

THE *Livestock and Meat* SITUATION

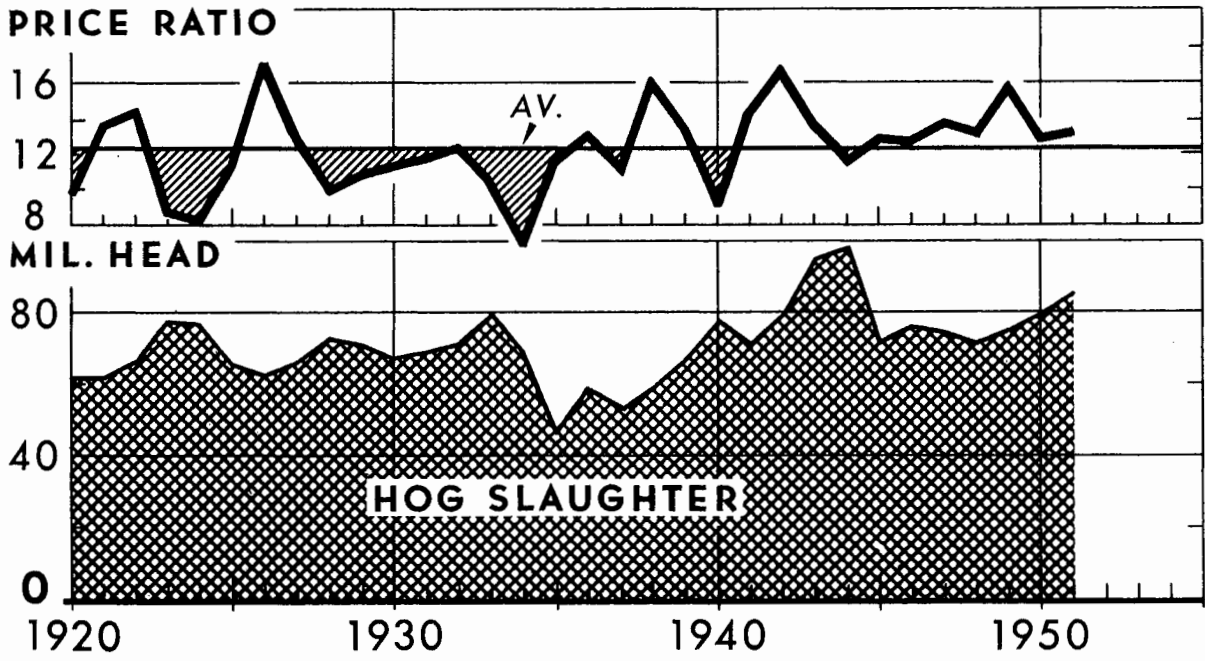
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LMS-53



JULY 1951

HOG-CORN PRICE RATIO AND HOG SLAUGHTER



1951 DATA PARTLY FORECASTED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48239-XX

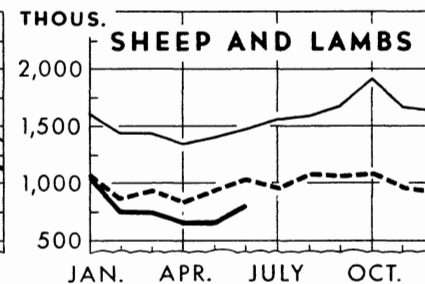
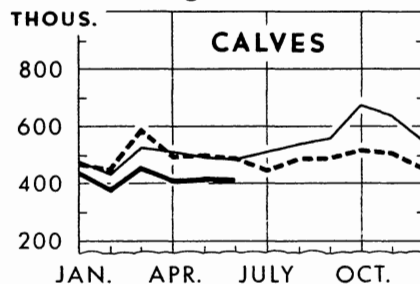
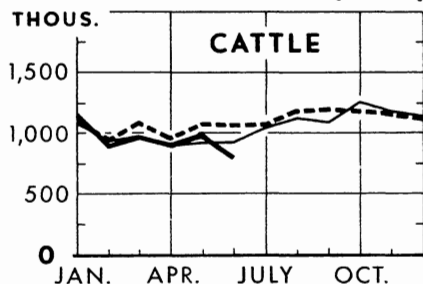
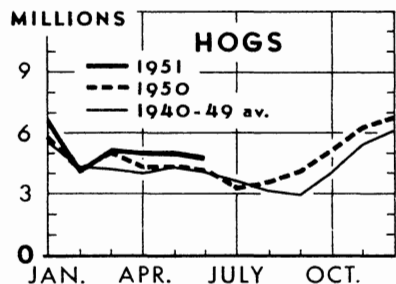
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Strong demand for pork and ample supplies of corn have held the hog-corn price ratio above average for several years and have brought a steady increase in hog production and slaughter. Hog slaughter in 1951 will total about 85 million head, 5 1/2 million more than last year. A larger supply of pork has been very important in the meat supply to date this year, as there has been less of the other meats than in 1950.

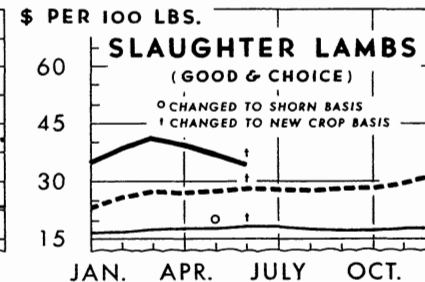
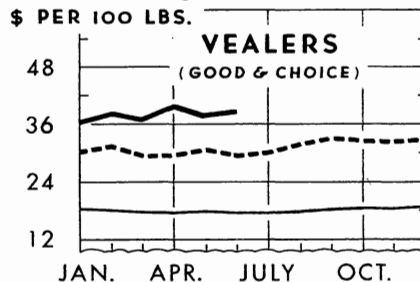
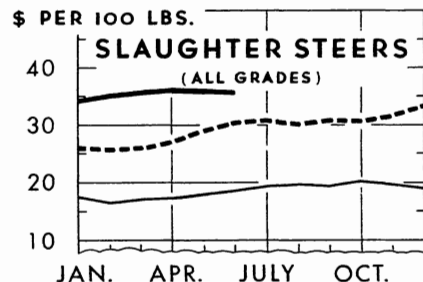
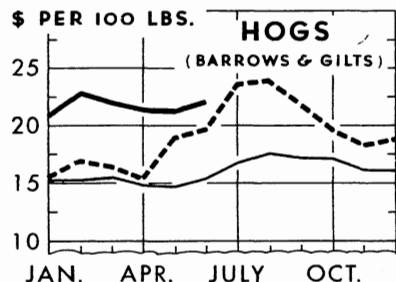
The 7 percent increase reported for the 1951 spring pig crop, the 3 percent increase planned by farmers for the fall crop, the prospects for a large corn production this year and a hog-corn ratio still a little above average all point to a further increase in hog slaughter and pork supplies in 1952.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

