
Cargill Timeline

1865-Present

1865

William Wallace Cargill leaves the family home in Janesville, Wisconsin and becomes the proprietor of a grain flat house in Conover, Iowa. The flat house, a type of warehouse that preceded country elevators, was at the end of the McGregor & Western Railroad line.

1867

In 1867, W. W. Cargill is joined by two of his younger brothers, Sam and Sylvester, in Lime Springs, Iowa, where the business constructs a grain flat house and opens a lumberyard.

1868

W. W. Cargill marries Ellen Stowell in Ossian, Iowa, and moves to Austin, Minnesota, where he builds his first Minnesota flat house. W. W. acquires storehouses to take advantage of the great post-war agricultural and railroad expansion throughout the plains.

1870

W. W. Cargill's business is headquartered in Albert Lea, Minnesota, to take advantage of the expansion of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. About this time W.W.'s brother, Sylvester S. Cargill, becomes independent, eventually establishing the Victoria Elevator Company in Minneapolis.

1875

W. W. Cargill moves his family and headquarters to La Crosse, Wisconsin. The city is a logical choice because it is the point at which the Milwaukee Railroad and the Southern Minnesota Railroad connect. James F., one of W. W. Cargill's younger brothers, joins the family business.

1878

The Milwaukee Railroad expands the Southern Minnesota Division westward towards the border. Cargill follows this growth, and experiments with vertical integration by establishing a 5,760-acre farm near Sherburn, Minnesota. Known as "The Mule Farm," it loses money.

1880

W. W. Cargill invests in two Minnesota flour mills at Houston and Hokah. W.W. builds his first terminal elevator, an elevator at the head of a railroad line, in La Crosse.

1881

W. W. Cargill begins to build a family mansion in La Crosse, Wisconsin. It becomes a showplace in the town, and was built across the street from Duncan McMillan's home, setting the stage for the joining of the two families.

1884

John H. MacMillan, 15 years old, goes to work in his father's bank in La Crosse, Wisconsin. W. W. Cargill & Bro. in La Crosse is formally separated from Minnesota and the Dakotas by the establishment of Cargill Brothers in Minneapolis.

1885

The three Cargill brothers own or control 102 structures in Minnesota and the Dakotas (and smaller holdings in Iowa and Wisconsin) with a total grain capacity of over 1.6 million bushels. By this time, Minneapolis and Duluth are identified as prominent grain centers.

1887

W. W. Cargill forms the Sault Ste. Marie Land Company to take advantage of the growth expected after the Soo Line railroad connected the lock area with Minneapolis. Sam Cargill leaves La Crosse to manage the Minneapolis, Minnesota office.

1890

The Minneapolis operation, under the direction of Sam Cargill, drops the "Cargill Bros." name and incorporates under Cargill Elevator Company.

1891

Three MacMillan brothers, John H., William D., and Daniel D. move to Fort Worth, Texas, to set up a grain business under the name D. D. McMillan & Sons.

1892

W. W. Cargill & Bro. incorporates as W. W. Cargill Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Sam Cargill opens an office in Duluth, Minnesota, and the Cargill Commission Company is formed to trade grain in Duluth.

1893

The Superior Terminal Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the Minneapolis Cargill Elevator Company, is established by W. W. and Sam Cargill and Fred Lindahl. A 2.3-million-bushel elevator is constructed at Superior, Wisconsin.

1895

John H. MacMillan and Edna Clara Cargill marry in La Crosse, Wisconsin, formally joining the two families. Their first son, John, Jr., is born in December.

1898

John H. MacMillan, Sr., and Daniel D. MacMillan return from Texas, and begin to work for W. W. Cargill.

1899

Deaths of three officers of Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company motivates the takeover of management by W. W. Cargill, an investor, and the naming of John H. MacMillan, Sr., as the lumber company's general manager with offices in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

1903

Sam D. Cargill dies, creating a void in leadership. John H. MacMillan, Sr., moves to Minneapolis from Arkansas to become general manager. W. W. Cargill becomes the sole owner of the La Crosse business after Sam's death.

1904

W. W. Cargill suffers a mild stroke and his eldest son, William S. becomes more involved in the La Crosse business. John H. MacMillan, Sr., now head of the Cargill Elevator Company, purchases the Thorpe Elevator Company, which includes over 50 elevators mostly located in the Red River Valley.

