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S Y M B O L S

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..	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 Output Expected to Recover in 1973

The following extract is taken from the August 31, 1973 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in 1973 world sunflowerseed production is expected to increase to 9.9 million metric tons—1 million above the reduced 1972 volume. The recovery, if it materializes, will follow 3 successive years of declining output. The indicated increase will materialize if: (1)Soviet output recovers to 5.5 million tons, based on an assumed average yield; (2)assumed trendline output in Eastern Europe occurs, based on more favourable growing conditions and some acreage expansion. The Soviet sunflower crop is reportedly doing quite well as of the first part of August.

The net increase in sunflowerseed already harvested in the first half of 1973 in the Southern Hemisphere was 72,700 tons above the 1972 volume. This increase could be roughly offset by indications of reduced U.S. output. If sunflowerseed production does reach the indicated volume this year, oil availabilities from the major producer-exporter countries will increase by roughly 450,000 tons, compared with a 200,000-tons decline this year. In 1974 meal availabilities in the major producer-exporter countries will increase by about 400,000 tons following an estimated 155,000-ton decline this year.

World sunflowerseed production declined by 4.2 per cent in calendar 1972 to 8.9 million metric tons. The major reasons for the drop in production were: (1) An 11 per cent or 0.6 million ton reduction in sunflowerseed output in the Soviet Union where acreage and yields were both below the 1971 levels; and (2) a decline in output in Yugoslavia and Hungary due to lower yields and somewhat less acreage. However, Romania, Bulgaria, Australia, and the United States did have larger outturns than in 1971.

Sunflower oil output in 1973 is calculated at 2.76 million tons for the four major producer-exporter countries (the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, and Argentina). This is 0.19 million tons less than 1972 sunflower oil output and is the fifth year of declining oil output.

On the meal side, 1973 output by the major producer-exporters is estimated at 2.7 million tons, 5 per cent below the 1972 volume. Turkey is included as a major producer-exporter of meal. Meal and oil production for 1973 is calculated on the basis of the volume of the seed harvested in the fall of 1972 in Northern Hemisphere countries and in early 1973 in countries in the Southern Hemisphere and using assumed average percentages for crush, meal and oil extraction.

State vegetable oil production in the Soviet Union for the September 1972 through May 1973 period was 2.01 million tons— a 137,000-ton decline from the same 9 months a year ago. The total calculated shortfall for Soviet sunflower oil output from the reduced 1972 crop is about 240,000 tons.

Sunflower oil exports from the major producer countries in 1973 are estimated to be 495,000 tons or 4 per cent below the 1972 volume. Argentina, which had almost no exports last year, is the only country forecast to expand oil exports above last year. In June, the Argentine Government put a 60,000-ton limit on sunflower oil exports in calendar 1973.

Exports of sunflowerseed and meal from the major producer-exporters are forecast at 500,000 tons in 1973. The rise of 23 per cent or 95,000 tons is due to an increase of 24 per cent in Argentina's sunflower meal exports, a 6 per cent rise in Turkish meal exports along with increased seed exports from Bulgaria and Romania.

In 1972 the largest importers of sunflowerseed were West Germany, France, Italy and Japan and of sunflower oil, West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg. Imports of seed and oil (oil basis) by all the major importers rose by 13 per cent or 61,200 tons above the 1971 volume. The increase reflected heavy increases in exports from minor producing countries such as the United States and Australia.

Fishmeal Production and Exports Down Sharply in 1973 some Recovery Anticipated in 1974

In calendar 1973, production of fishmeal in the major producer-exporter countries (Peru, Norway, South Africa, Chile, Denmark and Iceland) is estimated at only 1.5 million metric tons, compared with 2 million tons in 1972 and 3.2 million in 1971. This year's indicated decline chiefly reflects the current expectations that Peru may not resume fishing this year.

In 1974 fishmeal production in the major producer-exporter countries is expected to recover to 2.3 million tons. The recovery is predicated on the assumption that Peru achieves its 6-million ton catch target. If fishmeal production in calendar 1974 does achieve such a partial recovery, exports from the major producer-exporter countries could approximate 2 million tons, compared with 1.2 million this year and 2.4 million in 1972. This increase in exports in calendar 1974 is equivalent to the protein fraction of 56 million bushels more soybeans, compared with this year's decline equivalent to 83 million bushels.

World production of fishmeal in calendar 1973 is estimated at 3.5 million tons - 567,000 tons below the 1972 volume. This represents the third consecutive year of decline in production to a volume which is nearly 1.9 million tons below the 1970 record and 2.1 million tons below the 1960-72 trend. In 1974, despite the fact that world fishmeal output is projected to expand to 4.4 million tons chiefly reflecting the expected recovery in Peru, supplies will continue to be sharply below trend.

In Peru, the shortage of anchovies continues with fishmeal production amounting to less than 400,000 tons in the first half of calendar 1973, compared with about 843,100 tons in the same months of 1972. Following the July-August spawning period, ocean surveys will be made to determine the feasibility of resuming fishing in October. However, there is a strong possibility that full scale fishing may not be resumed until after the January-February 1974 spawn. The reported Peruvian anchovy catch target for calendar 1974 is 6 million tons. If achieved, production could approximate 1.2 million tons or 800,000 tons above this year's sharply reduced volume. Given this assumed partial recovery in output, exports in 1974 would be expected to approximate 1 million tons or perhaps 700,000 tons above this year's indicated volume.

Chilean fishmeal production is also being restricted by abnormal ocean currents off the West Coast of South America. Although Chile's fishmeal production will likely recover in 1974 as the oceanographic phenomena normalize, future exports will be limited by increasing domestic feed requirements for the expanding poultry industry.

Other major fishmeal producer-exporters, such as Norway, South Africa and Denmark have been faced with catch restrictions and/or fish stock limitations and therefore have been unable to expand their output and capitalize on the current high prices.

U.S. supplies of fishmeal (production plus imports) during the January-June 1973 period dropped to only 100,400 metric tons 227,700 tons below the comparable period in 1972. Nearly 90 per cent of the decline reflected a sharp drop in imports to only 21,000 tons, compared with 223,600 tons in the first half of 1972. However, production through June is also running one-sixth below the same period last year. The decline reflected unfavourable weather which hampered menhaden fishing.

Under pressure of tight supplies, U.S. fishmeal prices c.i.f. East Coast ports have skyrocketed to an unprecedented high monthly average of $628 per metric ton in June dropping to $595 in July, compared with $201 a year earlier. Fishmeal is no longer commanding as high a price ratio relative to soybean meal as it did a year or two ago.

The sharp price rise this year is a reflection of reduced fishmeal supplies and below trend availabilities of all oilseeds and meals together with continue expansion in world demand for high protein feeds. Also there have been revaluations in the major importing countries, i.e. the European Community and Japan, as well as devaluations in the major protein exporters, the United States, Peru and Brazil.

Fishmeal stocks held by the six member countries (Peru, Norway, South Africa, Chile, Iceland and Angola) of the Fishmeal Exporters Organization (FEO) on April 30, 1973, were reported at about 580,000 tons about 110,000 tons above the previous month but 465,000 tons below the same date a year earlier. The reduced level of stocks together with dim production prospects will severely limit imports into the major markets in calendar 1973.

Exports by the FEO countries during the January-April 1973 period declined to about 240,000 tons-780,000 tons below the same 4 months in 1972. The decline in exports for this period is equal to the protein fraction of 52 million bushels of soybeans. Interestingly, production by the FEO countries during the January-April period amounted to 770,000 tons only 350,000 tons below the comparable volume for the same months in 1972. During the January-April 1972 period stocks were being depleted from the relatively large volume of more than 1 million tons on January 1, 1972. This is in sharp contrast with the January-April 1973 period when the FEO countries were replenishing stocks from the low volume of less than 200,000 tons on January 1, 1973.

The world fish catch as reported by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) trended upward by 2.58 million tons per year during the 1964-71 period. About 58 per cent of the trendline increase, or 1.49 million tons, was used for extraction of meal and oil. However, the indicated meal extraction rate declined from 21.7 per cent in 1964 to 20.5 per cent in 1971.

Fish Oil Availabilities Drop Sharply in 1973 some Recovery Likely in 1974

World production of fish oil, including fish liver oil, in calendar 1973 is estimated at 720,000 metric tons-187,000 below last year's reduced volume and 420,000 tons below the record 1971 output. Virtually all of this year's decline is in the major producer-exporter countries chiefly Peru.

In 1973, world net exports of fish oil are estimated at only 375,000 tons-288,000 tons below the 1972 volume and the smallest since 1964. The estimated decline is equal to the oil fraction of 60 million bushels of soybeans.

In 1974, there are prospects for some recovery in world production and exports of fish oil. Production could rise to 840,000 tons-120,000 above the indicated 1973 volume-if Peru achieves her 6-million ton catch target. This also assumes the oil extraction rate for Peruvian anchovies continues to be sharply depressed and unchanged from the 2.5 per cent level indicated for this year. The oil extraction rate indicated for 1974 is substantially below the 1965-73 linear trend projection of 4.1 per cent. If some recovery in 1974 fish oil production materializes as expected, world net exports of fish oil could easily rise to 450,000 tons-75,000 tons above this year's projected volume.

World exports of fish oil during the 1960-72 period grew by 36,700 tons annually. The major producer-exporters accounted for 28,200 of the total. About three-fourths of the growth in world fish oil production moved into export. Among the major producer-exporters, nearly 87 per cent of the output expansion was exported, while domestic consumption in these five countries grew by only 4,400 tons per year.

In view of the sharply below trend output and exports resulting from the continuing anchovy scarcity off the West Coast of South America as well as fishing restrictions and quotas in many other areas, the prospects for future growth in world production and exports of fish oil could be limited to something less than past growth trends. During the January-June period this year, U.S. fish oil production amounted to 27,970 tons compared with 30,160 tons in the first half of 1972. This year U.S. exports through June amounted to 13,650 tons against 14,150 in the same period in 1972. In mid-July, prices for Peruvian semi-refined fish oil, c.i.f. Europe rose to 18.7 cents per pound-up 3.6 cents from the June average and more than double the 7.9-cent level of a year ago.

World Palm Oil Production and Export Expansion to Accelerate in 1973; Continued Long-Term Expansion Indicated

According to the June 1973 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade world palm oil production in calendar 1973 is forecast at 2.4 million metric tons-up 12 per cent or 251,000 tons above the 1972 volume. Although this year's anticipated increase is only 27,000 tons more than last year's gain, expansion in the major producer-exporter countries (West Malaysia, Sabah, Indonesia, Ivory Coast and Zaire) at 231,000 tons is substantially above the 184,000 increse registered in 1972.

Major factors affecting palm oil in 1973:

1. Improved rainfall in West Malaysia together with expanding acreage should boost this year's output by 166,000 tons-more than 50 per cent above the 1972 increase of 106,000 tons.

2. Continued expansion of harvest acreage in Sabah, Indonesia and the Ivory Coast will increase output in these countries by 75,000 tons-nearly equal to the increase achieved in 1972.

3. All of the expansion in output in the major producing countries is expected to move into export due to attractive world prices. This is in contrast to 1972 when some build up in stocks took place in West Malaysia.

During the 1960-72 period, world palm oil production trended upward by 64,100 tons per year, 60,000 tons of which was in the major producer-exporter countries. However since 1967, there has been a sharp acceleration in output and the 1967-72 trend indicates annual production expansion at 184,700 tons per year, 139,000 tons of which was in the major producer-exporter countries.

Substantial long-term growth is expected in output from new acreage in West Malaysia, Sabah and the Ivory Coast. This output expansion is expected to be channeled largely into export markets. If this occurs, the past annual growth trends in palm oil production and export which have accelerated sharply since 1967, are expected to accelerate further during the 1973-80 period.

In 1973 world palm oil exports are forecast at 1.34 million tons-about 250,000 tons or 11 per cent above the 1972 volume. The increase is more than double the 107,000 increase registered in 1972 and approximates the previous record increase achieved in 1971. Virtually all of this year's anticipated export growth will be from West Malaysia, Sabah, Indonesia and the Ivory Coast.

Palm kernel production this year is forecast at 1.06 million tons-51,000 tons above the 1972 volume. Expansion of kernel production is from the same major-producer countries as palm oil mentioned above. The percentage expansion is substantially less for kernels than palm oil. This reflects the smaller kernel size in relation to the fleshy portion of the fruit among the newer varieties that have been planted in recent year.

Exports of palm kernels and oil in 1973 are forecast at about 365,000 tons,oil basis, or 25,000 tons above the 1972 volume. Export growth in 1972 was nil, reflecting reduced movements from Nigeria, Zaire, Sierra Leone, Dahomey, and Liberia which about offset the continued uptrend in exports from Malaysia, Sabah and Indonesia. In 1972, the long-term expansion in exports of palm kernel oil was accelerated with palm kernel oil exports rising to 151,600 tons, compared with 112,800 tons in 1971. Contrasting with this increase, exports of palm kernels, as such, declined to about 400,000 tons, kernel basis, or one-sixth below the 1971 volume. Exports of palm kernel oil in 1972 accounted for 44 per cent of the combined exports of kernels and oil on an oil basis, compared with only 33 per cent in 1971.

West Malaysia's 1973 production of palm oil is forecast to rise to 825,000 metric tons-25 per cent above the 1972 volume of 629,000 tons. The anticipated increase reflects a 20-per cent increase in harvested acreage together with some improvement in yield. Anticipated resumption of the upward trend in yields is based on increased rainfall that had fallen in the period affecting exports in the first 7 months of 1973. Although yet below normal, rainfall has been running 14 per cent above the same period a year ago.

The increase in West Malaysian palm oil acreage in recent years has been largely on private estates as a replacement for old low-yielding rubber trees. Future acreage expansion will be governed to a large extent by the official encouragement given to long-term diversification of crops. Activities of the Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA) together with State government programs are expected to boost plantings by more than 90,000 acres per year through 1975. If West Malaysian palm oil acreage expands as planned, plantings will exceed 1.5 million acres by 1975 and production could more than triple by 1980.

Palm oil exports from West Malaysia in 1973 are expected to approximate 800,000 tons-29 per cent above the 1972 volume of 622,300 tons. The estimated 1973 export

increase at 177,700 tons is more than double the 86,900 tons increase registered in 1972. The accelerated growth will reflect a substantially larger increase in output. A large share of the 1972 export increase moved to the United States, Singapore, the Netherlands and West Germany.

In 1972 West Malaysia became the largest exporter of palm kernel oil, as such, with a volume of 49,400 tons, compared with only 4,800 tons in 1971. The increase reflected expanded palm kernel output as well as a significant increase in imports from Indonesia. Also crushings expanded sharply due to the establishment of four crushings mills. Consequently, exports of palm kernels in 1972 declined to only 700 tons-15,000 tons below the 1971 volume. Reportedly there is an export surcharge on palm kernel exports-to encourage export of the products-which may substantially influence the future volume of the palm kernel exports.

