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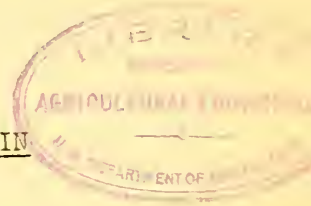
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

January 16, 1926.

F.S.  
FO-10

FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS  
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OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN



Olive oil production for the important countries of the Mediterranean Basin, excluding Greece, is estimated at about 1,223 million pounds by the French expert Prof. Bonnet, according to Consul A. Cameron at Paris, quoting the December 1 bulletin of the Agricultural Information Office (official). Professor Bonnets figures give the oil equivalent of the estimated crop available for pressing.

This estimate for five countries is from 11 to 12 per cent above the estimate of 1,093 million to 1,104 million pounds previously received from various sources for the same countries, but is 7.2 per cent below the latest total of 1,318 million pounds for the same countries in 1924.

Professor Bonnet's estimate for French Morocco, for which no previous estimate is available, is 22 million pounds compared with 19 million pounds reported by the International Institute of Agriculture for 1924. The estimate for Greece is omitted because of the export prohibition in effect. The International Institute states that it may be assumed that the current crop in Greece will be lower than last year's, the latest figure for 1924 being 308 million pounds.

These estimates, which still indicate a production below that of last year, are generally borne out by the report of the International Institute. That agency states that although the estimates so far received from the various governments are too few to permit a precise statement on the season's results, it may be concluded on the basis of present indications, that the 1925 yield of olive oil, though certainly less than that of 1924, will not differ greatly from the average of recent years. Reports still indicate that the quality of the crop should be fairly good.



Estimates by Professor Bonnet are given below with the previous estimates for the same countries and the latest figures for 1924-25:

Countries	1924-25	1925-26	
		Previous estimate <sup>a/</sup>	Prof. Bonnet's estimate
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Spain .....	738,959	661,000	716,000
Italy .....	460,320	331,000	364,000
Algeria .....	52,477	22-33,000	62,000
Tunis .....	48,500	64,000	66,000
France .....	17,857	15,000	15,000
Total 5 countries .....	1,318,113	1,093,000-	1,223,000
		1,104,000	
French Morocco .....	19,180		22,000
Greece .....	307,747	99-113,000	
Other Mediterranean countries <sup>b/</sup>	190,224		
Total countries reporting for			
Mediterranean Basin .....	1,835,264		

<sup>a/</sup> Consular reports or International Institute of Agriculture. <sup>b/</sup> Includes Portugal, Palestine, Greater Lebanon Cyprus and Turkey.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

January 23, 1926.

F.S.  
FC-11

FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS

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FOREIGN PEANUT CROPS

Reports of the 1925 peanut crop in the Tientsin district of China, have been favorable as to quantity, according to Consul Woodard in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. Early receipts, however, were not of particularly good quality with reference to the color of the shells. Late rains appear to have caused discoloring so that a considerable proportion of the shells are rust colored in appearance. Receipts of peanuts in the shell at Tientsin totaled 2,517,200 pounds for September and October of 1925 compared with 1,140,000 pounds for the same months of 1924.

The crop in the district surrounding Chefoo, another important export point, is said to be both plentiful and of good quality, reports Consul Putnam of that city. At present, however, because of political conditions, trade is greatly hindered by lack of sufficient means of transportation. An estimate by Consul Putnam of the known crop of the district for 1924 is placed at 86,000 short tons, this being calculated on the basis of 100 pounds of unshelled nuts for 60 pounds of kernels and 100 pounds of kernels for 35 pounds of oil. This does not include local consumption of groundnuts and oil exported through ports outside of the district.

According to Trade Commissioner Smiley in a report received through the Department of Commerce, an average estimate of the total annual production in China, including kernels, nuts in the shell and peanut cake, is about 900,000 short tons, of which about 30 per cent or around 300,000 tons are exported. The Consular figure for the 1924 crop in terms of unshelled nuts was between 650,000 and 700,000 short tons and that for 1923 was 672,000 tons.

