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WORLD SITUATION

World Production of Oils
and Fats in 1971 Forecast
at Record 41 Million Tons
Up 4 Per Cent

The following extract is taken in part from the January 31, 1971 issue of World Production and Trade published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. World production of oils and fats in 1971 is forecast at a record 41 million metric tons. This volume of production would represent an increase of 4 per cent or 1.6 million tons from last year's level and would be the largest annual increase since 1964, when production rose 5.5 per cent. The annual rate of increase during the previous decade (1961-70) was 3.0 per cent. In 1970 production expanded by only 2.25 per cent.

Calculations indicate that production in the United States (based largely on crops harvested in 1970) may rise only slightly this year--about 1 per cent or around 85,000 tons--while production in foreign countries may gain by a calculated 5.2 per cent or 1.5 million tons. In 1970 the calculated increase in the United States was 2.3 per cent (238,000 tons) and in foreign countries 2.2 per cent (632,000 tons).

U.S. production will continue in 1971 to account for one-fourth of the world production of fats and oils. However, the increase in the United States this year is expected to represent only roughly 5 per cent of the net increase in the world total while foreign production probably will represent 95 per cent of the increase. In 1970 the increase in U.S. output accounted for one-fourth of the net world increase while foreign output accounted for three-fourths.

Exportable supplies of edible oils should continue tight until oil from new crops becomes available late in 1971. Soybean oil production in 1971 will be up only slightly--possibly by 150,000 tons; exportable supplies from this increase will come largely from the up-coming Brazilian crop. (The 1971 U.S. crop will be reflected in 1972 oil production). The calculated expansion of some 300,000 tons in peanut oil production will occur largely in India and be consumed in that country; production in the major export supplying countries--Nigeria, Senegal, and Niger may be down a further 100,000 tons from last year's reduced supply. Sunflower oil production may be at about last year's level--the large upcoming crop in Argentina and possibly a slightly larger output of oil from Russia's 1970 crop offsetting declines in Eastern Europe. However, the record cottonseed crop in Russia may allow a larger exportable supply of sun oil from that country. Palm, animal, and marine oils will increase somewhat this year, but the industrial oils will rise sharply with calculated linseed oil production far in excess of demand. However, a significant portion of the indicated increase in industrial oil production may not materialize because of rising stocks of uncrushed flaxseed.

Change of methodology: Beginning with figures published herein, the methodology of calculating oil production has been changed from that previously used.

For cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, sunflowerseed, sesameseed and safflower Northern Hemisphere harvests occurring in the last half of a given calendar year are combined with harvests in the Southern Hemisphere occurring in the first half of the following year. For example, the 1970 Northern Hemisphere soybean or peanut crops are combined with the forecasts of the Southern Hemisphere crops to be harvested early in 1971 to calculate 1971 oil production. For rapeseed, Canada's harvest in the fall is combined with harvests early in the following year in other producing countries to calculate oil production for the following year. Northern Hemisphere

Oils and Fats (oil or fat equivalent): Calculated World Production, Annual 1962-70 and Forecast 1971(1)

Commodity	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970(2)	Forecast 1971
thousand short tons										
Edible vegetable oils:(3)										
Cottonseed	2,450	2,540	2,645	2,765	2,830	2,475	2,395	2,855	2,655	2,720
Peanut	3,210	3,215	3,310	3,630	3,515	3,560	3,670	3,305	3,435	3,770
Soybean	4,325	4,275	4,360	4,390	5,165	5,630	5,875	6,560	6,710	6,880
Sunflower	2,660	2,615	2,520	3,445	3,255	3,835	4,060	4,135	4,210	4,230
Rapeseed	1,340	1,170	1,230	1,640	1,605	1,855	2,080	1,735	2,090	2,580
Sesame	605	625	635	670	620	655	655	625	635	690
Safflower	150	225	230	205	225	280	295	195	245	260
Olive(4)	1,475	1,020	1,875	1,105	1,360	1,325	1,475	1,525	1,380	1,485
Corn	225	240	255	270	275	280	270	280	290	295
Totals	16,440	15,925	17,060	18,120	18,850	19,840	20,775	21,215	21,650	22,910
Palm oils:(5)										
Coconut	2,245	2,350	2,500	2,355	2,490	2,365	2,315	2,155	2,210	2,250
Palm kernel	445	455	455	465	475	395	405	430	490	515
Palm	1,315	1,315	1,320	1,345	1,400	1,285	1,470	1,620	1,885	1,985
Babassu kernel(6)	66	50	57	60	73	57	72	95	90	90
Totals	4,071	4,170	4,332	4,225	4,438	4,102	4,262	4,300	4,675	4,840
Industrial oils:										
Linseed(7)	1,090	1,220	1,175	1,190	1,235	1,015	860	1,015	1,230	1,415
Castor(7)	300	315	395	365	360	400	395	425	350	420
Oiticica	28	6	19	13	20	2	32	1	14	7
Tung	126	126	151	163	133	165	139	145	129	151
Totals	1,544	1,667	1,740	1,731	1,748	1,582	1,426	1,586	1,723	1,993
Animal fats:										
Butter(fat content)	4,375	4,375	4,455	4,740	4,650	4,835	5,180	5,120	5,050	5,000
Lard(8)	4,085	4,005	4,165	4,380	4,280	4,425	4,380	4,275	4,310	4,350
Tallow and greases	3,745	4,085	4,295	4,190	4,350	4,620	4,670	4,680	4,700	4,750
Totals	12,205	12,465	12,915	13,310	13,280	13,880	14,230	14,075	14,060	14,100
Marine oils:										
Whale	390	295	249	218	126	113	102	87	88	88
Sperm whale	130	149	165	170	161	165	134	144	145	143
Fish(including liver)	737	679	837	867	987	1,193	1,287	1,126	1,147	1,210
Totals	1,257	1,123	1,251	1,255	1,274	1,471	1,523	1,357	1,380	1,441
Grand totals	35,517	35,350	37,298	38,641	39,590	40,875	42,216	42,533	43,488	45,284

(1) Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil was produced. (2) Preliminary. (3) Revised series for all commodities except olive and corn oils. (4) Excludes sulphur oil. (5) Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. (6) Mill production 1962-65 only. (7) Revised series. (8) Rendered lard only in most countries.

fall flaxseed harvests are combined with Southern Hemisphere crops harvested late in the same year and early in the following year to yield oil the following year. Early flaxseed harvests in India and Pakistan are combined with harvests the following fall in other countries. Oil production from the U.S. castor harvest late in the year is combined with oil produced in the year of the castor harvest in other countries. Oil production of the above oilseeds is then calculated on the basis of assumed crushing rates and assumed oil extraction rates. Production of other oils and fats, such as palm oil or lard, is calculated on a calendar year basis.

Edible vegetable oils. — Production of edible vegetable oils in 1971 is forecast at a record 20.8 million metric tons. This represents an increase of 1.14 million tons, or 5.8 per cent from 1970 compared with an average annual increase of 5.0 per cent during the previous decade. All edible oils are likely to be as large as or larger than in 1970, but by far the most spectacular expansion will be in rapeseed oil.

World production of cottonseed oil in 1971 is forecast at 2.5 million metric tons, only 2.5 per cent above last year's calculated output. The United States is expected to account for about one-fourth of the oil produced and over one-fourth of the estimated world increase, and foreign countries for about three-fourths.

A record volume of peanut oil probably will be produced this year due mainly to India's record 1970 peanut harvest. At the present forecast of 3.4 million tons, world oil production would exceed last year's level by 10 per cent or 305,000 tons. More important, however, is the fact that virtually all of the net increase in world production of oil likely will be due to the increase in India which consumes virtually all of its production, while oil production will be down by roughly 15 per cent or close to 100,000 tons in aggregate in Nigeria, Senegal, and Niger, which account for two-thirds of the world's export trade.

Again in 1971, as in the last seven years, world production of soybean oil will reach a new peak. Processing of the world soybean crop (the 1970 crop for Northern Hemisphere countries and the 1971 crop for Southern Hemisphere countries) should result in about 6.2 million metric tons of oil compared with 6.1 million tons in 1970 and 3.3 million tons a decade ago. Roughly 85 per cent of the world total will be oil from U.S. beans and the remainder, oil from foreign beans, largely those of Mainland China, Brazil, and the Soviet Union. However, over 70 per cent of the small gain from 1970 will be in oil from foreign-produced beans.

The 1970 soybean harvest in the United States was 30.9 million tons (1.136 billion bushels) only 1 per cent or 257,000 tons above the previous record in 1969 of 30.7 million tons (1.126 billion bushels). Harvested acreage was 4 per cent above a year earlier, but yields averaged 26.8 bushels per acre compared with the record 27.5 bushels in 1969.

Fragmentary indications are that 1970 soybean area in Mainland China probably was maintained at recent years' levels of 20 million acres, and that yields improved. Production is tentatively estimated at about 6.9 million tons (255 million bushels) compared with possibly 6.3 million tons (230 million bushels) a year earlier.

Plantings for Brazil's 1971 crop (1971 oil) are believed to have increased substantially. Trade estimates of increases range from 10 to 25 per cent in Rio Grande do Sul, where most of the beans are produced and 30 to 40 per cent in Parana and Sao Paulo. The harvest early this year may approximate 1.57 million tons (57.7

million bushels) compared with 1.28 million tons (47.0 million bushels) last year. A number of factors contributed to increased plantings. First, producers during the past season received record prices, considerably above minimum support levels. Moreover, high minimums, averaging 31 per cent above 1970 levels, were fixed for the 1971 crop. Another contributing factor is a lessening of interest in cotton and rice, which were comparatively less profitable last year. Also, Government incentives to agriculture, such as exemption of the industrialized products tax on farm machinery and equipment, encouraged expanded production of crops such as wheat and soybeans, which are suitable to a high degree of mechanization.

Soybean area in the Soviet Union in 1970 is believed to have been at approximately the 2 million-acre level of recent years, but yields may have improved as a result of good weather. Production has been estimated at 597,000 tons (21.9 million bushels) compared with 520,000 tons (19.1 million bushels) in 1969.

World sunflowerseed oil production in 1971, which continues to be the object of much discussion following in the wake of the flood affected areas of Eastern Europe and some parts of the Soviet Union, may not differ significantly from that in 1970. This estimate is contingent upon some recovery of Soviet sunflower oil output in 1971.

Rapeseed oil production in 1971 is expected to reach 2.34 million metric tons, 24 per cent higher than the record 1.89 million tons produced in 1970. The 1971 forecast of rapeseed oil production is based on oil produced from Canada's 1970 record breaking crop and forecasts of rapeseed crops to be harvested in 1971 in all other major producing countries.

Rapeseed production in Canada in 1970 reaches 1.62 million tons (71.3 million bushels), an increase of 113 per cent from the record 1969 crop of 0.76 million tons (33.4 million bushels). Production in Canada was larger than the total rapeseed crop in Western Europe in 1970 and exceeded for the first time production in India, formerly the world's largest producer of rapeseed. Canada now ranks as the world's number-one producer as well as exporter of rapeseed.

Oil produced from Canada's 1970 rapeseed crop is expected to account for roughly 70 per cent of the anticipated increase, 445,000 tons, in world production in 1971. The remaining 30 per cent is expected from 1971 harvests in the European Community, Poland, India and Pakistan. The latter two have not been of significance as exporters.

Rapeseed production in the European Community in 1970 rose to a record level of 781,000 tons, an increase of 14 per cent from the 1969 record of 687,600 tons. Bumper rapeseed crops were harvested in France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and even Belgium-Luxembourg. Italy's crop, while not a record breaking one, was the highest since 1966. Sowings of winter rapeseed in France for 1971 harvest indicate an increase of possibly 40,000 tons and plantings in West Germany indicate a further increase this year of 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

Poland's rapeseed crop in 1970 recovered to an estimated 525,000 tons from the 204,000 ton outturn in 1969. Production in 1971 from expanded rapeseed acreage is expected to increase by possibly 20 per cent.

Early forecasts of rapeseed production in India and Pakistan indicate increases in 1971 of 9 and 7 per cent, respectively.

Sesame oil production in 1971 is expected to reach a new high of 625,000 tons, 2 per cent above the 1964 record of 610,000 tons and 9 per cent above last year's output of 575,000 tons. The 1971 forecast is based on the record 1970 harvest of sesameseed, estimated at 1.7 million tons.

Safflower oil production in 1971, from crops harvested in the preceding year, is forecast at 235,000 tons, 7 per cent above the estimated 220,000 tons produced last year. Record production of safflowerseed in Mexico in 1970 more than offset the decline in production in the United States and India.

Pressed olive oil production in 1971 (from 1970 crop olives) is expected to increase by nearly 100,000 tons from the 1.25 million tons produced last year but will be slightly below the previous "on-year" of 1969. The increase reflects larger output in Spain, Greece, Turkey, Tunisia and Morocco. Output in Italy and Portugal, however, will decline.

Palm oils. - World production of the palm oils in 1971 is forecast at a record 4.4 million tons - 4 per cent above last year's volume. The forecast 145,000 ton increase, although significantly below the estimated expansion in 1970, was more than double the average annual rate of expansion over the past decade. The expected increase will largely reflect continued expansion in Malaysia while last year recovery in Nigeria and the Congo (Kinshasa) accounted for much of the gain. Much of the gain that had been expected in Philippine copra may not materialize because of typhoon damage which occurred late in 1970.

Estimated expansion in export availabilities of palm oil in 1971 are expected to bear a closer relationship with indicated production increases. Much of last year's estimated increase in output was retained for consumption, particularly in Nigeria, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Indonesia. In 1970, West Malaysia increased her stocks somewhat and export availabilities in 1971 are up by roughly 100,000 tons. Further substantial gains are expected in future years, reflecting the large expansion in tree acreage under the sponsorship of the Malaysian Federal Land Development Authority. Future production should also gain in other African countries due to expanded plantings.

World exports of copra and coconut oil on an oil basis may continue to recover slightly in 1971. Despite the typhoon damage in the Philippines suffered late last year, some increase is indicated, reflecting increased production in the Philippines from new plantings as well as increased rainfall.

Industrial oils. - A record tonnage of industrial oils is foreseen for 1971. The present forecast of 1.8 million tons represents a 15 per cent increase from the volume calculated to have been produced in 1970. Linseed, castor, and tung oils will likely all be up substantially.

Linseed oil production in 1971 is forecast at 1.3 million metric tons, 14 per cent, or 160,000 metric tons, above last year's output and the largest tonnage since 1957. The two leading exporting countries, Canada and Argentina, account for most of the gain, although some of the gain should result from an expected larger harvest early in 1971 in India. The U.S. crop was down in 1970. Foreign countries likely will account for about 80 per cent of world production, oil basis, and the United States for the remaining 20 per cent.

The U.S. harvest was 761,000 tons (30.0 million bushels), 15 per cent below the above-average production in 1969. Acreage rose 10 per cent, but average yields were down sharply as a result of dry conditions in North and South Dakota, the major growing areas.

Argentina's crop turned out to be above early expectations. At 702,000 tons (27.6 million bushels), the harvest was 10 per cent above that of a year earlier and the largest since 1964. Acreage planted increased 2 per cent, and average yields were better than in 1969.

The crop currently being harvested in India is forecast at about 450,000 tons (17.7 million bushels), some 8 per cent above last year's outturn but somewhat short of early indications. Acreage reportedly increased by about 4 per cent due to favourable weather, but insufficient rain in recent weeks has adversely affected production.

Present indications are that castor oil production in 1971 will recover sharply possibly by 20 per cent from the low level in 1970 of 315,000 tons, but it may not reach the record 385,000 tons calculated to have been produced in 1969. The extent of the increase will, of course, depend largely on Brazil's crop of castorseed, which normally accounts for 40 to 45 per cent of world production.

World tung oil output in 1971 is estimated to increase by 20,000 tons or 17 per cent. The increase chiefly represents expanded production in Argentina and Paraguay and is already resulting in increased exports. Output in the United States is expected to approximate last year's small volume. Although we have no current information on Chinese output, the sharp increase in prices in 1969-70 brought about a significant increase in exports. With prospects of increased exports from South America this year the question remains, how much world prices will be affected and what resultant effect, if any, this might have on Chinese exports?

