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S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

..	figures not available.
—	nil or zero.
p	preliminary figures.
r	revised figures.

WORLD SITUATION

World Soybean Production at Sixth Consecutive Record

The following extract is taken from the July 1971 issue of the Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

World production of soybeans in 1970 reached an alltime high of 41.8 million metric tons (1.5 billion bu.). This was the sixth consecutive year of record production, exceeding the previous record in 1969 by 3 per cent or 1.4 million tons (51.3 million bu.). Though the United States produced almost three-fourths of the world total it accounted for only 18 per cent of the increase. About 50 per cent of the estimated increase is accounted for by an assumed increase in Mainland China. Some increases were also estimated for Brazil and the Soviet Union. On the other hand, however, there were declines in a number of relatively minor producing countries, including Indonesia, Mexico, Colombia, and Japan.

A new record production will be forthcoming this year if present prospects materialize. If U.S. farmers carry out the March 1 planting intentions to increase acreage by 7 per cent or 3.2 million acres (to 46.5 million) and if yields are average, the crop will reach a peak level of 34 million tons (1.25 billion bu.)—up by over 3 million tons (117 million bu.). However, trade sources are presently predicting that plantings will not reach the March intentions. The harvest just completed in Brazil is estimated at 2 million tons (73 million bu.), surpassing last year's crop by 668,000 tons (25 million bu.). Virtually nothing is known, however, of prospects in Mainland China.

World soybean exports soared by over one-third to an unprecedented level of 12.6 million tons (464 million bu.) in calendar 1970, reflecting a gain of 3.3 million tons (122 million bu.) from the 1969 level. Furthermore, this represented the ninth consecutive year of record exports. The United States supplied 94 per cent of world exports, Mainland China 3 per cent, and Brazil 2 per cent.

U.S. soybean exports in calendar 1970 scored a record—for the ninth consecutive year—of 11.8 million tons (435 million bu.), against 8.5 million tons (311 million bu.) in 1969. Though they increased 40 per cent in volume, their gain in value—to 1.2 billion dollars compared with 0.8 billion a year earlier—was even more remarkable, reflecting higher export prices. The expanding foreign demand for U.S. beans stemmed mainly from the further growth in livestock and poultry production in many countries and reduced supplies of competing products, particularly peanuts and sunflowerseed. The large inventory of U.S. soybeans enabled foreign users to continue to depend on U.S. beans as a reliable and readily accessible source of supply of competitively priced meal and oil.

In sharp contrast to U.S. performance has been the downward trend in soybean exports from Mainland China in the last decade. On the basis of statistics from importing countries, 1970 exports from China are estimated at 424,000 tons compared with 479,000 tons a year earlier despite an apparently larger crop. Growing internal needs apparently accounted for the decline. The 1970 export level was the smallest since 1963 and was down 25 per cent from the recent high of 569,000 tons in 1967.

Soybean exports from Brazil also dropped—from a record 310,000 tons in 1969 to 290,000 in 1970. Increasing domestic consumption coupled with declines in cottonseed production have resulted in reduced availabilities for export.

World exports in calendar 1971 may fall below the 1970 record. In the United States much will depend on the outcome of the 1971 harvest. However, even if production were to increase to 1.25 billion bushels, the sharp drawdown of stocks and consequent higher prices, coupled with the possibility of sharply larger production of foreign oilseeds, could result in somewhat smaller U.S. exports. Brazil's exports of beans even with a further gain in production are expected to show another sharp decline in view of growing domestic needs. As for Mainland China, no significant change in export volume is presently foreseen. Any radical increase in production is unlikely. And, moderate gains, if any, in output, are consumed by even a modest growth in the huge Chinese pupulation.

Major markets step up soybean purchases: Japan, the world's largest buyer of soybeans, imported 3.2 million tons (119 million bu.) of soybeans in 1970, a gain of 25 per cent or 653,000 tons (24 million bu.) from a year earlier. Almost 91 per cent of the beans came from the United States and about 9 per cent from Mainland China. Japan's imports of U.S. soybeans have increased each year of the last decade. Though on a sharply lower level, the same was true of imports of Chinese beans until the decline of the last 2 years. Continuing strong demand and reduced availabilities of some competing oilseeds, particularly sunflowerseed, are among the factors contributing to the increase in 1970, though foreign rapeseed availabilities were actually larger.

Soybeans: Acreage and Production in Specified Countries and the World, annual 1965-70(1)

Continent	Acreage(2)				Production			
	1967	1968	1969	1970(3)	1967	1968	1969	1970(3)
	thousand acres				thousand metric tons			
North America:								
United States(4) ..	39,767	41,104	40,982	42,447	26,564	30,023	30,654	30,911
(1,000 bushels)					(976,060	1,103,129	1,126,314	1,135,769)
Canada	290	295	322	335	220	246	209	283
Mexico	148	334	420	326	121	270	300	250
South America:								
Argentina	43	50	70	64	20	22	32	27
Brazil	1,513	1,784	2,239	2,940	716	654	1,057	1,332
Colombia	119	116	138	124	80	87	100	90
Paraguay(5)	32	35	69	104	18	14	30	45
Europe:								
Romania	121	121	133	128	41	47	51	78
Yugoslavia	17	11	11	17	9	3	5	5
U.S.S.R.	2,100	2,110	2,095	2,137	543	528	434	550
Africa:								
Nigeria(6)	135	135	96	—	16	7	33	25
Tanzania(7)	7	7	—	—	2	4	4	—
South Africa(5, 8)	28	33	33	27	4	4	7	4
Asia:								
Iran	12	20	36	—	3	11	45	—
Turkey	15	19	20	21	6	8	11	12
China:								
Mainland	20,213	19,768	19,768	19,768	6,950	6,480	6,200	6,900
Taiwan	129	122	112	99	75	73	67	66
Cambodia	23	12	12	10	8	4	4	3
Indonesia	1,456	1,673	1,465	1,657	416	420	416	378
Japan(5)	349	302	254	236	190	168	136	126
Korea, South(5) ...	767	775	754	730	201	245	229	226
Philippines	4	4	4	—	1	1	1	—
Thailand	144	111(5)	119(5)	127(5)	53	45	61	100
Other countries	1,048	1,058	1,075	1,114	274	280	283	303
Totals excluding Romania, U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Hungary, Mainland China, North Korea and North Vietnam(9) ..	45,040	46,990	47,210	49,487	28,731	32,325	33,413	33,961
Estimated World Totals(9)	68,480	69,999	70,234	72,558	36,531	39,644	40,369	41,764
(1,000 bushels) ...					(1,342,271	1,456,653	1,483,292	1,534,549)

(1) Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. (2) Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. (3) Preliminary. (4) Acreage harvested for beans. (5) Planted area. (6) Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. (7) Sales. (8) European farms only. (9) Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Purchases by Western Europe approximated 7.2 million tons (263 million bu.), 37 per cent more than in 1969. Over 93 per cent were U.S. beans, less than 1 per cent were Chinese, and most of the remainder Brazilian. All of the markets in Western Europe increased their takings. West Germany, traditionally the largest buyer, increased its purchases by 60 per cent, accounting for almost 30 per cent of total West European imports. Spain, which moved to second place as a market in the last 2 years, increased its takings by 20 per cent and accounted for 17 per cent of the total. The Netherlands, ranking third, bought 20 per cent more beans in 1970 than in 1969 and accounted for 15 per cent of the total.

Taiwan upped its imports by 31 per cent in 1970 and Canada by 9 per cent, but imports into Israel dropped by 15 per cent and into Eastern Europe by 13 per cent.

Sunflowerseed Output Down in 1970 an Increase This Year Could Boost Exports in 1972

The following extracts are taken from the August, 1971 issue of the Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

World sunflowerseed production in 1970 is estimated at 9.24 million metric tons—.21 million below 1969 and the smallest in 4 years. The decline was influenced by reduced yields despite further increases in acreage.

In 1971, sunflowerseed oil production in the major producer-exporter countries (the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, Argentina and Yugoslavia) is estimated at 3.12 million tons, .33 million less than in 1970--the third consecutive year of decline. The estimated decline reflects smaller production resulting from reduced yields for the 1970 crop seed in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as well as a reduction in the 1971 production in Argentina (due to a sharp reduction in yield). Although Romania's 1970 yield also declined, production increased slightly because of substantial acreage expansion. The 1970 acreage in these major producer-exporter countries increased by 2 per cent from the 1969 level.

Remarkably, monthly oil production statistics from the Soviet Union indicate that state vegetable oil production during the September 1970-May 1971 period totaled 2.21 million metric tons—.27 million above comparable 9 months in 1969-70. Despite a record cottonseed harvest last year, it would appear that state sunflowerseed oil production, in addition to cottonseed oil, is running ahead of last year despite the smaller 1970 crop.

An aggregate reduction in sunflowerseed oil production this year in the major producer-exporter countries is expected to result smaller exports of sunflowerseed and oil in 1971. This would be the third successive decline in exports. Exports from the major producer-exporter countries are expected to decline by perhaps 160,000 tons. Last year they declined 200,000 tons. The expected decline in exports this year is equivalent to the oil content of 33.4 million bushels of soybeans; the 1970 decline was equivalent to 41.5 million bushels of soybeans.

Although it is hazardous to attempt to forecast 1971 sunflowerseed production at this point we anticipate aggregate acreage to be up possibly 3.5 per cent. Barring unforeseen factors which could result in below-average yields, the world 1971 sunflowerseed harvest could increase by at least .5 million tons or nearly 6 per cent. Such an increase could be expected to result in increased export availabilities in 1972.

Short World Export Supply of Peanuts and Oil

World export availabilities of peanuts and peanut oil are in acute short supply this year because of the decline in peanut production from the major exporting countries for the last 2 to 3 years. As a result, peanut oil prices have climbed to the highest level in years and peanut oil has declined in competitiveness with most other edible oils.

For the major foreign exporting countries production in 1970 was down almost 835,000 metric tons, in-shell basis, or the equivalent of about 265,000 tons of oil. In Nigeria and Senegal alone—by far the major exporting countries—commercial production (including estimated smugglings), which is mainly for export, was down an estimated 725,000 tons, in-shell basis—roughly 230,000 tons, oil basis.

Total world production of peanuts in 1970, on the other hand, was a record 17.4 million tons, in-shell basis, largely because of the record crop in India, which is no longer an important exporting country. Supplementing India's increased production were increases in the United States, Mainland China, Brazil, Argentina, and Indonesia, among others, resulting in a total gain of 666,000 tons or the equivalent of some 210,000 tons of oil.

Until 1967 peanuts were the second largest source of all vegetable oils (including the palm oils), after soybeans. Since then they have dropped to third place, behind sunflowerseed. Peanuts supply about one-sixth of world production of edible vegetable seed oils.

CANADIAN SITUATION

Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Above Previous Year

Data recorded for the 1970-71 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 33.6 million bushels in contrast to the 22.1 million of the previous year and marketings of rapeseed, at 61.4 million registered a sharp increase over the corresponding 1969-70 figure of 28.5 million.

Domestic Market

Crushings of the major oilseeds, flaxseed, rapeseed and soybeans in Canada during the 1970-71 crop year (August-July), have amounted to a total of 35.8 million bushels, 3 per cent above the 34.6 million of the previous crop year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of some 23.4 million bushels of soybeans as compared with 23.7 million during the crop year 1969-70. Crushings of rapeseed at a record 8.5 million bushels, represent an increase of 9 per cent over the comparable 1969-70 figure of 7.8 million. Total flaxseed crushed in 1970-71 amounted to 2.8 million bushels, some 14 per cent more than last year's comparable total of 2.5 million. In addition, 1.1 million bushels of sunflowerseed were crushed during 1970-71, 53 per cent above last year's total of 0.7 million.

1970-71 Exports of Flaxseed, Rapeseed and Soybeans

Flaxseed exports during 1970-71 at 21.2 million bushels, were at the highest level since 1956-57 and 14 per cent above the 1969-70 crop year total of 18.6 million. Major markets for this oilseed in 1970-71 were: Netherlands with imports of 7.3 million bushels, Japan with 4.3 million, West Germany with 3.2 million, Britain with 1.9 million, Belgium and Luxembourg and Spain with 1.2 million each. Clearances of Canadian rapeseed in the 1970-71 crop year reached an all-time high of 46.8 million bushels, and were above the previous year's record of 22.2 million. The major markets for this commodity were Japan, 15.8 million bushels; the Netherlands, 9.3 million; France, 4.5 million; West Germany and Italy, 4.4 million each; India, 3.8 million; and Pakistan, 2.2 million. Customs exports of soybeans during the crop year 1970-71 at 0.8 million bushels were 31 per cent below the previous year's total of 1.1 million. Britain with 0.7 million bushels accounted for 89 per cent of the crop year total.