The 1925 peanut crop of Spain, harvesting of which was finished at the end of October, turned out to be much smaller than had been expected, according to Consul Frank Henry at Barcelona. The quality was only fair.

The peanut area planted in Argentina this year is expected to be about the same as that of last season according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Harvesting of the flax crop in the northern provinces of Argentina is completed, according to a cabled report received from the International Institute of Agriculture. A fairly good yield is indicated although slight damage is reported in the Pampa. The quality of the flaxseed is said to be very good.





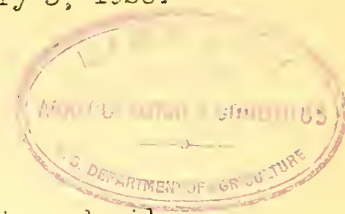
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

February 5, 1926.

F.S.  
FO-12

FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS

THE 1925 BRITISH TRADE IN FATS AND OILS



The United States share in the British trade in fats and oils during 1925, on the whole, was slightly smaller than in 1924 although, the total net supply of animal and vegetable oils and fats retained for consumption in the United Kingdom during 1925, amounted to 1,208,196 short tons as compared with 1,151,381 short tons during 1924, according to the official statistics of the British Board of Trade. The latter figures include butter, lard and margarine as well as all other oils, fats and oilseeds, the latter converted into their oil equivalent. The principal agricultural items in this trade of interest to American producers, either directly or indirectly, are lard, cottonseed oil, butter, linseed oil and oleo oil.

Lard Imports Decline

Lard is by far the most important item in our export trade in fats and oils and the United Kingdom is one of our most important foreign markets. British net imports of lard during 1925 amounted to 256,207,000 pounds as compared with about 278,394,000 pounds during 1924. A reduction of 21,607,000 pounds in imports from the United States, which usually supplies about 80 per cent of the total, accounted for the deficit. The high prices prevailing for American lard during 1925 materially diminished the consumption of lard in the United Kingdom. With the present indications that there will be no material increase in hog production in the United States before next fall, lard prices seem likely to remain relatively high. In view of this fact the outlook for increased lard imports from the United States by the United Kingdom during the current year is not particularly favorable. Lower prices for butter and some competitive oils may also tend to reduce the demand for lard during 1926.

Increase in Cottonseed Oil Imports

Net imports of cottonseed and cottonseed oil into the United Kingdom during 1925 amounted to the equivalent of 1,157,594,000 pounds of seed as against 1,047,262,000 pounds during 1924. This was equivalent to 208,367,000 pounds of cottonseed oil for 1925 as compared with only 188,507,000 pounds for 1924. There was a considerable reduction in imports of cottonseed oil but this decline was more than offset by a large increase in imports of cottonseed from India and by smaller reexports of refined cottonseed oil to the continent. Egypt, India and Brazil usually furnish most of the cottonseed imported into the United Kingdom and the Netherlands most of the cottonseed oil. The quantities supplied by the United States are negligible.



### Increase in Supplies of Foreign Butter

Butter imports were well maintained during 1925 and although reexports were larger than in 1924 the net imports for the year amounted to 614,413,000 pounds as compared with 570,761,000 pounds during 1924. Smaller imports from Denmark as well as from a number of countries of minor importance were more than offset by larger imports from Australia and New Zealand. Net imports of margarine totaled 143,000,000 pounds as against 150,000,000 pounds the year before. About 95 per cent of the British importation of margarine is supplied by the Netherlands.

British imports of American oleo oil, while not separately stated, were somewhat larger than in 1924. United States export figures show exports to the United Kingdom of about 17 million pounds as compared with  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1924.

