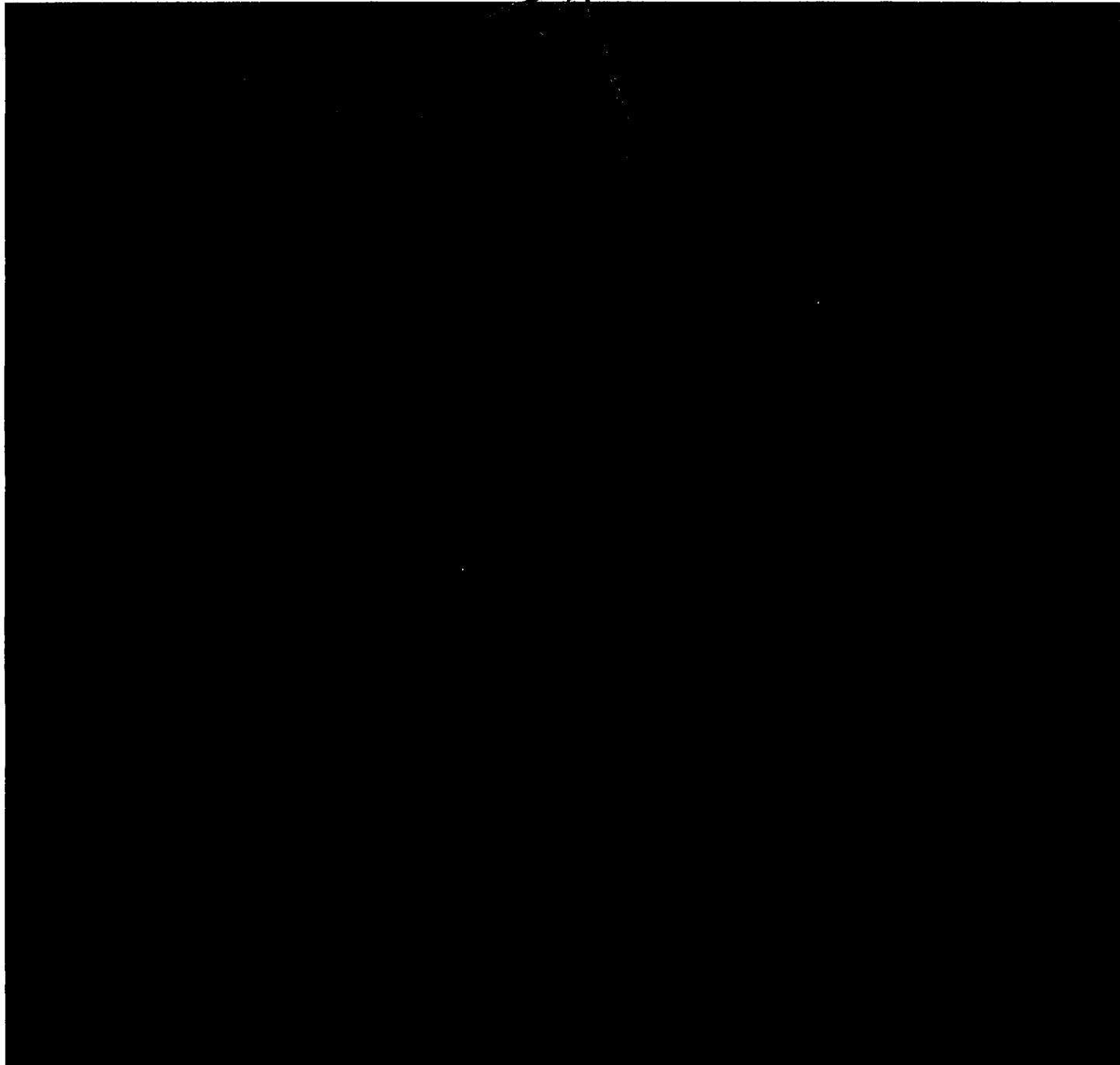


DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER
Oilseeds review

SEPTEMBER 1972



STATISTICS CANADA
Agriculture Division
Crops Section

OILSEEDS REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 1972

Published by Authority of
The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

October 1972
5502-506

Price: 75 cents
\$3.00 a year

Vol. 3—No. 1

Statistics Canada should be credited when republishing all or any part of this document

Information Canada
Ottawa

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>World Situation</u>	
World Sunflowerseed Production Down in 1972 Expanded Acreage Could Boost Production to Record Volume in 1972	5
World Palm Oil Production and Exports Increased in 1972; Further Expansion Indicated in 1973 .	6
<u>Canadian Situation</u>	
Marketings of Flaxseed Below Previous Year but Rapeseed Above	8
Domestic Crushing	8
1971-72 Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans	8
Outlook for Oilseed Crops	8
Delivery Quotas	8
General Quotas	9
Special Quotas	9
Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed	10
Marketings of Ontario Soybeans	11
Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators	11
Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed	12
Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed	12
Commercial Supplies	14
Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed	15
Lake and Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay	16
Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Crop Years 1960-61 - 1971-72	17
Stocks of Oilseeds and Products in Crushing Plants, Canada, July 31, 1960-72	18
August Forecast of the 1972 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops	19
Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces	20
Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1972	21
Stocks on Farms	22
Supply and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed	23
Flaxseed - Selected Statistics	25
Rapeseed - Selected Statistics	26
Soybeans - Selected Statistics	27
Exports of Canadian Flaxseed	28
Exports of Canadian Rapeseed	29
Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans	30
Monthly Prices of Oils and Meals, Crop Years 1969-70 - 1971-72	31
<u>United States Situation</u>	
Summary	32
Soybeans and Flaxseed Acreage	33
Soybeans and Flaxseed Production	34
<u>Situation in France</u>	35
<u>Situation in Argentina</u>	38
<u>Situation in Australia</u>	39
<u>Situation in West Germany</u>	42
<u>Situation in Italy</u>	45
<u>Situation in Britain</u>	48
<u>Situation in the European Economic Community</u>	49
<u>Situation in the Netherlands</u>	50
<u>Situation in Poland</u>	51
<u>Rotterdam Linoil Stocks</u>	51
<u>Calendar of Oilseed Events</u>	52

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

World Sunflowerseed Production
Down in 1972 Expanded Acreage
Could Boost Production to
Record Volume in 1972

The following extract is taken from the July 1972 issue of the World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

In calendar 1971, world sunflowerseed production dipped slightly — about 1 per cent, to 9.3 million metric tons — the smallest since 1966. The key changes in 1971 output included:

1. An unexpected 400,000 ton decline in the Soviet harvest chiefly reflecting a 6 per cent decline in acreage;
2. A sharp drop in the Argentine yield together with slightly smaller acreage resulting in 310,000 tons less output;
3. Continued expansion in Europe — chiefly Spain, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and France;
4. Accelerated rates of production expansion in some minor producing countries, i.e. the United States and Australia.

The net effect of this 1 per cent decline in output was significant in that the declines were concentrated in the major producer-exporter countries while most of the increases were in non-exporting countries.

In 1972, sunflowerseed oil production in the four major producer-exporter countries (the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria and Argentina) is estimated at 2.95 million tons — 0.12 million less than in 1971 and the fourth consecutive year of decline. Oil production in 1972 is estimated on the basis of seed harvested in the fall of 1971 in Northern Hemisphere countries and in early 1972 in Southern Hemisphere countries, using assumed average percentages for crushing and oil extraction.

Monthly oil production statistics from the Soviet Union indicate that state vegetable oil production during the September 1971—May 1972 period totalled 2.15 million metric tons, or 57,000 tons below the same 9 months in 1970-71. In view of the record 1971 cottonseed crop which should be generating a slight increase in production of cottonseed oil in 1971-72, production of sunflowerseed oil is running perhaps 75,000 tons behind the same period last year.

The overall decline in calendar 1972 sunflowerseed oil production in the major producer-exporter countries is expected to result in smaller exports of both sunflowerseed and oil as well as some drawdown in stocks of sunflowerseed this year. This would be the fourth consecutive annual decline in exports. The 1972 exports of sunflowerseed and oil from the four major producer-exporter countries are estimated to decline by 150,000 tons — to a volume of less than 500,000 tons. This is the smallest export volume since 1965 and 675,000 tons below the record large volume of nearly 1.2 million tons exported by these four countries in 1968.

Although it is hazardous at this early date to attempt to forecast 1972 sunflowerseed production, we anticipate that world output will register a significant recovery — perhaps 8 per cent above the 1971 volume. If achieved, it would represent a new record volume, possibly approximating 10 million tons. The anticipated recovery reflects expected larger output in the Soviet Union, Romania, Spain, Turkey and the

United States coupled with the expanded volumes already harvested in Australia, Uruguay and South Africa. The bulk of the expected expansion reflects increased acreages except in the Soviet Union and Romania where yield recovery is also anticipated.

If the seed harvests do recover as expected this year, we expect that oil output in the four major producer-exporter countries would recover by about 250,000 tons.

Assuming about a trendline increase of 100,000 tons in domestic consumption in these four countries, export availabilities of sunflowerseed and oil would recover by roughly 150,000 tons in 1973 thus approximating the estimated 1971 volume of 724,000 tons.

World Palm Oil Production
And Exports Increase in 1972;
Further Expansion Indicated
in 1973

According to the August 1972 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in calendar 1972, world palm oil production may approximate 2.1 million metric tons — an increase of 185,000 tons above the 1971 volume. Although the estimated rise is somewhat above the 160,000 ton increase registered last year, the expansion of 123,000 tons in the major producer-exporter countries is significantly less than the 171,000 ton increase of 1971.

The key factors for palm oil in 1972:

1. Below average rainfall in West Malaysia may trim the 1972 increase in output to perhaps only 50,000 tons or only one-third of last year's expansion;
2. Some reduction in West Malaysia's stocks could perhaps boost exportable supplies by an additional 20,000 tons; and
3. Accelerated expansion of harvested acreage in Sabah and the Ivory Coast will increase exportable supplies by nearly 60,000 tons.

Beyond 1972, we expect substantial consecutive annual increases in world exports of palm oil due to expanding bearing acreage (chiefly West Malaysia, Sabah and the Ivory Coast), and increasing average yields in face of relatively small increases in domestic consumption in the major exporting countries. The annual average expansion in palm oil output and exports during the 1970's should substantially exceed past trends.

World palm oil exports in 1972 are expected to approximate 1.1 million tons — 138,000 tons above the 1971 volume. This increase is below preliminary estimates and substantially below the 223,000 ton increase registered in 1971. The unusually large increase in 1971 exports in the major producer-exporter countries (West Malaysia, Sabah, Indonesia, Ivory Coast and Zaire) was 212,000 tons. Despite this, stocks in the major producer-exporter countries on January 1, 1972 are estimated to have increased from a year earlier. Some drawdown in stocks is expected to supplement exports this year. Estimated consumption of palm oil in the major producer-exporter countries during the 1960-70 period trended upward by only 4,600 tons per year.

In West Malaysia, production during the January-June 1972 period totalled 259,500 metric tons — 22,200 tons above the same 6 months in 1971. Exports during the first half of 1972 at 286,000 tons exceeded those in the comparable 1971 period

by 35,600 tons and were 16,500 tons above output for that same period. During the 1960-71 period West Malaysian palm oil production during the first half of the calendar year averaged 45.3 per cent of the annual volume. This reflects the fact that rainfall and hence, production, (lagged about a year) follow a seasonal distribution which is greatest in the second half of the year.

This year, lagged rainfall for the period influencing exports in the second half of 1972 was less than 1 per cent above that during the first half while a year ago cumulative rainfall for the period influencing exports during the July-December 1971 period was 22 per cent above that for the first half and this resulted in a 36 per cent increase in July-December 1971 output from the previous 6 months. Below average rainfall for the December 1970-June 1972 period, is expected to continue to exert an adverse effect on West Malaysian production throughout calendar 1973 and into 1974. However, it appears that increased rainfall during the May 1971-April 1972 period should help to bring about some improvement in yields in the second half of 1973. Increased bearing acreage and the increased bearing surface on the relatively young trees should more than offset the effect of below normal rainfall.

Palm kernel production in 1972 is estimated at 1.05 million metric tons — 45,000 tons above last year. Because palm kernels are produced from the same fruit as palm oil, the increases are in those countries expanding palm oil output. However, because of the differences in kernel size in relation to the fleshy portion of the fruit among the varieties from which palm oil is produced, kernel production is increasing by a smaller percentage than palm oil.

In 1972, exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil are estimated at 360,000 tons, oil basis, or 19,000 tons above last year. Exports of palm kernels and oil (oil basis) account for about three-fourths of estimated production. This proportion is significantly larger than for palm oil where only about one-half of the estimated output moves into export.

World production and exports of palm products are growing significantly faster than the world tonnages for all oils and fats. The impact of this is already being registered in the U.S. market.

U.S. imports of palm oil during the January-June period this year amounted to 104,700 metric tons or more than double the 51,100 tons imported during the first half of 1971. In calendar 1971, U.S. imports of palm oil totalled 102,912 tons or 10.8 per cent of world exports against 63,896 tons or 8.7 per cent of world exports in 1970. In calendar 1972, U.S. imports will again expand significantly as a proportion of world exports.

U.S. imports of palm kernel oil during the first half of calendar 1972 were 22,289 tons — 10 per cent below the 24,761 tons imported in the same 6 months last year. In 1971, U.S. imports of palm kernel oil totalled 43,433 tons against 37,438 tons in 1970. In 1971 U.S. imports accounted for about 12.7 per cent of world exports against 11.7 per cent in 1970.

Prices for palm oil in Europe in mid-August increased to about 10.0 cents per pound. Although this is about 1.8 cents per pound below the August 1971 price, it represents a 25 per cent increase from the depressed level of 8.0 cents per pound of February 1972.

The 16 per cent reduction in August palm oil price from a year earlier, although significant, was substantially less than the 30 per cent decline registered for

coconut oil prices. Coconut oil prices declined to 9.1 cents per pound in July and have been priced below palm oil since June. During the 1960-69 period, palm oil was priced at a 2.5 cent a pound discount under coconut oil. In mid-August, coconut oil was underselling palm oil by 0.6 cents per pound.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Marketings of Flaxseed Below Previous Year but Rapeseed Above

Data recorded for the 1971-72 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 21.4 million bushels in contrast to the 33.7 million of the previous year but marketings of rapeseed, at 66.8 million registered a 9 per cent increase over the corresponding 1970-71 figure of 61.5 million.

Domestic Crushing

Crushings of the major oilseeds, flaxseed, rapeseed, soybeans and sunflowerseed in Canada during the 1971-72 crop year (August-July), have amounted to a total of 40.5 million bushels, 13 per cent above the 35.9 million of the previous crop year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 23.3 million bushels of soybeans as compared with 23.4 million during the crop year 1970-71. Crushings of rapeseed at a record 12.0 million bushels, was sharply above the next-to-record previous year's figure of 8.6 million. Flaxseed crushed in 1971-72 amounted to 2.8 million bushels, unchanged from last year's comparable total while some 2.3 million bushels of sunflowerseed were crushed during 1971-72, more than double last year's high total of 1.1 million.