1905

Elevator T is acquired as result of a dispute with Spencer Grain. This insignificant Minneapolis storage facility will grow into a major Midwest terminal elevator. W. W. invests in and completes the La Crosse and Southeastern Railroad from Viroqua to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1908

William S. Cargill is in Montana organizing a development effort that ultimately will involve ranching, land development, the development of the Montana Western Railway, a dam, and the creation of the town of Valier. The project is not profitable and begins to stress the finances of the La Crosse grain business.

1909

W. W. Cargill dies at age 64, precipitating a fiscal crisis for the company. John H. MacMillan, Sr., now president of the Cargill Elevator Company, works to reassure creditors.

1911

A portion of the assets of Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company is sold to raise funds. The mineral rights to the Arkansas land are retained, and eventually leased to American Bauxite Company, generating much needed cash through 1922.

1912

Cargill Securities Company is established to take over the indebtedness of the Cargill estate. To pay off creditors, \$2.55 million in Gold Notes is issued, due in 1917, backed by Cargill Elevator stock. The Terminal Elevator Company, formed in 1904 is renamed the Minneapolis Seed Company.

1913

The La Crosse office is closed. Austen Cargill, W.W.'s youngest son joins the company. After marrying Anne Ray in La Crosse, he heads to Green Bay, largely working for the Seed Department.

1914

Cargill's Green Bay office is moved to Milwaukee, under the direction of Edward J. Grimes, who now oversees Austen Cargill. The company purchases elevator "M" from the Peavey Company at Superior, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin line of elevators is later sold except for the Green Bay elevator.

1915

With war in Europe, grain prices fluctuate wildly, and Cargill Elevator posts a good year. This considerably aids the company's goal to repay its debt. The fourth annual picnic, now a Cargill Elevator tradition, is held outside Minneapolis.

1917

John H. MacMillan, Jr., and Austen Cargill serve in the armed forces in France. MacMillan was promoted to major in October. Cargill posts record profits and grain exchanges are criticized for the high price of wheat arising from wartime demand.

1918

The number of Cargill country elevators drops to 140 (compared to 189 in 1910-11). The greatest number was in North Dakota; Wisconsin had one leased elevator in Green Bay. Cargill MacMillan attends Yale, and is quarantined during the influenza pandemic.

1919

Major John MacMillan, Jr., returns to civilian life and begins work for the Cargill Elevator Company, first on the Minneapolis trading floor and then in Duluth, Minnesota, under Fred Lindahl. The company produces its first publication, the *Cargill Chaff*.

1921

The financial crash in late 1920 results in Cargill Elevator's first annual loss in its history. Austen Cargill, John MacMillan, Jr., and Cargill MacMillan spend time in British Columbia attending to the lumber operations of the company.

1922

Julius Hendel joins the Cargill organization and takes charge of the newly established grain laboratory in Minneapolis. The grain lab will become one of the most respected private laboratories in the country. Hendel's laboratory study on flour appears the following year in the *Northwestern Miller*.

1923

Cargill purchases Milwaukee-based Taylor & Bournique Company, an eastern grain-merchandising firm with offices in Wisconsin and New York. The acquisition's private wire system is adopted by Cargill; it is a communications innovation gives the company a significant competitive advantage.

1926

A fire in British Columbia destroys the logging camp. Austen Cargill returns to Minneapolis and becomes head of the Cargill Commission Department, focusing his attention on the management of the company's country elevators.

1927

Cargill leases the 1.5 million bushel Superior elevator in Buffalo, New York and another elevator at Port McNicoll, Ontario, beginning its reach eastward. John MacMillan, Jr., marries Marion Dickson.

1928

Cargill Grain Company Ltd. is organized in Canada with an office in Montreal. It is the company's first office location outside of the United States.

1929

Cargill organizes its first export department and starts selling grains "FOB" (free-on-board), in which financing, carrying and shipping charges are a part of the selling price. A sales office is opened in Genoa, Italy. John MacMillan, Jr., becomes a vice president.

1930

New offices open in Winnipeg, Canada; Rotterdam, Holland; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cargill, Incorporated is created. Cargill's revolutionary new elevator in Omaha, Nebraska, is built in a record 55 days. The *Cargill News* begins publication.

1931

Julius Hendel holds the second year of his training class, this time aimed at those trainees holding particular promise. It becomes an important training ground for new Cargill talent. The Itasca Corporation is created to purchase the Itasca elevator in Superior, Wisconsin.