### Shift in Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Trade

British net imports of flaxseed, including linseed oil converted to its flaxseed equivalent, during 1925 amounted to the equivalent of approximately 12,448,000 bushels of seed as compared with about 14,043,000 bushels during 1924. An interesting shift in the trade during the year is indicated by a large increase in the imports of linseed oil and a decrease in imports of flaxseed. While the United States does not participate in the flaxseed and oil trade of the United Kingdom the British situation is of interest because of our competition with the United Kingdom for the Argentine crop.

Actual gross imports of flaxseed into the United Kingdom during 1925 amounted to 13,600,000 bushels as against 17,300,000 bushels the year before. This decrease was the result of smaller imports from the Argentine from which only about 6,000,000 bushels were imported as against almost 12,000,000 bushels the year before. The 1924-25 flaxseed crop in the Argentine amounted to only 45,000,000 bushels as against 58,000,000 bushels in the previous season. Increases in imports from British India and Russia, however, materially offset the lower supplies from Argentina. While flaxseed imports dropped off by 4,200,000 bushels imports of linseed oil increased by more than 32,500,000 pounds or the equivalent of approximately 2,000,000 bushels of seed. Most of this oil came from the Netherlands. The actual net deficit in terms of flaxseed, therefore, amounted to about 2,000,000 bushels. With a 1925-26 linseed crop in Argentina of 75,000,000 bushels and the probability of an average crop in India, ample supplies of linseed will be available during the current year. Furthermore, the possibilities of larger Russian supplies must not be overlooked.

Table I following gives the British trade in cottonseed and cottonseed oil and in flaxseed and linseed oil converted to seed equivalents for 1924 and 1925. Table II summarizes the total trade of the United Kingdom in fats and oils for these two years:



TABLE I - TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED OIL AND IN FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL.

Movement	: Cottonseed and cotton- seed oil converted to		: Flaxseed and linseed oil converted to bushels of	
	: pounds of cottonseed a/		: flaxseed b/	
	: 1924	: 1925	: 1924	: 1925
	: Thousand	: Thousand	: Thousand	: Thousand
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>
Imports of seed .....	: 1,250,567:	1,356,693:	17,804:	13,638
Reexports of seed .....	: -	: -	: 39:	90
Net imports of seed ..	: 1,250,567:	1,356,693:	17,765:	13,540
Imports of oil .....	: 100,325:	67,909:	354:	2,288
Gross supply .....	: 1,351,392:	1,424,602:	18,119:	15,828
Exports and reexports of oil	: 304,130:	267,008:	4,076:	3,380
Excess of imports	: :	:	:	:
over exports .....	: 1,047,262:	1,157,594:	14,043:	12,448

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

a/ Refined oil converted to crude on the basis of a 9 per cent loss in process of refining and crude oil converted to seed equivalents on the basis of 18 per cent as average oil content of the seed.

