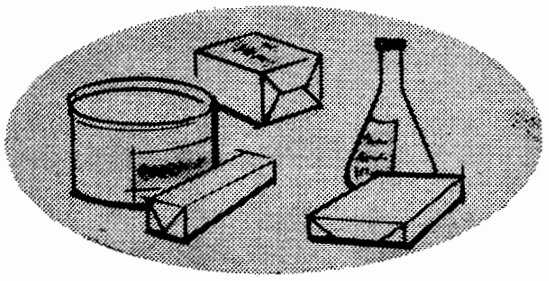
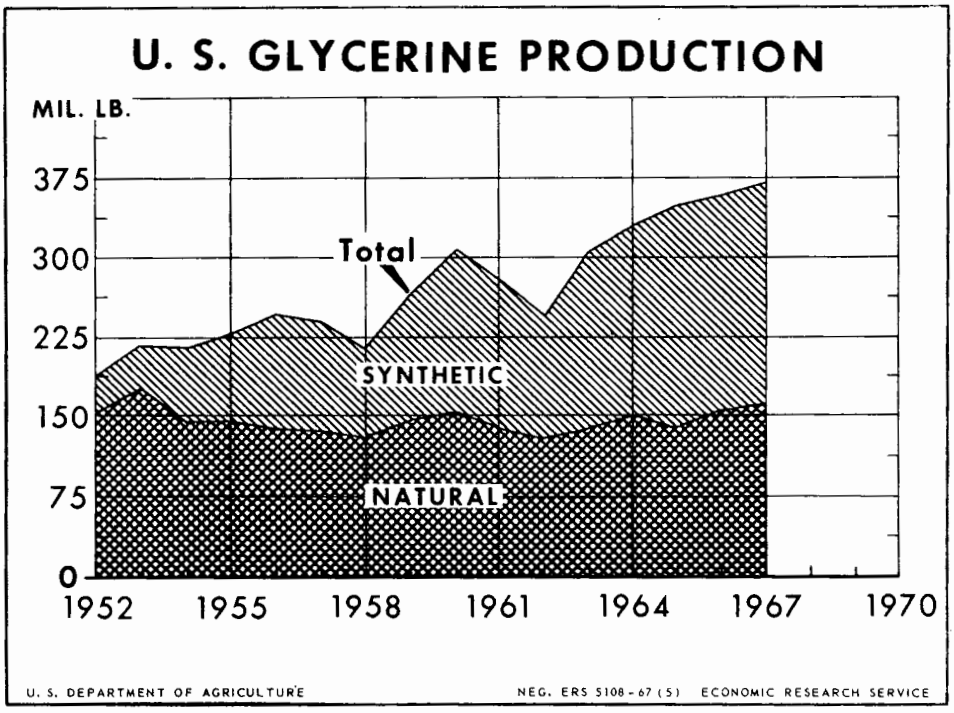


FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-238 For 3:00 P.M. (EDT) Release, June 30, 1967

U.S. glycerine production increased from 188 million pounds in 1952 to an estimated 370 million pounds in 1967. The doubling of output during this period is attributed to the sharp rise in synthetic glycerine production, since output of natural glycerine (a byproduct of fats and oils) remained relatively stable at about 150 million pounds per year. Growth in domestic and export demand for glycerine, with a limited ability of the industry to expand output, resulted in price increases of about one-third since 1963. Future increases in output required to meet expanding needs will continue to come from synthetic sources. Production of natural glycerine, a byproduct of soap manufacture, is not expected to change much in coming years. (See page 24.)



IN THIS ISSUE

GLYCERINE: DEMAND STRONG FOR LIMITED SUPPLIES

(Page 24)

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	May 1965	May 1966	1967 March	1967 April	1967 May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	59.8	63.4	67.3	67.2	67.3
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	59.0	63.6	66.5	66.4	66.5
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) prints, San Francisco	70.3	74.8	79.8	79.8	79.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	24.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	27.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	12.3	15.1	16.1	17.3	18.3
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	15.0	16.1	16.7	16.7	---
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	18.3	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.9
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York 1/	18.3	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.1
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	24.0	20.8	20.0	20.0	20.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	---	11 4	9.6	9.6	9.6
Cddliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.3	15.6	12.8	12.9	12.6
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.9	18.5	15.8	15.9	15.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	11.3	14.9	12.1	11.9	12.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	11.3	14.7	11.9	11.8	12.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	11.4	14.6	12.0	11.8	12.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	12.4	16.3	13.6	13.8	13.8
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.0	17.3	14.9	14.6	14.9
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	40.0	35.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York 3/	11.2	13.9	15.8	16.2	16.2
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	8.1	7.9	5.4	5.8	5.8
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	7.8	7.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	7.6	6.8	4.6	4.7	4.7
Grease, white, choice, tanks, New York	3.8	8.8	5.6	6.2	5.6
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	11.1	10.7	8.5	8.8	8.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	11.1	10.7	8.6	8.8	8.5
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago 4/	16.8	15.6	14.3	14.5	14.2
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	13.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	15.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	26.3	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.6
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	26.2	25.8	26.2	25.5	25.5
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	24.0	22.8	23.2	22.5	22.5
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b., Baltimore	9.3	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.2
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.5
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b., New York	24.6	21.9	18.8	18.8	18.8
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	22.4	19.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	18.2	18.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	36.8	36.1	38.0	38.0	38.0
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 5/	16.8	14.7	15.2	15.2	15.2
Palm oil, Congo, tank cars, f.o.b., New York	14.4	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 5/	17.2	12.4	11.8	11.6	11.6
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	13.6	14.0	12.1	12.5	12.4
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	16.4	16.5	14.9	15.2	15.1
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	15.8	16.6	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	33.0	33.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 440-lb. drums, New York	24.3	21.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 3 lb. tins, delivered, Eastern U.S.	27.3	26.4	27.3	26.7	26.9
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	10.4	11.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.6	12.6
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	12.4	13.6	12.1	12.1	12.1
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	15.2	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	16.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	11.2	10.8	8.0	8.2	7.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago	8.1	7.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	8.4	7.5	5.4	5.7	5.5
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	7.6	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	8.2	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b., New York	30.0	24.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Tung oil, tanks, New York	28.0	22.4	16.8	16.8	16.8
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	27.5	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Retail prices 6/					
Butter	75.0	78.8	84.4	84.3	*
Margarine	28.0	28.5	29.1	29.0	*
Shortening	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.8	*
Salad Dressing (Italian)	74.2	75.0	75.0	74.8	*
Peanut Butter	60.0	60.1	59.7	59.7	*
Cooking and Salad oils	35.0	38.9	40.6	40.1	*

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended beginning October 1957.
2/ Nearby futures.
3/ Beginning January 1965, average of weekly prices, New York Journal of Commerce.
4/ Beginning April 1966, one and two pound prints.
5/ 3-cent processing tax suspended beginning July 1959.
6/ Leading cities.
*Not available as of June 28.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 26, 1967

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Supplies of soybeans available this summer are record large. The total disappearance of soybeans for the entire 1966/67 marketing year is expected to be about 3 percent above the 840 million bushels in 1965/66. This would leave carryover stocks on September 1, 1967, around 100 million bushels. The previous record high carryover of 88 million bushels was in 1959.

Soybean crushings during September-May 1966/67 totaled 413 million bushels--only 3 million more than a year ago. Lower processing margins have restrained the crush this year. With some pickup in crush expected this summer over last, crushings for the entire 1966/67 marketing year probably will be only slightly above the 538 million bushels in 1965/66.

Soybeans inspected for export through June 23, 1967, totaled 222 million bushels--about 2 million bushels less than in 1965/66. Israel and Western Europe--particularly Netherlands and Spain--have taken more U.S. soybeans so far this year than last, but such major countries as Japan and Canada have taken far less.

U. S. soybean exports during July-August probably will average slightly larger than last year. Soybean exports for the entire 1966/67 marketing year may total 250-260 million bushels compared with 251 million bushels the year before.

Soybean prices (No. 1 yellow, Chicago) during October-June 1966/67 were relatively steady, the monthly average ranging between $2.87 and $3.00 per bushel. Soybean prices will start adjusting to new crop developments and economic conditions during the growing season this summer.

Monthly soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) declined from 10.9 cents per pound in October 1966 to 10.3 cents in January 1967 and held steady at this level through May. The October-May average was 10.5 cents per pound--a cent less than in 1965/66. Prices declined further in June and were under 10 cents late in the month. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in 1966/67 continues ahead of the 1965/66 record rate, but in the past 3 months it has lagged the year-earlier rate. Exports of soybean oil have picked up in recent months, but not enough to offset the recent drop in domestic use.

Soybean oil stocks (crude and refined) have increased moderately since last fall, and on May 1, 1967, totaled 601 million pounds, compared with 522 million the same date last year.

Monthly soybean meal prices (44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur) declined from $82 per ton in October 1966 to $73

in May 1967, averaging $79 for the entire period, compared with $75 a year earlier. Prices shot up to $80 in early June during the Mid-East war, and were still relatively high later in the month. Domestic use is up 3 percent this year. This is due primarily to the sharp cutback in cottonseed meal. Exports are down 7 percent. Soybean meal prices during July-September 1967 probably will average sharply below the year-earlier level of $95 per ton, when prices were rising due to limited soybean supplies.

Exports of edible vegetable oils (soybean and cottonseed) during October-May 1966/67 totaled 709 million pounds, compared with 830 million pounds the previous year. Soybean oil exports were larger during this period, but cottonseed oil exports were down sharply. Barring extended shipping delays related to the closing of the Suez Canal, exports are expected to pick up sharply during June-September and total around 1.3 billion pounds for the entire 1966/67 marketing year, compared with 1.2 billion pounds in 1965/66. Larger exports under Government programs are expected to more than offset the drop in dollar sales.

Soybean and cottonseed oils are facing increased competition domestically this year from larger imports of palm and palm kernel oils. Also, domestic production and use of lard, edible tallow, and peanut oil are up.

Lard production during the current marketing year is up around a tenth from 1965/66. Hog slaughter is higher by a greater percentage but lard yield per hog is down from last year. Most of the increased lard production is moving into domestic use, but exports and stocks are also up. Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) dropped from 10.7 cents per pound last October to under 8 cents in June 1967. Lard stocks rose steadily from 64 million pounds on October 1 to 135 million on May 1, 1967.

Butter output is also running about a tenth above 1965/66, reflecting slightly larger farm marketings of milk, increased imports, and lower commercial disappearance of milkfat in products other than butter. Domestic disappearance of butter is down again this year so most of the increased production has been added to stocks. Butter stocks have risen each mont from 32 million pounds on January 1, 1967, to 153 million on June 1, 1967. Wholesale butter prices at Chicago have been at the CCC purchase price of 66 1/2 cents per pound since early December.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

SOYBEANS

Crushings Slightly Ahead of 1965/66; Narrow Margins Restrain Crush Rate

Soybean crushings during September-May 1966/67, totaled 413 million bushels--about 3 million more than the year before (table 3). The relatively high price of soybeans, compared with product values, has reduced processing margins (the 9-month average of spot prices was 16 cents per bushel, compared with the relatively wide margin of 30 cents a year earlier) and thereby restrained the crush. The industry has operated at about 80 percent of its estimated crushing capacity. The soybean crushing rate during June-August is expected to pick up from year earlier levels, as total requirements for soybean oil and meal increase and supplies of competitive fats and oils and oilseed meals are seasonally reduced. Accordingly crushings for the entire 1966/67 marketing year may total around 550 million bushels, compared with 538 million in 1965/66.

Soybeans inspected for export through June 23 totaled 222 million bushels, approximately 2 million less than a year ago (table 3). Israel, and Western Europe--particularly Netherlands and Spain--have taken more U.S. soybeans so far this year than last, but such major countries as Japan and Canada have taken far less. High soybean prices during the summer and fall of 1966 have held down

Table 2.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, acreage and price, 1964-67

Item	Year beginning September			
	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 2/
Supply and disposition	Million bushels			
Supply:				
Beginning stocks, September 1	67.3	29.7	35.6	100-110
Production	700.9	845.6	931.5	3/1,000
Total supply	768.2	875.3	967.1	
Disposition:				
Crushings	479.0	537.5	550	
Exports	212.2	250.6	250-260	
Seed, feed and residual	47.3	51.5	57	
Total disposition	738.5	839.6	857-867	
Ending Stocks, August 31	29.7	35.6	100-110	
Acreage and yield	Million acres			
Acreage planted	31.6	35.2	37.4	3/40.6
Acreage harvested for beans	30.8	34.4	36.6	
Percent harvested (%)	97.5	97.7	97.9	
Yield per acre harvested	22.8	24.5	25.4	
Price	Dollars			
Price per bushel				
Support	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50
Received by farmers (wgt. avg.)	2.62	2.54	2.77	
No. 1, Yellow Chicago (simple avg.)	2.88	2.98	2.95	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ March 1 planting intentions.

exports this year. Also, increased competition from relatively lower-priced fish meals (mainly from Peru) and foreign oils (Russian sunflower oil particularly) have reduced demand for soybeans and meal. Also, a lower level of economic activity and the relatively mild winter in Europe have been factors. U.S. soybean exports during July-August probably will average slightly larger than last year as availabilities will be larger, and prices more favorable. The rate during the closing weeks of the marketing year will also be affected by prospects for 1967-crop soybeans and new crop price levels. Soybean exports for the entire 1966/67 marketing year may total 250-260 million bushels, compared with 251 million the year before.

Farm Prices Hit Seasonal Peak Early in Year

Monthly average prices received by farmers for 1966-crop soybeans drifted from $2.82 per bushel last December to $2.69 in May. Historically, soybean prices usually reach a seasonal peak in the spring months. But larger supplies and lagging demand depressed prices, although the CCC reseal program has helped to maintain soybean prices this year. The season average price (weighted by marketings) received by farmers for 1966-crop soybeans is estimated at $2.77 per bushel, compared with $2.54 for the 1965 crop. Prices are expected to start adjusting to new crop developments and economic conditions during the growing season this summer.

