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Fats and oils, and the excise taxes of 1934.

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FATS AND OILS, AND THE EXCISE TAXES OF 1934

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CONTENTS

from the Philippines

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The Revenue Act approved May 10, 1934 imposed certain excise taxes upon the importation of certain fish and marine animal oils and upon the processing of certain vegetable oils. These excise taxes have had some very significant effects upon prices, imports, and uses of fats and oils in the United States.

Coconut oil was the most important of the several oils upon which an excise tax was imposed. The addition of the excise tax in 1934 apparently has not reduced the importation or use of either copra or coconut oil. The imports of copra in 1935 were larger than for any previous year excepting 1933, and the imports of coconut oil were the largest excepting 1929. The duty of 2 cents per pound upon coconut oil from sources other than the Philippines and the imposition of an excise tax of 5 cents per pound upon the oil produced from copra from other sources have practically eliminated the imports of copra as well as coconut oil from sources other than the Philippines.

Curtailment in the domestic production of fats and oils, together with general improvement in demand conditions has raised the prices of all fats and oils, so that the price of coconut oil has advanced enough to increase the returns to Philippine producers in spite of the tax. The average price of copra in Manila in 1933 was 1.1 cents, and in 1935 about 2.0 cents per pound. It is probable that the imports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines would have been greater and prices to producers would have been somewhat higher than they have been, had there been no excise tax, unless the imports from other sources had materially increased.

Placing an excise tax upon coconut oil and not changing the import duties or tax rates upon some other oils resulted in some significant changes in the use of that oil. The most important single use of that oil is in the manufacture of soap. On the average in recent years, about 60 percent of the coconut oil used in the United States has been consumed in soap. A little more than 20 percent has been used in oleomargarine, and most of the remainder in other edible products. Following the imposition of the tax, in 1935 only 39 percent of the coconut oil consumed in this country was used in soap and its use in oleomargarine and other edible products was increased. This shift is logical in that the excise tax increased the cost and tended to shift utilization into higher-priced products. Other important factors in the shift were the availability of supplies and the prices of some of the more important competing products. The most important competitor of coconut oil in soap is tallow, and its use increased.

The production of tallow and grease in this country was fairly large in 1934 but declined materially between 1934 and 1935. Since the import duty on tallow was relatively low - one-half cent per pound - and no excise tax had been imposed on it, large quantities of tallow were imported to make up for reductions in domestic supplies and to substitute for some of the other products upon which the excise tax had been imposed. The imports of tallow increased from an insignificant quantity in 1933 to 246,000,000 pounds in 1935. The factory consumption of fats and oils in the manufacture

of soap in 1934 was greater than in 1933 by 163,000,000 pounds, and nearly all of this increase was contributed by inedible tallow. In 1935 the fats and oils used in soap declined to about the same level as in 1933, and the use of coconut oil was reduced by over 100,000,000 pounds with the quantity of tallow used remaining the same. Stated in another form, the proportion of coconut oil declined from 25 to 18 percent, whereas that of inedible tallow increased from 39 to 50 percent of the total of the fats used in soap.

Excise taxes had been imposed also on several other oils (including palm and palm-kernel oil, and imported whale and fish oil) used in the making of soap. Apparently the excise tax caused some reduction in the use of palm oil. The use of fish oil of domestic production, not subject to the import excise tax, increased. It should be noted also that there was some increase in the importation of soap, but the fats used in the manufacture of soap in this country in 1935 were still apparently equal to those of 1933. Thus it appears that by far the most significant change was in the importation of tallow, and that the use of tallow probably prevented a material increase in the use of coconut oil in soap in 1934 and displaced it to some extent in 1935.

The factory consumption of coconut oil in oleomargarine and other edible products increased materially in 1935. The production of oleomargarine increased, and the use of coconut oil increased but not as much as cottonseed oil. Comparing 1933 and 1935, it will be observed that the use of coconut oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine increased from 150 to 174 million pounds, and the use of cottonseed oil increased from 18 to 100 million pounds. In 1933 coconut oil constituted 75 percent of the fats and oils used in oleomargarine, whereas in 1935 it was only 56 percent. It is of interest to note also that soybean oil and babassu begin to appear as of some importance in oleomargarine in 1935. In fact, the greatly increased production of soybean oil is being largely utilized in edible products. Babassu is a new development and it is free of duty as well as of excise tax. Thus it seems probable that the excise tax upon coconut oil restrained its use in oleomargarine to some extent and led to a greater increase in the use of cottonseed oil.

