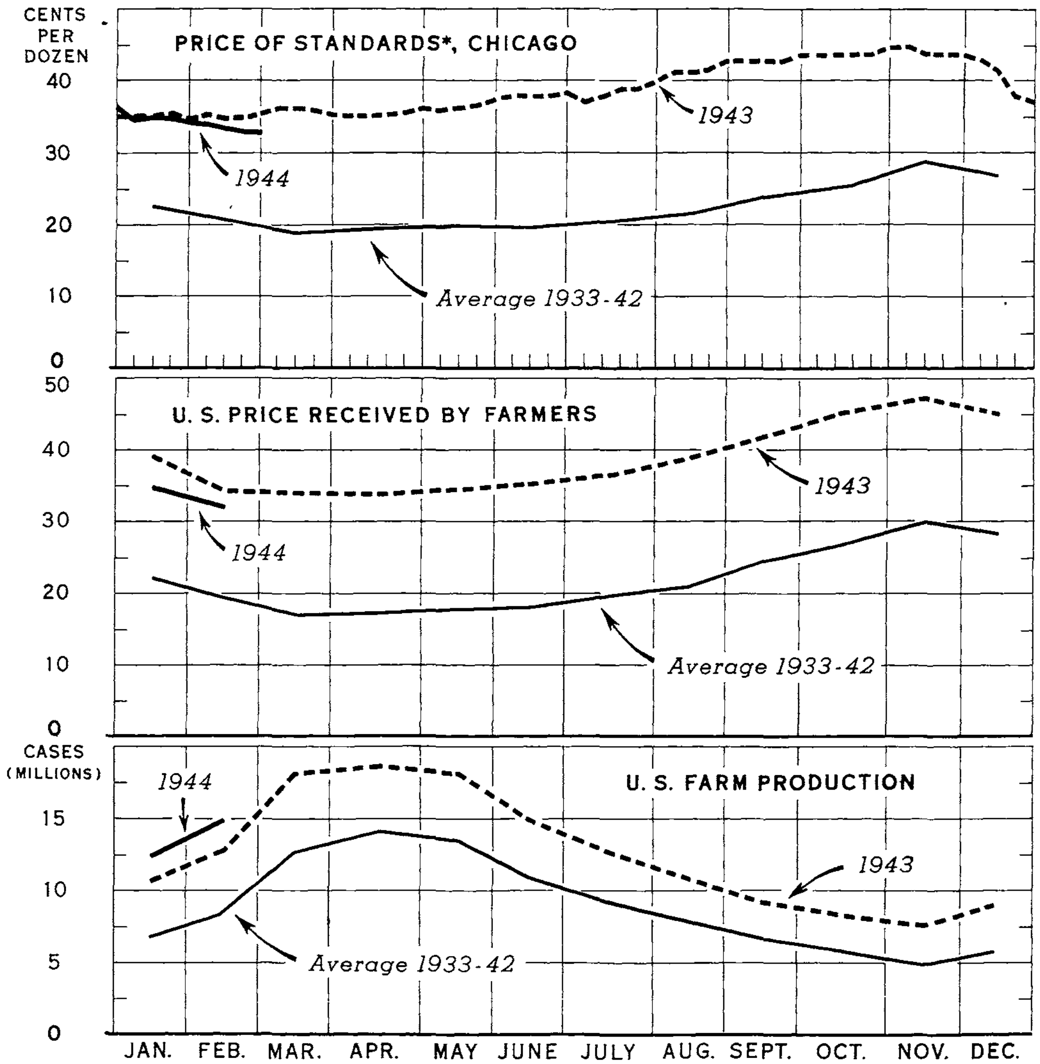
Mr. Herrmann

THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES-87 BAE MARCH 1944

EGGS: WHOLESALE PRICE AT CHICAGO, PRICE RE~~CEIVE~~D BY FARMERS, AND FARM PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1933-42 AND 1943-44