Farmers have placed record quantities of soybeans under support this year. Through May 31, about 150 million bushels of 1966-crop soybeans were under price support loans, compared with 87 million a year ago. Repayments of 1966-crop loans through May totaled 55 million bushels, leaving a net loan entry of 94 million bushels. Loans mature July 31, 1967, and CCC takeover (including soybeans resealed) of 1966-crop soybeans likely will be sizeable. The previous record CCC acquisition was from the 1958 soybean crop--85 million bushels, including 13 million reseal.

Under the sales policy in effect through August 31, 1968, any soybeans acquired by CCC will be sold at 105 percent of support plus carrying charges, or at the market price--whichever is higher. Carrying charges will be added in 9 monthly increments. The minimum CCC sale price for soybeans in August 1967 will average $2.86 per bushel for No. 1 grade, or the market price if higher. On September 1, 1967, the beginning of the new marketing year for soybeans, the national average minimum will drop to $2.725, or will be at market price if higher. This national average minimum price will increase at the rate of 1.5 cents per month for No. 1 grade soybeans. (See April 1967 Fats and Oils Situation, page 9 for schedule of monthly CCC sale prices).

1967-68 Reseal Rates Announced; Reseal in Warehouse Possible for 1967-Crop Soybeans

Soybeans under price support loan in on-farm storage (about 51 million bushels on May 31) are eligible for loan extensions (reseal) before the loans mature on July 31, 1967. On May 22, 1967, USDA announced that the monthly reseal rate for on-farm storage of soybeans will be 1.095 cents per bushel for 1967/68. This is an annual rate of 13.14 cents per bushel.

On April 25, 1967, USDA announced the standby authority (to be used if needed) for extension of the maturity date for price-support loans on 1967-crop grains and soybeans stored in commercial warehouses.

Action to extend the maturity date for crop loans normally is announced when supply, needs, and other factors are better known. No decisions will be made with respect to the actual use of reseal for any 1967 crop until early next year.

The warehouse loan extension would continue farmers' control over these commodities during the extended period, enabling them to take advantage of sales opportunities and to keep the commodities in producing areas. Storage after the

Table 3.--Soybeans: Monthly crushings and exports, year beginning September, 1964-66

Month	Crushings							
	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative
	Million bushels							
Sept.	36.3	36.3	30.4	30.4	35.3	35.3		
Oct.	44.3	80.6	44.1	74.4	45.2	80.5		
Nov.	43.6	124.3	48.2	122.7	49.6	130.1		
Dec.	43.2	167.4	48.9	171.6	48.9	178.9		
Jan.	43.0	210.4	50.2	221.8	50.1	229.0		
Feb.	37.8	248.2	45.1	266.9	44.0	273.0		
Mar.	40.8	289.0	49.4	316.3	46.4	319.4		
Apr.	38.2	327.3	43.9	360.2	46.8	366.2		
May	40.9	368.2	50.1	410.3	47.2	413.3		
June	37.1	405.2	44.7	455.0				
July	36.6	441.9	42.0	497.1				
Aug.	37.1	479.0	40.4	537.5				
Total	479.0		537.5		1/550			
	Exports							
Sept.	11.1	11.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.5		
Oct.	29.5	40.6	32.3	37.1	29.3	34.8		
Nov.	27.4	68.0	39.4	76.5	40.6	75.4		
Dec.	24.4	92.4	31.4	107.9	27.6	103.0		
Jan.	2.9	95.3	19.6	127.5	21.9	124.9		
Feb.	11.3	106.6	17.1	144.6	20.4	145.3		
Mar.	25.0	131.6	21.6	166.2	17.5	162.8		
Apr.	17.6	149.2	20.2	186.4	21.6	184.4		
May	17.8	167.0	21.5	207.8	20.3	204.7		
June	16.1	183.0	19.6	227.4				
July	17.4	200.5	12.1	239.5				
Aug.	11.7	212.2	11.1	250.6				
Total	212.2		250.6		1/ 250-260			

1/ Estimate

initial loan maturity at government expense would eliminate any out-of-pocket costs for the longer holding period. It would enable farmers to participate in reseal in areas where farm storage is not practical because of the hazards of climate and insects. This action would also extend the benefits of the reseal program to tenants and others on farms without adequate farm storage.

SOYBEAN OIL

Domestic Use Ahead of 1965/66, But Margin Narrows

The 1966/67 supply of soybean oil is estimated at 6.3 billion pounds compared with 6.1 billion in 1965/66. Domestic use is placed around 4.7 billion pounds and exports about 1.2 billion. This would leave carryover stocks on October 1, 1967, around 0.4 billion pounds compared with 0.5 billion the same date in 1966.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil during October-April 1966/67 totaled 2,817 million pounds compared with 2,758 million a year earlier (table 4). During October-December the monthly disappearance rate was sharply ahead of last year's, but in recent months the rate of gain has dropped behind. Part of this cutback may be due to increased usage of other fats and oils. During October-April 1966/67, the combined increase over last year in domestic use of peanut oil, edible tallow, palm kernel oil, and palm oil was about 100 million pounds. Domestic use of lard during the same period was up about 75 million pounds, with most of the increase in shortening manufacture. Less soybean oil has been used in shortening this year, reflecting increased competition from lower-priced lard, edible tallow, and imported palm oils. Both lard and soybean oil prices are lower this year than last, but lard has shown the sharpest drop.

Exports of soybean oil during October-May 1966/67 totaled 646 million pounds, compared with 591 million a year ago and 892 million in 1964/65. Barring extended shipping delays related to the closing of the Suez Canal, exports during June-September 1967 may exceed last year's 332 million pounds by more than 50 percent, when P.L. 480 shipments pick up sharply. Dollar exports are down sharply this marketing year because of increased competition from Russian and East European sunflower oil.

A relatively new development this year is the export of edible oils under the CCC Export Credit Sales Program (a commercial dollar sales program). So far this year, about 44 million pounds have been shipped compared to only 21 million pounds for all of 1965/66, the first year of program shipments.

Oil Stocks Rise Moderately; Prices Continue Below Last Year

Stocks of soybean oil (crude and refined) have increased modestly from 462 million pounds on October 1, 1966, to 601 million on May 1, 1967. Stocks on May 1 last year were 522 million pounds. Soybean oil stocks usually increase sharply during the heavy crushing period in the first part of the marketing year. Soybean oil stocks probably have passed their seasonal high and likely will decline over the rest of the marketing year. Soybean oil production during June-September is expected to be slightly higher than last year but total requirements will be greater. However, year end tightness of soybean oil supplies, such as occurred in September 1965, is not in prospect because of the plentiful supply of soybeans available for crushing this year.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) drifted downward from 10.9 cents in October 1966 to 10.3 in January 1967, and held steady at this level through May. The October-May average was 10.5 cents per pound--a cent less than in 1965/66. Prices declined further in June and were under 10 cents per pound late in the month, about 2 cents under June 1966. Aside from increased soybean oil production, other price factors have been the reduced export sales for dollars and increased domestic use of lard, edible tallow, peanut oil, palm and palm kernel oils. Soybean oil prices are expected to remain well below the June-September

Table 4.--Soybean oil: Monthly supply and disposition, 1965-1966

Month	1965-66						1966-67					
	Supply			Disposition			Supply			Disposition		
	Stocks, first of month	Pro-duction	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports and shipments	Total disposition	Stocks, first of month	Pro-duction	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports and shipments	Total disposition
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
October	297	475	772	360	39	399	462	482	944	451	35	486
November	373	510	883	440	42	482	458	522	980	424	68	492
December	401	520	921	357	189	546	488	513	1,001	376	114	490
January	375	533	908	430	64	494	511	529	1,040	431	43	474
February	415	478	893	378	71	449	566	469	1,035	367	86	453
March	444	526	970	412	72	484	582	497	1,079	401	142	543
April	486	468	954	381	51	432	536	503	1,039	368	70	438
May	522	538	1,060	399	78	477	601	510	1,111		104	
June	582	481	1,063	394	79	473						
July	590	452	1,042	378	66	444						
August	598	437	1,035	419	105	524						
September	511	382	893	341	90	431						
Total	297	5,800	6,097	4,688	947	5,635	462	1/5,850	1/6,312	1/4,750	1/1,200	1/5,950
						Cumulative data						
October	297	475	772	360	39	399	462	482	944	451	35	486
November		985	1,282	800	81	881		1,004	1,466	875	103	978
December		1,505	1,802	1,157	270	1,427		1,516	1,978	1,251	217	1,468
January		2,038	2,335	1,587	334	1,921		2,045	2,507	1,682	260	1,942
February		2,516	2,813	1,965	405	2,370		2,514	2,976	2,049	346	2,395
March		3,042	3,339	2,377	477	2,854		3,011	3,473	2,450	488	2,938
April		3,510	3,807	2,758	528	3,286		3,514	3,976	2,817	558	3,375
May		4,048	4,345	3,157	606	3,763		4,024	4,486		661	
June		4,529	4,826	3,551	685	4,236						
July		4,981	5,278	3,929	751	4,680						
August		5,418	5,715	4,348	857	5,204						
September		5,800	6,097	4,688	947	5,635						

1/ Estimate .

level of 12.5 cents per pound. Last year bean oil prices increased from 11.2 cents per pound in June 1966 to 14.1 cents in August 1966. The 1966 price rise reflected poor soybean crop prospects, the seasonal decline in crushings (oil output), increased domestic oil use, and relatively low oil and soybean inventories.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Domestic Use Up 3 percent;
Exports Off 7 Percent

Soybean meal production for 1966/67 is estimated at 13.1 million tons, compared with 12.9 million for 1965/66. Domestic use is placed at 10.5 million tons, and exports (including shipments) at 2.5 million tons.

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal during October-May totaled 7.1 million tons--about 3 percent more than the year before (table 5). Consumption in recent months has declined from the heavy feeding rates last fall and winter. Domestic use during June-September may not be much different than last year. The main factors boosting domestic use this year are the sharp reduction in cottonseed meal supplies, and increases in poultry, hogs, and cattle on feed. Factors restraining oilseed meal usage this year have been the less favorable livestock-feed price ratios and increased imports of competitive fish meal. U.S. imports of fish meal (mainly from Peru and Chile) totaled 312,867 tons during October-April 1966/67--up 129 percent from the 136,780 tons the previous year.

Soybean meal exports during October-May 1966/67 totaled 1.9 million tons--7 percent less than last year. Most of the drop has been in exports to Western Europe, where U.S. meal has also faced increased competition from fish meal. Western Europe usually accounts for about three-fourths of our total soybean meal exports. During October-April 1966/67, exports of soybean meal to Western Europe were 1.2 million tons, compared with 1.4 million a year ago. This past winter in Europe was fairly mild, and U.S. soybean meal prices have averaged higher this year than last and relatively higher than fish meal protein. For the entire year, total U.S. exports of soybean meal probably will fall slightly below the 2.6 million tons of last year, but will still be the second largest of record.

Soybean meal prices in the first half of the current marketing year were considerably higher than those in 1965/66 but in the second half they are likely to be sharply lower than last year. Soybean meal prices (44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur) declined from $82 per ton in October to $73 in May 1967, averaging $79 for the entire period, compared with $75 a year earlier. Prices jumped to $80 in early June during the Mid-East war, and were still relatively high later in the month. Prices during July-September 1967 probably will average sharply below the $95 per ton in those 3 months of 1966. Last year, prices rose to $98 per ton in August, when soybean meal production dropped more than seasonally and meal demand continued strong.

COTTONSEED

Crushing Season Nears Completion;
Oil Stocks Are Above Last Year

Cottonseed crushers purchased 3,748,000 tons during the 1966/67 season, or about 95 percent of the 1966 cottonseed crop. This volume represents a drop of 36 percent from the 5,836,000 tons in 1965. Heavy participation by cotton growers in the 35 percent option of the 1966 Upland Cotton Program reduced plantings sharply in 1966.

Crushings for the 1966/67 marketing year ending July 31 are estimated at 3,750,000 tons--about 35 percent less than last year (table 6). A crush this size will produce 1,250 million pounds of cottonseed oil and 1,775,000 tons of cottonseed meal. Last season, oil production totaled 1,896 million pounds and meal production 2,695,000 tons. Many oil mills had the shortest crushing season in years because of the reduced supply of cottonseed.

Table 5.--Soybean meal: Monthly supply and disposition, 1965-66 and 1966-67

Month	1965-66						1966-67					
	Supply			Disposition			Supply			Disposition		
	Stocks first of month	Production	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports and shipments	Total disposition	Stocks first of month	Production	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports and shipments	Total disposition
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
October	106	1,024	1,130	851	148	999	132	1,070	1,202	872	181	1,053
November	131	1,154	1,285	843	308	1,151	149	1,174	1,323	942	235	1,177
December	133	1,163	1,296	866	335	1,201	146	1,164	1,310	903	271	1,174
January	96	1,192	1,288	905	260	1,164	136	1,189	1,325	921	252	1,173
February	123	1,073	1,197	792	274	1,066	152	1,051	1,203	836	240	1,076
March	131	1,172	1,303	916	236	1,152	127	1,112	1,239	915	222	1,137
April	152	1,040	1,192	810	243	1,053	102	1,112	1,213	834	216	1,050
May	138	1,189	1,327	922	224	1,146	158	1,127	1,285	887	263	1,150
June	182	1,071	1,253	906	172	1,078						
July	174	1,000	1,174	825	131	955						
August	219	971	1,190	861	179	1,041						
September	149	851	1,000	723	146	869						
Total	106	12,901	13,007	10,219	2,656	12,875	132	1/13,100	1/13,231	1/10,500	1/2,550	1/13,050
					Cumulative data							
October	106	1,024	1,130	851	148	999	132	1,070	1,202	872	181	1,053
November		2,178	2,284	1,694	456	2,150		2,244	2,376	1,814	416	2,230
December		3,341	3,447	2,560	791	3,351		3,408	3,540	2,717	687	3,404
January		4,533	4,639	3,465	1,051	4,515		4,597	4,728	3,638	939	4,577
February		5,606	5,712	4,256	1,325	5,581		5,648	5,780	4,474	1,179	5,653
March		6,779	6,885	5,173	1,560	6,733		6,760	6,893	5,389	1,401	6,791
April		7,818	7,924	5,982	1,803	7,785		7,872	8,003	6,222	1,617	7,839
May		9,008	9,114	6,904	2,028	8,932		8,999	9,131	7,110	1,880	8,990
June		10,079	10,185	7,810	2,200	10,010						
July		11,078	11,184	8,635	2,331	10,966						
August		12,050	12,156	9,496	2,510	12,006						
September		12,901	13,007	10,219	2,656	12,875						

1/ Estimate.

