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INFLUENCE OF CALIFORNIA DEMAND ON COLORADO BEEF-CATTLE PRICES

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this bulletin is to supply information to Colorado beef producers. It is not in any way intended to influence producers to patronize any particular market.

INFLUENCE OF CALIFORNIA DEMAND ON COLORADO BEEF-CATTLE PRICES

By L. H. ROCHFORD, Extension Animal Husbandman

Population and Demand for Beef

According to the 1930 federal census, 90.3 percent of the people in the United States reside in the area east of the 11 Western States. The greater part of these people live east of the Mississippi River.

On January 1, 1932, about 22 percent of the total number of cattle and calves in the United States were on farms and ranges of the 11 Western States. The approximate 78 percent represented by the other states of the nation include a large number of cattle on feed that originated in the Western States.

The East, therefore, is known as a deficit beef-producing area and the West as a surplus beef-producing area. As a result, eastern consumer-demand for beef is the predominant influence on western beef-cattle prices.

In the last few years, we have seen the growth of an exception to this general rule for the Western States. California has changed from a surplus beef-producing area to a deficit area. Tables 2 and 3, and Figure 1 show that this change has not been due to any material decrease in California's cattle numbers but to a phenomenal increase in population. Today California consumer demand for beef is an influence on western beef-cattle prices. The extent of this influence, however, is somewhat seasonal. Colorado beef producers, as well as other stockmen of the intermountain region, have watched with interest the growth of this West Coast influence. They have sought more information as to the type and extent of the California demand.

For these reasons, the author was delegated to make an intensive study of California markets as to their influence on Colorado beef-cattle marketing. The information that follows is confined largely to statistics supplied by the individuals or agencies indicated with each table. We wish to express our appreciation to them for the valuable assistance given in assembling these data.

The Population of the West

In Table 1, attention is drawn to five points:

The relative change in population of the various Western States for a period of 20 years, 1910 to 1930.

The change in population of the Western States from 1920 to 1930 varied from a decrease of 2 percent in Montana to an increase of 65.7 percent in California.

In 1930, the 11 Western States had but 9.7 percent of the total population of the United States.

In 1930, California's population comprised nearly one-half that of the 11 Western States.

The percentage of California's urban population is rapidly increasing.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF THE WEST

Since the days of early settlement, the range-cattle industry has played an important role in the development of the 11 Western States. These states are often referred to as the range country. Because all of the Western States have millions of acres of land that can best be utilized by cattle or sheep, they are destined to continue as the great breeding grounds of the nation's beef and lamb supply.

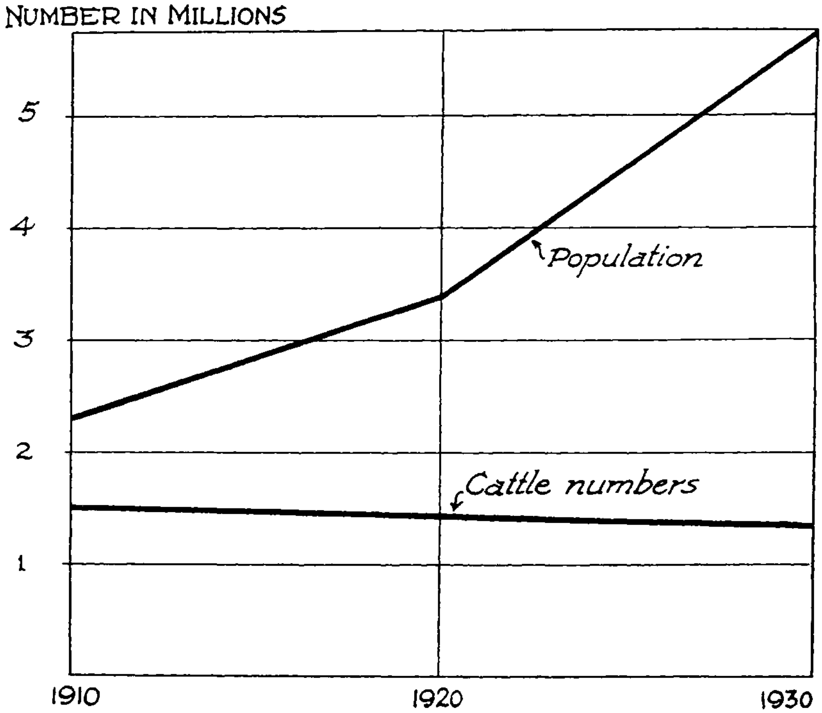
In years past, western range cattle, when started for market, had two outlets; they were sent direct to slaughter or were shipped to the cornbelt feedlots for further finishing. The latter outlet has been widened by the development of irrigation and dryland farming in the Western States. Farming brought grains for fattening, the sugar-beet industry with its by-products, and alfalfa hay. All of these influences made possible the feeding of cattle in the West. Almost simultaneously came the growth of the central market and the livestock slaughter industry at Denver. Later, the markets at Ogden, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland entered the picture. Consequently, the feeding of cattle has become an important phase of the industry in many parts of the West.

Table 2 draws attention to two points:

Colorado ranks first among the 11 Western States in beef production; California is a close second, followed by New Mexico and Montana.

The general trend of beef cattle numbers in the West has been upward since 1928.

Table 3 shows that Colorado leads the Western States in the finishing of cattle for market. The number of Colorado cattle on feed means the numbers that are grain-fed for a finished-cattle market. In some of the Western States "cattle on feed" includes hay-feds, or any cattle receiving feeds supplemental to range, and intended for slaughter.



Relation of California population to cattle numbers

Figure 1 emphasizes the fact that the relationship between California's population and cattle numbers has definitely changed in the past 20 years.

Table 1.—POPULATION OF 11 WESTERN STATES WITH COMPARISONS
Source of Data: United States Official Census Records, 1930.

State	1910	1920	1930	Percentage Increase 1920-1930
Arizona	204,354	334,162	435,573	30.3
California	2,337,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	65.7
Colorado	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	10.2
Idaho	325,594	431,866	445,032	3.0
Montana	376,053	548,899	537,606	2.0
Nevada	81,875	77,407	91,058	17.6
New Mexico	327,301	360,350	423,317	17.5
Oregon	672,765	783,389	953,786	21.8
Utah	373,351	449,396	507,847	13.0
Washington	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	15.2
Wyoming	145,965	194,402	225,565	16.0
Total	6,785,821	8,802,982	11,896,222	35.14
Percent U. S. Total	7.4%	8.3%	9.7%	

CALIFORNIA'S PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF WESTERN STATES

1910	1920	1930
34.45%	38.93%	47.72%

ANALYSIS OF CALIFORNIA POPULATION

Urban and Rural Population of California

Year	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Urban (cities 2500 and over)	48.6%	52.4%	61.8%	68.0%	73.3%
Rural (all other)	51.4%	47.6%	38.2%	32.0%	26.7%

Population of Two Leading Metropolitan Areas of California

Area	1920	1930	Percentage Increase
San Francisco Bay Region (Includes Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo Counties)	877,634	1,186,682	35.21
Principal Cities:			
San Francisco	506,676	634,394	25.2
Oakland	216,261	284,063	31.4
Berkeley	56,036	82,109	46.5
Los Angeles County	936,455	2,208,492	135.8
Principal Cities:			
Los Angeles	576,673	1,238,048	114.7
Long Beach	55,593	142,032	155.5
Pasadena	45,354	76,086	67.8

Table 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CATTLE AND CALVES ON WESTERN FARMS AND RANGES MINUS COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YEARS AND OVER KEPT FOR MILK PURPOSES.