Outlook for Oilseed Crops

The 1971 flaxseed crop is currently forecast at 27.0 million bushels, some 45 per cent less than last year's record outturn of 48.9 million. The decrease in production results from the combined effect of a decrease of 40 per cent in seeded acreage and an 8 per cent decrease in average yield. Rapeseed production in 1971 is forecast at an all-time high of 104.6 million bushels, sharply above the next-to-record 72.2 million of last year. Acreage seeded to this crop was also at a record level and was 35 per cent larger than in 1970 and the average yield at a record 19.1 bushels per acre is 7 per cent more than the 1970 yield of 17.8 bushels.

Delivery Quotas — The following information pertaining to the Canadian Wheat Board's quota policy for the 1971-72 crop year has been extracted from the Board's Instructions to the Trade re Quotas:

Flaxseed No. 1 — Effective August 1, 1971 at all delivery points within the designated area a quota of three (3) bushels per assigned quota acre of flaxseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book is hereby authorized.

No. 3 — The flaxseed processing mills hereunder noted have made application to the Board to be designated as a flaxseed processing mill and to be permitted to receive flaxseed from producers thereof as hereinafter authorized:

Alberta Linseed Oil Co. Limited	Medicine Hat, Alberta
Diversified Crops Limited	Calgary, Alberta Edmonton, Alberta Portage La Prairie, Man. Rycroft, Alberta
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (Industrial Division - Oil Mill)	Saskatoon, Sask.
The Sherwin Williams Co. of Canada Ltd.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.

As the abovenamed flaxseed processing mills have given the Board appropriate assurance relating to the handling of such flaxseed they are hereby designated as a flaxseed processing mill.

Therefore, effective August 1, 1971, producers who have assigned quota acres for the delivery of flaxseed to such mills may deliver fifteen (15) bushels per assigned quota acre and the designated mill is hereby granted permission to receive flaxseed from the producers thereof for processing into flaxseed products.

Rapeseed No. 1 — Effective August 1, 1971 at all delivery points within the designated area a quota of three (3) bushels per assigned quota acre of rapeseed as shown in the individual producer's permit book is hereby authorized.

No. 2 — The rapeseed processing mills hereunder noted have made application to the Board to be designated as a rapeseed processing mill and to be permitted to receive rapeseed from producers thereof as hereinafter authorized:

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

As the abovenamed rapeseed processing mills have given the Board appropriate assurance relating to the handling of such rapeseed they are hereby designated as a rapeseed processing mill.

Therefore, effective August 1, 1971, producers who have assigned quota acres for the delivery of rapeseed to such mills may deliver twenty (20) bushels per assigned quota acre and the designated mill is hereby granted permission to receive rapeseed from the producers thereof for processing into rapeseed products.

No. 3 — Effective August 1 the Board hereby authorizes a twenty (20) bushel quota for the delivery of low erucic acid rapeseed (Span, Zephyr and Oro varieties) to those producers who grew such rapeseed and assigned quota acres for delivery of same provided such deliveries are made in accordance with the procedures outlined in Canadian Grain Commission Circular No. 71 - 2 of May 6, 1971, and meet the required quality standards based on Canadian Grain Commission tests.

Such rapeseed may be delivered to any facility prepared to handle low erucic acid rapeseed (Span, Zephyr and Oro varieties) provided that:

A. the person delivering such rapeseed is the actual producer thereof or entitled to it as a producer;

B. the producer has assigned quota acres for the delivery of such rapeseed.

No. 4 — Due to the larger than expected volume of low erucic acid rapeseed available for marketing this autumn and in order for it to be delivered in an orderly manner, the Board finds it necessary to reduce the quota authorized in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Rapeseed No. 3 issued July 30, 1971, from twenty (20) bushels to ten (10) bushels per quota acre as assigned.

This change is effective immediately and all other provisions outlined in Instructions to the Trade re Quotas - Rapeseed No. 3 must apply.

Quotas for low erucic acid rapeseed will be increased as fast as market conditions warrant. Producers who have already delivered more than 10 bushels per assigned quota acre must have the quantity delivered in excess of the 10 bushels per assigned quota acre applied against future low erucic acid rapeseed quotas.

New Record Established for West Coast Grain Shipments

On July 6, 1971, Mr. G.N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner of the C.W.B. stated in part that with four weeks still to go in the present crop year, grain shipments through Canada's West Coast ports have already exceeded the record established in 1965-66.

West Coast clearances of all grains reached 236,300,000 bushels on July 3, 1971, some 1,600,000 bushels more than the previous record of 234,700,000 bushels set in the 1965-66 crop year. If export shipments continue at the present rate during the next four weeks, West Coast clearances will exceed 260 million bushels.

Though wheat continues as the major grain export from West Coast ports, the largest increase came in rapeseed and barley. Rapeseed shipments from the Pacific coast totalled 29.5 million bushels at the end of June as compared to 15.4 million bushels last year while barley shipments totalled a record 45.6 million bushels this year as compared to 33.2 million bushels at this time last year

"The record level of grain shipments through our West Coast ports this crop year clearly demonstrates the value of the steps taken by the grain industry to improve the flexibility and efficiency of Canada's grain handling and transportation system," Mr. Vogel said.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed and rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces during the 1970-71 crop year were sharply above the comparable deliveries of the previous year. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 33.6 million bushels, 52 per cent above the 1969-70 comparable total of 22.1 million and more than double the 10-year average for the period of 15.9 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings were 61.4 million bushels, considerably more than both the 28.5 million of the previous season and the recent ten-year average for the period of 12.2 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, 1970 — May 26, 1971 ..	7,057	11,950	4,702	23,709
June 2	63	666	499	1,228
9	189	980	237	1,407
16	288	705	228	1,220
23	288	471	177	936
30	202	315	124	641
July 7	226	288	169	683
14	224	363	213	800
21	232	397	197	826
31	557	1,044	559	2,160
Totals	9,326	17,179	7,105	33,610
1969-70 crop year[r]	8,295	8,747	5,044	22,086
10-year average 1959-60-1968-69..	7,171	4,978	3,739	15,889
	Rapeseed(2)			
August 1, 1970 — May 26, 1971[r] .	5,266	28,048	18,016	51,327
June 2	36	427	905	1,368
9	82	596	214	893
16	208	1,238	396	1,842
23	134	605	270	1,010
30	76	792	292	1,160
July 7	131	625	323	1,078
14	89	491	269	850
21	55	557	192	805
31	43	641	336	1,020
Totals	6,120	34,020	21,213	61,353
1969-70 crop year[r]	2,815	15,930	9,756	28,500
10-year average 1959-60-1968-69 .	1,053	5,881	5,250	12,184

(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 1970-71 crop year amounted to 9.8 million bushels, 42 per cent above the comparable 1969-70 total of 6.9 million, 11 per cent more than 8.9 million of 1968-69 and 50 per cent greater than the ten-year (1959-60 — 1968-69) average of 6.5 million.

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	311,848
March	266,653	451,436	434,725	496,081
April	362,783	364,762	398,855	428,077
May	324,453	289,140	384,749	940,867
June	284,237	166,151	402,193	805,397
July	151,021	207,289	185,283	324,668
Totals	6,522,324	8,863,208	6,907,509	9,794,970

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

Visible Supply of Canadian and United States Soybeans at Eastern Elevators September 1, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
Canadian			
Sarnia	1	—	—
Toronto	60	44	124
Montreal	—	—	13
Sub-totals	61	44	137
United States			
Montreal	296	86	1,387
Trois-Rivières	—	695	—
Quebec	—	17	1,206
Baie Comeau	—	514	439
Port Cartier	—	168	403
Sub-totals	296	1,480	3,435
Totals	357	1,524	3,572

Commercial Supplies Total visible supplies of Canadian flaxseed on September 1 this year, at 15.6 million bushels were in sharp contrast to both the 4.4 million in 1970 and the 2.3 million in 1969. Most of the current total was accounted for by supplies in primary elevators and at the Lakehead. The 6.7 million bushels at primary elevators were sharply above both the previous year's figure of 2.2 million and the 1.0 million of two years ago. Stocks of flaxseed in Thunder Bay, at 5.2 million were sharply above the 0.7 in 1970 and the 0.5 million of 1969. Stocks at Vancouver-New Westminster, at 1.5 million, registered substantial increases over both the 0.5 million at the same date in 1970 and the 0.4 million of two years ago. Rapeseed stocks at September 1 this year amounted to 9.4 million bushels with the bulk of this grain in primary elevators (3.1 million), in Thunder Bay (2.7 million) and in Vancouver-New Westminster (2.0 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, September 1, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	103	409	1,263
Saskatchewan	492	1,153	3,898
Alberta	454	608	1,490
Sub-totals	1,049	2,170	6,651
Process elevators	36	76	74
Interior terminals	1	—	2
Vancouver-New Westminster	418	497	1,497
Thunder Bay	457	719	5,215
In transit rail (western division)	314	455	987
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	1	13	160
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	—	349	1,027
In transit lake	6	129	—
Totals	2,282	4,408	15,613

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, September 1, 1971 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1969 and 1970

Position	1969	1970	1971
	thousand bushels		
Primary elevators — Manitoba	104	172	221
Saskatchewan	1,093	1,449	1,653
Alberta	510	698	1,191
Sub-totals	1,707	2,319	3,065
Process elevators	195	120	661
Interior terminals	1	2	5
Vancouver-New Westminster	742	836	2,001
Thunder Bay	74	145	2,729
In transit rail (western division)	749	414	886
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	51	—	56
Totals	3,519	3,836	9,403

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, June 2 — September 1, 1971

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		million bushels			
1	June 2, 1971	1.2	1.2	1.0	6.6
2	9	1.4	1.4	.9	7.1
3	16	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.1
4	23	.9	.9	1.0	6.9
5	30	.6	.6	.7	6.7
6	July 7	.7	.7	1.0	6.4
7	14	.8	.8	1.0	6.2
8	21	.8	.8	.7	6.2
9	31	1.5	1.5	1.0	6.7
10	August 11	.02	.02	.1	6.8
11	18	.2	.2	.3	6.7
12	25	.3	.3	.4	6.7
13	September 1	.3	.3	.3	6.7

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, June 2 — September 1, 1971

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
		million bushels			
1	June 2, 1971	1.4	1.3	1.8	3.7
2	9	.9	.8	.8	3.7
3	16	1.8	1.8	.6	4.9
4	23	1.0	1.0	.5	5.3
5	30	1.2	.8	.6	5.6
6	July 7	1.1	.9	.9	5.5
7	14	.9	.8	1.1	5.2
8	21	.8	.7	.7	5.2
9	31	.8	.7	1.5	4.6
10	August 11	—	—	.5	3.6
11	18	.2	.2	.8	2.9
12	25	.2	.2	.5	2.9
13	September 1	.8	.2	.5	3.1

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed, June 2 — September 1, 1971

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.6	1.2	2.5	.6	.01	2.6	1.6	1
.2	—	1.0	.5	.8	2.5	.2	2
.2	.1	1.1	.6	.1	3.0	.2	3
.2	.2	1.2	.9	.5	3.3	.8	4
.07	.1	1.2	1.0	.3	3.9	.5	5
.1	.3	1.0	1.0	.2	4.7	.5	6
.2	—	1.2	.6	.2	5.1	.3	7
.2	—	1.4	.6	.4	5.4	.1	8
.3	.5	1.2	1.0	.9	5.5	1.3	9
.2	.6	1.3	.5	1.1	5.8	.1	10
.1	—	1.5	.2	.7	5.4	.6	11
.1	—	1.6	—	—	5.2	.6	12
.2	.1	1.5	.2	.2	5.2	.3	13

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed, June 2 — September 1, 1971

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas clearances	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks		
million bushels							
.6	1.2	2.5	.6	.01	2.6	1.6	1
.5	.1	2.9	.3	.2	2.7	.6	2
.5	—	3.4	.2	.7	2.2	.9	3
.2	.9	2.8	.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	4
.3	.6	2.5	.3	—	1.5	.6	5
.3	1.0	1.9	.5	.7	1.3	1.7	6
.4	.4	1.9	.4	—	1.7	.4	7
.3	—	2.2	.6	.3	2.0	.3	8
.5	1.6	1.1	.8	.6	2.2	2.1	9
.6	.5	1.2	.6	.01	2.8	.5	10
.6	.2	1.5	.4	—	3.2	.2	11
.5	—	2.0	.2	.04	3.3	.04	12
.2	.5	2.0	.2	.7	2.7	1.2	13

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed 1970-71

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 16,439 cars, in sharp contrast to the 12,833 cars of this oilseed inspected during the 1969-70 crop year. Some 95.4 per cent of the August 1970-July 1971 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 the August-July 1970-71 crop year, at 26,576 cars more than doubled the 12,953 cars of this oilseed inspected the previous crop year. The 97.3 per cent of the August 1970-July 1971 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents an increase over the 92.9 per cent falling into this category in 1969-70.