1932

In response to economic conditions, Cargill implements an across-the-board pay cut of 20-percent on May 1. Some offices are closed and workers are laid off. John H. MacMillan, Sr., suffers a heart attack and must restrict his work. His son, John, Jr., becomes general manager of all Cargill operations. Cargill completes a new 13.5 million bushel elevator in Albany, New York.

1933

Cargill staves off a credit crunch by forming a syndicate, developed with help from Chase's John G. Peterson (who later joins Cargill). Austen Cargill forwards a plan to avoid foreclosing on independent country elevators, which instead become part of Cargill Leased Line Department.

1934

Cargill adopts a retirement program for employees, considered one of the best in the industry. John MacMillan, Jr., sends James Ringwald sent to head Cargill's new office in Buenos Aires, with instructions to decline to do any business "by bribery or any other irregular means." Cargill's petition for membership in Chicago Board of Trade is denied.

1935

After government officials overturned a Chicago Board of Trade membership rule, Cargill is accepted as a member. The company solidified its standing in the area by assuming the lease of the large C&NW elevator in Chicago. Cargo Carriers, formed in 1930, purchases its first ships, the 248-foot *Mayan* and the tugboat, *Protector*.

1936

Various Cargill businesses are merged to become Cargill, Incorporated. John MacMillan, Sr., while retaining his status as chairman of the board, steps down from presidency, which is assumed by John MacMillan, Jr. Cargill purchases the Great Eastern Elevator in Buffalo, New York.

1938

A contentious dispute between Cargill and the Chicago Board of Trade over futures contracts comes to a head. Accusations against the company lead to a bar on futures trading by Cargill Grain Company and three of its officers.

1939

Promoted by Austen Cargill, the company begins to manufacture Blue Square Feed in Lennox, South Dakota. This operation was later integrated into Nutrena.

1940

Cargill closes offices in Copenhagen and Rotterdam as Germany invades Europe. Cargill begins work on the ocean-going *Carlantic* to take advantage of wartime shipping needs. It employs construction methods so unorthodox that Cargill must build the ship itself. The *Carlantic* is sold to Argentina and renamed the *Victoria*.

1942

Cargill contracts with the U.S. Navy to build six ocean-going tankers and establishes Port Cargill on the Minnesota River as the construction site. John MacMillan, Jr., and Cargill Macmillan acquire the Minnesota Western Railway for this port.

1943

Cargill enters the soybean processing business with the acquisition of plants at Cedar Rapids and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Springfield, Illinois. The company looks to the southeast part of the United States by purchasing elevators in Tennessee and constructing more barges.

1944

A private residence west of Minneapolis is purchased as Cargill's new executive headquarters and is soon known as the "Lake Office." John MacMillan, Sr., dies at age 75.

1945

Cargill receives the Army-Navy "E" Award for shipbuilding. The company produces barges for transporting grain on the Mississippi River. Nutrena Feed Mills, a pioneer in the feed industry, is purchased by Cargill.

1947

Cargill's offices in Argentina and Brazil are reopened after World War II, and Cargill begins its hybrid seed business in Argentina.

1949

Cargill Agricola e Comercial, S.A. opens two elevators in Arapongas and Ourinhos, Brazil. John H. MacMillan, Jr. appears on the cover of *Business Week*.

1951

Cargill's Feed Division (Nutrena Mills, Incorporated) merges with the Royal Feed & Milling Co. of Memphis, Tennessee, manufacturers of Staf-O-Life™ feeds for livestock and poultry.

1952

Cargill launches the *Carpolis*, an integrated towboat and barge that includes innovative Cargill-designed features.

1953

Tradax, Belgique, S.A. is organized in Antwerp, marking the formation of Tradax in Europe and representing Cargill's international interests. To explore similar expansion into Asian markets, the company acquires Kerr Gifford, a US grain dealer based on the Pacific Coast.

1954

Cargill enters the salt business by barging Louisiana rock salt up the Mississippi River for sale in the Upper Midwest.

1955

Central Research Department starts under the direction of Dr. A. R. Baldwin

1956

Cargill dedicates its new Research Center to Austen Cargill. The building, constructed near the Lake Office, houses the company's newly organized research and development operation. Tradax Internacional, S.A. establishes its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

1957

John H. MacMillan Jr. becomes chairman of the board and Cargill MacMillan, president. Cargill installs its first electronic computer, an IBM 6560, in the Minneapolis office. Nutrena employs the computer to formulate feed and pricing. Austen Cargill passes away.

1958

Cargill introduces hybrid grain sorghum seed to Argentina. The Cargill Research Farm is established in Elk River, Minnesota.