Source of Data: F. W. Beier, Livestock Statistician, Denver Colorado.

State	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932
Ariz.	1,437,000	1,375,000	1,000,000	800,000	712,000	809,000
Calif.	1,498,000	1,547,000	1,363,000	1,445,000	1,325,000	1,249,000
Colo.	1,440,000	1,290,000	1,150,000	1,120,000	1,195,000	1,275,000
Idaho	557,000	558,000	461,000	418,000	428,000	474,000
Mont.	1,225,000	1,186,000	1,110,000	961,000	1,033,000	1,055,000
Nev.	494,000	502,000	420,000	355,000	299,000	289,000
N. Mex.	1,837,000	1,287,000	1,160,000	1,089,000	1,031,000	1,074,000
Ore.	644,000	596,000	516,000	486,000	528,000	545,000
Utah	450,000	456,000	399,000	375,000	353,000	371,000
Wash.	332,000	311,000	288,000	260,000	299,000	315,000
Wyo.	837,000	761,000	719,000	701,000	718,000	791,000
11 W. States	10,773,000	9,869,000	8,586,000	8,010,000	7,921,000	8,247,000
U. S.	46,841,000	43,544,000	37,666,000	34,572,000	36,820,000	38,028,000

NOTE: Yearling dairy heifers, dairy calves and dairy bulls are included in this table.

Table 3.—ESTIMATED NUMBERS CATTLE ON FEED, 11 WESTERN STATES
January 1 each year, 1928 to 1932.
Source of Data: U. S. D. A., Bureau Agricultural Economics, Report January 1, 1932.

State	1928	1929	1930	Revised 1931	Preliminary 1932
Ariz.	30,000	30,000	38,000	40,000	70,000
Calif.	85,000	60,000	57,000	66,000	60,000
Colo.	140,000	140,000	125,000	142,000	74,000
Idaho	30,000	32,000	35,000	29,000	20,000
Mont.	28,000	33,000	25,000	24,000	18,000
Nev.	20,000	23,000	15,000	21,000	18,000
N. Mex.	.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000
Ore.	19,000	15,000	12,000	7,000	8,000
Utah	27,000	25,000	42,000	21,000	10,000
Wash.	8,000	10,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Wyo.	16,000	14,000	18,000	18,000	16,000

CALIFORNIA DEMAND FOR MEATS

It is not the purpose of this bulletin to discuss in detail the California consumer demand for beef. However, the subject should be presented briefly because consumer demand forms a background for the livestock market information given in this bulletin. The comments that follow are based on interviews with nearly 100 persons who have direct contact with the livestock markets and meat trade in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

W. E. Schneider, marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture Market News Service, located at San Francisco, has made an extensive study of the California consumptive demand for meats. Mr. Schneider estimates the following annual per capita consumption of meats: Beef 68.6 lbs., veal 12.7 lbs., lamb 17.5 lbs. pork 54.0 lbs., and lard 10.0 lbs. These figures indicate that the people of California consume more beef, veal and lamb than the average in the United States. They consume less pork and lard than the average.

Beef from highly-finished animals is not well received by the California meat trade. Quality animals with a finish that places them in "good" to low "choice" grades (U. S. Standards) represent the upper limits of the degree of finish desired. (For example, a high-quality Colorado yearling steer coming off the range as a fleshy feeder and given about 90 to 100-day feed in drylot will usually grade good to choice.) The discrimination against a high degree of finish is also strongly evidenced in pork and lamb.

San Francisco is definitely a steer-beef market. At Los Angeles the meat trade takes a large percentage of cow and heifer beef. The decided preference for steer beef in San Francisco may be due to the great volume of business done by jobbers who supply a large hotel and restaurant trade. These jobbers prefer heavy steer carcasses weighing 650 pounds up. Another reason given for preference of steer beef over cow cuts at San Francisco is the influence of the shipping trade.

The consumption of hamburger and cured sausage is relatively high in California. This affords a ready outlet for cheaper cuts and plainer carcasses. This demand is reflected in relatively high prices for the lower grades of slaughter cattle.

Until very recent years there has been a small demand for light cattle of the baby-beef class. One frequent reason given for this is that the supply of such beef has not been constant. It seems that the system of cattle production used in the territory regularly supplying California markets has not been conducive to the production of baby beef. At least three important packing firms are now promoting the use of baby beef in this area. To insure a steady supply, they are feeding calves in their own feedlots. In the opinion of those close to the trade, it will be some time before baby beef occupies as important a place in California markets as it does in most markets of the country.

Mr. W. E. Schneider makes the following comments on shipments of dressed meats to and from California:

"The movement of dressed fresh beef into California is spasmodic depending upon the firmness of the local market, the attitude of local buyers toward higher beef asking prices, and upon contracts for fresh frozen beef for U. S. Army and Navy orders. This supply would hardly amount to 10 percent of the total California requirements and usually comes from the parent plants of firms having branch houses in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Usually the fresh frozen beef brought in is put on transport boats, navy vessels and does not enter the local fresh-meat market.

"The heaviest U. S. Navy purchases are made during the combined maneuvers of the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. Approximately 9 out of 12 monthly loadings are made at San Francisco, the balance at San Pedro and San Diego.

"The movement of dressed meats out of California to possessions of the United States includes only the Hawaiian Islands and the Phillipine Islands. The buying power in those islands by the natives is very limited and only a small percentage of the civilian population utilizes California-produced beef.

"According to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the principal countries to which exports are made from the Port of San Francisco are as follows: United Kingdom, China, Japan, Germany, Phillipine Islands, Australia and Canada. Meat purchases by these countries are small, almost negligible, and the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada have a much more reasonable source of supply.

"The importation of meats along the Pacific Coast is very small, chiefly because of the fact that very few of the countries adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, excepting Australia, have surpluses of meat to export."

MARKETING CALIFORNIA SLAUGHTER CATTLE

The heavy movement of California cattle for slaughter comes during the months of May, June and July. They are chiefly grass-fat cattle. From some of the higher altitudes of the state, cattle are marketed in the fall in much the same manner as Colorado grass cattle. During the season of heavy shipping, some California grass cattle find their way to middle-western markets.

In a good grass year local packers declare that the California grass cattle "kill white" and carcasses from such animals sell as well as grain-feds. During the past 2 years, drouth has induced more supplemental feeding of local cattle. It is the opinion of many California producers and others close to the trade that this will result in plans for more extensive feeding in the future. Some organized effort is now being made to lengthen the season of marketing California cattle. The inclination of producers to do supplemental feeding no doubt will be an influence in this direction.

The Western Cattle Marketing Association, well known over the country as a cooperative association of producers, is an important influence on the marketing of California cattle. Membership of this organization extends into several nearby states. Thru its general sales agency this organization markets members' cattle direct to packers.