Animal fats. - No significant change from last year's level is foreseen in production of animal fats this year. The forecast of 12.8 million tons results from slight increases in lard and tallow and grease production virtually offset by a slight decrease in butter.

Marine Oils. - World output of marine oils is forecast to register a further increase in 1971, thus approaching the record 1968 volume. Expanded fish oil output is expected to account for all of the increase.

No significant change in the output of baleen oil or sperm whale oil is expected this year. Gradual declines in the estimated whale population, extended application of conservation measures, and increased emphasis on production of fish oil and meal have brought about a general stagnation in the production outlook for this traditional commodity. Catch quotas seem to have about stabilized and aggregate output may perhaps be sustained at about last year's volume.

Aggregate fish oil output is expected to continue to recover in 1971 to about 1.1 million tons but will likely remain significantly below the record volume of 1968. If fish oil prices continue to be more attractive per unit than meal, oil extraction rates could show some improvement. Also catch increases in 1971 are expected for Peru, Norway, Japan, Canada, South Africa, the United States, and the U.S.S.R.

World Flaxseed Production
Largest Since 1956

According to the February 1971 issue by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture world production of flaxseed in 1970 is estimated at 4.15 million metric tons (163.4 million bushels). This was 19 per cent above the 1969 level and the largest crop since 1956.

The gain from the previous year is attributed to the tremendous harvest in Canada and larger crops in Argentina, India and the Soviet Union. U.S. production declined.

With carry-in stocks of seed and oil in the United States up the equivalent of 310,000 tons (12.2 million bushels) of seed and in Canada up about 23,000 tons (0.9 million bushels) total supplies in North America exceed last year's by 744,300 tons (29.3 million bushels).

Flaxseed production in the United States was 761,300 tons (30.0 million bushels), 15 per cent below the 891,600 tons (35.1 million bushels) harvested in 1969. Planted area totaled 3.0 million acres, compared with 2.7 million acres in 1969. Abandonment of 3.9 per cent was about average for recent years and left 2.89 million acres for harvest. Dry conditions in North and South Dakota, the major growing areas, lowered the U.S. average yield to 10.4 bushels per acre compared with the 1969 record high of 13.4 bushels.

With stocks of seed and oil on July 1, 1970 at 721,400 tons (28.4 million bushels) seed equivalent basis, and production at 761,300 tons (30.0 million bushels), total U.S. supply was 1.48 million tons (58.4 million bushels), or 180,300 tons (7.1 million bushels) above supplies a year earlier. Most of the supply is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

The second official estimate places Argentina's flaxseed harvest late in 1970 and early in 1971 at 760,000 tons (29.9 million bushels) or 19 per cent above the 640,000 tons produced a year earlier. Harvested acreage increased 11 per cent from the previous year. In Santa Fe a shortage of moisture prevented seeding of wheat in some areas, but rain came in time to permit seeding of flax. In contrast, wet conditions delayed seeding of wheat in Entre Rios and resulted in some switch to flax.

Argentine stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil on November 1 were 145,000 tons (5.7 million bushels), seed-equivalent basis, compared with 51,000 tons (2.0 million bushels) a year earlier. This volume of stocks plus a crop of 760,000 tons gave a total supply of 905,000 tons (35.6 million bushels) compared with 691,000 tons (27.2 million bushels) on November 1, 1969. Increased production in Argentina in the last two years has resulted in an oil supply that is more than sufficient to cover export demand, with stocks reaching a level that is causing concern to government officials. At the present time the National Grain Board is practically the sole purchaser of oil as the support price is above the market price in Argentina. Trade sources believe that the situation will improve sufficiently to permit exports to reach about 190,000 tons in 1970-71 compared with 160,000 tons in 1969-70 and 134,000 tons in 1968-69. As of mid-February the Grain Board was holding flaxseed and linseed oil in the equivalent of about 58,000 tons of oil and the trade has shown little interest in making offers. The Board is requiring exporters to specify the destination when making an offer. This apparently is because of a threatened anti-dumping action by the European Community (EC).

Uruguay's flaxseed acreage declined almost 10 per cent in 1970 following a 37 per cent increase in 1969. Good weather following planting, however, indicates that yields probably approximated the previous year's level, and production is estimated at 72,760 tons (2.9 million bushels). This would reflect a drop of almost 10 per cent from the 1969 harvest.

Flaxseed production in Europe declined an estimated 6 per cent in 1970 despite a moderately larger crop in Poland, which accounts for about one-third of European output. Crops were down in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Romania. Discouraged by low prices obtained for their 1969 crop, Belgian farmers reduced flax acreage to the lowest level of record. However, because of the resulting small crop, the average price to growers increased. In an attempt to keep this Belgian traditional crop from disappearing, the Government has in past years subsidized its cultivation. Beginning with the marketing year 1970-71, the EC Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provides for direct payment for flax under cultivation, and the national financial aid has been eliminated. This new attractive subsidy, together with more favorable prices, may persuade Belgian flax growers to expand their acreage to the level of a few years ago.

A flaxseed crop of about 525,000 tons (20.7 million bushels) is believed to have been harvested in the Soviet Union in 1970. The 16 per cent increase from a year earlier is attributed to a slight acreage expansion and better weather than in 1969.

India harvested 415,000 tons (16.3 million bushels) of flaxseed during February-April 1970, 26 per cent above the previous year's level. The good outturn resulted from a slight acreage expansion and higher average yields, resulting from favorable weather. A further sizable increase to about 450,000 tons (17.7 million bushels) is expected in the crop now being harvested. Acreage expanded by an estimated 4 per cent with favorable weather. However, there was very little rain in the major producing states early in the year so that the crop probably will not come up to early expectations.

CANADIAN SITUATION

"Mini Outlook March '71"

The following outlook paper on oilseeds has been extracted from the Canada Department of Agriculture's "Mini Outlook March '71" which was released on March 10, 1971.

World production of oils and fats in 1971, largely from crushings of crops produced in 1970, will likely reach a record 41 million metric tons, an increase of four percent from 1970. In 1970, total production had been well below average. Also stocks to start the 1970-71 crop year were in relatively short supply.

The biggest individual oilseed crop percentage increase in 1970 was in rapeseed which increased by 27 percent, with record crops in Canada, France, and West Germany. Canada was the world's largest producer. Increased world production occurred in soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts and sunflowerseed. However, the combined increase in the last two years has fallen short of the increase in domestic consumption which has been amounting to about one million tons per year.

World exports of edible oilseeds for 1970 increased by over 12 percent following the unusual decline in the previous year. The big increase occurred in soybeans while sunflowerseed trade decreased.

World linseed oil production in 1971 is forecast at 1.3 million metric tons, some 14 percent above production in the previous year. Canada was the world's largest flaxseed producer in 1970. With heavy stock in the hands of the three main exporters, prices have been relatively low, and will likely remain low throughout the rest of the crop year.

In 1971, soybean acreage in the United States may be somewhat higher as preliminary estimates indicate an increase of 3.4 million acres to 45.9 million. However, stocks are likely to fall below 100 million bushels and a greater acreage increase has been hoped for.

Prices of all edible oilseeds have been very high for several months, although some easing has occurred in early 1971.

Throughout the rest of the 1970-71 crop year, the outlook is for continued high prices, although part of the world deficiency is being overcome. There seems to be some doubt that production of various oilseeds in 1971 will reach levels to fully alleviate the shortages involved from rising demand and low stocks. It seems likely that fairly high world prices will continue throughout the crop year of 1971-72, although somewhat reduced from this crop year's unusual levels. Production of oils and fats in 1971 has been forecast to increase by four percent.

Rapeseed. — Rapeseed production in Canada, by November estimates, amounted to 71.3 million bushels, more than double the 1969 production of 33.4 million. At February 10, exports for the crop year were 19 million bushels compared with less than half that amount during the previous year. With Japan lifting its quota in April 1971, the prediction of last November of 35-40 million bushels seems quite a reasonable one. Prices of Canadian rapeseed have been higher than expected in late 1970 and early 1971. Vancouver cash prices in late February 1971 were about \$2.95 per bushel for No. 1 rapeseed.

Domestic utilization of rapeseed has not yet attained the anticipated rate of increase and at February 10 domestic handlings by licensed elevators were 4.0 million bushels compared with 3.8 million at the same time last year.

In 1971-72, prices for rapeseed could remain at levels well above those of a year or two ago, although probably not as high as prices in recent months because part of the deficiency of world supplies may be overcome in 1971. At the end of crop year 1971-72, it would be desirable to have a low stock position — because the new low erucic acid varieties should be available for complete seeding. While the longer range outlook is for continued expansion, it would appear that an acreage of about four million (as was planted last year) could be adequate for 1971-72.

Soybeans. — Soybean production in Canada in 1970-71, by November estimates, was 10.4 million bushels a new record and well above the 7.7 million bushels in 1969. There was little seasonal downswing in prices during the harvesting months in the United States, and both American and Canadian prices have been about \$3 per bushel in early 1971.

Canadian exports of soybeans for the 1970 calendar year were over one million bushels — well above the previous year. Crushings for domestic use for 11 months were sharply higher at 1,373 million pounds compared with 1,136 million in 11 months of 1969. Soybean meal imports were slightly higher for 1970 compared with 1969, at nearly 270 thousand tons. However, imports of soybean oil for 12 months in 1970 were 51 million pounds compared with only 22 million for 12 months in 1969.

Following a year of high prices, Canadian acreage is likely to expand in 1971 to 350,000 acres or more compared with 335,000 in 1970.

Flaxseed. — Flaxseed production in Canada in 1970 is estimated at 48.9 million bushels, nearly double the 1969 production of 27.5 million. Canada was the world's largest producer with 31 percent of total world production.

Canadian exports in the current crop year are slightly higher than last year. Exports are 9.3 million bushels at January 27, for the crop year to date compared with 8.4 million for the same period last year. Canada's domestic use for the six months in 1970-71 is also slightly higher at 1.2 million bushels compared with .9 million last year. This would still leave a carry-over of 20 to 25 million bushels.

In 1971-72, the demand for flaxseed on world markets is not likely to change substantially from 1970-71. Canada's share of the market at current levels cannot be definitely assured, because policy changes in the U.S.A. or Argentina could result in greater competition for available markets — even at the low prices which can be expected to continue in 1971-72. Two million acres of normal yields should supply all requirements, but will not reduce the heavy stocks which are likely to be available.

Sunflowerseed. — Total sunflowerseed production in Canada in 1970 was 55 million pounds which was harvested from 70.5 thousand acres. Thirty-four million pounds were harvested from 48,000 acres in 1969. Of this total acreage, Manitoba had 65,000. Yields were higher than last year. The price of sunflowerseed oil at Rotterdam in January, 1971 was unusually high at \$406 per metric ton, but eased somewhat in February. An increase in acreage in 1971 seems desirable, particularly in light of seed requirements in Japan of 22 million pounds.

August-January Marketings
of Flaxseed and Rapeseed
Above Previous Year

Data recorded for the first half of the 1970-71 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 16.9 million bushels, 36 per cent above the 1969-70 comparable total of 12.5 million, and 70 per cent more than the recent ten-year average for the period of 10.0 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 36.6 million bushels registered sharp increases over the corresponding 1969-70 figure of 18.1 million and the recent ten-year average of 7.7 million.

Exports of Flaxseed,
Rapeseed and Soybeans

During the first six months of the 1970-71 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 9.4 million bushels, slightly more than the 9.2 million at the comparable period of 1969-70 and 28 per cent above the ten-year (1959-60-1968-69) average for the period of 7.4 million. This year's major markets for this oilseed were as follows in millions of bushels: Netherlands 3.1, Japan 2.0, Federal Republic of Germany 1.2, and Britain, Spain and Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.7 million each. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to 10 other countries.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1970 to January 31 1971, at 18.4 million bushels, were more than double the comparable 1969-70 figure of 9.1 million and considerably more than the recent average of 4.1 million. Japan at 6.9 million and the Netherlands, with 4.7 million were the major importers, and accounted for 37 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the six-month total. The remainder was imported by the Federal Republic of Germany, 1.8 million; India, 1.6 million; Pakistan, 1.3 million; Italy, 1.2 million; France, 0.9 million; Czechoslovakia, 0.2 million; and Gibraltar, .04 million.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first six months of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 507 thousand bushels compared with 649 thousand the previous year. The leading market for this oilseed was Britain with 448 thousand bushels.

Regular Quota on Rapeseed On January 6, 1971, the Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade Re quotas - rapeseed No. 7 announced that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the designated area, the regular quota of eight (8) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed as indicated in our Instructions to the Trade Re Quotas - Rapeseed No. 5 of November 5, 1970, is hereby increased to twelve (12) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book.

All deliveries made under this authorization must be properly recorded in the producer's delivery permit book on Page 11 and, as previously stated, producers may deliver rapeseed within existing quotas to any delivery point selected by them at which elevator space for rapeseed is available.

Special Quota on Rapeseed The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade Re quotas - Rapeseed No. 8 under date of February 15, 1971 stated that in order to provide Canadian Rapeseed Processing Mills with additional stocks to meet their crushing requirements, a further advance quota of five bushels per quota acre is authorized in respect of the delivery of rapeseed into the undernoted processing mills.

Agra Vegetable Oil Products Limited	Nipawin, Sask.
Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Ltd.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Co-op. Vegetable Oils Limited	Altona, Man.
Diversified Crops Limited	Calgary, Alta.
Diversified Crops Limited	Edmonton, Alta.
Diversified Crops Limited	Rycroft, Alta.
Diversified Crops Limited	Portage La Prairie, Man.
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool	
(Industrial Division - Oil Mill)	Saskatoon, Sask.
Western Canadian Seed Processors Ltd.	Lethbridge, Alta.

Effective immediately producers delivering rapeseed to the above named processing mills are authorized to deliver to a maximum of twenty (20) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book.

Any deliveries under this authorization must be reduced by deliveries made under the regular quotas authorized for rapeseed. Deliveries of rapeseed to other than the above-named rapeseed processing mills must be in accordance with the regular rapeseed quotas as announced from time to time.

Producers who deliver to the authorized maximum of twenty (20) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed cannot make further deliveries of rapeseed to any source until the maximum quota applicable to rapeseed processing mills has been increased by the Board.

The Canadian Wheat Board also stated in Re - quotas No. 9 under date of February 22, 1971 that effective immediately, at all delivery points within the undernoted blocks the regular quota of twelve (12) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed is hereby increased to twenty (20) bushels per quota acre of rapeseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book.

The delivery points within each block in the designated area are those points set forth in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas (General) No. 8 dated August 18, 1970.

All deliveries made under this authorization must be properly recorded in the producer's delivery permit book on Page 11 and, as previously stated, producers may deliver rapeseed within existing quotas to any delivery point selected by them at which elevator space for rapeseed is available.

Block No. 41 - Edmonton North	Block No. 84 - Vulcan
Block No. 43 - Edmonton South	Block No. 85 - Calgary
Block No. 45 - Edmonton West	Block No. 86 - Red Deer
Block No. 47 - Hanna South	Block No. 87 - Edmonton
Block No. 49 - Hanna West	Block No. 90 - N.A.R. West
Block No. 82 - Brooks	Block No. 95 - N.A.R. East
Block No. 83 - Lethbridge	Block No. 98 - G.S.L.

In addition to all stations in the aforementioned blocks, this rapeseed quota will apply to the following delivery points in British Columbia:

Creston	Groundbirch
Dawson Creek	Pouce Coupe
Fort St. John	Taylor
	Wynndel

The Prairie Grain Stabilization Plan Revised proposals to stabilize cash receipts for prairie grain farmers were tabled in the House of Commons on March 15, 1971 by The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. The Prairie Grain Stabilization Plan follows the outline proposed by Mr. Lang last October, but has been changed in a number of substantial aspects in response to suggestions from farmers, their organizations and Prairie Provincial Governments.