1971-72 Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans

Flaxseed exports during 1971-72 at a record 25.7 million bushels, were 21 per cent more than the 21.2 million of the previous year and sharply above the ten-year (1960-61 - 1969-70) average of 14.6 million. Major markets for this oilseed in 1971-72 were: Netherlands with imports of 12.1 million bushels, Japan with 4.5 million, West Germany with 3.6 million and Britain with 1.6 million. Clearances of Canadian rapeseed in the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 42.6 million bushels, 9 per cent below the previous year's record of 46.8 million. The major markets for this commodity were Japan, 22.3 million bushels; France, 7.4 million; Netherlands, 5.9 million; Italy, 2.8 million; and West Germany, 1.6 million. Customs exports of soybeans during the crop year 1971-72 at 1.4 million bushels surpassed by 76 per cent the previous year's total of 0.8 million. Britain with 1.3 million bushels accounted for 98 per cent of the crop year total.

Outlook for Oilseed Crops

The 1972 flaxseed crop is currently forecast at 18.3 million bushels, some 18 per cent less than last year's outturn of 22.4 million. Seeded acreage decreased by 20 per cent but average yields at 12.9 bushels per acre are 2 per cent up from 1971. Rapeseed production in 1972 is forecast at 59.5 million bushels, as compared with 95.0 million produced in 1971. Acreage seeded, at 3.3 million acres in 1972, decreased by 38 per cent from the 1971 level of 5.3 million but average yields at 18.2 bushels per acre are 2 per cent more than the 1971 average of 17.9 bushels.

Delivery Quotas

The following information pertaining to Canadian Wheat Board's quota policy for the 1972-73 crop year under date of July 20, 1972, has been extracted from the Board's Instructions to the Trade re Quotas No. 1 - Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Low Erucic Acid Rapeseed.

Effective Tuesday, August 1, 1972 at all delivery points within the designated area a quota of three (3) bushels per assigned quota acre of flaxseed, rapeseed, and low erucic acid rapeseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book is hereby authorized.

General Quotas 1972-73 as at Tuesday, September 5, 1972

bushels per quota acre

	<u>A</u>	
Alberta Red Winter	2	All blocks
Rye	5	All blocks
Flaxseed	3	All blocks
Rapeseed	3	All blocks

Special Quotas 1972-73 as at Tuesday, September 5, 1972

Selected Soft White Spring wheat	Rail - 1 carlot (40 assigned acres) Truck - 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected Hercules Durum		
Selected oats	Rail - 1 carlot (60 assigned acres) Truck - 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Selected barley	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Rye for distilleries		
Flaxseed for processors		
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	3 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Rapeseed for crushers		
Two-Row barley		
Six-Row barley (Olli variety)		

Farmers' Marketings
of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces during the 1971-72 crop year were below the comparable deliveries of the previous crop year while those of rapeseed registered an increase. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 21.4 million bushels, 37 per cent below the 1970-71 comparable total of 33.7 million but 28 per cent more than the 10-year average for the period of 16.7 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings were 66.8 million bushels, some 9 per cent more than the 61.5 million of the previous season and sharply above the ten-year average for the period of 14.7 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 — May 24, 1972	3,813	9,950	3,427	17,191
May 31	17	44	11	72
June 7	60	223	40	322
14	81	258	56	394
21	89	216	96	401
28	84	308	90	482
July 5	58	207	61	326
12	70	305	111	485
19	119	364	107	589
31	199	700	240	1,139
Totals	4,590	12,574	4,239	21,402
1970-71 crop year ^F	9,327	17,242	7,144	33,713
10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70	7,667	5,331	3,703	16,702
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1, 1971 — May 24, 1972 ^F	6,190	25,378	17,718	49,286
May 31	31	234	166	430
June 7	81	162	221	464
14	54	326	249	628
21	246	698	454	1,399
28	70	358	407	836
July 5	87	318	331	736
12	151	667	732	1,549
19	327	1,175	979	2,481
31	1,172	4,715	3,129	9,016
Totals	8,410	34,031	24,385	66,826
1970-71 crop year ^F	6,078	34,096	21,350	61,524
10-year average 1960-61 — 1969-70	1,321	7,243	6,174	14,738

(1) Includes receipts at country, interior private and mill elevators.

(2) Includes marketings at unlicensed elevators.

Marketings of Ontario Soybeans Marketings of Ontario soybeans during the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 9.5 million bushels, 3 per cent below the comparable 1970-71 total of 9.7 million, but 38 per cent over the 1969-70 total of 6.9 million and 44 per cent greater than the ten-year (1960-61 - 1969-70) average of 6.6 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	667,398
May	319,546	384,739	940,858	363,579
June	286,361	402,191	805,422	384,749
July	161,483	185,283	324,623	300,000(2)
Totals	6,558,970	6,868,195	9,725,076	9,462,499

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

(2) Estimated.

Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators At August 30, 1972 a total of 212,000 bushels of Canadian and United States soybeans were in store in eastern transfer elevators in sharp contrast to both the 3,572,000 bushels in 1971 and the 1,524,000 in 1970. Of the 188,000 bushels in store at August 30, 1972, some 212,000 were United States soybeans while 24,000 were Canadian eastern soybeans.

Canadian and United States Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators
August 30, 1972 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
thousand bushels			
<u>Canadian</u>			
Toronto	44	124	24
Montreal	—	13	—
Sub-totals	44	137	24
<u>United States</u>			
Montreal	86	1,387	—
Trois-Rivières	695	—	16
Quebec	17	1,206	—
Baie Comeau	514	439	172
Port Cartier	168	403	—
Sub-totals	1,480	3,435	188
Totals	1,524	3,572	212

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, May 31 — August 30, 1972

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
millions bushels					
1	May 31, 1972 .....	.1	.1	.5	6.0
2	June 7 .....	.3	.3	.5	5.8
3	14 .....	.4	.4	.8	5.4
4	21 .....	.4	.4	.4	5.4
5	28 .....	.5	.5	.5	5.4
6	July 5 .....	.3	.3	.3	5.5
7	12 .....	.5	1.3	.8	9.3
8	19 .....	.6	.6	.6	5.3
9	31 .....	.8	.8	.8	5.3
10	August 9 .....	.1	.1	.1	5.3
11	16 .....	.1	.1	.5	4.9
12	23 .....	.2	.2	.5	4.5
13	30 .....	.7	.7	.3	4.9

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, May 31 — August 30, 1972

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
million bushels					
1	May 31, 1972 .....	.4	.2	.8	10.7
2	June 7 .....	.5	.3	1.2	9.8
3	14 .....	.6	.5	1.4	9.0
4	21	1.4	.6	.8	8.7
5	28 .....	.8	.8	.8	8.8
6	July 5 .....	.7	.7	.7	8.7
7	12	1.6	1.3	.8	9.3
8	19	2.5	2.1	.9	10.5
9	31	6.5	6.5	2.1	14.8
10	August 9 .....	.2	.2	.4	16.0
11	16 .....	.4	.2	1.3	15.0
12	23 .....	.7	.5	1.8	13.6
13	30	1.1	.6	.9	13.3

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, May 31 — August 30, 1972

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.02	.3	1.1	.3	.3	2.0	.6	1
.01	.08	1.0	.5	.1	2.4	.1	2
.3	.2	1.0	.6	.002	2.8	.2	3
.5	.6	1.0	.4	.5	2.8	.4	4
.5	.5	.9	.4	.4	2.2	1.0	5
.5	1.1	.8	.4	.1	2.6	.1	6
.4	—	.9	.4	.6	3.2	.3	7
.04	—	.9	.4	.5	3.1	.4	8
.1	.2	.8	.8	.9	3.0	1.1	9
.1	.1	.8	.4	.5	2.9	.5	10
.01	—	.8	.3	.3	2.9	.3	11
.1	—	.8	.9	—	2.7	.3	12
.1	—	.8	.8	.5	2.8	.2	13

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, May 31 — August 30, 1972

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.4	.4	3.1	.6	.7	3.2	1.0	1
.3	.4	3.0	.5	.9	2.8	1.3	2
.3	.2	3.2	.6	.02	3.4	.2	3
.5	.6	3.0	.4	.5	3.4	1.1	4
.5	.5	3.1	.4	.4	3.4	.9	5
.5	1.1	2.5	.4	.1	3.6	1.2	6
.4	—	2.9	.4	.6	3.5	.7	7
.3	—	3.3	.4	—	3.9	—	8
1.0	1.9	2.3	.7	1.0	3.7	2.9	9
.8	.7	2.4	.8	1.1	3.3	1.8	10
.4	—	2.8	1.0	.7	3.7	.7	11
.1	—	3.0	.9	—	4.6	—	12
.1	—	3.0	.8	.5	4.8	.5	13

Commercial Supplies Total visible supplies of Canadian flaxseed on August 30 this year, at 9.9 million bushels were 37 per cent less than the 15.6 million in 1971 but more than twice the 4.4 million in 1970. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in primary elevators and at the Lakehead. The 4.9 million bushels at primary elevators were 27 per cent below the previous year's figure of 6.7 million but sharply above the 2.2 million of two years ago. Stocks of flaxseed in Thunder Bay, at 2.8 million decreased by 47 per cent from the 5.2 million in 1971 but greater than the 0.7 million of 1970. Stocks at Vancouver-New Westminster, at 0.8 million, registered a substantial decrease from the 1.5 million at the same date in 1971 but was 71 per cent more than the 0.5 million of two years ago. Rapeseed stocks at August 30 this year amounted to 25.1 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in primary elevators (13.3 million), in Thunder Bay (4.8 million) and in Vancouver-New Westminster (3.0 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, August 30, 1972 Compared with
Approximately the Same Date 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
thousand bushels			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	409	1,263	927
Saskatchewan	1,153	3,898	2,713
Alberta	608	1,490	1,228
Sub-totals	2,170	6,651	4,868
Process elevators	76	74	41
Interior terminals	—	2	190
Vancouver-New Westminster	497	1,497	849
Thunder Bay	719	5,215	2,757
In transit rail (western division)	455	987	996
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports ..	13	160	93
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	349	1,027	72
In transit lake	129	—	—
Totals	4,408	15,613	9,866

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, August 30, 1972 Compared with
Approximately the Same Date 1970 and 1971

Position	1970	1971	1972
thousand bushels			
Primary elevators — Manitoba	172	221	740
Saskatchewan	1,449	1,653	7,293
Alberta	698	1,191	5,305
Sub-totals	2,319	3,065	13,338
Process elevators	120	661	958
Interior terminals	2	5	83
Vancouver-New Westminster	836	2,001	3,031
Thunder Bay	145	2,729	4,834
In transit rail (western division)	414	886	2,694
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ...	—	56	118
Totals	3,836	9,403	25,056

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1971-72

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 13,855 cars 16 per cent less than the 16,439 cars of this oilseed inspected during the 1970-71 crop year. Some 96.6 per cent of the August-July 1971-72 inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 95.4 per cent for the comparable period a year ago.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during August-July of the 1971-72 crop year, at 22,837 cars were 14 per cent below the 26,576 cars of this oilseed inspected in the previous crop year. The 98.7 per cent of the August-July 1971-72 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents a slight increase over the 97.3 per cent falling into this category in 1970-71.

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

Grain and grade	Crop year				
	Average	1970-71		1971-72	
	<u>1965-66</u> <u>1969-70</u>	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
<u>Flaxseed</u>					
1 C.W.	77.1	15,685	95.4	13,381	96.6
2 C.W.	2.6	266	1.6	152	1.1
3 C.W.	0.9	146	0.9	87	0.6
4 C.W.	0.1	10	0.1	15	0.1
Tough(2, 3)	15.4	260	1.6	144	1.0
Damp(2, 4)	2.8	25	0.2	11	0.1
Rejected(2)	0.5	29	0.2	41	0.3
All others	0.6	18	0.1	24	0.2
Totals	100.0	16,439	100.0	13,855	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately) ...		33,605,000		28,723,000	
<u>Rapeseed</u>					
1 Canada		25,847	97.3	22,529	98.7
2 Canada		203	0.8	44	0.2
3 Canada		109	0.4	24	0.1
Others		417	1.6	240	1.1
Totals		26,576	100.0	22,837	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately) ...		59,289,000		52,131,000	

(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.

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay Total shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1972 amounted to 14.8 million bushels, 16 per cent less than the 17.6 million at the comparable date in 1971. The season of navigation opened on April 14, 1972 while the 1971 season opened on April 10. Shipments of flaxseed at 7.1 million and rapeseed, at 7.8 million bushels accounted for 48 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, of the 1972 total.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from the Opening of Navigation to July 31, 1972 and to Approximately the Same Date 1960 to 1971

Year	Flaxseed		Rapeseed		Total
	bushels				
1960	3,694,017				3,694,017
1961	3,076,330				3,076,330
1962	2,941,704				2,941,704
1963	3,189,350				3,189,350
1964	4,474,998				4,474,998
1965	4,981,162		559,497		5,540,659
1966	6,644,996		555,123		7,200,119
1967	4,634,073		815,809		5,449,882
1968(1)	2,929,756		255,423		3,185,179
1969	3,891,114		760,247		4,651,361
1970	6,465,077		2,988,578		9,453,655
1971	8,400,855		9,240,954		17,641,809
1972	7,071,991		7,751,864		14,823,855

(1) Reports indicate that no oilseeds moved down the Great Lakes from July 18 to July 31, 1968, due to the Lakehead strike.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay Rail movement of flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 0.7 million bushels, down sharply from the 1.1 million shipped during the 1970-71 crop year. The bulk of the shipments consisted of 0.6 million bushels of flaxseed compared with 0.9 million the previous year.

