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JUNE 13, A. M.

THE

Livestock and Meat

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

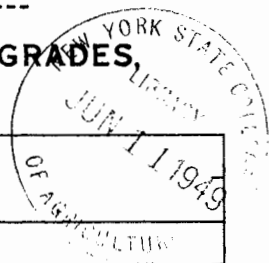
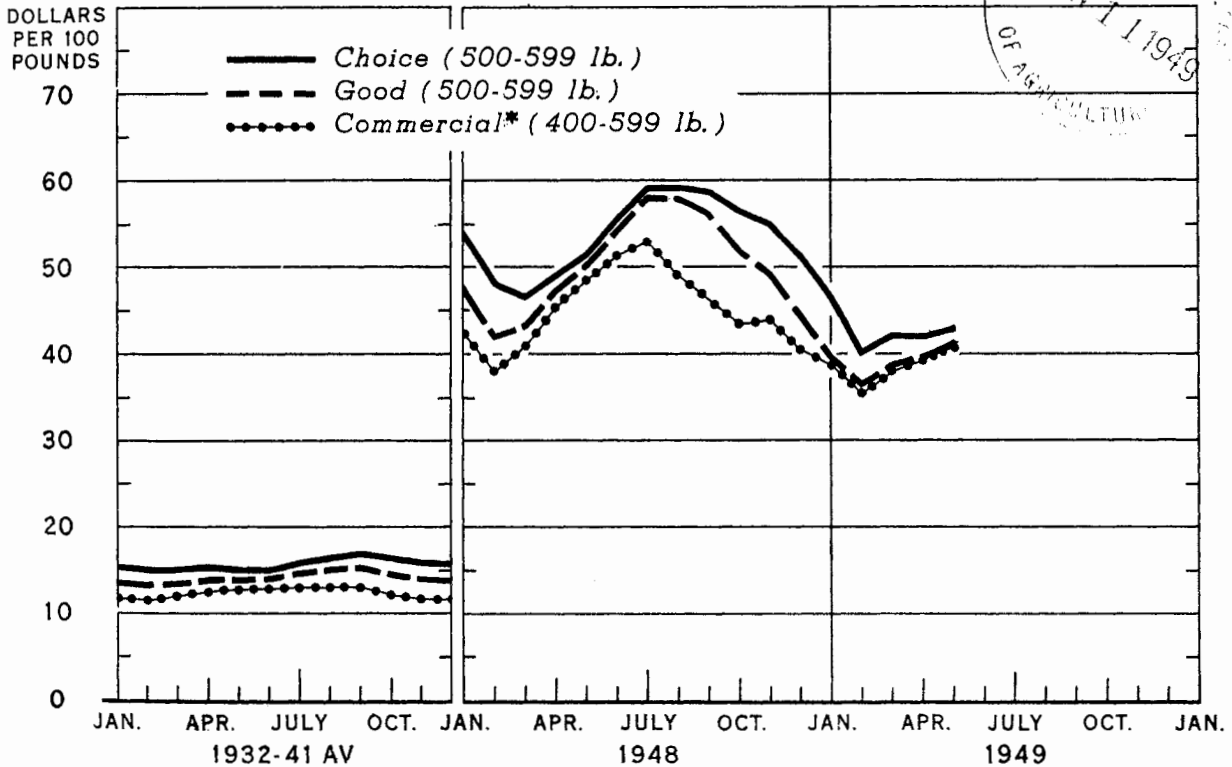
LMS-27



MAY 1949

In this issue: Family expenditures for meat
Production and consumption of edible offals

BEEF: MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GRADES, CHICAGO, 1932-41 AVERAGE, AND 1948-49

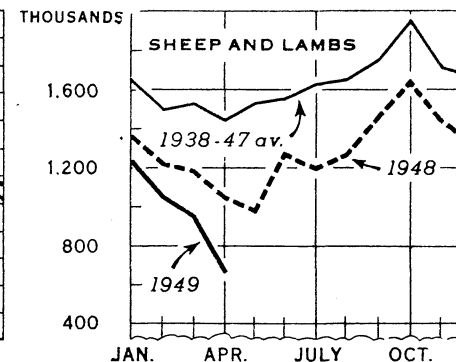
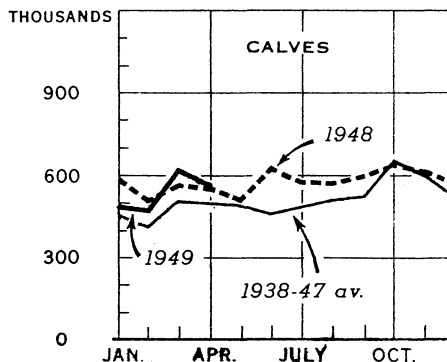
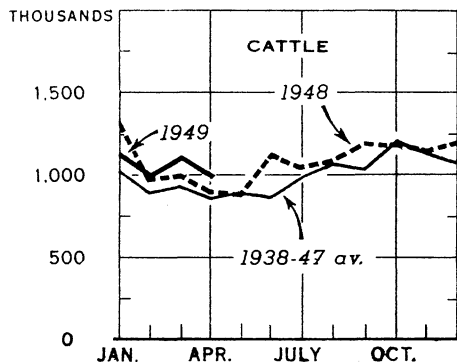
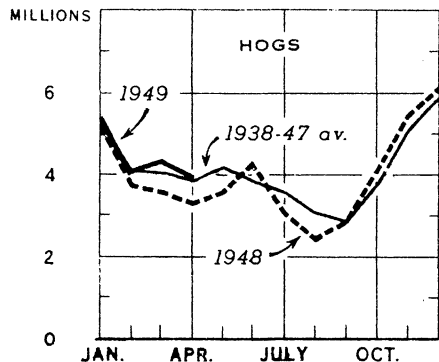