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

Grain and grade	Crop year Average 1964-65 — 1968-69	August — July 1969-70		August — July 1970-71	
	per cent	cars	per cent	cars	per cent
Flaxseed					
1 C.W.	81.1	8,999	70.1	15,685	95.4
2 C.W.	2.5	472	3.7	266	1.6
3 C.W.	0.8	151	1.2	146	0.9
4 C.W.	0.1	26	0.2	10	0.1
Tough (2) (3)	12.1	2,736	21.3	260	1.6
Damp (2) (4)	2.4	257	2.0	25	0.2
Rejected (2)	0.6	120	0.9	29	0.2
All others	0.4	72	0.6	18	0.1
Totals	100.0	12,833	100.0	16,439	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)		24,910,000		33,605,000	
Rapeseed					
1 Canada		12,037	92.9	25,847	97.3
2 Canada		353	2.7	203	0.8
3 Canada		107	0.8	109	0.4
Others		456	3.5	417	1.6
Totals		12,953	100.0	26,576	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)		27,762,000		59,289,000	

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

Lake Shipments from Thunder Bay

Total shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to July 31, 1971 amounted to 17.6 million bushels, considerably more than the 9.5 million at the comparable date in 1970. The season of navigation opened on April 10, 1971 while the 1970 season opened on April 8. Shipments of flaxseed at 8.4 million and rapeseed, at 9.2 million bushels accounted for 48 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively, of the 1971 total.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from the Opening of Navigation to July 31, 1971 and to Approximately the Same Date 1959 to 1970

Year	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
		bushels	
1959	3,322,256		3,322,256
1960	3,694,017		3,694,017
1961	3,076,330		3,076,330
1962	2,941,704		2,941,704
1963	3,189,350		3,189,350
1964	4,474,998		4,474,998
1965	4,981,162	559,497	5,540,659
1966	6,644,996	555,123	7,200,119
1967	4,634,073	815,809	5,449,882
1968(1)	2,929,756	255,423	3,185,179
1969	3,891,114	760,247	4,651,361
1970	6,465,077	2,988,578	9,453,655
1971	8,400,855	9,240,954	17,641,809

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

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the 1970-71 crop year amounted to 1.1 million bushels, down sharply from the 2.2 million shipped during the 1969-70 crop year. The bulk of the shipments consisted of 0.9 million bushels of flaxseed compared with 1.8 million the previous year.

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
February	264,032	–	264,032	84,376	–	84,376
March	70,772	–	70,772	86,386	11,102	97,488
April	117,860	31,003	148,863	86,498	17,707	104,205
May	113,894	39,552	153,446	41,316	26,658	67,974
June	52,960	39,784	92,744	54,988	26,638	81,626
July	117,866	17,730	135,596	16,000	–	16,000
Totals	1,768,810	399,432	2,168,242	854,552	245,927	1,100,479

Oilseed Crushings in Canada, Crop Years 1959-60 — 1970-71

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
Quantity crushed		bushels		
1959-60	2,606,670	225,632	17,080,212	257,415
1960-61	2,916,230	959,803	16,278,678	561,094
1961-62	2,464,829	1,313,750	16,916,471	204,463
1962-63	2,529,185	1,615,841	17,861,659	89,765
1963-64	2,752,279	1,574,065	18,605,840	488,101
1964-65	2,901,402	2,156,419	19,540,984	782,162
1965-66	2,630,729	3,745,507	20,653,645	453,514
1966-67	2,542,947	4,963,009	19,876,294	468,453
1967-68	2,266,312	5,159,104	19,846,112	813,368
1968-69	2,085,364	6,933,822	20,054,212	808,186
1969-70	2,489,564	7,768,008	23,678,894	707,598
1970-71	2,827,024	8,469,180	23,437,360	1,079,883
Oil produced		pounds		
1959-60	51,098,597	4,112,870	184,309,833	2,077,420
1960-61	57,632,697	16,869,068	173,836,582	4,777,185
1961-62	47,918,330	24,340,311	176,821,397	1,843,934
1962-63	49,104,853	30,800,116	183,591,681	797,005
1963-64	53,173,265	30,759,353	192,654,904	4,669,683
1964-65	55,742,235	42,430,605	201,056,959	7,935,255
1965-66	51,387,759	73,384,109	205,295,970	4,790,847
1966-67	50,487,408	99,366,504	201,522,206	5,561,010
1967-68	44,946,101	103,470,711	198,999,327	9,966,861
1968-69	41,044,253	140,543,142	204,026,576	9,449,015
1969-70	47,963,333	153,042,127	240,564,281	8,583,260
1970-71	54,669,779	168,617,023	241,325,308	12,570,638
Oil meal produced		tons		
1959-60	44,908	3,332	400,558	1,147
1960-61	50,513	14,950	380,558	2,721
1961-62	42,944	20,224	396,067	987
1962-63	43,140	24,094	418,526	458
1963-64	47,775	23,199	441,526	2,406
1964-65	50,882	31,465	464,888	4,324
1965-66	44,891	54,017	491,440	2,597
1966-67	43,677	70,838	474,365	2,697
1967-68	39,137	74,175	472,321	4,299
1968-69	35,822	98,207	476,328	4,575
1969-70	43,536	114,232	558,743	4,311
1970-71	49,782	123,228	549,173	5,977

Stocks of Oilseeds and Products in Crushing Plants, Canada
July 31, 1959-71

Item	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Soybeans	Sunflower seed
		bushels		
Raw material				
1959	281,102	31,275	2,439,286	51,637
1960	116,807	4,806	2,537,449	65,301
1961	190,607	814	1,791,690	2,439
1962	102,140	138,324	1,055,920	12,642
1963	122,517	1,562	1,311,566	47
1964	238,732	66,090	1,532,789	379,731
1965	213,879	196,043	1,066,453	37,099
1966	238,227	217,069	1,867,102	48,081
1967	296,689	238,764	1,718,066	19,102
1968	90,532	353,431	1,680,862	325,689
1969	43,828	266,579	1,604,349	116,720
1970	167,332	158,790	1,544,717	141,679
1971	390,726	629,126	2,651,151	253,502
		pounds		
Oil				
1959	4,078,849	854,528	8,609,830	741,210
1960	5,282,569	76,875	7,131,786	4,800
1961	3,886,589	1,509,800	11,755,625	308,040
1962	5,412,508	5,944,257	9,816,644	532,620
1963	6,295,323	1,892,918	11,394,447	300,905
1964	4,399,326	1,610,553	9,838,194	184,230
1965	6,586,595	3,517,931	10,955,793	331,190
1966	7,615,342	4,354,657	13,472,862	321,960
1967	8,764,322	3,880,952	8,165,791	737,450
1968	6,077,512	2,804,467	7,851,957	451,100
1969	4,422,548	6,741,795	7,888,552	260,700
1970	3,362,267	1,991,226	8,111,017	1,224
1971	6,565,732	5,253,518	8,267,948	556,360
		tons		
Oil meal				
1959	1,175	840	5,570	35
1960	2,621	197	10,714	30
1961	2,738	474	8,286	1
1962	1,103	912	3,754	1
1963	997	1,050	5,434	—
1964	5,052	1,215	4,348	403
1965	247	626	11,489	255
1966	986	1,191	8,762	62
1967	3,365	1,270	768	307
1968	5,254	6,519	9,316	190
1969	3,310	732	12,747	26
1970	3,106	3,004	15,487	15
1971	2,161	4,170	9,765	559

August Forecast of the 1971 Production of Canada's Principal Grain Crops

Dry weather and higher temperatures in the Prairie Provinces about mid-August hastened crop maturity. Earlier, especially in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan conditions had been wet and cool in some areas. As a result of the recent favourable weather harvesting operations were becoming general shortly after August 15, and favourable progress was reported.

August Forecast of the 1971 Production of Principal Grain Crops
Canada and Prairie Provinces, compared with 1970

Province and crop	Area		Yield per acre		Production	
	1970	1971(1)	1970	1971(1)	1970	1971(1)
	acres				bushels	
CANADA						
Winter wheat ..	355,000	339,000	43.9	40.0	15,584,000	13,560,000
Spring wheat(2)	12,129,000	18,889,000	26.0	26.1	315,935,000	493,890,000
All wheat ...	12,484,000	19,228,000	26.6	26.4	331,519,000	507,450,000
Oats for grain.	7,149,000	7,005,000	51.5	51.6	367,850,000	361,212,000
Barley	10,042,900	15,206,500	41.4	42.3	415,704,000	642,682,000
Fall rye	875,700	972,000	22.6	22.8	19,800,000	22,196,000
Spring rye	139,000	124,000	18.9	19.4	2,627,000	2,400,000
All rye	1,014,700	1,096,000	22.1	22.4	22,427,000	24,596,000
Mixed grains ..	1,939,800	1,988,600	50.8	51.5	98,573,000	102,404,000
Flaxseed	3,368,300	2,010,500	14.5	13.4	48,932,000	26,956,000
Rapeseed	4,050,000[r]	5,475,000[r]	17.8[r]	19.1	72,200,000[r]	104,600,000
PRAIRIE PROVINCES						
Wheat(2)	12,000,000	18,700,000	26.0	26.1	312,500,000	488,000,000
Oats(3)	5,260,000	5,177,000	53.2	52.3	280,000,000	271,000,000
Barley	9,500,000	14,600,000	41.2	42.0	391,000,000	613,000,000
Rye	944,000	1,029,000	21.6	22.1	20,427,000	22,760,000
Flaxseed	3,350,000	2,000,000	14.5	13.4	48,700,000	26,800,000
Rapeseed	4,050,000[r]	5,475,000[r]	17.8[r]	19.1	72,200,000[r]	104,600,000

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

Canada's 1971 wheat crop, currently forecast at 507.4 million bushels is 53 per cent larger than last year's 331.5 million, but 17 per cent below the ten-year (1960-69) average of 609.5 million. The higher production results mainly from a 56 per cent increase in this year's seeded acreage in the Prairie Provinces. The average yield decreased slightly from 26.6 bushels in 1970 to 26.4 bushels per acre this year, but is well above the 1960-69 average of 22.0 bushels per acre.

Production of oats in 1971 forecast at 361.2 million bushels, represents a decrease of 2 per cent from last year's total of 367.8 million and a 4 per cent decrease from the ten-year average of 378.1 million. The average yield for the 1971 oat crop is estimated at a record 51.6 bushels per acre compared with last year's 51.5 bushels. The 1971 barley crop is forecast at a record 642.7 million bushels, some 55 per cent higher than last year's 415.7 million and 175 per cent above the ten-year average of 233.4 million bushels. The average yield for the 1971 barley

crop is estimated at a record 42.3 bushels per acre compared with 41.4 bushels in 1970.

Production of rye, forecast at a record 24.6 million bushels is 10 per cent above last year's outturn of 22.4 and well above the ten-year average of 13.2 million bushels. Some 22.2 million bushels of this year's crop is fall rye which averaged 22.8 bushels per acre, while the spring rye crop is forecast at 2.4 million bushels, averaging 19.4 bushels per acre. Canada's 1971 crop of mixed grains is forecast at a record 102.4 million bushels compared with last year's 98.6 million and the ten-year average of 74.6 million bushels. Average yields increased from 50.8 bushels in 1970 to a record 51.5 bushels per acre in 1971.

This year's flaxseed crop currently forecast at 27.0 million bushels will be some 45 per cent lower than last year's record outturn of 48.9 million. The decrease in production results from the combined effect of a decrease of 40 per cent in seeded acreage and an 8 per cent decrease in average yield. Production of rapeseed is placed at a record 104.6 million bushels in 1971, as compared with the revised 72.2 million bushels produced in 1970. Acreage seeded this year increased 35 per cent from the 1970 level and average yields at a record 19.1 bushels per acre are some 7 per cent above last year's revised average of 17.8 bushels.

Special Quotas 1971-72

as at Tuesday, September 7, 1971

Hercules Durum		
Soft White Spring	5 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Alberta Red Winter	2 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Selected oats	50 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Selected barley	50 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rye	5 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rye for distilleries	25 bushels per assigned acre	
Flaxseed	3 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Flaxseed for processors	15 bushels per assigned acre	
Rapeseed	3 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)	20 bushels per assigned acre	All delivery points
Rapeseed for crushers	20 bushels per assigned acre	

Carryover Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1971

Total carryover stocks of the six major Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31, 1971 were estimated at 1,070.2 million bushels, 22 per cent below last year's revised total 1,370.4 million, but 23 per cent above the ten-year 1961-70) average of 859.2 million bushels. Decreases occurred in stocks of wheat, oats and barley from the previous year while carryover stocks of rye, flaxseed and rapeseed increased.