1960

John Macmillan, Jr., dies suddenly. Erwin Kelm becomes the first Cargill president who is not part of the Cargill or MacMillan families. Terry Morrison is named chairman until the following year, when Kelm is elected to the post.

1961

Cargill purchases the Belle Isle mine to supply its own source of salt.

1963

Pesquera del Fin S. A. and Bolicheros Unidos S. A. are set up to produce fish meal in Peru, marking Cargill's first presence in that country. Fish meal is a rich source of protein and amino acids for use in poultry and livestock feed.

1964

Cargill enters the European feed market with the purchase of the Hens Voeders Co.

1965

Cargill celebrates its 100th anniversary. Cargill forms Cargill Agricola S.A. in Brazil.

1966

Cargill enters the broiler-chicken industry by acquiring the Paramount Poultry brand. A new Cargill logo, in the shape of a "C" is adopted. It is Cargill's first effort at a standard corporate branding system. Bob Diercks authors a series of articles on corporate policies and ethics for employees.

1967

Cargill enters the corn wet milling industry in a mill purchased at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Gibson City, Illinois is the site of the first unit train, an efficient method developed by Cargill of hauling grain at a lower cost.

1968

Cargill Korea Company, Ltd. is formed as a joint venture to produce feed, eggs and poultry.

1969

The Cargill-Taiwan Corporation is formed in a joint venture with the Taiwan Sugar Corp. to produce livestock and poultry feed.

1971

The acquisition of the Gordy Salt Company, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, puts Cargill in the evaporated salt business.

1972

The company enters the modern flour milling business by acquiring Burrus Mills, Saginaw, Texas. W. W. Cargill was a very small flour producer in the late 1800s.

1973

In the United States, Cargill forms Cargill Leasing Corporation and acquires the Barton Salt Company.

1974

The Poultry Products Division expands by acquiring Ralston Purina's Honeysuckle White, Riverside and Medallion brands.

The acquisition of North Star Steel Company takes Cargill into the steel-making industry.

Cargill purchases Caprock Industries, a cattle feedlot business.

1975

Cotton merchandising begins with the acquisition of Hohenberg Bros. Company, located in Memphis, Tennessee.

1977

Whitney MacMillan, son of Cargill MacMillan, Sr., is elected chairman.

The Cargill Citrus Department imports the first bulk shipment of Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice into the United States.

Cargill completes the largest Gulf Coast grain-export elevator at Reserve, Louisiana.

Cargill begins corn wet milling in Europe with the start-up of a plant in Bergen Op Zoom, Holland.

1978

The acquisition of Leslie Salt gives Cargill solar salt facilities in the San Francisco Bay area and Port Hedland, Australia.

1979

Cargill acquires MBPXL Corporation, Wichita, Kansas, and enters the beef-processing industry.

Cargill enters the malting business with the acquisition of the Laurent malt plant in France.

1980

Cargill enters the coffee-trading business by acquiring Scholtz & Company, New York.

1981

The acquisition of Ralli Bros. and Coney and associated trading companies from Bowater Corp., London, makes Cargill a leading international cotton, rubber, wool and fiber trader. Company fiber trading and processing locations now include Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria, Tanzania, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Peru, France and West Germany.

1982

MBPXL's name is changed to Excel Corporation.

1985

Cargill acquires 80 percent of Gardinier, Incorporated, a Florida-based phosphate-fertilizer mining and manufacturing company.

1986

Northeast Petroleum, a Chelsea, Massachusetts, petroleum-products merchandising and distributing company, is acquired.

1987

General Cocoa Company Holland B.V. and Gerken's Cocoa Products, Inc. join Cargill, making it a leading international cocoa processor and supplier.

Excel enters the pork-processing industry by acquiring a plant from Oscar Mayer Foods in Beardstown, Illinois, and leasing the Hormel pork-processing plant in Ottumwa, Iowa.

1988

Shandong-Cargill Ltd., a \$10-million joint venture with the People's Republic of China, begins construction of a cottonseed-crushing facility in Shandong Province.

1990

Cargill Limited announces plans for a joint venture with the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan to form Saskferco Products, Incorporated, and build a \$500-million nitrogen fertilizer plant. Cargill celebrates its 125th anniversary.

1994

Cargill acquires InterMountain Canola, a breeder of specialty varieties of canola seed that produce healthier, high quality stability oils.

Goertzen seed is acquired, adding to Cargill's ability to produce specialty wheat and other food grains.