*MEDIUM GRADE, 500 LB. UP IN 1932; 500-599 LB., 1933-37; AND 400-599 LB., 1938-JULY 1939

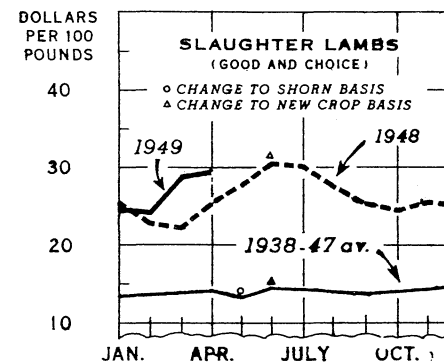
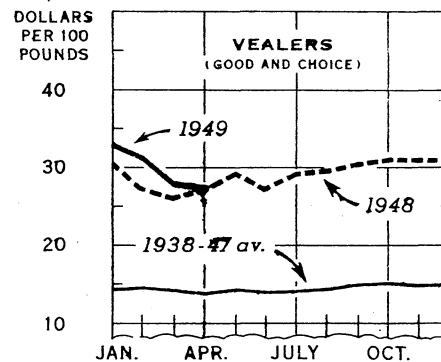
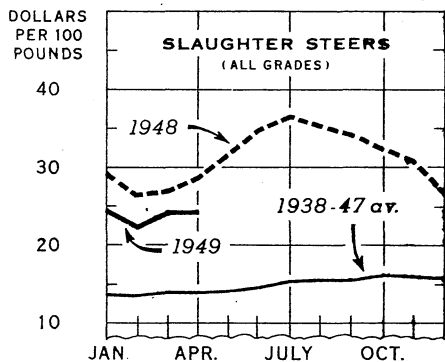
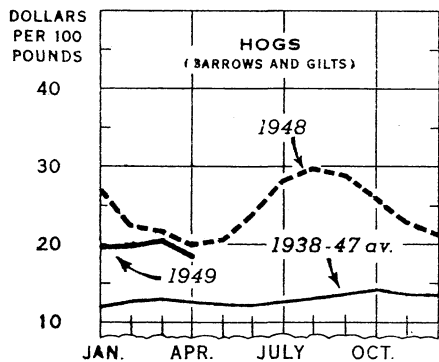
Wholesale prices of steer beef declined sharply from July 1948 to February 1949. Since February, prices of the Choice grade have risen slowly and prices of the Good and Commercial grades more rapidly. The recent changes have narrowed the spread between Choice and Commercial beef to a little over \$2.00 in May, which was less than the small spread a year earlier and was a much smaller percentage spread than the 1932-41 average. Prices of better and lower grades of slaughter steers have been similarly close together. The small premium for the better grades of cattle and beef is primarily due to the large supplies of grain fed cattle for slaughter and relatively smaller supplies of cattle of lower grades.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

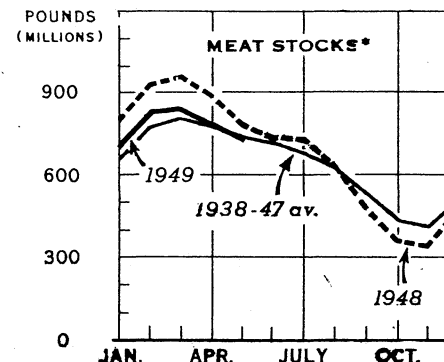
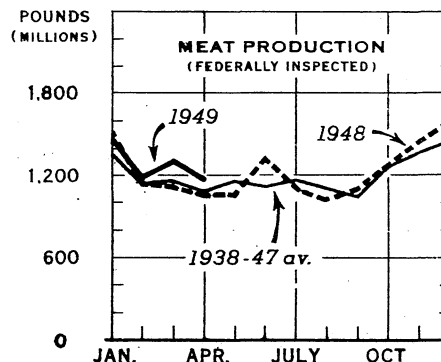
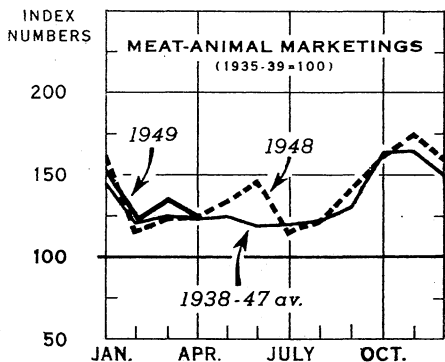
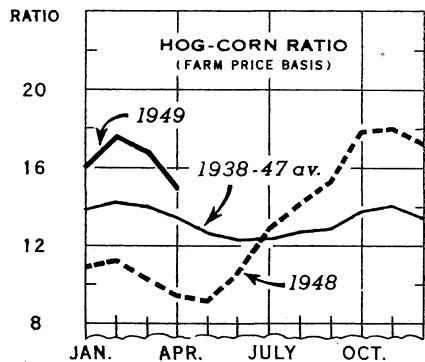
FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER, UNITED STATES



MARKET PRICES, CHICAGO



HOG-CORN RATIO, MEAT ANIMAL MARKETINGS, MEAT PRODUCTION, AND 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; June 1, 1949

SUMMARY

Commercial production of meat thus far in 1949 has been only slightly larger than in the same period of 1948. Consumption per capita for the larger population is estimated as 1/2 pound less than a year earlier in each of the first two quarters. Production in the second half of 1949 is expected to exceed levels a year earlier by a larger percentage than in the first half. Last year's summer shortage of meat is not likely to be repeated this year and output of meat will increase rapidly in the fall as hogs from the larger spring pig crop move to market. Consumption of meat in each of the last two quarters of the year may exceed a year earlier by about 1/2 pound per person. The total for the year is not expected to differ greatly from the 146 pounds in 1948.

