

# Market Report on FATS, OILS AND GREASES

(As of April 30, 1929)

**N**EW YORK—The prices of oils, fats and greases continued downward throughout the recent period. Price changes were numerous, and almost all of these changes represented revisions downward. Uncertainty still prevailed due to the proposed tariff changes causing consumers to buy from hand to mouth. Coconut oil and corn oil were lower again. Cottonseed oil declined to a low price for the season. Lard was steady, but the greases were lower. Linseed oil, red oil and stearic acid were unchanged. Olive oil, olive oil foots, palm oil and palm kernel oil were slightly lower, as was tallow. Chinawood oil showed the only appreciable firmness.

### *Chinawood Oil*

Renewed political disturbances in China caused uncertainty in the Chinawood oil market, and served to advance prices on coast and future material. Quotations were  $13\frac{1}{4}$  to  $13\frac{3}{8}$ c lb. for coast and future oil. Spot oil in bbls. or drums was still obtainable at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $14\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.

### *Coconut Oil*

Lack of interest on the part of buyers caused a decline in the price of coconut oil. Prices were  $\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $\frac{3}{8}$ c lower per lb. on all grades at the close of the period. Copra was generally quoted at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

### *Corn Oil*

Corn oil continued to decline during the period, and was quoted  $\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $\frac{3}{8}$ c per lb. lower at the close. Tanks were offered at  $8\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c lb., with bbls. at  $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. Refined oil in bbls. was priced at  $11\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### *Cottonseed Oil*

This oil declined further during the period, reaching a new low price for the season. Crude was quoted at  $8\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c lb., with P. S. Y. at  $9\frac{7}{8}$ c to 10c lb. Reports on the new cotton crop were considered favorable.

### *Grease*

Prices on all greases were slightly lower, in step with the rest of the market. Demand was good at the lower price levels. Quotations at the close were: white,  $7\frac{7}{8}$ c to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.; yellow and house,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $7\frac{3}{8}$ c; brown,  $7\frac{3}{8}$ c to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### *Lard*

Lard held steady at 12c lb. in spite of general weakness almost everywhere else in the oil and fat market. Compound was priced lower inside, ranging from 12c to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Arrivals of hogs from the West were reported as light.

### *Linseed Oil*

Linseed oil was unchanged in price, the base price for crude in cars remaining at  $10\frac{1}{10}$ c lb. Boiled oil in tanks was still at  $9\frac{7}{10}$ c, with refined in bbls. at  $10\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $11\frac{1}{8}$ c. Cake was priced substantially lower at \$43 to \$44 a ton, with meal also much lower at \$50 to \$51 a ton.

### *Olive Oil and Olive Oil Foots*

The market on these two oils was relatively quiet, but firmed up on foots latterly. Both olive oil and olive oil foots were quoted lower at the close of the period than at the start.

### *Red Oil and Stearic Acid*

There was no change in price on either of these articles, the market continuing steady with a fair amount of business. Prices of raw materials for the making of stearic acid continued downward.

### *Palm and Palm Kernel Oil*

Easier conditions in competing products resulted in lower prices for Palm and Palm Kernel oil. Lagos was quoted at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c lb., with Niger at 8c lb. Kernel oil in packages was priced at  $8\frac{1}{8}$ c to  $8\frac{3}{8}$ c lb.

### *Tallow*

Quotations on tallow were reduced during the period, closing at 9c to  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c for edible material. City extra was priced at  $8\frac{1}{4}$ c lb., with special at 8c. Demand was inactive making a quiet market.

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A California paper reports the recent sale of a controlling interest in the California Products Company of Fresno, California, for \$250,000, to Albert M. Paul of Los Angeles.

The manufacturing activities of the company, according to the Fresno daily paper, consist of "cotton ginning, manufacture of vegetable oil from cottonseed and from raisin seed together with grape brandy as a by-product from raisin seed." We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report but in view of the "by product" possibilities it would seem that Mr. Paul secured a bargain.