U.S. imports of palm oil during the January-April period amounted to 64,900 metric tons, compared with 67,000 tons during the same months a year ago. This slight drop in imports follows the 90-per cent gain made in calendar 1972 to 196,900 tons. Growth in U.S. imports of palm oil in calendar 1973 may expand about in proportion with the world increase in palm oil availabilities. This is in sharp contrast with 1971 and 1972 when the United States absorbed an increasing proportion of world palm oil exports.

U.S. imports of palm kernel oil through April of calendar 1973 amounted to only 11,600 tons-well below the 18,200 tons imported in the same four months of 1972. In calendar 1972, U.S. palm kernel oil imports totalled 44,914 tons, compared with 43,433 tons in 1971. In 1972, U.S. imports accounted for about 13.2 per cent of world exports and oil, oil basis, compared with 12.8 per cent in 1971 and 11.9 per cent in 1970.

In May 1973, prices for Malaysian palm oil in Europe increased to about 14.4 U.S. cents per pound-the fifth consecutive month of rising prices. Prices in May were nearly 50 per cent above the 10.3 cents averaged in May 1972. In May prices were the highest in recent year's exceeding the February 1971 level of 12.8 cents per pound by 12 per cent. The May oil prices reflected the relatively tight aggregate supplies for all oils despite the substantial increase in palm oil availabilities. World production of fats and oils this year is expected to register only a 130,000-tons increase-the smallest since 1963.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Below Previous Year Data recorded for the 1972-73 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 17.9 million bushels 17 per cent below the 21.6 million of the previous year and marketings of rapeseed, at 62.8 million registered a 10 per cent decrease from the corresponding 1971-72 figure of 69.8 million.

Domestic Crushing Crushings of the major oilseeds, flaxseed, rapeseed, soybeans and sunflowerseed in Canada during the 1972-73 crop year (August-July), have amounted to a total of 40.8 million bushels, 5 per cent below the 43.0 million of the previous crop year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 22.5 million bushels of soybeans as compared with 23.3 million during the crop year 1971-72. Crushings of rapeseed at a record 15.6 million bushels, were 29 per cent above the next-to-record previous year's figure of 12.0 million.

Flaxseed crushed in 1972-73 amounted to 2.6 million bushels, 15 per cent less than last year's comparable total of 3.1 million while some 2.3 million bushels of sunflowerseed were crushed during 1972-73, unchanged from 1971-72.

1972-73 Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans

Flaxseed exports during 1972-73 at 19.6 million bushels, were 24 per cent lower than the previous high of 25.7 million of 1971-72 but 28 per cent above the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) average of 15.4 million. Major markets for this oilseed in 1972-73 were: Netherlands with imports of 5.8 million bushels, Japan with 4.3 million, West Germany with 4.1 million and Britain with 1.9 million. Clearances of Canadian rapeseed in the 1972-73 crop year amounted to a record 54.1 million bushels, 27 per cent larger than the previous year's figure of 42.6 million. The major markets for this commodity were Japan, 30.8 million bushels; followed by Bangladesh, 4.5 million; Italy, 3.6 million; India, 3.5 million; the Netherlands, 3.1 million; Germany West, 2.9 million; and France, 2.0 million. Customs exports of soybeans during the crop year 1972-73 at 1.1 million bushels declined by 22 per cent the previous year's total of 1.4 million. Britain with 1.0 million bushels accounted for 92 per cent of the crop year total.

Outlook for Oilseed Crops

The 1973 flaxseed crop is currently forecast at 18.9 million bushels, some 7 per cent higher than last year's outturn of 17.6 million. Seeded acreage increased by 10 per cent but average yields at 13.0 bushels per acre decreased by 2 per pent. Rapeseed production in 1973 is forecast at 55.3 million bushels compared with 57.3 million produced in 1972. Acreage seeded, at 3.2 million acres in 1973, decreased by 4 per cent from the 1972 level of 3.3 million but average yields at 17.6 bushels per acre are slightly above the 1972 average of 17.5 bushels.

Weather and Crops

A Telegraphic Crop Report, published by Statistics Canada on September 12, 1973 summarized crop conditions in each of the Prairie Provinces as follows:

Swathing is almost finished in Manitoba and combining is about 40 to 50 per cent complete with average yields reported throughout the province. Heavy rains a week ago delayed harvesting operations and a hail storm caused extensive damage to crops in the northwest and central regions. Lower grades are expected due to excessive weathering. Fall tillage of stubble fields is well under way.

Over 50 per cent of the cereals and rapeseed are now combined in Saskatchewan. The warm dry weather is maturing late crops in the north and northeast where combining will be general by the weekend. Wet weather delayed combining and deteriorated the sample in the central and eastern districts last week. However, combining had resumed by the weekend. Most yields are better than anticipated earlier.

In the south of Alberta farmers have nearly completed harvesting grain, oilseeds and some canning crops with variable yields reported. The seeding of fall cereals is also practically finished and growers of main crop potatoes have now started to dig. Elsewhere in the province work is much less advanced partially as a result of recent rains in some districts and the per cent of both swathing and combining completed varies considerably from place to place.

Delivery Quotas 1973-74 Crop Year — The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 1 under date of July 27, 1973 for the 1973-74 Crop Year stated that the Board wishes to advise that all delivery quotas in effect in the 1972-73 crop year, including all special quotas and special permits, will automatically expire as at the close of business July 31, 1973.

Effective on and after August 1, 1973, the Board's quota policy for the 1973-74 crop year will be as indicated below.

Separate quotas, providing for the delivery of the kinds and grades of grain needed to meet market requirements will be established by the Board for Hard Red Spring, Durum, Soft White Spring, Alberta Winters, Utility types of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed and Rapeseed, and will be based on the producer's quota acres assigned by him and shown in his 1973-74 delivery permit book.

Quotas for the delivery of Board Wheat, Oats and Barley will be non-cumulative and each quota as announced will be designated by an alphabetic letter; e.g., the first Wheat quota will be Wheat "A"; the second Wheat "B"; and so on as quotas are established. Similar alphabetical designations will be used for Oats and Barley quotas.

Quotas for non-Board grains will be cumulative and these quotas will be announced in the usual way at a specified level per assigned quota acre.

Selected Soft White Spring wheat.—Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications submitted by Mills on behalf of producers to deliver Selected Soft White Spring Wheat provided:

(a) the producer has assigned quota acres to Selected Soft White Spring Wheat; and

(b) the Mill agrees to accept delivery of the Selected Soft White Spring Wheat when shipped to it.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Selected Soft White Spring Wheat No. 1 dated July 27, 1973.

Producers with Soft White Spring Wheat who are unable to take advantage of this program will be able to deliver this type of wheat to country elevators under separate quotas that will be established for this type of wheat.

Selected Pitic 62 wheat.—Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of high quality Pitic 62 Wheat for permission to deliver such wheat provided:

(a) the producer has re-assigned fifty (50) quota acres to Selected Pitic Wheat for the shipment of a carlot; and

(b) a representative sample of such carlot has been submitted to and accepted by a selector, and meets the following specifications:

(i) must grade No. 1 or No. 2 Canada Utility.

(ii) have a minimum of fifty-eight (58) pounds test weight per bushel.

(iii) be not less than 95 per cent Pitic variety, reasonably sound and fairly well matured kernels with not over 3 per cent other cereal grains.

(iv) moisture content must not be over 14.5 per cent.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Selected Pitic 62 Wheat No. 1 dated July 27, 1973.

Selected oats to mills and processors.—Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of high quality oats for permission to deliver such oats provided:

(a) the producer has assigned quota acres to Selected Oats;

(b) a representative sample of such oats has been submitted to and accepted by a mill or processor as suitable and to be used for the manufacture of breakfast foods and other products used for human consumption;

(c) the oats will grade Extra No. 1 Feed or higher; and

(d) a premium is to be paid to the producer for such oats so accepted.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Selected Oats No. 1 dated July 27, 1973.

Selected malting, pot and pearling barley.—Effective August 1 the Board will consider applications on behalf of producers of malting, pot and/or pearling barley for permission to deliver one car of such barley provided:

(a) the producer has assigned fifty (50) quota acres to such barley.

(b) a representative sample of such carlot has been submitted to and accepted by a maltster or shipper as suitable for malting, pot and/or pearling; and

(c) a premium is to be paid to the producer for the carlot of barley so accepted.

Full details covering the foregoing provisions are outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Selected Barley No. 1 dated July 27, 1973.

Rye to distillers and flaxseed or rapeseed for crushing plants during the 1973-74 crop year.—Separate quota acres assignments will not be required for delivery of rye, flaxseed or rapeseed to country elevators or specialty markets. Producers will make only one acreage assignment for each of these grains when completing their 1973-74 permit books. This single assignment for each of these three grains will be the basis for deliveries that are made during the current crop year, whether it be to a country elevator or to a specialty market, such as a crushing plant or distillery. The permit book has therefore been re-designed to accomodate such deliveries.

Specialty market quotas for the 1973-74 crop year are as detailed hereunder effective August 1, 1973:

Rye to Distillers - thirty (30) bushels per assigned quota acre.
Flaxseed to Crushers - twenty (20) bushels per assigned quota acre.
Rapeseed to Crushers - twenty-five (25) bushels per assigned quota acre.

The "maximum deliverable" of rye, flax or rapeseed for a producer will be determined by multiplying the quota acres assigned in the permit book to each of the grains times the quota level established for the respective specialty market.

Deliveries to country elevators will be basis the quota acres assigned in the permit book and quota levels will be announced by the Board from time to time.

Total deliveries under elevator quotas plus total deliveries to specialty markets cannot exceed the maximum deliverable for each grain.

The maximum balance deliverable to distillers, rapeseed or flaxseed crushing plants must be reduced by deliveries made to country elevators.

It will be appreciated if all companies will bring the 1973-74 quota policy to the attention of elevator managers and producers.

GENERAL QUOTAS 1973-74 AS AT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1973

		A	
Alberta Red Winter		5	All blocks
Soft White Spring		5	All blocks
Rye	20		All blocks
Flaxseed	15		All blocks
Rapeseed (other)	15		All blocks

SPECIAL QUOTAS AS AT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1973

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		
Rye for distilleries	30 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Flaxseed for processors	20 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)		
Rapeseed for crushers	25 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks
Two-Row barley		
Six-Row barley (olli variety)		
Malting pot & pearling barley	50 bushels per assigned quota acre	All blocks

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces during the 1972-73 crop year were below their comparable deliveries of the previous crop year. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 17.9 million bushels, 17 per cent below the 1971-72 comparable total of 21.6 million but 2 per cent lower than the ten-year average for the period of 18.3 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings were 61.1 million bushels, some 12 per cent less than the 69.8 million of the previous season but sharply above the ten-year average for the period of 20.0 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces 1972-73 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed(1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 1, 1972 — May 23, 1973	4,364	9,133	2,517	16,013
May 30	36	57	14	106
June 6	53	173	28	254
13	61	153	26	239
20	124	195	30	349
27	74	173	40	288
July 4	66	159	22	246
11	10	75	19	103
18	10	22	13	44
25	13	81	16	110
31	22	131	13	166
Total	4,831	10,352	2,738	17,920
1971-72 crop year[r]	4,592	12,714	4,274	21,580
10-year average 1961-62 — 1970-71	8,085	6,202	3,973	18,259
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1, 1972 — May 23, 1973	7,120	24,175	20,572	51,867
May 30	67	146	98	311
June 4	136	1,000	834	1,970
13	146	640	500	1,285
20	158	897	810	1,866
27	109	700	307	1,117
July 4	83	354	419	856
11	97	376	108	581
18	166	158	120	444
25	32	170	100	301
31	46	364	126	536
Total	8,160	28,981	23,993	61,134
1971-72 crop year[r]	8,588	36,946	24,304	69,838
10-year average 1961-62 — 1970-71	1,891	10,003	8,078	19,973

(1) Includes receipts at primary, process, terminal elevators and platform loadings.
(2) Includes marketings at unlicensed elevators.

Marketings of Ontario Soybeans

Marketings of Ontario soybeans during the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 13.8 million bushels, 47 per cent above the comparable 1971-72 total of 9.4 million and in sharp contrast to the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) average of 7.1 million bushels.

Marketings of Soybeans in Ontario(1) 1972-73 with Comparisons

Month	10-year average 1961-62 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		bushels	
August	64,731	44,570	108,128
September	131,709	121,172	69,018
October	2,652,286	2,837,091	3,184,213
November	1,254,312	2,408,814	2,560,945
December	488,043	548,800	1,863,329
January	413,250	463,894	3,365,254
February	398,617	491,178	912,248
March	327,966	831,254	662,810
April	394,656	667,398	392,164
May	405,004	363,579	403,361
June	361,027	384,749	283,571
July	191,682	199,057	—
Total	7,083,284	9,361,556	13,805,041

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators

At August 29, 1973 a total of 544,000 bushels of Canadian and United States soybeans were in store in eastern transfer elevators in sharp contrast to both the 212,000 bushels in 1972 and the 3,572,000 in 1971. Of the 544,000 bushels in store at August 29, 1973, some 345,000 were United States soybeans while 199,000 were Canadian eastern soybeans.

