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S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

..	figures not available.
—	nil or zero.
p	preliminary figures.
r	revised figures.

Due to rounding, the sums of individual items may not agree exactly with the totals.

WORLD SITUATION

Record World Soybean Production Seventh Consecutive Year

The following extract is taken from the March 31, 1972 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, world soybean production in 1971 is now estimated at 43.4 million metric tons (1,594 million bushels), thus attaining a new high for the seventh consecutive year. The increase for 1971 over the 1970 level was 4.4 per cent or 1.84 million metric tons (67.6 million bushels), with the largest gains occurring in the United States and Brazil.

The 1971 soybean crop in the United States, now estimated at 31.8 million metric tons (1,169 million bushels) accounted for 73 per cent of the world total. Acreage in the U.S. increased by somewhat less than 1 per cent, while production rose 4 per cent due to an increase in yields from 26.7 bushels per acre in 1970 to 27.6 in 1971. The official release of March 17 indicates that U.S. farmers intend to plant 45.5 million acres to soybeans in 1972. This would be 2.3 million acres or 5.4 per cent above the area planted in 1971 and the twelfth successive year of soybean acreage expansion.

Total foreign production rose by 5.5 per cent and is now placed at 11.6 million metric tons for 1971. All of the net increase in total foreign production in 1971 occurred in non-Communist countries. Despite fragmentary indications of a 1.2 per cent increase in acreage, production in Communist countries appears to have declined by 1.8 per cent or 144,000 metric tons. Foreign non-Communist acreage in 1971, at nearly 9 million acres, increased by 26.7 per cent. The percentage increase in foreign non-Communist soybean production during 1971 was 24.8 per cent which is sharply above the annual average of 9.7 per cent for the preceding 5-year period.

In 1971, Brazil continued to be the dominant factor in the growth of foreign soybean production. Acreage expanded by 55 per cent over the 1970 level and production increased 58 per cent. The 1971 harvest of 2.1 million metric tons (77 million bushels) represents the third consecutive record crop. Brazil's 1972 crop area at 5.9 million acres, is 30 per cent above the 1971 acreage. In addition to the above increase in planted area, yields have continued to trend upwards. As a result, production in 1972 is now forecast at 3 million metric tons. This 43 per cent increase for 1972 assumes favourable weather at the time of harvest. Estimated production by state is 1.9 million tons in Rio Grande do Sul, 850,000 tons in Parana, 150,000 tons in Sao Paulo, 75,000 tons in Mato Grosso and 25,000 tons in Goias.

Though a 20 per cent increase in the price support for soybeans, announced last September by the government might have encouraged plantings, the major inducement to growers is derived from government programs to encourage wheat production, with which soybeans are grown in rotation. Thus, soybean acreage in Brazil has expanded with the large increases in wheat acreage that have occurred during the last 5 years.

Firm estimates of soybean acreage and production in 1971 for the Soviet Union are still unavailable; however, the latest available reports indicate little change from the previous year. Planting of the 1971 crop was reportedly delayed due to cold and rainy weather in the Far East. Production in 1970 is now placed at 603,000 tons compared to the previous estimate of 629,000 tons. Gross production during the 1971-75 period has been planned to average 810,000 tons from 2.4 million acres. The averages for the period 1966-70 are 539,000 tons from 2.1 million acres. During the

latter period plans for government purchases of soybeans were reportedly underfulfilled by 19 per cent.

Information on soybean acreage and production in the People's Republic of China remains quite fragmentary; however, the latest unconfirmed reports show a 200,000 acre increase in area planted for 1971. Despite increased plantings, production allegedly has fallen by 200,000 tons to about 6.7 million metric tons. To date there have been no reports of any change in the government policy of favouring grain production over other crops, such as oilseeds.

World Olive Oil Supply Remains Large in 1971-72

According to the April 1972 issue of the World Agricultural Production and Trade, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, supplies of pressed olive oil in 1971-72 are now estimated at 1.88 million metric tons — only 26,000 tons above last year and 95,000 tons less than the preliminary forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, December 1971). The current estimate reflects downward revisions of output in Spain and Italy. Despite these revisions, supplies of pressed olive oil this year are at a record level slightly exceeding the 1968-69 volume.

In 1971-72 world production of pressed olive oil is estimated at 1.43 million tons — down 11,000 tons from last year. The decline reflects a sharp reduction output in Spain, Turkey, and Portugal. However, in Italy, Tunisia, and Morocco output rose sharply to record or near-record levels. Olive residue oil output at 138,000 tons is now estimated to decline slightly due to reduced output in Spain and Portugal.

Aggregate carry-in stocks in the major producing countries this year at 442,000 tons increased by 37,000 tons. The build-up reflected increased 1970-71 output in Tunisia, Turkey and larger imports in Italy. However, stocks in Spain and Portugal declined.

Net exports from the major producing countries could increase somewhat despite reduced output in Spain. Increased exports from Tunisia and Morocco together with reduced imports into Italy are expected to more than offset the decline in Spain's exports.

Olive Oil:(1) Estimated World Production, Annual 1965-66-1971-72

Country	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72(2)
	thousand metric tons						
Europe:							
France	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
Greece	204	180	194	154	156	190	183
Italy	420	320	537	385	471	424	519
Portugal	72	38	81	53	72	67	37
Spain	324	437	259	480	358	475	325
Yugoslavia	4	5	7	2	1	1	1
Totals	1,026	982	1,080	1,076	1,062	1,159	1,067
Middle East:							
Israel	1	1	3	1	4	1	2
Jordan	7	7	18	9	5	10	5
Syria	13	23	22	22	26	15	18
Lebanon	10	5	12	5	7	3	11
Turkey	52	110	60	126	50	110	50
Totals	83	146	115	163	92	139	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Olive Oil:(1) Estimated World Production, Annual 1965-66-1971-72 — Concluded

Country	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72(2)
	thousand metric tons						
Africa:							
Algeria	17	16	22	18	22	13	25
Morocco	38	18	18	50	16	30	55
Tunisia	52	20	51	55	25	90	160
Libya	3	5	28	6	13	1	20
Totals	110	59	119	129	76	134	260
Argentina	9	11	13	12	19	10	18
Other	4	6	8	5	5	3	3
World,totals ...	1,232	1,204	1,335	1,385	1,254	1,445	1,434

(1) Production in marketing year beginning November 1.
(2) Preliminary.

According to World Agricultural Production and Trade released on May 31, 1972 by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture:

World Cottonseed Production up Sharply in 1971

World production of cottonseed reached an alltime high in the year beginning August 1, 1971 and is now estimated at 23 million metric tons. The increase of almost 2.1 million metric tons or about 10 per cent over the 20.9 million tons produced in 1970 is attributed to expanded plantings resulting from higher world market prices for both lint and cottonseed and to favourable growing conditions in an unusually large number of cotton-producing countries around the world. The percentage of the increase in world production accounted for by each continent was as follows: North America, 20.7 per cent; South America, 22 per cent; Africa, 1.4 per cent; Asia, 49.6 per cent; and the Soviet Union, 5.7 per cent. Total production in Europe was unchanged from 1970.

World Peanut Production at Record Level, Despite Downward Revisions

Despite downward revisions since February, the estimate for 1971 world peanut production at 17.7 million metric tons (in shell basis) is still a record high — 434,000 tons or 3 per cent above the total for the previous year. The increased 1971 production occurred mainly in Senegal, Argentina, and South Africa and offset a substantial decline in Indian output.

CANADIAN SITUATION

August-April Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Decreased from Year Ago

Data recorded for the first three-quarters of the 1971-72 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 16.7 million bushels, 19 per cent below the 1970-71 comparable total of 20.6 million, but 23 per cent larger than the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average for the period of 13.6 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 46.6 million bushels registered a 2 per cent decline from the corresponding 1970-71 figure of 47.7 million but sharply above the ten-year average of 12.2 million.

Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans

During the first nine months of the 1971-72 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 18.4 million bushels, 46 per cent above the 12.6 million at the comparable period of 1970-71 and 76 per cent higher than the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average for the period of 10.5 million. This year's major markets for this oilseed were as follows in millions of bushels: Netherlands 8.5, Japan 3.4, West Germany 2.4 and Britain 1.2. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to 15 other countries.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1971 to April 31, 1972, at 27.4 million bushels, were some 11 per cent less than the comparable 1970-71 figure of 31.0 million but considerably more than the recent ten-year average of 8.4 million. Japan was the leading market during the first nine months of the current crop year with shipments amounting to 15.5 million bushels and accounted for 56 per cent of the total. Smaller shipments went to France, 5.5 million; Netherlands, 3.4 million; Italy, 1.3 million and Germany West, 1.1 million.

Changes in Quotas for Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed

On May 31, 1972 changes in producer delivery quotas for rye, flaxseed and rapeseed were announced by the Canadian Wheat Board. A five-bushel increase, raising the regular rye quota from 20 to 25 bushels per quota acre, has been authorized at all delivery points in the designated area.

A two-bushel increase, raising the regular flaxseed quota from 13 to 15 bushels per quota acre, has been authorized for all delivery points. In addition, a special flaxseed quota has been introduced in order to maintain the flow of flaxseed deliveries to Western domestic crushing plants. An additional increase of five bushels per quota acre in the regular quota has been authorized for deliveries to domestic crushing plants. Deliveries on this quota, based on acres presently assigned to the delivery of flaxseed to country elevators, can only be made to crushing plants at the present time.

An increase in the special quota for rapeseed has also been authorized. As in the case of the special quota for flaxseed, the increase in the special quota for rapeseed, amounting to an additional five-bushel per quota acre, may only be used for deliveries to domestic crushing plants at present.

Producers who take full advantage of the additional delivery opportunities for flaxseed and rapeseed will not be able to make any further deliveries to country elevators until the regular quotas for both grains go above 20 bushels per quota acre.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first nine months of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 676 thousand bushels compared with 526 thousand the previous year. The leading market for this oilseed was Britain with imports of 657 thousand bushels.

Record Grain Shipments Clear Up Vancouver Back-Log

On May 2, 1972 G.N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board stated that record grain exports through West Coast ports in April have made it possible to clear up the long line-up of waiting vessels at Vancouver.

Preliminary figures show that West Coast exports of all grains totalled 30.3 million bushels in April. This compares with the previous monthly record of 28.3 million bushels set in June last year.

As a result of the record clearances in April, today's vessel line-up at Vancouver shows only one ship waiting while six others are being loaded. In mid-March when rail shipments had been disrupted by an extended period of extremely severe winter conditions, the list of grain vessels waiting in Vancouver harbor reached a peak of 28 ships. Since then rail shipments have been relatively free of disruptions caused by snow slides and derailments.

"The dramatic improvement that has taken place since then is due largely to the special efforts made by all segments of the grain industry involved in the West Coast movement, particularly the railways, the terminal operators, grain handlers and stevedores," Mr. Vogel said. "With the large quantities of grain handled by the Vancouver terminals in the past month the back-log of waiting vessels has been cleared up much sooner than anticipated.

"As a result of the present situation we are hopeful that we can catch up on the export programs that were deferred earlier in the year when the situation at the West Coast became critical, "Mr. Vogel said.

The new record in grain clearances at the West Coast was matched by an unprecedented rate of rail unloads. Car unloads by West Coast terminals averaged 837 cars per day (on a five-day per week basis) during April and hit a peak on April 17, 1972, when 957 cars were unloaded in a single day.

Mr. Vogel pointed out that with the large number of vessel clearances in recent weeks, bunching could occur again in the near future when the ships return to the West Coast for further grain cargoes. However, West Coast terminals have shown they can handle such a situation as long as rail shipments from the Prairies can be maintained without further disruption by slides or washouts, Mr. Vogel said.