THE SLAUGHTER INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA

The business of slaughtering cattle and other livestock to supply local demand is an old one in California. In the early days distance from packing centers and lack of efficient transportation for dressed meats were partly responsible for developing the industry locally. According to W. E. Schneider of the United States Department of Agriculture Market News Service, San

Francisco, there were 25 slaughtering firms in San Francisco during the 70's. In this early period cattle were driven in from nearby ranges to San Francisco and Los Angeles for slaughter. The practice of direct selling to packers has continued to a great extent, especially at San Francisco. Attention is drawn here, however, to the fact that no public livestock markets existed in the state until recent years. Discussion of the growth of these markets will be made later.

In the San Francisco Bay region, several packers maintain their own feedyards from which they draw a large percentage of their slaughter cattle and calves. At Los Angeles, there is little feeding done by packers, but here we find eight public feedyards in Los Angeles County. Range producers may bring their cattle to these feedyards for finishing.

Table 4 shows the extent of the cattle and calf slaughter in California. Tables 5, 6 and 7 give the percentage of cattle and calf slaughter in the two principal areas.

SHIPMENTS OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE INTO CALIFORNIA

The California Cattle Protection Service keeps an accurate record of cattle shipped into the state for slaughter. Reports are made monthly showing the state of origin and the number of steers, cows, calves, bulls and stags that are shipped in from each state. A yearly summary gives totals by states and by classes of cattle.

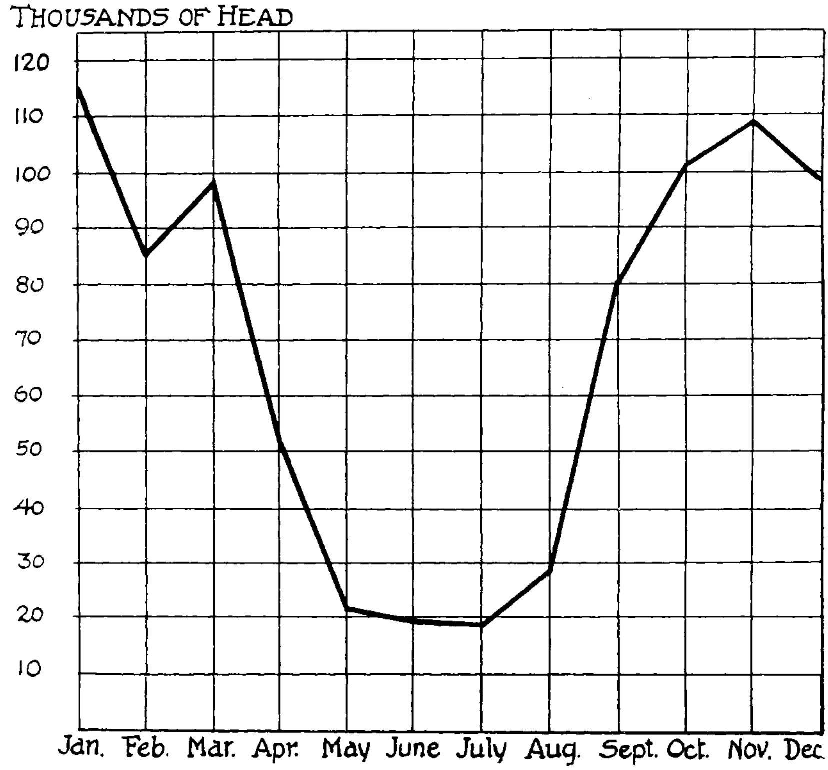
In Table 8, we have summarized the Cattle Protection Service reports for the 4 years, 1928 to 1931. The source of shipments have been analyzed. The table brings out three points for the 4 years, 1928 to 1931:

Utah shipped the greatest number of cattle into California for slaughter. Arizona and Nevada each shipped in nearly as many.

In 1928 and 1929, 13 states shipped cattle into California for slaughter; in 1930 and 1931, 17 states shipped in slaughter cattle.

Steers comprise about one-half of the shipments from other states; cows approximately one-third; the balance of the shipments being calves, bulls and stags.

Table 9 and Figure 2 clearly show the seasonal movement of cattle from other states into California for slaughter. It will be seen that the low point of shipments in for slaughter comes in July; the high point in January. The heaviest movement of slaughter cattle from California ranges is in June and July.



Seasonal movement of cattle and calves into California for slaughter. Total of four years, 1928 to 1931, inclusive.

COLORADO CATTLE TO CALIFORNIA FOR SLAUGHTER

Table 10 shows the shipments of Colorado cattle and calves into California for immediate slaughter, by months and classes, for the 4-year period 1928 to 1931. The shipments made during the late summer, fall and early winter months are chiefly grass cattle. The shipments made during the late winter, spring and early summer months are principally feedlot cattle.

The bulk of the Colorado cattle to California move thru the Denver market. The shipments to California direct by producers have been chiefly from the Western Slope area tributary to Rifle, De Beque, Grand Junction and Delta. Table 11 gives the shipments of cattle from the Denver market to California for the years 1930 and 1931. This number includes some cattle that originated in nearby states and moved thru the Denver market. No record is available to show the exact number of cattle shipped from the Denver market to California, that originated from Colorado ranches or farms. Those close to the situation, however, declare that 75 percent to 90 percent of the Colorado cattle destined for slaughter in California go thru the Denver market.

Table 4.—ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL SLAUGHTER, CATTLE AND CALVES IN CALIFORNIA, 1928-1931
Source of Data: Geo. A. Scott, U. S. D. A. Livestock Statistician, Sacramento, California

Year	Inspected Slaughter	Estimated Uninspected Slaughter	Estimated Total Slaughter
1928	1,099,000	135,000	1,234,000
1929	1,079,000	123,000	1,202,000
1930	1,090,000	126,000	1,216,000
1931	1,118,000	125,000	1,243,000

Table 5.—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Source of Data: F. O. Kingsbury, U. S. D. A. Market News Service, Los Angeles, California.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1922	229,944	97,693	424,617	540,283
1923	277,692	129,083	602,328	582,053
1924	285,854	136,833	602,801	715,693
1925	298,680	157,253	472,013	620,845
1926	300,518	148,596	450,764	625,547
1927	310,385	137,802	542,889	628,279
1928	312,716	153,525	697,151	669,260
1929	316,958	152,097	732,535	735,379
1930	333,099	143,379	735,801	903,754
1931	357,402	154,053	816,683	1,079,643

Table 6.—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER, SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT
Source of Data: W. E. Schneider, U. S. D. A. Market News Service, San Francisco, California.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1925	221,644	78,955	414,227	795,219
1926	232,894	75,617	386,408	805,148
1927	219,481	63,573	398,047	790,047
1928	193,952	52,705	480,328	758,256
1929	182,991	42,009	499,107	719,139
1930	180,994	39,955	450,528	795,536
1931	182,064	38,822	484,013	926,795

NOTE: Figures not available for 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Table 7.—ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE TOTAL OF CATTLE AND CALF SLAUGHTER IN CALIFORNIA THAT IS DONE IN METROPOLITAN AREAS.
Source of Data: Computed from Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Year	Los Angeles County	San Francisco District	Total Both Areas
1928	37.78%	19.99%	57.77%
1929	39.02%	18.72%	57.74%
1930	39.18%	18.17%	57.35%
1931	41.15%	17.77%	58.92%

Table 8.—STATE ORIGIN OF CATTLE AND CALVES SHIPPED INTO CALIFORNIA FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER, BY CLASSES FOR 4 YEARS, 1928-1931.