*FRESH FIRSTS 1933-42, CURRENT RECEIPTS JAN 1 - JULY 12, 1943, STANDARDS, JULY 12, 1943 TO DATE

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 39036 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Much of the increase over a year earlier in egg production during the first 2 months of this year was the result of urusually favorable weather. Civilian demand for eggs apparently has been stronger than a year ago but because of much larger supplies, prices have been lower. A record into-storage movement has occurred, but even more eggs would be moving into storage, and supplies would be better distributed over the year, if more storage space were available for handling this past year's record food production. The over-all demand for eggs for both civilian and war purposes in 1944 as a whole is likely to be stronger than the demand that prevailed during 1943.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ITEM	UNIT	AVERAGE			1943		1944		PCT. OF YEAR EARLIER
		PERIOD	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	
Layers on farms, number	*Million*	1933-42	332.8	326.5	423.7	419.6	445.1	440.9	105
Net disappearance[1]	*Index no.*	1933-42	99.4	99.9	98.6	99.0	99.4	98.9	100
Number of eggs laid per hen	*Number*	1933-42	7.32	9.14	8.97	10.97	9.97	12.13	111
Total farm production of eggs	*Mil. doz*	1933-42	203.6	249.1	316.7	383.7	369.7	445.5	116
Stocks, eggs, U. S.:[2]									
Shell	*1,000 case*	1933-42	193	198	214	974	765	1,976	203
Frozen	*1,000 case*	1933-42	1,556	1,314	1,594	1,507	2,179	2,652	176
Total	*1,000 case*	1933-42	1,749	1,513	1,808	2,481	2,944	4,628	187
Apparent egg disappearance, civilian:									
Storage shell eggs	*Mil. doz.*	1933-42	11.8	0	1.8	0	0	0	0
Frozen eggs	*Mil. doz.*	1933-42	10.9	7.3	14.4	1.6	0	0	0
Total shell egg equivalent	*Mil. doz.*	1933-42	238.1	259.7	303.8	277.4	316.2	307.9	111
Dried egg production	*Mil. lb.*	--	--	--	12.0	20.9	21.6	26.2	125
Commercial hatchery operations:									
Eggs set	*Million*	--	--	--	129.1	263.6	115.8	283.6	108
Chicks hatched	*Million*	--	--	--	55.8	129.0	44.9	124.1	96
Receipts:									
Poultry, dressed, four markets	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	24.3	16.9	25.6	16.3	27.5	20.4	125
Poultry, live, Chicago	*Mil. lb.*	1938-42	3.9	3.8	2.0	1.9	3.4	1.8	95
Poultry, live, New York	*Mil. lb.*	1938-42	9.4	8.5	8.9	9.4	10.0	11.8	126
Poultry, live, Midwest, per plant	*1,000 lb.*	1933-42	9.90	8.66	7.97	5.81	15.58	7.56	130
Fowl (hens), live, Midwest, per plant	*1,000 lb.*	1933-42	7.22	7.38	5.72	4.48	11.61	5.92	134
Young stock, live, Midwest, per plant	*1,000 lb.*	1933-42	2.94	--	2.58	1.07	3.54	1.25	117
Stocks, poultry:[2]									
Broilers	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	12.8	10.7	7.3	5.8	14.7	13.5	233
Fryers	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	13.0	10.9	10.2	7.2	20.7	17.6	244
Roasters	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	32.2	27.3	29.6	21.2	41.8	36.8	174
Fowls (hens)	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	23.1	19.5	30.6	20.1	69.7	59.6	297
Turkeys	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	36.8	34.5	37.7	30.0	48.3	47.1	157
Ducks	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	3.8	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.6	123
Miscellaneous and unclassified	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	22.5	19.0	24.6	16.1	42.6	44.2	275
Total poultry	*Mil. lb.*	1933-42	144.3	124.5	142.0	101.7	40.0	220.4	217
Prices received by farmers:									
Eggs, per dozen	*Cent*	1933-42	22.0	19.4	39.0	34.2	34.6	31.9	93
Eggs, parity price per dozen	*Cent*	1933-42	28.5	25.2	32.1	30.3	34.5	31.8	105
Eggs, percentage of parity	*Percent*	1933-42	77	76	121	114	100	100	--
Chickens, per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	13.4	13.7	22.1	22.8	23.9	23.7	104
Chickens, parity price per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	14.7	14.7	17.9	18.2	19.3	19.4	107
Chickens, percentage of parity	*Percent*	1933-42	91	93	123	125	124	122	--
Turkeys, per pound	*Cent*	1938-42	17.2	16.9	29.2	28.7	32.4	32.0	111
All farm commodities (1910-14 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	104	105	181	184	196	195	106
Chickens and eggs (1910-14 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	106	98	186	172	177	168	98
Wholesale prices, Chicago:									
Eggs, standards, per dozen[3]	*Cent*	1933-42	22.6	20.7	38.3	34.9	34.9	33.5	96
Live heavy hens, per pound	*Cent*	1938-42	18.6	18.0	26.0	26.0	24.0	24.0	92
Live broilers, per pound	*Cent*	1938-42	18.0	19.0	27.0	27.0	27.5	27.5	102
Live roasters, light, per pound	*Cent*	1938-42	18.6	19.8	31.5	31.5	27.5	27.5	87
Live roasters, heavy, per pound	*Cent*	1938-42	20.2	21.8	33.5	33.5	27.5	27.5	82
Wholesale prices, New York:									
Dressed broilers, 25-30 pounds per dozen, per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	22.8	22.3	33.5	33.5	37.5	37.5	112
Dressed roasters, 48-54 pounds per dozen, per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	23.1	23.4	38.0	38.0	37.5	37.5	99
Dressed fowls, 48-54 pounds per dozen, per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	21.0	21.0	32.5	32.5	33.5	33.5	103
Cash farm income:									
Total marketings	*Mil. dol.*	1938-42	716	586	1,261	1,126	1,545	--	123
Poultry and eggs	*Mil. dol.*	1938-42	68	59	135	139	147	--	109
Price ratios:									
Chicago, broiler-feed	*Lb. feed*	1938-42	14.1	15.2	13.9	13.8	12.1	12.2	88
Chicago, light roaster-feed	*Lb. feed*	1938-42	14.7	16.5	16.2	16.1	12.1	12.2	76
Farm, egg-feed	*Lb. feed*	1933-42	20.2	16.6	21.4	18.4	15.3	14.1	77
Farm, chicken-feed	*Lb. feed*	1933-42	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	10.6	10.4	85
Farm, turkey-feed	*Lb. feed*	1937-42	13.3	13.0	16.0	15.4	14.3	14.1	92
Farm, egg-laying mash	*Lb. feed*	--	--	--	12.8	11.1	9.7	8.9	80
Laying mash, cost per cwt.	*Dollar*	--	--	--	3.05	3.07	3.58	3.60	117
Feed cost per cwt., farm poultry ration	*Dollar*	1933-42	1.21	1.23	1.82	1.86	2.26	2.27	122
Wholesale food prices (1935-39 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	95.8	95.8	133.0	133.8	132.6	132.1	99
Retail food prices (1935-39 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	97.6	97.6	133.0	133.6	136.1	134.5	101
Prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes (1910-14 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	128	129	157	159	169	170	107
Retail prices (BLS):									
Roasters, dressed, per pound	*Cent*	1933-42	29.7	30.3	44.4	45.7	44.9	44.7	98
Eggs, strictly fresh, per dozen	*Cent*	1933-42	36.4	32.9	59.0	50.9	54.3	50.3	99
Nonagricultural employees' compensation (1935-39 = 100)	*Index no.*	1933-42	102.1	102.7	218.4	221.7	254.4	--	116