The great reduction in hog production has reduced the surplus lard and resulted in a material increase in the price of lard. This, together with the advance in cottonseed oil prices on account of the smaller supplies, has resulted in a material increase in the production of vegetable shortenings and in the use of coconut oil in such compounds. According to the Bureau of the Census, the factory consumption of coconut oil in edible products other than oleomargarine increased from 76,000,000 pounds in 1933 to 131,000,000 in 1935. No doubt some of this increase is in its use in confectionery, but most of it went into compounds or vegetable shortenings.

Placing the excise tax upon the specified oils was followed by a material increase in the imports of many of the oils upon which no excise tax had been placed. In some cases import duties had checked imports in competition with those that remained free, and the placing of the excise tax upon these specified oils improved their competitive position. The importation of sesame seed had been free. The application of an excise

tax to the oil checked the imports for the one season. However, since sesame oil is of relatively high value, the 3-cent excise tax upon this oil is low in comparison with the same tax upon coconut oil; and the imports of sesame seed increased greatly in 1935 and in the early months of 1936. The imports of sunflower oil also increased in spite of the 3-cent per pound excise tax and an import duty of 20 percent ad valorem. The imports of peanut, cottonseed, and corn oils - which are subject to import duties but not to excise taxes - greatly increased. The imports of kapok seed increased and imports of kapok oil and babassu nuts began to appear important in 1936, all free of duty. Thus placing the excise tax upon certain specified oils resulted in a material increase in the imports of those oils upon which no excise tax was levied and which remained free of import duty or upon which the duties were low relative to their values in competition with those upon which the excise tax was imposed.

The excise taxes did not apply to the oils, commonly designated as drying oils, used in manufacturing paints and varnishes, linoleums, etc., and the increase in the demand for such oils has been accompanied by a material increase in the importation of perilla and tung oils, in competition with linseed oil. The depression had greatly curtailed the demand for such oils. The estimated utilization of oils in the drying industry declined to 474,000,000 pounds in 1932. Recovery in the past 3 years has resulted in a material increase in the utilization of such oils. The imports of perilla oil increased from about 17,000,000 pounds in 1932 to 72,000,000 in 1935, and the imports in the first 3 months of 1936 materially exceeded the imports in the first 3 months of 1935. The imports of tung oil increased from 76,000,000 pounds in 1932 to 120,000,000 pounds in 1935. The production of soybeans has greatly increased in the United States, the increased supplies going mostly into food uses, but the use of soybean oil in the drying industries, as reported, increased from 12,000,000 pounds in 1932 to 18,000,000 in 1935. The available data indicate that the use of linseed oil in the drying industries in 1935 was nearly 50,000,000 pounds less than in 1931, whereas the use of perilla oil had increased by nearly 50,000,000 pounds and the use of tung oil by 40,000,000 pounds. The proportion of linseed oil used in the drying industries declined from about 77 percent in 1931 to 62 percent in 1935. This, of course, is the result of having a high duty upon linseed oil and leaving important competitive drying oils free of duty and free of excise tax. The increased imports of both tung oil and perilla oil are due to increasing availability or increasing supplies as well as to the increasing demand for such oils.

No very significant changes are to be noted in the imports or use of fish, whale and other marine animal oils. The imports are somewhat irregular and the uses correspondingly irregular. Presumably the excise tax upon imports tended to restrain imports and to hold the prices of these oils to a level lower than would have been otherwise realized.

The restraining influence of the excise taxes upon coconut, palm, palm-kernel, fish, whale and other marine animal oils was probably a factor of some importance in reducing the stocks of fats and oils in this country. In the course of the depression stocks accumulated at a rapid rate. By the end of 1933 the stocks had accumulated to the extent of about 2,398,000,000 pounds, and by the end of 1935 the stocks had been reduced to about 1,833,000,000 pounds. The greatest change is in cottonseed oil, the stocks

of which had been reduced from 997,000,000 to 563,000,000 pounds. The stocks of butter and lard were also excessive and have been reduced to about a normal level. Curtailed production and improved demand conditions have been, of course, important factors in reducing stocks to the more nearly normal levels.

