was not previously reported. Mr. Gregory was delegate in the Watrous and Leroy areas from 1933 to 1939. As a result of district boundary changes, the community in which Mr. Gregory was delegate is now known as sub-district 1 of district 13.

The late Mr. Gregory was a capable co-operative leader, and a convincing speaker. He took an active part in the work of organizing the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Mr. Stanley M. Ingham, of Balcarres, died in the summer of 1959. Mr. Ingham was born at Blairmore, Alberta, and moved to Lanigan with his family in 1922. In 1944, he moved to Balcarres, where he was a prominent farmer and seed grower. Mr. Ingham was past president of the Seed Growers' Association; past president and life member of the Field Husbandry Association; first vice-president of the Saskatchewan Seed Grain Co-operative; director of the Abernethy Agricultural Society; member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; leader in 4-H Club work; chairman of the District 13 agricultural improvement committee, and many others. In 1956 he received the Robertson Associate Award, the highest honour for a registered seed grower. He received his life membership in the Field Husbandry Association in 1957.

Mr. Ingham was a member of the Balcarres Hospital Board, an elder in St. Andrew's United Church, and an executive member of the Balcarres Braves baseball club.

Mr. Ingham served as Wheat Pool delegate for two terms—first in 1945-46, and again from November, 1948 to November, 1950.

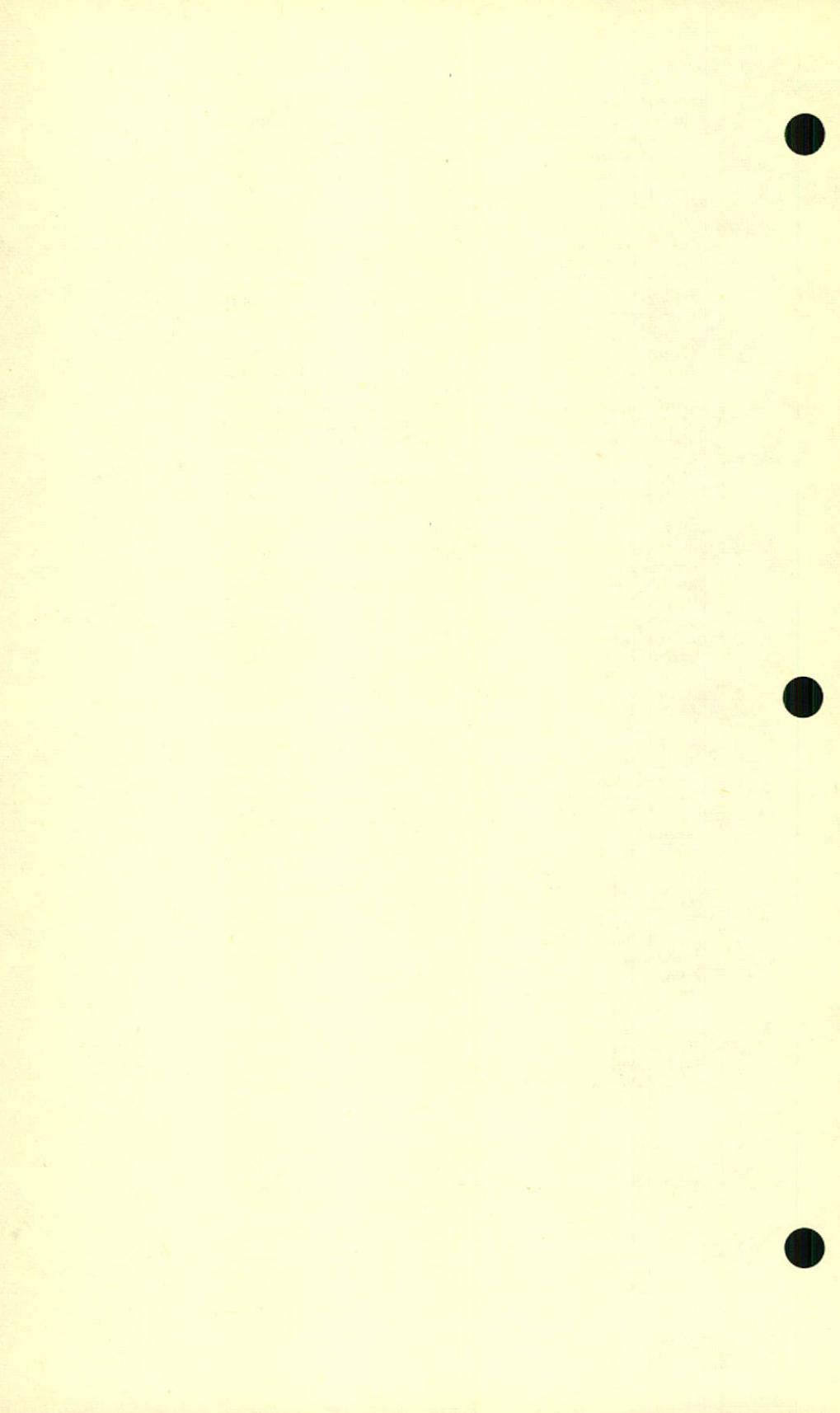
Mr. Peter Sveund of Maple Creek, formerly delegate for District 3, sub-district 5, at Robsart, died on the 12th January 1959. Mr. Sveund was elected as one of the original delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in 1924. He served until 1928, then again from 1929 to 1955, completing a total of thirty years as a Pool delegate. Mr. Sveund was a tireless worker in the co-operative movement and served also as Reeve of the R.M. of Reno, No. 51, and as a rural school trustee.

During the past year information was received that Mr. H. R. Ferguson of Sonningdale had died in June, 1956. Mr. Ferguson served as delegate for District 13, sub-district 7, from 1933 to 1937. In addition to his leadership in the co-operative movement, Mr. Ferguson took an active part in municipal and school administration. He gained the respect and confidence of a host of rural people.

These men have made outstanding contributions to the welfare of agriculture in Saskatchewan, and their names will be added to a long list of agricultural leaders, who gave of their time and talents for the benefit of organized agriculture.

Through the medium of this report to the 35th Annual Meeting of Delegates to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, your Board of Directors, as in previous years, presents a review of the widespread operations of the Pool organization for the year ended 31st July 1959.

As in former years, the reports of the Board of Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; Canadian Pool Agencies Limited and Pool Insurance Company, the three interprovincial organizations owned jointly with the Manitoba and Alberta Pools, are included.



Consolidated Balance Sheet

A copy of the Consolidated Balance Sheet, approved by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Ross, Touche & Company, is attached to this report as Statement No. 1. This statement sets out the combined financial position of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and its subsidiary companies as at 31st July 1959. The usual explanatory notes on the principal items appearing in the Consolidated Balance Sheet are attached hereto for the information of delegates.

As at 31st July 1959, total current assets for the entire Pool organization amounted to \$104,312,264.28. Total current liabilities amounted to \$96,326,992.82. The difference between these two items, namely \$7,985,271.46, represents the current position of the Company at the end of the last fiscal year.

It will be noted from the Balance Sheet that provision has been made for an item of capital commitments in respect of buildings and work under construction and machinery under purchase, estimated to cost \$1,744,800.00.

Consolidated Schedule of Fixed Assets

Schedule No. 1A attached to this report sets out in detail the cost, the accumulated allowance for depreciation set up against each item, and the net value of all fixed assets as at 31st July 1959.

The total original cost of all fixed assets is shown as \$69,822,178.61. Over the years depreciation amounting to \$40,405,332.60 has been provided, leaving the net value of the fixed assets at \$29,416,846.01. This compares with a net valuation of \$29,043,610.09 at the end of the previous year, an increase of \$373,235.92.

Consolidated Capital Statement

Statement No. 2 attached to this report sets out in detail the current position of the Wheat Pool organization as a whole at 31st July 1959. After providing for the unexpended portion of the approved program of capital expenditures, estimated at \$1,744,800.00, the working capital for the season 1959-60 is shown as \$6,240,471.46, as compared with \$5,753,491.04 for the season 1958-59. This is an increase of \$486,980.42, which is accounted for as follows:

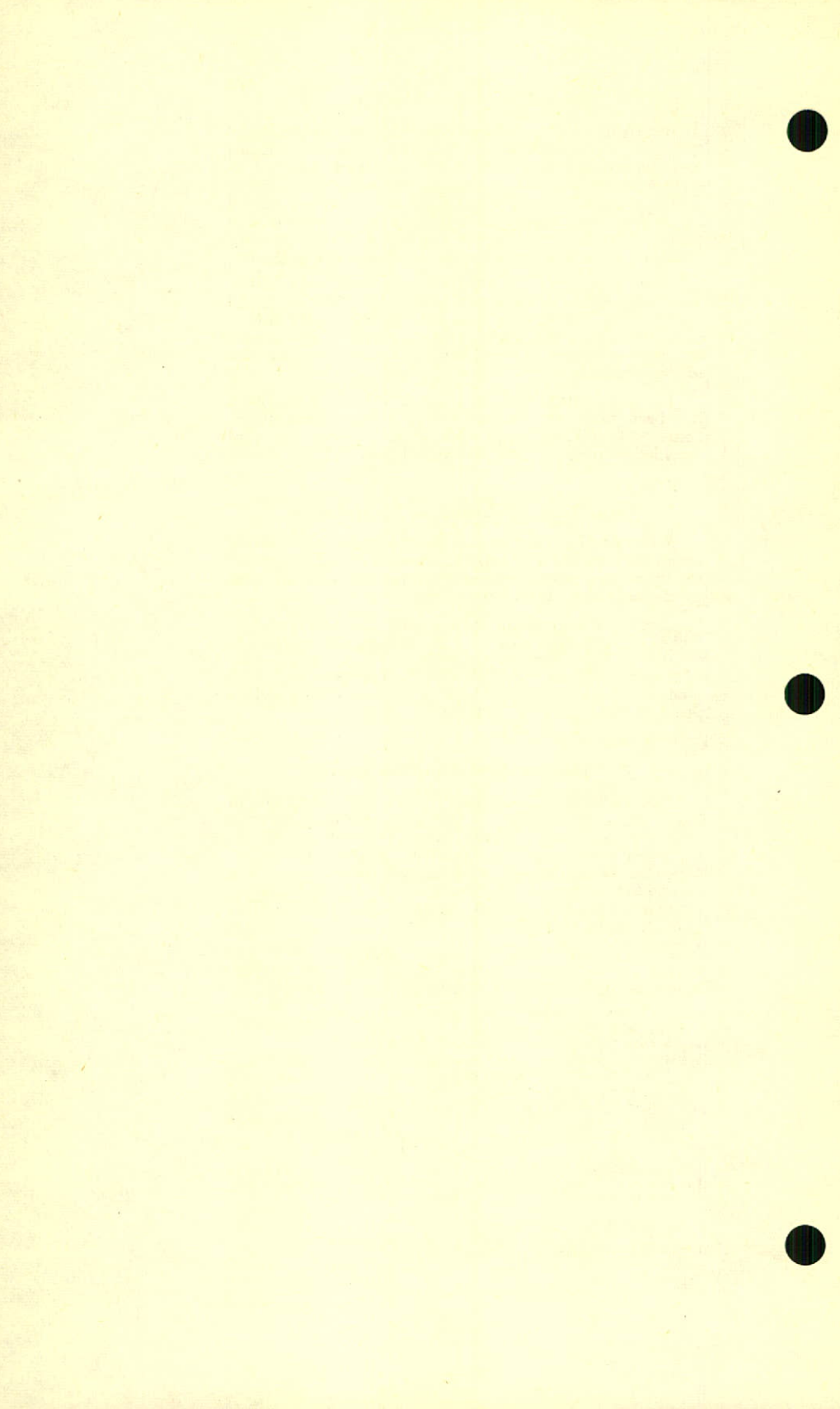
Additions:

Surplus Earnings Transferred to Reserve—	
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool—	
Season 1957-58.....	\$ 609,324.10
Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock	
Producers Limited—Season 1958-59....	3,000.27
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals	
Limited—Season 1958-59.....	166.57
	<hr/>
	\$ 612,490.94

Increase in Commercial Reserve.....	521,113.42
Increase in Elevator Deductions.....	967,059.23
Increase in Reserve.....	43,886.25

Liquidation of Capital:

Depreciation on Fixed Assets.....	\$3,201,144.80	
Decrease in Deferred Charges.....	13,564.41	3,214,709.21
	<hr/>	\$5,359,259.05



Deductions:

Capital Additions to Fixed Assets.....	\$3,778,803.00
Capital Commitments at 31st July 1959.....	1,744,800.00
	<u>\$5,523,603.00</u>

Deduct:

Capital Commitments at 31st July 1958.....	\$1,061,215.00
Gross Amount of Disposals.....	\$711,572.45
Less Accumulated Depreciation 507,150.17 204,422.28	1,265,637.28

Net Capital Expenditures, including		
Capital Commitments.....	\$4,257,965.72	
Payment re Terminal No. 6.....	573,450.14	
Increase in Deferred Accounts Receivable.....	9,148.19	
Increase in Investments.....	23,555.70	
Decrease in Livestock Excess Charges		
Credits.....	8,158.88	4,872,278.63
Increase.....		<u>\$ 486,980.42</u>

The foregoing statement makes provision for all capital expenditures approved to 31st August 1959.

Source of Capital Funds, Analysis of Capital Expenditures and Working Capital

Statement No. 3 attached hereto shows the composition of capital funds as at 31st July 1959. It will be noted that \$6,159,300.96 of the reserve account, and the balance of the livestock excess charges credits in the amount of \$81,170.50, are in liquid form. Other capital funds are invested in fixed assets, investments, deferred accounts receivable, deferred charges, and refunded to members. Capital commitments as at 31st July 1959 for completion of the program of buildings and work under construction and machinery under purchase, estimated at \$1,744,800.00, has been taken into account in arriving at the working capital figure.

Statement of Net Earnings

Statement No. 4 attached shows in detail the disposition of net earnings and capital gains of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and subsidiary companies for the period 1st August 1925 to 31st July 1959.

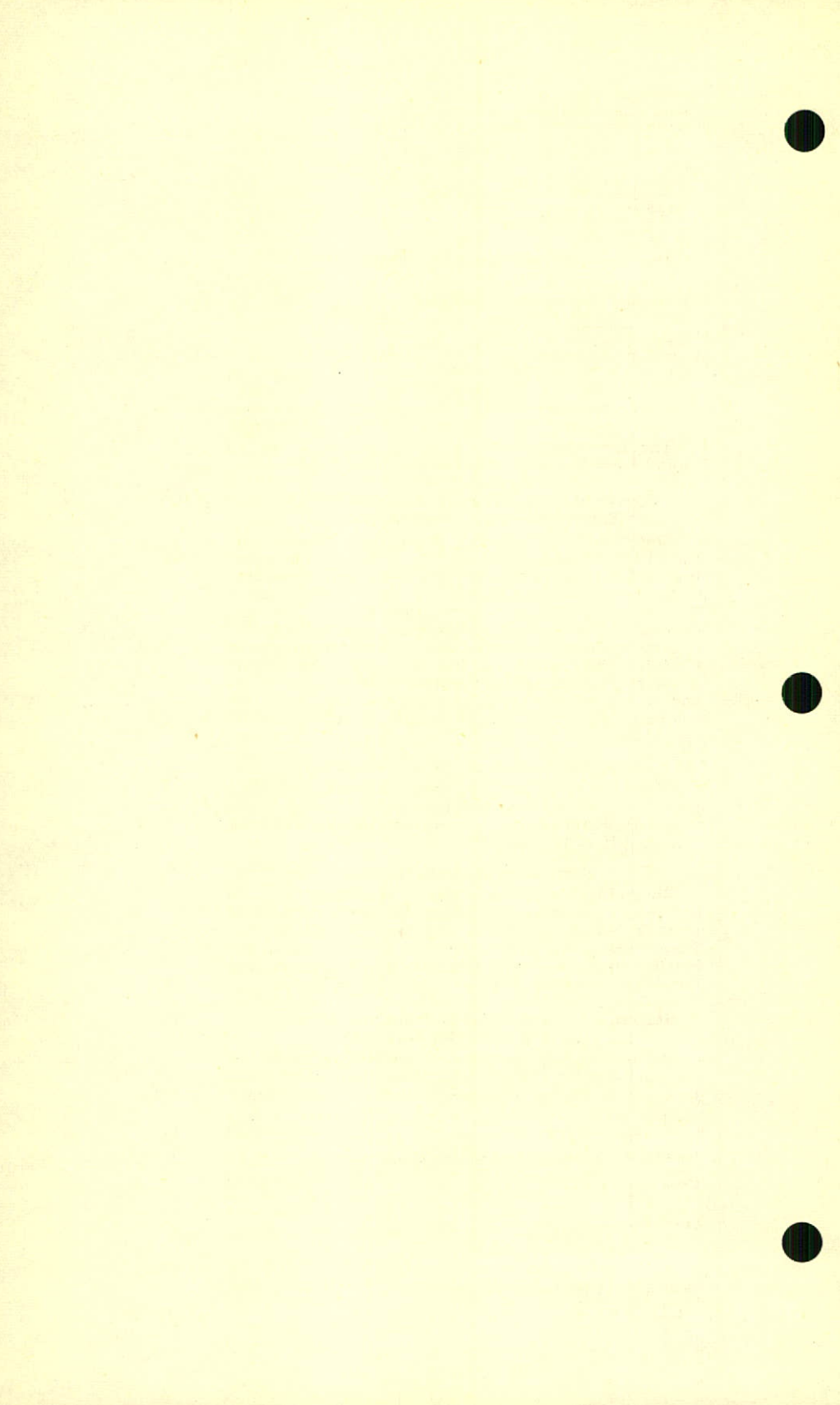
Statement of Grain Handled

Statement No. 5 shows the total amount of grain handled by the Pool organization during the period 1924 to 1959, inclusive. It shows that since its inception the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool country elevator system has handled more than 3,737,000,000 bushels, and the terminals have handled more than 2,563,000,000 bushels.

Statement of Financial Position and Members' Equity as at 31st July 1959

As indicated in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the financial position of the organization and the members' equity as at 31st July 1959, may be summarized as follows:

Total Current Assets.....	\$104,312,264.28
Less Current Liabilities.....	96,326,992.82
Working Capital—subject to Capital Commitments already referred to.....	\$ 7,985,271.46
Other Assets.....	30,251,660.82
	<u>\$ 38,236,932.28</u>
Less: Reserve for Unearned Subscriptions, The Western Producer.....	\$ 10,000.00
Saskatchewan Co-op Credit Society.....	1,889,020.55
	1,899,020.55
Total Net Assets representing Members' Equity.....	<u>\$ 36,337,911.73</u>



The Members' Equity is represented by:		
Capital (Membership Fees).....	\$	141,227.00
Commercial Reserve.....		9,567,840.75
Elevator Deductions.....		17,755,308.01
Livestock Excess Charges Credits.....		81,170.50
Amount contributed by and allocated to Members.....	\$	27,545,546.26
Reserve (unallocated).....		8,792,365.47
Total	\$	36,337,911.73

Country Elevator Division

The Financial Statements and Auditors' Reports submitted separately to delegates show in detail the operations of the Country Elevator Division for the year ended 31st July 1959.

Total gross earnings of the Country Elevator Division amounted to \$20,464,400.89, and total expenses to \$15,958,851.56. The difference between these two items, amounting to \$4,505,549.33 represents the surplus arising from the operations of the Country Elevator Division for the year under review.

The following tabulation gives a comparison of Earnings and Expenses with those of the previous year:

	1958-1959	1957-1958	Increase (Decrease)
Earnings.....	\$20,464,400.89	\$20,946,717.62	\$ (482,316.73)
Expenses.....	15,958,851.56	15,904,740.29	54,111.27
Surplus	\$ 4,505,549.33	\$ 5,041,977.33	\$ (536,428.00)

Grain Handlings

The following tabulation provides a comparison of primary grain handlings in Saskatchewan for Season 1958-59, as compared with Season 1957-58:

Total Primary Receipts at Country Elevators in Saskatchewan During Grain Years 1958-59 and 1957-58

	1958-1959 (Bushels)	1957-1958 (Bushels)
All Elevators:		
Wheat.....	222,383,000	243,952,000
*Coarse Grains.....	80,351,000	92,891,000
Total—All Elevators.....	302,734,000	336,843,000
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators:		
Wheat.....	107,818,000	119,352,000
*Coarse Grains.....	35,421,000	42,916,000
Total—Sask. Pool Elevators.....	143,239,000	162,268,000

* Rapeseed included.

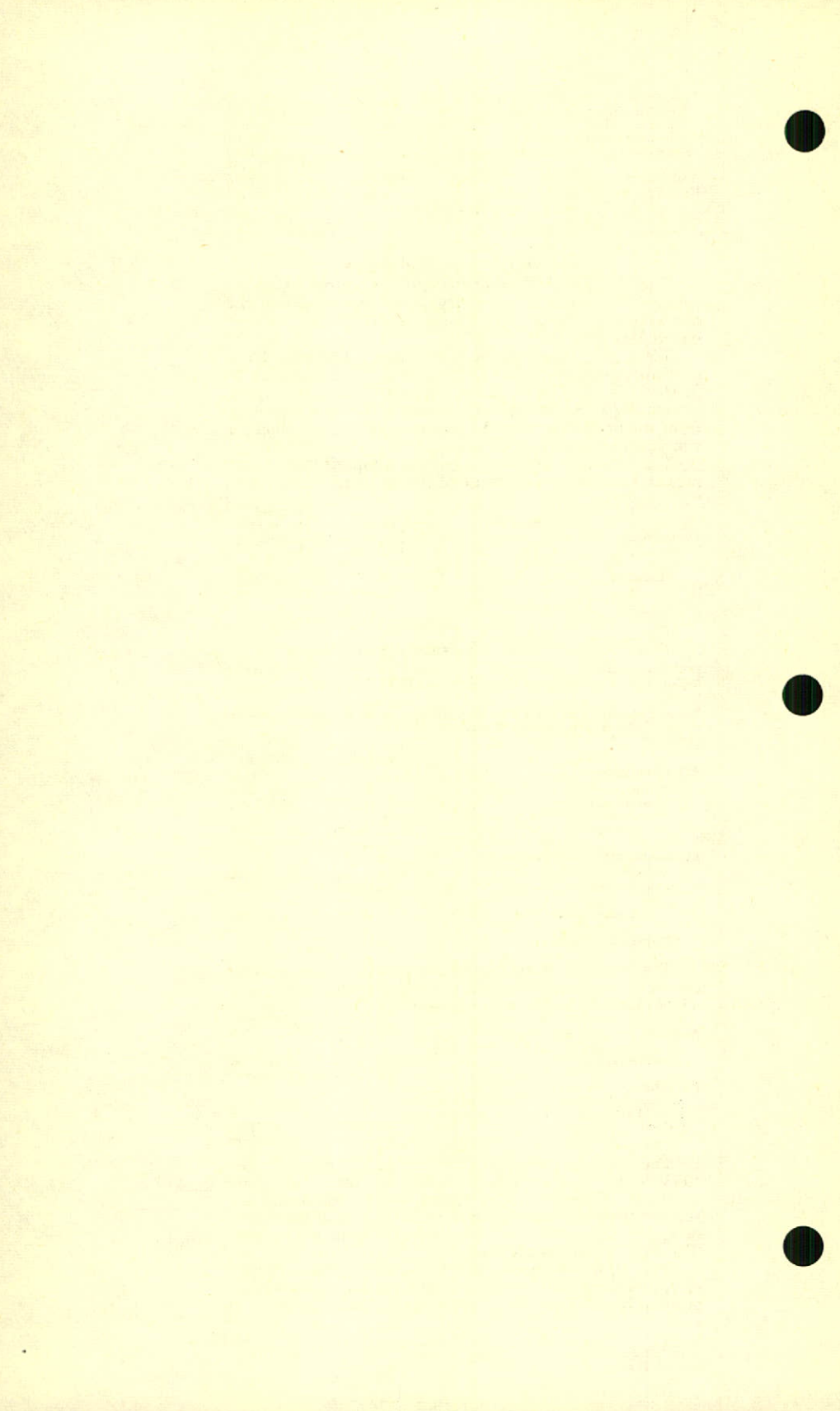
The volume of grain handled over loading platforms for the season totalled 33,744 bushels, as compared with 47,048 bushels for the previous season.

Average handled per Elevator (1,139 elevs. receiving grain 1957-58; 1,127 elevs. receiving grain 1958-59).....	127,098 Bus.	142,465 Bus.
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Percentage of Total Deliveries in Saskatchewan handled by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators (Platform not included).....	47.32%	48.17 %
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The above handling and percentage figures for Season 1958-59 are interim figures based on the information available at the time this report was prepared and are subject to adjustment when the final report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada becomes available. The 1957-58 figures are final.

This year, as in the previous season, Pool country elevators were badly congested and unable to receive all grain offered. The year began with stocks in store at



country elevators of 69,278,676 bushels of all grains. Stocks in excess of 60 million bushels were carried in store throughout the entire season and there were 74,823,432 bushels in store at the end of the year. Stocks in Pool elevators during the season averaged 64,060,526 bushels, compared with an average of 64,872,698 bushels in the previous season. In addition to the average stocks just quoted, small amounts of rapeseed were carried in each season.

Receipts of Grain by Months

The following summary of receipts of grain by months during the season under review, will indicate the flow of grain to Pool country elevators:

Receipts by Months—Season 1958-1959 (Bushels)

	For Month	Monthly % of Total	Cumulative Total	%
1958:				
August.....	3,120,028	2.2	3,120,028	2.2
September.....	8,199,262	5.7	11,319,290	7.9
October.....	12,422,664	8.7	23,741,954	16.6
November.....	12,469,314	8.7	36,211,268	25.3
December.....	14,847,694	10.3	51,058,962	35.6
1959:				
January.....	9,736,524	6.8	60,795,486	42.4
February.....	7,383,569	5.2	68,179,055	47.6
March.....	8,374,047	5.8	76,553,102	53.4
April.....	11,430,291	8.0	87,983,393	61.4
May.....	9,706,581	6.8	97,689,974	68.2
June.....	18,377,948	12.8	116,067,922	81.0
July.....	27,172,019	19.0	143,239,941	100.0
Total.....	143,239,941	100.00		

The following statement shows the amount of grain unloaded by the Country Elevator Division, by destinations, in Season 1958-59, as compared with the previous season:

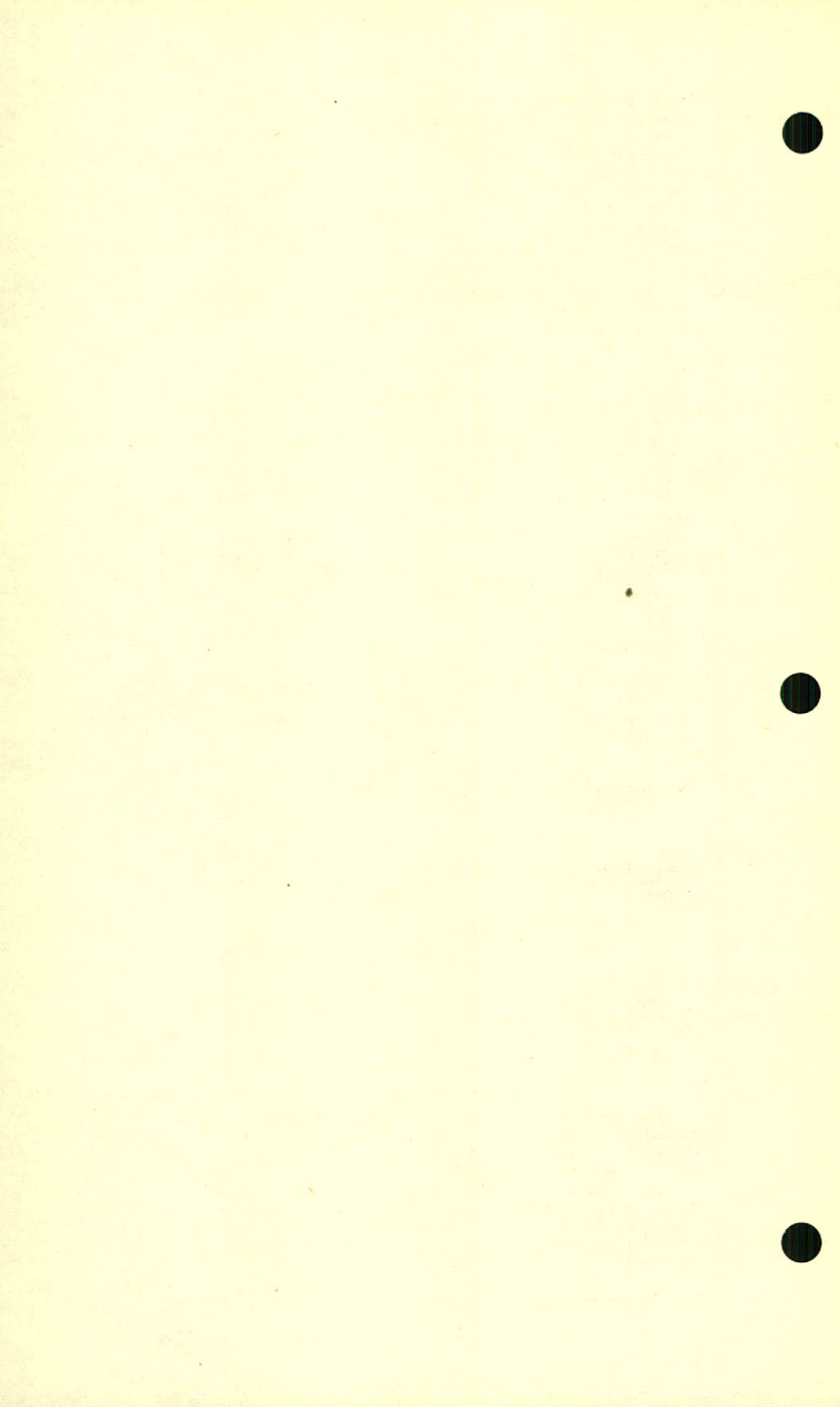
	Bushels Unloaded	
	1958-1959	1957-1958
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals:		
Lakehead.....	83,276,359	89,444,484
Vancouver.....	14,153,705	21,234,486
Total—Sask. Pool Terminals.....	97,430,064	110,678,970
Manitoba Pool Terminals.....	14,151	308,283
Other Lakehead Terminals		
(inc. special bins).....	7,429,223	10,265,010
Maltsters	463,496	1,693,753
Mills:		
Flour Mill Division, Saskatoon.....	2,638,506	2,376,830
Vegetable Oil Division, Saskatoon.....	199,410	95,515
Other Mills.....	13,228,280	16,582,864
Churchill.....	9,064,003	7,146,865
Pacific Coast:		
Alberta Pool Terminal.....	2,499,120	6,230,908
Other Pacific Coast Terminals.....	2,237,865	4,553,002
Interior Terminals.....	1,094,194	688,304
Railway Claims.....	58,419	38,081
Total.....	136,356,731	160,658,385

Grading Record

The grading record for the year, based on cut-off valuations, indicates a net credit in grades amounting to \$253,305.00. The position based on cut-off valuations in the previous season indicated a net credit of \$21,313.00.

The records indicate that 184,636 cars of wheat were inspected at all primary inspection points in Canada during the 1958-59 season. Of the cars inspected, 77% were contract grades compared with 76% in the previous season. Eight percent inspected tough or damp, compared with only 2½% in 1957-58.

The number of cars of wheat passing inspection at all



points, with the number that graded tough or damp, is as follows for the seasons indicated:

	Total Cars	Tough Cars	Damp Cars
1958-1959.....	184,636	14,370	933
1957-1958.....	198,985	4,964	183

Wheat Dockage Record

The dockage record for wheat indicates a small dockage gain. Average dockage assessed by agents on graded receipts of wheat was 2.69%, while average dockage on outturn of street cars of wheat was 2.34%, or a gain of .35%. As heavy stocks remain in elevators and in transit, final results will not be known until the wheat is shipped and unloaded.

Weigh-ups or Cut-offs

The exceptionally heavy stocks carried throughout the season precluded the conducting of weigh-ups at a large percentage of our elevators. A complete weigh-up of stocks was carried out at 248 elevators (22%) and estimated at the remainder, as compared with 336 houses weighed in the previous season. Travelling Superintendents grade and dockage was used for closing stock records at all points.

Malting Barley Premiums

Premiums obtained on consigned shipments of malting barley for the account of growers in the year just closed amounted to \$215,347.03, compared with \$407,978.03 in the preceding year. Premiums obtained on company stocks were \$1,255.82 compared with \$4,499.70 in the previous season. The quantity for which malting premiums was obtained totalled 4,332,057 bushels, compared with 8,249,555 bushels in Season 1957-58.

Out of approximately 17,057 samples received by the Pool barley department in Winnipeg, approximately 4,075, or 23.89% were accepted by maltsters and other buyers.

Adjustments on Special Bin Shipments

Adjustments on special bin shipments for non-preservation of identity in the season just completed amounted to \$1,092.89, compared with \$453.75 in Season 1957-58.

Insurance Coverage and Fire Losses

Insurance coverage on country elevators was maintained at 100% of replacement cost, less depreciation. The values used in the over-all coverage are believed to be adequate and amount to \$42,336,078.00 for elevators, annexes and bins.

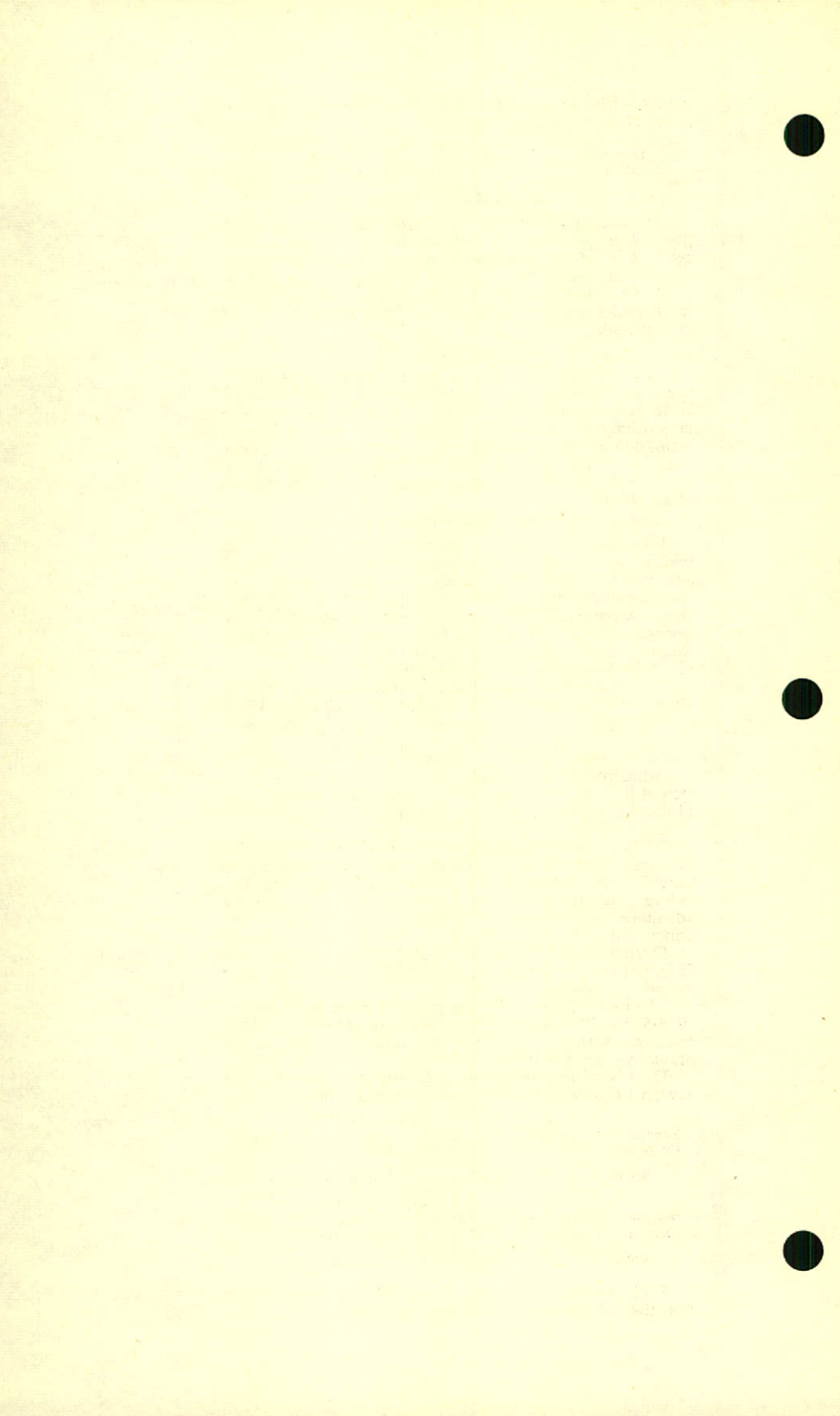
During the 1958-59 season Pool elevators at Hardy and Shipman were destroyed by fire. Facilities at both points are being replaced.

Claims for loss by fire on grain elevator buildings in 1958-59 totalled \$80,883.59 and on grain \$145,942.17. This compares with a total loss on buildings and grain in the previous year of only \$6,877.94.

Details of the premiums paid and the loss ratio for Season 1958-59 and Season 1957-58 are as follows:

Season 1958-1959			
Premiums on Buildings.....	\$253,314.55	Loss Ratio.....	31.93 %
Premiums on Grain.....	529,361.50	Loss Ratio.....	27.57 %
Total.....	\$782,676.05	Loss Ratio.....	28.98 %
Season 1957-1958			
Premiums on Buildings.....	\$245,336.66	Loss Ratio.....	2.80 %
Premiums on Grain.....	520,980.98	Loss Ratio.....	—
Total.....	\$766,317.64	Loss Ratio.....	.897%

Pool Insurance Company carry 50% of the insurance risk, the balance being re-insured as follows:



Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. (Manchester).....	21%	England
Lloyds of London.....	20%	England
Canadian Fire Insurance Company.....	7%	Canada
General Accident Assurance Company of Canada.....	2%	Canada

As at 31st July 1959 the insurance carried on agents' dwellings with the Pool Insurance Company amounted to \$3,635,923.00. Premiums paid for coverage in 1958-59 amounted to \$4,729.29. No fire damage to cottages was experienced during the season.

Shipping and Export Department

During the year under review total sales of grain by the Shipping and Export Department amounted to 4,989,158 bushels, as compared with 4,635,233 bushels for Season 1957-58. A comparison of the sales of each kind of grain with comparative figures for 1957-58, is set out below:

	1958-59 (Bushels)	1957-58 (Bushels)	Increase (Decrease) (Bushels)
Wheat.....	3,846,292	3,522,523	323,769
Oats.....	514,538	118,423	396,115
Barley.....	459,362	459,499	(137)
Flax.....	168,966	529,788	(360,822)
Rye.....	—	5,000	(5,000)
Total.....	4,989,158	4,635,233	353,925
Screenings (Tons).....	60	1,146	(1,086)

The year's operations show a loss of \$50,678.38, compared with a loss of \$697.91 last year.

Carlot shipments for the domestic market during Season 1958-59 were 92, as compared with 349 for the previous year. A breakdown of the total, by grains, is shown below.

	1958-1959	1957-1958	Increase (Decrease) (206)
Wheat.....	31½	237½	—
Oats.....	44	44	—
Barley.....	14½	32½	(18)
Screenings.....	2	35	(33)
Total.....	92	349	(257)

Churchill

Stocks of wheat in store at Churchill at the close of the 1958 shipping season amounted to 4,916,281 bushels. During the 1959 season an estimated 18,601,460 bushels were shipped to the port, making a total of stocks available for shipment of 23,517,728 bushels, after allowing for a drying loss of 13 bushels.

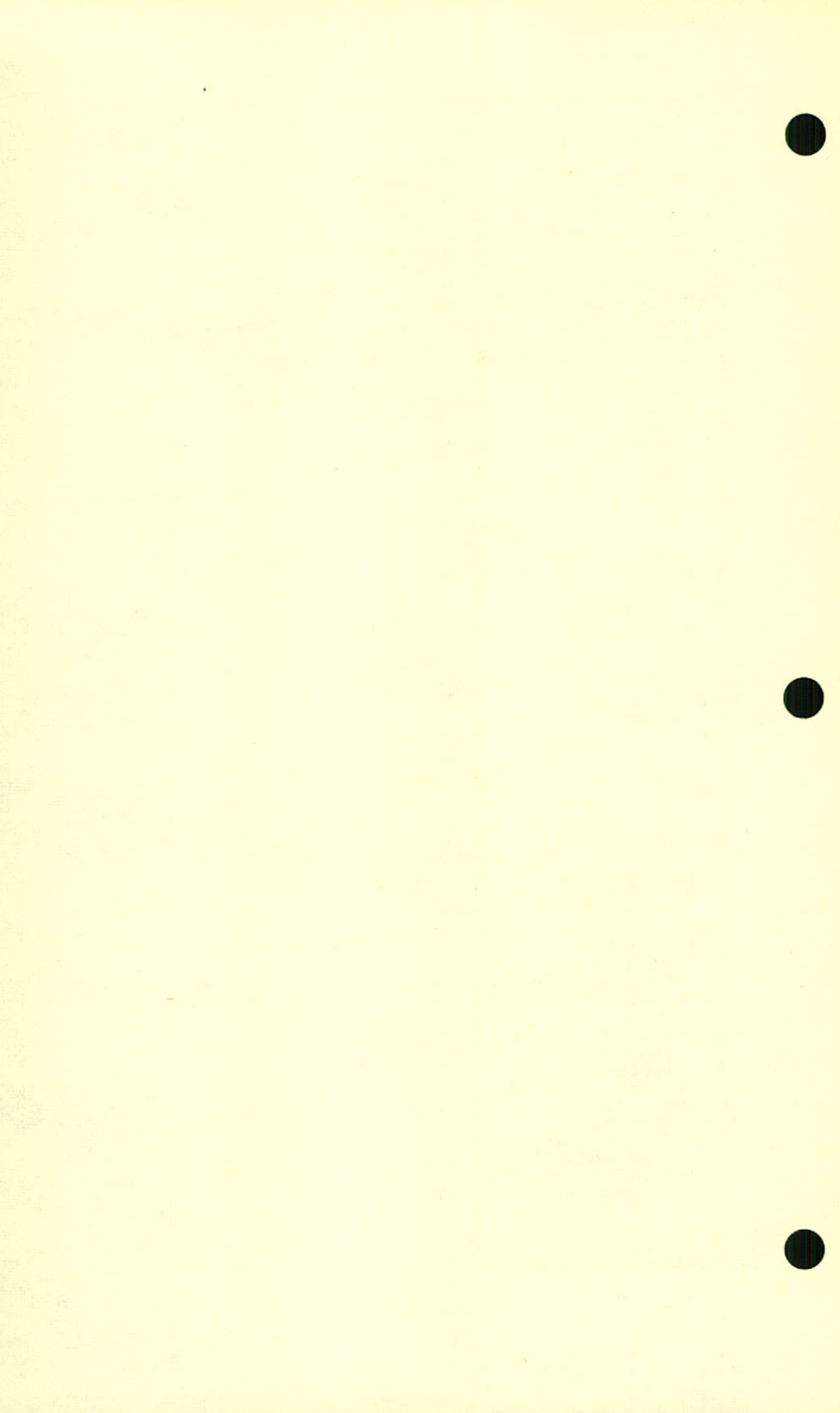
Of the total amount shipped to the port, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Country Elevator Division shipped 9,662,503 bushels, representing 51.94%. This compares with 45.66% for the 1958 season.

The total amount of wheat exported in the 1959 season was 21,787,125 bushels, compared with 19,598,749 bushels in the previous season. Three cargoes, totalling 1,056,160 bushels, were allotted to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Export Department. There were 58 cargoes of wheat* shipped from Churchill in the 1959 season, compared with 55 cargoes in 1958 and 47 cargoes in 1957. The balance in store at the close of the shipping season was approximately 1,730,603 bushels.

The last vessel cleared the port on 15th October 1959.

Of the total of 21,787,125 bushels of grain shipped from the port in Season 1959, there were 93,333 bushels of One Northern wheat; 12,371,816 bushels of Two Northern wheat; 8,263,555 bushels of Three Northern wheat; 603,441 bushels of No. 4 wheat; 277,336 bushels of No. 5 wheat; and 177,642 bushels of Rejected Two Northern Mixed Heated wheat; also 138,352 bushels of Mixed Feed oats.

*One cargo included some mixed feed oats.



Seed Grain Sales

All orders received by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for high quality seed grain during the 1958-59 season were again placed with the Saskatchewan Seed Grain Co-operative Limited at Moose Jaw.

This co-operative experienced a substantial reduction in the amount of seed distributed within the province during the season just ended. This is partly attributed by the Directors of the Association to a sharp reduction in surplus farm-stored grain, which lessened the incentive for farmers to take advantage of over-quota delivery privileges for the purchase of registered and certified seed. The uncertain financial position of the farmer and lack of moisture reserves were other factors. Since there is currently no export market for Canadian registered or certified seed which will provide a fair return to the producer, the Seed Grain Co-operative stresses the importance of encouraging local distribution.

The following is a comparison of the seed grain sales handled by our Country Elevator Division in the last two seasons:

	1958-1959 (Bushels)	1957-1958 (Bushels)
Wheat.....	49,224	64,723
Oats.....	31,076	29,378
Barley.....	24,804	120,916
Flax.....	6,418	46,914
Rye.....	96	—
Rapeseed.....	578	3,132
Total.....	112,196	265,063
Value of Sales.....	\$227,733.50	\$710,249.40
Commission received at 5%.....	\$ 11,388.48	\$ 35,513.21

Pool agents received commissions totalling \$5,676.55 for the handling of seed orders through their elevators in Season 1958-59.

Mill Shipments

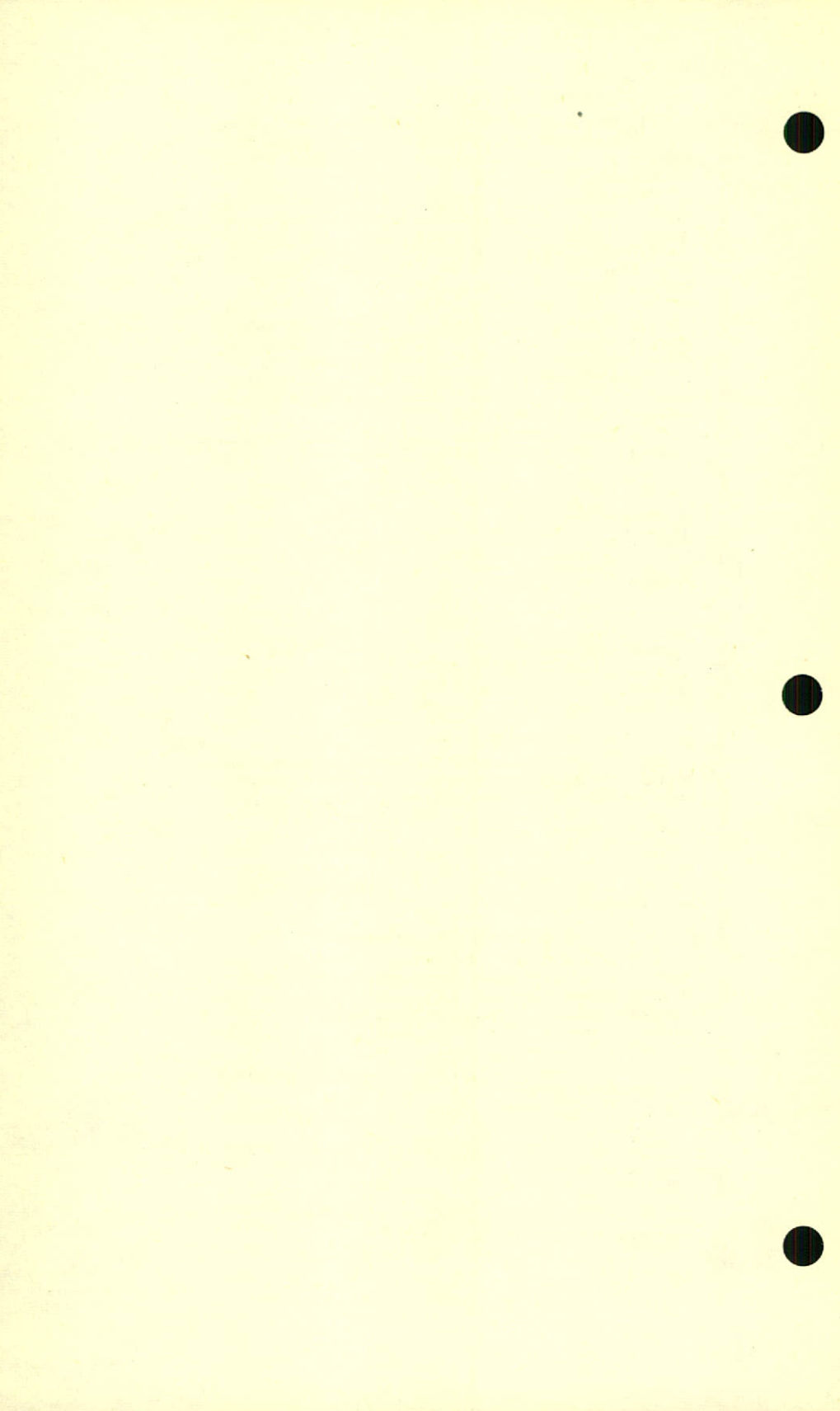
All mill orders in Season 1958-59 were again allocated by The Canadian Wheat Board. Between 1st August 1958 and 31st July 1959 Pool agents were instructed to ship 8,198 cars of wheat to mills, compared with 11,995 cars during the previous season.

Difficulty in procuring the required stocks from country elevators during the past season made it necessary for mills to draw to a greater extent on interior and lake-head terminals for supplies.

Construction Department

The activities of this Department embrace all phases of construction, maintenance and improvement of country elevators, annexes and agents' dwellings. In order to carry out these necessary works, your Board authorized expenditures as shown in the following table:

	Elevator Program		Total
	Capital	Repair	
Construction or Reconstruction of 26 elevators (including one fire replacement).....	\$1,743,000.00	\$ —	\$1,743,000.00
Construction or Reconstruction of 30 annexes.....	875,000.00	—	875,000.00
Installation of 12 Cleaners, Repairs and Improvements of Elevators, Annexes, Wiring, Door Openers, etc., lighting plants, etc....	379,192.00	525,648.00	904,840.00
Purchase of 17 Elevators.....	208,500.00	—	208,500.00
Repainting of Elevators and Annexes.....	—	91,450.00	91,450.00
Repairs to Temporary Annexes.....	—	80,000.00	80,000.00
	\$3,265,692.00	\$ 697,098.00	\$3,962,790.00



Agents' Dwellings

	Capital	Repair	Total
Repairs, Renovations and Capital Improvements.....	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Painting.....	—	18,000.00	18,000.00
Construction and Purchase of Dwellings.....	225,000.00	—	225,000.00
	<u>\$ 375,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 68,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 443,000.00</u>

Amounts expended as at 31st July 1959, under the above authority, are shown in the following statements:

Elevator Program

Construction or Reconstruction of Elevators and Annexes.....	\$1,801,755.01	\$ —	\$1,801,755.01
Repairs to Elevators, Annexes, Wiring, re-wiring, including new cleaners in old elevators.....	247,776.12	350,139.22	597,915.34
Repainting of Elevators.....	—	53,347.68	53,347.68
Repairs to Temporary Annexes.....	—	10,777.78	10,777.78
	<u>\$2,049,531.13</u>	<u>\$ 414,264.68</u>	<u>\$2,463,795.81</u>

Agents' Dwellings Program

Expenditures to 31st July 1959 as follows:

Construction of New Dwellings.....	\$ 29,080.16	\$ —	\$ 29,080.16
Repairs, Renovations, Electric Wiring, Painting, etc.	105,355.49	35,118.49	140,473.98
Purchase of Dwellings.....	8,927.15	—	8,927.15
Purchase of Property.....	850.00	—	850.00
Sundry Additions.....	1,602.39	—	1,602.39
	<u>\$ 145,815.19</u>	<u>\$ 35,118.49</u>	<u>\$ 180,933.68</u>

Elevator Repairs and Improvements

It will be noted that the volume of repairs and improvements to elevators and annexes which it was possible to complete before 31st July 1959, was approximately 65% of the authorized program.

Major replacements of machinery and equipment completed as at 31st July 1959, include the following:

29—Electric Motor installations	2—Boot Tanks installed
1—Engine House rebuilt	1—Cleaner transferred
32—Engine Houses remodelled	1—New Scale installed
1—Engine House transferred	1—New Cleaner installed
11—Engines transferred	

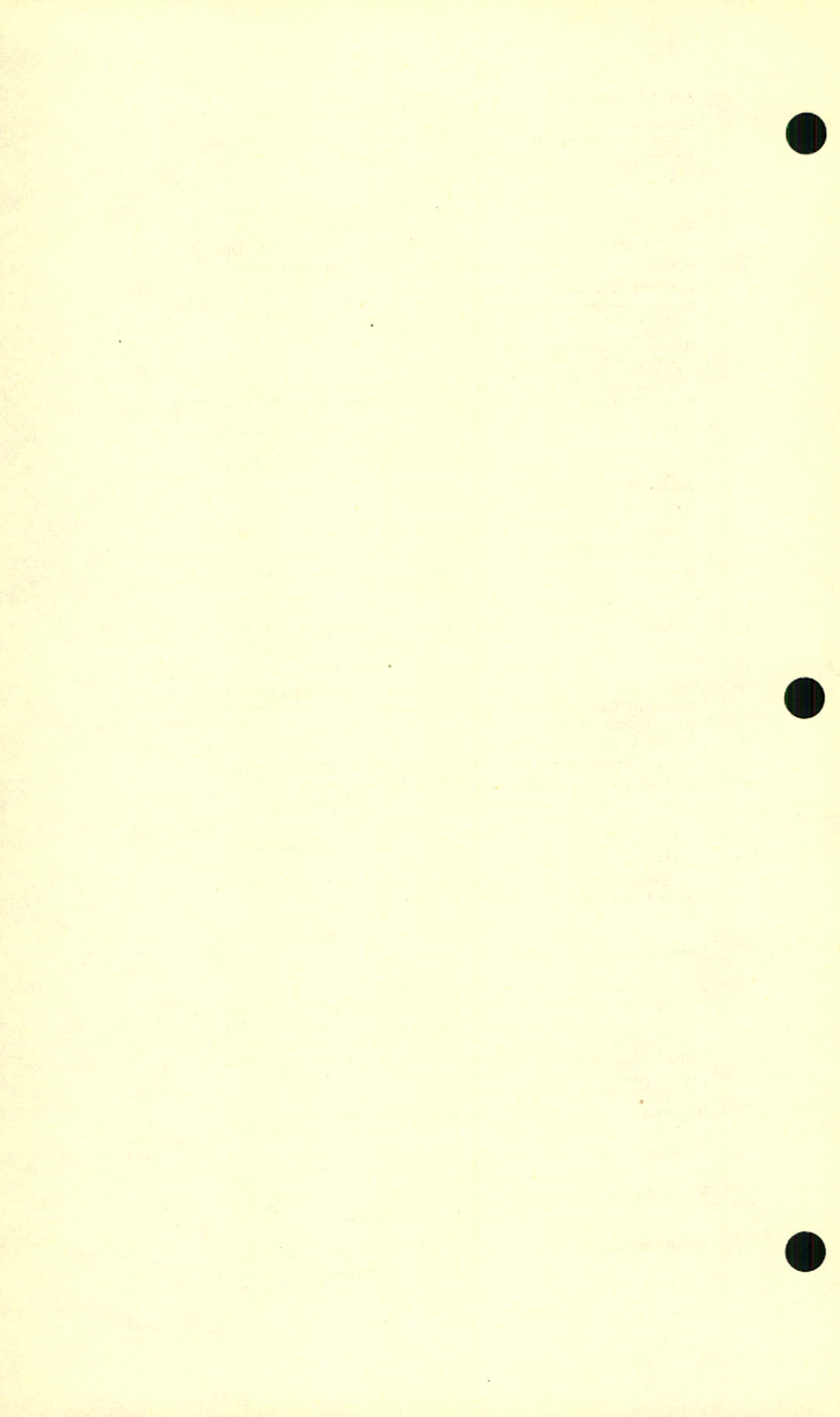
One hundred and sixty-one elevators and 106 annexes have been repainted (out of a total program of 263 elevators and 170 annexes).

At the end of the fiscal year, work is continuing on the remainder of the program.

Elevator Construction

A total of 25 construction projects was authorized and is nearing completion as this report is prepared. In general, the new elevators represent replacement of existing facilities but in a few instances, the new plant was built on a new site, retaining the existing elevator temporarily. Details are as follows:

Amsterdam	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 30,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Atwater	Elevator rebuilt to 35,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—diesel engine drive.
Beatty.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 40,000 bushel frame annex, 20,000 bushel crib annex and 22,000 bushel temporary annex—all electrically driven.
Bladworth	Elevator rebuilt to 75,000 bushel capacity, retaining 45,000 bushel frame annex and 18,000 bushel temporary annex—all electrically driven.
Booth Siding	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 45,000 bushel crib annex—all electrically driven.



Davidson "A"	.....	New elevator built to 65,000 bushel capacity on site of old elevator. Old 25,000 bushel elevator retained as annex—all electrically driven.
Doddsland "B"	.....	New 80,000 bushel elevator on new site. 43,000 bushel frame annex retained—all electrically driven. (Old 25,000 bushel elevator, 16,000 bushel temporary annex and 17,000 bushel temporary annex retained for time being.)
Eatonia	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 50,000 bushel crib annex and 30,000 bushel frame annex (four feet cut off—reducing capacity to 28,000 bushel)—all electrically driven.
Esme	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 40,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Fiske	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 40,000 bushel crib annex and 19,000 bushel temporary annex—all electrically driven.
Hudson Bay	.....	New 50,000 bushel elevator on same site as present elevator. Old 26,000 bushel elevator retained as permanent annex and 35,000 bushel frame annex retained—all electrically driven.
Jansen	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 45,000 bushel crib annex and 23,000 bushel temporary annex—all electrically driven.
Kelliher	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 65,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Kenaston "A" (all steel)	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 58,000 bushel capacity, retaining 30,000 bushel temporary annex—all electrically driven.
Khediye	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 25,000 bushel temporary annex—diesel engine drive.
Lawson "B"	.....	New 65,000 bushel elevator on new site. Electrically driven. (Old 25,000 bushel elevator retained for time being.)
Marshall	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 23,000 bushel crib annex and 35,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Maymont	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity on new site, retaining 20,000 bushel crib annex—all electrically driven.
Parkside	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 65,000 bushel capacity, retaining 30,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Prairie River	.....	New 50,000 bushel elevator—electrically driven.
Thackeray	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—diesel engine drive.
Wadena	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 65,000 bushel capacity, retaining 40,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Welwyn	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—diesel engine drive.
Willowbrook	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 50,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.
Willows	.....	Elevator rebuilt to 65,000 bushel capacity, retaining 35,000 bushel frame annex—all electrically driven.

It is expected that all of the above plants will be completed by 30th November 1959. In addition, work will proceed on a few allotments of the 1960 program.

Fire Losses*

Hardy	.....	30,000 bushel elevator (1925) plus 45,000 bushel crib annex (1956). Replaced by 65,000 bushel composite elevator—electrically operated.
Shipman	.....	35,000 bushel elevator (1935), plus 35,000 bushel frame annex (1957). Replaced by 50,000 bushel elevator—engine driven.

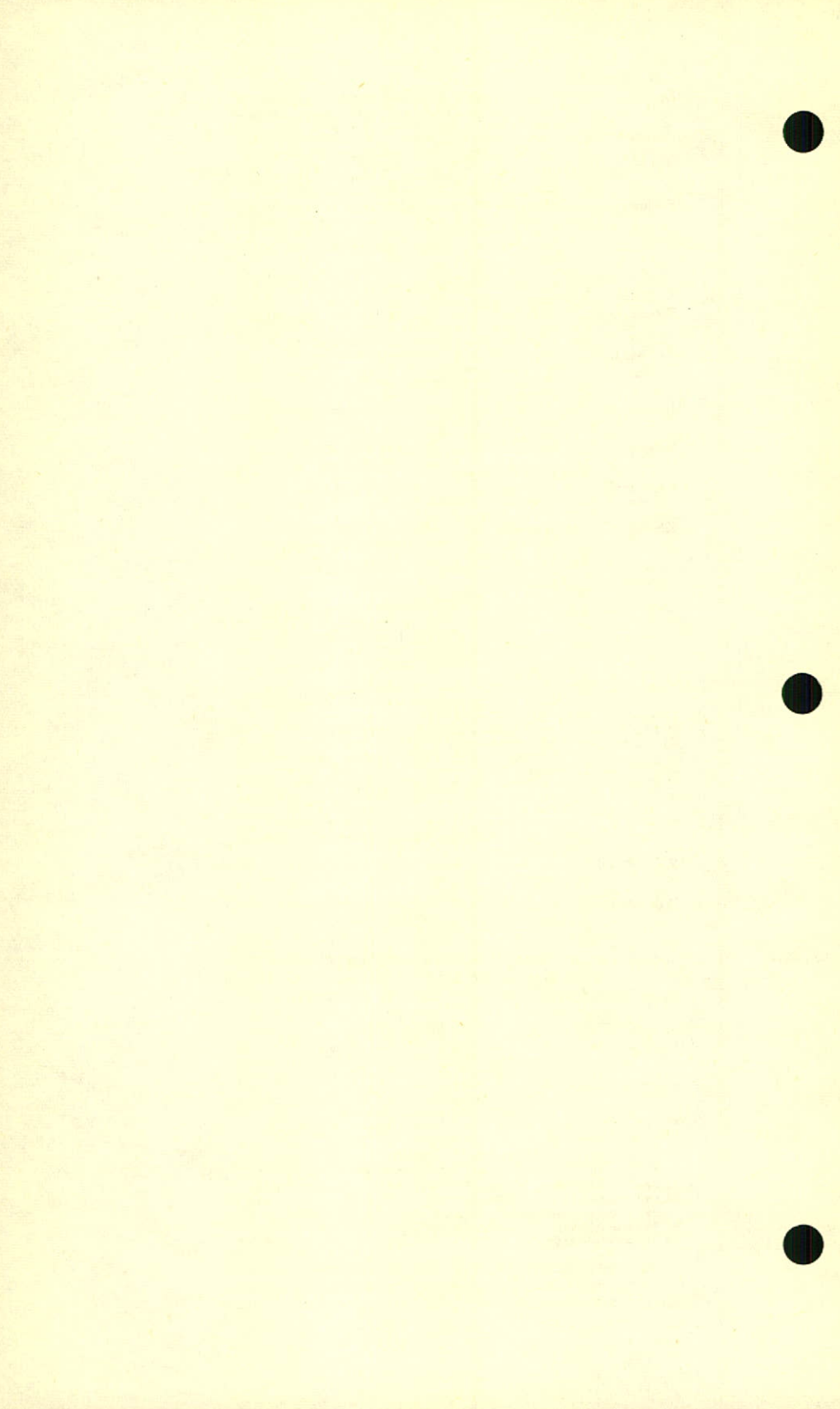
*Only one of these replacements was charged to the 1958-59 program.

