

World Fishmeal

(Continued from Page 24)

will be about the same or slightly under the 280,000 tons of 1973. In contrast to the poor results for Peru, South Africa last year saw its fishmeal production rise 14 percent owing to the appearance of abundant anchovies. This allowed the country to capitalize on rising prices resulting from the decline in Peru's anchovy catch.

South African exports in 1974 will also be at about the 1973 level. These are currently forecast at 175,000 tons, which will include exports from production on factory ships.

Chilean fishmeal output, because it is also influenced by the Humboldt current, parallels that of Peru. After falling to a 13-year low of 73,000 tons last year, it has recouped some in 1974 to a projected 120,000 tons. Further recovery to 200,000 tons is seen for 1975. However, this would still be considerably below the record 263,000 tons that were produced in 1971.

The larger output will allow Chilean exports to increase to a projected 80,000 tons in 1974 and 100,000 in 1975. In 1973, such shipments fell to 50,000 tons—the lowest level since the early 1960's.

Fishmeal production in Denmark this year is estimated at or slightly above the 270,000 tons produced in 1973—a level that will probably also be maintained into 1975. Beyond that, however, the country will be caught up in problems involving the limited catch provisions that already have begun to affect Norwegian production.

Fishmeal exports from Denmark in 1974 are expected to be slightly above the 211,000 tons shipped in 1973.

Iceland produced about 100,000 tons of fishmeal in 1973 and will probably do as well or slightly better this year and next. One recent development in the Icelandic fishmeal industry has been the diversion of some capelin from processing for fishmeal into production of frozen fish for human consumption in Japan. As much as 40,000 tons of capelin could be sent to the Japanese market in 1974—or more than double the 1972 and 1973 levels and 10 times the tonnage shipped in 1971. Lack of freezing capacity in Iceland is apparently the only major factor limiting trade, and some sources believe that once this is overcome exports could grow to around 200,000 tons.

Exports of fishmeal from Iceland this year and next will probably be at around 100,000 metric tons. This would be above shipments in recent years but below record levels reached in the mid-1960's.

Countries other than the six major producer-exporters may have a combined fishmeal output of about 2.1 million tons in 1974—up about 4 percent from the 1973 level. Another slight increase is seen for 1975.

Japan and the USSR are leaders among these producers—both outproduced Peru last year—but neither export much, and Japan is actually a net importer. The United States produced 316,000 tons of fishmeal in 1973 and will likely do as well this year and next; in most years, however, this output has had to be supplemented by imports. Other important producers are Angola, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada.

Fish oil. Production of fish oil in 1974 will recover even more sharply than that of fishmeal, rising some 28 percent to an estimated 1 million metric tons. As with fishmeal, the Peruvian shortfall was the prime contributor to an unusually small harvest in 1973—the lowest since 1965.

For this commodity, there are five leading world producer-exporters, including Peru, Norway, the United States, South Africa, and Iceland. These countries accounted for 54 percent of total world output in 1973 and will probably provide about two-thirds in 1974 now that Peru is back in the picture at more normal levels.

World exports of fish oil are also seen rebounding 28 percent from 1973 to around 550,000 tons. They may climb a further 100,000 tons in 1975 to about equal shipments in recent normal years. The major producer-exporters are expected to ship 430,000 tons in 1974 and 525,000 in 1975.

Peruvian production in 1974 will recoup sufficiently to regain the No. 1 position, which the country lost in 1973 as output plummeted to 40,000 tons—lower even than any annual output in the 1960's. If the favorable yields of oil obtained during the spring fishing season continue, Peru's output this year could reach 300,000 tons and then climb further to 340,000 in 1975.

As a result, fish oil exports from Peru are forecast to reach 150,000 tons in 1974 and 230,000 next year. In the last decade, such exports have ranged from a peak of 323,000 tons in 1968 to almost zero last year.

As with fishmeal, Norway will be affected by the lower quotas for capelin, which are seen depressing fish oil production in 1974 to about 160,000 tons, compared with 185,000 in 1973. In 1975, a slight increase could take place.

Norwegian exports in 1974 will probably drop to about 110,000 tons from the 123,000 of 1973, but next year they are expected to rebound to the 1973 level. However, these will be only about half the record shipments of 1967.

Fish oil production has been increasing in the United States after reaching a low of 54,000 metric tons in 1967. Output in 1973 exceeded 100,000 tons, and this year it will probably reach 120,000. Production in 1975 should at least equal this year's.

U.S. exports of the oil appear to be on a 100,000-ton plateau for this year and next, following a near-record shipment of 108,000 tons in 1973.

South African fish oil production in 1974 is estimated at 72,000 tons, unchanged from 1973. Next year, production could be slightly higher. The country's exports in 1974 will probably about

equal the 40,000 tons shipped in 1973, which is well below the record 106,000 tons of 1968.