Source of Data: California Cattle Protection Service Records

	Steers				Cows			
State	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Arizona	12,011	7,327	25,092	35,702	7,287	3,022	12,259	10,760
Colorado	7,699	70	4,237	9,847	1,121	359	7,650	7,850
Idaho	3,378	5,516	16,051	7,852	4,370	2,715	8,285	16,593
Montana	646	1,166	6,382	3,849	2,316	2,673	4,676	3,704
Nevada	23,513	17,896	21,768	24,104	21,320	16,561	14,348	12,724
New Mexico	708	44	1,042	667	148	433	1,038	1,800
Oregon	3,095	11,288	13,869	9,456	1,223	3,481	4,521	2,886
Utah	14,576	14,862	33,988	33,715	15,991	9,453	29,979	23,130
Washington	3		22	23	132			2
Wyoming	277	735	1,278	2,394	943	1,662	1,814	1,619
Texas	1,453	145	7,060	13,184	655		1,081	4,508
Mexico	3,017	4	1,325	267	487	60	271	32
Nebraska	54	28	6,130	1,108	382		1,127	1,419
Oklahoma			129	13			164	
Kansas			504	52			113	
Missouri			144					
Iowa			435	369			58	113
Class Total	70,430	59,081	150,256	142,602	56,375	40,419	87,384	87,140
Percent Each Class	47.9%	52.2%	53.3%	49.8%	38.4%	35.7%	31.0%	30.4%

	Calves				Bulls & Stags			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Arizona	11,318	3,347	24,380	27,115	999	117	1,063	1,516
Colorado	14	67	92	71	86	15	205	345
Idaho	764	615	1,382	1,180	112	101	316	318
Montana	23	7	35	6	17	10	71	103
Nevada	6,903	3,984	2,238	2,376	722	682	481	319
New Mexico	410	406	3,804	4,838	52	29	139	47
Oregon	171	1,808	1,695	168	84	57	66	211
Utah	2,250	434	3,347	3,509	783	259	1,196	1,194
Washington								
Wyoming	130	35	11	199	2	3	21	37
Texas	771	1,476	14,155	12,218	213	69	139	807
Mexico	307	74	432	72	22	3	27	
Nebraska			9					
Oklahoma								
Kansas								
Missouri								
Iowa								
Class Total	23,061	12,253	51,580	51,752	3,092	1,345	3,724	4,897
Percent Each Class	15.7%	10.8%	18.3%	18.1%	2.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%

Table 8.—(Continued)

	Total All Classes			
	1928	1929	1930	1931
Arizona	31,615	13,813	62,794	75,093
Colorado	2,920	511	12,184	18,113
Idaho	8,624	8,947	26,034	25,943
Montana	3,002	3,856	11,166	7,662
Nevada	52,458	39,123	38,835	39,523
N. Mexico	1,318	912	6,023	7,352
Oregon	4,573	16,634	20,151	12,721
Utah	33,600	25,008	68,510	61,548
Washington	135		22	25
Wyoming	1,352	2,435	3,124	4,249
Texas	3,092	1,690	22,435	30,717
Mexico	3,833	141	2,055	371
Nebraska	436	28	7,266	2,527
Oklahoma			293	13
Kansas			617	52
Missouri			144	
Iowa			493	482
Grand Total	146,958	113,098	282,146	286,391

Table 9.—SHIPMENT OF CATTLE AND CALVES INTO CALIFORNIA FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER, BY CLASSES AND BY MONTHS, 1928 TO 1931.

Source of Data: California Cattle Protection Service Records.

Class and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Steers												
1928	11,253	8,621	10,219	4,980	2,357	721	650	1,066	4,285	5,060	8,368	6,750
1929	8,153	7,008	11,807	6,801	971	194	163	388	3,773	6,581	6,573	6,775
1930	15,780	13,473	19,743	13,371	6,445	7,164	7,236	7,379	9,078	12,306	12,552	14,679
1931	19,319	17,441	22,315	15,078	7,827	5,735	3,115	4,782	10,351	15,137	16,564	13,773
Total	54,505	46,543	64,084	40,230	17,600	13,814	11,164	13,615	27,487	39,084	44,057	41,977
Cows												
1928	9,476	6,924	3,440	1,291	562	627	166	1,014	7,378	9,330	8,602	7,565
1929	7,847	5,135	3,929	1,316	132	206	60	765	2,036	4,787	8,476	5,730
1930	14,251	9,102	11,323	4,982	1,019	1,719	1,506	3,384	6,405	10,140	11,377	12,204
1931	11,146	7,713	8,536	2,837	967	912	1,190	3,161	7,295	12,395	12,980	9,457
Total	42,720	28,874	27,228	10,426	2,680	3,464	2,922	8,324	23,114	36,652	41,435	34,956
Calves												
1928	1,952	1,487	522	480	195	250	470	404	3,586	5,625	3,476	4,614
1929	1,597	791	688	77	17	3	228	228	728	2,247	2,501	3,042
1930	6,316	2,332	1,903	928	630	1,104	2,719	1,452	7,804	8,181	8,200	7,333
1931	6,498	4,083	2,426	350	328	848	1,373	5,315	7,167	9,573	7,109	6,590
Total	16,363	8,693	5,539	1,835	1,170	2,205	4,790	7,399	19,285	25,626	21,286	21,579
Bulls-Stags												
1928	362	247	140	71	161	5	1	120	327	631	662	365
1929	311	231	213	77		3	3	3	42	116	176	139
1930	741	476	521	252	59	36	47	73	130	480	332	579
1931	839	618	657	278	125	17	87	118	496	554	594	519
Total	2,253	1,572	1,531	678	345	61	138	314	995	1,781	1,764	1,602
All Classes Four Years												
Total	115,841	85,682	98,382	53,169	21,795	19,544	19,014	29,652	79,837	103,143	108,542	100,114

Table 10.—SHIPMENTS OF COLORADO CATTLE AND CALVES INTO CALIFORNIA FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER BY CLASSES AND BY MONTHS, 1928 TO 1931.

Source of Data: California Cattle Protection Service Records

Class and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Total by Classes
Steers													Steers
1928		58								149	973	519	1,699
1929	21	24										25	70
1930	54	115	393	89	252	1,389	1,101	215	341	115	90	83	4,237
1931	112	94	364	508	2,683	2,681	747	97	232	382	1,322	625	9,847
4-Year Total													15,853
Cows													Cows
1928	140	627	84							74	140	56	1,121
1929	36	259	5	9									359
1930		894	2,389	1,874	478	703	226	543	229	195	23	96	7,650
1931	829	1,063	2,240	563	629	392	87		206	414	964	463	7,850
4-Year Total													16,980
Calves													Calves
1928											14		14
1929		63		4									67
1930			1	55	6		9			8	13		92
1931	1	3	8			27				21		11	71
4-Year Total													244
Bulls-Stags													Bulls-Stags
1928		2								23	37	24	86
1929				15									15
1930			42	18	2	11	9	21		94	8		205
1931	9	49	164	45	6	8			25	4	7	28	345
4-Year Total													651
All Classes, Grand Total													33,728

Percentage Class Distribution for 4 years:

Bulls & Stags	2.0%
Steers	47.0%
Cows	50.3%
Calves	.7%
	100.0%

GROWTH OF THREE WESTERN PUBLIC MARKETS

For years the Denver market has been recognized as the leading livestock market of the West. The Denver Union Stockyards and public market opened for business in 1886. Since that time, the Denver market has enjoyed a steady growth. It has gained a national reputation as a clearing center for western feeder cattle and sheep. At Denver the growth of the central market and the packing industry has been almost simultaneous. Those close in touch with the situation estimate that approximately 95 percent of the livestock slaughtered at Denver is purchased in the Denver public market. There are 10 licensed slaughtering plants in Denver. On January 1, 1932, there were 14 livestock commission firms operating on the Denver market.