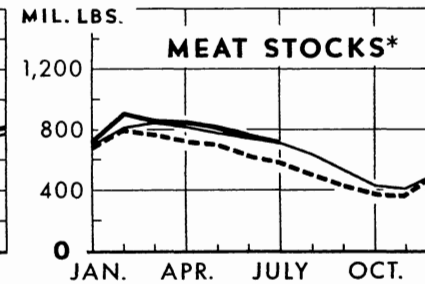
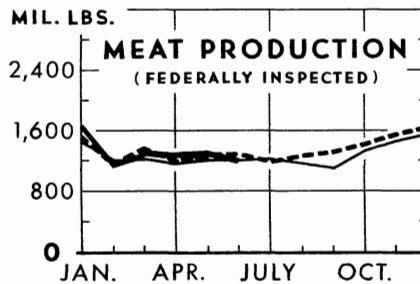
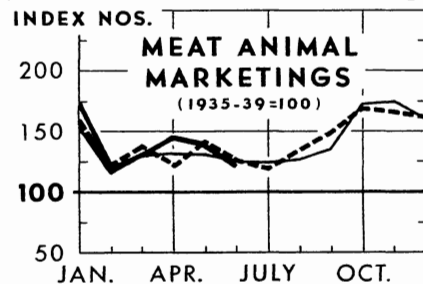
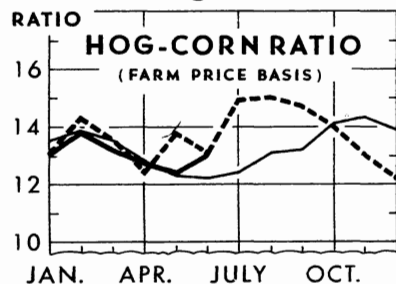
Federally Inspected Slaughter



Market Prices, Chicago



Hog-Corn Ratio, Meat Animal Marketings, Meat Production, & Stocks, United States



* BEEF, LAMB AND MUTTON, PORK, AND MISCELLANEOUS MEATS IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS AND COMMERCIAL COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BEGINNING OF MONTH

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 27, 1951

SUMMARY

Generally good pastures and ranges and the big supply of feed grains in prospect promise continued expansion in livestock production. Hog producers are likely to carry out their plans for a somewhat larger pig crop this fall than last and the cattle population will probably be increased by about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 million head by the end of the year.

The efforts of cattle and sheep producers to build up herds means that total meat production for 1951 will show a smaller gain over 1950 than will livestock production on farms. Despite more cattle on feed and a larger total number of cattle and calves on farms at the beginning of this year than last, commercial cattle slaughter in the first half of 1951 was down 9 percent and commercial calf slaughter 18 percent from a year earlier. These reductions resulted from a greater tendency this year for cattlemen to retain young stock for breeding or feeding, a similar tendency in recent months to retain older breeding stock, and some delay in marketing because of uncertainties as to prices.

During the season half of 1951 cattle slaughter may nearly equal that of a year earlier. Calf slaughter probably will remain below last year but by a smaller percentage than in the first half. Slaughter of sheep and lambs has been considerably smaller than last year and will continue smaller. Inventory numbers of sheep and lambs are at a low level and are being built up.

In contrast to the smaller cattle slaughter, commercial hog slaughter in the first half of 1951 was 9 percent above 1950 or about in line with the larger pig crops last year. Since the 1951 spring pig crop was up 7 percent from a year earlier, slaughter in the last summer and fall is expected to be 5 to 10 percent larger than it was in the same period of 1950. Prospects for an increase in the fall pig crop indicate further expansion of hog slaughter through the summer of 1952.

Prices of barrows and gilts rose in June but were nearly steady in July chiefly because price ceilings on pork tended to prevent a further rise. Ceilings as now established will probably hold barrow and gilt prices comparatively stable for some time, and probably thus delay the beginning of a seasonal decline until about October.

With a seasonal increase expected this fall in cattle slaughter, cattle prices may show less strength than recently. Prices of some grades may at times drop below ceilings. However, because of the supporting effect of defense programs on the demand for meat, no material weakness in cattle prices is expected.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOKTotal Livestock Slaughter,
Meat Production in Second Half
To Exceed Last Year

In early fall, slaughter of all livestock combined and production of meat will increase seasonally from its summer low, and throughout the remainder of the year will be generally larger than a year earlier. Slaughter of hogs has been above last year in most of 1951 to date and will continue higher. Cattle slaughter in the second half of 1951 may nearly equal last year; in the first half, it was considerably smaller than a year earlier. Slaughter of calves, sheep and lambs is likely to remain below the level of last year.

Pork Production to Continue Above 1950;
Sow Slaughter Late

In January-June, 9 percent more hogs were slaughtered commercially than a year earlier and commercial pork production was up by the same percentage. Hogs were the only species for which the first half slaughter exceeded last year. Pork made up 51 percent of commercial meat production in the 6 months, the highest percentage for that period in the last 6 years of record. (table 1.)

The larger slaughter of hogs thus far in 1951 results from the larger pig crops of 1950. The 1950 fall pig crop, source of barrows and gilts slaughtered from mid-March to early September this year, was 9 percent bigger than the 1949 fall crop.

Although a higher percentage of fall-born pigs may have been slaughtered by early summer this year than last, slaughter of sows has been later than last summer and will maintain pork supplies above last year until marketings from the 1951 spring pig crop begin in September. Not until the week ending July 7 did marketings of sows at 7 mid-west markets this summer equal a year earlier. Since that date sow receipts have averaged about the same as last year, and are expected to continue as large or larger than a year earlier through the late summer season.

Hog marketings in 1951 have been consistently later than last year. So long as there is considerable confidence as to future prices, marketings may continue later than in 1950. Fewer spring pigs may be rushed for an early September market, and the seasonal increase in marketing thereafter may be a little slower.

Pork production may be 5 to 10 percent larger than last year in remaining months of 1951 and in early 1952, reflecting the 7 percent larger pig crop this spring than last.

Table 1.- Commercial meat production, United States, by quarter-year, 1949 to first half 1951

Year	All Meat					Year
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1949	5,020	4,537	4,704	5,453	19,714	
1950	5,069	4,737	4,764	5,646	20,216	
1951	5,124	4,654				
		Beef				
1949	2,270	2,233	2,399	2,240	9,142	
1950	2,224	2,221	2,414	2,380	9,239	
1951	2,188	1,965				
		Veal				
1949	271	286	347	336	1,240	
1950	263	278	312	285	1,138	
1951	220	216				
		Lamb and mutton				
1949	158	114	154	161	587	
1950	151	139	149	143	582	
1951	130	109				
		Pork excluding lard				
1949	2,321	1,904	1,804	2,716	8,745	
1950	2,431	2,099	1,889	2,838	9,257	
1951	2,586	2,364				

Cattle Slaughter Likely to Nearly Equal 1950
In Months Ahead

Prospects are for nearly as large a slaughter of cattle in the second half of 1951 as a year earlier in comparison with a considerably smaller slaughter in the first half of this year. Commercial cattle slaughter in January-June was 9 percent smaller than in the same 1950 period. However, slaughter weights were heavier and beef production was down only 7 percent.

The drop in cattle slaughter in January-June from a year earlier occurred even though 4.1 million more cattle and calves were on farms in January, and the number on grain feed for market was greater. The smaller slaughter was a joint result of several factors: (1) Both cattle on feed and all cattle on farms in January included a larger than usual proportion of young stock; this in itself meant a late slaughter. (2) More young stock have been retained on farms than last year for addition to breeding herds or for feeding. (3) Although slaughter of cows and heifers held up well during the winter, it did not increase seasonally during the spring. Slaughter of cows under Federal inspection in May and June was

far below last year and the smallest for those months in 8 years of record except 1946. Combined cow and heifer slaughter in June was the second smallest since 1932 (table 2). (4) Pasture and range conditions in late spring were unusually good in most regions, allowing cattle that otherwise might have been slaughtered by early summer to remain on grass for further gains. (5) Developments in legislation and uncertainties regarding price control reduced slaughter during the spring.