[1] See December 1943 Poultry and Egg Situation for definition of, and method of computing, "net disappearance."

[2] End of month. Frozen eggs converted to case equivalent.

[3] Fresh firsts January and February 1933-42 average and January 1943; current Receipts, February 1943; standards, 44 pounds, January and February 1944.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Summary

Egg production on farms in the first 2 months of 1944 was 14 percent greater than a year earlier after adjustment for the extra day in February this year. Much of this increase has been due to a higher average rate of production per bird, stimulated by unusually favorable weather. The number of layers on farms has been about 5 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1943. The increase over a year earlier in total egg production was much smaller in early March than in January and February. But egg production is expected to exceed that of a year earlier well into the third quarter of 1944. Part of the current increase in output is being absorbed by a large into-storage movement and by a large volume of dried egg production. The tight situation concerning egg cases and storage facilities will tend to hamper both the geographical and seasonal distribution of available supplies and may result in temporary local surpluses and deficits.

Wholesale egg prices strengthened somewhat in the first half of March but in the third week of that month prices declined 1/2 to 2 cents per dozen to levels about 20 percent below a year earlier. The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-February was 31.9 cents per dozen compared with 34.6 cents in January and 34.2 cents in February 1943. Civilian consumption in January and February, however, apparently had increased over a year earlier more than would normally be accounted for by the slightly lower retail prices, reflecting a record high civilian demand for eggs.

The demand for baby chicks seems to have strengthened somewhat in February and early March. But the over-all chick demand, as indicated by the volume purchased and prevailing chick prices, continues below that of a year ago. Hatchery production in February was 7 percent under that of a year earlier; after adjustment for the extra day this year.

Current marketings of chickens by farmers apparently are continuing larger than a year earlier about in proportion to the larger number now on farms compared with last year. But at ceiling prices consumers probably would be willing to purchase considerably more poultry than is available.

The United States Army Quartermaster Corps has purchased about all the storage poultry needed for the armed forces out of the total quantity set aside for such purposes on December 29, 1943 under FDO-91. Poultry not purchased by the Quartermaster Corps has been released for sale in civilian channels. A net out-of-storage movement of poultry began in early February, but on March 1 total holdings including quantities owned by military and other war services, were more than double the stocks of a year earlier and were the largest ever recorded for that date.

-- March 21, 1944

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Numbers of Layers Declined Less Than Seasonally from January to February

Farmers culled their potential laying flocks heavily in the closing weeks of 1943 and in the first part of January 1944. Most birds retained after January apparently were of a quality that would warrant their being kept through the main period of flush spring production. Despite the lower egg prices than a year earlier and a lower than average egg-feed price ratio, the culling rate in late January and February apparently was slightly below the 1933-42 average. The number of layers on farms during February -- 441 million head -- was 5 percent larger than in February 1943 and 35 percent above the 1933-42 average for that month.