1995

Cargill purchases 19 Bunge grain elevators located in Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota and Bunge's export grain elevator at Portland, Oregon. Cargill also swaps its river elevator at Osceola, Arkansas, for Bunge's river elevator at Price's Landing, Missouri.

Cargill sells its U.S. broiler operations to Tyson Foods and acquires Tyson's pork producing facility in Marshall, Missouri.

Cargill adopts a set of seven Guiding Principles for employees that reaffirms and updates the original Code of Business Conduct.

Whitney MacMillan retires after more than 44 years of service at Cargill, including 18 years as chairman and chief executive officer. The Board of Directors elects Ernest S. Micek as chief executive officer.

1997

Cargill acquires the North American salt production, processing and marketing assets of Akzo Salt, Inc., making Cargill one of the largest salt production and marketing companies in the world.

Excel completes the installation of steam pasteurization in its seven beef plants in the United States and Canada. The process greatly reduces the risk of pathogens like E. Coli O157:H7.

1998

Warren R. Staley is elected president.

Cargill finishes an innovative ship unloading facility outside Rozy, India.

Cargill's Memphis corn wet milling plant launches the first barge designed specifically to carry high fructose corn syrup and other liquid sweeteners. The barge, with its six stainless steel tanks, is one of a fleet of 14 that allows the Memphis plant to ship sweeteners on the Mississippi River at freight rates considerably lower than those for rail shipment.

Cargill and Continental Grain Company announce Cargill will acquire Continental's worldwide commodity marketing business. The transaction includes Continental's grain storage, transportation, export and trading operations in North America, Europe, Latin America and Asia.

1999

The University of Minnesota receives \$10 million from Cargill to expand the university's work in the emerging field of microbial and plant genomics.

Cargill launches Strategic Intent, which involves positioning the company so that "by the year 2010, Cargill will be the recognized global leader in providing agrifood chain customers with solutions that enable them to succeed in their businesses."

Warren R. Staley is elected chief executive officer.

2000

Cargill Dow Polymers LLC announces plans to build a world-scale facility in Blair, Nebraska, that will use corn-derived dextrose to make polylactide (PLA) polymers for fibers, plastic packaging and other products.

President Clinton presents the 1999 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award to Cargill's Sunny Fresh Foods.

Gregory Page becomes president. Warren Staley is elected chair of the board of directors.

McDonald's honors Sun Valley Thailand with its Sweeney Quality Award, first Asian recipient of the award.

The hybrid seed business in North America is acquired by Mycogen Seeds.

2001

Cargill acquires the turkey business of Rocco Enterprises.

Excel Corporation acquires Emmepak Foods Inc., a Milwaukee-based producer of value-added meat products.

Ocean Transportation exits fully from vessel ownership to concentrate on freight chartering and trading.

Toshoku, Japanese agrifood trading company, becomes affiliated with Cargill.

Cargill completes the acquisition of Agribands International, a leading international producer and marketer of a broad line of animal feeds and other agricultural and nutrition products.

Recipient of the Award for Excellence in Corporate Community Service from the Points of Light Foundation.

2002

Cargill adopts a new brand strategy, and retires the Cargill “C.”

Cargill is given permission to complete the purchase of Cerestar, Europe’s premier maker of specialty starches and sweeteners, representing Cargill’s largest transaction in its 137-year history.

Excel completes acquisition of Taylor Packing, a U.S. producer of premium wholesale beef products.

Cargill-Dow’s new world-scale polymer production facility commences operation in Blair, Nebraska.

2003

Cargill’s earnings passes \$US 1 billion for the first time in its history.

Cargill adds to its chocolate portfolio with the acquisition of Peter’s Chocolate, a brand dating from the 1880s, and OCG Cacao, a European maker of industrial chocolate

Cargill’s global giving exceeds \$US 22 million.

2004

Cargill Fertilizer and IMC Global combine to form a publicly traded firm, The Mosaic Company.

Cargill acquires The Duckworth Group, a UK-based flavor house.

Cargill Animal Nutrition has a presence of 163 plants in 22 countries.

Cargill announces an agreement to acquire Seara Alimentos, a major Brazilian poultry and pork producer.

2005

Black River Asset management, a global asset management company, is launched.

Cargill and Temasek Holdings acquire CDC Group plc’s palm plantation interests in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Cargill opens its first office in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Sunny Fresh Foods wins the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Cargill expands in cocoa with two new cocoa buying stations in Vietnam, and the acquisition of the industrial chocolate facility, Schierstedter Schokoladefabrik GmbH & Co. KG, in eastern Germany.