Part of the increased meat supply to date this year has resulted from an increased output of beef. Reflecting the large expansion in grain feeding of cattle, the number of steers slaughtered under Federal inspection through April this year has been the second highest on record. The average slaughter weight of steers has been close to the highest in 10 years of record. Output of steer beef during the first four months was the largest on record and exceeded a year earlier by 18.5 percent.

Pork production was larger than last year in the first quarter, but production in the second quarter has been smaller than expectations and the quarter total may be less than a year ago. The seasonal increase in hog slaughter this spring has been moderate and average weights lighter than in the spring of 1948.

In line with the 7-year reduction in sheep herds, production of lamb and mutton is at low levels. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in April was the smallest for the month since April 1918.

Compared with most years, price fluctuations for meat animals this spring have not been extreme. Spreads between prices of top and bottom grades of steers have narrowed as prices of top grades held even while those of lower grades rose. Hog prices advanced in May after declining in April. Prices of hogs and of the better grades of cattle may weaken somewhat before rising seasonally during the summer.

Demand for meat, as measured by the retail value of meat consumption relative to consumers' incomes, dropped below the 1935-39 average level in the first quarter of this year. It declined rapidly in the latter part of 1948 from the high levels that had prevailed since the war.

OUTLOOK

Meat Production, in First Half
1949 About Equal to Last Year

About one percent more meat was produced commercially in the United States in the January-March quarter of this year than in the same period last year (table 1). For the April-June quarter this year, present indications point to little change from a year earlier.

Table 1.- Commercial meat production, United States, by quarter-years
 1946 to first quarter 1949

Year	All meats				
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Year
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1946	5,839	4,440	4,409	5,831	20,519
1947	5,419	5,008	4,840	5,912	21,179
1948	5,030	4,650	4,298	5,477	19,455
1949	5,084				
	Beef				
1946	2,479	1,800	2,191	2,540	9,010
1947	2,542	2,481	2,493	2,580	10,096
1948	2,264	2,107	2,188	2,308	8,867
1949	2,308				
	Veal				
1946	278	252	376	423	1,329
1947	310	336	421	426	1,493
1948	292	321	365	352	1,330
1949	273				
	Lamb and mutton				
1946	280	223	212	231	946
1947	198	190	182	209	779
1948	185	158	183	205	731
1949	158				
	Pork excluding lard				
1946	2,802	2,165	1,630	2,637	9,234
1947	2,369	2,001	1,744	2,697	8,811
1948	2,289	2,064	1,562	2,612	8,527
1949	2,345				

Total consumption of meat in each of the first two quarters is estimated as practically the same as that a year earlier. Due to the increase in population the equivalent consumption per capita in each quarter is about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound or 1-2 percent less than in the same quarter last year.

More beef has been produced to date this year than last. The increase comes mainly from the large number of steers slaughtered, which in turn reflects the big increase in cattle feeding. On January 1, the number of cattle on feed surpassed the number a year earlier by 19 percent and the previous record by 2 percent. Reports on April 1 showed a continued higher level of feeding than last year.

An unusually high percentage of the cattle received at Corn Belt markets recently has been grain-fed steers. Federally inspected slaughter of steers in the United States from January to April this year was 12 percent larger than a year earlier. Among years of record, the number was second only to 1947 when slaughter included many steers that were not grain fed. The average weight of steers has been close to the heaviest for 10 years of record. Output of steer beef during the first 4 months was the largest on record and exceeded a year earlier by 18.5 percent. Because of the high proportion of steers and their heavy weights, the weights of all cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection this year have averaged the heaviest since the early 1920's.

Although large receipts of very heavy, well fleshed steers have occasionally appeared, the percentage of steers grading Choice and Prime has, until recently, not been unusually great. At Chicago from March to mid-May, the percentage in these grades generally held between 15 and 20 percent of all slaughter steers. The percentages were much lower at Omaha and Sioux City.

The price premium for the best grades of slaughter steers has been comparatively small. In April and May, the spread between Choice and Prime slaughter steers and the Common grade at Chicago was less than \$5.00 per 100 pounds, only about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the spread a year ago (table 2). It was only a little greater in dollars than the prewar average spread, and smaller in percentage.

Prices of steer beef at wholesale have been similarly close together for high and low grades. Choice steer beef at Chicago in April and May sold for only about \$2.50 more per 100 pounds than the Commercial grade. (See cover chart and table 3.) This spread was no larger than the 1932-41 average, and in percentage terms was much narrower.

The narrow price spread for different grades of beef and live cattle is typical of all years when the market supply includes a much larger than usual proportion of fed cattle in the total, as has occurred this year. Marketings of cows this year have been small in comparison with recent years.

Table 2.- Monthly average prices of beef steers sold out of first hands
for slaughter, Chicago, 1932-41 average, 1948-49

Month	1932-41 average				1948				1949			
	Choice:	Good	Medium	Common	Choice:	Good	Medium	Common	Choice:	Good	Medium	Common
	and Prime	:	:	:	and Prime	:	:	:	and Prime	:	:	:
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	10.74	8.95	7.46	6.20	36.80	30.36	25.69	21.82	29.41	24.72	22.41	20.49
February	10.38	8.86	7.56	6.40	30.57	27.10	23.91	20.95	25.61	22.99	20.49	18.39
March	10.56	9.07	7.79	6.74	29.42	26.92	24.41	22.07	25.88	24.19	22.58	21.21
April	10.50	9.07	7.88	6.84	30.37	28.17	25.43	22.59	25.81	24.37	22.87	21.22
May	10.08	8.95	7.92	6.91	32.41	30.91	28.62	25.48	26.12	24.92	23.62	22.07
June	9.87	8.94	7.96	6.73	36.79	34.85	30.97	23.91				
July	10.36	9.40	8.18	6.59	38.72	36.44	30.83	22.84				
August	10.65	9.57	8.06	6.36	39.48	36.02	29.15	22.89				
September	11.18	9.87	8.16	6.35	38.91	34.49	27.59	22.63				
October	11.05	9.64	7.93	6.17	37.06	32.24	25.95	21.68				
November	10.89	9.36	7.69	6.22	36.28	30.68	25.80	22.01				
December	10.92	9.32	7.73	6.26	32.56	27.82	24.09	21.28				