The following tables showing tariff rates, imports, stocks, consumption, and prices show significant changes since 1930.

Table 1.- Fats and oils: Tariff rates as of May 1936

Fats and oils	Paragraph	Present Duty	Present Excise tax
ANIMAL FATS AND OILS -			Per lb.
Butter	709	14¢ per lb.	-
Lard	703	3¢ " "	-
Grease	52	20% ad valorem	-
Neatsfoot oil	"	20% " "	-
Oleo oil & oleostearine	701	1¢ per lb.	-
Tallow	"	½¢ " "	-
Wool grease:			
Cont. over 2% f.f.a.	52	1¢ " "	-
Cont. 2% or less f.f.a.	"	2¢ " "	-
Medicinal use	"	3¢ " "	-
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes	709	14¢ " "	1/ 15¢
Lard compounds and lard substitutes		5¢ " "	1/
MARINE ANIMAL AND FISH OILS -			
Cod oil	1730	Free	-
Cod-liver oil	"	Free	-
Herring oil	52	5¢ per gal.	2/ 3¢
Menhaden oil	"	5¢ " "	2/ 3¢
Seal oil	"	6¢ " "	2/ 3¢
Sod oil	"	5¢ " "	2/ 3¢
Sperm oil, crude	"	2½¢ " "	-
ref. or processed	"	14¢ " "	-
Whale oil (other than sperm)	"	6¢ " "	2/ 3¢
All other animal and fish oils, fats and greases, n.s.p.f.	"	20% ad valorem	3/
PAINT -			
Pigments, colors, stains, & paints, incl. enamel, dry, mixed or ground in or mixed with water, oils or solution other than oil, n.s.p.f.	66	25% ad valorem	1/
SOAP -			
Castile	80	15% ad valorem	
Other toilet	"	30% " "	1/
All other, incl. soap powder	"	15% " "	

1/ Bears compensating tax equivalent to excise tax on ingredient oils.
2/ Tax does not apply to product of American fisheries.
3/ Three cent excise tax on "other fish oil".

Continued-

Table 1.- Fats and oils: Tariff rates as of May 1936-Cont'd

Fats and oils	Paragraph	Present Duty	Present Excise tax
VEGETABLE OILS -			Per lb.
Babassu oil	1732	Free 1/	-
Castor oil	53	3¢ per lb.	-
Coconut oil from Phil.	54	Free	3¢
_____ other	"	2¢ per lb.	5¢
Kapok oil	2/		
Olive oil, weighing with container less than 40 lbs	53	8¢ per lb.	-
_____ rendered unfit	1732	Free	-
_____ n.s.p.f.	53	6½¢ per lb.	-
Palm oil for tin-plate	1732	Free	-
_____ other	"	Free	3¢
Palm-kernel oil	54	1¢ per lb.	3¢
_____ rendered unfit	1732	Free	3¢
Peanut oil	54	4¢ per lb.	-
Tallow, vegetable	1794	Free	-
Teaseed oil	1732	Free (according to classification)	
Corn oil	53	20% ad valorem	-
Cottonseed oil	54	3¢ per lb.	-
Croton oil	1732	Free	-
Rape oil	53	6¢ per gal.	-
_____ rendered unfit	1732	Free	-
Sesame oil	54	3¢ per lb.	3¢
_____ rendered unfit	1732	Free	3¢
Sunflower oil	53	20% ad valorem	3¢
_____ rendered unfit	1732	Free	3¢
Drying:			
Hempseed oil	53	1½¢ per lb.	-
Linseed oil	"	4½¢ " "	-
Oiticica oil	2/		
Poppy oil	53	2¢ " "	-
Perilla oil	1732	Free	-
Rubberseed oil	2/		
Safflower oil	2/		
Soybean oil	54	3½¢ per lb. but not less than 45% ad valorem	-
Tung oil	1732	Free	-
Walnut oil	2/		
All other expressed or extracted vegetable oils, n.s.p.f.	53	20% ad valorem	
Nut oils, n.s.p.f.	1732	Free	

1/ Is "bound" free.