The total supply of cottonseed oil for the marketing year ending July 31, 1967, is estimated at 1.5 billion pounds--about a third below 1965/66. Domestic use of cottonseed oil is placed at about 1.1 billion pounds and exports at 0.1 billion pounds. This would leave carryover stocks on August 1, 1967, close to last year's 0.3 billion pounds.

During August-April 1966/67, domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil was 902 million pounds, compared with 1,348 million a year earlier. Usage of cottonseed oil in cooking and salad oils, shortening, and margarine is down sharply from a year ago, due to smaller supplies and relatively high prices. Increased domestic production and use of peanut oil and other fats and oils is providing more competition for use in manufactured oil products.

Exports of cottonseed oil during August-May 1966/67 totaled 72 million pounds, compared with 326 million for the year earlier. Exports to Western Europe, Canada, Morocco, Pakistan, Iran and Japan were off sharply. This reflects increased competition from foreign oils, reduced availability, and comparatively high prices of U.S. cottonseed oil.

Oil Prices Steady This Spring; Stocks Are Higher Than Year Ago

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) declined from 16.6 cents in August 1966 to 12.0 cents in January 1967 and held steady at this level through late-June. The August-June 1966/67 average was 13.0 cents per pound, compared with 12.6 cents the previous year. Higher prices this marketing year have restricted the total disappearance of cottonseed oil, with a resultant increase in stock levels. Stocks of cottonseed oil (crude and refined) on May 1, 1967, totaled 479 million pounds--about 17 percent above this date last year. Cottonseed oil stocks are past their seasonal peak of 514 million pounds on April 1. Cottonseed oil prices probably will remain firm this summer, at a level sharply below the July-September 1966 average of 16 cents per pound.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Production Off A Third; Prices Above Year Ago

Cottonseed meal production during August-May 1966/67 was 1,690,000 tons, compared with 2,513,100 tons a year earlier. This has resulted in a similar reduction in the quantity available for feeding. Cottonseed meal feeding for the year likely will total around 1.8 million tons--down sharply from the 2.7 million in 1965/66. With smaller supplies and higher prices, exports during August-May 1966/67 were only 8,200 tons, compared with 108,500 tons a year ago. Although relatively small, cottonseed meal imports of 47,800 tons during August-April were 58 percent greater than the 30,200 tons imported in the same months of 1965/66.

During August-May 1966/67, cottonseed meal prices (41 percent protein, bulk, Memphis) averaged $79 per ton, compared with $66 a year ago. However, prices declined from $88 per ton in August 1966 to $75 in March-May 1967. With ample supplies of oilseed meals in prospect for this summer, prices probably will be more stable than last year when they were moving upward because of reduced availabilities.

BUTTER

Production Up 10 Percent; Stocks Rise Sharply

Creamery butter production during October-May 1966/67 totaled an estimated 838 million pounds, up 10 percent from the 761 million in the comparable months a year earlier, when output was record low. The gain reflects slightly larger farm marketings of milk, increased imports, and lower use of milkfat in products other than butter. Cow numbers are continuing downward, but so far the decline has been offset by an increase in milk output per cow. Butter production during June-September is expected to continue

Table 6 .--Cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1958-66

Item	Year beginning August								
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
COTTONSEED					Cottonseed				
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	175	100	105	188	280	234	168	156	204
Production	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,237	6,087	3,960
Total supply	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,419	6,426	6,405	6,243	4,164
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	430	487	446	340	342	363	316	296	299
August-May:									
Crushings	4,225	5,172	5,033	5,140	5,504	5,471	5,459	5,350	3,557
Exports	4	8	4	5	10	6	5	8	3
Supply remaining June 1	314	424	508	681	563	586	625	589	305
June-July:									
Crushings	214	319	319	399	329	416	467	384	193
Exports	2/	2/	1	2	2/	2	2	1	2
Season totals									
Crushings	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,833	5,887	5,926	5,734	3,750
Exports	4	8	5	7	10	8	7	9	5
Stocks, July 31	100	105	188	280	234	168	156	204	110
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 3/	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00	48.00
Received by farmers	43.80	38.80	42.60	51.10	47.90	50.70	47.10	46.70	65.90
COTTONSEED OIL					Cottonseed oil				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	168	212	287	250	324	514	624	421	301
Production	1,518	1,861	1,808	1,865	1,942	1,981	1,999	1,896	1,250
Total supply	1,686	2,073	2,095	2,115	2,266	2,495	2,624	2,317	1,551
Disposition									
August-April:									
Domestic disappearance	965	916	1,140	1,038	1,099	1,057	1,182	1,348	902
Exports 4/	52	457	313	327	277	359	558	314	70
Stocks, May 1	414	448	433	513	675	812	583	409	479
April-July:									
Domestic disappearance	167	347	315	283	280	330	321	320	248
Exports 4/	290	65	77	143	97	124	143	34	30
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	1,132	1,263	1,455	1,321	1,379	1,387	1,503	1,668	1,150
Exports 4/	342	522	390	470	374	483	701	348	100
Total distribution	1,474	1,787	1,845	1,791	1,754	1,870	2,204	2,016	1,250
Stocks, July 31	212	287	250	324	514	624	421	301	301
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Crude, tank cars, Valley	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	13.0
COTTONSEED MEAL					Cottonseed meal				
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1 5/	112	116	190	143	134	190	249	168	134
Production	2,061	2,547	2,504	2,506	2,734	2,790	2,770	2,695	1,775
Imports	150	32	43	72	45	33	14	43	75
Total supply	2,323	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,913	3,013	3,033	2,906	1,984
Disposition									
August-April:									
Feed 6/	1,942	2,089	2,111	2,231	2,307	2,306	2,300	2,257	1,633
Exports	6	145	52	7	92	39	96	108	8
Stocks, May 5/	166	189	270	157	200	296	221	190	167
June-July:									
Feed 6/	260	270	427	349	318	403	419	406	217
Exports	2/	2	5	2/	5	16	49	1	---
Season totals:									
Feed 6/	2,202	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,625	2,709	2,720	2,663	1,850
Exports	6	147	57	7	97	55	145	109	8
Total distribution	2,208	2,506	2,595	2,587	2,722	2,764	2,865	2,772	1,858
Stocks, July 31 5/	116	190	143	134	190	249	168	134	126
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Memphis	60.55	55.65	55.10	59.25	65.60	63.35	59.90	68.80	78.00

1/ August-May is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Purchase Price, Basic Grade. 4/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations. 5/ Stocks at processors' plants. 6/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

above the relatively low levels of a year earlier. Accordingly, the 1966/67 marketing year total may be around 1.2 billion pounds--about a tenth above 1965/66 (table 7).

Domestic disappearance of creamery butter is down again this year. During October-April 1966/67, it totaled 671 million pounds--about 11 percent less than the 756 million of a year ago. For the entire 1966/67 marketing year, domestic disappearance is estimated at around 1.1 billion pounds compared with 1.2 billion in 1965/66. Lower butter usage this year than last is attributed mainly to higher butter prices, and lower CCC donations for domestic programs than a year earlier. CCC donations of butter for use in domestic programs are expected to increase from year earlier levels during the last half of 1967. Butter stocks have risen each month--from 32 million on January 1, 1967, to 153 million on June 1, 1967. Most of the rise is in Government holdings which have grown from 11 million pounds on January 1 to 108 million on June 1. Stocks of butter June 1 a year ago were only 53 million pounds. Some further stock accumulation is likely this summer. Carryover stocks of butter next October 1 likely will be double or more the relatively low level of 68 million pounds on October 1, 1966.

Wholesale butter prices (Grade A, 92 score, Chicago) during October-May 1966/67 averaged about 66 1/2 cents per pound compared with 63 cents the year before. The support price until March 31, 1968, will be 68 cents per pound (81 percent of the parity price of 84.0 cents). This is the same support price that went into effect June 30, 1966. Since early December, wholesale butter prices at Chicago have been at the CCC support purchase price of 66.5 cents per pound. Butter prices this summer are expected to continue near the CCC support purchase level. CCC purchases of butter during January-May 1967 were 165 million pounds compared with only 9 million pounds a year ago.

LARD

Output 10 Percent Ahead of 1965/66; Prices Continue Lower

Commercial lard production during October-May 1966/67 is estimated at 1,375 million pounds--about 10 percent more than last year. Hog slaughter was up about 17 percent during this period, but lard yield per hog slaughtered was down over a pound. Hog slaughter this summer is expected to continue above 1966 levels, but by a smaller margin than during the winter and spring. Lard output (including farm) for the entire 1966/67 marketing year is estimated at around 2,050 million pounds compared with 1,900 million the previous year.

Domestic use of lard during October-April 1966/67 was 1,049 million pounds, compared with 983 million a year earlier. Direct use of lard was 8 percent below last year, continuing its long-run downtrend, but this was more than offset by a sharp increase of lard used in manufactured products. Lard used in shortening totaled 326 million pounds during October-April--up 26 percent from last year. Use of lard in margarine was 78 million pounds--an increase of 160 percent. Lard prices this year have been substantially below those of competitive edible vegetable oils. Total domestic disappearance of lard for the entire 1966/67 season is estimated at around 1,775 million pounds--nearly a tenth above 1965/66.

Lard exports and shipments totaled 165 million pounds during October-May, compared with 150 million the same 8 months in 1965/66. The increase was mainly to the United Kingdom which took 82 million pounds this year, compared with 69 million a year ago. Lard exports are likely to continue to show a slight increase over year-earlier levels, as U.S. prices remain more competitive with Continental lard. Total lard exports and shipments for the entire 1966/67 marketing year are estimated around 250 million pounds, compared with 218 million a year earlier.

Table 7.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1957-66

Item	Year beginning October									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Butter	145	146	93	136	238	2/419	2/450	2/188	161	68
Lard	69	46	93	92	100	73	81	68	62	64
Cottonseed oil	146	154	190	217	170	296	488	433	236	202
Soybean oil	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	297	462
Other 3/	49	56	60	78	94	128	206	118	110	178
Sub-total	694	683	734	830	1,279	1,534	2,145	1,385	866	975
Finished products 4/	140	145	172	190	288	480	355	240	206	235
Total food fats and oils	834	828	906	1,021	1,567	2,014	2,500	1,625	1,072	1,210
Imports 3/	70	74	66	81	91	55	73	50	63	70
Production										
Butter	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,489	1,596	1,491	1,454	1,409	1,125	1,225
Lard	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,481	2,468	2,495	2,475	2,205	1,900	2,050
Cottonseed oil 5/	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,930	1,939	2,001	1,833	1,275
Soybean oil	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,146	5,800	5,850
Other 3/ 5/	678	767	771	863	923	1,057	1,208	1,318	1,467	1,550
Sub-total	9,823	10,700	11,102	11,039	11,729	12,064	11,898	12,079	12,125	11,950
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,981	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,800
Total food fats and oils	10,762	11,909	12,654	12,470	13,414	14,047	14,001	14,344	14,889	14,750
Total supply	11,666	12,811	13,626	13,572	15,072	16,116	16,574	16,019	16,024	16,030
Exports 6/										
Butter	36	19	22	9	7/19	7/131	7/319	150	24	10
Lard	461	608	716	513	508	571	706	431	218	250
Cottonseed oil 5/	250	406	506	7/371	7/474	7/392	7/586	643	272	100
Soybean oil	804	930	953	7/721	7/1,308	7/1,165	7/1,106	1,357	947	1,200
Other 3/ 5/	19	34	43	7/40	11	15	147	216	224	200
Adjustment 8/	85	117	88	83	77	93	111	77	64	75
Sub-total	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,397	2,367	2,975	2,874	1,749	1,835
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,800
Total exports	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,082	4,350	5,078	5,139	4,513	4,635
Domestic use										
Butter	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,380	1,400	1,332	1,399	1,288	1,196	1,100
Lard 9/	1,994	2,024	2,008	1,969	1,982	1,904	1,786	1,780	1,676	1,775
Cottonseed oil	1,195	1,147	1,299	1,461	1,352	1,347	1,407	1,555	1,595	1,200
Soybean oil	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,069	4,688	4,750
Other 3/	719	796	773	912	968	1,040	1,230	1,162	1,218	1,325
Adjustment 8/	-85	-117	-88	-83	-77	-93	-111	-77	-64	-75
Total 9/	8,341	8,603	8,739	8,968	9,165	9,154	9,769	9,717	10,309	10,075
Total (calculated net) 10/	8,336	8,576	8,721	8,869	8,973	9,279	9,882	9,820	10,280	
Total use for food 11/	8,145	8,389	8,438	8,562	8,600	8,846	9,605	9,282	9,959	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Per capita, civilian and military 12/										
Butter (fat content)	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	
Other	38.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.7	39.8	42.9	41.2	44.6	
Total (fat content)	45.3	46.0	45.4	45.3	44.8	45.5	48.8	46.5	49.5	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive, safflower and sesame oils. 4/ Shortening, margarine, salad and cooking oils. 5/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 6/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments includes quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 7/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 8/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 9/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 10/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 11/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 12/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) dropped from 10.7 cents per pound in October 1966 to under 8 cents in June 1967, averaging about 9 cents for the period, compared with 12.0 cents the same months in 1965/66. The decline reflects the increased lard production this year and higher stocks, along with the general price decline in food fats and oils. Lard stocks increased steadily from 64 million pounds on October 1 to 135 million on May 1, 1967. On May 1 last year, lard stocks were 94 million pounds. Lard prices probably will continue below last year, averaging well under the 11.7 cents in June-September 1966.

EDIBLE TALLOW

Production Up 11 Percent; Prices Drop As Stocks Rise

Edible tallow production during October-April 1966/67 was a record 358 million pounds--11 percent more than last year. Output for the entire marketing year probably will exceed 600 million pounds, compared with 551 million in 1965/66.