The rate of production per bird was favorably affected by mild weather through the month of February, particularly in the North Atlantic and

North Central States. The average number of eggs laid daily per bird in the United States during February was 7 percent larger than during February 1943.

With 5 percent more hens on farms than a year earlier, daily production of eggs during February was about 12 percent greater than in February last year. But total output for the month was 16 percent greater than a year earlier, as there was 1 more day in February this year. In the first 2 months of 1944, production was greater than in the corresponding months of 1943 by 115 million dozens or 16 percent; adjusted to a daily basis, it was 14 percent higher.

Total egg production very likely continued larger than a year earlier into March. But storms in some sections, particularly in the Midwest, tended to disrupt the flow of eggs to terminal markets. Seasonal uses of eggs for storing and drying in recent weeks have continued a little greater than a year earlier, increasing seasonally along with quantities used for hatching. The combination of these circumstances with a continued strong demand for current civilian uses resulted in some strengthening in wholesale egg markets in early March. In the third week of March, however, market supplies of eggs again exceeded current outlets and prices declined from 1/2 to 2 cents per dozen. After that decline wholesale prices were around 20 percent below a year earlier. The tight storage situation at major storing points apparently contributed indirectly to the decline in egg prices.

The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-February was 31.9 cents per dozen compared with 34.6 in January and 34.2 in February 1943. Prices paid by farmers for poultry feed increased very slightly from January to February, so the egg-feed price ratio declined between mid-January and mid-February about in proportion to the seasonal decline in egg prices. In mid-February the ratio was 23 percent below a year earlier and 15 percent below the 1933-42 average for that month.

War Food Administration Continues Purchases for Price Support

In early March egg supplies did not accumulate in large terminal markets at as rapid a rate as in January and February. In smaller markets of the country, however, particularly near mid-western producing areas, supplies accumulated to some extent and eggs were purchased for price support purposes. In the 4 weeks ended March 18 the WFA purchased 146,593 cases of shell eggs. The total quantity of shell eggs purchased for price support purposes from the beginning of the purchasing program in late December 1943 through March 18, 1944, was 385,354 cases.

WFA Now Purchasing Dried Egg for Delivery Through January 1945

In early March 1944 the WFA announced maximum prices at which the Office of Distribution will consider offers of dried whole eggs for delivery in the April-August period. The price schedule for dried egg in 1944 provides that premiums will be paid for product with a higher palatability score and containing solids in excess of certain specified levels. No offers for delivery of dried whole egg beyond August 31, 1944, will be considered until such time as the dryer has made contracts with a governmental agency for delivery of at least 80 percent of the capacity of his plant for the period February-August 1944.

On January 1, 1944, the WFA began to purchase dried egg for the 1944 dried egg procurement program. No additional dried egg was purchased for delivery in January, since purchases for delivery in that month were made during 1943. Purchases through March 18 under the 1944 program, according to the months in which delivery is scheduled, were as follows: February, 27 million pounds; March, 19 million pounds; April, nearly 11 million pounds; May, 3 million pounds; June, July, and August about 2 million pounds each, September, October, November, December, and January 1945, 300,000 pounds each. In addition to lend-lease requirements, it is estimated that about 78 million pounds of dried egg will be needed for military and war services.

Production of dried egg in the United States during February totaled 26.2 million pounds compared with 21.6 million pounds in January and 20.9 million pounds in February 1943.

Record Into-Storage Movement of Eggs in February

Large marketings of eggs and prevailing low shell egg prices relative to prices in prospect toward the end of the year were conducive to heavy storing operations during February, particularly at points outside the 35 market cities. The into-storage movement for both shell and frozen eggs was by far the largest on record for the month of February. On March 1, storage stocks of shell eggs totaled nearly 2 million cases compared with less than 1 million cases on March 1, 1943. The shell egg equivalent of frozen eggs in storage on March 1, 1944, was 2.7 million cases compared with 1.5 million cases on March 1, 1943. The shell-egg equivalent of shell and frozen eggs in storage March 1 was 4.6 million cases compared with 2.5 million cases a year earlier.

Market reports indicate that since early March fairly large quantities of shell eggs have been purchased by the armed forces and stored for use later in the year.