April grain clearances bring the total exports from the West Coast up to 222.2 million bushels so far this crop year. This compares with exports of 179.2 million bushels at this time last year.

Farmers Can Switch Delivery Points

On March 29, 1972 the Canadian Wheat Board reported that producers who wish to change one of their grain delivery points may do so prior to April 25, 1972. Growers may make one change in either their primary or alternate delivery point to a new point in the same province. Those making a change will receive a certificate which must be attached to their permit book before deliveries are made to the new point.

To apply for changes, producers should write to the Delivery Permits Department, Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg and supply their name, identification number, current delivery point and the new primary or alternate point selected. Deadline for applications is April 25, 1972.

General Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, May 23, 1972 Canadian National Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others)		Durum			Oats				Barley		
		C	D	B	C	D(2)	A(1)	B	C(4)	D(4)	C(3)	D	E
		bushels per quota acre											
01	Winnipeg N.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
03	Winnipeg S.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
05	Winnipeg W.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
07	Brandon N.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
09	Brandon W.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
11	Melville	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
13	Dauphin	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
15	Kamsack	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
17	Saskatoon M.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
19	Saskatoon S.	2	2	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
21	Saskatoon W.	2	2	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
23	Pr. Albert E.	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
25	Pr. Albert S.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
27	Pr. Albert M.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
29	Pr. Albert W.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
31	Regina N.	2	—	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
33	Regina S.	2	—	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
35	Regina W.	2	—	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
37	Biggar N.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
39	Biggar W.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
41	Edmonton N.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
43	Edmonton S.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
45	Edmonton W.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
47	Hanna S.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
49	Hanna W.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
90	N.A.R. West	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
98	G.S.L.	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5

(1) Effective Friday, June 9, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area, the "A" Quota for oats is hereby cancelled.

(2) The "C" and "D" Quota is for Durum wheat grading No. 3 C.W. and No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum only.

(3) Effective Friday, June 9, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area, the "C" Quota for barley is hereby cancelled.

(4) The "C" and "D" Quota is for oats grading No. 3 C.W. and higher only.

General Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, May 23, 1972 Canadian Pacific Railway Blocks

No.	Name	Wheat (all others)		Durum			Oats				Barley		
		C	D	B	C	D(2)	A(1)	B	C(4)	D(4)	C(3)	D	E
		bushels per quota acre											
61	Keewatin.....	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
62	La Riviere ..	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
63	Carberry	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
64	Brandon	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
71	Weyburn	2	—	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
72	Pasqua	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
73	Bulyea	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
74	Bredenbury ..	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
75	Saskatoon ...	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
76	Wilkie	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
77	Assiniboia ..	2	2	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
78	Swift Current	2	—	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
79	Outlook	2	2	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
81	Medicine Hat	2	2	5	5(2)	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
82	Brooks	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
83	Lethbridge ..	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
84	Vulcan	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
85	Calgary	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
86	Red Dear	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
87	Edmonton	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
95	N.A.R. East..	2	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
	B.C. Stations	2	—	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5

(1) Effective Friday, June 9, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area, the "A" Quota for oats is hereby cancelled.
(2) The "C" and "D" Quota is for Durum wheat grading No. 3 C.W. and No. 4 C.W. Amber Durum only.
(3) Effective Friday, June 9, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area, the "C" Quota for barley is hereby cancelled.
(4) The "C" and "D" Quota is for Oats grading No. 3 C.W. and higher only.

General Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, May 23, 1972

	A	B	C	D	E	
	bushels per quota acre					
Hercules Durum	—	5	5	—	—	All blocks
Soft White Springs	—	—	5(2)	5	5	All blocks
Alberta Red Winter	—	—	2	—	—	All blocks
Rye	20	—	—	—	—	All blocks
Flaxseed	13	—	—	—	—	All blocks
Rapeseed	10(1)	—	—	—	—	All blocks

(1) Effective February 4 the regular rapeseed Quota was increased to 15 bushels per Quota acre for truck deliveries to western crushers for domestic crushing only.

(2) Effective Friday, May 26, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area, the "C" Quota for Soft White Spring is hereby cancelled.

Special Quotas 1971-72 as at Monday, May 23, 1972

Pitic	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected Hercules Durum	1 carlot (60 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected oats	50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected barley	50 bushels per assigned acre Extended to second carlot	All blocks Alta. only
Rye for distilleries	40 bushels per assigned acre	
Flaxseed for processors	25 bushels per assigned acre	
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	20 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rapeseed for crushers	20 bushels per assigned acre	
Two - Row Barley	Extended to any addition carlot per assigned acre	All blocks
Six - Row Barley (Olli variety)	Extended to a fourth carlot per assigned acre	All blocks

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay

Total shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 24 this year amounted to 7.5 million bushels, 21 per cent less than the corresponding 1971 figure of 9.5 million. In 1972, the season of navigation opened on April 14 while the 1971 season opened on April 10. Shipments of flaxseed, at 3.7 million and rapeseed, at 3.8 million bushels accounted for 49 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively, of the 1972 total.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from the Opening of Navigation to May 24, 1972 and to Approximately the Same Date 1961 to 1971

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
		bushels	
1961	1,447,652	—	1,447,652
1962	623,166	—	623,166
1963	1,440,584	—	1,440,584
1964	2,732,025	—	2,732,025
1965	2,223,331	382,518	2,605,849
1966	3,080,866	471,643	3,552,509
1967	2,202,879	530,142	2,733,021
1968	1,944,884	174,423	2,119,307
1969	1,401,648	635,102	2,036,750
1970	3,921,393	2,283,252	6,204,645
1971	4,040,504	5,463,417	9,503,921
1972	3,686,120	3,838,048	7,524,168

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three-quarters of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 0.4 million bushels as against the 0.9 million shipped during the comparable period of 1970-71.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Month	1970-71			1971-72		
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			bushels			
August	23,548	19,967	43,515	—	31,360	31,360
September	66,032	11,054	77,086	23,747	—	23,747
October	72,560	2,220	74,780	2,000	—	2,000
November	58,884	—	58,884	—	—	—
December	100,826	123,977	224,803	—	26,486	26,486
January	163,138	6,604	169,742	68,704	8,790	77,494
February	84,376	—	84,376	76,660	15,581	92,241
March	86,386	11,102	97,488	47,206	8,911	56,117
April	86,498	17,707	104,205	82,528	2,515	85,043
Totals	742,248	192,631	934,879	300,845	93,643	394,488

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, 1971-72 Crop Year

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		million bushels			
1	March 1, 1972	.2	.2	.6	5.0
2	8	.1	.1	.4	4.7
3	15	.4	.4	.2	4.9
4	22	.9	1.0	.2	5.5
5	29	.7	.7	.2	6.0
6	April 5	.6	.6	.2	6.4
7	12	.6	.6	.4	6.5
8	19	.6	.6	.5	6.6
9	26	.6	.6	.5	6.7
10	May 3	.4	.4	.4	6.7
11	10	.2	.2	.3	6.8
12	17	.2	.1	.4	6.6
13	24	.1	.1	.2	6.5

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, 1971-72 Crop Year

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		million bushels			
1	March 1, 1972	.6	.5	.2	6.5
2	8	1.0	.5	.5	6.5
3	15	1.5	1.1	.4	7.2
4	22	2.2	1.8	.4	8.6
5	29	2.4	2.4	.4	10.6
6	April 5	1.7	1.5	.6	11.5
7	12	2.2	1.9	.8	12.6
8	19	2.0	1.8	1.0	13.5
9	26	1.4	1.1	1.6	13.0
10	May 3	1.3	.8	1.6	12.2
11	10	1.0	.9	1.5	12.1
12	17	1.3	.8	1.4	11.4
13	24	.4	.4	.5	11.3

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, 1971-72 Crop Year

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		No.
million bushels							
.5	.5	.9	1.0	.02	3.8	.5	1
.3	.3	.9	.04	.01	3.9	.3	2
.3	.4	.7	1.0	.2	3.9	.4	3
.2	.4	.7	.2	—	4.1	.4	4
.2	.4	.5	.1	.01	4.2	.4	5
.2	.1	.6	.1	.03	4.3	.1	6
.3	.3	.6	.1	.02	4.4	.3	7
.3	.1	.8	.3	.4	4.3	.1	8
.4	.3	.9	.3	—	4.6	.3	9
.3	.03	1.1	.2	.7	4.0	.8	10
.3	.01	1.4	.3	1.5	2.8	1.3	11
.2	.3	1.3	.2	1.0	2.1	1.2	12
.1	—	1.4	.2	.3	2.0	.3	13

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, 1971-72 Crop Year

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		No.
million bushels							
.8	.4	3.4	.1	—	3.5	.4	1
.3	2.0	1.6	.1	.01	3.5	2.0	2
.4	.2	1.8	.1	.02	3.6	.2	3
.2	.2	1.9	.1	—	3.8	.2	4
.2	.6	1.5	.1	—	3.8	.6	5
.4	.2	1.6	.1	—	4.0	.2	6
.6	.8	1.4	.02	—	4.0	.8	7
.9	.9	1.5	.2	.1	4.0	.9	8
1.0	.7	1.8	.4	—	4.5	.7	9
1.0	.1	2.8	.7	1.1	4.0	1.1	10
.8	.6	3.1	.7	1.6	3.1	2.4	11
.9	1.2	2.8	.7	.8	3.1	1.8	12
.6	.4	3.0	.5	.4	3.3	.8	13

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1970 — July 31, 1971

	Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels			
August, 1970	82,040	163,666	77,051	984,551
September	786,863	1,128,978	1,544,630	5,616,421
October	1,832,557	524,495	2,026,605	2,202,509
November	935,234	885,338	1,932,121	4,909,889
December	774,069	181,965	2,064,023	1,161,745
January, 1971	507,761	916,201	1,076,698	4,073,988
February	500,001	537,362	548,803	3,174,227
March	456,742	163,198	502,157	1,217,447
April	422,173	486,119	414,629	2,087,520
May	836,483	277,815	2,443,095	2,267,471
June	966,827	500,291	2,470,712	3,231,658
July	1,226,689	311,696	2,140,981	2,383,673
Totals	9,327,439	6,077,124	17,241,505	33,311,099

	Alberta		Prairie Provinces	
August, 1970	142,646	438,666	301,737	1,586,883
September	862,676	3,940,025	3,194,169	10,685,424
October	524,143	2,341,903	4,383,305	5,068,907
November	611,086	3,147,241	3,478,441	8,942,468
December	634,100	968,416	3,472,192	2,312,126
January, 1971	532,279	2,503,050	2,116,738	7,493,239
February	381,795	2,019,343	1,430,599	5,730,932
March	289,259	1,350,430	1,248,158	2,731,075
April	185,240	565,149	1,022,042	3,138,788
May	1,044,088	1,562,483	4,323,666	4,107,769
June	766,120	1,173,356	4,203,659	4,905,305
July	1,170,470	1,250,382	4,538,140	3,945,751
Totals	7,143,902	21,260,444	33,712,846	60,648,667

(1) Includes receipts at primary, process and terminal elevators.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 24 were lower than the comparable deliveries of the previous year but above the ten-year average. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 17.2 million bushels, 28 per cent less than the comparable 1970-71 total of 23.7 million but 22 per cent more than the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average for the period of 14.1 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 49.3 million bushels, showed a decrease of 2 per cent from the 50.4 million during the corresponding period of 1970-71 but considerably higher than the ten-year average of 12.7 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces
1971-72 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed(1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1971				
February 23, 1972	2,689	6,604	2,349	11,641
March 1	50	111	70	231
8	31	34	28	93
15	92	205	89	385
22	221	547	156	924
29	138	354	177	668
April 5	74	322	199	595
12	97	384	135	616
19	99	464	22	586
26	94	410	78	582
May 3	87	253	44	384
10	79	118	45	241
17	46	81	28	155
24	17	63	8	88
Totals	3,813	9,950	3,427	17,191
Similar period 1970-71	7,071	11,964	4,708	23,744
10-year average similar period 1960-61 — 1969-70	6,779	4,235	3,112	14,125
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1, 1971				
February 23, 1972	3,684	15,306	11,386	30,375
March 1	60	259	289	608
8	171	522	268	960
15	111	879	483	1,473
22	276	1,217	662	2,155
29	447	1,536	456	2,439
April 5	214	1,038	423	1,676
12	215	1,042	894	2,150
19	341	746	935	2,022
26	272	668	508	1,448
May 3	104	879	280	1,263
10	99	498	436	1,033
17	160	590	531	1,281
24	36	198	167	401
Totals	6,190	25,378	17,718	49,286
Similar period 1970-71	5,229	27,269	17,931	50,430
10-year average similar period 1960-61 — 1969-70	1,154	6,259	5,292	12,705

(1) Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill elevators and platform loadings.
(2) Includes marketings at unlicensed elevators.