As previously stated, the slaughter and packing industry at Los Angeles and San Francisco has been established for many years. The opening of the public markets at these points, however, has been recent.

The public market at Los Angeles was opened November 1, 1922. There are 30 licensed plants slaughtering livestock in Los Angeles County. Eight livestock commission firms were operating on the Los Angeles public market January 1, 1922.

At South San Francisco, the public market was opened March 2, 1927. There are 16 livestock plants slaughtering livestock in South San Francisco, Butchertown and Oakland. On January 1, 1932, four livestock commission firms were operating on the South San Francisco market.

The tables that follow give an analysis of the livestock receipts at Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Table 11.—LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT DENVER UNION STOCKYARDS 1921-1931.

Source of Data: Forty-sixth Annual Report, Denver Union Stockyards Co.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1921	436,490	45,012	334,094	1,467,911
1922	586,730	69,515	395,219	1,866,784
1923	561,261	58,621	495,292	1,856,578
1924	571,703	58,650	569,038	2,039,660
1925	526,625	60,222	467,404	2,357,010
1926	472,654	56,397	497,047	1,825,922
1927	577,004	63,163	456,917	1,908,216
1928	590,382	76,819	567,227	2,295,034
1929	555,588	68,479	538,524	2,290,395
1930	505,169	87,726	512,322	2,061,887
1931	439,562	64,354	597,156	2,498,888

Cattle and Calves from Denver Market to California for Slaughter:

1930............14,947 Head*
1931............16,850 " *

*These are not all Colorado cattle. Some of them have originated in nearby states, principally Nebraska and Wyoming.

Table 12.—LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT LOS ANGELES UNION STOCKYARDS SINCE OPENING OF MARKET, NOVEMBER 1, 1922.

Source of Data: Los Angeles Union Stockyards Co. Records.

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1922	22,986	5,408	13,392	10,754
1923	135,118	47,752	227,434	75,342
1924	165,218	87,022	269,747	102,105
1925	169,533	77,302	217,404	29,693
1926	198,499	69,185	198,897	46,143
1927	193,910	64,051	220,405	33,774
1928	190,665	56,945	299,605	40,732
1929	202,481	61,817	217,455	69,828
1930	205,733	69,890	146,285	181,205
1931	237,404	78,120	68,578	232,453

Table 13.—STATE ORIGIN OF CATTLE AND CALF RECEIPTS AT LOS ANGELES UNION STOCKYARDS.

Source of Data: F. O. Kingsbury, U. S. D. A. Market News Service. Los Angeles, California.

	Cattle				Calves			
State	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Calif.	126,539	137,715	123,350	124,207	33,851	41,914	34,947	39,274
Utah	17,589	23,682	23,153	27,455	2,285	2,193	1,791	2,997
Colo.	2,262	904	3,837	15,150	98	6	30	62
Idaho	10,850	11,536	11,698	12,496	1,096	809	1,065	1,183
Ariz.	24,313	16,378	25,572	30,688	16,772	12,122	19,237	27,670
N. Mex.	1,466	2,878	5,378	5,631	1,978	2,986	7,351	8,998
Wyo.	1,127	1,739	1,524	2,667	165	80	19	104
Nebr.	0	0	606	442	0	0	0	0
Nev.	2,999	3,894	1,147	3,069	240	331	111	48
Okla.	0	0	321	82	0	0	4	0
Texas	840	1,568	4,835	12,312	198	1,305	5,142	3,369
Wash.	18	21	59	43	0	0	2	0
S. Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Dak.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Mont.	1,481	1,481	2,996	2,706	32	67	162	261
Mo.	4	27	327	208	0	0	19	0
Kans.	0	16	143	205	0	0	10	13
Ore.	57	642	759	53	0	34	0	15
Minn.	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	6

Table 14.—LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO UNION STOCKYARDS SINCE OPENING OF MARKET, MARCH 2, 1927.

Source of Data: So. San Francisco Union Stockyards Co. 1931 Annual Report.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1927—10 Mos.	65,807	9,306	156,860	180,017
1928	70,540	8,118	253,453	210,684
1929	72,580	6,070	259,029	237,212
1930	89,753	9,296	218,306	298,909
1931	85,208	5,843	218,284	369,288

Table 15.—STATE ORIGIN OF CATTLE AND CALF RECEIPTS AT SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO UNION STOCKYARDS.
Source of Data: So. San Francisco Union Stockyards Co., 1931 Annual Report.

	Cattle				Calves			
State	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Calif.	47,247	44,604	47,906	47,634	5,960	4,599	7,204	4,658
Ore.	1,716	6,370	7,664	6,303	67	226	78	17
Idaho	4,998	4,078	10,323	11,748	595	378	917	632
Nev.	5,961	8,597	7,946	5,123	215	601	178	189
Utah	7,750	7,359	9,552	9,025	421	198	123	114
Ariz.	32	0	66	102	685	0	199	220
Colo.	1,950	452	1,799	1,408	46	61	2	12
Wyo.	687	890	964	1,189	29	7	1	0
Mont.	199	230	3,350	1,816	0	0	1	1
Texas	0	0	78	814	0	0	283	0
N. Mex.	0	0	0	0	100	0	310	0
Nebr.	0	0	105	25	0	0	0	0
Kans.	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT FOUR CENTRAL MARKETS

Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19 give the monthly average prices of slaughter cattle at Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco, by class and grade, as reported by the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for the period from July, 1930, to December, 1931, inclusive.

Table 20 is a price summary showing the average prices of slaughter cattle at these markets for the last 6 months of 1930 and for the year 1931. A study of the tables will be interesting to cattle producers. Where no price quotations are given, it means that not enough cattle of that particular class and grade were received to quote an average market price. For example, the upper grades of the various classes are not quoted at Los Angeles and San Francisco. In reality, some cattle of the upper grades appear on these markets but they are not received regularly.

FREIGHT RATES TO FOUR MARKETS

After studying average market prices, a producer wants to know the cost of transporting his livestock to these various markets. Table 21 gives the present freight rates from 26 Colorado shipping points to Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The time required to reach the various markets from Colorado points differs greatly. Generally speaking, Colorado cattle reach the Denver market without feeding. One feed is usually required for Kansas City, and two feeds for either Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Table 16.—MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT. OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE AT KANSAS CITY FROM JULY 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931.
Source of Data: U. S. D. A. Monthly Report "Crops and Markets."