2006

Cargill acquires Degussa's food ingredients operations, strengthening Cargill's global portfolio of texturant ingredients and systems, emulsifiers, flavouring and health promoting ingredients.

Cargill Animal Nutrition acquires a majority interest in its first feed business in India. The joint venture is with Matrix Bioscience, an Indian company producing veterinary medicines and shrimp feed.

Cargill enters the global glycerin business, a byproduct of biodiesel production, opening a 30-million pounds-per-year glycerin refinery in Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Cargill is the first U.S. exporter to deliver beef to Japan after Japan lifts its ban on U.S. beef.

Cargill buys Afgri's cotton ginning business in southern Africa, doubling its cotton volume in Africa.

Cargill takes ownership of gins in Zambia, South Africa, and Malawi.

2007

Cargill purchases LNB International Feed B.V., a privately held animal nutrition premix business.

Cargill opens a grain and oilseed trading office in Sofia. The office is the company's first in Bulgaria and will provide further opportunities for Bulgarian farmers.

The board of directors elects Gregory Page, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, following Warren Staley's retirement.

Cargill revises its Strategic Intent so that "by 2015, Cargill will be the partner of choice, recognized as having great people with imagination committed to delivering the best ideas to the worlds we serve: ag, food and risk management."

Toshoku Limited and Cargill Japan Limited merge. Toshoku changes its company name to Cargill Japan Limited and the new entity becomes a wholly owned Cargill company.

2008

Cargill unveils a comprehensive process strategy for the corporation known as "Tartan." The mission of Tartan is to develop the common processes that would enable Cargill to achieve its strategy for 2015.

Cargill introduces TRUVIA™ brand (pronounced Tru-VEE-a) natural sweetener, a great-tasting, zero-calorie sweetener made from *rebiana*, the best-tasting part of the stevia leaf.

Cargill inaugurates a new cocoa processing facility in Tema, Ghana, representing an investment of around U.S. \$100 million. The plant has the capacity to transform 65,000 tonnes of cocoa beans per annum into high quality cocoa liquor, butter and powders for customers globally.

Cargill Corn Milling receives the 2008 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Cargill China earns the U.S. State Department's Award for Corporate Excellence. The State Department was particularly impressed by the farmer training program of Cargill Animal Nutrition. More than 2 million Chinese farmers have gone through the free education program.

2009

Cargill announces that its first palm plantation - PT. Hindoli in Sumatra - has received the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Certification.

Cargill announces that it has begun implementing a third-party, 24/7 video auditing program at its U.S. beef harvesting plants to further enhance the company's animal welfare protection systems.

Cargill Animal Nutrition opens a new aquaculture feed mill in the Mekong Delta province of Dong Thap, Vietnam.

Cargill becomes the first Western company to wholly own a port in China when Grain & Oilseed Supply Chain (GOSC), Greater China & Korea complete negotiations to acquire Yangjiang Port in southern China.

McDonald's recognizes Cargill as the first recipient of the Jim Cantalupo Global Supplier Award of Excellence.

2010

CTP Holdings, a Cargill majority owned company, sells its interest in oil palm plantations it owned and operated in Papua New Guinea to New Britain Palm Oil.

Cargill's Cocoa & Chocolate business hands over the first UTZ Certified premiums to two farmer cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire, Co-operative Agricole de Fiedifoue and Coopaga, for deliveries of UTZ Certified sustainable cocoa beans.

Cargill's refined oils business becomes the first company to receive official certification for its sustainable palm oil supply chain according to the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) standards.

Cargill acquires Unilever's tomato products business in Brazil.

Smallholders at Cargill's oil palm plantation, PT Hindoli, are awarded their Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification during the 8th Annual Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Palm Oil in Jakarta on November 8-11, 2010. This is the world's first smallholder scheme to become certified under the RSPO's Smallholder Principles & Criteria.

2011

The Mosaic Company and Cargill agree to split-off, and Cargill distributes its 64 percent stake, or 286 million share position, in Mosaic to Cargill's shareholders and debt holders.

Cargill opens one of the food industry's most advanced technology and innovation centers in Campinas, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

In fiscal 2011, Cargill makes key acquisitions to support its growth: AWB commodity management business in Australia; Indonesian starch and sweetener maker in PT Sorini; and Royal Nedalco's potable alcohol operations in Europe.