Cost of Elevators

(Electrically driven, including power line construction charges)

35,000 bushel type	.....	\$55,000.00 (\$1.57 per bushel)
50,000 bushel type	.....	\$67,000.00 (\$1.34 per bushel)
65,000 bushel type	.....	\$75,000.00 (\$1.15 per bushel)
80,000 bushel type	.....	\$82,000.00 (\$1.04 per bushel)
95,000 bushel type	.....	\$91,000.00 (.96 per bushel)

The above prices exclude the installation of cleaners and are based on an average operation, where approximately 30,000 board feet of old lumber is reinstalled. There



is usually very little salvage of machinery from the demolition of an old elevator, with the possible exception of scales and truck hoists. In some cases, the office building is retained. Construction charges paid to Saskatchewan Power Corporation vary from \$250.00 to \$1,100.00, while the operating service charge amounts to \$1.00 per month per connected horse power. The current used is metered and charged for on a sliding scale. Where an engine drive is required, there is an increase in cost of approximately \$1,600.00 over the above prices.

Some additional cost has been incurred during the year under review, in providing special foundations at unsatisfactory sites, and also to carry out experimental installations of machinery and structural changes. These items are reflected in the average costs shown above.

New Annexes

During the year under review, the Board approved a construction program to provide 30 new annexes. The tentative plan was to divide this number as follows:

- 25—Crib type
- 3—Frame type
- 2—Temporary type

However, as the season wore on, the need arose for more crib type, so that the entire program was allotted on the basis of crib types. The allocations for the 1959 program are as follows:

Crib Annexes	Bushels	Crib Annexes	Bushels
Antelope.....	45,000	Landis.....	50,000
Carmel.....	40,000	Langham.....	40,000
Courval.....	40,000	Leader.....	45,000
Cutknife.....	50,000	Loreburn "B".....	50,000
Denny.....	40,000	Medstead.....	40,000
Earl Grey.....	50,000	Nipawin.....	50,000
Englefeld.....	40,000	Prelate.....	45,000
Francis.....	45,000	Rama.....	35,000
Girvin "B".....	50,000	Readlyn.....	45,000
Glidden.....	50,000	St. Benedict.....	45,000
Gronlid.....	40,000	St. Gregor.....	40,000
Hallonquist.....	40,000	Shamrock.....	40,000
Herschel "B".....	50,000	Stalwart.....	40,000
Kennedy.....	50,000	Tuberosa.....	40,000
Kerobert.....	55,000	Webb "B".....	50,000

It is expected that all of these units will be completed by 30th November 1959.

Elevator Capacity

As has been pointed out in previous years, the end of the Company's financial year comes at a time when elevator construction and repair work are at their peak. This has always made it difficult to determine the exact capacity position of the system at 31st July. The following tabulation shows the rated capacity of country elevators, and permanent and temporary annexes, as it will be on completion of the 1959 building program, probably by the end of November:

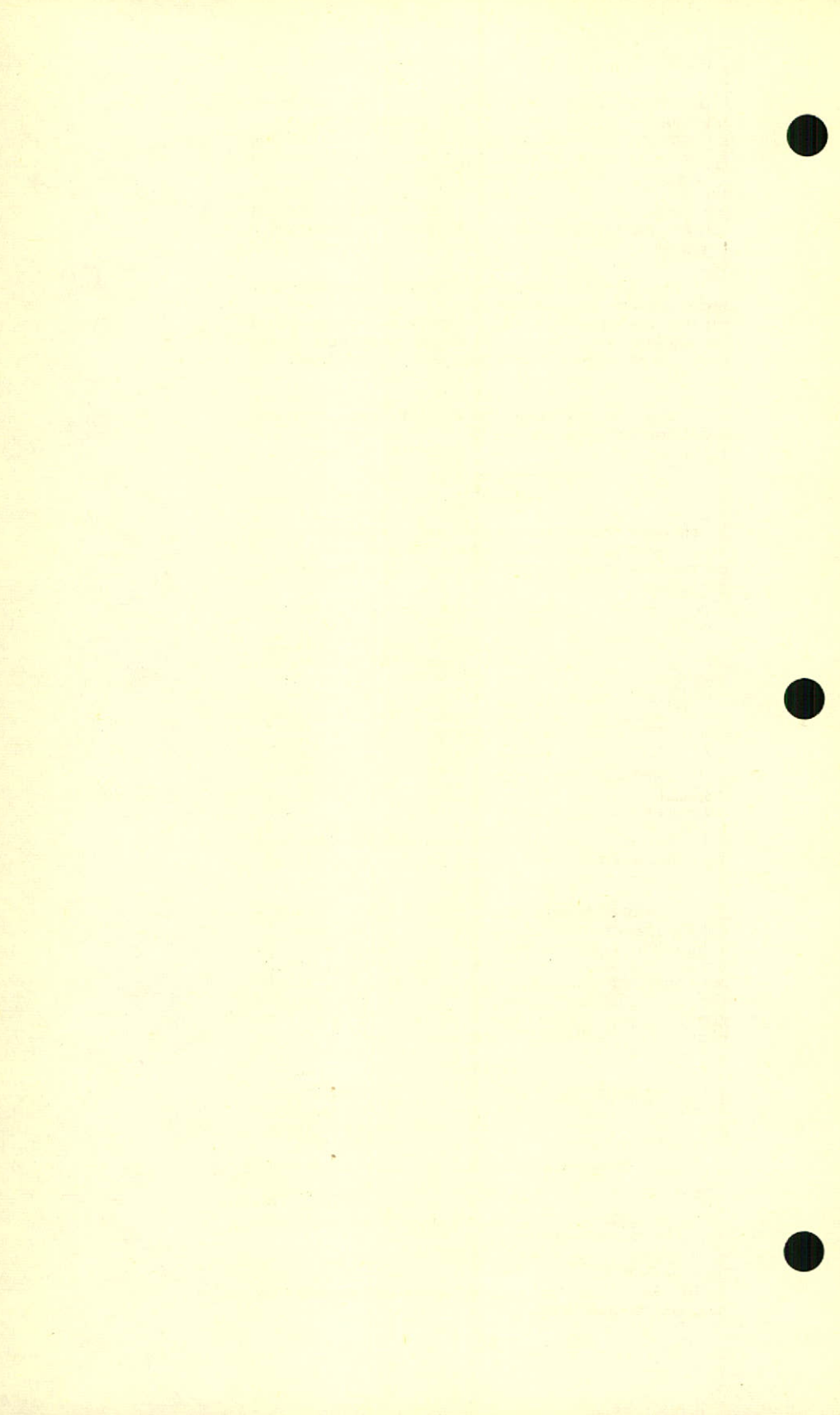
	Capacity (Bushels)
1,160 country elevators.....	43,506,000
341 cribbed annexes.....	11,649,000
432 frame annexes.....	16,110,000
580 temporary annexes.....	13,297,000
*Total Capacity.....	84,562,000

This represents an increase of 1,653,000 bushels over the previous year.

*This figure does not include the 103 elevators purchased from Ogilvie Flour Mills Limited in October 1959.

Repairs and Improvements to Agents' Dwellings

In general, the work included under this heading may be described as follows:



- (a) Additional rooms.
- (b) Concrete basement, complete or partial.
- (c) Oil burners added to old furnaces, or new complete oil furnaces.
- (d) General repairs, including painting.

New Dwellings

Artland.....	5 room	Dafoe.....	5 room
Bengough.....	5 room	Demaine.....	5 room
Briercrest.....	5 room	Pense.....	5 room
Carmel.....	5 room	Penzance.....	5 room
Ceylon.....	5 room		

The average cost of a 5 room dwelling (unmodern) is expected to be \$9,600.00.

The above price includes provision of oil-burning furnace (or gas where available), electric lights, sink, pump and cistern. Where sewer and water connections are carried out, the additional cost is \$1,500.00.

In addition to the above, cottage crews carried out important works for the Regina, Swift Current and North Battleford Livestock Yards.

Cost and Availability Survey

A recent report contained in the Maclean Building Guide for September 1959, indicates an increase of 6.5% in the cost of construction since 31st August 1958. The Pool's experience followed this very closely.

There has been no difficulty in securing supplies of materials.

Laboratory Service

During the year under review, the Country Elevator Division continued the policy of providing moisture and germination tests as a service to Pool members. The service was provided free. The following figures indicate the number of tests made in the laboratory at Head Office for the past three seasons:

	Germination	Moisture
1958-59.....	12,510	1,850
1957-58.....	20,439	1,041
1956-57.....	37,701	1,713

In addition to the tests shown above the laboratory weighed and graded 1,295 samples of grain in connection with the Junior Co-operative Variety Test Plot program.

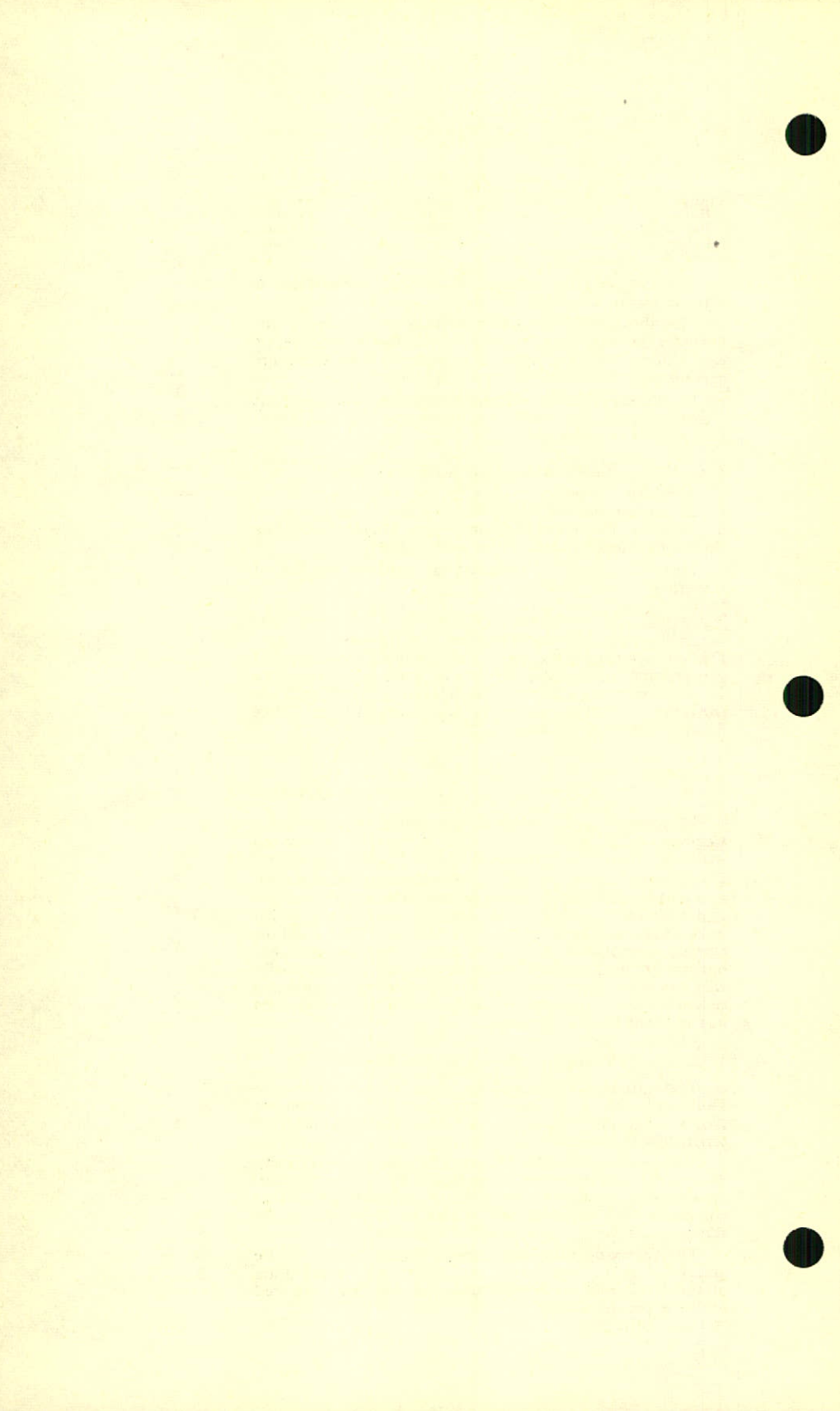
As was done last year, the germination testing work carried on in the laboratory was supplemented by the distribution of "rag-doll" type germination testers which were made available to growers through Pool elevator agents. Approximately 13,000 of these testers were sent out to agents for distribution to growers. Undoubtedly this was one of the major factors contributing to the sharp reduction in the number of germination tests conducted in the Head Office laboratory.

Terminal Elevator Division

The statement of Operations of the Terminal Elevator Division for the year under review appears as Statement No. 6, Page No. 23, of the Auditors' Report submitted separately to delegates.

Total earnings of the Division for the year were \$6,-948,484.10 and expenses were \$5,483,532.95, leaving an operating surplus for the year of \$1,464,951.15. This compares with an operating surplus of \$1,010,475.56 for the previous year, or an increase of \$454,475.59.

The following tabulation shows a comparison of the volume of grain handled by the different terminal units of the Division for the year under review, as compared with the previous year:



	1958-1959 (Bushels)	1957-1958 (Bushels)
Terminals No. 4A and 4B.....	28,255,471	31,261,930
Terminal No. 5.....	7,598,329	10,018,327
Terminal No. 6.....	18,591,354	21,418,688
Terminal No. 7.....	30,785,717	33,648,078
Total—Lakehead Terminals.....	85,230,871	96,347,023
Vancouver.....	15,431,857	21,298,675
Total.....	100,662,728	117,645,698

Although there was a marked reduction in the amount of grain handled through the Vancouver terminal there was still a very substantial volume handled, taking into account the size of the plant. This plant enjoys the advantage of being situated on an all-year port and for that reason is able to make a better showing, relatively, than the lakehead terminals.

Terminal Drying Operations

During Season 1958-59 the Randolph driers at Terminal No. 6 and Terminal No. 7 were operated and dried a total of 1,190,560 bushels of damp grain. In addition, 471 bushels of tough flax were dried at Terminal No. 7.

Terminal Stocks

At 31st July 1959 the stocks in store at each of the Saskatchewan Pool terminals were as follows:

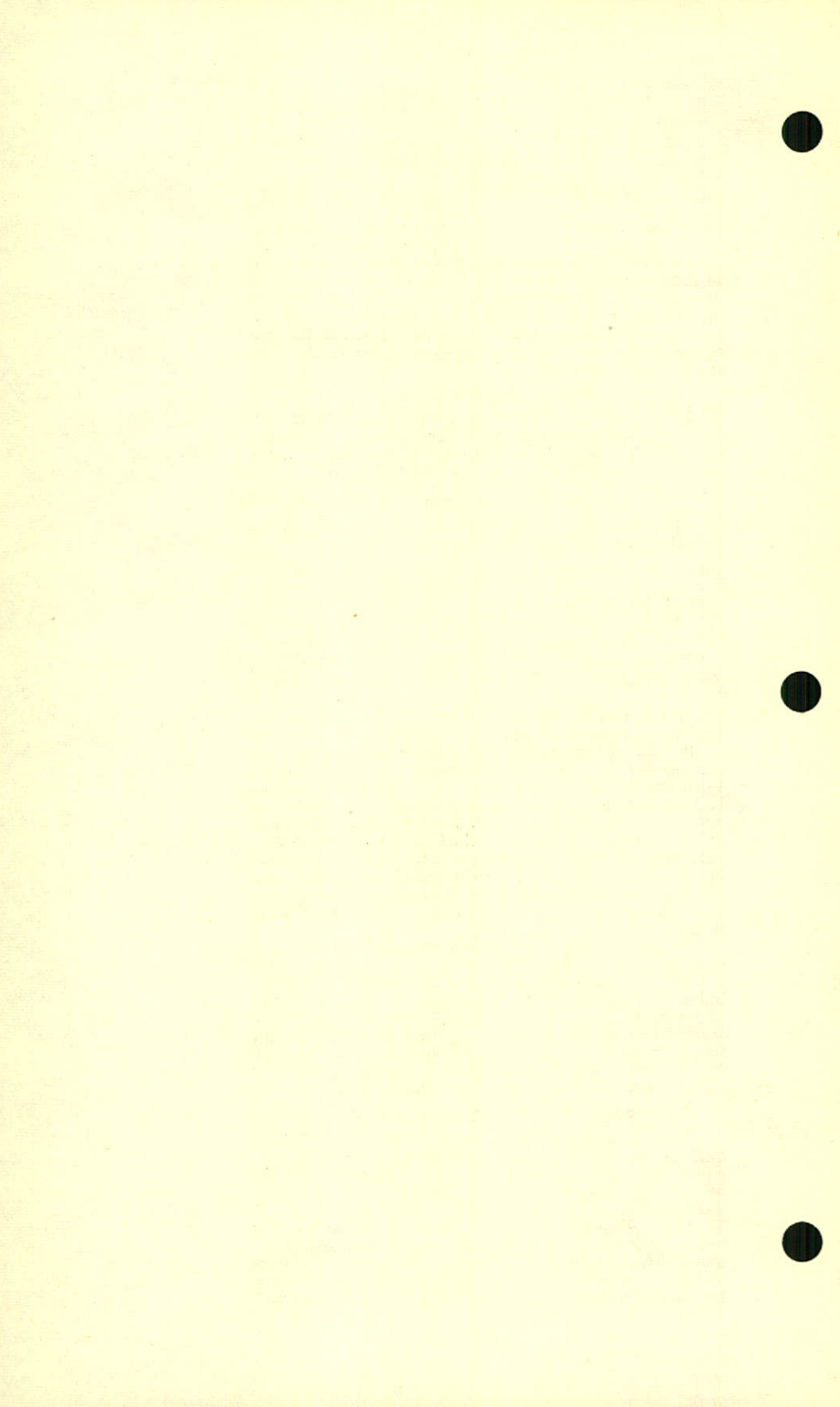
	Bushels
Terminals No. 4A and 4B.....	5,452,348
Terminal No. 5.....	2,167,871
Terminal No. 6.....	5,264,726
Terminal No. 7.....	6,473,892
Total—Lakehead.....	19,358,837
Vancouver.....	1,176,656
Total.....	20,535,493

Figures published by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada show 146,877 cars as having been unloaded at the Lakehead during the 1958-59 season and this represents a decrease of 15,738 from the number unloaded the previous year. There were 45,035 cars unloaded at Pool Lakehead terminals during the season, a reduction of 4,502 from the previous season. The 101,842 cars unloaded at other terminal elevators at the Lakehead represented a reduction of 11,236 from the previous year. At Terminal No. 7, there were 16,447 cars unloaded during the year, and this again exceeded the number unloaded at any other Lakehead plant. It represented 11.2% of all cars unloaded at the Lakehead.

At Terminal No. 4, unloads totalled 14,363 cars, equalling 9.78%; at Terminal No. 6, there were 10,034 cars unloaded, representing 6.83%, and at Terminal No. 5 unloads amounted to 4,191 cars, or 2.85% of the total Lakehead unloads. There were 11,777 cars unloaded at the leading competitive elevator, representing 8.02% of the total unloads for the year. At Vancouver the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool terminal unloaded 8,287 cars out of a total of 82,096 unloaded at all West Coast plants, or 10.09%.

Special Selections—Barley and Wheat

Barley of malting quality was handled on a special bin basis at two Pool Lakehead plants for two exporting companies and one domestic maltster. Altogether 606,593 bushels were handled, composed of 511,445 bushels at Terminal No. 4, and 95,148 bushels at Terminal No. 7. This was 959,402 bushels less than were handled last season. Almost all of this barley would represent over-quota deliveries by producers to Pool country elevators and the premiums collected by the Country Elevator Division would be passed on to the individual shippers.



The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool handled wheat on a special bin basis at Terminals No. 4, No. 5 and No. 7 for four different companies operating mills in Eastern Canada. The quantity involved was 1,915,934 bushels and it was 1,544,729 bushels less than was special binned the previous year. The procedure followed included arrangements being made by the local representatives or offices of the companies concerned to have specific orders issued by The Canadian Wheat Board which stipulated that the cars would be shipped from certain points, with it being expected that the wheat would be of suitable protein content. On 21st April 1959, the Board of Grain Commissioners notified the terminal elevator companies operating plants at the Lakehead that the practices of special binning wheat and of selecting wheat basis protein content were to be discontinued. Shipments made after the date of the directive represented quantities which had been unloaded prior to its being issued.

New Equipment and Replacements

The customary practice of keeping Pool Lakehead plants and equipment in satisfactory operating condition was again followed, as was the usual practice of doing much of the repair and replacement work during the winter months. The repair program included relining and replacing spouting of different kinds, overhauling of cleaners and screw conveyors, motors, starters and control equipment. Where and when necessary, new belting was installed. In actual practice, the handling of large quantities of grain, involving the almost continuous use of equipment, necessitates the making of repairs of both major and minor proportions as required.

A considerable amount of exterior and interior work was carried out at Terminal No. 6 and exterior building repairs of sizeable proportions were carried out at Terminal No. 7.

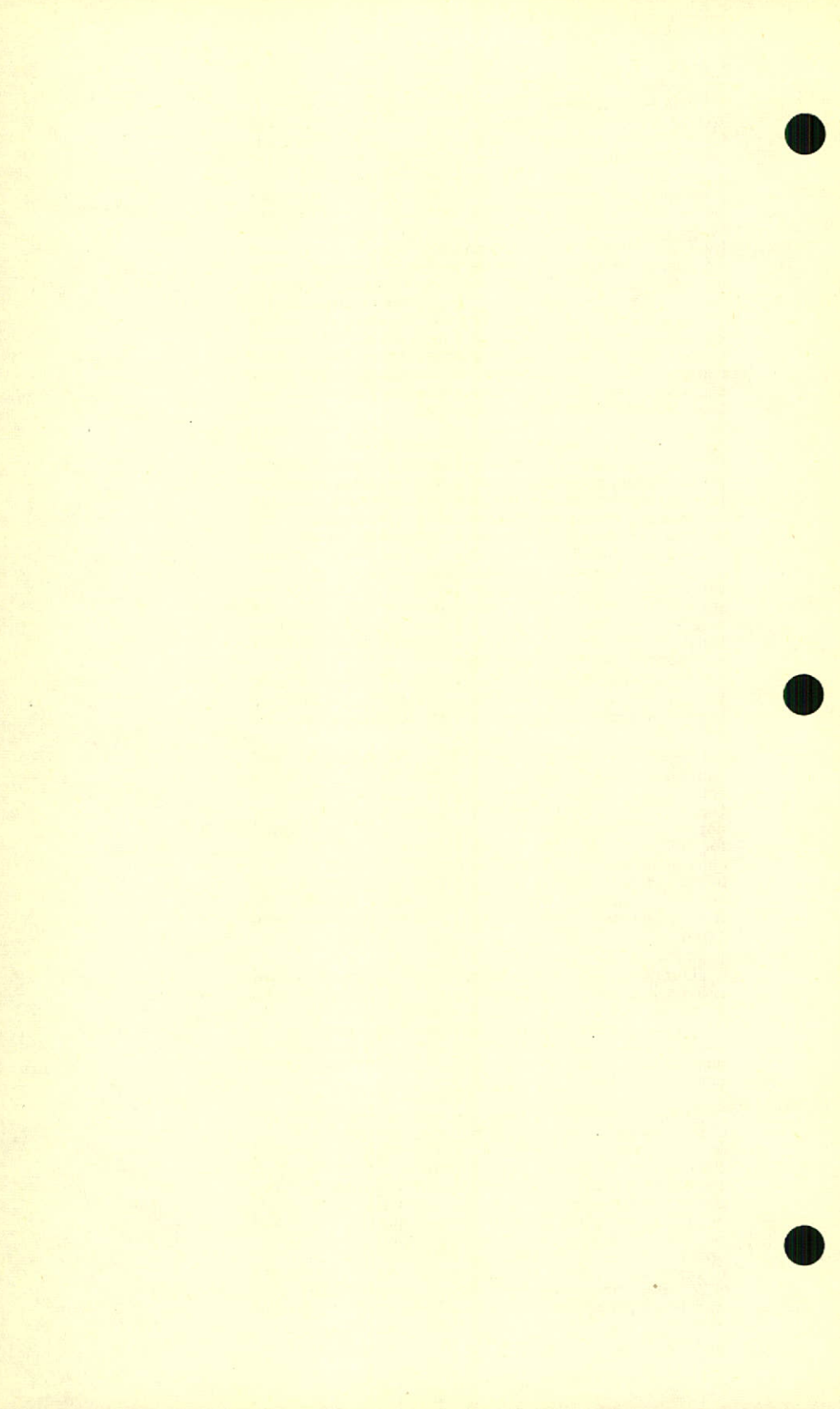
Repairs of one kind or another to machinery and equipment in the plant which is leased by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at Vancouver were made throughout the year. Most of the repair work was of a fairly minor nature and it was seldom that operations were interrupted for any length of time. One new conveyor belt was purchased and new cylinders were in process of being installed in the Superior cleaners when the crop season ended. The car haul machinery in the car shed again caused some trouble and on occasion did slow down operations to some extent.

Staff

During the year the number of men employed at Pool Lakehead plants ranged from a high of 481 during the month of June to a low of 201 during the month of March. At Vancouver the maximum number of men employed at the plant was 53 during March and April, and the minimum number was 35 during the months of October and December.

Demurrage Hearing

In last year's report reference was made to the efforts of the two railway companies to collect demurrage on cars of grain consigned to public and semi-public terminal elevators in Western Canada. After extensive hearings the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada authorized the railway companies to institute a demurrage tariff on grain consigned to public and semi-public terminal elevators in Western Canada. After the Supreme Court upheld the right of the Board of Transport Commissioners to make the decision and the regulations were put into effect, the Cabinet suspended the demurrage tariff. This was done by Order-in-Council as a direct result of represen-



tations made to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet by the Wheat Pools, the United Grain Growers Limited and the North-West Line Elevators' Association. The railway companies, in the meantime, had been advising the terminal elevator companies of constructive placement dates for demurrage purposes but discontinued that practice after the Board of Transport Commissioners issued an order suspending the demurrage tariff in accordance with the Cabinet decision.

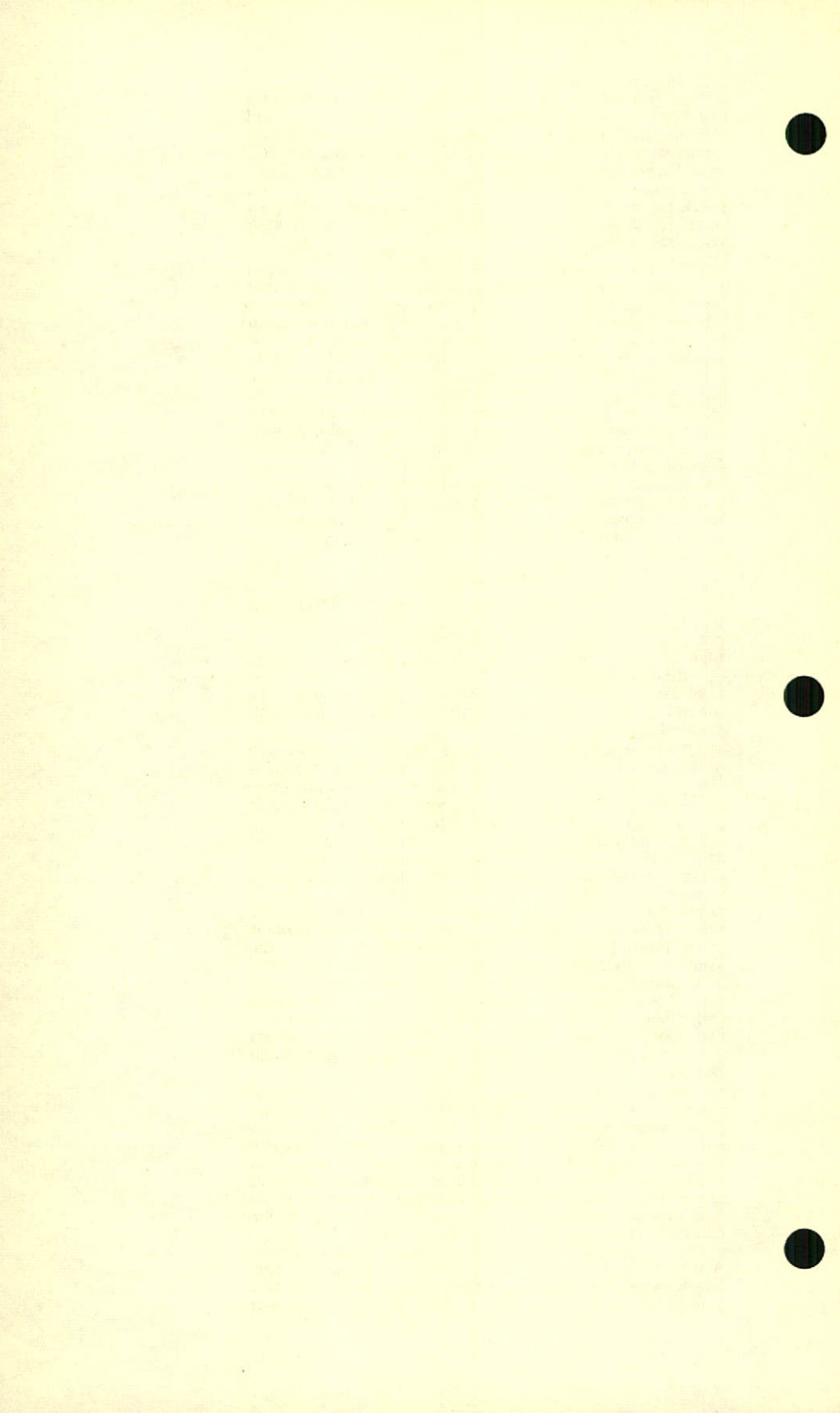
The two railway companies advised interested parties that they intended to charge domestic freight rates on any dockage which moved with grain to the West Coast or to Churchill and which was not actually exported in the form of screenings, while at the same time, they asserted that screenings shipped to and sold in the United States would not be considered as having been exported. Hearings before the Board of Transport Commissioners were held in Winnipeg on 1st December and in Vancouver on 4th and 5th December, at which the three Wheat Pool organizations, United Grain Growers Limited, North-West Line Elevators Association and Vancouver Merchants Exchange opposed the action contemplated by the railway companies. The decision made by the Board of Transport Commissioners, released on 20th January 1959, disallowed the proposals made by the railway companies.

St. Lawrence Seaway

The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which took place during the year under review, was an occasion of great importance to the grain industry. It culminated many years of discussion and planning and several years of actual construction. While the official opening did not take place until 26th June 1959, ocean vessels reached the lower lake ports immediately after navigation opened in the early spring.

During the spring and summer months ocean vessels of many types and sizes called at Lakehead terminal elevators for grain cargoes. For a variety of reasons some of the smaller ocean vessels were very slow loaders but it proved possible to load others with reasonable despatch. A few vessels of British registry were in the coastal traffic and carried grain from the Lakehead to Montreal in competition with Canadian owned boats. There were numerous mishaps to ships using the Seaway, primarily as a result of inexperience and lack of proper equipment. Most of the mishaps were of a minor nature but some were of major proportions. There were fairly frequent bottlenecks at the Welland Canal, and Canadian ship owners on a number of occasions complained that it was taking up to fifty-eight hours for large vessels to go through that canal compared with nine hours prior to the Seaway being in operation. Reports indicated that there were odd occasions when as many as ninety vessels were waiting to go through the Canal.

Certainly there is every reason to expect that as experience is gained in the use of the Seaway, many of the causes of confusion during the early months of its operation will be eliminated. Reports also indicate that a greatly increased volume of American grain has been shipped from Duluth and Superior as a result of the Seaway being in operation. Apparently large quantities of American grain found its way to Duluth and Superior from points in the United States which formerly shipped to other U.S. ocean ports, including a port as far south as Galveston, Texas. A number of factors would no doubt contribute to this development, including rail freight rates, ocean rates and United States disposal policies. By 31st July fifty-three



ocean vessels had loaded approximately 14,772,000 bushels of grain at the Lakehead, of which the Pool loaded 4,084,000 bushels on twenty-four vessels. Experiences to date hardly permit the making of a proper evaluation of the impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the movement of Canadian grain.

Some consideration has already been given by your Board of Directors to the desirability of constructing additional loading facilities for ocean vessels at Saskatchewan Pool Terminals No. 4, No. 6 and No. 7. This matter is still under study and will be given further consideration after the full effect of the operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway becomes known.

Flour Mill Division

The Statement of Operations of the Flour Mill Division for the year ended 31st July 1959 appears as Statement No. 7, Page No. 25 of the Auditors' Report. It will be noted that the Flour Mill Division ended the year with a surplus of \$132,268.16, as compared with a surplus of \$135,462.46 for the previous year.

The year just completed was the busiest year the mill has experienced since commencement of operations in 1949 and unless an increase in the production capacity is made it does not appear possible to exceed the production and sales peaks established during the year. Production facilities were taxed to the limit, giving insufficient time for adequate maintenance. The current maintenance work was taken care of but the tight production schedules left no time available for a complete maintenance check of the milling units which is usually done each year. Under these circumstances a cut-back in production during the present year will possibly be necessary.

The milling industry as a whole experienced a slightly better year than during the 1957-58 season but the gain was negligible and this gain was offset to some degree by lower returns to the mills from export products, coupled with increased manufacturing and labour costs. Western mills fared rather badly during the season as some mills were down to approximately 60% of their operating capacity and any gain in production shown by companies was due to increased production at their Eastern Canadian plants.

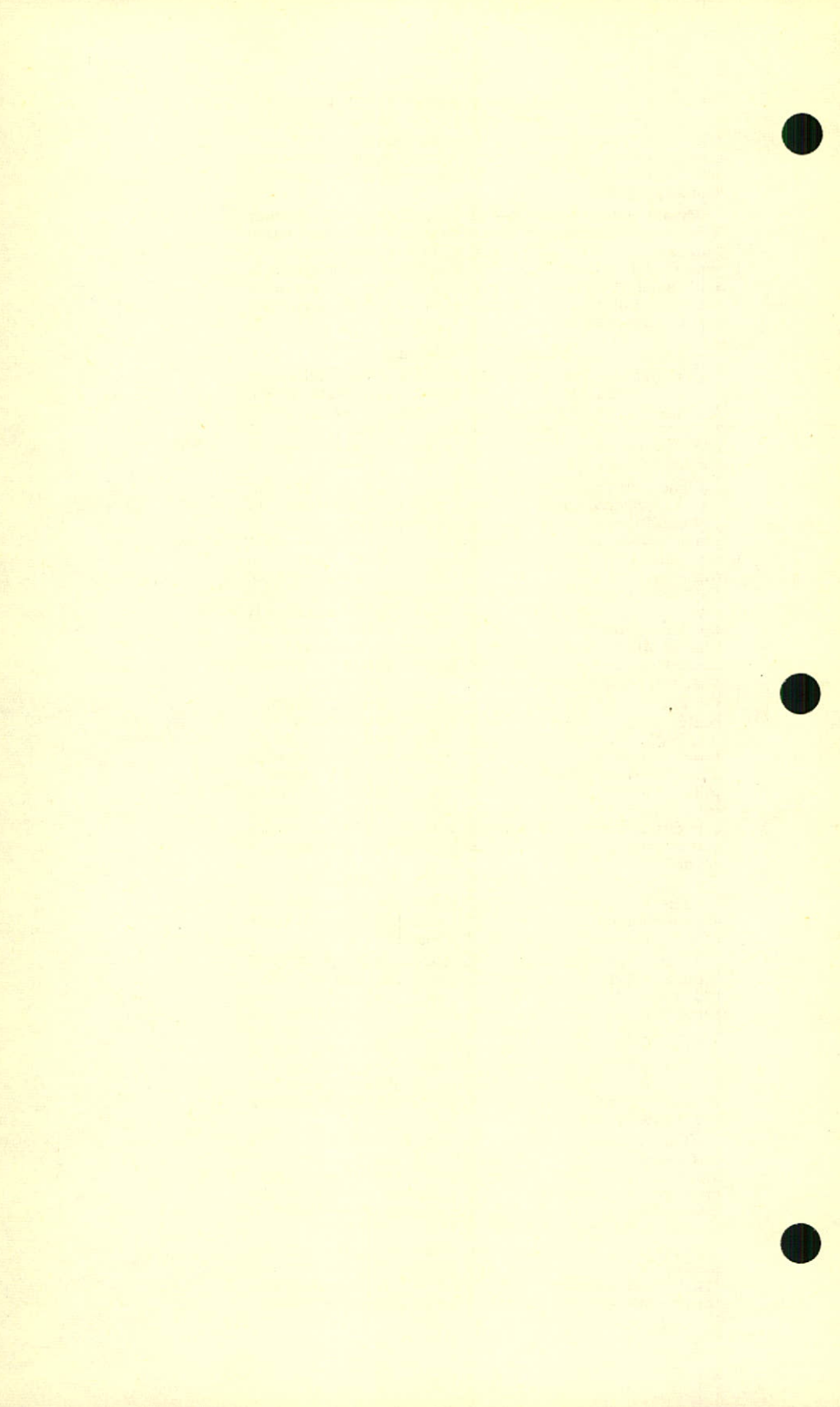
Storage

The total wheat receipts for the season at the mill elevator amounted to 3,187,862 bushels, exceeding those of the previous season by 198,089 bushels.

The street receipts for the period amounted to 495,688 bushels which, when compared with the previous year, indicates a decrease of 62,028 bushels. During the season there were 170 permit books registered at the mill elevator as against 210 the previous year. This decrease in the number of producers delivering wheat to the mill can be attributed to the light crop harvested in the area adjacent to the mill, which meant space was available at a number of points near Saskatoon which had been congested during the previous year.

The gristing receipts for the year amounted to 64,197 bushels which, when compared with the previous year indicates an increase of 23,560 bushels. Deliveries of wheat on a gristing basis were fairly constant throughout the season and it would appear more producers are using this service as each year goes by.

The total number of cars unloaded at the elevator during the season amounted to 1,470 and of this amount, 1,459 contained wheat and 11 flax. When compared with the previous year the unloads show an increase of 195 cars.



The 11 cars of flax taken into storage were for the Vegetable Oil account and were later transferred to the Vegetable Oil Plant.

Receipts of wheat at the Flour Mill amounted to 3,187,862 bushels and coarse grain deliveries amounted to 4,276 bushels.

Following is a summary of receipts for the year, showing a comparison with the previous year:

	1958-1959 (Bushels)	1957-1958 (Bushels)
Street Receipts.....	495,688	557,717
Carlot Receipts.....	2,627,977	2,391,420
Gristing.....	64,197	40,636
Total.....	3,187,862	2,989,773
Receipts of Other Grains:		
Oats.....	3,339	5,815
Barley.....	937	10,556

Flour Mill

During the 1958-59 season the flour mill operated at full capacity plus 40 days and 12 hours overtime operations based on a 300-day operating year. Operations were 16 days and 22 hours in excess of the previous year, representing an increase of 5.1% in operating time. The Canadian Bureau of Statistics lists the average operating time of all Canadian mills at 76.2% of their operating capacity as against 74.7% during the previous year.

The flour production for the year showed a substantial increase over the previous year and there was a corresponding increase in the production of mill feeds.

Maintenance

The maintenance program as indicated earlier in this report, was drastically curtailed due to the tight production schedules and it was impossible to undertake any major projects which would necessitate shut down periods in excess of 24 hours. The maintenance department worked under extreme difficulties during the period in carrying out the regular maintenance program and by careful planning in a good many instances were able to make the necessary repairs to the milling machinery either during the actual operations or with the minimum amount of lost production time.

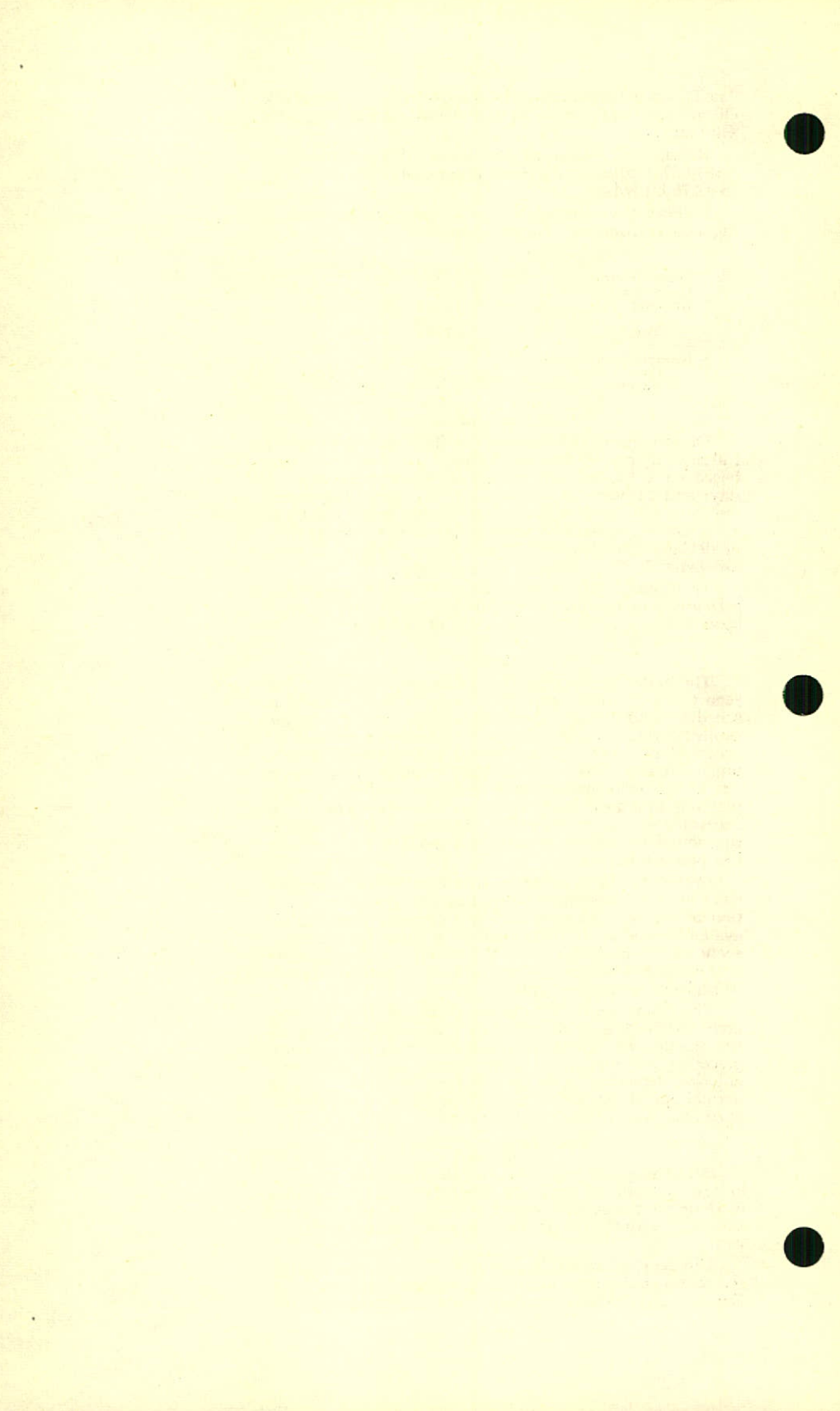
In the Flour Mill section of the plant the major project has been the preparatory work necessary for the installation of the new purifiers and dust filtering unit and all available time apart from regular maintenance has been spent on this project. During the season the discs on most of the Carter Disc units were renewed and the balance will be replaced during this year.

The maintenance costs in the plant are up approximately \$8,000.00 over the previous year but practically all the amount was spent replacing units mentioned in the preceding paragraphs and other similar items which will not need replacing again for another five or six years of normal operations. Other than these items, the maintenance costs were normal for the period.

Sales

Both the export and domestic sales figures for the year indicate substantial increases. The total sales of all grades of flour for the season were 1,413,914 cwt. which, when compared with the previous season is an increase of 81,670 cwt.

The demand for millfeeds during the early part of the season was quite good and the prices obtained from both Eastern and Western markets were slightly above the



average returns to the mill during the previous season. During the latter part of the season, however, this advantage was more than offset by the declining feed prices in all areas and prices dropped to a point which was lower than anything previously experienced.

Sales of flour in the export market, and on the domestic market, showed substantial improvement over sales of the previous year. The sale of bakers' patent flour also made substantial gains.

During the past year a number of changes in the export marketing pattern were experienced and the number of flour markets open to Canadian exporters is narrowing. Offsetting this factor to some degree is the greater consumption of flour in other markets such as Africa, but the increased volume moved into these markets is in no way comparable to the volume formerly worked in markets now lost.

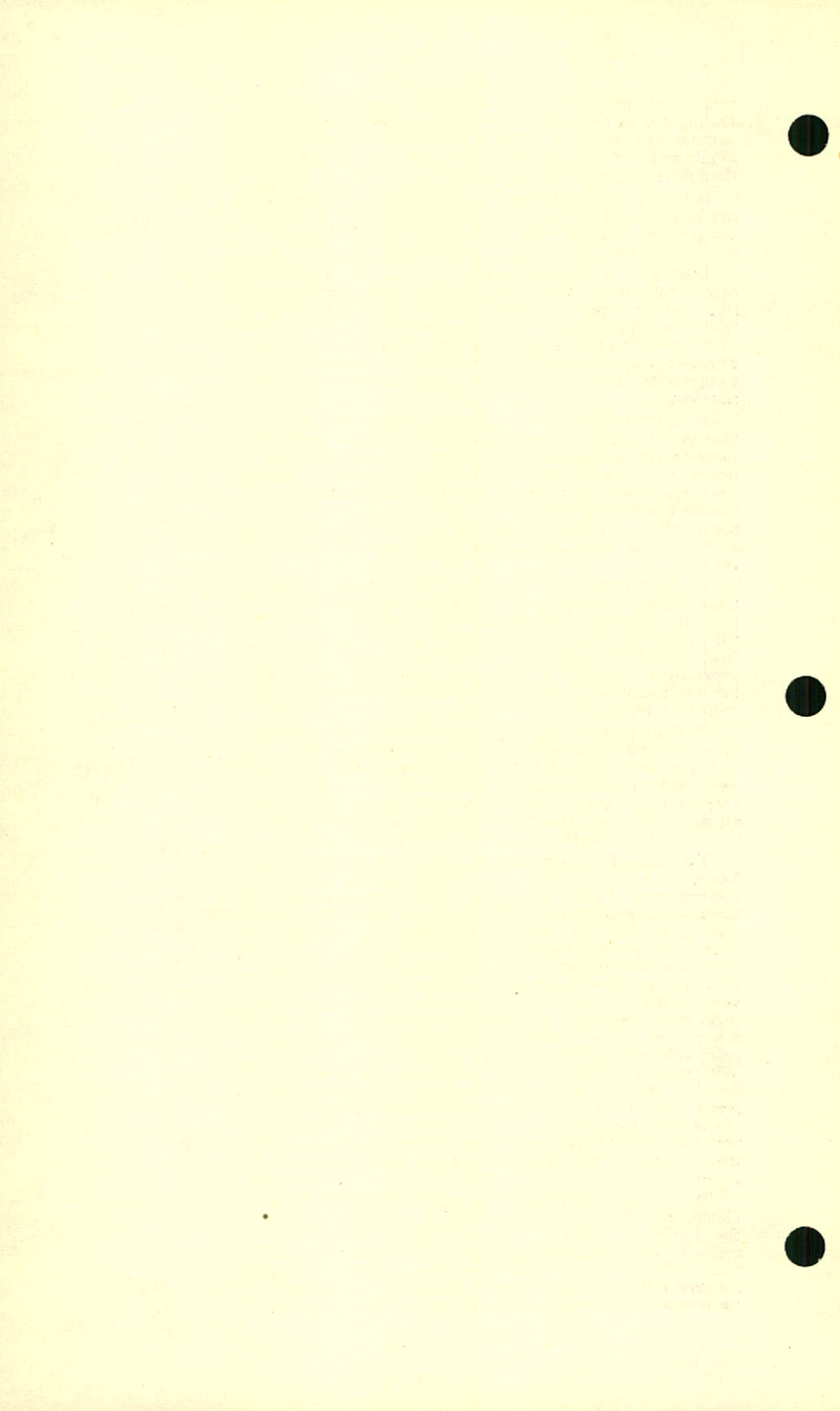
A factor which assisted Canadian millers during the past year was the increased purchasing by the Canadian Government of flour to be supplied to foreign countries under the Colombo Plan. Substantial amounts of flour were purchased for shipment from both the Eastern and Western seaboards and while there is no guarantee of continuity in this type of business, it has helped relieve a very difficult situation as far as the industry is concerned.

It appears likely that the Government intends to continue offering this type of aid to foreign countries with the possibility that the program may be extended to include shipments of flour for NATO which will be the basis of a food bank in various parts of the world. This type of program is still in the discussion stage but should it become a reality it will definitely provide assistance to mills for a limited period.

During the past season two flour markets were lost to Canadian mills and exports to a third market were drastically curtailed. Prior to the last season regular shipments were made to Haiti but a flour mill was put into operation there early in the year and all imports of foreign flour were stopped. While the volume of shipments was not large in any one month, there was a steady continuity of business.

The second market lost to Canadian millers was Venezuela and the loss of this market seriously affected the operation of some of the larger mills. This was one of Canada's largest flour markets and while the credit risks were great, the prices obtained from this area were such that a reserve could be put aside against credit losses and still retain reasonable return to the mills. The Pool operation in this area was purposely curtailed approximately a year prior to the cutting off of foreign flour imports, in order to minimize the possibility of credit losses, and this has proven to be a wise move inasmuch as the mill's receivable position in this area is comparatively good. With possibly one or two exceptions Pool mill receivables are all covered by export credits insurance and a substantial reserve has been set up against the balance. There is no doubt but what collections from this market will be slow now that grading has ceased but it is expected most of the accounts will be collected and there will be very little in the way of losses.

The market which has been of prime importance to Canadian millers over a period of a good many years is the Philippine Islands. Exports to this market have recently been drastically curtailed. This trend will continue and it would now appear the milling industry in the country will be practically self sufficient within the next twelve months. In the intervening period Canadian mills



will continue to supply a percentage of the Islands' requirements but the imports of both Canadian and American flour will be strictly controlled by the Philippine Government Agencies. It is quite definite the Government intends to grant the home mills protection and import allocations will be made on the basis of the Islands' requirements over and above the ability of the home mills to supply. The loss of a volume market such as this is bound to have repercussions in the trade in Western Canada and undoubtedly will result in creating a very highly competitive domestic market.

The total export sales for the year ended 31st July 1959 established a new sales record for any one year since commencement of operations in 1949. It is doubtful if the mill will ever exceed this amount at present capacity.

Despite contraction of export markets in certain foreign countries, exports of flour from the Pool mill went to many countries of the world. These included: the Belgian Congo, Bermuda, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Japan, Macau, Malaya, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Vegetable Oil Division

The Operating Statement of the Vegetable Oil Division for the year ended 31st July 1959 appears as Statement No. 8, Page No. 27 of the Auditors' Report. It will be noted that the Vegetable Oil Division finished the year with a surplus of \$117,663.66, as compared with a surplus of \$15,837.28 for the previous season. The major factors accounting for the substantial increase are as follows:

(a) A larger volume of both flaxseed and rapeseed processed, resulting in the Plant operating at capacity, which reduced average daily costs.

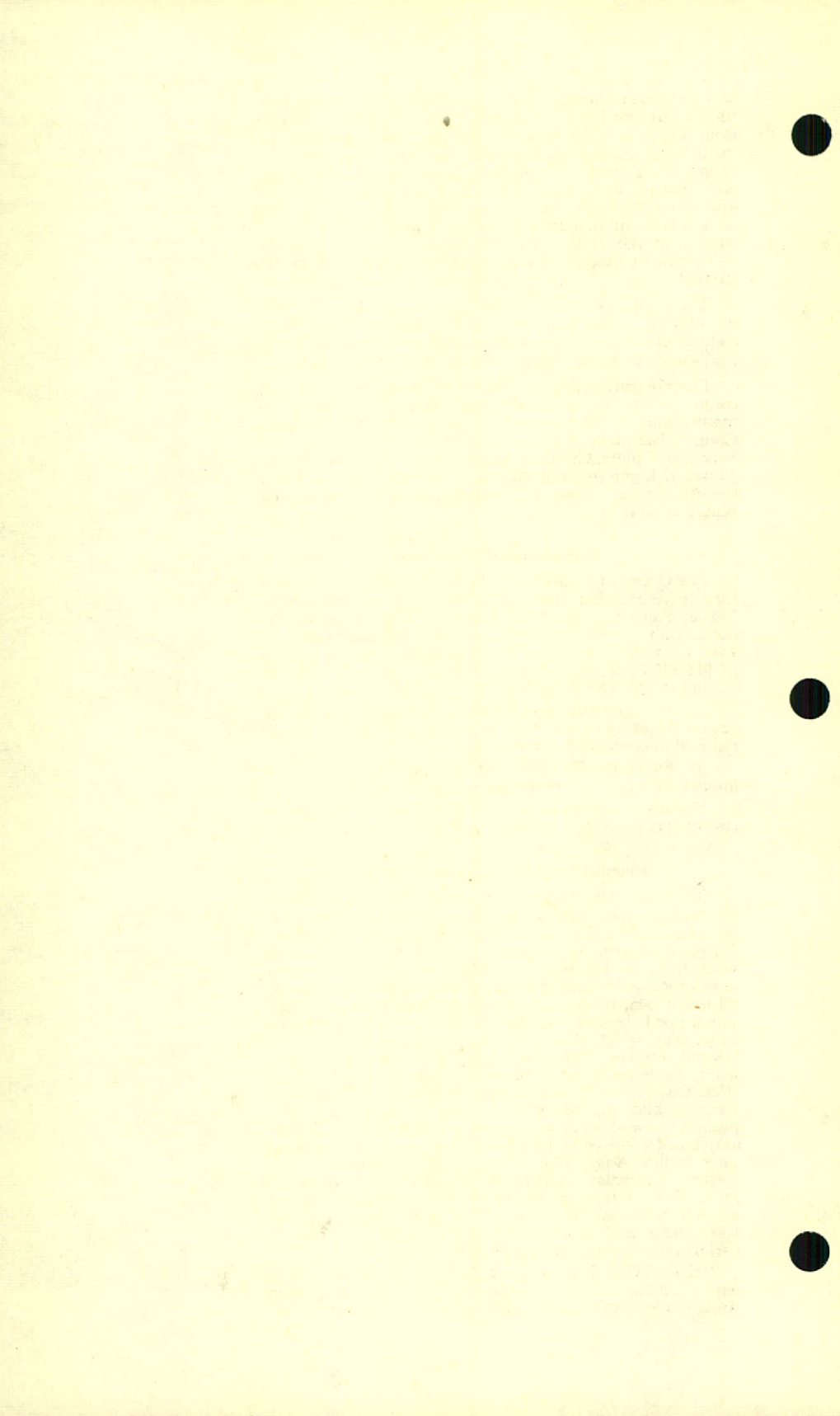
(b) Substantially higher net prices per ton received for linseed meal and higher average prices for screenings.

The above items were partially offset by the higher cost of flax processed owing to a decline in street receipts.

Domestic and Export Linseed Oil Market

Operations for the year amounted to 300 days. This is the largest production of the plant since operations commenced in 1947. The plant operated 106 days on flaxseed during the season as compared with 83 days the previous year. In operating 106 days, 241,194 bushels of flaxseed were processed resulting in a recovery of 4,873,612 lbs. of oil and 8,345,700 lbs. (4,173 short tons) of meal. There was a good demand for linseed oil in tank cars up until May, after which time paint manufacturers became very hesitant buyers. This was attributed to the price of flax going above the \$3.00 mark and the labour troubles at the West Coast. Our largest customers are in Vancouver and Victoria and the series of strikes there reduced their production and sales at a time which is normally very active in the linseed oil business. A much more aggressive sales policy was adopted this year, especially in the Eastern Canadian market, which resulted in increased sales. The Eastern market is strictly a price proposition on volume basis. It is most difficult to compete in the East when seed has to be brought in to Saskatoon in carlots and at Fort William prices.

Sales of oil in drum and smaller lots constituted a large part of sales for types other than refined. These shipments were made to Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Sask-



atchewan points. Some difficulty was encountered with regard to 5 gallon and 1 gallon containers. The shortage of 5 gallon containers was a direct result of stock piling by some companies with the impending U.S. steel strike. Another noticeable trend this year is that customers are getting away from packaging their own oil and prefer to buy it in gallon or quart containers according to demand rather than by drum lots.

The following statement shows the distribution of linseed oil sales by provinces for the year under review, as compared with the previous year:

	1958-1959 (lbs.)	1957-1958 (lbs.)
British Columbia.....	1,267,170	1,591,360
Alberta.....	107,267	108,278
Saskatchewan.....	361,387	436,463
Manitoba.....	671,463	547,813
Ontario.....	2,073,300	838,126
Total.....	4,480,587	3,522,040

Linseed Meal Sales

There was a very good demand for this protein feed all of last year and indications point to the same situation for some time to come. At no time during the year was it necessary to handle or store any quantity. The general policy was to make forward sales for delivery at the time the plant was operating on flax and make shipments of the orders direct from production. Sales showed a decrease of only 161,700 lbs. and this was due to shortage of supplies available for sales. The price of linseed meal ranged from \$55.00 to \$65.00 per ton f.o.b. the plant, the majority of the sales being made at \$65.00. The average selling price was \$63.47 per ton. The selling price of linseed meal is governed by the soya bean meal price on a protein content basis.

Distribution of Domestic Linseed Meal Sales

	1958-1959 (lbs.)	1957-1958 (lbs.)
British Columbia.....	2,987,000	2,597,500
Alberta.....	2,425,000	1,343,000
Saskatchewan.....	1,706,800	2,984,500
Manitoba.....	73,000	410,000
Ontario.....	286,000	864,000
Quebec.....	120,000	100,000
Maritimes.....	840,000	300,500
Total.....	8,437,800	8,599,500

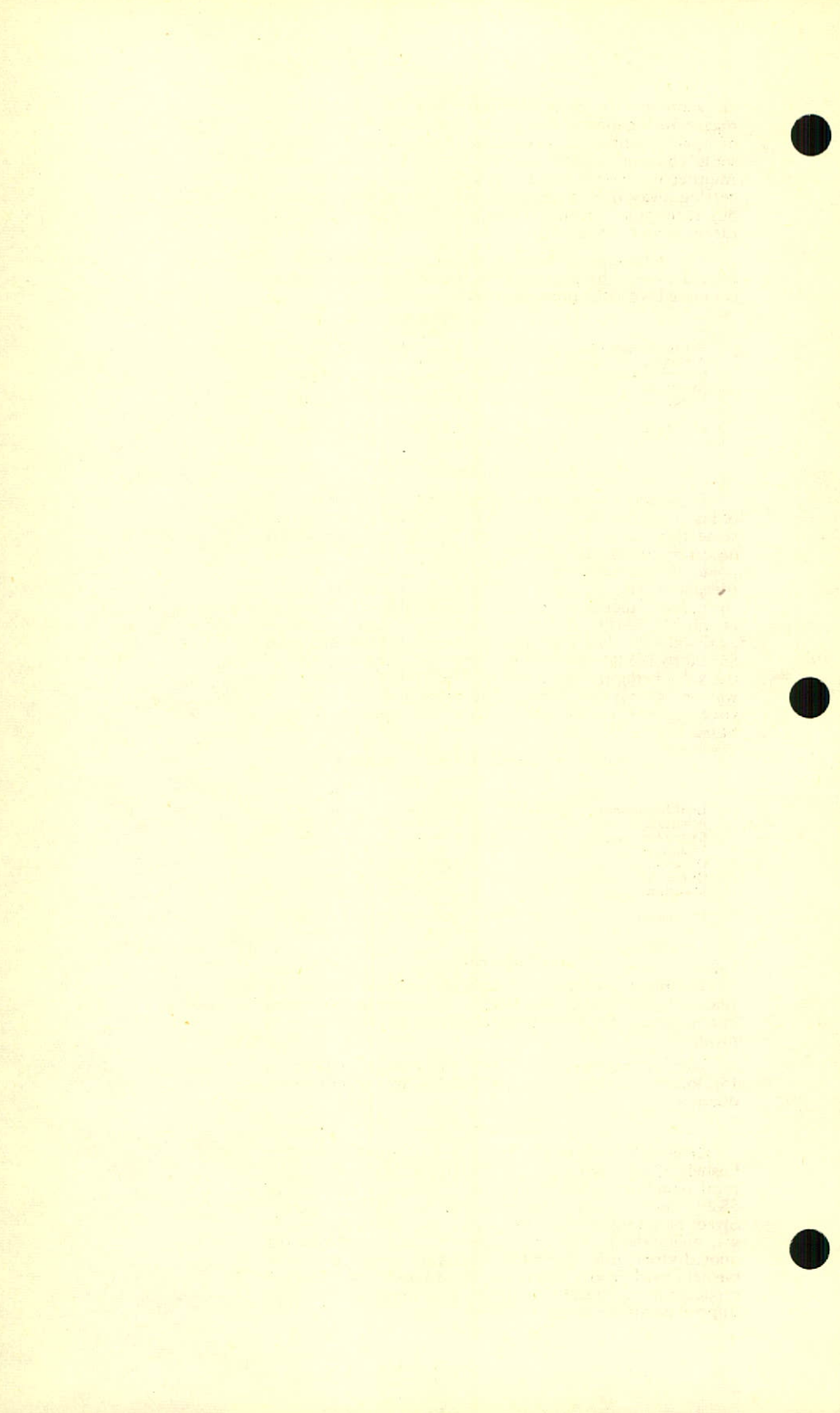
Rapeseed

The plant operated 194 days on rapeseed during the year and processed 25,135,450 lbs. This operation resulted in a recovery of 8,885,291 lbs. of oil and 15,068,570 lbs. of meal.

Sales of rapeseed meal for the year amounted to 15,236,270 lbs. which was 167,700 lbs. in excess of production.

Elevator

Gross deliveries to the elevator amounted to 528,738 bushels of rapeseed and 278,219 bushels of flaxseed for a total handling of 806,957 bushels. This is a decrease of 55,291 bushels when compared to the 1957-58 season. Street handlings of flax were down by 35,654 bushels. It was policy during the year to pay 5c per bushel over the quoted street price for all deliveries up to one thousand bushel lots. For lots of one thousand bushels or over, the producer received the same price as he would receive if he shipped a carload to the Lakehead.



Capital Expenditures

New installations during the year consisted of:

1. Equipment to load meal in bulk form in both railway cars and trucks.
2. Equipment to put nitrogen into tank cars and storage tanks holding deodorized rapeseed oil.

A goodly number of feed manufacturers are in the process of remodelling existing plants or constructing new plants and as a result are installing equipment for cheaper handling of feed ingredients. It was necessary, therefore, for the plant to be in a position to supply these accounts with meal in the form in which they could handle it to best advantage.

The nitrogen treating equipment was installed in order to enable the plant to supply deodorized rapeseed oil which would have greater stability and reduce flavor reversion to a minimum.