Total stocks of wheat were estimated at 749.5 million bushels, compared with last year's revised estimate of 1,008.7 million. Stocks of oats in all positions estimated at 128.9 million bushels, were 9 per cent smaller than last year's 141.3 million. Barley stocks, at 143.0 million bushels, decreased by 29 per cent from the 200.1 million held in 1970. Carryover stocks of rye in all positions, estimated at 12.4 million bushels, were 17 per cent above last year's 10.6 million. July-end carryover stocks of flaxseed at a record 26.5 million bushels were sharply more than the previous year's 6.0 million and rapeseed, at 9.9 million was considerably higher than last year's figure of 3.6 million.

Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1971

Position	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
In Canada	thousand bushels					
On farms	411,120	91,150	61,650	5,200	10,500	200
Country elevators(1)	212,768	23,541	54,364	3,800	6,919	4,124
Interior private and mill elevators(1)	4,767	354	79	31	91	731
Interior terminal elevators	6,910	26	2,431	—	2	10
Vancouver-New Westminster	7,325	5	1,136	612	1,159	1,079
Victoria elevator	318	—	3	—	—	—
Prince Rupert elevators	1,156	—	—	—	—	—
Churchill elevator	3,882	5	562	—	—	—
Thunder Bay elevators	21,525	6,916	10,859	1,733	5,458	2,237
In transit rail:						
Western division(1)	20,601	4,254	3,905	481	1,110	1,417
Eastern division	704	13	—	—	—	—
In transit lake	13,163	184	2,700	92	540	—
Eastern elevators	40,413	2,074	5,276	220	763	56
Eastern mills(1)	4,486	411	—	—	—	—
Western mills(1)	369	7	4	39	—	—
Totals in Canada(1)	749,507	128,940	142,969	12,208	26,542	9,854
In United States	—	—	—	142	—	-
Totals, Canadian grain in Canada and United States, July 31, 1971(1)	749,507	128,940	142,969	12,350	26,542	9,854
Comparative stocks, July 31, 1970[r]						
In Canada	1,008,690	141,340	200,078	10,332	5,970	3,633
In United States	—	—	—	315	—	—
Totals in Canada and United States	1,008,690	141,340	200,078	10,647	5,970	3,633

(1) Preliminary revised — subject to further revision.

Stocks on Farms Farm-held stocks of the six major grains in Canada at July 31, 1971 amounted to 579.8 million bushels, some 27 per cent below last year's total of 793.2 million. Declines occurred in stocks of wheat, oats and barley while those of rye, flaxseed and rapeseed registered increases. This year's stocks on farms at July 31, in millions of bushels, with last year's totals and the ten-year averages in brackets, are estimated as follows: wheat, 411.1 (542.7, 198.0); oats, 91.2 (123.0, 90.7); barley, 61.6 (122.0, 64.3); rye, 5.2 (4.7, 2.4); flaxseed, 10.5 (0.6, 1.2) and rapeseed, 0.2 (0.2, N.A.).

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

Estimated Farm Stocks of Grain in Canada, July 31, 1971 and 1970

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	thousand bushels					
Prince Edward Island	10	200	235	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	100	200	150	—	—	—
New Brunswick	10	400	65	—	—	—
Quebec	350	6,000	300	—	—	—
Ontario	8,500	9,000	5,000	—	—	—
Manitoba	19,000	9,000	5,000	600	850	20
Saskatchewan	305,000	35,000	21,000	2,800	6,800	90
Alberta	78,000	31,000	29,000	1,800	2,850	90
British Columbia	150	350	300	—	—	—
Totals, July 31, 1971(1)	411,120	91,150	61,650	5,200	10,500	200
Totals, July 31, 1970	542,700	123,000	122,000	4,700	600	150

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

Estimated Farm Stocks in the Prairie Provinces, July 31, 1971 and 1970

Province	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Rapeseed
	thousand bushels					
Manitoba	19,000	9,000	5,000	600	850	20
Saskatchewan	305,000	35,000	21,000	2,800	6,800	90
Alberta	78,000	31,000	29,000	1,800	2,850	90
Totals, July 31, 1971(1)	402,000	75,000	55,000	5,200	10,500	200
Totals, July 31, 1970	540,000	106,000	115,000	4,700	600	150

(1) Subject to revision.

Supplies and Disposition of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Total supplies of Canadian flaxseed and rapeseed increased by 84 per cent in 1970-71, due to higher levels in production of flaxseed and rapeseed and carryover stocks of flaxseed which more than offset a smaller rapeseed carryover.

Supply and Disposition of Canadian Flaxseed by Crop Years 1968-69 — 1970-71 and Estimated Supply, 1971-72

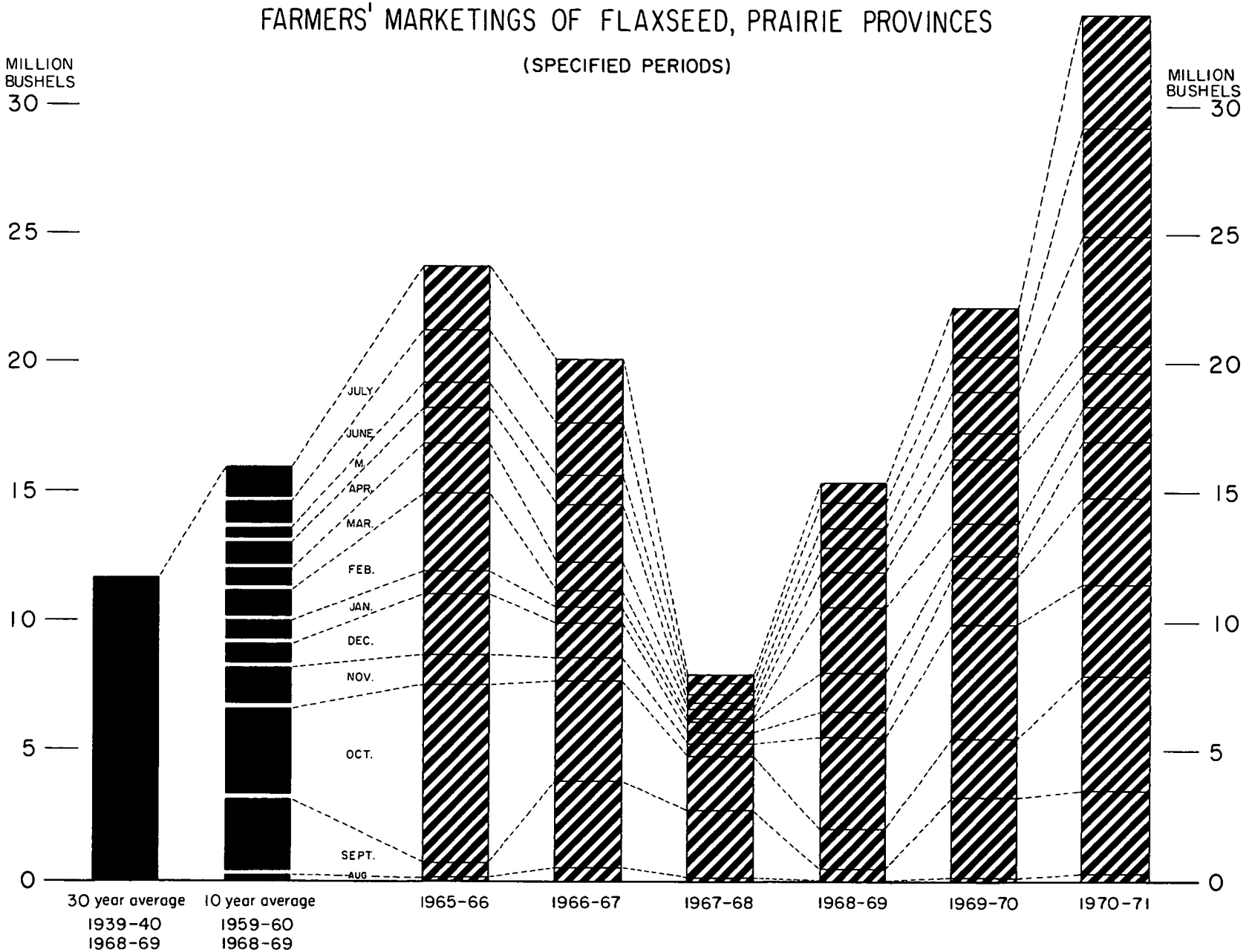
Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71[r]	1971-72[p]
	bushels			
Stocks at commencement of crop year —				
On farms	600,000	800,000	600,000	10,500,000
Country elevators	1,187,592	1,496,914	2,899,000	6,919,000
Interior private and mill elevators	12,509	28,804	29,000	91,000
Interior terminal elevators	328	742	—	2,000
Vancouver — New Westminster	726,914	730,396	456,000	1,159,000
Victoria — Prince Rupert	—	44	—	—
Thunder Bay	1,192,998	1,192,014	992,000	5,458,000
In transit rail, western division	223,802	466,462	498,000	1,110,000
In transit lake	—	158,497	84,000	540,000
Eastern elevators	733,904	34,733	412,000	763,000
Totals, in store July 31	4,678,047	4,908,606	5,970,000	26,542,000
Production	19,666,000	27,548,000	48,932,000	26,956,000
Imports	4,925	6,664	N.A.	—
Totals, supplies	24,348,972	32,463,270	54,902,000	53,498,000
Exports	13,421,430	18,610,818	21,194,324	
Consumed in Canada —				
Human food	1,400	1,500	1,000	
Seed requirements	1,517,000[r]	2,114,000	1,208,000	
Industrial use(1)	2,085,364	2,489,564	2,827,024	
Loss in handling(2)	232,000[r]	11,000	N.A.	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	2,183,172[r]	3,266,388	3,129,652	
Totals, domestic use	6,018,936	7,882,452	7,165,676	
Stocks at end of crop year —				
Totals, in store July 31	4,908,606	5,970,000	26,542,000	
Totals, disposition	24,348,972	32,463,270	54,902,000	

(1) Crushings, 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.

Total domestic supplies of flaxseed in 1970-71, at 54.9 million bushels, were 69 per cent above the 32.5 million the previous year reflecting increases in production and carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian flaxseed totalled 21.2 million bushels during 1970-71, an increase of 14 per cent over the 18.6 million of the previous year. However, the effect of larger supplies more than offset the decreased disappearance into domestic and export channels and, as a result, year-end stocks increased sharply from 6.0 million bushels in 1970 to 26.5 million, the highest on record, at July 31, 1971.

FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

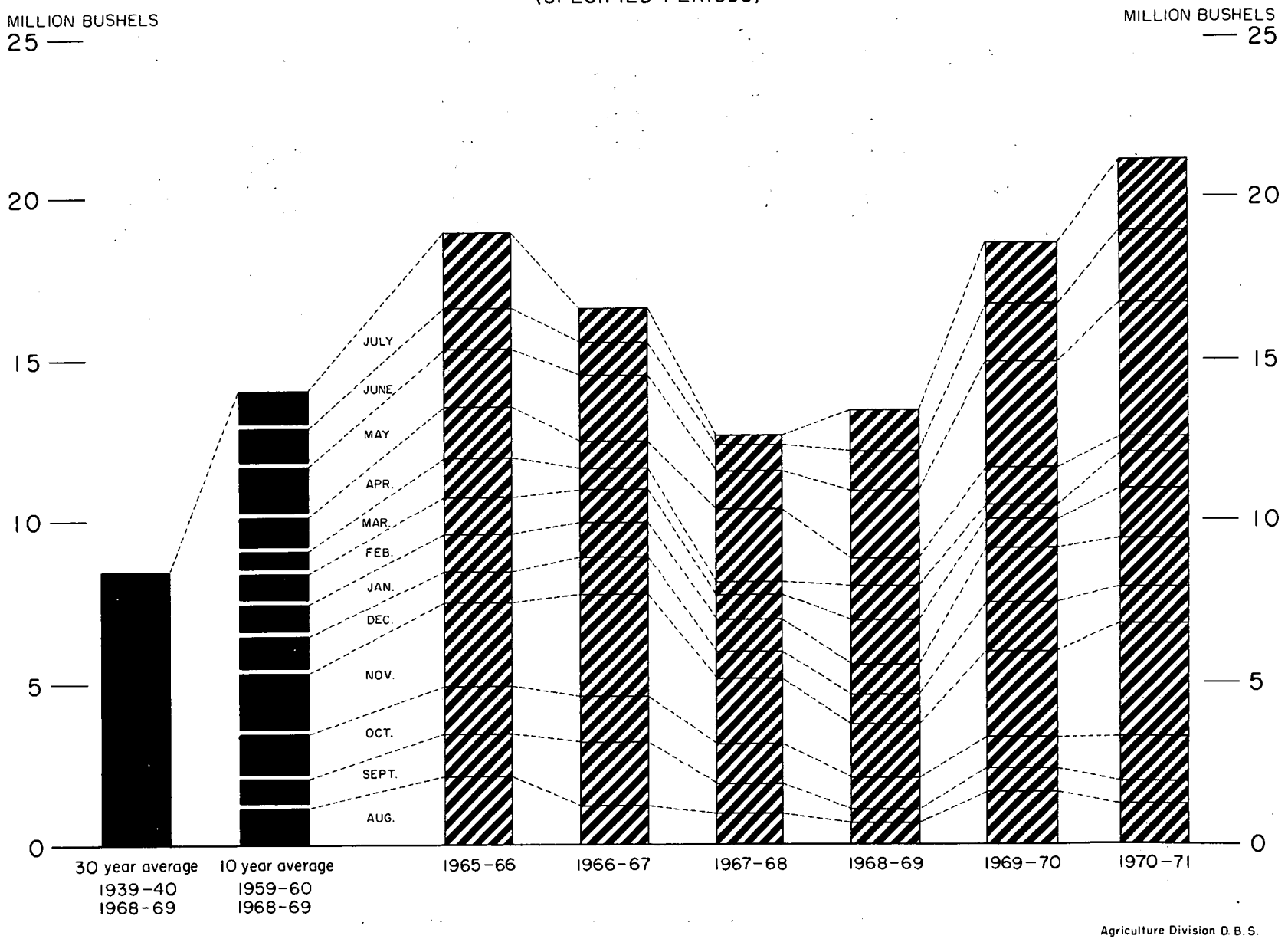
(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