Cattle marketings increased sharply in July. However, they were still a little below the large marketings in the same month last year.

Table 2.- Slaughter of breeding stock under Federal inspection, by month, January-June 1950 and 1951

Month	Cows		Heifers		Sheep 1/	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head
January	401	353	141	158	44	65
February	270	269	115	129	24	47
March	261	302	107	117	28	92
April	245	249	89	95	49	66
May	238	310	79	92	76	129
June	183	328	85	99	108	118

1/ Mostly ewes. Compiled from Market News, Livestock Branch, PMA.

More Cattle on Grass;
Fewer on Feed

The number of cattle on pastures and ranges this summer is probably considerably larger than last summer. However marketings off grass for slaughter may be only a little above the very small number last year, because of the large number of cows and heifers that will be retained for breeding herds and the prospective strong demand for cattle to go on feed.

Little if any increase is likely in the number of fed cattle to be marketed the rest of this year compared with 1950. On July 1, 9 percent fewer cattle were on feed in the Corn Belt than a year before. To a large degree, the reduction reflects a slower movement from grass to feed lots this summer than last. In 1950, receipts of stocker and feeder cattle in 8 Corn Belt States were larger in June than in July, and the number on feed on July 1 was correspondingly high. This year, receipts of feeder cattle were small in June.

Fewer of the cattle on feed this July were of the heavy weights nearly ready for slaughter. This indicates that slaughter of fed cattle in August to September will probably be below last year. The number slaughtered in the last months of 1951 is expected to be unusually large for that season, repeating the seasonal pattern that prevailed at the same time in 1950. In contrast, slaughter was very small late in 1949. Slaughter of fed cattle late this year could be up to 1950 levels if large numbers of cattle should move off grass into feedlots in late summer.

Cattle Inventories to be Much
Bigger Next January

Calf slaughter in commercial establishments in January-June was 18 percent less than a year earlier. Slaughter in the second half, and the 1951 total, will probably be down from 1950 by a smaller percentage.

Because of the deficit in the first half, the year's total slaughter of cattle and calves, including slaughter on farms, may be no more than 28 million head compared with 29.1 million in 1950. As a result, the number of cattle and calves on farms next January may be 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 million larger than last January; for a new record of around 90 million head.

Sheep and Lamb Slaughter Small

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered began to increase seasonally in mid-June but was below the number in corresponding weeks of 1950. Slaughter will probably continue somewhat below last year in all remaining months of 1951.

Both ewes and lambs are being withheld from slaughter and retained on farms. Slaughter of sheep (mostly ewes) under Federal inspection in May was smaller than in any previous May since 1933.

Total sheep and lamb slaughter for 1951 will likely be the smallest in this century.

Meat Consumption Per Person
May About Equal Last Year

In the first half of 1951 total meat consumption per person was about 3- $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. About 1 pound more pork per person but 4- $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds less of all other meats was consumed in that period.

In the second half meat consumption per person is expected to be larger than in the second half of 1950, about offsetting the reduction in the first half, and the 1951 total may about equal the 144 pounds consumed in 1950. Pork consumption per person will again be up considerably and consumption of beef will be down less from last year than it was in the first half.

Consumption of beef in the second half of 1951 is now expected to be less than previously estimated because considerably more cattle are being added to herds than had appeared likely.

Pastures, Range Generally Good

Pasture and range conditions have been good in most of the United States though drought and dry ranges persist in the Southwest and excessive rainfall has recently damaged pastures in Kansas and neighboring states and parts of the South. The United States average condition of pastures on July 1 was 90 percent, 5 points better than in July 1950 and 4 points above average for the date. Range conditions in western states on July 1 averaged 84 percent; a year earlier they were 81 percent but average is 87 percent.

Moreover, the largest hay crop on record was in prospect on July 1.

Prospects Bright for
Feed Grain Production

The July crop report indicated prospects for a 1951 corn crop of 3,295 million bushels. The 1950 crop was 3,131 million bushels. Prospective production of oats and barley was down somewhat from last year.

If crops of these sizes are harvested, the supply of feed grains would support the uptrend in livestock production now in progress. The carry-over of corn on October 1 is now expected to be around 725 to 750 million bushels. With this reserve, the total supply of feed concentrates per animal unit fed would be smaller than in the last 2 years but 13 percent above average. (Table 3.)

The prospects for corn production make it likely that the 3 percent increase farmers planned on June 1 for the fall pig crop will be realized. They are also favorable for a high level of cattle feeding next winter and a large supply of grain-fed beef.

Hog Prices Almost Steady in July;
Marketing Margins Become Narrower

After rising from late May to the end of June, prices of barrows and gilts made little further advance in July. A narrowing of packer and distributor margins on pork indicated that retail ceiling prices on pork were limiting the price of live hogs. Data of the Production and Marketing Administration, for example, based on Chicago prices of live hogs and New York prices of pork products, show a reduction of the margin from \$9.91 per 100 pounds live weight in the two weeks ending May 12 to \$7.86 in the two weeks ending July 14. The May margin was wider than a year earlier, but the margin in July was about the same as last year.

Discounts Widen for Heavy Hogs,
But Are Less Than Last Year

Price discounts for heavy hogs widened as sow marketings increased but they have been narrower this summer than last. At Chicago the first 3 weeks in July, the discount from prices of 220-240 pound barrows and gilts was \$1.48 per 100 pounds for the 270-300 weight group and \$3.90 for sows. Last July, the heavy barrows and gilts sold for \$1.65 less than the medium weight, and sows for \$5.07 less.

A slightly smaller proportion of sows in total hog slaughter and a relatively higher price for lard this summer than last, together with the strong demand for meat at ceiling prices, are factors in the somewhat small discounts for heavy hogs. Discounts will become narrower in August as sow marketing declines seasonally, and will be smaller in September.

Wholesale prices of lard (prime steam in 1 lb. cartons, at Chicago) are a third higher than last summer. However, they are still a little less than the price of live hogs (barrows and gilts). Moreover, there is not much promise of any further strengthening. Not only will lard production be very large this fall, but another big supply of soybean oil and a sharply increased supply of cottonseed oil will add materially to the overall supply of edible fats and oils.