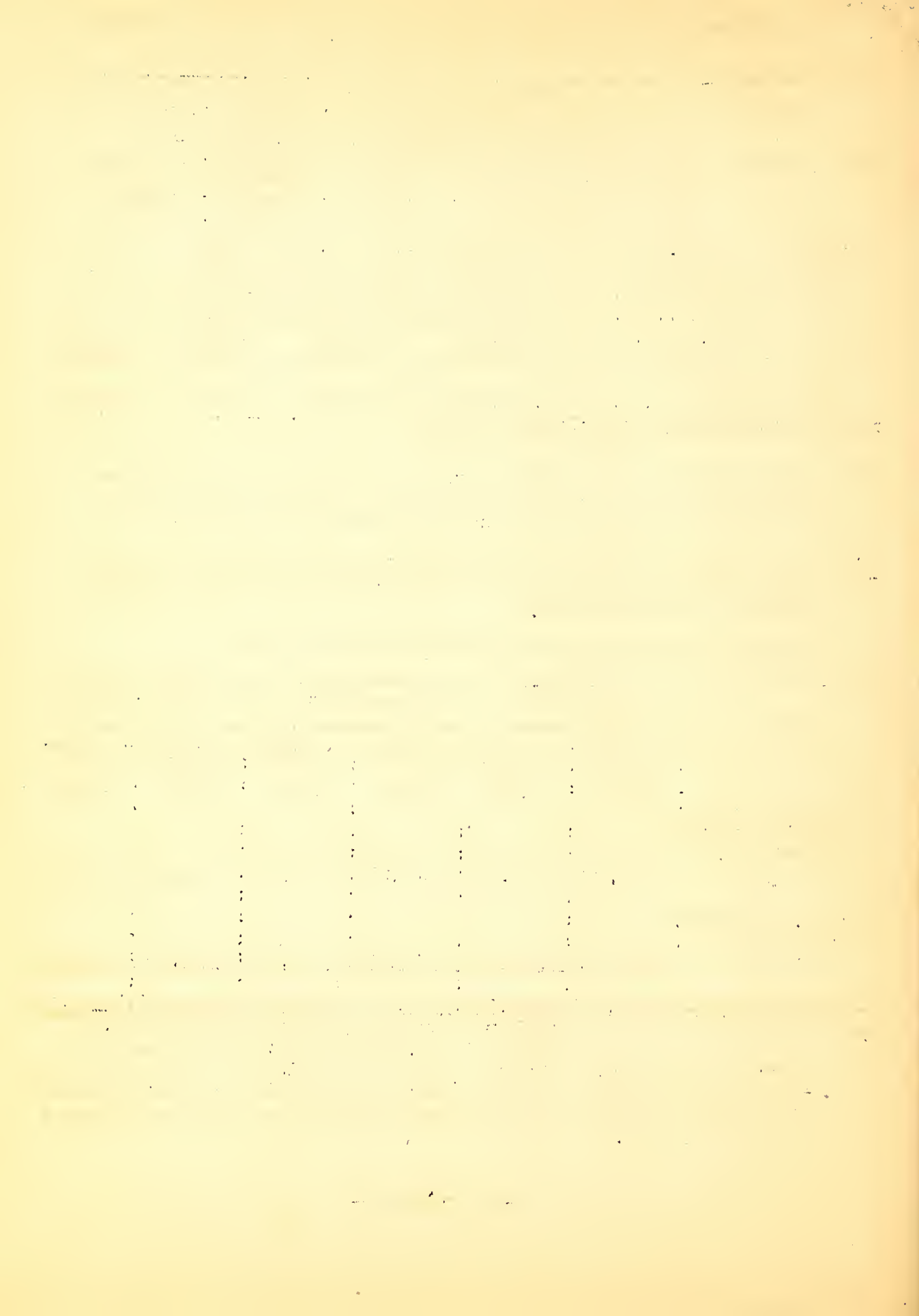
b/ In converting linseed oil to its flaxseed equivalent 30 per cent was taken as the average oil content of flaxseed and 56 lbs. as the net weight of a bushel of seed.

TABLE II - TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM IN OILS AND FATS

Item	: Imports		: Re-exports		: Net imports	
	: 1924	: 1925	: 1924	: 1925	: 1924	: 1925
	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>	: <u>Short</u> : <u>tons</u>
Oils, fats and oilseeds converted into oil equiva- lents a/	: 908,508:	942,404:	253,071:	243,160:	655,437:	699,244
Butter, margarine, lard and lard substitutes	: 514,051:	536,352:	18,107:	27,400:	495,944:	508,952
Total .....	: 1,422,559:	1,478,756:	271,178:	270,560:	1,151,381:	1,208,196

a/ The oil equivalents are those used by Faure, Blattman and Company, of Liverpool and are as follows: Copra, 65 per cent; Palmkernels 45 per cent; Peanuts 32 per cent; other nuts and kernels 40 per cent; Soy beans 10 per cent; Castor seed 42 per cent; Cottonseed 18 per cent; Flaxseed 30 per cent; Sesameseed 35 per cent; Rapeseed 35 per cent and all other seeds 30 per cent.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

April 12, 1926.