Canadian and United States Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators August 29, 1973 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
		thousand bushels	
Canadian			
Toronto	124	24	6
Montreal	13	—	—
Port Cartier	—	—	186
Sarnia	—	—	7
Sub-total	137	24	199
United States			
Montreal	1,387	—	—
Trois-Rivières	—	16	4
Quebec	1,206	—	341
Baie Comeau	439	172	—
Port Cartier	403	—	—
Sub-total	3,435	188	345
Total	3,572	212	544

Commercial Supplies Total visible supplies of Canadian flaxseed on August 29 this year, at 5.5 million bushels were 44 per cent smaller than the 9.9 million in 1972 and in sharp contrast to the 15.6 million in 1971. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in primary elevators and at the Lakehead. The 2.6 million bushels at primary elevators were 46 per cent less than the previous year's figure of 4.9 million and sharply below the 6.7 million of two years ago. Stocks of flaxseed in Thunder Bay, at 1.8 million decreased by 35 per cent from the 2.8 million in 1972 and considerable smaller than the 5.2 million of 1971. Rapessed stocks at August 29 this year amounted to 18.3 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in primary elevators (9.3 million), in Thunder Bay(2.8 million), in Vancouver-New Westminster (2.7 million) and in transit rail western division (2.6 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, August 29, 1973 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	1,263	927	321
Saskatchewan	3,898	2,713	1,910
Alberta	1,490	1,228	377
Sub-total	6,651	4,868	2,608
Process elevators	74	41	30
Interior terminals	2	190	108
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,497	849	286
Thunder Bay	5,215	2,757	1,784
In transit rail (western division)	987	996	625
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	160	93	2
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,027	72	29
In transit lake	—	—	57
Total	15,613	9,866	5,529

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, August 29, 1973 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	221	740	820
Saskatchewan	1,653	7,293	5,924
Alberta	1,191	5,305	2,537
Sub-total	3,065	13,338	9,281
Process elevators	661	958	437
Interior terminals	5	83	330
Vancouver-New Westminster	2,001	3,031	2,652
Thunder Bay	2,729	4,834	2,766
In transit rail (western division)	886	2,694	2,637
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	56	118	2
In transit lake	—	—	97
In transit rail(eastern division)	—	—	90
Total	9,403	25,056	18,292

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, May 30 — August 29, 1973

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		millions bushels			
1	May 30, 1973	.1	.1	.2	5.6
2	June 6	.3	.3	.3	5.6
3	13	.2	.2	.4	5.3
4	20	.3	.3	.5	5.2
5	27	.3	.3	.6	4.9
6	July 4	.2	.2	.4	4.7
7	11	.1	.1	.7	4.2
8	18	.04	.04	.6	3.7
9	25	.1	.1	.5	3.3
10	31	.1	.1	.4	2.9
11	August 8	.01	.01	.01	2.8
12	15	—	—	.1	2.8
13	22	.05	.04	.3	2.5
14	29	.2	.2	.1	2.6

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, May 30 — August 29, 1973

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		million bushels			
1	May 30, 1973	.3	.3	.5	13.4
2	June 6	2.0	1.4	1.0	13.8
3	13	1.3	1.1	1.2	13.7
4	20	1.9	1.2	1.4	13.5
5	27	1.1	1.0	1.2	13.3
6	July 4	.9	.6	.8	13.1
7	11	.6	.4	1.1	13.5
8	18	.4	.3	1.1	11.6
9	25	.3	.2	1.4	10.5
10	31	.3	.2	1.1	9.6
11	August 8	.01	.01	.03	9.2
12	15	.2	.1	.3	8.9
13	22	.9	.9	1.1	9.0
14	29	.8	.8	.5	9.3

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, May 30 — August 29, 1973

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipt	Shipments	Stocks		No.
million bushels							
.02	.03	.6	.2	.2	3.1	.3	1
.02	—	.6	.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	2
.1	.2	.5	.4	.3	2.0	.6	3
.1	.1	.5	.4	.9	1.4	1.0	4
.1	.03	.6	.4	.4	1.4	.5	5
.1	—	.7	.5	.1	1.8	—	6
.1	.2	.6	.7	.7	1.8	1.0	7
.1	—	.7	.4	.2	2.0	.2	8
.1	.2	.6	.5	—	2.5	.2	9
.1	.1	.5	.2	.3	2.3	.3	10
.01	—	.5	.4	.5	2.3	.5	11
.1	—	.6	.1	.5	1.9	.5	12
.04	—	.7	.2	—	2.1	.03	13
.003	.4	.3	—	.3	1.8	.8	14

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, May 30 — August 29, 1973

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		No.
million bushels							
.2	.3	3.3	.2	1.1	4.6	.9	1
.2	.9	2.6	.1	.8	4.0	2.3	2
.5	.9	2.3	.2	.5	3.7	1.3	3
.7	.5	2.5	.4	1.0	3.1	1.5	4
.7	.2	3.0	.6	.9	2.8	1.0	5
.7	.5	3.2	.4	—	3.2	.5	6
.7	.8	3.1	.3	.05	3.5	.8	7
.7	1.0	2.9	.2	—	3.7	1.0	8
.8	.5	3.2	.4	—	4.0	.5	9
.4	.8	2.8	.3	.5	3.8	1.3	10
.5	.04	3.3	.6	—	4.4	.04	11
.6	.6	3.3	.3	.6	4.0	1.3	12
.4	.1	3.6	.3	1.0	3.3	1.1	13
.1	1.0	2.7	.01	.6	2.8	1.5	14

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1972-73

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 10,972 cars 21 per cent less than the 13,855 cars of this oilseed inspected during the 1971-72 crop year. Some 95.7 per cent of the August-July 1972-73 inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 96.6 per cent for the comparable period a year ago.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during August-July of the 1972-73 crop year, at 26,912 cars were 18 per cent above the 22,837 cars of this oilseed inspected in the previous crop year. The 91.0 per cent of the August-July 1972-73 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents a decline of 8 per cent from the 98.7 per cent falling into this category in 1971-72.

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected(1), August-July 1972-73 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year				
	Average 1966-67 1970-71	1971-72		1972-73	
	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
Flaxseed					
1 C.W.	81.1	13,381	96.6	10,497	95.7
2 C.W.	2.3	152	1.1	188	1.7
3 C.W.	1.0	87	0.6	74	0.7
4 C.W.	0.1	15	0.1	5	0.1
Tough(2, 3)	11.8	144	1.0	170	1.6
Damp(2, 4)	2.6	11	0.1	3	(5)
Rejected(2)	0.3	41	0.3	20	0.2
All others	0.6	24	0.2	15	0.1
Totals	100.0	13,855	100.0	10,972	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)		28,728,000		32,244,000	
Rapeseed					
1 Canada	94.4	22,529	98.7	24,493	91.0
2 Canada	2.0	44	0.2	661	2.5
3 Canada	0.6	24	0.1	347	1.3
Others	3.0	240	1.1	1,411	5.2
Totals	100.0	22,837	100.0	26,912	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)		53,200,000		64,002,000	

(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.
(5) Less than .05 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, 1973 amounted to 11.9 million bushels, 20 per cent less than the 14.8 million at the comparable date in 1972. The season of navigation opened on March 30, 1973 while the 1972 season opened on April 14. Shipments of flaxseed at 5.9 million and rapeseed, at 6.0 million bushels each accounting for about half of the 1973 total.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from the Opening of Navigation to July 31, 1973 and to Approximately the Same Date 1961 to 1972

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
		bushels	
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
1973	5,904,141	5,994,146	11,898,287

(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 1972-73 crop year amounted to 0.3 million bushels, down sharply from the 0.7 million shipped during the 1971-72 crop year. The bulk of the shipments consisted of 0.3 million bushels of flaxseed compared with 0.6 million the previous year.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Month	1971-72			1972-73		
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
			bushels			
August	—	31,360	31,360	—	—	—
September	23,747	—	23,747	64,772	—	64,772
October	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	7,854	—	7,854
December	—	26,486	26,486	76,758	—	76,758
January	68,704	8,790	77,494	135,934	—	135,934
February	76,660	15,581	92,241	—	—	—
March	47,206	8,911	56,117	—	—	—
April	82,528	2,215	84,743	15,710	—	15,710
May	107,816	—	107,816	23,546	16,504	40,050
June	113,954	21,666	135,620	—	—	—
July	50,930	—	50,930	—	—	—
Totals	573,545	115,009	688,554	324,574	16,504	341,078

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Crop Years 1961-62 — 1972-73

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
		bushels		
Quantity crushed				
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	23,437,360	1,079,883
1971-72	3,101,009[r]	12,049,925	23,313,953	2,331,580
1972-73	2,633,330	15,572,366	22,507,236	2,298,493
		pounds		
Oil produced				
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	242,325,308	12,570,638
1971-72	59,836,455	234,285,936	241,258,961	28,950,071
1972-73	50,182,582	295,342,344	218,531,048	28,281,783
		tons		
Oil meal produced				
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	549,175	5,977
1971-72	54,980[r]	179,265	544,351	12,897
1972-73	46,338	225,056	532,382	12,781

Stocks of Oilseeds and Products in Crushing Plants, Canada
July 31, 1961-73

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
		bushels		
Raw material				
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	653,880r	2,651,151	253,502
1972	298,411	864,022	1,986,094	128,414
1973	91,161	699,808	888,340	351,228
		pounds		
Oil				
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	4,199,765r	8,267,948	556,360
1972	7,904,519	11,871,644	8,201,020	1,219,052
1973	5,267,845	11,428,494	7,424,841	587,400
		tons		
Oil meal				
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	5,532r	9,765	559
1972	923	3,554	14,253	344
1973	542	5,087	19,475	194

August Forecast of the 1973 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops

Canada's 1973 wheat crop, currently forecast at 604.4 million bushels is 13 per cent larger than last year's 533.3 million, but two per cent below the ten-year (1962-71) average of 614.2 million. The increase in production over the 1972 figure results from a 16 per cent increase in this year's seeded acreage in the Prairie Provinces. The average yield decreased slightly from 25.0 bushels in 1972 to 24.4 bushels per acre this year, but is above the 1962-71 average of 23.8 bushels per acre. The 1973 crop of spring wheat, forecast at 590.6 million bushels is being harvested from a seeded area of 24.4 million acres and yielding an indicated 24.2 bushels per acre. The 1972 spring wheat crop of 517.4 million bushels was produced on 21.0 million acres and yielded an average of 24.7 bushels per acre. The 1973 yield for Ontario's winter wheat crop is placed at 39.4 bushels per acre as compared with 43.5 bushels in 1972. With a 4 per cent decrease in acreage this year's production at 13.8 million bushels is well below the 15.9 million in 1972.

Production of oats in 1973 forecast at 333.3 million bushels, represents an increase of 11 per cent from last year's total of 300.2 million but a 12 per cent decrease from the ten-year average of 378.6 million. The average yield for the 1973 oat crop is estimated at 49.9 bushels per acre compared with last year's 49.2 bushels. The 1973 barley crop is forecast at 484.1 million bushels, some 7 per cent lower than last year's 518.4 million but 60 per cent above the ten-year average of 303.0 million bushels. The average yield for the 1973 barley crop is estimated at 40.5 bushels per acre compared with 41.4 bushels in 1972.

Production of rye, forecast at 14.4 million bushels is 7 per cent above last year's outturn of 13.5 but below the ten-year average of 15.4 million bushels. Some 13.7 million bushels of this year's crop is fall rye which averaged 23.1 bushels per acre, while the spring rye crop is forecast at 0.7 million bushels, averaging 17.6 bushels per acre. Canada's 1973 crop of mixed grains is forecast at 98.2 million bushels compared with last year's 104.3 million and the ten-year average of 83.4 million bushels. Average yields decreased from 50.5 bushels in 1972 to 49.1 bushels per acre in 1973.

This year's flaxseed crop currently forecast at 18.9 million bushels will be some 7 per cent higher than last year's revised outturn of 17.6 million. This year's higher production results from an increase of 10 per cent in seeded acreage. Production of rapeseed is placed at 55.3 million bushels in 1973, as compared with the 57.3 million bushels produced in 1972. Acreage seeded this year decreased 4 per cent from the 1972 level and the average yield at 17.6 bushels per acre is slightly above last year's average of 17.5 bushels.

August Forecast of the 1973 Production of Principal Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, Compared with 1972

Province and crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1972	1973	1972	1973(1)	1972	1973(1)
	acres				bushels	
CANADA						
Winter wheat	365,000	350,000	43.5	39.4	15,878,000	13,790,000
Spring wheat(2)	20,984,700	24,385,700	24.7	24.2	517,410,000	590,616,000
All wheat	21,349,700	24,735,700	25.0	24.4	533,288,000	604,406,000
Oats for grain	6,104,000	6,678,000	49.2	49.9	300,208,000	333,338,000
Barley for grain	12,510,900	11,958,200	41.4	40.5	518,413,000	484,065,000
Fall rye	593,000	591,500	21.6	23.1	12,784,000	13,669,000
Spring rye	41,500	42,000	17.8	17.6	740,000	740,000
All rye	634,500	633,500	21.3	22.7	13,524,000	14,409,000
Mixed grains	2,064,900	2,001,500	50.5	49.1	104,285,000	98,229,000
Flaxseed	1,321,000 r	1,450,000	13.3 r	13.0	17,617,000 r	18,900,000
Rapeseed	3,270,000	3,150,000	17.5	17.6	57,300,000	55,300,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat(2)	20,800,000	24,200,000	24.7	24.2	513,000,000	585,000,000
Oats for grain(3)	4,660,000	5,300,000	51.1	51.3	238,000,000	272,000,000
Barley for grain	11,900,000	11,350,000(3)	41.3	40.2	492,000,000	456,000,000
Rye	581,500	582,000	20.5	22.2	11,940,000	12,940,000
Flaxseed	1,320,000	1,450,000	13.3 r	13.0	17,600,000 r	18,900,000
Rapeseed	3,270,000	3,150,000	17.5	17.6	57,300,000	55,300,000

(1) As indicated on basis of conditions on or about August 15.
(2) Includes durum wheat.
(3) Estimated areas for harvest as grain.

Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1973

Total carryover stocks of the six major Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31, 1973 were estimated at 676.6 million bushels, 30 per cent below last year's revised total of 972.8 million. Decreases occurred in stocks in each of the six major grains as compared with 1972.

Total stocks of Canadian wheat were estimated at 366.1 million bushels, compared with last year's revised estimate of 583.8 million bushels. Stocks of oats in all positions, estimated at 79.7 million bushels, were 33 per cent smaller than last year's 118.3 million. Barley stocks, at 192.7 million bushels, were down 2 per cent from the 195.8 million held in 1972. Carryover stocks of rye in all positions, estimated at 10.2 million bushels, were down 35 per cent from last year's 15.8 million. July-end carryover stocks of flaxseed at 7.8 million bushels were 51 per cent below last year's 16.0 million and rapeseed, at 20.1 million bushels was sharply below last year's figure of 43.1 million.

Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1973

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
In Canada						
On farms	115,000	65,000	88,000	1,600	600	400
Primary elevators(1)	141,387	8,309	64,792	4,842	2,826	9,211
Process elevators	4,014	191	2,681	104	43	564
Interior terminals	552	120	4,110	—	212	277
Vancouver-New Westminster	6,198	6	2,464	602	533	2,841
Victoria	296	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Rupert	765	—	—	—	—	—
Churchill	2,462	46	1,207	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	30,003	2,076	16,426	2,045	2,343	3,824
In transit rail:						
Western division	23,396	1,073	6,441	700	1,054	2,985
Eastern division	381	543	124	—	—	—
In transit lake	11,635	132	2,103	—	147	—
Eastern transfer elevators	26,906	2,035	4,307	311	68	8
Eastern mills(1)	2,507	128	—	—	—	—
Western mills(1)	558	—	2	2	—	—
Total in Canada(1)	366,060	79,659	192,657	10,206	7,826	20,110
In United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Canadian grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1973(1)	366,060	79,659	192,657	10,206	7,826	20,110
Comparative stocks, July 31, 1972[r]						
In Canada	583,757	118,257	195,843	15,796	16,032	43,139
In United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Canada and United States	583,757	118,257	195,843	15,796	16,032	43,139
Average stocks, July 31, 1963-72	630,052	128,734	139,628	9,389	9,885	—

(1) Preliminary revised — subject to further revision.

Stocks on Farms — Farm-held stocks of the six major grains in Canada at July 31, 1973 amounted to 270.6 million bushels, only half of last year's total of 541.3 million. Declines occurred in stocks of each of the six grains as compared with those of 1972. This year's stocks on farms at July 31, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year 1963-72 averages in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 115.0 (311.5, 245.7); oats, 65.0 (96.0, 94.4); barley, 88.0 (106.0, 72.4); rye, 1.6 (5.5, 3.1); flaxseed, 0.6 (6.0, 2.5); and rapeseed, 0.4 (16.3, N.A.).