Table 3- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1945-51

Item	Average	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	1937-41							<u>1/</u>
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply								
Stocks beginning of year <u>3/</u> ...	166.9	144.9	10.9	13.9	7.9	30.8	31.2	29.0
Production of feed grains:								
Corn.....	72.1	80.7	91.0	66.8	103.1	94.6	87.7	92.2
Oats.....	18.1	24.6	24.0	19.2	23.9	21.3	23.4	21.9
Barley.....	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.6	5.7	7.2	6.3
Sorghum grains.....	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	4.3	6.7	4/6.7
Total.....	<u>99.3</u>	<u>114.4</u>	<u>124.3</u>	<u>95.4</u>	<u>138.3</u>	<u>125.9</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>127.1</u>
Other grains fed <u>5/</u>	4.5	8.2	4.3	6.1	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Byproduct feeds fed	15.4	17.7	19.4	19.0	20.0	20.6	21.3	21.5
Total supply	<u>136.1</u>	<u>155.2</u>	<u>158.9</u>	<u>134.4</u>	<u>170.5</u>	<u>182.7</u>	<u>182.9</u>	<u>183.1</u>
Utilization, October-September								
Concentrates fed <u>6/</u> :								
Corn.....	62.2	77.3	75.6	64.3	73.3	83.1	80.0	
Oats.....	16.1	23.9	19.6	17.8	20.7	19.5	20.5	
Barley and sorghum grains..:	6.9	6.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	7.5	
Wheat and rye.....	4.4	8.0	4.2	6.0	3.7	4.5	4.6	
Oilseed cake and meal.....	3.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.8	8.5	
Animal protein feeds.....	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	
Other byproduct feeds.....	8.6	9.5	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	
Total concentrates fed..:	<u>105.0</u>	<u>133.3</u>	<u>123.9</u>	<u>112.2</u>	<u>123.5</u>	<u>133.1</u>	<u>133.9</u>	
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export:	12.1	13.3	19.3	13.6	17.7	17.2	20.5	
Total utilization.....	<u>117.1</u>	<u>146.6</u>	<u>143.2</u>	<u>125.8</u>	<u>141.2</u>	<u>150.3</u>	<u>154.4</u>	
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis.....	<u>116.2</u>	<u>144.3</u>	<u>145.0</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>139.7</u>	<u>151.5</u>	<u>153.9</u>	
Stocks at end of crop year <u>2/</u> :	<u>19.9</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>29.0</u>	
Supply and utilization per animal unit								
Total supply (Million tons):	136.1	155.2	158.9	134.4	170.5	182.7	182.9	183.1
Concentrates fed (Million tons).....	105.0	133.3	123.9	112.2	123.5	133.1	133.9	
Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually: (Millions).....	153.1	167.8	161.4	155.9	162.9	170.1	176.5	182.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	.89	.92	.98	.86	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.01
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton).....	.69	.79	.77	.72	.76	.78	.76	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Preliminary estimates, based on indications in July 1951.
3/ Stocks of corn in all positions on October 1, oats and barley July 1, and from 1947 to date sorghum grains on October 1. 4/ Unofficial estimate based on July 1 indications. 5/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains. 6/ Total quantities fed in the U.S. including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Price Increase Allowed
for Pork Loins

On July 30 the OPS issued ceiling prices on light pork loins at wholesale that were higher than ceilings for that cut previously prevailing. The increase at wholesale can be passed on to retail prices of chops and roasts of the generally leaner type obtained from those loins. These changes do not affect greatly the average level of pork prices.

This is the first dollars-and-cents ceiling issued on prices of pork. Other fresh and cured pork products remain under ceilings as determined by each dealer's highest prices charged for sales during the period of December 19 to January 26. However, the OPS stated that uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings are planned for all pork products.

Seasonal Decline in Hog Prices
to Begin Later Than Usual

If ceiling prices on pork remain at recent levels, they will probably prevent much further seasonal rise in prices of barrows and gilts during the late summer period. The seasonal decline which usually begins in early or mid-September may for the same reason be delayed somewhat. Under these conditions the total seasonal decline will therefore be less than usual.

No Rollbacks Permitted in Ceiling Prices
of Livestock; Cattle May Not Stay at Ceilings

Under the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, ceiling prices cannot be less than 90 percent of the actual price, by grade, on May 19, 1951. This provision in effect prohibits the rollbacks in prices of beef and of cattle that had earlier been scheduled by the Office of Price Stabilization for August 1 and October 1. Prices of beef at wholesale and retail remain under the ceilings put into force in May, and the average level of cattle prices is limited by restrictions that went into effect June 4.

There is reason to doubt that prices of all grades and cuts of beef and all kinds of cattle will remain continuously at their ceilings. Current ceiling prices of beef and of all meats are considerably higher than prices a year ago. Price ceilings on meat have not forced any general reductions in retail and wholesale prices but have only about maintained actual prices of January. Meanwhile, inflationary forces have lessened, easing the up-trend in demand for meat. In view of the comparatively high level of present prices of beef and the increase in cattle slaughter in prospect, some occasional weakening of cattle prices seems likely.

However, indications are that the defense program will have a further strengthening effect on demand for meat, and will prevent any material weakness in prices of cattle during the period of heavy marketings.

Slaughter Quota Program Ended

Controls on slaughterers were ended in August, having been prohibited by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951. The quota system was instituted on February 9, as a part of the general program of control of prices of meat.

Table 4.- Hog-corn price ratio and hog slaughter, United States, 1920-51
(Data for cover page chart)

Year	Hog-corn price ratio 1/	Hog slaughter 1,000 head	Year	Hog-corn price ratio	Hog slaughter 1,000 head
1920	9.8	61,502	1936	13.0	58,730
1921	13.6	61,818	1937	11.1	53,715
1922	14.4	66,201	1938	16.0	58,927
1923	8.7	77,508	1939	13.3	66,561
1924	8.2	76,809	1940	9.2	77,610
1925	11.4	65,508	1941	14.2	71,397
1926	17.0	62,585	1942	16.5	78,547
1927	12.7	66,195	1943	13.6	95,226
1928	9.9	72,889	1944	11.6	98,068
1929	10.9	71,012	1945	12.8	71,891
1930	11.4	67,272	1946	12.6	76,244
1931	11.7	69,233	1947	13.6	74,710
1932	12.3	71,425	1948	13.0	71,936
1933	10.4	79,681	1949	15.7	75,293
1934	7.0	68,760	1950	13.7	79,488
1935	11.6	46,011	1951	2/13.1	2/85,000

1/ Ratio of United States average prices received by farmers for hogs to the price received for corn. 2/ Partly estimated.

Digest of OPS and NPA Regulations Affecting Meat Animals

The following is a list of regulations affecting meat animals and their products issued by the Office of Price Stabilization and the Defense Production Authority. The subject and application of each regulation is summarized briefly. This list was prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the reference value it may have now and as a historical source in the future. It is believed complete and accurate, but any questions regarding these or any other regulations should be addressed to the agency issuing them.

Regulations issued by the Office of Price Stabilization,
Economic Stabilization Agency

Regulation	Principal provisions
<u>Supply regulations</u>	
Distribution Order 1 Issued February 9, 1951 Effective February 9, 1951	: Defines class 1, 2, 3, 1A, and 2A slaughterers and : prescribes the method by which each slaughterer : may determine the amount of livestock he can : slaughter or have slaughtered for him.
Distribution Order 1 Amendment 1 Issued February 27, 1951 Effective February 27, 1951	: Sets up the method of determining amount of meat : suppliers <u>must</u> sell to institutional users.
Distribution Regulation 1 Amendment 2 Issued March 31, 1951 Effective March 31, 1951	: Redefines a class 3 slaughterer as a farm operator : who transferred during 1950 no more than 6,000 : pounds of meat resulting from slaughter by him and/ : or for him
Distribution Regulation 1 Amendment 3 Issued April 2, 1951 Effective March 31, 1951	: Establishes slaughter quotas on cattle for the : April 1-April 29 period, at 100 percent of the : corresponding period, 1950, but postpones to : April 29, 1951 quotas on calves, sheep and lambs, : and swine. Postpones date of issuance of OPS : registration numbers to April 15, 1951
Distribution Regulation 1 Amendment 4 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective April 30, 1951	: Prescribes the method for determining slaughter quota : by applying the percentages given in DRI, SRI. : Makes other minor changes.
Distribution Regulation 1 Amendment 5 Issued May 25, 1951 Effective May 25, 1951	: Permits class 1 (Federally inspected) livestock : slaughterers to use their own accounting periods : as their quota period under OPS meat regulations. : Sets forth the conditions under which "Club" live- : stock may be slaughtered.