Marketings of Ontario Soybeans

Marketings of Ontario soybeans during the first nine months of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 8.4 million bushels, 10 per cent more than the comparable 1970-71 total of 7.7 million, 43 per cent over the 1969-70 total of 5.9 million and 46 per cent greater than the ten-year (1960-61 — 1969-70) average of 5.8 million bushels.

Marketings of Soybeans in Ontario(1) 1971-72 with Comparisons

Month	10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		bushels		
August	64,870	41,090	19,408	44,570
September	123,965	48,853	186,815	121,172
October	2,621,775	2,078,037	3,024,145	2,837,091
November	1,107,258	1,255,985	1,985,958	2,408,814
December	428,080	522,527	755,640	548,800
January	400,601	380,153	446,201	463,894
February	384,295	735,757	311,848	491,178
March	294,929	434,725	496,081	831,254
April	365,807	398,855	428,077	700,000[p]
May	319,546	384,739	940,858	
June	286,361	402,191	805,422	
July	161,483	185,283	324,623	
Totals	6,558,970	6,868,195	9,725,076	

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators

At May 24, 1972 a total of 1,564,000 bushels of Canadian and United States soybeans were in store in eastern transfer elevators as against 4,059,000 bushels at the comparable date in 1971 and slightly less than the 1,772,000 in 1970. Of the 1,564,000 bushels in store at May 24, 1972, some 759,000 were Canadian eastern soybeans while 805,000 were United States soybeans.

Canadian and United States Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators May 24, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
		thousand bushels	
Canadian			
Sarnia	231	104	477
Toronto	446	654	170
Montreal	—	125	—
Port Cartier	132	—	112
Sub-totals	809	883	759
United States			
Toronto	80	—	—
Montreal	—	740	65
Trois-Rivières	82	273	465
Quebec	442	834	—
Baie Comeau	359	915	256
Port Cartier	—	414	19
Sub-totals	963	3,176	805
Totals	1,772	4,059	1,564

Commercial Supplies

Total commercial supplies of Canadian flaxseed at May 24 of the current crop year, at 10.8 million bushels, were 15 per cent below the comparable 1971 level of 12.7 but 71 per cent greater than the 6.3 million of 1970. The 6.5 million bushels in country elevators were 2 per cent above the 6.4 million at the same date in 1971 and substantially more than the 3.4 million of 1970. The 2.0 million bushels in Thunder Bay was 33 per cent below the 2.9 million of a year ago but 50 per cent more than the 1.3 million at the comparable date in 1970. Supplies in Vancouver — New Westminster, at 1.4 million bushels were considerably more than the 0.9 million in this position in 1971 and the 0.7 million in 1970. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at May 24 of this year amounted to 20.0 million bushels, in contrast to both the 12.8 million of 1971 and the 8.3 million at the corresponding date in 1970. The bulk of this grain was in country elevators (11.3 million), Thunder Bay (3.3 million), Vancouver — New Westminster (3.0 million), and in transit rail western division (1.4 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, May 24, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	815	1,638	1,067
Saskatchewan	1,570	3,637	4,594
Alberta	1,022	1,083	847
Sub-totals	3,407	6,358	6,508
Process elevators	40	69	74
Interior terminals	—	—	100
Vancouver — New Westminster	652	932	1,363
Thunder Bay	1,309	2,925	1,963
In transit rail (western division)	167	809	220
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	114	104	150
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	389	1,219	227
In transit lake	209	311	176
Totals	6,287	12,727	10,781

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, May 24, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date, 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	175	369	1,240
Saskatchewan	2,217	2,654	6,570
Alberta	1,123	1,115	3,442
Sub-totals	3,515	4,138	11,252
Process elevators	279	886	799
Interior terminals	8	3	48
Vancouver — New Westminster	2,517	3,074	3,003
Thunder Bay	910	2,009	3,263
In transit rail (western division)	866	1,674	1,384
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	163	1,034	128
In transit lake	—	—	114
Totals	8,258	12,818	19,991

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1971-72

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first nine months of the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 10,516 cars, one per cent more than the 10,383 cars of this oilseed inspected during the comparable period of 1970-71. Some 96.5 per cent of the August-April 1971-72 inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 94.4 per cent for the comparable period a year ago.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during August-April of the 1971-72 crop year, at 16,129 cars were 19 per cent less than the 19,991 cars of this oilseed inspected in the first nine months of the previous crop year. The 98.6 per cent of the August-April 1971-72 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents an increase over the 97.5 per cent falling into this category in 1970-71.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected(1), August-April 1971-72 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August-April			
	Average 1965-66 1969-70	1970-71	1970-71		1971-72	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
Flaxseed						
1 C. W.	77.1	95.4	9,806	94.4	10,146	96.5
2 C. W.	2.6	1.6	190	1.8	125	1.2
3 C. W.	0.9	0.9	94	0.9	69	0.7
4 C. W.	0.1	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.1
Tough(2, 3)	15.4	1.6	224	2.2	109	1.0
Damp(2, 4)	2.8	0.2	23	0.2	10	0.1
Rejected(2)	0.5	0.2	22	0.2	30	0.3
All others	0.6	0.1	15	0.1	16	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	10,383	100.0	10,516	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			20,880,000		21,682,000	
Rapeseed						
1 Canada		97.3	19,498	97.5	15,902	98.6
2 Canada		0.8	145	0.7	37	0.2
3 Canada		0.4	69	0.3	18	0.1
Others		1.6	279	1.4	172	1.1
Totals		100.0	19,991	100.0	16,129	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			44,376,000		36,560,000	

(1) Both old and new crop.
(2) All grades.
(3) Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.
(4) Moisture content over 13.6 per cent.

Domestic Crushing Crushings of the four major oilseeds, flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed, in Canada during the period August 1, 1971 — April 30, 1972, have accounted for a total of 1,631.7 million pounds compared with 1,499.4 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of 1,039.3 million pounds of soybeans, one per cent below the 1,053.0 million pounds during the comparable period of 1970-71. Crushings of flaxseed at 125.9 million pounds, represent an increase of 13 per cent over the comparable 1970-71 figure of 111.4 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August — April 1971-72, amounted to 416.0 million pounds, some 33 per cent more than last year's comparable total of 312.0 million pounds. Crushings of sunflower seed during the first nine months of the current crop year amounted to 50.4 million pounds, more than double the 23.0 million at the comparable period the previous year.

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1968-69 — 1971-72

	Crop Year			August — April	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand pounds				
Crushings					
Flaxseed	116,780	139,416	158,313	111,362	125,940
Soybeans	1,203,253	1,420,734	1,406,242	1,052,961	1,039,296
Rapeseed	346,691	388,400	428,761	312,034	416,018
Sunflower seed	24,246	21,228	32,396	23,039	50,422
Oil Production					
Flaxseed	41,044	47,963	54,670	39,073	43,320
Soybeans	204,027	240,564	242,325	180,762	178,188
Rapeseed	140,543	153,042	169,892	123,718	161,447
Sunflower seed	9,449	8,583	12,571	8,866	20,806
Meal Production					
Flaxseed	71,644	87,072	99,564	70,895	79,856
Soybeans	952,656	1,117,487	1,098,351	825,428	810,172
Rapeseed	196,414	228,464	248,762	183,229	249,116
Sunflower seed	9,150	8,621	11,954	8,561	18,421

Month-end Stocks in Crushing Plants of Oil and Meal, April 1970-72

	Oil			Meal		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	thousand pounds					
Flaxseed	5,925	9,719	12,733	2,844	4,138	4,559
Soybeans	9,707	9,369	16,969	33,339	29,539	29,477
Rapeseed	1,145	5,473	5,637	3,829	6,757	6,556
Sunflower seed	91	1,397	873	9	828	328

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1968-69 — 1971-72

	Crop year			August — April	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels				
Flaxseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	4,678	4,909	5,970	5,970	26,606
Production	19,666	27,548	48,932	48,932	25,659
Imports	5	7	(1)	—	—
Exports	13,421	18,611	21,194	12,599	18,404
Domestic crushing	2,085	2,490	2,827	2,024	2,249
Prices(1)	cents and eighths per bushel				
August	346/6	319/2	269/2		234/6
September	339/6	322/1	272/3		226/7
October	332	322/6	263/5		243/2
November	321/5	305/5	253		238/4
December	316/1	276/1	246/2		236/3
January	327/7	280/5	244/6		248/7
February	330/4	284	249/4		259
March	325/4	277/6	251/4		277/6
April	327/6	276/4	257/2		285
May	329/3	278	248/7		
June	327/1	281/7	245/5		
July	343/5	280	242		
Yearly average	330/6	292	253/5		
Flaxseed oil	thousand pounds				
Exports	10,865	21,280	25,598	17,532	16,288
Domestic production	41,044	47,963	54,670	39,073	43,320
Flaxseed meal	tons				
Exports	5,929	6,500	14,859	13,761	16,006
Domestic production	35,822	43,536	49,782	35,447	39,928

(1) Less than 500 bushels.
(2) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Thunder Bay.

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1968-69 — 1971-72

	Crop year			August — April	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels				
Rapeseed					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	9,923	5,069	3,633	3,633	11,029
Production	19,400	33,400	72,200	72,200	98,500
Exports	14,311	22,213	46,811	30,964	27,450
Domestic crushing	6,934	7,768	8,575	6,241	7,429
Prices(1)	cents and eighths per bushel				
August	209/1	204/5	267/3	—	273/7
September	214/6	220/6	251/4	240/6	248/2
October	208/3	262/7		255/7	255/4
November	215/4	282/3		259	250/2
December	227/2	285/5		269/2	238/3
January	234/7	325/4		281/3	228
February	244/5	313/6		302	231/4
March	231/2	271/5		291/4	247/2
April	226/6	279/1		302/3	269/5
May	219	290/7		274	
June	215	303/5		290/4	
July	217/6	283/5		296/7	
Yearly average	221/7	227		278/1	
Rapeseed oil	thousand pounds				
Domestic production	140,543	153,042	169,892	123,718	161,447
Rapeseed meal	tons				
Domestic production	98,207	114,232	124,381	91,615	124,558

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver ending September 25, 1970. Beginning September 8, 1970, basis in store Thunder Bay.