The revised proposals would see the Prairie Grain Stabilization Plan begin on August 1, 1971, instead of August 1, 1970, as earlier proposed. A special payment of \$100 million would be made to Canadian Wheat Board permit holders in 1970-71 as a transitional payment for the crop year in which neither the Temporary Wheat Reserves Act nor the Prairie Grain Stabilization Plan are in effect.

The special payment would be divided among eligible permit holders whose permit applications were received by March 1, 1971, in proportion to the acres stated in the 1970-71 permit book as wheat, barley, oats, rapeseed, flaxseed, rye, summerfallow or net increase in perennial forage, to a maximum of 640 acres for any individual. This will provide a payment of between \$1.40 and \$1.50 per eligible acre.

Under the new proposals farmers would contribute two per cent of eligible receipts - down from the three per cent figure originally suggested.

Supply and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed — Canada
Crop Year 1969-70

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Stocks at commencement of crop year —		
On farms	800,000	700,000
Country elevators	1,496,914	2,513,136
Interior private and mill elevators	28,804	281,123
Interior terminal elevators	742	1,053
Vancouver — New Westminster	730,396	922,040
Victoria — Prince Rupert	44	392
Thunder Bay	1,192,014	99,899
In transit rail:		
Western division	466,462	480,356
In transit lake	158,497	—
Eastern elevators	34,733	71,085
Totals, in store July 31, 1969	4,908,606	5,069,084
1969 Production	27,548,000	33,400,000
Imports	6,664	—
Totals, supplies	32,463,270	38,469,084
Exports	18,610,818	22,212,620
Consumed in Canada —		
Human food	1,000	—
Seed requirements	2,114,000	599,000
Industrial use (1)	2,489,564	7,768,008
Loss in handling (2)	11,000	10,000
Animal feed, waste and dockage (3)	3,266,888	4,246,456
Totals, domestic use	7,882,452	12,623,464
Stocks at end of crop year —		
On farms	600,000	150,000
Country elevators	2,899,000	1,110,000
Interior private and mill elevators	29,000	134,000
Interior terminal elevators	—	14,000
Vancouver — New Westminster	456,000	1,506,000
Thunder Bay	992,000	270,000
In transit rail:		
Western division	498,000	447,000
In transit lake	84,000	—
Eastern elevators	412,000	2,000
Totals, in store July 31, 1970	5,970,000	3,633,000
Totals, disposition	32,463,270	38,469,084

(1) Flaxseed and rapeseed for crushing, includes 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.

Quality of Western Canadian Flax and Rapeseed 1970 Crop

The following information was taken from Crop Bulletin No. 111, "Canadian Flax and Rapeseed, 1970" published by the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Quality data for the 1970 crops of Western Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed are obtained from analyses of individual samples of new-crop flax and rapeseed submitted to the Grain Research Laboratory by elevator agents of the grain firms in the three Prairie Provinces and by the Grain Inspection Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Flaxseed quality. - Western Canada's grain and oilseed crops were produced under rather unusual conditions in 1970. The Canadian Government instituted a special program to reduce wheat production by turning wheat acreage into summerfallow or perennial forage. Wheat acreage in 1970 was in fact reduced but the acreage seeded to a number of other crops (barley, flax, and rapeseed) was increased.

Quality Data for Grades of Flax for Each Province, and for Western Canada, 1970 Crop

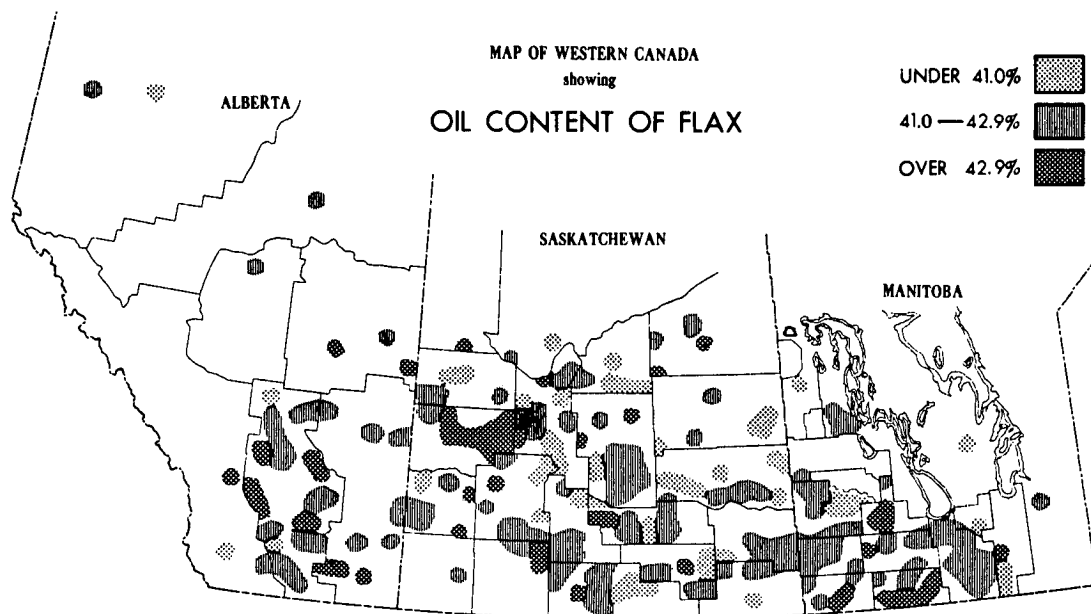
Grade	Oil content(1)		Iodine value		Protein content(2)		No. of samples
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	
	%	%	Wijs	units	%	%	
Manitoba							
No. 1 C.W.	42.6	39.6 - 45.6	188	181 - 195	40.3	35.1 - 46.8	70
No. 2 C.W.	41.5	37.4 - 44.7	189	184 - 195	40.8	36.8 - 45.7	14
No. 3 C.W.	40.1	37.9 - 42.8	188	184 - 190	38.5	33.2 - 42.8	9
All grades	42.2	37.4 - 45.6	188	181 - 195	40.2	33.2 - 46.8	93
Saskatchewan							
No. 1 C.W.	41.8	38.5 - 44.8	184	176 - 194	42.1	34.9 - 46.3	184
No. 2 C.W.	43.3	-	185	184 - 186	41.6	38.8 - 44.4	2
No. 3 C.W.	41.8	40.2 - 43.4	187	184 - 190	43.3	42.8 - 43.8	2
All grades	41.8	38.5 - 44.8	184	176 - 194	42.1	34.9 - 46.3	188
Alberta							
No. 1 C.W.	42.4	38.0 - 47.4	185	180 - 195	41.8	36.3 - 46.6	65
No. 2 C.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3 C.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All grades	42.4	38.0 - 47.4	185	180 - 195	41.8	36.3 - 46.6	65
Western Canada							
No. 1 C.W.	42.1	38.0 - 47.4	185	176 - 195	41.7	34.9 - 46.8	319
No. 2 C.W.	41.7	37.4 - 44.7	188	184 - 195	40.9	36.8 - 45.7	16
No. 3 C.W.	40.4	37.9 - 43.4	188	184 - 190	39.4	33.2 - 46.3	11
All grades	42.0	37.4 - 47.4	186	176 - 195	41.6	33.2 - 46.8	346

(1) Moisture-free basis.

(2) Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The previous table gives the mean value and the range in values for oil content, iodine value, and protein content of the oil-free meal for each grade of flaxseed for each province, and for all of Western Canada. The 1970 flax crop averages 42.0 per cent in oil content, essentially the same level as in the 1969 crop, and equal to the average level for the 10-year period 1960-69. The protein content of the oil-free meal is 41.6 per cent, a slight increase from last year's average level (41.4 per cent). The iodine value averages 186 units, the same as last year. This level is however slightly lower than the average in recent years (188 units).

The accompanying map indicates the flax-producing areas of Western Canada for 1970 in terms of three ranges in oil content. Each province has substantial flax acreage where the average level for oil content falls within each of the three ranges, with the largest proportion in the middle range, 41.0 - 42.9



Rapeseed quality. — Rapeseed production in Western Canada in 1970 again achieved a new record, with a crop of 71.3 million bushels grown on just under 4 million acres. The new crop is more than double the size of the previous record (1969) crop of 33.4 million bushels. Average annual production of rapeseed over the 10-year period 1960-1969 was 17.5 million bushels. The yield per acre was virtually the same in all three provinces and averaged 18.1 bushels. Farmers in all three provinces devoted the largest acreages ever to rapeseed production; acreage in Alberta and Saskatchewan was double that of the previous year, while in Manitoba the increase was nearly 80 per cent.

The oil content of the 1970 rapeseed crop averages 44.0 per cent, slightly higher than the 43.6 per cent level of the 1969 crop. The protein content of the oil-free meal is down slightly this year, averaging 40.0 per cent. Again this year early harvested rapeseed from the drier growing areas matured rapidly during the hot August weather and exhibits the resultant characteristic light reddish colour. In general, however, this does not downgrade the overall quality. Major degrading factors are the presence of small inseparable weed seeds, together with some green immature and frosted seed from late harvest areas.

The following table lists the mean value for oil content and for protein content of oil-free rapeseed meal for each grade of the 1970 crop of rapeseed from each province, as well as for the whole of the new crop for Western Canada. For comparison, corresponding values for the samples of the 1969 rapeseed harvest survey are also given. The oil content of the No. 1 grade seed from Alberta is essentially the same this year as in 1969; Saskatchewan seed is higher in oil content this year, while Manitoba seed is lower. The protein content of the oil-free meal is higher this year than last for the No. 1 grade rapeseed from both Manitoba and Alberta, but is lower this year for Saskatchewan.

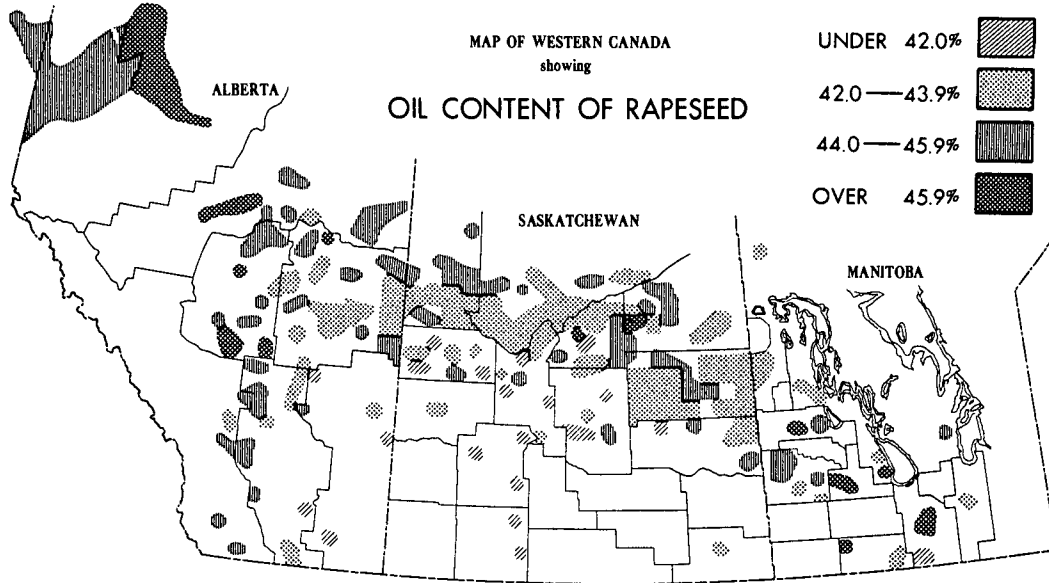
Quality Data for Grades of Rapeseed for Each Province, and
for Western Canada, 1970 and 1969 Crops

Grade	1970 Survey			1969 Survey		
	Oil content(1) %	Protein content(2) %	No. of samples	Oil content(1) %	Protein content(2) %	No. of samples
Manitoba						
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.4	40.0	38	45.2	38.5	25
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.7	38.1	1	—	—	—
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	—	—	—	—	—	—
All grades	44.4	39.9	39	45.2	38.5	25
Saskatchewan						
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	43.6	40.6	270	43.0	41.2	163
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	42.7	41.1	5	40.7	42.6	6
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	41.0	43.8	1	—	—	—
All grades	43.5	40.6	276	42.9	41.2	169
Alberta						
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.7	39.2	189	44.6	38.9	74
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	44.1	38.3	5	43.2	41.2	15
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	49.2	34.4	1	—	—	—
All grades	44.7	39.1	195	44.4	39.3	89
Western Canada						
No. 1 Can. Rapeseed	44.1	40.0	497	43.7	40.3	262
No. 2 Can. Rapeseed	43.4	39.5	11	42.5	41.6	21
No. 3 Can. Rapeseed	45.1	39.1	2	—	—	—
All grades	44.0	40.0	510	43.6	40.4	283

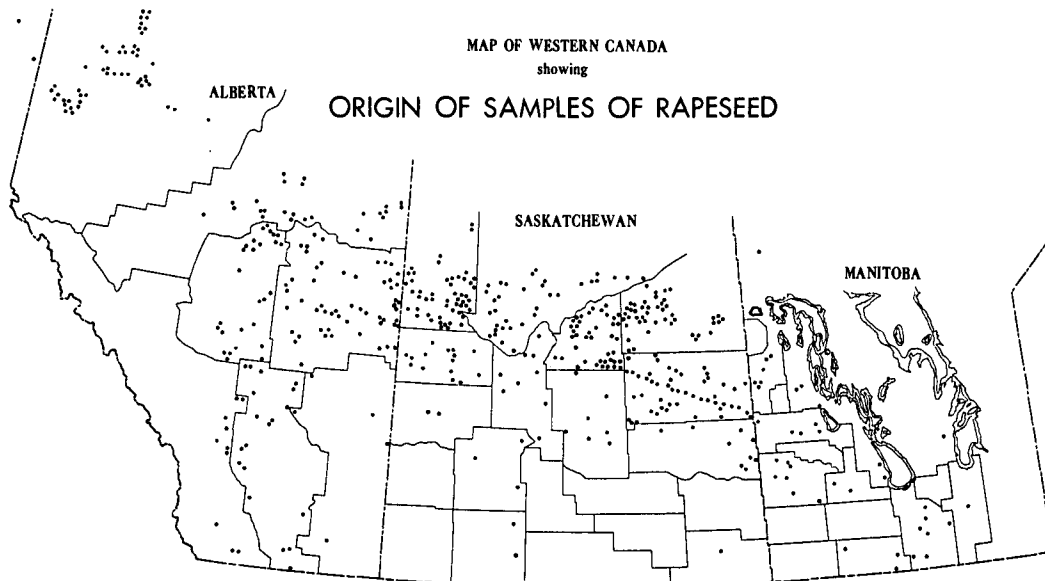
(1) Moisture-free basis.

(2) Oil-free meal. Moisture-free basis.

The following map outlines the areas of rapeseed production in 1970 in terms of four ranges in oil content. There are a few areas in each province where the oil content of the new-crop rapeseed averaged 46.0 per cent or higher. There are a number of quite small areas in each province where the average value for oil content was less than 42.0 per cent; the majority of these are in Saskatchewan.



The following map reflects the usual pattern of rapeseed production: this crop is grown largely along the outer portion of the cereal producing area of Western Canada.



Farmers' Marketings by
Crop Districts 1969-70

The following tables give a breakdown of the quantities of flaxseed and rapeseed marketed by farmers in 1969-70 according to the marketing channel through which the grain passed.