ICELANDIC PRODUCTION of fish oil is recovering after reaching a low of 11,000 tons in 1971. It is currently running at around 30,000 tons—still only one-fourth of the peak output of 1966. About all of this is being exported, and shipments are expected to total 30,000 tons this year and next—also off sharply from the peak levels of the mid-1960's.

Fish oil production in other countries will probably run somewhat lower in 1974 than for 1973. However, this could be modified if in some cases recent higher prices make it more attractive to produce the oil rather than buy it on the world market.

These other countries—mainly Denmark, Angola, and Japan—will export about 120,000 tons of fish oil in 1974, down from 132,000 last year. Next year's shipments should be up slightly.

The leading importer of fish oil is the United Kingdom, which in 1973 bought 207,000 tons. West Germany is the second largest importer, with 117,000 tons in 1973; however, that was the lowest volume since 1967, when less than 100,000 tons were imported.

THIS PRODUCT AND OTHER
Products of Progress



NEWFIELD, N.J. 08344
Area 609 Phone 692-4400
Binghamton, N.Y. Lewisburg, Ohio
Broadway, Va. Selbyville, Del.
Lititz, Pa.

DISTRIBUTED IN THE
NORTHEAST BY . . .

Write or call for a list of Local Dealers

Care of Leather-Covered Furniture

If you have a table or desk with a leather top, the best care you can give the leather is to leave it alone as long as you can, except for dusting with a soft, clean untreated cloth. In time, the leather may become dull. Then, Mrs. Helen Puskar, Extension home furnishings specialist at The Pennsylvania State University, recommends waxing it with a good, hard wax or leather treatment. Never use liquid furniture wax on leather or you will ruin it.

Products available from your local FEED and FARM SUPPLY DEALER serviced by



Shipping fever!



AUREO S700
chlorotetracycline sulfamethazine
CRUMBLES
MEDICATED
CYANAMID
FOR BEEF CATTLE


Be ready with CRUMBLES!

Fall, winter, spring or summer AUREO S700 Crumbles enables your cattle to maintain top gains in the presence of respiratory problems, such as shipping fever.

Feed it the first day cattle arrive and stay with it for 28 days. On established cattle use it at the first sign of trouble. It's easy to use. Simply sprinkle on top of the regular ration and mix it in. It's economical—one 50-pound bag treats 10 animals for 28 days.

Fight economic losses from respiratory diseases be ready with AUREO S700 Crumbles. Order your supply today!

AUREO S700 is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for a combination of AURLOMYCIN (chlorotetracycline) and SULMETHAZINE (sulfamethazine). Withdraw 7 days before slaughter.



AVAILABLE FROM YOUR FAVORITE ANIMAL HEALTH SUPPLIER

Try A Classified Ad It Pays!

ERTH-RITE
Soil Conditioner
MAXICROP
LIQUID PLANT FEEDING

Vitamin & Mineral for livestock and poultry.
Need for less protein in crease butterfat cut mastitis increase egg production

Zook & Ranck, Inc.
RD1, Gap, Pa. 17527
Phone 717-442-4171

Aerial Ladder Equipped FARM PAINTING

We Spray it on and Brush It In!

FOR FREE ESTIMATES
CALL COLLECT 717-393-6530
OR WRITE
HENRY K. FISHER
2322 Old Phila. Pike
Lancaster, Pa. 17602

TRY A CLASSIFIED

MEMO HAY, STRAW and EAR CORN SALE

EVERY MONDAY AT 11 A.M.
New Holland Sales Stables, Inc.
Phone 717-354-4341
Lloyd H. Kreider, Auct.

LOOK AT THESE TWO HOT ITEMS FROM McNESS

Grind new corn without problems, 2 pounds of Silage Booster per ton of feed, will protect to 20 percent moisture for only \$1.52. Add more silage booster with higher moisture. Start cattle fast on Beefstarter Aureo S-700 "The Unbelievable Starter" less than 15 cents per day.

McNESS THE NUTRITION PEOPLE

PHONE 215-445-6983 or 717-733-7541
WRITE BOX 140, EAST EARL, PA. 17519



ROBERT GUTSHALL (717) 933-4616

GUTSHALL'S
Silo
REPAIR WORK
RD1
Womelsburg, Pa. 17567

New Negley-Miller Silos

- silos
- silos blowers
- conveyors
- barn cleaners
- calf stalls
- free stalls
- cow mats
- barn fans
- Ritchie water fountains

Lancaster Pipe & distributors
Acorn unloaders
bunk feeders
tube feeders
generators
chute hoppers
Self Unloading Silage Carts
Cattle and hog feeders
Automatic roller mills

(Acorn Model 2414), 24" impeller
Model 2012, 19" impeller
Model 3013, 27" impeller