Data for farm stocks estimates were obtained from the annual July 31 Statistics Canada stocks survey as modified by available information on disposition. In addition, in the Prairie Provinces, the results of a special stocks survey conducted in conjunction with the annual June acreage survey, were taken into account. 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, 1973 and 1972

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
Prince Edward Island ...	25	300	100	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	50	200	100	—	—	—
New Brunswick	25	500	100	—	—	—
Quebec	1,400	6,000	700	—	—	—
Ontario	3,000	5,000	3,500	—	—	—
Manitoba	5,000	8,000	8,000	100	100	50
Saskatchewan	85,000	22,000	36,000	800	400	250
Alberta	20,000	22,000	38,000	700	100	100
British Columbia	500	1,000	1,500	—	—	—
Total, July 31, 1973(1)	115,000	65,000	88,000	1,600	600	400
Total, July 31, 1972	311,500r	96,000	106,000	5,500	6,000	16,300

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, 1973 and 1972

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
			thousand bushels			
Manitoba	5,000	8,000	8,000	100	100	50
Saskatchewan	85,000	22,000	36,000	800	400	250
Alberta	20,000	22,000	38,000	700	100	100
Total, July 31, 1973(1)	110,000	52,000	82,000	1,600	600	400
Total, July 31, 1972 ...	308,000r	78,000	96,000	5,500	6,000	16,300

(1) Subject to revision.

Supplies and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed decreased by 14 per cent in 1972-73, due to lower levels in carryover stocks of flaxseed and in production of both flaxseed and rapeseed which more than offset larger opening stocks of rapeseed

Revised Supply and Disposition of Canadian Flaxseed by Crop Years 1968-69 — 1972-73 and Estimated Supply, 1973-74

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74[p]
	thousand bushels					
Stocks at commencement of crop year:						
On farms	600	800	600	10,500	6,000	600
Primary elevators	1,188	1,497	2,899	6,951	5,342	2,826
Process elevators	13	29	29	91	61	43
Interior terminals	(1)	1	—	2	204	212
Vancouver — New Westminster	727	730	456	1,159	804	533
Victoria — Prince Rupert	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	1,193	1,192	992	5,458	2,991	2,343
In transit rail, western division	224	466	498	1,142	460	1,054
In transit lake	—	158	84	540	—	147
Eastern elevators	734	35	412	763	170	68
Total in store July 31	4,678	4,909	5,970	26,606	16,032	7,826
Production	19,666	28,048	47,966	22,387	17,617	18,900
Imports	5	7	—	—	—	—
Total supplies	24,349	32,963	53,936	48,993	33,649	26,726
Exports	13,421	18,611	21,194	25,741	19,640	
Consumed in Canada:						
Human food	1	2	1	1	1	
Seed requirements	1,517	1,990	1,062	846	930	
Industrial use(1)	2,085	2,490	2,827	3,101	2,633	
Loss in handling(2)	232	11	34	47	**	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	2,183	3,890	2,212	3,224	2,618	
Total domestic use	6,019	8,382	6,136	7,220	6,183	
Stocks at end of crop year:						
Total in store July 31	4,909	5,970	26,606	16,032	7,826	
Total disposition	24,349	32,963	53,936	48,993	33,649	

(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 1972-73, at 33.6 million bushels, were 31 per cent below the 49.0 million the previous year reflecting a decrease in both production and carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian flaxseed totalled 19.6 million bushels during 1972-73, a decrease of 24 per cent from the 25.7 million of the previous year. The effect of lower supplies more than offset the effect of smaller disappearance into domestic and export channels and resulted in a decline in carryover stocks from 16.0 million in 1972 to 7.8 million at July 31,1973.

Revised Supply and Disposition of Canadian Rapeseed, by Crop Years 1968-69 — 1972-73 and Estimated Supply, 1973-74

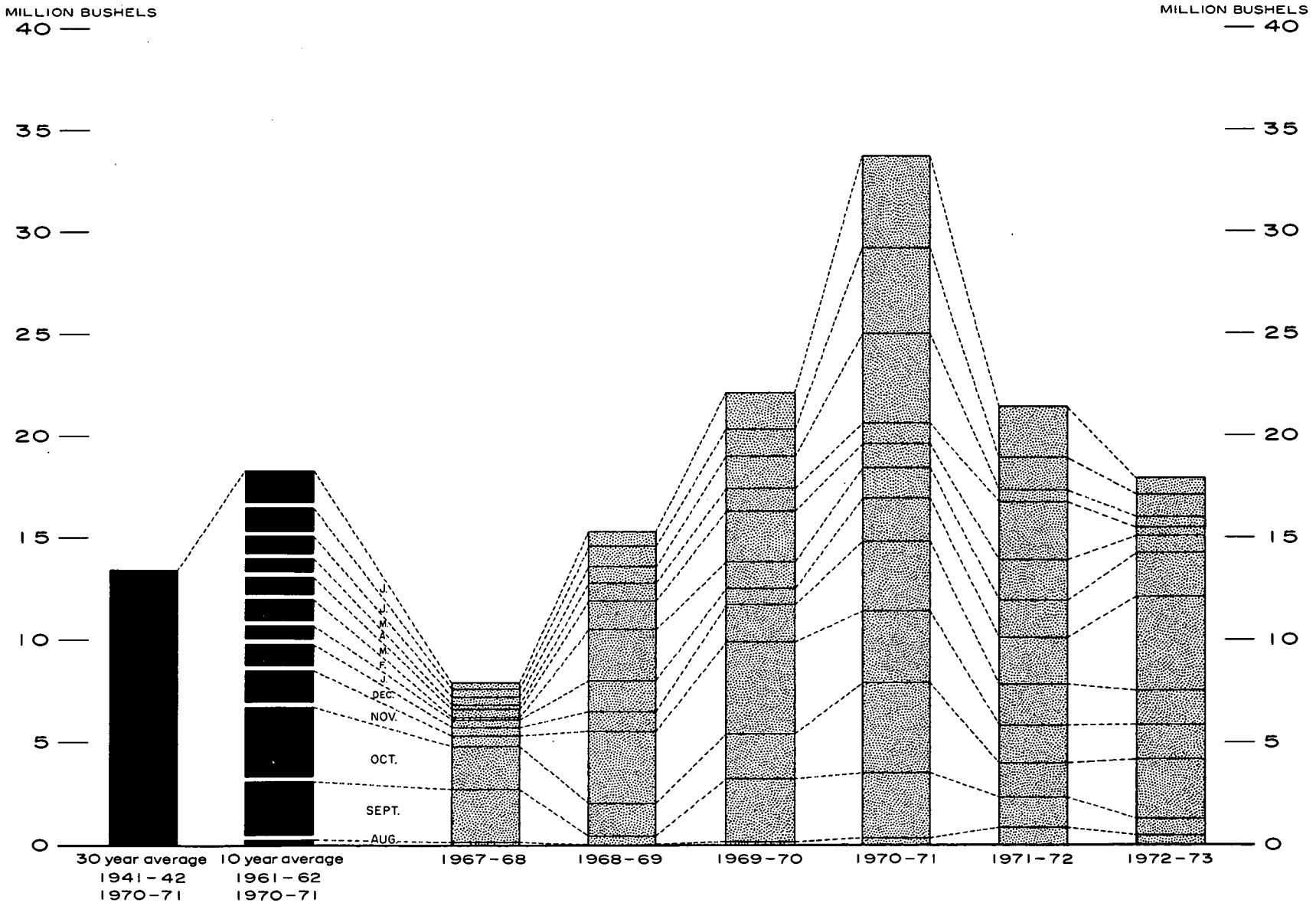
Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74[P]
			thousand bushels			
Stocks at commencement of crop year:						
On farms	2,434	700	150	200	16,300	400
Primary elevators	4,302	2,513	1,110	4,392	17,542	9,211
Process elevators	324	281	134	728	1,075	564
Interior terminals	1	1	14	10	48	277
Vancouver — New Westminster	1,762	922	1,506	1,079	2,305	2,841
Victoria — Prince Rupert	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	123	100	270	2,237	3,664	3,824
In transit rail, western division	928	480	447	2,327	2,087	2,985
Eastern elevators	49	71	2	56	118	8
Total in store July 31	9,923	5,069	3,633	11,029	43,139	20,110
Production	19,400	33,400	72,200	95,000	57,300	55,300
Total supplies	29,323	38,469	75,833	106,029	100,439	75,410
Exports	14,311	22,213	46,811	42,603	54,059	
Consumed in Canada:						
Seed requirements	326	612	700	467	467	
Industrial use(1)	6,934	7,768	8,575	12,050	15,572	
Loss in handling(2)	1	10	10	151	..	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	2,682	4,233	8,708	7,619	10,230	
Total domestic use	9,943	12,623	17,993	20,287	26,270	
Stocks at end of crop year:						
Total in store July 31	5,069	3,633	11,029	43,139	20,110	
Total disposition	29,323	38,469	75,833	106,029	100,439	

(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 1972-73 crop year, amounted to 100.4 million bushels, 5 per cent less than the 106.0 million in 1971-72, reflecting a substantial decrease in production which more than offset a sharp increase in carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian rapeseed totalled 54.1 million bushels during 1972-73, some 27 per cent above the previous year's figure of 42.6 million. Domestic disappearance increased from 20.3 million bushels in 1971-72 to 26.3 million in 1972-73. As a result, the year-end stocks decreased considerably to 20.1 million in contrast to 43.1 million at July 31, 1972.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

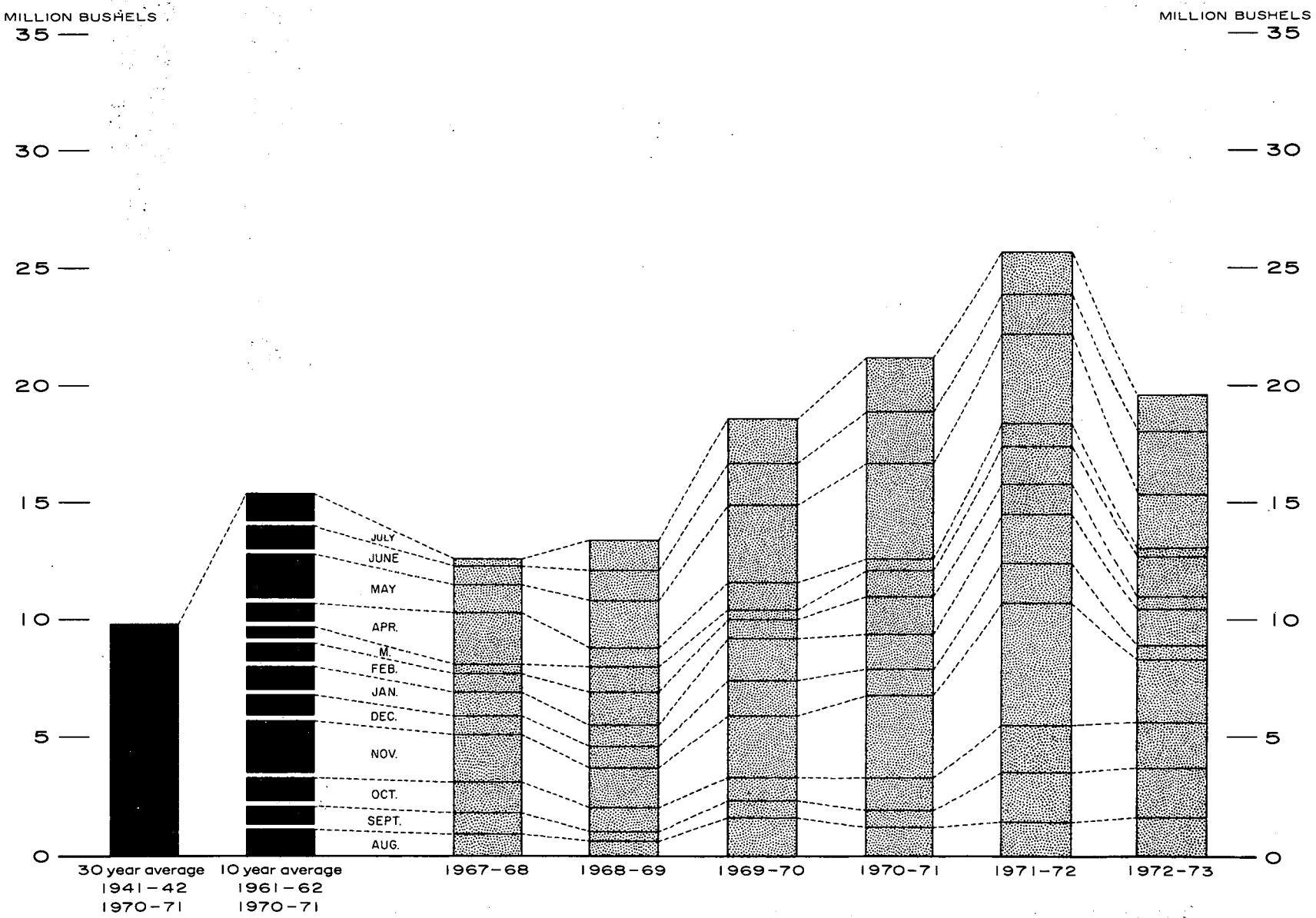
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED