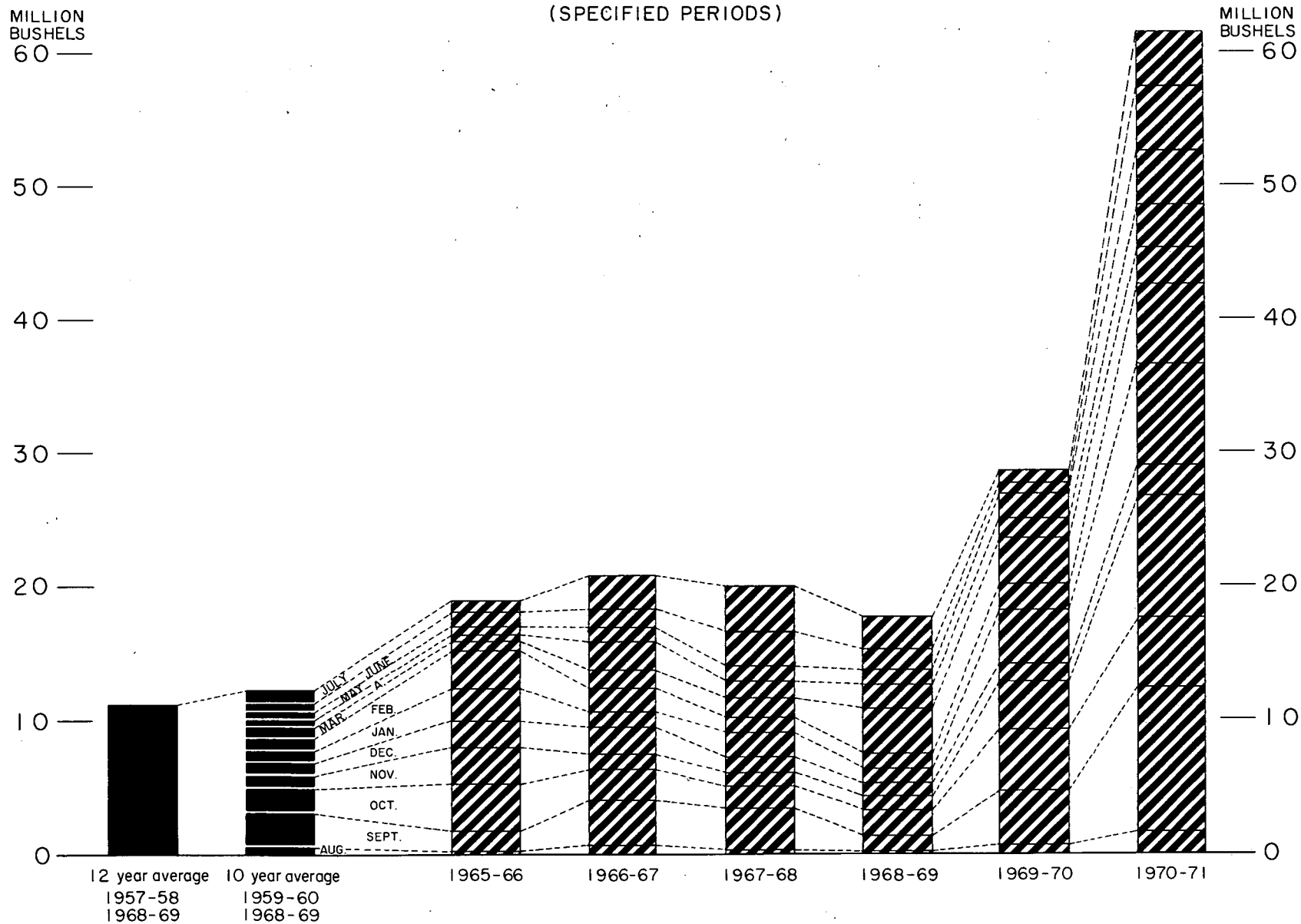
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)

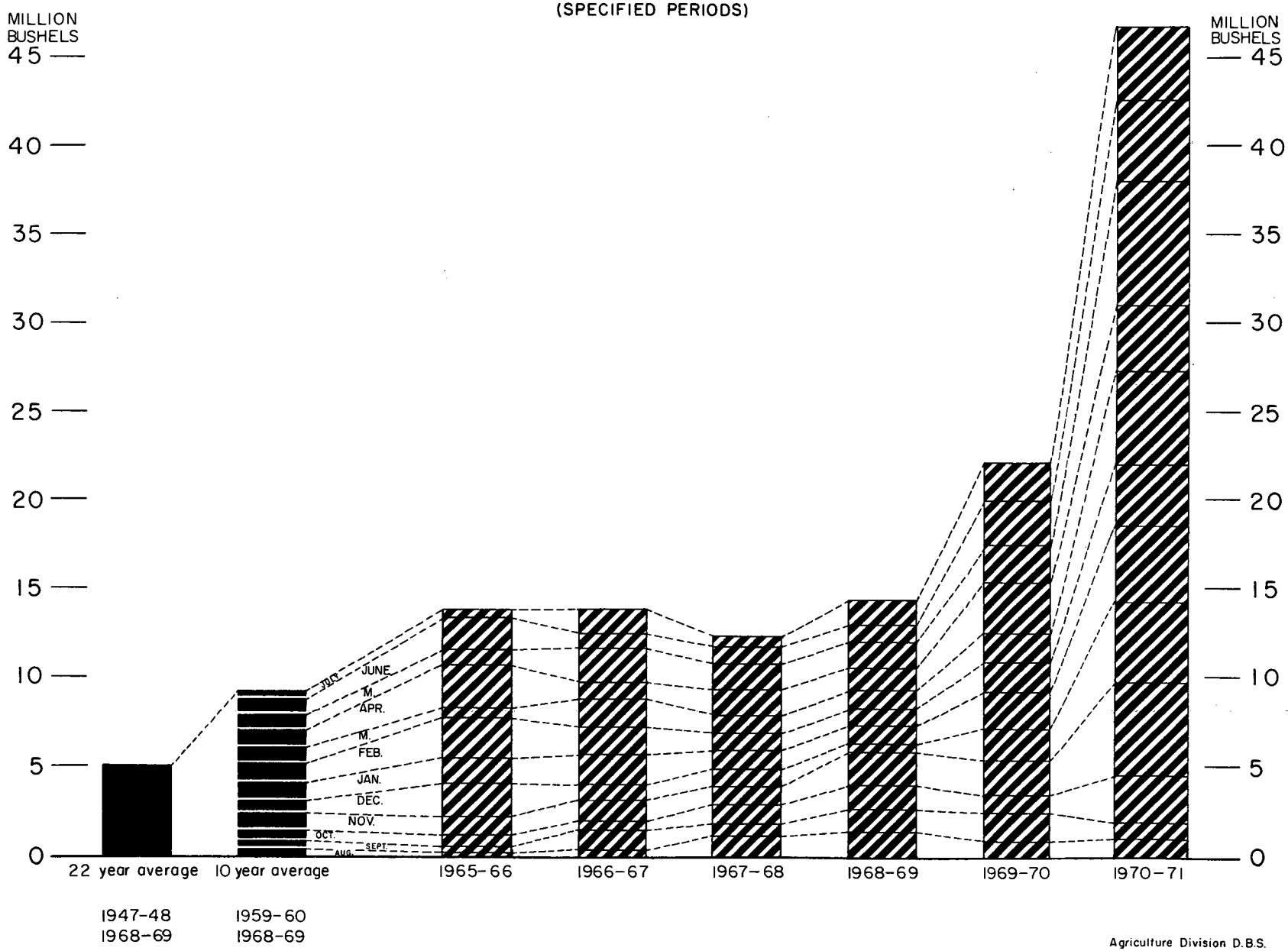


Agriculture Division D.B.S.

IV

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED

(SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Agriculture Division D.B.S.

Supply and Disposition of Canadian Rapeseed, by Crop Years 1968-69 — 1970-71 and Estimated Supply, 1971-72

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71[r]	1971-72[p]
		bushels		
Stocks at commencement of crop year —				
On farms	2,434,000	700,000	150,000	200,000
Country elevators	4,302,400	2,513,136	1,110,000	4,124,000
Interior private and mill elevators.	324,118	281,123	134,000	731,000
Interior terminal elevators	1,053	1,053	14,000	10,000
Vancouver — New Westminster	1,761,981	922,040	1,506,000	1,079,000
Victoria — Prince Rupert	235	392	—	537 —
Thunder Bay	122,699	99,899	270,000	2,237,000
In transit rail, western division	928,016	480,356	447,000	1,417,000
Eastern elevators	48,978	71,085	2,000	56,000
Totals, in store July 31	9,923,480	5,069,084	3,633,000	9,854,000
Production	19,400,000	33,400,000	72,200,000	104,600,000
Totals, supplies	29,323,480	38,469,084	75,833,000	114,454,000
Exports	14,311,194	22,212,620	46,810,880	
Consumed in Canada —				
Seed requirements	326,000	599,000	710,000	
Industrial use(1)	6,933,822	7,768,008	8,469,180	
Loss in handling(2)	1,000	10,000	N.A.	
Animal feed, waste and dockage(3)	2,682,380	4,246,456	9,988,940	
Totals, domestic use	9,943,202	12,623,464	19,168,120	
Stocks at end of crop year —				
Totals, in store July 31	5,069,084	3,633,000	9,854,000	
Totals, disposition	29,323,480	38,469,084	75,833,000	

(1) Crushings, 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.

Total domestic supplies of rapeseed in the 1970-71 crop year, amounted to 75.8 million bushels, almost double the 38.5 million in 1969-70, reflecting a sharp increase in production, which more than offset a decrease in carryover stocks. Exports of Canadian rapeseed totalled 46.8 million bushels during 1970-71, in contrast to the previous year's figure of 22.2 million. Domestic disappearance increased from 12.6 million bushels in 1969-70 to 19.2 million in 1970-71 and, as a result, the year-end stocks increased considerably to 9.9 million from 3.6 million at July 31, 1970.