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	2,215	84,743
May	41,316	26,658	67,974	107,816	—	107,816
June	54,988	26,638	81,626	113,954	21,666	135,620
July	16,000	—	16,000	50,930	—	50,930
Totals	854,552	245,927	1,100,479	573,545	115,009	688,554

⇒ Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Crop Years 1960-61 - 1971-72

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
bushels				
<u>Quantity crushed</u>				
1960-61	2,916,230	959,803	16,278,678	561,094
1961-62	2,464,829	1,313,750	16,916,471	204,463
1962-63	2,529,185	1,615,841	17,861,659	89,765
1963-64	2,752,279	1,574,065	18,605,840	488,101
1964-65	2,901,402	2,156,419	19,540,984	782,162
1965-66	2,630,729	3,745,507	20,653,645	453,514
1966-67	2,542,947	4,963,009	19,876,294	468,453
1967-68	2,266,312	5,159,104	19,846,112	813,368
1968-69	2,085,364	6,933,822	20,054,212	808,186
1969-70	2,489,564	7,768,008	23,678,894	707,598
1970-71	2,827,024	8,575,220 ^r	23,437,360	1,079,883
1971-72	2,836,797	12,049,925	23,313,953	2,331,580
pounds				
<u>Oil produced</u>				
1960-61	57,632,697	16,869,068	173,836,582	4,777,185
1961-62	47,918,330	24,340,311	176,821,397	1,843,934
1962-63	49,104,853	30,800,116	183,591,681	797,005
1963-64	53,173,265	30,759,353	192,654,904	4,669,683
1964-65	55,742,235	42,430,605	201,056,959	7,935,255
1965-66	51,387,759	73,384,109	205,295,970	4,790,847
1966-67	50,487,408	99,366,504	201,522,206	5,561,010
1967-68	44,946,101	103,470,711	198,999,327	9,966,861
1968-69	41,044,253	140,543,142	204,026,576	9,449,015
1969-70	47,963,333	153,042,127	240,564,281	8,583,260
1970-71	54,669,779	169,891,732 ^r	242,325,308 ^r	12,570,638
1971-72	59,836,455	234,285,936	241,258,961	28,950,071
tons				
<u>Oil meal produced</u>				
1960-61	50,513	14,950	380,558	2,721
1961-62	42,944	20,224	396,067	987
1962-63	43,140	24,094	418,526	458
1963-64	47,775	23,199	441,526	2,406
1964-65	50,882	31,465	464,888	4,324
1965-66	44,891	54,017	491,440	2,597
1966-67	43,677	70,838	474,365	2,697
1967-68	39,137	74,175	472,321	4,299
1968-69	35,822	98,207	476,328	4,575
1969-70	43,536	114,232	558,743	4,311
1970-71	49,782	124,381 ^r	549,175 ^r	5,977
1971-72	50,313	179,265	544,351	12,897

➤ Stocks of Oilseeds and Products in Crushing Plants, Canada
July 31, 1960-72

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
	bushels			
<u>Raw material</u>				
1960	116,807	4,806	2,537,449	65,301
1961	190,607	814	1,791,690	2,439
1962	102,140	138,324	1,055,920	12,642
1963	122,517	1,562	1,311,566	47
1964	238,732	66,090	1,532,789	379,731
1965	213,879	196,043	1,066,453	37,099
1966	238,227	217,069	1,867,102	48,081
1967	296,689	238,764	1,718,066	19,102
1968	90,532	353,431	1,680,862	325,689
1969	43,828	266,579	1,604,349	116,720
1970	167,332	158,790	1,544,717	141,679
1971	390,726	653,880 ^r	2,651,151	253,502
1972	298,411	864,022	1,986,094	128,414
	pounds			
<u>Oil</u>				
1960	5,282,569	76,875	7,131,786	4,800
1961	3,886,589	1,509,800	11,755,625	308,040
1962	5,412,508	5,944,257	9,816,644	532,620
1963	6,295,323	1,892,918	11,394,447	300,905
1964	4,399,326	1,610,553	9,838,194	184,230
1965	6,586,595	3,517,931	10,955,793	331,190
1966	7,615,342	4,354,657	13,472,862	321,960
1967	8,764,322	3,880,952	8,165,791	737,450
1968	6,077,512	2,804,467	7,851,957	451,100
1969	4,422,548	6,741,795	7,888,552	260,700
1970	3,362,267	1,991,226	8,111,017	1,224
1971	6,565,732	4,199,765 ^r	8,267,948	556,360
1972	7,904,519	11,871,644	8,201,020	1,219,052
	tons			
<u>Oil meal</u>				
1960	2,621	197	10,714	30
1961	2,738	474	8,286	1
1962	1,103	912	3,754	1
1963	997	1,050	5,434	—
1964	5,052	1,215	4,348	403
1965	247	626	11,489	255
1966	986	1,191	8,762	62
1967	3,365	1,270	768	307
1968	5,254	6,519	9,316	190
1969	3,310	732	12,747	26
1970	3,106	3,004	15,487	15
1971	2,161	5,532 ^r	9,765	559
1972	923	3,554	14,253	344

August Forecast of the
1972 Production of Canada's
Principal Grain Crops

Although crops throughout the Prairie Provinces in general are a week to two weeks behind normal, hot, dry weather the past two weeks has hastened maturity.

During the growing season crop prospects varied with weather conditions. In some districts earlier dry weather threatened yields but lower temperatures at the time followed by rain later on prevented any widespread losses. However to the third week in August rainfall (measured by the unweighted average precipitation since April 1) was somewhat below normal in each province. Harvesting of spring-sown grains is now general in practically all districts of the Prairies.

August Forecast of the 1972 Production of Principal Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, compared with 1971

Province and crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1971(1)	1972	1971	1972(2)	1971(1)	1972(2)
	acres				bushels	
<u>CANADA</u>						
Winter wheat	341,000	365,000	41.3	41.0	14,083,000	14,965,000
Spring						
wheat(3)	19,065,700	20,984,700	27.0	23.5	515,469,000	492,487,000
All wheat	19,406,700	21,349,700	27.3	23.8	529,552,000	507,452,000
Oats for grain ..	6,830,900	6,099,000	53.2	48.0	363,479,000	292,761,000
Barley	13,980,500	12,510,900 ^F	43.0	39.8	601,628,000	497,711,000
Fall rye	906,300	593,000	23.2	20.9	21,005,000	12,382,000
Spring rye	50,700	41,500	17.9	17.8	910,000	738,000
All rye	957,000	634,500	22.9	20.7	21,915,000	13,120,000
Mixed grains	2,054,800	2,064,900	52.1	50.6	107,078,000	104,495,000
Flaxseed	1,767,500	1,421,000(4)	12.7	12.9	22,384,000	18,326,000
Rapeseed	5,306,000	3,270,000	17.9	18.2	95,000,000	59,500,000
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>						
Wheat(3)	18,885,000	20,800,000	27.0	23.4	510,000,000	487,000,000
Oats(5)	5,315,000	4,620,000	54.2	48.3	288,000,000	223,000,000
Barley	13,312,000	11,900,000	42.8	39.3	570,000,000	468,000,000
Rye	905,700	581,500	22.7	19.9	20,520,000	11,588,000
Flaxseed	1,762,000	1,420,000	12.7	12.9	22,300,000	18,300,000
Rapeseed	5,306,000	3,270,000	17.9	18.2	95,000,000	59,500,000

(1) Revised basis Census acreage data.

(2) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about August 15.

(3) Includes durum wheat.

(4) Does not include 3,500 acres of flaxseed in Quebec.

(5) Estimated areas for harvest as oats.

Canada's 1972 wheat crop, currently forecast at 507.5 million bushels is 4 per cent smaller than last year's crop of 529.6 million. Average yields decreased from 27.3 bushels in 1971 to 23.8 bushels per acre this year. The 1972 crop of spring wheat, forecast at 492.5 million bushels is being harvested from a seeded area of 21.0 million acres and yielding an indicated 23.5 bushels per acre. The 1971 spring wheat crop of 515.5 million bushels was produced on 19.1 million acres and yielded an average of 27.0 bushels per acre. The 1972 yield for Ontario's winter wheat crop is placed at 41.0 bushels per acre compared with 41.3 bushels in 1971. A 7 per cent increase in harvested acreage raised the production to 15.0 million bushels in 1972 compared with 14.1 million in 1971.

Production of oats in 1972 which is forecast at 292.8 million bushels, represents a decrease of 19 per cent from last year's total of 363.5 million. The average yield for the 1972 Canada oat crop is estimated at 48.0 bushels per acre compared with last year's 53.2 bushels. The 1972 barley crop is forecast at 497.7 million bushels, some 17 per cent lower than last year's record outturn of 601.6 million bushels. The average yield for the 1972 barley crop is estimated at 39.8 bushels per acre compared with the record high of 43.0 bushels in 1971.

Production of rye, forecast at 13.1 million bushels is 40 per cent below last year's outturn of 21.9 million. Some 12.4 million bushels of this year's crop is fall rye which averaged 20.9 bushels per acre, while the spring rye crop is forecast at 0.7 million bushels, averaging 17.8 bushels per acre. Canada's 1972 crop of mixed grains is forecast at 104.5 million bushels compared with last year's 107.1 million. Average yields decreased from 52.1 bushels in 1971 to 50.6 bushels per acre in 1972.

This year's flaxseed crop currently forecast at 18.3 million bushels will be some 18 per cent lower than last year's outturn of 22.4 million. Seeded acreage decreased by 20 per cent but average yields at 12.9 bushels per acre are 2 per cent up from 1971. Production of rapeseed is placed at 59.5 million bushels in 1972 as compared with 95.0 million bushels produced in 1971. Acreage seeded this year decreased 38 per cent from the 1971 level but average yields at 18.2 bushels per acre are some 2 per cent above last year's average of 17.9 bushels.

Crop Conditions in
the Prairie Provinces

The telegraphic Crop Report published by Statistics Canada under date of September 13, 1972 summarized crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces as follows:

Cereal swathing is almost completed in most districts of Manitoba. In the northwest of the province, however, the season is late and all immature crops have sustained some frost damage. Rain last week delayed combining and progress varies from 50 to 95 per cent combined in the central and southern districts and 15 to 50 per cent in the northern areas. Very little flax has been harvested so far although buckwheat and rapeseed harvesting is under way. All crops which escaped frost damage are doing well with quality and weight per bushel very good.

Harvesting has been slowed due to light rain in much of Saskatchewan. Combining of wheat is 65 per cent completed with durum 65, barley 70, oats 75, flaxseed 15, rapeseed 50 and rye 95 per cent completed. Swathing is nearly completed. Frost damage has been significant with grade and yield loss in the northeast and northwest, especially in rapeseed. Harvesting is nearly finished in the southwest and central areas (Kindersley to Weyburn). Harvesting has been delayed in the northeast, northwest and southeast. Yields and quality are expected to be good.

Cool, wet weather has been delaying harvesting progress throughout Alberta. Operations were well advanced in the southeast and just getting under way in most central and northern areas when a weather system moved into the province on August 30. Snow was experienced on September 6 over large areas of the west-central region, consequently many swathed crops are now heavily lodged. A number of killing frosts were experienced September 3 to 8 but it is too early to accurately assess any crop losses. However, it is believed that damage is confined to late seeded crops in low lying areas in the northeast and parts of the Peace River District.

Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1972 Total carryover stocks of the six major Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31, 1972 were estimated at 974.9 million bushels, 8 per cent below last year's revised total of 1,054.2 million. Decreases occurred in stocks of wheat, oats and flaxseed from the previous year while carryover stocks of barley, rye and rapeseed increased.

Revisions for the July 31, 1971 estimates are included in this report and any further revisions for the period 1967-70 will be published in detail in due course. These revisions are necessary due to the incorporation of the 1971 Census acreage benchmarks into the series. In general, revisions of farm stocks for the previously published results will be small but space does not allow a complete review of these data at this time.

Total stocks of wheat were estimated at 589.3 million bushels, compared with last year's revised estimate of 734.2 million. Stocks of oats in all positions estimated at 118.3 million bushels, were 6 per cent smaller than last year's 125.4 million. Barley stocks, at 194.0 million bushels, were up by 34 per cent from the 144.3 million held in 1971. Carryover stocks of rye in all positions, estimated at 15.5 million bushels, were 22 per cent above last year's 12.7 million. July-end carryover stocks of flaxseed at 16.0 million bushels were 40 per cent less than the previous year's 26.6 million and rapeseed, at 41.8 million was considerably higher than last year's figure of 11.0 million.

Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1972

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
<u>In Canada</u> thousand bushels						
On farms	317,500	96,000	106,000	5,500	6,000	16,300
Primary elevators(1)	132,930	14,113	42,477	7,047	5,339	16,210
Process elevators	4,374	141	2,646	67	34	1,042
Interior terminals	4,082	23	5,330	2	204	48
Vancouver-New Westminster.	7,022	1	2,960	601	804	2,305
Victoria	772	—	5	—	—	—
Prince Rupert	324	—	—	1	—	—
Churchill	3,458	34	1,025	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	31,417	3,642	19,018	1,286	2,992	3,654
In transit rail:						
Western division(1)	25,068	1,408	3,629	587	468	2,152
Eastern division	382	282	—	—	—	—
In transit lake	10,833	288	2,760	—	—	—
Eastern transfer elevators.	48,293	1,809	8,124	380	170	118
Eastern mills(1)	2,587	583	—	—	—	—
Western mills(1)	214	—	1	17	—	—
Totals in Canada(1)	589,256	118,324	193,975	15,488	16,011	41,829
In United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Canadian grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1972(1)	589,256	118,324	193,975	15,488	16,011	41,829
<u>Comparative stocks,</u> <u>July 31, 1971^r</u>						
In Canada	734,154	125,373	144,269	12,601	26,606	11,029
In United States	—	—	—	142	—	—
Totals in Canada and United States	734,154	125,373	144,269	12,743	26,606	11,029

(1) Preliminary revised — subject to further revision.

Stocks on Farms Farm-held stocks of the six major grains in Canada at July 31, 1972 amounted to 547.3 million bushels, some 3 per cent below last year's total of 563.5 million. Declines occurred in stocks of wheat and flaxseed while those of oats, barley, rye and rapeseed registered increases. This year's stocks on farms at July 31, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 317.5 (394.8); oats, 96.0 (91.2); barley, 106.0 (61.6); rye, 5.5 (5.2); flaxseed, 6.0 (10.5); and rapeseed, 16.3 (0.2).

Data for farm stocks estimates were obtained from the Statistics Canada's annual July 31 survey as modified by available disposition information. In addition, in the Prairie Provinces, a special stocks survey was conducted in conjunction with the annual June acreage survey and the results from this survey were taken into account in establishing farm stocks at July 31. It should be emphasized that estimates of stocks of farm-held grain include not only marketable grain but also reserves for feed, seed and other purposes.

Estimated Farm Stocks of Grain in Canada, July 31, 1972 and 1971

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels						
Prince Edward Island	50	200	200	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	100	200	100	—	—	—
New Brunswick	50	400	100	—	—	—
Quebec	500	7,000	600	—	—	—
Ontario	2,200	8,000	7,000	—	—	—
Manitoba	26,000	14,000	10,000	500	1,000	2,300
Saskatchewan	250,000	40,000	56,000	3,000	4,000	10,500
Alberta	38,000	24,000	30,000	2,000	1,000	3,500
British Columbia	600	2,200	2,000	—	—	—
Totals, July 31, 1972(1)	317,500	96,000	106,000	5,500	6,000	16,300
Totals, July 31, 1971	394,820 ^r	91,150	61,650	5,200	10,500	200

Since the bulk of farm stocks of grain is held in Western Canada, stocks in the Prairie Provinces have been segregated from the above table for ease in comparison with last year's totals.

Estimated Farm Stocks in the Prairie Provinces, July 31, 1972 and 1971

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
thousand bushels						
Manitoba	26,000	14,000	10,000	500	1,000	2,300
Saskatchewan	250,000	40,000	56,000	3,000	4,000	10,500
Alberta	38,000	24,000	30,000	2,000	1,000	3,500
Totals, July 31, 1972(1).....	314,000	78,000	96,000	5,500	6,000	16,300
Totals, July 31, 1971	392,000 ^r	75,000	55,000	5,200	10,500	200

(1) Subject to further revision.