Cargill significantly grows its global animal nutrition business by acquiring Netherlands-based Provimi, adding premixes and additives to its portfolio of products.

2012

Cargill Brazil begins producing biodiesel from soybean oil at its \$63 million plant in Tres Lagoas in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, working with smallholder family farmers to meet sourcing requirements.

Cargill celebrates the official opening of its new ethanol plant in Bergen op Zoom, the Netherlands.

Cargill Value Added Meats works alongside McDonald's® as they launch their very successful and widely recognized "McDonald's® All Access Moms" program. McDonald's® enlisted 4 Canadian Moms who were interested in learning more about where their food comes from and invited them to visit their suppliers to see for themselves and truly get behind the scenes.

Cargill donates 10,000 metric tons (22 million pounds) of rice to the World Food Program USA, specifically to assist those afflicted by the worst drought in 60 years in the Horn of Africa. Cargill's donation feeds nearly one million people for one month.

2013

Cargill inaugurates its world-class integrated poultry operation in Lai'an Anhui, China. The fully-integrated project covers each stage of the poultry supply chain, including chicken breeding, raising, feed production, hatching, slaughtering and processing.

Cargill Beef begins labeling its branded, U.S.-made, fresh, ground beef products containing Finely Textured Beef. National consumer surveys and focus group research reveals that consumers desire transparency and believe ground beef products containing Finely Textured Beef should be clearly labeled, providing them with choices when they make a purchase.

Cargill and Arasco announce their intention to create a new starches and sweeteners joint venture in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This joint venture will mark Cargill's first operations in the Kingdom and will build on Cargill's global capabilities in food ingredients and Arasco's already proven successful local knowledge and supply chain infrastructure.

David MacLennan succeeds Gregory Page as Chief Executive Officer of the company; Gregory Page becomes Executive Chairman of the Board.

Cargill idles its Plainview, Texas, beef processing facility, resulting primarily from the tight cattle supply brought about by years of drought in Texas and Southern Plains states.

Cargill unveils a new masterbrand strategy: *thrive*.

2014

ConAgra Foods, Cargill, and CHS joint venture in flour, Ardent Mills, opens for business.

Cargill and Copersucar form Alvean, bringing together two of the world's leading sugar trading operations.

Cargill begins in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, partnering with Arasco to form Middle East for Food Solutions Co (MEFSCO) a starches and sweeteners joint venture.

Cargill opens the first training center in Vietnam dedicated to helping farmers boost their cocoa yields.

Cargill's Honeysuckle White® and Shady Brook Farms® are the first major turkey brands to discontinue the use of growth-promoting antibiotics in all turkeys raised by the independent farmers they work with, without charging a premium price.

2015

Cargill celebrates 150 years of helping the world *thrive*.

Cargill retains ownership of its facility in Donetsk, Ukraine, but ceases employment after the facility was occupied by armed individuals a year earlier.

Cargill sells its US-based pork business to JBS USA Pork.

Cargill acquires ADM's global chocolate business.

Cargill acquires EWOS, a global leader of salmon nutrition.

Cargill reorganizes and announces a new ten-person Executive Leadership Team, consolidating businesses and functional activities into nine enterprises.

2016

Cargill joins a diverse group of business leaders in launching the Paradigm for ParitySM coalition, an organization committed to achieving gender parity across all levels of corporate leadership by 2030.

Cargill eliminates 20 percent of shared-class antibiotics, those deemed important for human medicine and farm animals, from its feed yards. The total number of cattle involved annually is approximately 1.2 million.

Cargill re-acquires NatureWax, a market-leading provider of natural, vegetable-based waxes.

Cargill for the first time seeks and receives Non-GMO Project Verification for three food ingredients. Cargill's erythritol, cane sugar and high oleic sunflower oil are now Non-GMO Project Verified and commercially available.

2017

Cargill acquires Diamond V, a leading global provider of innovative natural solutions and technologies that improve animal health, animal performance, and food safety.

For the first time at Thanksgiving, consumers are able to trace Honeysuckle White® brand turkeys from a family farm to their table. Consumers can access the farm's location by state and county, view the family farm story, see photos from the farm and read a message from the farmer.

Metal One Corporation acquires Cargill's U.S. metals business.

Cargill launches FedByTrade™, a resource designed to explain the pivotal role trade plays in feeding the world.

Macquarie Group acquires Cargill's petroleum business.

Cargill makes a minority equity investment in Memphis Meats, a leading food technology company focused on sustainable cultured meats (meat produced from animal cells).