The production of edible tallow has more than doubled during the past decade, rising from 259 million pounds in 1956/57 to 551 million in 1965/66. This reflects both an increase in cattle slaughter and higher yields of edible fat per head. The volume of cattle slaughter limits the amount of beef fat available for rendering. By law, raw fat for rendering into edible tallow must come from federally inspected cattle, and must be handled and processed under Government regulations.

The shortening industry utilizes over 85 percent of U.S. produced edible tallow. Improved technology in the use of edible tallow as a shortening ingredient and increased consumer acceptance of meat fat shortening have contributed to increased use.

Domestic disappearance of edible tallow during October-April 1966/67 totaled 320 million pounds--about 7 percent more than a year earlier. As output was greater than use during this period, stocks rose from 40 million pounds on October 1, 1966, to 76 million on May 1, 1967. Domestic use for the entire 1966/67 marketing year is estimated at around 560 million pounds, compared with 530 million a year ago.

Prices of edible tallow (loose, Chicago) declined from 10.6 cents per pound in October 1966 to under 7 cents in June 1967, averaging 8.8 cents for the entire period compared with 11.9 cents the previous year. Edible tallow competes directly with lard for use in manufactured food products. In recent years, the price of edible tallow has closely followed lard prices (the predominant edible animal fat), with virtually no difference in their average price levels.

CORN OIL

Output Off Slightly; Prices Down Sharply from 1966 High

Production of corn oil for the 1966/67 marketing year that started October 1 is estimated at around 440 million pounds, compared with 450 million the previous year. Imports for the year likely will be considerably below the 10 million pounds brought in during 1965/66. Corn oil output, mainly a byproduct of the corn refining (or wet milling) industry, is determined by the demand for primary corn-milled products, such as corn starch, rather than the demand for corn oil. The volume of corn ground by wet millers during October-April 1966/67 totaled 115.9 million bushels compared with 117.3 million a year earlier. Total corn oil production during this same period was 256 million pounds, compared with 261 million in 1965/66 (see table 20).

Domestic use of corn oil continues mainly as a salad and cooking oil. But since 1958, use in margarine has expanded sharply and now accounts for over a third of the total domestic use of corn oil. During October-April 1966/67, domestic use of corn oil was 256 million pounds compared with 258 million the year before. Cooking and salad oil utilized 50 percent of the total and margarine 41 percent. Corn oil exports during October-May 1966/67 were 9 million pounds, compared with none the year before.

Corn oil prices (crude, Decatur) declined rather steadily from the high-level of 20.7 cents per pound in February 1966 to 12 cents in June 1967. The sharp decline is attributed to (1) increased corn oil imports, (2) a buildup in corn oil stocks, (3) some resistance to high prices by domestic users of corn oil, and (4) the general drop in food fats and oils prices. Corn oil prices during October-June 1966/67 averaged 13 cents per pound compared with 17 cents the year before.

Corn oil stocks (crude and refined) rose from 26 million on January 1, 1966, to 63 million on August 1, 1966. Since then, stocks have generally declined to 49 million pounds on May 1, 1967, compared with 40 million the same date last year.

PEANUTS

Peanut Crushings Higher; 1967 Price Support Unchanged

The 1966 peanut crop totaled a record 2,411 million pounds (net weight, farmers' stock basis)--about 1 percent above 1965. As in recent years, roughly one-fifth of the 1966 crop was placed under the support loan program, and most of these peanuts have been acquired by CCC. In addition, another 178 million pounds of shelled peanuts have been acquired by the CCC under the sheller purchase program.

During August-May 1966/67, reported use of shelled peanuts in primary edible products totaled 792 million pounds--about the same as a year ago. A drop in peanut butter production kept total usage at last year's rate, since use in most of the major products is up. Civilian consumption of shelled peanuts for all of 1966/67 is expected to average around 5.6 pounds per person--about the same as a year ago.

Shelled peanuts crushed for oil and meal totaled 335 million pounds during August-May 1966/67--9 percent above the year earlier period. Crushings for the entire year are expected to total around 400 million pounds, compared with 374 million in 1965/66.

On May 11, 1967, USDA announced that 1967-crop peanuts will be supported at a minimum national average loan rate of $227 per ton (11.35 cents per pound)--the same as in 1966. This minimum national average price will not be decreased; however, it may be increased if a combination of the parity price and the supply percentage on August 1, 1967 (beginning of the marketing year), results in a higher legal minimum support price. Support by types is as follows: Virginia, $239.86; Runner; $214.24; Southeast Spanish, $231.98; Southwest Spanish, $222.70; and Valencia (suitable for cleaning and roasting), $239.86. Price support will be available through loans and purchases. Peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect since 1949. The marketing agreement program to regulate the quality of peanuts marketed by handlers for edible use also is being continued in 1967. This program was started with 1965-crop peanuts.

FLAXSEED

Flaxseed and Linseed Meal Prices Up From Year Ago

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis) during the 1966/67 marketing year ended June 30 averaged $3.17 per bushel--10 cents above 1965/66 and slightly above the 1966 terminal (Minneapolis) support rate of $3.15 per bushel. Linseed oil prices (raw, tanks, Minneapolis) averaged 12.8 cents per pound--about the same as in 1965/66. Linseed meal (34 percent protein, Minneapolis) averaged $76 per ton--about $6 more than in 1965/66.

Flaxseed supplies for the 1966/67 marketing year just ended totaled 39 million bushels--7 million below 1965/66. Crushings are placed at 19-20 million bushels (June estimated), compared with 22.7 million the year before. Exports were placed at 7 million bushels--around 2 million above the year previous. Another 2 million bushels were used for seeding the 1967 crop. Based on these estimates, carryover stocks on July 1, 1967, may be

around 10 million bushels--down from the 15 million of July 1, 1966. In addition, CCC still is holding, on a comingled basis, 80 million pounds of linseed oil (the equivalent of 4 million bushels of flaxseed) acquired through a toll crush program for 1963-crop flaxseed.

During 1966/67, farmers placed 1.9 million bushels of flaxseed under the price support program, compared with 11.1 million the year before. Of this total, CCC may have acquired around 1 million bushels, compared with 9.5 million in 1965/66.

Domestic disappearance of linseed oil in 1966/67 is estimated at around 325 million pounds, compared with 336 million in 1965/66. Linseed oil exports for the marketing year are estimated at around 115 million pounds, compared with 84 million in 1965/66.

During 1966/67, about 7 million bushels of flaxseed and 88 million pounds of linseed oil were registered for export under the Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Export Program. Under this program, CCC originally made export subsidy payments in kind and more recently in cash. The export subsidy (the difference between U.S. and world prices) averaged around 35 cents per bushel on flaxseed and 2 cents per pound on linseed oil. On June 6, 1967, CCC announced that export payment for flaxseed and linseed oil would be suspended until further notice.

The 1967 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.90 per bushel, the same as for the past 5 years. As in the past, the program will be carried out through warehouse and farm-stored loans and purchases. Loans will mature on May 31, 1968, in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and on April 30, 1968, in all other States except Texas, which has a special purchase program. Loans are available up to 30 days prior to the loan maturity dates.

INEDIBLE TALLOW

Disappearance Ahead of Last Year, But Stocks Rise to Record Level

Inedible tallow and grease production during 1966/67 is placed at 4.7 billion pounds--about 7 percent above the 4.4 billion of 1965/66. The increase stems primarily from increased cattle and hog slaughter. Also, cattle are being slaughtered at heavier weights this marketing year.

During 1966/67, domestic disappearance of inedible tallow is expected to total 2.5 billion pounds and exports around 2.2 billion pounds--up 5 and 10 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Lower prices for inedible tallow have stimulated demand, at home and abroad. Nevertheless, on May 1, 1967, inedible tallow stocks totaled 498 million pounds--the highest of record, and one-fifth above the 414 million of May 1, 1966.

During October-April 1966/67, domestic disappearance totaled 1,424 million pounds--6 percent above the 1,341 million pounds for the same period a year ago. Usage in animal feeds, soap, fatty acids, and lubricants was up. Use in animal feeds now accounts for around one-third of the total quantity used domestically; soap, a little over one-fourth; fatty acids, around one-fourth; and the balance, in lubricants and other industrial uses.

Inedible tallow and grease exports (including shipments) during October-May totaled 1,430 million pounds--up 7 percent from the 1,340 million for the comparable period a year ago. About one-fourth of these exports have gone to Japan, our largest single dollar market. Other major countries taking inedible tallow this season are the Netherlands, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and West Germany. Exports under P.L. 480 also are up from last year. During October-May 1966/67, around 26 million pounds were shipped under Title IV.

Of this quantity , 20 million pounds were taken by China (Taiwan) and the balance by Columbia. As of June 1967, about another 220 million pounds remained to be shipped under P.L. 480 programs. In 1965/66 exports under these programs were negligible. Inedible tallow is one of the lowest-priced fats moving in world trade, and the United States accounts for around 70 percent of total world exports.

Inedible tallow prices (prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago) declined steadily from 6.5 cents per pound in October 1966 to under 5 cents in June 1967, averaging 5.6 cents for the period. Prices in late June at 4.8 cents were 2.2 cents below June 1966.

TUNG OIL

Stocks at Post-War High;
CCC Sales Are Small

Tung oil production in 1966/67 is estimated at 25 million pounds, compared with 10 million in 1965/66. Unfavorable weather conditions and labor shortages in the tung belt adversely affected harvesting of the 1966 nut crop, somewhat reducing prospects for tung oil.

During November-April 1966/67, tung oil imports totaled 14 million pounds--the same as a year ago. For the entire 1966/67 marketing year, imports may be down slightly from the 28 million in 1965/66.

Total 1966/67 U.S. supplies of tung oil (1966 production, stocks, and imports) are placed at 103 million pounds--13 million pounds above 1965/66. Approximately one-half of this total was carryover stocks last November 1. Tung oil supplies this year are the largest since 1958/59, when they totaled 107 million pounds. May 1 stocks were 76 million pounds--up nearly 50 percent from last May 1 to a post-war record peak.

Factory consumption of tung oil during November-April 1966/67 totaled 14 million pounds, compared with 16 million a year ago. For the entire marketing year, domestic disappearance is placed at 36 million pounds--about the same as in 1965/66.

As of June 1, 1967, around 22 million pounds of 1966 crop tung oil were under the CCC price support program. About 31 million pounds were under extended loan. In addition, CCC as of June 20 also owned about 12 million pounds, making the combined total owned or under loan about 65 million pounds. Loans on 1966-crop tung oil are available through September 30, 1967.

From October 1966 through late June 1967, CCC sold 4.1 million pounds of 1963-crop tung oil (including foots) on competitive bids for unrestricted use. CCC sales prices have generally declined from 18.0 cents per pound to 11.5 cents. The oil is marketed by USDA in cooperation with the National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative, Inc., Poplarville, Mississippi. Offers of 1,000,000 pounds are made semi-monthly. These sales are setting the market price for tung oil in the United States and reflect the world price situation.

Based on the latest information available, 1966/67 tung oil production in South America is expected to total around 75 million pounds, compared with 30 million in 1965/66. However, production in 1967/68 is expected to be down sharply, especially in Argentina. Informed sources indicate that many trees in that country are infected with the disease "Rosellinia Nocatrix". According to reports, the infection already has taken a heavy toll of trees on some plantations. Around three-fifths of total U.S. imports of tung oil come from Argentina.

On June 12, 1967, USDA announced that prices to growers of the 1967 crop of tung nuts will be supported at not less than $63.34 per ton (67.8 percent of the June 1967 parity price of $93.40 per ton), with an equivalent support of 24 cents per pound for tung oil. The 1967 support is the same as last year. The program will be carried out through nonrecourse warehouse storage loans on tung oil to

eligible producers from November 1, 1967, through September 30, 1968. Individual producer loans on tung oil not redeemed by October 31, 1968, will be continued in a pool which will be handled by the National Tung Oil Marketing Cooperative Inc.

NONFOOD FATS

Per Capita Use Up 2 Pounds In 1966

Domestic nonfood uses of fats and oils in calendar 1966 have been placed at 5.4 billion pounds, up a tenth from 1965 to a new record. On a per capita basis, the nonfood rate was 27.7 pounds compared with 25.4 pounds in 1965. The increase was almost entirely in the "other industrial" products. Soap usage in 1966 was 3.7 pounds per person, the same as in 1965 when it was the lowest of record. The drying oil rate continued steady--at 4.8 pounds--as it had in the past 6 years. (See tables 8 through 13 for 1966 statistics with comparisons).

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REPRINTS ARE AVAILABLE OF SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Because of their lasting and widespread interest, special articles appearing in the Fats and Oils Situation are reprinted, and become a part of the ERS series. Some of the more recent papers are:

Fatty Acids: An Expanding Market for Fats and Oils, by George W. Kromer, ERS-345, April 1967.

Oilseed Meals: Postwar Trends in Production and Use, by Stanley A. Gazelle. ERS-339, January 1967.

Factors Affecting Soybean Oil and Meal Yields, by George W. Kromer. ERS-338, January 1967.

U.S. Cottonseed Industry Adjusting to Short 1966 Crop, by George W. Kromer. ERS-307, August 1966.

Butter and Lard: Factors Associated With the Current Downtrend in Production, by George W. Kromer. ERS-289, March 1966.

Trends in Corn Oil Production and Use, 1947-65, by George W. Kromer. ERS-280 January 1966.

Growth in U.S. Soybean Processing Capacity, by George W. Kromer. ERS-269, November 1965.

Trends in U.S. Peanut Acreage, Production and Usage, 1947-65, by George W. Kromer. ERS-244, June 1965.

Copies may be obtained by writing to Division of Information, Office of Management Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250

The next issue of the Fats and Oils Situation is scheduled for release on September 28, 1967. The last issue this year is scheduled for release on November 9 (Outlook issue).