→ Supplies and Disposition
of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed increased by 19 per cent in 1971-72, due to higher levels in carry-over stocks of flaxseed and rapeseed and in production of rapeseed which more than offset a smaller flaxseed crop.

Supply and Disposition of Canadian Flaxseed by Crop Years 1969-70 — 1971-72
and Estimated Supply, 1972-73

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^F	1972-73 ^P
	bushels			
Stocks at commencement of crop year:				
On farms	800,000	600,000	10,500,000	6,000,000
Primary elevators	1,496,914	2,899,000	6,951,000	5,339,000
Process elevators	28,804	29,000	91,000	34,000
Interior terminals	742	—	2,000	204,000
Vancouver — New Westminster	730,396	456,000	1,159,000	804,000
Victoria — Prince Rupert	44	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	1,192,014	992,000	5,458,000	2,992,000
In transit rail, western division	466,462	498,000	1,142,000	468,000
In transit lake	158,497	84,000	540,000	—
Eastern elevators	34,733	412,000	763,000	170,000
Totals, in store July 31	4,908,606	5,970,000	26,606,000	16,011,000
Production	27,548,000	48,932,000	22,384,000	18,326,000
Imports	6,664	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Totals, supplies	32,463,270	54,902,000	48,990,000	34,337,000
Exports	18,610,818	21,194,324	25,741,406	
Consumed in Canada:				
Human food	1,500	1,400	1,400	
Seed requirements	2,114,000	1,062,000	911,000	
Industrial use(1)	2,489,564	2,827,024	2,836,797	
Loss in haddling(2)	11,000	34,000	N.A.	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	3,266,388	3,177,252	3,488,397	
Totals, domestic use	7,882,452	7,101,676	7,237,594	
Stocks at end of crop year:				
Totals, in store July 31	5,970,000	26,606,000	16,011,000	
Totals, disposition	32,463,270	54,902,000	48,990,000	

(1) Crushings include seed crushed for subsequent export as oil and oil meal.

(2) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss and storage loss, etc.

(3) Residual after estimating for other uses.

Total domestic supplies of flaxseed in 1971-72, at 49.0 million bushels, were 11 per cent below the 54.9 million the previous year reflecting a decrease in production offsetting an increase in carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian flaxseed totalled 25.7 million bushels during 1971-72, an increase of 21 per cent over the 21.2 million of the previous year. However, the effect of lower supplies more than offset higher disappearance into domestic and export channels and, as a result, year-end stocks declined sharply from 26.6 million bushels in 1971 to 16.0 million at July 31, 1972.

➔ Supply and Disposition of Canadian Rapeseed, by Crop Years 1969-70 — 1971-72
and Estimated Supply, 1972-73

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^r	1972-73 ^p
	bushels			
Stocks at commencement of crop year:				
On farms	700,000	150,000	200,000	16,300,000
Primary elevators	2,513,136	1,110,000	4,392,000	16,210,000
Process elevators	281,123	134,000	728,000	1,042,000
Interior terminals	1,053	14,000	10,000	48,000
Vancouver — New Westminster	922,040	1,506,000	1,079,000	2,305,000
Victoria — Prince Rupert	392	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	99,899	270,000	2,237,000	3,654,000
In transit rail, western division	480,356	447,000	2,327,000	2,152,000
Eastern elevators	71,085	2,000	56,000	118,000
Totals, in store July 31	5,069,084	3,633,000	11,029,000	41,829,000
Production	33,400,000	72,200,000	95,000,000	59,500,000
Totals, supplies	38,469,084	75,833,000	106,029,000	101,329,000
Exports	22,212,620	46,810,880	42,603,038	
Consumed in Canada:				
Seed requirements	599,000	700,000	467,000	
Industrial use(1)	7,768,008	8,575,220	12,049,925	
Loss in handling(2)	10,000	10,000	N.A.	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	4,246,456	8,707,900	9,080,037	
Totals, domestic use	12,623,464	17,993,120	21,596,962	
Stocks at end of crop year:				
Totals, in store July 31	3,633,000	11,029,000	41,829,000	
Totals, disposition	38,469,084	75,833,000	106,029,000	

- (1) Crushings include seed crushed for subsequent export as oil and oil meal.
(2) Includes drying loss, outturn loss (lake and rail), fire loss and storage loss, etc.
(3) Residual after estimating for other uses.


Total domestic supplies of rapeseed in the 1971-72 crop year, amounted to 106.0 million bushels, 40 per cent more than the 75.8 million on 1970-71, reflecting increases in both production and in carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian rapeseed totalled 42.6 million bushels during 1971-72, 9 per cent below the previous year's figure of 46.8 million. Domestic disappearance increased from 18.0 million bushels in 1970-71 to 21.6 million in 1971-72. As a result, the year-end stocks increased considerably to 41.8 million from 11.0 million at July 31, 1971.

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

	Crop year			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels			
<u>Flaxseed</u>				
Stocks at beginning of crop year	4,678	4,909	5,970	26,606
Production	19,666	27,548	48,932	22,384(1)
Imports	5	7	—	—
Exports	13,421	18,611	21,194	25,741
Domestic crushing ..	2,085	2,490	2,827	2,837
	cents and eighths per bushel			
<u>Prices(2)</u>				
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	271/2
June	327/1	281/7	245/5	277/2
July	343/5	280	242	288/1
Yearly average ...	330/6	292	253/5	257/2
	thousand pounds			
<u>Flaxseed oil</u>				
Exports	10,865	21,280	25,598	30,069
Domestic production.	41,044	47,963	54,670	59,836
	tons			
<u>Flaxseed meal</u>				
Exports	5,929	6,500	14,859	22,433
Domestic production.	35,822	43,536	49,782	50,313

(1) Revised basis 1971 Census acreage data.

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

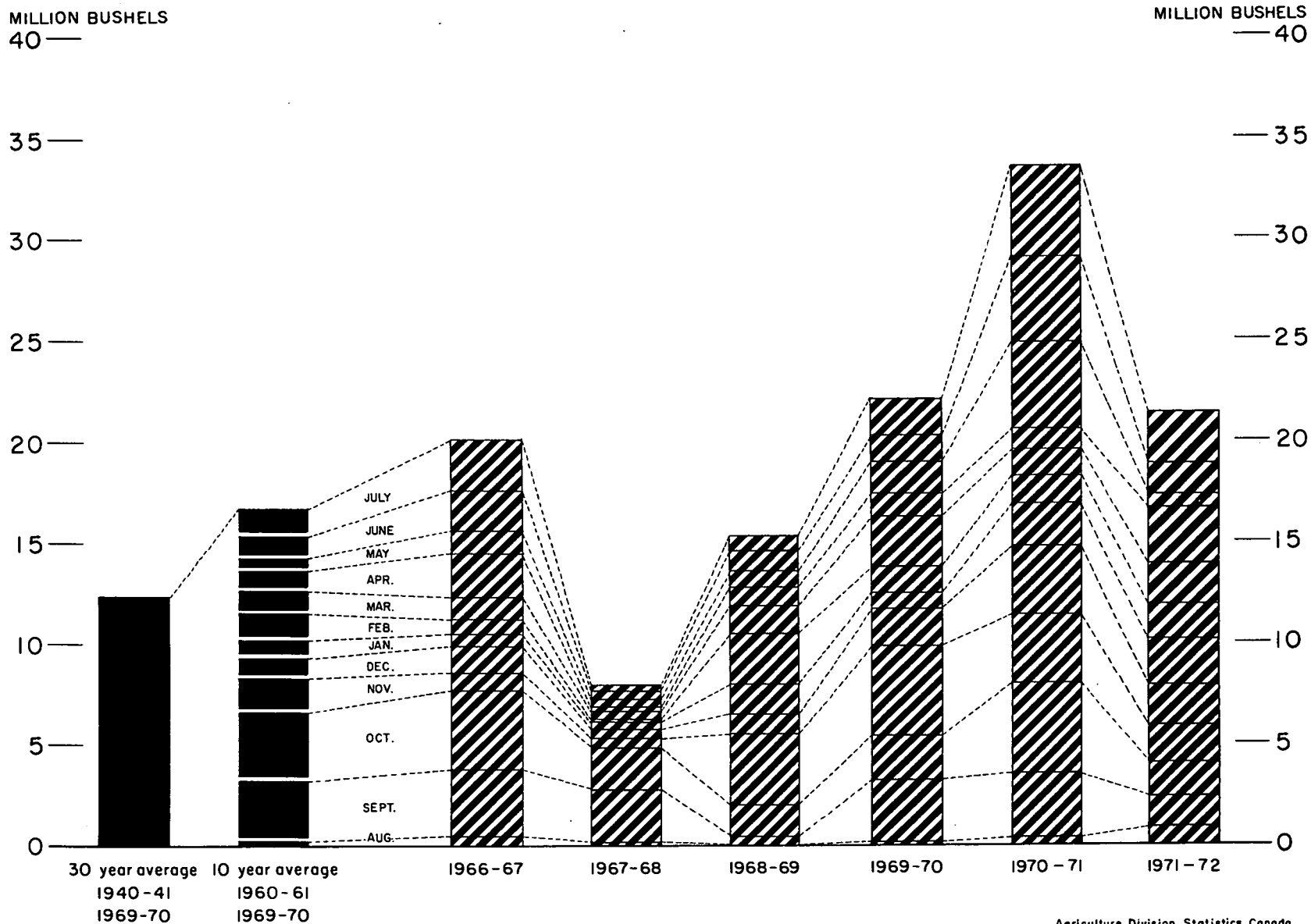
 Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1968-69 — 1971-72

	Crop year				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	
thousand bushels					
<u>Rapeseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	9,923	5,069	3,633	11,029	
Production	19,400	33,400	72,200	95,000(1)	
Exports	14,311	22,213	46,811	42,603	
Domestic crushing .	6,934	7,768	8,575	12,050	
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Prices(2)</u>					
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	248
June	215	303/5		290/4	234/7
July	217/6	283/5		296/7	239/3
Yearly average	221/7	227		278/1	247/1
thousand pounds					
<u>Rapeseed oil</u>					
Domestic production	140,543	153,042		168,892	234,286
tons					
<u>Rapeseed meal</u>					
Domestic production	98,207	114,232		124,381	179,265

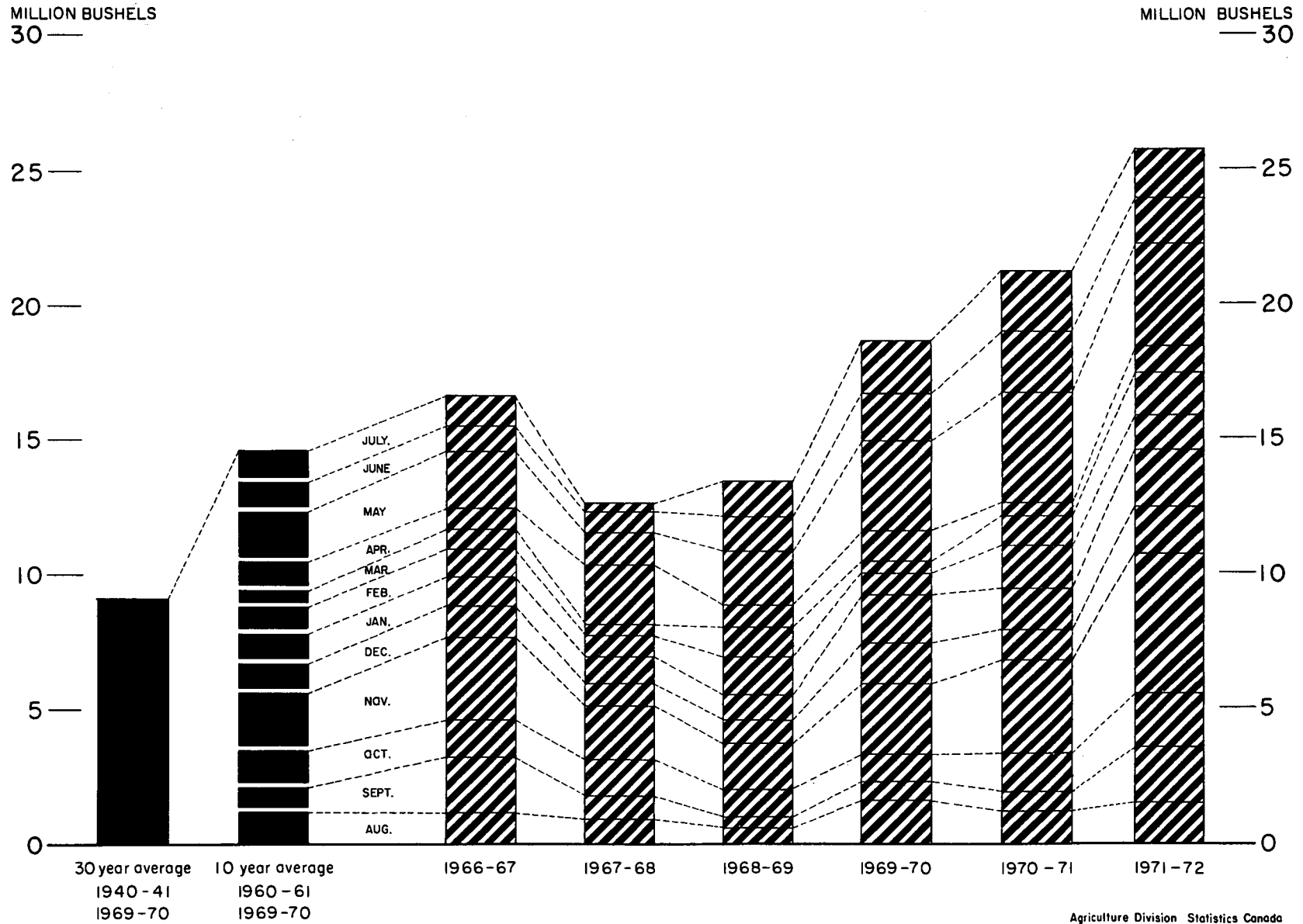
(1) Revised basis 1971 Census acreage data.