F.S.  
FO-13

FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN 1925-26

Estimates now available from the International Institute, official sources, or consular reports, for all olive oil producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin confirm the early reports of an unsatisfactory yield for the past season. The total production of 1,398,000,000 pounds is 24.1 per cent below the good harvest of 1,841,780,000 pounds in 1924 and 10.4 per cent below the 1923 harvest when 1,560,980,000 pounds were produced.

Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France all report crops much below those of 1924 and, with the exception of Spain and Greece, below the 1923 production as well. Although no official estimate has been received from Turkey, the most important Asiatic producer, a report from Consul Allen estimates production at approximately one-fourth that of last year. Palestine and Syria also report a great falling off as compared with former years.

The 1925 yield for the three French North African countries, Algeria, Morocco and Tunis, is estimated somewhat higher than the crop of last season, due largely to the outturn in Tunis, which was fairly good and much above that of 1923 or 1924.

In the absence of official data for the two minor producing countries Yugoslavia and Cyprus, approximate estimates have been made by the International Institute on the basis of the results in the previous season.

OLIVE OIL: Production in the Mediterranean Basin, annual 1923 to 1925

Country	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Spain .....	658,860	738,960	689,230
Italy .....	392,000	460,000	330,700
Greece .....	107,630	307,700	126,560
Portugal .....	95,920	69,730	51,040
Algeria .....	69,190	51,490	55,140
Tunis .....	48,500	48,500	63,930
France .....	31,770	18,000	15,430
French Morocco .....	15,870	19,180	15,430