## Prices

Candles, adamantine 6s 16 oz.					
20-set cases . . . . .set.	.14½	.15¾			
40-set cases . . . . .set.	.14	.14½			
Candles, paraffin, cs., 14 oz., case of					
40 sets . . . . .set.	.10	.10¼			
6s 14 oz., case of six cartons containing					
36 sets . . . . .set.	.11	.11¼			
6s 12 oz., 40 set cases . . . . .set.	.09	.09¼			
6s 12 oz. cases of six cartons containing					
36 sets . . . . .set.	.10	.10¼			
Patent ends . . . . .set.	.17¾	.18			
Stearin 6s 16 oz., plain, cases . . . . .set.	.16¾	.17			
Castor, No. 1, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13¾	.14			
No. 3, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13¼	.13½			
Chinawood, bbls. or drs. . . . .lb.	.14½	.14¾			
Coast, tanks, spot . . . . .lb.	.13¼	.13¾			
Futures . . . . .lb.	.13¼	.13¾			
Coconut, Ceylon grade, bbls. . . . .lb.	.08¾	.09			
Coast, tanks . . . . .lb.	.07¾	—			
Cochin grade, bbls. . . . .lb.	.09	—			
Manila, bbls. . . . .lb.	.08¾	—			
Tanks, N. Y. . . . .lb.	.07¾	—			
Coast tanks . . . . .lb.	.07¾	—			
Fatty acids, mill, tanks . . . . .lb.	.11¾	—			
Cod, Newfoundland, bbls. . . . .gal.	.63	.64			
Copra, bags, Coast . . . . .lb.	.04½	—			
Corn, tank, mills . . . . .lb.	.08½	.08¾			
Bbls., New York . . . . .lb.	.10¾	—			
Refined, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11¾	—			
Fatty acid . . . . .lb.	.10¾	—			
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, mill . . . . .lb.	.08¾	.08¼			
P. S. Y. . . . .lb.	.09¾	.10			
Fatty acids, mill, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11	—			
Degras, domestic, bbls. . . . .lb.	.04¼	.05½			
English, bbls. . . . .lb.	.05	.05¼			
German, bbls. . . . .lb.	.03¾	.04¼			
Neutral, domestic, bbls. . . . .lb.	.07¾	.09½			
English, bbls. . . . .lb.	.08¼	.09			
German, bbls. . . . .lb.	.06½	.07			
Greases, choice white, bbls. N. Y. . . . .lb.	.07¾	.09½			
Yellow . . . . .lb.	.07½	.07¾			
Brown . . . . .lb.	.07¾	.07½			
House . . . . .lb.	.07½	.07¾			
Bone Naptha . . . . .lb.	—	.07¾			
Herring, coast tanks . . . . .gal.	.40	.42			
Horse, bbls. . . . .lb.	.09½	—			
Lard, city, tierces . . . . .lb.	.12	—			
Compound, tierces . . . . .lb.	.12	.12½			
Middle Western, tierces . . . . .lb.	—	.12¼			
Neutral, tierces . . . . .lb.	—	.14			
Prime Western, tierces . . . . .lb.	.12½	—			
Lard oil, No. 1, bbls. . . . .lb.	.12¾	—			
No. 2, bbls. . . . .lb.	.12½	—			
Extra, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13¼	—			
No. 1, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13	—			
Winter strained, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13½	—			
Prime, bbls. . . . .lb.	.15¼	—			
Linseed Oil, boiled, tanks . . . . .lb.	.0970	—			
Car lots, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1050	—			
Less car lots, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1090	—			
Less than 5 bbls. . . . .lb.	.1130	—			
Double boiled, less than five bbls. . . . .lb.	.1160	.1170			
Raw, tanks . . . . .lb.	.0930	—			
Car lots, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1010	—			
Less car lots, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1050	—			
Less than 5 bbls. . . . .lb.	.1090	—			
Calcutta, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1590	—			
Refined, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1080	.1120			
Varnish grades, bbls. . . . .lb.	.1100	.1140			
Linseed cake, bags . . . . .ton	43.00	44.00			
Meal, bags . . . . .ton	50.00	51.00			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Baltimore . . . . .gal.	—	Nom.			
Light pressed, bbls. . . . .gal.	.71	.73			
Yellow bleached, bbls. . . . .gal.	.73	.75			
White bleached, bbls. . . . .gal.	.76	.78			
Mustard, bbls. . . . .gal.	.95	—			
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, bbls. . . . .lb.	.18¾	—			
Extra, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13	—			
No. 1, bbls. . . . .lb.	.12¾	—			
Pure, bbls. . . . .lb.	.14¾	—			
Oleo, No. 1, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11¼	.11½			
No. 2, bbls. . . . .lb.	.10¾	.11			
No. 3, bbls. . . . .lb.	.10½	—			
Olive, denatured, bbls., N. Y. . . . .gal.	1.30	1.35			
Shipments . . . . .gal.	1.25	1.27			
Foots, bbls. . . . .lb.	.10½	.10¼			
Shipments . . . . .lb.	.10	.10½			
Edible, bbls. . . . .lb.	2.25	2.40			
Palm, Lagos, cakes spot . . . . .lb.	.08¼	.08½			
Shipments . . . . .lb.	.07¾	—			
Niger, casks, spot . . . . .lb.	.03	—			
Shipments . . . . .lb.	.07½	—			
Palm Kernel, pkgs. . . . .lb.	.08½	.08¾			
Tank cars . . . . .lb.	.07¾	.07¾			
Peanut, crude, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11½	—			
Mills, tanks . . . . .lb.	.09¾	—			
Refined, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13¼	—			
Perilla, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13½	Nom.			
Poppy Seed, bbls. . . . .gal.	1.70	—			
Rapeseed, blown, bbls. . . . .gal.	1.04	1.06			
Refined, bbls. . . . .lb.	.85	.86			
Red Oil, distilled, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11	.11½			
Tanks . . . . .lb.	.10¼	—			
Saponified, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11	.11½			
Tanks . . . . .lb.	.10¼	—			
Salmon, coast, tanks . . . . .gal.	.42½	.45			
Sardine, coast, tanks . . . . .gal.	.45	.47			
Sesame, refined, drums . . . . .lb.	.12½	.14			
Soya Bean, blown, bbls. . . . .lb.	.13¼	.13½			
Crude, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11¾	.12			
Orient, coast tanks . . . . .lb.	.08¾	.09			
Sperm, bleached f.o.b., New Bedford,					
bbls. . . . .gal.	.84	.86			
Natural, f.o.b., New Bedford, bbls. . . . .gal.	.78	.80			
Stearic Acid, Double pressed, bags . . . . .lb.	.16½	.17			
Triple pressed, bags . . . . .lb.	.18	.18½			
Stearine oleo, bbls. . . . .lb.	.10¼	.10½			
Tallow, edible, bbls. . . . .lb.	.09	.09¼			
City extra, works, loose . . . . .lb.	.08¼	—			
Special, works, loose . . . . .lb.	.08	—			
Tallow oil, acidless, bbls. . . . .lb.	.11¼	—			
Tanks, N. Y. . . . .lb.	.11	—			
Vegetable tallow, coast, mats . . . . .lb.	.08½	—			
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks . . . . .lb.	.07	—			
No. 2, coast, tanks . . . . .lb.	.06½	—			
Refined, winter bleached, bbls. . . . .gal.	.80	—			
Extra, bbls. . . . .gal.	.82	—			
Natural, bbls. . . . .gal.	.78	—			