2/ If these are ruled to be "vegetable oils" n.s.p.f. the tariff would be 20 percent ad valorem, if "nut oils" n.s.p.f., free.

Table 2.- Fats and oil raw materials: Tariff rates as of May 1936

Product (as described in 1930 Act)	Paragraph	Present: Rate of duty	Present: Excise tax on oil yield
			Per lb.
RAW MATERIALS -			
Castor beans	762	¼¢ per lb.	-
Copra 1/	1727	Free	3 - 5¢
Cottonseed 2/	762	1/3¢ per lb.	-
Flaxseed	"	65¢ per bush. of 56 lbs.	-
Hempseed	1727	Free	-
Kapok seed	"	Free	-
Palm nut kernels 3/	"	Free	3¢
Palm nuts 3/	"	Free	3¢
Peanuts:			
Not shelled 4/	759	4¼¢ per lb.	-
Shelled 4/	"	7¢ " "	-
Perilla seed	1727	Free	-
Poppy seed	762	16¢ per 100 lbs	-
Rapeseed	1727	Free	-
Rubber seed	"	Free	-
Sesame seed 3/	"	Free	3¢
Soybeans	762	2¢ per lb.	
Sunflower seed 3/	"	2¢ per lb.	3¢
Tung nuts	1727	Free	
Seeds and nuts n.s.p.f. (when oils derived therefrom are free)	"	Free	-

1/ If the copra is produced in the Philippines or any United States possession, the oil therefrom is subject to an excise tax of 3 cents per pound and if produced in other countries the oil therefrom is subject to a 5-cent excise tax under the Revenue Act of 1934, effective May 10.
2/ Free of duty if the product of the Philippines or Cuba; prohibited entry except under permit by Quarantine No. 8.
3/ Under the Revenue Act of 1934 the oil produced from these raw materials is subject to an excise tax of 3 cents per pound on the first domestic processing except that these taxes do not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of tin-plate.
4/ Free of duty if the product of the Philippines.

Table 3.- Imports of specified fats and oils, 1929, 1932-35

Commodity	Calendar years						
	General imports			Imports for consumption			
	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935 (Prel)	Jan. - Mar. 1935	Jan. - Mar. 1936
	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb
Coconut oil -							
Philippines	411,936	249,117	316,078	314,802	353,396	84,390	84,012
Other	0	0	0	2	10	2	2
Palm oil	261,816	217,167	287,483	155,531	296,502	49,878	92,930
Tallow 1/	16,803	502	239	42,813	245,851	60,384	24,030
Sesame seed	2/18,340	19,182	42,631	22,327	147,471	68,672	90,963
Tung oil	119,678	75,922	118,760	110,007	120,059	26,541	42,123
Hempseed 3/	5,847	6,375	4,538	12,981	116,682	23,059	38,282
Perilla oil	5,574	16,525	22,776	25,164	72,328	10,681	30,686
Rape oil	18,801	7,269	11,949	16,626	60,298	15,780	30,400
Palm-kernel oil -							
Edible	4/	1,861	58	953	7,978	2,298	1,899
Inedible	69,909	249	12,898	11,800	50,593	5,040	1,991
Olive oil -							
Inedible	10,332	11,759	12,910	9,670	19,743	5,039	3,963
Foots	45,874	45,909	40,464	36,166	33,797	2,548	568
Sunflower oil 3/							
Edible	5/	4,763	14,082	10,046	37,052	19,886	8,424
Inedible	5/	7,634	13,751	7,490	1,505	1,304	17
Rapeseed	3/ 9,723	10,748	13,627	9,324	29,515	9,312	13,473
Corn oil	5/	5/	9,169	10,769	25,746	7,260	7,070
Whale oil	54,532	723	5,224	15,803	6/23,073	6/ 2,179	6/ 3,335
Marine animal oil 7/	7,331	2,263	5,494	4,444	8/	8/	8/
Fish oil 9/	34,713	16,148	5,846	2,171	8/	8/	8/
Kapok seed 3/	5/	368	10/	14,618	12,713	11,300	1,930
Oleo oil 1/	188	2	3	0	1,626	104	0
Oleostearine 1/	1,737	588	94	1,719	9,201	2,195	1,368
Teaseed oil 11/	500	707	1,390	2,407	6,668		4,404
Wool grease	10,538	3,992	4,416	4,597	5,627	1,309	8/
Perilla seed 3/	5/	5/	789	2,181	2,783	1,975	2,200
Sesame oil	21,588	72	61	73	952	98	53
Hempseed oil 1/	0	5/	60	413	340	0	0
Babassu oil 5/							
Oiticica oil 5/							
Kapok oil 5/							7,014
Tung nuts	Imported for seed only						
Babassu nuts							23,586