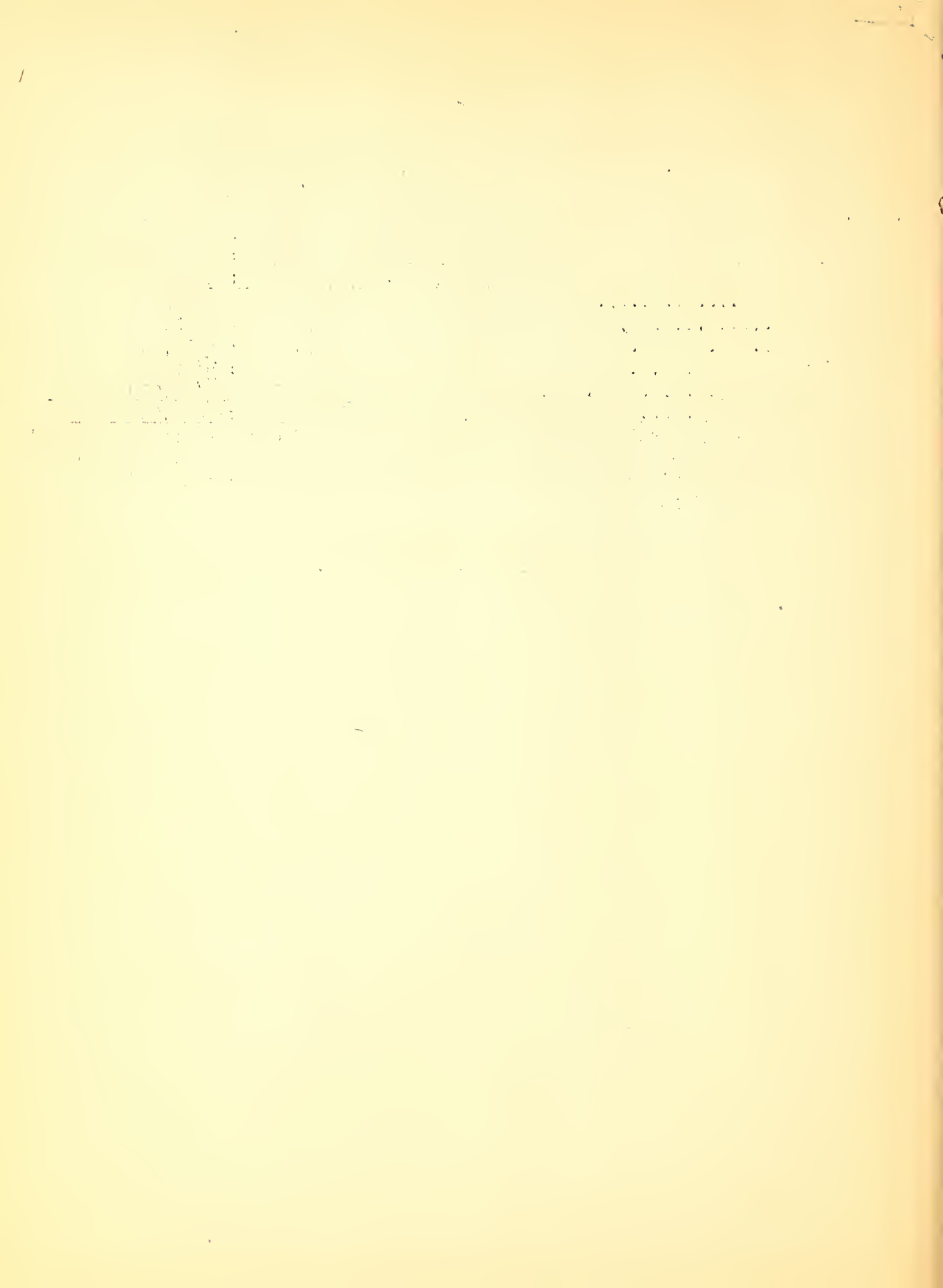


OLIVE OIL: Production in the Mediterranean Basin, annual  
1923 to 1925, cont'd.

Country	1923	1924	1925
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Palestine .....	6,570	10,810	7,500
Syria .....	26,450	22,930	8,740
Turkey .....	98,900	77,000	<u>a/</u> 13,000
Cyprus .....	2,310	6,160	<u>b/</u> 4,300
Yugoslavia .....	7,010	11,320	<u>b/</u> 8,000
Total .....	1,560,980	1,841,730	1,398,000

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Official sources and Consul Reports. a/ Rough estimate furnished by Consul on basis of 1924 production. b/ Figures compiled by International Institute by Subtraction of 30 per cent from 1924 yield.

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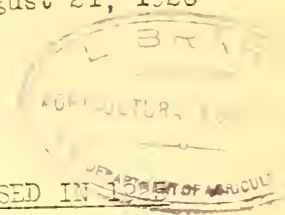
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
 Washington

August 21, 1926

F.S.  
 FC-14

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 1926

FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS



ARGENTINE VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1925

The vegetable oil industry of Argentina was more active in 1925 than in 1924 as a result of large increases in peanut oil and cotton seed oil production, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Bates at Buenos Aires. Other vegetable oils except sunflower seed oil were produced in smaller quantities in 1925 than in the preceding year. The total production of vegetable oil was 7.3 per cent larger in 1925 than in 1924 but 11.9 per cent less than in 1923. The peanut crop is the most important from the point of view of oil production and last year cottonseed was second in importance. The remarkable increase of about 400 per cent in the output of sunflower seed oil was an outstanding feature of the Argentine vegetable oil situation.

The new flaxseed crop is now being sown in Argentina, according to a report from the International Institute of Agriculture, the area is expected to be larger than that of last year.

VEGETABLE OILS: Total seed crushed and total output of oil and cake, Argentina, 1923 to 1925

Year	Seed utilized 1,000 lbs	Oil obtained 1,000 lbs	Cake 1,000 lbs
1923 .....	220,531	49,468	104,554
1924 .....	187,604	41,043	96,096
1925 .....	211,936	43,586	98,107



VEGETABLE OILS: Seed production and oil and cake produced,  
by varieties, Argentina, 1923 to 1925