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

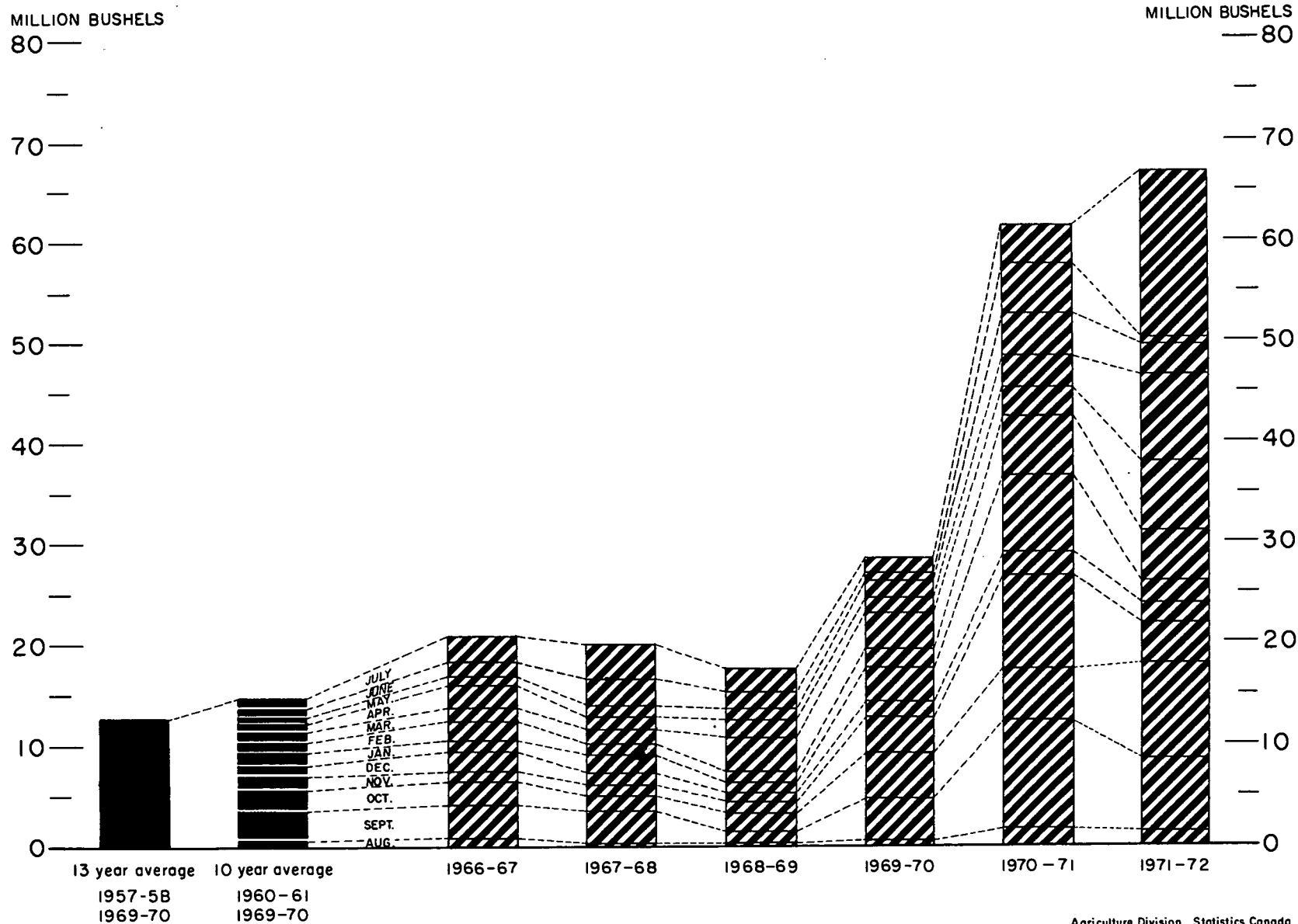
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



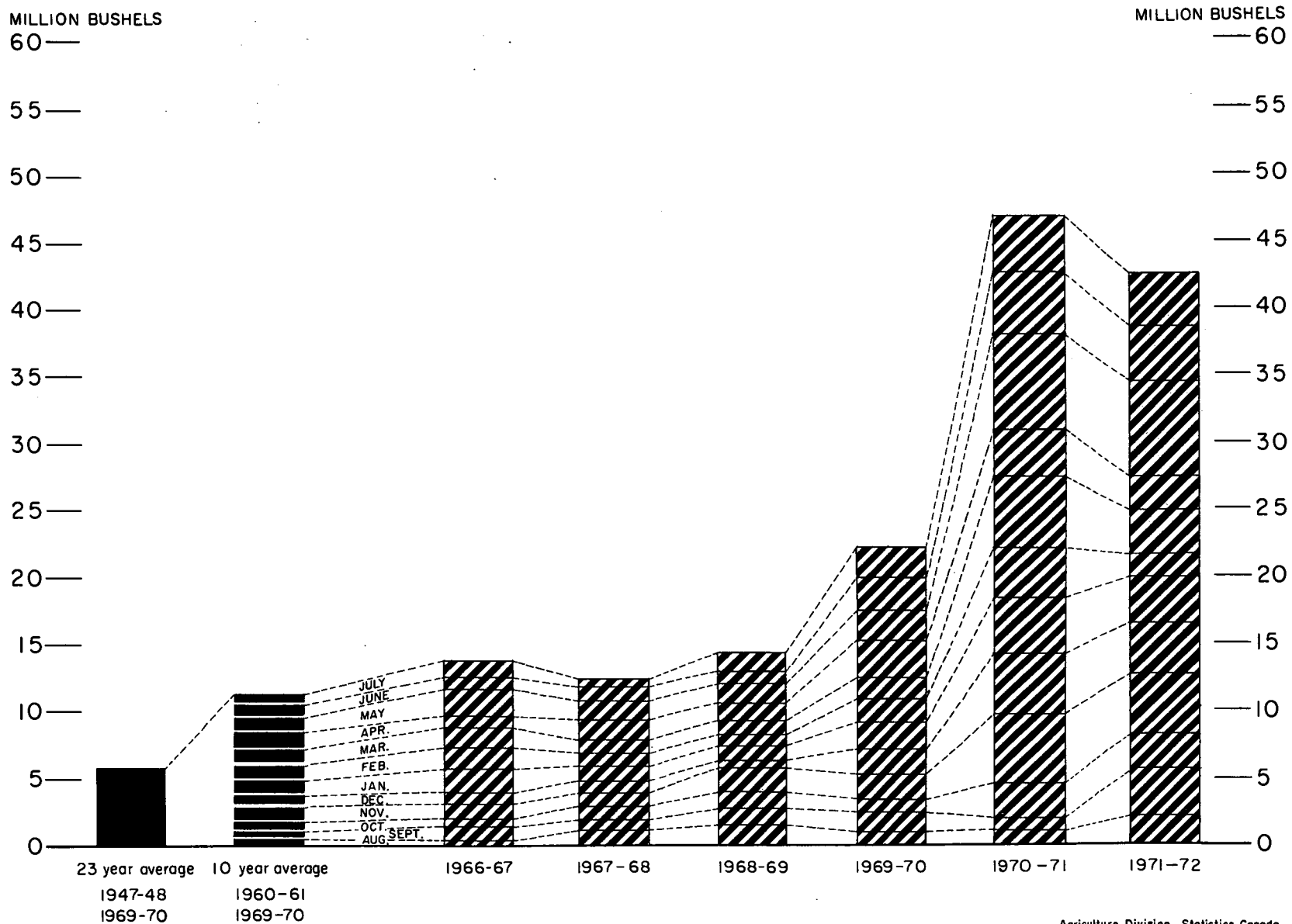
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



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

	Crop year			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	thousand bushels			
<u>Soybeans</u>				
Production	9,027	7,664	10,385	10,080
Imports	12,469	17,430	15,703	14,774
Exports	1,123	1,111	768	1,353
Domestic crushing ..	20,054	23,679	23,437	23,314
	cents and eighths per bushel			
<u>Prices(1)</u>				
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	330/1
July	270/3	288/5	331/4	334/3
Yearly average ...	261/7	261/2	294/6	316/7
	thousand pounds			
<u>Soybean oil</u>				
Imports	25,652	38,567	53,001	43,032
Exports	32,091	45,715	68,078	97,812
Domestic production	204,027	240,564	242,325	241,259
	tons			
<u>Soybean meal</u>				
Imports	246,826	266,009	249,855	228,895
Exports	131,235	165,482	123,033	135,420
Domestic production	476,328	558,743	549,175	544,351

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

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

Destination	May 1972	June 1972	July 1972	August - July	
				1971-72	1970-71 ^F
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	85,950	—	—	753,497	1,309,581
France	110,467	—	—	429,683	686,296
Germany, West	750,922	119,391	350,297	3,646,851	3,152,933
Italy	—	—	—	152,000	520,495
Netherlands	1,379,490	1,023,052	1,202,296	12,122,628	6,771,913
Sub-totals	2,326,829	1,142,443	1,552,593	17,104,659	12,441,218
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	467,384	—	2,553	1,621,419	1,876,331
Denmark	—	—	—	66,607	50,042
Finland	—	—	—	82,217	—
Greece	290,674	—	909	291,583	175,200
Norway	—	—	—	176,000	165,096
Spain	—	160,000	—	905,200	1,164,223
Switzerland	—	—	—	37,603	131,562
Sub-totals	758,058	160,000	3,462	3,180,629	3,562,454
Totals	3,084,887	1,302,443	1,556,055	20,285,288	16,003,672
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	270,370	191,170
Germany, East	—	—	—	—	155,132
Totals	—	—	—	270,370	346,302
<u>Africa</u>					
Guinea	—	—	—	12,211	—
<u>Asia</u>					
Israel	—	—	—	—	69,160
Japan	569,250	313,320	239,200	4,540,642	4,338,296
Korea, North	—	—	—	102,356	—
Korea, South	59,052	—	—	158,588	404,885
Lebanon	—	137,200	—	266,325	—
Syria	—	—	—	29,526	—
Totals	628,302	450,520	239,200	5,097,437	4,812,341
<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	76,100	—	—	76,100	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
United States(2)	—	—	—	—	32,009
Totals, all countries	3,789,289	1,752,963	1,795,255	25,741,406	21,194,324

(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	May 1972	June 1972	July 1972	August - July	
				1971-72	1970-71 ^F
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	163,424	—
France	1,310,965	42,560	507,635	7,391,395	4,469,665
Germany, West	430,400	53,760	—	1,568,625	4,436,562
Italy	685,316	—	800,235	2,772,694	4,391,338
Netherlands	1,427,636	772,614	344,239	5,883,936	9,093,625
Sub-totals	3,854,317	868,934	1,652,109	17,780,074	22,391,190
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	355,765	137,850	—	495,545	298,911
Finland	—	—	—	—	79,968
Norway	142,987	—	—	142,987	477,362
Switzerland	—	—	—	117,600	335,078
Sub-totals	498,752	137,850	—	756,132	1,191,319
Totals	4,353,069	1,006,784	1,652,109	18,536,206	23,582,509
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	785,996
<u>Africa</u>					
Morocco	—	670,317	—	670,317	509,263
<u>Asia</u>					
India	383,424	—	—	744,974	3,628,460
Japan	2,031,208	2,439,164	2,297,701	22,271,341	16,003,613
Korea, South	—	—	—	—	91,392
Lebanon	—	167,102	—	213,398	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	2,201,209
Totals	2,414,632	2,606,266	2,297,701	23,229,713	21,924,674
<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	149,408	—	—	149,408	—
Sub-totals, all countries	6,917,109	4,283,367	3,949,810	42,585,644	46,802,442
United States(2)	840	2,384	20	17,394	8,438
Totals, all countries	6,917,949	4,285,751	3,949,830	42,603,038	46,810,880

(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	May 1972	June 1972	July 1972	August - July	
				1971-72	1970-71
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Germany, West	—	—	—	525	44,288
Netherlands	1,122	—	—	2,310	2,398
Sub-totals	1,122	—	—	2,835	46,686
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	335,587	109,382	224,022	1,326,482	687,744
Sweden	2,024	4,028	—	21,054	31,442
Switzerland	—	667	—	1,780	1,852
Sub-totals	337,611	114,077	224,022	1,349,316	721,038
Totals	338,733	114,077	224,022	1,352,151	767,724
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	2	2	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Jamaica	—	90	—	173	—
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	—	42
Surinam	—	—	—	50	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	38
United States	25	415	186	926	642
Totals	25	505	186	1,149	722
Totals, all countries	338,758	114,582	224,210	1,353,302	768,446

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

Year and month	Linseed	Rapeseed	Soybean	Linseed	Rapeseed	Soybean
	oil	oil	oil	meal(2)	meal(1)	meal(1)
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
<u>1969-70</u>						
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
<u>1970-71</u>						
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
<u>1971-72</u>						
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	99.52 ^r
November	10.40	13.49	14.51	119.60	54.26	98.78 ^r
December	10.51	12.60	13.89	119.80	50.05	101.15
January	11.15	11.98	13.06	119.00	51.19	106.38 ^r
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
May	11.65	11.86	12.75	122.60	52.67	119.45
June	11.93	11.52	12.15	122.20	53.21	118.82
July	12.47	10.98	11.40	122.00	58.21	124.95
Yearly average	11.28	12.67	13.87	120.77	55.25	109.48

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

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the June 22, 1972 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Summary Soybean prices will continue strong this summer as supplies are short relative to domestic and export demand. Farmers' prices advanced sharply to \$3.35 per bushel in May from last fall's low of \$2.84. The estimated average for the season is \$3 or 6 per cent above the previous season.

This summer, 1972 crop prospects will exert limited influence on old-crop soybean prices unless acreage or yields differ substantially from expectations. The carryover next September will drop to perhaps 60 million bushels compared with 99 million a year earlier.

Soybean planting conditions this spring have been generally favourable. Seeding gained momentum during late May as the weather turned warm and dry from the Deep South to the Great Lakes. By June 5, about three-fourths of the intended soybean acreage was seeded in the North Central States and about two-thirds of the acreage in the South Central States. The 1972 acreage planted to soybeans will be reported by USDA'S Crop Reporting Board on July 12.

Tight supplies are reducing total soybean disappearance about 4 per cent this year to 1.2 billion bushels. The decline centers on the domestic crush; exports are running near year-ago levels.

Soybean crushings through May were lagging nearly 5 per cent behind 1970-71. Crushers have encountered higher bean prices, smaller processing margins, and lagging export demand for soybean oil. Also, soybean oil stocks (crude and refined) have accumulated this season--approaching 1 billion pounds on May 1, the highest level since the spring of 1964.

Crushings this summer will continue to lag year-earlier levels. This would lower the total 1971-72 crush to around 720 million bushels from the 760 million of last season. Spot processing margins declined from about 19 cents per bushel average last October to a .3 cents in mid-June.

Soybean exports for 1971-72 probably will total around 425 million bushels, just shy of the 433-million-bushel level of the past 2 marketing years. Inspections for export from last September through June 16 totalled 350 million bushels, approximately the same as a year ago. Export demand for soybeans stays strong, primarily because of the meal demand, but the U.S. supply is smaller this year and prices are higher. The realignment of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies, however, is offsetting much of the impact of higher soybean prices to buyers in Europe. And in Japan, currency realignment and elimination of the import tariff on soybeans have kept importers' costs fairly close to a year ago.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) dropped from 14½ cents per pound last August to 11 cents in January-February and held near this level into June. By June 21 the price had weakened to 10.4 cents. Prices this summer likely will average well below the 14 cents of July-September 1971, reflecting lagging demand and large inventories.

Domestic use of soybean oil so far this marketing year is roughly the same as 1970-71 but consumption of cottonseed oil and lard is off sharply. On the other hand, imported palm oil usage has nearly doubled. Slight declines in total domestic disappearance of the major oils and fats this season are causing a reduction in the apparent per capita use of food fats.