	Steers 1300-1500		Steers 1100-1300		
1930	Choice	Good	Choice	Good	Med.
July	$10.29	$ 9.13	$10.34	$ 9.27	$ 7.89
Aug.	9.95	8.86	10.06	8.91	7.35
Sept.	11.35	10.04	11.60	10.20	8.02
Oct.	10.63	9.47	11.03	9.91	7.67
Nov.	10.56	9.28	11.12	9.93	7.67
Dec.	11.64	10.12	12.11	10.52	7.96
Av. 6 Mo.	10.74	9.48	11.04	9.79	7.76
1931					
Jan.	11.75	10.02	12.13	10.31	7.71
Feb.	10.54	9.02	10.71	9.00	7.04
Mar.	9.84	8.68	9.87	8.65	7.30
Apr.	8.97	7.95	8.97	7.93	6.88
May	7.76	6.94	7.93	7.06	6.19
June	7.48	6.73	7.67	6.89	6.20
July	7.29	6.49	7.59	6.90	5.85
Aug.	8.78	7.80	8.99	8.04	6.36
Sept.	8.87	7.66	9.00	7.76	5.78
Oct.	9.71	8.16	9.71	8.10	5.81
Nov.	11.06	8.86	11.06	8.76	5.73
Dec.	10.21	8.16	10.14	7.89	5.36
Av. 12 Mos.	9.36	8.04	9.48	8.11	6.35

	Steers 900-1100				Steers 600-900			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.
July	$10.46	$ 9.37	$ 7.93	$ 6.28	$10.69	$ 9.54	$ 7.92	$ 5.98
Aug.	10.18	9.20	7.44	5.72	10.50	9.33	7.46	5.44
Sept.	11.91	10.37	8.29	6.22	12.05	10.69	8.29	6.07
Oct.	11.96	10.45	8.08	5.81	12.42	10.96	8.18	5.85
Nov.	12.35	10.70	8.33	5.86	12.92	11.37	8.42	5.88
Dec.	12.77	10.85	8.17	6.13	12.85	11.11	8.17	6.13
Av. 6 Mos.	11.61	10.16	8.04	6.00	11.90	10.50	8.07	5.89
1931								
Jan.	12.58	10.45	7.75	6.03	12.70	10.48	7.75	6.03
Feb.	10.79	8.92	7.01	5.63	10.79	8.91	6.93	5.63
Mar.	9.90	8.65	7.25	5.84	9.86	8.59	7.13	5.72
Apr.	9.00	7.95	6.85	5.76	9.03	7.95	6.85	5.74
May	8.15	7.20	6.21	5.20	8.23	7.22	6.21	5.20
June	8.08	7.30	6.33	5.09	8.22	7.44	6.36	5.09
July	8.13	7.22	6.02	4.78	8.36	7.56	6.26	4.76
Aug.	9.39	8.38	6.48	4.80	9.54	8.45	6.60	4.32
Sept.	9.12	7.96	5.78	4.00	9.29	7.96	5.78	4.00
Oct.	9.58	8.01	5.81	4.06	9.55	8.06	5.84	4.06
Nov.	10.92	8.72	5.61	3.86	10.75	8.63	5.61	3.86
Dec.	9.84	7.91	5.04	3.53	9.78	7.67	4.96	3.49
Av. 12 Mos.	9.62	8.22	6.35	4.88	9.68	8.24	6.36	4.87

Table 16.—(Continued)

	Heifers 550-850				All Cows			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med. & Com.	Cut-ters
July	$10.13	$ 9.26	$ 8.01	$ 6.44	$ 7.32	$ 6.27	$ 5.00	$ 3.56
Aug.	10.14	9.14	7.63	5.74	6.76	5.82	4.60	3.34
Sept.	11.37	10.30	8.38	6.06	6.86	5.79	4.57	3.36
Oct.	11.80	10.36	7.79	5.29	6.69	5.55	4.41	3.28
Nov.	11.72	10.06	7.36	5.10	6.66	5.58	4.42	3.12
Dec.	11.22	9.15	6.67	5.11	6.77	5.77	4.65	3.34
Av. 6 Mos.	11.06	9.71	7.64	5.62	6.84	5.80	4.61	3.33
1931								
Jan.	10.49	8.53	6.28	5.01	6.49	5.44	4.48	3.39
Feb.	8.88	7.38	5.84	4.63	5.74	4.92	4.91	3.00
Mar.	8.30	7.29	6.03	4.79	5.89	5.16	4.35	3.30
Apr.	8.01	7.08	6.08	4.94	5.78	5.23	4.59	3.59
May	7.55	6.76	5.94	4.78	5.26	4.72	4.18	3.34
June	7.86	7.24	6.26	4.59	5.16	4.40	3.62	2.58
July	7.94	7.24	5.94	4.20	4.82	4.06	3.19	2.16
Aug.	8.96	7.90	6.08	4.09	5.08	4.13	3.22	2.21
Sept.	8.63	7.26	5.33	3.66	4.83	3.96	3.07	2.01
Oct.	8.60	7.04	5.00	3.49	4.77	4.02	3.25	2.21
Nov.	9.02	7.18	4.99	3.53	4.72	3.99	3.20	2.25
Dec.	7.81	6.11	4.33	3.32	4.34	3.69	3.00	2.15
Av. 12 Mos.	8.50	7.25	5.68	4.25	5.24	4.48	3.68	2.68

Table 17.—MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT. OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE AT DENVER, FROM JULY 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 31, 1931.
Source of Data: U. S. D. A. Market News Service. Courtesy of H. W. French.

	Steers 1300-1500		Steers 1100-1300		
1930	Choice	Good	Choice	Good	Med.
July	$ 9.93	$ 9.03	$ 9.91	$ 8.88	$ 7.97
Aug.	9.13	8.16	9.32	8.36	7.36
Sept.	10.63	9.42	10.86	9.65	8.24
Oct.	10.62	9.31	10.94	9.61	8.01
Nov.	10.28	8.98	10.82	9.36	7.78
Dec.	(1)	(1)	10.68	9.10	7.59
Av. 6 Mo.			10.42	9.16	7.82
1931					
Jan.			10.50	8.87	7.41
Feb.			9.74	8.21	6.71
Mar.			8.74	7.45	6.28
Apr.			8.11	7.14	6.14
May			7.18	6.35	5.54
June			7.17	6.40	5.62
July			7.11	6.43	5.70
Aug.			8.28	7.42	6.32
Sept.			8.53	7.48	6.04
Oct.			8.89	7.62	5.92
Nov.			9.40	7.92	6.06
Dec.			8.97	7.42	5.62
Av. 12 Mos.			8.55	7.39	6.11

(1) Not enough animals to quote a market.