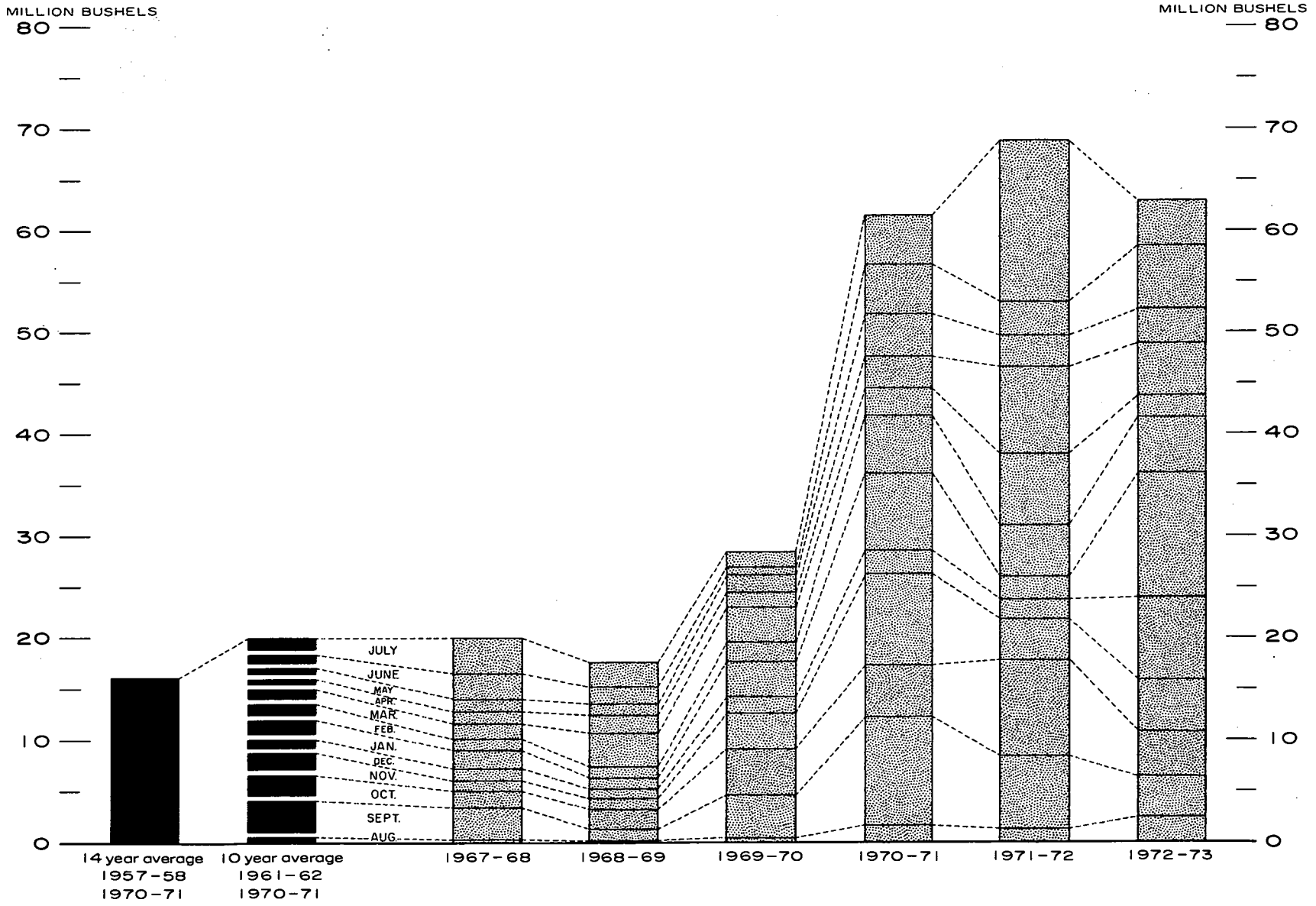
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

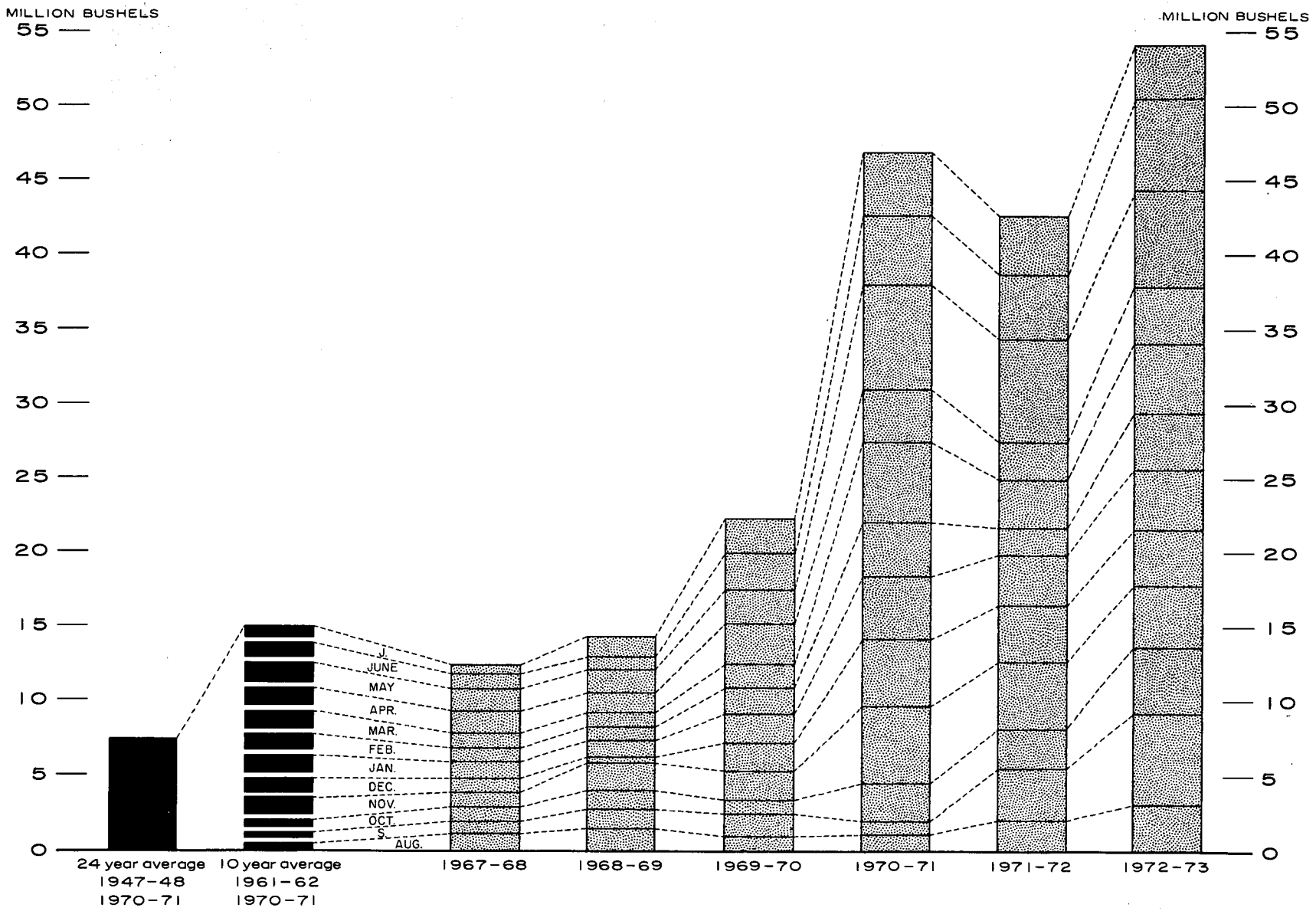
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

	Crop year			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand bushels			
Flaxseed				
Stocks at beginning of crop year	4,909	5,970	26,606	16,032
Production(1)	28,048	47,966	22,387	17,617
Imports	7	—	—	—
Exports	18,611	21,194	25,741	19,640
Domestic crushing	2,490	2,827	3,101	2,633
	cents and eighths per bushel			
Prices(2)				
August	319/2	269/2	234/6	305/7
September	322/1	272/3	226/7	325/4
October	322/6	263/5	243/2	357/7
November	305/5	253	238/4	353
December	276/1	246/2	236/3	366/7
January	280/5	244/6	248/7	436/4
February	284	249/4	259	535/6
March	277/6	251/4	277/6	483/3
April	276/4	257/2	285	478
May	278	248/7	271/2	552/6
June	281/7	245/5	277/2	701/7
July	280	242	288/1	895/6
Yearly average ..	292	253/5	257/2	482/6
	thousand pounds			
Flaxseed oil				
Exports	21,280	25,598	32,892[r]	23,344
Domestic production	47,963	54,670	59,836	50,183
	tons			
Flaxseed meal				
Exports	6,500	14,859	22,641[r]	14,039
Domestic production	43,536	49,782	54,980	46,338

(1) Revised basis 1971 Census acreage data.
(2) Winnipeg Commodity Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Thunder Bay.

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

	Crop year			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand bushels			
Rapeseed				
Stocks at beginning of crop year	5,069	3,633	11,029	43,139
Production	33,400	72,200	95,000	57,300
Exports	22,213	46,811	42,603	54,059
Domestic crushing .	7,768	8,575	12,050	15,572
	cents and eighths per bushel			
Prices(1)				
August	204/5	267/3	—	273/7	244/7
September	220/6	251/4	240/6	248/2	253/3
October	262/7		255/7	255/4	256/1
November	282/3		259	250/2	260/5
December	285/5		269/2	238/3	295/5
January	325/4		281/3	228	325/6
February	313/6		302	231/4	374/4
March	271/5		291/4	247/2	361
April	279/1		302/3	269/5	376/2
May	290/7		274	248	399/1
June	303/5		290/4	234/7	537/7
July	283/5		296/7	239/3	682/4
Yearly average	227		278/1	247/1	363/8
	thousand pounds			
Rapeseed oil				
Domestic production	153,042	169.892[r]	234,286	295,342
	tons			
Rapeseed meal				
Domestic production	114,232	124,381	179,265	225,056

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

Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

	Crop year			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	thousand bushels			
Soybeans				
Production	7,664	10,385	10,276	13,770
Imports	17,430	15,703	14,774[r]	10,973
Exports	1,111	768	1,366[r]	1,060
Domestic crushing	23,679	23,437	23,314	22,507
	cents and eights per bushel			
Prices(1)				
August	267/1	276/3	326/1	340/7
September	249	277/6	304/7	325/6
October	245/5	291/4	308/3	310/5
November	246/6	293/1	299/2	342/2
December	245/3	286	299/6	391/7
January	251/4	294/2	297/2	428
February	257/5	296/3	306/6	567/6
March	262/2	296/4	325/7	617/5
April	268/1	286	338/2	646/4
May	273/5	295/2	335/5	882/4
June	279/1	311/5	330/1	1095/7
July	288/5	331/4	334/3	929
Yearly average	261/2	294/6	316/7	575/5
	thousand pounds			
Soybean oil				
Imports	38,567	53,001	43,032	36,286
Exports	45,715	68,078	101,695[r]	27,662
Domestic production	240,564	242,325	241,259	218,531
	tons			
Soybean meal				
Imports	266,009	249,875[r]	228,895	242,369
Exports	165,482	123,033	135,815[r]	129,777
Domestic production	558,743	549,175	544,351	532,382

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

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	August — July	
				1972-73	1971-72[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	12,961	—	—	617,125	920,337
Britain (2)	248,400	—	—	1,007,880	—
Denmark (2)	81,227	—	—	81,227	—
France	123,500	—	—	311,871	449,133
Germany, West	805,198	1,491,748	548,360	4,114,786	3,736,322
Italy	—	105,000	169,302	847,282	152,000
Netherlands	335,870	692,971	421,617	5,766,375	11,186,803
Sub-total	1,607,156	2,289,719	1,139,279	12,746,546	16,444,595
Other Western Europe:					
Britain (2)	—	—	—	874,396	1,917,948
Denmark(2)	—	—	—	—	79,096
Finland	—	—	—	—	82,217
Greece	—	29,300	—	29,300	525,029
Norway	—	—	—	157,500	176,000
Spain	211,924	—	—	513,910	905,200
Switzerland	—	—	—	422,787	37,604
Sub-total	211,924	29,300	—	1,997,893	3,723,094
Total	1,819,080	2,319,019	1,139,279	14,744,439	20,167,689
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	13,558	—	—	131,194	387,970
Africa					
Guinea	—	—	—	—	12,211
Asia					
Japan	382,017	333,052	482,650	4,283,303	4,540,642
Korea, North	—	37,399	—	116,999	102,356
Korea, South	—	—	—	126,578	158,588
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	266,325
Syria	—	—	—	—	29,526
Total	382,017	370,451	482,650	4,526,880	5,097,437
Oceania					
Australia	—	—	—	237,600	76,100
Total, all countries	2,214,655	2,689,470	1,621,929	19,640,113	25,741,407

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.

(2) Commencing January 1, 1973 Britain and Denmark became members of the European Economic Community.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	August - July 1972-73	August - July 1971-72r
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg..	65,856	—	—	132,702	163,424
Denmark(2)	—	200,093	—	200,093	—
France	21,952	—	—	1,986,657	7,675,379
Germany, West	1,932,110	641,844	—	2,908,075	1,867,363
Italy	—	1,335,152	510,720	3,587,228	2,772,694
Netherlands	234,656	1,465,366	53,393	3,055,040	4,928,879
Sub-total	2,254,574	3,642,455	564,113	11,869,795	17,407,739
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	—	749,880
Norway	—	—	—	—	142,987
Spain	—	—	—	46,297	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	149,600
Sub-total	—	—	—	46,297	1,042,467
Total	2,254,574	3,642,455	564,113	11,916,092	18,450,206
Africa					
Algeria	—	—	—	—	86,000
Morocco	—	—	—	—	670,317
Total	—	—	—	—	756,317
Asia					
Bangladesh	518,298	—	—	4,542,197	—
India	—	—	—	3,519,853	744,974
Japan	3,068,263	2,410,526	2,551,674	30,803,307	22,271,341
Korea South	—	—	—	140,755	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	213,398
Taiwan	—	—	—	1,167,256	—
Total	3,586,561	2,410,526	2,551,674	40,173,368	23,229,713
Oceania					
Australia	152,992	112,000	492,486	931,526	149,408
Western Hemisphere					
Mexico	427,510	—	—	1,034,550	—
Sub-total, all countries	6,421,637	6,164,981	3,608,273	54,055,536	42,585,644
United States(3) ..	—	50	—	3,702	17,394
Total, all countries ...	6,421,637	6,165,031	3,608,273	54,059,238	42,603,038

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.
(2) Commencing January 1, 1973 Denmark became a member of the European Economic Community.
(3) Customs exports.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	May 1973	June 1973	July 1973	August-July	
				1972-73	1971-72[r]
	bushels				
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Britain (1)	—	186,168	—	186,767	—
Germany, West	36	—	—	36	525
Netherlands	—	—	—	10,232	2,310
Sub-total	36	186,168	—	197,035	2,835
Other Western Europe:					
Britain (1)	—	—	—	785,047	1,339,149
Sweden	8,090	—	—	24,834	21,054
Switzerland	—	—	—	2,020	1,780
Sub-total	8,090	—	—	811,901	1,361,983
Total	8,126	186,168	—	1,008,936	1,364,818
Eastern Europe					
Bulgaria	—	—	—	5,077	—
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	—	—	—	—	200
Total	—	—	—	5,077	200
Asia					
Japan	6,667	—	—	36,043	—
Western Hemisphere					
Jamaica	—	—	—	90	173
Surinam	—	—	—	—	50
United States	8,418	367	83	10,070	926
Total	8,418	367	83	10,160	1,149
Total, all countries	23,211	186,535	83	1,060,216	1,366,167

(1) Commencing January 1, 1973, Britain became a member of the European Economic Community.