Table 8.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by product, total and per person, 1925-66

Year	Soap 1/		Drying oil 2/		Other industrial 1/ 3/		Total	
	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person	Total	Per person
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average								
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.0	3,085	23.4
1941	2,302	17.3	1,079	8.1	633	4.7	4,014	30.1
1942	2,033	15.1	973	7.2	660	4.9	3,666	27.2
1943	1,956	14.3	890	6.5	822	6.0	3,668	26.8
1944	2,215	16.0	917	6.6	856	6.2	3,989	28.8
1945	1,995	14.3	874	6.2	1,001	7.2	3,870	27.7
1946	1,762	12.5	934	6.6	879	6.2	3,575	25.3
1947	2,261	15.7	1,017	7.1	890	6.2	4,168	29.0
1948	2,060	14.1	1,081	7.4	843	5.7	3,984	27.2
1949	1,778	11.9	974	6.5	864	5.8	3,616	24.2
1950	1,822	12.0	1,178	7.8	1,177	7.7	4,177	27.5
1951	1,537	10.0	1,151	7.5	1,239	8.0	3,927	25.5
1952	1,384	8.8	1,033	6.6	1,256	8.0	3,672	23.4
1953	1,320	8.3	1,086	6.8	1,299	8.1	3,707	23.2
1954	1,197	7.4	1,018	6.3	1,370	8.4	3,585	22.1
1955	1,136	6.9	1,124	6.8	1,650	10.0	3,910	23.7
1956	1,058	6.3	1,107	6.6	1,860	11.1	4,025	23.9
1957	1,010	5.9	1,032	6.0	1,980	11.6	4,022	23.5
1958	928	5.3	934	5.4	2,198	12.6	4,060	23.3
1959	876	4.9	924	5.2	2,499	14.1	4,299	24.3
1960	872	4.8	833	4.6	2,627	14.6	4,331	24.1
1961	838	4.6	855	4.7	2,572	14.1	4,265	23.3
1962	782	4.2	876	4.7	3,104	16.6	4,762	25.5
1963	783	4.1	860	4.5	3,186	16.8	4,829	25.5
1964	786	4.1	903	4.7	3,366	17.5	5,055	26.3
1965	718	3.7	909	4.7	3,317	17.0	4,944	25.4
1966 4/	732	3.7	937	4.8	3,774	19.2	5,442	27.7

1/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks. 2/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings. 3/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products. 4/ Preliminary.
Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 9.--Nonfood products: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-66

Year	Inedible tallow and grease	Linseed oil	Tall oil	Coconut oil	Soybean oil	Fish and marine oil	Castor oil	Tung oil	Palm oil	Other	Total 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29	746	752	---	343	7	80	55	94	146	395	2,618
1930-34	804	434	---	364	17	81	45	97	194	385	2,421
1935-39	949	517	---	345	43	131	61	118	153	535	2,852
1940	1,234	589	---	434	92	216	90	67	121	242	3,085
1941	1,649	814	41	532	124	216	157	69	185	227	4,014
1942	1,854	830	57	165	112	172	155	12	95	214	3,666
1943	1,759	768	119	195	162	195	99	12	64	295	3,668
1944	1,923	701	154	202	123	199	200	10	61	416	3,989
1945	1,839	639	190	158	133	266	164	23	72	386	3,870
1946	1,677	680	196	279	172	146	95	36	51	243	3,575
1947	1,882	575	177	661	270	168	116	106	43	170	4,168
1948	1,782	600	214	534	270	110	128	130	48	167	3,984
1949	1,666	443	186	398	321	142	130	103	42	185	3,616
1950	1,807	594	287	428	323	143	181	109	43	262	4,177
1951	1,660	699	323	380	306	131	174	61	44	149	3,927
1952	1,541	553	270	370	388	116	182	51	44	157	3,672
1953	1,568	556	280	339	368	112	169	51	39	225	3,707
1954	1,559	515	331	357	331	60	138	48	61	184	3,585
1955	1,635	526	508	364	341	68	134	51	59	223	3,910
1956	1,686	537	599	386	351	108	121	51	46	139	4,025
1957	1,815	454	560	383	321	108	138	48	42	153	4,022
1958	1,805	441	651	376	329	96	113	41	47	161	4,060
1959	1,775	459	749	458	359	91	130	48	33	197	4,299
1960	1,832	364	794	459	362	135	131	40	30	184	4,331
1961	1,737	374	774	486	342	154	123	40	37	198	4,265
1962	2,163	381	839	503	365	150	127	34	31	169	4,762
1963	2,206	394	892	533	385	89	131	31	27	140	4,829
1964	2,302	377	1,003	539	392	92	153	31	26	141	5,055
1965	2,210	340	1,027	492	420	114	151	34	17	139	4,944
1966 2/	2,440	333	1,188	487	474	175	160	31	11	143	5,442

1/ Adjusted for foreign trade and change in stocks. 2/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.--Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935-66

Year	Supply: Estimated sales 1/: Soap 2/	Supply: Estimated sales 1/: Synthetic detergents 3/	Supply: Imports of soap	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports and shipments of soap 4/	Disposition: Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military excluding relief 6/	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita: Soap	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita: Synthetic detergents
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	3,105	10	7	3,122	66	---	---	3,057	24	24	7/
1940	3,273	30	5	3,308	67	---	---	3,241	25	25	7/
1941	3,886	40	11	3,937	84	1	50	3,802	29	29	7/
1942	3,652	50	4	3,706	59	2	120	3,525	27	27	7/
1943	3,597	75	8	3,680	59	22	350	3,249	26	25	1
1944	4,142	125	1	4,268	52	89	400	3,727	30	29	1
1945	3,911	150	3	4,064	129	94	400	3,441	28	27	1
1946	3,085	275	8	3,368	157	72	70	3,069	23	21	2
1947	3,650	408	1	4,059	138	47	40	3,834	27	24	3
1948	3,180	636	1	3,817	92	50	34	3,641	25	21	4
1949	2,985	864	1	3,850	80	46	40	3,684	25	19	6
1950	2,958	1,443	1	4,402	76	59	40	4,227	28	19	9
1951	2,510	1,565	1	4,076	69	104	50	3,853	26	16	10
1952	2,275	1,856	1	4,132	65	88	93	3,886	26	14	12
1953	1,986	2,118	1	4,105	63	94	95	3,853	25	12	13
1954	1,751	2,468	1	4,220	59	68	85	4,008	26	11	15
1955	1,645	2,780	1	4,426	55	105	78	4,188	26	10	16
1956	1,599	3,230	1	4,830	59	117	78	4,576	28	9	19
1957	1,496	3,500	2	4,998	66	112	84	4,726	29	9	20
1958	1,409	3,550	1	4,960	39	115	73	4,733	28	8	20
1959	1,284	3,820	2	5,106	34	151	73	4,848	28	7	21
1960	1,277	3,940	2	5,219	47	157	72	4,943	29	7	21
1961	1,213	4,110	2	5,325	33	154	75	5,063	29	7	22
1962	1,240	4,420	2	5,662	30	172	87	5,373	30	7	23
1963	1,221	4,540	2	5,763	31	175	81	5,476	30	7	23
1964	1,162	4,730	3	5,895	22	194	84	5,595	31	7	24
1965	1,162	4,870	4	6,036	52	200	84	5,700	31	7	24
1966 8/	1,158	5,000	3	6,161	58	218	96	5,789	30	6	24

1/ Based on estimates of the Soap and Detergent Association. Data are on the built, finished-weight basis. 2/ Excludes scouring cleansers and liquid soaps. 3/ Includes only those solids and liquids with end-uses and characteristics similar to soap. Excludes scouring cleansers and shampoos where possible. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R.F.C. through 1954. Estimated by ERS since then. 6/ Estimates based on part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Soap: Fats and oils used, by kind, 1925-66 1/

Year	Inedible tallow and greases	Whale and fish oils	Palm oil	Coconut oil	Palm kernel oil	Other hard oils 2/	Soft oils 3/	Secondary fats and oils 4/	Rosin	Tall oil	Total saponifiable materials
Average	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1925-29	684	125	133	314	56	7	92	162	94	---	1,666
1930-34	695	107	175	332	17	4	64	171	106	---	1,670
1935-39	787	160	100	304	42	15	54	200	110	---	1,771
1940	1,043	108	85	397	5/	43	47	170	80	---	1,972
1941	1,368	76	130	484	1	35	50	190	105	---	2,438
1942	1,528	72	56	140	1	20	53	190	99	---	2,160
1943	1,360	45	33	142	2	121	27	270	120	11	2,130
1944	1,530	51	20	132	4	243	28	303	193	29	2,534
1945	1,364	114	24	59	32	152	11	364	122	30	2,273
1946	1,210	40	7	185	19	46	16	335	75	25	1,957
1947	1,526	43	1	511	5/	28	9	227	80	16	2,443
1948	1,451	35	1	417	3	25	9	181	53	18	2,193
1949	1,346	10	1	282	5/	27	10	156	40	14	1,887
1950	1,363	1	3	257	5/	66	9	174	43	13	1,929
1951	1,195	---	3	197	---	41	9	149	38	22	1,654
1952	1,084	---	3	204	5/	5	8	137	30	15	1,485
1953	1,026	5/	4	175	23	5/	6	135	20	14	1,403
1954	907	---	8	175	6	5/	5	135	19	12	1,267
1955	864	---	12	173	5	5	6	116	18	14	1,213
1956	813	5/	4	177	1	2	3	102	16	17	1,135
1957	789	---	2	173	---	1	1	98	9	12	1,086
1958	727	---	1	161	---	---	1	86	7	12	995
1959	729	---	5	144	11	---	1	34	6	23	953
1960	746	---	10	145	12	---	---	23	3	15	953
1961	721	---	---	140	14	---	---	23	5/	12	911
1962	683	---	1	141	5	---	1	19	---	10	859
1963	684	---	1	150	---	---	---	16	---	9	861
1964	691	---	---	158	---	---	---	19	---	8	875
1965	651	---	---	145	---	---	---	16	---	9	820
1966	667	---	---	150	---	---	---	13	---	9	839

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Includes beef fats, vegetable tallow and babassu. 3/ Includes the following oils: Soybean, cottonseed, corn, castor, peanut, olive inedible and foots, edible olive, neatsfoot, linseed, perilla, sesame, tung and "other vegetable oils". 4/ Includes inedible animal stearin, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stocks, red oil, stearic acid and other fatty acids. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Surface coatings: Production and fats and oils and plastics used, 1931-66

Year	Production of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		Use of fats and oils			Use of plastics 3/		Drying oil-plastic usage ratio
	Total 1/	Containing drying oils	Total 2/	Per gallon: All paints and varnishes	Per gallon: Containing drying oils	Total	Per gallon	
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Ratio
Average:								
1931-34	201	140	474	2.4	3.4	---	---	---
1935-39	298	208	641	2.2	3.1	---	---	---
1940	336	231	652	1.9	2.8	115	.3	5.7
1941	438	303	875	2.0	2.9	189	.4	4.6
1942	405	291	775	1.9	2.7	148	.4	5.2
1943	434	313	700	1.6	2.2	249	.6	2.8
1944	473	349	694	1.5	2.0	291	.6	2.4
1945	493	358	644	1.3	1.8	309	.6	2.1
1946	586	413	683	1.2	1.7	398	.7	1.7
1947	582	399	706	1.2	1.8	453	.8	1.6
1948	577	396	766	1.3	1.9	467	.8	1.6
1949	525	349	731	1.4	1.9	519	1.0	1.4
1950	641	432	873	1.4	1.8	646	1.1	1.4
1951	590	389	887	1.5	1.9	740	1.3	1.2
1952	583	374	809	1.4	1.8	729	1.3	1.1
1953	665	381	868	1.3	2.0	803	1.2	1.1
1954	636	375	815	1.3	1.8	770	1.2	1.1
1955	721	371	842	1.2	1.8	918	1.3	.9
1956	695	371	858	1.2	1.9	825	1.2	1.0
1957	648	353	795	1.2	1.8	887	1.3	.9
1958	595	367	731	1.2	1.6	880	1.5	.8
1959	650	4/	791	1.2	4/	989	1.5	.8
1960	663	4/	716	1.1	4/	974	1.5	.7
1961	623	4/	744	1.2	4/	980	1.6	.8
1962	643	4/	763	1.2	4/	1,079	1.7	.7
1963	678	4/	727	1.1	4/	1,102	1.6	.7
1964	725	4/	786	1.1	4/	1,172	1.6	.7
1965	775	4/	790	1.0	4/	1,252	1.6	.6
1966	837	4/	810	1.0	4/	4/	4/	4/

1/ Production of surface coatings are estimates of Stanford Research Institute, Chemcial Economic Handbook prior to 1958. Beginning in 1958 Census data represent U.S. total. 2/ Includes an estimated 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins which end up in protective coatings. 3/ Stanford Research Institute, Chemical Economic Handbook. 4/ Not available.

Table 13.--Fats and oils used in drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-66

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	--	5	--	--	--	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	--	17	3	--	--	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	--	--	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	--	--	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	--	--	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	--	--	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	--	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	--	24	60	70	1,178
1951	665	194	61	28	38	12	--	12	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	--	11	50	87	1,033
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	--	13	69	93	1,086
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	--	16	60	116	1,017
1955	504	226	51	33	63	12	--	24	89	123	1,125
1956	513	194	51	32	73	11	--	20	67	146	1,107
1957	437	191	48	33	79	11	--	13	93	128	1,032
1958	427	158	41	30	64	10	--	12	81	111	934
1959	448	184	46	21	83	9	--	13	35	84	2/924
1960	351	172	38	49	85	15	--	7	31	86	2/833
1961	365	163	38	73	75	7	--	6	32	96	2/855
1962	374	166	32	70	77	16	--	9	28	104	2/876
1963	382	179	31	22	83	5	--	17	31	105	2/860
1964	372	188	31	42	111	10	--	23	24	102	2/903
1965	328	208	34	80	107	8	--	4	23	117	2/909
1966 3/	324	208	31	134	92	8	--	1	15	114	2/937

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Excludes fats and oils used in fatty acids, many of which are used in drying oil products. 3/ Preliminary. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

GLYCERINE: DEMAND STRONG FOR LIMITED SUPPLIES

By
George W. Kromer

U.S. production of glycerine has approximately doubled since 1952, rising from 188 million pounds that year to a record 355 million pounds in 1966. A further increase to around 370 million pounds is forecast for 1967 (table 14). During this period, natural glycerine (produced from fats and oils) held fairly steady, while synthetic glycerine (produced from chemical industry feed-stocks) increased more than four-fold. Over 50 soapmakers, fat-splitters, and chemical companies produce glycerine in this country.