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Table 3.- Monthly average wholesale price of steer beef, by grades, Chicago, 1932-41 average, 1948-49

(Data for cover page chart)

Month	1932-41 average			1948			1949		
	Choice	Good	Commercial	Choice	Good	Commercial	Choice	Good	Commercial
	500-599 pounds 1/	500-599 pounds 1/	400-599 pounds 2/	500-599 pounds	500-599 pounds	400-599 pounds	500-599 pounds	500-599 pounds	400-599 pounds
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	15.22	13.31	11.57	53.65	47.15	42.17	46.37	39.47	38.60
February	14.96	13.13	11.46	47.83	41.80	37.92	40.11	36.33	35.22
March	14.91	13.32	11.91	46.46	43.18	40.80	41.98	38.78	38.03
April	15.08	13.72	12.43	48.90	47.02	45.17	41.87	39.62	39.35
May	14.98	13.72	12.56	51.31	50.13	48.42	42.75	41.25	40.60
June	14.90	13.78	12.71	55.52	54.26	51.20			
July	15.63	14.47	12.88	59.04	57.83	52.65			
August	16.30	14.99	12.86	59.12	57.78	48.90			
September	16.78	15.18	12.89	58.71	56.01	46.18			
October	16.35	14.57	12.04	56.40	51.65	43.32			
November	15.87	13.91	11.57	54.85	49.14	43.76			
December	15.61	13.71	11.55	51.22	44.41	40.46			

1/ Choice and good 550-699 pounds in 1932

2/ 1932 Medium 500 pounds up; 1933-37 Medium 500-599 pounds; 1938 to July 1939 Medium 400-599 pounds; Commercial 400-599 pounds beginning August 1939.

Prices for Best Cattle Have Been Steady

Price spreads between various grades of beef and of beef steers have become narrower through a seasonal rise of the price of the lowest grades while prices of top grades remained steady. From the week ended February 19 to that ended May 28, weekly average prices of Choice and Prime steers at Chicago fluctuated within the unusually narrow range of less than \$1.00 per 100 pounds. But prices of Common steers advanced from \$18.31 to \$21.78.

The number and proportion of the highest grades of cattle will increase seasonally during the summer, but may not reach exceptionally high levels. A large part of steer receipts will probably continue to be of Good and Medium grades. Prices for the highest grades may yet weaken a little before beginning a seasonal advance in the summer.

Total supplies of beef in the third quarter probably will continue to exceed those of a year earlier. The increase over last year, however, may be smaller than in the second quarter. Production of beef in the last quarter of the year will depend largely on the number of cattle put on grain feed. If many cattle are put on feed, and cow slaughter continues low, the number slaughtered will be reduced and supplies of beef may be slightly smaller in the fourth quarter this year than last.

No Great Changes in Pork Supplies

The seasonal increase in hog slaughter to the end of May was less than expected. The 1-million head of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in the week of April 30 were only 10-15 percent more than the number slaughtered in earlier weeks, and weekly slaughter declined in May. One cause for the rather limited increase in slaughter may be the large number of fall pigs marketed early in the season. Slaughter may rise somewhat in June, then decrease seasonally in mid-summer.

Average slaughter weights declined from 255 pounds in January to 246 in March and 242 in April. Weights were somewhat heavier in May than in April, an increase that is partly accounted for by slaughter of more sows, but may also indicate that producers have become more confident of the price outlook.

Commercial pork production, which in the first quarter was 2 1/2 percent greater than a year previously, may be little larger than last year in the second quarter.

Prices of hogs declined continuously during April, and during the last week of that month barrows and gilts at Chicago averaged \$17.72 per 100 pounds, or 12 percent lower than in the week ended April 2. During May prices regained more than half of the April decline. These fluctuations in market price of hogs, although not extreme, were considerably different from those in retail prices of pork. As indicated by composite prices at New York, retail pork prices declined 4 percent from the last 2 weeks of March to the last 2 weeks of April, then dropped 4 percent more the first two weeks of May.

Prices of hogs may weaken a little before advancing seasonally commencing in mid-summer. The increase may be halted early, and therefore may be held smaller than usual, by marketings of substantial numbers of hogs from the spring pig crop in August and the first weeks of September.

More sows have been marketed this spring than a year ago. During May, sows comprised about 7-8 percent of all hogs received at 7 markets, compared with 4 percent in May last year. The increase may be due to a sizable number of early farrowings. More sows will be marketed throughout this summer than in the summer of 1948, because more will have farrowed spring pigs this year than last. The seasonal peak in sow marketings comes in mid- and late-summer.

Due to the greater number of sows slaughtered and to substantial marketings of spring pigs early in the fall, more pork will be produced in the third quarter of 1949 than of 1948. The gain in pork output over last year will continue through the fourth quarter, since the spring pig crop this year is considerably larger than last year's crop.

Small Output of Lamb and Mutton

Sheep numbers of the United States have declined for 7 years. This winter and spring, unfavorable weather has been a handicap to sheepmen in parts of the West. Also, fewer sheep and lambs have been on feed this winter than in a number of years. As a result of these conditions, April slaughter of sheep and lambs under Federal inspection was the smallest since 1918 and the third smallest since 1903. The total of 676,000 head was down 35 percent from a year earlier and less than one-half as large as the slaughter in April 1946.

April slaughter of sheep and lambs is likely to prove the lowest for any month of 1949, but the number slaughtered in remaining months will continue considerably below last year or any other recent year. Supplies of lamb and mutton will be unusually small in comparison with supplies of other meats. Unlike other livestock prices, prices of lambs have been close to record levels. They probably will remain high relative to prices of other livestock.