Regulation	Principal provisions
Distribution Regulation 1 Amendment 6 Issued June 22, 1951 Effective June 22, 1951	: Allows Federally inspected slaughterers to increase : monthly quotas for sales to armed forces for cattle : and swine on contracts dated on or after June 3, : 1951 up to 15 percent over regular quota. Sets up : factors for converting carcasses or cuts to live : weight.
Distribution Regulation 1 Supplement 1 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective April 30, 1951	: Establishes quotas for slaughter period beginning : April 29, 1951 for Class 1 and Class 2 slaughterers : --cattle 90 percent, calves 80 percent, sheep and : lambs 80 percent, and swine 110 percent of com- : parable 1950 period.
Distribution Regulation 1 Supplement 1 Amendment 1 Issued May 25, 1951 Effective May 25, 1951	: Sets up quotas for livestock slaughter during the : period beginning on or after May 27 at 80 percent : of 1950 base period for cattle, calves, sheep and : lambs, and 115 percent for swine.
Distribution Regulation 1 Supplement 1 Amendment 2 Issued June 27, 1951 Effective June 27, 1951	: Set up slaughter quotas for the period beginning : on or after July 1 at 90 percent of the 1950 base : for cattle, 85 percent for calves and sheep and : lambs and 105 percent for swine.
Distribution Regulation 1 Supplement 1 Amendment 3 Issued July 18, 1951 Effective July 18, 1951	: Increases July slaughter quotas on calves from : 85 percent to 100 percent and on swine from : 105 percent to 110 percent
Distribution Regulation 2 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 7, 1951	: Requires that records be kept by slaughterers and : processors for possible use in allocation of meats : later on. All meat except pork and meat slaughter- : ed by farmers for own use must be graded according : to Federal standards.
Distribution Regulation 2 Amendment 1 Issued May 4, 1951 Effective May 7, 1951	: Amends DR2 to permit the movement until May 12 of : ungraded beef which has left slaughtering plants : before May 7.

Continued -

Regulation	Principal provisions
Distribution Regulation 2 Amendment 2 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 12, 1951	Makes 3 changes in record keeping requirements: (1) date on invoice furnished buyer shall be date of shipment (2) eliminates requirement that classification of "stag" be shown on invoice of sale of beef (3) invoices must be kept by buyers as well as sellers. Authorizes unofficial grading of meat without limitation as to grade, until May 21 in cases where written word had been received from the U.S.D.A. that an official grader is not available.
Distribution Regulation 2 Amendment 3 Issued June 13, 1951 Effective June 13, 1951	Eliminates the provision of DR 2 requiring records of meat sales to individual customers. Provides as an alternative to keeping sales records, that production and inventory records may be kept instead. Postpones the effective date for compliance to record keeping requirements to June 24.
<u>Price Regulations</u>	
Public Law 774 - 81 st Congress: Approved September 8, 1950 (Defense Production Act of 1950)	Enables the issuance of regulations concerning (Title I) Priorities and allocations, (Title III) Expansion of productive capacity and supply, and (Title IV) Price and wage stabilization.
Price Procedural Regulation 1 Issued December 18, 1950 Effective December 18, 1950	Prescribes and explains the procedures used by the Economic Stabilization Administrator in making various kinds of price determinations.
Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised Issued May 26, 1951 Effective May 26, 1951	Restates PPR 1 in line with changes in authority and methods in price determination.
Set of Voluntary Pricing Standards Announced December 19, 1950	Set up a guide to aid sellers who wished to cooperate in a program of voluntary price stabilization.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Issued January 26, 1951 Effective January 26, 1951	Establishes ceiling prices for all commodities and services (except specific exemptions) upon the basis of prices in effect during the period from December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951.

Regulation	Principal provisions
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Interpretation 1, to Section 11 Issued April 11, 1951 Effective April 11, 1951	Points out that ceiling prices for wholesale pork cuts may not be increased under parity adjustment provisions of Sec. 11.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Interpretation 3-43 Issued April 13, 1951 Effective April 13, 1951	Interprets and explains various sections of GCPR such as typical "squeeze" situations, determination of ceiling prices under various conditions, etc.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 1 Issued February 12, 1951 Effective February 12, 1951	Makes minor changes in Section 11 concerning the ceiling price of raw agricultural commodities. Adds certain commodities to list exempted when sold by the producer.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 2 Issued February 23, 1951 Effective February 23, 1951	Limits "base period price" for manufacturers and wholesalers to that price at which at least 10 percent of base period deliveries were made. Also made other limitations in determining ceiling prices.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 3 Issued February 23, 1951 Effective February 23, 1951	Postponed preparation of a statement showing determination of base period prices and a ceiling price list from March 1 to March 22.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 5 Issued March 1, 1951 Effective March 1, 1951	Extends 10 percent limitation of Amendment 3 to all sellers and restates this limitation as applying to dollar volume of deliveries. Makes other minor changes.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 7 Issued March 19, 1951 Effective March 19, 1951	Makes certain clarifications concerning sale of agricultural commodities by producers, and price adjustment permitted by processors and manufacturers of these commodities.
General Ceiling Price Regulation: Amendment 10 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 16, 1951	Enables producer-processors and producer owned cooperatives to figure their "pass through" under Section 11.

Continued -

Regulation	Principal provisions
General Ceiling Price Regulation Amendment 13 Issued May 28, 1951 Effective May 28, 1951	Primarily revises Section 11. Also clarifies method used to determine the ceiling prices of products processed from agricultural commodities after the prices of these commodities have reached the legal minimum.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Amendment 14 Issued May 31, 1951 Effective May 31, 1951	Establishes that sales on commodity exchanges of raw agricultural commodities selling below the legal minima are not controlled. A purchaser can raise his ceiling price before he has sold all of the product acquired under a lower cost.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Including Amendments 1-14 Issued June 7, 1951 Effective immediately	Reprints the General Ceiling Price Regulation as amended by amendments 1-14
General Ceiling Price Regulation Amendment 17 Issued July 12, 1951 Effective July 17, 1951	Repeals the provisions of Amendment 13 which prohibits "inventory windfalls" to manufacturers and processors of agricultural commodities under the parity "pass-through" provisions of Section 11.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 1 Issued February 1, 1950 Effective February 1, 1950	Exempts from GCPR certain purchases and sales of defense material and services.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 3 Issued February 12, 1951 Effective February 12, 1951	Provides a special pricing method for processors who sold and delivered dressed hogs at a price figured by using a percentage of the live hog prices.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 29 Issued May 28, 1951 Effective May 28, 1951	Provides for a follow-thru on price decreases and increases by mfg.-pursuant to Reg. 22 and alleviates certain replacement squeezes.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 29 Amendment 1 Issued June 4, 1951 Effective June 4, 1951	Corrects and example in GCPR, SR 29 computing the percentage markups on the basis of invoice cost.