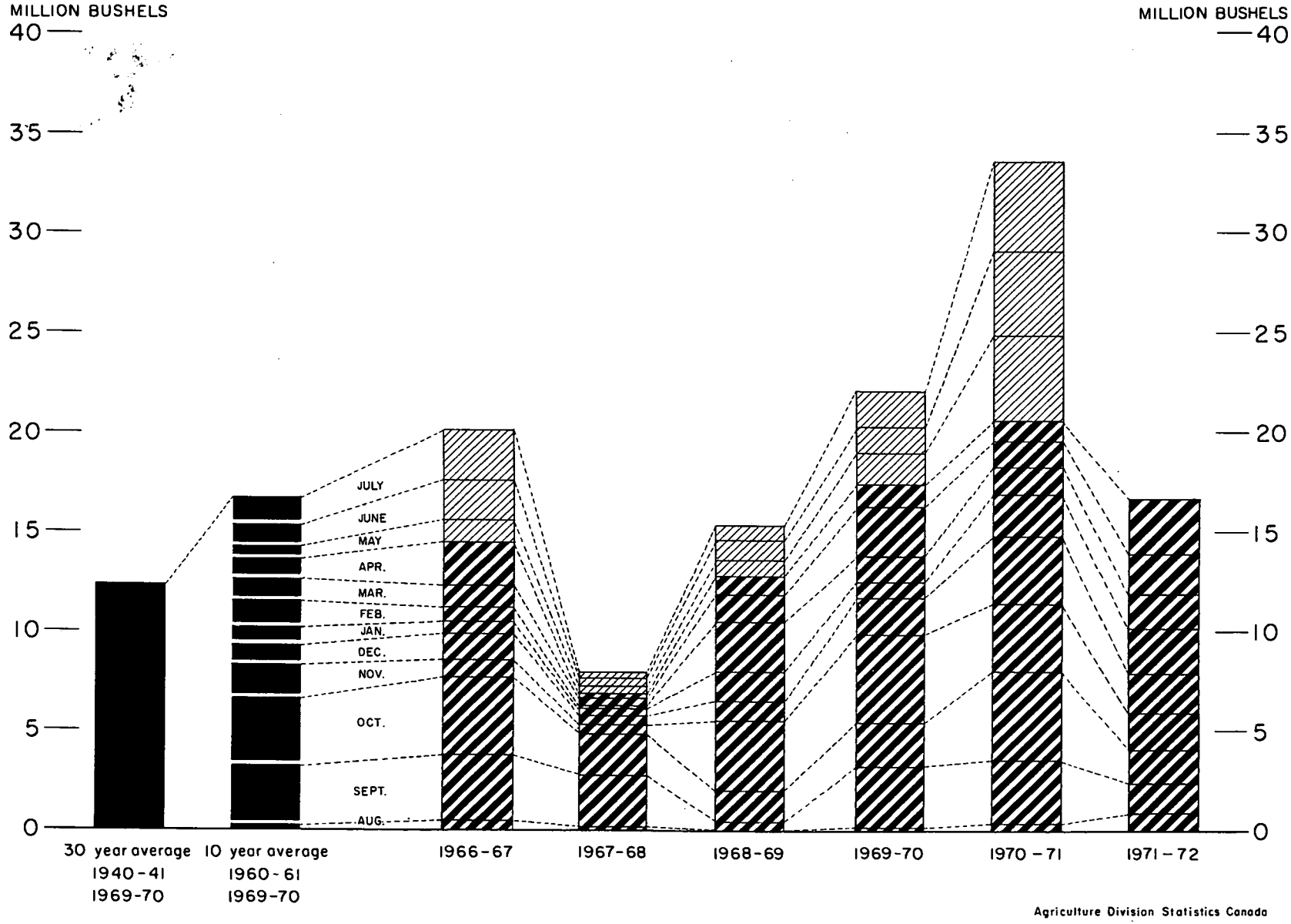
Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1968-69 — 1971-72

	Crop year			August — April	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels				
Soybeans					
Production	9,027	7,664	10,385	10,385	10,080
Imports	12,469	17,430	15,703	11,556	9,797
Exports	1,123	1,111	768	526	676
Domestic crushing	20,054	23,679	23,437	17,549	17,322
Prices(1)	cents and eighths per bushel				
August	270/4	267/1	276/3		326/1
September	261/5	249	277/6		304/7
October	248/7	245/5	291/4		308/3
November	254/7	246/6	293/1		299/2
December	257/6	245/3	286		299/6
January	260/4	251/4	294/2		297/2
February	261/2	257/5	296/3		306/6
March	260	262/2	296/4		325/7
April	264/7	268/1	286		338/2
May	267/2	273/5	295/2		335/5
June	264/3	279/1	311/5		
July	270/3	288/5	331/4		
Yearly average	261/7	261/2	294/6		
Soybean oil	thousand pounds				
Imports	25,652	38,567	53,001	37,874[r]	30,731
Exports	32,091	45,715	68,078	35,893[r]	57,367
Domestic production	204,027	240,564	242,325	180,762	178,188
Soybean meal	tons				
Imports	246,826	266,009	249,855	191,660[r]	165,864
Exports	131,235	165,482	123,033	100,264	93,991
Domestic production	476,328	558,743	549,175	412,714	405,086

(1) Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham, No. 2 and better.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

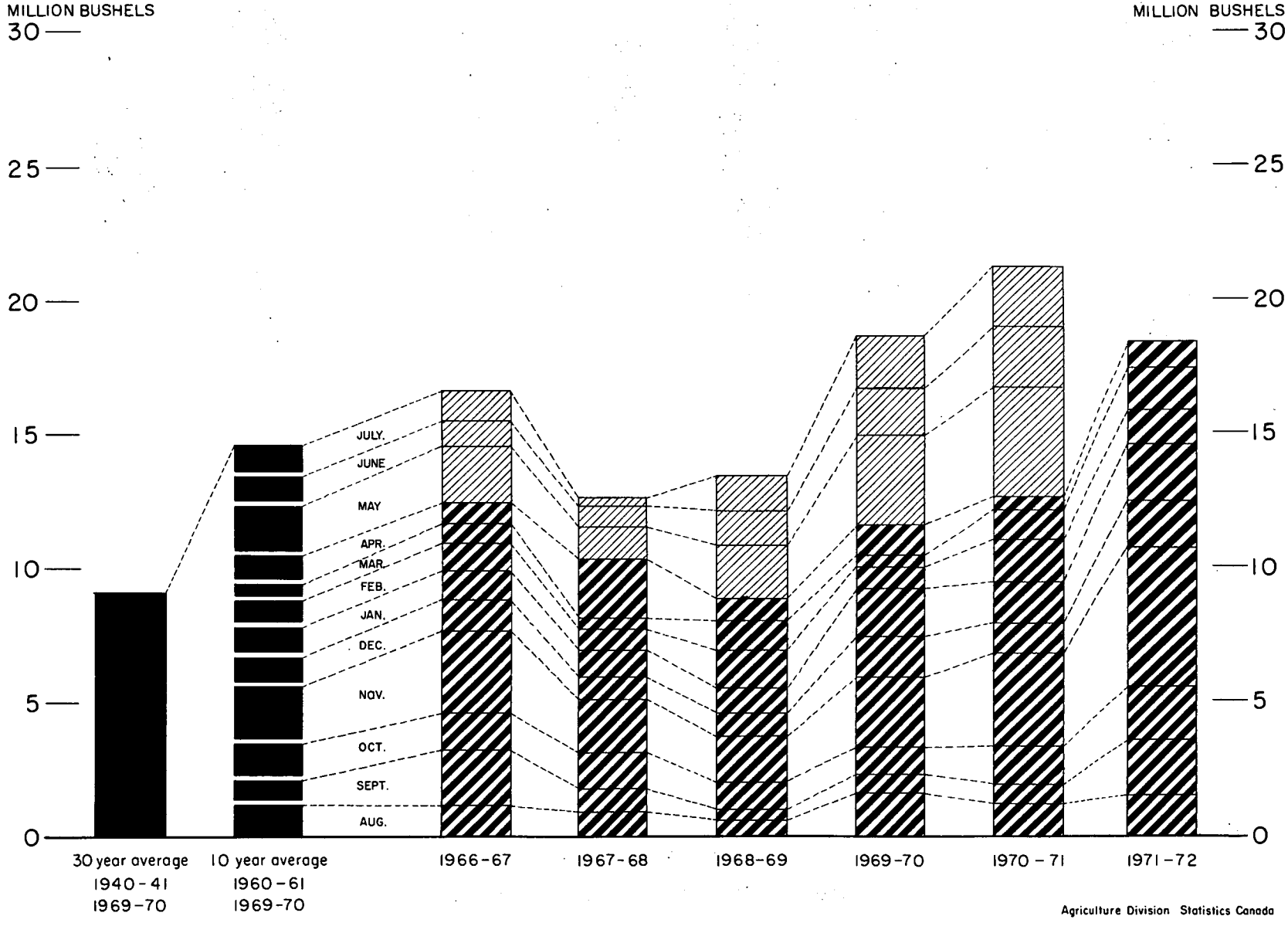
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED

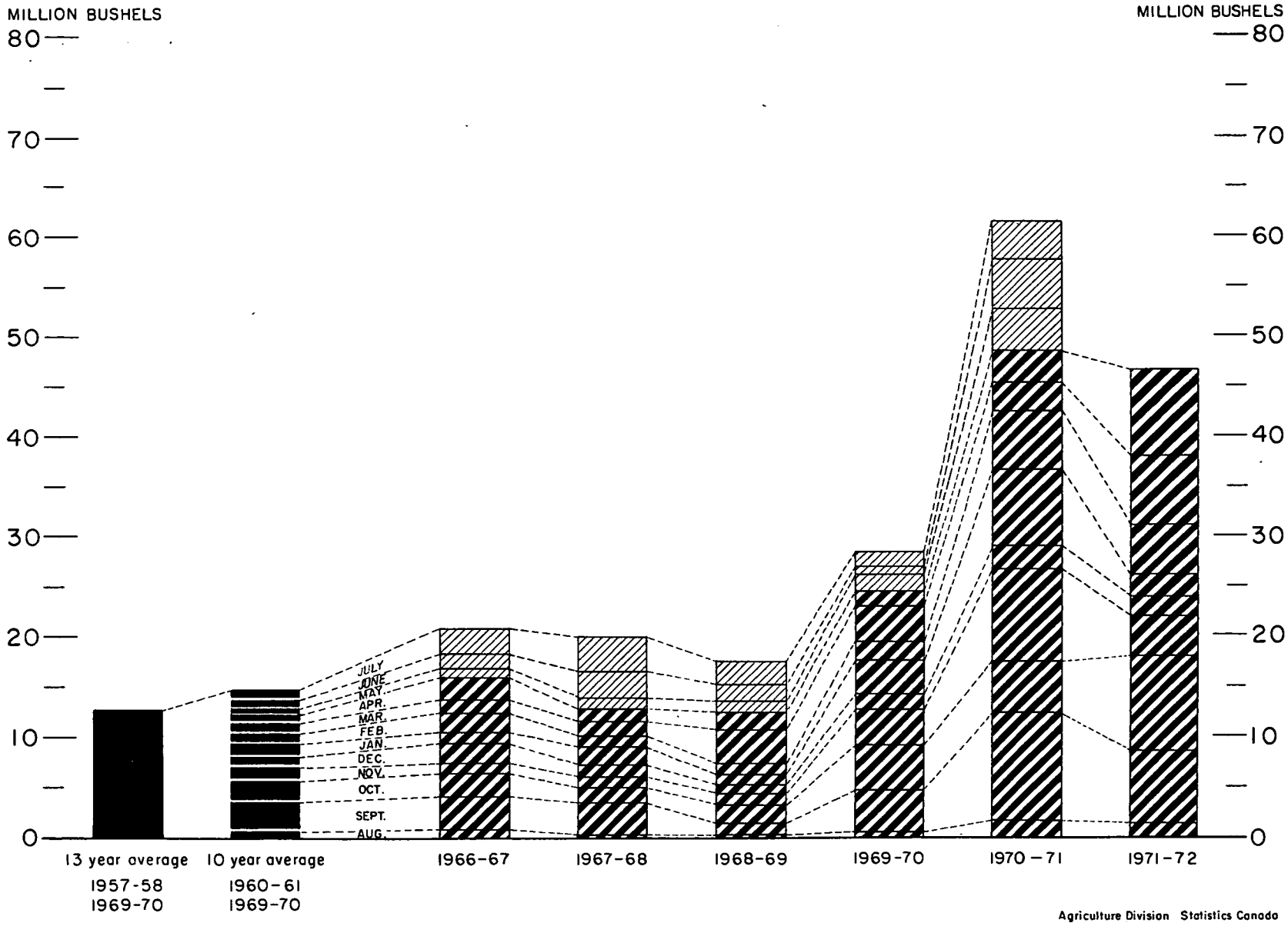
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