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1929-34.
Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1935-36.

1/ Imports for consumption; no general imports reported.
2/ Includes perilla seed. 3/ Imports for consumption.
4/ Prior to 1932 included in "inedible". 5/ Not separately reported.
6/ Includes sperm oil. 7/ Sperm and seal oils. 8/ Not available.
9/ Herring oil, includes small quantities of menhaden and sod oils.
10/ Less than 500 pounds. 11/ Exports from China and Hong Kong to the United States. Not separately reported in United States imports.

Continued -

Table 3.- Imports of specified fats and oils, 1929, 1932-35 - Contd

Commodity	Calendar years						
	General imports				Imports for consumption		
	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935 (Prel)	Jan. - Mar. 1935	Jan. - Mar. 1936
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb
Flaxseed	1,357,608	443,464	774,200	793,520	983,360	265,216	212,576
Copra -							
Philippines	310,194	198,526	442,168	338,087	441,031	103,688	104,167
Other	260,737	254,922	218,704	61,147	13,103	5,016	1,401
Cottonseed oil 1/	2	0	0	9,157	166,687	47,574 2/	46,514
Peanut oil	3,231	1,489	1,318	2,722	80,723	18,375	17,117
Castor beans	175,342	83,156	113,100	92,840	77,049	17,906	68,265
Olive oil, edible	96,798	74,274	71,963	56,008	70,789	15,428	13,638
Palm kernels	108	28,700	14,918	8,509	50,073	7,033 3/	
Cod-liver oil	21,452	9,360	25,744	26,027	34,553	5,462 3/	
Butter	2,773	1,014	1,022	1,253	22,675	8,538	3,628
Soap 4/	7,030	4,762	3,727	12,053	22,442	7,887 3/	
Cod oil	15,681	24,648	15,864	10,940	20,086	3,794 3/	
Soybean oil	19,489	405	3,669	2,829	14,249	2,188	1,237
Poppy seed	6,432	6,634	8,267	6,412	8,393	2,221 3/	
Lard compounds 1/	257	221	189	281	7,946	159	3,230
Linseed oil	9,961	25	11,257	2,781	2,232	535	97
Sunflower seed 5/	1,621	598	121	276	667	35	355
Peanuts 6/	44,564	561	352	742	282	38	55
Castor oil 1/	135	1,138	1,291	419	258	25	21
Soybeans 5/	4,320	2,580	480	360	240	60	60
Oleomargarine	2	1	0	1 7/	83	0	19
Tallow, vegetable	11,530 8/	8/		138	81	1 3/	
Lard 1/	1	8	1 9/		40	21	1
Poppy oil	39	7	12	23	14 9/	9/	
Cottonseed	168	0	14	0	11	0 9/	

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1929-34.
Official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1935-36.

1/ Imports for consumption; no general imports reported. Largely from Philippines.
2/ Crude and refined in terms of crude.
3/ Not available.
4/ Includes castile, toilet and all other.
5/ Imports for consumption.
6/ In terms of unshelled.
7/ Of this amount only 375 pounds came into continental United States. The balance came into the Virgin Islands.
8/ Not separately reported.
9/ Less than 500 pounds.