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

	Crop year			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels			
Flaxseed				
Stocks at beginning of crop year	11,831	4,678	4,909	5,970
Production	9,378	19,666	27,548	48,932
Imports	1	5	7	—
Exports	12,611	13,421	18,611	21,194
Domestic crushing ..	2,265	2,085	2,490	2,827
	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	251/4
April	332	327/6	276/4	257/2
May	354/3	329/3	278	248/7
June	350	327/1	281/7	245/5
July	354/6	343/5	280	242
Yearly average ...	345/5	330/6	292	253/5
	thousand pounds			
Flaxseed oil				
Exports	21,986	10,865	21,280	25,598
Domestic production.	44,946	41,044	47,963	54,670
	tons			
Flaxseed meal				
Exports	6,990	5,929	6,500	14,859
Domestic production.	39,137	35,822	43,536	49,782

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

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

	Crop year			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels			
Rapeseed				
Stocks at beginning of crop year	5,827	9,923	5,069	3,633
Production	24,700	19,400	33,400	72,200
Exports	12,309	14,311	22,213	46,808
Domestic crushing .	5,159	6,934	7,768	8,469
	cents and eighths per bushel			
Prices(1)				
August	258	209/1	204/5	267/3 —
September	238	214/6	220/6	251/4 240/6
October	231/4	208/3	262/7	255/7
November	232/1	215/4	282/3	259
December	235/7	227/2	285/5	269/2
January	233/1	234/7	325/4	281/3
February	231/2	244/5	313/6	302
March	224/2	231/2	271/5	291/4
April	212/6	226/6	279/1	302/3
May	213/2	219	290/7	274
June	210/3	215	303/5	290/4
July	201/2	217/6	283/5	296/7
Yearly average	226/6	221/7	227	278/1
	thousand pounds			
Rapeseed oil				
Domestic production	103,471	140,543	153,042	168,617
	tons			
Rapeseed meal				
Domestic production	74,175	98,207	114,232	123,228

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

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

	Crop year			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels			
Soybeans				
Production	8,091	9,027	7,664	10,385
Imports	13,328	12,469	17,430	15,703
Exports	1,571	1,123	1,111	768
Domestic crushing ..	19,846	20,054	23,679	23,437
	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	296/4
April	272/3	264/7	268/1	286
May	272/1	267/2	273/5	295/2
June	269/1	264/3	279/1	311/5
July	269/5	270/3	288/5	331/4
Yearly average ...	278/4	261/7	261/2	294/6
	thousand pounds			
Soybean oil				
Imports	20,942	25,652	38,567	54,001
Exports	30,292	32,091	45,715	68,078
Domestic production.	198,999	204,027	240,564	241,325
	tons			
Soybean meal				
Imports	237,107	246,826	266,009	249,855
Exports	169,321	131,235	165,482	123,033
Domestic production.	472,321	476,328	558,743	549,173

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

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

Destination	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July 1970-71	August — July 1969-70[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	336,255	91,736	144,898	1,234,346	1,129,635
France	10,000	19,000	—	276,755	250,337
Germany, West	1,085,754	264,472	155,497	3,152,933	930,816
Italy	121,580	—	100,000	520,495	557,031
Netherlands	1,258,782	837,534	820,106	7,296,696	4,102,204
Sub-totals	2,812,371	1,212,742	1,220,501	12,481,225	6,970,023
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	399,908	291,561	246,302	1,876,331	2,930,931
Denmark	—	—	—	50,042	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	57,750
Greece	54,400	82,200	—	175,200	353,512
Norway	—	—	—	165,096	207,200
Spain	245,262	96,338	—	1,164,223	1,243,579
Switzerland	42,868	42,853	—	91,555	46,123
Sub-totals	742,438	512,952	246,302	3,522,447	4,839,095
Totals	3,554,809	1,725,694	1,466,803	16,003,672	11,809,118
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	191,170	358,063
Germany, East	—	—	155,132	155,132	194,042
Totals	—	—	155,132	346,302	552,105
Africa					
Morocco	—	—	—	—	119,338
Asia					
Israel	29,400	—	—	69,160	67,048
Japan	491,800	393,928	609,240	4,338,296	5,683,664
Korea, South	58,248	—	77,468	404,885	278,545
Totals	579,448	343,928	687,208	4,812,341	6,029,257
Oceania					
Australia	—	—	—	—	101,000
Western Hemisphere					
United States(2)	—	—	32,000	32,009	—
Totals, all countries	4,134,257	2,119,622	2,341,143	21,194,324	18,610,818

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.
(2) Compiled from returns of Canadian elevator licensees and shippers and advice from American grain correspondents.

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

Destination	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July	
				1970-71	1969-70[r]
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	303,520
France	718,600	938,403	883,165	4,457,905	—
Germany, West	861,672	—	—	4,436,562	966,869
Italy	459,850	456,960	413,865	4,391,338	842,206
Netherlands	1,409,883	778,804	445,197	9,284,509	2,795,831
Sub-totals	3,450,005	2,174,167	1,742,227	22,570,314	4,908,426
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	298,911	—	—	298,911	697,680
Finland	79,968	—	—	79,968	33,734
Norway	367,602	—	—	477,362	242,968
Switzerland	155,954	—	—	155,954	—
Sub-totals	902,435	—	—	1,012,195	974,382
Totals	4,352,440	2,174,167	1,742,227	23,582,509	5,882,808
Eastern Europe					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	785,996	659,737
Africa					
Morocco	—	509,263	—	509,263	717,078
Asia					
India	814,236	619,503	507,289	3,808,324	—
Japan	1,843,959	1,028,066	1,989,679	15,823,749	14,390,467
Korea, South	—	—	—	91,392	—
Pakistan	—	261,749	—	2,201,209	—
Totals	2,658,195	1,909,318	2,496,968	21,924,674	14,390,467
Western Hemisphere					
Mexico	—	—	—	—	553,280
Sub-totals, all countries	7,010,635	4,592,748	4,239,195	46,802,442	22,203,370
United States(2)	—	846	2,624	8,438	9,250
Totals, all countries	7,010,635	4,593,594	4,241,819	46,810,880	22,212,620

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission. (2) Customs exports.

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

Destination	May 1971	June 1971	July 1971	August — July	
				1970-71	1969-70
			bushels		
Western Europe					
EEC:					
Germany, West	—	—	—	44,288	44,790
Netherlands	—	1,843	—	2,398	1,576
Sub-totals	—	1,843	—	46,686	46,366
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	117,600	—	112,292	687,744	1,039,382
Sweden	3,392	5,369	1,345	31,442	24,779
Switzerland	—	—	—	1,852	815
Sub-totals	120,992	5,369	113,637	721,038	1,064,976
Totals	120,992	7,212	113,637	767,724	1,111,342
Western Hemisphere					
Leeward and Windward Is.	—	—	—	42	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	38	—
United States	386	—	—	642	70
Totals	386	—	—	722	70
Totals, all countries	121,378	7,212	113,637	768,446	1,111,412

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

Year and month	Linseed oil	Rapeseed oil	Soybean oil	Linseed meal(2)	Rapeseed meal(1)	Soybean meal(1)
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
1968-69						
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
1969-70						
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
1970-71						
August	11.00	11.92	13.87	119.80	72.78	115.48
September	11.18	12.16	14.53	120.40	73.84	113.66
October	11.37	13.15	15.95	119.80	66.79	104.00
November	10.89	13.27	16.43	120.80	66.63	101.70
December	10.72	12.53	14.64	120.80	66.06	105.81
January	11.18	12.68	14.92	120.40	65.70	108.38
February	11.08	12.38	14.42	119.60	63.25	101.75
March	11.04	13.00	14.84	120.20	57.68	100.75
April	11.32	12.44	13.61	120.80	56.08	99.82 r
May	11.04	12.41	13.79	121.00	59.58	101.96
June	10.83	13.71	15.06	120.20	64.80	104.15
July	10.72	14.97	17.11	120.89	63.09	107.18
Yearly average	11.03	12.89	14.93	120.39	64.94	105.39

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

UNITED STATES SITUATION

The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the June 23, 1971 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Summary — Soybeans continue to disappear at a record pace so far this marketing year although the crushing and export rates have recently slackened. Usage for the entire year will total about 1 1/4 billion bushels, 3 per cent above the 1969-70 record. This will leave a carryover of around 100 million bushels next September 1, down from the 230 million bushels last September.

Soybean crushings during September-May 1970-71 totalled 574 million bushels, 25 million more than the previous year. Domestic use of soybean oil is running about the same as last year while exports are ahead nearly 50 per cent. Four per cent more soybean meal has been used domestically and 8 per cent more exported.

Crushings this summer probably will be just short of last year's June-August level of 189 million bushels. This would bring the total 1970-71 crush to around 760 million bushels, about 3 per cent above the previous season. Processing margins have declined from last fall's high when the industry was operating at a high percentage of capacity.

Soybean exports for 1970-71 may approximate the 429-million-bushel level of 1969-70. Soybeans inspected for export from last September through June 18 totalled about 350 million bushels compared with 355 million a year ago. The slight decline occurred in June. Exports during the summer could vary somewhat from year-ago levels depending on how exporters and foreign buyers appraise the threatened dock strike in September or later in the fall. In the past, foreign buyers have tended to stockpile soybeans in anticipation of such strikes. Relatively small spreads between prices of old and new crop soybeans provide foreign buyers little incentive to delay purchases this year. Last year CCC sold a large quantity of soybeans for delivery during the summer and this stimulated exports.

Soybean prices (No. 1 yellow, Chicago) generally advanced from a monthly average of $2.81 per bushel last September to $3.20 for June. They averaged $3.00 during this period, 44 cents above 1969-70. Prices this summer will stay well above year-ago levels as soybean demand remains strong and supplies decline.

New crop developments will influence soybean prices this summer since soybean demands next year will have to be met almost entirely from 1971 production. Last September, CCC marketed 70 million bushels of soybeans, but no such reserves are available for this coming September.

Soybeans and Flaxseed Production — A report released on August 11, 1971 from the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture stated that the 1971 soybean crop is forecast at a record high 1,235 million bushels, 9 per cent above the 1970 crop. Conditions on August 1 indicated a prospective yield of 28.8 bushels per acre, an all-time high, and 2.0 bushels over 1970. The previous record was 27.5 bushels in 1969. Acres for harvest for beans is placed at a record 42.8 million acres, 1 per cent above 1970. Changes between the August 1 forecast and the final estimate have averaged 34 million bushels for the past decade, ranging from 4 million to 68 million bushels. Development of the soybean crop varied widely in producing areas. By August 1 early planted acreage was setting pods while later planted acreage was just emerging. Plant growth in

early planted fields is generally further advanced than a year earlier.

In the North Central States the crop is in excellent condition. Record production is expected in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Yields are expected to reach new highs in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. The yield per acre in Wisconsin, at 22 bushels, ties the record set in 1968. In Illinois, 65 per cent of the acreage was setting pods which was about 10 days ahead of last year. In Ohio, 20 per cent of the acreage had pods set compared with the usual 10 per cent.

Soybeans in the North Atlantic States made good progress and benefited by late July rains. Record production is expected in the South Atlantic States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

The crop in the South Central States is generally in good condition. Yield per acre, except in Texas and Arkansas, is expected to equal or exceed last year. Record high production is expected in both Kentucky and Tennessee. Rains late in July helped the crop in Mississippi and Arkansas. Some water was still standing in fields in the Arkansas Delta on August 1.

Production of flaxseed is forecast at 20.8 million bushels, 31 per cent less than 1970 and 41 per cent less than 1969. The smaller production is largely due to a cutback in acreage, which at 1.6 million acres for harvest, is down 44 per cent from a year earlier, and off 38 per cent from 2 years ago. The prospective yield, at 12.8 bushels per acre, is up 2.4 bushels from last year but down 0.6 bushel from the 1969 record yield.

In the major producing North Central States, the crop was turning to ripe on August 1 with harvest beginning on earliest fields. Generally adequate moisture conditions have prevailed during the growing season with cooler than normal temperatures, particularly during July. Topsoil moisture shortages have developed in the northern plains area and additional rainfall is needed.

1972 Wheat Program Announced; Barley, Soybeans to be Substitute Crops

On July 16, 1971, major provisions of the 1971 program for wheat were announced by Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin. The program provides for an acreage set-aside requirement equal to 83 per cent of the farm domestic allotment — the maximum provided by law. It was further announced that the program will again allow the substitution of feed grain for wheat; that soybeans will be a substitute crop next year; and that barley will be included in the 1972 feed grain program. No limit on wheat acreage will be established for 1972.

"These changes in the 1972 programs," Secretary Hardin said, "give the farmer greater freedom to plant the commodities which will earn him the best possible income, without losing program benefits. By announcing these changes at this time, producers will have the information they need to make their planting plans for the 1972 crop."

There is no change in the previously announced 1972 domestic wheat allotment of 19.7 million acres or in the loan rate of $1.25 per bushel national average established for the 1971 crop. Farm-stored and warehouse-stored loans and purchases are available to producers who participate in the program.

The 1972 wheat set-aside percentage is based on preliminary estimates of acreage required for next year's production to meet U.S. domestic and export needs,

USDA officials said. It compares with the 1971 set-aside rate of 75 percent of the farm's allotment. Under the substitution provision, acreage devoted to feed grain or soybeans will be considered planted to wheat to prevent loss of allotment. Acreage devoted to wheat or soybeans will be considered planted to feed grain to prevent loss of the feed grain base. This will enable a producer to plant all or any combination of his acreage to wheat, feed grain or soybeans without loss of planting history of program benefits. As in this year's program, there is no provision regarding excess wheat production in the 1972 program. However, excess wheat stored under prior programs may be released to the extent production is less than three times the domestic allotment multiplied by the farm yield.

SITUATION IN BRITAIN

The following information relative to oilseeds in Britain has been extracted from a report received from Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer (Agriculture) for Canada, London, under date of August 26, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General situation and outlook. — A new pattern of trade in oilseeds and oilseeds products is developing in Britain influenced by changes in the world supply position, new technological developments and Britain's probable entry into the European Economic Community. Britain's position as virtually a non-producer of oilseeds has shown little change over recent years and the country continues to be heavily dependent on imports, where Canada maintains an important position. Canada currently enjoys the advantage of Commonwealth preference tariffs but this favourable situation will be adversely affected in some sectors if Britain enters the E.E.C.