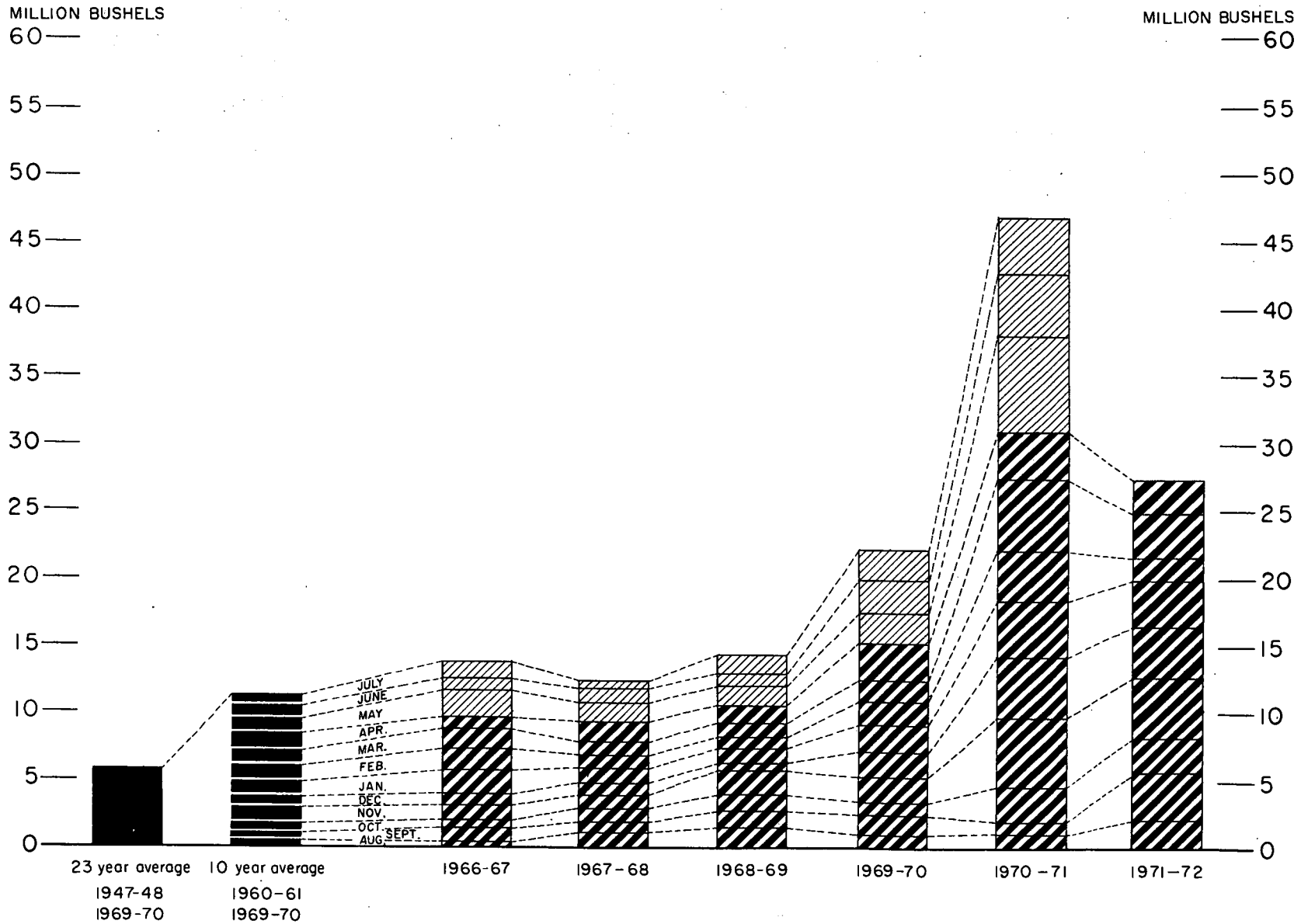
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division Statistics Canada

Monthly Prices of Oils(1) and Meals Crop Years 1969-70 — 1971-72

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal(1)	Soybean meal(1)
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
1969-70						
August	14.11	8.76	10.35	119.40	62.72	107.78
September	14.59	8.75	10.50	120.00	60.56	107.62
October	13.86	9.40	11.88	119.60	65.38	105.25
November	13.48	10.67	13.31	119.40	62.48	99.83
December	12.78	10.23	11.32	119.80	65.75	105.16
January	12.26	10.34	11.68	119.40	69.29	113.85
February	12.08	11.15	13.33	120.00	72.35	112.52
March	12.00	11.53	14.79	120.20	66.19	106.61
April	11.37	11.53	15.25	120.20	64.71	104.94
May	11.41	11.54	14.47	120.20	65.22	108.88
June	11.70	11.68	13.96	119.80	67.12	111.59
July	11.89	11.60	14.02	120.80	71.60	112.02
Yearly average	12.63	10.60	12.90	119.90	66.11	108.00
1970-71						
August	11.00	11.92	13.87	119.80	72.78	115.48
September	11.18	12.16	14.53	120.40	73.84	113.66
October	11.37	13.15	15.95	119.80	66.79	104.00
November	10.89	13.27	16.43	120.80	66.63	101.70
December	10.72	12.53	14.64	120.80	66.06	105.81
January	11.18	12.68	14.92	120.40	65.70	108.38
February	11.08	12.38	14.42	119.60	63.25	101.75
March	11.04	13.00	14.84	120.20	57.68	100.75
April	11.32	12.44	13.61	120.80	56.08	99.82
May	11.04	12.41	13.79	121.00	59.58	101.96
June	10.83	13.71	15.06	120.20	64.80	104.15
July	10.72	14.97	17.11	120.89	63.09	107.18
Yearly average	11.03	12.89	14.93	120.39	64.94	105.39
1971-72						
August	10.61	14.74	16.68	119.40	67.18	104.76
September	10.11	13.14	15.18	119.80	59.39	99.90
October	10.75	13.81	16.17	120.60	59.65	99.70
November	10.40	13.49	14.51	119.60	54.26	98.80
December	10.51	12.60	13.89	119.80	50.05	101.15
January	11.15	11.98	13.06	119.00	51.19	106.12
February	11.40	12.55	13.26	120.80	51.40	106.78
March	11.97	12.72	13.69	121.00	52.52	115.25
April	12.36	12.63	13.70	122.40	53.22	118.08

(1) Average wholesale prices paid to crushers by processors and manufacturers.
(2) Average retail prices to farmers.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1971-72 and 1970-71

Destination	February 1972	March 1972	April 1972	August — April	
				1971-72	1970-71[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,686	—	—	667,547	661,457
France	—	—	—	205,528	247,755
Germany, West	—	—	333,400	2,426,241	1,647,210
Italy	—	—	—	152,000	298,915
Netherlands	1,306,264	1,155,600	39,958	8,529,093	4,380,274
Sub-totals	1,325,950	1,155,600	373,358	11,980,409	7,235,611
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	1,151,482	938,560
Denmark	—	—	—	54,327	50,042
Greece	—	—	—	—	38,600
Finland	—	—	—	82,217	—
Norway	—	—	—	176,000	165,096
Spain	—	—	—	745,200	822,623
Switzerland	—	—	—	37,603	5,834
Sub-totals	—	—	—	2,246,829	2,020,755
Totals	1,325,950	1,155,600	373,358	14,227,238	9,256,366
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	270,370	191,170
Africa					
Guinea	—	—	—	12,211	—
Asia					
Israel	—	—	—	—	39,760
Japan	5,529	398,936	650,720	3,418,872	2,843,328
Korea, North	—	—	—	102,356	—
Korea, South	—	—	—	99,536	268,669
Lebanon	—	—	—	129,125	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	114,665	—
Syria	—	—	—	29,526	—
Totals	5,529	398,936	650,720	3,894,080	3,151,757
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	—	—	9
Totals, all countries	1,331,479	1,554,536	1,024,078	18,403,899	12,599,302

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.
(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed(1) 1971-72 and 1970-71

Destination	February 1972	March 1972	April 1972	August — April	
				1971-72	1970-71[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	163,424	—
France	—	1,201,883	607,264	5,530,235	1,917,737
Germany, West	—	—	—	1,062,065	3,574,890
Italy	73,472	470,400	—	1,287,143	3,060,663
Netherlands	392,000	221,685	201,651	3,361,847	6,650,625
Sub-totals	465,472	1,893,968	808,915	11,404,714	15,203,915
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	1,930	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	109,760
Switzerland	—	—	—	117,600	—
Sub-totals	—	—	—	119,530	109,760
Totals	465,472	1,893,968	808,915	11,524,244	15,313,675
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	785,996
Asia					
India	—	—	—	361,550	1,867,296
Japan	1,366,101	1,384,243	1,763,245	15,503,268	10,962,045
Korea, South	—	—	—	—	91,392
Lebanon	—	—	—	46,296	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	1,939,460
Totals	1,366,101	1,384,243	1,763,245	15,911,114	14,860,193
Sub-totals, all countries	1,831,573	3,278,211	2,572,160	27,435,358	30,959,864
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	1,584	12	14,150	4,968
Totals, all countries	1,831,573	3,279,795	2,572,172	27,449,508	30,964,832

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission.
(2) Customs exports.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1971-72 and 1970-71

Destination	February 1972	March 1972	April 1972	August — April	
				1971-72	1970-71
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, West	—	—	—	525	44,288
Netherlands	—	—	—	1,188	555
Sub-totals	—	—	—	1,713	44,843
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	186	15	657,491	457,852
Sweden	6,074	—	1,350	15,002	21,336
Switzerland	—	—	—	1,113	1,852
Sub-totals	6,074	186	1,365	673,606	481,040
Totals	6,074	186	1,365	675,319	525,883
Western Hemisphere					
Jamaica	—	—	—	83	—
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	—	42
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	38
Surinam	—	—	—	50	—
United States	—	—	300	300	256
Totals	—	—	300	433	336
Totals, all countries	6,074	186	1,665	675,752	526,219

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the March 30, 1972 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The soybean supply-demand balance will continue tight for the marketing year beginning September 1, although supplies may increase 3 to 4 per cent, based on current cropping intentions.