Table 4 .--Stocks of primary fats and oils, as of December 31, 1931-1935

Oil or fat	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Vegetable oils, crude basis: 1/					
Cottonseed	654,559	929,381	997,421	649,196	563,331
Coconut	204,093	136,194	199,383	189,227	153,428
Linseed	154,484	121,770	157,736	113,721	146,532
Palm	89,074	80,335	105,794	76,969	69,530
Tung	33,402	30,915	41,750	31,495	19,008
Corn	24,226	22,870	36,345	27,992	21,202
Soybean	18,650	16,552	13,534	19,007	31,092
Olive, edible	4,051	4,631	6,869	1,812	2,986
Palm-kernel	9,805	7,264	12,034	4,361	30,261
Peanut	6,674	3,550	3,322	27,160	30,259
Castor	11,887	12,318	14,381	12,277	7,954
Olive, foots	8,981	13,505	10,858	15,802	18,093
Rape	3,867	2,452	3,586	12,884	12,298
Olive, inedible	1,377	1,454	3,006	1,625	2,638
Perilla	1,690	6,144	2,690	3,772	12,873
Sesame	10,704	3,052	3,878	2,656	10,060
Sunflower	339	3,187	8,554	639	1,024
Total	1,237,863	1,395,574	1,621,141	1,190,595	1,132,569
Not specified 2/	6,408	1,589	1,867	4,878	11,610
Total, including "not specified"	1,244,271	1,397,163	1,623,009	1,195,473	1,144,179
Fish and marine animal oils:					
Whale	126,718	77,932	4/ 38,869	4/ 61,656	4/ 37,684
Menhaden	9,674	13,151			
Fish oils 3/	102,539	106,206	120,023	180,746	174,983
Total	238,931	197,289	158,892	242,402	212,667

1/ Refined oils have been converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors:
Cottonseed oil, corn oil, and palm-kernel oil, 0.93; coconut oil, peanut oil, and soybean oil, 0.94.

2/ 1919-1930, reported as "other vegetable oils"; 1931-1933, sunflower oil deducted from "other vegetable oils"; 1934, reported as "all other".

3/ Includes herring oil, cod and cod-liver oil, sperm oil and those fish oils reported as "all other". For 1933, menhaden oil is also included.

4/ Reported as "marine animal oils"; probably is whale and sperm.

Continued-

Table 4.--Stocks of primary fats and oils, as of December 31, 1931-1935 - Cont'd

Oil or fat	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Animal fats:					
Butter	26,643	22,043	111,249	47,175	40,117
Tallow, inedible	163,364	185,742	255,925	326,484	295,644
Lard, including neutral	51,000	41,000	132,510	118,107	52,718
Oleo oil	4,763	5,923	9,959	5,808	4,900
Stearine, animal edible	4,582	4,128	3,818	3,262	5,722
Tallow, edible	5,059	4,376	4,256	6,746	12,009
Neatsfoot	1,184	1,029	1,150	2,352	1,541
Total	256,595	264,241	518,867	509,934	412,651
Greases:					
Yellow	12,393	13,493	17,205	15,368	14,619
Brown	21,310	12,731	17,292	16,449	15,177
White	10,280	8,873	29,789	11,796	6,554
Garbage or house	21,701	13,165	10,941	16,285	14,873
Bone	3,525	1,968	2,162	1,141	2,632
Tankage	7,259	5,011	4,356	2,967	2,460
Recovered	5,012	5,799	2,321	2,133	1,363
Wool	5,746	7,488	9,423	3,560	3,453
All other	3,758	3,481	3,466	4,202	2,514
Total, excl. wool	85,238	64,521	87,532	70,341	60,192
Total, incl. wool	90,984	72,009	96,955	73,901	63,645
Total all groups excluding "not specified"	1,824,373	1,929,113	2,395,855	2,016,832	1,821,532
Total all groups including "not specified"	1,830,781	1,930,702	2,397,722	2,021,710	1,833,142

Compiled from the Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, except butter and lard which are from cold storage reports, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 5.- Factory consumption of coconut oil, 1931-1935

Products	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	In specified products				
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Soap	340,503	353,527	322,264	341,124	229,711
Oleomargarine	133,117	123,219	150,096	123,678	174,314
Other edible 1/	86,116	49,185	76,450	87,681	131,094
Loss, including foots 2/	31,193	22,529	32,333	34,952	43,072
All other 3/	755	1,055	2,683	2,167	3,906
Total	592,684	549,515	583,826	589,602	582,097
	As a percentage of the total factory consumption of coconut oil				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Soap	58	65	55	58	39
Oleomargarine	22	22	26	21	30
Other edible 1/	15	9	13	15	23
Loss, including foots 2/	5	4	6	6	7
All other 3/	4/	4/	4/	4/	
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Based on -

Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. By Classes of Products, calendar years, 1931-1935, inclusive.