The short term outlook for Canadian exports of oilseeds and products to Britain is fairly promising with a good demand for soybeans, and rapeseed and their oils and reasonable demand for sunflowerseed, flaxseed, linseed oil and all oilseed cakes and meals. Although soybeans and rapeseed enter the United Kingdom free of duty from all sources, sunflowerseed and flaxseed are free of duty from the Commonwealth, but are subject to a 10 per cent duty from elsewhere. Mustard seed is free of duty from the Commonwealth and E.F.T.A. but subject to a 10 per cent duty from other countries. Soybean, rapeseed, linseed and sunflowerseed oils are free of duty from the Commonwealth but a 15 per cent duty is applicable on imports from other countries. All oilseed cakes and meals are free of duty from the Commonwealth but a 10 per cent duty applies otherwise. Canada is therefore in an advantageous position from the tariff aspect.

In the long term, and assuming Britain's entry into the E.E.C., the position would change and in some cases adversely from the Canadian standpoint with E.E.C. tariff regulations in force which at present allow duty free entry of oilseeds, cakes and meal but impose levies on vegetable oils. British accession to the E.E.C. will therefore not change the tariff situation for soybeans and rapeseed but for flaxseed, sunflowerseed and all oilseeds, cakes and meals and vegetable oils, Canadian exports will suffer from loss of Commonwealth preference.

Soybeans should remain in strong demand in an enlarged E.E.C. and the market for Canada should remain firm with the main competition coming from the U.S.A. The E.E.C. is a strong competitor in the rapeseed market because of subsidized or otherwise supported exports, but the crop has been variable in the past and if the present pattern continues and tariff barriers are not raised then Canada should continue to enjoy a sizeable share of this expanding market. Requirements for flaxseed are likely to decline regardless of entry into the E.E.C. as synthetic

products are used more widely in the industrial sector. However, Canadian flaxseed is highly regarded as a quality commodity and this preference it is hoped will continue regardless of the removal of the tariff advantages.

The outlook for vegetable oils is not so encouraging and it is likely that the loss of preference will seriously affect the export of these commodities from Canada to Britain.

Requirements of oilseed cake and meal should improve marginally with a continuing policy of increased livestock production in Britain. Soybean cake and meal and rapeseed meal should continue to sell at competitive prices but the establishment of a new soybean crushing plant in Britain at present being undertaken could improve domestic supplies of soybean cake and meal very considerably to the detriment of imports. Sales of linseed cake and meal are likely to continue to decline due solely to reduced demand.

Continuity of supplies and competitive prices are essential if Canada is to continue to maintain her share of these markets.

It is expected that the bulk of oilseed supplies available in the 1971-72 season will comprise soybeans, rapeseed and sunflowerseed. However, with the likelihood of total soybean supplies being somewhat reduced, prices later in the year could be considerably affected by the extent of production of rapeseed, sunflowerseed and groundnuts. With regard to rapeseed, increases in the Canadian and European crops can be forecast with some certainty and although some expansion in supplies of groundnuts and sunflower oil can be anticipated, total oil supplies may not be sufficient to meet world demand particularly as stocks of seeds and oils are expected to be low. Overall this would seem to indicate an upward movement in edible oil prices later in the year. Offsetting this to some degree is the prospect of increased lauric oil supplies.

Requirements and supplies. — Total United Kingdom imports of the principal vegetable oils and oilseeds were practically unchanged in the first quarter of 1971 at 216,200 short tons oil equivalent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, but there were major variations in the composition of supplies with a decrease in the edible group offset by an increase in the edible-industrial group. United Kingdom groundnut oil supplies increased while the level of soybeans imports was reasonably maintained. There were reductions in imports of United States cottonseed oil, sunflower oil and rapeseed oil. Offsetting the fall in levels of edible items was an increase of 70 per cent in palm oil imports, a continuation of a rising trend. There was some decline in lauric imports and little change in industrial oil imports.

Domestic production. — Rapeseed production in the United Kingdom for 1970-71 was estimated at 9,000 short tons. The yellow mustard crop is estimated at 16,000 acres, of which an estimated 50 per cent is utilized for condiment manufacture and the remainder for feed, fodder and ploughing in.

British trade. — Recent years have seen significant changes in the policies of British oilseed crushers. Some three years ago there was a tendency for the trade to phase out its oilseed crushing operations which were working well below capacity due in part to the fact that developing producer countries were installing their own plants and selling the crude oil and meal rather than exporting the seed.

There is now some reversal in this situation with renewed interest in the potential for the oilseed crushing industry and with beneficial prospects for this trade if Britain enters the E.E.C.

This new policy is emphasized by the imminent opening of a large new plant which will operate a sophisticated processing operation for the production of soybean oil which is now one of the major constituents of the increasingly popular 'soft' margarines. Another plant which discontinued rapeseed crushing in 1968 has now resumed this process.

Markets. — Trading has been slow in view of the prevailing currency exchange problems and firm offers were limited with values on a nominal basis. Quotations were therefore restricted.

Imports of the Major Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds
by the United Kingdom

	January — March	
	1970	1971
	thousand short tons, oil equivalent	
Edible group		
Groundnuts	30	31
Soybeans	37	35
Cottonseed	26	16
Rapeseed	10	6
Sunflowerseed	16	7
Totals, edible group	119	94
Edible industrial group		
Copra	21	18
Palm kernels	13	13
Palm oil	39	67
Totals, edible industrial group.	74	98
Industrial group		
Linseed	16	15
Castor seed	7	8
Tung oil	—	1
Totals, industrial group	22	24
Grand totals	215	216

SITUATION IN POLAND

The following account of the current rapeseed situation in Poland has been extracted from a report by Mr. H.R. Wilson, Commercial Secretary, for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, under date of September 15, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The 1971 Polish rapeseed crop was a good one at 550,000 metric tons (24.3 million bushels). Because of the domestic demand situation Poland may decide not to export any of this amount. Earlier plans were to export no more than 30,000 metric tons (1,323,000 bushels). Rapeseed is a winter crop in Poland and sowing of the crop for harvest in 1972 is now in progress after delays caused by a late summer drought. It is not yet known what the acreage will be, but the slowness of farmers in signing contracts is concerning the Polish Government. In the last few years Polish policy has been to produce quantities of rapeseed sufficient only for domestic needs with a small amount left over for export. This policy might be in the process of change. It was recently proposed that Poland grow greatly increased quantities for export to Western Europe to assist financing purchases of grain from the west.

SITUATION IN DENMARK

The following information concerning oilseeds in Denmark has been extracted from a report by Mr. T.W. Harboe, Commercial Officer for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Copenhagen, under date of September 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

A mild winter followed by an early spring, and a summer with favourable sun and rainfall have resulted in good growing conditions for rapeseed, mustard seed and poppy seed, the only oilseeds produced in Denmark.

The 22,714 hectares (561,000 acres) sown to spring rapeseed in the 1970-71 crop year was the largest in recent years. Unofficial sources estimate that production may reach 37,500 metric tons, while the production of winter rapeseed is estimated at about 1,800 metric tons. The production of yellow mustard is estimated at about 3,800 metric tons, and that of brown mustard at 300 metric tons. It has not been possible to obtain any estimates on the poppy seed crop. Official oilseed crop figures will not be available until later this year.

Local rapeseed prices tend to follow Canadian prices closely. Large sales by Sweden and Poland have recently caused a downward trend, and the current price for rapeseed is equivalent to Cdn. $12.74 per 100 kilograms f.o.b. Danish port. The price of yellow mustard seed varies between Cdn. $15.00 and Cdn. $16.50 per 100 kilograms depending on quality, and currently brown mustard seed is Cdn. $27.40 per 100 kilograms. Poppy seed is Cdn. $48.00 per 100 kilograms.

Denmark's main import is soybeans which in 1970 totalled 535,444 metric tons, practically all from the U.S.A. Major changes in import requirements are not anticipated. Annual imports of flaxseed vary between 6,000 and 7,000 metric tons. During the past two years Canada was the principal supplier with 3,014 metric tons (total: 6,684 metric tons) in 1969, and 4,621 metric tons (total: 6,110 metric tons) in 1970. Imports of other oilseeds are insignificant.

It is unofficially estimated that there will be about 30,000 metric tons rapeseed, 8,000 metric tons mustard seed, and 2,000 metric tons poppy seed available for export.

With the exception of soybeans and flaxseed, Denmark is a net exporter of oilseeds. The local crop is deemed to be good, and the demands for soybeans and flaxseed are not expected to change significantly from those of 1970.

SITUATION IN NORWAY

The following information relative to the oilseeds in Norway has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. J.R. Caux, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Oslo, under date of September 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Rapeseed is the only oilseed produced in Norway. Although acreage is down, an increase from last year's crop of 5,000 metric tons to around 5,500 metric tons is expected this year due to favourable weather conditions.

The sole importer of rapeseed in Norway, The State Grain Corporation, foresees an increase of 2,000 - 3,000 metric tons for 1972 from the expected 1971 imports of 20,000 tons.

The flaxseed imports have stabilized at around 7,000 metric tons as has also the soybean imports of 185,000 tons.

In this country, oilseeds meet head-on competition with fish-oil and meal and with Norway having a record catch of capelin this year it seems unlikely that oilseeds can make any further inroads in the near future

Imports of rapeseed in 1970

From Canada	7,800	metric	tons
" Denmark	3,025	"	"
" Sweden	2,689	"	"
" W. Germany	1,399	"	"
" U.K.	65	"	"
Rapeseed total	14,978	"	"

Production 1970

Herring Oil	203,520	metric	tons
Fish Meal	310,449	"	"
Whale Oil	1,724	"	"

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 for Canada, the Hague, Netherlands, under date of September 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Production. — The 1971 Dutch oilseed crop totalled 30,000 metric tons, which is well above the estimate in our previous report. Approximately 25,000 tons from local production is expected to be used for crushing in the current crop year, more than in any other postwar year.

Price situation. — Average monthly quotations of selected oilseeds for the five latest available calendar months were in Canadian dollars per metric ton, c.i.f. Rotterdam for 1971:

	April	May	June	July	August
Copra	207.46	196.10	199.50	200.53	180.07
Palm kernel	150.62	139.25	142.21	145.28	144.26
Soybeans	122.20	125.04	129.93	136.07	131.98
Groundnuts	258.62	255.78	—	248.61	—
Rapeseed (Canadian) ..	147.78	136.41	141.19	145.28	137.10
Flaxseed (Canadian) ..	—	—	—	117.66	113.56
Flaxseed (U.S.)	125.04	119.37	115.10	—	—

Imports. — In the first 6 months of 1971, the Netherlands imported 36,400 metric tons (1,605,000 bushels) of rapeseed, of which Canada supplied 33,600 tons (1,481,000 bushels). These shipments resulted from transactions concluded in 1970.

Of the 43,000 metric tons (1,693,000 bushels) of flaxseed brought into the Netherlands in the January-June 1971 period, Canada was also the leading supplier with 37,700 tons (1,484,000 bushels). As is known, flaxseed is no longer crushed in the Netherlands; the bulk of the imported seed is used in formula feeds.

Market situation. — Indications available in the first and second weeks of September 1971 point to less than bright short term prospects for the sale of Canadian rapeseed in the Netherlands. Adverse factors at this moment include the large European crop and fairly depressed rapeseed oil markets. Also, since the unpegging of the guilder a few months ago, a "compensating" levy has been applicable to rapeseed for import. While a refund proportionately equal to the levy is given on the exported rape oil, this is not granted on the meal.

Prices of flaxseed are low due to large oil surpluses in the U.S.A. and South America (especially Argentina). Thus flaxseed has been sold for delivery in October at Cdn. $104.36 and $104.87 for delivery in November. However, local compound feed manufacturers will continue to require flaxseed so that some business is likely to develop in the months to come.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the oilseeds in Argentina has been taken from a report prepared by Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, under date of August 13, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Sunflowerseed production. — Excessive rainfall throughout the sunflowerseed producing region caused a decrease in production. The third estimate published by the Department of Agriculture indicates that sunflowerseed production for 1970-71 will be 830,000 metric tons (61.0 million bushels) compared with 1,140,000 metric tons (83.8 million bushels) last year. This amount is 27 per cent smaller than 1969-70 production and 15 per cent smaller than the average of the last five-year period. It is however 4 per cent higher than the average of the last ten-year period.

The following table shows production by province for 1970-71 compared with 1969-70:

	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Buenos Aires	54,623	32,922
Santa Fe	14,543	12,860
Cordoba	8,862	8,598
Chaco	2,895	4,071
San Luis	1,286	970
Entre Rios	1,286	838
Others	279	735
Totals	83,775	60,994

Soybean production. — Soybean production for 1970-71 will be a record 59,000 metric tons (2.2 million bushels), in accordance with the second estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 120 per cent over 1969-70 production and of 148 per cent and 225 per cent over the averages of the last five- and ten-year periods, respectively. This record figure was due to favourable weather conditions and to a larger area sown.