Table 17.—(Continued)

	Steers 900-1100				Steers 600-900			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.
July	$ 9.93	$ 8.89	$ 7.79	$ 6.43	$ 9.87	$ 8.92	$ 7.82	$ 6.33
Aug.	9.71	8.74	7.60	5.95	10.04	9.11	7.82	6.03
Sept.	11.23	9.96	8.42	6.45	11.52	10.26	8.68	6.60
Oct.	11.46	9.98	8.25	6.28	11.76	10.37	8.64	6.50
Nov.	11.48	9.91	8.12	6.12	11.88	10.46	8.62	6.40
Dec.	11.40	9.77	7.98	6.02	11.81	10.26	8.29	6.22
Av. 6 Mo.	10.87	9.54	8.03	6.21	11.15	9.90	8.31	6.35
1931								
Jan.	11.13	9.43	7.62	5.82	11.54	9.86	7.92	5.99
Feb.	10.01	8.46	6.85	5.34	10.15	8.52	6.91	5.43
Mar.	8.74	7.50	6.30	5.21	8.70	7.46	6.25	5.20
Apr.	8.13	7.15	6.20	5.23	8.09	7.11	6.17	5.24
May	7.32	6.44	5.58	4.73	7.40	6.51	5.66	4.76
June	7.25	6.51	5.71	4.79	7.32	6.52	5.76	4.86
July	7.47	6.77	6.00	5.01	7.55	6.81	6.06	5.11
Aug.	8.78	7.89	6.64	5.30	8.91	7.98	6.74	5.40
Sept.	8.88	7.71	6.09	4.56	9.02	7.72	6.09	4.56
Oct.	9.07	7.73	5.94	4.43	9.12	7.72	5.94	4.43
Nov.	9.45	7.91	6.06	4.44	9.32	7.84	5.98	4.40
Dec.	8.94	7.35	5.51	3.96	8.77	7.26	5.36	3.84
Av. 12 Mos.	8.76	7.57	6.21	4.90	8.82	7.61	6.24	4.94

	Heifers 550-850				All Cows			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med. & Com.	Cut-ters
July	$ 9.49	$ 8.59	$ 7.49	$ 5.82	$ 7.13	$ 6.35	$ 5.06	$ 3.45
Aug.	9.72	8.67	7.28	5.50	6.34	5.44	4.42	3.13
Sept.	10.97	9.65	8.00	5.92	6.18	5.40	4.44	3.25
Oct.	11.17	9.57	7.78	5.70	5.96	5.28	4.37	3.17
Nov.	11.07	9.38	7.56	5.63	6.16	5.60	4.68	3.32
Dec.	10.38	8.74	7.08	5.38	6.32	5.69	4.67	3.29
Av. 6 Mo.	10.47	9.10	7.53	5.66	6.35	5.63	4.61	3.27
1931								
Jan.	9.21	7.76	6.42	4.94	6.27	5.53	4.55	3.28
Feb.	7.60	6.50	5.65	4.42	5.72	5.05	4.19	3.07
Mar.	7.11	6.39	5.72	4.68	5.66	5.10	4.25	3.00
Apr.	7.29	6.62	6.03	5.13	5.45	4.94	4.21	2.97
May	6.86	6.24	5.57	4.68	5.03	4.50	3.90	2.76
June	7.28	6.68	5.95	4.80	5.04	4.43	3.78	2.67
July	7.48	6.84	6.02	4.63	4.74	4.04	3.40	2.26
Aug.	8.88	7.76	6.24	4.46	4.78	3.84	3.16	2.21
Sept.	8.94	7.50	5.75	3.92	4.46	3.69	2.94	1.93
Oct.	8.80	7.12	5.28	3.67	4.50	3.88	3.16	2.07
Nov.	8.62	6.87	5.02	3.60	4.52	3.90	3.18	2.12
Dec.	7.31	5.76	4.42	3.33	4.32	3.73	3.00	2.03
Av. 12 Mos.	7.95	6.84	5.67	4.36	5.04	4.39	3.64	2.53

Table 18.—MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES PER. CWT. OF ALL SLAUGHTER CATTLE AT LOS ANGELES, FROM JULY 1, 1930 TO DECEMBER 31, 1931. Source of Data: U. S. D. A. Market News Service. Courtesy of F. O. Kingsbury

	Steers 1300-1500		Steers 1100-1300		
1930	Choice	Good	Choice	Good	Med
July	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	$9.26
Aug.					7.68
Sept.					8.00
Oct.				$8.24	7.54
Nov.				8.48	7.70
Dec.				9.22	8.28
Av. 6 Mo.					8.08
1931					
Jan.				$9.12	$8.13
Feb.				8.38	7.59
Mar.				7.47	6.66
Apr.				7.52	6.68
May				7.38	6.36
June				7.23	6.12
July				7.36	6.16
Aug.					6.19
Sept.					6.05
Oct.					6.00
Nov.					6.05
Dec.					6.04
Av. 12 Mos.					6.50

	Steers 900-1100				Steers 600-900			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.
July	(1)	(1)	$9.29	$7.64	(1)	(1)	$9.05	$7.47
Aug.			7.64	6.37			7.78	6.09
Sept.			8.03	6.90			7.82	6.47
Oct.		$8.33	7.56	6.34			7.47	6.25
Nov.		8.50	7.73	6.65			7.75	6.60
Dec.		9.29	8.34	7.23			8.45	7.21
Av. 6 Mo.			8.10	6.86			8.05	6.68
1931								
Jan.		$9.08	$8.16	$7.25		$9.30	$8.37	$7.35
Feb.		8.47	7.72	6.74		8.60	7.84	6.85
Mar.		7.52	6.72	5.66		7.73	6.92	5.93
Apr.		7.72	6.77	5.72		7.94	7.01	6.00
May		7.53	6.38	5.25		7.79	6.66	5.50
June		7.57	6.28	4.94		7.74	6.44	5.16
July		7.64	6.20	4.89		8.06	6.72	5.28
Aug.			6.32	4.96			6.64	5.20
Sept.			6.14	4.76			6.25	5.99
Oct.			6.00	4.67			6.16	4.88
Nov.			6.02	4.81			6.13	5.00
Dec.			6.04	4.83			6.18	4.98
Av. 12 Mos.			6.56	5.37			6.78	5.59

(1) Not enough animals to quote a market.

Table 18.—(Continued)

	Heifers 550-850				All Cows			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med. & Com.	Cut-ters
July	(1)	$8.34	$7.44	$6.47	(1)	$7.53	$6.24	$3.62
Aug.		7.42	6.66	5.66		6.71	5.51	3.26
Sept.		7.41	6.62	5.62		6.48	5.36	3.38
Oct.		7.34	6.59	5.61		6.09	5.16	3.44
Nov.		7.18	6.50	5.62		6.17	5.21	3.53
Dec.		7.60	6.96	6.03		6.34	5.39	3.73
Av. 6 Mo.		7.55	6.80	5.84		6.55	5.48	3.49
1931								
Jan.		$8.48	$7.58	$6.45		$6.54	$5.51	$3.87
Feb.		8.20	7.32	6.32		6.14	5.12	3.50
Mar.		7.28	6.51	5.57		6.00	5.06	3.28
Apr.		7.39	6.48	5.44		5.52	4.55	3.73
May		7.38	6.27	5.12		5.90	3.94	2.25
June		7.38	6.38	5.18		4.83	3.74	2.06
July		7.52	6.36	5.09		4.67	3.62	2.06
Aug.			6.26	4.91		4.66	3.66	2.11
Sept.			6.25	5.00		4.52	3.55	2.12
Oct.			5.95	4.75		4.36	3.44	2.06
Nov.			5.26	4.38		4.16	3.38	2.06
Dec.			5.19	4.38		4.48	3.55	2.12
Av. 12 Mos.			6.32	5.22		5.06	4.09	2.52

(1) Not enough animals to quote a market.