1949 Total Meat Supplies Just Above 1948

Total production of all meats combined in 1949 is expected to exceed that of 1948. With the increase in population, consumption per capita for the year is estimated as about the same as the 146.4 pounds in 1948.

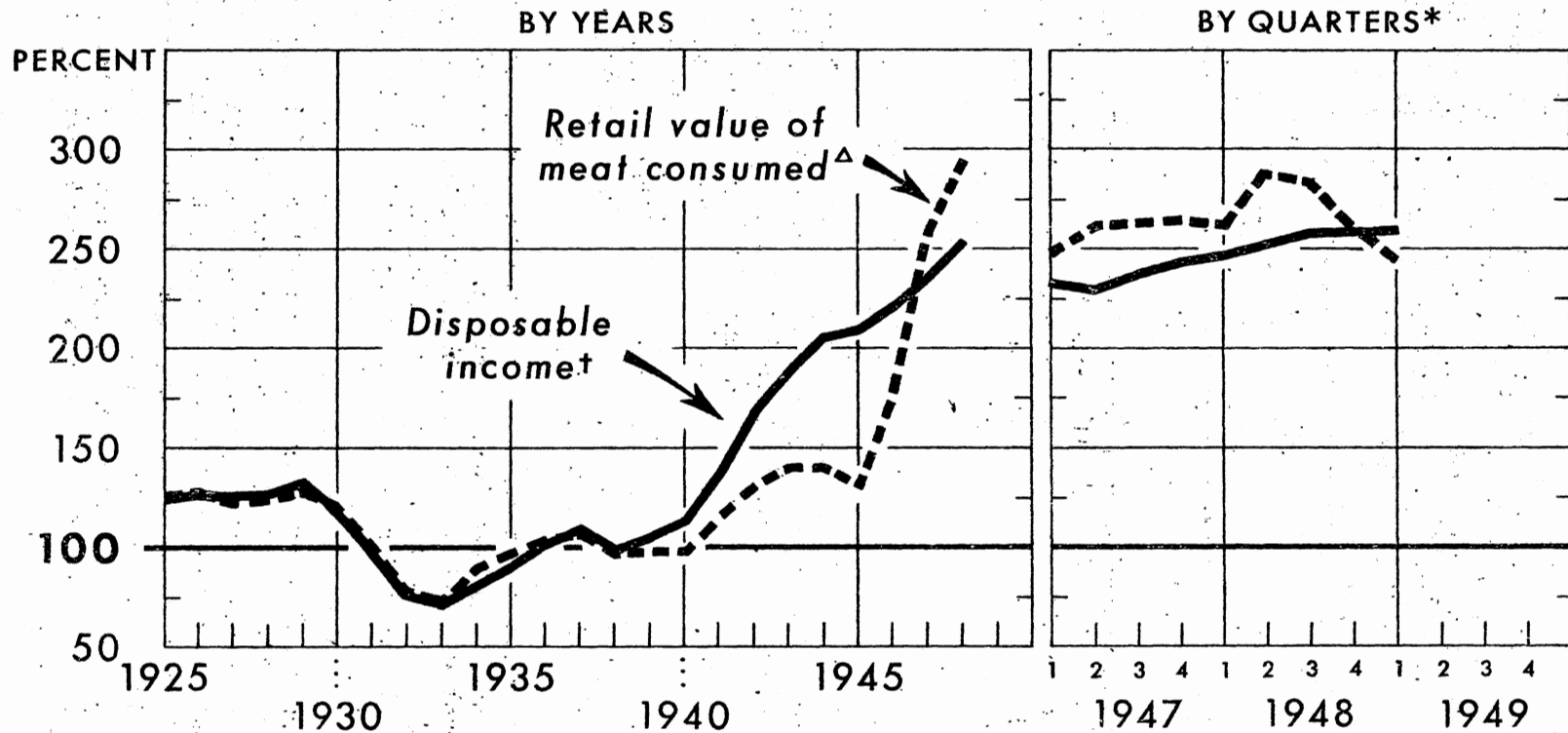
Demand for Meat Steadies

Demand for meat, which just after the war was unusually high relative to consumer's incomes, declined about the middle of 1948 but has appeared to be more nearly constant in 1949.

As measured by the seasonally adjusted retail value of all meat consumed as a percentage of disposable personal income, demand increased greatly between the first and second quarters of 1948. Revised estimates

RETAIL VALUE OF MEAT CONSUMED, AND DISPOSABLE INCOME, PER PERSON, 1925-49

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

^COMPUTED FROM ESTIMATED RETAIL WEIGHT OF CONSUMPTION

†DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DATA 1929-47; FOR EARLIER YEARS, ESTIMATED

show an advance from 6.0 to 6.5 percent of income in those quarters (table 4). By the last quarter of the year, the retail value was down to 5.7 percent of income.

In the first quarter of 1949, retail prices of meat were lower than their averages for the last quarter of 1948, but estimates for consumption of meat, as adjusted for seasonal variation, were higher. The retail value of consumption dropped only 0.2 point to 5.4 percent of income. Preliminary estimates for the second quarter indicate a small increase from the first quarter.

The present ratio of the retail value of meat to incomes is higher than it was in 1940 and 1941, when the percentage relationship was 5.0 or less. However, the ratio to date in 1949 is just below the average for 1935-39 or the longer average for 1922-41, which were 5.6-5.7. Thus, in terms of earlier periods as bases for comparison, demand for meat this year has been approximately "normal" relative to consumers' incomes.

This comparison from 1925 to date is presented in figure 1. Both disposable personal incomes and the retail value of meat consumed are expressed as index numbers with the 1935-39 average as a base. In the last quarter of 1948 the indexes were nearly identical, and in the first quarter of 1949 the index of retail value was lower than that of disposable income. (Data in table 11.)