Rapeseed Marketing

At the 34th Annual Meeting of Delegates held in November 1958 a resolution was passed as follows:

THAT we recommend to the Board of Directors that they investigate the possibilities of operating a voluntary contract pool for the marketing of rapeseed involving growers' delivery quotas, and if deemed to be in the best interests of producers that steps be taken to create the necessary marketing organization in time to handle the 1959 crop.

Acting on the recommendation of this resolution, your Board took steps to establish a voluntary rapeseed pool and Mr. W. J. Ball was named as Manager of the rapeseed pool. Provision was made for the operation of a central sales agency to handle all sales.

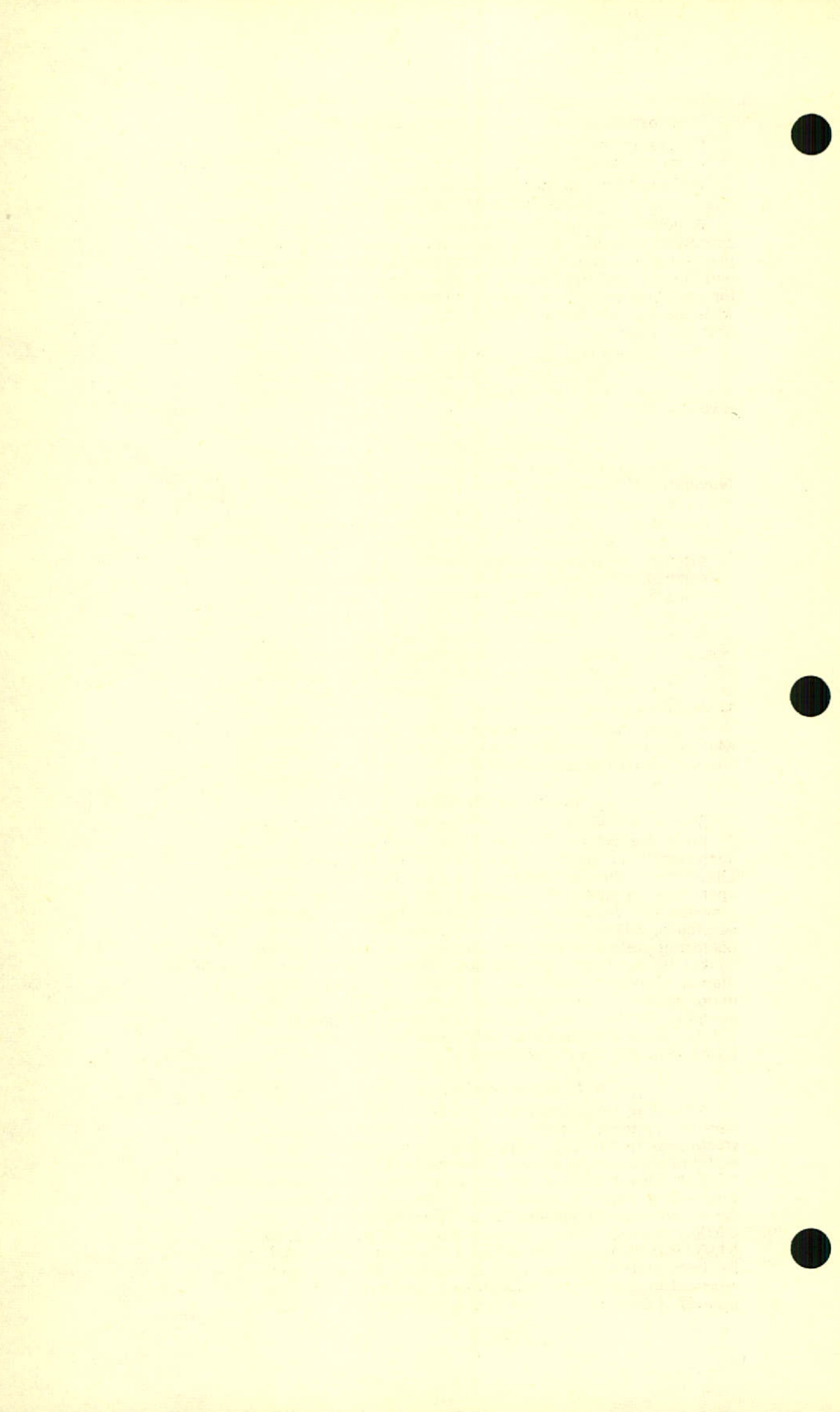
A report will be submitted to the delegates by the Manager of the rapeseed pool indicating the manner in which it has operated to date.

Livestock Division

Statements No. 9 and 9a, Pages No. 29 and 30 of the Auditors' Report show in detail the results of the year's operations and the financial position of the Livestock Division for the year ended 31st July 1959. The year's operations resulted in a surplus of \$209,239.92. This represents a decrease of \$60,869.63 compared with the surplus of \$270,109.55 for the previous year. Increased operating costs and a fairly substantial reduction in the Saskatchewan Livestock Division's earnings from Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, were the major factors accounting for the decrease. The earnings accruing to the Saskatchewan Livestock Division from C.L.C.(W).L. amounted to \$61,065.66 for the year, compared with \$93,796.15 for the previous year.

Livestock Marketings

According to information compiled by the Marketing Services Branch, Ottawa, marketing of cattle at public stockyards in Canada, shipped direct to packing plants and direct on export, showed an increase of 4% at a record 2,706,984 head. Out of this number 340,502 cattle were returned to country points for further feeding, leaving a net marketing of 2,366,482 cattle. There were 658,095 live cattle exported to all countries during 1958, as well as 54,939,900 pounds of dressed beef. Imports of live cattle for immediate slaughter were 2,691, most of these being received in the month of December; and over 24 million pounds of dressed beef and veal were imported, the bulk



coming from the United States and New Zealand. Cattle slaughtered at inspected packing plants dressed to heavier weights in 1958. The monthly average dressed weight at no time fell below 505 pounds, and the yearly average per carcass at 511.4 pounds was nearly 6 pounds heavier than in 1957. Domestic disappearance of beef from commercial marketings, amounting to 936 million pounds, was 5% below 1957. Due to the high prices on all classes of cattle, the estimated value of live cattle marketed in 1958 was sharply higher at more than \$479,700,000.00 compared with \$347,500,000.00 in 1957. The yearly average price for all classes and grades of cattle was \$19.20 compared with \$14.65 in 1957.

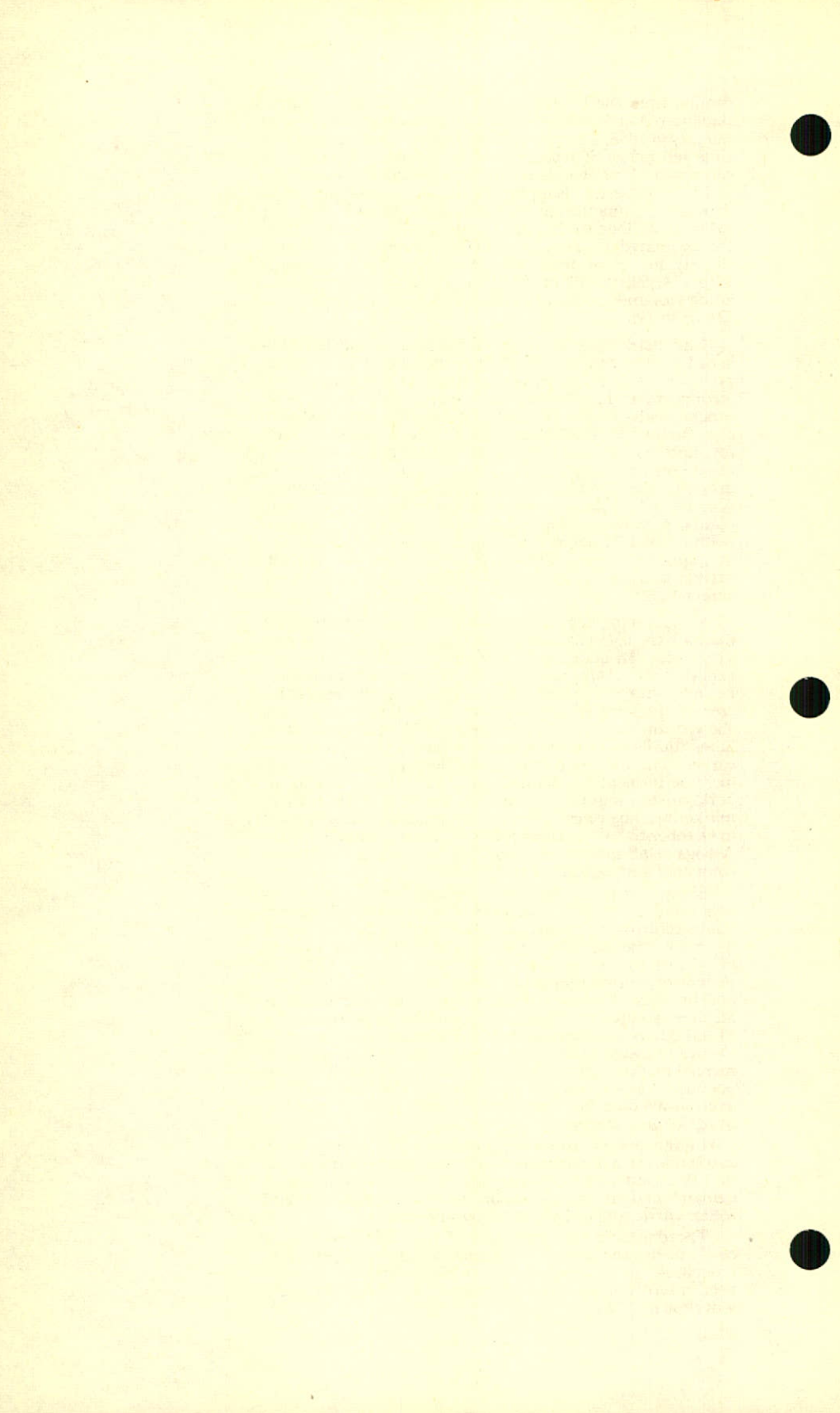
Calf marketings through commercial channels established a new record at 1,064,996, an increase of 3% from the previous year. Stock calves returned to the country for feeding were 117,595, an increase of 58% from 1957. Stocker calves sold at public stockyards were 231,680, compared with 111,871 last year. The keen export demand for stockers of good weight and quality was the main reason for the sharp increase, resulting in a lower average dressed weight of 123.7 pounds, compared with 127.9 last year for calves slaughtered in federally inspected packing plants. Domestic disappearance of veal at 83.5 million pounds was 17% below 1957. All grades of calves marketed at public stockyards registered price gains with the all-market average at \$23.80, or \$6.10 cwt. higher than a year earlier.

Slaughter of hogs at inspected and approved packing plants were 6,458,848, or more than 19% above the previous year. In addition to this number, 8,069 hogs were exported alive. All provinces shared in the increased marketings, with the prairie provinces showing the largest increases. Exports of dressed pork at 54.1 million pounds showed an increase of 83.8% from 1957, and bacon and hams totalling 5.6 million pounds were 20% above a year earlier. The increased hog production resulted in a 16% increase in meat for domestic use, with disappearance of pork amounting to 771 million pounds. With heavier marketings hog prices moved down gradually, levelling off in October to hold at these levels until the year-end. Grade A hogs at all markets averaged \$27.47 cwt. dressed basis compared with \$29.70 in 1957.

Sheep and lambs marketed through commercial channels totalled 594,262 a decrease of 3% from 1957. Feeder lambs returned to country feedlots, at 35,907, were about 8% below the previous year. On the other hand, exports of 41,318 live sheep and lambs, and nearly 1,377,000 pounds of mutton and lamb, were the heaviest since 1950, and imports of dressed mutton and lamb established an all-time record at 21,665,000 pounds, compared with 11,032,321 pounds last year, or an increase of about 96%. Domestic disappearance of mutton and lamb from commercial marketings showed an increase of 5% at 39 million pounds. Prices advanced on nearly all markets, and the over-all average for sheep and lambs at \$18.20 was 65c over the previous year.

In the period from 31st January to 31st July 1959, cattle marketings declined as compared to the same period in 1958. Under reduced supplies and the existing broad demand on domestic and export account for slaughter and feeder cattle, prices held at favourable levels.

The domestic disappearance of beef in terms of live cattle in the above period averaged 33,800 head per week, a decrease of 5%. Exports of live beef cattle and dressed beef in terms of live cattle averaged 6,800 head per week, a decline of 37%.



Inspected hog kills for Canada averaged 165,400 head per week, an increase of 46%. Domestic disappearance of pork in terms of live hogs averaged 131,600 head per week, an increase of 26%. Exports of pork in terms of live hogs averaged 11,200 head per week, an increase of 32%.

When hog deliveries became heavy in the early fall of 1958, prices declined steadily and reached support levels in October. Since that time, hog marketings have exceeded the domestic and export demand. With the Agricultural Price Stabilization Board purchasing all surplus cuts, prices have held at or slightly above the floor at all centres. At the time of writing Board holdings of pork were reported to be in excess of 100 million pounds, about 50% of the total being held in the form of canned products.

Division Handlings

Total cattle and calf handlings by the organization for the year show a decrease of 23,115 head, while the number of hogs handled co-operatively increased 89,527 head in this period.

Total provincial cattle and calf marketings for the year under review were 684,436 compared with 727,139 head for the same period a year ago, a decrease of 5.87%. The numbers marketed co-operatively were 305,680 head or 44.66%.

Total provincial hog marketings increased in this period being 909,436 head compared with 592,564 last year, an increase of 53.47% for the Province. There were 270,319 head marketed co-operatively or 29.72% of the total provincial marketings.

Total sheep and lamb marketings for the province were 46,221 head, compared with 34,164 last year, an increase of 35.29%; 18,038 head were handled co-operatively or 39.02%.

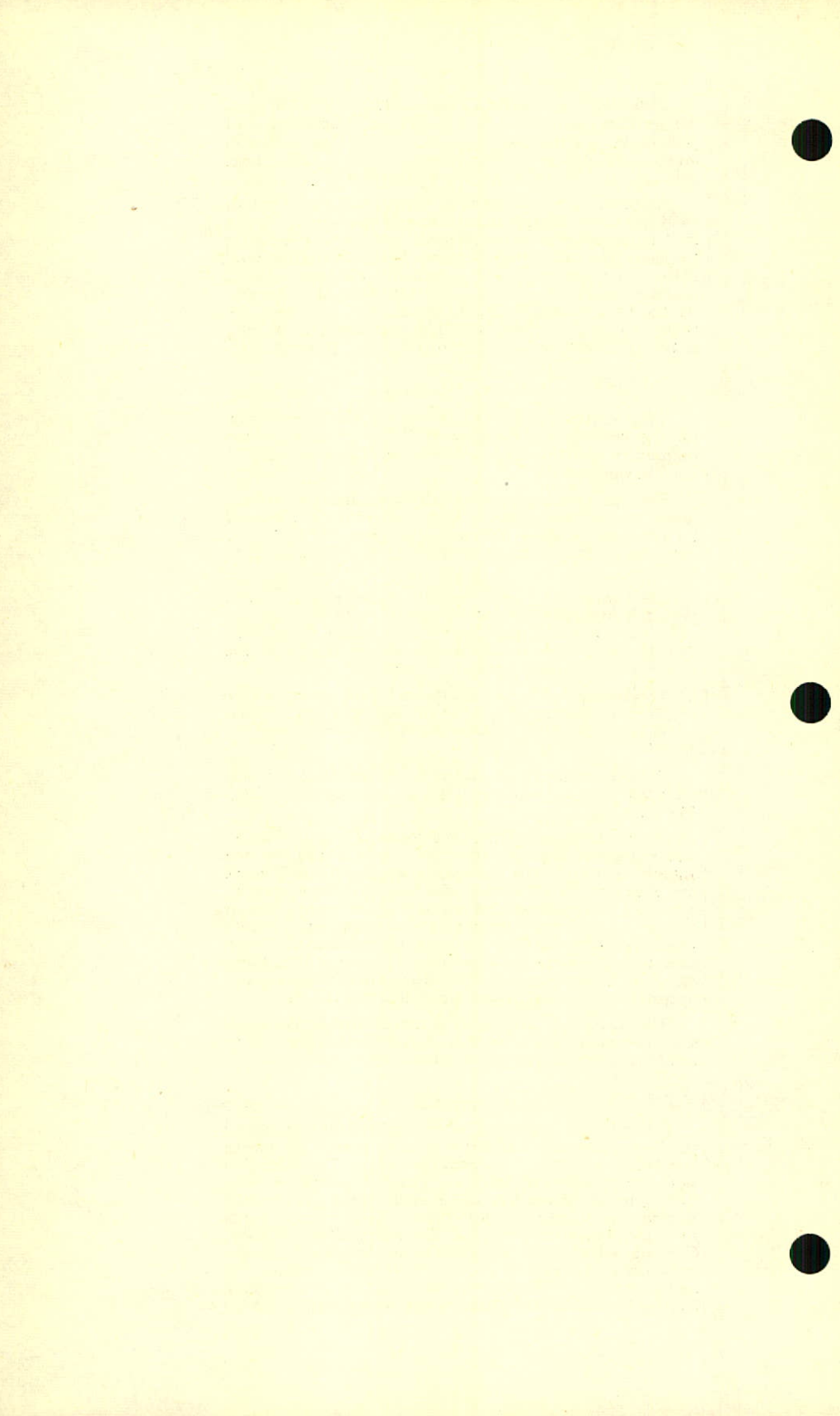
Total numbers of all classes marketed co-operatively were 594,037 head representing a gross value of \$58,084,-399.37.

Of the Livestock Division's total handlings, 38.78% was marketed through the four yards owned by the organization at North Battleford, Regina, Swift Current and Yorkton; 27.54% through the Division's three agencies operated on yards owned by stockyard companies at Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, and 19.28% was delivered by the Country Section Division to Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, at St. Boniface; the remaining 14.40% to Canadian Livestock Co-operative by co-operative shippers and individuals.

The Livestock Division continued to handle cattle sales in conjunction with local agricultural organizations at Meadow Lake, Tompkins, Climax and Eastend.

Construction

Construction work this year consisted of completing the laying of sewer and water lines to service the North Battleford and Swift Current branches. The following work was authorized last year but not completed—the roofing-in of the open corrals constructed a year ago at Regina, and a further addition to the Swift Current yards to be completed early this fall. The new addition at Swift Current will provide additional covered pen space for approximately 500 head giving a total holding capacity of approximately 1,500 head at this yard. A second scale has also been installed in the new addition at Swift Current.



General

Hog marketings in the current year are expected to continue at levels well in excess of domestic and export demand. There are, however, indications that marketings may decline to levels more in balance with the present rate of consumption possibly in the last half of 1960.

Forecasters predict increased hog marketings in the United States and that prices will average lower next year. The expected high levels of marketings both in Canada and the United States plus present heavy storage holdings of pork would indicate a surplus through 1960.

Due to heavy exports of cattle in the past two years, it is expected that cattle marketings in Canada will show further declines this year. As the majority of the total number exported originated in Western Canada, marketings in the West are expected to show the greatest decline.

The rapid build-up of the cattle population in the United States which has been taking place for the past two years is now showing signs of levelling off. Feed supplies in the United States are again reported to be at record levels and indications are that the build-up in cattle numbers may continue through the fall months, possibly at a lesser rate.

The following are key factors likely to cause lower cattle prices in the near future:

- (a) A levelling off of the build-up in cattle numbers in the United States.
- (b) A decrease in export demand for Canadian cattle.
- (c) An increase in numbers of cattle on feed in the United States plus expected increased cattle marketings in that country.
- (d) The present high level of the pork and poultry meat supply in both Canada and the United States plus definite indications of lower hog prices in both countries.

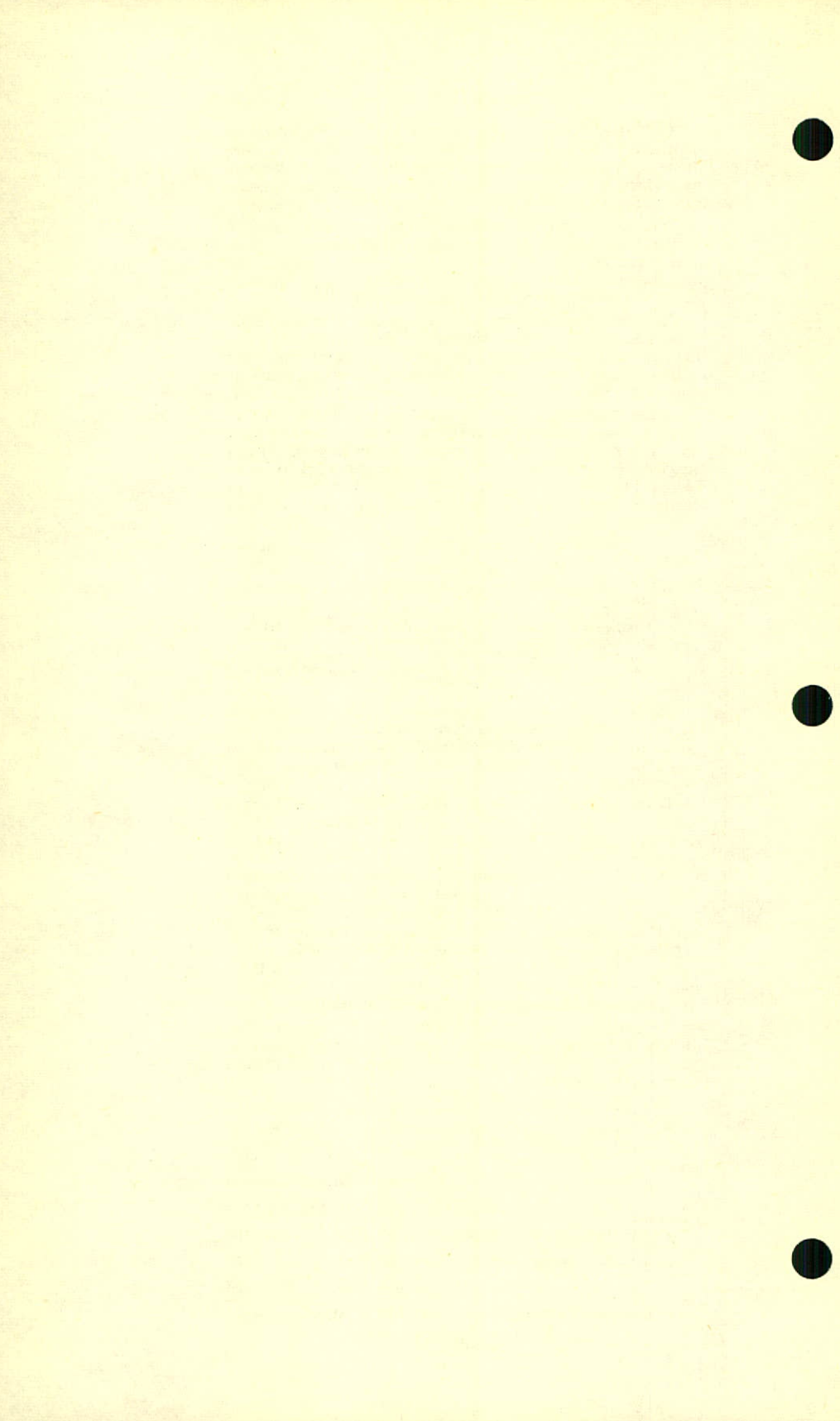
For the reasons mentioned, also the fact that present cattle prices are at comparatively high levels when compared to hogs and poultry, it would appear reasonable to expect a downward trend in cattle prices to occur in the near future.

Under present conditions stocker and feeder buyers are operating more cautiously. It is expected that the demand again this fall on Eastern and Export Account will centre on stock calves. While prices on this class are likely to hold at favourable levels there are indications they may average lower than last year. Weight and quality will again be an important factor in determining stocker and feeder prices with indications of wider price spreads between choice, medium and plain quality kinds.

Attached to this report as Statement No. 15 will be found the usual comparative Statement of Handlings at the various branches of the Livestock Division.

To complete the livestock statistical position the following information issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows the livestock population on farms during the past five years:

SASKATCHEWAN				CANADA		
	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
June 1/54	1,387,000	539,000	156,000	9,954,000	5,141,000	1,804,400
Dec. 1/54	1,280,000	550,000	106,000	9,473,000	5,425,000	1,183,000
June 1/55	1,450,000	715,000	159,000	10,239,000	6,079,000	1,722,700
Dec. 1/55	1,325,000	646,000	105,000	9,666,000	5,981,000	1,181,000
June 1/56	1,490,000	645,000	160,000	10,465,000	5,680,000	1,706,000
Dec. 1/56	1,720,000	515,000	102,000	10,404,000	4,561,000	1,078,000



June 1/57—	1,920,000	633,000	154,000	11,296,000	4,857,000	1,661,000
Dec. 1/57—	1,705,000	630,000	106,000	10,293,000	5,160,000	1,112,000
June 1/58—	1,860,000	890,000	175,000	11,001,000	6,164,000	1,696,000
Dec. 1/58—	1,635,000	900,000	115,000	10,112,000	6,880,000	1,140,000
June 1/59—	1,850,000	845,000	187,000	11,120,000	6,872,000	1,761,000

The following statement shows total provincial deliveries of livestock together with the volume handled co-operatively over the past five years:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Cattle and Calves:					
Provincial Deliveries.....	471,555	475,743	565,291	727,139	684,436
Handled Co-operatively..	202,039	221,370	281,392	328,795	305,680
Percentage of Co-operative Handlings.....	42.85%	46.53%	49.77%	45.22%	44.66%
Hogs:					
Provincial Deliveries.....	520,282	597,532	520,212	592,564	909,437
Handled Co-operatively..	168,147	193,846	164,011	180,792	270,319
Percentage of Co-operative Handlings.....	32.32%	32.44%	31.52%	30.51%	29.72%
Sheep and Lambs:					
Provincial Deliveries.....	33,834	34,423	33,939	34,164	46,221
Handled Co-operatively..	18,467	18,718	18,220	18,702	18,038
Percentage of Co-operative Handlings.....	54.58%	54.37%	53.68%	54.75%	39.02%

The following statement shows the average monthly livestock prices per cwt. at Saskatoon and Toronto for cattle (good steers) and for hogs (Grade A).

AVERAGE MONTHLY LIVESTOCK PRICES AT SASKATOON AND TORONTO

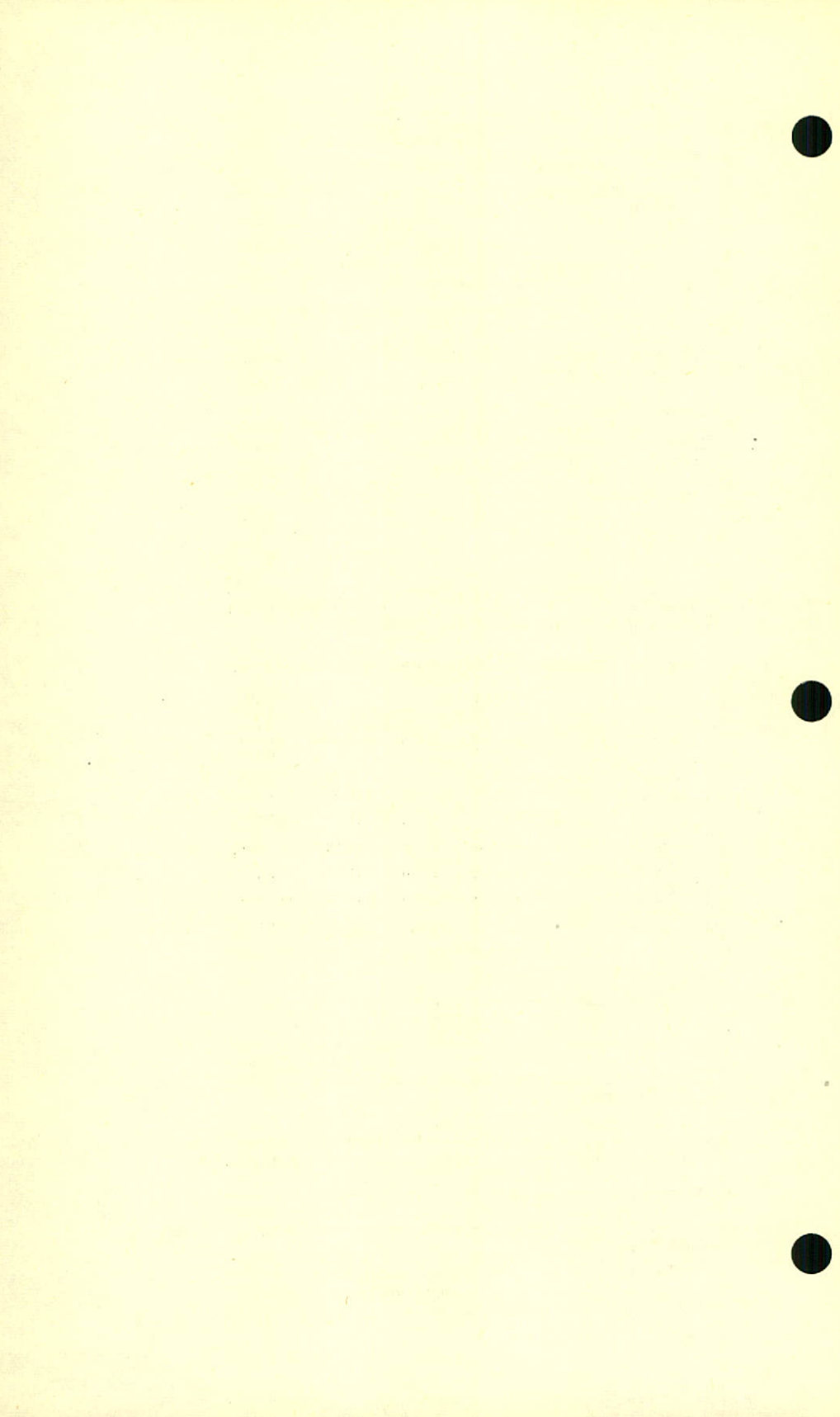
	Average Price Good Steers Toronto	Saskatoon	Total Marketings of Cattle in Canada	Average Price Grade A Hogs Toronto	Saskatoon	Total Marketings of Hogs in Canada
1959						
January—	\$26.50	\$24.25	167,367	\$25.00	\$21.50	689,360
February—	25.40	23.04	140,850	25.00	21.50	661,613
March—	24.39	22.18	186,698	25.00	21.50	895,639
April—	25.00	22.14	191,475	25.00	21.50	731,019
May—	24.89	22.25	181,285	25.00	21.50	655,488
June—	24.53	21.65	214,842	25.40	21.50	756,155
July—	25.21	22.85	177,453	25.49	21.50	575,889

Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited

The Balance Sheet of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited attached to this report as Statement No. 16, sets out the financial position of the Company as at 31st July 1959.

Total operating revenue for the year under review amounted to \$349,308.30, while operating expenses amounted to \$208,038.89, leaving a net operating surplus for the year of \$141,269.41, after providing for income taxes amounting to \$440.72. From this figure has been deducted the sum of \$12,232.01 to provide for past service pensions, leaving a net surplus for allocation to members of \$129,037.40.

In line with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 25th July 1959, allocation of the surplus has been made on the following basis:



	Manitoba Pool Elevators	Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Livestock Division	Total
Percentage basis revenue contributed to the Sales Agency for the period.....	52.676%	47.324%	100.000%
Net Surplus allocated to Members.....	\$67,971.74	\$61,065.66	\$129,037.40
Deduct: Retained by way of non-interest bearing loan.....	777.46	698.47	1,475.93
Available for distribution.....	\$67,194.28	\$60,367.19	\$127,561.47
Paid on account.....	40,000.00	45,000.00	85,000.00
Balance payable.....	\$27,194.28	\$15,367.19	\$ 42,561.47

During the year ended 1st August 1959, Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited handled 124,520 cattle; 38,491 calves, 218,777 hogs; and 15,291 sheep and lambs, for a total gross value of \$31,365,757.51; as compared with the previous year of 145,074 cattle; 38,875 calves; 150,656 hogs; and 14,534 sheep and lambs, a gross value of \$28,403,421.66. These figures include the Order Department which, for the year ended 1st August 1959, handled 11,842 cattle; 1,210 calves; 25 hogs; and 33 sheep and lambs.

During the year under review Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited handled 8,884.3 cars of livestock, compared with 8,877.2 cars in the previous season. The above figures are computed on the basis of 25 cattle, 80 hogs, or 100 sheep per car.

Printing and Publishing Division

Details of the financial results of operations of the Printing and Publishing Division for the year ended 31st July 1959 are set out in the Financial Statements and Auditors' reports submitted separately.

Both the newspaper and the Commercial Printing Department, which showed gains last year, continue to show further improvement in the year under review. However, the Division finished the year with a net loss of \$90,613.85, which represents a reduction of \$27,156.58 in the deficit as compared with the previous year.

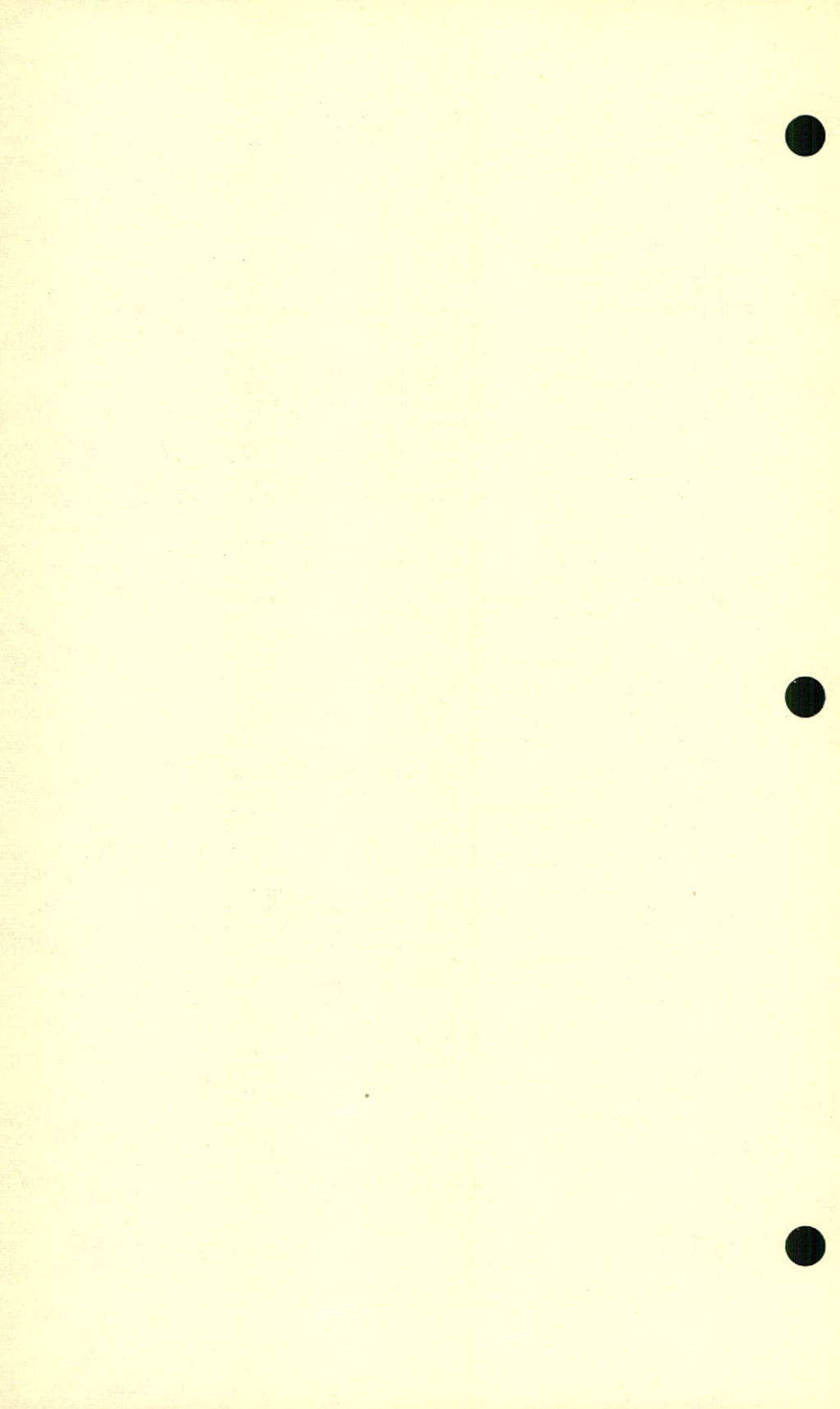
A comparison of this season's revenue and expenses with those of last year is shown in the summary below. It should be noted when comparing the figures that last year's income and expenditures were reduced to some extent due to the plant being idle during the strike of union employees which lasted from 17th March to 26th March 1958.

Commercial Printing Department

	1958-1959	1957-1958	Increase (Decrease)
Revenue.....	\$ 702,798.79	\$ 631,759.29	\$ 71,039.50
Cost of Sales.....	539,221.30	494,000.63	45,220.67
Gross Surplus on Operations.....	\$ 163,577.49	\$ 137,758.66	\$ 25,818.83
Selling & Administrative Expenses.....	106,111.71	98,911.02	7,200.69
Surplus for the Year.....	\$ 57,465.78	\$ 38,847.64	\$ 18,618.14

The Western Producer

Revenue.....	\$ 486,091.21	\$ 471,779.77	\$ 14,311.44
Expenses.....	634,170.84	628,397.84	5,773.00
Loss for the Year.....	\$(148,079.63)	\$(156,618.07)	\$(8,538.44)



SUMMARY

Commercial Printing			
Department: Surplus..\$	57,465.78	\$ 38,847.64	\$ 18,618.14
The Western Producer:			
Loss.....	(148,079.63)	(156,618.07)	(8,538.44)
Loss for the Year.....\$	<u>(90,613.85)</u>	<u>\$ (117,770.43)</u>	<u>\$ (27,156.58)</u>

Commercial Printing Department

There was a substantial increase of \$71,039.50 in the revenue of the Commercial Printing Department, resulting from a larger volume of job sales together with increased prices charged to customers to offset rising costs of materials and labour. Manufacturing costs for the year were \$543,354.76 as compared with \$493,937.85 for the previous year. This represents an increase of \$49,416.91 occasioned by increases in price of stock used, increase in salaries and wages and increase in manufacturing supplies and plant repairs.

Sales to co-operatives, including the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the Dairy Pool, the Co-operative Union, Federated Co-operatives Limited, Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited, Co-op Life, Co-op Hail, Co-op Fire and Casualty, Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited, and other smaller co-operative companies, amounted to \$303,225.30 or 43.18% of total sales. This compares with 47.95% and 36.40% respectively in the two preceding years.

The Western Producer

Total net paid circulation of The Western Producer as at 31st July 1959 was 140,569 compared with 130,649 at the same date in the preceding year; an increase of 9,920.

Distribution of circulation by provinces for the year, compared with the figures for the previous year, is as follows:

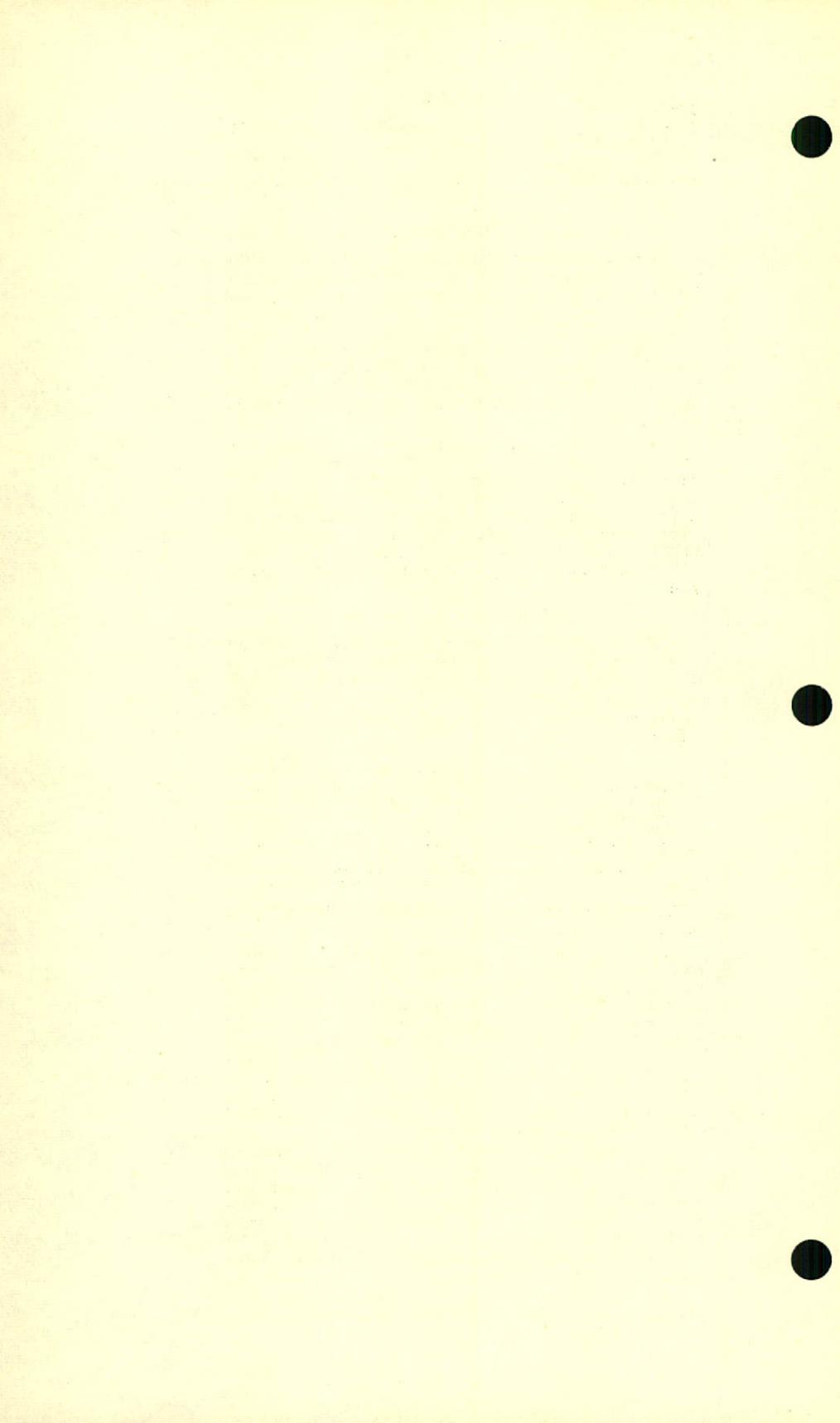
	1958-1959	1957-1958	Increase (Decrease)
Saskatchewan.....	83,329	78,024	5,305
Alberta.....	30,518	29,749	769
Manitoba.....	17,248	13,901	3,347
British Columbia.....	7,661	7,238	423
Miscellaneous.....	1,813	1,737	76
Total.....	<u>140,569</u>	<u>130,649</u>	<u>9,920</u>

The above figures show an increase of 9,920 net paid subscriptions as compared with the previous year.

By far the largest item for promotion of circulation and service to Western Producer readers was the commencement of the insurance plan. Other methods of approach were a further three mailings to the non-subscriber list of 180,000 names; two were for the special \$1.00 offer, and one offering the farm account book as a premium. It will be noted in the statistics following that we have almost entirely eliminated premiums as an enticement to secure additional readers, and we feel the increase in circulation is due to an over-all interest of readers to have our publication on hand.

The direct mail method of offering The Western Producer to non-subscribing farmers has produced a good number of direct subscriptions and has had the effect of keeping The Western Producer name before many non-subscribers several times each year. Average returns from mailings are over 8% and this is considered much better than the national average in Canada and the United States.

The raise from 10% to 15% on subscriptions paid to Hallatt Agencies has enabled them to secure a more



permanent and aggressive sales force, particularly in Alberta.

All salesmen carry credentials from the Canadian Central Registry. A replica of this card is carried in nearly all issues of *The Western Producer* to acquaint readers with the credentials of bona-fide salesmen.

Insurance

The insurance scheme which was initiated during the year by *The Western Producer*, is available to subscribers of the newspaper. As at 31st July 1959, 5,360 policies had been issued to participating subscribers and better than 70% of these were issued for the full family coverage of \$5.00 per subscriber.

The plan has been in effect for less than one year and it is too soon to estimate future results, but it is likely there will be a slowly but steadily increasing volume as the value of the coverage is recognized.

Editorial

Few news stories during the year were given the prominence of the events leading up to and actual coverage of the Ottawa Farm Delegation on 10th March. Prior to the firm decision to send a delegation to present the case for deficiency payments on western grains, *The Western Producer* attempted to keep the issue a live one. Throughout the campaign there was the fullest possible detailed and objective coverage. During and after the campaign itself, coverage again was as complete as possible.

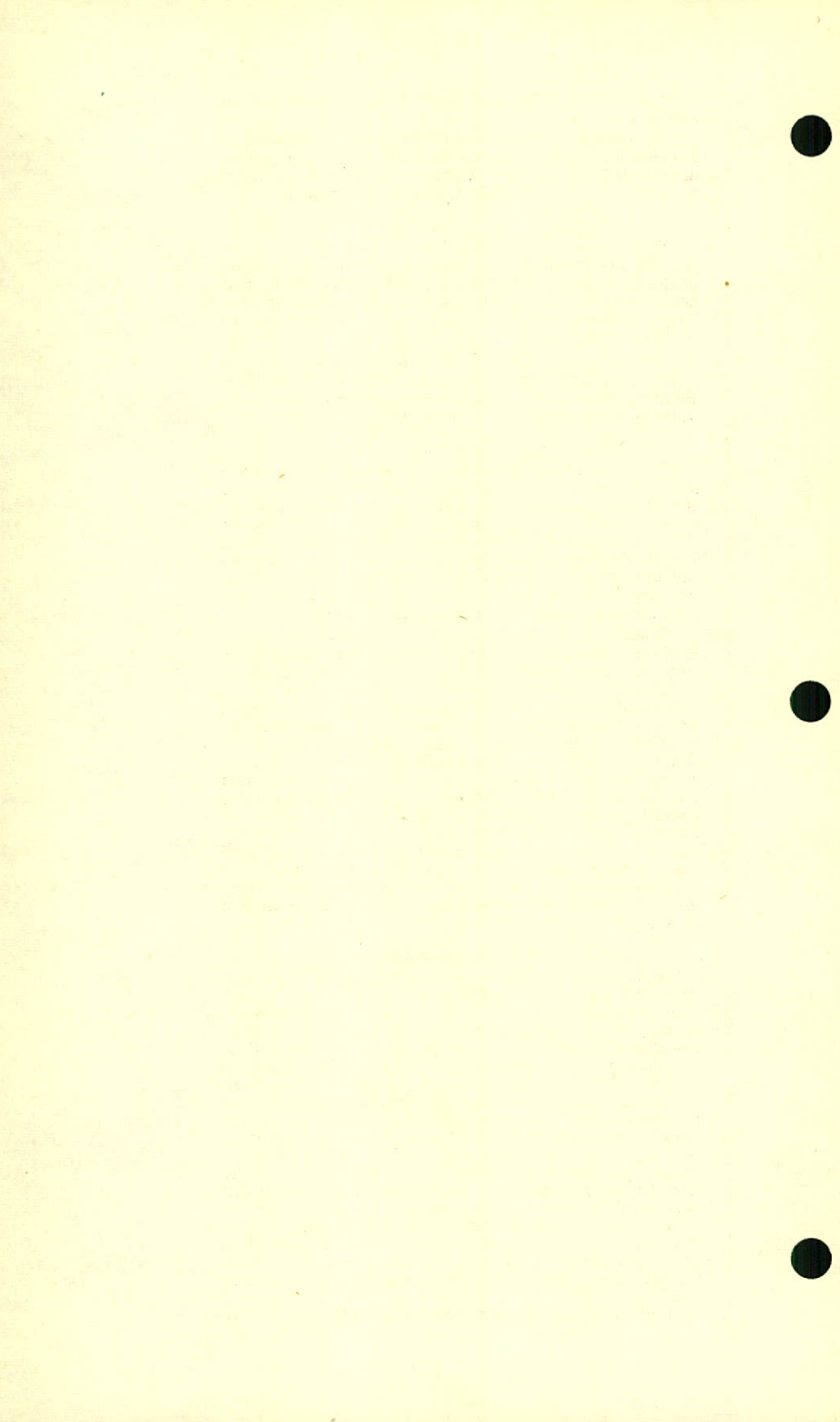
Selection of news material which would be of particular interest to Western farm readership has been the keynote of news policy. During the year special efforts were made to improve coverage of events which were calculated to be of special interest. Farm organizations and co-operatives are now two separate "news beats". These were formerly handled by one person and now are more adequately covered. Wherever possible suggestions contained in committee resolutions have been carefully considered and carried out. Announcements and speeches of particular importance to agriculture have been quoted at length, in some instances in full, so that an accurate record of such things as Prime Minister Diefenbaker's 30th August 1958 speech might be available to readers. Again this year weekly accounts of the highlights of Western legislatures and House of Commons debates appeared to be of interest to a majority of readers.

Agricultural Section

As in the past, this section has attempted to provide news and feature material of purely agricultural interest. There has been emphasis on new trends and developments in agriculture. There has been a wide selection of material calculated to assist farmers in production matters, both in field crops and livestock. Considerable space has been devoted to material from research institutions and experimental farms, much of this rewritten and condensed, and presented in such form as to be of maximum use to the reader. Livestock shows and sales have received good coverage, by staff wherever possible, otherwise by a reliable correspondent. Greater coverage of the smaller fairs was attempted during the year under review and this policy will be expanded in the future.

Regular columns in this section appear to have wide readership. Judging by the volume of mail directed to "Doc" Savage, Farmers and the Law, and Engineering for the Farm, these features are appreciated and widely used.

Farm producer organizations of all types continue to



count on the agricultural section of *The Western Producer* to report on their meetings and policies, and to provide a large audience with details of meeting dates, topics, speakers, etc. Acceptance of the job done in this regard seems to be reflected in the extensive use made of the classified advertising columns by organizations and individuals in livestock, seed and other business.

Women's Section

The attempt has been made, as in the past, to keep closely in touch with the interests of rural women. A wide range of material was again carried, from beauty tips to reports of women's work on behalf of handicapped persons. Through the Mail Box and through articles written by rural women, readers continue to make the section their own, with wide expression of opinion and exchange of information.

Mrs. Emmie Oddie's "I'd Like to Know" column has again attracted what may well be the widest readership in the farm paper field, judging by the unabated flow of correspondence, and the many letters of commendation received. The horticulture column continues to enjoy popularity. If space permits expansion of this is believed to be desirable. The weekly 4-H Club page, prepared by staff of this section, continues to extend its coverage and to draw response from a growing number of 4-H members and leaders. Reader services included dress, embroidery, knitting and crochet patterns, health and beauty booklets, and carpentry patterns.

Interest in our Young Co-operators' pages continues to increase. Both requests for membership and contributions for publication continue to be received in greater volume than ever. Two Young Co-operator rallies have been held, at Yorkton and at North Battleford. These were judged to be very successful. Requests for rallies in Alberta and Manitoba are being given serious consideration for next year.

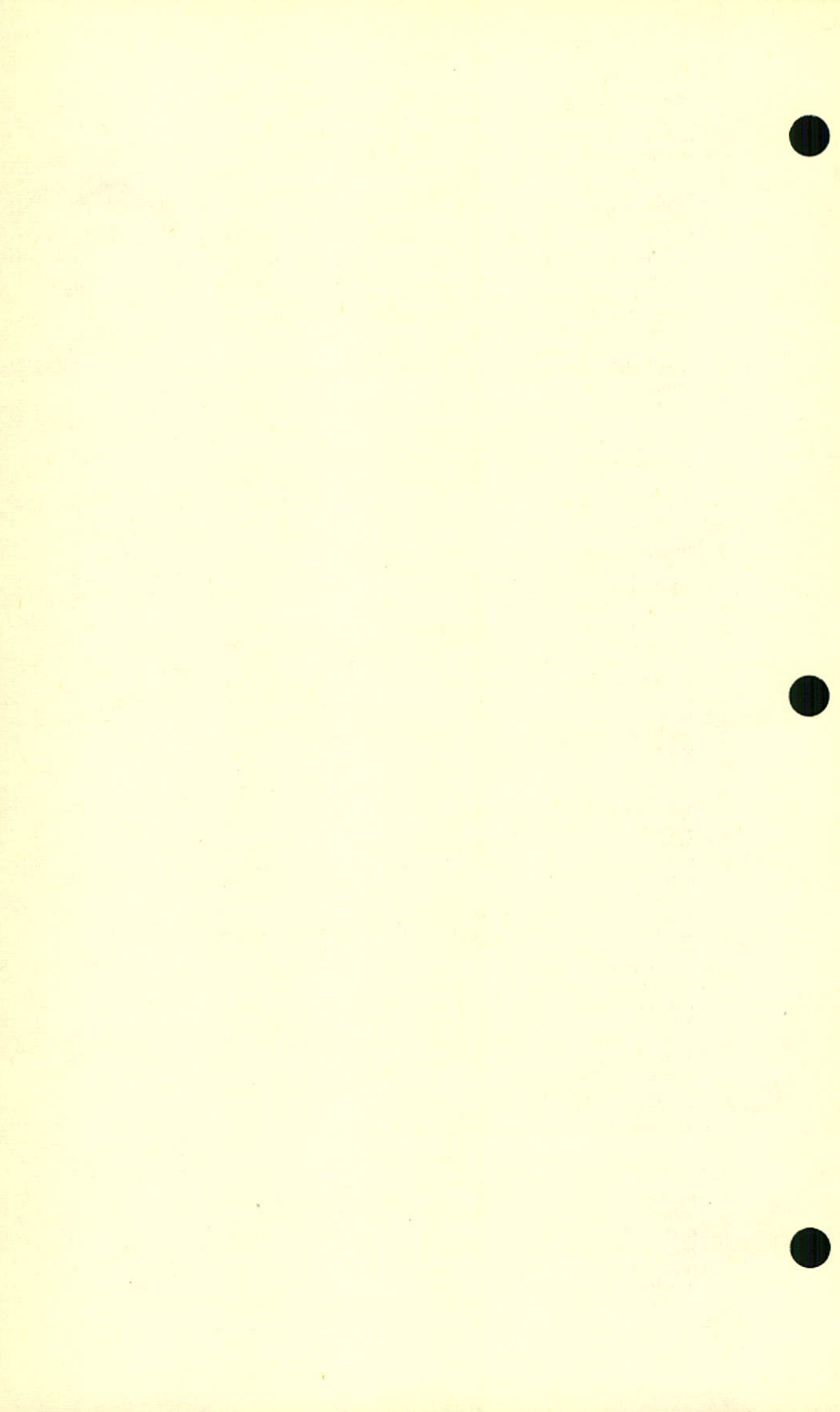
Magazine Section

The policy of publishing the work of Western Canadian writers was continued. There was some concentration on this, as evidenced by the fact that the works of 127 Western writers, artists and photographers were published last year. Our own staff continued to make substantial contributions to the magazine, much of this planned in connection with necessary travel on other assignments. The reappearance of Harris Turner in "Ships in the Night" (in the process of being produced in book form) was the subject of much favorable comment. A series on "Chief Payepot and His People" was published in book form after having run in the magazine section. Sponsor was the Saskatchewan Historical and Folklore Society. Grant McEwan's "Fifty Mighty Men" appeared as a book late in 1958. This work, which first appeared in serial form in *The Western Producer*, is now in its second printing. In response to popular demand, a record review column was started and appears to have a substantial following. Book reviews by staff members have also been a popular feature of the magazine section during the year under review.

Editorial and Open Forum Sections

The Open Forum continues to attract many times the number of letters for which space is available and the subject matter has covered a wide field. During the year every effort was made to convince Open Forum contributors that they must be brief and to the point. The result, for the most part, appears to have been shorter and improved letters.

Editorials also dealt with many topics, judged to be of



interest to Western farm readership. There was, of course, intense concentration on the deficiency payments campaign, and on many aspects of surplus food distribution. Commentaries on foreign affairs, such as might be of interest to readers, were carried frequently. An attempt was made to cover a wide range of topics on the editorial page. Mr. A. P. Waldron's "Notes and Comments" started early in 1959, appear to be widely read and appreciated.

Statement of Combined Operations

Statement No. 3, Page 17, of the Auditors' Report shows the financial result of the combined operations of all Divisions of the Company for the year ended 31st July 1959 as follows:

Operating Surplus:

Country Elevator Division.....	\$4,505,549.33	
Terminal Elevator Division.....	1,464,951.15	
Flour Mill Division.....	132,268.16	
Vegetable Oil Division.....	117,663.66	
Livestock Division.....	209,239.92	
Printing and Publishing Division:		
Commercial Printing Department.....	\$ 57,465.78	
The Western Producer.....	(148,079.63)	(90,613.85)

Total Operating Surplus for the year ended 31st July 1959.....\$6,339,058.37

(Bracketed figures denote loss)

Allocation of Surplus

Your Board recommends that the surplus earnings of the organization for the year ended 31st July 1959, amounting to \$6,339,058.37, be allocated as follows:

Excess Charges Refund—Season 1958-1959.....	\$5,142,500.00
Provision for Income Tax—estimated.....	585,000.00
Transfer to Reserve Account—estimated.....	611,558.37
Total.....	<u>\$6,339,058.37</u>

Your Board further recommends that the share of surplus earnings for the year ended 31st July 1959 allocated to Excess Charges Refund, Season 1958-1959 and amounting to \$5,142,500.00 be distributed in proportion to patronage on all grain (including rapeseed), and livestock delivered by members of the Company during the year ended 31st July 1959, on the following bases:

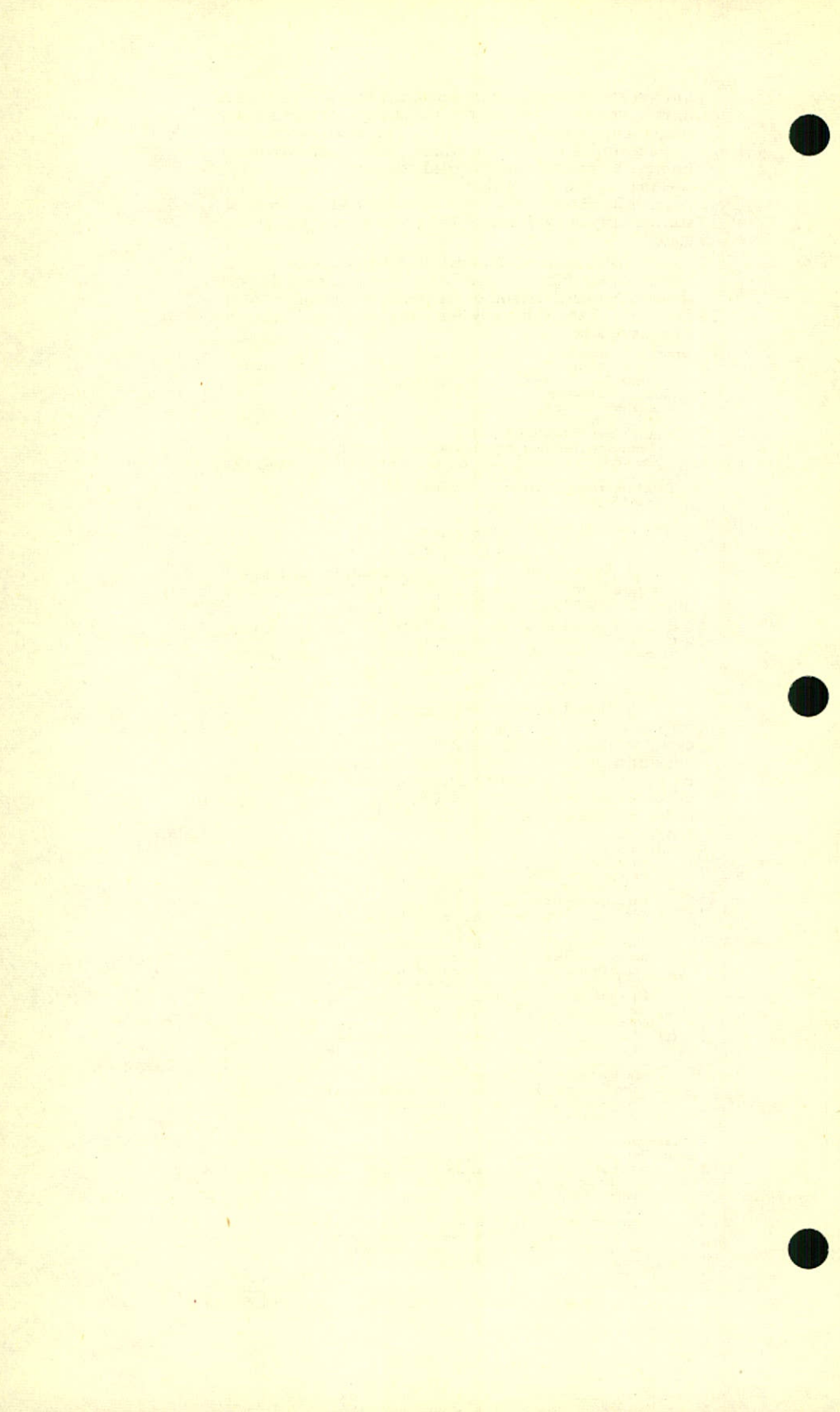
Grain:

- (a) Cash patronage dividend at the rate of 1c per bushel, estimated.....\$1,420,000.00
- (b) Patronage dividend at the rate of 1.1c per bushel, to be used for the purchase, at face value, of Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions of the Company, from members in eligible categories as previously determined by the Board of Directors, such Deductions to be credited to the persons entitled to the patronage dividend, provided that those members entitled to such dividend, whose Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions have heretofore been purchased by the Company, shall be paid their share of such amount in cash, estimated.....1,562,000.00
- (c) At the rate of 1.4c per bushel, to be retained as a loan from the shareholders of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association, provided that those members entitled to such dividend, whose Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions have heretofore been purchased by the Company, shall be paid their share of such amount in cash, estimated.....1,988,000.00

Livestock:

- (d) Patronage dividend at the rate per head for cattle 61c; calves 24c; and hogs, sheep and lambs 15c; to be retained as a loan from the shareholders of the Company, in accordance with the Articles of Association, provided that those members entitled to such dividend, whose Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions have heretofore been purchased by the Company, shall be paid their share of such amount in cash, estimated.....172,500.00

Total.....\$5,142,500.00



In connection with the patronage dividend on livestock deliveries, the Board also recommends that when the retained patronage dividend has accumulated to the sum of \$5.00 or over, the full amount of the dividend should be paid out in cash.

Interprovincial Subsidiaries

Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited

As in previous years, the Annual Report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited as presented to its shareholders, is included in and forms part of this report. The central report presents a comprehensive summary of national and international developments in agriculture during the year under review.

Canadian Pool Agencies Limited

The report of the Directors of Canadian Pool Agencies Limited to its Annual Meeting of Shareholders is also attached to this report for the information of delegates. The Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st July 1959, the Summary of Surplus Account and the Statement of Income and Expenses, are also attached as Statements No. 9, 10 and 11 of this report.