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

	1969-70	1970-71
	thousand bushels	
Misiones	437	1,055
Santa Fe	265	625
Tucuman	173	327
Corrientes	23	77
Buenos Aires	59	59
Others	28	26
Totals	985	2,168

SITUATION IN ITALY

The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. R. Brookes, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Rome, under date of September 10, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Italy's oilseed crops have suffered from the long exceptionally dry summer. In some areas there has been no rain for approximately 70 - 80 days. Italy's 1971

oilseeds crop is estimated as follows:

	metric tons
Soybeans	200
Groundnut	3,000
Rapeseed	6,000
Sunflower	9,000
Sesameseed	1,500
Grapeseed	18,000
Total	37,700

Imports of rapeseed:

	January-December 1970	January-May 1970	January-May 1971
	metric tons		
France	164,573	69,702	93,040
Canada	27,885	—	54,950
West Germany	—	—	18,154
Others	34,262	10,776	4,178
Totals	216,720	80,478	170,322

Imports of flaxseed:

	January-December 1970	January-May 1970	January-May 1971
	metric tons		
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,676	574	1,226
Poland	693	375	—
Romania	374	223	406
Canada	9,730	5,991	3,583
Others	1,411	237	346
Totals	13,884	7,400	5,561

Italy's oilseeds traders forecast that import requirements for rapeseed for the crop year August 1, 1971 to July 31, 1972, are estimated as follows:

	metric tons
France	200,000 to 230,000
Canada	90,000 to 110,000
Others	20,000 to 30,000
Total	310,000 370,000

Achievement of these figures depends, however, on price levels and availability of other oilseeds, particularly soybeans and sunflowerseed.

Flaxseed sales to Italy are expected to continue at current levels, Italy is a small market for linseed. Linseed oil prices from Argentina are too attractive to make linseed crushing worthwhile in Italy. Sales of rapeseed to Italy are those estimated in the accompanying table.

Italian import regulations are the same as for the rest of the European Community, except that Italy, unlike the other five EEC partners, levies the following taxes on imported seeds:

(a) Turn-over (or general sales, i.e. I.G.E.) tax of 3.00 per cent on total CIF value of imported product;

(b) Manufacturing tax of Lire 7.00 for each kilo of oil, levied on the following fixed oil content of seed:

U.S. soybeans	17	per cent of oil content
China soybeans ...	16	" " " " "
Canadian rapeseed.	38	" " " " "
French rapeseed ..	42	" " " " "
Sunflower	35	" " " " "
Sesame	45/49	" " " " "
Nigeria peanuts ..	45	" " " " "
Sudan peanuts	42	" " " " "

SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian oilseed situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, under date of September 13, 1971 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Production of vegetable oils from Australian grown oilseeds fluctuated between 11,000 tons and 21,000 tons during the sixties rising substantially to 31,400 tons in 1969-70. Oilseed production in 1970-71 nearly doubled with oil equivalent of production roughly estimated to be in the vicinity of 60,000 tons with a further expected increase of some 10,000 tons in 1971-72. Dual purpose and edible oils have accounted for nearly all growth in the industry.

Oil bearing crops produced in Australia include linseed, peanuts, cotton, safflower, sunflower, rapeseed and soybeans. Linseed is grown in all States, although New South Wales is the major producer followed by Western Australia and Victoria. Queensland and South Australia produce only relatively small quantities of the crop. Linseed is basically produced for the domestic market, although some is exported from Western Australia. The importance of linseed is decreasing both relatively and absolutely.

Peanut oil production is not determined by the demand for oils and it is not anticipated that peanuts will be grown solely for oil.

The quantity of peanut kernels available for crushing depends upon the size of peanut crop and the proportion of culled kernels as graded for edible purposes. The peanut industry appears relatively static, consequently the relative importance of the crop will decline. Nearly all of the production is confined to Queensland with only a limited production in New South Wales. Most of Queensland's production is grown in the South Burnett area.

Cotton production in New South Wales, Queensland and northern Western Australia provides an important source of oil in Australia and, again, cottonseed oil is a by-product which is not directly related to the demand for oil. Subsidization of cotton has been an important factor in the growth of this crop, but the removal of the cotton bounty will probably result in static production levels. As a result, the relative importance of cottonseed oil will decline.

Safflower has become an important oilseed crop grown in most Australian States. In the late sixties, safflower was the most important crop grown for edible oil with the majority of production located in Queensland. During this period, safflower exhibited the greatest potential as a viable oilseed crop and plantings were made in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. Adverse climatic conditions reduced the importance of safflower in the past few years, but more significantly, other oilseed crops such as sunflowers and rapeseed have shown greater potential.

Soybeans have always been heralded as the wonder oilseed crop in Australia, but results have been unspectacular to date. Research is continuing to obtain suitable varieties and provide appropriate cultural methods. Recent research results are optimistic that the crop can be grown successfully in Queensland and New South Wales, but projections are suitably cautious. Some milling of soybeans is taking place, although the bulk of the crop is still used for stockfeed.

Rapeseed production is a new development in Australia with limited commercial production commencing in 1968-69. Production has risen from 480 long tons in 1968-69 to an optimistic estimation of 87,900 long tons in the current season. The crop is grown under dryland conditions in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. Production was initiated in Victoria, but has quickly become a major oilseed crop in New South Wales and Western Australia. Although production has expanded rapidly, the crop is relatively new and major experimentation is required to obtain suitable varieties as well as to determine optimum cultural methods.

One of the reasons for the interest in rapeseed, particularly in Western Australia and South Australia, has been the potential of Japan as a major buyer. Domestic crushing companies remain a prominent market for rapeseed in Victoria and New South Wales, although the possibility of exporting rapeseed has undoubtedly accounted for a rise in acreage.

Average yields are difficult to determine. Victorian farmers expect yields between 10-15 bushels per acre, whereas New South Wales expect yields of 11 bushels per acre. Optimistic yields are expected in the other States, but results have not borne out such expectations.

At present, rapeseed is perhaps the most important oilseed crop, although accurate statistics are difficult to obtain. Acreage will probably continue to increase and the crop will no doubt play an important role in the industry in the next few years.

Sunflower rivals rapeseed as being the single most important oilseed crop in Australia in 1971-72. Sunflower possesses a similar historical record to rapeseed, increasing from only 500 tons in 1967-68 to an expected production of some 80,000 tons in 1971-72. Originally, much of the seed was used for bird seed, but with the introduction of high oil yielding varieties, large acreages were sown in Queensland and New South Wales for oil. One of the incentives to grow sunflowers is that it is a summer crop and the growing period is short. The rapid increase in acreage in the past two years has been partly due to the fact that drought in northern New South Wales has precluded wheat production.

Sunflowers have become an important crop and it is likely that the trend will continue, although not a linear projection of recent years. Limited exports of sunflower seed and oil have been made, and larger shipments are likely to result from the crop grown this summer.

Production and acreages of the various oilseed crops produced in Australia are shown in the following tables, indicating the shifts in relative importance and the general upward trends in production.

Australian Vegetable Oilseed Production

Oilseed	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		short tons		
Safflower	18,592	3,696	14,504	24,416
Sunflower	11,200	21,392	87,472	92,266
Rapeseed	538	5,152	58,240	98,448
Soybean	1,680	5,824	11,984	14,448
Cottonseed ...	44,800	45,360	31,696	50,512
Peanuts	6,496	9,520	6,720	6,720
Linseed	15,680	35,280	27,552	17,315
Totals	98,986	126,224	238,168	304,125

Source: Australian Industry Conference on Vegetable Oilseeds.

Sown acreage has shown a corresponding increase, indicating the relative importance of the various crops.

Australian Vegetable Oilseed Acreage

Oilseed	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		acres		
Safflower	46,203	16,072	85,000	122,500
Sunflower	23,900	75,000	269,500	307,300
Rapeseed	3,500	15,600	145,000	230,500
Soybean	6,000	17,000	19,000	27,000
Cottonseed ...	79,929	79,075	87,713	84,000
Peanuts	78,000	87,000	90,000	90,000
Linseed	70,583	122,000	105,000	59,500
Totals	308,115	411,747	801,213	920,800

Imports. — The absolute level of imports has continued to rise because of increased domestic consumption, despite rising domestic production. Total imports in the three years ended 1969-70 averaged 54,000 tons, compared with 45,000 tons in the three years ended 1964-65. However, preliminary figures for 1970-71 show a decided decline in imports to a level of approximately 48,000 tons. The increase in imports has been in edible vegetable oil types produced in Australia.

Imports of palm oil derivatives have remained fairly constant over the years at around 25,000 tons. Coconut oil is the dominant oil, supplied from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the form of copra. The importance of such oils may decrease in the future, assuming that substitution of other oils can be made. The major source of copra is a protectorate of Australia and thus trade policies will have an important bearing on the encroachment of locally produced oils into the traditional palm oil market.

In general, it can be assumed that imports of oil will decrease and, in particular, those which are produced locally. A different combination in the types of imported oils will occur as a function of the types and quantity of oilseeds produced in Australia. An example is that soybeans will continue to be imported, but in lesser quantities as the crop takes on greater importance in Australia. It is unlikely that specific requirements will always be met due to climatic conditions. One important aspect of the industry having an important bearing on the imports of vegetable oils, is the protection afforded to the industry.

Domestic market. — There has been a substantial increase in the consumption of edible oils used primarily in margarine manufacture and as cooking or salad oil. Changes in relative prices, health consideration and test patterns have been responsible for the increase. Total edible oil availability, closely reflecting consumption, was 22,200 tons for the 3 years ended 1964-65 and rose to 43,140 tons for the 3-year period ended 1969-70. Domestic requirements of oil are expected to expand at 4 per cent - 6 per cent per annum.

The extent to which vegetable oil may be used in margarine manufacture is controlled by State legislation, which limits both the quantities of table margarine which may be produced, and the proportion of vegetable oils which may be used for the production of cooking margarine. The table margarine quota, a total of 16,072 tons set in 1956 and other legislation affecting margarine manufacture, places a severe limitation on the potential growth of such products. Consequently, the major source of continued growth in vegetable oil consumption must occur in the salad and cooking oil segment of the market.

ROTTERDAM LINOIL STOCKS

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

Rotterdam Linoil Stocks, June 12 — August 28, 1971 with Comparisons at Approximately the Same Dates in 1970

Week ending		1970	1971	1970	1971
		metric tons		thousand pounds	
June	12	8,113	19,805	17,886	43,662
	19	6,930	17,074	15,278	37,641
	26	6,198	14,916	13,664	32,884
July	3	9,447	13,314	20,827	29,352
	10	6,629	11,813	14,614	26,043
	17	5,492	9,746	12,108	21,486
	24	9,465	9,788	20,867	21,579
	31	11,053	9,656	24,367	21,288
August	7	12,921	11,043	28,486	24,345
	14	11,600	9,293	25,573	20,487
	21	10,115	8,353	22,300	18,415
	28	16,692	15,891	36,799	35,033

CALENDAR OF OILSEED EVENTS

July 29-30 The Canadian Wheat Board announced its delivery quotas on flaxseed and rapeseed into the Processing Mills for the crop year 1971-72. For details see pages 9 and 10 of this publication.

August 13 According to a note received from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Buenos Aires, the third production estimate of sunflowerseed in Argentina for 1970-71 will be 830,000 metric tons (61.0 million bushels) compared with 1,140,000 tons (83.8 million bushels) in 1969-70. The second estimate of soybean production for 1970-71 will be a record 59,000 metric tons, an increase of 120 per cent over 1969-70 crop.

20 Preliminary estimates place carryover stocks of flaxseed and rapeseed in all North American positions at July 31, 1971 as follows with 1970 totals and the 5-year (1965-69) averages in brackets in millions of bushels: flaxseed, 26.5 (6.0, 7.9); and rapeseed, 9.9 (3.6, 5.1).

September 3 Based on conditions at August 15, production of Canada's principal grain crops in 1971 was estimated as follows with 1970 totals and the ten-year (1960-69) averages in brackets, in millions of bushels: all wheat, 507.4 (331.5, 609.5); oats, 361.2 (367.8, 378.1); barley, 642.7 (415.7, 233.4); all rye, 24.6 (22.4, 13.2); flaxseed, 27.0 (48.9, 20.2); and rapeseed, 104.6 (72.2, 17.6).

13 According to a report received from Mr. R.A. Groundwater, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada, Melbourne, stated that production of the various oilseed crops produced in Australia in 1971-72, at 304,000 short tons was 28 per cent above the 238,000 tons the previous year and the acreage sown to oilseed, at 921,000 acres was also above the 801,000 acres of 1970-71.