Glycerine was originally a by-product of soap and candle manufacture; but glycerine output from fat splitting and fatty alcohol manufacture has become increasingly important. Synthetic glycerine (from propylene) was first produced commercially in 1948. Since that time, production has grown until it now accounts for about three-fifths of the total U.S. production. (See cover chart.) Most of the increase in future production of glycerine is expected to be of the synthetic type.

Domestic disappearance of glycerine over the past 15 years has increased at an average annual rate of around 3 percent. Another slight increase is forecast for 1967. Continuing strong demand and limited supplies have resulted in glycerine price increases of about one-third since 1963.

Pure glycerine is a clear, odorless, syrupy liquid.1/ Over 1,500 uses indicate its versatility in all areas of industry. The major market outlets for glycerine are in the manufacture of alkyd resins, cellophane, drugs and cosmetics, tobacco, food and beverages, explosives, and polyurethanes.

RAW MATERIALS FOR GLYCERINE PRODUCTION

Historically, natural glycerine has been produced as a byproduct from fats and oils used in soap manufacture.2/ Coconut, palm kernel, cottonseed, soybean, and olive oils usually yield more glycerine than animal fats such as tallow and lard. Although soap production has declined sharply from 2.3 billion pounds in 1952 to 1.2 billion in 1966, due to increased use of synthetic detergents, there has not been a proportionate drop in natural glycerine output.

As may be seen in table 15, natural glycerine production during 1952-66 averaged about 10 percent of total soap production. However, the percentage trended upward from just under 7 percent in 1952 to over 13 percent in 1966. The rising glycerine/soap ratio is attributed to increased use of higher grade fats and improved techniques in soap-making, and the recovery of natural glycerine from fatty alcohols.

A technological change in soap making has simplified and reduced the cost of reclaiming byproduct glycerine. The old "soap-kettle" technique has been replaced by production from fatty acids obtained from hydrolysis of fats and oils. Around the same time, the supply of natural glycerine was supplemented from the manufacture of fatty alcohols which also yields byproduct glycerine. Fatty alcohols are

1/ This paper is concerned with commercially-produced glycerine, which normally contains 95% or more, of glycerol and a small percentage of water. Glycerine also occurs naturally in foods, both combined (as in fats) and in the free state (in fermentation products, such as beer and wine).

2/ Glycerine can also be produced by fermentation of sugar. The product is of poor quality and requires much refining. This process is not used in the United States.

Table 14.--Glycerine 1/: Supply and disposition, 1952-67

Year	Supply				Disposition	
	Production	Imports	Stocks, January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1952	188	15	56	259	9	212
1953	215	35	38	288	4	224
1954	207	14	60	281	17	222
1955	228	27	42	297	10	236
1956	244	18	52	314	10	237
1957	240	27	67	334	10	243
1958	214	18	81	313	17	255
1959	268	10	41	319	21	260
1960	302	15	38	355	20	278
1961	279	15	56	350	16	266
1962	249	9	69	327	13	257
1963	303	2	58	363	31	291
1964	328	9	41	378	28	289
1965	347	4	61	412	52	312
1966	355	4	48	407	43	325
1967 2/	370	8	39	417	32	335
1968 2/			50			

1/ 100 percent glycerol basis.
2/ ERS forecast.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Soap and natural glycerine production, 1952-66

Year	Production 1/		Glycerine as percent of soap	Year	Production 1/		Glycerine as percent of soap
	Soap	Natural glycerine			Soap	Natural glycerine	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1952	2,275	152	6.7	1960	1,277	151	11.8
1953	1,986	172	8.7	1961	1,213	138	11.4
1954	1,751	147	8.4	1962	1,240	131	10.6
1955	1,645	148	9.0	1963	1,221	141	11.5
1956	1,599	143	8.9	1964	1,162	150	12.9
1957	1,496	135	9.0	1965	1,162	145	12.5
1958	1,409	132	9.4	1966	1,158	155	13.4
1959	1,284	149	11.6	1952-66 avg.	1,459	146	10.0

1/ Based on estimates of the Soap and Detergent Association.

used in the production of synthetic detergents and have gained wide use, because of the beneficial biodegradable properties of the detergents made from them.

Synthetic glycerine is produced from chemical industry feedstocks (from the basic one, chlorine, and extending through allyl chloride and epichlorohydrin). The supply of feedstocks from precursors appears to be more of a limiting factor in synthetic glycerine production then inadequate capacity for the end-product. The chemical industry is currently expanding plant capacity for the manufacture of intermediates.

Production of natural glycerine during 1952-66 ranged between 131 million and 155 million pounds annually (except for 172 million in 1953). In recent years it has been running around 150 million pounds (table 16). In sharp contrast, synthetic glycerine output has trended upward from 36 million pounds to about 200 million in 1965 and 1966. In 1952, synthetics accounted for nearly 20 percent of the total glycerine production of 188 million pounds but in 1966 they comprised almost 60 percent of the 355 million pounds total output.

GLYCERINE USAGE SHOWS STEADY GROWTH RATE

Natural and synthetic glycerine are used interchangeably by industry. Total domestic disappearance of glycerine has increased rather steadily from 212 million pounds in 1952 to a record 325 million pounds in 1966. The rate of increase averaged about 3 percent per year for the entire 1952-66 period. However, all market outlets for glycerine have not shared in this growth. (See figure 1 below). Detailed data on the use of glycerine in end-products are not available from the Bureau of the Census. However, some end-use estimates for 1961-66 have been developed by the Glycerine Producers' Association, a Division of the Soap and Detergent Association (SDA). These are shown in Table 17.

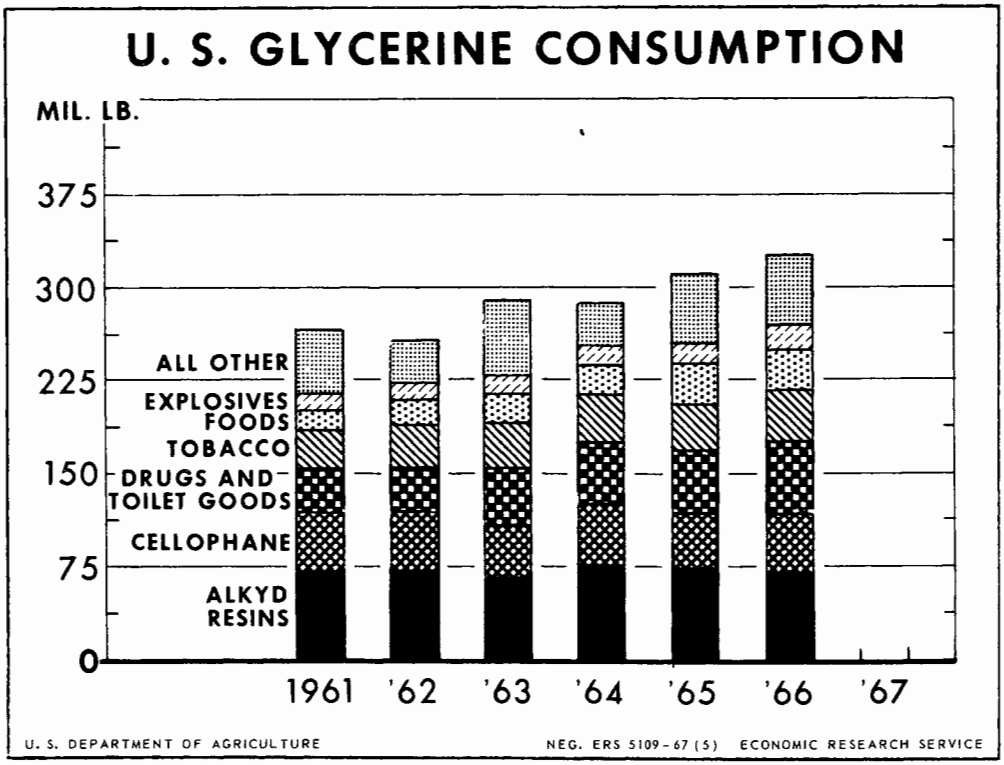

Figure 1

Table 16.--U.S. production of natural and synthetic glycerine, actual and percentage, 1952-66

Year	Production			Percentage distribution		Production as percentage of preceding year		
	Natural 1/	Synthetic 1/	Total	Natural	Synthetic	Natural	Synthetic	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1952	152	36	188	81	19	89	90	89
1953	172	43	215	80	20	113	119	114
1954	147	60	207	71	29	85	139	96
1955	148	80	228	65	35	101	133	110
1956	143	101	244	59	41	97	126	107
1957	135	105	240	56	44	94	104	98
1958	132	81	214	62	38	98	77	89
1959	149	118	268	56	44	113	146	125
1960	151	150	302	50	50	101	127	113
1961	138	141	279	49	51	91	94	92
1962	131	118	249	53	47	95	84	89
1963	141	161	303	47	53	108	136	122
1964	150	178	328	46	54	106	110	108
1965	145	201	347	42	58	97	113	106
1966 2/	155	200	355	44	56	107	100	102
1967			3/370					
1952-66 avg.	146	118	264	55	45	100	113	104

1/ Estimates of the Soap and Detergent Association.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ ERS Forecast.

Table 17.--Estimated consumption of glycerine, by end-product groups, 1961-66 1/

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Alkyds	70	70	65	75	73	70
Tobacco	30	35	38	40	42	43
Cellophane	50	50	44	50	45	45
Explosives	15	15	15	15	18	23
Drugs and Toilet Goods (Including Toothpaste)	35	35	45	46	48	60
Foods and Monoglycerides	14	15	22	23	26	30
Urethane Foams			9	10	13	14
Triacetin (Plasticizer)			3	3	4	4
Miscellaneous	52	37	50	27	43	36
Total	266	257	291	289	312	325

1/ Estimates of the Glycerine Producers' Association.

The largest single market outlet for glycerine takes advantage of its chemical properties in making alkyd resins for paints and protective coatings. Glycerine's physical properties are its moistening, lubricating, and softening characteristics and thus is used in conditioning tobacco, pharmaceuticals, perfumes and scores of other products. In food processing, edible monoglycerides are used as emulsifiers and stabilizers for many products.

Alkyd resins accounted for about 24 percent of domestic glycerine consumption during 1961-66, but its proportion of the total glycerine usage has declined slightly. In 1966, alkyds used an estimated 70 million pounds of glycerine or about the same as in 1961. Alkyds are used mainly in paint finishes for automobiles, trucks, tractors, ships, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines and other industrial equipment requiring coatings which combine toughness and durability with gloss and color retention.

Glycerine used as a plasticizer in cellophanes accounted for 19 percent of domestic glycerine consumption in 1961 but dropped to 14 percent in 1966. An estimated 45 million pounds of glycerine was used in the manufacture of cellophane in 1966 compared with 50 million in 1961. Cellophane packaging has met increased competition from thinner packaging films (polyethylene and polypropylene packaging films). The trade anticipates further declines in regular cellophane packaging films and further increases in the other competitive categories. Glycerine is added to many types of paper--crepe, tissue, parchment, glasine, waxed--to reduce shrinkage during processing and to produce a softer, permanently plasticized product.

The tobacco industry consumed an estimated 43 million pounds of glycerine in 1966--13 percent of all glycerine used in the United States, compared with 30 million pounds and 11 percent in 1961. Cigarettes are prepared with a humectant (usually glycerine) to keep them from drying out. A glycerine content of about 3 percent keeps tobacco moist and soft to prevent breaking and crumbling during processing, and to insure freshness in packaged tobacco products. In 1966, U.S. smokers consumed a record 541 billion cigarettes, nearly 2½ percent more than in 1965. Cigarette consumption in 1967 may register a modest increase over 1966. Glycerine is also used with cigar, pipe, and "plug" tobaccos.

Glycerine used in drugs, cosmetics, and dentifrices has shown a steady growth pattern and now accounts for about 18 percent of total glycerine used domestically. In 1966, an estimated 60 million pounds was consumed by this industry group, compared with 35 million in 1961. New drug and medical uses of glycerine are continually being researched and developed. In the cosmetics industry, glycerine is widely used in skin lotions, hand creams, vanishing and cleansing creams, deodorant pastes, eye washes, and shaving soaps and creams. Glycerine is the basic medium for toothpaste.

Food and beverage uses of glycerine accounted for about 7 percent of domestic glycerine consumption during 1961-66. The annual proportion has increased slightly, as use rose from 14 million pounds in 1961 to an estimated 30 million in 1966. Glycerine functions in foods and beverages as an emulsifier, humectant, solvent, sweetner and preservative. Edible monoglycerides are added to margarines, shortenings, salad dressings, frozen desserts, candy and food coatings. The trend to prepared foods and changing technology in food processing are factors which will help boost glycerine consumption in this category.

Glycerine use in explosives during 1961-64 averaged about 15 million pounds annually, or about 5 percent of the total domestic glycerine consumption. Estimated usage increased to 23 million pounds in 1966, because of stepped up activity in several federal arsenals and munition plants.

U.S. GLYCERINE EXPORTS TREND UPWARD, IMPORTS DOWNWARD

Annual exports of glycerine have varied considerably but have generally increased from 4 million pounds in 1953 to a record 52 million in 1965 (table 14). The latter figure represents about 15 percent of the 1965 glycerine production in the United States. Exports fell to 43 million pounds in 1966 and a further decline is likely in 1967, mainly because of the relatively tight domestic supply situation and higher prices this year.

During 1966, our largest markets for glycerine were Canada, Japan, the Republic of South Africa and Western Europe (table 18). Explosives for South Africa's mines are a major outlet for U.S. glycerine, as shipments to that country rose from 69,000 pounds in 1962 to 9,953,000 in 1965.

U.S. imports of glycerine have declined fairly steadily from 35 million pounds in 1953 to only 4 million pounds in 1965 and 1966. Imports accounted for about 12 percent of the U.S. supply in 1953 but in 1966 it was only 1 percent. Imports are expected to increase in 1967 mainly because of higher U.S. prices. The United States imports of glycerine have been mostly from Argentina, the Phillipine Republic, and Indonesia in recent years.