Pool Insurance Company

The financial year of the Pool Insurance Company ends on 31st December. The report of the operations of this Company for the year 1958, together with the Balance Sheet, the Summary of Shareholders' and Patrons' Equity Account, and the Statement of Income and Expenses, are attached as Statements No. 12, 13 and 14 of this report.

The Manager of Pool Insurance Company, who is also in charge of Canadian Pool Agencies Limited, will be in attendance at this meeting and will discuss with delegates the activities of these companies in the current year.

Publicity

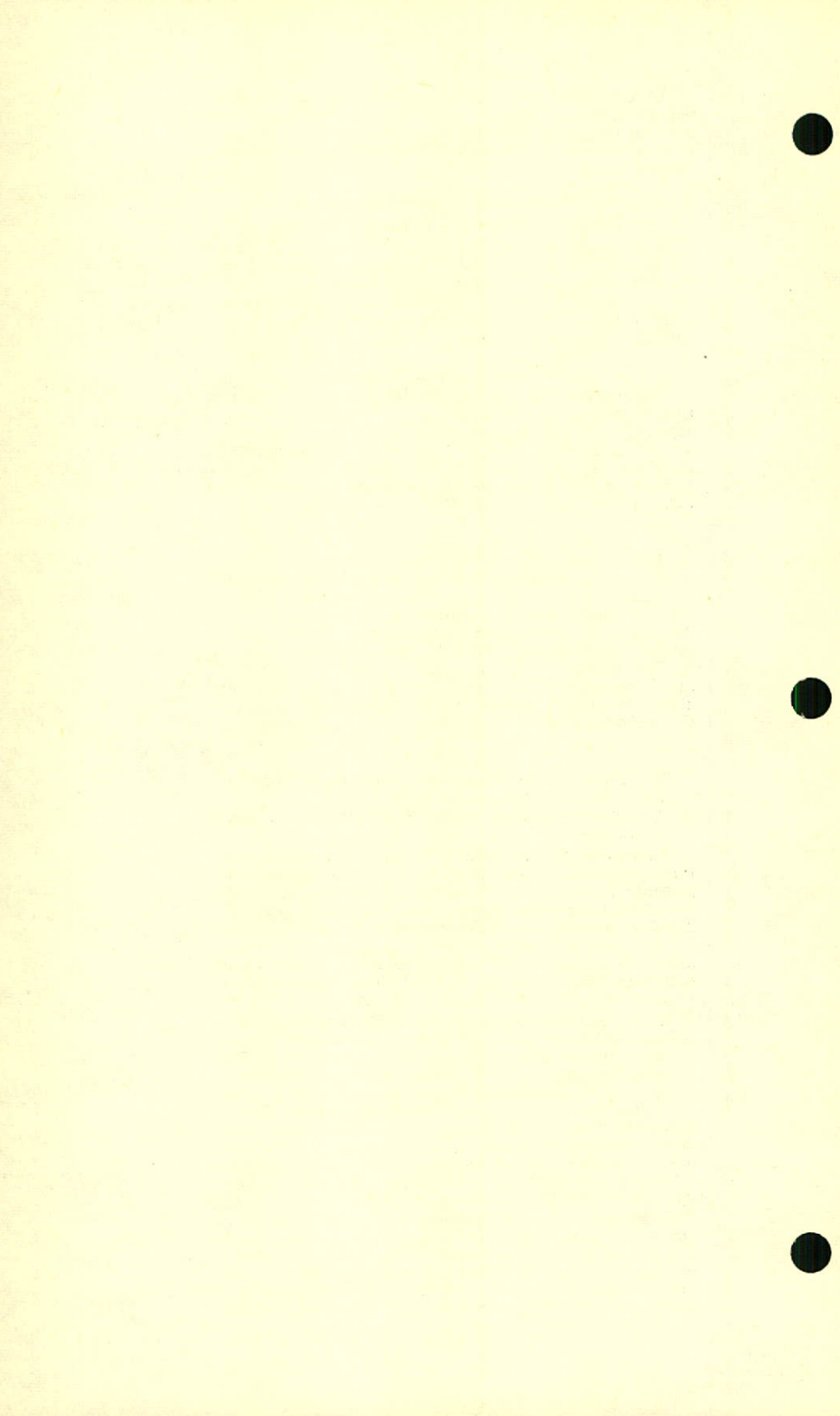
The Publicity Department works in two main areas:

- 1.—Information for membership.
- 2.—Interpretation of Wheat Pool activities for non-members.

In providing information for Wheat Pool members, the Publicity Department directs its attention to problems generally facing agriculture so that the membership may have broad sources of information on which to base the decisions it is asked to make from time to time. It is also important to provide members with accurate and timely information about the Wheat Pool itself and the particular problems which it faces in these times. The Publicity Department aims to fulfill both these functions.

The importance of placing Pool policies and the problems of agriculture generally before non-members of this organization is self-evident. Non-farm groups have few avenues through which to receive accurate information about farm problems and, because of this, it is steadily becoming more important that the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and other farm organizations should make more intensive efforts to bring this information to the widest possible audience by the use of all available channels of information. This objective has also been undertaken by your Publicity Department during the past year.

The organization of the Western Farm Delegation to Ottawa to present the case for deficiency payments provided an opportunity last year for the Publicity Department to carry on a brief but intensive campaign of information relating to farm problems. In this campaign, we made use of several publicity and advertising media.



Reference will be made to these in subsequent sections of this report.

Television

After a brief experiment in television advertising during 1957-58, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool extended its experiments in this media by sponsoring a weekly weathercast on stations CKCK-TV Regina and CFQC-TV Saskatoon. These programs were undertaken to determine whether or not the restricted amount of commercial time available in a program originated by the television station itself, could be useful in advocating Pool policies or disseminating information about the organization itself. It was, we believe, clearly demonstrated that programs of this type can be a useful medium for both purposes. The sponsorship of a public service type of program can very clearly be used in Wheat Pool publicity. Arrangements have been made to expand Wheat Pool advertising through television during the current year.

Your Publicity Department arranged for ten programs directly related to deficiency payments and the Ottawa Delegation during the months of January and February 1959. These programs were prepared in the Publicity office in co-operation with farm leaders, Wheat Pool officials and others. They were presented on the five existing stations in the province. They contributed substantially to the success of the deficiency payments campaign in this province. These programs were also experimental in nature.

Radio

Radio has continued to be a useful channel of Wheat Pool publicity. In this province, particularly at certain hours of the day, there remains a large radio audience with which it is important to maintain contact. We have, therefore, continued the regular Wheat Pool programs during 1958-59. These sponsored programs were as follows:

- (a) An eight-station service broadcast for livestock marketing information and general farm news.
- (b) A Sunday news broadcast over CKCK, Regina.
- (c) A series of high school curling broadcasts.
- (d) Spot broadcasts announcing shareholders' annual meetings, and other events sponsored by the Pool.

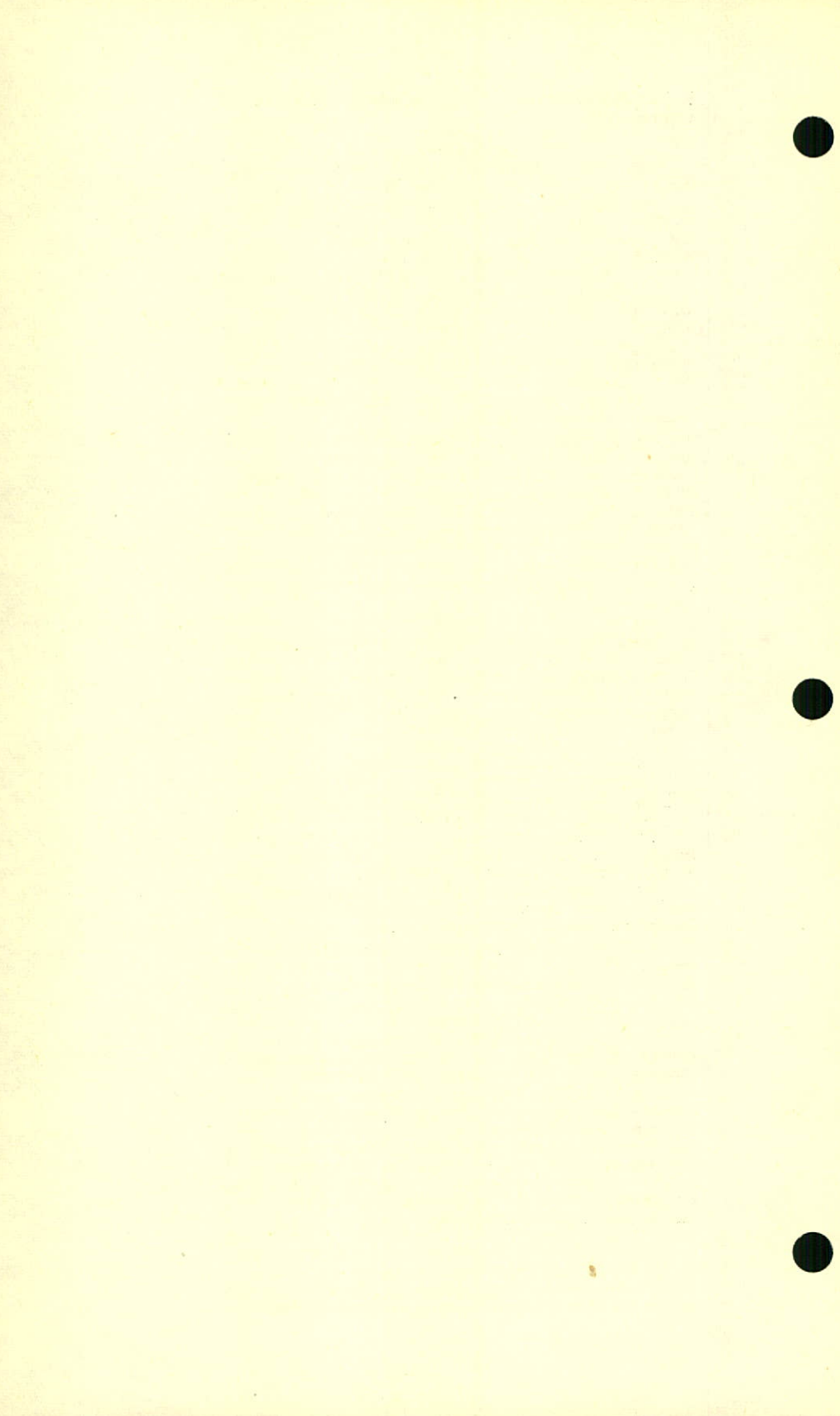
Much attention was paid, particularly in the service broadcast, to giving publicity to the cost-price squeeze and the Ottawa Delegation. This program was an important medium through which to reach a large rural and urban audience during the deficiency campaign program. These opportunities were fully exploited.

In addition to the regular broadcasting, special five minute talks on the campaign prepared by farm leaders and Wheat Pool staff members were presented during the campaign. An intensive program of spot broadcasting was undertaken to encourage listeners to sign the deficiency payment petitions during the period that the petition was being circulated. Radio was also used to advertise special meetings for the deficiency payments campaign.

Regular Wheat Pool radio programs were used to advertise flour and other mill products and to acquaint the public with the numerous facilities for handling grain and livestock offered by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. This kind of advertising was worked in to nearly all of the radio broadcasting carried out by this Department, especially in connection with the broadcasts of the high school curling semi-final and final games.

Advertising

During 1958-59 The Western Producer continued to be the principal advertising medium for the Publicity Department. It is the best medium available to reach the



farm audience in Western Canada and, through it, an effort has been made to inform farmers generally about policies adopted by this organization, the value of the co-operative movement and the wide range of services available to farmers through Wheat Pool facilities. Special efforts were made in co-operation with The Western Producer management to give publicity to the Deficiency Payment petition and the Ottawa Delegation.

Another channel by which the Wheat Pool reaches the rural audience is through country weekly newspapers. Regular advertising is placed in these newspapers as an additional means of reaching individual farmers. These newspapers also have an important readership among the business and professional men of the smaller communities throughout the province. It is important for the Pool to reach this group.

Advertising was continued in a selected list of non-English language publications. The same message directed to the rural audience through country weekly newspapers was circulated through this medium.

Many groups and organizations in Saskatchewan publish magazines or bulletins of special interest to their own membership. We have continued to make use of the interest the members have in their own publications as another means of telling the Wheat Pool story.

Some advertising is done each year in publications of a general or special nature whose circulations lie largely outside the province. These publications provide a good channel for information about farm problems among persons who do not generally have an opportunity to become acquainted with them. These magazines and newspapers are an important means of interpreting farm problems to an important group of readers.

Flour Advertising

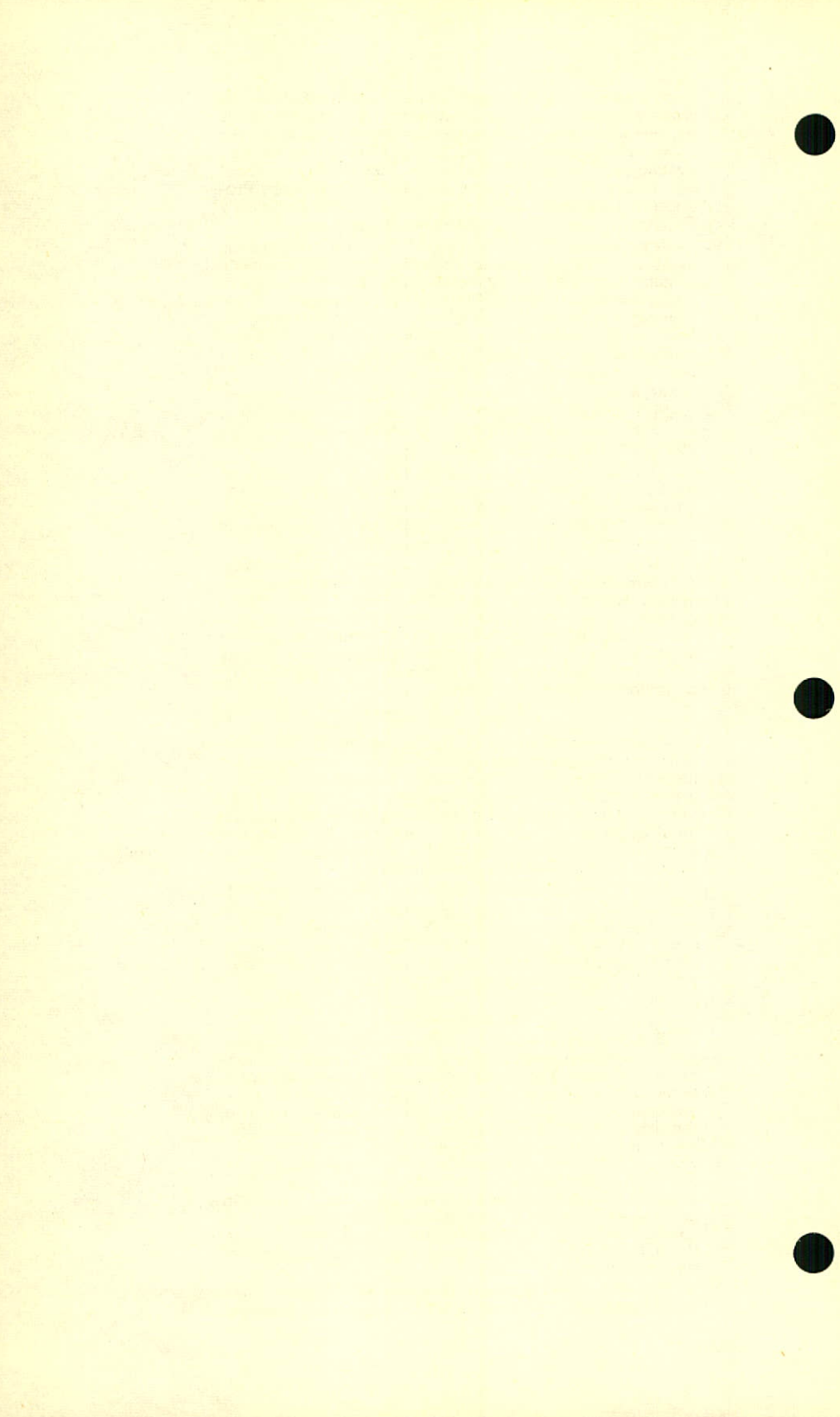
Flour advertising was carried on during 1958-59 with very few changes from the previous year. Arrangements for advertising Co-op Flour were maintained with Inter-provincial Co-operatives, the cost of the advertising program being borne by the Mill. The cost of providing samples for store openings, local fairs and other special events was shared by the Mill and other local or regional co-operatives, as was the cost of baking demonstrations.

Pool Flour advertising supported wholly by the Mill was carried in The Western Producer and local weekly newspapers. This advertising was placed through a recognized advertising agency. The Mill also participated in special advertising projects with Co-op guilds and other women's groups throughout the province.

Public Relations

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool continued during the year to be closely associated with many other organizations in the province. The importance of these other organizations such as co-operative and farm groups, press, radio and educational organizations is of great value in furthering the objectives of the Wheat Pool. This became very evident last year during the organization of the Ottawa Delegation when we were able to enlist the active co-operation of all the farm organizations in the province and many other groups, without whose help the campaign would have been much less successful. A consistent program of maintaining good relationships with such organizations is carried out through the Publicity Department and other branches of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

The Wheat Pool has worked closely with The Canadian Wheat Board and with officials of the Colombo Plan and



the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in providing information to visitors from abroad who are interested in the agricultural development of Western Canada. Work of this kind was continued successfully throughout 1958-59.

While much of the public relations work of the Department is concerned in maintaining good relations with other organizations in the province, the Department tried not to lose sight of the fact that public relations is essentially an individual matter. By supplying information of various kinds, by publication of pamphlets and in many other ways, it has undertaken to serve a large number of individuals in the province to the end that the Wheat Pool may be recognized as an organization interested in the welfare of the community as a whole.

Calendars

Again in 1958-59, about 150,000 calendars have been distributed through the organization. Individually wrapped calendars are sent to all Wheat Pool members. Supplies of calendars for local distribution are made available to all country elevator agents and at Wheat Pool offices in Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Vancouver. The calendars were prepared and lithographed by the Printing and Publishing Division.

Exhibitions

Displays featuring Wheat Pool facilities and policies were shown at Class A and Class B Fairs and at Swift Current and Moose Jaw during the summer. Wheat Pool committees or groups of shareholders wishing to prepare floats or exhibits for local presentation at Class C Fairs or other community events were given material from which to prepare these displays. Kits with banners and display materials were made available to local groups for elevator openings, co-operative rallies and public meetings. Responsibility for the organization and preparation of such displays is usually assumed by the local committee in co-operation with representatives of the Country Organization Department. The Publicity Department assumed responsibility for preparing and distributing suitable display material.

The Wheat Pool again entered a float in the Travellers' Day Parade at Regina. This float was provided as the vehicle for the Wheat Queen and her attendants.

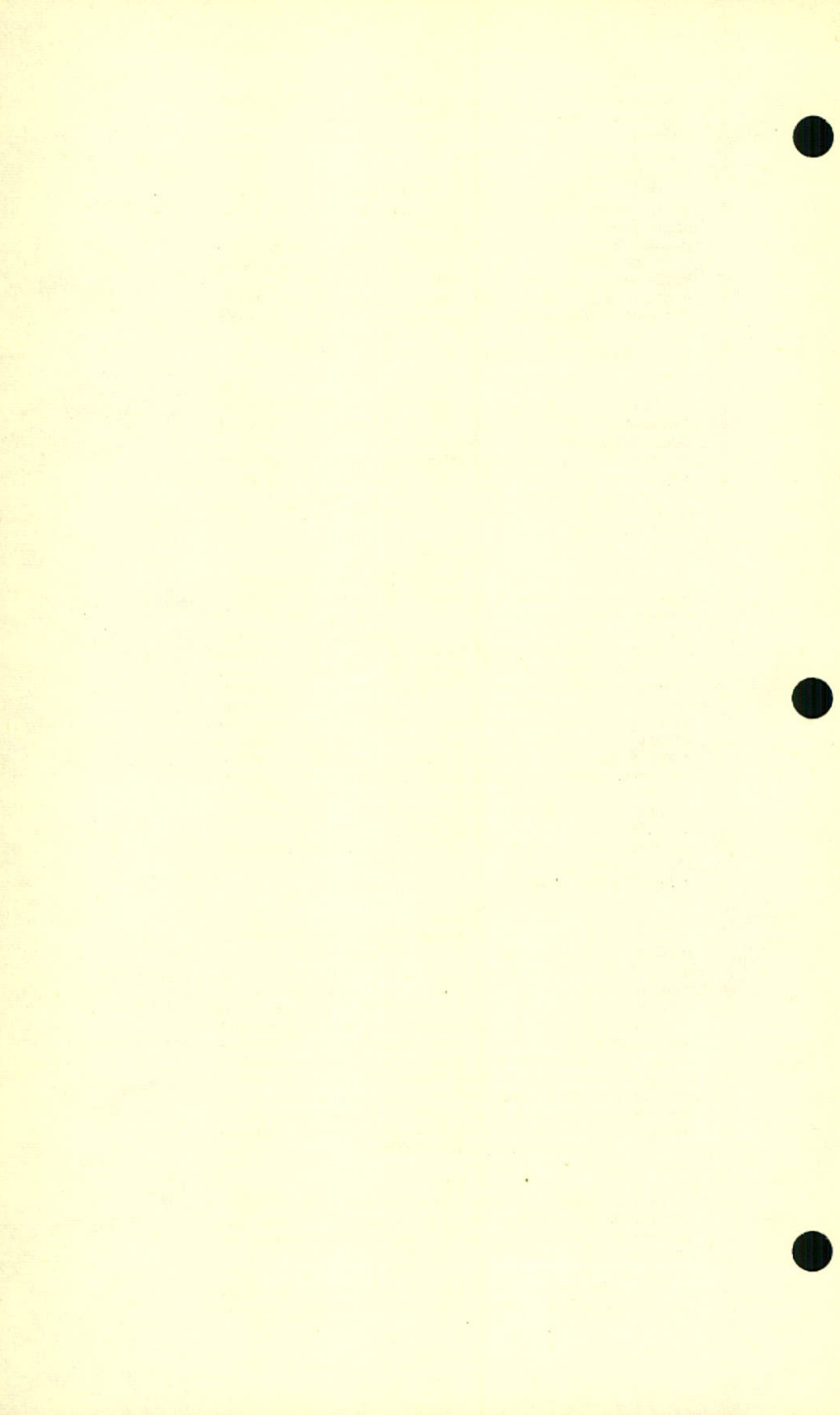
Research

A continuing program of assembling, classifying and storing information about agricultural problems was maintained throughout the year. This information is the basic tool for research programs carried out by staff members from time to time in connection with the presentation of special articles for publication in newspapers and magazines, and for the preparation of briefs and memoranda for presentation to governments or other organizations. An increasing number of requests for information are received by the Department each year and it is from the research material thus compiled that we are able to provide answers to many questions reaching us from individuals and commercial organizations.

Library

Library patronage declined during the past year. The number of books loaned in 1958-59 was 6,005 which was 754 less than the previous year. The three or four months immediately after the new year continue to be the months of greatest demand for library service.

The reference section of the library continues to be used extensively by students and others. A large amount



of material relating to international trade in wheat and other agricultural products, the Canadian farm economy and historical or economic research, is available for students.

Library statistics will be found in Statement No. 6 attached to this report.

Crop Reporting

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Crop Report was again issued every week during the crop season. This report was compiled by Mr. R. F. Haddrell from information received from Pool Agents throughout the country. This report has established a solid reputation for accuracy and timeliness so that it is in demand by a large number of individuals and business organizations.

The Publicity Department has prepared summaries of this report for distribution to press, radio and TV stations in Western Canada. This service is much appreciated by the News Services.

Junior Activities

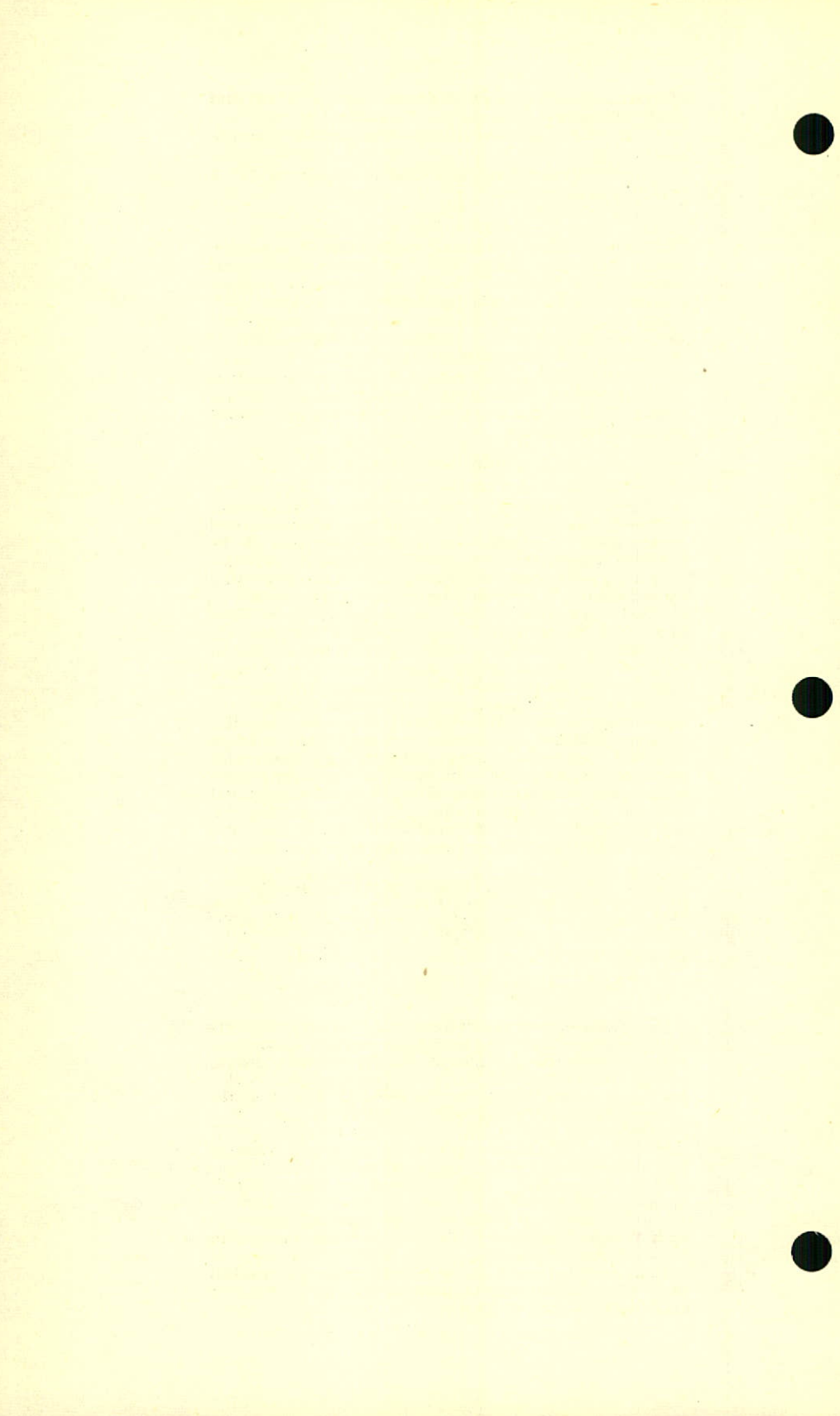
Variety Testing

Each year since 1935 the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has carried on a series of more than three hundred cereal variety tests throughout the grain growing area of the province. These tests are designed to compare the performance of different grain varieties under the varied growing conditions which exist in Saskatchewan. The project is planned and carried out with the assistance of the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan. Each test is supervised by a young farm man or woman selected for the work by the Wheat Pool delegates. Seed packages and the necessary instructions are prepared at the Wheat Pool Head Office in Regina and mailed to the supervisors with complete instructions for seeding. The tests are laid out in a randomized block plan which is designed to give each of the varieties an equal chance with all other varieties in the same test. The aim of the project is to locate two tests in each Wheat Pool sub-district and with only a few exceptions this distribution was achieved. The table below shows the number of tests of each type seeded in 1959 and the varieties which were included.

<i>Project</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Varieties</i>
Wheat.....	130	Thatcher, RL2936, Selkirk, RL 2814, Lake.
Oats.....	42	Garry, Rodney, Exeter, Fundy, Glen.
Barley.....	120	Husky, Parkland, Hannchen, Montcalm, Vantage, Traill, Compana.
Rapeseed.....	32	Golden, Regina II, R-5, Arlo, Polish.
Total.....	<u>324</u>	

The five wheat varieties were included in tests in all parts of the province. Oat tests were grown only in those areas where considerable acreages of oats are normally grown. All oat tests contained the same five varieties. Barley tests were grown throughout the province. Husky, Parkland and Hannchen were grown in all parts of the province. Montcalm was used in all cereal variety zones except 1B and 1D, in which it was replaced by Compana. Vantage was included in all tests in the west, southwest and west-central areas of the province. It was replaced by Traill in those tests located in the east, northeast and northern areas. Rapeseed tests were grown on the basis of two in each Wheat Pool district. The five varieties listed were included in all tests.

During the growing season, test supervisors were asked to complete three progress reports, comparing the varieties at different stages of growth. They were each supplied



with a rain gauge and asked to keep a record of the rainfall during the growing season.

When the grain ripened the rows were harvested separately, dried, wrapped in paper and shipped to the Head Office for threshing and yield calculation.

The information from progress reports and threshing results is published in a report which is printed and distributed to test supervisors and to a large number of farmers and plant scientists. Copies are available on request. The yield information is also supplied to the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops. This Council, after considering the results of tests conducted by the University, the Experimental Farms in Saskatchewan, and the Wheat Pool, recommends the varieties which can best be grown in the different cereal variety zones of the province.

Much of the credit for the continued success of this testing project is due to the young farm men and women who supervise the tests and who contribute a substantial amount of time and effort on a voluntary basis. In recognition of the contribution of these supervisors, education committees in many districts held tours for them during the summer. These tours took the form of visits to experimental farms, the University of Saskatchewan, Wheat Pool facilities, or other points of agricultural interest. At nearly all these tours an opportunity was provided to discuss proper harvesting methods. During the latter part of the season, many delegates held committee meetings at the location of the tests in their sub-district. At these meetings, committee members were able to compare for themselves the varieties grown under the conditions in their own district.

A feature of this project which should not be overlooked is the training which the supervisors receive. It is possible that their association with this work has some influence on their later activities. In a surprising number of instances their names appear on lists of bursary winners, graduates of the School or College of Agriculture, 4-H Club events, essay contest winners, or similar places.

4-H Agricultural Clubs

Enrolment in all 4-H agricultural and homecraft projects in 1959 totalled 11,983, as compared with 11,826 in 1958. The number of young people enrolled in agricultural projects totalled 9,744. Most of the individual projects showed little change in enrolment, although grain club membership declined, and beef and sheep club membership increased.

Summary of 4-H Agricultural Club Projects

	No. of Clubs		Members	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Grain.....	199	174	2,890	2,299
Beef.....	301	295	4,677	5,404
Dairy.....	21	20	280	263
Poultry.....	9	7	112	80
Swine.....	20	17	253	204
Garden.....	99	96	1,410	1,247
Tractor.....	3	1	31	10
Conservation.....	4	7	110	115
Bee.....	2	1	20	9
Sheep.....	3	5	44	113
Total.....	661	623	9,827	9,744

In the grain club projects, 16 different varieties were grown by 4-H members. Thatcher and Selkirk were the most popular varieties. There has been a major decline in the number of clubs growing Parkland barley, only 10 clubs using this variety in 1959, as compared with 118 clubs in 1957.

1. The first part of the report is a general
introduction to the subject of the study.
2. The second part is a description of the
methodology used in the study.
3. The third part is a description of the
results of the study.
4. The fourth part is a discussion of the
results of the study.
5. The fifth part is a conclusion of the
study.
6. The sixth part is a list of references.
7. The seventh part is a list of figures.
8. The eighth part is a list of tables.
9. The ninth part is a list of appendices.
10. The tenth part is a list of footnotes.

There are now eighteen different projects which a boy or girl may undertake in the 4-H program. This number of projects gives a boy or girl a broad scope from which to select his or her project. It is interesting to note that in 1958, 88.6% of the 4-H members who joined a club completed their project. This figure is almost a 9% increase over a previous study which was made three years ago.

The Wheat Pool has maintained its close association with the 4-H movement. In addition to the annual \$10,000.00 grant to the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan for promotion of 4-H work, the organization has given direct provincial and community leadership. Mr. H. C. M. Johnson of Norquay, Wheat Pool delegate, is president of the Saskatchewan 4-H Council. Another delegate, Mr. Gordon South of Whittome, is a director of the Council, representing the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan.

During the past year, the Central organization of the three Wheat Pools has become a member and obtained a directorship in the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs, with Mr. D. W. Richmond, Secretary, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, as the representative. Fieldmen and delegates throughout the province have given valuable aid in organizing new clubs, and assisting with special evenings, meetings, rallies, tours, etc. A number of 4-H banquets and other functions are sponsored by the Wheat Pool, including the banquet for the Provincial 4-H Inter-Club Competitions, 4-H Homecraft Week, a breakfast for the delegates to National 4-H Club Week, and a luncheon for the Farm Boys' and Girls' Camps at Regina Exhibition. The organization also supplies record books for club members, and special events badges for use at rallies and other gatherings.

In addition, more than one-third (215) of the total agricultural clubs, and one-tenth (17) Homecraft clubs in Saskatchewan are sponsored by local Wheat Pool committees. Many club leaders are also Wheat Pool delegates, committee-men, or elevator agents.

Next to the Wheat Pool in the number of clubs sponsored are the agricultural societies (77), and the home-makers' clubs (63).

A number of highlights and changes in the 4-H program have been reported by the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan during the past year.

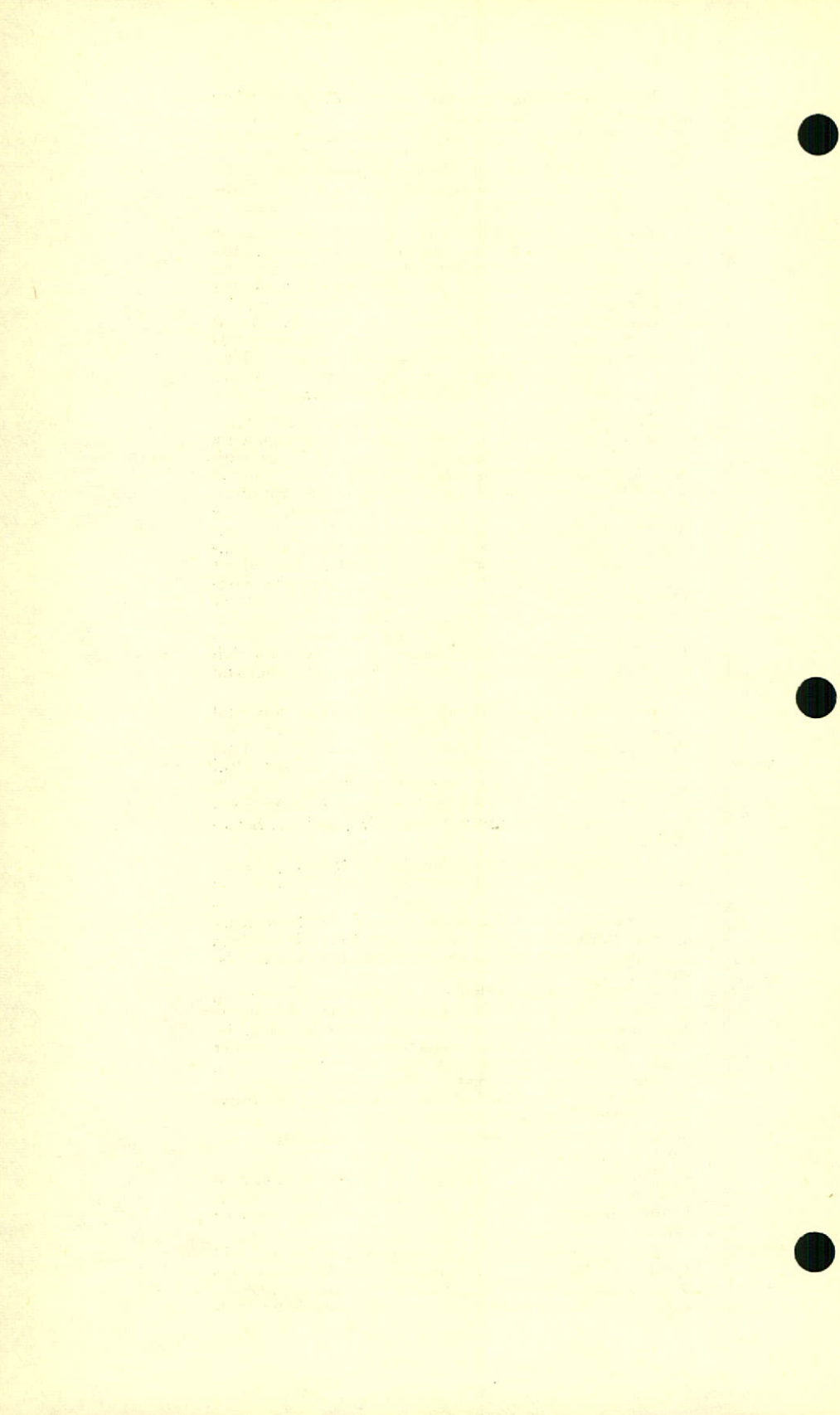
A major event of the 1959 4-H year was the visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip with 4-H club members and their projects at a farm home in the Moose Jaw district.

A change has been made in the method of selecting members of individual clubs to the Provincial 4-H Inter-Club Competitions. Club members are now selected on the basis of questionnaires completed during the winter months, in addition to the member's club record. In 1959, for the first time in the history of the 4-H movement, all projects were represented at the same time at the Provincial Inter-Club Competitions.

The 4-H staff has prepared two new manuals for use by 4-H grain club and beef club members.

The new system of awarding government grants to 4-H clubs, based on the club's particular efficiency score, project enrolment, and completion, is working out very satisfactorily.

During the year the 4-H Office held individual 4-H Leadership Days in thirty-five Ag. Rep. Districts. This was an added leadership training program in 1958 to supplement the other training avenues available for lead-



ers. Approximately 1,400 people associated with the 4-H movement attended these days.

One of the features of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition this past summer was the showing of the 4-H beef and 4-H dairy heifers in the Provincial Sweepstakes Competition. An estimated 5,000 people watched the judging of these classes.

This year, in addition to the fourteen delegates to National 4-H Week at the Royal Winter Fair, 4-H members from Saskatchewan have been selected for visits to Great Britain, Washington, Montana, Alberta and Chicago.

Saskatchewan became the first province in Canada to print a 4-H calendar, 8,000 of these calendars being distributed in 1959. A 4-H calendar will be printed for 1960.

The Shaunavon 4-H Grain Club, for the second year in succession, won the Wheat Pool Trophy for winning the Grain Club Efficiency Competition for the province for their 1958 yearly program. The Prince Albert 4-H Dairy Club won the third annual 4-H Radio Competition for their program, which they produced over CKBI during April, 4-H Radio Month.

4-H Homecraft Clubs

The registration in 4-H Homecraft clubs for 1959 is given in the following summary:

Project	No. of Clubs	No. of Members
Clothing.....	96	1,245
Food.....	62	683
Electrical.....	1	7
Home Decoration.....	11	76
Home Nursing.....	12	125
Knitting.....	12	103
Total.....	154	2,339

This compares with 138 clubs with a membership of 2,000 in 1958.

About 40 of the 4-H Homecraft clubs are engaged in two or more projects making it difficult to classify them as to specific project. The 154 clubs were carrying 194 projects in 1959.

The 40th 4-H Homecraft Club Week was held at the Regina College in May. There were 81 leaders and senior members present for leadership training.

Four girls were selected on the basis of their club efficiency scores and their individual scores in competitions and demonstrations to represent the Saskatchewan 4-H Homecraft clubs at National Club Week in 1959. The representatives are from Homecraft clubs at Carrot River, Craik, Pense and Floral.

Farm Girls' Camps were held at ten Fairs with a total of 636 girls attending during the summer of 1959.

A member of the Women's Service staff took part in the program at the Co-op School at Saskatoon.

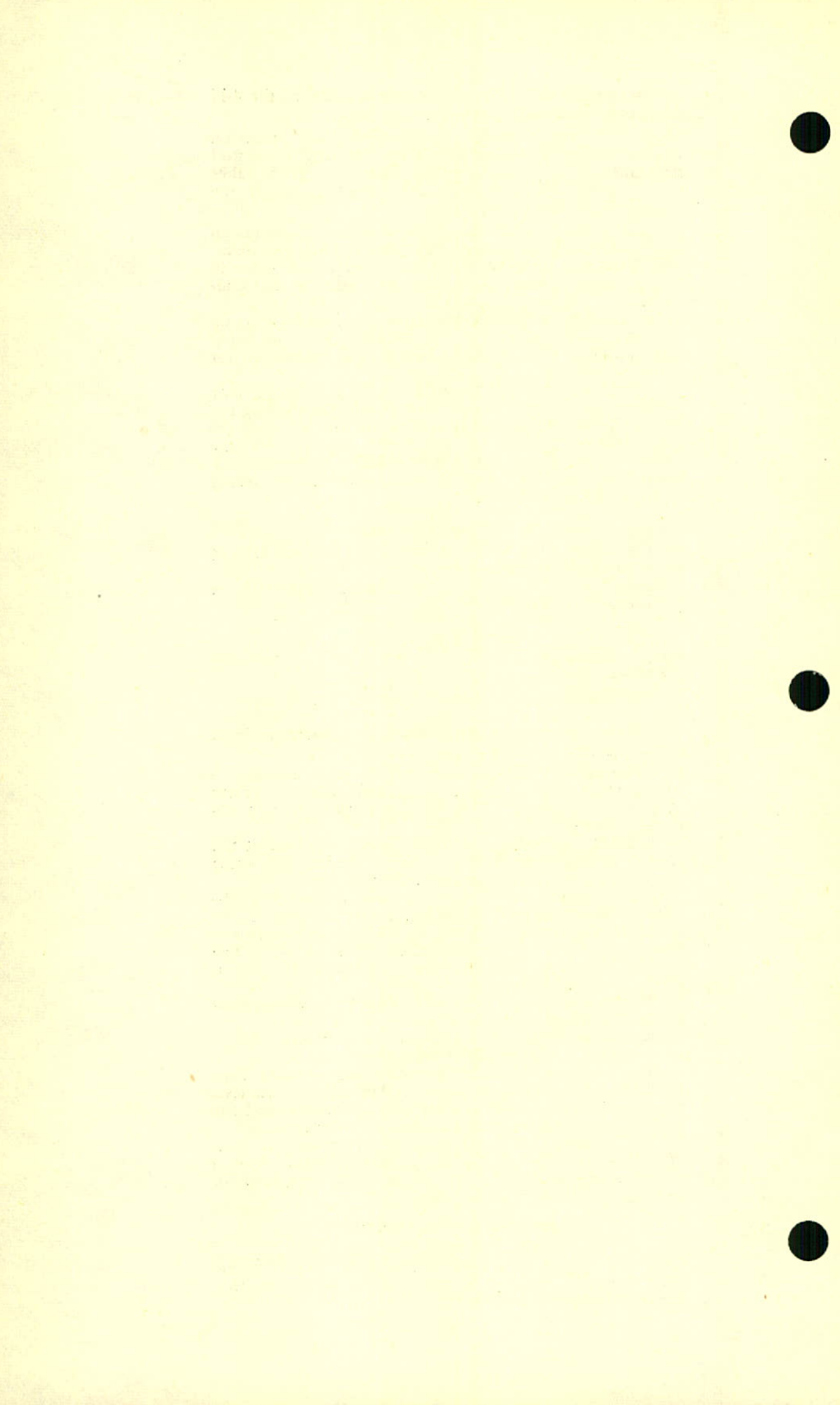
This year two Homecraft members were awarded trips to Vermilion Agricultural School in Alberta, one attended the Conservation Camp at Fort Peck, Montana, and one was selected to attend the Chicago 4-H Congress.

The interest that is shown by the members and staff of the Wheat Pool is gratefully acknowledged. It is a source of encouragement in the 4-H club programs for teen-age girls in Saskatchewan.

Bursaries and Scholarships

Geo. W. Robertson Scholarship

On 16th December 1958, Dr. Geo. W. Robertson retired from the office of Secretary after serving in that capacity for thirty-five years.



At the Annual Meeting of Delegates held a year ago, in anticipation of Dr. Robertson's retirement as Secretary, delegates passed the following resolution:

THAT the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool establish a post-graduate scholarship at the University of Saskatchewan to be known as the Geo. W. Robertson Scholarship.

Acting on the recommendation of the delegates your Board of Directors authorized the establishment of the scholarship. Arrangements for the scholarship were made through negotiation with the University of Saskatchewan. The scholarship, to be known as the Geo. W. Robertson Scholarship, and to be awarded annually, is valued at \$1,200.00, renewable for more than one year. The field of study covered by the scholarship is post-graduate study in any of the following—any branch of Agriculture, Cereal Chemistry, Economics, Political Science or Sociology.

The scholarship will be available to students normally resident in Saskatchewan who are graduates of the University of Saskatchewan, and will be tenable only at the University of Saskatchewan.

Up to date of writing the scholarship had not been awarded for the current year.

McPhail Memorial Bursaries

Last year arrangements were completed for the establishment of two Bursaries of \$200.00 each to be known as the McPhail Memorial Bursaries, in honour of the memory of the late A. J. McPhail, first President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The money is made available from the McPhail Memorial Fund.

The Bursary is available to members of the 4-H Girls' Clubs attending Farm Girls' Camps at each of the Exhibitions at Regina and Saskatoon.

The Bursaries this year have been awarded to Miss Doreen Campbell of Carrot River, and Miss Lynn Cooley of Estevan. These Bursaries were awarded on the basis of the girls' standing at camp, mental ability, character and leadership ability.

Wheat Pool Bursaries to the School of Agriculture

Sixteen Bursaries are made available each year to students attending the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. At the Annual Meeting in 1958, delegates voted to increase the value of these Bursaries from \$150.00 each to \$250.00. Bursaries are made available to first-year students on the basis of one in each Wheat Pool district, and are renewable for a second year. Selection is made by the Scholarship Committee of the School of Agriculture. Awards are made on the basis of merit and need. Academic standing, community activity, 4-H Club work, and leadership qualities are also taken into account in making the awards.

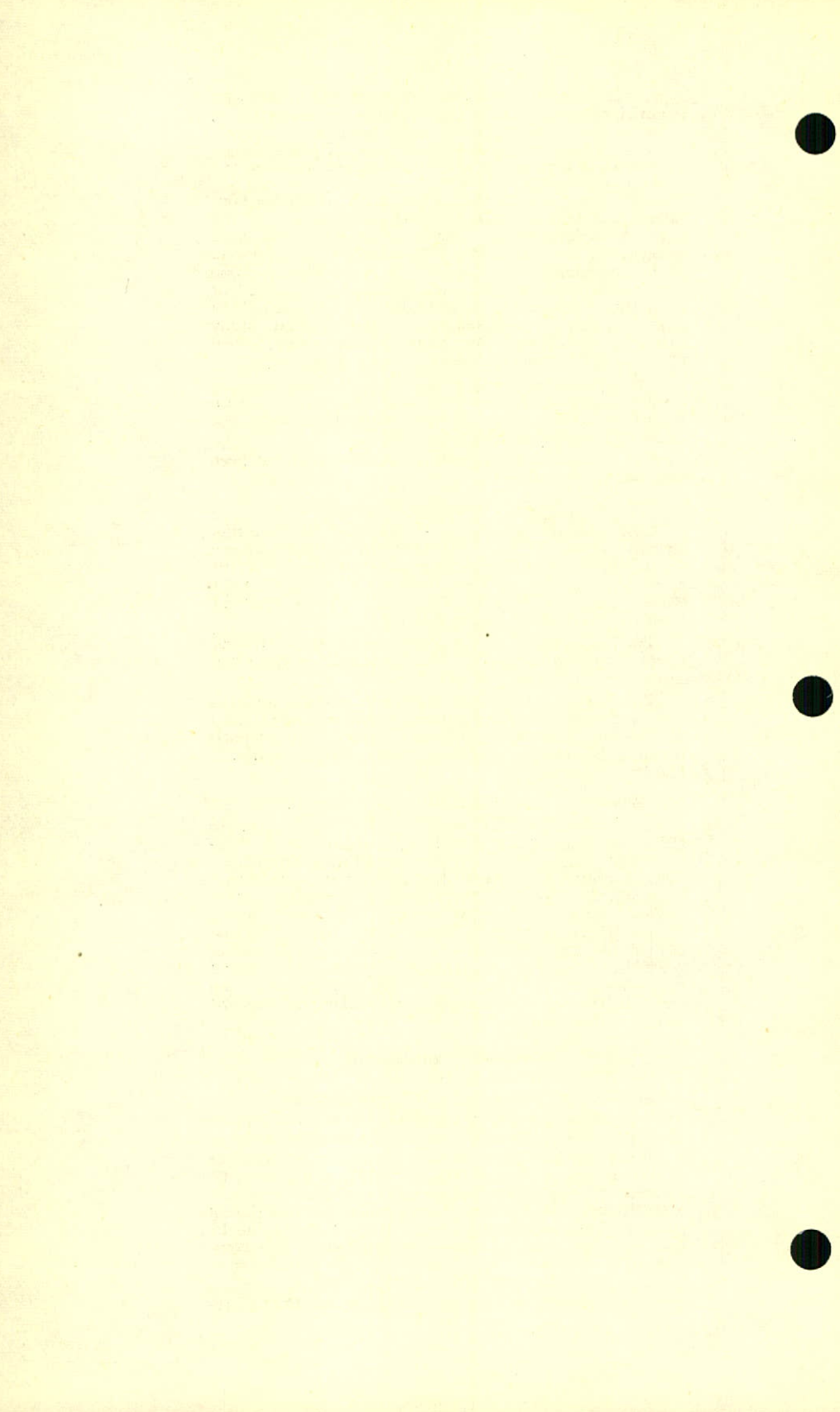
Country Organization

Wheat Pool Committees

At 31st July 1959 there were 1,093 local Wheat Pool committees functioning in the province, which compares with 1,098 at the same date last year, a decrease of five.

Statement No. 7 of this report shows the total number of committees by Wheat Pool districts and sub-districts. Statement No. 8 indicates that 1,078 of these committees were elected at local shareholders' annual meetings during the period 1st August 1958 to 31st July 1959, leaving 15 that have not reported their annual meeting. This compares with 19 last year and indicates a high percentage of active committees in all Wheat Pool districts.

It is of interest to note that 10,431 Wheat Pool share-



holders are serving as members of local committees, an average of about nine Pool members per committee.

Committee Conventions

The annual program of Committee Conventions was carried through under generally favorable conditions. Total attendance was somewhat lower than last year and the percentage of committee members who turned out declined from 47% to 45%. This is a reduction of 2% as compared with one year ago. It may be of interest to note that 29 conventions were held prior to seeding. Many people believe that if this number was increased the percentage of committee men in attendance would also increase. Other methods will have to be initiated to improve this situation.

There was a small change in the sequence of the agenda this year. All matters pertaining to elevator problems were handled by Travelling Superintendents immediately after the report of Pool Elevator agents and ahead of Country Organization. This change was appreciated by all concerned, including members of Wheat Pool committees.

Group discussion was used to advantage with a questionnaire as the basis for discussion.

Time was provided on the agenda to consider Junior Co-operative activities, variety test plots, Women's Co-operative Guilds, and other education programs. The problems of livestock marketing received attention. There was general agreement that greater efforts should be made to increase the volume of livestock handled through the facilities of the Livestock Division.

The Director in his report, dealt with the policy of the organization. He outlined the position of the International Wheat Agreement and the operation of The Canadian Wheat Board. In addition, he led a discussion on the economic problems of western agriculture, what the Wheat Pool is doing about them and the Ottawa Delegation.

During the year under review 129 committee conventions were held, compared with 128 the previous year. Of these 95 were single sub-district conventions, 30 were joint meetings of two sub-districts while four included committees from three sub-districts. Total attendance was 7,500, an average of 59. This compares with an attendance of 7,590 last year. Of the total attendance 4,701 were Wheat Pool committee members, 865 were elevator agents and 1,337 were visitors. Four hundred and ninety-nine of the visitors were ladies.

Committee Programs

Four Wheat Pool committee programs were produced during the year and made available to all committee members, Wheat Pool Delegates, Pool Elevator agents, Travelling Superintendents and other country workers.

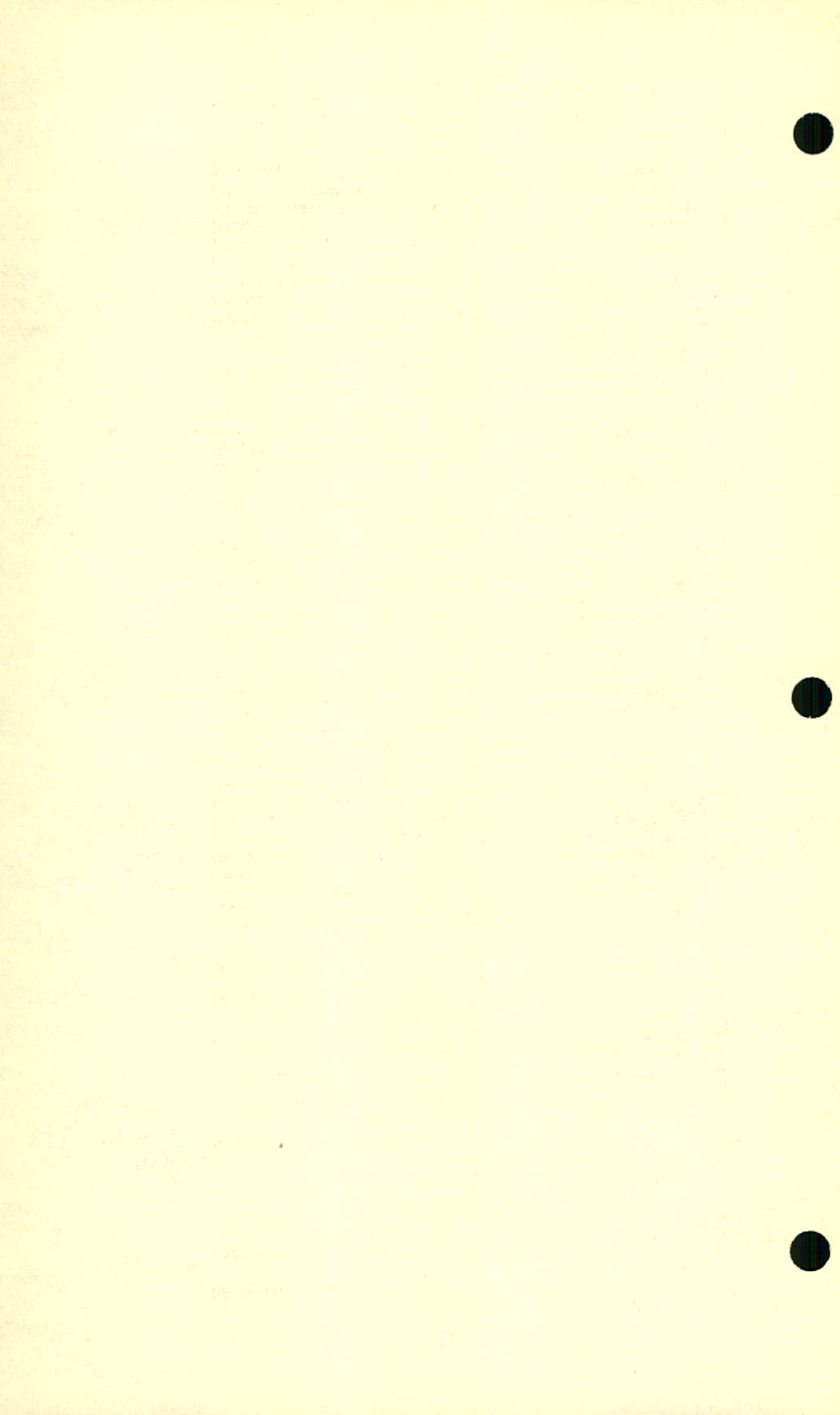
The following is a list of topics of Committee Programs:

1. The Fight to Avert a Crisis in Agriculture.
2. Highlights of the 34th Annual Meeting.
3. Resolutions passed at the 34th Annual Meeting of Wheat Pool Delegates.
4. Freedom of Choice? When?

Visual Aids

During the year sound motion pictures were shown at 439 meetings with an estimated attendance of 40,000 people.

The Department attempts to keep a well-balanced film library which will satisfy the people in the country,



and at the same time, convey a co-operative message. This is not always possible, but some progress has been made during the year. Four copies of a new co-operative film "As Consumers We Are Owners" has been purchased and shown in the country to good advantage. Several other films of a general nature were purchased during the year.

Picture show meetings continue to be an effective method of passing on information on Pool activities to thousands of people.

Co-operative Education

The Wheat Pool program of Co-operative Education was continued during the year. Valuable assistance was received from the University of Saskatchewan, the Department of Co-operation, the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and the Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan.

In addition to programs specifically organized by the Wheat Pool, fieldmen assist other organizations in their programs, such as Co-operative Guilds, Agricultural Representative Services, Extension department of the University of Saskatchewan, and others.

Co-operative Schools

Six regional Co-operative Schools were operated during the period 6th July to 11th July, with a combined attendance of 517 students. Of these, 250 were girls and 267 were boys. The average age was 16.4 years, and the average education was Grade 10.7.

This program is developing a high degree of efficiency, and is probably the outstanding feature of the program of education carried on by the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan. Wheat Pool fieldmen continue to play a leading role in promoting and organizing these schools.

Agents' Study Groups

Employee training is one of the urgent problems facing the co-operative movement as a whole. The most successful project developed so far by the Wheat Pool has been a program of studies for Pool Elevator agents. A committee has been established to prepare study material, to set up procedure and establish regulations, and to supervise the operation of the program. Personnel of this committee is drawn from the Management of the Country Elevator Division, the Country Organization Department, the Publicity Department and the Education Committee of the Board.

Last year, due to the Ottawa Delegation campaign Study Group Meetings were not held. There are indications that sectional meetings are highly popular and serve a useful purpose. Some suggestions have also been made that the policy of holding small group meetings, in addition to the sectional meetings, should be continued.

The teamwork of agents, Travelling Superintendents, field staff and elected personnel in the operation of this program represents a highlight in co-ordinated effort.

Delegates' School

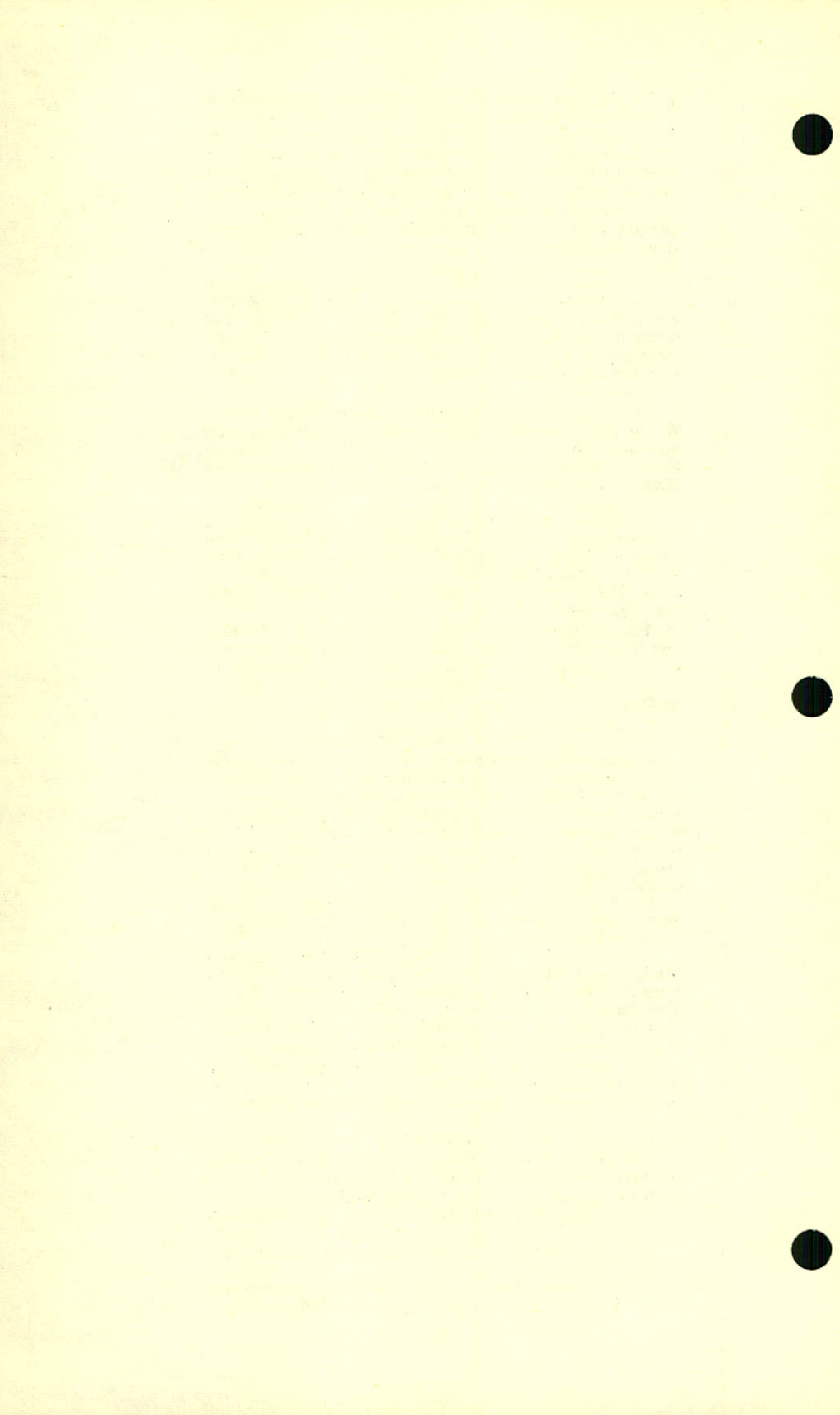
The second Annual Delegates' School was held during the period 30th March to 3rd April inclusive.

The purpose of the school is as follows:

(a) To help new Delegates to understand fully their responsibility with particular reference to:

(1) responsibility in connection with formulating policy, and

(2) responsibility in the matter of organization and education in their respective sub-districts.



(b) To assist Delegates in developing the necessary skills for their work.

(c) To understand how to handle problems which will face them as Wheat Pool Delegates.

The five days were heavily loaded with work, but the men enjoyed it thoroughly and put much effort into the job. A surprising feature, both this year and last year, was the fact that men sixty years of age appreciated the school and entered into the spirit of the program with as much zeal and energy as younger men.

It seems very clear that Delegates appreciate this course and in their opinion it should be an annual event.

The Co-operative Institute helped to prepare the agenda and assisted in the general direction and conduct of the school.

Delegation to Ottawa

During eight months of the year the Country Organization Department was deeply involved in the organization and final preparation for the delegation to Ottawa. Probably 75 percent of the working time of fieldmen was taken up on this project.