Farmers indicated March 1 they would plant a record 45 1/2 million acres to soybeans this year. This is about 2 million more than in 1971. If yields are on trend, this year's production would total around 1 1/4 billion bushels, compared with 1.169 billion bushels last year. Thus, soybean supplies for 1972-73 (including next September's estimated 70-million bushel carryover) would total slightly over 1.3 billion bushels, up from 1.268 billion for the current season but below the 1.354 billion of last season.

Current soybean supplies are reducing total soybean disappearance about 4 per cent this marketing year to 1.2 billion bushels. Farmers' prices will remain strong as supplies are limited relative to domestic and export demand. Prices this marketing year have averaged a little under $3 per bushel and they probably will strengthen further as current supplies decline.

Soybean crushings have slowed, and through March were running about 5 per cent behind 1970-71. The reduction reflects higher bean prices, lagging domestic and export demand for soybean oil, and smaller processing margins. And with limited supplies, crushings for all of 1971-72 may total around 720 million bushels compared with 760 million last year.

Export demand for soybeans stays strong, primarily because of the meal demand, but the exportable supply is smaller this year and prices are higher. Soybeans inspected for export from last September through March 24 totalled 259 million bushels, about the same as a year ago. This heavy movement partly reflected uncertainties over longshoremen strikes at East Coast and Gulf Coast ports. Reduced supplies probably will force exports below year-earlier levels this spring and summer. For all of 1971-72 they may total around 415 million bushels, down a little from the 433 million in 1970-71.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) dropped from 14 1/2 cents per pound last August to 11 cents in January-February. Prices increased to about 12 cents this March and are near year-ago levels.

Domestic use of soybean oil during October-February was down 1 per cent. Use of cottonseed oil was off a fifth, and lard also declined but consumption of imported palm oil rose. Some increase in soybean oil use is expected over year-ago levels this spring and summer. For all of 1971-72 domestic offtake may total about 6.4 million pounds, a shade above last season.

While exports of soybean oil through February were about the same as a year earlier, they are expected to fall sharply the rest of the marketing year. Export prospects have been dampened this year; commercial exports have been hit by intensive foreign competition and P.L. 480 movement has been reduced by the India-Pakistan war last December. These 2 countries accounted for about one-third of the 1.7 billion pounds we exported last marketing year. Soybean oil exports for all of 1971-72

are now forecast at around 1.3 billion pounds, sharply below 1970-71 but slightly higher than indicated earlier. The revised outlook reflects the prospective shipment of soybean oil to Bangladesh — 50,000 tons authorized so far for delivery this year.

Soybean meal prices(44 per cent protein, Decatur) rose from $73 per ton last September to $91 this March. This was $14 per ton above March 1971. Demand continues strong. But with reduced soybean meal supplies, domestic use for all of 1971-72 may be limited to around 13 million tons (it was 13 1/2 million last year) and exports to around 4 million tons (4 1/2 million last year).

SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to oilseeds in France is extracted from a report provided by Mr. G.W. Doucet, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of March 27, 1972, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

French oilseeds crops in 1970 and 1971. — The French Ministry of Agriculture has just corrected its provisional figures for the 1971 oilseeds crops. The new figures are listed in the accompanying table showing comparable final statistics for 1970. The main points to note were:

(a) a 5.1 per cent decrease in winter rapeseed sowings with a 9.4 per cent increase in production;
(b) a 7.9 per cent decrease in spring rapeseed sowings with a 15.1 per cent decrease in production and;
(c) a 47.2 per cent increase in sunflowerseed sowings with a 54.1 per cent increase in production.

	Production	
	1970	1971
	thousand metric tons	
Rapeseed		
winter	503.6	551.3
spring	79.9	67.9
Totals	583.5	619.2
Sunflowerseed	48.1	74.2
Flaxseed (oil varieties)	2.4	2.4
Others	8.0	8.7
Totals	1,225.5	1,323.7

Rapeseed. — Three quarters of the sown areas with spring rapeseed were with Cresus variety from Ringot (a seeds producer). The Ministry of Agriculture continues to estimate French crop at 619,000 metric tons (27,293,000 bushels) while professionals think it could reach 650,000 tons (28.660,000 bushels).

Total imports for 1971 reached 188,645 metric tons (8,318,000 bushels) of which 175,105 tons (7,721,000 bushels) were from Canada, compared with 51,238 tons (2,259,000 bushels) in 1970, of which 41,439 tons (1,827,000 bushels) provided by Canada, an increase of 137,407 tons (6,059,000 bushels) while imports from Canada rose to 133,666 tons (5,894,000 bushels).

Total French exports for 1971 reached 210,669 metric tons (9,289,000 bushels) compared with 199,009 tons (8,775,000 bushels) last year, i.e. 11,660 tons (514,000 bushels) more. Main destinations were Italy with 175,574 tons (7,741,000 bushels), i.e. 14,611 tons (644,000 bushels) over last year, and Algeria with 19,446 tons (857,000 bushels), i.e. 15,756 tons (695,000 bushels) less than 1970. The outlook for total exports during the 1971-72 campaign would be around 245,000 tons (10,803,000 bushels) to 265,000 tons (11,684,000 bushels). Of this amount 200,000 to 220,000 tons (8,818,000 to 9,700,000 bushels) went to Italy; 25,000 tons (1,102,000 bushels) to Algeria; and 20,000 tons (882,000 bushels) to other countries. The Italian market remains accessible because of transportation premium.

Domestic Market. — On December 31, 1971, deliveries reached 642,662 metric tons (28,336,000 bushels) compared with 564,555 tons (24,892,000 bushels) last year. At the same period, 356,734 tons (15,729,000 bushels) were in stocks organisms, compared with 291,621 tons (12,858,000 bushels) last year. As the oil plants demand was covered for a good part by Canadian rapeseed.

Prices. — The crop year began with prices above the intervention price of 6 to 7 francs per 100 kilos (27 to 31 cents per bushel) and continued in October with 1.50 francs (7 cents per bushel) above the intervention price (the weaker price at this time). FOB prices in the ports of Dieppe, Bordeaux, Marseille remained from December to the end of January between 110 and 107 francs per 100 kilos ($4.94 and $4.81 per bushel). In February and on first days of March, rapeseed was only offered in Bordeaux at 107.50 francs per 100 kilos ($4.83 per bushel), FOB, indicating the end of this campaign.

Next crop. — Sown areas with winter rapeseed were estimated on December 1, 1971 at 262,100 hectares (647,000 acres), an increase of 35,300 hectares (87,000 acres) over the 1967-70 average and 4,900 hectares (12,000 acres) more than last year's figure.

Because of the dry weather during the Autumn of 1971, it is now estimated that about 8 or 10 per cent of the areas sown to winter rapeseed have been eliminated.

With regard to seeds, we have to note that the Compagnie de Diffusion des Semences d'Oleagineux (CODISOL) was created by CNTA, Dreyfus and Rignot (sharers of this society), in order to promote French oilseeds abroad. We have to keep in mind that in 1973, France will commercialize certified seed of new varieties exempt of erucic and linoleic acids, and with a low content of C_{20} and C_{22} fat acids.

Imports and Exports of Oilseeds, January-December 1971

Countries	Imports	Exports
	metric tons	
Rapeseed		
Algeria	—	19,446
Total Zone Franc	—	19,446
U.E.B.L.	65	1,008
The Netherlands	597	—
Western Germany	3	10,112
Italy	—	175,574
Totals, EEC	665	186,694
Sweden	3,590	—
Denmark	5,223	—
Poland	4,042	—
Canada	175,105	—
Ethiopia	5	—
Kenya	15	—
U.K.	—	782
Norway	—	1,019
Switzerland	—	1,589
U.S.A.	—	8
Ecuador	—	180
Lebanon	—	950
Totals, other	187,980	4,529
Totals, rapeseed	188,645	210,669
Soybeans		
EEC	10	29
Canada	29,498	—
USA	449,611	—
Others	171	3
Totals, soybeans	479,290	32
Flaxseed (other)		
Morocco	51	—
EEC	1,532	5,615
Canada	54,571	—
Switzerland	—	22
Others	—	1
Totals, flaxseed	56,154	5,638
Mustardseed		
Zone Franc	—	61
EEC	1,835	823
USA	2,514	—
Canada	6,118	—
Switzerland	—	79
Austria	—	56
Others	297	2
Totals, mustardseed	10,764	1,021

Oilseeds meals and cakes. — For the first ten months of 1971, crushing activities appear most important than for the same period last year by 134,535 metric tons. From 1970 to 1971, imports increased by 4.1 per cent, exports by 76.9 per cent and consumption by 7.4 per cent.

Trade. — We note a slight increase of imports of 44,358 metric tons more than last year, which includes:

- a reduction of peanut, flaxseed, cottonseed and sunflowerseed meals and cakes imports;
- an increase of soybean (96,077 tons more), rapeseed (2,583 tons more), and other products (14,149 tons more) meals and cakes imports.

Total amount of French exports increased from 108,018 tons in 1970 to 187,548 tons in 1971, reflecting a 79,530 ton increase. Thus, resulting in a rapid growth on exports compared to imports.

SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in the United Kingdom, has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) for Canada, London, under date of June 13, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General outlook. — The Commonwealth Secretariat has estimated an increase in world production of soft edible oils in the current season of only some 2 per cent over the 19.4 million long tons obtained in 1970-71. Original expectations had been for a near average growth of about 3 per cent. The two main reasons given for this comparatively small growth in world edible oil supplies are the reduction in the final estimate of the 1971 United States soybean crop to 31.3 million long tons and a further decline in the 1971 Soviet sunflowerseed crop to only 5.6 million long tons.

Supplies. — Expansion in the United Kingdom imports of the principal vegetable oils in 1971 amounted to 4 per cent compared with a growth of 3 per cent in 1970. As in 1970 expansion was predominantly in the edible-industrial items. Purchases of edible items as a whole contracted by 9 per cent chiefly due to reduced supplies but there was a slight increase in offtake of industrial items.

A rise of 8 per cent to almost 750,000 long tons indicated a further recovery in United Kingdom vegetable oil supplies in 1971 with increased imports of oil rather than oilseeds accounting for 77 per cent of the total.

Following diminished crushing activity in the 1960s and in 1970, the overall tonnage of oilseeds crushed in the United Kingdom in 1971 was stabilized at the level of the previous year. A larger proportion of the 1971 crush was of comparatively high oil-content seeds with a resultant considerable recovery in vegetable oil output. A reduction in the processing of low oil-content soybeans was consequently accompanied by higher crushings of comparatively high oil-content seeds, namely, rapeseed, palm kernels and castor seed. Nevertheless, soybeans oil continued to be the largest single product accounting for around one quarter of the total compared with one third in 1970. For the second successive year no groundnut oil was produced in the United Kingdom and cottonseed oil output ceased. Rapeseed oil production, however, recovered significantly along with that of palm kernel and castor oil.

Imports Into the United Kingdom of Vegetable Oils 1971

	Rape Colza	Linseed	Soybean
		long cwts.	
Canada	67,025	268,640	872,197
Denmark	—	—	26,575
Netherlands	5,906	266,025	193,263
Israel	—	—	19,027
France	7,874	4,200	203,163
Spain	—	—	404,494
U.S.A.	—	162,213	208
Portugal	—	—	56,610
Belgium	—	8	9,812
Irish Republic	4,488	6,824	—
W. Germany	—	403	—
Argentina	—	70,411	—
Sweden	15,251	—	—
Poland	15,502	—	—
Totals	116,046	778,724	1,785,349

Imports of oilseeds and vegetable oils into the United Kingdom during the first quarter of 1972 rose by 7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase was mainly in edible items particularly in rapeseed and rapeseed oil and sunflowerseed oil. Purchases of palm oil were down by one sixth compared with the first quarter of 1971.