Monthly Prices of Oils(1) and Meals Crop Years 1970-71 – 1972-73

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal(1)	Soybean meal(1)
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
1970-71						
August	11.00	11.92	13.87	119.80	72.78	115.48
September	11.18	12.16	14.53	120.40	73.84	113.66
October	11.37	13.15	15.95	119.80	66.79	104.00
November	10.89	13.27	16.43	120.80	66.63	101.70
December	10.72	12.53	14.64	120.80	66.06	105.81
January	11.18	12.68	14.92	120.40	65.70	108.38
February	11.08	12.38	14.42	119.60	63.25	101.75
March	11.04	13.00	14.84	120.20	57.68	100.75
April	11.32	12.44	13.61	120.80	56.08	99.82
May	11.04	12.41	13.79	121.00	59.58	101.96
June	10.83	13.71	15.06	120.20	64.80	104.15
July	10.72	14.97	17.11	120.89	63.09	107.18
Yearly average.	11.03	12.89	14.93	120.39	64.94	105.39
1971-72						
August	10.61	14.74	16.68	119.40	67.18	104.76
September	10.11	13.14	15.18	119.80	59.39	99.90
October	10.75	13.81	16.17	120.60	59.65	99.52
November	10.40	13.49	14.51	119.60	54.26	98.78
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
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
1972-73						
August	12.90	10.21	11.25	122.40	56.97	124.95
September	13.47	9.88	10.57	123.20	60.25	134.41
October	13.73	9.09	9.89	123.60	62.47	132.20
November	13.26	9.38	10.29	124.80	77.73	146.18
December	14.70	9.16	10.44	128.00	94.37	203.25
January	16.42	9.93	10.79	142.60	97.59	201.25
February	22.01	10.99	15.19	158.40	109.65	249.00
March	16.70	11.79	14.70	172.40	121.73	232.75
April	17.45	12.24	15.61	180.80	128.78	244.25
May	20.43	13.34	17.89	198.60	147.87	337.00
June	28.92	18.42	19.75	200.80	185.67	417.33
July	32.72	16.60	21.45	237.00	201.10	449.33
Yearly average	18.56	11.75	13.98	159.38	112.02	239.32

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

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the July 11, 1973 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Larger planted acreage in 1973 could boost supplies of oilseeds and products in the season ahead. Output of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts may increase this year; cottonseed output could approach the 1972 level; but less safflower and sunflowerseed is likely.

Soybean supplies this summer are extremely tight, but some easing is possible for the 1973-74 marketing year. Based on early June data reported in July, soybean planted acreage in 1973 is a record 56.7 million acres, 5 per cent above the March planting intentions and 21 per cent above 1972. If yields are on trend, the 1973 soybean crop would be 1,588 million bushels, about a fourth above 1972. With carryover on September 1 forecast around 40 million bushels, total 1973-74 supplies would be 1,628 million bushels compared with 1,355 million for the season ending this summer.

A 1973 soybean crop of 1,588 million bushels probably would exceed the record anticipated domestic and export requirements of 1.5 billion bushels in 1973-74 and leave a carryover in the 125-million-bushel range on September 1, 1974. Because of the continuing strong demand for soybeans, prices received by farmers likely will average at least as high as the record $4.25 per bushel now estimated for the 1972-73 season. Most soybean farmers did not benefit from the sharp runup in prices this season because they sold their beans last fall at less than $4 per bushel.

The 1973 cotton plantings are preliminarily placed at 13.1 million acres compared with 14.0 million in 1972. This may result in a cottonseed crop about 6 per cent less than the 5.4 million tons of 1972. Flaxseed planted acreage at 1.7 million is up about 40 per cent from 1972. Assuming normal yields, this will result in a crop of about 20 million bushels, up about 47 per cent from the short 1972 crop. Safflower and sunflower acreages and production may be reduced somewhat this year but peanut production could increase. Taken as a whole for the 1973-74 marketing year, demand for most oilseeds and products, particularly meal, is expected to keep pressure on available supplies at prices well above historic averages.

Under the U.S. Department of Commerce export monitoring system initiated June 13 for soybeans, cottonseed, and their products, anticipated exports are required to be reported weekly. As of June 22, forward sales of soybeans for delivery in 1973-74 marketing year totalled 434 million bushels and soybean meal about 4.6 million short tons.

Because of levels of soybean and soybean meal exports reported as being contracted for shipment this summer (92 million bushels and 2 1/4 million short tons of meal) were higher than expected, an embargo was imposed on exports of soybeans, cottonseed, and various oil and meal products from these commodities on June 27. Subsequently an export allocation for beans and meal for the balance of the 1972-73 marketing year was announced. Beginning July 2, validated licenses for exports are required for approximately 33 million bushels of soybeans, representing 50 per cent of the volume of outstanding contracts for the remainder of the crop year.

For soybean meal, the quantity available for export throught September was determined to be 750,000 short tons—40 per cent of the reported unshipped contracts. The objective of the export control system is to ensure adequate domestic supplies and reduce current domestic prices with a minimum disruption in foreign contracts. Including these allocations, soybean exports for the entire marketing year ending August 31, 1973, probably will total around 490 million bushels and soybean meal exports for the year ending September 30 will be about 4.7 million tons.

Total soybean usage for the season ending this summer will total 1.3 billion bushels, nearly a tenth above 1971-72. This is the fourth consecutive year in which utilization exceeds production. While crushings through June were running about 5 per cent ahead of 1971-72 and exports were up 24 per cent, the rates have slowed recently. As a matter of fact, the crush this summer (July-August) is expected to run 12 to 13 per cent under 1972 while exports will be off a third due to tight supplies and export restrictions.

On July 5, the Secretary of Commerce announced that 41 additional agricultural commodities including oils, animal fats, and livestock protein feed were subject to export controls. The action to control exports of these commodities was necessitated by extremely strong demand and the controls previously imposed on the export of soybeans, soybean meal, cottonseed, and cottonseed meal. The unsatisfied foreign demand for these commodities had caused a substantial increase in demand for other sources of high-protein feeds and edible oils. Whether controls will be necessary after new crop soybeans become available next fall will depend on the size of the crop, the level of export demand, and the level of U.S. prices.

Under an export-licensing system for the 41 commodities, shipment of all orders accepted before June 13 for export before October 1 will be allowed. Orders accepted after June 13 for export prior to October 1 will be subject to restriction. Export licenses will not be issued until a method of licensing such orders is announced subsequently. Orders accepted for export on or after October 1, 1973, will not be licensed until further notice.

Shipments which were in the process of being loaded or in transit to a port of export pursuant to actual export orders prior to 10:30 A.M. July 5, 1973, may be exported without a validated license if loaded on the exporting carrier on or before July 19, 1973. The June 13 imposition of price ceilings on all retail and wholesale prices and the subsequent export regulations on soybeans, cottonseed, and various meal and oil products has reduced prices of these products, except oils, from unusually high early June levels.

Monthly average soybean prices (No. 1 yellow, Chicago) more than tripled from the seasonal low last fall of $3.33 per bushel to a high of $11 in June. Cash prices on July 10, however, were down to around $6.15 per bushel. Soybean meal prices (44 per cent protein, Decatur) skyrocketed from about $110 per ton last October to $390 in June. On July 10 the cash price was around $205. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) doubled from less than 10 cents a pound last fall to 19 cents in June—the highest in over 20 years. Prices on July 10, however, were still at 19 1/2 cents.

The high soybean and soybean meal prices this year reflect strong world demand for protein meal, shrinking soybean supplies, the shortage of fish meal, weather-delayed new-crop plantings, devaluation of the dollar, and accelerating inflation.

Prices during late summer and fall will be influenced by stabilization programs adopted under Phase IV, existing export restrictions, results of the 1973 U.S. harvests, and the outlook for world supplies of an demand for oilseeds, protein meals and other competitive commodities.

According to trade sources, Peru may have to delay the resumption of anchovy fishing, currently scheduled for October, until March 1974. Peruvian scientists are estimating the Peruvian fish potential at 3 million to 4 million tons.

Soybeans and Flaxseed Acreage

A report release on July 10, 1973, from the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that soybeans planted for all purposes are estimated at a record 56.7 million acres for 1973, the fourteenth consecutive annual increase. Planted acreage is 5 per cent above the 1973 March Intentions Report, 21 per cent above last year and 30 per cent above 1971. Producers plan to harvest 55.7 million acres for beans. This is over 98 per cent of the acreage planted, about normal for the soybean crop. Average yield with an allowance for trend would indicate a 1973 production of about 1,588 million bushels, compared with 1,283 million last year and 1,176 million in 1971.

An increase in planted acres is indicated for all soybean producing States. Increases range from 5 per cent in Louisiana to 100 per cent in Texas. Acreage planted is up 24 per cent in the North Central States, 14 per cent in the South Central region and 18 per cent in the Atlantic States. The two leading soybean producing States, Illinois and Iowa, were up 21 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Increases indicated in other major producing States were Missouri, up 19 per cent; Indiana, up 15 per cent; Minnesota, up 32 per cent; Ohio, up 17 per cent and Arkansas, up 14 per cent.

In the North Central region, soybean planting started considerably later than normal and advanced slowly throughout much of the planting season. This was caused mainly by producers putting emphasis on planting corn which had been delayed by wet weather. By May 13 only 2 per cent of the beans in the region had been planted compared with 10 per cent in an average year. Three weeks later on June 3, only 43 per cent had been planted compared to 70 per cent in a normal year. Progress during June was better, however, so by July 1 farmers had about 93 per cent of the crop in, compared to 100 per cent in an average year. A notable exception to the generally slow planting progress was in Minnesota, the 5th most important producing State in 1972, where producers got started planting early and finished ahead of schedule for a normal year. Missouri lagged behind all other North Central States throughout the planting season and was only 86 per cent complete on July 1 Some replanting has been reported due to heavy rains but emerged beans are in fair to good condition.

Planting progress in the South Central region followed much the same pattern as in the North Central area. Planting got off to a slow start and was still behind normal on July 1. The start of planting in this area was delayed because farmers were still planting cotton and corn when they would normally be planting soybeans. This delay and the lack of prepared fields as a result of early season rains and widespread flooding continued to hold progress behind normal throughout June. By May 13 only 3 per cent of the South Central bean acreage was in the ground compared with 14 per cent in a normal year. Three weeks later on June 3 only 36 per cent had been planted compared to an average of about 60 per cent. By July 1, however, 88 per cent of the intended acres was in the ground compared with 92 per cent on

the same date last year. There was some replanting in this area due to heavy rains but emerged beans are in good condition.

Farmers in the South Atlantic region maintained a near normal planting schedule. Emerged beans are in good condition and farmers are starting to plant double-cropped bean acreage.

Farmers reversed the downtrend in flaxseed acreage started in 1971 by planting 40 per cent more than last year and 3 per cent more than in 1971. This year's planted acreage is estimated at 1,673,000 acres, up 482,000 acres from the previous year. Acres for harvest, at 1,633,000, compare with 1,151,000 acres in 1972 and 1,545,000 acres in 1971. If yields are average allowing for trend, 1973 production would be 20.4 million bushels, compared with 13.9 million bushels last year and 18.2 million bushels in 1971.

Each of the major flaxseed producing States shows an increase from 1972 in planted acres: Minnesota 45 per cent; North Dakota 49 per cent; and South Dakota 30 per cent. Seeding progressed rapidly this spring under mostly dry conditions and was completed by early to mid-June, about a week ahead of normal. Enough rain fell from late May to early June to give the crop a good start in Minnesota and South Dakota but additional moisture will be needed soon. Most North Dakota flax acreage received substantial rainfall June 16-18, relieving topsoil moisture shortages. Wet weather last fall delayed south Texas flax planting; harvesting also started behind schedule this spring.

Soybeans and Flaxseed Production

A report dated September 11, 1973 from the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that a record soybean crop of 1,599 million bushels is forecast as of September 1, up 25 per cent from last year and 4 per cent above a month earlier. Production changes between the September 1 forecast and the final estimate have averaged 21 million bushels during the past decade--ranging from 2 to 78 million bushels. During those 10 years the September 1 forecast has been above the final estimate seven times by an average of 14 million bushels and below three times by an average of 36 million bushels.

Expected average yield for 1973, at 28.5 bushels, exceeds the previous record and is up half a bushel from last year and 1.1 bushels above last month's forecast. Anticipated acreage for harvest remains 23 per cent above a year ago. Prospective yields in the South Central and Atlantic States are at or above last year's levels. Yields in the North Central States are expected to be good to excellent, but exceed last year's very high yields in only two States--Minnesota and Indiana.

The crop is in generally good to excellent condition in most producing States. Soybeans developed at a rapid pace in August, reflecting generally sunny skies and hot weather. This reduced the lag in crop maturity caused by late season planting. However, development still lags last year's late crop in many important producing States. Exceptions are Minnesota and Indiana where development is at or ahead of 1972. Development of the important Illinois crop is approaching last year's progress.

The South Atlantic States are reporting moisture shortages in Georgia and in some areas of North and South Carolina. Insect infestations in South Carolina have resulted in more frequent spraying for control.

In the South Central region Kentucky and northern Alabama acreages lack moisture. Mississippi, Louisiana, and southern Arkansas received beneficial rains from tropical storm Delia during the last week of August.

Production of flaxseed is forecast at 15.9 million bushels, up 14 per cent from the 1972 crop but 13 per cent below 1971 production. Crop prospects increased 3 per cent from a month earlier. Yield is expected to average 9.9 bushels per acres, compared with 12.1 bushels in 1972. Prospective yield is the lowest since 1966, reflecting dry weather in the Dakotas.

Harvest of flaxseed is ahead of last year. For North Dakota, the major producing State, the crop was 16 per cent harvested. Excellent weather permitted South Dakota growers to combine 90 per cent of the crop by late August. In Minnesota essentially all of the crop was ripe and 50 per cent was harvested.

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 August 31, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General Outlook.— The latest report issued by the Commonwealth Secretariat predicts little change in the 1972-73 world vegetable oil output from the 26.5 million long tons produced in 1971-72. The continuing tight supply situation for soybeans and oil, a relatively poor Argentinian sunflower seed crop, diminishing world production of copra and somewhat disappointing groundnut crops in Africa have brought about this situation. Also poor results from the resumption of anchovy fishing off Peru in March and April confirmed that world marine oil supplies would remain low for the rest of the present season.

It is interesting to note that output of rapeseed is expected to increase in all the main rapeseed growing countries of the European Community notably in France, West Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark and the United Kingdom: and total 1973 production in these countries could amount to 1.20 million long tons as against 1.06 million long tons last year.

United Kingdom imports.— United Kingdom imports of the major vegetable oils and oilseeds in the first half of 1973 rose from 399,000 long tons (oil equivalent) to 407,000 long tons compared with the same period of the previous year. The main increase was in hard oils which rose from 181,000 long tons (oil equivalent) to 197,000 long tons. Soft oils were down from 179,000 long tons (oil equivalent) to 174,000 long tons and technical oils also showed a reduction from 39,000 long tons (oil equivalent) to 36,000 long tons. There was a significant rise in imports of soybeans to 401,000 long tons compared with 160,000 long tons in the same period of the previous year but this was virtually offset by a decrease in soybean oil imports from 44,800 long tons during January to June 1972 to 4,600 long tons in the comparable period of 1973.

United Kingdom crushings of oilseeds totalled 276,000 long tons in the period January to March 1973, compared to 139,000 long tons for the comparable period of the previous year. The increase was almost entirely due to higher crushings of soybeans.