All in all, it was a very stimulating experience. Organization-wise, the Wheat Pool will enjoy the benefit of the program for many years to come.

The following general observations may be of interest:

1. The Wheat Pool organization structure in the country is strong. Wheat Pool committees and Pool members have demonstrated once again that they are willing to work under difficult conditions and with great enthusiasm, particularly when the project is clear cut and definite. We should always keep in mind that this is fundamental in all organization work.

2. The teamwork of agents, Travelling Superintendents, fieldmen and elected personnel was excellent.

3. Business and professional people gave the campaign their support. This was particularly evident during the last couple of weeks of the campaign.

4. Labor was genuinely interested and prepared to support the farmers in this project.

5. The urban campaign, particularly in the towns, was very encouraging.

6. The master committee technique for electing delegates to make the trip worked quite well. The method of establishing priorities was a distinct improvement over that used in 1942.

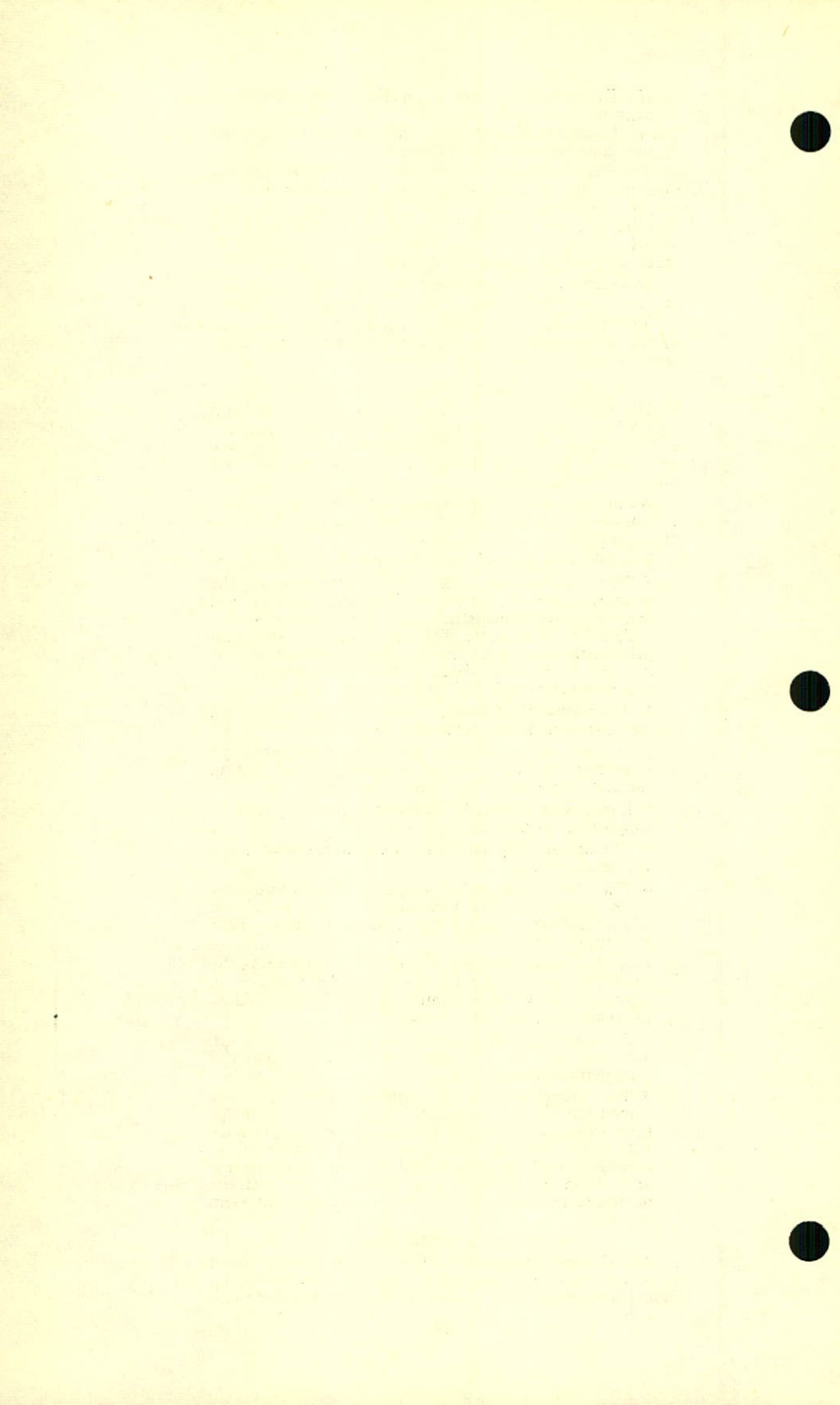
7. A very outstanding feature of the program was the co-ordination of support among all farm groups in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This should be rated as a major achievement.

8. Arrangements for publicity were particularly good. The power of TV as a means of communication was fully demonstrated.

9. The deficiency payment program and the experience gained has clearly emphasized that there is room for farm organizations to step up their public relations work with urban citizens. This is indicated by the lack of accurate knowledge of farm problems, the ready acceptance of completely wrong information and the existence of prejudice among urban people on important farm questions.

Flour Mill

The Country Organization Department has continued its active work in promoting the sale of Pool and Co-op Flour. A number of local events were organized for this



purpose. The most successful of these was a series of baking demonstrations under local sponsorship, and conducted by Women's Co-operative Guilds. This evidence of practical co-operation by the Guilds has been greatly appreciated by the Mill management and by your Board.

Co-operative Marketing of Livestock

The Country Organization Department has continued to give assistance to Wheat Pool committees and Livestock Pool shippers in organizing and assembling shipments to markets operated by the Livestock Division. Marketing problems have been discussed more widely at regular Pool meetings, and at Committee Conventions, with definite recommendations that deliveries of livestock to Wheat Pool facilities should be encouraged.

Meetings

During the year under review, Wheat Pool fieldmen attended 2,950 meetings of all types, with an estimated attendance of 125,000. This compares with 3,026 meetings last year, and an attendance of 122,506. Fieldmen provided information in connection with operations of the Pool organization. Marketing problems were explained and the policy of the Wheat Pool was outlined.

In addition to the foregoing, there were personal visits by fieldmen to 4,276 farmers; 1,465 business men were interviewed, and there were 3,255 visits to Pool elevator agents.

The number of Wheat Pool meetings of all types held throughout the province continues to increase. During the year under review, Wheat Pool committee secretaries reported 5,798 meetings, an increase of 9 over the previous year.

The following table, set up by Wheat Pool Districts, shows the number of meetings which were reported during the year by secretaries of Wheat Pool committees:

District	No. of Meetings	District	No. of Meetings
1.....	376	10.....	359
2.....	364	11.....	392
3.....	216	12.....	373
4.....	240	13.....	470
5.....	360	14.....	430
6.....	433	15.....	349
7.....	362	16.....	404
8.....	348		
9.....	322	Total.....	5,798

Co-operative Associations

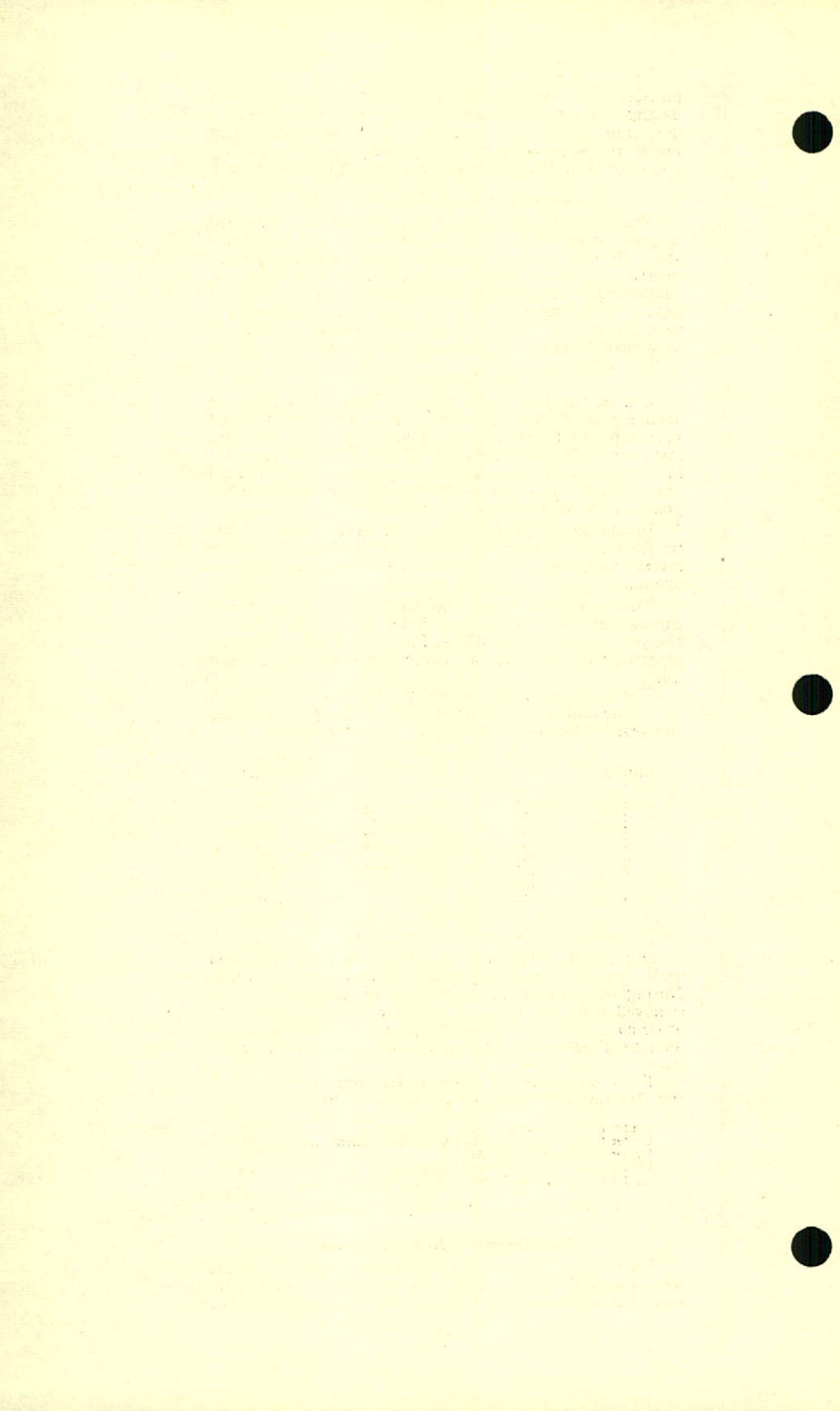
During the year, new co-operatives were organized under the various Co-operative Acts of the province. During the same period, a number of Associations were removed from the register, some by amalgamation with other co-operatives, and some because they had ceased to operate. There was a net gain of seven associations for the year.

The total number of Co-operative Associations operating 31st July 1959 was 1,498, made up as follows:

Under the Co-operative Associations Act.....	1,179
Under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.....	21
Under the Credit Union Act.....	279
Under other Saskatchewan Legislation.....	14
Under Dominion Legislation.....	5
Total.....	1,498

Enrolment of New Members

For the year under review, 3,214 applications for shares were received. There were 3,214 transfers in blank, no new shares were allotted. In addition, during July, 576



applications for shares were received. All were transferred in blank. No new shares were issued.

The following statement shows the number of applications received since February 1934, when the policy of accepting new members by way of application for share was initiated:

Year Ended	Applications	Year Ended	Applications
31st July 1934.....	515	31st July 1947.....	8,529
31st July 1935.....	695	31st July 1948.....	6,609
31st July 1936.....	869	31st July 1949.....	3,817
31st July 1937.....	1,016	31st July 1950.....	3,322
31st July 1938.....	370	31st July 1951.....	3,866
31st July 1939.....	887	31st July 1952.....	5,746
31st July 1940.....	3,477	31st July 1953.....	6,612
31st July 1941.....	3,040	31st July 1954.....	6,108
31st July 1942.....	5,616	31st July 1955.....	5,039
31st July 1943.....	5,946	31st July 1956.....	4,573
31st July 1944.....	7,704	31st July 1957.....	4,386
31st July 1945.....	6,304	31st July 1958.....	3,653
31st July 1946.....	5,484	31st July 1959.....	3,214

International Wheat Agreement

The final year of the Third International Wheat Agreement ended 31st July 1959. August 1 1959 marked the start of the first year of the Fourth Agreement, which was negotiated by the participating countries at an International Wheat Conference held in Geneva in February and March, 1959.

Mr. J. H. Wesson and Dr. Geo. W. Robertson attended the Conference as advisors to the Canadian Government delegation.

The item of outstanding significance in respect to the new Agreement was the re-entry of the United Kingdom to full membership in the new Agreement, after allowing its membership to lapse during the terms of the Second and Third Agreements.

The new Agreement provided for a range of prices between a minimum of \$1.50 and a maximum of \$1.90 basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur, in Canadian funds.

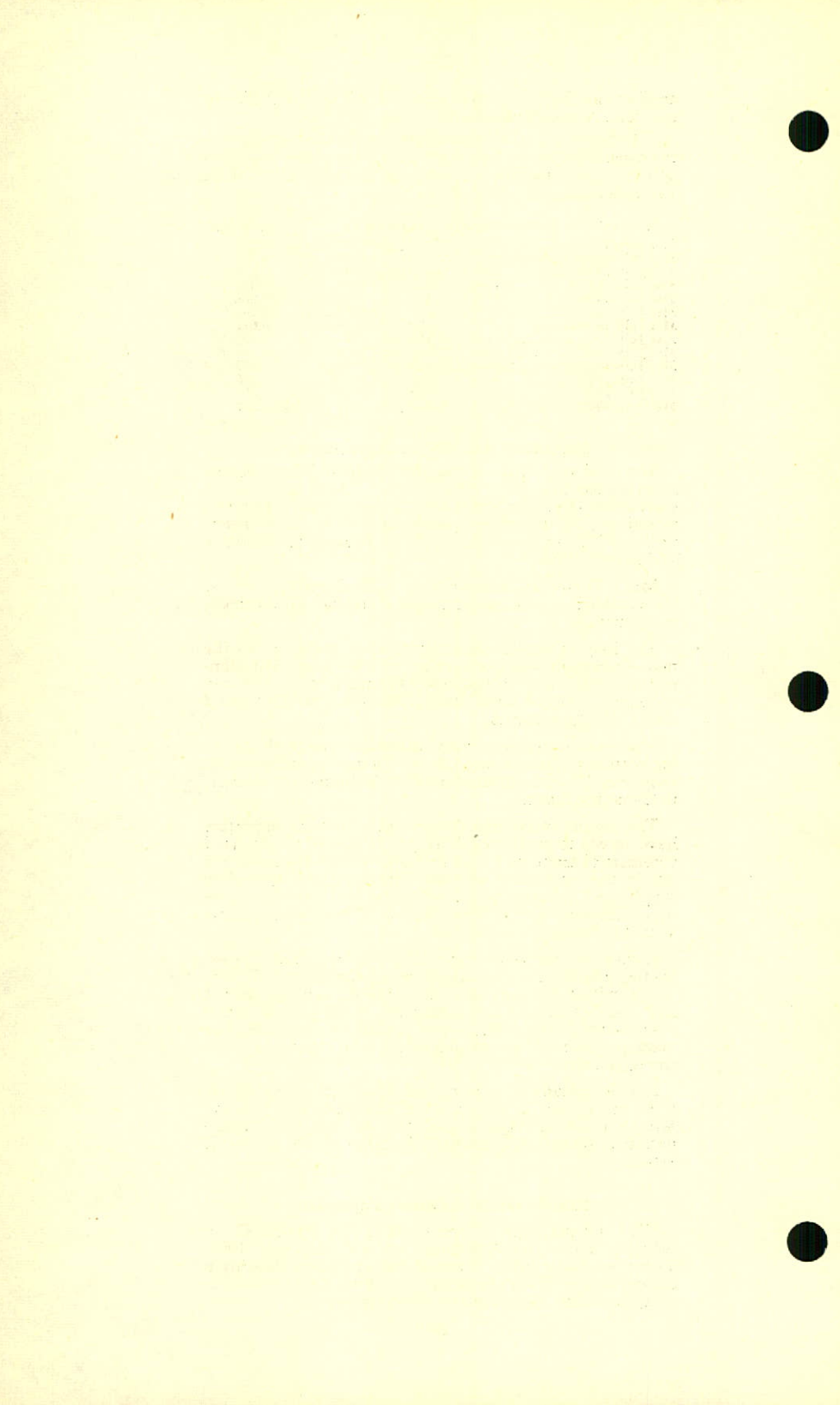
The essence of the new Agreement is that the importers have agreed to purchase a fixed percentage of their annual commercial trade in wheat at prices within the range set out in the Agreement and the exporters have agreed to supply such percentage, all purchases and sales by signatory countries to be registered with the International Wheat Council.

A total of thirty-two importing countries and nine exporting countries are signatory to the Agreement. Ceylon, which indicated intention to enter the Agreement, did not sign and is therefore not a member. As at 15th October, twenty-eight of the thirty-two importing countries, had made purchases of wheat which had been registered under the Agreement.

Further details concerning the operation of the Agreement are set out in the report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited under the heading "International Wheat Agreement." A copy of the report is attached.

Prairie Grain Advance Payments

The second year of operation of the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act closed on the 31st July 1959. There is set out below a tabulation of figures showing a comparison between statistics for the year under review, compared with those for the previous year:



WESTERN CANADA

	1958-1959	1957-1958
Number of Applications.....	45,341	50,412
Amount Advanced.....	\$34,369,653.00	\$35,203,467.00
Amount Repaid.....	33,650,923.00	35,155,769.00
Average Advance.....	758.00	698.00
Percentage Repaid.....	97.9%	99.8%
Amount Outstanding.....	*718,730.00	*47,698.00

SASKATCHEWAN

	1958-1959	1957-1958
Number of Applications.....	22,856	28,793
Amount Advanced.....	\$18,416,178.00	\$21,822,364.00
Amount Repaid.....	18,203,649.00	21,816,651.00
Average Advance.....	805.00	758.00
Percentage Repaid.....	98.8%	99.9%
Amount Outstanding.....	*202,529.00	*5,713.00

*As at 15th October 1959.

For the current season to 15th October 1959, a total of 15,676 advances had been made in the three Western provinces, totalling \$14,435,039.00.

For Saskatchewan alone there were 8,493 applications, totalling \$8,596,583.00.

Box Car Allocation

During the year under review the Bracken Inquiry Report on Box Car Allocation was tabled in the House of Commons. At the commencement of the new crop year The Canadian Wheat Board issued instructions providing for out-of-order box cars for the relief of congested elevators.

For purposes of the administration of the plan a congested elevator was defined as—

- (a) One which does not contain sufficient unfilled storage space to allow receipt of grain of the kind and grades generally offered by producers for delivery into it, and,
- (b) One which contains unfilled storage space totalling less than 4,000 bushels.

Under the plan agents at points operating a congested elevator are entitled to make application for two box cars on an out-of-order basis from the first box cars available for the shipment of grain at the delivery point.

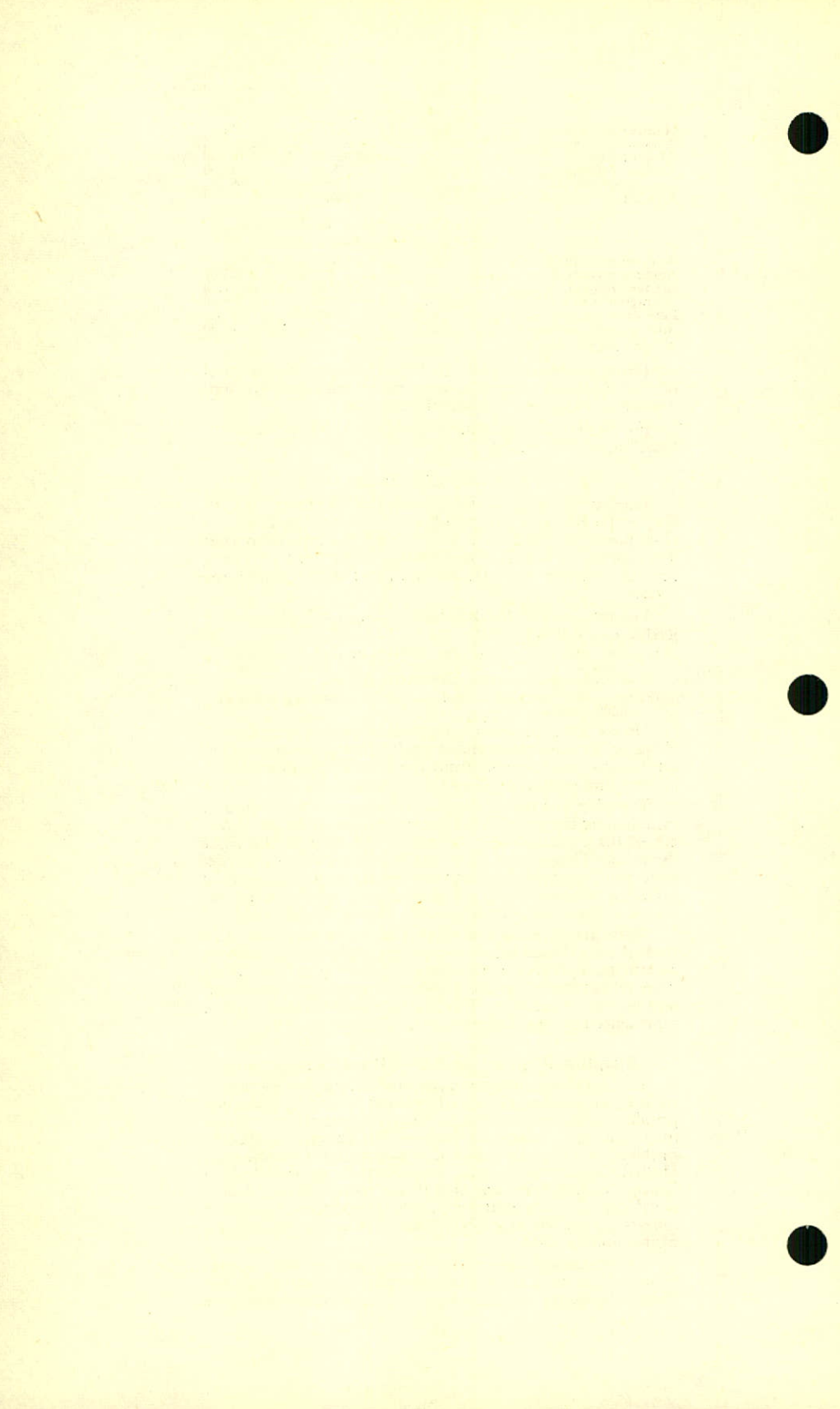
The plan has not accomplished all that was desired in establishing the right of the grower to deliver to the elevator of his choice, but it definitely is a step in the right direction. There have been difficulties of administration arise from time to time and the necessity of establishing accurate records on the official capacity of elevators was one of the difficulties which had to be overcome.

There has been a committee set up in each province to deal with the question of capacity of elevators, and this committee operates in an advisory capacity to The Canadian Wheat Board on the question of space determination and box car allocation. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is represented on the Saskatchewan Committee.

Surplus Disposal of Agricultural Products

The rapid improvement of production techniques in recent years has resulted in a growing agricultural surplus problem. The tendency to produce more than the requirements of the commercial market has become a chronic problem of the agricultural industry in Canada and United States. The same condition exists in Western Europe, although in that area it has been a more welcome development as a measure of reducing dependence on dollar imports. This has aggravated the problem in the United States and Canada.

The tendency has created a new and growing recognition of the need for effective surplus disposal measures. Policies designed to increase the volume of exports have



been devised by a number of countries both in North America and Europe. By far the most important surplus disposal program has been that of the United States, under Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act. The United States program has a two-fold purpose—to dispose of surplus food products and to provide foreign aid to under developed countries. It has cost the U. S. treasury more than \$1 billion annually during the past three years. Approximately 68% of the U.S. wheat exports last year were sold this way, totalling 300 million bushels. Several variations of the program have been tried, and new ideas are being introduced regularly, all designed to increase the quantity of surplus food products being exported. Some of these measures have, at times, infringed on Canada's normal export wheat trade, causing a direct reduction in the amount of wheat being exported from this country. This is a serious matter for Canada, and as the pressure of U.S. surplus wheat continues to dominate the export market, Canadian producers will suffer unless appropriate measures are taken to maintain our volume of exports.

Canada's major foreign aid contribution, the Colombo Plan, has been used for the distribution of limited amounts of wheat and flour, principally to India and Pakistan. Although the amounts of wheat shipped have been relatively small, this program has been welcomed by Canadian grain producers. It is felt, however, that funds for this purpose must be stepped up if the Canadian Government is to assume its rightful share of the world's foreign aid contributions. This action is necessary, too, in the interests of Canadian producers, if they are to be protected against the inroads of U.S. "giveaway" competition.

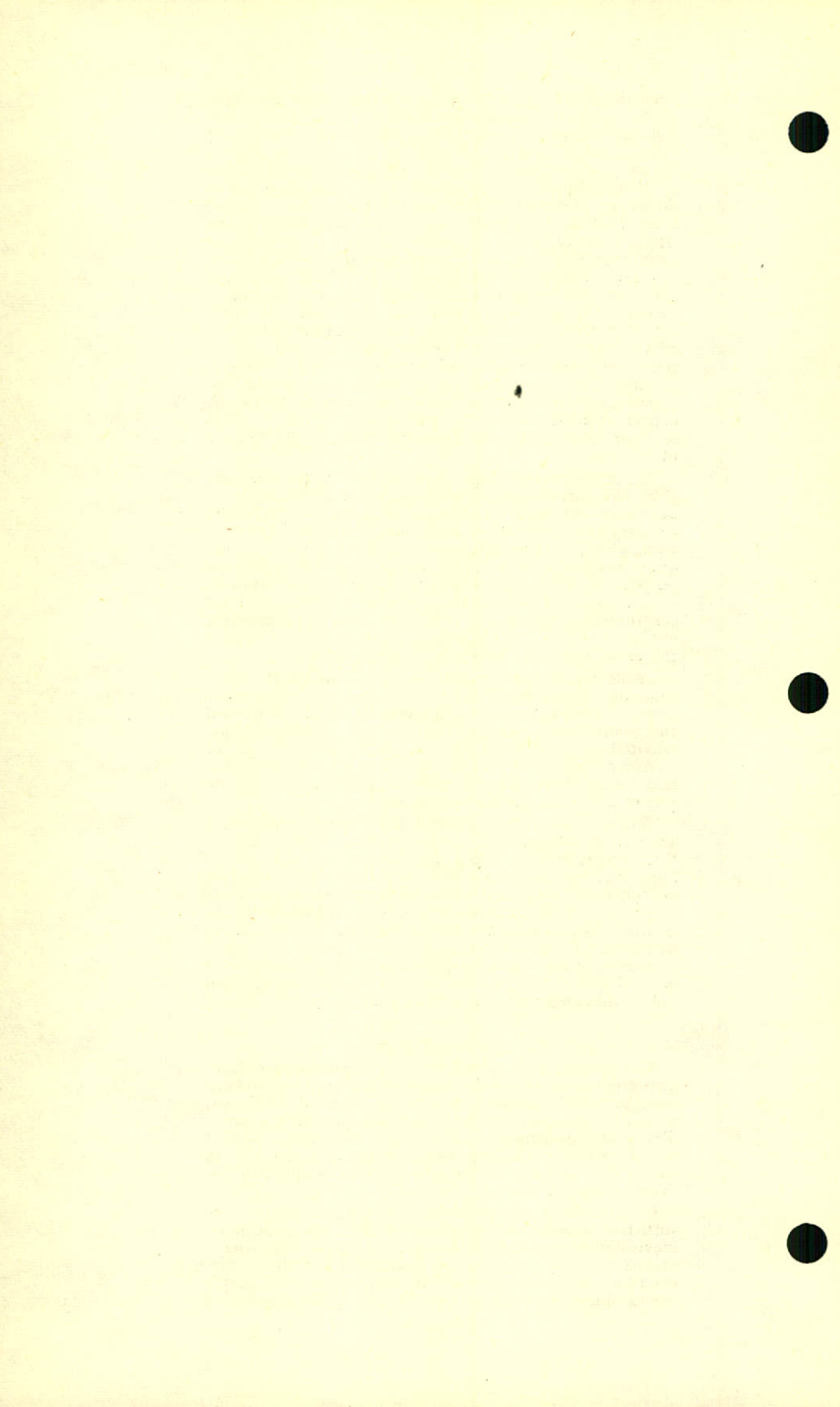
Your Board has strongly supported all efforts made since the second World War to establish an arrangement under which the countries of the Western hemisphere could contribute funds and commodities which would be distributed by an international agency, to assist the under developed nations of the Far East. Such a plan is essential, both in the interests of international goodwill, and for the proper use of our surplus resources.

The Canadian Government is to be commended for its support in international circles of the "food bank" or "commodity clearing house" objective, and it remains the hope of Canadian farmers that such a plan will come into existence in the future. However, until this objective is realized, your Board believes that increased funds should be made available by the Government for distribution of surplus food products of all kinds, to under developed countries, under a direct arrangement. This is considered of vital importance as a feature of Canadian agricultural policy, and as a part of our foreign aid program.

Future Policy

The number one problem facing Western agriculture at present arises out of the failure of farm revenue to keep pace with inflationary trends in the costs of goods and services making up the cost of production on the farm. The cost-price squeeze is even more acute today than it was a year ago and there is no section of agriculture to which this fact applies in greater force than upon the Western grain producer.

It is inherent in agricultural production that to guarantee sufficient supplies of foodstuffs at all times there must inevitably be surpluses. If at any time it becomes national or international policy to fit production exactly to consumption or to the known market, millions of people would starve in years of crop failure. Some reasonable



margin of surplus must always be maintained as a safeguard against periods of world shortage.

It would appear therefore, that since in the main surpluses constitute the world's insurance against famine, the producer of the surplus should not have to pay the insurance premium in the form of ruinous prices for his product. Yet he is dependent for his livelihood upon the price his product will bring in the export market. These prices too frequently reflect the low purchasing power of dollar-poor countries and rarely bear any reasonable relationship to the cost of production in Canada. It is this fact that has given rise to a demand for deficiency payments on grains delivered to The Canadian Wheat Board.

Such an approach calls for recognition of three major principles:

- (1) That in order to have a guaranteed supply of foodstuffs to feed the world it is inevitable that surpluses will occur.
- (2) That when surpluses build up beyond manageable proportions, policies aimed at the disposal of such surpluses must be instituted.
- (3) That there must be provision for making some form of income adjustments on grains to bring agriculture's share of the national income into line with other sections of the national economy, otherwise those employed in agricultural pursuits in Canada will be relegated to a role of second class citizenship.

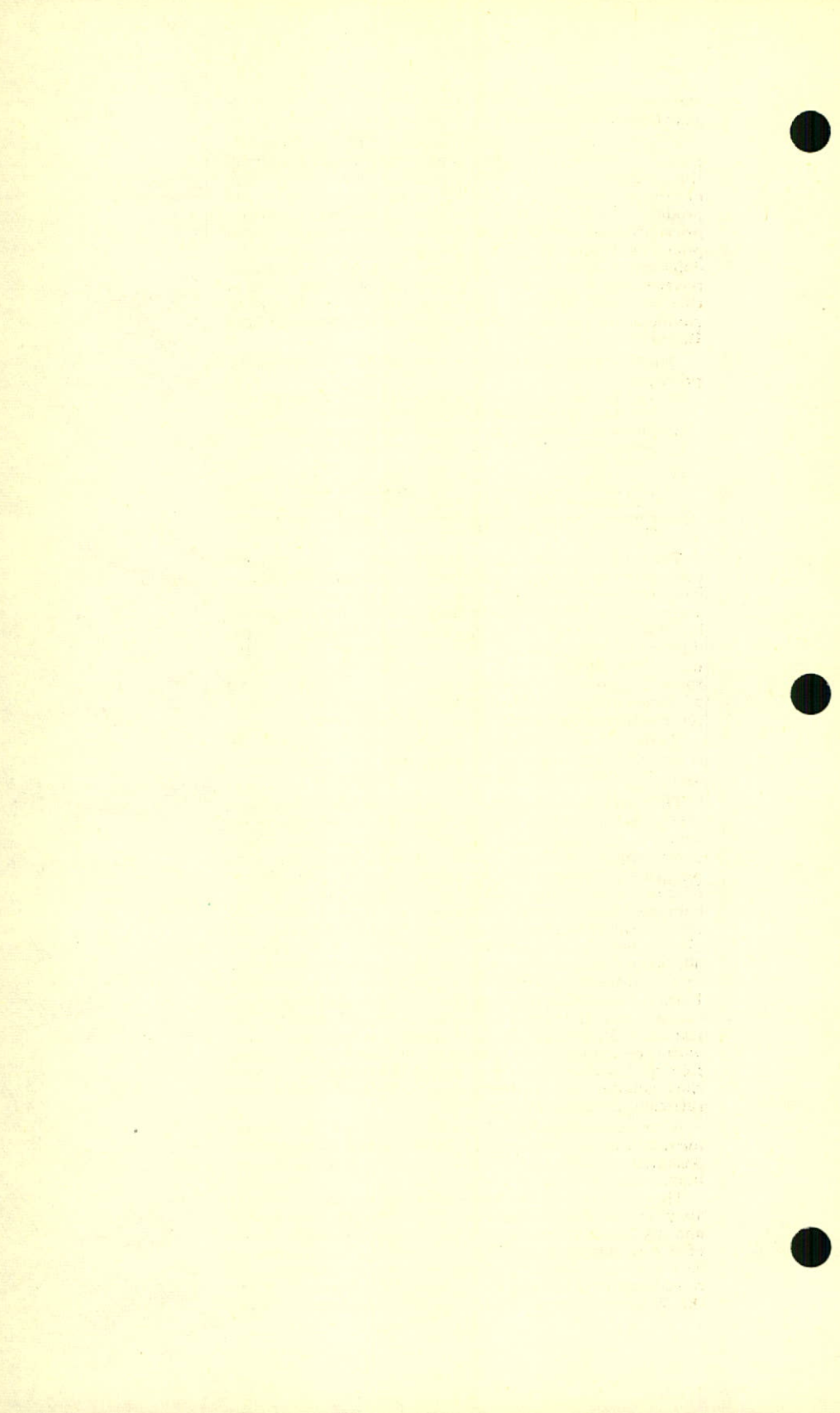
The past year has seen a definite switch of agricultural production in Western Canada that has had the effect of converting a storable grain surplus into a perishable meat surplus. There is little doubt that the low price of grains has had the effect of increasing very materially the production of hogs, poultry, eggs and other perishable products. This major switch in production has already had some very adverse effects upon the price structure of some of these perishable farm products and there is still a serious threat of further market dislocations.

These and other vexing agricultural problems may be regarded as forming the backdrop for the events on the agricultural front for the year under review.

The year witnessed the organization of an intensive campaign in support of deficiency payments on grain, which included all of the major farm organizations in the three prairie provinces. There was achieved in the campaign a degree of unity never before recorded in the history of farm organization in Western Canada. The campaign culminated in a mass delegation to Ottawa of nearly eleven hundred delegates who presented a petition to the Government of Canada on 10th March 1959, bearing 302,000 signatures. Ten organizations assumed the sponsorship of the delegation—the three Wheat Pools, the three Farm Unions, the three provincial Federations of Agriculture and the United Grain Growers Limited. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture was also associated with the submission of the brief to the Cabinet. It required four special trains to transport the delegates and it took the available space in thirteen hotels in Ottawa to provide sufficient accommodation.

A strongly worded brief was submitted to the Government by the delegation; Mr. J. H. Wesson, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, having been selected as spokesman.

The main delegation was followed by a second one of about fifteen people who waited upon the Prime Minister and his colleagues on 26th May 1959 for the presentation of a supplementary brief in support of the principle of deficiency payments. The Prime Minister promised full consideration of the request. On the 10th September 1959 the Western Farm Delegation, Liaison Committee, went



into session again to consider further action and authorized a letter to be sent to the Prime Minister requesting an early decision on the question, particularly in view of the fact that the season of the year was fast approaching when the annual meetings of the ten sponsoring organizations would be convened.

The Prime Minister replied that the subject matter of the letter would be considered by his colleagues in Cabinet within the next ten days and that after the matter had been considered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Agriculture, he would be writing again to advise as to the decisions arrived at. At date of writing this report no further letter has been received from the Prime Minister.

Your Board has kept constantly in touch with circumstances which led up to the organization of the campaign and believes the problem is even more acute now than when the delegation was organized. It therefore recommends that this meeting reaffirm its support of the principle of deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley delivered to The Canadian Wheat Board and that the plan which was outlined to the Government in the brief presented on 10th March 1959 be re-endorsed as being the most effective means of solving the problem of the grain producer occasioned by the cost-price squeeze.

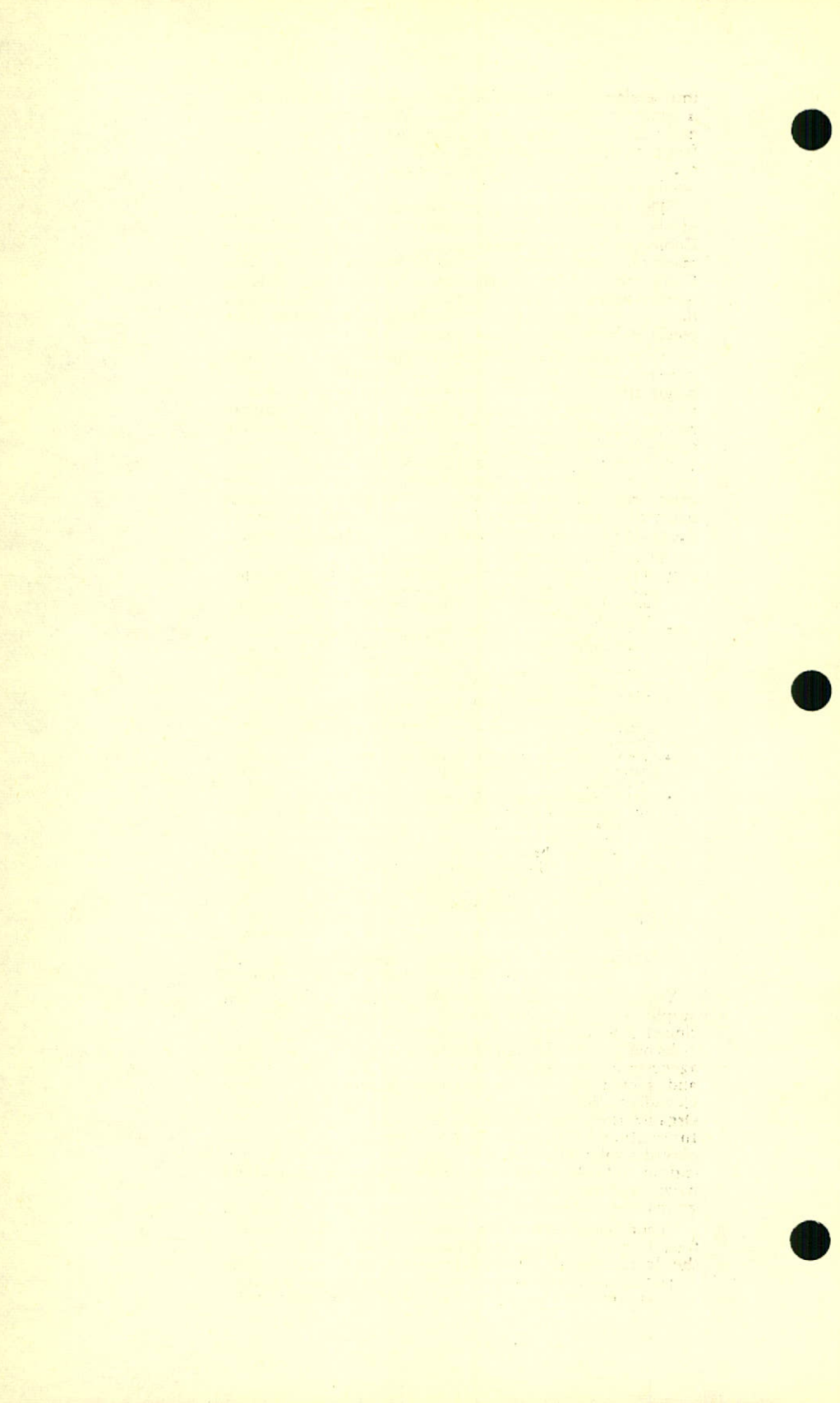
Your Board therefore recommends:

- (1) THAT because the problem facing Western grain producers is occasioned by falling grain prices while costs are soaring, the most realistic method of bridging the gap would be one of price adjustment.
- (2) THAT to achieve this end every effort be put forward, in collaboration with other farm organizations to obtain Government acceptance of the deficiency payment proposal submitted to the Government of Canada on 10th March 1959 by the Western Farm Delegation.
- (3) THAT in an effort to improve the level of farm income, every encouragement possible be given to policies aimed at moving surplus agricultural products into consumption, particularly grains.
- (4) THAT the Colombo Plan be expanded wherever possible to move greater quantities of grain to the people of needy countries.
- (5) THAT the Government of Canada be urged to:
 - (a) Implement a two-price system governing domestic sales of wheat whereby the price on the domestic market would be related to the level of the domestic economy and would not be governed by the export price.
 - (b) Provide adjustment payments from the Treasury to compensate for the reduction in wheat prices caused by exchange premiums on Canadian currency in relation to that of the United States.
 - (c) Provide payments from the Treasury of Canada for carrying charges for all grains in store in public elevator facilities.
 - (d) Assume the cost of subsidizing Canadian flour exports, which is now being absorbed by the wheat producers.

Your Board considers that the solution of the present surplus grain problem can only be found through continued international negotiation and co-operation. Joint talks between the United States and Canadian government agencies concerning wheat marketing have been useful and should be continued. Organizations such as The Canadian Wheat Board, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Wheat Council and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, have played a valuable role in preventing the complete demoralization and collapse of wheat prices that inevitably would have happened had the speculative futures market in grains been allowed to function during the past decade.

Your Board commends the Government of Canada for its part in the successful negotiation of a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, and recommends:

- (1) That the world wide influence of The Canadian Wheat Board in maintaining the price level for wheat be recognized and



the Board be established on a permanent basis as the sole marketing agency for all grains.

- (2) That the speculative futures market of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange be closed for all grains.
- (3) That the government of Canada take the lead in promoting acceptance of a plan for the distribution of cereal food grains on a world wide basis.

Your Board has been gravely concerned at the rapid switch to certain branches of livestock production that has resulted in the near collapse of the price structure for certain commodities. This has been particularly true in the case of hogs, poultry and poultry products. Your Board reaffirms its faith in the principle of floor prices applied in the market place for agricultural commodities covered by the Agricultural Stabilization Act and believes the initial payments for wheat, oats and barley provided under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, in effect constitute a floor price for these grains.

Your Board is of the opinion that the maintenance of floor prices on livestock at non-incentive levels, coupled with a policy to provide for deficiency payments on grain, would go a long way toward eliminating the over-production of perishable meat products and at the same time, would provide greater stability for the livestock producers of Canada, as well as for the grain producers.

Your Board has for many years recommended the institution of a comprehensive crop insurance scheme, the cost to be borne jointly by the federal and provincial governments and by the producers. The Government of Canada has enacted enabling legislation under which provision is made for certain assistance towards the operation of a crop insurance scheme set up by a provincial government.

Your Board has grave doubts as to how successful such a scheme might be taking into account the degree of financial assistance provided for under the federal legislation and the magnitude of the risk that has to be assumed under any crop insurance scheme.

Your Board therefore recommends:

- (1) That the Government of Saskatchewan be asked to pass legislation to make possible the establishment of a crop insurance plan.
- (2) That the Government of Canada be urged to increase its share of the premium costs of any scheme which may be set up.
- (3) That in the event that the Government of Canada agrees to assume a greater share of the premium costs, that the plan be tried out on a test basis with a view to determining its feasibility before any attempt is made to apply the plan on a province-wide basis.

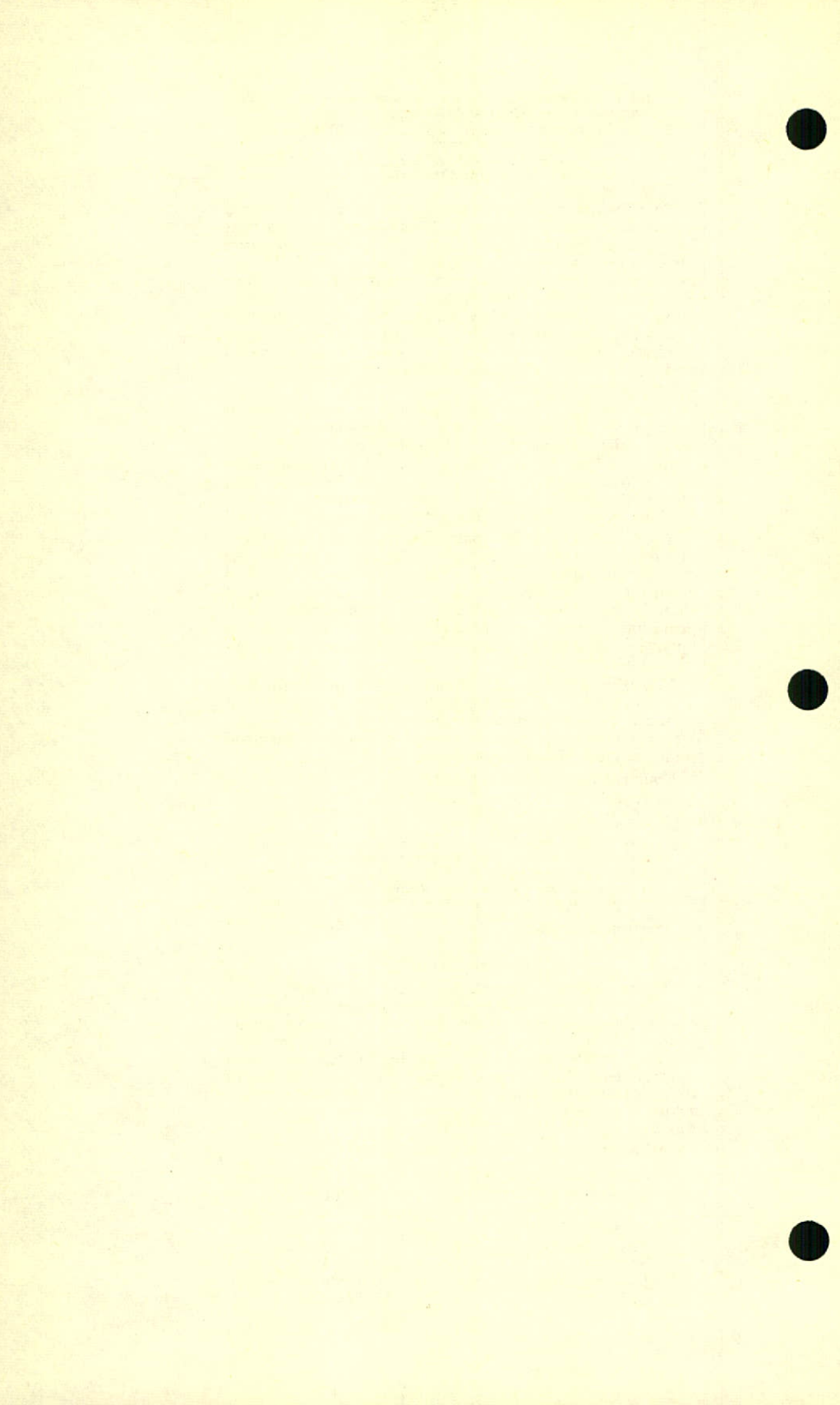
Conclusion

In concluding this review of the year's operations, your Board desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the loyal service that has been given by members of the staff in all branches of the organization. They have lived up to the fine tradition for service that has been characteristic of the Pool staff ever since the inception of the organization. Your Board desires to make public acknowledgment of its recognition of this devotion to duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

A. G. PEDERSON
CLARENCE MCKEE
R. B. FULTON
JAMES MCCALLUM
T. G. BOBIER
FRED MILNE
J. H. HARRISON
E. J. SJOLIE

ALBERT GREENFIELD
W. F. MCLEOD
CHAS. W. GIBBINGS
E. A. BODEN
WILLIAM CUMMINS
W. MCK. ROSS
L. A. BOILEAU
J. H. WESSON



SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31st JULY 1959

STATEMENT No. 1

ASSETS

Cash.....	\$ 4,971,795.51
Accounts Receivable.....	3,407,173.41
Prepayment on 1958-1959 Canadian and Ontario Corporation Taxes.....	261,636.20
Stocks of Grain.....	94,041,475.08
Stock in Trade.....	973,631.86
Manufacturing Supplies.....	105,492.99
Prepaid Taxes, Insurance and Other Expenses.....	551,059.23
Total Current Assets.....	\$104,312,264.28
Accounts Receivable Deferred.....	169,962.55
Investments and Memberships, at cost (Including amount paid on shares on which there is an uncalled balance of \$57,500.00).....	399,367.82
Fixed Assets, at cost:	
Sites, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.....	\$69,822,178.61
Less accumulated allowance for depreciation.....	40,405,332.60
	29,416,846.01
Deferred Charges	
Stocks of Repair Parts and Supplies.....	265,484.44
	<u>\$134,563,925.10</u>

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Cheques and Orders Outstanding.....	\$ 23,054,413.88
Bank Loans.....	55,837,500.00
Unallocated Surplus 1958-1959.....	6,339,058.37
Accounts Payable.....	11,096,020.57
Total Current Liabilities.....	\$ 96,326,992.82
Deferred Account Payable	
Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited.....	1,889,020.55
Reserve for Unearned Subscriptions.....	10,000.00
Elevator Deductions.....	17,755,308.01
Commercial Reserve.....	9,567,840.75
Livestock Excess Charges Credits.....	81,170.50
Capital	
Authorized: 200,000 shares of \$1.00 each.....	\$200,000.00
Allotted and fully paid, 141,227 shares.....	141,227.00
Reserve.....	8,792,365.47
Capital Commitment	
In respect of buildings and work under construction and machinery under purchase, estimated.....	\$1,744,800.00

Approved on behalf of the Board:
J. H. WESSON, *Director*
THOS. G. BOBIER, *Director*

\$134,563,925.10

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 1959 and we report that we obtained all the information and explanations we required. For each company we have made a general review of the accounting procedures and such examination of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Under the Improved Retirement Plan there is a liability for past services as valued by actuaries requiring annual payments of \$137,000.00 to Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Retirement Fund for the next sixteen years. In addition there is a further liability for hourly employees' past services estimated to require annual payments of \$11,600.00 for approximately ten years.

In our opinion the accompanying balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit in consolidated form a true and correct view of the state of the organization's affairs at 31st July 1959 according to the best of our information and the explanations given and as shown by the books of the various companies; in our opinion, all the transactions of the companies that have come to our notice have been within the objects and powers of the companies.

ROSS, TOUCHE & CO., *Chartered Accountants*

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Detailed information and explanations of the various items appearing on the Balance Sheet follow:

Cash—\$4,971,795.51

This includes the following items:

Cash in Banks.....	\$4,305,527.79
Cash Funds—Payors.....	666,267.72
	<u>\$4,971,795.51</u>

Accounts Receivable—\$3,407,173.41

This item is composed principally of accrued handling charges on grain in store in Country and Terminal Elevators, Trade Accounts, Sundry Loans, Advances, Sales of Grain, etc.

Prepayment on 1958-59 Canadian and Ontario Corporation Taxes—\$261,636.20

This amount is made up as follows:

Installments paid on 1958-59 Corporation Taxes of	
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	\$270,300.00
Less estimated taxes for 1958-59 for the following	
Subsidiary Companies:	
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited:	
Estimated Total Taxes.....	\$10,700.44
Less Amount Prepaid.....	3,300.00
	\$7,400.44
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Limited.....	125.00
Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited.....	1,138.36
	<u>8,663.80</u>
	<u>\$261,636.20</u>

Stocks of Grain—\$94,041,475.08

This amount represents the value of grain on hand in various positions at 31st July 1959, less the liability for stored grain. All Board grains have been valued at The Canadian Wheat Board prices, and open market grains at Winnipeg market cash closing prices at 31st July 1959, or open sale contracts where applicable. Agency stocks have been valued at cost. Allowances have been made for freight and other charges where necessary.

Stock in Trade—\$973,631.86

This represents the value of job stock and newsprint on hand and work in process at the Printing and Publishing Division at Saskatoon; stocks of grain, screenings, linseed oil and meal on hand at the Vegetable Oil Plant and Elevator at Saskatoon; stocks of grain, screenings, flour, feeds and rolled oats on hand at the Flour Mill at Saskatoon and on consignment, and livestock on hand at the various branches of the Livestock Division or in transit at 31st July 1959.

Manufacturing Supplies—\$105,492.99

This amount represents the cost of offset films and chemicals, engraving supplies, news ink and mailing supplies on hand at the Printing and Publishing Division at Saskatoon; drums, containers, sacks, sewing twine and refining chemicals on hand at the Vegetable Oil Plant at Saskatoon; bags, improvers and other ingredients at the Flour Mill at Saskatoon, and bags on hand at the grinding mill at the Terminals, at 31st July 1959.

Prepaid Taxes, Insurance and Other Expenses—\$551,059.23

This amount represents prepayment of various items chargeable to the operations of the succeeding year.

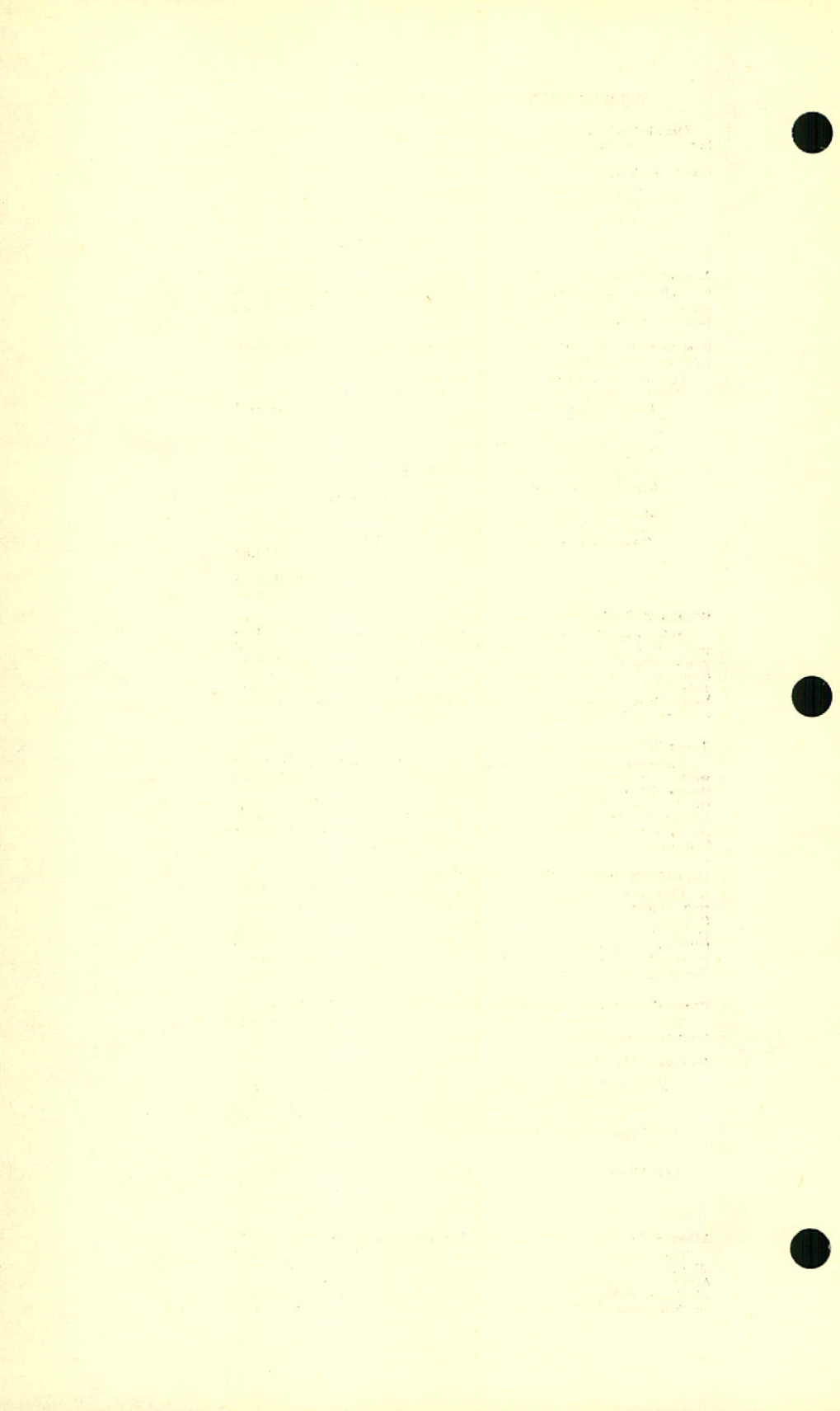
Accounts Receivable Deferred—\$169,962.55

This is composed of the following accounts:

Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association Limited....	\$ 23,136.96
Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited.....	27,114.82
Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company.....	110,000.00
Local Co-operative Associations.....	19,060.77
	<u>\$179,312.55</u>
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.....	9,350.00
	<u>\$169,962.55</u>

Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association Limited—\$23,136.96

This amount is the balance owing on sales of flour, feeds, linseed oil and meal made by the Flour Mill and Vegetable Oil Plant to the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association in 1950 and 1951. The Wholesale Association completed an agreement with its major creditors on 16th January 1953 for the payment of its indebtedness over a period



of years. This agreement provides for annual payments of \$9,144.00 to Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on 31st December each year. The first six payments have been made in accordance with the agreement, and subsequent payments of \$9,144.00 are payable on 31st December 1959 to 1961 inclusive, with a final payment of \$9,145.27 on 31st December 1962. Interest at the rate of 4½% is being collected on this account.

Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited—\$27,114.82

This represents \$21,584.63 of surplus earnings of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited owing to the Livestock Division of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which has been set aside in members' loan account during seasons 1948-49 to 1958-59 inclusive, plus an additional sum of \$5,530.19 which was retained by Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited from 1952-53 surplus earnings. This latter amount represents the balance owing on Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's share of an interest-free loan of \$28,966.09 to Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited by the three provincial member organizations. This amount was required to cover the balance of the cost of past service pensions in connection with superannuation plan for C.L.C. employees, which came into effect on 1st January 1953. At least one-third of this loan is repayable each year.

Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company—\$110,000.00

Of the above sum, \$30,000.00 was contributed in 1951, \$30,000.00 paid under guarantee in 1953, \$25,000.00 contributed in 1956, and a further \$25,000.00 contributed in 1959. These sums may be repaid out of accumulated surpluses at such times and in such installments as the Directors of the Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company may from time to time determine, and until so repaid the Directors may pay interest thereon at such a rate as they may from time to time determine, but not exceeding six percent (6%) per annum. Interest at the rate of 3% was paid on the sum of \$85,000.00 by the Co-operative Fire and Casualty Company during the year under review.

Local Co-operative Association—\$19,060.77

This is composed of the following:

Local Co-operatives—Deferred Dividends.....	\$ 2,058.60
Federated Co-operatives—Deferred Dividends.....	17,002.17
	<u>\$19,060.77</u>

Investments and Memberships—\$399,367.82

This represents investments in shares and memberships at cost, details of which are as follows:

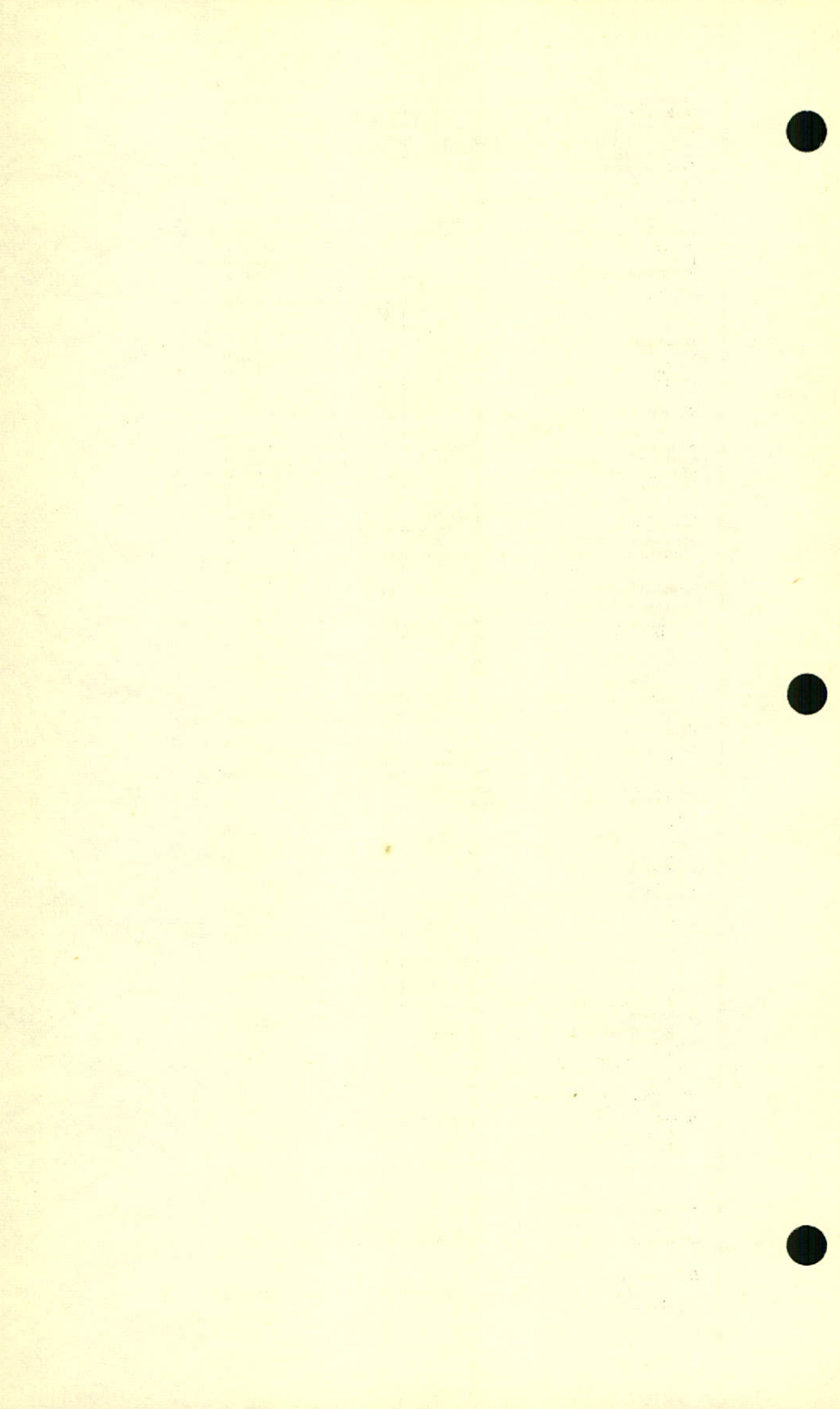
Canadian Co-operative Credit Society	
500 Shares (on which there is an uncalled balance of \$25,000.00).....	\$ 25,000.00
Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited	
8 Memberships of \$1.00 each.....	8.00
Canadian Pool Agencies Limited	
667 Shares of \$10.00 each.....	6,670.00
Co-operative Trust Company Limited	
2,500 Shares of \$10.00 each.....	25,000.00
Federated Co-operatives Limited	
Share Capital.....	23,495.69
Lake Shippers' Clearance Association	
1 Membership.....	3,000.00
Local Co-operative Associations	
Sundry Shares.....	72,393.13
Pool Insurance Company	
1,250 Shares (on which there is an uncalled balance of \$32,500.00).....	170,000.00
Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited	
2,950 Shares of \$10.00 each.....	29,500.00
Saskatoon Livestock Exchange	
3 Memberships.....	300.00
Vancouver Grain Exchange	
1 Membership.....	800.00
Vancouver Merchants' Exchange	
1 Share.....	1.00
Winnipeg Grain Exchange	
6 Memberships.....	30,950.00
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Association Limited	
10 Shares.....	12,250.00
	<u>\$399,367.82</u>

Fixed Assets—Net—\$29,416,846.01

Schedule "IA" shows in detail the cost, accumulated allowance for depreciation, and net value of these fixed assets at 31st July 1959.