Poultry Marketings Now at Seasonally Low Level

Farm marketings of chickens have declined considerably from the seasonal peak of last fall. In early March, average weekly receipts per plant in the Midwest were about 6,000 pounds, compared with a peak of 52,000 pounds in 1 week of November 1943. Receipts in recent weeks, though much larger than a year earlier, have been about the same as in corresponding weeks of 1942. Since 1942 relatively large amounts of Midwest poultry have been marketed directly into local consuming channels. Hence, current data for Midwest primary markets are not fully comparable with data for earlier years, so far as indications of changes in volume of marketings are concerned. The difference in comparability apparently is most pronounced in the late winter and early spring when a relatively large proportion of current marketings is consumed locally.

The smaller volume of commercial hatchings in the late months of 1943 compared with a year previous suggests that current marketings of commercial broilers probably are smaller than a year ago. But with larger marketings of all chickens from general farms and larger current net withdrawals of chicken from storage, compared with a year earlier, supplies of poultry available for civilians probably are about equal to the record supplies for this season of a year ago.

Prices of Poultry Continue at Ceiling Levels

Demand for freshly dressed birds at ceiling price levels has continued to exceed available supplies. However, the excess of demand over supply at ceiling prices apparently is not quite as large as it was a year ago, probably because civilian supplies of red meat have been somewhat larger.

The average price received by farmers for chickens in mid-February was 23.7 cents per pound compared with 23.9 cents in January and 22.8 cents in February 1943.

Storage Stocks of Poultry Decreasing Seasonally

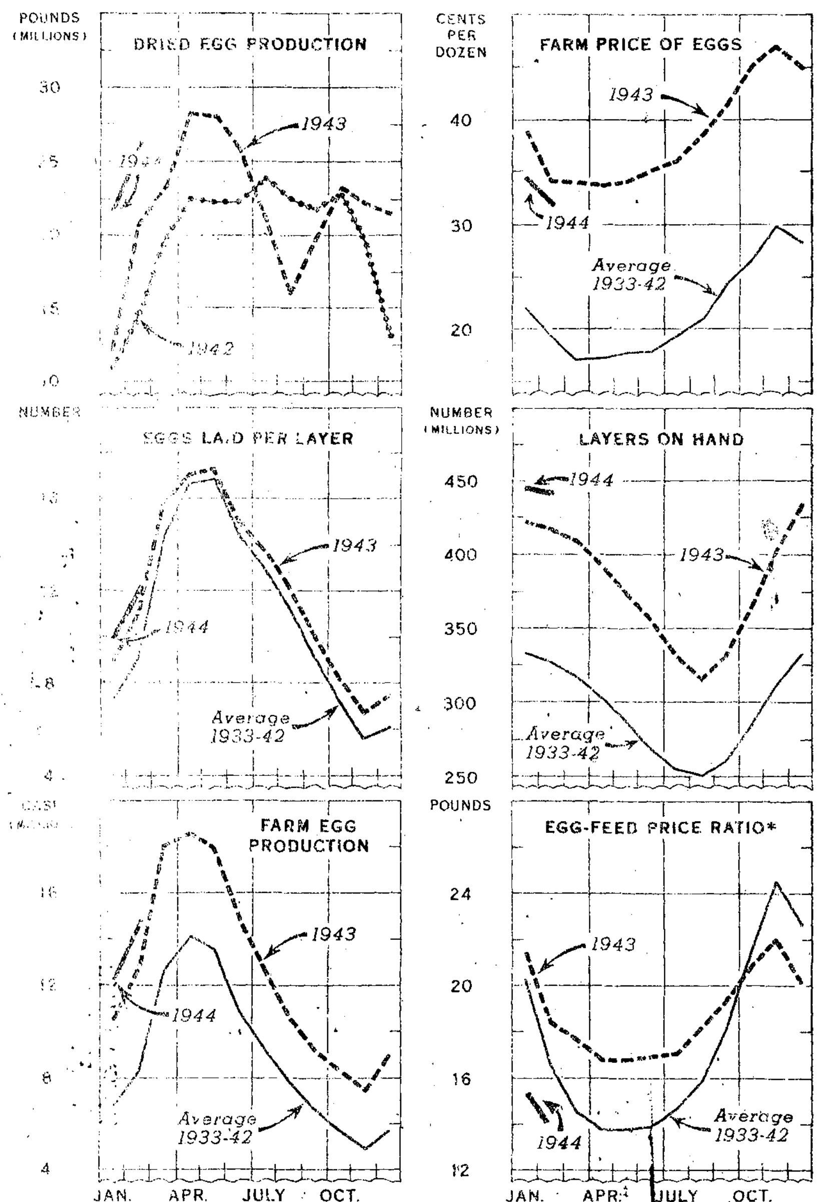
In the early part of the current out-of-storage season, withdrawals of poultry from storage were restricted through FDO 91. This order was issued on December 29, 1943, and provided that all poultry in storage on December 30 was to be set aside and offered for sale to the armed forces. By mid-March virtually all poultry that was in storage at the end of December and subject to FDO91 had been offered to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted slightly more than the 70 million pounds that were scheduled to be purchased while that order was in effect.