Deliveries to country elevators are further classified by crop districts. These are revised data compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Western Division
Crop Year 1969-70

Marketing channel	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
Country elevators	21,645,602	22,160,974
Interior private and mill elevators	440,193	5,762,343
Interior semi-public terminals	—	—
Platform loadings	—	—
Totals	22,085,795	27,923,317

Farmers' Marketings through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1969-70

Province and district	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
<u>Manitoba</u>		
Crop District Number 1	965,194	16,392
2	1,564,016	197,748
3	2,102,593	196,322
4	162,644	13,644
5	219,952	29,779
6	43,798	3,523
7	652,365	112,422
8	563,387	51,146
9	410,169	113,908
10	289,299	314,668
11	564,257	331,005
12	318,402	9,444
13	183,196	717,881
14	136,858	11,997
Totals	8,176,130	2,119,879

Farmers' Marketings Through Country Elevators
Crop Year 1969-70 - Concluded

Province and district	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels	
<u>Saskatchewan</u>		
Crop District Number 1A	412,631	5,539
1B	406,862	61,249
2A	343,225	2,196
2B	1,189,869	10,019
3A North	107,527	—
3A South	148,048	1,685
3B North	563,126	7,502
3B South	48,331	—
4A	9,961	—
4B	214,590	309
5A	357,949	166,283
5B	388,289	1,299,559
6A	771,937	254,449
6B	474,432	296,457
7A	1,897,165	67,145
7B	312,114	267,635
8A	549,749	3,283,430
8B	317,685	1,795,844
9A	136,944	2,096,581
9B	96,468	2,624,267
Totals	8,746,902	12,240,149
<u>Alberta</u>		
Crop District Number 1	445,676	19,869
2	2,795,449	514,431
3	707,866	267,209
4	163,683	1,749,656
5	23,619	668,519
6	154,460	1,646,034
7	424,276	2,905,805
Totals	4,715,029	7,771,523
British Columbia	7,541	29,423
Totals (1)	4,722,570	7,800,946
Totals, marketed	21,645,602	22,160,974

(1) Alberta figures include country points in British Columbia.

Revised Farmers' Marketings(1), Canadian Western Flaxseed and Rapeseed
August 1, 1969 - July 31, 1970

	Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	bushels			
August, 1969	30,118	5,436	25,007	306,825
September	1,121,871	531,795	1,308,666	2,588,601
October	1,122,556	415,716	498,792	2,141,748
November	2,289,518	323,512	1,623,565	1,786,906
December	641,884	197,136	766,831	794,389
January, 1970	234,986	320,545	361,599	1,960,431
February	332,605	236,154	539,395	938,253
March	745,397	399,445	1,032,157	2,173,584
April	341,239	169,125	371,142	817,671
May	487,689	104,928	833,220	942,089
June	328,604	43,215	627,150	394,529
July	618,316	53,170	759,378	565,357
Totals	8,294,783	2,800,177	8,746,902	15,410,383
	Alberta		Prairie Provinces	
August, 1969	76,961	48,927	132,086	361,188
September	587,819	1,118,545	3,018,356	4,238,941
October	632,112	1,979,280	2,253,460	4,536,744
November	593,651	1,482,346	4,506,734	3,592,764
December	387,108	600,969	1,795,823	1,592,494
January, 1970	222,788	1,146,670	819,373	3,427,646
February	430,065	696,142	1,302,065	1,870,549
March	720,096	827,453	2,497,650	3,400,482
April	386,805	541,244	1,099,186	1,528,040
May	255,620	627,031	1,576,529	1,674,048
June	350,025	333,037	1,305,779	770,781
July	401,060	311,113	1,778,754	929,640
Totals	5,044,110	9,712,757	22,085,795	27,923,317

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

Farmers' Marketings
of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to February 24 were higher than the comparable deliveries of the previous year and the ten-year average. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 17.9 million bushels, 30 per cent above the comparable 1969-70 total of 13.8 million and 62 per cent more than the ten-year (1959-60-1968-69) average for the period of 11.1 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 41.4 million bushels, were more than double the 20.1 million during the corresponding period of 1969-70 and considerably higher than the ten-year average of 8.5 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces
1970-71 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed(1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
	thousand bushels			
August 1 - November 25, 1970	3,558	5,481	2,093	11,132
December 2, 1970.....	79	100	43	222
9	85	108	31	224
16	342	937	224	1,503
23	275	927	294	1,496
30	73	87	82	241
January 6, 1971	119	388	139	646
13	86	189	97	371
20	60	57	39	156
27	154	369	164	688
February 3	74	65	93	232
10	79	39	51	169
17	113	167	128	408
24	166	182	87	435
Totals	5,262	9,096	3,566	17,924
Similar period 1969-70	5,774	5,055	2,931	13,759
10-year average similar period 1959-60 - 1969-69	5,357	3,131	2,564	11,051
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1 - November 25, 1970	2,807	13,473	9,423	25,702
December 2, 1970	137	234	649	1,020
9	64	289	188	541
16	59	308	350	717
23	44	413	308	764
30	11	152	117	280
January 6, 1971	31	288	178	496
13	216	616	384	1,216
20	261	1,088	323	1,672
27	326	1,565	1,011	2,903
February 3	146	516	670	1,333
10	233	766	556	1,555
17	131	1,327	371	1,830
24	90	648	629	1,368
Totals	4,556	21,684	15,158	41,398
Similar period 1969-70	2,105	10,762	7,200	20,067
10-year average similar period 1959-60 - 1968-69	742	4,088	3,660	8,491

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

(2) Includes marketings at unlicensed elevators.

Marketings of Ontario Soybeans Marketings of Ontario soybeans during the first six months of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 6.5 million bushels, 49 per cent more than the comparable 1969-70 total of 4.4 million, 35 per cent above the ten-year (1959-60 - 1968-69) average of 4.8 million but 4 per cent below the 6.8 million of 1968-69.

Marketings of Soybeans in Ontario(1) 1970-71 with Comparisons

Month	10-year average 1959-60 - 1968-69	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
bushels				
August	63,897	134,799	41,090	19,408
September	138,163	199,637	60,185	194,898
October	2,703,428	3,590,974	2,079,036	3,095,328
November	1,107,331	1,570,722	1,255,300	1,956,556
December	405,954	464,529	522,027	775,641
January	392,456	823,793	408,309	446,201
February	321,948	599,976	735,757	
March	266,653	451,436	434,725	
April	362,783	364,762	398,855	
May	324,453	289,140	384,749	
June	284,237	166,151	402,193	
July	151,021	207,289	185,283	
Totals	6,522,324	8,863,208	6,907,509	

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

Visible Supply of Canadian and United States Soybeans at Eastern Elevators
February 24, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
thousand bushels			
<u>Canadian</u>			
Sarnia	913	681	680
Toronto	565	413	789
Montreal	—	—	131
Sub-totals	1,478	1,094	1,600
<u>United States</u>			
Toronto	—	—	282
Montreal	—	87	—
Prescott	—	—	154
Trois-Rivières	53	—	601
Quebec	395	—	1,155
Baie Comeau	—	—	1,741
Port Cartier	—	—	1,835
Sub-totals	448	87	5,768
Totals	1,926	1,181	7,368

Commercial Supplies Total commercial supplies of Canadian flaxseed at February 24 of the current crop year, at 11.8 million bushels, were above both the comparable 1970 level of 6.9 million and the 6.8 million of 1969. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger totals in country elevators. The 5.3 million bushels in this position was 64 per cent higher than the 3.2 million at the same date in 1970 and 36 per cent more than the 3.9 million of 1969. Other increases were registered in Thunder Bay, Vancouver-New Westminster, in transit rail (western division) interior private and mill elevators and in storage afloat. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at February 24 of this year amounted to 18.9 million bushels, higher than both the 10.4 million of 1970 and the 5.3 million at the corresponding date in 1969. The bulk of this grain was in country elevators (9.5 million), Thunder Bay (3.5 million) and in Vancouver-New Westminster (2.5 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, February 24, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	1,405	673	1,435
Saskatchewan	1,255	1,657	2,938
Alberta	1,232	898	915
Sub-totals	3,892	3,228	5,288
Interior private and mill	77	66	113
Interior terminals	21	44	—
Vancouver-New Westminster	730	529	626
Thunder Bay	828	2,245	4,251
In transit rail (western division)	757	566	1,133
Bay, Lake and upper St. Lawrence ports ..	78	153	72
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ..	99	15	3
Storage afloat	—	64	361
In transit rail (eastern division)	363	34	—
Totals	6,845	6,944	11,847

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, February 24, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
Country elevators — Manitoba	167	198	962
Saskatchewan	1,637	3,321	5,630
Alberta	1,157	1,985	2,941
Sub-totals	2,961	5,504	9,533
Interior private and mill	476	762	636
Interior terminals	5	99	18
Vancouver-New Westminster	1,232	1,529	2,543
Victoria	—	—	235
Thunder Bay	71	1,040	3,504
In transit rail (western division)	413	1,418	2,197
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports ..	115	1	24
Storage afloat	—	—	169
In transit rail (eastern division)	—	1	—
Totals	5,273	10,354	18,859

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, 1970-71 Crop Year

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
million bushels					
1	August 1-12, 1970 .....	.002	.001	.1	2.7
2	19 .....	.01	.004	.1	2.5
3	26 .....	.1	.04	.3	2.2
4	September 2 .....	.2	.2	.2	2.2
5	9 .....	.3	.3	.2	2.2
6	16 .....	.5	.4	.3	2.4
7	23	1.2	1.2	.3	3.2
8	30	1.2	1.2	.3	4.2
9	October 7	2.0	1.9	.5	5.8
10	14 .....	.9	.9	.5	6.1
11	21 .....	.7	.7	1.2	5.6
12	28 .....	.8	.8	1.2	5.3
13	November 4	1.3	1.2	.9	5.6
14	11 .....	.8	.8	.7	5.7
15	18 .....	.7	.7	1.2	5.3
16	25 .....	.4	.4	.5	5.2
17	December 2 .....	.2	.2	.7	4.8
18	9 .....	.2	.2	.7	4.3
19	16	1.5	1.4	.6	5.5
20	23	1.5	1.5	.9	6.1
21	30 .....	.2	.2	.3	6.0
22	January 6, 1971 .....	.7	.6	.2	6.5
23	13 .....	.4	.4	.5	6.4
24	20 .....	.2	.1	1.1	5.4
25	27 .....	.7	.7	.7	5.4
26	February 3 .....	.2	.2	.6	5.1
27	10 .....	.2	.2	.4	4.8
28	17 .....	.4	.4	.2	5.0
29	24 .....	.4	.4	.1	5.3

Source: Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, 1970-71 Crop Year

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.1	.1	.5	.4	.1	1.3	.4	1
.1	—	.5	.2	.6	1.0	.1	2
.1	.02	.6	.2	.4	.8	.4	3
.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	.7	.4	4
.1	—	.6	.1	.01	.8	.04	5
.1	.04	.7	.1	.3	.6	.2	6
.1	.1	.7	.2	.03	.8	.4	7
.1	—	.8	.3	.1	1.0	—	8
.1	.2	.8	.2	.3	.9	.2	9
.1	.003	.9	.4	.6	.7	.1	10
.2	.1	1.1	.5	.4	.9	.2	11
.2	—	1.3	.8	.02	1.6	.4	12
.2	.1	1.3	.8	.6	1.9	.6	13
.2	.5	1.0	.6	.4	2.1	.9	14
.3	.3	1.0	.7	.9	1.9	.9	15
.1	.3	.9	.5	.8	1.6	.8	16
.2	—	1.1	.5	.3	1.9	1.1	17
.1	—	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	.3	18
.1	.1	1.3	.4	.6	2.0	.2	19
.2	.05	1.4	.5	.02	2.5	.05	20
.2	.4	1.2	.2	—	2.7	.4	21
.2	.3	1.1	.1	.05	2.8	.3	22
.3	.3	1.1	.2	.1	2.9	.3	23
.2	.3	1.0	.2	.02	3.0	.3	24
.3	.4	.9	.5	.04	3.5	.5	25
.3	.3	.9	.3	.01	3.7	.3	26
.3	.1	1.1	.3	.02	4.0	.1	27
.4	.3	1.2	.2	.03	4.2	.3	28
.3	.8	.6	.1	.02	4.3	.8	29

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, 1970-71 Crop Year

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
			million bushels		
1	August 1-12, 1970 .....	.003	.002	.1	1.1
2	19 .....	.03	.001	.03	1.1
3	26 .....	.2	.1	.1	1.1
4	September 2	1.4	1.4	.1	2.3
5	9	1.4	1.2	.2	3.3
6	16	2.7	2.4	.6	5.1
7	23	4.3	3.9	1.2	7.8
8	30	2.2	1.8	.8	8.8
9	October 7	1.6	1.5	1.3	8.9
10	14	1.1	.9	1.2	8.5
11	21	1.2	1.1	1.8	7.7
12	28	1.2	1.1	1.3	7.5
13	November 4	1.3	1.1	1.0	7.6
14	11	1.8	1.5	.8	8.3
15	18	3.0	2.9	1.5	9.7
16	25	2.0	1.7	1.4	10.0
17	December 2 .....	.9	.8	1.6	9.2
18	9 .....	.5	.5	1.2	8.5
19	16 .....	.7	.5	1.2	8.3
20	23 .....	.8	.6	2.1	7.0
21	30 .....	.3	.2	.6	6.6
22	January 6, 1971 .....	.5	.4	.6	6.4
23	13	1.2	1.0	.8	6.6
24	20	1.7	1.5	1.0	7.1
25	27	2.9	2.8	1.0	8.8
26	February 3	1.2	1.0	1.2	8.6
27	10	1.5	1.1	1.1	8.7
28	17	1.8	1.4	1.2	8.9
29	24	1.4	1.3	.6	9.5

Source: Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELLS

30 —

MILLION BUSHELLS

— 30

25 —

— 25

20 —

— 20

15 —

— 15

10 —

— 10

5 —

— 5

0

0

30 year average

10 year average

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

1939-40

1959-60

1968-69

1968-69

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR.

MAR.

FEB.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

AUG.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

25 —

MILLION BUSHELS

25 —

20 —

20 —

15 —

15 —

10 —

10 —

5 —

5 —

0 —

0 —

30 year average
1939-40
1968-69

10 year average
1959-60
1968-69

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

JULY

JUNE

MAY

APR.

MAR.

FEB.

JAN.

DEC.

NOV.

OCT.

SEPT.

AUG.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

40 —

35 —

30 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

0

MILLION BUSHELS

40 —

35 —

30 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

0

12 year average
1957-58
1968-69

10 year average
1959-60
1968-69

1965-66

1966-67

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.

MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

MILLION BUSHELS

35 —

30 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

0 —

MILLION BUSHELS

35 —

30 —

25 —

20 —

15 —

10 —

5 —

0 —

22 year average

1947-48
1968-69

10 year average

1959-60
1968-69

1965-66

1966-67

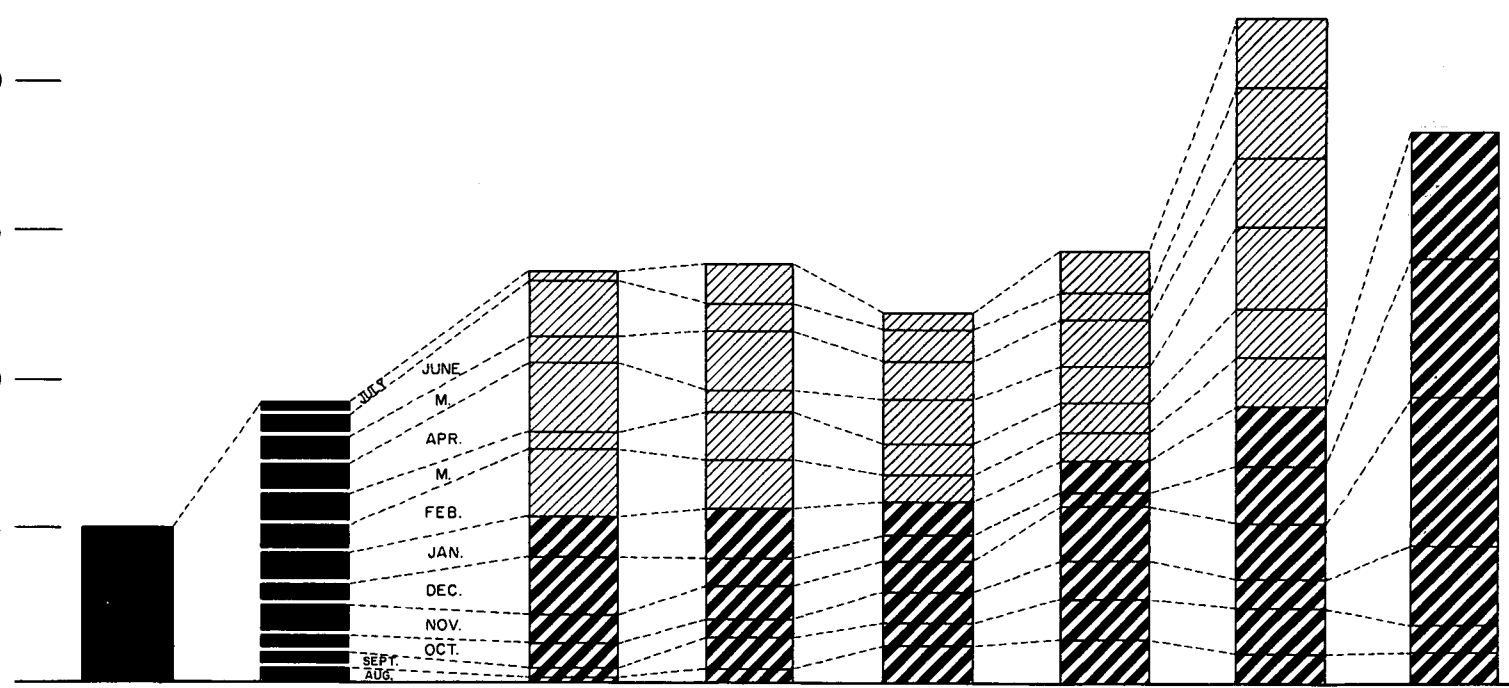
1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

JULY
JUNE
M.
APR.
M.
FEB.
JAN.
DEC.
NOV.
OCT.
SEPT.
AUG.



Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, 1970-71 Crop Year

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.1	.3	1.3	.1	.004	.3	.3	1
.04	—	1.4	.001	.2	.1	—	2
.02	.1	1.3	.002	.004	.1	.2	3
.05	.5	.8	.02	.01	.1	.6	4
.02	—	.9	.03	—	.2	—	5
.1	.2	.8	.2	.01	.4	.2	6
.3	.5	.6	.4	—	.8	.5	7
.4	.1	.9	.6	—	1.4	.1	8
.8	.2	1.5	.6	.002	1.9	.2	9
.5	.3	1.6	.5	.4	2.1	.3	10
.7	.6	1.8	.7	.8	2.0	.9	11
.6	—	2.4	.5	—	2.5	—	12
.7	.8	2.3	.5	.3	2.7	1.3	13
.6	.7	2.1	.3	.7	2.3	1.1	14
.5	.3	2.4	.4	.6	2.1	.9	15
.7	.7	2.4	.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	16
.8	1.0	2.2	.3	.3	1.1	1.6	17
.6	.05	2.8	.4	.2	1.3	.5	18
.5	1.1	2.3	.4	.2	1.5	1.4	19
.6	.9	2.1	.3	.1	1.7	1.3	20
.9	.9	2.1	.2	.002	1.8	.9	21
1.0	1.0	2.1	.2	.004	2.0	1.0	22
1.3	.6	2.8	.2	.002	2.2	.7	23
1.0	1.0	2.8	.1	—	2.3	1.0	24
1.0	1.3	2.5	.1	—	2.5	1.3	25
.7	.4	2.8	.2	—	2.7	.4	26
.9	.8	2.9	.2	—	2.9	.8	27
1.1	1.5	2.6	.4	—	3.2	1.5	28
1.1	.9	2.8	.3	—	3.5	.9	29

1970 Season of Navigation Closed at Lakehead

The 1970 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead, which opened on April 7, closed on December 22. Total shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed out of Lakehead terminals during the 1970 season, amounted to 20.6 million bushels and represented a considerable increase over the 10.9 million shipped during the 1969 season.

Shipments of flaxseed, at 12.7 million and rapeseed at 7.9 million bushels accounted for 62 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, of the 1970 total.

Combined lake shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed from August 1, to the close of navigation, amounted to 11.2 million bushels, sharply above the 1969 figure of 6.3 million. During the period under review, shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed moved in larger volume this year than last.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from Thunder Bay
Season of Navigation 1959-70

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed		Total
		bushels		
1959	6,617,429	—	—	6,617,429
1960	8,420,598	—	—	8,420,598
1961	8,002,465	—	—	8,002,465
1962	7,964,757	—	—	7,964,757
1963	7,359,052	—	—	7,359,052
1964	9,513,402	59,359	—	9,572,761
1965	11,041,390	1,337,317	—	12,378,707
1966	14,257,899	1,249,512	—	15,507,411
1967	10,669,495	928,922	—	11,598,417
1968	5,717,732	621,840	—	6,339,572
1969	8,747,193	2,172,342	—	10,919,535
1970	12,722,317	7,921,496	—	20,643,813

<u>August 1 to Close of Navigation</u>			
1969	4,856,078	1,412,094	6,268,172
1970	6,257,240	4,932,919	11,190,159

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first half of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 649,000 bushels compared with the 1,303,000 bushels shipped during the comparable period of 1969-70.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Month	1969-70			1970-71		
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
bushels						
August	86,886	—	86,886	23,548	19,967	43,515
September	60,931	13,207	74,138	66,032	11,054	77,086
October	15,732	17,681	33,413	72,560	2,220	74,780
November	99,715	34,334	134,049	58,884	—	58,884
December	434,260	17,891	452,151	100,826	123,977	224,803
January	333,902	188,250	522,152	163,138	6,604	169,742
Totals	1,031,426	271,363	1,302,789	484,988	163,822	648,810

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1970-71

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada during the first six months of the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 7,816 cars, 11 per cent above the 7,016 cars of this oilseed inspected during the comparable period of 1969-70. Some 93.5 per cent of the August-January 1970-71 inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. compared with 70.1 per cent for the comparable period a year ago.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during August-January of the 1970-71 crop year, at 12,418 cars were more than double the 5,518 cars of this oilseed inspected in the first six months of the previous crop year. The 97.6 per cent of the August-January 1970-71 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents an increase over the 93.4 per cent falling into this category in 1969-70.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected,(1)
August-January 1970-71 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop year		August -- January			
	Average		1969-70		1970-71	
	1964-65 1968-69	1969-70	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
<u>Flaxseed</u>						
1 C.W.	81.1	70.1	4,743	67.6	7,308	93.5
2 C.W.	2.5	3.7	230	3.3	162	2.1
3 C.W.	0.8	1.2	57	0.8	75	1.0
4 C.W.	0.1	0.2	13	0.2	8	0.1
Tough(2, 3)	12.1	21.3	1,651	23.5	210	2.7
Damp(2, 4)	2.4	2.0	216	3.1	17	0.2
Rejected(2)	0.6	0.9	71	1.0	21	0.3
All others	0.4	0.6	35	0.5	15	0.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	7,016	100.0	7,816	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			13,702,000		15,796,000	
<u>Rapeseed</u>						
1 Canada		92.9	5,155	93.4	12,120	97.6
2 Canada		2.7	127	2.3	78	0.6
3 Canada		0.8	31	0.6	37	0.3
Others		3.5	205	3.7	183	1.5
Totals		100.0	5,518	100.0	12,418	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			12,058,000		27,654,000	

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

Domestic Market Crushings of the four major oilseeds, flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed, in Canada during the period August 1, 1970 - January 31, 1971, have accounted for a total of 1,041.9 million pounds compared with 929.2 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of 751.3 million pounds of soybeans, some 11 per cent above the 674.7 million pounds during the comparable period of 1969-70. Crushings of flaxseed at 77.2 million pounds, represent an increase of 37 per cent over the comparable 1969-70 figure of 56.6 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August - January 1970-71, amounted to 198.9 million pounds, some 7 per cent more than last year's comparable total of 185.5 million pounds. Crushings of sunflower seed during the first six months of the current crop year amounted to 14.4 million pounds, 16 per cent larger than the 12.4 million at the comparable period the previous year.

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1967-68 - 1970-71

	Crop Year			August - January	
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand pounds				
<u>Crushings</u>					
Flaxseed	126,913	116,780	139,416	56,568	77,229
Soybeans	1,190,767	1,203,253	1,420,734	674,673	751,320
Rapeseed	257,955	346,691	388,400	185,545	198,890
Sunflower seed ...	24,401	24,246	21,228	12,404	14,448
<u>Oil Production</u>					
Flaxseed	44,946	41,044	47,963	19,296	26,587
Soybeans	198,999	204,027	240,564	113,794	129,241
Rapeseed	103,471	140,543	153,042	73,154	78,185
Sunflower seed ...	9,967	9,449	8,583	5,000	5,602
<u>Meal Production</u>					
Flaxseed	78,274	71,644	87,072	35,208	48,283
Soybeans	944,641	952,656	1,117,487	532,755	588,563
Rapeseed	148,349	196,414	228,464	108,266 ^r	117,300
Sunflower seed ...	8,599	9,150	8,621	4,708	5,507

^r Revised figure.

Month-end Stocks in Crushing Plants of Oil and Meal, January 1969-71

	Oil			Meal		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	thousand pounds					
Flaxseed	5,206	4,985	5,594	7,174	824	2,979
Soybeans	5,691	3,895	12,551	23,561	34,950	28,059
Rapeseed	3,682	3,042	5,519	1,364	4,215	3,228
Sunflower seed	691	451	763	1,034	524	476

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Calendar Years 1959-70

Item	Flaxseed	Soybeans	Rapeseed	Sunflower seed
bushels				
<u>Quantity Crushed</u>				
1959	2,919,554	16,148,017	524,836	227,737
1960	2,637,243	17,147,988	376,838	590,526
1961	2,912,208	15,410,386	1,181,423	261,144
1962	2,350,163	17,433,760	1,495,283	101,786
1963	2,417,598	18,155,664	1,590,780	228,136
1964	3,053,488	20,732,079	1,748,825	691,069
1965	2,838,339	19,548,764	2,635,112	655,721
1966	2,470,967	20,052,503	4,272,916	398,993
1967	2,377,016	21,054,014	5,023,750	568,506
1968	1,998,716	19,199,616	5,769,925	959,243
1969	2,029,866	20,865,292	7,461,290	693,524
1970	2,863,786	24,773,124	7,828,717	768,591
pounds				
<u>Oil Produced</u>				
1959	57,048,927	170,306,449	9,459,625	1,834,125
1960	52,062,412	185,086,753	6,762,706	4,940,545
1961	57,135,560	162,876,037	20,845,161	2,314,385
1962	45,376,613	181,257,687	28,476,022	918,719
1963	46,732,738	186,750,396	30,711,253	2,367,595
1964	58,934,636	200,317,538	34,115,716	6,698,708
1965	54,857,900	198,587,805	51,807,726	6,657,605
1966	48,577,718	197,867,175	84,446,626	4,430,217
1967	47,237,899	215,511,611	100,864,986	6,814,290
1968	39,809,524	191,618,708	116,413,411	11,473,346
1969	39,558,368	212,707,669	149,316,218	8,359,265
1970	55,242,032	253,750,749	154,273,283	9,097,886
tons				
<u>Oil Meal Produced</u>				
1959	50,277	383,039	7,904	1,064
1960	45,272	399,604	5,840	2,761
1961	50,592	361,285	18,303	1,283
1962	40,670	407,649	22,696	499
1963	41,343	427,432	23,588	1,203
1964	53,556	458,513	25,600	3,546
1965	48,754	466,558	38,264	3,659
1966	42,537	475,751	61,450	2,292
1967	40,916	503,019	71,000	3,223
1968	34,524	456,703	82,722	5,067
1969	35,041	494,650	107,214 ^r	4,067
1970	50,148	582,725	116,154	4,620

^r Revised figures.

Stocks of Oilseeds and Products in Crushing Plants, Canada
December 31, 1959-70

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
<u>Raw material</u>				
	bushels			
1959	367,000	34,821	4,619,069	67,961
1960	354,411	76,587	5,751,641	168,634
1961	379,530	250,696	4,782,003	98,327
1962	429,226	274,781	5,221,891	102,425
1963	511,579	389,922	5,389,999	172,710
1964	551,502	865,565	5,522,555	222,094
1965	398,103	139,355	6,594,752	190,929
1966	415,337	247,835	4,563,401	209,050
1967	377,086	575,659	4,561,211	265,565
1968	241,427	431,085	4,966,063	243,384
1969	457,912	836,619	5,620,687	112,786
1970	569,027	705,545	6,276,208	79,462
<u>Oil</u>				
	pounds			
1959	11,247,705	1,136,349	12,104,324	25,280
1960	10,822,037	739,833	5,300,708	2,404,516
1961	10,173,592	5,916,108	12,179,116	472,544
1962	9,754,403	3,565,249	5,484,537	976,287
1963	8,684,637	3,308,482	7,341,417	1,541,942
1964	7,624,195	2,329,762	6,542,136	175,420
1965	11,552,252	1,993,302	6,329,724	1,031,210
1966	10,534,538	3,848,186	7,376,410	565,075
1967	8,986,459	8,775,557	10,142,446	1,738,452
1968	7,532,370	2,179,645	5,949,093	189,275
1969	3,293,788	3,118,853	4,798,202	273,576
1970	5,040,362	3,946,196	13,239,470	333,732
<u>Oil meal</u>				
	tons			
1959	814	341	13,363	10
1960	4,679	1,144	9,236	974
1961	3,499	452	6,629	13
1962	1,276	1,679	11,441	—
1963	432	1,002	10,058	394
1964	5,135	3,734	19,282	890
1965	1,672	1,705	12,432	38
1966	3,400	646	5,118	197
1967	4,531	743	12,351	150
1968	3,766	1,479	7,959	694
1969	525	2,823	17,150	240
1970	1,510	1,300	7,968	90

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1967-68 — 1970-71

	Crop year			August-January	
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1969-70	1970-71
	bushels				
<u>Flaxseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	11,830,585	4,678,047	4,908,606	4,908,606	5,970,000 ^r
Production	9,378,000	19,666,000	27,548,000	27,548,000	48,932,000
Imports	1,138	4,925	6,664	—	—
Exports	12,610,558	13,421,430	18,610,818	9,249,477	9,401,321
Domestic crushing	2,266,312	2,085,364	2,489,564	1,010,134	1,379,098

cents and eighths per bushel

Prices(1)

August	348/3	346/6	319/2	269/2
September	345	339/6	322/1	272/3
October	332/7	332	322/6	263/5
November	345	321/5	305/5	253
December	345/1	316/1	276/1	246/2
January	348/5	327/7	280/5	244/6
February	348/6	330/4	284	249/4
March	342/4	325/4	277/6	
April	332	327/6	276/4	
May	354/3	329/3	278	
June	350	327/1	281/7	
July	354/6	343/5	280	
Yearly average	345/5	330/6	292	

pounds

Flaxseed oil

Exports	21,986,300	10,865,400	21,279,500	6,629,200	14,875,400
Domestic production	44,946,101	41,044,253	47,963,333	19,295,699	26,586,774

tons

Flaxseed meal

Exports	6,990	5,929	6,500	3,606	12,330
Domestic production	39,137	35,822	43,536	17,604	24,142

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Thunder Bay.
r Revised figure

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1967-68 — 1970-71

	Crop year			August-January	
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1969-70	1970-71
	bushels				
<u>Rapeseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	5,827,190	9,923,480	5,069,084	5,069,084	3,633,000 ^r
Production	24,700,000	19,400,000	33,400,000	33,400,000	71,300,000
Exports	12,308,678	14,311,194	22,212,620	9,103,890	18,405,218
Domestic crushing	5,159,104	6,933,822	7,768,008	3,710,891	3,977,801
	cents and eighths per bushel				
<u>Prices(1)</u>					
August	258	209/1	204/5	267/3	—
September	238	214/6	220/6	251/4	240/6(2)
October	231/4	208/3	262/7	—	255/7(2)
November	232/1	215/4	282/3	—	259 (2)
December	235/7	227/2	285/5	—	269/2(2)
January	233/1	234/7	325/4	—	281/3(2)
February	231/2	244/5	313/6	—	302 (2)
March	224/2	231/2	271/5		
April	212/6	226/6	279/1		
May	213/2	219	290/7		
June	210/3	215	303/5		
July	201/2	217/6	283/5		
Yearly average ...	226/6	221/7	277		
	pounds				
<u>Rapeseed oil</u>					
Domestic production	103,470,711	140,543,142	153,042,127	73,154,088	78,185,182
	tons				
<u>Rapeseed meal</u>					
Domestic production	74,175	98,207	114,232	54,133	58,651

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver ending September 25.