Deferred Charges—\$265,484.44

This amount represents the cost of stocks of repair parts and supplies on hand at 31st July 1959.



LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Cheques and Orders Outstanding—\$23,054,413.88

Details of these items are as follows:

Bank Cheques and Money Orders.....	\$15,341,857.29
Cash Tickets.....	7,712,556.59
	<u>\$23,054,413.88</u>

Bank Loans—\$55,837,500.00

This represents the amount of outstanding borrowings from the lending banks at 31st July 1959.

Unallocated Surplus—\$6,339,058.37

This represents the full amount of the surplus for the year, and is being carried as a current liability pending decision of the Delegates as to distribution.

Accounts Payable—\$11,096,020.57

This amount consists principally of accrued expenses and trade and loan accounts.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited— \$1,889,020.55

On 1st January 1959, arrangements were completed with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society to take over the balance owing under the Agreement for Sale with the Canadian National Railways in connection with Terminal No. 6. This amounted to \$2,462,470.69, to be amortized over a period of four years with interest at 4½%. The amount shown above represents the balance owing to the Credit Society after allowing for the principal payment that was due and paid on 31st July 1959.

Reserve for Unearned Subscriptions—\$10,000.00

This item represents a partial provision for unexpired subscriptions to the Western Producer at 31st July 1959.

Elevator Deductions—\$17,755,308.01; Commercial Reserve— \$9,567,840.75

These are composed of the following amounts:

	<i>Elevator Deductions</i>	<i>Commercial Reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
Original Deductions retained from proceeds of deliveries by members.....	\$12,188,060.07	\$6,567,851.17	\$18,755,911.24
Retained by way of a loan from Excess Charges Refund.....	5,567,247.94	2,999,989.58	8,567,237.52
	<u>\$17,755,308.01</u>	<u>\$9,567,840.75</u>	<u>\$27,323,148.76</u>

These funds have been used for the following purposes:

Invested in Capital of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited.....	\$12,835,950.00	\$	—	\$12,835,950.00
Invested in Fixed Assets, Loans, Investments, etc.....	4,919,358.01	9,567,840.75	14,487,198.76	
	<u>\$17,755,308.01</u>	<u>\$9,567,840.75</u>	<u>\$27,323,148.76</u>	

Livestock Excess Charges Credits—\$81,170.50

This sum, retained by way of a loan from the earnings of the Company, represents a refund of excess charges on livestock deliveries through Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Livestock Division and Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited during seasons 1952-53 to 1957-58 inclusive, and is made up as follows:

Amounts retained from Excess Charges Refund.....	\$602,998.38
Less amounts refunded as follows:	
(a) Within eligible categories.....	\$ 8,763.22
(b) Credits of \$5.00 and over.....	513,064.66
	<u>521,827.88</u>
	<u>\$ 81,170.50</u>

Capital—\$141,227.00

This represents the allotted capital to 31st July 1959.

Reserve—\$8,792,365.47

This is the amount of the Reserve Account at 31st July 1959.

SCHEDULE 1A

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS AT 31st JULY, 1959

	Cost	Accumulated Allowance for Depreciation	Net Value
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL			
Building, Equipment and Alterations.....	\$ 398,706.07	\$ 251,154.79	\$ 147,551.28
Furniture and Equipment.....	144,253.50	128,585.84	15,667.66
Automobiles and Truck.....	68,236.13	16,908.16	51,327.97
Motion Picture and Radio Equipment.....	22,500.20	17,395.22	5,104.98
Site and Parking Lot—Regina.....	67,691.43	1,187.49	66,503.94
Total—Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	\$ 701,387.33	\$ 415,231.50	\$ 286,155.83
SASKATCHEWAN POOL ELEVATORS LIMITED			
Country Elevators, etc.			
Country Elevators and Coal Sheds.....	\$35,829,272.52	\$22,303,640.78	\$13,525,631.74
Temporary Bins.....	274,950.44	127,331.86	147,618.58
Agents' Residences.....	3,467,841.97	1,788,608.33	1,679,233.64
Work under Construction.....	2,183,966.78	—	2,183,966.78
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.....	259,901.16	102,204.79	157,696.37
Wheat Pool Building, Saskatoon.....	120,428.19	27,427.99	93,000.20
Sites, Cottages, etc.....	104,694.37	—	104,694.37
Warehouse, Regina.....	25,867.58	9,585.53	16,282.05
Furniture and Equipment.....	411,067.14	317,908.17	93,158.97
Automobiles, Trucks, Trailers and Equipment.....	345,046.49	157,706.23	187,340.26
Payers' Safes.....	14,269.38	13,733.65	535.73
Total.....	\$43,037,306.02	\$24,848,147.33	\$18,189,158.69

Terminal Elevators

No. 4A Building.....	\$ 2,432,447.67	\$ 1,620,005.14	\$ 812,442.53
No. 4A Machinery and Equipment.....	2,235,778.33	1,877,635.72	358,142.61
No. 4B Building.....	1,622,696.33	659,080.95	963,615.38
No. 4B Machinery and Equipment.....	2,069,234.07	1,838,520.02	230,714.05
No. 5 Building.....	750,434.75	240,872.40	509,562.35
No. 5 Machinery and Equipment.....	668,107.50	498,374.49	169,733.01
No. 6 Building.....	2,362,970.97	230,358.80	2,132,612.17
No. 6 Machinery and Equipment.....	1,656,379.86	588,129.81	1,068,250.05
No. 7 Building.....	2,476,518.29	1,758,376.23	718,142.06
No. 7 Machinery and Equipment.....	2,531,063.27	2,233,190.87	297,872.40
No. 7 Storage Annex Building.....	919,114.34	378,437.16	540,677.18
No. 7 Storage Annex Machinery and Equipment.....	170,177.75	152,224.83	17,952.92
Feed Mill Building.....	27,515.00	17,921.11	9,593.89
Feed Mill Machinery and Equipment.....	44,288.65	39,533.19	4,755.46
Warehouses, Port Arthur and Fort William.....	35,177.51	24,054.19	11,123.32
Sites.....	317,607.59	—	317,607.59
	<u>\$20,319,511.88</u>	<u>\$12,156,714.91</u>	<u>\$ 8,162,796.97</u>

Flour Mill

Mill Building.....	\$ 874,846.29	\$ 181,133.26	\$ 693,713.03
Mill Machinery and Equipment.....	891,722.48	736,901.53	154,820.95
Grain Elevator Building.....	747,094.10	155,511.54	591,582.56
Grain Elevator Machinery and Equipment.....	439,016.15	362,545.15	76,471.00
Flour Sheds.....	34,826.73	7,269.65	27,557.08
Laboratory Equipment.....	16,831.05	9,304.02	7,527.03
Furniture and Equipment.....	26,096.22	17,835.39	8,260.83
Automobiles.....	27,025.31	7,238.70	19,786.61
Plant Tools and Equipment.....	15,332.08	11,337.02	3,995.06
Work under Construction.....	2,914.79	—	2,914.79
	<u>\$ 3,075,705.20</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,076.26</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,628.94</u>

(Continued on next page)

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS AT 31st JULY, 1959

SCHEDULE 1A (Continued)

	Cost	Accumulated Allowance for Depreciation	Net Value
SASKATCHEWAN POOL ELEVATORS LIMITED (Continued)			
Vegetable Oil Division			
Building.....	\$ 113,678.69	\$ 28,431.10	\$ 85,247.59
Machinery and Equipment.....	221,083.90	194,996.47	26,087.43
Refinery Building.....	32,357.72	6,687.22	25,670.50
Refinery Machinery and Equipment.....	146,625.47	108,466.18	38,159.29
Storage Tank Building.....	23,377.43	4,930.32	18,447.11
Storage Tank Machinery and Equipment.....	37,974.43	21,274.27	16,700.16
Grain Elevator—Building.....	66,523.68	18,842.36	47,681.32
Grain Elevator—Machinery and Equipment.....	34,224.21	20,961.84	13,262.37
Laboratory Equipment.....	8,315.34	4,904.80	3,410.54
Furniture and Equipment.....	8,253.49	5,865.91	2,387.58
Automobile.....	3,065.28	613.06	2,452.22
Plant Tools and Equipment.....	4,075.60	1,457.26	2,618.34
	<u>\$ 699,555.24</u>	<u>\$ 417,430.79</u>	<u>\$ 282,124.45</u>
Flour Mill and Vegetable Oil Plant Power Equipment and Sundry			
Boiler House and Substation Building.....	\$ 80,043.71	\$ 16,851.14	\$ 63,192.57
Boiler House Equipment.....	83,131.89	69,467.19	13,664.70
Substation Equipment.....	72,663.03	61,489.61	11,173.42
Spur Tracks—Saskatoon.....	35,726.71	13,110.53	22,616.18
Site—Saskatoon.....	8,840.53	—	8,840.53
	<u>\$ 280,405.87</u>	<u>\$ 160,918.47</u>	<u>\$ 119,487.40</u>
Total—Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited.....	<u><u>\$67,412,484.21</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,072,287.76</u></u>	<u><u>\$28,340,196.45</u></u>

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS LTD.

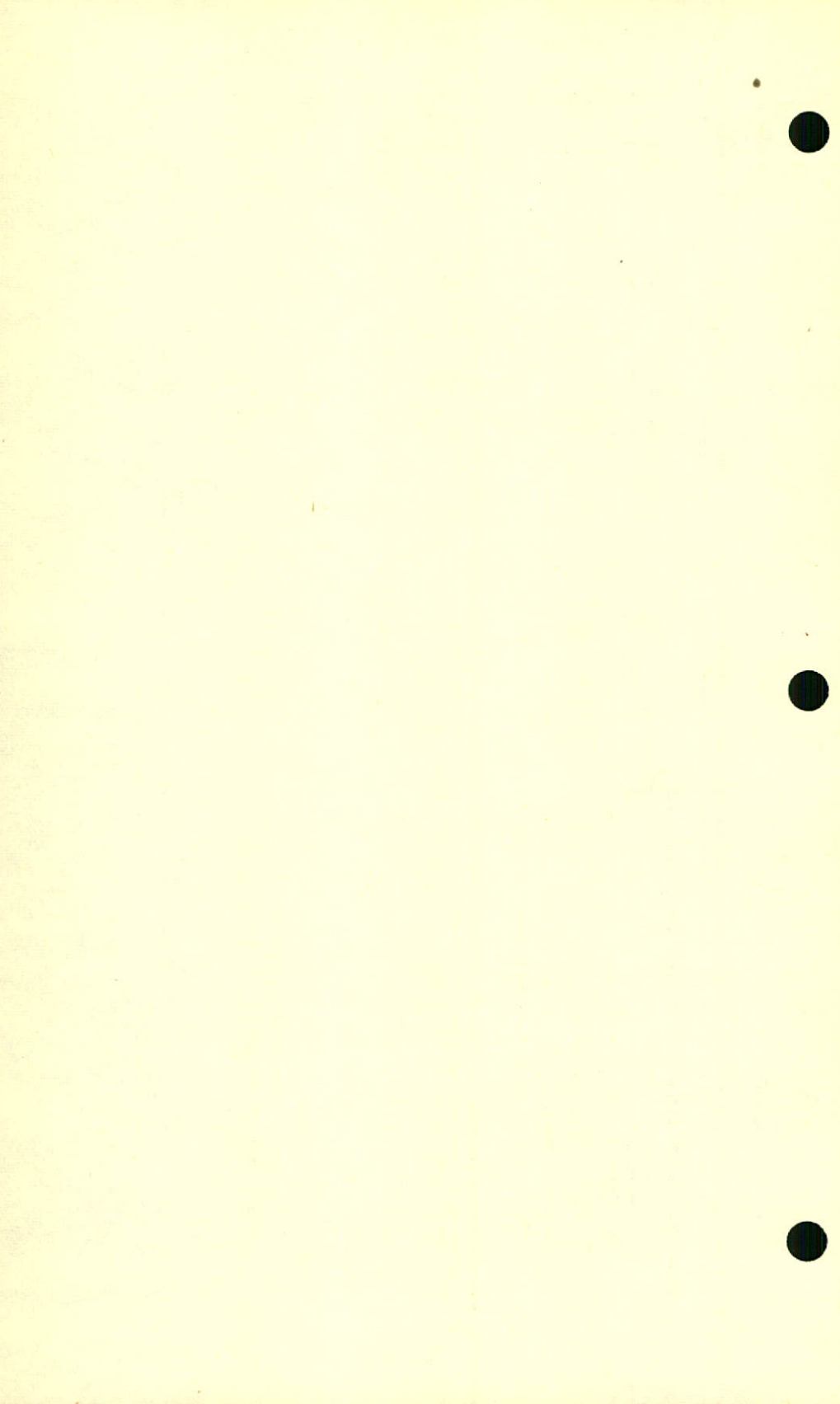
Stockyards.....	\$ 309,587.53	\$ 151,151.49	\$ 158,436.04
Assembly Yards.....	8,154.72	2,696.90	5,457.82
Country Scales and Sheds.....	11,750.07	7,859.51	3,890.56
Tattoo Equipment.....	7,593.81	7,387.23	206.58
Sundry Equipment.....	1,244.93	810.13	434.80
Furniture and Equipment.....	30,244.23	22,301.36	7,942.87
Automobile, Trucks and Tractors.....	67,566.31	34,928.85	32,637.46
Sites.....	12,795.30	—	12,795.30
Work under Construction.....	18,591.45	—	18,591.45
Total—Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited.....	\$ 467,528.35	\$ 227,135.47	\$ 240,392.88

MODERN PRESS LIMITED

Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.....	\$ 1,104,061.10	\$ 604,142.29	\$ 499,918.81
Furniture and Equipment.....	43,504.18	32,590.66	10,913.52
Sites—Saskatoon	15,225.00	—	15,225.00
Total—Modern Press Limited.....	\$ 1,162,790.28	\$ 636,732.95	\$ 526,057.33

SASKATCHEWAN POOL TERMINALS LIMITED

Furniture and Equipment.....	\$ 38,301.20	\$ 28,009.15	\$ 10,292.05
Automobile and Trucks.....	9,135.44	5,993.16	3,142.28
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	30,551.80	19,942.61	10,609.19
Total—Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Limited.....	\$ 77,988.44	\$ 53,944.92	\$ 24,043.52
TOTAL—ALL COMPANIES.....	\$69,822,178.61	\$40,405,332.60	\$29,416,846.01



SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENT No. 2

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL STATEMENT AT 31st JULY, 1959

Capital Receipts

Capital.....	\$ 141,227.00
Commercial Reserve.....	9,567,840.75
Elevator Deductions.....	17,755,308.01
Livestock Excess Charges Credits.....	81,170.50
Reserve for Unearned Subscriptions.....	10,000.00
Reserve.....	8,792,365.47
Deferred Account payable re Terminal Elevator No. 6.....	1,889,020.55

Capital Expenditures

Fixed and Sundry Assets:

Fixed Assets, less accumulated allowance for depreciation.....	\$29,416,846.01
Investments and Memberships.....	399,367.82

Deferred Accounts:

Accounts Receivable Deferred.....	169,962.55
Deferred Charges.....	265,484.44

Approved programme of building and work under construction and machinery under purchase—Estimated

Head Office.....	\$ 69,192.85
Country Elevators and Annexes, etc.....	3,346,851.95
Agents' Dwellings.....	425,416.65
Office Equipment, etc.....	163,814.35
Flour Mill.....	92,542.38
Vegetable Oil Plant.....	12,353.45
Terminals.....	271,502.55
Sask. Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited.....	67,737.38
Modern Press Limited.....	7,933.00
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Ltd.....	5,976.59

	\$4,463,321.15
Less: paid on Account.....	2,718,521.15

Balance available as Working Capital for season 1959-60.....	1,744,800.00
	6,240,471.46
	<u>\$38,236,932.28</u> <u>\$38,236,932.28</u>

CURRENT POSITION PER CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AT 31st JULY, 1959

Current Assets.....	\$104,312,264.28
Current Liabilities.....	96,326,992.82

Current Position per Balance Sheet.....\$ 7,985,271.46

Less: Estimated Capital Expenditure to complete programme of Building and Work under Construction and Machinery under Purchase..... 1,744,800.00

Balance available as Working Capital for Season 1959-60.....\$ 6,240,471.46

STATEMENT OF NET EARNINGS AND CAPITAL GAINS OF SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
SHOWING AMOUNTS PAID AND CREDITED TO AND PAID ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS FOR PERIOD
1st AUGUST, 1925, to 31st JULY, 1959

	Total 1925-1958	Allocation 1957-1958 Surplus	Sundry Adjustments	Season 1958-1959	Total 1925-1959
2 Net Earnings and Capital Gains after adjusting for Income Taxes and all Company Losses.....	\$90,265,449.12	\$ —	\$ 43,962.27 (B) (540,000.00) (A)	\$ —	\$89,769,411.39
Net Earnings for Season 1958-1959:					
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool: Before provision for Income Taxes.....	—	—	—	6,339,058.37	6,339,058.37
Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited: After provision for Income Taxes.....	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Limited: After provision for Income Taxes.....	—	—	—	166.57	166.57
Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd; After provision for Income Taxes.....	—	—	—	3,000.27	3,000.27
Modern Press Limited.....	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$90,265,449.12</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (496,037.73)</u>	<u>\$6,342,225.21</u>	<u>\$96,111,636.60</u>

Excess Charges Refund paid to growers in cash as follows: Grain deliveries.....	\$24,261,023.70	\$1,856,251.09	\$ 76.02	\$ —	\$26,117,350.81
Livestock deliveries.....	60,152.06	8,668.55	—	—	68,820.61
Paid for Certificates Purchased in Settlement of Credits.....	19,527,577.87	1,643,767.42	—	—	21,171,345.29
Retained as a Loan and credited to members as follows: Commercial Reserve.....	2,478,876.16	521,113.42	—	—	2,999,989.58
Elevator Deductions.....	4,600,188.71	967,059.23	—	—	5,567,247.94
Livestock Excess Charges Credits.....	393,090.44	209,907.94	—	—	602,998.38
Interest on Elevator Deductions.....	3,758,448.20	—	—	—	3,758,448.20
Interest on Commercial Reserve.....	742,976.43	—	—	—	742,976.43
Farm Storage paid to Growers.....	306,456.74	—	—	—	306,456.74
Payments re 1929-1930 Pool Overpayment: Principal.....	11,247,532.70	—	—	—	11,247,532.70
Interest and Sinking Fund Deficiency.....	8,397,046.08	—	—	—	8,397,046.08
Unallocated Surplus—Season 1957-1958.....	6,356,091.75	(6,356,091.75)	—	—	—
Unallocated Surplus—Season 1958-1959.....	—	—	—	6,339,058.37	6,339,058.37
Reserve.....	8,135,988.28	609,324.10	(76.02) (C)	—	8,792,365.47
Estimated 1957-58 Income Taxes.....	—	540,000.00	43,962.27 (B)	3,166.84	—
			(540,000.00) (A)	—	—
	\$90,265,449.12	—	\$ (496,037.73)	\$6,342,225.21	\$96,111,636.60

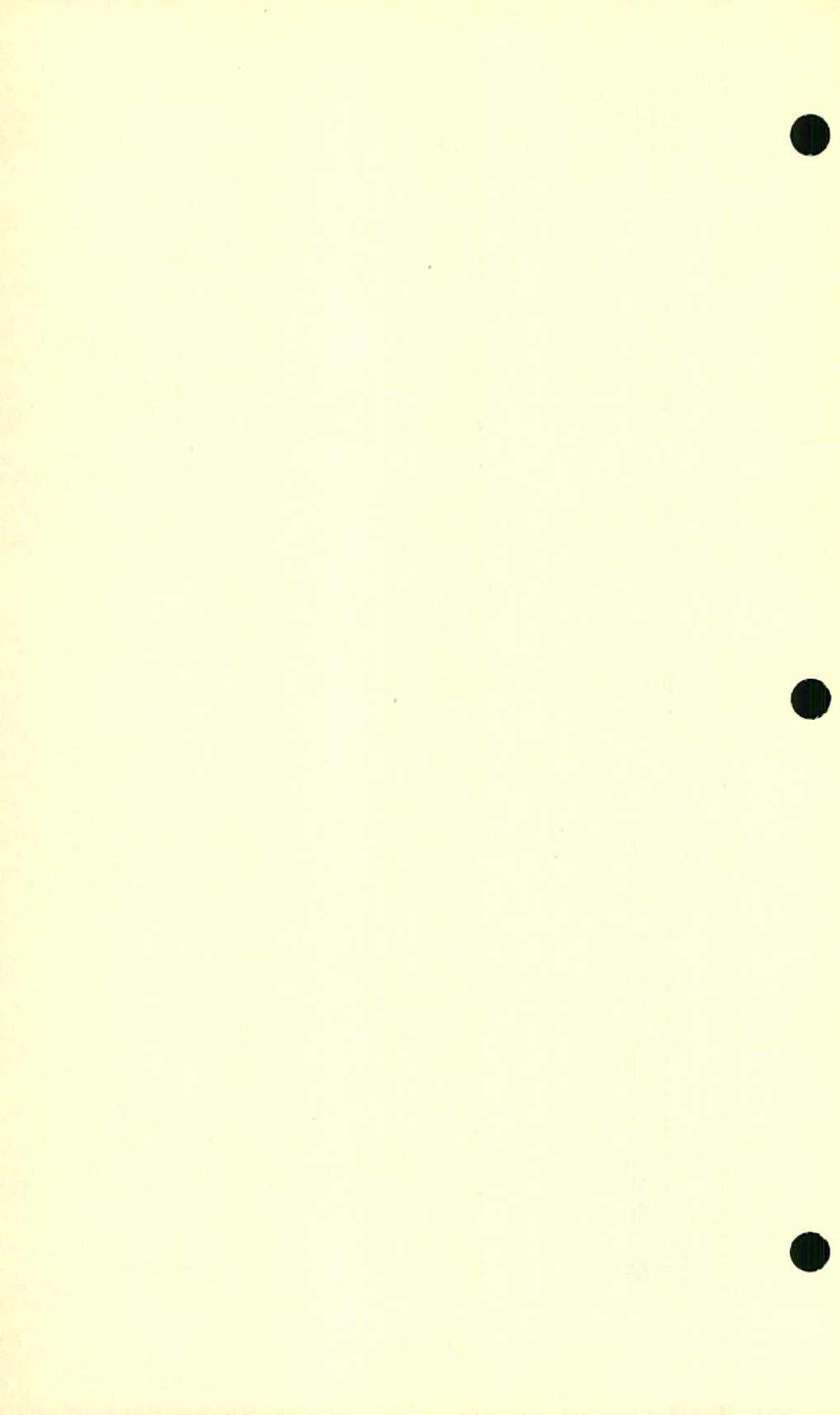
Note: Of the sum of \$602,998.38 shown on the above statement as "Livestock Excess Charges Credits retained as a loan and Credited to Members", the sum of \$521,827.88 has been refunded to members and charged to Capital, leaving a balance of \$81,170.50 retained, as shown on the balance sheet of the Company.

Sundry adjustments as shown in the third column of the statement are composed of the following:

(A) Transfer of estimated income taxes for season 1957-58 to Accounts Payable.

(B) Transfer of the following items to Reserve:

Capital gain on disposal of Assets.....	\$43,079.27
Profit on disposal of assets.....	2,458.83
	<u>\$45,538.10</u>
Less: adjustment of prior year's Income Taxes.....	1,575.83
	<u>\$43,962.27</u>
asons' Excess Charges Refund which have been charged to Reserve.....	\$ 76.02



SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL
STATEMENT OF GRAIN HANDLED AT 31st JULY, 1959

TOTAL HANDLED—ALL GRAINS

Country Elevator Division: Elevators.....	Bushels 1924-1958 3,533,816,749
Platform.....	59,965,501
Total.....	3,593,782,250

Number of Elevators that received grain.....

Average handlings per Elevator*.....

Terminal Elevator Division: Terminal No. 4.....	760,624,943
Terminal No. 5 (Old).....	117,258,782
Terminal No. 5 (New).....	79,584,473
Terminal No. 6.....	468,257,949
Terminal No. 7.....	978,220,789
Terminal No. 8.....	28,240,761
Vancouver Terminal.....	30,394,239

Total..... 2,462,581,936

Buffalo Terminal**..... 103,949,687

Flour Mill Division: Street.....	3,673,362
Carlot.....	17,386,617
Gristing.....	117,613
	21,177,592

Vegetable Oil Division: Street.....	1,651,922
Carlot.....	3,472,581
	5,124,503

STATEMENT No. 5

Bushels 1958-1959 143,239,941	Bushels 1924-1959 3,677,056,690
33,744	59,999,245
143,273,685	3,737,055,935

1,127

127,098

28,255,471	788,880,414
—	117,258,782
7,598,329	87,182,802
18,591,354	486,849,303
30,785,717	1,009,006,506
—	28,240,761
15,431,857	45,826,096

100,662,728 2,563,244,664

— 103,949,687

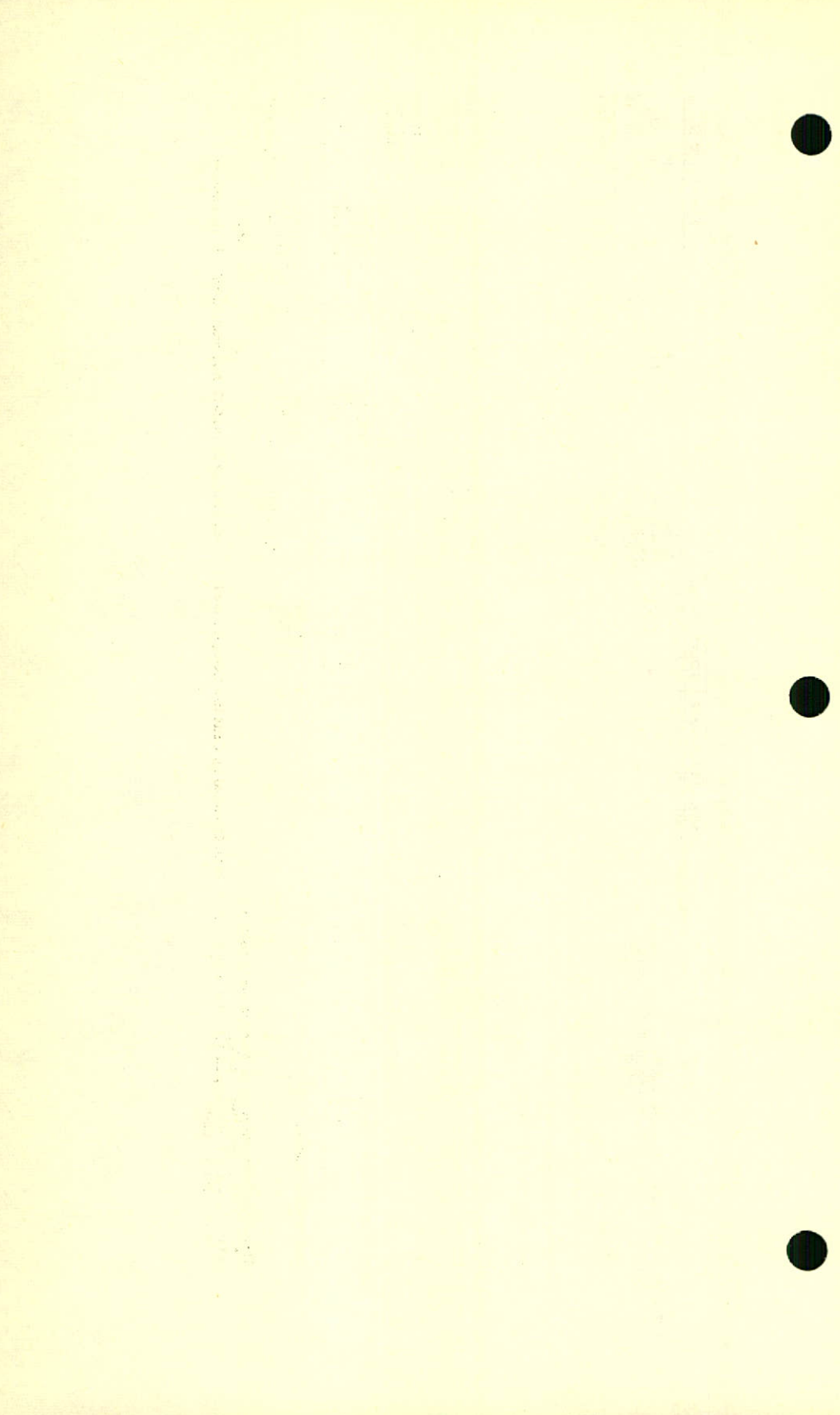
500,319	4,173,681
2,647,937	20,034,554
64,197	181,810
3,212,453	24,390,045

305,086	1,957,008
446,472	3,919,053
751,558	5,876,061

Rapeseed Handlings are included in above figures.

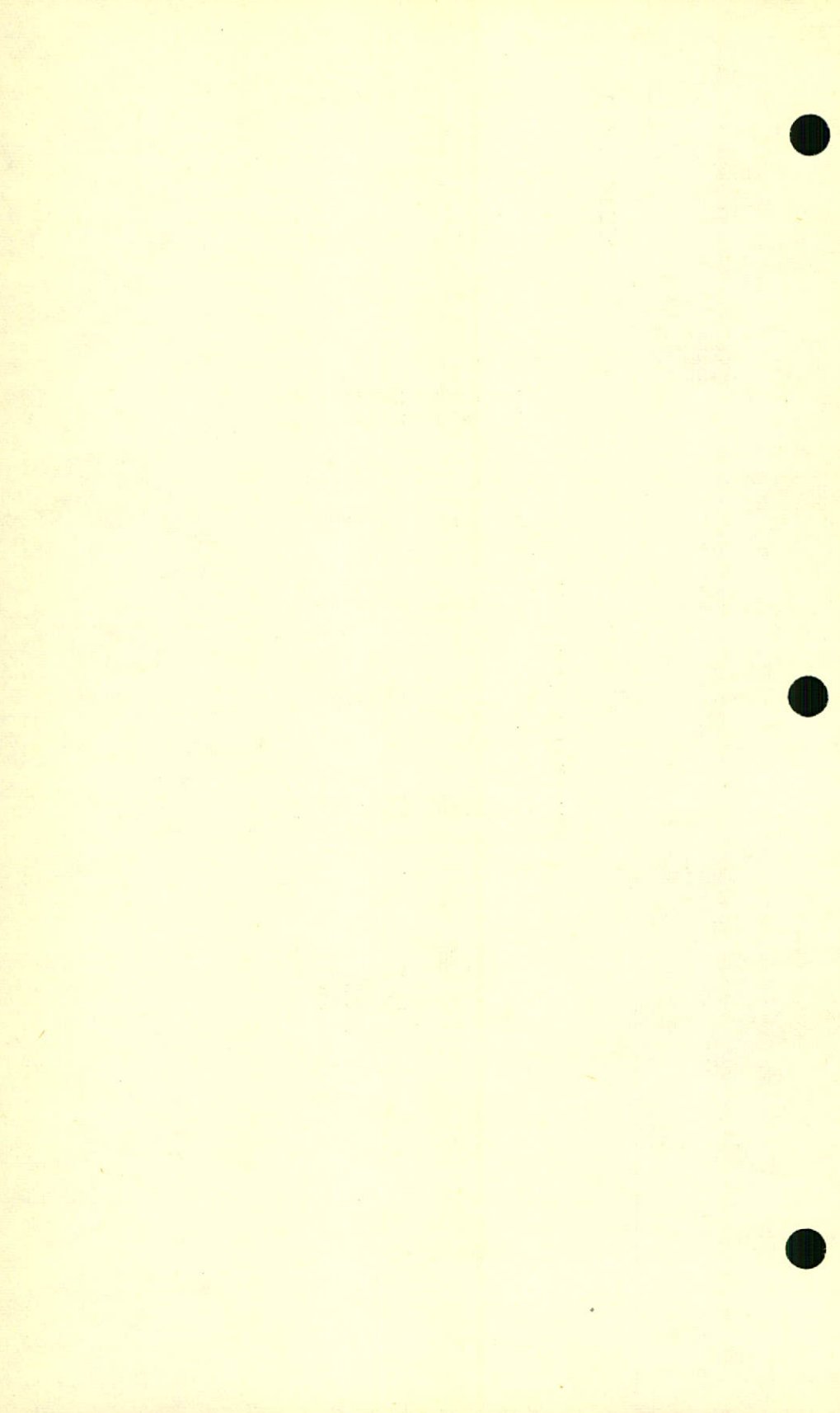
* Platform receipts not included.

** Grain handled from August 1st, 1927, to April 15th, 1933. Operated by Canadian Co-operative Producers Limited in 1926-27, and grain handled in that season was 27,981,088 bushels.



STATEMENT No. 6**LIBRARY RECORD FOR 1958-59**

	Books Mailed	Books Returned	Requests Books	Catalogues	Postage
1958					
August.....	418	439	33	3	\$39.73
September.....	459	477	26	7	39.40
October.....	475	488	37	10	40.27
November.....	471	444	56	15	38.61
December.....	548	531	55	18	44.42
1959					
January.....	678	608	62	23	55.53
February.....	629	632	54	16	51.38
March.....	613	634	37	8	50.93
April.....	551	567	21	4	40.69
May.....	387	412	25	2	33.24
June.....	389	399	18	1	35.83
July.....	387	392	26	1	26.45
Totals.....	6,005	6,023	450	108	\$496.48



STATEMENT No. 7**WHEAT POOL COMMITTEES****1958-1959****TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEES**

<i>Sub-District</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	<i>Total</i>
District 1.....	3	4	5	10	7	6	8	11	6	8	—	68
District 2.....	6	4	5	7	3	5	9	8	7	5	5	64
District 3.....	4	3	3	4	5	2	3	5	3	7	—	39
District 4.....	4	3	8	4	5	2	4	6	3	6	—	45
District 5.....	9	7	5	7	7	3	6	10	8	5	—	67
District 6.....	9	10	7	6	9	12	12	7	7	8	—	87
District 7.....	8	5	5	5	6	8	6	5	7	5	7	67
District 8.....	8	7	10	8	7	7	5	6	4	3	4	69
District 9.....	6	7	5	6	4	8	6	5	6	6	—	59
District 10.....	6	6	4	6	14	8	3	6	4	9	—	66
District 11.....	8	10	11	5	5	7	10	7	10	9	—	82
District 12.....	9	5	9	6	5	6	6	7	10	7	—	70
District 13.....	8	11	4	10	8	7	11	6	9	9	7	90
District 14.....	5	8	6	9	3	6	9	12	7	9	7	81
District 15.....	8	6	7	8	5	5	2	3	7	3	6	60
District 16.....	7	7	9	7	4	11	5	7	7	7	8	79
												<u>1,093</u>

STATEMENT No. 8**COMMITTEES REORGANIZED**

District 1.....	3	4	5	10	7	6	8	11	6	8	—	68
District 2.....	6	4	4	7	3	5	9	8	7	5	5	63
District 3.....	4	3	3	4	5	2	3	5	3	7	—	39
District 4.....	4	2	8	4	5	2	4	6	3	6	—	44
District 5.....	8	7	5	7	7	2	6	10	8	5	—	65
District 6.....	8	10	7	6	9	10	12	7	7	8	—	84
District 7.....	8	5	5	5	6	8	6	5	7	5	7	67
District 8.....	8	7	10	8	7	7	5	5	4	3	3	67
District 9.....	6	7	5	6	4	8	6	5	6	6	—	59
District 10.....	6	6	3	6	14	8	3	6	4	9	—	65
District 11.....	8	10	11	5	5	6	10	7	10	9	—	81
District 12.....	9	5	9	6	5	6	6	7	10	7	—	70
District 13.....	8	11	4	10	8	7	11	6	9	9	7	90
District 14.....	5	8	6	9	3	6	9	12	7	9	6	80
District 15.....	7	5	7	8	5	5	2	3	7	3	6	58
District 16.....	7	7	9	7	4	11	4	7	7	7	8	78
												<u>1,078</u>

15 Committees not reorganized 31st July 1959

19 Committees not reorganized 31st July 1958

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES LIMITED
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

STATEMENT No. 9

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st JULY 1959

ASSETS**Agency Assets**

Cash in Agency bank accounts.....	\$ 33,877.38	
Accounts receivable.....	155,430.51	\$189,307.89

Shareholders' and Patrons' Assets**Cash**

In general bank account.....	\$ 1,516.08	
------------------------------	-------------	--

Accounts Receivable

Due from Agency Funds—per contra	\$112,967.71	
Pool Insurance Company.....	16,901.84	
Miscellaneous.....	2,121.36	131,990.91

Furniture and Fixtures

Cost—less depreciation	1,394.76	134,901.75
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\$324,209.64**LIABILITIES****Agency Liabilities**

Accounts payable.....	\$ 76,340.18	
Due to General Funds—per contra	112,967.71	\$189,307.89

Shareholders' Liabilities and Reserves

Miscellaneous accounts payable.....	\$ 790.25	
Reserved for income tax.....	178.64	
Patronage dividend payable.....	93,932.86	\$ 94,901.75

General reserve for unearned income:

Allocated as follows—		
Alberta Wheat Pool.....	\$ 5,568.12	
Manitoba Pool Elevators.....	3,146.82	
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	11,285.06	20,000.00
		114,901.75

Capital Stock

Authorized, issued and fully paid (2,000 shares at \$10.00 each).....	20,000.00
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Approved on behalf of the Board:

JOHN H. WESSON, *Director*
 W. J. PARKER, *Director*

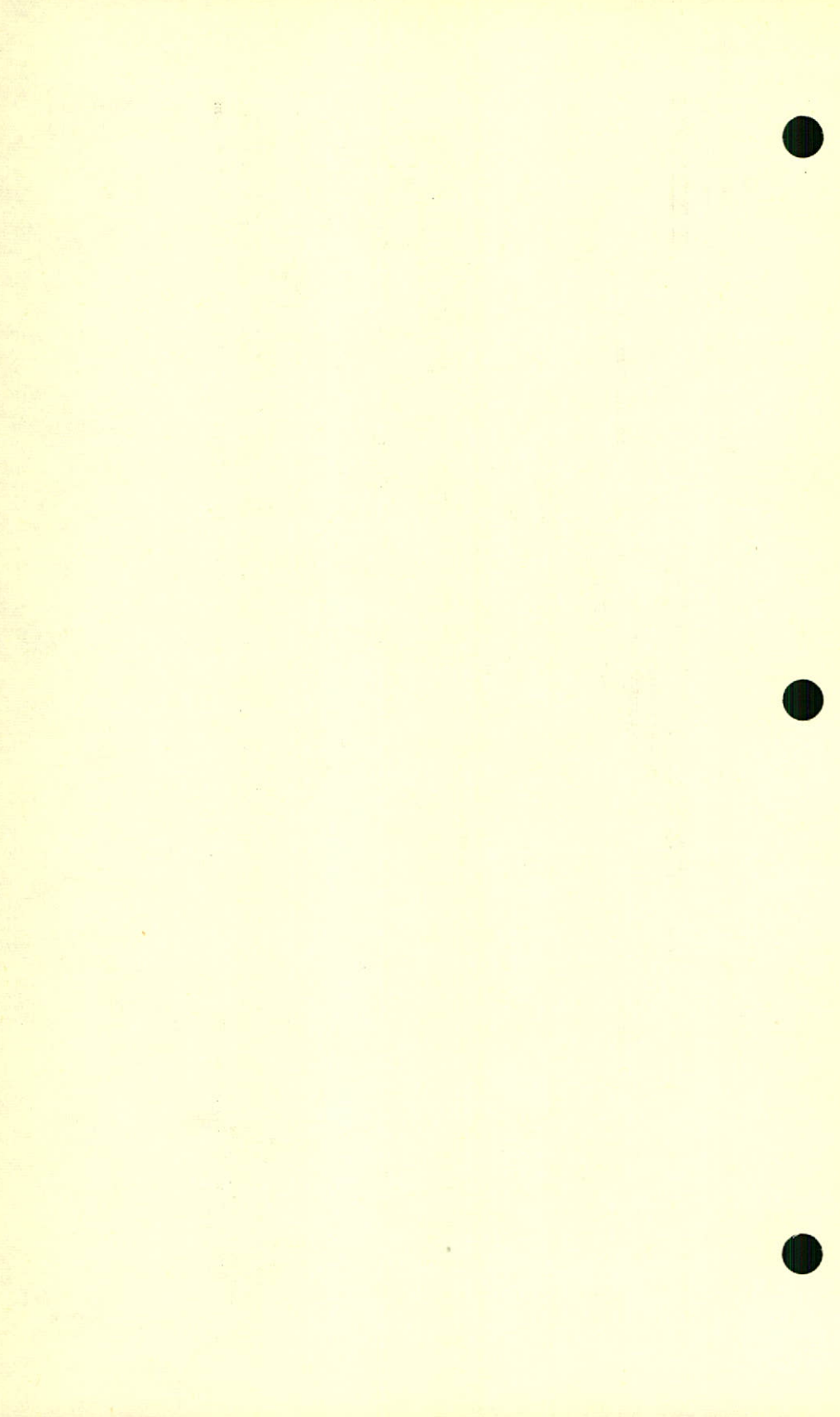
\$324,209.64**AUDITORS' REPORT**

We have audited the accounts of Canadian Pool Agencies Limited for the year ended 31st July 1959 and have received all the information and explanations we have required. Bank balances have been confirmed by certificate direct from the Company's bankers. Accounts receivable and payable have been confirmed by circularization.

We certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and related statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit, respectively, a true and correct view of the financial position of Canadian Pool Agencies Limited as at 31st July 1959 and the results of operating for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the records of the Company. All transactions coming under our notice have been within the powers and objects of the Company to the best of our information and belief.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 2nd October, 1959.

(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS, *Chartered Accountants*

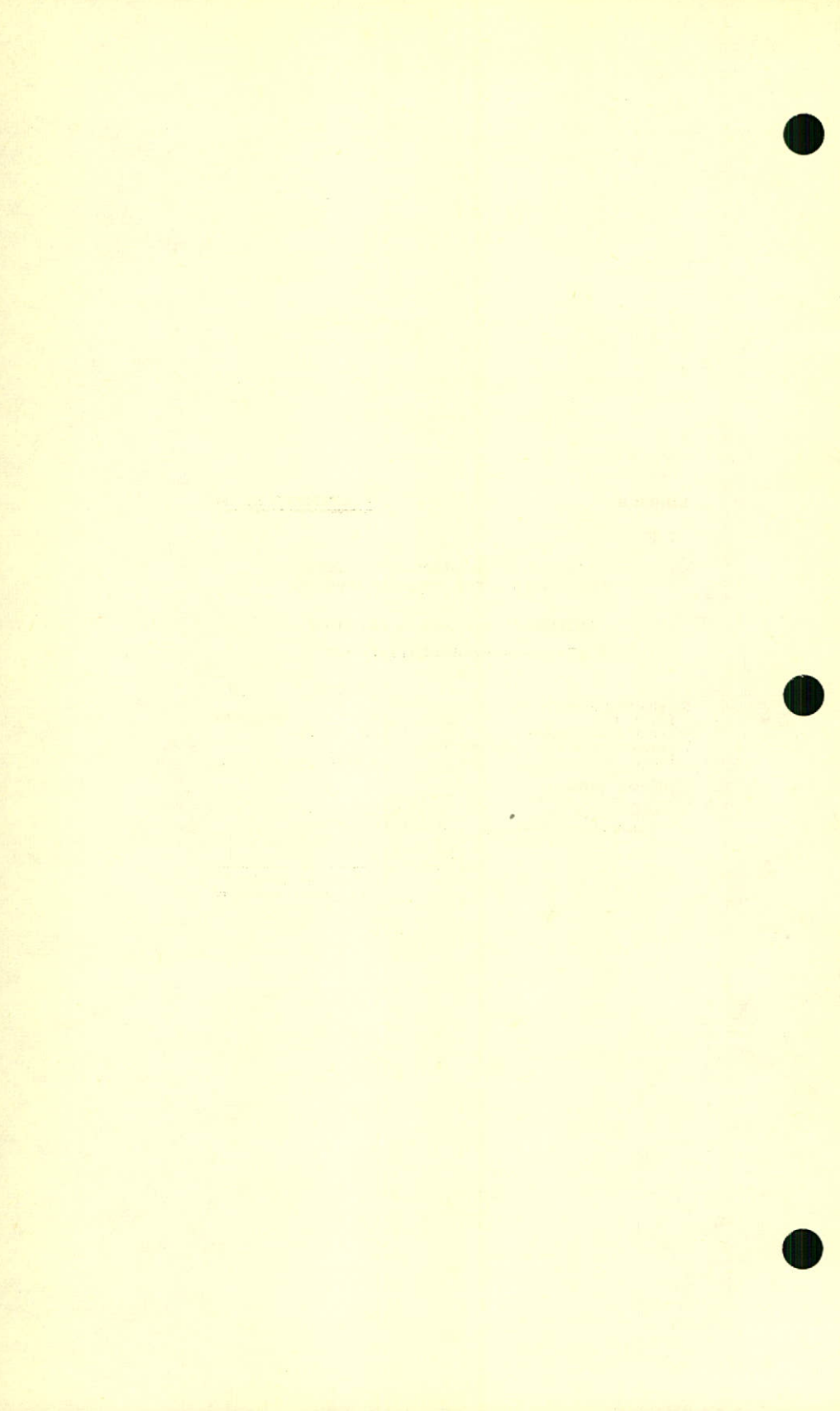


CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES LIMITED
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SUMMARY OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31st July 1959

	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Surplus for the year ended 31st July 1959:		
Exhibit C.....		\$94,511.50
Reserved for income tax.....	\$ 578.64	
Patronage dividend for year 1958-1959:		
Exhibit A.....	93,932.86	
Allocated as follows:		
Alberta Wheat Pool.....	\$21,884.39	
Manitoba Pool Elevators.....	22,380.24	
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	49,668.23	
	<u>\$93,932.86</u>	
	<u>\$94,511.50</u>	<u>\$94,511.50</u>



CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES LIMITED
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31st July 1959

Income

Commissions:		
Fire.....	\$ 50,267.39	
Bonds.....	20,361.64	
Automobile.....	6,584.99	
Lake marine.....	373.08	
Ocean marine.....	3,775.26	
Accident and sickness.....	925.25	
Liability.....	1,120.68	
Use and occupancy.....	3,918.41	
Robbery and burglary.....	586.34	
Inland marine.....	4,158.70	
Inland transportation.....	492.97	
Steam boiler.....	52.80	
Composite.....	1,555.75	
Contingent.....	9,353.37	
	<u>\$103,526.63</u>	
Deduct: Brokerage paid.....	280.25	
		\$103,246.38
Other income:		
Interest.....		14,325.00
Total income for the year.....		\$117,571.38

Expenses

Salaries.....	\$16,473.00	
Directors fees and expenses.....	325.34	
Rent and light.....	2,354.19	
Postage, telephone and telegraph.....	610.37	
Printing and stationery.....	807.11	
Taxes and licenses.....	312.98	
Travelling.....	178.85	
Legal and audit.....	750.00	
Staff pension, group and unemployment insurance.....	626.21	
Depreciation.....	348.69	
Miscellaneous expense.....	573.14	
	<u>\$ 23,359.88</u>	
Deduct: Recovery from Interprovincial Pool.....	300.00	
Total expenses for the year.....		23,059.88

Balance—surplus for the year ended 31st July 1959,
 carried to Exhibit B..... \$ 94,511.50

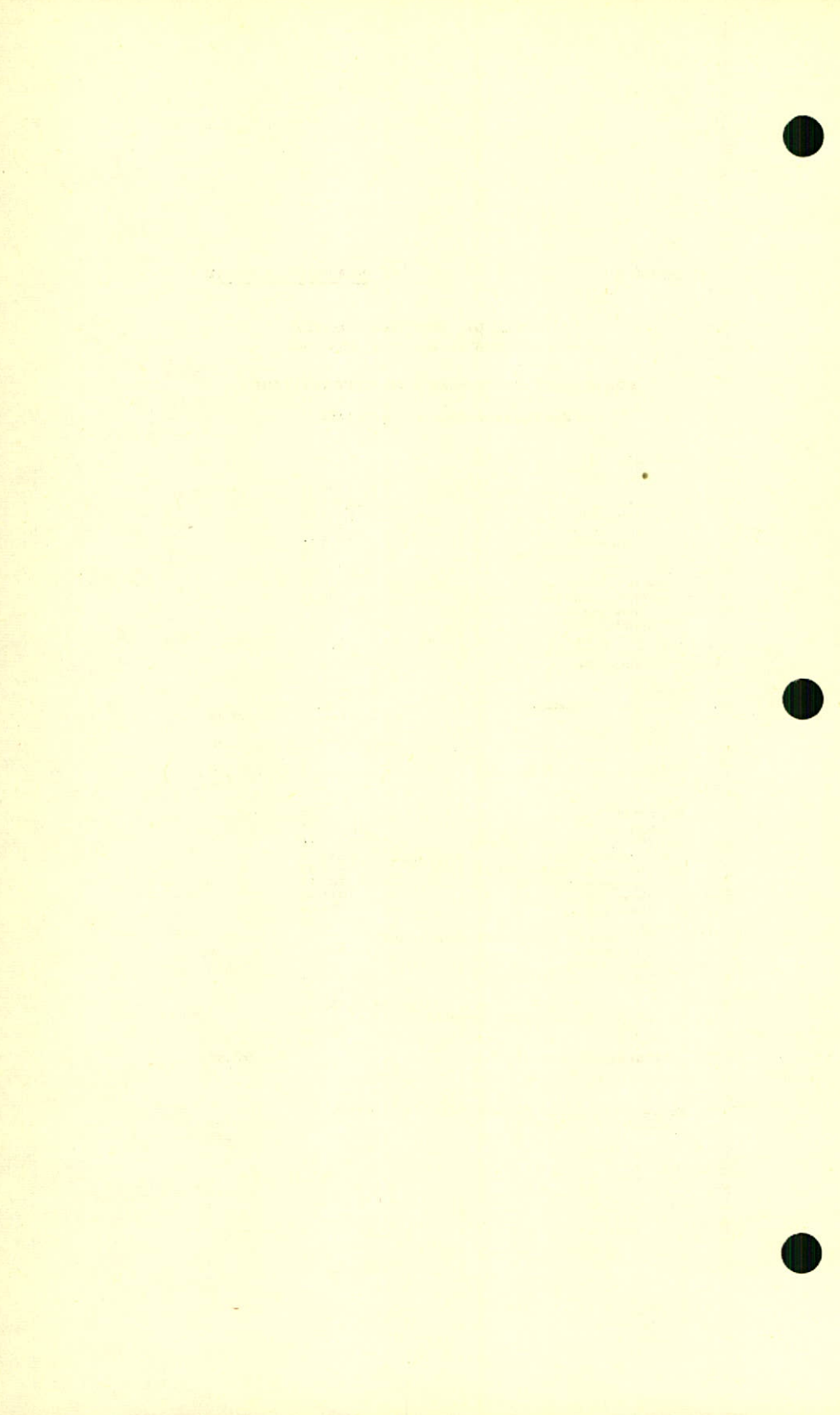


Exhibit A

POOL INSURANCE COMPANY
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31st December 1958

STATEMENT No. 12

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank		Current Liabilities:	
Bank of Montreal.....	\$ 731,673.23	Miscellaneous accounts payable.....	\$ 3,120.00
Accounts Receivable		Reinsurance accounts payable.....	89,383.48
Canadian Pool Agencies Limited.....	\$249,839.47	Losses in process.....	64,938.03
Reinsurance accounts.....	29,635.08	Taxes accrued.....	13,759.91
	279,474.55	Dividends payable as per Exhibit B.....	760,258.08
Investments—at cost	658,233.75		\$ 931,459.50
Government of Canada bonds.....	\$667,500.00	Reserve for Unearned Income:	
Listed value.....	\$603,650.00	Unearned premiums.....	\$176,501.00
Interest thereon:		Unearned reinsurance commission.....	86,263.04
Due.....	\$ 243.75		262,764.04
Accrued.....	6,332.30	Capital Stock:	
Automobiles—cost less depreciation	6,576.05	Authorized—5,000 shares at \$100.00	\$500,000.00
	4,950.90	Subscribed—2,500 shares at \$100.00	\$250,000.00
		Paid thereon.....	185,000.00
		Surplus:	
		Premium of 62% on capital stock.....	\$155,000.00
		Surplus realized on investments sold.....	18,184.94
		Transferred from Shareholders' and	
		Patrons' Equity Account 1949-1958.....	128,500.00
			301,684.94
			<u>\$1,680,908.48</u>
	<u>\$1,680,908.48</u>		

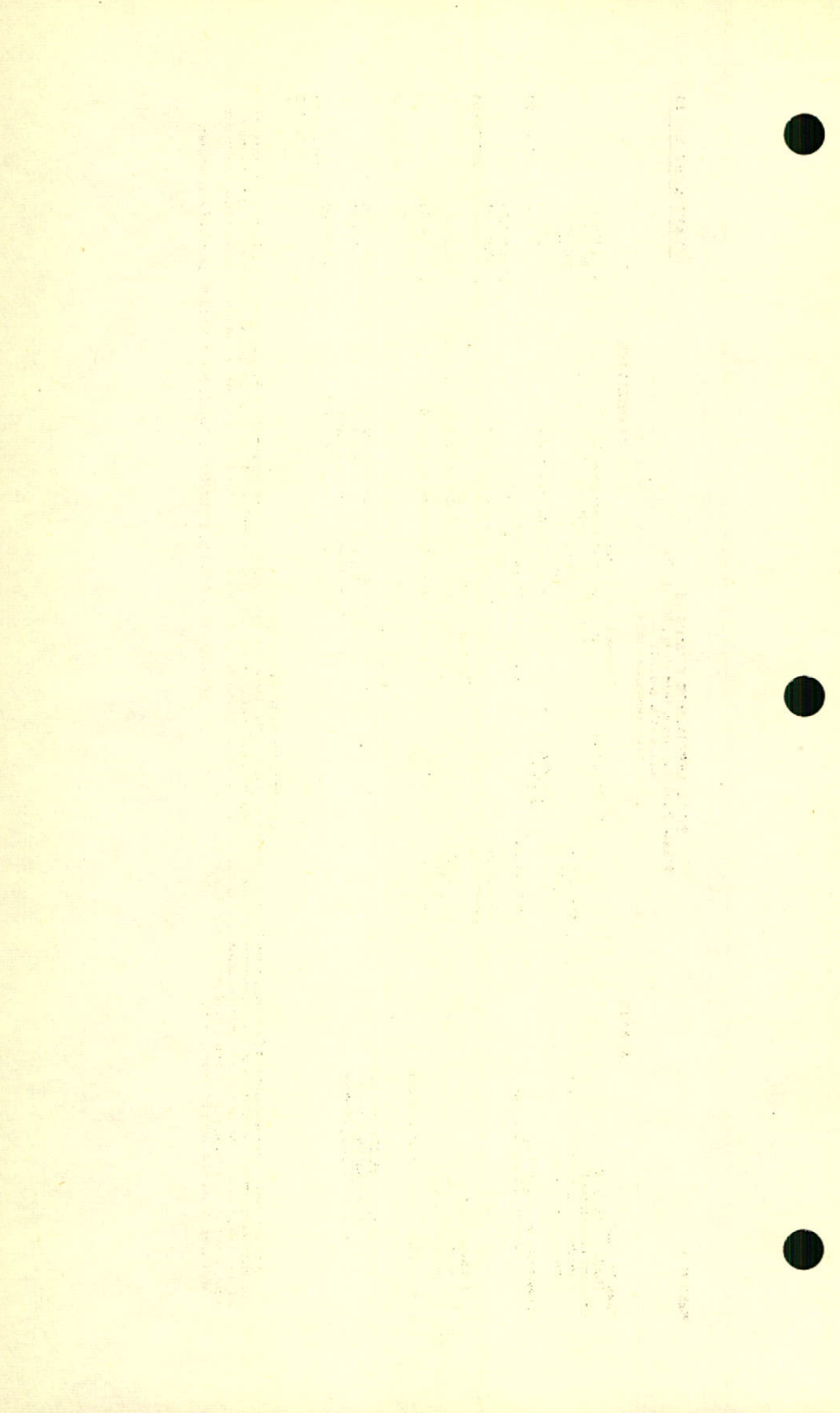
Approved on behalf of the Board:
J. H. WESSON, *Director*
W. J. PARKER, *Director*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the accounts of Pool Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December 1958 and in our opinion the above balance sheet and related statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Company as at 31st December 1958 and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions coming within our notice were, in our opinion, within the powers and objects of the Company.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 24th February, 1959.