Table 19.—MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT. OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM JULY 1, 1930 TO DECEMBER 31, 1931. Source of Data: U. S. D. A. Market News Service. Courtesy of W. G. Schneider

	Steers 1300-1500		Steers 1100-1300		
1930	Choice	Good	Choice	Good	Med.
July	(1)		(1)	$9.48	$8.70
Aug.				8.42	7.62
Sept.				8.06	7.56
Oct.				7.64	7.06
Nov.					
Dec.				8.85	8.34
Av. 6 Mo.				(2) 8.43	(2) 7.86
1931					
Jan.				8.91	8.27
Feb.				7.99	7.36
Mar.				7.42	6.88
Apr.				7.06	6.56
May				6.58	6.06
June				6.33	5.62
July				6.50	5.88
Aug				6.54	5.88
Sept.				6.53	5.88
Oct.				6.32	5.62
Nov.				6.38	5.62
Dec.				6.11	5.35
Av. 12 Mos.				6.89	6.25

(1) Not enough animals to quote a market.
(2) Five months' average.

Table 19.—(Continued)

	Steers 900-1100				Steers 600-900			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.
July		$9.48	$8.66	$7.45	(1)	$9.83	$9.00	$7.83
Aug.		8.31	7.53	6.38				
Sept.		8.31	7.56	6.47				
Oct.		7.89	7.17	6.25				
Nov.		8.06	7.44	6.56				
Dec.		8.68	8.07	7.20				
Av. 6 Mo.		8.46	7.74	6.72				
1931								
Jan.		9.09	8.40	7.45				
Feb.		8.39	7.66	6.78				
Mar.		7.95	7.30	6.39				
Apr.		7.67	6.95	6.20		7.95		
May		7.18	6.48	5.67		7.58		
June		6.71	6.00	5.00				
July		6.87	6.28	5.38				
Aug.			6.25	5.38				
Sept.			6.25	5.38				
Oct.		6.75	6.00	5.06				
Nov.		6.75	6.00	5.00				
Dec.		6.50	5.73	4.73				
Av. 12 Mos.		(3) 7.38	6.61	5.70				

	Heifers 550-850				All Cows			
1930	Choice	Good	Med.	Com.	Choice	Good	Med. & Com.	Cut-ters
July	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	$6.81	$5.65	$3.62
Aug.						5.82	4.94	3.40
Sept						5.85	5.04	3.55
Oct.						5.75	4.88	3.25
Nov.						5.64	4.70	3.12
Dec.						6.11	5.09	3.44
Av. 6 Mo.						6.00	5.05	3.40
1931								
Jan.						6.25	5.08	3.35
Feb.						5.59	4.57	3.14
Mar.						5.50	4.38	2.88
Apr.						5.07	4.09	2.54
May						4.22	3.48	2.12
June						4.03	3.09	1.75
July						4.12	3.12	1.75
Aug.						4.12	3.12	1.75
Sept.						4.12	3.12	1.75
Oct.						3.89	2.89	1.63
Nov.						4.00	2.94	1.62
Dec.						4.00	2.94	1.62
Av. 12 Mos.						4.58	3.57	2.16

(3) Ten months' average.

Table 20.—SUMMARY OF AVERAGE PRICES OF SLAUGHTER CATTLE AT FOUR MARKETS.
Source of Data: U. S. D. A. Market News Reports.

	1930				1931			
	Last 6 Months				12 Months			
Class & Grade	Denver	K. C.	L. A.	S. F.	Denver	K. C.	L. A.	S. F.
Steers								
600-900								
Choice	$11.15	$11.90	$	$	$8.82	$9.68	$	$
Good	9.90	10.50			7.62	8.24		
Medium	8.31	8.07	8.05		6.24	6.36	6.78	
Common	6.35	5.89	6.68		4.94	4.87	5.59	
900-1100								
Choice	10.87	11.61			8.76	9.62		
Good	9.54	10.16		8.46	7.57	8.22		7.38*
Medium	8.03	8.04	8.10	7.74	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.61
Common	6.21	6.00	6.86	6.72	4.90	4.88	5.37	5.70
1100-1300								
Choice	10.42	11.04			8.55	9.48		
Good	9.16	9.79		8.43	7.39	8.11		6.89
Medium	7.82	7.76	8.08	7.86	6.11	6.35	6.50	6.25
1300-1500								
Choice		10.74				9.36		
Good		9.48				8.04		
Heifers								
Choice	10.47	11.06			7.95	8.50		
Good	9.10	9.71	7.55		6.84	7.25		
Medium	7.53	7.64	6.80		5.67	5.68	6.32	
Common	5.66	5.62	5.84		4.36	4.25	5.22	
All Cows								
Choice	6.35	6.84			5.04	5.24		
Good	5.63	5.80	6.55	6.00	4.39	4.48	5.06	4.58
Med.-Com.	4.61	4.61	5.48	5.05	3.64	3.68	4.09	3.57
Cutters	3.27	3.33	3.49	3.40	2.53	2.68	2.52	2.16
Bulls								
Good-Choice	5.20	5.75	6.01	6.05	3.92	4.00	4.66	4.36
Med.-Common-Cutters	4.04	4.38	4.64	5.00	2.98	3.16	3.55	3.74

* Ten months' average.

Table 21.—CATTLE FREIGHT RATES FROM 26 COLORADO SHIPPING POINTS TO FOUR CENTRAL MARKETS (Cents per Cwt.)
Effective January 25, 1932
Source of Data: Q. A. Kellogg, General Livestock Agent, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company.

FROM:—	TO:—Denver	Kansas City	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Alamosa	.33	.54	.79	.93
Antonito	.34	.55	.81	.94½
Carbondale	.39½	.60	.73½	.78
Colo. Springs	.18	.46	.79½	.86
Craig	.38½	.58	.89	.89
Denver		.46	.79½	.86
Del Norte	.34	.55½	.81	.94½
De Beque	.42	.62	.70½	.75
Delta	.47½	.65½	.71½	.76
Eagle	.37½	.58	.73½	.79
Glenwood Spgs.	.38½	.60	.72½	.77
Grand Junction	.44	.63½	.69½	.73½
Grand Valley	.42	62	.70½	.76
Gypsum	.37½	.58	.73½	.78
Hotchkiss	.48½	.67	.72½	.77
Limon	.19	.43	.83½	.86
La Jara	.34	.55	.80	.94
Monte Vista	.34	.55	.80	.94
Montrose	.47½	.66½	.71½	.77
Olathe	.47½	.66½	.71½	.76
Pueblo	.22	.46	.79½	.86
Rifle	.40½	.61	.71½	.76
Steamboat Spgs.	.36½	.57	.86½	.86½
Trinidad	.27	.48	.75½	.90
Walden	.32½	.53½	.76	.75
Walsenburg	.25	.47	.75½	.90

CONCLUSION

Colorado beef producers know that the California demand is an influence in their markets. California population figures have been given here because they help to explain any influence that is evidenced. It has been the purpose of this bulletin to present accurate statistical information that affects the marketing of Colorado cattle, and not to make recommendations as to when and where to market.

One conclusion seems warranted: The influence of California demand on Colorado beef-cattle prices is exerted chiefly thru the Denver central market where Colorado shippers have the dual advantage of both eastern and western demand.