Margarine and compound cooking fat production and oils and fats utilization. — The world butter shortage resulted in a 9 per cent increase in production of margarine in the United Kingdom in 1971, the highest level since 1964. Comparatively stable prices compared with rapidly increasing butter prices also helped demand and the development of the new soft luxury margarines, now estimated to account for one fifth of the total margarine market, has further stimulated usage Margarine now accounts for just under 50 per cent of the yellow fats market and further heavy growth in consumption is anticipated particularly after Britain enters the E.E.C. Margarine price cuts which are likely to further encourage demand have recently been announced by the United Kingdom's two largest suppliers.

Output of compound cooking fat declined slightly. Increased production of margarine in 1971 necessitated the utilization of substantially larger quantities of vegetable oils although usage of animal fats remained unchanged with only a small expansion in that of marine oils. Increased offtake of vegetable oils was chiefly in soybean and palm oils. The higher consumption of oils and fats in compound cooking fat manufacture was almost entirely in the utilization of increased quantities of lard; utilization of marine oils was considerably down while that of vegetable oils was somewhat less.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine oilseeds situation is taken from reports from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, and are reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Argentine Government had issued new minimum prices for the 1972-73 oilseeds crops as follows:

f.o.r. Buenos Aires, per 100 kgs., bagged

Flaxseed official type, on basis of oil yield	50.00 pesos
Sunflowerseed official type, on basis of oil yield	42.50
Shelled peanuts official type, on basis of oil yield	63.10
Soybeans official type	66.50

The Department of Agriculture in Argentina issued the second estimate of flaxseed production for 1971-72 at 280,000 tons (11.0 million bushels) a decrease of 59 per cent from 1970-71 production. This decrease was due to frosts in Buenos Aires, the main flaxseed producing province.

The accompanying table shows flaxseed production for 1971-72 compared with 1970-71:

	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	12,637	5,275
Entre Rios	10,303	3,386
Santa Fe	3,626	1,976
Cordoba	38	244
Corrientes	165	133
Chaco	—	8
La Pampa	2	1
Totals	26,770	11,023

The Department of Agriculture in Argentina issued the first estimate of sunflowerseed production for 1971-72 at 760,000 tons (55.8 million bushels).

The accompanying table shows production by province for 1971-72 compared with 1970-71:

	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	32,922	30,130
Santa Fe	12,860	10,656
Cordoba	8,598	7,790
Chaco	4,071	5,894
Entre Rios	838	603
San Luis	970	404
Others	735	375
Totals	60,994	55,850

High temperatures and lack of moisture caused a decrease in peanut production in Argentina for 1971-72 which stands now at 220,000 tons. This is a decrease of 43 per cent from last year's production.

The accompanying table shows production by province for 1971-72 compared with 1970-71:

	1970-71	1971-72
	metric tons	
Cordoba	376,000	215,300
Corrientes	2,300	1,700
Santa Fe	1,700	1,200
Others	7,600	1,800
Totals	387,600	220,000

SITUATION IN SWEDEN

The following information concerning oilseeds in Sweden has been extracted from a report by Mr. J.L. Swanson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Stockholm, under date of June 12, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Over wintering of rapeseed and turnip rapeseed are judged much better than during the last five years. Sowing conditions for spring crops are good and their outlook is, on the whole, favourable. The 1972 prices have not been set yet so that the TC 722 prices still apply. The 1971 price for white mustard is SK 93 per 100 kilograms, Prices are based on 18 per cent water and 47 per cent oil.

The area sown is as follows:

	1970-71	1971-72
	hectares	
Winter rapeseed	55,100	41,000
Winter turnip rapeseed	16,750	21,400
Spring rapeseed	30,000	40,000
Spring turnip rapeseed	20,750	31,450
White mustard	1,240	600

All winter rapeseed is sinus, a low erucic acid variety developed by Svalov and 15 per cent of spring rapeseed is oro.

The expected yield in kilograms per hectare are: winter rapeseed 2,400, winter turnip rapeseed 1,900, spring rapeseed 2,000, spring turnip rapeseed 1,400 and white mustard 1,500.

Swedish exports of rapeseed in 1971 were 59,900 tons at SKR 40.2 million. Lower exports are expected this year because the crop is of better quality for domestic use.

Imports in 1971 of soybeans amounted to 9,116 tons of which 754 tons was from Canada, rapeseed 47 tons (13 tons from Canada) and mustard seed 1,066 tons (114 tons from Canada).

Glucosinolate content of rapeseed protein is a problem: Uppsala researching its effects, Svalovs trying to develop low glucosinolate variety while Karlshamn trying to find economical means to remove glucosinolate from their product.

SITUATION IN POLAND

The following account of the current rapeseed situation in Poland has been extracted from a report by Mr. H.R. Wilson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, under date of June 12, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The rapeseed crop suffered over winter and with at least 15 per cent of acreage planted was plowed under. Best estimate of production is 475 -525 thousand metric tons, i.e. little less than average. Exports in consequence will unlikely exceed 50 thousand tons,

SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in the Netherlands, has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. F.W. Zechner, Commercial Officer, the Hague, Netherlands, under date of June 12, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Rapeseed area 1972. — Indications available at this moment would point to an increase in the area under rapeseed in the Netherlands from 10,414 hectares in 1971 to between 13,000 and 14,000 hectares this year, This may give a production of approximately 40,000 metric tons, up from 32,300 tons harvested in 1971. If the same percentage will be used for crushing as last year, about 32,000 tons may go to the crushing industry in 1972.

Imports. — Rapeseed and flaxseed imports in the first three months of 1972 were:

	Rapeseed	Flaxseed
	metric tons	
France	3,700	300
West Germany	900	—
Denmark	3,200	—
Canada	8,500	20,000
Others	100	600
Totals	16,400	20,900

Market situation. — Despite the removal of the compensating levy on imports of rapeseed from non-EEC source on February 1, 1972, less Canadian rapeseed has been crushed since the beginning of this year than in the corresponding period of 1971. Rapeseed oil has become a little less popular in Europe owing to the discussions on the toxity of erucic acid. Although the supply of LEAR from Canada may improve conditions in Europe, the big shippers do not or cannot as yet provide guarantees for Canadian LEAR from the 1972 crop as to erucic acid content and oil content. Any purchases of LEAR would seem to depend on the ability of suppliers to provide the necessary guarantees.

Flaxseed imports from Canadian suppliers would appear to continue at a reasonably satisfactory pace, although they are perhaps not as high as in 1971. It is interesting to note that small quantities of Canadian flaxseed were crushed for the first time since the fall of 1970, when processors here discontinued using flaxseed.

SITUATION IN BRAZIL

The following information relative to the soybean situation in Brazil is taken from a report from Mr. J.E. Brant, Senior Commercial Officer, Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo, under date of April 11, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Brazil's soybean production soaring. — Starting practically from scratch and within a period of only a few years, Brazil has conquered the third place among world producers of soybeans. The country's soybean production during the past five years showed an increase of 152 per cent and its upward trend continues.

Brazil's present production at approximately 1.9 million tons per year, about 3 per cent of the world's total, is still far from the 30 million tons harvested yearly in the U.S. and the 16 million tons of Continental China. Specialists believe that Brazilian soybeans and oil are bound to become important factors on the world's export market, within a not too distant future.

Over 3 million tons of soybeans which Brazil is scheduled to produce in 1975, about 1.1 million tons will — according to estimates by the Brazilian Department of Agriculture — be destined for sale abroad. This estimate may be exceeded considerably if the current attempts to convert the State of Mato Grosso into a soybean and wheat producing area, prove successful.

Brazil's largest soybean producer is presently the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Its 1970 crop was about 900,000 tons against the combined total of the State of Parana and Sao Paulo of about 500,000 tons. From then onwards, the State of Parana, hitherto known as the country's foremost coffee producer, started to leap forward, producing 500,000 tons of soybeans in 1971 and expected to produce about 750,000 in 1972.

SANBRA — Soc. Algodoeira do Nordeste Brasileiro S.A. has decided to expand its operations in the soybean processing field by constructing the Western Hemisphere's largest soybean crushing and refining plant (and one of the largest in the world). The plant which is scheduled to go into operation in the beginning of 1973 will initially produce soybean oil, bran and Lecithin, with an estimated annual export total of about 30 million dollars. This will mean the crowning point of a significant evolution if considered that only recently, in 1968, Brazil imported 35,000 tons of oil for human consumption. In 1969 that quantity had decreased to 25,000 tons and, in 1970, Brazil was exporting close to 35,000 tons of oil for human consumption, mainly peanut oil. During the same year, Brazil exported 153,000 tons of industrial castor oil for a total of approximately 39 million dollars.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

The following information concerning oilseeds in Spain has been extracted from a report by Mr. M.R. Bell, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Madrid, under date of March 22, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Olive oil imports. — It has just been announced that Spain will import approximately 12,000 tons of olive oil from Tunisia this year. Four thousand tons have already been contracted for and are in the process of being delivered, while the remaining 8,000 tons will be purchased gradually during the next few months. Should the prevailing olive oil shortage continue in Spain, the above figure could be raised to 20,000 tons.

This season's crop will be a below-average one totalling only 340,000 tons compared with the average crop of around 400,000 tons. Availability of olive oil during current season will be in the region of 500,000 tons made up as follows: crop, 340,000 tons; stocks from last season, 140,000 tons; possible importation, 20,000 tons, and domestic consumption is 350,000 tons. Exports will be down this year to a mere 50,000 tons compared with 185,789 tons in 1971 and 182,300 tons in 1970.

SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following information relative to the Japanese oilseeds situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. C.D. Caldwell, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of March 21, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Domestic production of oilseeds. — The Field Crops Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced the domestic production of soybeans and rapeseed for 1971-72. Both crops were incorporated in rice conversion programme crops, but the production of rapeseed was at a record low at 23,000 metric tons. Soybeans, on the other hand, were at 123,000 metric tons, a 3,000 ton increase over the previous year. The Government plans to continue promoting the production of soybeans and is aiming for 500,000 metric tons in 1975.

The present status of Japan's oilseed crushing industry. — The producers of oils and fats, who had anticipated international competitions as a result of over-all liberalization of imports of oils, fats and their materials, had begun undergoing rationalization programmes and expanding their equipment and facilities. This, however, has caused bitter competition among the producers themselves on sales and prices of their products to the extent that their business position has rapidly deteriorated. In order to improve this situation and to ensure the same level of profit enjoyed by their European counterparts, the Japanese oil producers are trying to create a favourable environment for their industry and also to reorganize the structure of the industry. For this purpose, it is earnestly desired that rationalization programmes be pushed forward and that the oil producers themselves co-operate with each other. This is particularly so in order to raise the current low prices of domestic products to the levels of international prices and to stabilize the market situation.

The domestic price of soybean oil decreased since last autumn. As of the end of April, it was ¥2,100 — ¥2,200 per one can of 16.5 kg. Even though this was a better price than before, it was still lower than ¥2,250 — ¥2,300 of the international prices (based on the price of crude oil imported and refined in Japan). As for exoleated soybean, domestic product is much cheaper than the U.S. counterpart. Domestic price of exoleated soybean for fodders is ¥1,560 per 37.5 kg., while the import prices of the U.S. counterpart are ¥1,650 — ¥1,700 per 37.5 kg.

Japan's oil industry, today, stands second on the list of oil producing nations in the free world. It has the second largest processing capacity of materials (with the U.S. standing first), and its equipment is of the international standard.