1/ Includes compounds and vegetable shortenings, confectionery, etc.
2/ Mostly used for soap.
3/ Includes paints and varnishes, printing inks and miscellaneous products.
4/ Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 6 .--Factory consumption of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap in the United States, 1931 - 1935

Kind	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Tallow, inedible	524	549	509	663	663
Coconut oil	341	354	322	341	230
Palm oil	172	168	188	155	87
Grease	129	144	125	143	98
Whale oil 1/	69	49	45	34	28
Fish oil	58	49	52	65	110
Olive oil foots 2/	39	31	32	30	32
Palm-kernel oil	28	4	6	17	37
All other 3/	30	27	32	26	28
Total 4/	1,390	1,375	1,311	1,474	1,313
	As percentage				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Tallow, inedible	38	40	39	45	50
Coconut oil	25	26	25	23	18
Palm oil	12	12	14	11	7
Grease	9	10	10	10	7
Whale oil 1/	5	4	3	2	2
Fish oil	4	4	4	4	8
Olive oil foots 2/	3	2	2	2	2
Palm-kernel oil	2	5/	1	1	3
All other 3/	2	2	2	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Based on - Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by Classes of Products, calendar years, 1931 - 1935.

1/ Reported as "marine animal oil".
2/ Reported as "sulphur oil and olive foots".
3/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, corn, soybean, olive oil edible and inedible, rape, linseed, tung, vegetable tallow, castor, sesame, other vegetable, lard, edible animal stearine, oleo, tallow edible, neatsfoot and sunflower oils, and in 1935, perilla oil.
4/ Percents have been computed on this total, but about 100,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil foots and 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of coconut oil foots and other foots should be added for each year to complete the picture.
5/ Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 7 .- Factory consumption of fats and oils used in oleomargarine in the United States, 1931-1935

Commodity	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Coconut oil	133	123	150	124	174
Cottonseed oil	16	15	18	55	100
Oleo oil	19	12	15	22	18
Lard, neutral	10	9	9	7	3
Oleostearine	5	4	3	3	3
Peanut oil	5	3	3	3	4
Soybean oil	1/	1/	1/	1/	2
Babassu oil	-	-	-	-	2
Other 2/	4	1	2	2	3
Total	192	167	200	216	309
	As percentage 3/				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coconut oil	70	74	75	57	56
Cottonseed oil	8	9	9	25	32
Oleo oil	10	7	8	10	6
Lard, neutral	5	6	5	3	1
Oleostearine	3	2	2	2	1
Peanut oil	2	2	1	1	1
Soybean oil	1/	1/	1/	1/	1
Babassu oil	-	-	-	-	1
Other 2/	2	1/	1/	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Based on - Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by classes of products, calendar years, 1931-1935.

1/ Less than one-half.
2/ Includes butter, oleo stock, corn, palm, palm-kernel, sesame and sunflower oils.
3/ Percentages computed on total weight of fats and oils, exclusive of milk, salt, and miscellaneous materials.

Table 8 .- Consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries in the United States, 1931-1935

Commodity	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil 1/	472	354	375	409	424
Tung oil 1/	90	74	102	118	130
Perilla oil 1/	11	11	25	23	60
Soybean oil	9	12	14	13	18
Fish oil	27	20	22	25	43
All other 2/	3	3	5	7	8
Total	612	474	543	595	683
	As percentage				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Linseed oil	77	75	69	69	62
Tung oil	15	16	19	20	19
Perilla oil	2	2	5	4	9
Soybean oil	2	3	3	2	3
Fish oil	4	4	4	4	6
All other	3/	3/	3/	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Based on - Bureau of the Census, Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by classes of products, calendar years, 1931-1935.