Regulation	Principal provisions
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 32 Issued June 4, 1951 Effective June 4, 1951	Establishes ceiling prices for sales of green sheep intestines to manufacturers of surgical sutures.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 34 Issued June 12, 1951 Effective June 12, 1951	Permits adjustments of ceiling prices of manufacturers and distributors of fresh and semi-dry sausage made in whole or in part from beef.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 37 Issued June 26, 1951 Effective June 26, 1951	Establishes prices for spring lambs at the same level as winter lamb under GCPR, pending issuance of dollar and cents ceilings on wholesale and retail lamb carcasses and cuts.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 47 Issued July 30, 1951 Effective July 30, 1951	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for wholesale and retail sales of pork loins and pork cuts derived from the pork loin.
Ceiling Price Regulation 2 Issued January 25, 1951 Effective January 29, 1951	Establishes maximum prices for cattle hides, kips and calfskins at the highest prices for sales or deliveries during November 1-30, 1950 for the same type, weight and grade.
Ceiling Price Regulation 2 Revision 1 Issued March 15, 1951 Effective March 19, 1951	This regulation establishes a sliding scale of dollars and cents prices for sales of hides and skins based on the location, cure and weights of hides.
Ceiling Price Regulation 2 Revision 1 Amendment 1 Issued April 10, 1951 Effective April 14, 1951	Adds clarifying words of minor importance to text of Regulation 2 Revision 1 to help interpret the original regulation. Changes ceiling price of Pacific coast hides from 28 1/2 cents a pound to 27 1/2 cents.
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Issued March 1, 1951 Effective immediately	Establishes ceiling prices for those articles not produced or manufactured in particular territory or possessions in which they are sold.
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Amendment 1 Issued April 2, 1951 Effective April 1, 1951	Redefines "direct costs" and "dollars and cents markup" as applied to CPR 9. Extends certain reporting requirements from April 1 to April 30.

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Amendment 2 Issued May 21, 1951 Effective May 21, 1951	Extends application CRP 9 to all commodities except those specifically exempted under the Defense Production Act of 1950.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Issued March 28, 1951 Effective April 5, 1951	Establishes maximum percentage margins that wholesalers are allowed in pricing certain foods. The percentages are the percentage over "net cost" (Applies to canned meats and canned or frozen foods containing meats.)
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 1 Issued April 27, 1951 Effective April 27, 1951	Postpones from April 30, 1951 to May 14, 1951 the date on or before which the ceiling prices of this regulation must be put into effect.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 2 Issued May 10, 1951 Effective May 10, 1951	Corrects typographical errors in Ceiling Price Regulation 14 and provides a method for retailers purchasing food items from "service fee" wholesalers.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 3 Issued May 18, 1951 Effective May 18, 1951	Defines those food items included in this Regulation, those excluded from the regulation but subject to the General Price Regulation, and those excluded from controls by Amendment 1 to General Overriding Regulation 7
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 4 Issued July 13, 1951 Effective July 18, 1951	Permits wholesalers to add certain transportation charges when products are shipped by water in determining "net costs"
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Issued March 28, 1951 Effective April 5, 1951	Establishes maximum margins allowed in computing ceiling prices of certain foods sold at retail in Group 3 and Group 4 stores.
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 1 Issued April 27, 1951 Effective April 27, 1951	Same as CPR 14, Amendment 1.
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 2 Issued May 10, 1951 Effective May 10, 1951	Excludes from CPR 15 stores selling mostly "specialty" food items. It also deals with frozen food sales by retail route sellers.

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 3 Issued May 18, 1951 Effective May 18, 1951	: Same as CPR 14, Amendment 3.
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 4 Issued June 25, 1951 Effective June 25, 1951	: Permits Group 3 and 4 stores an additional allowance on computing "net cost" for frozen foods. The additional allowance is for warehousing and delivery of frozen foods.
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 5 Issued July 13, 1951 Effective July 18, 1951	: Same as CPR 14, Amendment 4 but applies to retailers in Group 3 and 4 stores.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Issued March 28, 1951 Effective April 5, 1951	: Establishes maximum margins allowed in computing ceiling prices of certain foods sold at retail in Group 1 and Group 2 stores.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 1 Issued April 27, 1951 Effective April 27, 1951	: Same as CPR 14, Amendment 1.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 2 Issued May 10, 1951 Effective May 10, 1951	: Permits stores selling mostly "specialty" food items to price under GCPR under certain conditions and also permit retail route sellers to price frozen foods under General Ceiling Price Regulation.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 3 Issued May 18, 1951 Effective May 18, 1951	: Same as CPR 14, Amendment 3.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 4 Issued July 13, 1951 Effective July 18, 1951	: Same as CPR 14, Amendment 4 but applies to retailers in Group 1 and 2 stores.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Issued April 25, 1951 Effective May 28, 1951	: Sets ceiling prices for many manufactured products at a pre-Korean base plus actual increases in costs. (Applies to dry sausages)
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Interpretations 2-17 Issued May 7, 1951 Effective May 7, 1951	: Lists OPS interpretations to sections of Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

Continued -

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Interpretations 19-32 June 8, 1951 Effective June 8, 1951	: Interprets sections of Price Regulation 22.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Interpretation 1 Issued May 1, 1951 Effective May 1, 1951	: Prohibits adding the recent increase in transportation charges in computing costs unless such increases were in effect March 15.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 1 Issued May 4, 1951 Effective May 28, 1951	: Provides codes for manufactured products to facilitate analysis of reports.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 2 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 16, 1951	: Outlines special provision for producer-processors to use in determining cost of materials.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 6 Issued May 28, 1951 Effective May 28, 1951	: Changes effective date of CPR 22 to July 2, 1951 rather than May 28, 1951
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 6 Correction undated	: Corrects words of CPR 22, Amendment 6.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 10 Issued June 19, 1951 Effective June 19, 1951	: Allows manufacturer to add to his re-computed payroll his increased cost between end of base period and March 15, 1951.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 14 Issued June 28, 1951 Effective June 28, 1951	: Exempts leather cut stock (all items cut from tanned hides and skins) from CPR 22. Such items continue under GCPR.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 16, 1951 Issued July 12, 1951 Effective July 17, 1951	: Deletes the provision of CPR 22 which prohibit "inventory windfalls" to manufacturers and processors of agricultural commodities. Also makes other minor changes.