Soybean oil exports for the current year are estimated at a little over 1.3 billion pounds compared with 1.7 billion in 1970-71. Exports through April were down 20 per cent and are likely to continue low this summer. Commercial exports face severe foreign competition and P.L. 480 food aid shipments have fallen.

Soybean meal prices (44 per cent protein, Decatur) rose from \$73 per ton last September to \$95 this May. This was \$17 above May 1971. Demand continues good as livestock prices remain favourable. But with soybean meal supplies reduced by the smaller crush, domestic use for all of 1971-72 may be limited to around 13 million tons (it was 13½ million last year) and exports to around 4 million tons (4½ million in 1970-71).

Soybeans and Flaxseed
Acreage

A report release on July 12, 1972, from the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that soybeans planted alone for all purposes are estimated at a record 46.4 million acres for 1972, the thirteenth consecutive annual increase. Planted acreage is 2 per cent above the March intentions report and 8 per cent above both 1971 and 1970. Producers plan to harvest 45.6 million acres for beans, over 98 per cent of acreage planted. If yields are average allowing for trend, 1972 production would be about 1,277 million bushels, compared with 1,169 million bushels last year and 1,124 million bushels in 1970.

A 10-per cent planted acreage increase was recorded in the North Central region with largest gains posted in Ohio and Nebraska. North Dakota had a 1-per cent decline in planted acres. Gains are indicated in both the Mid and South Atlantic regions with North Carolina showing the sharpest increase. Acreage rose only slightly in the South Central region as sharp increases in Kentucky and Tennessee were nearly offset by declines in Mississippi and Arkansas.

In the North Central region, planting started slightly later than normal and was hindered by wet weather in many areas until mid-May. However, by late May farmers had caught up and operations were proceeding at a near normal pace as June rolled around. Some replanting was necessary in Illinois. Emergence generally was good and light rains during late June helped germination considerably. The crop is in fair to good condition and progressing favourably. Plantings of late crop beans continued into early July in Kansas.

Over most of the South Central region early season planting started on a normal schedule and progressed at a pace slightly ahead of last year. Dry weather in late May slowed plantings in Louisiana, eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Recent rains have been beneficial but more is still needed in Texas and parts of Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Farmers in the lower portion of the South Atlantic region maintained a near normal planting schedule until mid-June when rains from tropical storm Agnes interrupted planting but gave the crop a boost. After the rains, planting advanced rapidly. Planting of soybeans following small grains has been slowed in Maryland and Delaware as grain harvest was held back by the additional moisture. Replanting will be necessary in flood damaged fields of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Maryland and Delaware planting lagged by as much as 2 weeks because of soggy fields.

The 1972 flaxseed acreage continued the sharp decline started in 1971, down 22 per cent from last year and 57 per cent from 1970. This year's planted acreage is estimated at 1,289,000 acres, the smallest since 1938. Acres for harvest at 1,239,000, compare with 1,580,000 acres in 1971 and 2,888,000 acres in 1970. If yields are average allowing for trend, 1972 production would be 15.5 million bushels, compared with 18.7 million bushels last year and 30.0 million bushels in 1970.

Each of the major flaxseed producing States shows a decline from 1971 in planted acres: Minnesota 38 per cent; North Dakota 24 per cent; and South Dakota 9 per cent. Frequent rains and a late spring in Minnesota and the Dakotas' delayed seeding. Planting continued into late June and crop progress in this area is generally behind last year. Seedlings which have emerged are making good growth and are in good condition. Texas acreage was hurt by both a January freeze and dry weather during the spring growing period. Texas combining was completed slightly ahead of the 1971 harvest and with outturn better than expected earlier.

Soybeans and Flaxseed
Production

A report dated August 10, 1972 from the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that the 1972 soybean crop is expected to be a record high 1.280 million bushels. The first forecast for this year is 9 per cent above the 1971 crop. Conditions as of August 1 indicated a prospective yield of 27.7 bushels per acre, 0.1 bushel above last year's record 27.6 bushels. Acres for harvest for beans is placed at a record 45.8 million acres, 8 per cent above 1971. Changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate have averaged 39 million bushels during the past decade, ranging from 10 million to 68 million bushels.

Soybean plant development varied greatly in producing areas. Early planted fields were setting pods while later planted fields had not yet emerged. Plant growth in early planted fields is less advanced than the early crop of 1971.

The crop is in good to excellent condition in the North Central States. Record production is expected in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Missouri. The Iowa yield per acre, at 33 bushels, ties the previous high set in 1969. Nebraska and Kansas are expected to have considerably better yields than the previous two crop years but still do not match the record highs set in 1969 and 1968, respectively. Only 25 per cent of Iowa's acreage was setting pods compared with 50 per cent in 1971. In Ohio, 25 per cent of the acreage had pods set compared with an average 20 per cent a year earlier.

Record production is expected in each of the North Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic States, only North Carolina is forecast to have record production. Growers in Maryland and Virginia were still planting a few late fields of beans at month's end.

Soybeans are in generally good condition in the South Central States. Although Kentucky and Tennessee have experienced flooding in low lying fields and late planted beans will need a late season, production is expected to be at record highs. Alabama also expects to produce a record crop. Late July rains boosted the crop in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Production of flaxseed in 1972 is expected to total 14.2 million bushels. The first forecast for this year is 24 per cent less than 1971 and 52 per cent less than 1970. Reduced production is largely due to a continued reduction in acreage for harvest. The 1,252 thousand acres for harvest compares with 1,580 thousand acres in 1971 and 2,888 thousand acres in 1970. Prospective yield, at 11.4 bushels per acre,

is down 0.4 bushel from last year but up 1.0 bushel from 2 years ago.

The crop is in generally good condition throughout the major producing North Central States. Fields were beginning to ripen on August 1 but in general the crop is later than last year. Moisture supplies have been adequate to plentiful in Minnesota and South Dakota; however, in North Dakota, moisture shortages in mid-June caused some stress on late planted fields. Temperatures have averaged below normal during most of July.

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 June 30, 1972, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

French Oilseeds Crops in 1972. — Following are the May 1 estimates of oilseed plantings for 1972 harvest delivered by the French Ministry of Agriculture compared with the provisional and final figures of the 1971 crops.

	<u>May 1, 1971</u>	<u>1971 final figures</u>	<u>May 1, 1972</u>
	thousand acres		
Winter rapeseed	681	679	649
Spring rapeseed	96	97	81
Totals, rapeseed	777	777	730
Sunflowerseed	59	99	50
Oil flaxseed	7	5	3
Other oilseed	16	21	17
Totals	858	901	800

Rapeseed. — In February, the rainy and mild weather got the crop off to a good start, but excess precipitation in the west and south of France seriously hampered the spreading of nitrogen, and several fields began to show signs of flooding. A few parasites were also noted.

Winter rapeseed grew rapidly during March and was blossoming by April 1, some 10 days earlier than normal. Sowings of spring rapeseed were completed during April and germination appeared normal.

Sunflowerseed. — Sowings began during the end of March in the south-west part of France, especially in the Pyrenean area, but stopped because of the bad climatic conditions. Growers were waiting for improved weather. During April, sowing conditions were excellent in the eastern region. Elsewhere, temperatures were too low, especially in the south-west were lack of precipitation and cold weather continued to impede seeding operations. Sunflowerseed cultivation appears to be declining, but the campaign against rapeseed could contribute to its stabilization.

Oilseeds Trade. — By May 1 of the calendar year, French growers had delivered 660,994 metric tons of rapeseed, compared with 581,550 a year earlier. Some 565,934 tons were sold to processors or exported, compared to 519,100 last year. Stocks stood at 95,060 tons while they reached 62,400 tons last year.

Imports for these first three months of 1972 reached 33,468 metric tons of which 29,938 tons came from Canada, and 2,090 tons from Sweden. The question remains whether imports from Canada will reach the same level as last year (175,105 tons was the record figure for 1971).

Rapeseed shipments were 80,727 tons for the first three months. Main destinations remained Italy with 70,572 tons and other EEC countries. 6,702 tons went to Algeria, while 1,118 tons were exported to the U.K. (yearly figure for 1971 was 782 tons).

Sunflowerseed deliveries amounted to 55,329 metric tons by May 1, in contrast to 48,760 tons a year earlier. Sunflowerseed stocks were 7,987 tons compared to 7,900 tons a year earlier.

Imports were 854 metric tons during the first three months of 1972, of which 407 tons came from Malawi and 308 tons from Hungary.

Sunflowerseed shipments were 1,779 tons of which 1,709 tons went to the EEC partners, and 68 tons to Spain.

Production, Trade and Consumption Oilseed Meals and Cakes
January 1-April 1, 1972

	Production	Imports	Exports	Total consumption	
	1972	1972	1972	1972	1971
	metric tons				
Peanuts	28,979	64,170	1,821	91,328	61,871
Flaxseeds	10,754	17,775	1,724	26,805	27,127
Copra, palm	7,911	5,582	1,426	12,067	16,577
Soybeans	89,178	332,260	3,296	418,142	345,173
Rapeseeds	90,676	1,690	40,283	52,083	42,569
Sunflowerseeds	7,663	8,822	373	16,112	8,684
Casterbeans	1,949	5,232	86	7,095	9,869
Other	—	5,655	3,242	2,413	9,922
Totals, 1972	237,110	441,186	52,251	626,045	521,792
Totals, 1971	228,260	338,080	44,550	—	

Total imports of oilseed meals and cakes were 441,186 metric tons for the first three months, while French exports reached 52,251 tons. Soybean meals and cakes represented about 75 per cent of total imports or 332,260 tons with the U.S.A. supplying 263,863 tons.

Oilseed prospects. — Production of 1.5 metric tons of seed of a new variety called Major (0.5 per cent of erucic acid content) is expected to be available in 1972. This quantity would increase to 5 tons in 1973, and commercial production

could take place during the 1974-75 crop year. Research work has begun in order to decrease the linolenic acid content to obtain a better quality of rapeseed meals and cakes for animal feeding.

The previous sunflowerseed crop was marketed by 7 co-operatives and 10 private firms. The demand for seed is forecast to reach 650 tons in 1972 and probably 1,000 tons in 1973.

Imports and Exports of Oilseeds, Jan. 1-March 31, 1972

Countries	Imports	Exports
	metric tons	
<u>Rapeseed</u>		
Algeria	—	6,702
Total zone franc	—	6,702
U.E.B.L.	—	40
Holland	123	1,024
Western Germany	1	1,268
Italy	—	70,572
Totals, EEC	124	72,905
Sweden	2,090	—
Denmark	1,316	—
Canada	29,938	—
U.K.	—	1,118
Totals, Other	33,344	1,118
Totals, rapeseed	33,468	80,727
<u>Soybeans</u>		
EEC	7	1
U.S.A.	123,510	—
Others	118	—
Totals, soybeans	123,635	1
<u>Flaxseed(1)</u>		
Morocco	5	—
EEC	540	2,559
Canada	6,839	—
Totals, flaxseed	7,384	2,559
<u>Mustardseed</u>		
EEC	223	120
Denmark	25	—
USA	942	—
Canada	1,513	—
Switzerland	—	15
Totals, mustardseed	2,703	135

(1) Excluding flaxseed for seed.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the oilseeds in Argentina has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under dates of July 20 and August 7, 1972 is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The third and final estimate of flaxseed production for 1971-72 at 315,600 metric tons (12,425,000 bushels) shows a decrease of 54 per cent from 1970-71 production. This decrease was due to the low prices obtained for the previous crop, which prompted a reduction in seeded area, and unfavourable weather conditions.

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

	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
	metric tons	
Buenos Aires	321,000	160,600
Entre Rios	261,700	82,800
Santa Fe	92,100	60,600
Cordoba	960	7,900
Corrientes	4,200	3,470
Others	40	230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	680,000	315,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Department of Agriculture issued the third estimate of sunflowerseed production for 1971-72 at 828,000 metric tons (60,847,000 bushels). This is a slight decrease from 1970-71 production of 830,000 tons (60,994,000 bushels).

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

	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
	metric tons	
Buenos Aires	448,000	502,100
Santa Fe	175,000	160,200
Chaco	55,400	81,600
Cordoba	117,000	64,100
San Luis	13,200	8,400
Entre Rios	11,400	8,200
Others	10,000	3,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	830,000	828,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The second estimate of soybean production for 1971-72 at 78,000 metric tons (2,866,000 bushels) was published by the Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 32 per cent over the 1970-71 production.

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

	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
	metric tons	
Santa Fe	17,000	40,300
Misiones	28,700	27,900
Tucuman	8,900	4,500
Corrientes	2,100	2,240
Others	2,300	3,060
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	59,000	78,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The third and final estimate of 1971-72 production of peanuts with shell was published by the Department of Agriculture at 252,000 tons, a decrease of 35 per cent from 1970-71 production.

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

	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
	metric tons	
Cordoba	376,000	247,500
Corrientes	2,300	1,700
Santa Fe	1,700	1,220
Tucuman	6,900	740
Others	700	840
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	387,600	252,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian oilseed situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. L.B. Stryker, Marketing Officer for Canada, Melbourne, under date of September 5, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Oilseed production in Australia has increased considerably over the past two years. The area planted to crops intended primarily for oil has increased from about 240,000 acres in 1969-70 to more than 1.1 million acres this year. The main increases had occurred in sunflowerseed and rapeseed but substantial quantities of cotton seed will also be available because of the larger cotton crop. This year's production will be substantially above domestic market requirements and the equivalent of some 40,000 to 45,000 tons of oil will have to be exported. Most exports are expected to be in the form of seed, mainly rapeseed and sunflowerseed. Latest

estimated production figures by State for the current crop year for the various oilseeds are as follows:

Queensland. - From the estimated 3,000 acres sown linseed production this season is estimated at 1,500 tons (60,000 bushels). A relatively high proportion of the crop was sown under irrigation.

Peanut plantings this season are estimated at 84,000 acres, comprising 60,000 acres to Virginia Bunch and 24,000 acres to Red Spanish. Production from the crop is provisionally estimated at 36,500 tons of Virginia Bunch and 8,500 tons of Red Spanish; amounting to 45,000 tons of nut-in-shell. Last year, production was 30,372 tons of nut-in-shell from 95,000 acres. In the South Burnett district, harvesting is well advanced. Quality of receivals to date has not been high and, in many cases, was considerably below that of 1971. In the Central Burnett district, yield estimates have been revised downward from 1,750 to 1,250 lb. per acre. Reports from the Atherton Tableland indicate that both yields and nut quality are better than the previous season's. Harvesting continues and some crops have yielded as much as 2,240 lb. per acre. Frequent light showers, however, disrupted harvesting and many dryers were in constant use in the district during April.

The season has been an extremely poor one for safflower with yields per acre reduced drastically by dry conditions. The crop has also been attacked by mice, causing widespread damage, particularly in the Central Highlands. Reliable estimates of this season's crop are not yet available.

A record production of soybeans, forecast at 25,000 tons this year, is expected from the estimated 36,000 acres under crop. Last year, 6,315 tons were harvested from 11,800 acres. In most growing districts harvesting is well advanced.