GRADES OF GLYCERINE

The 2 grades of crude natural glycerine for refining are saponification (88%) and soap lye (80%). Saponification crude is obtained from fat-splitting and soap lye crude is the product of the spent lye of the soap kettle.

There are several grades of refined glycerine, such as U.S.P., often referred to as C.P. (chemically pure), high-gravity, dynamite, and yellow distilled. The specifications for each grade vary depending upon the consumer and intended use. U.S.P. - grade is a water-white product, meeting the requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. It is classified as GRAS (generally recognized as safe for human use) by the Food and Drug Administration and the USDA and is suitable for use in foods, beverages, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics, or when the highest quality is demanded or the end product is designed for human consumption. High-gravity is a pale-yellow glycerine for industrial use while the dynamite grade for explosives manufacture is more yellow. Yellow distilled is used for industrial purposes.

PRICE TRENDS

Historically, the price of glycerine has fluctuated widely. This was especially true in the earlier years of the industry when glycerine was derived almost exclusively from soap fats and oils, which have always demonstrated the price fluctuations characteristic of farm commodities. In recent years, glycerine prices have tended to be more stable as a larger proportion of the total production became available from synthetic sources.

Crude glycerine (80% soap lye, tanks, New York) prices have varied from a postwar peak of 42 cents per pound in 1951 to a low of 10.5 cents in 1963. Prices have since increased and in June 1967 averaged 16.3 cents per pound (table 19). For all of 1967, crude glycerine prices probably will average about a tenth above the 14.4 cents in 1966.

The average price of natural glycerine (refined, U.S.P., 99%, New York) rose from 19 cents per pound in 1963 to 24 cents in 1966. Prices continued to advance in 1967 and in June were 24 7/8 cents per pound, 1 cent above June 1966. Refined synthetic glycerine (U.S.P., 99.5%) has shown a similar price trend averaging about 1 percent higher than natural glycerine prices. (See figure 2.)

Table 18.--U.S. glycerine exports, by country of destination, 1962-66

Country of destination	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
North America						
Canada	5,459	7,189	9,176	10,086	10,640	
Mexico	1,574	2,360	---	2,983	4,918	
Total	7,033	9,549	9,176	13,069	15,558	
Western Europe						
Germany, West	1,210	988	---	4,450	987	
Netherlands	2,639	5,018	8,089	10,970	5,113	
United Kingdom	-	3,441	---	3,175	895	
Total	3,849	9,447	8,089	18,595	6,995	
Asia and Oceania						
Australia	---	1,245	---	---	---	
Japan	388	5,941	3,605	7,965	9,347	
Vietnam, South	304	---	581	444	639	
Total	692	7,186	4,186	8,409	9,986	
Africa						
Republic of South Africa	69	3,281	5,948	9,953	8,926	
Other Countries	1,750	1,278	745	1,995	1,920	
Grand total	13,393	30,741	28,144	52,021	43,385	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Wholesale prices of natural and synthetic glycerine at New York, 1952-67

Year	Glycerine price per pound, tanks, delivered, New York				
	Crude, 80 percent soap lye	Natural			Synthetic, refined 99.5 percent
		USP, chemically pure		High-gravity	
		Refined 99 percent 1/	96 percent		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	23.3	38.0	36.7	36.1	---
1953	27.4	42.0	40.8	40.8	---
1954	20.1	30.5	29.5	30.7	30.7
1955	20.6	30.0	29.0	30.0	30.0
1956	16.7	29.3	28.3	29.2	29.3
1957	15.2	27.9	27.0	27.8	28.0
1958	16.0	27.6	26.8	27.6	27.8
1959	18.4	28.0	27.2	27.9	28.2
1960	18.5	29.1	28.2	29.0	29.1
1961	13.2	25.5	24.8	25.6	25.8
1962	10.7	21.6	21.0	21.6	21.9
1963	10.5	18.9	18.3	18.7	19.0
1964	13.8	22.4	21.7	22.2	22.5
1965	12.7	22.6	22.0	22.5	22.8
1966 2/	14.4	23.8	23.2	23.6	24.0
1967 3/	15.9	24.6	24.0	24.4	24.7

1/ 98 percent 1952-July 1956.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ January-May 1967 average.

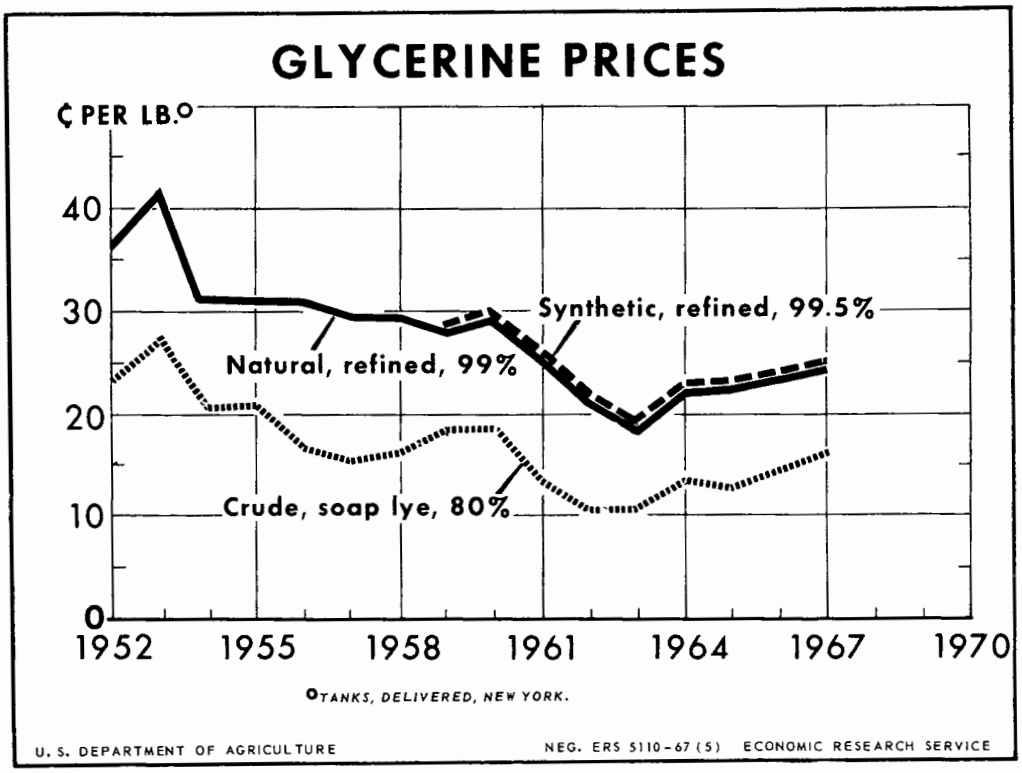

Figure 2

The 1967 price increases stem mainly from short glycerine supplies. Producers of natural glycerine cannot respond to increased demand, since their output is limited by the production of fats for soaps. Synthetics have taken up the slack in the past but chemical feedstocks are currently in short supply.

OUTLOOK

Production and use of glycerine likely will continue upward but natural glycerine from fats and oils probably will not grow because of its byproduct nature tied to soap manufacturing rates. The U.S. per capita consumption of soap has trended downward and this is the prime source of natural glycerine. Also, the use of fats and oils (mainly coconut oil) in fatty alcohols is expected to decline as an increasing share of the expanding fatty alcohol market is supplied from petrochemical sources. Natural glycerine supplies will also be affected when synthetic fatty acids are produced in the United States. Glycerine is not a byproduct of synthetic fatty alcohols or synthetic fatty acids. For these reasons, most of the increased supply required to meet further requirements will have to come from synthetic sources as natural glycerine output will do well to hold its current level.

According to trade estimates, present U.S. capacity for producing synthetic glycerine is about 290 million pounds a year and the refining or purification capacity for natural glycerine is about 240 million pounds per year. Capacity for producing synthetic glycerine is now being increased primarily by expansion of plants for the manufacture of precursors.

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Table 20.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1961-66

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	May 1	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1961	8,440	4,849	13,289	1,253	1,897	5,271	3,647	8,917	2,392	1,690	4,082
1962	8,756	5,097	13,853	1,488	2,163	5,433	3,458	8,891	2,626	1,724	4,351
1963	8,731	5,124	13,856	2,065	2,165	5,629	3,850	9,479	2,969	2,049	5,018
1964	9,119	5,000	14,119	1,361	1,520	5,650	3,915	9,565	3,284	1,756	5,040
1965	9,471	5,163	14,633	831	1,185	6,100	4,030	10,130	2,995	1,373	4,367
1966	9,237			925	1,486	5,817			2,839		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1961	917	635	1,552	238	345	805	550	1,356	7	12	19
1962	862	594	1,456	419	403	835	460	1,296	44	87	131
1963	835	590	1,425	450	185	882	488	1,370	221	98	319
1964	848	540	1,388	188	117	788	478	1,266	131	18	150
1965	646	463	1,108	161	34	756	425	1,181	19	4	24
1966	708			68	103	671			4		
	Lard, except farm										
1961	1,443	907	2,350	100	109	1,132	737	1,868	302	206	508
1962	1,476	913	2,389	73	162	1,102	707	1,810	284	287	571
1963	1,490	894	2,384	81	116	1,057	634	1,691	397	308	706
1964	1,380	750	2,130	68	147	1,002	704	1,705	299	132	431
1965	1,098	756	1,854	62	94	938	696	1,634	129	90	218
1966	1,233			64	135	1,014			148		
	Beef fats 3/										
1961	260	184	444	25	24	257	181	438	5	5	10
1962	266	213	480	21	50	231	226	457	6	4	9
1963	343	235	578	34	38	335	243	578	5	5	10
1964	316	219	535	25	35	302	226	527	5	7	11
1965	328	235	563	22	41	300	230	530	10	6	16
1966	369			40	76	320			14		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1961	5,819	3,124	8,943	890	1,519	3,122	2,210	5,332	2,033	1,435	3,468
1962	6,152	3,377	9,529	975	1,547	3,317	2,105	5,422	2,239	1,307	3,546
1963	6,063	3,406	9,469	1,500	1,825	3,415	2,536	5,951	2,286	1,586	3,872
1964	6,575	3,492	10,067	1,080	1,221	3,612	2,533	6,144	2,795	1,574	4,369
1965	7,399	3,709	11,108	587	1,016	4,141	2,708	6,849	2,802	1,244	4,046
1966	6,927			753	1,173	3,856			2,627		

Continued -

Table 20.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1961-66

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	May 1	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 5/										
1961	1,472	481	1,952	170	513	828	524	1,352	300	174	474
1962	1,487	442	1,930	296	675	859	488	1,347	250	142	392
1963	1,489	450	1,939	488	812	849	559	1,407	316	271	586
1964	1,517	484	2,001	433	583	953	602	1,555	414	229	643
1965	1,470	363	1,833	236	409	1,067	529	1,595	231	41	272
1966	1,023			202	479	693			63		
	Soybean oil 5/										
1961	4,042	2,433	6,475	677	939	2,047	1,493	3,540	1,732	1,261	2,993
1962	4,358	2,716	7,075	618	788	2,201	1,423	3,624	1,988	1,161	3,149
1963	4,214	2,712	6,925	920	912	2,280	1,778	4,058	1,941	1,267	3,209
1964	4,669	2,742	7,411	578	578	2,358	1,712	4,069	2,311	1,311	3,622
1965	5,506	3,057	8,564	297	522	2,757	1,930	4,688	2,524	1,187	3,711
1966	5,481			462	601	2,817			2,525		
	Corn oil										
1961	221	165	386	33	54	200	170	370	---	---	---
1962	225	169	395	50	55	220	161	381	---	---	---
1963	244	171	415	63	64	243	173	416	---	---	---
1964	245	190	435	62	42	265	196	462	---	---	---
1965	263	196	459	35	40	258	181	439	---	---	---
1966	257			55	49	256			8		
	Peanut oil 5/										
1961	50	23	73	9	12	47	23	70	6/	6/	1
1962	57	37	94	11	30	37	33	69	2	4	6
1963	80	44	123	30	37	43	26	69	29	47	76
1964	116	57	173	8	18	36	23	59	70	34	104
1965	133	72	205	18	45	59	68	126	47	16	63
1966	132			34	43	90			32		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. During 1960-64 exports include estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils. 2/ 1962-64 stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleo stearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseed exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded nmmbers.