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 23 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 20, 1951	Limits the amount slaughterers may pay on the average for (1) live steers, heifers, cows, stags and (2) bulls slaughtered during an accounting period and within 120 day of purchase.
Ceiling Price Regulation 23 Amendment 1 Issued May 31, 1951 Effective May 31, 1951	Extends the effective date of Price Regulation 23 to accounting periods or fractions thereof commencing on June 4.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 9, 1951	Sets up dollars and cents ceiling prices on wholesale cuts of beef by grade and by zone.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Amendment 1 Issued May 4, 1951 Effective May 4, 1951	Permits sellers who bought ungraded beef prior to May 7, 1951 an additional 4 days time to dispose of it.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Amendment 2 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 12, 1951	Permits certain wholesalers to supply retailers with prepared retail cuts, allows wholesalers until May 31 to dispose of ungraded stocks and establishes ceilings on imported cured boneless processing beef from Mexico and other foreign countries.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Amendment 3 Issued June 29, 1951 Effective July 5, 1951	Limits the sale of fabricated beef cuts by packers and makes other miscellaneous changes in CPR 24.
Ceiling Price Regulation 25 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 14, 1951	Establishes dollars and cents ceiling prices for beef at retail by cuts, by grade, by zone, and by type of store.
Ceiling Price Regulation 25 Corrections Issued May 7, 1951	Corrects an omission of portions of Colorado and Wyoming from zone description.
Ceiling Price Regulation 25 Amendment 1 Issued May 11, 1951	Defines some beef cuts not previously defined, changes price of some primal cuts sold by retailers operating locker plants.

Continued -

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 25 Amendment 2 Issued July 25, 1951 Effective July 25, 1951	Suspends until further notice the requirement that retail meat dealers, other than Kosher, post their beef ceilings by August 1, re-defines specialty steaks; provides for the sale of a leaner ground beef; and makes other miscellaneous changes.
Ceiling Price Regulation 26 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 14, 1951	Establishes dollars and cents ceiling prices for Kosher beef items sold at retail.
Ceiling Price Regulation 26 Correction Issued May 7, 1951	Corrects description of zone 6 to include parts of Colorado and Wyoming.
Ceiling Price Regulation 26 Amendment 1 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 14, 1951	Changes effective date to May 21, 1951.
Ceiling Price Regulation 26 Revised Issued May 18, 1951 Effective May 21, 1951	Revises CPR 26 as corrected and amended. Fixes retail ceiling prices for certain Kosher beef cuts and Kosher beef variety meats and beef by-products.
Ceiling Price Regulation 26 Revised (corrections) Issued May 31, 1951	Corrects ceiling prices for Kosher beef cuts in CPR 26 as revised.
Ceiling Price Regulation 31 Issued May 4, 1951 Effective May 9, 1951	Provides a formula for the pricing of imported articles at retail and the reporting of mark-ups per unit of sales of imported articles. Does not apply to hides and skins and fresh, frozen or chilled meats.
Ceiling Price Regulation 31 Amendment 1 Issued June 1, 1951 Effective June 1, 1951	Makes certain changes for "importer-retailers" and postpones the effective date to June 1.
Ceiling Price Regulation 31 Amendment 3 Issued June 1, 1951 Effective June 1, 1951	Extends the effective date of the regulation to July 15, 1951 and simplifies the filing requirements.

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Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 31 Amendment 5 Issued July 13, 1951 Effective July 13, 1951	Gives sellers who were not pricing under this regulation by July 1, 1951 an option of continuing pricing under the GCPR or under CPR 3.
Ceiling Price Regulation 41 Issued May 29, 1951 Effective	Establishes ceiling prices for the sale of shoes by shoe manufacturers. (This is a special application of CPR 22 to the shoe industry.)
Ceiling Price Regulation 41 Amendment 1 Issued June 20, 1951 Effective June 20, 1951	Corrects and Clarifies the methods for determining material and labor costs for shoe manufacturers.
General Overriding Regulation 4 Issued April 18, 1951 Effective April 23, 1951	Exempts from ceiling prices certain untanned skins of sheep or lambs, either domestic or foreign, with the wool still on, not including shearlings with up to 1 inch of wool.
General Overriding Regulation 7 Issued April 30, 1951 Effective May 5, 1951	Sets up across-the-board exemptions from ceiling price restrictions for certain commodities of minor significance upon the general economy. Exempts dead animals when sold for recovery of inedible products.
General Overriding Regulation 7 Amendment 1 Issued May 18, 1951 Effective May 18, 1951	Adds the following specialty foods released from ceiling prices: canned cocktail frankfurters, meat or poultry pates, also imported canned meats except beef, and beef products if imported in consumer size containers of 2 lbs. or less.
General Overriding Regulation 10 Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 11, 1951	Makes individual adjustments available to any manufacturer who finds or would find himself in a loss position as a result of ceiling prices imposed.
General Overriding Regulation 10 Amendment 2 Issued June 13, 1951 Effective June 13, 1951	Extends provisions of GOR 10 to manufacturers in the territories and possessions.
General Overriding Regulation 13 Issued June 30, 1951 Effective July 1, 1951	Eliminates all requirements for rollbacks after June 30, 1951 and continues price ceilings in effect on June 30, 1951.

Regulation	Principal provisions
General Overriding Regulation 13 Interpretation 1 Issued July 10, 1951 Effective July 10, 1951	: Interprets the phrase "was in effect on : June 30, 1951" as used in GOR 13.
General Overriding Regulation 13 Amendment 1 Issued July 23, 1951 Effective July 23, 1951	: Permits a manufacturer to price under CPR 22 : if he had complied with the regulation and : announced new prices before July 1, even : though the price lists were not effective : until after July 1.
General Overriding Regulation 16 Issued July 24, 1951 Effective July 24, 1951	: Makes a number of temporary changes (for : 30 days) in the meat control program to : assure an adequate supply of meat in the flood : stricken states of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, : Illinois and Oklahoma.
National Production Authority orders, Department of Commerce	
M-28 Issued January 17, 1951 Effective January 17, 1951	: Limits the volume of DO rated orders for : certain types of leather which each leather : producer must accept. (based on his average : monthly production Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1951)
M-29 Issued January 17, 1951 Effective January 17, 1951	: Prohibits tanning of horsehide fronts and deer- : skins except for the purpose of producing mili- : tary leathers if such skins are suitable. Also : limits use of such leathers to DO rated orders.
M-29, as amended Issued February 19, 1951 Effective February 19, 1951	: Makes minor amendments. Permits the processing : of individually-owned deerskins into items for : personal use or for gifts.
M-29, as amended Issued May 15, 1951 Effective May 15, 1951	: Amends M-29 by deleting all reference to horse- : hide fronts. (Deleted sections on horsehides : incorporated in M-62.)