Imports into the United Kingdom (January-June)

	Oilseeds		Vegetable Oils	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	thousand long tons			
Soybean	160	401	44.8	4.6
Cottonseed	—	—	16.7	20.7
Groundnut	33	32	35.1	29.7
Sunflower	—	—	16.6	14.6
Rapeseed	55	54	3.3	2.5
Copra	21	19	—	—
Coconut	—	—	21.1	27.2
Palm kernel	6	13	31.4	41.8
Palm	—	—	109.9	109.8
Flaxseed	29	31	12.3	11.9
Castor seed	10	4	4.8	9.1
Tung	—	—	1.9	2.9
Other oilseeds	1	31	—	—
Total	315	585	297.9	274.8

Oil production for the same period consequently increased to 65.7 million long tons compared with 43.3 million long tons between January and March 1972. Production of soybean oil amounted to 36.3 million long tons against 11.1 million long tons in 1972.

Oilseed Crushings and Vegetable Oil Production in the United Kingdom (January-March)

	Crushings		Vegetable Oil Production	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	thousand long tons			
Soybean	65	209	11.1	36.3
Rapeseed	28	30	10.8	11.9
Copra	13	10	—	—
Coconut	—	—	8.1	6.4
Palm kernel	13	9	5.9	4.3
Flaxseed	16	16	5.4	5.7
Castor seed	4	2	2.0	1.1
Total	139	276	43.3	65.7

Rapeseed Production.— The June, 1973 Agricultural returns for the United Kingdom issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food substantiates previous forecasts with regard to the acreage sown to oilseed rape in the United Kingdom. The provisional estimate given in this census is 30,000 acres compared with 17,000 acres in the previous year - an increase of 72 per cent.

Oilseed rape has now become a reasonably attractive proposition for the arable area farmer and future returns should continue to improve. However, the long term

outcome will depend on employing the correct cultivation techniques and development of the most suitable varieties in order that rapeseed may compete favourably with alternative crops. It is estimated that there is a potential 3 million acres suitable for growing oilseed rape in the United Kingdom and under present conditions of marketing and production, several authorities forecast an increase to 350,000 acres by 1978, the end of the EEC transitional period.

Tariff suspension - oilseed meal and cake.— An Order came into force on August 13, 1973 suspending United Kingdom duties on oilseeds, meal and cake from all sources until October 31, 1973. This suspension places the United Kingdom on an equal competitive footing with other members of the EEC whose imports of these products are admitted free of duty.

The removal of the tariffs which range from 5 to 10 per cent was welcomed by animal feed compounders who anticipate that it will help to ease prices to some degree.

Export controls on protein materials affecting oilseeds, cakes and meals introduced by the Canadian and United States Governments have brought considable concern to the British trade and in particular the animal feed industry in Northern Ireland where they are particularly dependent on supplies of soybean cake and meal for their extensive poultry and pig industry. Delegations from the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, including a representative of the British animal feed stuffs industry and from Northern Ireland representing the Northern Ireland animal feed and grain trade held meetings with Canadian Government authorities to present their case for some realization of export controls for protein meals.

A long-established oilseed crushing company in the United Kingdom has announced that they are establishing a plant to process a high protein meal from soybean for direct human consumption. Claimed to be the first of its kind in the country, production is expected to be available to the food industry by the end of next year.

A process being developed by a United Kingdom company in the use of micronization on soybeans may enable the concentration of poultry diets to be increased without raising feed intake levels and thus enable soybeans to be used more widely in poultry feeds than they are at present.

SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

The following information relative to oilseeds in Pakistan is extracted from a report provided by Mr. J.D. Leach, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Islamabad under date of August 30, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Self-sufficiency in edible oil production remains an elusive goal for Pakistan. Inspite of government policy designed to encourage local production by offering subsidies on inputs to farmers, substantial imports are still required annually to satisfy domestic requirements.

Production has in fact been increasing marginally each year but any increases are quickly absorbed by domestic edible oil consumption which is estimated to be rising at the rate of as much as ten per cent annually. There are several factors affecting demand. Population growth has, of course, a significant influence. In

1972 Pakistan's population reached 65,000,000 representing a more than 50 per cent increase during the preceding 12-year period. In addition, the retail price of vanaspati, the principal end-product, is sensitive and hence subject to price controls. As incomes increase, not only do traditional consumers augment their purchases of oil but poorer families are also finally able to afford small quantities of this enormously popular commodity. Finally, controlled low retail prices have resulted in some smuggling to neighbouring India and Afghanistan.

To discourage consumption in an effort to achieve self-sufficiency would be a highly unpopular move. If imports are to be reduced, domestic production must be increased. Price controls on vanaspati, however, have tended to keep oilseed prices at a low level. Consequently, returns to growers are often insufficient to encourage substantial increases in acreage devoted to oilseed crops at the expense of rice and wheat. Attempts to introduce sunflower in some areas have not yet proven successful and although plans for olive productions have been announced they have not been fully implemented.

Official figures for 1972-73 are not yet available. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the total area harvested was marginally higher than in 1971-72. Some 4,968,500 acres of cotton were harvested in 1972-73, a 2.7 per cent increase over the previous year. A strong demand for cotton (export sales of cotton in 1972 reached record levels) was primarily responsible for this increase in acreage. Production of cottonseed, however, is reported to have actually declined somewhat, inspite of the larger acreage, from 1,392,600 metric tons to 1,381,600. The Punjab area suffered insect problems which resulted in reduced raw cotton yields and concomitantly reduced seed.

The area under rapeseed and mustardseed declined slightly from 1,388,678 acres to 1,363,400. Production figures are not available but it is thought that the crop was about five per cent higher than the 1971-72 output of 296,366 metric tons. Sesamum acreage is reported to have declined sharply in 1972-73 from 102,903 acres to 79,358. No production figures have yet been released (1971-72 : 13,261 metric tons). Similarly, there are no official estimates of the 1972-73 groundnut crop. The area under groundnut in 1971-72 covered 101,525 acres and production reached 56,258 metric tons.

In early November 1972 the Central Government decided to permit the export of a limited quantity of rapeseed oil by the private sector and an export quota of 10,000 tons was established. Rapeseed oil, it should be noted, is not popular in Pakistan and had formerly been shipped to the eastern wing, now Bangladesh. The government later cancelled this export permission; actual exports during the interim period are not known but probably were not substantial.

Total imports during 1972-73 are believed to have reached approximately 80,000 metric tons most of which consisted of soybean oil from the U.S.A. under PL-480. Commercial purchases of Malay palm, Brazilian soy, and coconut from Sri Lanka comprised most of the remainder.

Substantial imports of edible oils will again be required in 1973-74; indeed, although the crop damage resulting from the devastating floods in Punjab and Sind in August 1973 has not yet been fully assessed, there is no doubt that the cotton crop has been seriously affected and consequently the demand for imported oil will be even greater.

Pakistan is presently experiencing an unprecedented crisis in the availability of vanaspati, the edible oil end-product consumed by most of the population. The reasons for the acute shortages are something less than clear, particularly as domestic vanaspati production rose from 133,000 tons in 1970-71 to 160,000 in 1971-72 and to 181,000 tons in 1972-73 and mills are reported to be operating at capacity. In any event, free imports of butter, butter oil, palm oil and vegetable ghee are now permitted.

SITUATION IN BELGIUM — LUXEMBOURG

The following information relative to oilseeds in Belgium — Luxembourg is extracted from a report provided by Mr. L.A. Campeau, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, under date of August 29, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Belgian production of oilseeds is very small. In 1972, production was 2,900 metric tons of colza and 5,800 metric tons of linseed.

Soybeans primarily from the USA still represent by far the largest part of the oilseeds market (74 per cent in 1972). Canada's market share of flaxseed had increased steadily from 46 per cent in 1969 to 64 per cent in 1970, and to 88 per cent in 1971. In 1972, the market share decreased to 66 per cent. Imports of Canadian rapeseed represented less than 1 per cent of the total oilseeds imports. Canadian exports of oils and meals to Belgium are negligible.

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Imports and Exports for 1972

	Imports		Exports	
	100 kilograms	1,000BF	100 kilograms	1,000BF
Seeds				
Peanuts, total				
Decorticated	23,338	34,661	1,902	2,675
Non-decorticated	8,164	15,741	193	112
Copra	218,877	151,167	2,658	1,287
Palm nuts and kernels	522	341	187	140
Soybeans	3,369,277	1,958,042	1,472	1,002
Linseed, total	768,855	420,520	275,415	206,926
Canada	502,557	271,078	—	—
Mustardseed, total	71,031	41,870	54,127	39,029
Canada	62,752	35,173	—	—
Colza and rapeseed, total	19,746	14,206	22,194	21,033
Canada	8,162	5,464	—	—
Sunflowerseed	13,675	13,685	542	503
All others	41,515	44,105	4,548	5,861

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Imports and Exports for 1972 Concl.

	Imports		Exports	
	100 kilograms	1,000BF	100 kilograms	1,000BF
Vegetable oils				
Palm oil	219,461	228,708	28,964	35,704
Soybean	127,120	145,579	108,437	123,291
Groundnut	297,894	550,251	3,881	7,122
Coconut	164,665	173,594	8,551	10,147
Sunflower	387,598	586,736	292	649
Colza, rapeseed and mustard	54,616	60,556	691	838
Corn	210,272	392,003	13,652	26,257
All other	132,897	233,477	60,586	64,079
Meals				
Linseed	229,093	125,216	86,011	45,978
Colza and rapeseed	693,927	239,280	2,270	768
Groundnuts	547,873	272,777	5,045	2,792
Cottonseed	416,819	168,396	—	—
Soybean	4,136,179	2,286,167	1,359,523	748,755
All other	2,129,015	775,580	60,700	23,451

SITUATION IN WEST GERMANY

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in West Germany has been extracted from a report from Mr. K. Schmitz, Commercial Officer (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Bonn, West Germany, under date of August 8, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

According to the most recent forecasts West Germany may expect a record harvest of oilseeds this year. Local production is estimated at 272,000 metric tons. Compared with last year, this is an increase of approximately 9 per cent. Some 252,000 tons of the local production will be winter rapeseed, the remaining 20,000 tons will be partly summer rapeseed, winter and summer turnip. This remarkable increase in total production results from an enlarged acreage of 108,316 (1972: 106,081) hectares as well as higher yields per hectare which are currently estimated at 2.51 tons per hectare compared with 2.34 in 1972. High yields are expected expecially for winter rapeseed, namely 2.56 tons (2.39) while the yields for summer rape and turnip are estimated at 1.98 (1.90) tons per hectare. Oil contents of winter rapeseed will be lower than last year. Calculated on the basis of 800 samples the average oil content will not exceed 38.7 per cent this year, compared with 39.4 in 1972 (percentage at a moisture level of 10 per cent).

SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following data relative to the oilseed situation in Japan has been taken from the June 1973 report prepared by Mr. W.K. Robertson, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The oilseed market in Japan continues to be buoyant due to the continuing price increases of soybeans and the unsettled fishmeal market. Recent record prices of

soybeans will ensure a steady market for Canadian rapeseed for some time. Rapeseed meal usage in Japan continues to increase and the major feed manufacturers are beginning to show a serious interest in rapeseed meal as a feed ingredient.

During the recent visit to Japan of Dr. D.R. Clandinin of the University of Alberta and Mr. Umemoto of the Rapeseed Association the subject of meal was discussed in detail with members of the technical rapeseed mission who visited Canada in October of 1972. Dr. Clandinin reviewed the work presently being undertaken in Canada to improve rapeseed meal quality as the Japanese feed manufacturers still expressed some concern over problems such as fatty liver syndrome in poultry.

Two other subjects of current concern to the Japanese users of rapeseed are current crop prospects and the question of how rapeseed will be marketed in the future.

Now that the use of rapeseed oil is so firmly established and with the increasing utilization of meal it is important to the Japanese that a stable supply situation in Canada is maintained.

Production of Vegetable Oils

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
			metric tons		
Castor oil	19,707	22,318	25,283	27,891	19,911
Coconut oil	71,920	74,254	76,214	80,491	81,542
Corn oil	19,766	16,972	17,179	13,193	15,920
Cotton seed oil	43,017	47,701	49,071	46,657	33,265
Kapok seed oil	8,539	4,501	6,649	7,004	6,194
Kardi (safflower) seed oil	25,615	11,582	13,077	12,833	17,983
Linseed oil	40,475	48,060	49,592	44,449	43,597
Palm kernel oil	10,756	15,040	18,540	18,974	11,153
Peanuts oil	6,476	1,013	576	709	912
Rapeseed oil & mustard seed oil	137,394	157,627	174,368	168,668	201,794
Rice Bran oil	85,037	74,041	82,853	90,879	90,653
Sesame oil	9,902	8,721	11,874	11,137	11,808
Soybean oil	304,694	351,884	439,212	440,132	454,865
Sunflower seed oil	37,282	41,108	21,536	15,999	9,933
Other oils	7,282	9,253	14,490	9,557	11,630
Total	827,862	884,075	1,000,514	988,573	1,011,160

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Note: The above stated figures are confined to the production of oil processing factories, which are mainly crushing imported seeds. Domestic seeds such as rapeseed are crushed by numerous small size factories and due to the difficulty of investigating their production the figures have been omitted.

Expected demand for rapeseed in Japan for 1973 is 700,000 metric tons according to reliable trade sources and meal consumption for feeding purposes may reach 220,000 metric tons.

Soybean imports are expected to be approximately 3.5 million metric tons, about the same as last year. Purchases from China in 1972 were 235,000 metric tons, but due to dry weather there Japan may not be able to secure more than 100,000 tons in 1973 from China.

Domestic Production of Main Oil Bearing Seeds

	Rapeseed			Soybean		
	Production	Import	Total	Production	Import	Total
			metric tons			
1963 ..	109,000	88,000	197,000	318,000	1,544,000	1,862,000
1964 ..	134,000	76,000	210,000	240,000	1,607,000	1,847,000
1965 ..	126,000	101,000	227,000	230,000	1,847,000	2,077,000
1966 ..	95,000	211,000	306,000	199,000	2,168,000	2,367,000
1967 ..	79,000	215,000	294,000	190,000	2,170,000	2,360,000
1968 ..	68,000	250,000	318,000	168,000	2,421,000	2,589,000
1969 ..	48,000	276,000	324,000	136,000	2,591,000	2,727,000
1970 ..	30,000	336,000	366,000	126,000	3,244,000	3,370,000
1971 ..	23,000	407,000	430,000	122,000	3,212,000	3,334,000
1972 ..	16,000	604,000	620,000	126,000	3,396,000	3,522,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SITUATION IN SPAIN

The following information relative to oilseeds in Spain is extracted from a report provided by Mr. M.R. Bell, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Madrid, under date of June 6, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

In spite of the current high price of soybean and the Government's recent suspension of subsidies, it is felt by the trade that imports during 1973 will again be in the region of 1,400,000 metric tons. There will be no quantities available for export. Supply is presently insufficient to meet the demand, and this has caused increasing interest in the possibility of utilizing Canadian rapeseed meal.

One of the principal objectives of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture's agrarian policy during the last three years has been the increased cultivation of oilseeds, especially those having a high protein and calorie content, suitable for compound feed maufacture.