(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS, *Chartered Accountants.*



POOL INSURANCE COMPANY

Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SUMMARY OF SHAREHOLDERS' AND PATRONS'
EQUITY ACCOUNT

As at 31st December 1958

		<i>Credit</i>
Surplus for the year ended 31st December 1958, Exhibit C.		\$780,027.69
Transferred to surplus.....	\$ 16,000.00	
Provision for income tax.....	3,769.61	
Balance carried down.....	760,258.08	

\$780,027.69	\$780,027.69
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Balance brought down.....	\$760,258.08
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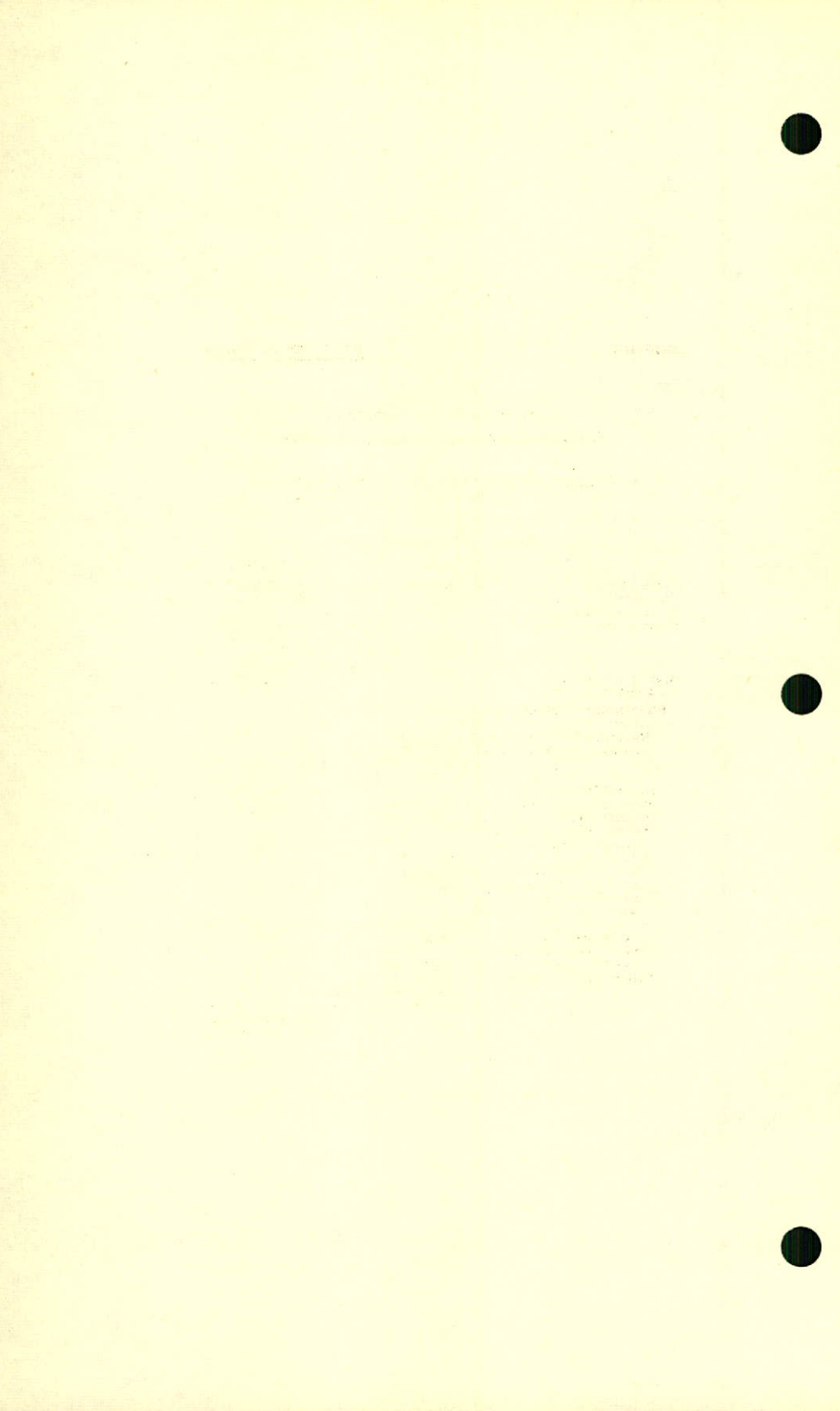
Allocated as follows:

Shareholders' Dividend

Alberta Wheat Pool.....	\$.55	
Manitoba Pool Elevators....	.37	
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool..	.93	
	\$	1.85

Patrons' Dividend

Alberta Wheat Pool.....	\$132,115.08	
Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd.	59.79	
Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators Limited.....	64,994.86	
Manitoba Pool Elevators....	130,606.80	
Sask. Pool Elevators Ltd....	152,531.59	
Sask. Pool Elevators Ltd. and Sask. Pool Terminals Limited.....	7.90	
Sask. Wheat Pool.....	276,660.80	
Sask. Co-operative Live- stock Producers Ltd.....	2,965.80	
Modern Press Limited.....	313.61	
	760,256.23	
	\$760,258.08	\$760,258.08

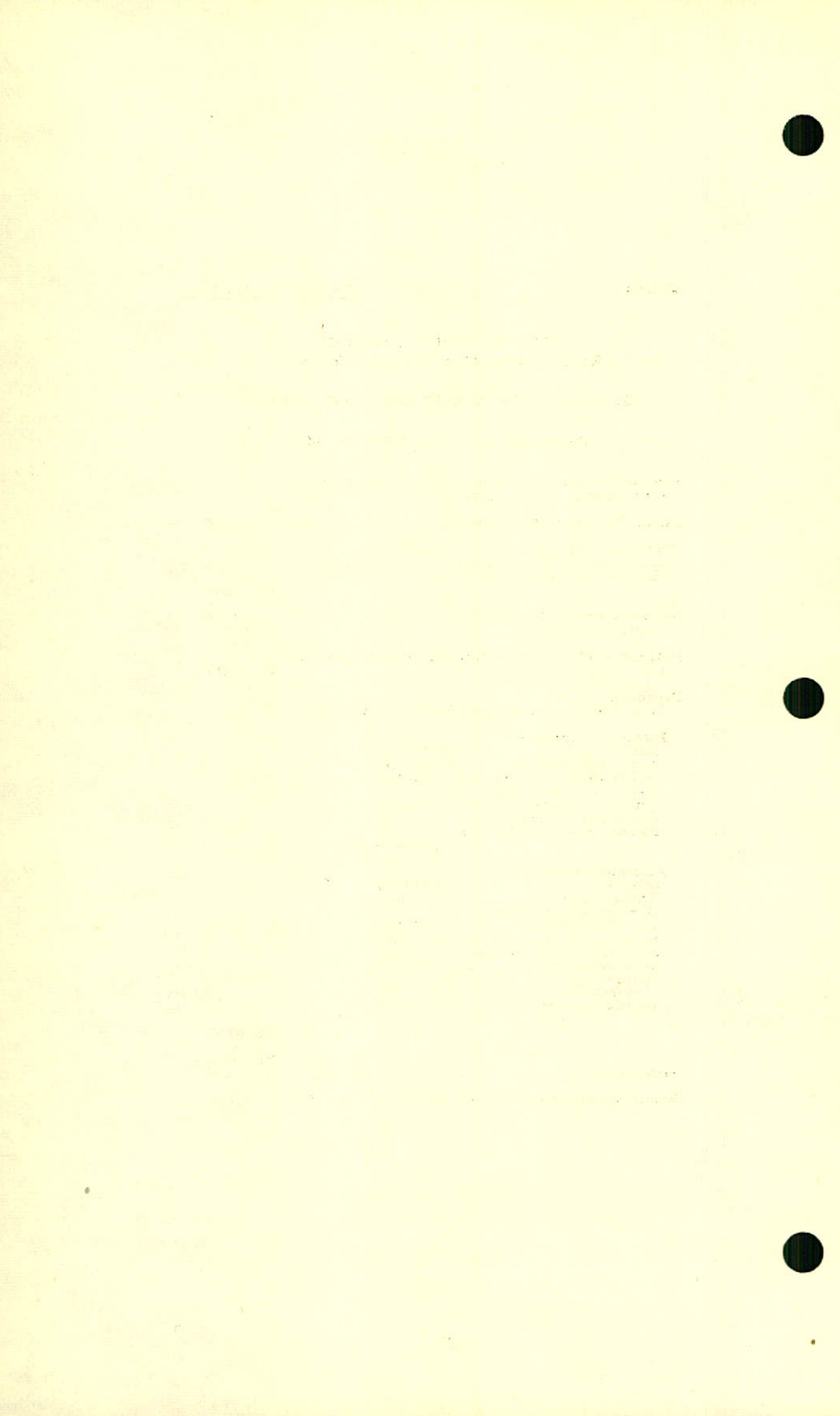


POOL INSURANCE COMPANY
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31st December 1958

Premiums on business written.....	\$1,344,230.18	
Less: Ceded to other companies.....	666,338.10	\$677,892.08
Deduct: Increase in unearned premiums.....		3,971.00
Premiums earned in 1958.....		673,921.08
Losses and adjustment expense.....	\$ 407,184.79	
Less: Reinsurance recoveries.....	203,797.45	
		203,387.34
Net underwriting income.....		470,533.74
Reinsurance commission.....		361,806.90
Balance, available for expenses and to Shareholders and Patrons.....		832,340.64
Expenses:		
Taxes, licenses and association dues.....	\$22,774.81	
Inspection service—		
Salaries.....	\$17,061.36	
Automobile expenses.....	6,373.17	
Other travelling expenses.....	4,654.35	
Staff pension, group and unemployment insurance.....	1,946.52	
Printing and stationery.....	562.71	
Postage, telegraph, telephone....	250.22	
		30,848.33
Administration—		
Salaries.....	\$16,692.14	
Rent and light.....	2,356.57	
Directors' fees and expenses.....	458.42	
Travelling expenses.....	624.04	
Printing and stationery.....	30.98	
Postage, telegraph, telephone....	491.23	
Legal and audit.....	807.25	
Staff pension, group and unemployment insurance.....	593.02	
Miscellaneous expense.....	493.14	
		22,546.79
		76,169.93
Interest earned.....		756,170.71
		23,856.98
Balance, surplus for the year 1958, carried to Exhibit B.....		\$780,027.69



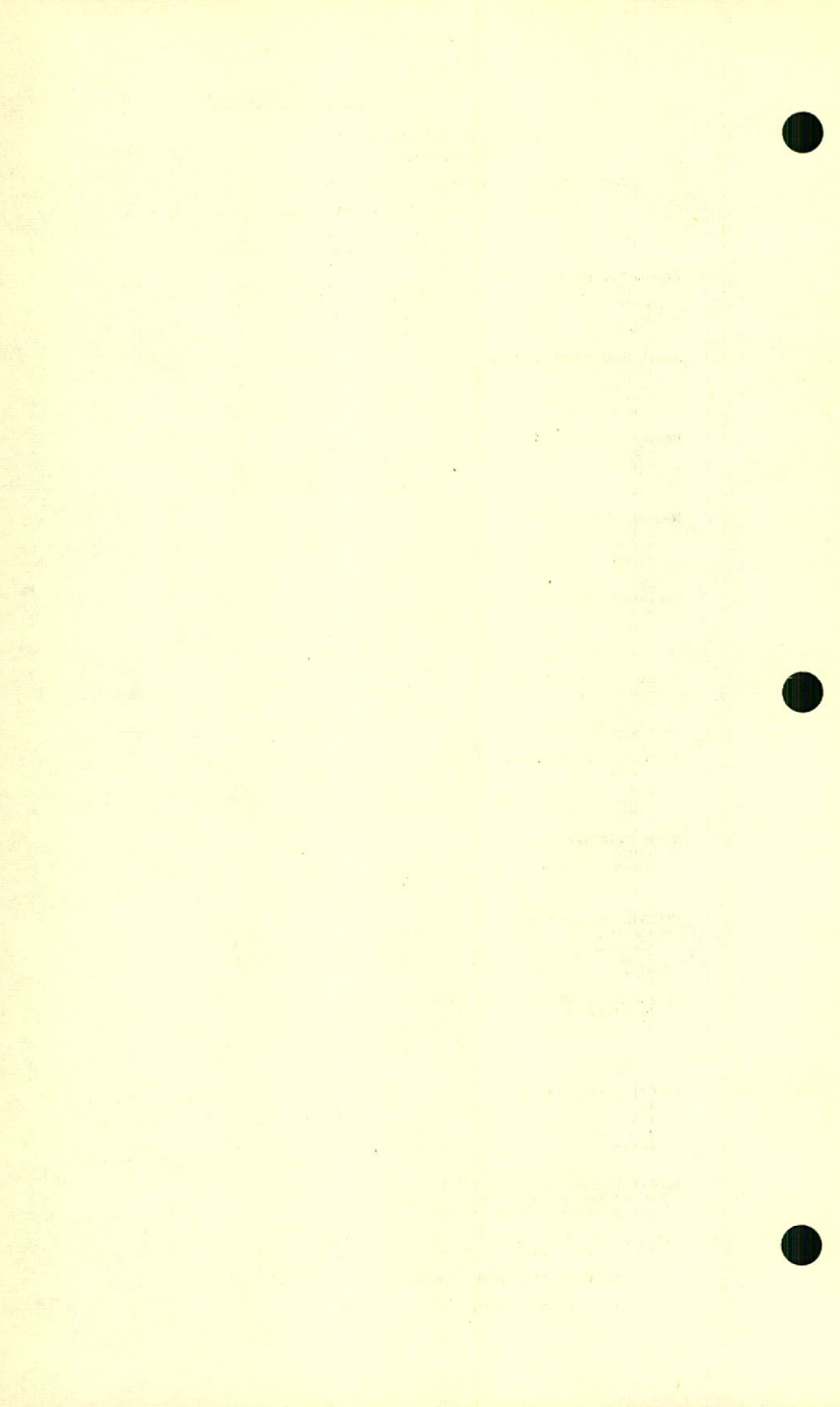
SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL
Livestock Division

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HANDLINGS

Seasons 1957-58 and 1958-1959

	Season 1957-1958	Season 1958-1959	Increase (Decrease)
Moose Jaw Division:			
Cattle.....	23,004	21,250	(1,754)
Calves.....	3,277	4,919	1,642
Hogs.....	9,064	12,714	3,650
Sheep.....	501	512	11
North Battleford Division:			
Cattle.....	28,121	29,346	1,225
Calves.....	2,225	2,765	540
Hogs.....	21,740	27,321	5,581
Sheep.....	1,686	1,703	17
Prince Albert Division:			
Cattle.....	16,684	15,580	(1,104)
Calves.....	1,799	1,705	(94)
Hogs.....	21,545	32,131	10,586
Sheep.....	1,507	2,064	557
Regina Division:			
Cattle.....	49,020	43,229	(5,791)
Calves.....	5,474	6,344	870
Hogs.....	12,615	18,514	5,899
Sheep.....	1,053	1,273	220
Saskatoon Division:			
Cattle.....	38,497	34,685	(3,812)
Calves.....	3,569	3,698	129
Hogs.....	21,393	32,857	11,464
Sheep.....	1,488	1,476	(12)
St. Boniface Division:			
Cattle.....	21,140	17,406	(3,734)
Calves.....	10,786	10,225	(561)
Hogs.....	55,421	82,945	27,524
Sheep.....	3,749	3,990	241
Swift Current Division:			
Cattle.....	37,193	36,880	(313)
Calves.....	5,687	7,541	1,854
Hogs.....	11,021	24,324	13,303
Sheep.....	3,039	806	(2,233)
Yorkton Division:			
Cattle.....	18,763	17,044	(1,719)
Calves.....	5,274	5,265	(9)
Hogs.....	4,043	6,145	2,102
Sheep.....	1,648	1,889	241
TOTAL—All Divisions:			
Cattle.....	232,422	215,420	(17,002)
Calves.....	38,091	42,462	4,371
Hogs.....	156,842	236,951	80,109
Sheep.....	14,671	13,713	(958)
Saskatchewan Handlings at Winnipeg: (Other than Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Livestock Division)			
Cattle.....	49,574	39,624	(9,950)
Calves.....	8,708	8,174	(534)
Hogs.....	23,950	33,368	9,418
Sheep.....	4,031	4,325	294
TOTAL HANDLINGS:			
Cattle.....	281,996	255,044	(26,952)
Calves.....	46,799	50,636	3,837
Hogs.....	180,792	270,319	89,527
Sheep.....	18,702	18,038	(664)
TOTAL VALUE OF LIVESTOCK HANDLED:			
Through Saskatchewan Branches.....	\$43,071,668.60*		
Through Winnipeg Country Section.....	6,637,856.56		
		\$49,709,525.16	
Saskatchewan Livestock direct to Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited.....		8,374,874.21	
Total value of Livestock handled.....		\$58,084,399.37	

* Includes value of cattle pooled.



CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE (WESTERN) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — 1st AUGUST 1959

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash in The Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$28,477.75	
Government of Canada Treasury Note—at cost	49,420.50	
(value at maturity—\$50,000.)		
Accounts receivable.....	\$1,379.94	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	50.00	
	1,329.94	
Government of Canada bonds—at cost	19,750.00	
(market value—\$18,275)		
Accrued interest receivable.....	5,691.07	
Total current assets.....		\$104,669.26

Trust Assets

Sales accounts receivable.....	\$65,631.14	
Inventory—at cost	3,065.09	
Due from General Account.....	15,410.98	
		84,107.21

Other Assets

Winnipeg Livestock Exchange memberships—(6)		405.00
Office furniture and equipment—at cost	\$18,151.03	
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	12,113.04	
		6,037.99
Automobile—at cost	\$ 3,207.25	
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	1,766.27	
		1,440.98
Prepaid operating expenses.....		426.40

\$197,086.84

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable.....	\$ 1,844.45
Surplus payable—Exhibit C	42,561.47
Income taxes payable (estimated).....	440.72
Due to Trust Account.....	15,410.98

Total current liabilities..... \$ 60,257.62

Trust Liabilities

Overdraft in The Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$52,479.49
Due to local Associations.....	7,083.03
Deposits on livestock on order.....	330.00
Producers' livestock pooling fund.....	16,080.51
Transit compensation fund.....	6,844.31
Exchange on outstanding cheques.....	1,289.87

84,107.21

General Reserve.....

4,999.06

Loans from Members.....

47,698.95

Memberships Issued—(24)

24.00

Approved on behalf of the Board:

A. GREENFIELD, *Director*G. G. JAMIESON, *Director*\$197,086.84(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS
Chartered AccountantsWinnipeg, Manitoba,
27th August 1959.

ST. JOHN'S BISHOP -- IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S
ST. JOHN'S BISHOP -- IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S

ST. JOHN'S BISHOP -- IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S

Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers
Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT
1958-1959

1st October, 1959.

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

We submit for your consideration the thirty-fifth annual report of the Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. For the most part this report covers the crop year 1958-59, but more particularly the actions of your Board cover the period since our last report.

We preface our report by brief reference to outstanding events of the year—many of which are treated at greater length in the body of the report.

It was a year of significant events which concerned farmers in western Canada and Canadians at large. The population continued a steady rate of increase and the figures indicating business activity reached new highs. There was some improvement in agricultural income due largely to greater returns from livestock production. The cereal crop harvested in 1958 in western Canada exceeded expectations, withstanding a period of drought extremely well, and produced a crop of relatively high quality. The yield of wheat was approximately 100,000,000 bushels below the average for the previous ten years.

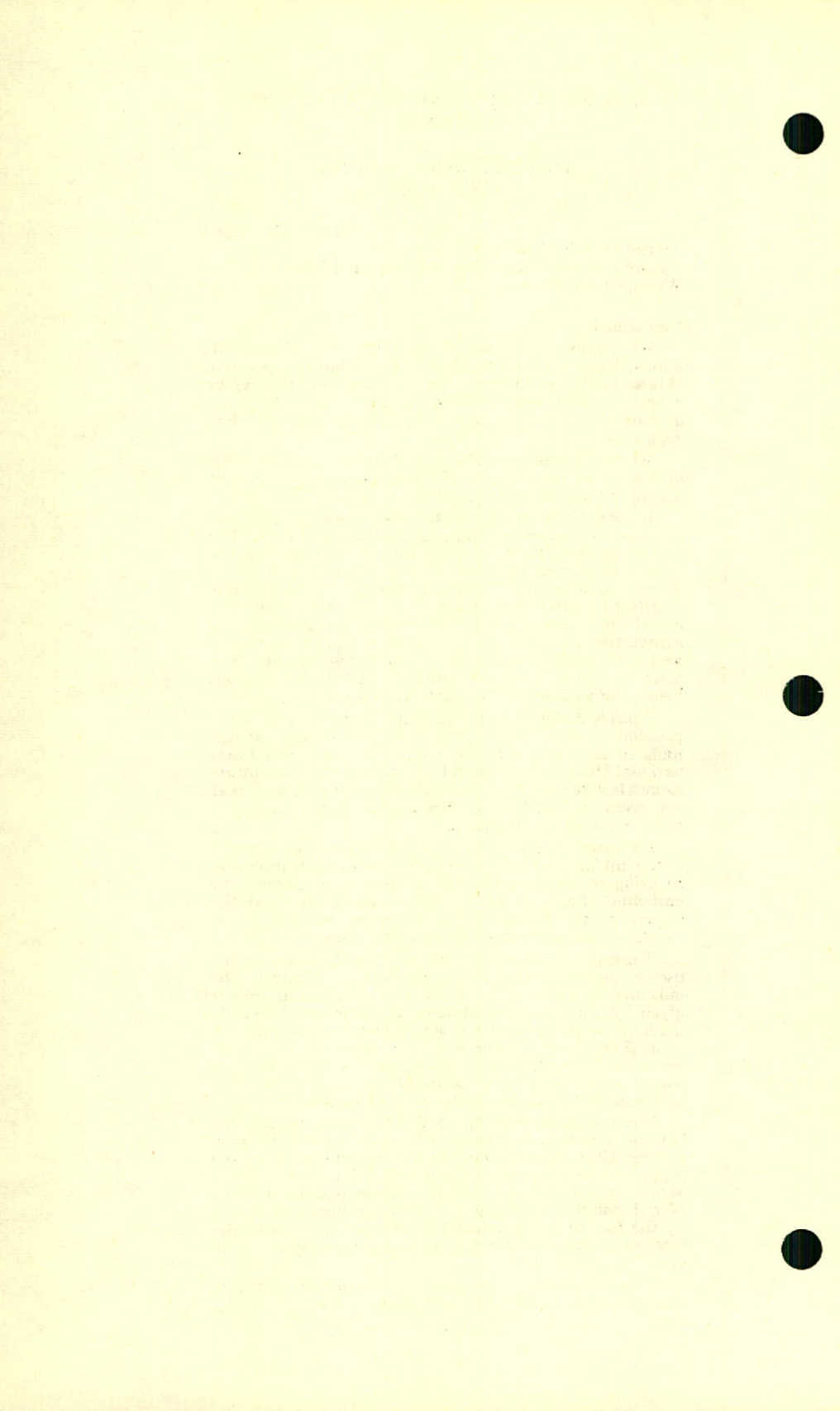
Policies designed to improve the economic and social position of the western grain grower can only be formulated against the background of national and international affairs. Your Board fully realizes that agriculture cannot isolate itself from the country's economy; we repeat our assertion that farmers should share in the prosperity being enjoyed by our nation.

An historical event of the year was the effort of members of all farm organizations in the three prairie provinces to bring to the attention of the people of Canada the economic plight of the western grain grower and the request to the Federal Government for deficiency payments on grain marketed in previous years.

The expanding economy of Canada is illustrated by the use of figures showing the Gross National Product. The indicated rate of the Gross National Product in 1958 is given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$32,184 million, compared with \$31,406 million for the previous year. The growth of the economy continued into 1959, when the Gross National Product for the first quarter is shown at the seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$33.3 billion and the second quarter at \$34.7 billion.

The economic position of the Canadian farmer can best be indicated by the use of figures showing his cash income. Cash income from the sale of farm products and supplementary payments totalled \$2,847 million in 1958, about 8% more than the \$2,577 million realized in 1957. New legislation affecting Canadian farmers was passed by the federal and provincial governments. Of particular interest are the statutes dealing with price supports, farm credit and crop insurance.

It is impossible to calculate the impact the changing temperate the cold war will leave upon the many



thousands of grain producers which our organization represents. The very fact that President Eisenhower of the United States of America, and Premier Khrushchev of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, leaders of the two most powerful nations in history, have met, gives us hope that this meeting and the discussions held may lead to an understanding which will be the basis for peace and co-operation.

Central Board

The Board of Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited represents the three western Wheat Pools who each nominate three Directors to the Board. The shareholders of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited are the three member Pools and the nine elected Directors. The organization is not an operating company; its purpose is that of a liaison organization. It provides the means through which the three member Pools consider programs and policies common to each of the members and the many thousands of grain producers in the three prairie provinces.

We report one change in the personnel of the directorate. Thomas H. Wilson, vice-president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, did not qualify for election because he resigned from the Board of Directors of Manitoba Pool Elevators. To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wilson's resignation we were pleased to appoint G. G. Jamieson, a Director and Vice-President of Manitoba Pool Elevators.

During the year the Board of Directors met three times and dealt with many items affecting the member organizations and in the wider field of national agricultural policy. Through the Central Board the three Pools agreed on the approach which should be made to the Federal Cabinet for implementation of proposals made on 30th April 1958, for deficiency payments on western grown wheat, oats and barley delivered in the crop years 1955-56 and 1956-57. Following full discussion the three Pools agreed to join with other farm organizations to circulate a petition among grain producers of the three prairie provinces and to participate fully in the presentation of the petition to the government by a large delegation. The meeting was a successful effort to provide joint action and a united front by the three pooling organizations. We have set out salient features of subsequent action and we report on the presentation of the petition by a large delegation to the Federal Government in a separate section.

Your Board applied for membership in the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. We are pleased to report that the application of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers was accepted. Steps were taken to establish special committees which are studying the feasibility of establishing a co-operative bank and also to consider joint action in the field of radio and television and motion pictures. Your Board commended the Prime Minister for the statement he made to Parliament on 19th January 1959, when in commenting on the Crow's Nest rates being regarded as western rights, he said "Those rights shall not be interfered with to the detriment in any way of western agriculture or western people in general."

The Central Board accepted a brief prepared by A. R. Stevens, Assistant Secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in which argument was presented against the imposition of tolls on grain moving on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Copies of the brief were forwarded to the Minister of Transport and distribution made to all members of the Cabinet. This procedure was deemed an acceptable alternative to that of presenting our case at public hearings held by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority in Ottawa.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables, figures, and text describing the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It includes a comparison of the findings with previous research and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study, and the references list the sources of information used in the research.

6. The final part of the report is a list of appendices. These include additional data, tables, and figures that are not included in the main body of the report.

Interprovincial Pool Meetings

The full Board of Directors of the three provincial Pools have met on two occasions since our last report—on 21st and 22nd January, and on 21st and 22nd August 1959.

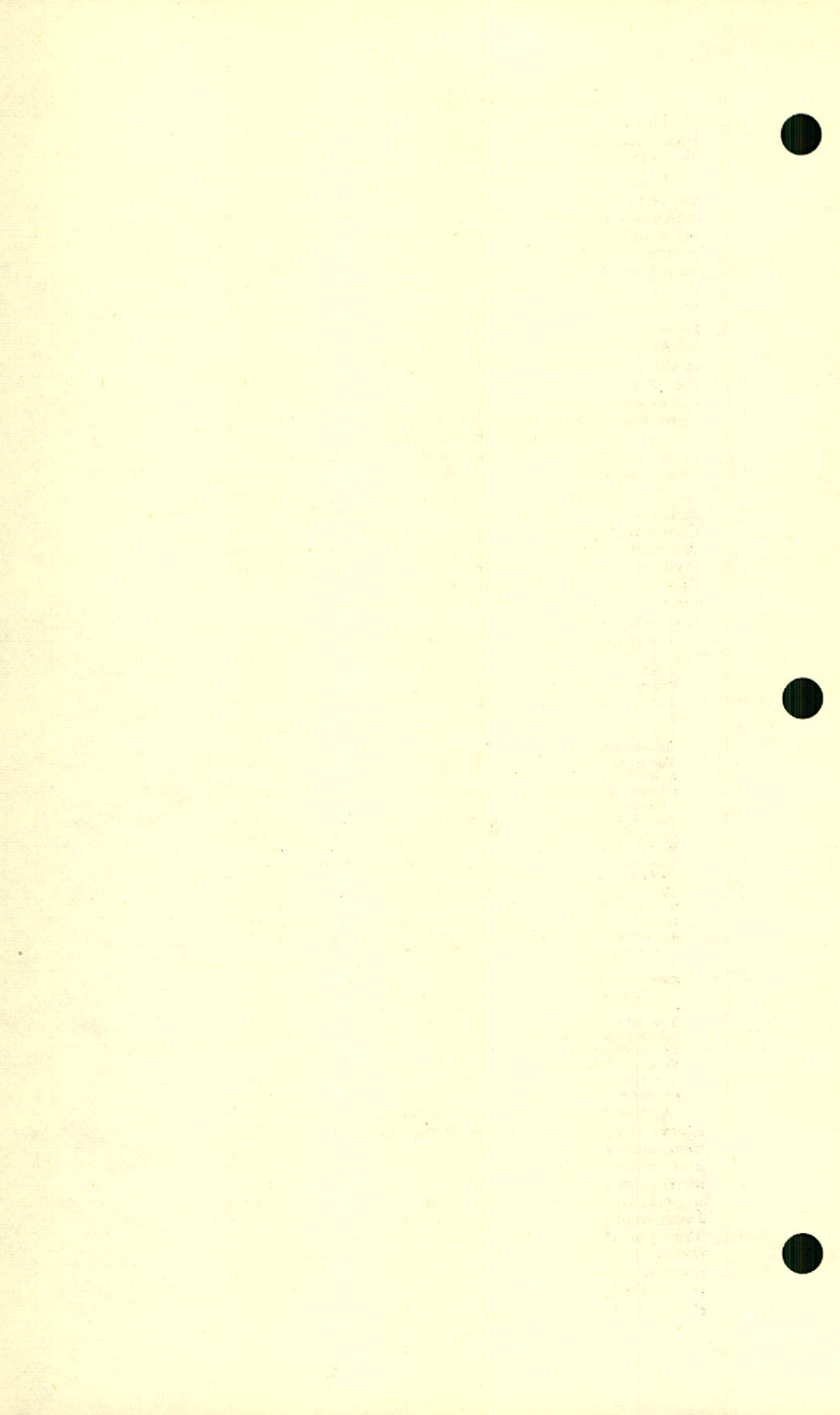
At the January meeting the Directors considered again the request they had made to the Federal Cabinet for deficiency payments. They accepted the report on plans being formulated for a delegation to Ottawa in the week commencing 9th March. A draft of the brief which had been prepared for submission to the Cabinet at the time the petition requesting deficiency payments is presented was studied. Minor amendments to the brief were suggested.

At this meeting consideration was given to a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. The Presidents of the three member Pools were leaving immediately for Geneva to attend a conference to seek a new wheat agreement. For the benefit of the executive members the meeting offered suggestions as to the range of prices, the duration of the agreement and quantities to be offered under a new wheat agreement.

The January meeting also studied several resolutions which were on the agenda of the Western Agricultural Conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; this conference immediately followed the Interprovincial Pool meeting. The resolutions would be supported by any Director who would attend the Western Agricultural Conference as a delegate from his own province. These resolutions dealt with:

- The western grain producers' need for more revenue;
- Obtaining the acceptance by the Government of the principle of deficiency payments applied to wheat, oats and barley;
- Policies designed to move surplus grain;
- The expansion of the Colombo Plan in all ways possible;
- Renewal of the International Wheat Agreement;
- A program of crop insurance to be instituted by the Federal Government;
- The establishment of a price for wheat for domestic consumption at levels in line with Canadian living standards;
- Payment of storage on all grain in commercial storage by the Treasury of Canada;
- The maintenance of adequate floor prices for agricultural commodities other than grains marketed through the Canadian Wheat Board through the use of price stabilization legislation;
- The maintenance of support prices for hogs at present price levels to 31st December 1959;
- The freight rate on rapeseed and an effort to bring this into line with the rate on flaxseed;
- Request that the Federal and Provincial Governments institute a scheme of financial assistance to non-veteran farmers similar to that operated under the Veterans' Land Act;
- The support to IFAP in its effort to secure a food bank by the governments of surplus producing countries;
- The treatment of all seed grain with chemicals with one bright color to enable elevator agents to detect this treated grain;
- The subsidy paid to Canadian millers on export flour, which subsidy should be paid by the Federal Government rather than by the Canadian Wheat Board;
- Flax and rye being marketed by the Canadian Wheat Board;
- The Hudson Bay Route Association in seeking more adequate storage and handling facilities at Churchill.

At the August meeting the three prairie Wheat Pools agreed that they would request the Board of Grain Commissioners to retain grain handling tariffs in both country and terminal elevators for the crop year 1959-60 at the same rates prevailing during the previous year. The meeting also studied the basis for a submission which the three Pools might make to the Royal Commission on Railway Transportation. Consideration was given to alternative approaches: each Pool to act separately; the three Pools and the United Grain Growers Limited to act in unison; or the Pools to join forces with their respective provincial governments.



Western Agricultural Conference

The 1959 Western Agricultural Conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was held in Saskatoon on 22nd and 23rd January 1959. It was attended by nineteen official delegates and forty-one other persons representing affiliated organizations in the three prairie provinces. It is to be noted that the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture did not participate in the Western Agricultural Conference this year. T. G. Bobier, first Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and President of the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture, was Chairman of the Conference.

A total of 63 resolutions were dealt with by the Conference. These resolutions had originated in the provincial Federations of Agriculture and their member organizations: many of them in one or other of the three Wheat Pools. The purpose of the Western Agricultural Conference is to approve, amend or reject these resolutions in a refining process before they reach the conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

J. M. Bentley, of Alberta, was elected President for the ensuing year by acclamation. The Vice-Presidents elected were S. E. Ransom, of Manitoba, and O. Turnbull, of Saskatchewan. Mrs. N. R. Jasper, of Hartney, Manitoba, was elected western women's representative to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

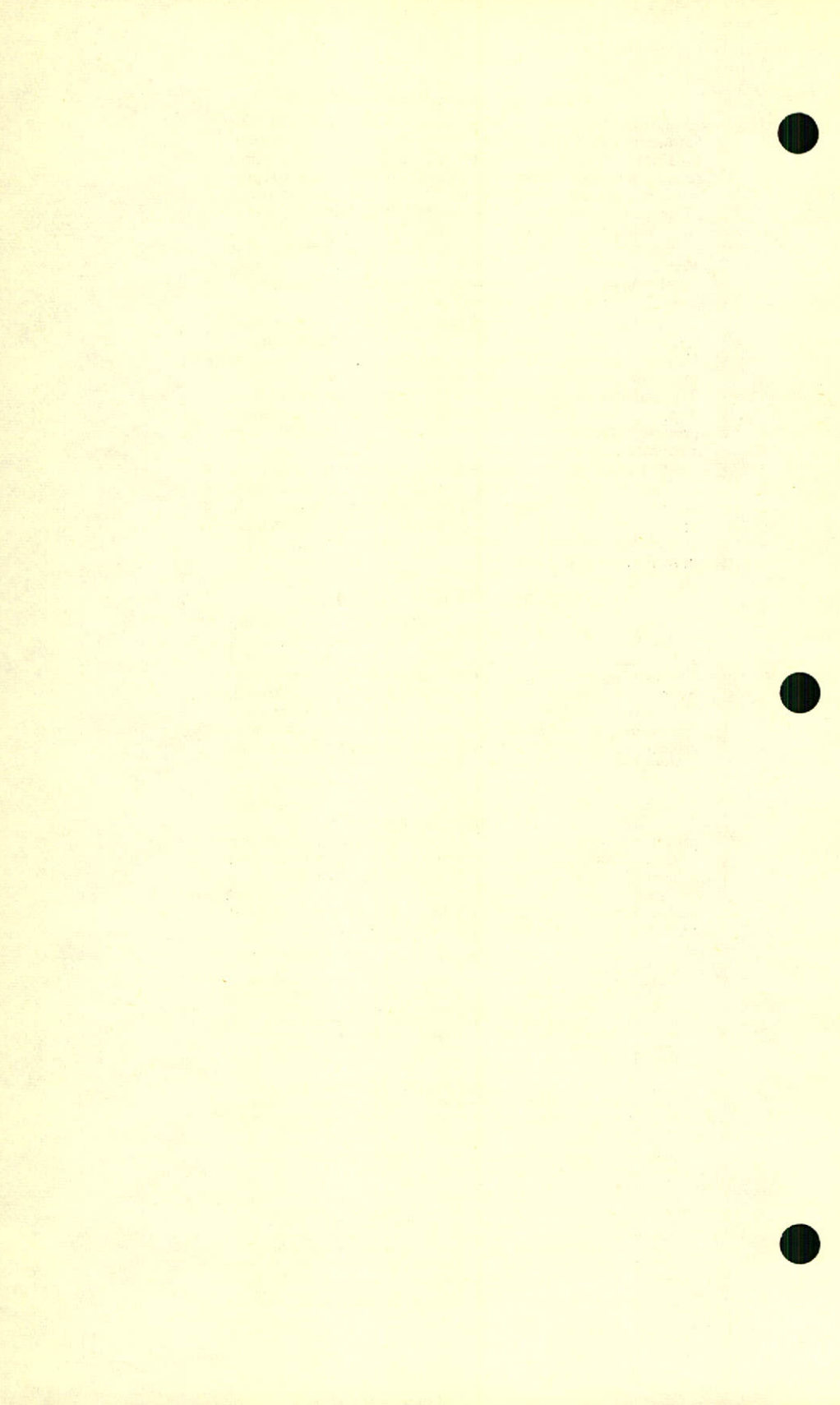
Canadian Federation of Agriculture

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 27th to 29th January, 1959. Under the amended constitution provision has been made for a broader base by delegate representation. Seventy-one delegates attended. Following the Annual Meeting a delegation numbering eighteen represented the CFA and made its annual submission to the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet on 12th February 1959.

It is impossible for your Board to comment on all the matters which received attention by this nation-wide farm organization. Of particular interest to the grain producers was the support given by the Annual Meeting to their request for some measure of alleviation from their difficult economic position. The following quotation from the submission made by the CFA to the Federal Cabinet best illustrates the support given grain producers by other branches of the Canadian agricultural industry:

We wish to refer now to the requests of western Canadian producers of wheat, oats and barley for a policy of making deficiency payments on crops for which the return is altogether inadequate, as has been the case with these grains for some years. We would say first of all that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture fully endorses the urgent need for such a policy to be established. The degree to which the incomes of western grain producers are below a reasonable parity with other producing sectors of our working force makes the provision of such payments altogether necessary.

The economic position of the western grain producer has deteriorated drastically, for reasons that are largely, if not entirely, out of his control. He is not seriously overproducing in relation to the markets he supplies. He is moving his product to market in an orderly way. But he is faced with a world surplus situation, largely the result of U.S. grain accumulation, that holds out little hope for early price improvement. A recent study of Public Law 480 by John W. Davis puts the minimum period of continued U.S. surplus disposal operations at 5 years. All commercial U.S. sales are heavily subsidized and will continue to be so. Yet costs continue to rise. The situation facing the western grain producer is therefore far from being a temporary setback—a bump in the road. It is a problem that has endured for a considerable time already and promises to continue for a considerable further time. Our submission is that in these circumstances, in which further production adjustment by the western grain producer is unnecessary, and certain to be in-



effective in bringing price improvement, and in which the actions of other countries are the direct cause of the trouble, a national policy of assistance to meet these circumstances is not only needed but is clearly indicated. Canada is a highly efficient grain producer. It does not intend to go out of the grain business. Surely meeting the cost of these present internationally created disabilities is a national responsibility, and not one that rests on the grain producer.

This government is to be commended for the leadership it is giving in the efforts to renew the International Wheat Agreement on as satisfactory a basis as is possible. Such an agreement is essential if world trade in wheat is to be continued in a reasonably orderly way.

Three other measures of assistance to western grain growers have been proposed in the past and are repeated by us again at this time. We believe all are logical, and if implemented would to that extent, of course, modify though not remove the need for the making of deficiency payments. These measures are the sale of wheat in Canada for domestic human consumption at a parity level; the payment by the Federal Treasury of all storage charges on grain held by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the assumption by the Federal Government, instead of by the farmer, of the flour subvention now applied by the Canadian Wheat Board to permit Canadian competition in world markets against similarly subsidized flour.

H. H. Hannam was re-elected as President, and the Vice-Presidents are J. M. Bentley, of Alberta, and J. B. Lemoine, of Quebec. Three of our Directors, Messrs. Parker, Harrold and Bobier, are members of the Executive Committee of the CFA. W. J. Parker, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, declined a nomination for Vice-President. He had served in this capacity since 1944. Your Board is happy to acknowledge the outstanding contribution made during this period by Mr. Parker.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

The tenth general conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers opened in Brussels, Belgium, on 4th October 1958. We stated in our last year's report that two of our Directors—G. L. Harrold and T. G. Bobier—were included in Canada's delegation to this conference. We are happy that our associates were able to attend the conference since the matter of wheat and surplus disposal programs were top items on the agenda. Mr. Bobier was named to the group studying wheat. The essence of the wheat problem according to the IFAP Brussels' conference is that "In the present marketing year (1958-59) the exporting countries of the world will have more than twice as much wheat available for export as the wheat importing countries will be prepared to buy commercially." The delegates learned that at the end of the current marketing year the carryover of wheat in the main exporting countries may reach more than 2,000 million bushels.

Against this background the conference searched for remedies. The IFAP is reported to have agreed that if this extreme lack of balance in the world's wheat economy is not to become chronic, there will have to be either (a) a drastic reduction in production, or (b) successful efforts will have to be made by governments to dispose of wheat on concessional terms in the heavily-populated economically under-developed countries, or (c) large quantities will have to be disposed of in the domestic markets of the surplus-holding countries for non-food uses, or (d) a combination of these methods.

In the next few years, however, IFAP said, in order to make a significant contribution to the reduction of surplus stocks, reliance will have to be placed largely on special sales at reduced prices, or on liberal credit terms, or on sales for local currencies. If there is to be a maximum realization of the potentialities of such utilization of surpluses, these concessions will have to be substantial. Since

such concessional sales pose a serious threat to the stability of the commercial market, there should be more effective international consultation on them.

The general conference resolved that an International Wheat Agreement to replace the one expiring on 31st July 1959, is urgently required in order to assure a substantial international trade in wheat at reasonably stable prices at a reasonable level for the benefit of both exporting and importing countries. It is important in this connection that all major wheat importing as well as exporting countries participate in the new agreement.

Surplus utilization and international trade were items which received searching attention by the conference.

Two new farm organizations were accepted into membership by the IFAP. They are the United Ghana Farmers Council and the National Farmers' Association of Ireland. James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union of the United States, was elected IFAP President. Dr. H. H. Hannam, President and managing director of Canadian Federation of Agriculture, remains a member of the IFAP executive committee. On 23rd March 1959, the American Farm Bureau Federation withdrew from membership in the IFAP.

The farm organizations in North America which hold membership in the IFAP met in March 1959 at Ensenada, Mexico. Ten delegates representing the Canadian Federation of Agriculture attended. These included Gordon Harrold of Alberta, T. G. Bobier of Saskatchewan and G. G. Jamieson of Manitoba. Again the problem of wheat was placed prominently on the agenda, as was the subject of vertical integration. "The meeting came to the conclusion that there is a need for effective co-operation between producer organizations, aided by governments, to retain control of the production of farm products and to try to bring this production more in line with demand. It was also felt that there is a great need for a detailed factual study of the developments in vertical integration and contract farming in both Canada and the United States." (CFA Bulletin, April 1959).

The IFAP has announced that its eleventh general conference will be held in New Delhi, India, on 27th November-5th December 1959.

Government Policy for Agriculture

The economy of Canada and indeed of every other highly industrialized nation, is very complex, which makes it necessary for governments, federal and provincial, to take an ever-widening role in business. This role of governments may be permissive, regulatory, or direct control. Because of the complexity of modern business any one segment is unable to arrange its own affairs because its affairs are influenced to a great degree by factors outside its own business sphere. This is particularly true of the grain industry of western Canada. Events in foreign markets, trade relations between nations, tariffs, foreign exchange—these and many other factors affect the business of the grain grower yet they are beyond his control. Recognizing the need for a proper balance between agriculture and other segments of the Canadian economy your Board has endeavored to keep in close touch with governmental action as this affects our members and upon occasion to make direct requests to the Federal Government at Ottawa.

Deficiency Payments

On 30th April 1958, the three prairie Wheat Pools met the Wheat Committee of the Federal Cabinet and placed

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and the results obtained. It is a general statement of the work done and the results obtained. It is a general statement of the work done and the results obtained.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained.

Summary of the work done during the year

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained. It is a summary of the work done in each department and the results obtained.

before they detailed proposals for making deficiency payments on western grown wheat, oats and barley. The government did not accede to our request but did recognize the economic position of the grain growers of the prairies when it authorized an acreage payment to western grain growers of \$1.00 per acre to a maximum of 200 acres per farm. This payment, amounting to \$40 million, was distributed a year ago, that is, in the fall of 1958.

The request for deficiency payments on western grown grain was not stilled by the payment of \$40 million; in fact, the request became more urgent. Unanimity was demonstrated by the fact that the Federations of Agriculture and the Farm Unions in each province, the three western Wheat Pools and the United Grain Growers all joined forces to make their request known to the government. Liaison of these organizations was established through a central committee. This committee circulated petitions which were signed by 302,200 persons in the three provinces. This vast number of petitioners represented not only grain growers but other business men and others whose welfare is directly connected with that of agriculture.

On 10th March 1959, a delegation of 1,020 western Canadian farmers presented the petitions and made a submission to the Federal Cabinet at Ottawa. The delegation was led by J. H. Wesson, our President. He was spokesman for the delegation, which met the Federal Government in the Chateau Laurier. The response to this petition on the part of the Prime Minister and the government has been disappointing and frustrating. No announcement of the government's intention has been made, yet the government was asked in the House of Commons if the government had reached a decision. On 18th July the Prime Minister was asked if parliament would be given an opportunity of knowing the answer the government makes to this very important delegation of over one thousand farmers from western Canada. The Prime Minister replied: "Mr. Speaker, I can only say that if parliament is sitting at the time the decision is made the announcement will be made in the House."

Parliament adjourned without an announcement as to the intention of the government relative to our request for deficiency payments.

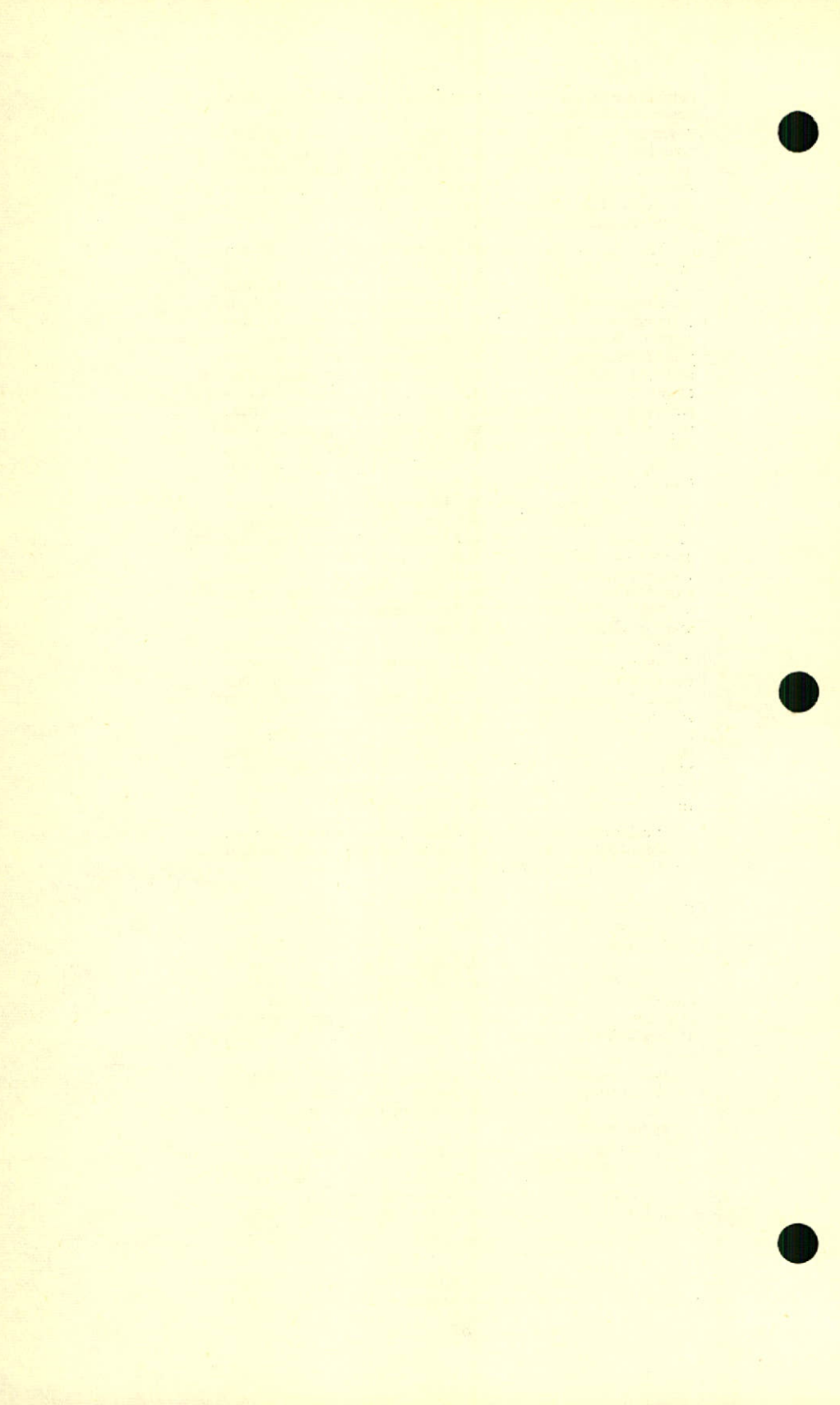
Bracken Commission

The Report of the Inquiry into the Distribution of Railway Box Cars was presented to the Minister of Trade and Commerce on 10th December 1958. It was late in April 1959, when this report received wide distribution. Generally the recommendations of the Commission were in keeping with the requests made by the grain producers of western Canada and their organizations. The report says:

With respect to the distribution of box cars among elevators at individual shipping points, it is recommended that the procedures be such as will preserve as far as practicable,

- (i) for all producers, the right to do their elevator business where they choose;
- (ii) for farmer-owners of elevators, the right to use their own facilities for all their elevator business if they so desire; and
- (iii) for each elevator at such a point, the right to have sufficient cars to keep it in fair competition with others at the same point, providing it has the kinds and grades of grain required from time to time by the Wheat Board.

It recommends that the Wheat Board accept responsibility for the procedures relating to the distribution of



box cars at individual shipping points and for the supervision of these procedures.

The Canadian Wheat Board, under date of 30th July 1959, issued instructions to the trade covering the subject "Out-of-Order Box Cars for Relief of Congested Elevators" and "Allocation of Shipping Orders." These instructions are designed to implement the recommendations of the Inquiry Commission.

Royal Commission on Price Spreads

The Royal Commission on Price Spreads was appointed on 10th December 1957. Our member organizations made submissions to this body because the subject and scope of the inquiry is one of vital concern to the thousands of producers they represent. We learn that the report of this Royal Commission may be forthcoming in the near future.

Royal Commission on Transportation

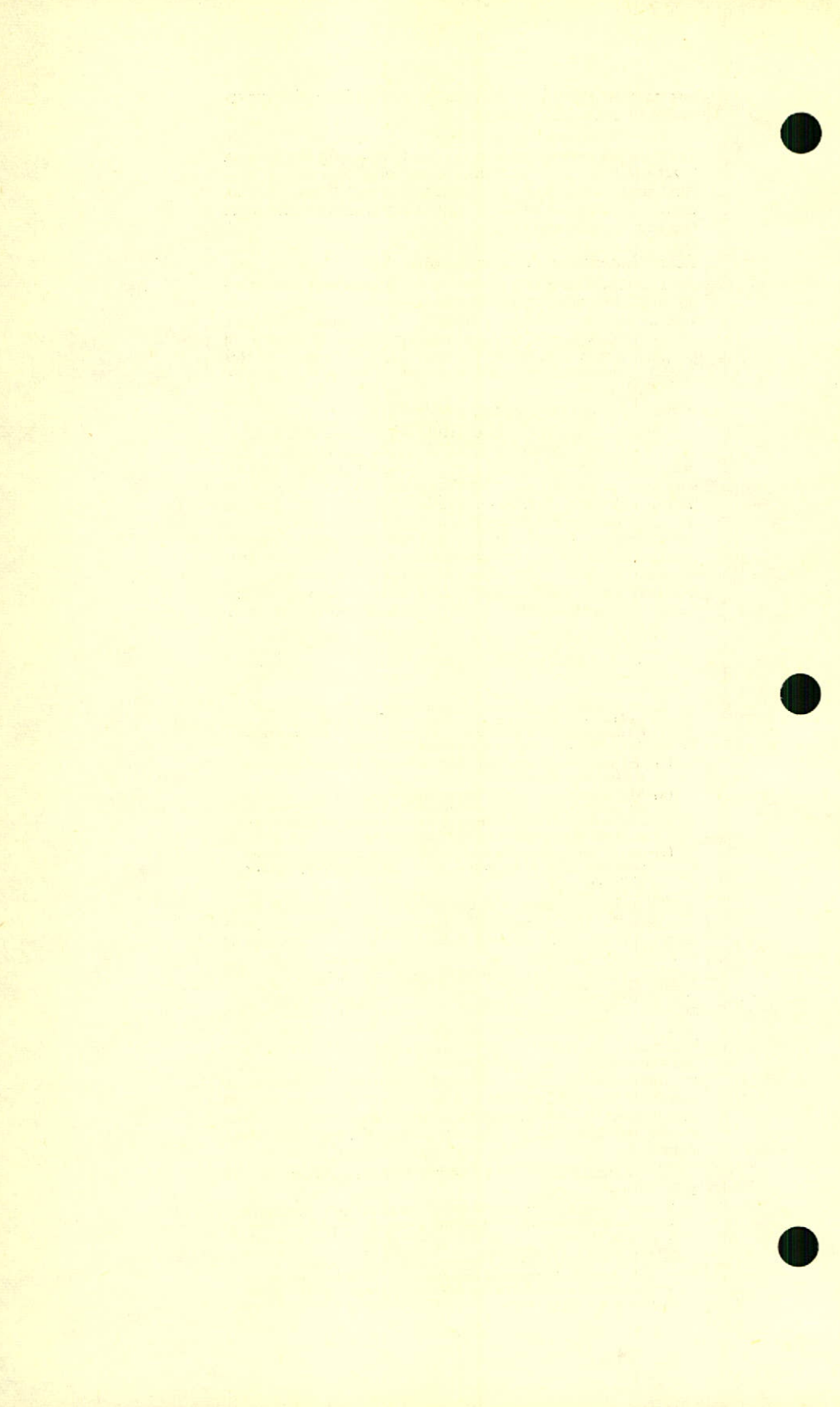
On 13th May 1959, the Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons that a Royal Commission had been appointed to inquire into problems relating to railway transportation and the alleviation of inequities in the freight rate structure. In setting out the terms of reference, we cite excerpts from Hansard: "The Commission is empowered to inquire into and report upon the problems relating to railway transportation in Canada and the causes thereof and to recommend solutions thereto; and in particular, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Commission shall consider and report upon:

- (a) inequities in the freight rate structure, their incidence upon the various regions of Canada, and the legislative and other changes that can and should be made in furtherance of national economic policy to remove or alleviate such inequities;
- (b) the obligations and limitations imposed upon the railways by law for reasons of public policy, and what can and should be done to ensure a more equitable distribution of any burden which may be found to result therefrom;
- (c) the possibilities of achieving more economical and efficient railway transportation;
- (d) whether and to what extent the Railway Act should specify what assets and earnings of railway companies in businesses and investments other than railways should be taken into account in establishing freight rates; and
- (e) such other related matters as the commissioners consider pertinent or relevant to the specific or general scope of the inquiry.

"The Commission will consist of the following: Hon Charles P. McTague, Q.C., LL.D., chairman; Herbert Anscombe of Victoria; Archibald H. Balch, Ottawa; Rene Gobeil, Quebec City; M. A. MacPherson, Sr., Q.C., of Regina; Howard Mann of Moncton and Arnold Platt of Lethbridge. We think those recommended have the necessary qualifications. Mr. McTague, Mr. MacPherson and Mr. Anscombe are, of course, widely known. Mr. Balch is chairman of the national legislative committee of the national railway brotherhoods. Mr. Gobeil is a consulting engineer. Mr. Howard Mann of Moncton is secretary of the Maritime transportation commission, and Mr. Arnold Platt is a farmer and immediate past president of the Alberta Farmers Union". (i.e. Farmers Union of Alberta).

The Prime Minister in making the announcement also said:

When the Minister of Public Works as acting Prime Minister announced the government's intention to arrange for this review he assured the western farmers that such review would not mean that they would have to pay more freight on the shipment of grain for export. I wish to take this occasion to confirm this, in regard particularly to the action that may be taken as a result of the work of the Royal Commission. To make it clear beyond question, the Crow's Nest Pass Rates are part of a bargain that



was made between the railways and the government on the one hand and the settlers who went west on the other hand. We intend, in so far as this government is concerned, to see to it that that contract shall not be broken.

Your Board recognizes that this Commission is authorized to inquire into one of the most important elements in the business life of Canada and that transportation facilities and the rate structure have a direct bearing on the welfare of agriculture and particularly the growers of grain in western Canada. The three western Wheat Pools, with the United Grain Growers Limited, have accepted their responsibility of presenting the case for western Canada's grain growers to this Royal Commission.

Agricultural Stabilization Act

We reported last year that legislation had been passed establishing an Agricultural Stabilization Board and that this legislation replaced the Agricultural Prices Support Act. As a matter of interest we record the total net cost of operations of the Agricultural Prices Support Board from the start in 1946 to 31st March 1958, was \$100,073,260. This cost was divided among various commodities as follows:

Products	Net Cost of Program
1. Potatoes.....	\$ 2,521,240
2. Apples.....	6,889,902
3. Dried White Beans.....	194,419
4. Extracted Honey.....	177,066
5. Dry Skimmed Milk.....	1,771,768
6. Cheddar Cheese.....	155,348
7. Creamery Butter.....	15,966,199
8. Shell Eggs.....	2,211,322
9. Fowl.....	154,081
10. Hogs.....	36,673,894
11. Cattle.....	33,358,015

Your Board desires to comment on the fact that of the \$100,000,000 expended by the Agricultural Prices Support Board \$70 million was used to support prices of hogs and cattle during the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 1952.

New regulations have been issued under the Agricultural Stabilization Act which institute a system whereby the prices of eggs and hogs are allowed to find their level in the market and the government's assistance takes the form of deficiency payments. In both hogs and eggs the Agricultural Stabilization Board proposes to pay producers the difference between the national average market price, calculated on an annual basis, and the established level of support.

The deficiency payment plan for stabilizing the price of eggs went into effect on 1st October 1959. The Minister of Agriculture has not yet determined when the new plan will go into effect for hogs.

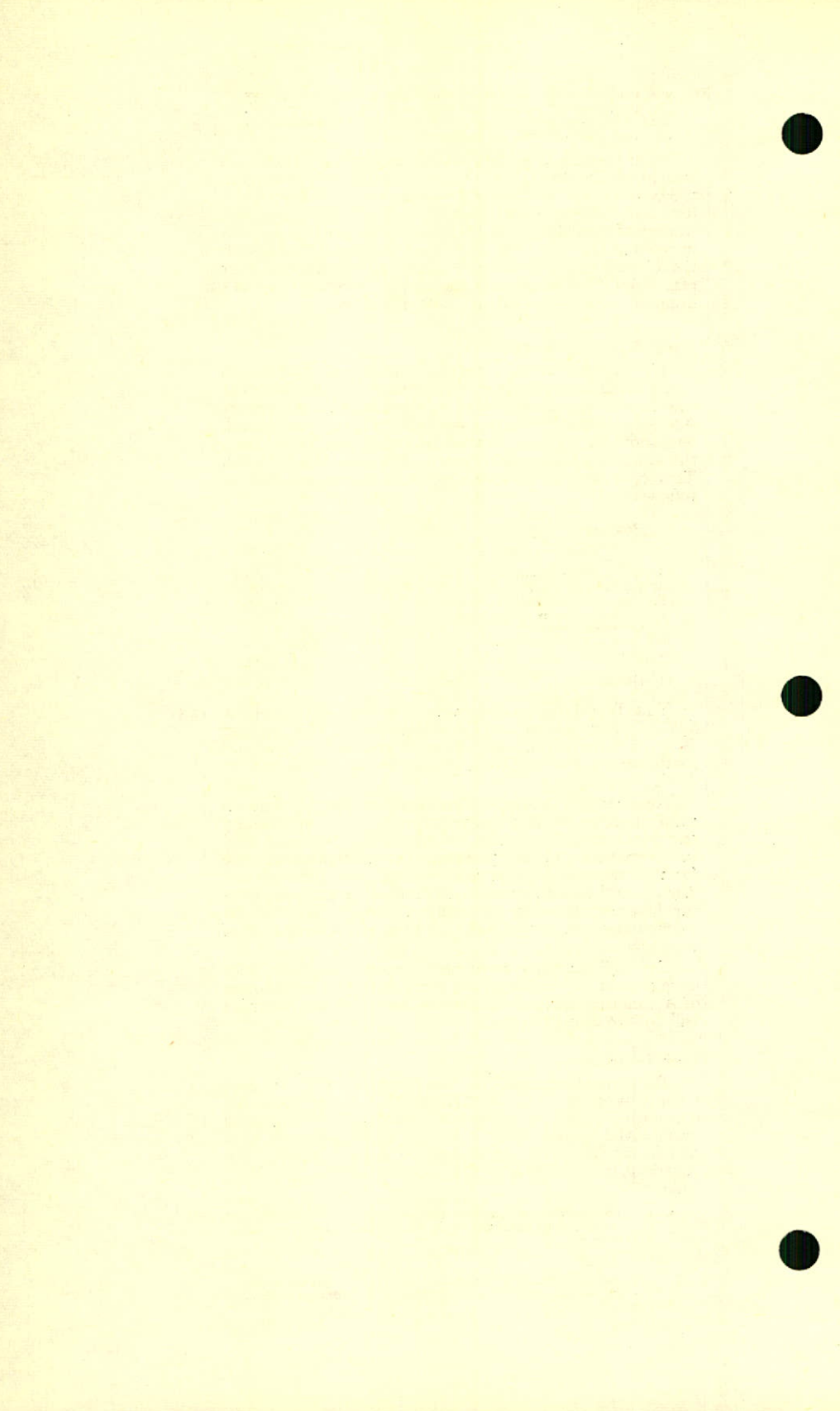
Crop Insurance

The Crop Insurance Act was passed by the House of Commons on 8th July 1959. The purpose of the legislation is to authorize contributions and loans to assist in financing provincial schemes for crop insurance. Perhaps the most significant feature of the legislation is that dealing with contributions and loans. This section of the Act is as follows:

4. (1) The contribution payable to a province under an agreement shall be paid in respect of each year and shall be the total of

Contributions

- (a) fifty per cent of the expenses incurred by the province in that year in the administration of the insurance scheme; and



- (b) if the province has by the agreement undertaken to pay a share of the premiums, the lesser of
 - (i) the amount required to reimburse the province for the share of the premiums paid by it in that year, or
 - (ii) twenty per cent of the premiums paid in respect of policies of insurance in that year.

Loans

- (2) The loans that may be made to a province under an agreement shall not exceed in any year seventy-five per cent of the amount by which the indemnities required to be paid under policies of insurance exceed the aggregate of
 - (a) the premium receipts for that year
 - (b) the reserve for the payment of indemnities, and
 - (c) two hundred thousand dollars.

The Crop Insurance Act has not met with wholehearted support from farm organizations.

The Farm Credit Act

The Farm Credit Act was passed by the House of Commons on 13th July 1959. Its purpose is to establish a system of long term mortgage credit to farmers. The new legislation incorporates the older Canadian Farm Loans Act and also provides for supervised farm mortgage credit. The Act establishes the Farm Credit Corporation, consisting of five members, each appointed for a term not exceeding ten years. The Farm Credit Corporation became the successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The capital of the corporation is to be provided by the Minister of Finance in an amount not exceeding \$8 million. It is also provided that the Minister of Finance will provide monies which the Corporation may use to make loans and the aggregate amount of the loans outstanding shall not at any time exceed twenty-five times the capital of the Corporation.

Other credit facilities for farmers have been made available by the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These provincial schemes are of particular interest to the people of their respective provinces.

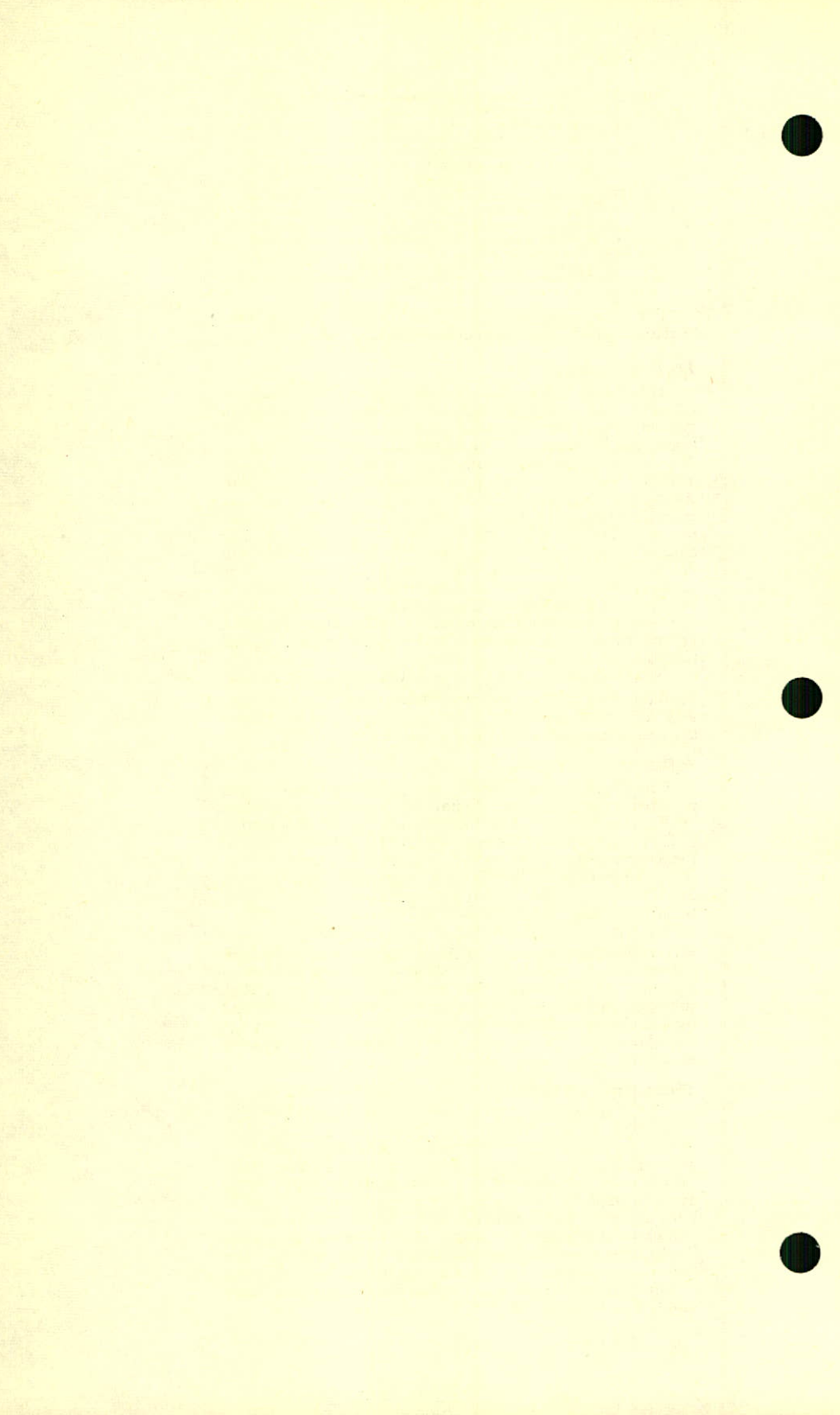
Inflation

On 25th February 1959, the following motion was presented to the Senate: "That the Standing Committee on Finance be instructed to study the threat of inflation in Canada, that the Committee have the authority to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time". Debate in the Senate continued intermittently until 28th April when the motion was carried on division, forty Senators voting for the motion and fourteen dissenting.