Continued -

Regulation	Principal provisions
M-34 Issued February 5, 1951 Effective February 5, 1951	Requires certain portions of cattle hides be cut and processed to meet military specifications. Requires each sole cutter to set aside a specified number of midsoles and inner soles to meet military requirements.
M-34, as amended Issued March 8, 1951 Effective March 8, 1951	Permits sales of whole stock through intermediaries as well as sole cutters.
M-34, as amended Issued June 28, 1951 Effective June 28, 1951	Amends M-34 by removing the restriction on cutting of whole stock and the sales and delivery of midsoles cut from such stock by certain small sole cutters.
M-35 Issued February 5, 1951 Effective February 5, 1951	Deferred sale and delivery of February production of cattle hides, calfskins, and kips until an adequate distribution program could be developed.
M-35, as amended Issued February 28, 1951 Effective February 28, 1951	Places restrictions on purchase, sale, and delivery of domestic cattlehides, calfskins and kips subject to authorized allocations.
M-35, as amended Issued May 11, 1951 Effective May 11, 1951	Defines "Practicable minimum working inventory as applied to M-35.
M-62 Issued May 15, 1951 Effective May 15, 1951	Provides for an equitable distribution of horsehides, horsehide parts, goatskins, cabrettas, sheepskins, shearlings and kangaroo skins by limiting the number of such skins a tanner can put into process the period May 1, 1951 to June 30, 1951.
M-62 Amendment 1 Issued June 29, 1951 Effective June 29, 1951	Extends the limitations set up in M-62 to July 31, 1951

Selected Price Statistics for Meat Animals 1/

Item	Unit	Jan.-June Av.			1951		
		1950	1951	1950	June	May	June
Cattle and calves							
Beef steers, slaughter 2/ : Dollars per:							
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	32.89	39.04	31.34	38.73	37.46	
Choice	do.	28.25	36.09	29.99	36.52	35.68	
Good	do.	25.49	33.47	27.86	34.03	33.45	
Commercial	do.		31.24		31.32	30.93	
Utility	do.	22.70	28.77	24.68	28.06	28.02	
All grades	do.	27.26	35.32	30.13	35.71	35.68	
Omaha, all grades	do.	25.86	34.04	28.70	34.17	33.93	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	26.07	34.09	29.02	34.21	34.23	
Cows, Chicago 2/							
Commercial	do.	20.37	27.70	22.71	28.91	29.08	
Utility	do.	17.77	25.12	19.83	25.88	25.13	
Canner and Cutter	do.	15.27	21.56	16.82	21.63	21.36	
Vealers, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	30.09	37.80	29.22	37.66	38.65	
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City	do.	25.47	34.03	27.44	34.29	32.83	
Price received by farmers							
Beef cattle	do.	21.68	29.15	23.70	29.50	29.50	
Veal calves	do.	24.60	33.02	25.90	33.20	33.40	
Hogs							
Barrows and gilts							
Chicago							
180-180 pounds	do.	17.39	21.24	19.69	20.75	21.91	
180-200 pounds	do.	17.80	21.99	20.30	21.45	22.62	
200-220 pounds	do.	17.86	22.10	20.39	21.61	22.74	
220-240 pounds	do.	17.69	22.00	20.21	21.55	22.58	
240-270 pounds	do.	17.36	21.76	19.74	21.38	22.20	
270-300 pounds	do.	16.93	21.35	19.05	20.98	21.61	
All weights	do.	17.30	21.68	19.68	21.27	22.12	
Seven markets 3/	do.	17.28	21.38	19.65	20.89	21.80	
Sows, Chicago	do.	14.82	18.97	16.35	18.80	19.31	
Price received by farmers	do.	16.65	20.88	18.20	20.40	21.10	
Hog-corn price ratio 4/							
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	12.5	12.3	13.2	12.0	12.9	
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	13.4	13.0	13.4	12.4	13.0	
Sheep and lambs							
Sheep							
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	12.06	20.54	8.99	18.06	16.94	
Price received by farmers	do.	10.60	17.23	10.40	16.90	16.50	
Lambs							
Slaughter, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	26.08	37.32	27.65	36.36	34.36	
Price received by farmers	do.	23.72	32.82	24.80	32.60	31.70	
All meat animals							
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		316	419	342	418	422	
Meat							
Wholesale, Chicago : Dollars per:							
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds 2/	100 pounds	44.55	56.01	48.49	56.84	56.50	
Lamb carcass, Good, 30-40 pounds	do.	50.65	56.16	54.40	58.00	58.00	
Composite hog products, including lard							
72.84 pounds fresh	Dollars	18.84	23.59	20.89	23.91	24.07	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	25.86	32.39	28.68	32.83	33.05	
71.32 pounds fresh and cured	do.	21.90	26.38	24.01	26.25	26.30	
Average per 100 pounds	do.			37.66	38.84	38.88	
Retail, United States average : Cents							
Beef, Good grade	per pound	69.6	--	75.5	84.5	--	
Lamb	do.	66.2	--	74.0	77.5	--	
Pork, including lard	do.	37.6	--	40.8	45.1	--	
Index number meat prices (BLS)							
Wholesale (1926=100)		221	273	241	276	275	
Retail (1935-39=100) 5/		229	271	247	272	273	

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1951.
 2/ Grade names as used beginning January 1951.
 3/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, and S. St. Paul.
 4/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.
 5/ Index of retail meat prices, new weights.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats 1/

Item	Unit	January-June		1950	1951		
		1950	1951	June	May	June	July
Meat animal marketings							
Index number (1935-39=100)		134	137	126	138	120	
Stocker and feeder shipments to							
8 Corn Belt States	: 1,000						
Cattle and calves	: head	804	820	160	124	111	
Sheep and lambs	: do.	748	901	166	258	164	
Slaughter under Federal inspection							
Number slaughtered							
Cattle	: do.	6,223	5,679	1,066	986	787	
Calves	: do.	2,969	2,481	485	414	406	
Sheep and lambs	: do.	5,673	4,661	1,019	657	811	
Hogs	: do.	27,864	30,501	4,154	4,952	4,700	
Percentage sows	: Percent	14	8	27	8	18	
Average live weight per head							
Cattle	: Pounds	990	1,006	974	997	978	
Calves	: do.	188	182	209	183	209	
Sheep and lambs	: do.	99	101	90	100	93	
Hogs	: do.	244	247	264	244	261	
Average production							
Beef, per head	: do.	545	558	539	563	556	
Veal, per head	: do.	105	103	117	104	120	
Lamb and mutton, per head	: do.	47	48	43	48	45	
Pork, per head 2/	: do.	137	137	146	135	144	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 2/	: do.	56	55	55	55	55	
Lard, per head	: do.	36	36	40	36	39	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight ..	: do.	15	15	15	15	15	
Total production	: Million						
Beef	: pounds	3,373	3,153	572	552	435	
Veal	: do.	310	255	57	43	49	
Lamb and mutton	: do.	266	223	44	31	36	
Pork 2/	: do.	3,796	4,161	605	665	673	
Lard	: do.	1,004	1,107	164	180	183	
Total commercial slaughter 3/							
Number slaughtered	: 1,000						
Cattle	: head	8,568	7,768	1,463	1,328	1,110	
Calves	: do.	5,074	4,169	815	672	646	
Sheep and lambs	: do.	6,204	5,049	1,121	722	886	
Hogs	: do.	33,726	36,689	4,966	5,879	5,570	
Total production	: Million						
Beef	: pounds	4,452	4,153	753	716	591	
Veal	: do.	540	436	97	71	78	
Lamb and mutton	: do.	289	238	48	34	39	
Pork 2/	: do.	4,535	4,949	710	782	786	
Lard	: do.	1,151	1,258	186	204	205	
Cold storage stocks first of month							
Beef	: do.	---	---	72	111	100	87
Veal	: do.	---	---	6	7	6	6
Lamb and mutton	: do.	---	---	7	5	6	5
Pork	: do.	---	---	492	654	616	576
Total meat and meat products 4/	: do.	---	---	674	892	839	780

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1950.
 2/ Excludes lard.
 3/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.
 4/ Includes stocks of sausage and sausage room products, canned meats and canned meat products, and edible offals, in addition to the four meats listed.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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