In Southern Queensland, crop yields, on an overall basis, could average 22 bushels per acre. However, on the Darling Downs, yields from irrigated crops slightly in excess of 27 bushels per acre are anticipated. In the Lockyer Valley district, yields, on average, are estimated at 40 bushels per acre while slightly lower returns are expected for the Fassifern district. In Central Queensland, yields averaging 12 bushels per acre are anticipated. Uneven ripening has caused harvesting problems in the Bremer-Fassifern district. Pest damage, although widespread, was not generally serious. Mice and crickets have damaged crops, particularly on the Darling Downs. Loopers and green vegetable bugs affected crops in the Lockyer Valley district while the effects of "wildfire" disease on the Darling Downs resulted in a reduction of yields per acre in crops of the Semstar and Hinn varieties.

Total production of sunflower seed in Queensland as at March 31, 1972 was expected to reach a record 32,000 tons from an estimated 150,000 acres sown. This forecast took into account the good condition of early planted crops in Southern Queensland and the considerably increased yields per acre which were expected to result, if favourable conditions continued until the harvest was completed. Total production last year was 14,809 tons from 49,600 acres available for harvest. The crop situation, however, changed radically during April. Mice caused extensive damage to maturing crops in western districts from Taroom through Wandoan south to Tara while crops on the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide district were severely affected by mildew, rust and dry weather. Lodging of crops, due to moisture stress, also occurred in parts of the West Darling Downs. Damage to crops by mice and the increase in the severity of rust have reduced prospects for late planted crops considerably.

New South Wales. — Linseed sowings commenced in central western districts during May. If suitable rains occur in other growing areas, it is expected that sowings this season will exceed the 32,000 acres estimated as sown in 1971-72.

Dryland rapeseed sowings commenced in southern and central western districts during May. In most other areas seasonal conditions have delayed land preparation and sowings. It is now unlikely that a similar rapeseed acreage to 1971-72 will result. Farmers in wheat areas are showing less interest in oilseed crops this season but given favourable conditions an increased acreage could still be sown in tableland districts.

No safflower had been sown at the end of May. Good rains are urgently required to replenish sub-soil moisture reserves so that the safflower acreage may be maintained.

Most northern and central soybean crops had been harvested by the end of May. Southern district harvests are later. The earlier yield estimate of 8,500 tons is unchanged and the good yields, coupled with satisfactory grain quality, should encourage larger sowings in 1972-73. Wet conditions have delayed harvesting small trial areas of soybeans sown on the north coast, which will undoubtedly depreciate grain quality.

Most dryland sunflowers had been harvested by the end of May. Late sown crops in the north west and a few in the tablelands and southern irrigation districts remain to be harvested. Wet or damp weather could cause problems in late maturing crops unless grain dryers are available.

No reports of frost damage have been received but birds appear to have caused greater losses in later maturing crops. Yield estimates remain unchanged at about 120,000 tons and preliminary indications are that substantially reduced sowings will be made in 1972-73.

Low erucic acid rapeseed in western Australia. — Five tons of low erucic acid rapeseed varieties Span and Zephyr arrived in Fremantle in early June as part of a purchase from Canada by the Grain Pool of Western Australia.

The seed purchased from Canada will be bulked up by experienced growers south of Perth in areas with 18 inches and higher rainfall. The special seed must be isolated from other rapeseed, sown on land that has not previously grown rapeseed, and the resulting crop be free of harmful weeds.

Australian Imports of Vegetable Oilseeds

Oilseed	1969-70	1970-71	July - April	
			1970-71	1971-72
			metric tons	
Soybean	703	10,754	10,754	263
Rapeseed	253	163	140	165
Safflower and sunflower .	12,572	290	224	411
Totals	13,528	11,206	11,118	839
Linseed	7,629	—	—	—

Australian Exports of Vegetable Oilseeds

July - April

<u>Oilseeds</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>July - April</u>	
			<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
			metric tons	
Linseed	76	3,584	3,139	3,073
Soybean	5	43	16	126
Cotton	5,530	2,496	2,496	6,845
Other oilseeds				
oil nuts & oil				
kernels N.E.S.(1) ...	70	3,340	720	33,606
Totals	<u>5,681</u>	<u>9,463</u>	<u>6,372</u>	<u>43,650</u>

(1) Includes safflower, sunflower and rapeseed.

SITUATION IN WEST GERMANY

The following account of the oilseed situation in West Germany has been extracted from a report received from Mr. R.B. Rossing, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Bonn, under date of June 15, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Crop condition and Outlook. - West German farmers still regard the prospects for this year's crop optimistically. Autumn- and spring-sown rapeseed looks good on the whole although spells of very cold weather in April retarded their development in many areas. One likely result of the very mild winter will be a greater incidence of plant diseases and pests. Soil moisture is adequate.

As farmers again expanded their rapeseed seeded area by about 11 per cent as against 1971, a record crop of 250,000 metric tons of rapeseed can be expected. The damage through winter killing was somewhat smaller in 1971-72 as only 1.3 per cent of the area seeded to rapeseed was affected (as against 1.4 per cent in 1970-71).

Imports of oilseeds from Canada. - Imports of oilseeds by volume from Canada showed a new record high for the first three quarters of the crop year 1971-72 (July to June basis). In total imports from Canada from July 1971 to March 1972 were 5,000 metric tons larger than in 1970-71 thus reaching almost 150,000 tons or 6.5 per cent of total German imports of oilseeds. (During the corresponding period of 1970-71, 144,000 tons 6.45 per cent).

In contrast, the Deutschmark value of oilseed imports from Canada dropped thus reflecting the effects of stiffer competition in the oilseeds market but mainly the strengthening of the Deutschmark.

Imports of Oilseeds from Canada

	<u>July-March</u>		<u>January-March</u>	
	metric tons	U.S.\$	metric tons	U.S.\$
1967-68 ...	6,685	940,000	1968 ... 2,026	258,000
1968-69 ...	10,967	1,490,000	1969 ... 8,637	1,168,000
1969-70 ...	39,979	5,120,000	1970 ... 10,192	1,340,000
1970-71 ...	143,785	18,642,000	1971 ... 81,984	10,864,000
1971-72 ...	148,764	18,179,000	1972 ... 59,354	7,185,000

Because of the surcharge put on rapeseed from Third countries a marked shift in favour of linseed imports took place so that linseed became the leading item in West Germany's oilseeds imports from Canada at 67,000 tons in 1971-72 as against 46,000 tons in 1970-71. This volume accounts for 75 per cent of total linseed imports during the reference period (July 1971 to March 1972). Second was rapeseed at almost 60,000 tons corresponding to 64 per cent of total imports into Germany or down 30,000 tons as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports of mustardseed remained relatively unchanged at 5,700 tons. Aside from the reduced rapeseed imports there are other indications reflecting the growing competitiveness of Canadian oilseeds and oilseed products in this market.

With deliveries of 9,000 tons of soybeans, this item for the first time was imported in large quantities. Also, the demand for sunflowerseed from Canada increased dramatically so that more than 7,000 tons were imported in January 1972 for processing into oil for technical purposes. Although shipments of oilseed products from Canada were rather insignificant in 1971-72, 650 tons of rapeseed cakes and 300 tons of linseed cakes found their way into West Germany. It is expected that deliveries of oilseed products from Canada will continue to increase in the short-run mainly on account of the improvement reached with the low-erucic-acid rapeseed.

West German Imports of Oilseeds from Canada July-March

	<u>1970-71</u>		<u>1971-72</u>	
	metric tons	thousand Cdn. dollars	metric tons	thousand Cdn. dollars
Rapeseed	90,521	13,739	59,603	7,866
Linseed	46,111	6,260	66,717	7,381
Mustardseed	5,767	780	5,673	782
Soybeans	1,211	157	8,715	1,222
Peanuts	—	—	118	38
Sunflowerseed	8	7	7,163	1,124
Other, unspecif. .	167	71	775	83
Subtotals, seeds	143,785	21,015	148,764	18,497
Linseed cakes	5,340	586	300	30
Rapeseed cakes ...	—	—	655	26
Grand totals ...	149,125	21,601	149,719	18,553

General trend in imports. — Following the excellent grain crop 1971 imports of oilseeds and oilseed cakes and meals increased only slightly. From July 1971 to March 1972 the total volume of oilseed imports at 2.29 million metric tons was 57,000 tons larger than in 1970-71. In contrast imports of oilseed cakes and meals increased from 2.11 million tons in 1970-71 to 2.37 million tons in 1971-72.

While imports of soybeans were relatively unchanged at 1.65 million tons in 1971-72 as against 1.66 tons in 1970-71, imports of copra rapidly increased by 100,000 tons thus reaching 265,000 tons during the current crop year. While linseed imports were slightly up, imports of rapeseed at 94,000 tons were down 30,000 tons as against the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Imports of Oilseeds into West Germany

<u>Oilseeds</u>	<u>January-March</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
	thousand metric tons	
Soybean	529.2	600.0
Copra	54.2	109.8
Peanut	15.1	14.5
Palm kernel	22.7	4.5
Linseed	21.4	32.3
Sunflowerseed	9.9	14.6
Rapeseed	79.7	24.4
Others	20.3	17.0
Totals, imports	<u>749.2</u>	<u>820.4</u>

Linseed. — Due to the high demand, imports of linseed and linseed products continued to increase in 1971. Exports of linseed oil at 17,000 metric tons reached its previous high.

Rapeseed. — As was reported previously the total volume of rapeseed imported in 1971 was almost four times as large as in 1970. Again, as in 1970, 80,000 tons of home-grown rapeseed were exported to Italy. Re-imports of rapeseed cakes and meals from Italy exceeded the 1970 level.

West German Rapeseed and Soybean Markets

	Rapeseed		Soybeans	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
		thousand metric tons		
Domestic production	108	107	—	—
Imports from				
Canada	38	175	2	10
Sweden	14	16	—	—
France	—	10	—	—
Netherlands	3	6	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—
Denmark	4	11	—	—
Poland	1	3	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	2,017	1,991
Brazil	—	—	48	68
China (mainland)	—	—	4	19
Other	1	14	3	8
Totals, imports	61	235	2,074	2,096

Soybeans. — The volume of soybean imports remained unchanged, whereas imports of soybean cakes and meals increased from 1.0 million tons to 1.27 million. Deliveries from the U.S.A., Brazil, and the Netherlands went up significantly.

Mustardseed. — With about 44 per cent of the market Canada maintained her position as the leading supplier of mustardseed.

Short-term trade outlook. — As usual, business in rapeseed is quiet until the harvest of the home-grown crop. According to information received from traders during the first quarter of 1972, major contracts for the delivery of rapeseed until summer have been concluded. This means that the capacity of crushing plants will be fully used until July or early August 1972. Price wise Canadian rapeseed can compete effectively within this market and it is expected that in spite of the increased German rapeseed crop the newly bred LEAR varieties will find ready acceptance here.

For linseed the markets are also quiet at this time of the year and prices are slightly lower.

SITUATION IN ITALY

The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. R. Brookes, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Rome, under date of June 20, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Crop conditions. — Wet conditions during late winter and early spring have hindered the sowing of oilseeds in Italy. Nevertheless there is a continuing interest in sunflowerseed and sowing of this crop may be expected to increase by 15 to 25 per cent.

Production. — Final data now has been released by the Italian Department of Agriculture for 1970-71 oilseed crops. Peanut area and output continues to decline (in 1961 there were 5,631 hectares (14,000 acres). Similarly a decline in Brassica Napus production followed a downward pattern of the last decade. Brassica Campestris on the other hand appears to have stabilized; while production was slightly lower than in 1970-71, the decline which was prevalent during most of the 1960's appears to have reversed.

In Italy, sunflowerseed production has been cyclical with large crops during the early part of the 1960's declining during later years. It now appears sunflowerseed is again popular with producers and a sizable increase occurred in 1970-71. Soybean and sesame output remained constant.

Oilseeds, Oil Bearing Fruits and Other Materials Crushed in 1971

	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Domestic</u> metric tons	<u>Total</u>
Peanuts	95,171	—	95,171
Rapeseed	376,261	11,000	387,261
Copra	32,235	—	32,235
Cotton	—	1,611	1,611
Rice germ	—	4,500	4,500
Corn germ	—	160,500	160,500
Sunflower	76,847	13,050	89,897
Flaxseed	14,608	596	15,204
Palm	575	—	575
Poppy	—	—	—
Tomato	—	6,000	6,000
Castor beans	6,868	—	6,868
Sesame	50,452	1,107	51,559
Soybean	857,818	—	857,818
Grapeseed	—	145,000	145,000
Others	5,766	—	5,766
Totals	<u>1,516,601</u>	<u>343,364</u>	<u>1,859,965</u>

Source: Annual Report of the Italian Association of Oilseed Crushers (ASSOLIOSEMI).

Trade. — Imports of oilseeds continue to expand rapidly in response to demand for both oil and, more particularly, for meal. Soybeans dominate the trade although increases in other seeds can be expected depending upon price relationships. A sizable increase in rapeseed imports last year reflects a growing interest for this seed, primarily for oil as rapeseed meal has not become widely known nor accepted. Growth in corn production is a feature of domestic output.

Imports and Exports of Flaxseed, January - December

	Flaxseed		Rapeseed	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	metric tons			
<u>Imports</u>				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,676	3,297	-	-
France	-	-	164,573	179,449
Poland	693	-	-	-
West Germany	-	-	-	68,660
Rumania	374	497	-	-
Canada	9,730	10,233	27,885	115,687
Others	1,411	581	24,267	12,465
Totals	<u>13,884</u>	<u>14,608</u>	<u>216,725</u>	<u>376,261</u>
<u>Exports</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>100</u>

Source: ISTAT - Statistiche Mensili Commercio Estero - Dec. 1970-71 - No. 12

Opportunity for Canadian sales. - The short-term outlook for sales of Canadian flaxseed appears normal with the market stable. The same cannot be said for rapeseed. A general tendency to over supply in Europe last year coupled with recent activities in France which has restricted oil usage in that country has resulted in a surplus of oil. Prices have fallen to a point where rapeseed oil is being offered at discounts of up to \$10 under soybean oil. Restricted use in France will probably result in more seed and oil being made available to other EEC markets and this will depress demand for product from third countries. While sales during the first half of 1972 remained at levels approximating those of 1971, the last half of the year will probably be sharply down. The fact that meal is not widely used in Italy has meant rapeseed is sold primarily for oil. Should the meal market become firm it would offset sagging oil prices and increase interest. At present no purchases are being made although this is normal for mid year as crushers await the outcome of European crops.

It would appear that LEAR could have an advantage over other rapeseed having a high erucic acid content, this might provide an incentive for Italian crushers to import larger quantities of the Canadian variety.

There is need for research on rapeseed meal usage and interest on the part of Italian users in undertaking feeding tests. It is realized that a depressed Italian livestock industry requires large inputs of formulated feeds and rapeseed, which is exported in large quantities (at low prices), could contribute a medium priced protein source for the industry. Trial testing of meal is being programmed with the collaboration of the Canadian Rapeseed Association, Federconsorzi and Assalzo. Results will not be forthcoming until late 1972 or early 1973.

SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to oilseeds in Britain has been extracted from a report received from Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer (Agriculture) for Canada, London, under date of September 1, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Imports. - United Kingdom imports of major vegetable oils and oilseeds in the first half of 1972 rose by 4 per cent i.e. 385,000 long tons (oil equivalent) to 399,000 long tons.

The increase was mainly in edible items which rose from 164,000 to 179,000 long tons oil equivalent. Groundnuts remained unchanged at 50,000 long tons but there was a major increase in soybean imports from 64,000 long tons to 72,000 long tons. This mainly comprised increased imports of oil. There was a reduction in cottonseed supplies which fell from 26,000 long tons to 17,000 long tons, all in the form of oil. Rapeseed imports rose from 12,000 long tons to 23,000 long tons, the bulk being in seed, and sunflowerseed imports, all in oil, increased from 12,000 long tons to 17,000 long tons.

In the edible industrial sector, there was a small overall increase from 178,000 long tons to 181,000 long tons. Copra rose from 34,000 to 35,000 long tons, palm kernel from 25,000 long tons to 36,000 long tons and palm oil fell slightly from 119,000 to 110,000 long tons.

In the industrial sector there was a reduction from 43,000 long tons total to 39,000 long tons. Flaxseed imports fell from 28,000 to 22,000 long tons chiefly in respect of linseed oil which fell to 12,000 long tons against the previous year's 19,000 long tons.

Rapeseed production. - Harvesting of this year's rapeseed crop in the United Kingdom is now under way although rain delayed operations at the start. However, good yields of up to 23 long cwts. per acre have been reported.

Increased interest is being shown in the production of rapeseed in this country with the crop assuming an attraction other than as a break crop. The immediate reason for this increase of interest is the rise in contract prices. Last year's price was around \$120.00 per long ton compared with \$91.00 to \$96.00 some five years ago. However, it is predicted that the big increase will come when Britain enters the E.E.C. with the European price currency set at over \$192.00 per long ton. During the five-year transitional period from the beginning of 1973 the United Kingdom price will have to be raised accordingly. To date, the British Government has not announced how it is intended to achieve this increase in price and the basic price for the current crop has still not been settled. It appears likely, however, that prices will be raised by approximately equal amounts each year by means of intervention buying if necessary. The administration involved for this purpose, as for cereals, will be the responsibility of the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

Some authoritative opinions in the United Kingdom consider that the potential for expansion of this crop is considerable; at present some 10,000 long tons of seed are grown within the United Kingdom, producing just over 4,000 long tons of rapeseed oil, about 13 per cent only of the total used in the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, not only a potential for import substitution but also the replacement of significant quantities of alternative edible oils such as soybean oil. Some estimates of future

production with Britain within the E.E.C. are as high as 350,000 long tons of rapeseed with a potential oil production of 150,000 long tons but this is perhaps over-optimistic. In the event of substantially increased production it is likely that increased rapeseed crushing facilities would be necessary in this country.

Reduction in margarine prices. - Further margarine prices cuts were announced recently by Messrs. Van den Burghs & Jurgens (Unilever subsidiary) and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Messrs. Van den Burghs & Jurgens hold some 70 per cent of the total United Kingdom market. Price reductions are the reflection of cheaper raw materials, specifically vegetable and marine oil prices, rather than reaction to recent butter price reductions.

Markets. - Relatively quiet conditions prevailed in most sections of the oilseeds and vegetable oils market although there was some tendency for increased groundnut oil prices.

SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The following account of the current oilseeds situation in the E.E.C. has been extracted from a report by Miss V.F. Wightman, First Secretary (Agriculture), Mission of Canada to the European Communities, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, under date of September 11, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

1972 prices. - During its annual price review last March, the Council of Agriculture Ministers raised the target price for rapeseed from 202.50 to 208.50 (units of account) per ton, and for sunflowerseed from 202.50 to 210.50 U/C per ton. The respective support prices are 202.50 U/C for rapeseed and 204.50 for sunflower. This applies to rapeseed with 42 per cent oil content, 10 per cent humidity and 2 per cent foreign matter. The pricing point for rapeseed support is Genoa, and lower prices prevail in the main production zones of France and Germany, e.g. 194.80 U/C at Rouen and 191.20 U/C at Hanover. These prices are assured by support purchases where necessary, but normally, the higher price reaches the grower by means of a deficiency payment made to crushers who buy EEC seed.

Such pricing makes French and German rapeseed non-competitive in Italy (the main deficit area) with that imported from outside sources. Therefore, with the introduction of the Common Market Organization for oilseeds in 1966, a subsidy was made available to Italian crushers in order to sell Community seed in that country. This measure has been extended from one year to another, but the rate this year was reduced slightly, from 8.50 to 8.00 U/C per ton.

Crop outlook. - The EEC statistical office has not yet released composite figures for rapeseed sowings and production in the Community. Based on incomplete data, the area seeded is in the vicinity of 480,000 hectares, which represents an increase over both 422,400 hectares last year and the past five year average of 362,500 hectares. The two main producers, France and Germany, show opposite trends. In France, the area sown has tended to decline since the peak attained in 1970; this year's estimate of 355,400 hectares is below 364,700 in 1971 but still well ahead of the past five year average of 315,800. In Germany, by contrast, the area sown to rapeseed continues to expand: an estimated 105,800 hectares this year compared with last year's 94,700 and the past five year average of 73,100. The Netherlands area is estimated at 16,000 hectares, up from 11,300 last year, and the 1967-71 average of 7,600. Other Member States produce only minor quantities.

Production is expected to amount to just under one million tons, which may be compared with 886,600 in 1971 and the past five year average of 717,500 tons.

Sunflowerseed is the only other oilseed of any significance in the EEC. France is the main producer, with small quantities grown also in Italy. The area planted in France this year is estimated at 50,400 hectares, up from 40,000 last year.

Border taxes discontinued. - For over a year now, trade in agricultural products, both within the EEC and with outside countries, has been subject to border taxes (montants compensatoires) which were introduced to protect farm prices when several EEC currencies were revalued in 1971. They were applied to all the main sectors with price support, but raised problems essentially in the oilseeds sector as only for Community grown rapeseed was there a support price to protect, and hence a tax, whereas competing products such as soya and tropical oil-bearing materials were not affected.

The tax was rescinded last January as a result of representations from Canada and once local crops had been taken up by crushers. It might have been reintroduced for the new crop year but in July the Council approved an alternative plan which increases payments to Community crushers (and thence to growers) by the amount corresponding to the border tax in each Member State (current rates are 5.5 per cent in Germany, 4 per cent in the Benelux and 1.9 per cent in France). In this way, producers are assured of the support price in their national currencies, but the market price remains unaffected (zero tariff on oilseeds). These additional sums are to be paid from the EEC agricultural fund, known by its French initials, FEOGA. In trade between EEC countries, there remain the taxes or rebates for the different currency areas for both seed and oil, the same as for other products but also incorporating the border tax.

SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following information concerning oilseeds in the Netherlands has been extracted from a report by Mr. F.W. Zechner, Commercial Officer for Canada, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, under date of September 12, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

1972 production. - The Dutch rapeseed crop has expanded considerably in recent years. Total production at 44,000 metric tons in 1972 was double the 1969 figure and 30 per cent higher than the 1971 crop. It is expected that about 80 per cent or 35,000 tons of the domestic crop will be used for crushing this year. The oil content of the rapeseed harvested in the Lake Ijssel polders is about 44 per cent, that grown in Groningen province ranges between 40.5 and 42 per cent.

Imports. - Listed below are Netherlands imports of rapeseed and flaxseed in the first half year of 1972.

	<u>Rapeseed</u>	<u>Flaxseed</u>
	metric tons	
France	4,900	600
West Germany	1,200	1,800
Denmark	4,400	-
Canada	11,900	52,900
U.S.A.	-	5,500
Others	500	2,200
Totals	<u>22,900</u>	<u>63,000</u>

Market situation. — No large purchases of Canadian rapeseed can be expected between now and the end of the year. The one local rapeseed crusher will use mostly if not exclusively, domestic rapeseed and other EEC rapeseed, which is available at slightly better prices. A setback is the fairly high moisture content of the Dutch product (frequently in excess of 10 per cent), which tends to cause problems in the crushing process. Canadian rapeseed has a distinct preference in this respect, however, price is an impeding factor at the moment.

Flaxseed. — Should Canadian flaxseed exports continue at the rate of the first 6 months, total imports may well exceed the total quantity of 130,000 tons bought in 1971. It is gratifying to note the great interest in the Netherlands for Canadian flaxseed, which gradually seems to be becoming an established ingredient in formula feeds.

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, for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, under date of September 7, 1972 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Rapeseed production is very poor this year with final estimates of the size of the crop at 400,000 metric tons. This will leave minimum quantities only for export. The current 1971-75 plan intends that oilseed production for 1975 will total 715,000 metric tons. Polish foreign trade in 1971 of oilseeds was as follows:

	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
	metric tons	
Rapeseed	50,713	—
Peanuts	—	4,946
Castor oil seeds	—	404
Palm seeds	—	563
Soybeans	—	67,331

ROTTERDAM LINOIL STOCKS

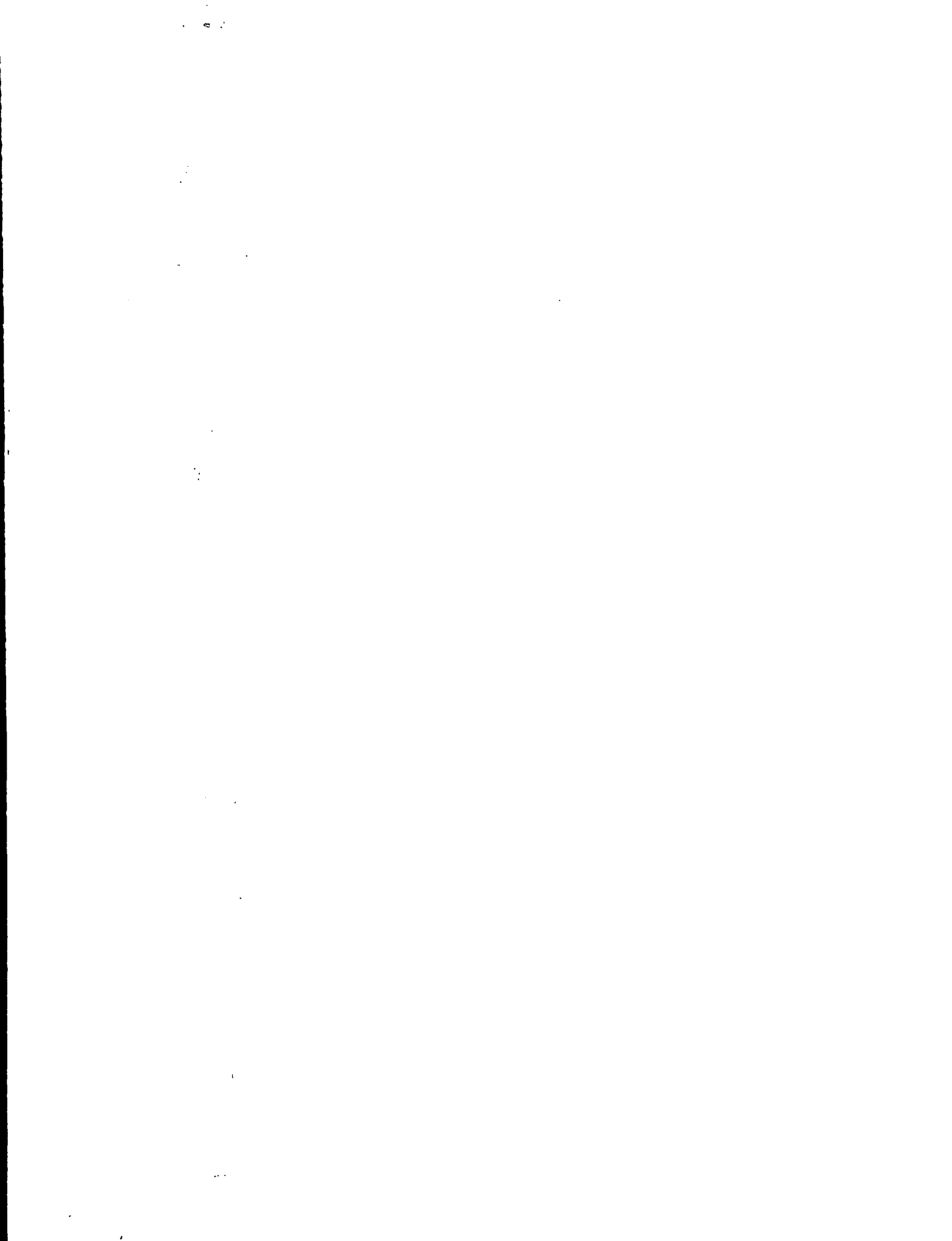
The following information relative to bonded stocks of linseed oil in storage, Rotterdam, has been supplied by Mr. J. McAnsh, Executive Director of the Rapeseed Association of Canada.

Rotterdam Linoil Stocks, June 9 - August 5, 1972 with Comparisons
at Approximately the Same Date in 1971

Week ending		1971	1972	1971	1972
		metric tons		thousand pounds	
June	9, 1972	19,805	41,924	43,662	92,426
	16	17,074	41,807	37,641	92,168
	23	14,916	42,931	32,884	94,646
	30	13,314	42,232	29,352	93,105
July	7	11,813	42,975	26,043	94,743
	14	9,746	43,000	21,486	94,798
	21	9,788	41,112	21,579	90,636
	28	9,656	39,121	21,288	86,246
August	5	11,043	40,904	24,345	90,177

CALENDAR OF OILSEED EVENTS

- July 20 The Canadian Wheat Board announced its delivery quotas on flaxseed and rapeseed for the 1972-73 crop year.
- August 18 Preliminary estimates place carryover stocks of flaxseed and rapeseed in all North American positions at July 31, 1972 as follows with 1971 totals in brackets, in millions of bushels: flaxseed, 16.0 (26.6); and rapeseed, 41.8 (11.0).
- September 5 A report received from Mr. L.B. Stryker, Marketing Officer for Canada, Melbourne, stated that oilseed production in Australia has increased considerably over the past two years. The area planted to crops intended primarily for oil has increased from about 240,000 acres in 1969-70 to more than 1.1 million acres in 1971-72.
- 6 Based on conditions at August 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1972 was estimated as follows with 1971 totals in brackets, in millions of bushels: all wheat, 507.5 (529.6); oats for grain, 292.8 (363.5); barley, 497.7 (601.6); all rye, 13.1 (21.9); flaxseed, 18.3 (22.4); and rapeseed 59.5 (95.0).
- 7 According to a report received from Mr. H. G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Buenos Aires, the recent estimate of intentions for flaxseed in Argentina in 1972-73 is 468,700 hectares as compared to the revised 1971-72 seeded area of 538,800 hectares.



STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010740787