Variety	Year	Oil			Cake
		Seed used	obtained	Oil yield	
		1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	Per cent	1,000 lbs
Linseed ....	1923	46,428	12,539	27	33,531
	1924	44,725	11,657	26	32,861
	1925	27,130	7,408	27	19,661
Rape seed ..	1923	23,203	6,615	29	16,144
	1924	38,047	10,561	28	26,708
	1925	27,137	7,775	29	18,988
Peanut .....	1923	105,374	26,644	25	46,757
	1924	57,700	14,487	25	25,046
	1925	91,706	21,673	24	37,724
Cotton .....	1923	18,477	1,918	10	6,909
	1924	27,749	3,278	12	10,767
	1925	45,748	5,119	11	18,071
Spurge .....	1923	3,053	831	27	1,213
	1924	1,682	342	20	405
	1925	1,058	234	22	353
Maize .....	1923	23,996	871	4	
	1924	17,078	602	4	
	1925	15,299	683	4	2,076
Sunflower ..	1923				
	1924	622	116	19	309
	1925	3,858	694	18	1,235



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
FO-15

November 6, 1926.

12132  
FOREIGN NEWS ON FATS AND OILS

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OLIVE CROP PROSPECTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

Olive oil production for this season in the important producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is expected to be about equal to or slightly above the production last season, according to a report from Consul Hale at Marseilles, quoting an article of the Director of the District Organization of Oleiculture in "Le Reveil Agricole".

The Spanish crop is reported to be good and may be slightly superior to that of last year when 722,176,000 pounds of olive oil were produced. Considerable fruit has fallen in the lower Aragon and in numerous regions of Andalusia, states the Director. A report on the crop used for curing, which is only a small percentage of the total crop, states that the Manzanilla crop, a small variety used green for stuffed olives, is short and of only medium quality, while the Queen olive crop is about the same as the small crop of last year. Sizes are said to be good. Queen olives are large olives used green.

Reports from Italy indicate that although there was perfect flowering in all the leading olive districts, cold wind and fog handicapped growth and the fruit fell in numerous districts. The National Olive Growers Society of Italy places the 1926 estimate above that of 1925 while the trade places the 1926 crop slightly lower on account of insect damages and bad weather, according to a report made public by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1925 Italy produced 323,485,000 pounds of olive oil. Consular reports from Catania and Leghorn indicate favorable conditions in those districts. According to "Le Reveil Agricole" good crops are expected from Liguria, Toscana, Umbria and Sicily, with ordinary yields from Calabrie and Campania. Spain and Italy together should produce about the same amount of olive oil as they produced last year, according to the Director of the District Organization of Oleiculture.

Estimates of the crops of Greece and Portugal are of secondary interest since exportation of olive oil from these two countries is prohibited. However, the crop of Portugal is reported to be very inferior, probably not more than one-third of a normal year. A report from Consul Hollis estimated the crop at 22,000,000 pounds of oil. Production last year was about 54,000,000 pounds. The production in Greece is estimated at about the same as that of 1924 and double that of 1925 when 126,560,000 pounds of oil were produced, according to information received by the United States Department of Commerce.





The olive crop in France is expected, by the Director of the District Organization to yield more than the 15,000,000 pounds of oil produced from the 1925 crop and will approach the 1924 crop of 19,000,000 pounds of oil provided the dacus does not cause too much damage in the important departments of the Alpes Maritimes and Corsica. The crop in the different districts varies widely depending upon the weather, temperature and altitude. Good crops can be expected from the warm regions, such as Corsica and the Alpes Maritimes, the section known as the Nyonsais and the Valley of the Beaux and elsewhere where the olive trees have received care and attention. Production will be deficient in the higher altitudes and in the places where the trees have been exposed to the cold north winds and to fogs.

Conditions in Algeria are not favorable and production is expected to be much below the 55,000,000 pounds produced last season, according to the French report. The season in Tunis is very favorable and, if present conditions continue, the crop should be large and of exceptional quality, reports Consul Smith at Tunisia. It is expected to equal or exceed last year's production of 64,000,000 pounds of oil. In Morocco conditions are about normal and the crop should equal or exceed that of last year which was over 15,000,000 pounds of oil.

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