When it was found that soybean would not adapt itself to Spain's climatic conditions (with the exception of some areas) interest turned mainly to sunflower which has since produced very satisfactory results.

Areas planted with sunflower have increased from zero to 815,000 acres in only five years. In 1970, 69,491 metric tons were harvested compared to 116,256 metric tons in 1971. The 1972 figure is not confirmed officially but is expected to be in the region of 210,000 metric tons. Sunflower-growing areas are proportionately about 50 per cent in the Cordoba-Sevilla zone, 3 per cent in the rest of Andalusia and 47 per cent in the central and Extremadura zones.

State subsidies on soybeans imported from U.S.A. are considered to have caused

setbacks to this relatively new industry in Spain, but current changes in the situation should allow for improvements.

Current stocks of sunflower oil are estimated at between 14,000 to 16,000 tons.

Results are awaited with interest concerning the next yield of safflower which now accounts for 98,840 acres. This particular crop has also been giving promising results since its recent introduction to Spain.

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in Austria has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. L.N. Decrinis, Commercial Officer, Vienna, under date of August 17, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The most recent data concerning Austrian oilseeds pertain to the year 1972. Area seeded to rapeseed has declined steadily from an average 4,833 hectares during the period 1962-71 to 3,362 hectares in 1971 and 3,228 in 1972. The average yield per hectare in quintals in 1972 was 20.2 equalling the 1962-71 average. Sunflowerseed acreage declined from an average for 1962-71 of 1,339 hectares to 624 in 1971 and 627 in 1972. The yield in 1972 was 19.8 quintals per hectare.

Austrian Trade

	Imports		Exports	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	metric tons			
Soybeans	71.2	119.6	—	—
Poppy seeds	1,027.9	965.0	—	16.2
Rape and colza	229.2	287.8	4,201.0	2,206.1
Mustard seed	1,357.9	1,576.8	—	129.0
Linseed	516.1	505.8	—	—
Sunflower and pumpkin seed	7,393.4	5,297.1	265.6	235.3
Hempseed	236.4	158.5	—	—
Other oilseeds	102.2	98.7	—	—

Austrian Area, Production and Yield of Oilseed Crops

	Area		Yield		Production	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	hectares		quintals per hectare		metric tons	
Corn	125,043	132,472	57.7	54.8	721,498	725,947
Rapeseed	3,362	3,228	19.9	20.2	6,693	6,513
Colza	155	142	17.9	16.8	277	238
Poppy	145	142	9.5	9.1	138	129
Oil pumpkin ..	2,215	2,579	422.6	391.7	98,028	101,009
Sunflower	624	627	20.0	19.8	1,246	1,244

SITUATION IN DENMARK

The following account of the current oilseed situation in Denmark has been extracted from a report by Mr. T.W. Harboe, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Copenhagen, under date of Augugst 28, 1973, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

A mild winter followed by a spring and summer with alternating wet and dry periods provided fair growing conditions for rapeseed, mustard seed and poppy seed, the only oilseeds produced in Denmark.

The area sown to spring rapeseed in the 1972-73 crop year is estimated at 37,553 hectares and production at 60,423 metric tons. The area sown to winter rapeseed was 541 hectares with production estimated at 1,070 tons. The area sown to yellow mustard seed was 5,549 hectares and production is estimated at 6,637 tons. The area sown to brown mustard seed was limited to 163 hectares and production was 158 tons. The area sown to poppy seed was 1,814 hectares. These figures were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture's Committee on Seed Imports and Exports. The final and definite figures will be published by the Danish Statistical Department only towards the end of this year.

Prices have not yet been set for this year's oilseed crop, but local rapeseed prices on the whole tend to follow Canadian prices pretty closely.

Denmark's principal import of oilseeds comprise soybeans, which in 1972 totalled 533,277 metric tons, including 519,760 tons from the U.S.A. and 13,500 tons from Brazil. Imports of flaxseed totalled 13,516 tons, including 11,888 tons from Canada. Rapeseed imports were insignificant, but imports of oilseeds and fruits nes totalled 16,748 tons with Upper Volta, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, and Dahomey supplying the bulk.

Estimates of Danish oilseeds available for export are not yet available. Export prices will follow those established in Brussels.

Denmark has been a net exporter of rapeseed, mustard seeds, and poppy seeds, but following the restrictions placed on soybean exports by the U.S.A. the demand for rapeseed has increased considerably, and Denmark is becoming an importer of this oilseed.

Rapeseed subsidies were abolished in Denmark when the country became a member of the enlarged E.E.C. Oil mills, however, receive a support payment for seeds for crushing oil from the Directorate for Market Schemes established under the Ministry of Agriculture. The rates of such payments are established in Brussels at regular intervals.

Oilseed imports are free of Customs duties, and are not subject to import quota restrictions, and this now also applies to rapeseed, which prior to Denmark's membership of the E.E.C. was subject to an annual import quota of 250,000 D.Kr.

Rapeseed research projects continue on a small scale, but developments in Canada are followed with considerable interest.

SITUATION IN NORWAY

The following information relative to the oilseeds in Norway, has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. B.G.R. Barton, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Oslo, under date of September 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the

Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Current domestic crop.— Rape continues to be the only domestic oilseed crop. The area sown in 1973 was some 8,000 acres which is 1,000 acres more than in 1972. This constitutes about 3 per cent of total cultivation. Variable weather has probably resulted in a lower yield per acre than in 1972 when growing conditions were unusually favourable. The total 1973 crop is estimated at around 3,000 tons.

Prices.— The current assistance price paid to Norwegian farmers for rapeseed is Kr.170 per hundred kilograms. Like other agricultural products, world prices of oilseeds have risen sharply in 1973. During the first six months imports of rapseed amounted to 12,000 tons, coming from Sweden (9,000 tons), France (2,000 tons) and Denmark (850 tons). These purchases were made at prices approximating Kr.88 per hundred kilograms. Contracts were signed on Augugst 14, 1973 with Sweden and Poland for deliveries of 1,500 tons per month from October through April 1974 at a price of U.S. $350 per ton.

Imports.— Apart from a few tons used annually to decorate bread, rapeseed is not used in Norway for human consumption. The largest oil mill does not crush rapeseed but was supplied this year with a sample of Canadian low erucic acid rapeseed oil for study purposes.

Imports

	1970	1971	1972
		metric tons	
Rapeseed			
Denmark	3,025	2,551	572
Sweden	2,689	4,320	6,172
France	—	1,018	—
Netherlands	—	—	14
Britain	65	—	34
West Germany	1,399	—	—
Canada	7,800	10,817	5,988
Total	14,987	19,863	12,780
Flaxseed			
West Germany	—	—	10
Canada	6,721	4,528	4,948
Total	6,721	4,528	4,965
Mustard Seed			
Denmark	133	171	160
Poland	—	—	47
Canada	—	—	13
Total	139	173	232

Imports - Concl.

	1970	1971	1972
		metric tons	
Soybeans			
United States	183,060	216,805	212,291
Brazil	—	—	22,891
Total	183,060	216,805	235,183
Groundnuts	233	424	128
Copra	19,042	21,962	18,764
Oils			
Rapeseed	53	78	94
Linseed	708	751	644
Soybean	3,603	4,958	8,834
Groundnut	2,959	4,796	4,343
Sunflowerseed	28	24	123
Coconut	718	21	2,136

High prices have so far kept Norway out of the flaxseed market in 1973 but it is expected that a purchase of 3,500 tons of Canadian seed will shortly be concluded for delivery in November — December. The price has not yet been established and if the contract is made it will be to keep the mill occupied. Up to June, U.S.A. was the only supplier of soybeans in 1973 with shipments totalling 113,700 tons. The U.S. ban on exports has caused Norwegian crushers some concern.

During the first six months of 1973 Norwegian imports of copra totalled 17,000 tons against 18,700 tons for the whole of 1972. Imports of other edible vegetable oil sources appeared to be around normal for this period. On the other hand the current shortage and high prices for oilseeds expellers, expecially cottonseed, is expected to result in a rise in prices of meat and dairy products.

With no import of flaxseed until the winter, domestic requirements for linseed oil are reportedly to be covered by imports. The bulk of this will perhaps come from the Netherlands. However for the first six months of 1973 there was little change in the import pattern and total imports amounted to 238 tons.

Alternative protein sources.— The Peruvian shortage has caused a seller's market also in the fish meals and oils sector. The Norwegian annual production of fish meal is around 370,000 tons and of herring oil 180,000 tons. About 20 per cent of this is consumed domestically. Norwegian prices have followed those of other countries. By mid-August 1973, U.S. Menhaden was being quoted at $440 and Danish herring oil at £176 per metric tons C.I.F. U.K. On August 14, 1973 a ceiling price of Kr.1.50 per kilogram was imposed on domestic sales of fish oil used in margarine production. This ceiling is Kr.1.00 below the present international price and will result in a slight reduction of the retail price of normal margarine but a small increase in the price of vegetable margarines.

Other substitutes include a type of protein enriched corn, STAREA, originally discovered at Kansas State University, which has been further developed by a Norwegian marine oil refinery and is presently being produced in limited quantities at that company's subsidiary plant in Sweden. Starea is made by blending corn and urea and heating the mixture. It reportedly contains 47 per cent protein and thereby competes with animal feeds such as soya but costs only some $18 per hundred kilograms to produce. It has been successfully tested on several thousand cattle in Sweden. Up until now urea enriched feeds are not permitted to be sold in Norway but limited trials are expected to take place shortly under government supervision.

Exports

	1970	1971	1972
		metric tons	
Soybean oil	2,202	3,371	2,351
Groundnut oil	15	56	85
Coconut oil	719	1,021	898

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the oilseeds in Argentina has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. R.F. Place, Commercial Officer for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of September 12, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Notwithstanding an inflation rate presently running at around 60 per cent per annum, there has been no change in the foreign exchange market since our last report. Grain exporters continue to exchange 74 per cent of their foreign earnings on the Financial Market, and the remainder on the Commercial.

Regular trading prices are running well above the minimum set by the Government.

Extra-official figures on exports of oil, pellets and expellers, for the first six months of 1973, were as follows:

Exports of Oils, January-June 1973

	metric tons
Oils	
Linseed	47,561
Sunflower (1)	28,833
Peanut (2)	23,341
Tung	13,026
Olive (3)	4,639

(1) The Government has set a limit of 70,000 tons to exporters of sunflower oil for 1973.
(2) The Government has set a limit of 80,000 tons to exporters of peanut oil in 1973.
(3) Large exports of olive oil are made to neighbouring countries by land and, therefore, sometimes remain unregistered.

The third estimate of 1972-73 sunflower seed production has been established at 880,000 tons. Notwithstanding extremely wet harvesting conditions, causing considerable losses, this year's harvest was up 6.3 per cent over last year, on a harvested area up 4 per cent. Average yields worked out at 658 kg/hectare.

The following table shows production by province for 1972-73, compared with 1971-72:

	1971-72	1972-73
	metric tons	
Buneos Aires	502,100	475,000
Santa Fe	160,200	135,000
Chaco	81,600	116,000
Cordoba	64,100	112,000
San Luis	8,400	—
Entre Rios	8,200	—
Others	3,400	42,100
Total	828,000	880,100

Due to the increased production for this year, the Government has lifted its ban on sunflower oil exports; however, due to steady demand from local margarine manufacturers, it has set a limit of 70,000 tons.

The 1972-73 production of peanuts with shell has been established at 440,000 tons. This increase of 188,000 tons over last year's figure can be attributed to excellent weather conditions in the Province of Cordoba and increasing market prices.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains which affected flaxseed plantation yields, and a seeded area estimated at 5.6 per cent below last year's, the 1972-73 crop, at 330,000 tons, was up 4.6 per cent. The 1972-73 crop is, however, 34.8 per cent and 45.9 per cent below the average for the last ten and fifteen years, respectively.

The following table shows production by province for 1972-73, compared with 1971-72:

	1971-72	1972-73
	metric tons	
Buenos Aires	160,600	193,000
Entre Rios	82,800	64,200
Santa Fe	60,600	58,000
Cordoba	7,900	13,200
Others	3,700	1,600
Total	315,600	330,000

The Ministry of Agriculture has published its first estimate of area sown to flaxseed for the 1973-74 crop. At 408,000 hectares, the area sown to flaxseed this year is 20 per cent below last year's 510,000 hectares. This considerable drop was cuased mainly by excessive rainfall during the sowing season. Weather conditions have improved toward mid-September, however, and we may yet see an increase in the second estimate.

The following table shows the estimate by province for 1973-74, compared with seeded area for 1972-73:

	1972-73	1973-74
	hectares	
Buenos Aires	230,000	204,500
Entre Rios	123,300	98,100
Santa Fe	83,000	67,700
Cordoba	29,800	34,900
Others	2,600	2,800
Total	468,700	408,000

Government measures to stimulate soybean production in Argentina are beginning to take effect. The second estimate of production for the 1972-73 crop was announced by the Ministry of Agriculture at 272,000 tons. This figure was more than three times greater than the previous year's.

Production by province for 1972-73, compared with 1971-72, is as follows:

	1971-72	1972-73
	metric tons	
Santa Fe	40,300	190,000
Misiones	27,900	40,495
Tucuman	4,500	20,850
Corrientes	2,240	7,850
Others	3,060	6,285
Buenos Aires	—	6,520
Total	78,000	272,000

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 17, 1973 with Comparisons at Approximately the Same Date in 1972

Week ending		1972	1973	1972	1973
		metric tons		thousand pounds	
June	8	41,924	34,879	92,426	76,894
	15	41,807	33,093	92,168	72,957
	22	42,931	38,303	94,646	84,443
	29	42,232	34,604	93,105	76,288
July	6	42,975	30,900	94,743	68,122
	13	43,000	28,156	94,798	62,073
	20	41,112	25,579	90,636	56,391
	27	39,121	24,627	86,246	54,293
August	3	39,179	22,756	86,374	50,168
	10	40,904	21,247	90,177	46,841
	17	40,584	20,525	89,471	45,249

CALENDAR OF OILSEED EVENTS

August 17 — Preliminary estimates place carryover stocks of flaxseed and rapeseed in all North American positions at July 31, 1973 as follows with 1972 totals and the ten-year 1963-72 averages in brackets, in million of bushels: flaxseed, 7.8 (16.0, 9.9) and rapeseed, 20.1 (43.1, —).

September 7 — Based on conditions at August 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1973 was estimated as follows with 1972 totals and the ten-year 1962-71 averages in brackets, in million of bushels: all wheat, 604.4 (533.3, 614.2); oats for grain, 333.3 (300.2, 378.6); barley for grain, 484.1 (518.4, 303.0); rye, 14.4 (13.5, 15.4); flaxseed, 18.9 (17.6, 23.7); and rapeseed, 55.3 (57.3, 32.1).

12 — A report received from Mr. R.F. Place, Commercial Officer for Canada, Buenos Aires, stated that the first estimate of area sown to flaxseed in Argentina for the 1973-74 crop amounted to 408,000 hectares. This area is 20 per cent below last year's 510,000 hectares.