(2) Beginning September 8, basis in store Thunder Bay.

r Revised figure.

Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1967-68 — 1970-71

	Crop year			August-January	
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1969-70	1970-71

bushels

Soybeans

Production	8,091,000	9,027,000	7,664,000	7,664,000	10,385,000
Imports	13,328,316	12,469,497	17,429,968	11,111,218	10,946,157
Exports	1,570,763	1,122,895	1,111,412	649,280	507,447
Domestic crushing	19,846,111	20,054,212	23,678,894	11,244,550	12,521,996

cents and eighths per bushel

Prices(1)

August	297/3	270/4	267/1	276/3
September	295	261/5	249	277/6
October	287/6	248/7	245/5	291/4
November	276/6	254/7	246/6	293/1
December	271/5	257/6	245/3	286
January	273/6	260/4	251/4	294/2
February	276/5	261/2	257/5	296/3
March	276/3	260	262/2	
April	272/3	264/7	268/1	
May	272/1	267/2	273/5	
June	269/1	264/3	279/1	
July	269/5	270/3	288/5	
Yearly average ..	278/4	261/7	261/2	

pounds

Soybean oil

Imports	20,941,700	25,651,900	38,566,900	11,409,500	23,983,400
Exports	30,291,500	32,090,600	45,714,700	25,041,600	26,424,000
Domestic production	198,999,327	204,026,576	240,564,281	113,793,536	129,241,129

tons

Soybean meal

Imports	237,107	246,826	266,009	131,133	132,225
Exports	169,321	131,235	165,482	91,217	93,729
Domestic production	472,321	476,328	558,743	266,377	294,281

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

Monthly Prices of Oils and Meals(1) Crop Years 1968-69 - 1970-71

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal	Soybean meal
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
<u>1968-69</u>						
August	13.89	7.93	9.26	117.20	60.00	115.80
September	13.78	7.97	9.01	117.80	63.73	117.80
October	13.67	7.90	8.84	118.00	64.15	110.80
November	13.22	8.04	9.61	118.00	62.07	104.40
December	13.44	8.66	10.37	118.00	59.40	104.00
January	13.89	8.94	10.05	118.40	58.83	102.60
February	13.67	8.93	9.97	119.00	58.87	102.10
March	13.74	8.92	10.35	119.40	59.29	103.93
April	13.67	8.86	10.11	119.20	60.82	106.20
May	13.67	8.93	10.28	119.40	62.05	110.50
June	13.37	8.15	9.26	120.20	64.03	111.33
July	13.86	8.29	9.47	120.20	62.52	109.13
Yearly average ...	13.66	8.46	9.72	118.73	61.31	108.22
<u>1969-70</u>						
August	14.11	8.76	10.35	119.40	62.72	107.78
September	14.59	8.75	10.50	120.00	60.56	107.62
October	13.86	9.40	11.88	119.60	65.38	105.25
November	13.48	10.67	13.31	119.40	62.48	99.83
December	12.78	10.23	11.32	119.80	65.75	105.16
January	12.26	10.34	11.68	119.40	69.29	113.85
February	12.08	11.15	13.33	120.00	72.35	112.52
March	12.00	11.53	14.79	120.20	66.19	106.61
April	11.37	11.53	15.25	120.20	64.71	104.94
May	11.41	11.54	14.47	120.20	65.22	108.88
June	11.70	11.68	13.96	119.80	67.12	111.59
July	11.89	11.60	14.02	120.80	71.60	112.02
Yearly average ...	12.63	10.60	12.90	119.90	66.11	108.00
<u>1970-71</u>						
August	10.23	11.92	13.87	119.80	72.78	115.48
September	11.56	12.16	14.53	120.40	73.84	113.66
October	11.74	13.15	15.95	119.80	66.79	104.00
November	10.13	13.27	16.43	120.80	66.63	101.70
December	9.97	12.53	14.64	120.80	66.06	105.81
January	10.40	12.68	14.92	120.40	65.70	108.38

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

(2) Average retail prices to farmers.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	November	December	January	August — January	
	1970	1970	1971	1970-71	1969-70 ^r
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	159,140	—	—	661,457 ^r	693,878
France	—	212,201	—	247,755	66,500
Germany, Federal Republic.	748,534	—	—	1,171,224	153,117
Italy	—	91,915	—	91,915	270,979
Netherlands	857,992	192,275	882,005	3,144,826 ^r	1,835,659
Sub-totals	1,765,666	496,391	882,005	5,317,177	3,020,133
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	346,408	227,613	145,393	740,614	1,964,705
Denmark	50,042	—	—	50,042	—
Greece	—	38,600	—	38,600	40,800
Norway	165,096	—	—	165,096	207,200
Spain	392,000	—	—	738,623	682,843
Switzerland	—	—	—	5,834	40,000
Sub-totals	953,546	266,213	145,393	1,738,809	2,935,548
Totals	2,719,212	762,604	1,027,398	7,055,986	5,955,681
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	191,170	—	—	191,170	96,700
Germany, East	—	—	—	—	194,042
Totals	191,170	—	—	191,170	290,742
<u>Africa</u>					
Morocco	—	—	—	—	82,000
<u>Asia</u>					
Israel	—	28,000	—	28,000	15,580
Japan	535,539	258,529	476,390	2,027,643	2,688,339
Korea, South	98,513	—	—	98,513	116,135
Totals	634,052	286,529	476,390	2,154,156	2,820,054
<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	—	—	—	—	101,000
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
United States(2)	—	—	—	9	—
Totals, all countries ...	3,544,434	1,049,133	1,503,788	9,401,321	9,249,477

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for all countries except the United States.

(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

^r Revised figures.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed(1) 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	November 1970	December 1970	January 1971	August - January	
				1970-71	1969-70 ^r
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	303,520
France	373,357	499,524	—	872,881	—
Germany, Federal Republic	1,377,980	10,206	403,200	1,791,386	250,203
Italy	37,139	988,209	142,912	1,170,191	2
Netherlands	803,758	805,417	2,001,449	4,650,120	982,603
Sub-totals	2,592,234	2,303,356	2,547,561	8,484,578	1,536,328
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	—	—	—	—	441,334
Gibraltar	—	37,632	—	37,632	—
Sub-totals	—	37,632	—	37,632	441,334
Totals	2,592,234	2,340,988	2,547,561	8,522,210	1,977,662
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	212,800	—	—	212,800	159,573
<u>Africa</u>					
Morocco	—	—	—	—	167,248
<u>Asia</u>					
India	942,274	607,128	—	1,549,402	—
Japan	1,341,492	876,051	1,649,962	6,853,758	6,794,973
Pakistan	—	743,524	—	1,265,444	—
Totals	2,283,766	2,226,703	1,649,962	9,668,604	6,794,973
Sub-totals, all countries	5,088,800	4,567,691	4,197,523	18,403,614	9,099,456
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
United States(2)	800	804	—	1,604	4,434
Totals, all countries	5,089,600	4,568,495	4,197,523	18,405,218	9,103,890

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Statistics Division, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. (2) Customs exports. ^r Revised figures.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1970-71 and 1969-70

Destination	November 1970	December 1970	January 1971	August - January	
				1970-71	1969-70
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	—	44,288	44,790
Netherlands	—	—	555	555	1,576
Sub-totals	—	—	555	44,843	46,366
<u>Other Western Europe</u>					
Britain	109,120	—	338,800	448,167	589,865
Sweden	2,230	—	4,757	12,510	12,234
Switzerland	—	1,852	—	1,852	815
Sub-totals	111,350	1,852	343,557	462,529	602,914
Totals	111,350	1,852	344,112	507,372	649,280
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	42	—
United States	—	—	—	33	—
Total	—	—	—	75	—
Totals, all countries	111,350	1,852	344,112	507,447	649,280

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following outlook paper on oilseeds, fats and oils was presented by George W. Kromer of the United States Department of Agriculture's, Economic Research Service, on February 24, 1971 at the United States National Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C.

Outlook for oilseeds, fats and oils. — Soybean supplies for the current marketing year are estimated at 1,366 million bushels, about 6 per cent below 1969-70. This is the first decline since 1963. The 1970 soybean crop, at a record 1,136 million bushels, was a shade above 1969 but carryover stocks last September were down sharply — to 230 million bushels compared with 324 million on September 1, 1969.

Sustained strong demand for soybeans and products is carrying soybean utilization to a new high this marketing year. A rise of around 6 per cent is likely from last year's record to about 1.3 billion bushels. This increase is modest (75 million bushels) in comparison with the 1969-70 record gain of nearly 30 per cent (275 million bushels). Nevertheless, use will exceed output, resulting in another sharp drawdown in stocks --possibly to around 65-75 million bushels by next September 1.

Soybean usage exceeding production. — The current marketing year is the second consecutive year in which soybean utilization is exceeding production by a wide margin. In 1969 producers planted 42 million acres, but the equivalent acreage that would have balanced soybean usage in 1969-70 was about 46 million. Approximately 43 million acres were planted for the 1970 soybean crop but the record disappearance of soybeans this year (1.3 billion bushels) is equivalent to the production from 49-50 million planted acres, and with carryover stocks by September 1, 1971, worked down to minimum operating levels, soybean demands in 1971-72 will have to be met from 1971 crop production. The long-run annual growth rate in soybean utilization has been around 8 per cent per year. The rate of gain was a spectacular 30 per cent during 1969-70, but this year the growth rate will fall to around 6 per cent reflecting limited soybean supplies and sharply higher prices. Significant future increases in both acreage and yields per acre are necessary if the soybean industry is to maintain its past growth pattern.

Intentions show a prospective 7 per cent soybean acreage increase in 1971. — Based on a special USDA January 1 planting intentions survey, farmers will seed a record 46 million acres to soybeans in 1971, 7 per cent above last year. Increases are indicated for all major producing regions. If intentions are realized and yields are average, the 1971 soybean crop will exceed 1.2 billion bushels, compared with 1,136 million bushels in 1970. However, a crop this size would fall short of even maintaining the current marketing year's prospective usage of 1.3 billion bushels. The soybean outlook based on the intentions survey is for a continuing tight soybean situation in 1971-72 and relatively high price levels. Price support for 1971-crop soybeans continues at \$2.25 per bushel.

On February 11, USDA announced 1971-crop set-asides of 20 per cent for feed grain and upland cotton and 75 per cent for wheat. These set-aside percentages are the same as those announced tentatively last December 8. In 1971, acreage planted to soybeans will not be considered planted to wheat, feed grain, or cotton.

Between now and planting time, farmers' intentions will be influenced by such important factors as weather, soybean and corn prices, and the availability of blight resistant corn seed. Some further acreage shift to soybeans seems highly probable due mainly to very strong soybean prices. The regular spring planting intentions report will be released March 16. This important report should be evaluated carefully as the prospective acreage will have price implications for the entire soybean complex for the following year or so.

Alternative crops allowed on 1971 set-aside acreage. -- Eight alternate crops may be grown in 1971 on acreage set aside from the production of cotton, feed grain and wheat under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970. They are guar, sunflower, sesame, castorbeans, mustard seed, safflower, crambe, and plantago ovato. There will be a \$10 per acre reduction in the payment due participating farms which plant any of the eight allowable crops on set-aside acreage. Cotton, feed grain, and wheat producers who wish to qualify for program benefits must sign up to participate during the period March 1 through April 9, 1971.

The planting of alternative crops on set-aside acreage likely will increase slightly the domestic supplies of edible vegetable oils in 1971-72--particularly safflower and sunflower seed oils.

1970-crop soybean prices up sharply. -- Reduced soybean supplies in 1970-71 and continuing strong demand have boosted farm prices some 20 per cent above the previous season. Prices received by farmers advanced from \$2.66 per bushel in September 1970 to \$2.86 in January 1971, averaging about \$2.80 compared with \$2.30 in the same months of 1969-70. Prices likely will continue strong throughout the season, averaging sharply above 1970 levels. They will be influenced by prospects for the 1971 soybean crop.

Soybean processing capacity rising; margins average slightly lower. -- U.S. soybean processing industry continues to anticipate the expanding output of soybeans and the growing markets for soybean oil and meal. During the past decade, annual capacity increased from around 500 million bushels in 1960 to approximately 800 million in 1969--a total gain of 60 per cent.

Industry's soybean processing capacity continues to rise this season and is currently estimated around 850 million bushels (annual rate). During the spring it may approach 900 million bushels. Crushers in the first half of the current marketing year probably were operating near capacity levels because of good product demand and favourable processing margins. There has been some easing of the strain on soybean processing facilities recently. And later this year as the crushing rate declines seasonally, the capacity will continue to increase.

Soybean crushings during September-January 1970-71 totalled around 322 million bushels, 8 per cent above this same period a year ago. This averages to a record 64 million bushels per month, compared with 59 million last year. Crushings for the entire season are expected to total around 775 million bushels, up from the record 737 million of 1969-70.

Processing margins this season, though not as favourable as last year, are well above those of recent years. During September-January, they averaged 38 cents per bushel (based on spot prices for soybeans, oil and meal at Decatur) compared with 52 cents for the same period a year ago. Monthly processing margins have declined from near 50 cents per bushel last September to 25 cents in January. This reflects the sharp increase in crushing capacity along with limited supplies of soybeans and higher bean prices. Generally, favourable margins encourage increased crushings, especially when they are attractive in the first part of the season.

During the 1969-70 marketing year processing margins averaged about 50 cents per bushel. That was an exceptional year, however, because the average margin during the past decade was about 16 cents per bushel.

Soybean exports up slightly. - Soybean exports during 1970-71 may total around 450 million bushels, about 5 per cent above last season's record 429 million. U.S. soybeans are filling the growing world demand for edible oils and high-protein concentrates and supplementing current inadequate export supplies of competing oilseeds--such as peanuts, copra, and sunflower seed--used primarily in Western Europe and Japan. From September 1 through February 12, about 206 million bushels of soybeans were inspected for export, compared with 201 million a year ago. Many foreign buyers may keep taking soybeans fairly steadily throughout the year, anticipating the small U.S. carryover next September 1 and realizing the export availabilities of competing foreign oilseeds cannot increase substantially before the end of 1971.

The export total will depend largely upon several important factors, the effects of which cannot yet be fully weighed--in particular, the volume of Soviet Bloc exports of sunflower seed and oil during 1971, the quantity of rapeseed that Canada is able to move into export, and the volumes of African peanut oil and meal and Indian peanut meal and Peruvian fish meal which will enter world markets. The level of livestock and poultry production in foreign countries also will be a significant determinant. Expanding meat and chicken production in many parts of the world is increasing the demand for high-protein feeds, and soybeans are providing a large share of this additional need. This factor, coupled with increasing expansion of oilseed processing capacity abroad, is a promising export prospect.

Soybean oil supplies increases; exports up. - Soybean oil supplies for the marketing year ending September 30, 1971, are estimated at 8.8 billion pounds, about 6 per cent above 1969-70.

Domestic use of soybean oil is estimated at 6.5 billion pounds. This would be up about 3 per cent, in contrast to the 10 per cent gain of last season. Larger lard and peanut oil supplies will limit the increase in soybean oil use this season. Domestic disappearance during October-December totalled about the same as last year's record 1.6 billion pounds, but slightly increased expansion from year-ago levels is expected.

Soybean oil exports and shipments in 1970-71, after a disappointing start, are estimated at around 1.6 billion pounds, about a tenth above the previous year. The increase will stem from the relatively favourable competitive price position of U.S. soybean oil and also consumption and to replenish stocks, which will not be fully met by competing commodities such as peanut, sunflower, and coconut oils. The bulk of these exports likely will move out under P.L. 480 and for barter sales. Some pickup in commercial dollar sales is expected, as lower prices make soybean oil increasingly attractive. During October-December, exports totalled 362 million pounds, compared with 279 million a year ago.