2018

Cargill acquires Pro-Pet, an Ohio-based manufacturer of private label and co-manufactured pet foods. The acquisition makes Cargill the only national supplier of both animal feed and pet food offerings in the agricultural retail space.

The ONE Campaign and Cargill launch a new partnership to help women and girls in developing countries.

Through a joint venture, Cargill and Brazilian non-profit Gastromotiva team up to globalize the Social Gastronomy Movement, which uses the power of food to address social inequality, improve nutrition education, eliminate food waste and create jobs.

To better serve the region's food and beverage industry, Cargill and joint venture partner ARASCO open a corn milling facility called the Middle East Food Solutions Company in Al-Kharh. The plant is Cargill's first investment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Cargill acquires Colombian-based CAMPOLLO, one of the country's leading producers of chicken and protein products.

Archer Daniels Midland Company and Cargill successfully launch SoyVen™ their new joint venture to provide soybean meal and oil for customers in Egypt.

2019

Cargill and Heifer International join forces to create The Hatching Hope Global Initiative to improve the nutrition and economic livelihoods of 100 million people by 2030 through the production, promotion, and consumption of poultry.

Cargill invests in Aleph Farms, a cultured meat company focused on growing complex meat varieties like steak. Aleph Farms grows meat directly from beef cells using a 3D tissue engineering platform.

Cargill opens its first innovation center in Singapore to help customers anticipate market forces and shifting consumer values around tastes, nutrition, and food safety.

Cargill launches BeefUp Sustainability, an initiative committed to achieving a 30% greenhouse gas intensity reduction across its North American beef supply chain by 2030.

2020

Cargill responds to the global COVID-19 pandemic:

- Focusing on employee safety and enhancing safety protocols

- Supporting local communities through partnerships, aid funds, product and food donations, Personal Protection Equipment donations, and employee giving
- Donating disinfecting alcohol to governments
- Supporting customers with a new, direct-to-consumer sales channel; gamifying training and microlearning apps; and increasing online webinars
- Developing Chefs in Isolation with Cargill chefs offering tips on preparing protein-packed meals to foodservice operators and consumers
- Creating the Cargill Cares Employee Disaster Relief Fund to support our employees around the world in times of catastrophic, natural, or personal disaster
- Developing FarmForce, an innovative mobile application, used for GPS polygon farm mapping, cooperative management system and traceability, raising local awareness on COVID-19, sharing recommended sanitary practices, and relaying messages to farmers and local communities.

Cargill and ZeroNorth partner to accelerate the use of digital solutions that decarbonize shipping. Cargill commits its entire fleet to using the Optimise software to reduce CO2 emissions through digital technology.

The new, portable EWOS SalmoNIR technology from Cargill uses near-infrared spectroscopy to provide salmon farmers with real-time data on fat content, pigment, omega-3 fatty acids, and other important parameters, helping them make better, quicker farm management, and nutrition decisions.

2021

Cargill introduces The Chomper™, a new brand of butcher-quality dog treats. The Chomper dog treats are all natural, single-ingredient, and both sourced and produced in the U.S.

Cargill announces the Black Farmer Equity Initiative, in partnership with the National Black Growers Council and 100 Ranchers, to work with customers, non-profits and others to help increase the participation and profitability of Black farmers.

The new Cargill and HELM joint venture, Qore, helps leading brands replace fossil-based chemistries with bio-based intermediates, enabling them to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Qore joint venture will focus on producing QIRA™, the next-generation 1,4-butanediol (BDO).

Cargill becomes the first global supplier to commit its edible oils portfolio to the World Health Organization's (WHO) best practice on industrially produced trans-fatty acids (iTfAs). This helps both Cargill and its customers comply with the WHO's recommended standard of a maximum two grams of iTfAs per 100 grams fats/oils by the end of 2023.

History Resources

- Wayne G. Broehl, Jr. Cargill: Trading the World's Grain (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1992).
- Wayne G. Broehl, Jr. Cargill: Going Global (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1998).
- Wayne G. Broehl, Jr. Cargill: From Commodities to Customers (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2008).

- W. Duncan MacMillan. *MacMillan: The American Grain Family* (Afton, Minnesota: Afton Historical Society Press, 1998).
- John L. Work. *Cargill Beginnings ... an Account of Early Years* (Minneapolis: Cargill, 1965). [out of print]
- *The History of Cargill, Incorporated 1865-1945.* (Minneapolis: Cargill, 1945). [out of print]