Table 21.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1961-66

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	May 1	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-April	May-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1961	2,164	1,612	3,776	389	412	1,168	925	2,093	974	736	1,710
1962	2,184	1,646	3,829	365	427	1,240	884	2,124	882	856	1,738
1963	2,629	1,974	4,604	334	402	1,351	969	2,320	1,212	1,125	2,338
1964	2,673	1,787	4,461	282	419	1,329	910	2,239	1,209	946	2,155
1965	2,524	1,877	4,401	351	414	1,341	1,034	2,375	1,121	841	1,962
1966	2,724			417	498	1,424			1,220		
Coconut oil 1/ 2/											
1961	402	254	656	301	270	432	317	749	1	1	2
1962	490	309	799	206	241	454	319	773	1	5	6
1963	433	312	745	227	168	487	317	805	5	1	6
1964	497	228	725	162	173	480	279	759	6	6	12
1965	528	365	893	115	155	484	331	815	4	4	8
1966	N.A.			184	176	N.A.			8		
Fish and marine oil 1/ 3/											
1961	78	230	308	180	98	79	117	196	80	50	130
1962	95	194	289	162	122	30	16	47	104	118	222
1963	62	191	253	182	96	21	63	84	127	76	203
1964	67	209	276	147	119	47	62	109	48	74	122
1965	66	142	208	192	136	78	39	118	45	57	102
1966	84			180	135	95			34		
Tall oil											
1961	524	357	882	97	134	474	352	826	14	12	26
1962	548	400	948	127	160	499	378	877	16	14	31
1963	639	440	1,079	168	233	557	414	971	16	14	30
1964	671	465	1,136	246	289	598	442	1,041	29	30	59
1965	710	520	1,231	281	284	647	503	1,150	61	43	105
1966	731			258	235	687			67		
	July-April	May-June	July-June	July 1	May 1	July-April	May-June	July-June	July-April	May-June	July-June
Linseed oil											
1961	347	44	391	94	134	306	73	378	1	4/	2
1962	351	78	428	105	134	313	81	394	8	4/	9
1963	313	80	394	131	132	299	67	365	14	1	14
1964	364	54	418	144	212	277	67	344	20	1	20
1965	377	86	463	198	238	288	48	336	49	35	84
1966	338			241	205	275			99		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Prior to January 1965, stocks include GSA stockpile.
3/ Beginning March 1963, stocks include GSA stockpile.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 22.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1964-65													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	354	483	305	665	706	---	2,270	164	199	925	1,288	3,558
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.5	1.6	3.4	3.7	---	11.8	.8	1.0	4.8	6.7	18.4
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	335	494	314	608	614	86	2,291	214	211	816	1,257	3,548
Per person	Lb.	1.7	2.6	1.6	3.1	3.2	.4	11.8	1.1	1.1	4.2	6.4	18.3
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	312	445	306	634	637	---	2,185	190	255	819	1,275	3,460
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	3.3	---	11.2	1.0	1.3	4.2	6.6	17.8
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	289	460	278	736	666	---	2,284	203	244	775	1,222	3,506
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.4	1.4	3.7	3.4	---	11.7	1.0	1.2	4.0	6.3	18.0
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,288	1,881	1,208	2,643	2,624	---	9,033	770	899	3,339	5,009	14,043
Per person	Lb.	6.6	9.7	6.2	13.6	13.5	---	46.5	4.0	4.6	17.2	25.8	72.3
1965-66 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	355	504	328	774	655	92	2,539	110	210	879	1,189	3,728
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.6	1.7	4.0	3.4	.5	13.0	.6	1.1	4.5	6.1	19.1
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	314	527	260	790	701	96	2,527	194	255	944	1,393	3,920
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	3.6	.5	12.9	1.0	1.3	4.8	7.1	20.0
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	277	486	261	742	693	---	2,271	207	225	943	1,375	3,647
Per person	Lb.	1.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	3.5	---	11.6	1.1	1.1	4.8	7.0	18.5
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	251	495	272	832	711	---	2,388	199	222	894	1,315	3,704
Per person	Lb.	1.3	2.5	1.4	4.2	3.6	---	12.1	1.0	1.1	4.5	6.7	18.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,197	2,012	1,122	3,138	2,760	117	9,725	711	912	3,674	5,297	15,022
Per person	Lb.	6.1	10.2	5.7	16.0	14.1	.6	49.5	3.6	4.6	18.7	27.0	76.5
1966-67 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	297	577	284	774	661	---	2,389	132	234	993	1,359	3,747
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.9	1.4	3.9	3.3	---	12.1	.7	1.1	5.0	6.9	19.0
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	330	566	267	780	662	193	2,617	202	189	905	1,295	3,912
Per person	Lb.	1.7	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.3	1.0	13.2	1.0	1.0	4.6	6.5	19.7
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 23.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-April		1966	1967			1966	1967		
	1965-66	1966-67	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr. 30	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	645.5	708.1	106.2	103.8	113.3	120.8	34.3	54.7	76.2	102.9
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,098.0	1,233.0	166.0	162.0	184.0	162.0	93.5	125.0	132.0	134.6
Beef fats	328.2	368.7	41.1	55.7	52.6	49.3	41.0	75.1	78.4	76.1
Total edible animal fats	2,071.7	2,309.8	313.3	321.5	349.9	332.1	168.8	254.8	286.6	313.6
Corn oil	260.8	255.5	38.2	33.7	40.4	37.4	40.2	45.8	44.9	49.4
Cottonseed oil	1,467.7	1,022.6	139.2	126.6	128.7	75.5	408.9	476.9	514.0	479.1
Peanut oil	97.7	102.2	21.6	17.5	20.0	16.6	44.9	33.7	36.6	43.2
Soybean oil	3,510.2	3,513.5	467.6	468.8	496.8	502.6	521.9	581.6	535.8	600.9
Total edible vegetable oils	5,336.4	4,893.8	666.6	646.6	685.9	632.1	1,015.9	1,138.0	1,131.3	1,172.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	2,523.7	2,724.3	334.9	365.6	393.2	388.4	414.0	471.9	501.2	497.8
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	46.9	41.9	39.1
Fish and marine oil 5/	27.8	38.9	5.4	.5	.8	3.0	135.5	154.4	135.5	135.4
Coconut oil	177.2	---	---	---	---	---	155.1	206.8	187.7	176.1
Total soap fats	2,728.7	2,763.2	340.3	366.1	394.0	391.4	713.1	880.0	866.3	848.4
Drying Oils										
Castor oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	205.4	179.2	176.2	168.3
Linseed oil	275.4	239.0	36.4	29.7	31.3	30.2	237.7	204.9	206.5	204.7
Safflower seed oil	53.5	13.5	12.1	---	---	---	21.8	58.6	54.2	48.5
Tall oil	710.3	730.9	109.4	104.1	116.1	106.3	283.5	237.3	237.8	235.2
Tung oil	5.4	5.4	---	2.0	2.0	---	52.2	71.6	75.7	76.4
Total drying oils	1,044.6	988.8	157.9	135.8	149.4	136.5	800.6	751.6	750.4	733.1
Grand total 6/ 7/	11,181.4	10,955.6	1,478.1	1,470.0	1,579.2	1,492.1	2,698.4	3,024.4	3,034.6	3,067.7
From domestic materials	11,004.2	10,955.6	1,478.1	1,470.0	1,579.2	1,492.1				
From imported materials	177.2	---	---	---	---	---				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	1,700.8	1,692.6	233.9	240.8	254.1	242.4	96.2	89.4	81.9	97.7
Soybean	1,018.8	1,101.1	145.8	155.3	170.1	156.8	55.5	57.9	56.5	65.4
Other	682.0	591.5	88.1	85.5	84.0	85.6	40.7	31.5	25.4	32.3
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	1,847.7	1,830.7	242.6	260.1	270.5	249.6	132.0	118.8	119.2	125.9
100% vegetable oil	N.A.	1,172.0	168.5	158.8	175.2	156.7	99.7	87.4	84.0	89.0
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil and animal fats	N.A.	658.6	74.1	101.3	95.2	92.9	32.3	31.4	35.2	36.9
Margarine										
Total	1,216.0	1,308.6	163.6	174.7	194.9	160.5	56.0	55.3	65.3	68.0
1 pound units	1,099.4	1,131.3	148.3	152.6	167.2	136.0	---	---	---	---
All other	115.8	188.2	15.7	24.6	29.6	25.0	---	---	---	---
Fatty Acids	642.3	660.5	93.7	91.3	96.6	97.8	79.9	99.6	105.0	110.1
Glycerine	205.8	213.6	28.1	27.4	31.4	30.0	34.7	40.7	41.5	40.9
Meat meal and Tankage	2,254.4	2,417.2	309.9	332.7	354.6	327.6	---	---	---	---

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-April 1965/66 totaled 979.3 million pounds; October-April 1966/67 totaled 1,106.3 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production.
5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.
6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 54 million pounds in October-April 1965/66; 39 million pounds in October-April 1966/67.

Table 24.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Apr.		1967			Oct.-Apr.		1967		
	1965-66	1966-67	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1965-66	1966-67	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	3.3	1.9	2/	.1	.1	13.8	2.8	.3	.3	.3
Lard	---	2/	---	---	2/	90.7	107.8	13.7	9.0	18.8
Beef fats	1.2	1.3	.2	---	---	9.5	13.6	2.9	1.8	1.3
Total, edible animal fats	4.5	3.2	.2	.1	.1	114.0	124.2	16.9	11.1	20.4
Corn oil	2.4	1.8	.1	---	.9	---	3/3.2	.6	.8	1.3
Cottonseed oil	---	9.8	---	8.8	---	226.9	60.3	4.6	8.7	25.6
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	.9	.5	.2	.1
Olive oil, edible	26.5	33.5	5.8	8.3	4.1	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	2/	---	---	---	---	11.9	2.5	.1	.2	1.4
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	34.9	29.9	6.5	7.8	N.A.
Soybean oil	---	2/	---	---	2/	516.0	542.3	83.8	138.9	68.0
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	---	---	2/	1,996.1	1,967.1	223.9	192.8	237.2
Other vegetable oils	9.3	9.9	2.5	1.5	.9	2.9	4.3	.4	.7	.6
Total, edible vegetable oils	38.2	55.0	8.4	18.6	5.9	2,791.1	2,610.5	320.4	350.1	334.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.7	1.1	.2	.2	.3	1,024.6	1,134.1	198.9	147.4	178.4
Greases	.1	.1	---	---	2/	95.0	84.9	11.2	11.0	18.5
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	.6	7.2	---	.1	---	4/44.3	34.1	.2	10.6	.6
Marine mammal oils	37.8	37.7	6.8	3.3	8.7	---	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	.1	.8	2/	.5	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	10.7	77.2	11.7	6.5	1.3	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	50.0	124.1	18.7	10.6	10.4	1,163.9	1,253.1	210.3	169.0	197.5
Coconut oil	325.8	379.7	79.6	18.4	20.2	4.0	7.9	3.7	.4	1.0
Copra (64 percent)	227.7	173.6	5.7	45.4	39.6	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	51.2	63.6	9.1	9.0	11.0	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	604.7	616.9	94.4	72.8	70.8	4.0	7.9	3.7	.4	1.0
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	2/	---	2/	---	41.0	32.5	2/	2/	6.5
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	18.6	46.5	5.1	.2	2.6
Oiticica oil	1.1	.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	61.4	66.5	19.3	7.3	8.8
Tung oil	16.1	16.8	2.5	1.5	2.4	.5	.7	2/	.1	.2
Safflower seed (36 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	76.2	33.7	1.0	1.3	3.7
Total	17.2	17.3	3.0	1.5	2.4	197.7	179.9	25.4	8.9	21.8
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	81.2	60.6	3.3	9.9	5.2	---	---	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	1.4	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	8.2	5.4	.7	.6	.6	---	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	2.8	6.4	.4	---	2.1	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	5.2	.7	.9	.8	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	9.3	8.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	31.2	32.0	3.4	8.6	4.9
Total	105.9	85.9	6.3	12.4	10.2	31.2	32.0	3.4	8.6	4.9
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	1.7	.3	.1	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	18.5	18.3	1.3	1.4	3.1
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	3.7	.6	.6	.6
Soap (fat content)	1.6	1.3	.1	.2	.2	6.7	6.4	.9	1.1	.6
Fatty acids	6.2	5.9	.5	.9	.9	47.0	53.3	15.9	3.8	7.5
Total	7.8	7.2	.6	1.1	1.1	78.0	83.4	19.0	7.0	12.0
Grand total 5/	828.3	909.7	131.6	117.3	100.8	4,380.1	4,290.8	599.0	555.1	591.5
Glycerine (fat content)	2.0	3.7	.3	1.1	.2	26.8	22.7	2.8	2.6	3.6
Tankage	2.3	3.3	.1	1.3	.2	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard. Beginning January 1965, includes foreign donations.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Not reported prior to January 1967.

4/ Beginning January 1965, includes marine mammal oils and fish liver oils.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	MAY		1967		
	1965	1966	March	April	May
All fats and oils	106	106	97	98	97
All fats and oils, except butter	107	104	86	88	87
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	107	106	97	99	98
Vegetable oils, domestic	96	107	95	95	95
Vegetable oils, foreign	123	90	90	89	91
Grouped by use:					
Butter	100	106	113	113	113
Butter, seasonally adjusted	109	116	110	117	122
Lard	105	102	81	83	82
Lard, refined	---	117	108	110	108
Food fats other than butter	101	104	90	90	90
Food fats other than butter and lard	98	106	93	93	93
All edible fats and oils	101	106	102	102	102
Soap fats	118	102	79	83	81
Drying oils	99	97	91	92	93
Other industrial	109	94	81	81	82
All industrial	117	103	83	86	84
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	97	106	94	94	94
Refined	94	108	97	97	97
End products	102	102	102	102	102
Margarine	102	102	100	100	100
Shortening, 3 lb. tin	---	96	99	98	98
Shortening, 400 lb. drum	---	108	103	103	103

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 26.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	MAY		1967		
		1965	1966	March	April	May
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
OILSEEDS						
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	231.25	161.25	167.50	163.25	165.67
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	---	---	63.50	---	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	---	3.14	3.15	3.15	---
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.86	2.76	2.85	2.88	2.83
Peanuts, United States average (farmers' stock)	100 lb.	11.50	---	11.50	11.20	---
Peanuts, Virginias No. 1, shelled, Va.-N.C. 1/	100 lb.	19.38	20.25	19.50	20.38	20.50
Peanuts, Runners No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	20.88	19.75	19.25	19.50	20.00
Peanuts. Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	21.75	19.62	19.12	18.88	19.12
Peanuts, Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southwest 1/	100 lb.	22.12	19.75	19.00	19.00	19.25
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.86	3.08	2.91	2.88	2.87
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.81	3.03	2.82	2.80	2.80
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.72	2.90	2.74	2.71	2.69
OILMEALS (bulk)						
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	81.80	87.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	54.10	71.00	75.70	75.00	76.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	62.60	79.10	84.80	81.60	83.20
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	58.80	77.00	80.70	78.60	81.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Ft. Worth	Short ton	58.30	68.60	81.60	80.90	78.00
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, New York	Short ton	152.80	155.40	134.50	130.50	127.70
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, Los Angeles	Short ton	146.40	141.00	142.50	139.50	127.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	62.80	77.10	70.40	71.00	71.30
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	78.30	91.10	88.20	90.00	90.80
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	62.20	75.20	80.30	73.60	73.40
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	30.50	36.60	36.00	35.00	33.80
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	72.80	84.80	81.10	78.90	78.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	68.40	80.30	76.60	74.50	73.70
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	76.30	86.60	84.40	81.70	79.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	71.00	81.60	79.00	76.50	75.60
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	77.70	89.00	83.70	80.70	80.10
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	81.40	93.30	87.50	84.50	83.40
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	85.70	96.30	93.40	89.50	89.20

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service, and the Consumer Marketing Service.

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