

expeller, and it left about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of oil in the beans which, of course, went over into the meal, but now the up-to-date solvent method of extraction takes the oil to about one-half per cent, and since the oil is more valuable than the meal that is of considerable importance.

The soybean oil is used chiefly for edible purposes. It can be used for a number of other purposes, but these are the chief uses. Its importance in the manufacture of margarine and shortening is indicated by the data presented in appendix table 3, which show that in 1953 the amount of soybean oil in margarine and shortening was 53 and 52 per cent respectively of the total vegetable oils used. In margarine, for instance, the total of oils used was 86 million pounds, in round figures. The vegetable oils used out of that 86 million pounds were 78 million pounds, very little animal oils, but marine and fish oils, 8 million pounds out of this total of 86 million pounds; 41 million pounds of soybean oil was used, 48 per cent of the total, and of the vegetable oil total of 78 million pounds the soybean oil amounted to 53 per cent. In shortening there was a total of 136 million pounds of oils used; the vegetable oils, 76 million pounds; the animal oil, 48 million pounds; and marine and fish oils, 12 million pounds. The soybean oil going into shortening was 39 million pounds, which was 29 per cent of the total and 52 per cent of the vegetable oils. So you see that of the vegetable oils there was 53 per cent of soybean oil in margarine and 52 per cent in shortening in 1953. While substitution of vegetable oils in these two products may be practised to some extent, depending upon suitability, availability and relative prices, it seems to be established that soybean oil is very well suited to use in the manufacture of both margarine and shortening.

Just a word with respect to the future outlook, or the indications for future outlook. In 1953 the total crushings of soybeans in Canada amounted to 8.6 million bushels (see appendix table 2). Of this total, Canada produced 4.4 million bushels. That is our highest production. This means that we crushed 4.2 million bushels more than we produced. In 1952-53, calendar year, the equivalent of about 1.8 million bushels of soybeans was imported into Canada in the form of soybean oil. In the same period 3.7 million bushels were imported as beans, making a total equivalent to 5.5 million bushels of beans.

Although we had our highest yield of soybeans on record in 1953, we still produced only 50 per cent of the total quantity which was needed to supply our requirements. The soybean, therefore, is not a surplus crop in Canada. At an average of 25 bushels per acre we could increase our acreage to about 450,000 acres or 500,000 acres annually and still only produce sufficient beans to meet our requirements at present consumption levels. If the consumption goes up, of course, we could increase our acreage still further.

Present soybean acreage is confined largely to southwestern Ontario. For example, in 1952 a total of 172,000 acres was located as follows: southern Ontario, 169,300 acres; western Ontario, 1,770 acres; central Ontario, 750 acres; eastern Ontario, 180 acres. Of 216,000 acres in 1953, it is estimated—(we have no definite figures yet)—that four to five thousand acres were grown in eastern and central Ontario. This is expected to increase to fifteen to twenty thousand acres in 1954, which indicates expansion of production into new areas of shorter season, made possible by the release of new, early-maturing varieties. That is quite an expansion into new areas for this year, if this develops as we think it will.

Canadian soybeans were exported for the first time in 1953. It seems rather incongruous that we should export beans when we are producing less than half of our needs and importing the rest. However, in 1953 we exported 500,000 bushels of the 1953 crop. These were loaded at Port Stanley, Ontario, and shipped to Europe. I think that the entire shipment went to England.