FAMILY EXPENDITURES FOR MEAT

For all income groups of consumers, meat is a basic food. This was one conclusion from a survey of food consumption and expenditures in Birmingham, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, made by the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics under the research program of the Research and Marketing Act. The survey covered food consumption habits of 250 to 290 household units in each city for a sample week in the winter of January-March, 1948. Reports for the four cities, although providing a representative cross-section of eating habits, are issued preliminary to a report for the urban population in 68 communities. 1/

More meat was consumed per person and more money was spent for meat in the higher than the lower income groups. On the average, the higher-income families devoted somewhat more of their food budgets to meat than did the families with less income. However, among the Buffalo families of highest income, expenditures for meat were a comparatively low percentage of total food cost (table 5).

Geographical differences in consumption of individual meats are evident from data in table 6. Considerably more pork and much less lamb and veal were consumed in Birmingham than in the other survey cities. Birmingham families averaged less beef than families in other cities, but the low average was due to the small consumption in the low income groups of that Southern city. High income families of Birmingham consumed close to an average quantity of meat. More beef and veal were eaten in San Francisco than in the other cities. San Franciscans also dined on lamb to a much greater extent than did families in the other survey cities.

1/ The forthcoming report for the urban population of 68 communities will be comparable to the results of the 1942 survey (described in The Livestock and Wool Situation for July 1945).

Table 5.- Consumption and expenditures for all meats combined in four cities,
for one week in January-March 1943, by income groups

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Income class of households in 1947 1/ (Dollars)	Quantity of meat consumed per person in household				Expenditure for meat per person in household				Expenditure for meat as percentage of total food cost			
	Birm- ing- ham	Buf- falo	Minne- apolis and St. Paul	San Fran- cisco	Birm- ing- ham	Buf- falo	Minne- apolis and St. Paul	San Fran- cisco	Birm- ing- ham	Minne- apolis and St. Paul	Buf- falo	San Fran- cisco
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
All classes	2.54	2.79	2.40	2.97	1.46	1.65	1.38	1.99	23.6	23.9	22.5	23.6
0-1,999	2.20	2.70	1.98	2.96	1.12	1.59	1.09	1.84	22.3	24.4	21.3	24.7
2,000-2,999	2.51	2.61	2.35	2.67	1.41	1.57	1.31	1.77	23.1	23.4	22.4	24.1
3,000-3,999	2.64	3.06	2.36	3.04	1.59	1.74	1.35	1.94	24.1	25.2	21.6	23.7
4,000-5,999	(2.94)	2.67	2.48	3.06	(1.82)	1.64	1.46	2.14	(24.2)	23.4	23.0	23.2
6,000 and over	(2.94)	2.99	2.44	4.50	(1.82)	1.65	1.51	3.15	(24.2)	20.1	23.3	26.4

1/ Reported data for non-classified incomes are omitted. Because households were larger for the higher than for the lower income groups, income per person did not rise as much as these income classes show.

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Table 6.- Consumption per person of each kind of meat, and percentage distribution of total, in four cities for one week in January-March 1948, by income groups

Quantity consumed

Income classes of households in 1947 1/ (Dollars)	Birmingham					Buffalo					Minneapolis-St. Paul					San Francisco				
	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Other	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Other	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Other	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Other
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
All classes...	0.888	0.016	0.024	1.325	0.291	1.052	0.150	0.149	0.945	0.491	0.999	0.145	0.051	0.870	0.330	1.267	0.194	0.398	0.710	0.404
0-1,999.....	0.577	0.010	0.000	1.246	0.364	1.048	0.169	0.098	0.943	0.447	0.879	0.164	0.032	0.663	0.247	1.020	0.242	0.334	1.136	0.228
2,000-2,999..	0.869	0.021	0.033	1.319	0.272	0.969	0.144	0.129	0.881	0.490	0.911	0.124	0.040	0.878	0.394	1.090	0.196	0.430	0.607	0.344
3,000-3,999..	1.020	0.005	0.021	1.353	0.244	1.094	0.165	0.155	1.055	0.591	1.031	0.214	0.026	0.765	0.319	1.306	0.178	0.359	0.697	0.497
4,000-5,999..	1.143	0.029	0.049	1.477	0.240	1.078	0.133	0.157	0.904	0.398	1.106	0.104	0.055	0.884	0.333	1.405	0.221	0.325	0.739	0.366
6,000 and over:	0.952	0.000	0.533	1.019	0.486	0.917	0.100	0.102	1.075	0.249	2.047	0.219	0.876	1.017	0.546					
Percentage distribution, percent of all meats																				
All classes...	34.9	0.6	1.0	52.1	11.4	37.8	5.4	5.3	33.9	17.6	41.7	6.1	2.1	36.3	13.8	42.6	6.5	13.4	23.9	13.6
0-1,999.....	26.4	0.5	0.0	56.6	16.5	38.8	6.2	3.6	34.9	16.5	44.3	8.2	1.6	33.4	12.5	34.5	8.2	11.3	38.4	7.6
2,000-2,999..	34.6	0.8	1.3	52.5	10.8	37.1	5.5	4.9	33.7	18.8	38.8	5.3	1.7	37.4	16.8	40.8	7.4	16.1	22.8	12.9
3,000-3,999..	38.6	0.2	0.8	51.2	9.2	35.7	5.4	5.1	34.5	19.3	43.8	9.1	1.1	32.5	13.5	43.0	5.9	11.8	22.9	16.4
4,000-5,999..	38.9	1.0	1.6	50.3	8.2	40.4	5.0	5.9	33.8	14.9	44.6	4.2	2.2	35.6	13.4	46.0	7.2	10.6	24.2	12.0
6,000 and over:	31.9	0.0	17.8	34.1	16.2	37.5	4.1	4.2	44.0	10.2	45.4	4.9	15.0	22.6	12.1					

1/ Reported data for non-classified incomes are omitted. Because households were larger for the higher than for the lower income groups, income per person did not rise as much as these income classes.