Soybean oil export volume will be influenced by the export availabilities of foreign oilseeds and oils, particularly Russian sunflower oil and African peanut oil. Also, the actual level of U.S. soybeans exported and crushed overseas will influence soybean oil movement by affecting the world supply of vegetable oils.

Soybean oil stocks increase but are not burdensome. - Soybean oil stocks (crude and refined) increased steadily from 543 million pounds last October to 764 million pounds this January. Oil stocks usually increase seasonally during the heavy fall-winter crushing period. Last year, they rose from 415 million pounds in October to a seasonal peak of 713 million on June 1, 1970. Soybean oil stocks probably will increase further this marketing year before they start to decline seasonally. Carry-over next October 1 is now estimated at around 750 million pounds, about 200 million more than on October 1, 1970.

While soybean oil stocks as such probably will be greater next fall, the total carryover (including soybeans on an oil equivalent basis) will be down sharply. Last September 1 the soybean oil equivalent carryover was 3.2 billion pounds--composed of 0.7 billion pounds of crude and refined oil plus the 2.5 billion pounds oil equivalent of 230 million bushels of soybeans. Next September 1 when soybean stocks will be down to low operating levels, the soybean oil equivalent carryover may be around 1 1/2 billion pounds--about 50 per cent less than last year. Obviously, the trade is willing to carry larger oil inventories this year as CCC will be out of soybeans before the next marketing year and commercial soybean stocks will be near a minimum. Also, the prime interest rates are lower this year than last.

Last year CCC had sold about 70 million bushels of soybeans for September 1970 delivery and this enabled the trade to bridge the gap between old-crop and new-crop availabilities. Such reserve supplies of soybeans will not be available next fall.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) declined from 14 cents per pound in October to 12 cents in mid-February, averaging 13 cents for the period--about 3 cents above the year earlier level. Prices may have passed their peak for the season but for the balance of this year likely will remain strong. An important factor will be the volume of soybean oil exported. Later in the season, prices will be affected by 1971 soybean crop conditions as well as by new-crop production prospects for foreign oilseeds.

Soybean meal production and use up slightly. -- Soybean meal supplies in 1970-71 are estimated at over 18 million tons, about 4 per cent above a year ago. Domestic disappearance will likely rise about 4 per cent to around 14 million tons. This is a modest increase compared with last season's rise of nearly a fifth. Factors generating expansion this year are the slight increase in the number of high-protein consuming animal units, smaller cottonseed meal supplies, and the favourable price of soybean meal in relation to feed grains. Also, the uncertain situation regarding corn supplies, due to Southern blight, could increase the use of soybean meal. However, this also could be an offsetting factor, as producers trim herd and flock numbers in response to high feed grain prices. Already, Corn Belt hog producers have indicated plans to cut back the number of sows farrowing in the March-May period, and broiler producers have curtailed expansion. Both of these industries are large users of soybean meal. During October-December, domestic use of soybean meal totalled 3.7 million tons, 9 per cent above this same period a year ago.

Exports of soybean meal in 1970-71 may approximate the previous year's 4 million tons. Movement during October-December at 1.1 million tons was exactly the same as in 1969. The 1969-70 season's total increase was about 1 million tons. Larger world supplies of competing commodities--chiefly fish, rapeseed, and linseed meals--are expected to limit soybean meal gains, especially in the latter part of the current year. Factors which indicate a continuing good foreign demand for soybean meal include an increase in world meat production, particularly poultry, which depends heavily upon soybean meal; the relatively attractive price of U.S. soybean meal; and the possibility of increased use of high-protein feeds, resulting from dislocations in feed grain supplies and higher prices caused by the Southern corn blight. However, there may be some turndown in foreign livestock and poultry production in late calendar 1971.

Soybean meal prices (44 per cent protein, bulk, Decatur) during October-mid-February averaged \$79 per ton, about the same as last season. Although prices are expected to be more stable than last year, for the entire 1970-71 season they probably will approximate last season's average of \$78 per ton.

Cottonseed crop slightly larger. — The 1970 cottonseed crop, at 4.3 million tons, is about 2 per cent above 1969. Cottonseed prices are strong, reflecting the good demand for oilseed products. The season average price received by farmers was \$56 per ton, up from the \$41 of the previous year and the current support rate of \$37.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 does not require a cottonseed price support program in line with soybean support. Previous law required cottonseed and soybeans to be supported at levels that would enable them to compete on equal terms in the market. In late January, USDA said it does not plan to announce a support program for 1971-crop cottonseed. There was no support activity under either the 1969 or 1970 cottonseed program as market prices were above the support levels. A continuing upward trend in the demand for U.S. vegetable oils and protein meals is expected and should enhance the market situation for cottonseed and its products.

Oil exports and domestic use slip. — Despite the slightly larger cottonseed crop, cottonseed oil supplies this season are smaller--about 1.5 billion pounds compared with 1.7 billion last year. Smaller starting stocks account for the decrease.

Smaller supplies and higher prices are limiting cottonseed oil use this season. Domestic disappearance may total about 1 billion pounds, down slightly from the 1.1 billion of 1969-70. This season's exports are estimated around 300 million pounds, down from the 437 million of last year when CCC export sales were large.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) have increased steadily from 12 1/2 cents per pound last September to 16 cents through mid-February. Prices so far this marketing year have averaged 14 cents per pound, 3 1/2 cents above the comparable period a year earlier. These prices reflect the smaller cottonseed oil supplies and the firm price structure which has prevailed in the edible oil markets for about the past year. Prices likely will continue strong the rest of the marketing year.

Lard output increasing. — Lard production for the 1970-71 marketing year that began October 1 is estimated at 2 billion pounds, about 200 million pounds above the previous year. The gain will stem from larger hog slaughter--now underway and expected to continue into next fall. This probably will more than offset a further slight decline in lard yield per hog.

With larger supplies available at more competitive prices, domestic use is expected to increase from the 1.4 billion pounds of last season to around 1.6 billion pounds. Most of this increase likely will go into shortening and margarine manufacture. Direct use of lard, at best, may hold near last season's level.

Exports and shipments likely will be up slightly from the 400 million-pound-level of 1969-70. However, the volume will be influenced by competition from increased foreign supplies--particularly Western Europe--and also by the USDA export payment program. About two-thirds of total exports go to the United Kingdom--the major overseas market for U.S. lard. Lard from the European Community also competes for this market. In January 1969, USDA initiated the payment program so that U.S. lard could compete with subsidized lard from the Continent. So far this marketing year, about 155 million pounds have been accepted, compared with about 102 million a year ago. Since August 1969, the payment rate has been 1 cent a pound. Lard exports and shipments during October-December 1970 totalled 116 million pounds compared with 103 million pounds in the same quarter of 1969.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) from October through mid-February averaged 11 1/2 cents per pound, about the same as a year earlier. Lard prices this marketing year are averaging a little below soybean oil; in 1969-70 lard prices were slightly above soybean oil. When competitive with soybean oil, sizable quantities of lard are used in the manufacture of shortening compounds.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine oilseeds situation is taken from a report from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of March 4, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Conversions to Canadian measures have been made for the convenience of our readers.

Flaxseed production. — The second official estimate of flaxseed production for 1970-71 is 760,000 metric tons (29.9 million bushels), which compares with the first estimate of 702,200 tons (27.6 million bushels) and the crop in 1969-70 of 640,000 tons (25.2 million bushels). The crop this year would also be 42 per cent and 17 per cent larger than the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively.

Production by province in 1970-71 compared with 1969-70 is now estimated to be as follows:

	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	15,039	16,015
Entre Rios	7,413	10,157
Santa Fe	2,134	3,543
Corrientes	157	165
Cordoba	433	38
La Pampa	20	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	25,195	29,920
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The area planted to flaxseed in the last ten years tended to decrease until the 1967-68 crop year when this trend was reversed as the relative wheat/flaxseed price relationship began to favour flaxseed plantings.

Sunflowerseed. — The second official estimate of the area sown to sunflowerseed in the 1970-71 crop year is 1,642,000 hectares (4.1 million acres). This is 11.5 per cent more than was planted in 1969-70 and 25.1 per cent and 36.1 per cent more than the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively.

This planted area was exceeded only by the record 1,806,256 hectares (4.5 million acres) sown to sunflowerseed in the 1948-49 crop year.

The preliminary estimate of the production of sunflowerseed is 1,260,000 metric tons (92.6 million bushels). This would be the largest sunflowerseed crop ever produced in Argentina. It is 10 per cent larger than 1969-70 crop, and 30 per cent and 58 per cent larger than the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively.

Production of sunflowerseed by province for 1970-71 compared with 1969-70 is as follows:

	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	54,623	61,729
Santa Fe	14,543	14,550
Cordoba	8,862	9,333
Chaco	2,895	4,005
San Luis	1,286	1,389
Entre Rios	1,286	933
Other Provinces	279	654
Totals	<u>83,775</u>	<u>92,593</u>

With the exception of Entre Rios, where the producers tended to favour the cultivation of corn and grain sorghum, sunflowerseed production was higher in every province.

Peanuts. - The area planted to peanuts is estimated to be 219,500 hectares (542,000 acres) but it is now thought that a much larger area has been planted. The original intention of the farmers was to plant 270,000 hectares (667,000 bushels) but they were unable to do so earlier in the season because of very dry conditions in the province of Cordoba where almost the entire crop is grown. However, conditions improved greatly and there was a significant amount of late seedings. It is reported that weather conditions have been excellent and the crop is now in exceptionally good condition. Harvesting will start in March.

Peanut prices have soared and at the end of January were quoted at 59.00 pesos per 100 kilos. Peanut oil was quoted at 1,320.00 pesos per metric ton.

SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to oilseeds in France is extracted from a report provided by Mr. F.G. Beaudette, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of March 11, 1971, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds production in 1970. - The Ministry of Agriculture has recently released its final provisional figures for 1970 and these are listed below compared to the final statistics for 1969. The main points to note were:

- (a) a 14 per cent increase in winter rapeseed sowings with a corresponding increase in production;
- (b) a 51 per cent increase in sunflowerseed area and a better yield for a 60 per cent higher production;
- (c) little change in Spring rapeseed and flaxseed seedings and production.

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Yield</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>'000 hectares</u>		<u>Metric tons per hectare</u>		<u>'000 metric tons</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Winter rapeseed	247.3	281.8	1.7	1.7	428.0	487.3
Spring rapeseed	43.3	43.7	1.8	1.8	78.5	79.8
Totals	290.6	325.5			506.5	567.1
Sunflowerseed	16.8	25.4	1.8	1.9	30.1	48.1
Oil flaxseed	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.3	3.7	3.0
Other oilseeds	6.1	6.7	0.9	0.9	5.4	6.2

At January 31, 1971 farmers' marketings of 1970 crop rapeseed had reached 567,800 metric tons (25,035,000 bushels). Privately the trade feels that the marketings will reach closer to 580,000 tons (25,573,000 bushels). Stocks at January 31 were 247,600 tons (10,917,000 bushels). Sunflowerseed marketings and stocks at January 31 were 47,100 and 30,200 tons (3,461,000 and 2,219,000 bushels), respectively.

Rapeseed in 1971. - On February 1, 1971, the Ministry estimated winter rape seedings at 260,100 hectares (642,000 acres) or 2.7 per cent more than at the same date last year. The condition of the crop was considered good overall, the young plants having easily survived the freezing early January weather, thanks to a deep snow cover. It is too early yet to say how the crop will have gone through the unusual early March cold spell as the snow cover may have fallen too late this time. It is expected that the 1971 rapeseed harvest will again come into the 550,000 to 600,000 ton range (24,251,000 to 26,455,000 bushels).

Prices to the producers started at 91 francs per 100 kilos (\$3.77 per bushel Cdn.) of rapeseed at the beginning of the marketing season in July 1970, increased to 93.50 francs (3.88 per bushel) on average in August, to 96.40 francs (\$3.99 per bushel) in September and October, and to 98 francs (\$4.06 per bushel) in November and following months. There is no real current price level as there is no rapeseed to be marketed until the next harvest in July.

Out of the 1970 crop of some 580,000 metric tons (25,573,000 bushels), rapeseed exports as seed should reach about 215,000 tons (9,480,000 bushels), Italy 180,000 tons (7,944,000 bushels); Algeria 30,000 tons (1,323,000 bushels); and small quantities to Benelux and Germany with the equivalent of a further 70,000 tons exported as oil, 50,000 tons to Algeria and 20,000 tons to Germany. Oil shipments to Algeria are a new development resulting from the purchase by an oilseeds marketing organization of a crushing plant at Dieppe with capacity of around 75,000 tons (3,307,000 bushels) of seed annually. The following table provides details on rapeseed exports in the August-December period of 1969 and 1970.

French Rapeseed Exports

	<u>August - December</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
	bushels	
Belgium	32,400	200
Holland	167,500	87,700
Germany	1,420,400	-
Italy	4,086,700	4,091,600
United Kingdom	123,600	35,600
Spain	4,600	200
Algeria	543,100	285,700
United States	(1)	300
Others	400	-
Totals	<u>6,378,700</u>	<u>4,501,300</u>

(1) Less than 50 bushels.

The total imports, at one million tons, show the expected reversal of the trend of previous years due to the eightfold increase in soybean imports, as a result of the opening of the new crushing plant at St. Nazaire. Also higher were imports of palm nuts and kernels, castor beans, flaxseed and rapeseed. For the latter two, Canada greatly increased its shipments and share of the market. The lower imports of peanuts reflected the shortage of this commodity last year and undoubtedly played a major role in the increased imports of rapeseed from Canada. For the second year in a row, the Eastern European countries played no part on the French market as they again appeared short of sunflowerseed. The table below gives a breakdown of French trade in oilseeds in calendar year 1970.

French Trade in Oilseeds - 1970

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	metric tons	
Peanuts in shell	7,680	208(1)
Peanuts shelled	309,031	294(1)
Copra	54,501	684(1)
Palm nuts and kernels	60,436	60(1)
Soybeans	441,584	34(1)
Castor beans	20,552	1(1)
Flaxseed for seeding (fibre)	4,645	92
Flaxseed	34,174	2,625
Rapeseed	51,238	199,009
Poppyseed	136	25
Sunflowerseed	1,866	22,771
Cottonseed	425	nil
Sesameseed	311	120(1)
Mustardseed	11,028	1,367
Hempseed	1,578	226
Others	1,010	254
Totals	<u>1,000,196</u>	<u>227,769</u>

(1) Re - exports.

Vegetable oil trade was higher for both imports and exports. Oilseed meal and cake imports increased by 100,000 tons in 1970 to 1,363,000 tons, while exports dropped by nearly one third to only 108,000 tons, mostly rapeseed and peanut meals. Most of the increase in imports was due to bigger purchases of African and South American peanut meals. The increased availability of French produced soybean meal has not yet affected imports of this commodity which remains by far the most popular protein input into animal feedstuffs. Statistics on the activity of French oilseed crushers are not yet available. The accompanying table provides information on this country's trade in oilseed by-products.

French Trade in Oilseed Products - 1970

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	metric tons	
Vegetable oils (all types).....	403,897	126,717
Oilseed meals and cakes:		
Peanut	243,264	16,387
Linseed	130,195	1,406
Soybeans	843,313	8,818
Cottonseed	46,102	1,131
Rapeseed	5,673	65,158
Sunflowerseed	58,828	198
Others	35,327	14,920
 Totals, meals and cakes.....	 <u>1 362,702</u>	 <u>108,018</u>

French production of oilseeds essentially comes from rapeseed which after rapid increases in recent years, now seems to level off at the 600,000 ton mark. Sunflowerseed production is also moving ahead and is expected to continue doing so for a few years. Chances of resurrecting the French oilseed flax-growing industry remain small and in any event any increased production here would only replace part of the imports of Argentina oil. There are two major reasons why except for sunflowerseed, French oilseed production will probably not increase much from current levels and then only through improved yields. Firstly, present prices for rapeseed and flaxseed are not high enough to encourage a switch from cereals to oilseeds in the suitable growing areas and secondly these two oilseeds can only be grown in the same areas as are cereals and where there already exists a lively competition for land between wheat, corn and barley. It is believed that only a major price incentive could change this outlook.