Poultry not accepted by the armed forces was automatically released for sale in normal civilian channels. Storage holdings of poultry increased contraseasonally during January but have been declining weekly since the beginning of February. On March 1 stocks of poultry totaled 220 million pounds compared with 240 million pounds a month earlier, 102 million a year earlier, and the previous record for March 1 of 179 million pounds in 1942. Stocks of all major calsses of poultry decreased during February, but on March 1 stocks of each class were larger than a year earlier.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- In 1943 farmers raised about 934 million chickens, on farms, exclusive of commercial broilers -- 18 percent more than in 1942. This large number of chickens raised enabled farmers to sell a record volume of birds, while increasing the average size of flocks to a new record. Sales of chickens by

THE EGG SITUATION



* BASED ON FARM PRICES

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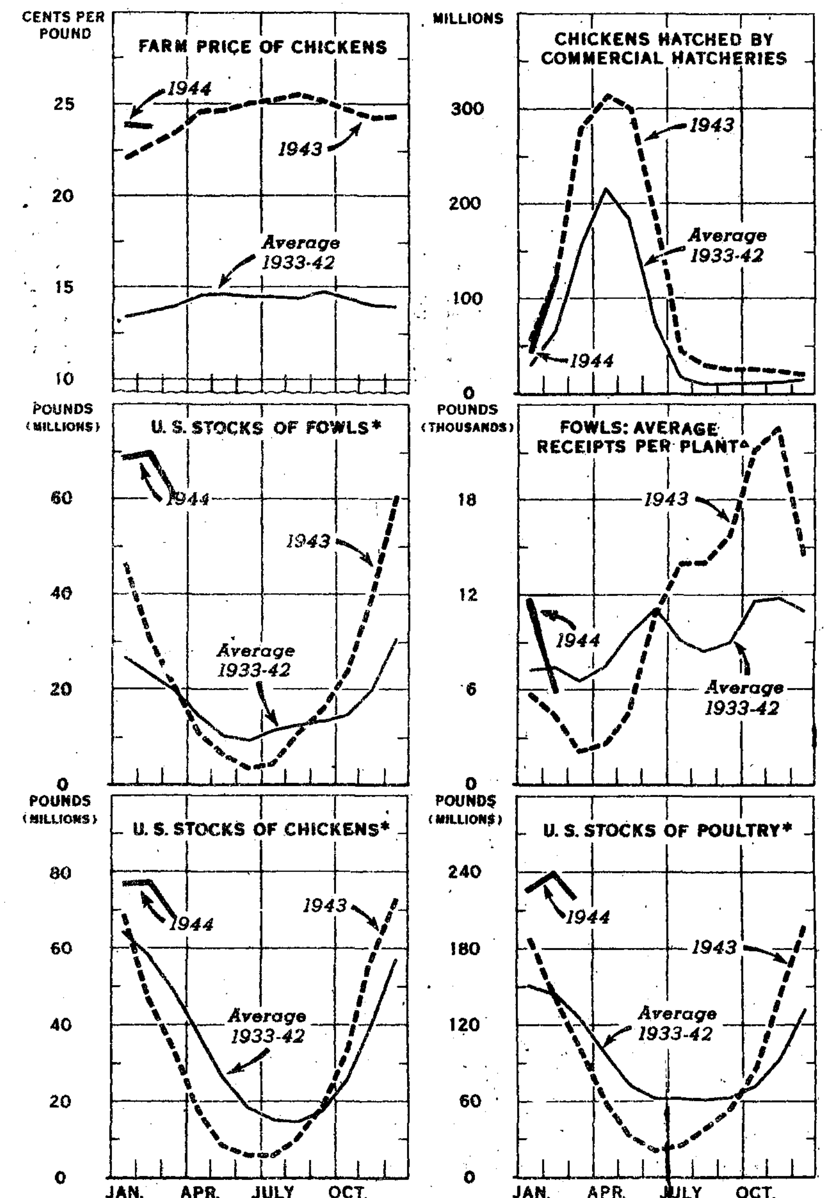
FIGURE 1

THE POULTRY SITUATION



* 1st OF THE MONTH △ RECEIPTS AT CENTRAL WESTERN PRIMARY MARKETS

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FIGURE 2

farmers by quarters in 1943 as percentages of the yearly total were as follows: January-March, 10.5 percent; April-June, 19.8 percent; July-September, 36.9 percent; and October-December, 32.8 percent.

Demand For Hatchery Chicks Continues Below The Record of a Year Ago

Compared with a year earlier the demand for baby chicks as indicated by purchases and prices varies greatly among areas of the Nation. But for the country as a whole the average demand appears relatively a little stronger than in late January though moderately weaker than the record demand of a year ago.