2/ Includes various offal products, cold cuts, and small quantities of game.

Compiled from 1948 Food Consumption Surveys, Preliminary Reports No. 1-4, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA.

Loss pork was consumed per person in San Francisco than elsewhere, but the average consumption of all meat per person, and average expenditures, were reported as higher than in any of the other three cities.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OFFAL

Statistics of meat produced from slaughter of livestock commonly apply to the dressed carcass weight of cattle, calves, and sheep, and the weight of the wholesale cuts of pork obtained from hogs. These statistics are the basis for all official estimates of the quantity of meat produced and consumed in the United States.

The edible offal products that also are produced from slaughter of livestock make a substantial addition to the nation's food supply. The most important offal products, in terms of weight and value per animal, are liver, heart, head meat, tongue and tripe. Items of less importance include plucks, sweetbreads, weasands, tails and several others. Kidneys, a major offal product, are considered as retained with the carcass of cattle and are therefore included in the dressed weight of beef produced, but are counted as a separate offal item from other kinds of livestock. Such products as caul and other fats, tallow, oleo oils, and casings are not included with edible offals.

Edible offals have provided between 8 and 13.4 pounds of food per capita yearly since 1909, according to estimates of supply and distribution of all edible offal items shown in table 7.

Because data on production of offals are not currently collected, the annual production has been estimated by means of average percentage yields per 100 pounds dressed weight of carcass. Basis for the percentage factors are data for the production of each offal item relative to weight of animals for a number of plants during 1941. As thus derived, edible offals are estimated as equivalent to 6.7 percent of the dressed weight of beef, 10.7 percent of veal, 5.1 percent of lamb and mutton, and 6.7 percent of pork, excluding lard.

For recent years, imports and beginning stocks of offals are added to the estimates of production as a means of estimating total supply. The supply is distributed among exports including shipments to territories, military takings, ending stocks, and civilian consumption. The data on foreign trade are obtained by combining several classes of meats that are mostly offals. As kidneys and livers make up the bulk of trade in offals, any error in foreign trade data due to classification is slight.

Comparable import and export data are not available for the years before 1934. For this reason, consumption figures for the earlier years are somewhat less accurate than those from 1934 to date.

Quantities of offals used by the military forces, including those for relief feeding abroad, are obtained from reports of the Quartermaster General on deliveries and acceptances by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Cold-storage stocks of edible offals are reported regularly. Before July 1, 1944, trimmings were included in the stocks of offals but since that date they have been included with the individual meats. Stocks data for the earlier and later periods are therefore not entirely comparable. For 1944, an approximate adjustment for the change-over was included in the consumption estimates.

Table 7.- Edible offals: Supply and distribution, United States, by calendar years, 1909-48

MAY 1949

Year	Supply				Distribution				
	Total production 1/	Beginning commercial stocks 2/	Imports 3/	Total supply	Ending stocks 2/	Commercial exports and shipments to territories 3/	Domestic disappearance	Civilian per capita 4/	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1909	1,004						1,004		11.0
1910	955						955		10.2
1911	1,012						1,012		10.7
1912	983						983		10.2
1913	983						983		10.0
1914	956						956		9.6
1915	1,011						1,011		10.0
1916	1,083						1,083		10.5
1917	1,061						1,061		10.2
1918	1,184	56		1,240	129		1,111		10.5
1919	1,138	129		1,267	109		1,158		10.9
1920	1,052	109		1,161	75		1,086		10.1
1921	1,040	75		1,115	60		1,055		9.7
1922	1,106	60		1,166	63		1,103		9.9
1923	1,214	63		1,277	83		1,194		10.6
1924	1,208	83		1,291	92		1,199		10.4
1925	1,142	92		1,234	57		1,177		10.1
1926	1,144	57		1,201	64		1,137		9.6
1927	1,118	64		1,182	61		1,121		9.4
1928	1,109	61		1,170	83		1,087		9.0
1929	1,101	83		1,184	90		1,094		8.9
1930	1,092	90		1,182	84		1,098		8.9
1931	1,121	84		1,205	66		1,139		9.1
1932	1,119	66		1,185	43		1,142		9.1
1933	1,189	43		1,232	65		1,167		9.2
1934	1,298	65	5/	1,363	126	37	1,200		9.4
1935	994	126	1	1,121	74	22	1,025		8.0
1936	1,152	74	5/	1,226	132	24	1,070		8.3

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Table 7.- Edible offals: Supply and distribution, United States, by calendar years, 1909-48 - continued.

Year	Supply				Distribution				
	Total	Beginning	Imports	Total	Ending	Commercial	Domestic disappearance		
	production	commercial	stocks 2/	supply	stocks	exports and shipments to territories 3/	Military	Civilian	per capita 4/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1937	1,083	132	1/	1,216	67	20		1,129	8.7
1938	1,130	67	5/	1,197	72	25		1,100	8.4
1939	1,200	72	1	1,273	95	26		1,152	8.7
1940	1,303	95	2	1,400	102	18		1,280	9.6
1941	1,338	102	4	1,444	105	11		1,328	10.0
1942	1,498	105	2	1,605	86	12	5/	1,507	11.4
1943	1,669	86	5/	1,755	137	22	2	1,594	12.3
1944	1,740	6/ 97	5/	1,837	37	70	2	1,728	13.4
1945	1,637	37	5/	1,674	41	3	3	1,627	12.5
1946	1,580	41	5/	1,621	56	4	5/	1,561	11.2
1947	1,621	56	5/	1,677	71	15	5/	1,591	11.1
1948	1,488	71	5	1,564	58	5		1,501	10.3

1/ Production of offals based on percentage of carcass weight meat production, including farm: Beef 6.7, Veal 10.7, Lamb and mutton 5.1, Pork excluding lard 6.7 percent.