Looking at the import situation, it is obvious that the new high levels of soybean imports from the USA will continue to feed the St. Nazaire crushing plant. At the same time, peanut imports may well remain lower than they have traditionally been as French crushers have been diversifying their sources of raw material from this commodity to soybeans and rapeseed (both domestic and imported). Crushers feel that France cannot produce enough rapeseed for its own and EEC needs and are, therefore, expecting to continue importing larger quantities of this oilseed. Finally, it is always difficult to assess in advance the effects of Eastern European sun oil on the market as reports from that area are scarce.

It is believed that Canada should hold its own concerning flaxseed with the big problem being the difficulty for French crushers in obtaining supplies during the winter at competitive prices. It is also thought that Canadian rapeseed could sell regularly in this market, but some concern has already been expressed about the wide price variations of our rapeseed during the course of one marketing year. There is fear that this price instability could harm the long-term prospects of rapeseed as an alternative to U.S. soybeans.

SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in the Netherlands, has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. F.W. Zechner, Commercial Officer, the Hague, Netherlands, under date of March 11, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Because of the limited availability of oleaginous raw materials in the country itself, the Netherlands is an important buyer of oilseeds, fats and oils from all over the world. In 1969, a little less than 10 per cent of the country's total requirements came from domestic production. With the expected increases in consumption and exports of fats and oils, this percentage is likely to decline further in the future.

Domestic Production and Imports of Fats and Oils

	1968			1969		
	<u>Domestic production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total(1) supply</u>	<u>Domestic production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Total(1) supply</u>
	thousand metric tons					
Oleaginous raw materials (2) ..	—	277	277	3	336	339
Vegetable fats and oils	7(3)	230	237	8(3)	275	283
Animal fats	99	198	297	94	208	302
Whale, sperm and fish oils ..	—	162	162	—	139	139
Totals	106	867	973	105	958	1,063

(1) Available for local consumption and exports.

(2) Fat/oil basis.

(3) Corn oil from corn starch industry.

Although the figures have shown fairly wide fluctuations in past years, it should be safe to assume that the requirements for fats and oils in the Netherlands will grow by 110,000 to 140,000 metric tons per annum in the next 5-year period (fat/oil basis).

The biggest single item on the list of Dutch oilseed imports is soybeans, the share of which in 1969 was almost 73 per cent of a total of 1,255,000 metric tons (46,113,000 bushels). Imports of this product have been impressive: 432,000 tons (15,873,000 bushels) or 52.3 per cent in 1966 compared with 914,000 tons (33,583,000 bushels) and 72.8 per cent in 1969. Palm kernel and copra are also bought in fair

quantities; the balance or 6 per cent is made of flaxseed, rapeseed, groundnuts and miscellaneous seeds

Oilseeds Imports 1966-1969(1)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	thousand metric tons			
Groundnuts	1.6	3.6	24.9	6.7
Copra	72.8	128.2	129.6	126.5
Palm kernel	127	67.2	108.9	138.8
Rapeseed	4.5	12.6	12.4	11
Soybeans	432.4	455	591.8	914.4
Flaxseed	83.6	62.6	41.7	50.8
Other seeds	5	3.1	12.2	7.1
<hr/>				
Totals, oilseeds	826.3	732.3	921.5	1,255.3
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(1) Includes imported oilseeds used by crushers, rather than total imported quantities.

The U.S.A. is virtually the only supplier of soybeans to the Netherlands (this source provides approximately one quarter of total Dutch fat and oil import requirements). The bulk of Dutch palm kernel imports is supplied by African countries, of which Nigeria is a major source. Copra is brought in chiefly from the Philippines and Indonesia.

Rapeseed. — Imports of rapeseed in a given year may be much larger than the quantities actually used for crushing, or the reverse may be true. Changes in the stock position of the trade and the industry are predominantly responsible for this trend. Thus in 1969, over 20,000 tons (882,000 bushels) were imported and 11,000 tons (485,000 bushels) crushed, whereas preliminary figures for 1970 show imports at 24,500 tons (1,080,000 bushels) and crushings at 28,700 (1,265,000 bushels).

Flaxseed. — Striking developments have taken place in the flaxseed picture in the Netherlands. Volumes used by domestic crushers in the 1966-70 period declined from 84,000 tons (3,307,000 bushels) to an estimated 29,000 tons (1,142,000 bushels) in 1970. This trend is due entirely to imports of low-priced flaxseed oil from Argentina, where the crushing industry receives substantial government support against which Dutch crushers are unable to compete. In fact, since the fall of 1970, the local oil industry has not used any flaxseed. However, this situation has not resulted in the discontinuation of Dutch flaxseed imports because of significant purchases by domestic animal feeds manufacturers — an estimated 52,000 tons in 1970. Imports in 1969 and 1970 are listed in the following table.

Rapeseed and Flaxseed Imports by Exporting Country

	<u>Rapeseed</u>		<u>Flaxseed</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
	metric tons			
France	5,500	200	—	—
Belgium	—	—	9,200	8,400
West Germany	4,100	5,600	—	—
Denmark	3,300	3,900	—	—
East Germany	2,400	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	57,100	33,000
Canada	4,200	14,300	28,100	53,600
Others	600	500	900	600
Totals	<u>20,100</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>95,300</u>	<u>95,600</u>

Prospects for Canadian oilseeds. — The year 1970 was particularly favourable for Canadian oilseed exports to the Netherlands and Canada gained a leading position as a supplier of both rapeseed and flaxseed. Owing to the situation as outlined above, Dutch flaxseed requirements will decline and this may result in lower exports from Canada (the performance in 1970 should be considered exceptional). At the same time, however, local crushers may buy more rapeseed — the comparatively large quantity used in 1970 is a strong indication. Generally speaking, the short-term outlook for the sale of both crops from Canada to the Dutch market is good. In 1970, the local crushing industry used sunflowerseed in relatively significant quantities, an estimated total of 13,300 tons (977,000 bushels) for the first time. The supply of this seed from Canada may be worth investigating.

SITUATION IN ITALY

The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. J.E. Montgomery, Commercial Counsellor and Mr. R. Brookes, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Rome, under date of March 12, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Production of oilseed crops in Italy in 1970 and the forecast for 1971 production are as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1970 production</u>	<u>1971 production forecast</u>
	metric tons	
Soybeans	170	200
Groundnuts	3,030	3,500
Rapeseed	5,570	7,000
Sunflowerseed	8,000	10,000
Sesameseed	1,240	1,500
Grapeseed	15,000	18,000
Totals	<u>33,010</u>	<u>40,200</u>

Present domestic oilseeds production covers approximately 2.5 per cent of Italy's total oilseeds requirements.

With regard to future production, soybeans are expected to disappear completely. Groundnuts will at best hold their own along with grapenuts and sesameseed. Rapeseed and sunflowerseed are likely to increase, depending on profitability of the EEC intervention prices, and by 1975 could reach a year production of about 15,000 tons each. Total domestic production of all oilseeds could be around the 50,000 metric tons by 1975.

Imports of rapeseed. — Total imports of rapeseed for the eleven months of 1970 (January-November) were 201,894 metric tons (8,902,000 bushels) of which main suppliers were:

	metric tons	thousand bushels
France	150,352	6,629
Canada	27,885	1,230
Others	23,657	1,043
Totals	<u>201,894</u>	<u>8,902</u>

Short-term trade outlook. — Italy's trade forecast for imports of rapeseed for the crop year August 1, 1970 to July 31, 1971 are estimated as follows:

	metric tons	thousand bushels
France	230,000	10,141
Canada	100,000	4,409
Others	20,000	882
Totals	<u>350,000</u>	<u>15,432</u>

However, achievement of these figures depends on price level of soybeans, and sunflowerseed. The last item is in very short supply and this explains the reason for high total forecast for rapeseed imports, estimated at at least 330,000 metric tons (14,550,000 bushels).

Opportunities for Canadian sales. — Flaxseed sales to Italy are likely to continue at current levels. Italy is a small market for linseed and linseed oil. Prices from Argentina are too attractive to make much crushing in Italy worthwhile.

The Council of the EEC is now studying a proposal from the Commission to abolish the freight subsidy given to Italian crushers to induce them to use EEC rapeseed. The Italian crushers are complaining that if the subsidy is not maintained the other European crushers will sell rapeseed oil in the Italian market. If the subsidy is abolished, Canadian rapeseed would enter Italy at the same price as French seed and the Italian crushers will either continue to contract for French seed to protect their market or turn more to Canadian seed.

Canada should continue to publicize in Italy the results of its research on improving the use of rapeseed meal in animal feed. This is one of the main limiting factors on the expansion of the use of rapeseed in Italy.

SITUATION IN NORWAY

The following information relative to oilseeds in Norway is extracted from a report provided by Mr. J.R. Caux, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Oslo, under date of March 12, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Except for a small quantity of rapeseed, virtually all the required oilseeds and oilseed products are imported to Norway. The rapeseed crop was around 5,000 metric tons in 1970 and is expected to be about the same in 1971. The biggest importer of rapeseed, the State Grain Monopoly expects the import requirement for 1971 to be about 20,000 tons. The yearly import requirement of soybeans is around 200,000 tons and that of flaxseed 7,000 tons. As oilseed consumption is going up and fish oil production is decreasing, the chances of increasing Canadian exports of oilseeds seem good.

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 March 8, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Belgium - Luxembourg Economic Union is a net importer of oilseeds. In the January-September period of 1970, some 285,050 metric tons of oilseeds were imported, of which 78 per cent was United States soybeans, and 13 per cent was flaxseed (74 per cent from Canada and 23 per cent from the United States). Exports for January through September 1970 reached 20,659 metric tons, 93 per cent of which went to E.E.C. countries. Recent price quotations place Canada Number 1 rapeseed at U.S.\$142 per metric ton (\$3.22 per bushel) basis C.I.F. Rotterdam for May delivery. Flaxseed basis Antwerp for May delivery was recently quoted at U.S.\$114 per metric ton (\$2.90 per bushel) and for June/July delivery at U.S. \$113.50 per metric ton (\$2.88 per bushel).

SITUATION IN DENMARK

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in Denmark has been extracted from a report by Mr. T.W. Harboe, Commercial Assistant, Canadian Embassy, Copenhagen, under date of March 2, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The production of winter rapeseed in 1969-70 was 9,091 metric tons (401,000 bushels), and in 1970-71 is estimated unofficially at 2,900 metric tons (128,000 bushels). Imports in 1970 were limited to 21 metric tons (900 bushels) valued at 3,000 D.Kr. (Cdn. \$429) c.i.f. port of entry, and exports totalled 4,894 metric tons (216,000 bushels) valued at 4.6 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$657,000) f.o.b.

The production of spring rapeseed in 1969-70 was 12,024 metric tons (530,000 bushels), and in 1970-71 is estimated unofficially at 17,750 metric tons (783,000 bushels). Imports in 1970 were limited to 26 metric tons (1,100 bushels) valued at 68,000 D.Kr. (Cdn. \$9,714) c.i.f. port of entry, while exports totalled 14,600 metric tons (644,000 bushels) valued at 13.4 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$1.9 million) f.o.b.

The production of yellow mustard seed in 1969-70 was 10,860 metric tons (479,000 bushels), and in 1970-71 is estimated unofficially at 6,620 metric tons (292,000 bushels). Imports in 1970 amounted to 146 metric tons (6,400 bushels) valued at 0.2 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$28,571) c.i.f. port of entry, and exports totalled 7,995 metric tons (353,000 bushels) valued at 8.5 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$1.2 million) f.o.b.

The production of brown mustard in 1969-70 was 607 metric tons (27,000 bushels), and in 1970-71 is estimated unofficially at 700 metric tons (31,000 bushels). Imports in 1970 amounted to 140 metric tons (6,200 bushels) valued at 0.2 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$28,571) c.i.f. port of entry, and exports totalled 425 metric tons (19,000 bushels) valued at 0.8 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$110,000) f.o.b.

The production of flaxseed in 1969-70 was limited to 165 metric tons (6,500 bushels), and unofficial sources state that the production in 1970-71 will be too insignificant to be considered. Imports of flaxseed into Denmark in 1970 amounted to 6,110 metric tons (241,000 bushels) valued at 6.0 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$0.9 million), including 4,621 metric tons (182,000 bushels) from Canada valued at 4.5 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$0.6 million) c.i.f. port of entry value.

Denmark is a large importer of soybeans, and imports in 1970 totalled 535.4 million metric tons (19,672,000 bushels) valued at 429.7 million D.Kr. (Cdn. \$61.4 million), practically all of which came from the U.S.A.

SITUATION IN EAST GERMANY

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in East Germany has been extracted from a report from Mr. R.R. Parlour, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, under date of February 17, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The cultivation of oilseeds in East Germany will be expanded within the next years according to a decision of the Council of Ministers in East Berlin. Total acreage devoted to oilseeds in East Germany which amounted to 380,000 acres in 1955 had dropped to 280,000 acres in 1969. During the same year 170,000 metric tons of oilseeds were harvested in East Germany, among them 164,000 tons of rapeseed. In contrast, rapeseed production within the Federal Republic of Germany amounted to 158,000 tons on an acreage of 182,000 acres in 1969.

SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following information relative to the Japanese oilseeds situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. C.D. Caldwell, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of March 17, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The total Japanese consumption of edible oils and fats was 987,000 metric tons in crude form in 1969 and 1,035,293 tons in 1970. The estimated consumption of edible oils and fats for 1971 is 1,091,000 metric tons in crude form and 1,026,000 tons in refined form, based on the average yield rate of 94 per cent. Imports are forecasted to supply 836,500 metric tons in refined form and the domestic supply is forecast at 189,500 tons.

Rotterdam 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, August 1, 1970-February 20, 1971

Week ending		Stocks		Week ending		Stocks	
		metric tons	thousand pounds			metric tons	thousand pounds
August	1, 1970	11,053	24,367	November	21, 1970	7,084	15,617
	8	12,921	28,486		28	5,817	12,824
	15	11,600	25,573	December	5	2,154	4,749
	22	10,115	22,300		12	2,367	5,218
	29	16,692	36,799		19	8,816	19,436
September	5	18,854	41,566	26	9,232	20,353	
	12	16,426	36,213	January	2, 1971	9,815	21,638
	19	12,887	28,417		9	9,104	20,071
	26	11,079	24,425		16	10,965	24,173
October	3	13,261	29,235		23	10,771	23,746
	10	10,201	22,489	30	11,791	25,994	
	17	8,903	19,628	February	6	10,793	23,794
	24	7,224	15,926		13	8,704	19,189
	31	6,996	15,423		20	7,432	16,385
November	7	6,838	15,075				
	14	5,560	12,258				

CALENDAR OF OILSEED EVENTS

- December 22 The 1970 season of navigation at the Canadian Lakehead closed with the clearing of the M.V. Sir Denys Lowson with a cargo of wheat.
- February 15 The Canadian Wheat Board in its Instructions to the Trade Re-quotas-Rapeseed announced that in order to provide Canadian Rapeseed Processing Mills with additional stocks to meet their crushing requirements, a further advance quota of five bushels per quota acre is authorized in respect of the delivery of rapeseed. For details see pages 15 and 16 of this publication.
- 24 George W. Kromer of the U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service presented an outlook paper on oilseeds, fats and oil at the United States National Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C.
- March 4 In a report received from Mr. S.E. Kidd, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Buenos Aires, the second official estimate of flaxseed production in Argentina for 1970-71 is 760,000 metric tons (29.9 million bushels), which compared with the first estimate of 702,200 tons (27.6 million bushels).
- 8-9 The Rapeseed Association of Canada held its annual meeting in Edmonton, Alberta. Topics of discussion included the forthcoming introduction of low erucic acid varieties of rapeseed and developments in international markets for rapeseed.
- 10 The Canada Department of Agriculture released a "Mini Outlook March '71".

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