## Packaging of Lards

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manufacturer's trademark. The cartons are lined with vegetable parchment paper before being filled.

For export shipment, lard and shortening are packed in all the varieties of packages used for domestic consumption and in addition pure lard is packed in parchment-lined rectangular boxes of wood, each holding forty-four pounds.

### Filling Machinery and Methods

**T**HE handling of lard and shortening in the packing departments of manufacturers is a comparatively simple process, involving only rapid cooling of the product to obtain the proper consistency, and pumping of the semi-fluid lard or shortening into the package. Practically all lard and shortening is cooled on machines known as lard rolls, which consist



(Courtesy Ohio Pail Co.)  
Standard steel pail increasingly used for lard, shortening, cooking oils, etc.

of horizontal revolving steel drums, cooled by brine or ammonia. The material to be cooled is picked up in a thin film by the surface of the drum, cooled as the drum revolves, and scraped off by adjacent knives after a nearly complete revolution. It is then kneaded and worked in a picker trough or worm conveyor, or both, and pumped by a heavy duty rotary

pump direct to the package. There have been numerous machines devised for the automatic filling and weighing of the various type packages used.

Several points are of importance in connection with cooling and packaging the products, in order to obtain uniform quality and consistency. The temperatures of the lard or shortening going to the cooling roll and leaving it must be uniform at all times, as must be the amount of working and pumping after cooling. The moisture content of the atmosphere in the cooling and filling room is most important as the products will absorb moisture rapidly in the chilling operation. There have been many instances where excessive moisture in lard or shortening has caused rusting of the metal containers, even through a tin coating, with consequent discoloration of the product.

Eventually all manufacturers of these products will find it to their advantage to control the temperature and humidity of the air in their cooling and filling rooms. Some years ago the writer was called into consultation for the correction of a compound shortening which developed "vaseliny" spots and streaks in the packages from a week to ten days after filling. Formula, temperatures, mixing, cooling and filling methods were checked without revealing the source of the error, until, almost by accident, a heavy charge of static electricity was discovered in the chilled shortening as it flowed into the packages. The presence of the static charge was due in this case to the particular location of the plant. Simple grounding of the filling pipes corrected the condition and the streaks failed to appear in the product thereafter.

### Shortening Exports in January

Exports of cotton oil shortening by the United States in January of this year amounted to 444,022 pounds, at a valuation of \$62,668, while exports of compounds containing animal fat amounted to 321,236 pounds, valued at \$40,848. Nearly 25 per cent of the cotton oil shortening went to Mexico. Cuba took 83,000 pounds, and the other West India Islands about 75,000 pounds. Chile was the largest importer of our compound, taking 50,000 pounds. Shipments not included above were 132,354 pounds of compound to Hawaii, which also bought 114,683 pounds of cotton oil shortening. Porto Rico got 56,376 pounds of compound, 25,585 pounds of cotton oil shortening and 310,845 pounds of oleomargarine of both animal and vegetable oil content.