According to the "Present Status of Oil Industry" recently published by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, there were 285 oil production plants in March 1971 in Japan. Their annual processing capacities of raw material totalled 6,410,000 tons, and their actual production was 4,380,000 tons, of which 35 per cent or 1,530,000 tons was produced by 5 major producers holding large-type plants along the sea-coasts who have daily capacity in excess of 1,000 tons each. At present, 10 major producers such as Nisshin, Ajinomoto, Hohnen, Yoshihara, Showa, Fuji, Nikko, Renoru, Nikka and Yokkaichi are processing 80 per cent of materials imported, and in case of soybean, these big 10 firm account for 95 per cent of national production of soybean oil and 80 per cent of rapeseed oil. As for materials, however, domestic production totals only 600,000 tons of rice-bran and 20,000 tons of rapeseed, accounting for only one eighth of vegetable oil production in this country, and the greatest portion of materials needed is being imported.

Imports of materials for plant oil in calendar 1971 totalled 4,440,000 tons including 3,210,000 tons of soybeans, 407,000 tons of rapeseed, 248,000 tons of cottonseed, 122,000 tons of copras, 112,000 tons of linseed, 61,000 tons of castor-beans, 52,000 tons of peanuts, 41,000 tons of safflower, 40,000 tons of sesame, 39,000 tons of palm-kernel, 37,000 tons of sunflower, 33,000 tons of kapok, 24,000 tons of sheanuts and 9,000 tons of mustardseed, Moreover, hemp, niger, perilla seed and other seeds also were imported.

Eighty per cent of imported material is occupied by soybeans and rapeseed. Soybeans are primarily imported from the U.S., leaving only a small portion of the import volume to China, South Korea and Australia.

At present, the only supply source of soybeans which can make stabilized shipments of large volume to Japan is the U.S. Even though Australia is expected to become a soybean producing country in the future, reports on its experiments show that its crop of soybean per acre is much less than that of the U.S. This is probably because its natural conditions including soil and rainfall are not suitable to soybean raising.

Japan will send a survey team composed of oil producers and government officials to Australia in November this year to study the problems of soybean raising in that country. As for the other countries of Southeast Asia except China, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan has decided to begin a survey on materials of oils in these countries and earmarked ¥4 million in the budget of fiscal 1972. The Japanese Government intends to increase imports of agricultural and mineral products from developing countries of Southeast Asia.

Consumption of oils and fats by Japanese people is about one third of the quantity consumed by the U.S. or the European peoples. In calendar 1971, the average consumption of oils and fats by Japanese people is 26.31 grammes per head per day. This is expected to increase to 27 grammes this year, up 2.4 per cent over the last year.

A survey on consumption of oils and fats in recent years in Japan shows that increases of processed oils consumption are much larger than the single oils. It is also evident that a change of consumption pattern in daily life is leading to an increase in demand for oils and fats which will be consumed in larger volume year after year as the eating habit of people changes, and finally will approach the standard of the U.S. and European peoples. (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry forecasts demand for edible oils and fats in 1982 will increase at least 50 per cent compared with this year.)

Actual consumption of edible oils and fats in calendar 1971 in Japan totalled 1,078,000 tons (about 1,011,000 tons in terms of refined oils). Domestic consumption of oils and fats in 1972 is estimated at 1,555,000 tons (1,145,000 tons for foods and 410,000 tons for industrial use). If 75,000 tons for exports is added to this, grand total of demand will be 1,630,000 tons for this year.

Materials needed for this amount of production are estimated at about 3,730,000 tons in terms of seeds which will be imported for this year.

It is interesting to note some changes in the demand-supply situation of oils and fats in recent years.

(1) Demand for edible oils and fats accounting for the greatest portion of demand for oils and fats is not increasing so sharply as before and the increase rate for this year is expected to be the same as the last year.

(2) Demand for oils and fats for industrial use is expected to increase very little this year because demand for oils and fats for processing (such as high grade alcohol and soap) is expected to drop sharply even though demand for oils and fats for industrial use is expected to increase a little. In a long-term forecast, demand for oils and fats for industrial use is expected to level off.

(3) Export of oils and fats in 1970 and 1971 increased generally because of a large catch of fish and also because of vegetable oils were given opportunities for exports. This year, however, exports will likely decrease due to unfavourable export demand for the products.

(4) Considerable changes of shares of vegetable oils and animal oils are being witnessed. Demand for animal oils and fats in 1972 is expected to be 32 per cent while vegetable oils and fats account for 68 per cent. In case of edible oils and fats, vegetable oils and fats are expected to account for 77.6 per cent this year. They are expected to account for 80 per cent in the near future. In the case of total demand for oils and fats including those for industrial use, the vegetable oils and fats are expected to account for 70 per cent.

(5) Production of oils and fats from domestic material is decreasing (decrease in rapeseed oil is greater than the increase of rice oil), while production of oils and fats from imported materials are increasing. At the same time, breakdown of the vegetable oil production basing on the kinds of seeds is rapidly changing due to the supply situation of foreign materials.

(6) This is most conspicuous in rapeseed oil because of a sharp increase in imports of Canadian rapeseed after the imports were liberalized in June last year.

(7) Production of soybean oil this year is expected to be at the same level as last year. This is primarily because demand for exoleated soybean from mixed fodder producers — the major customers of exoleated soybean — is not expected to increase. Most probably the soybeans to be crushed this year will be limited to 2,500,000 tons at most.

(8) The firm demand for vegetable oil cakes in the past has been supported by demand from the fodder producers. However, in 1971, the increase ratio of demand for oil cakes for mixed fodder production was lower than before, and demand for vegetable oil cakes in general was only slightly over that of the previous year.

(9) Exoleated soybean occupied the greatest portion of all the vegetable oil cakes. But demand for that item in 1972 is expected to be 2,030,000 tons including those for fodder production. This is about 3.6 per cent over the previous year.

SITUATION IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The following information relative to oilseeds in the Soviet Union has been extracted from a report by Mr. L.T. Dickenson, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Moscow, under date of May 17, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Sunflowerseeds make up a large portion of vegetable oilseed production in the Soviet Union. The 1971 sunflowerseed crop amounted to only 5.66 million tons. This is the third consecutive drop in sunflower production. The drop in sunflowerseed production cannot be explained alone by fluctuation in sown areas, although the area planted to sunflowerseeds in 1971 was 277,000 hectares less than 1970. In 1971 sunflowers yielded only 12.6 centnares per hectare. This was the fourth consecutive annual drop in sunflower yield.

In 1971 vegetable oil production, at 2.9 million tons was marginally above the 2.817 million tons of 1970. We predict that 1972 vegetable oil production will drop below 1971 level due to lower sunflowerseed production in 1971. With lower vegetable oil production and increased domestic requirements for vegetable oils and vegetable meal, we do not expect the Soviet Union to be very active on the international market. They may even be required to import oilseeds.

Acreage, Yield and Production, Sunflowerseed 1969-71

	Acreage	Yield	Production
	thousand hectares	centnares per hectare	thousand tons
1969	4,772	13.3	6,358
1970	4,777	12.8	6,144
1971	4,500	12.6	5,660

SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

The following information relative to oilseeds in Pakistan is extracted from a report provided by Mr. M. H. Jafri, Commercial Officer, Canadian High Commission, Islamabad, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Linseed production in West Pakistan in 1970-71 is estimated at 3,330 tons against 3,279 tons produced during the previous year, an increase of 1.6 per cent. The area under linseed crop in West Pakistan was 15,256 acres against 14,331 acres during 1969-70, an increase of 6.5 per cent. Increased production is due to more acreage sown which is attributable to high price of linseed available in the market.

Production of rapeseed in West Pakistan 1970-71 is estimated at 265,000 tons as against 251,000 tons of the previous year's revised estimates, an increase of 5.6 per cent. The area under rapeseed in West Pakistan was 1,260,000 acres as against the revised figure of 1,184,000 acres the previous year, an increase of 6.4 per cent. Increased production is due to higher acreage and a government campaign to grow more oilseeds.

SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in New Zealand has been extracted from a report from Mr. M.J. Hladik, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Wellington, under date of June 12, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. All values in Canadian dollars converted at NZ$1.00 = CDN$1.20.

General. — There is no commercial production of oilseed crops in New Zealand for oil extraction. Soybeans are produced on a very limited acreage primarily as a food product. Rapeseed is grown extensively but only as a forage crop. Furthermore, there are no sizeable crushing facilities and most vegetable oil requirements are imported in the form of oil.

Imports. — During the importing year July 1970 to June 1971 the CIF value of imported vegetable oils, both edible and inedible, was $3,120,000. As has been the case in the past, soybean oil ($1,122,000 CIF) and peanut oil ($513,000 CIF) were the two major types imported. Unfortunately statistics on rapeseed oil are not available separately but were combined with colza and mustard seed oils. Total imports of these three oils were $151,000 CIF, with Sweden being the main supplier. The Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany are the principal exporters of most other vegetable oils.

Domestic situation. — Although the New Zealand production of oilseeds is virtually nil, the total import demand is limited by several factors, one of which is a population of only 2.8 million. In addition, there are ample quantities of low cost and high quality butterfat and other fats and oils of animal origin. Furthermore, due to pressures from the dairy industry, sales of margarine produced from vegetable oils are prohibited except for a newly introduced scheme where a doctor's prescription is obtained for dietary purposes. This exception is even controlled to the extent that the annual allocation per prescription holder is limited to 20 pounds. However, as butter regularly retails for only $0.35 per pound, it is doubtful if the consumption of margarine would be very high even in a free market situation. There are also quantitative restrictions in the form of import licensing controls on all edible oils. Import licensing creates an artificial and frequently non-competitive situation with holders of licenses tending to be loyal to traditional sources of supply, often regardless of cost. Therefore, unless a potential supplier can offer very favourable prices and/or superior quality, opportunities to penetrate the market are limited.

Animal oils. — New Zealand is a major producer and exporter of a wide variety of animal fats and butterfat. With a few minor exceptions, there are virtually no imports of these products.

Animal fat exports for the exporting year July 1970 to June 1971 were valued at approximately $12.6 million.

Butterfat exports for the year ending June 1971 were 3.7 million cwt. valued at approximately $134 million. During the current exporting year, total sales are expected to increase slightly but total value will be up considerably due to unprecedented high prices of up to £550 per ton on the United Kingdom market.

The United Kingdom remains the major market for New Zealand butter. However, the nearly complete reliance on this market will be altered when the United Kingdom joins the E.E.C. Although the Luxembourg Agreement between Britain and the E.E.C. gave New Zealand a guaranteed minimum access of 80 per cent of the 1971 exports at an average price calculated over the four years from 1969 to 1972, this market can no longer be relied on to the same extent as in the past.

ROTTERDAM LINOIL STOCKS

The following information relative to bonded stocks of linseed oil in storage, Rotterdam, has been supplied by Mr. J. McAnsh, Executive Director of the Rapeseed Association of Canada.

Rotterdam Linoil Stocks, March 17 — June 2, 1972 with Comparisons at Approximately the Same Date in 1971

Week ending	1971	1972	1971	1972
	metric tons		thousand pounds	
March 17, 1972	22,585	46,694	49,791	102,942
24	20,535	44,752	45,271	98,660
31	18,730	44,023	41,292	97,053
April 7.....	17,445	44,103	38,459	97,229
14	23,395	42,334	51,577	93,330
21	21,433	42,183	47,251	92,997
28	20,023	41,723	44,143	91,983
May 5	26,337	42,432	58,063	93,546
12	23,291	41,009	51,347	90,408
19	24,552	41,783	54,127	92,115
26	22,437	43,381	49,465	95,638
June 2	21,469	43,126	47,331	95,076