The three western Wheat Pools responded to an invitation to present a submission to the Standing Committee and to make special reference to the impact of inflation on agriculture. We are pleased to report that submissions were made by our member organizations and by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and deem the submissions worthy of study by the farmer-members they represent.

The St. Lawrence Seaway

The St. Lawrence Seaway was officially opened on 26th June 1959, by Her Majesty the Queen and the President of the United States of America. It was an event which created nation-wide interest, one that holds great promise for Canada. This more direct route should prove to be an asset by making lower freight charges possible on goods both exported and imported. One immediate benefit was the upward adjustment in the price of wheat which reflected lower freight costs resulting from the Seaway. The following statement on the change in pricing policy for wheat was made on 6th February 1959, by the Hon. Gordon Churchill.



Due to the fact that with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway the largest lake vessels will be able to carry wheat directly from the lakehead to St. Lawrence ports, with a consequent saving in transportation costs, the Canadian Wheat Board has introduced a change in its pricing policy.

The Board announced that effective 30th January 1959, there would be an increase in the lakehead price of wheat of 5 5/8 cents per bushel, exclusive of a 1/4 cent exchange adjustment in price due to a decline in the premium on the Canadian dollar that day. As wheat is usually purchased by the buyers, and ocean freight arranged several weeks ahead of the intended date of shipment the Canadian Wheat Board found it necessary to announce these changes in selling prices at this time, even though the Seaway will not be open to navigation until late April of this year.

The laid-down prices of wheat in the United Kingdom, European and other markets from these ports have not been affected by the increase in lakehead prices.

Dollar-Sterling Trade Council

During the year your Board authorized a financial contribution to the Dollar-Sterling Trade Council in Canada. Chas. W. Gibbings, one of our Directors, continues in the appointment of regional director of the Winnipeg region of this Trade Council. For the purpose of emphasis the main function of this Council should be restated: it is to encourage the development of the British share in Canada's total imports and provide more opportunities for the export of Canadian products to Great Britain and other sterling areas.

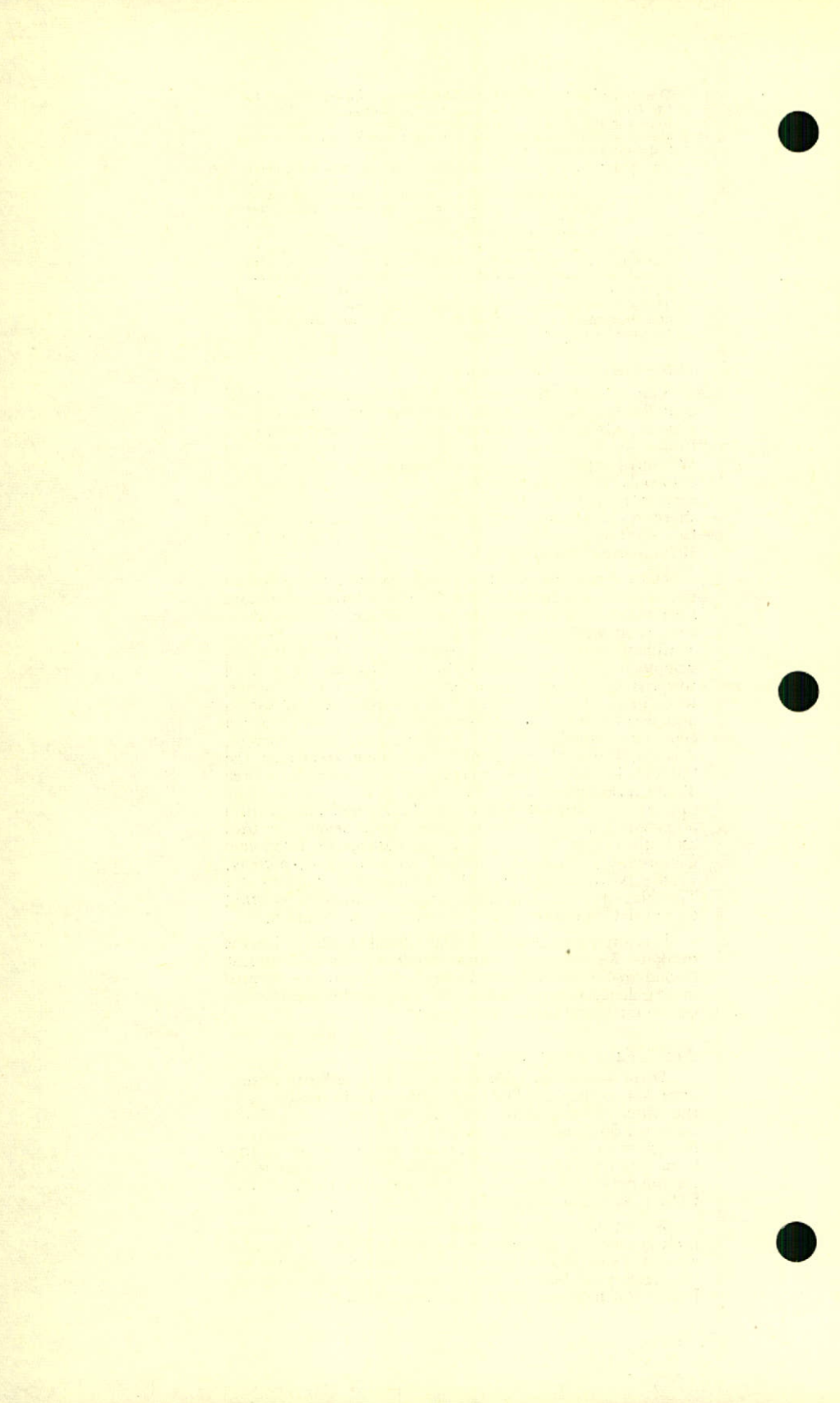
Our member organizations have repeatedly emphasized the need for a reduction in tariffs as a means to stimulate freer trade. Free trade has been the policy of farm organizations in western Canada for over fifty years. We are confident that our farmer members are aware that developments in the United States and Canada are tending towards higher protection for many of their industries, while in Europe the tendency is towards lowering tariffs and freeing trade. This trend is evidenced when seven countries, namely, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Portugal and Switzerland, now known as the "Stockholm Group" are moving into an European Free Trade Association. The first object is to create a single market of nearly 90 million people by abolishing tariffs and other barriers to trade between these seven countries and ultimately to join with the European Economic Community, which is comprised of six nations, namely, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands. The ultimate object then is to bring these thirteen nations into one free trade association.

It is among these nations that Canada finds the largest markets for her agricultural products. In self-interest Canadian farmers should do everything possible to promote policies designed to increase reciprocal trade between our country and prospective buyers.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act

There are no amendments to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act to record. The levy paid by grain producers in the three prairie provinces in the crop year 1958-59 exceeded \$6 1/2 million; approximately \$500,000 more than that paid in the previous year, of which \$460,000 came from levy on flaxseed and rapeseed. The payments made for the period 1st August 1958 to 31st July 1959, totalled \$23,103,463, and covered 82,497 awards.

We set out below the amount of the levy, number of awards and the amounts paid under PFAA for the four western provinces. This detail is shown not only for the last crop year but for the period since 1939 when the Prairie Farm Assistance Act became effective.



1958-1959 Crop Year

	1% Levy	Awards	Payments
Manitoba.....	\$ 1,009,011.92	6,022	\$ 1,167,341.00
Saskatchewan.....	3,803,745.72	48,032	14,999,630.00
Alberta and Peace River Block.....	1,861,242.56	28,443	6,936,492.25
Totals.....	\$ 6,674,001.20	82,497	\$ 23,103,463.25

1939-40 to 1958-59

	1% Levy	Awards	Payments
Manitoba.....	\$ 17,040,597.44	98,670	\$ 15,114,446.02
Saskatchewan.....	64,636,295.19	641,936	153,764,052.33
Alberta and Peace River Block.....	32,288,151.22	296,361	58,665,048.30
Unallocated.....	20,145.26		
Totals.....	\$113,985,191.11	1,036,967	\$227,543,546.65

International Wheat Agreement

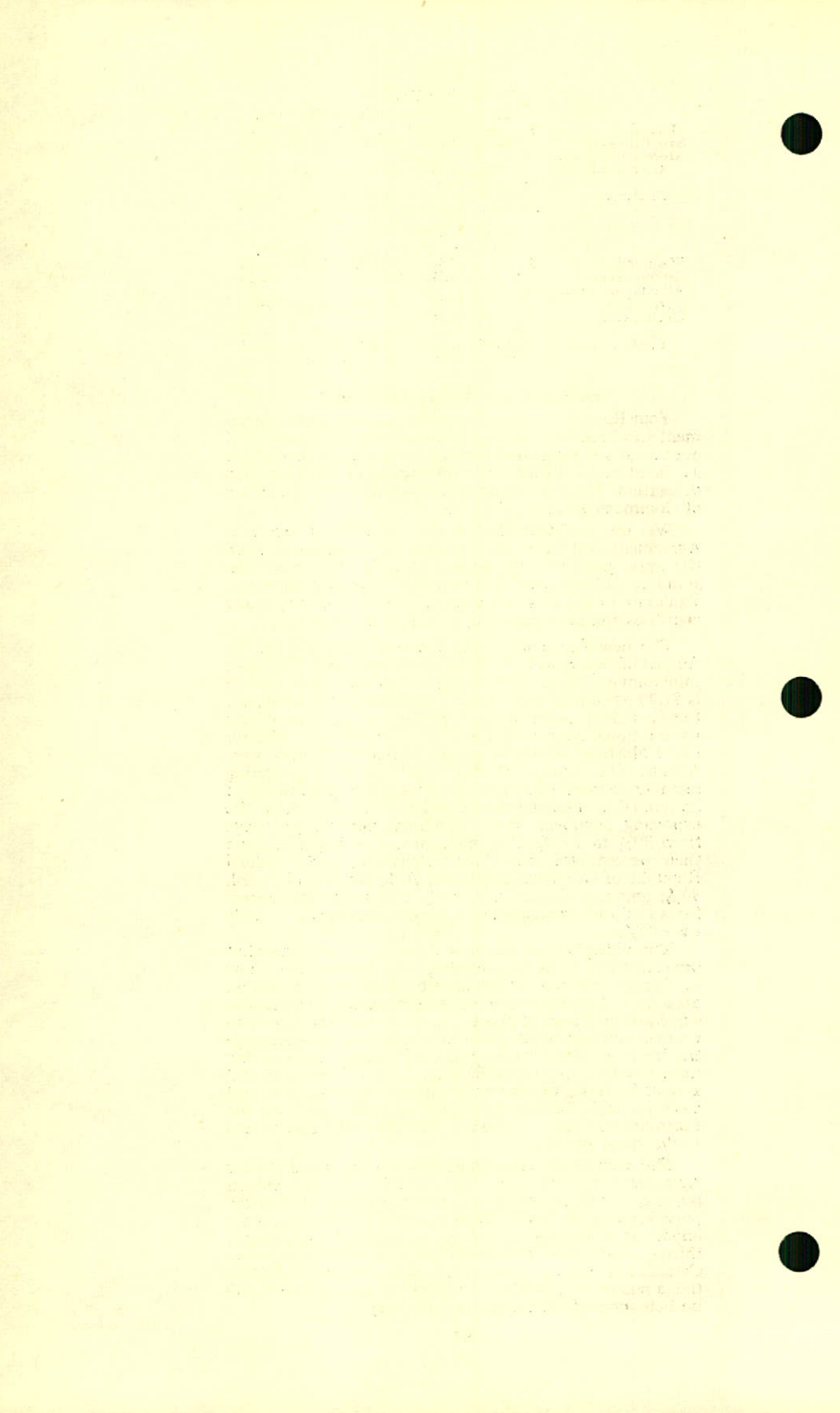
Your Board is deeply gratified that a new wheat agreement has been completed and that the three members of our executive committee attended the conference in Geneva as members of an advisory committee to the Canadian delegation. The new Agreement was ratified by the House of Commons on 14th July 1959.

We are confident that several features of this new Agreement will meet with wholehearted approval from the grain producers of western Canada. The most outstanding perhaps is the fact that the United Kingdom is a signatory to the new Agreement. Twenty-nine importing countries and nine exporting countries are members.

The new Agreement, which became effective on 1st August of this year, is for three years' duration. The basic minimum price is set at \$1.50 per bushel and the maximum is \$1.90 per bushel in Canadian currency at the parity for the Canadian dollar determined for the purposes of the International Monetary Fund as at 1st March 1959, for No. 1 Northern wheat in storage at Fort William or Port Arthur. The Agreement stipulates that each importing member country will purchase a minimum percentage of its annual commercial wheat and flour imports from the exporting members. These minimum percentages range from 30% to 100%. The most important importers and their percentages are: United Kingdom, 80%; Federal Republic of Germany and India, 70%; Japan and Brazil, 50%; and the Netherlands, 75%. The weighted average for all of the twenty-nine importing members is a little over 70%.

The objectives of the new Agreement are somewhat broader than those of preceding agreements. The most significant objectives which have been added state that an attempt will be made to solve the problems of burdensome surpluses and critical shortages of wheat. Another is to promote international trade in wheat and to encourage the freest possible flow of this trade, while the exporting members are to report to the International Wheat Council at specific times the estimated quantities which they will have available for export. Guided by these objectives the International Wheat Council will annually review the world wheat situation.

The volume of sales under the International Wheat Agreement for the crop year 1958-59 was 191 million bushels, approximately the same volume recorded in the previous year. It is worthy of note that of the forty-two importing countries signatory to the old Agreement, thirteen took their full quota, while sixteen took none. Canada made sales to twenty-six countries under IWA in the amount of 83,487,000 bushels, which is 16,807,000 bushels short of the guaranteed quantity.



Wheat Surplus Disposal Program

A year ago we expressed to you our concern the effect the large wheat surplus held in North America was having on the Canadian economy and reported in some detail on the steps taken by the United States of America to dispose of their large supplies under provisions of their Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, referred to as P.L. 480. Recent legislation passed by the United States extends the agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for two years—to 31st December 1961, with a total authorization of \$1.5 billion to be used each year for sales of surplus U.S. farm commodities abroad for foreign currencies. The Senate originally had voted a three-year extension, and the House a one-year extension; and the conferees compromised on two years. The Bill also provides for making foreign sales commitments for dollars of up to ten years with payments to be made over as long as twenty years and with interest rates no greater than the cost of money to the government.

Farm surplus disposals under P. L. 480 have actually cost the U.S. Treasury more than \$3,000 million over the last five years.

This figure represents loss to the Treasury. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which provides the surpluses for P. L. 480 deals, is reimbursed for its loss by appropriation by Congress. Appropriations of \$3,084 million have been made to reimburse the CCC for program costs since 1954.

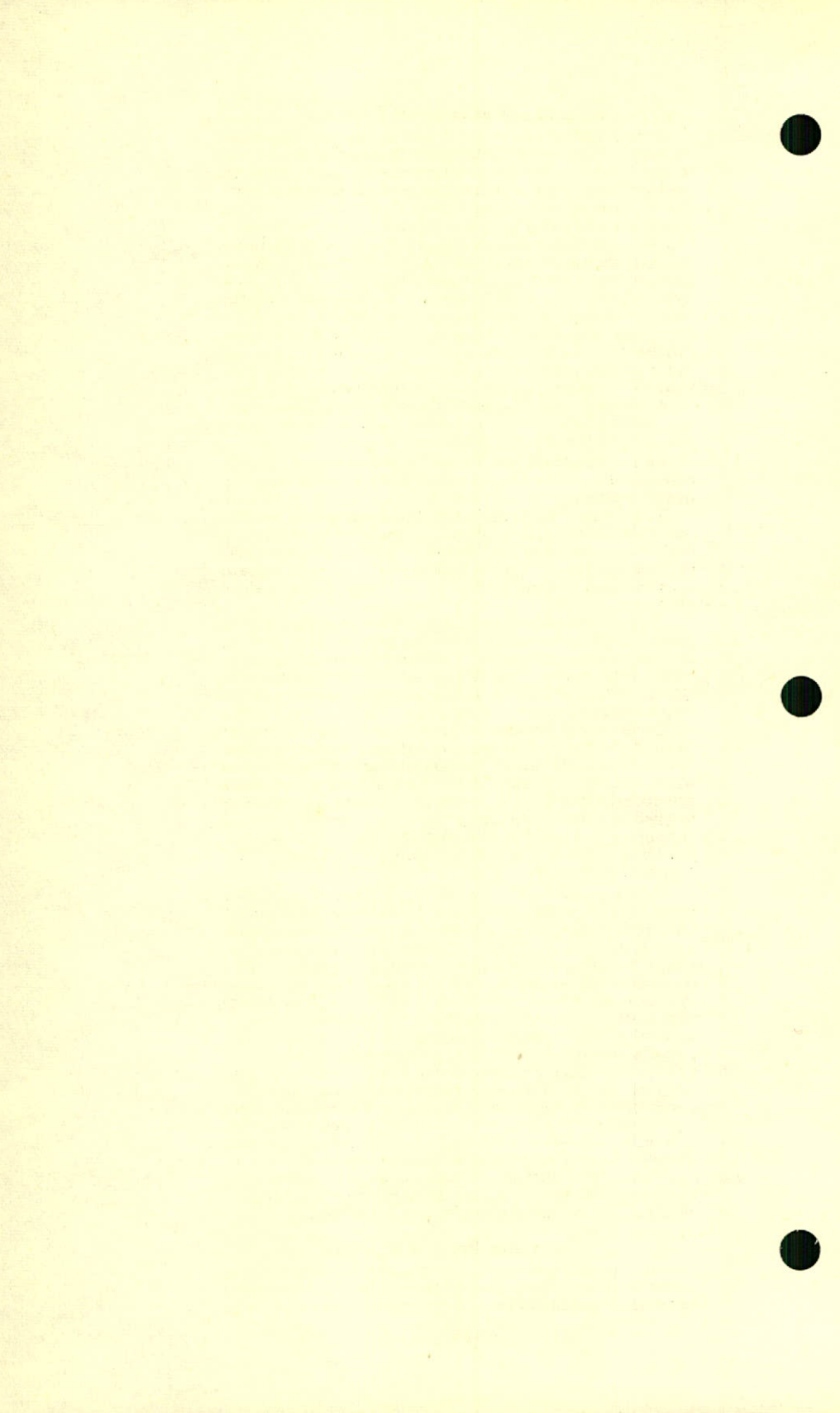
This net cost figure breaks down on a yearly basis as follows: fiscal year 1955, \$67.5 million; fiscal year 1956, \$637 million; fiscal year 1957, \$1,290.8 million; fiscal year 1958, \$1,089 million; and a request for reimbursement of \$1,100 million for fiscal year 1959 program costs was in this year's budget.

Canadians in general will readily concede that under its program the United States is serving a double purpose. Not only is that country finding outlets for commodities which they have in surplus but they are being extremely generous in helping less fortunate peoples in under-developed countries and using wheat as a force in world development. Canada must, however, do everything she possibly can to see that this program does not damage her commercial markets.

In his message to Congress, President Eisenhower recommended several measures to improve the existing farm programs, stressed the need for agricultural abundance in meeting food needs at home and abroad, and he reported on steps being taken with other exporting nations to explore all practical ways of using food for peace. President Eisenhower convened a conference in Washington on 5th and 6th May 1959, for the purpose of consulting with other wheat exporting countries on mutual problems. Canada was represented at the conference by the Hon. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Hon. D. S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture. The governments of Argentina, Australia and France were also represented at this Food-for-Peace Conference. A standing committee of officials of the governments of the five nations represented at the conference was established to carry out the principles enunciated at this Washington conference. We have not been able to learn of any tangible benefits or recommendations by the committee.

World Supplies and Exports

Your Board has made it a practice of summarizing salient features of the wheat industry by including statistics covering its production and distribution. We believe there



is an advantage in making these statistics available in a condensed form. These statistics have been gathered from various sources, the chief of which are the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Board of Grain Commissioners. We are glad to acknowledge the sources of this information and are grateful for the privilege of using this data.

Supplies

The supplies of wheat in the four major wheat exporting countries which were available for export and carryover at 1st August 1959, amounted to 2,445.6 million bushels, only slightly down from that of a year earlier of 2,450.3 million. It is interesting to note that while the supplies of Canadian wheat were down by over 93 million bushels, supplies of wheat in the United States were up by nearly 34 million bushels. Supplies in Argentina show little change, while stocks carried in Australia show an increase of nearly 66 million bushels. It should be pointed out that in the estimate of wheat supplies, the new 1959 crop of the United States is included in the figure while for the other three countries the figure represents carryover only. The volume on hand at 1st August 1959, in the four major exporting countries is given as follows, stated in million bushels with comparative figures for the previous year in brackets: United States, 1,719.9 (1,686.1); Canada 546.3 (639.5); Argentina, 76.0 (87.2); Australia, 103.4 (37.5).

Exports

From these same four major wheat exporting countries 934,700,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour were exported during the period 1st August 1958 to 31st July 1959, compared to 856,200,000 bushels in the preceding year. The larger volume exported in the year under review represents an increase of 9% over that of a year earlier. It is a matter of concern to your Board that wheat exports made by Canada were lower than for the year previous, while each of the other three exporting nations increased their volume. Canada's percentage of the total stands at 31% compared to the figure of 37% for the year earlier.

Exports of Wheat and Flour in Terms of Wheat From Four Principal Exporting Nations

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Crop Year	Total	Argentina (in million bushels)	Australia	United States	Canada	Canada's % of Total %
1950-51..	838.6	94.5	127.8	375.3	241.0	28
1951-52..	939.9	24.1	93.4	466.6	355.8	37
1952-53..	854.0	38.9	107.0	322.6	385.5	45
1953-54..	640.2	110.3	63.4	211.4	255.1	39
1954-55..	761.1	134.5	94.3	280.4	251.9	33
1955-56..	884.7	108.6	107.5	359.4	309.2	35
1956-57..	1,021.7	100.2	120.2	539.5	262.8	25
1957-58..	856.2	77.6	61.9	397.0	320.3	37
1958-59..	934.7	106.2	78.1	456.3	*294.1	31

*The figure given above for Canadian exports includes 5.3 million bushels of bagged seed wheat not shown in Board of Grain Commissioners' report.

Canadian Grain Production

The revised estimates for the crop year 1958-59 made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give production of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in Canada at 1,048.2 million bushels, an increase of some 54 million above the 994.6 million bushels produced in the previous year. It is to be noted that there has been but little variation in total production of the five main grains in the crop years 1957-58, 1958-59 and that forecast for 1959-60.

1. The first part of the report is a general
description of the project and its objectives.
2. The second part is a detailed description of the
methodology used in the study.

3. The third part is a description of the results
of the study. This part includes a table of
data and a discussion of the findings.
4. The fourth part is a conclusion and
recommendations for future research.

5. The fifth part is a list of references.
6. The sixth part is an appendix containing
additional data and information.

7. The seventh part is a list of figures and
tables.

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tables.

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tables.

Grain Production 1958

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics Revised Estimates)

	Canada		Prairie Provinces	
	Acres	Bushels (in millions)	Acres	Bushels
Wheat.....	20.9	371.7	20.2	346.0
Oats.....	11.0	400.9	7.5	240.0
Barley.....	9.5	244.7	9.3	238.0
Rye.....	.5	8.0	.4	5.4
Flaxseed.....	2.6	22.7	2.6	22.5
Totals.....	44.5	1,048.0	40.0	851.9

For purposes of comparison, similar data for 1959 (a-forecast by DBS on 15th August) are set out in the following table:

Grain Production 1959

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics Preliminary Estimates)

	Canada		Prairie Provinces	
	Acres	Bushels (in millions)	Acres	Bushels
Wheat.....	23.0	405.0	22.5	391.0
Oats.....	11.3	420.6	7.8	264.0
Barley.....	8.2	226.5	8.1	220.0
Rye.....	.5	8.2	.4	6.3
Flaxseed.....	2.3	21.5	2.3	21.3
Totals.....	44.9	1,081.8	41.1	902.6

The 1959 wheat crop for all Canada is forecast by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 405 million bushels. This volume if realized will be 9% larger than last year's crop of 371.7 million bushels and 17% below the ten-year average of 490.4 (1949-58). The prospective increase for wheat is accounted for by an increase of 10% in acreage. For the prairie provinces the wheat crop is forecast at 391 million bushels in 1959, which is 13% above last year's crop of 346 million, but 16% below the ten-year average of 465.5 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings

The volume of wheat, oats and barley which farmers are able to market is controlled by the sales made by the Canadian Wheat Board rather than by the volume produced. However, your Board believes that the most valuable statistics to our farmer members will be those covering both production and marketing, followed closely by data covering the value of the grain sold. The pattern of grain deliveries made by producers in the prairie provinces over the last four years shows a remarkable consistency, as indicated in the following table. Figures were supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

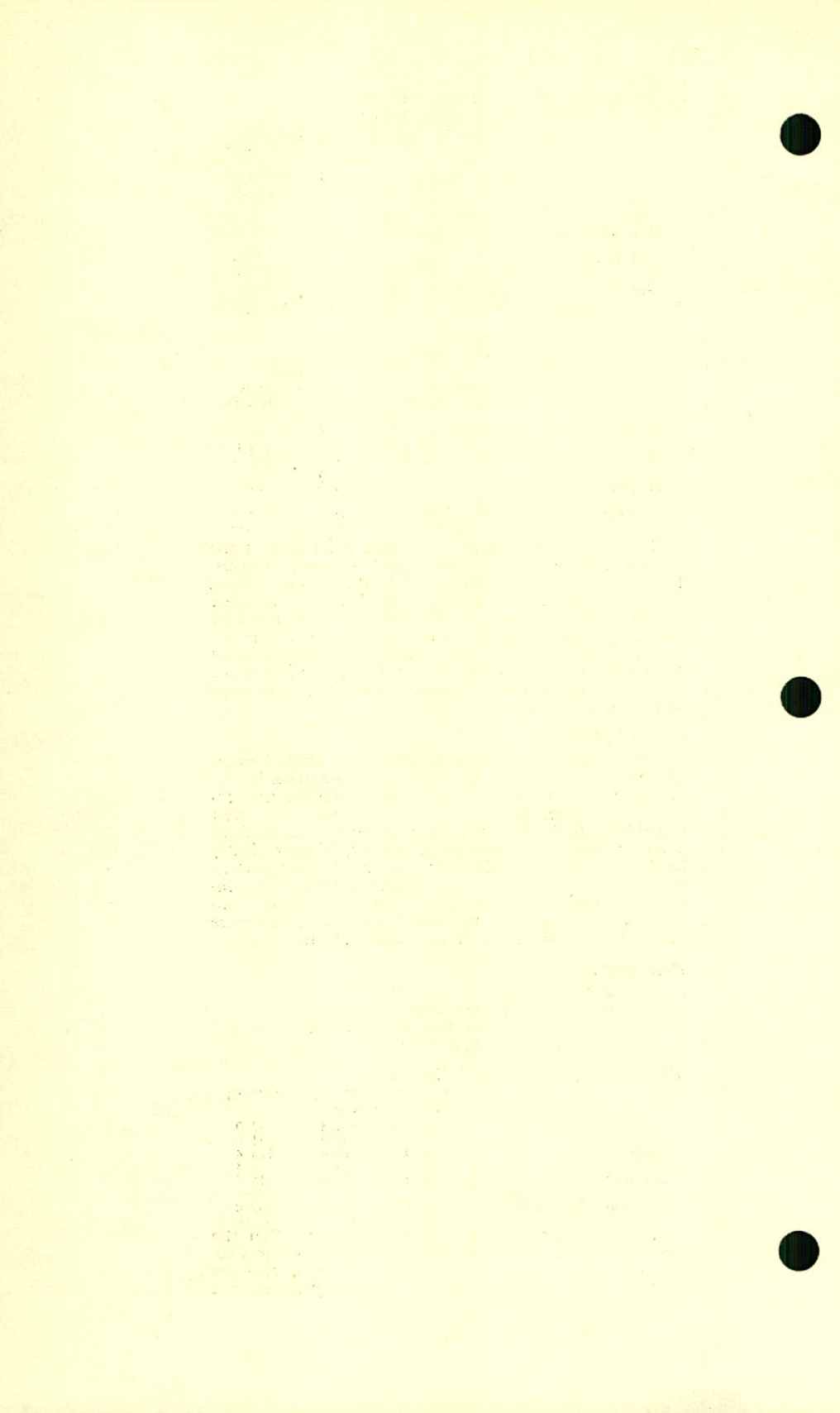
Producers' Marketings:

- at Country elevators.
- at Public and semi-public terminals.
- at Interior private and mill elevators
- and Loaded over platform.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed

	1958-59	1957-58 (in million bushels)	1956-57	1955-56
Wheat.....	368.1	378.2	362.4	352.9
Oats.....	39.3	58.3	69.2	71.6
Barley.....	121.3	116.9	120.6	114.4
Rye.....	4.7	7.4	4.0	12.4
Flaxseed.....	17.4	15.3	29.0	15.7
Total.....	550.8	576.1	585.2	567.0

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the export of bagged seed wheat during the 1958-59 crop year was 5.3 million bushels. This figure and those covering farm to farm sales and other outlets for grain are not included in the above table.



Canadian Grain Exports

The Board of Grain Commissioners in its preliminary review covering the export of the five principal grains from Canada during the crop year 1958-59 shows that a total of 377.8 million bushels was exported compared with 435.7 million for 1957-58, and 317.4 million, the average for the last 30 years. Detailed figures point to the fact that a smaller volume of all grains was exported with the exception of flaxseed. Wheat and wheat flour dropped 26.7 million bushels below last year's volume. Exports of oats were down 18.9 million bushels, from 25.9 million to 7 million, barley was down 10.7 million and rye 2.2 million bushels. The overseas shipment of flaxseed was 600,000 bushels over the previous year's volume. The over-all decline for the five grains (including wheat flour) was 57.9 million bushels.

Total Grain and Milled Products Exported

	1958-59	1957-58	30-year Average 1928-29 to 1957-58 (in million bushels)
Wheat (and flour).....	288.9	315.6	252.2
Oats (meal, etc.).....	7.0	25.9	25.2
Barley.....	64.4	75.1	30.9
Rye.....	3.2	5.4	5.6
Flaxseed.....	14.3	13.7	3.5
Totals.....	<u>377.8</u>	<u>435.7</u>	<u>317.4</u>

It is worthy of emphasis that the volume exported during the crop year was some 60 million bushels above the long term 30-year average of grain clearances from Canada and this amount of Canadian grain exported represents 36% of the 1,048 million bushels produced. In the previous year 43.9% of all the grain produced in Canada was exported.

The decline in wheat exports is chiefly accounted for by a reduction of 3.3 million bushels to the United Kingdom, 7.5 million to Russia, 13.8 million to The Netherlands and 12.4 million in export to India under the Colombo Plan. Increased purchases of wheat from Canada were made by Germany and Japan.

The lower volume of Canadian oats exported is accounted for almost entirely by the fact that the United States, which is usually the largest buyer of Canadian oats, purchased only 1.4 million bushels compared to 21.6 million bushels last year. The amount of barley exported from Canada during the crop year was 10.7 million bushels below the figure for the previous year, down from 75.1 million to 64.4 million for the crop year under review, yet this total is approximately 34 million bushels ahead of the long term 30-year average. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer of Canadian barley and increased her purchases by 4.8 million bushels, with a total of 41.5 million. The United States was the second largest buyer with 10.2 million bushels against 21.5 million in the previous year. The exports of Canadian rye stand at 30.2 million bushels, the lowest volume since the 1945-46 crop year.

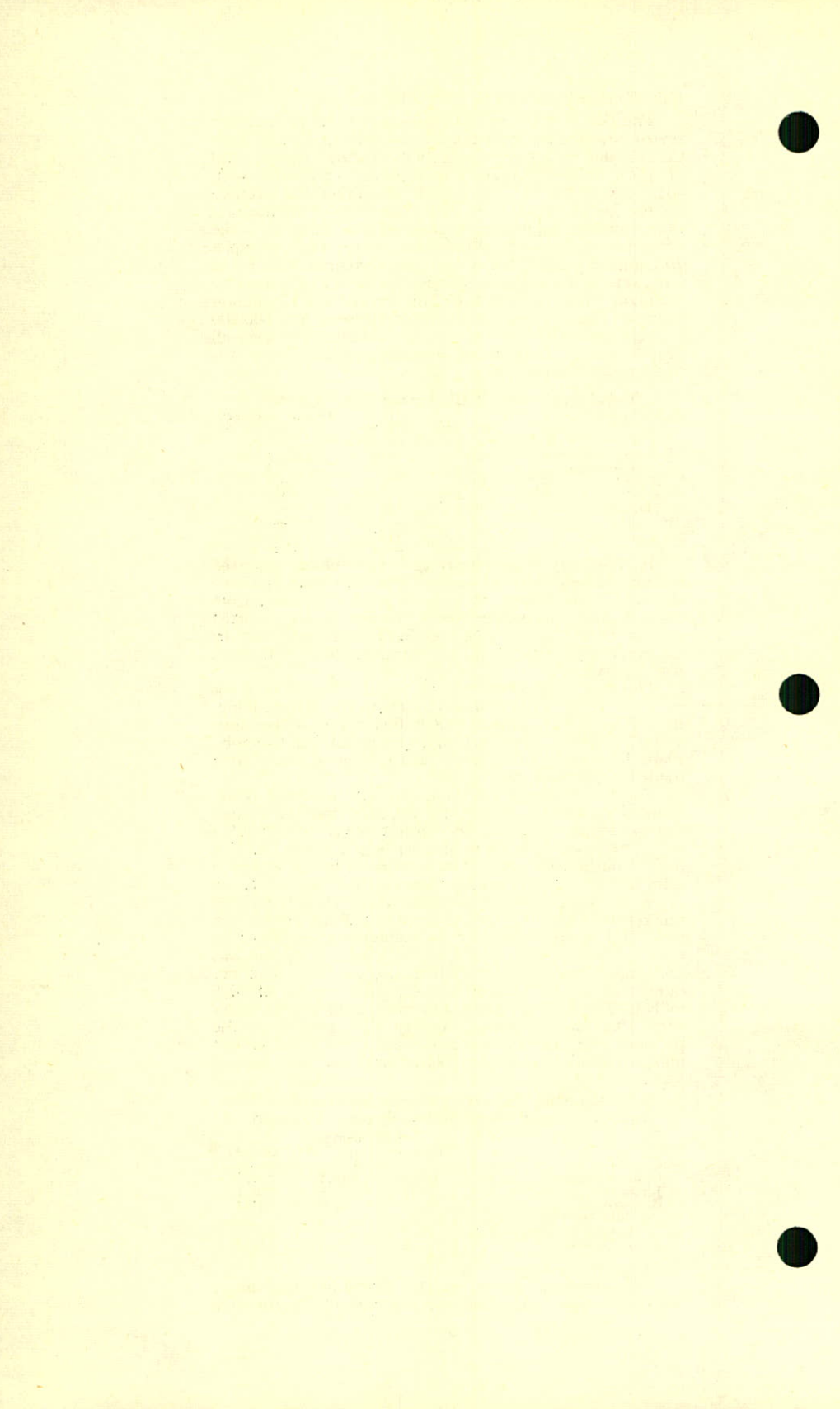
Leading Buyers of Canadian Grain

Sales of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed

	(in million bushels)		
	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
United Kingdom.....	152.6	149.1	130.5
Japan.....	50.3	51.5	50.1
Germany.....	37.9	32.0	47.8
Benelux Countries—			
Belgium and Netherlands	22.3		
United States.....	11.6	53.4	51.2

Carryover of Canadian Grain

The estimate given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows the total carryover stock of the five



major Canadian grains at 806.8 million bushels in North American positions. This figure is 13% below last year's 928.2 million bushels and 28% above the ten-year average (1949-58) of 632.3 million bushels. The figures showing the carryover for the five principal grains for the last four crop years and the annual average for the ten-year period 1949-58 are set out in detail in the following table:

Canadian Carryover as at 31st July

	1959	1958 (in million bushels)	1957	Average 1949-58
Wheat.....	546.3	639.5	729.5	408.0
Oats.....	119.3	154.9	226.2	116.3
Barley.....	127.1	118.2	142.8	90.4
Rye.....	7.9	10.1	14.2	13.0
Flaxseed.....	6.2	5.7	7.6	4.6
Total—5 grains	806.8	928.4	1,120.3	632.3
On farms.....	271.9	403.4	584.4	261.9
Commercial.....	534.9	525.0	535.9	370.4

Farm Carryover

The estimate offered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing stocks of grain held on farms at 31st July 1959, is set out in the above table. Stocks of all grain held on farms were lower than a year ago with the exception of flaxseed. It is also estimated that of this year's farm-held stocks 87% is to be found in the prairie provinces. At 31st July 1959, farm-held stocks stood at 271.9 million bushels, compared with 403.4 million a year ago and the ten-year average of 261.9 million bushels.

Farm Income

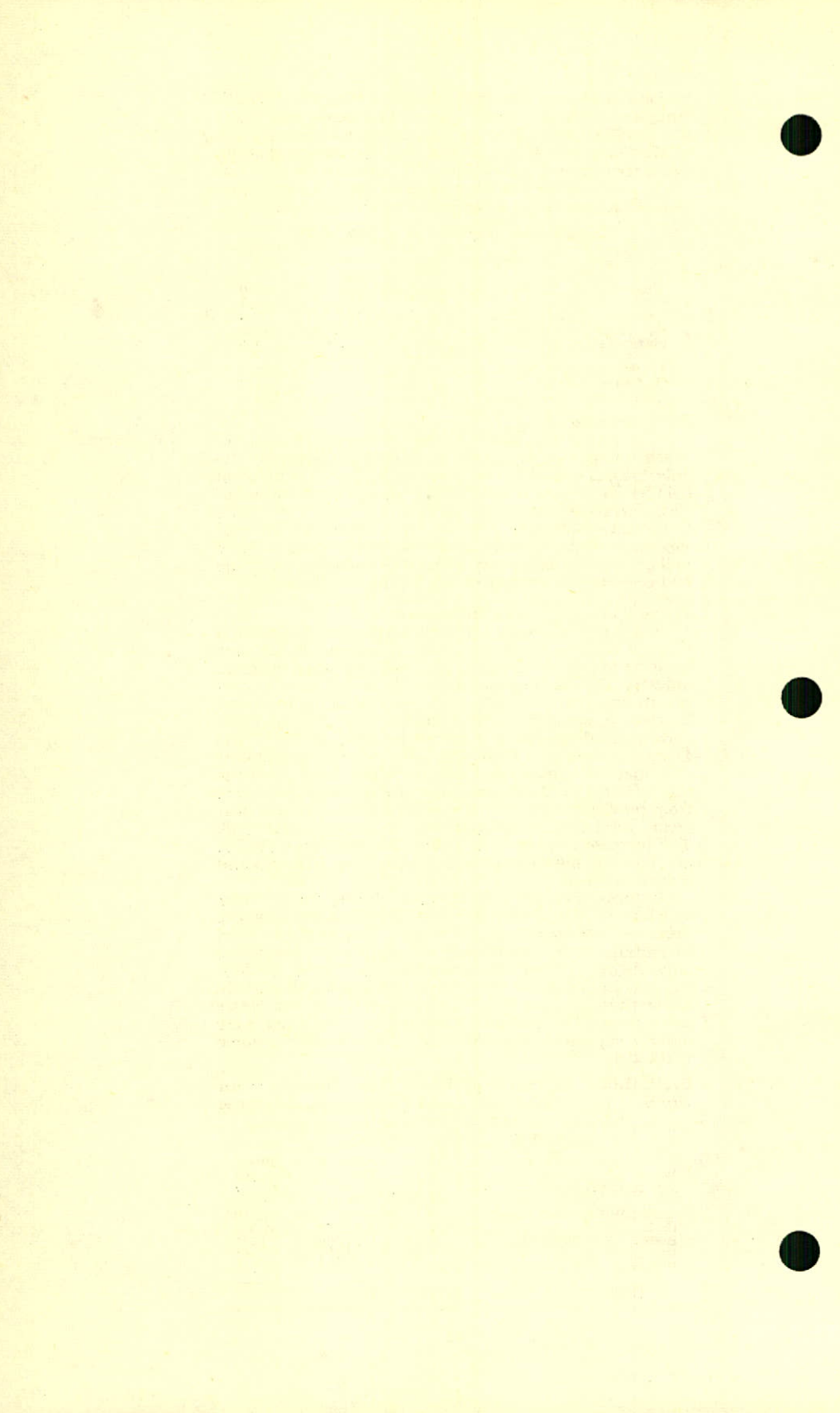
The financial stability of the grain producers of western Canada is a matter of deep concern to your Board, as it must be to people in responsible positions in government, industry and farm organizations. It is one that is constantly before us. We can report very little improvement in their position. Returns from the sale of field crops corresponded closely with those received in 1957. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that the cash returns to Canadian farmers, excluding Newfoundland, from the sale of farm products and from participation payments from previous years' grain crops was estimated at a near record total of \$2,847,000,000 for the calendar year 1958. The increase in cash farm income for 1958 over 1957 is attributed to higher returns from the sale of livestock and animal products.

Returns from the sale of wheat during the calendar year ended 31st December 1958, exceeded those of the previous year by almost \$50 million, due to larger farm marketings since the average farm price for wheat was only slightly higher, attributed to the better quality. Returns from the sale of barley and rye were also slightly above those made in 1957. This also as a result of larger marketings. The returns from flaxseed and oats were lower compared with 1957, due to the smaller volume marketed.

Preliminary Estimate of Farm Cash Income from the Sale of Cereal Grains and Flaxseed in the three Western Provinces

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(\$,000)

	1958	1957	1956
Wheat.....	\$414,097	\$357,284	\$451,169
Wheat, CWB Payments.....	64,258	79,314	61,987
Oats.....	19,770	31,254	43,885
Oats, CWB Payments.....	—	—	8,170
Barley.....	76,827	75,358	97,384
Barley, CWB Payments.....	7,570	24,990	15,217
Rye.....	4,993	3,724	14,067
Flaxseed.....	35,665	57,805	61,200
Total.....	\$623,180	\$629,729	\$753,079



During the year 1958 supplementary payments totaling \$60,128,000 were made to prairie farmers—\$20 million was paid under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and \$40 million from the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment.

The net income derived by Canadian farmers from their operations in 1958 is stated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be \$1,277 million, an increase of 20% from that of 1957 and approximately the same as the five-year average (1953-57).

Total Net Farm Income

	3 Prairie Provinces	6 Other Provinces <i>in million dollars</i>	Canada ex. Newfoundland
1950.....	\$ 572.5	\$647.2	\$1,219.7
1951.....	1,126.4	810.5	1,936.9
1952.....	1,118.9	800.5	1,919.4
1953.....	918.8	725.5	1,644.3
1954.....	410.9	614.3	1,025.2
1955.....	634.8	655.1	1,289.9
1956.....	843.6	614.3	1,458.1
1957.....	445.4	616.1	1,061.5
1958.....	594.9	682.6	1,277.5

Operating expenses and depreciation charges incurred in 1958 were estimated at \$1.8 billion, up almost 6% from the estimate of \$1.7 billion in 1957. Larger outlays for building repairs, fertilizer and the operation of tractors and trucks contributed in some measure to higher prices. The estimated decline in total inventories of farm-held stocks of grain, particularly in Saskatchewan, is a factor in calculating the item net income.

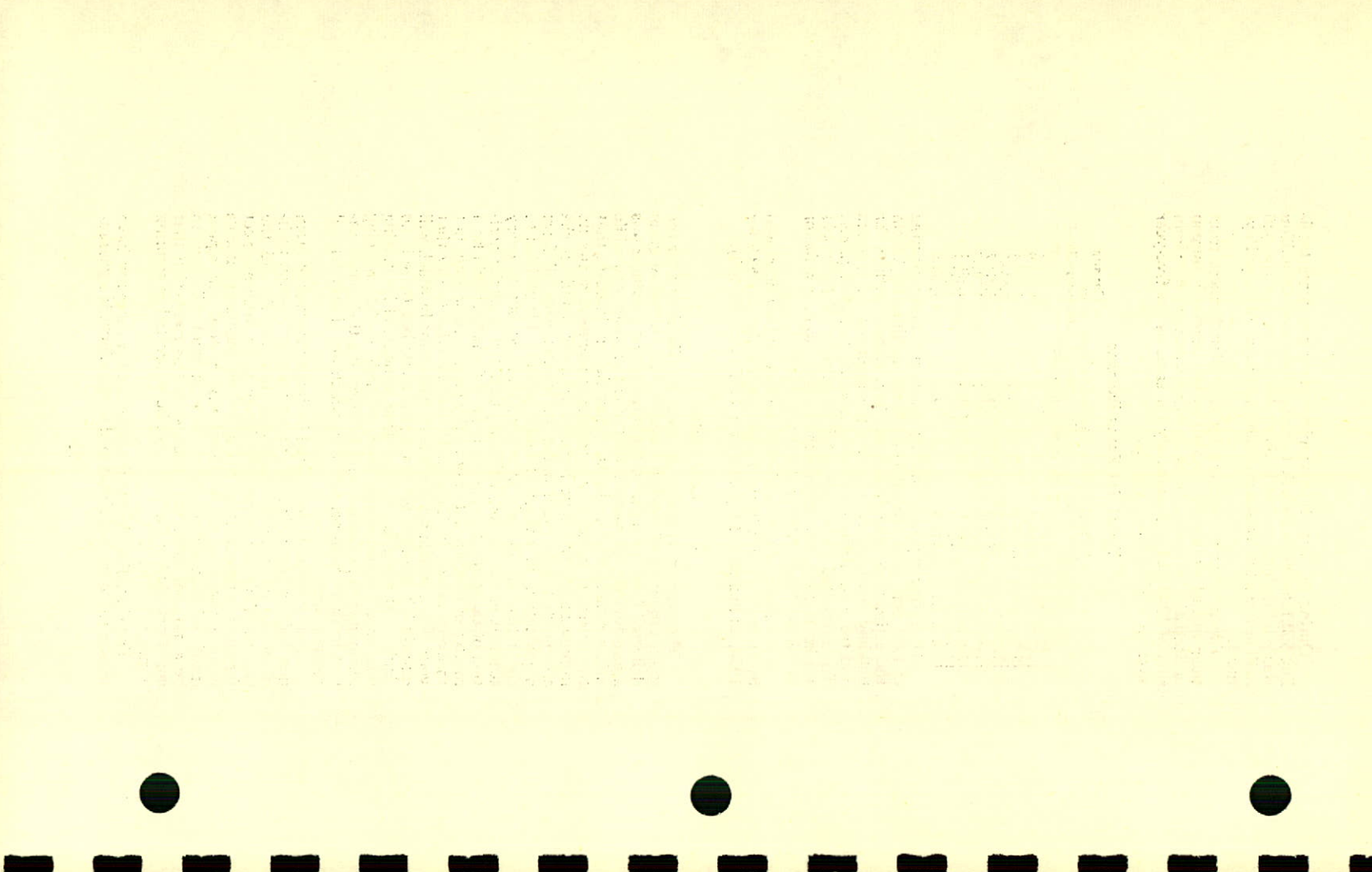
The index of prices of commodities and services used by farmers is given in the Economic Annalist as 263.9 for 1958, an increase of 8 points over 1957 (1935-39=100).

Conclusion

The year under review has been a difficult one for the grain producers of western Canada. The volume of grain delivered from the farms of the three prairie provinces was approximately the same as that of the previous year while prices ranged slightly lower. These factors indicate that the economic position of our farmer members shows no improvement. We have reported in some detail on the efforts that have been made, in concert with all farm organizations in western Canada, to bring this position to the attention not only of the government but to every segment of our nation, believing that the financial position of the grain growing industry of Canada should be a matter of concern not only to the producers of grain but to every person in Canada. It may be trite to say that your Board recognizes there is no easy remedy which will quickly lift the load off grain producers; but there is no doubt that these farmers can find some relief by making further effort to adjust their methods to fit changing techniques in production and by extending their participation in those business activities which are closely related to agriculture.

The situation is dominated by huge surpluses of grain now held in North America and by new production techniques in all countries including the U.S.S.R. and the Orient. While the immediate future offers little prospect for any improvement in the affairs of western Canada's grain growers we are confident that history will repeat itself and that stocks of grain now on hand will prove to be a national asset. It is because of this conviction that our efforts during the year have been directed to securing a measure of immediate relief.

The Canadian Wheat Pools since their inception have subscribed to the belief that food in abundance is a guaran-



tee of peace. We endorse the efforts of the President of the United States which resulted in a conference which sought ways and means of channelling abundant food to the needy people of the world. Your Board recongizes the broader coverage provided by the International Wheat Agreement. We are happy that the United Kingdom is again one of the signatories, but particularly welcome the plan under which all sales of wheat will be registered with the Wheat Council. This is a recognition of the mutual interest of all countries exporting and importing wheat, but it particularly recognizes the need for co-operative action.

Agriculture moves from crisis to crisis and policies are devised to meet each new crisis. The principle upon which the Wheat Pools are built and the link which joins the vast membership is that of self-help and co-operation. The times in which we live are extremely difficult. They challenge our organizations to provide leadership that is enlightened and sound. We are confident that the greatest role of our member Pools has yet to be played.

Respectfully submitted,

<i>Executive</i>	{	JOHN H. WESSON
		W. J. PARKER
		G. L. HARROLD
		THOS. G. BOBIER
		W. J. BLAIR
		G. G. JAMIESON
		CHAS. W. GIBBINGS
		H. B. SNEATH
		NELSON MALM

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Canadian Pool Agencies Limited
DIRECTORS' REPORT
1958-1959

2nd October 1959.

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Pool Agencies Limited,
Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

This Agency has completed its thirty-first year of operations, and we present herewith for your approval the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st July 1959.

The surplus produced was \$94,511.50 out of which the sum of \$578.64 was provided for income tax, leaving \$93,932.86 available for payment of patronage dividends. This compares with \$96,264.60 last year.

The earnings vary from year to year and to some extent depend on the price and volume of grain stored at the terminals. On business obtained by this Agency and placed with various insurance companies, other than Pool Insurance Company, we receive the commissions which provide the bulk of our income. While it is important that the maximum commissions are secured and a surplus on operations produced, it must be emphasized that many services provided are not actually reflected in the year's surplus. At all times we endeavour to obtain lower premium charges for the parent organizations having in mind, of course, the stability of the company with whom we place the business. In this regard we have secured some reductions in rates this year.

We can handle all types of business except life. The greatest income is derived from fire and explosion insurance; followed by fidelity bonds and automobile insurance. Thirteen types of insurance were handled this year.

At the present time we have no investments in bonds as any excess money can be readily taken up by the parent companies and we receive a favourable rate of interest.

The patrons' equities, in accordance with the usual practice, will be paid out within the next fiscal year as a patronage dividend to the three Provincial Pools based on the amount of business contributed. Each Pool will receive the dividends as shown on the Surplus Account, Exhibit "B".

The following comments relative to the Balance Sheet and Operating Accounts may be of interest:

BALANCE SHEET

Agency Assets and Liabilities

You will observe that the assets included under this heading represent premiums collected, or to be collected, and are offset by the amounts payable to the insurance companies for premiums on business written, and by an amount payable by the Agency Trust Funds to the General Funds of the Company.

Shareholders' and Patrons' Assets

Accounts Receivable: The amount shown as "Due from Agency Funds" consists of the sum previously referred to as payable to General Funds out of Agency Trust Funds.

Pool Insurance Company Account: This Agency and Pool Insurance Company are operated by the same management and staff, and the salaries of the office employees are split between both organizations, as are

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other items of expense that are not definitely applicable to either organization. The amount of \$16,901.84 is the balance due Canadian Pool Agencies Limited on the inter-office account.

Shareholders' Liabilities and Reserves

Accounts Payable: This amount represents miscellaneous accounts included in this year's expenses, but which had not actually been paid prior to the year end.

General Reserve: This sum was built up over a period of years to provide for the possibility of unusual cancellations; for investment losses and any other contingencies that may arise. The reserve has remained the same for some years as it is deemed sufficient to take care of our requirements. The amount is allocated to the various shareholders according to their contribution to the reserve.

Capital Stock

The ownership of the capital stock of the Company is held by the Provincial Pool organizations as follows:

	<i>No. of Shares</i>	<i>Values</i>
Alberta Wheat Pool.....	664	\$ 6,640.00
Manitoba Pool Elevators.....	663	6,630.00
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	664	6,640.00
Directors' Qualifying Shares.....	9	90.00
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>\$20,000.00</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Income: This statement sets out the commission received on the different types of insurance, less brokerage paid.

Expenses: The various expense items are clearly set out in the statement and represent net figures after charging Pool Insurance Company 50% of the expenses which are equally applicable to both companies.

The deduction from the total expenses of \$300.00 is an allowance from the three Provincial Pools for the handling of the Interprovincial Pool Account.

Respectfully submitted,

Executive { JOHN H. WESSON
W. J. PARKER
G. L. HARROLD
THOS. G. BOBIER
G. G. JAMIESON
H. B. SNEATH
CHAS. W. GIBBINGS
W. J. BLAIR
NELSON MALM

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

Pool Insurance Company

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
24th February 1959.

To the Shareholders,
Pool Insurance Company,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

We have pleasure in submitting herewith the twentieth Annual Report and Financial Statements of your Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December 1958. The statements again show an improvement over the previous year. The results for the year show a surplus of \$780,027.69 as compared with \$723,017.06 last year. We had a lower loss ratio this year of 30.18% as compared with 37.31% the previous year which is the reason for the increased surplus.

After transferring \$16,000.00 to Capital Surplus Account, and setting up the usual capital stock dividend as required by the Company's Charter, together with \$3,769.61 for income tax, a balance of \$760,256.23 was left, which has been allocated to the policyholders on the basis of their contribution to the surplus.

The total premium income amounted to \$1,344,230.18 as compared with \$1,381,381.91 last year.

After placing reinsurance on all risks with the exception of dwellings, the net earned premium income was \$673,921.08 as compared with \$683,643.50 last year.

The losses amounted to \$407,184.79; the Company's share being \$203,387.34.

Three elevators and their contents were totally destroyed. Their locations were as follows:

In Alberta.....	Woking Spruce Grove
In Saskatchewan.....	Hardy

In addition to these total losses, thirty-one small losses were sustained at elevators; seven by fire and twenty-four by windstorm. One livestock building and feed was destroyed. Four dwellings suffered partial damage. The value of property insured decreased slightly from last year due to reduction in the value of grain insured and we list the figures hereunder.

Elevators.....	\$ 78,157,839.00
Grain.....	137,302,407.00
Dwellings.....	7,551,276.00
Miscellaneous.....	3,494,775.00
	<hr/>
	\$226,506,297.00

The total underwriting revenue shown on the Statement of Income and Expenditures is made up of the earned premiums on our percentage of the risks plus commission earned on the reinsurance, less losses. We also had interest earnings of \$23,856.98.

The greatest expense is in connection with the inspection service. This service provides inspection of each

1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project and its objectives. It includes a brief history of the project and a statement of the problem to be solved.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a description of the experimental design, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques used.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It includes a description of the findings and a comparison of the results with the expectations of the project.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the findings. It includes a statement of the overall results and a discussion of the implications of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. It includes a list of the figures, tables, and other supplementary material used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is a glossary. It includes a list of the terms and abbreviations used in the study.

8. The eighth part of the report is a bibliography. It includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes a list of the figures used in the study.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of tables. It includes a list of the tables used in the study.

elevator approximately twice a year, in accordance with our agreements with the reinsurers. We have four full time inspectors engaged in inspecting all the property insured, and we consider this a most important feature of our operations. The parent organizations also perform an inspection of properties periodically by their superintendents, and circulars and pamphlets emphasizing the need to be aware of fire hazards are sent out by ourselves and the parent organizations. We feel that all this inspection work helps to keep the losses to a minimum and the experience has improved over the years from the efforts made along these lines.

The management and staff are employed jointly by this Company and Canadian Pool Agencies Limited and the salaries, rent, telephone and other indirect expenses are split between the two companies.

The following comments relative to the Balance Sheet are submitted for your information:

ASSETS

Cash in Bank

Under this heading the current bank account is shown.

Accounts Receivable

Under this heading is an amount due from Canadian Pool Agencies Limited in respect to business placed with the Company through the agency plus a balance due from the agency on inter-office account; also amounts due from our reinsurers.

Investments

During the year some of our bonds matured and we exchanged our Victory Loan Bonds for the new Government of Canada Conversion Loan and we had a capital gain on this transaction of \$6,377.93. Our investment portfolio consists entirely of Government of Canada Bonds. As there will be fluctuations over the years we take advantage of switching when there is a capital gain, and on the other hand we are in the position of being able to hold bonds until maturity when they will be redeemable at par value. You will note that we are able to invest considerably more than our capital and surplus.

Automobiles

One new automobile was purchased during the year and after allowing depreciation on this account of \$2,121.82, the asset covering four automobiles is shown as \$4,950.90. These automobiles are used by the fire inspectors.

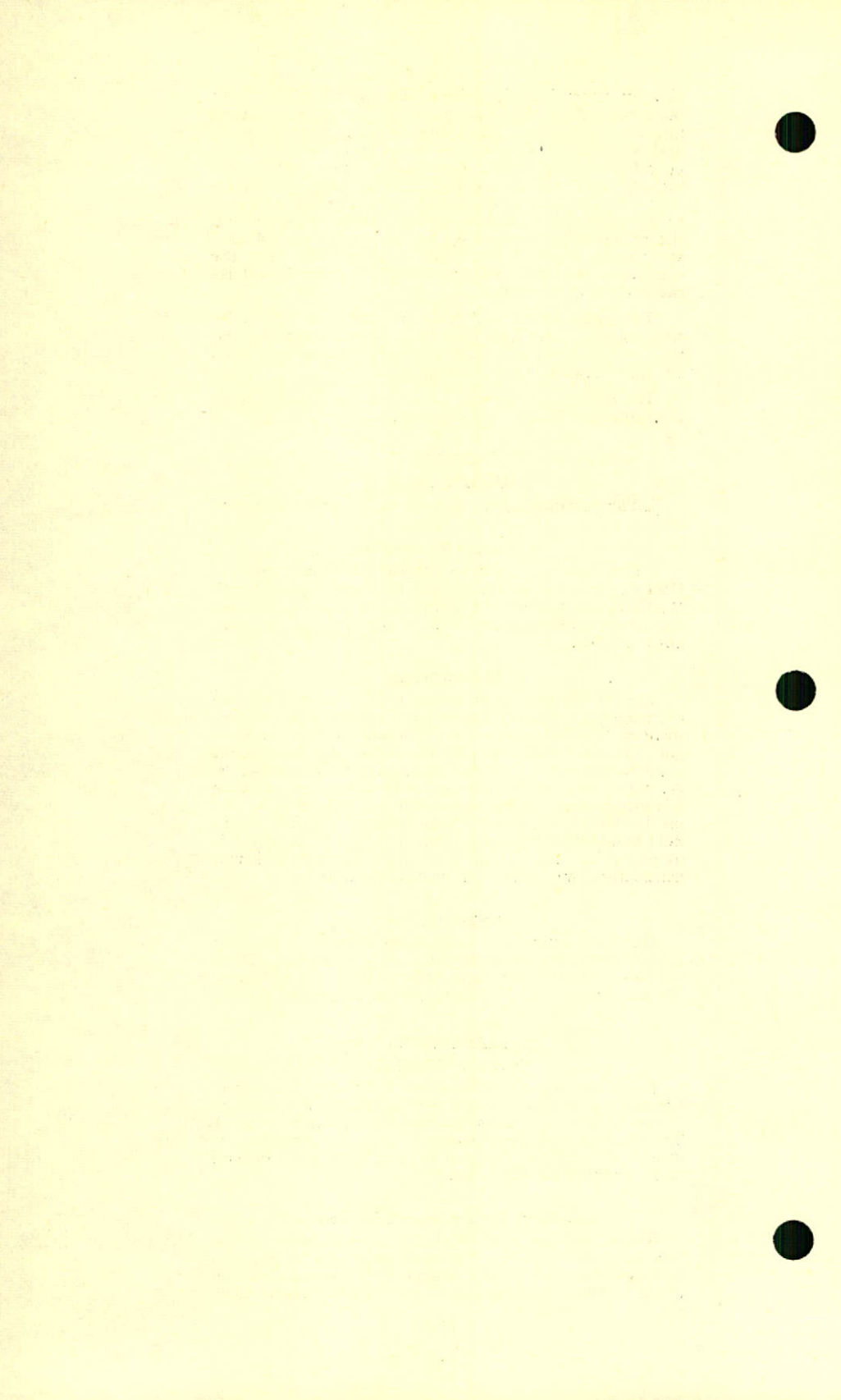
LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Premiums due the reinsurance companies are shown. Losses in process consist of the Company's net share of losses for which adjusters' reports have not been received. The item covering taxes accrued represents premium tax, income tax and fire prevention taxes due to the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Reserve for Unearned Income

These reserves are calculated on the basis of one hundred percent of the unearned premiums on our own retention and one hundred percent of the unearned portion of the reinsurance commissions as at 31st December 1958.



Capital Stock

The ownership of the capital stock of Pool Insurance Company is held by the three provincial Pool organizations as follows:

	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Subscribed</i>	<i>Paid up</i>	<i>Premium Paid</i>
Alberta Wheat Pool.....	750	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 55,500.00	\$ 46,500.00
Manitoba Pool Elevators.....	500	50,000.00	37,000.00	31,000.00
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.....	1,250	125,000.00	92,500.00	77,500.00
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>\$250,000.00</u>	<u>\$185,000.00</u>	<u>\$155,000.00</u>

Out of the above shares three Directors of each organization hold twenty-five shares each, in trust.

We again wish to express the thanks of the Directors for the support and co-operation given to the Company by the parent organizations, managements and staffs.

Respectfully submitted,

Executive { J. H. WESSON
W. J. PARKER
G. L. HARROLD
H. B. SNEATH
G. G. JAMIESON
N. MALM
THOS. G. BOBIER
W. J. BLAIR
CHAS. W. GIBBINGS

1891
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who have
been elected to the office of
President of the United States
since the year 1789.
The names are given in the
order in which they were
elected.
The names are given in the
order in which they were
elected.

George Washington
John Adams
Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
James Monroe
John Quincy Adams
Andrew Jackson
Martin Van Buren
Millard Fillmore
Franklin Pierce
Abraham Lincoln
Andrew Johnson
Ulysses S. Grant
Rutherford B. Hayes
James A. Garfield
Chester A. Arthur
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison
William McKinley
Theodore Roosevelt
Woodrow Wilson
Warren G. Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Herbert Hoover
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Dwight D. Eisenhower
John F. Kennedy
Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard M. Nixon
Gerald R. Ford
Jimmy Carter
Ronald Reagan
George H. W. Bush
Bill Clinton
George W. Bush
Barack Obama
Donald Trump