The estimated output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in February was 124 million chicks compared with 129 million a year earlier -- a decrease of 4 percent or of 7 percent adjusted to a daily basis. However, the number of eggs set was 8 percent larger than in February 1943, or 4 percent larger adjusted to a daily rate. On March 1 the number of chicks booked for later delivery was 2 percent larger than a year earlier.

On the basis of average relationships in past years, a reduction of 5 to 10 percent in the number of chickens raised would be expected this year because of less faborable price relationships than a year earlier. As of February 1 farmers indicated that they intended to purchase 17 percent fewer baby chicks for flock-replacement purposes in 1944 than they purchased in 1943. But, as indicated above, the demand for chicks appears to have increased somewhat in recent weeks from that which prevailed in late January. Farmers usually decide just how many chickens they will raise by the end of May or early June.

Because of less favorable feed supply and price relationships, compared wiht a year ago, farmers are buying an increased proportion of sexed pullets, and large numbers of Leghorn cockerels are being destroyed in some areas, particularly on the West Coast. A year ago very few cockerels were destroyed.

The hatching season for turkey poults started unusually early this year and a larger number of poults has been hatched. Hatcheries reporting turkey eggs set in February showed 1,248,000 eggs set compared with 774,000 in February last year. The same hatcheries reported an increase of 18 percent in the number of poults on order March 1 for later delivery.

Supplies of Poultry to be Seasonally Small for Several Weeks

Poultry marketings reached a seasonally low level in February, but have been running a little larger than a year earlier. Total sales of chickens by farmers will begin to increase seasonally within a few weeks as more hens are culled from laying flocks. Marketings of old hens usually reach a secondary seasonal peak in June, with the primary seasonal peak in the fall. Marketings of young birds also will be seasonally heavy in the second half of the year, but probably not as large as a year earlier when more chickens were raised than is likely this year. The supply of young chickens will depend in part on the volume of commercial broilers that is ultimately produced. So far this year commercial broiler production for the Nation has been moderately smaller than a year earlier.

Egg Production to be Larger Than a Year Earlier For Next Few Months

Egg production has increased less than seasonally from the record high level attained in January and February. Production in recent weeks probably has been running larger than a year earlier, about in proportion to the larger number of birds in flocks. The rate of lay per bird varies little from year-to-year in the spring season when hens naturally lay heavily. Total egg production will reach a seasonal peak in late April or early May and then will decline seasonally until November. Compared with a year earlier, production probably will be larger during 1944 well into the third quarter of the year. Laying flocks for the 1944-45 laying season probably will be smaller than a year earlier because of the prospective reduction in chickens raised on farms for flock replacement. This will begin to show up in reduced egg production by the end of the third quarter of 1944.

The prospective total demand for eggs for the rest of 1944 is stronger than a year earlier. For 1944 as a whole supplies of eggs also will be larger. Insufficient egg cases and storing facilities, however, will tend to hamper both the geographical and seasonal distribution of available supplies.

Farmers Intend To Cultivate a Record Acreage in 1944

The 1944 crop season to March 1 was less favorable for field crops than the corresponding period last year and much less favorable than 2 years ago. It probably has not been far from average, however. Recent rains have improved prospects rather generally but there has been too much rain in most of the Southern States from Arkansas eastward and not enough in parts of the northern Great Plains, Mountain States, and Pacific Northwest.

As of March 1 farmers indicated that they intend to plant and cultivate a record acreage of crops in 1944 -- about 374 million acres compared with 361 million acres in 1943. For some of the major feed crops the prospective or intended acreage in 1944 as a percentage of 1943 are as follows: Corn, 102.5 percent; oats, 108 percent; barley, 87 percent; and grain sorghums, 103 percent. With yields equal to average for recent typical years the total production of feed grains in 1944 would be slightly larger than the total production in 1943. But with a reduced carry-over of feed grains in prospect at the end of the current feeding year, the total supply for the 1944-45 feeding year may be nearly the same as the supply of a year earlier.

The carry-over of feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums--at the beginning of the next feeding year is likely to be the smallest since 1937. During recent weeks there has been a marked decrease in receipts of feed grains for shipment to deficit areas and industrial users--a reversal of the tendency during the first weeks of 1944, and a return to the trend that prevailed in the fall months of 1943. Wholesale feed prices were steady during the past month.