1/ Since drying oils are used directly as well as in factory consumption these figures represent total domestic disappearance excluding small quantities reported by Bureau of the Census as used in soap, shortenings and miscellaneous products.

2/ Includes factory consumption of castor and miscellaneous oils, in 1931-1933. In 1934, 3,000,000 pounds each castor and sunflower oil, and 1,000,000 pounds miscellaneous oils. In 1935, 4,000,000 pounds castor oil and 4,000,000 pounds miscellaneous oils.

3/ Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 9 .- Price per pound of specified fats and oils, 1929, 1932-1935, April 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Calendar year					April	
	1929	1932	1933	1934	1935	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
ANIMAL FATS AND OILS -							
Butter, 92 score, N.Y.	45.0	21.0	21.7	25.7	29.8	34.5	31.0
Lard refined, Chicago	12.9	6.3	6.4	8.8	15.1	14.7	11.9
Grease, house, N.Y.	7.3	2.4	2.8	3.8	6.1	6.5	4.8
Oleo oil, No. 1, N.Y.	11.2	6.3	6.4	7.9	12.9	13.5	11.0
Tallow inedible, Chicago	8.0	2.7	3.0	3.8	6.2	6.4	4.8
Oleomargarine, nut, Chicago	17.5	8.8	8.2	9.1	12.6	13.4	11.6
Lard substitutes, Chicagp	12.2	5.9	6.8	8.6	13.1	13.4	11.8
MARINE ANIMAL AND FISH OILS -							
Cod oil, Newfoundland, N.Y.	8.3	3.3	3.6	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.3
Menhaden oil, crude, Balto.	6.2	1.9	1.8	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.5
Whale oil, refined, N.Y.	10.7	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.8
Whale oil, import price 1/	-	4.1	2.9	5.0	3.0	3.4	-
VEGETABLE OILS -							
Babassu oil, in tanks, N.Y.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/7.0
Coconut oil, refined, Chicago	9.8	6.9	6.4	6.0	8.2	8.9	11.1
Coconut oil, crude, Manila Pacific Coast	7.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	4.4	5.0	4.2
Kapok oil, N.Y.	-	-	-	-	8.0	7.8n	3/
Olive oil, edible, N.Y.	30.3	19.8	20.6	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.7
Olive oil foots, N.Y.	9.7	4.6	5.5	7.1	8.6	8.6	8.1
Palm oil, Niger, crude, N.Y. 4/	8.2	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.7	5.0	4.6
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, N.Y.	-	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.7n	4.9n
Peanut oil, refined, N.Y.	13.3	10.0	9.6	9.7	13.3	13.0n	12.4
Teaseed oil, N.Y.	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.0	8.5
Corn oil, refined, N.Y.	11.3	6.1	6.9	8.0	12.1	12.3	11.1
Cottonseed oil, refined, Chicago	10.7	6.4	6.4	7.7	12.1	13.0	10.4
Rape oil, refined, N.Y.	10.8	4.7	6.2	5.4	6.3	6.0	7.2
Sesame oil, refined, N.Y.	12.5	9.4	9.9	8.8	10.5	10.3	10.2
Sunflower oil, refined, N.Y.	-	-	-	5/6.4	10.8	10.8	9.9
Drying:							
Hempseed oil, crude, N.Y.	-	-	-	-	8.2	8.1	8.4
Linseed oil, raw, Chicago	11.5	5.7	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2
Oiticica oil, N.Y.	-	-	-	-	16.5	-	15.1
Perilla oil, N.Y.	15.0	4.9	7.8	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.4
Soybean oil, refined, N.Y.	-	-	7.2	8.2	10.6	11.0	9.2
Tung oil, N.Y.	14.6	6.3	6.8	8.9	17.0	14.2n	19.2

Compiled from records of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

1/ Computed on value and volume of imports.
2/ Began reporting February 1936.
3/ Not reported since January 1936.
4/ Quoted as Lagos prior to May 1934.
5/ Average for 6 months.

- Bur. Agric. Econ.

oils, and the excise taxes of 1934.

May 1936.