Table 1.- Maximum price and supply controls for specified poultry and egg products, issued from November 21, 1943-March 21, 1944

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in: Federal Register and agency	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 19 to MPR 333 Issued December 17, 1943 Effective December 17, 1943 8FR-16999, December 21, 1943 O.P.A.	Shell eggs	Provided that consumer grade shell eggs obtained through War Shipping Administration and sold to operators of ships shall be 2-1/2 cents per dozen more than maximum base price. Procurement grades shall be 3 cents per dozen more than such maximum price.
Amendment 20 to MPR 333 Issued December 28, 1943 Effective December 28, 1943 8FR-17485, December 30, 1943 O.P.A.	Shell eggs	Established maximum wholesale prices of shell eggs at basing point cities by weeks, December 27, 1943 through week beginning February 28, 1944.
Amendment 21 to MPR 333 Issued February 16, 1944 Effective March 1, 1944 O.P.A.	Dried eggs	Established maximum prices for dried egg products, purchased by Government agencies due to new specifications as to palatability score and solid content set up by W.F.A. Allows an increase up to 1-1/2 cents per pound for palatability score and up to 3 cents per pound for solid content above certain specified levels.
Amendment 22 to MPR 333 Issued February 16, 1944 Effective March 1, 1944 9FR-1885, February 17, 1944 O.P.A.	Frozen eggs	Allowed manufacturers an increase of 0.7 cents per pound for all frozen egg products for the month of March.
Amendment 23 to MPR 333 Issued February 28, 1944 Effective February 28, 1944 9FR-2406, March 1, 1944 O.P.A.	Dried eggs	Exempted from price control dried egg products manufactured under certain experimental specifications and sold to United States Army procurement agencies.

Continued -

Table 1.- Maximum price and supply controls for specified poultry and egg products, issued from November 21, 1943-March 21, 1944 - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register and agency	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 24 to MPR 333 Issued March 4, 1944 Effective March 4, 1944 9FR-2557, March 7, 1944 O.P.A.	Frozen eggs	Established maximum base prices for frozen and dried eggs through February of 1945. Increased ceiling price 1 cent per pound on dried whole eggs and 2 cents a pound on dried albumen and yolk.
Amendment 25 to MPR 333 Issued March 6, 1944 Effective March 6, 1944 9FR-2612, March 8, 1944 O.P.A.	Shell eggs	Established maximum prices for wholesale grades of shell eggs for the period from March 6 to May 27 inclusive.
Amendment 21 to MPR 269 Issued December 13, 1943 Effective December 18, 1943 8FR-16793, December 15, 1943 O.P.A.	Poultry	Permitted an increase of 1 cent a pound over maximum base price at sellers shipping point for any dressed poultry item sold to United States Government agency.
Amendment 22 to MPR 269 Issued December 31, 1943 Effective December 31, 1943 9FR-95, January 4, 1944 O.P.A.	Poultry	Permitted an increase over maximum prices for poultry items set aside for and purchased by the United States Government of 1-1/2 cents per pound on sales amounting to less than 10,000 pounds and 1 cent a pound on quantities of 10,000 pounds or over.
Amendment 23 to MPR 269 Issued December 31, 1943 Effective October 11, 1943 9FR-96, January 4, 1944 O.P.A.	Poultry	Provided that "drawn poultry in whole, quarters or halves cannot cost more than whole bird", will not be effective until February 15, 1944 although originally intended to become effective October 11, 1943. Drawn poultry must be sold and delivered to retailers and ultimate consumers within a 30 mile radius of the point of slaughter.

- Continued -

Table 1.- Maximum price and supply controls for specified poultry and egg products, issued from November 21, 1943-March 21, 1944 - Continued

Title of order, issue date, effective date, reference in Federal Register and agency	Commodity	Principal provisions of orders
Amendment 24 to RMPR 269 Issued January 26, 1944 Effective January 26, 1944 9FR-1036, January 28, 1944 O.P.A.	Poultry	Granted increase of 1 cent per pound over maximum ceiling prices for kosher-killed poultry in New York for a period of 60 days from January 26, 1944. Any person transporting live poultry to New York Metropolitan area for consumption may add from 1 to 3 cents depending on distance transferred.
Amendment 25 to RMPR 269 Issued February 15, 1944 Effective February 15, 1944 9FR-1941, February 19, 1944 O.P.A.	Poultry	Grade A broilers or fryers 2-1/2 pounds and under drawn weight may be used by the trade to be sold in parts as leg, back and neck, wings, breast, liver, gizzard and heart. Eliminated the provision limiting the sale of drawn poultry to a radius of 50 miles from point of slaughter. Established maximum prices for both raw and rendered poultry fat.
FDO-91 Issued December 29, 1943 Effective December 30, 1943 8FR-17502, December 31, 1943 W.F.A.	Poultry	Set aside storage stocks of poultry until Government could obtain at least 70 million pounds for armed forces. Covers dressed chickens 2 months old or more when slaughtered, and weighing 2 pounds or more, also all dressed and drawn chickens weighing 1-1/2 pounds or more and all fowls.