2/ Trimings included prior to 1944; excluded beginning that data.

3/ Foreign trade data prior to 1934 not comparable with later years.

4/ Number of persons eating out of civilian supplies July 1 adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Adjusted by 40 million pounds as estimated allowance for trimming, which were reported in stocks prior to July 1, 1944.

7/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 8.- Meat production and consumption from total United States slaughter, 1899 to date 1/

MAY 1949

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard		Popula- tion July 1	
	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption 2/		
		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total		Per capita
Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Lb.	Mill.	
1899	5,522	5,029	67.2	387	387	5.2	487	486	6.5	6,310	5,371	71.2	12,706	11,273	150.7	1,679	954	12.5	74.8
1900	5,628	5,104	67.1	397	397	5.2	493	492	6.5	6,329	5,476	71.9	12,847	11,469	150.7	1,653	1,002	13.2	76.1
1901	5,814	5,266	67.9	422	422	5.4	548	548	7.0	6,357	5,493	70.8	13,141	11,729	151.1	1,650	997	12.3	77.6
1902	5,649	5,148	65.0	476	476	6.0	564	560	7.1	5,936	5,288	66.7	12,625	11,472	144.8	1,493	956	12.1	79.2
1903	6,240	5,711	70.3	492	492	6.1	563	560	6.9	6,067	5,498	68.2	13,362	12,261	152.1	1,529	952	11.8	80.6
1904	6,176	5,710	69.6	491	491	6.0	538	537	6.5	6,387	5,803	70.6	13,592	12,550	152.7	1,638	1,031	12.5	82.2
1905	6,504	5,973	71.3	556	556	6.6	530	529	6.3	6,629	5,945	71.0	14,219	13,003	155.2	1,742	991	11.8	83.8
1906	6,537	6,087	71.3	598	598	7.0	543	542	6.3	6,793	6,065	71.0	14,471	13,292	155.6	1,735	1,002	11.7	85.4
1907	6,544	6,141	70.6	626	626	7.2	553	551	6.3	7,059	6,443	74.1	14,782	13,761	158.2	1,720	1,146	13.2	87.0
1908	6,662	6,393	72.1	637	637	7.2	559	557	6.3	7,535	6,898	77.7	15,393	14,485	163.3	1,911	1,277	14.4	88.7
1909	6,915	6,713	73.5	660	660	7.2	608	606	6.7	6,557	6,065	66.4	14,740	14,044	153.3	1,628	1,127	12.3	91.3
1910	6,647	6,508	69.8	667	667	7.1	597	596	6.4	6,287	5,756	61.8	13,988	13,527	145.1	1,553	1,156	12.4	93.2
1911	6,547	6,426	67.3	666	666	7.0	693	690	7.3	6,961	6,482	68.4	14,869	14,264	150.6	1,747	1,138	12.0	94.7
1912	6,234	6,153	64.0	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.6	6,822	6,357	66.2	14,453	13,901	144.7	1,658	1,102	11.5	96.1
1913	6,182	6,157	62.8	608	603	6.2	706	701	7.2	6,979	6,501	66.3	14,475	13,968	142.5	1,653	1,073	10.9	98.0
1914	6,017	6,144	61.5	569	572	5.7	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	64.6	14,103	13,877	138.9	1,554	1,090	10.9	99.9
1915	6,075	5,668	56.0	590	591	5.8	605	612	6.0	7,616	6,690	66.1	14,886	13,561	133.9	1,689	1,198	11.8	101.3
1916	6,460	6,003	58.4	655	656	6.4	585	595	5.8	8,207	7,037	68.4	15,907	14,291	139.0	1,706	1,228	11.9	102.8
1917	7,239	6,687	64.2	744	745	7.1	463	463	4.4	7,055	6,093	58.5	15,561	13,988	134.2	1,451	1,091	10.5	104.2
1918	7,726	7,167	68.0	760	761	7.2	506	499	4.7	8,349	6,384	60.6	17,341	14,811	140.5	1,899	1,291	12.2	105.4
1919	6,756	6,462	61.0	813	824	7.8	590	598	5.6	8,477	6,712	63.4	16,642	14,596	137.8	1,920	1,174	11.1	105.9
1920	6,306	6,293	58.6	842	852	7.9	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	63.1	15,334	14,489	135.0	1,958	1,319	12.3	107.3
1921	6,022	6,024	55.1	820	824	7.5	639	662	6.1	7,697	7,029	64.3	15,178	14,539	133.0	2,108	1,217	11.1	109.3
1922	6,588	6,503	58.6	852	853	7.7	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	65.3	16,138	15,162	136.7	2,302	1,503	13.6	110.9
1923	6,721	6,671	59.2	916	919	8.1	588	592	5.3	9,483	8,310	73.7	17,708	16,492	146.3	2,718	1,643	14.6	112.7
1924	6,877	6,786	59.1	972	977	8.5	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	73.5	17,595	16,810	146.3	2,660	1,663	14.5	114.9
1925	6,878	6,888	59.1	989	993	8.5	603	605	5.2	8,128	7,734	66.3	16,598	16,220	139.1	2,153	1,453	12.5	116.6
1926	7,089	7,074	59.8	955	959	8.1	639	637	5.4	7,966	7,529	63.7	16,649	16,199	137.0	2,206	1,465	12.4	118.2
1927	6,395	6,484	54.1	867	875	7.3	629	631	5.3	8,430	8,058	67.3	16,321	16,048	134.0	2,263	1,541	12.9	119.8
1928	5,771	5,772	48.4	773	781	6.4	663	662	5.5	9,041	8,545	70.5	16,248	15,860	130.8	2,458	1,626	13.4	121.3
1929	5,871	6,048	49.3	761	766	6.3	682	686	5.6	8,833	8,484	69.2	16,147	15,984	130.4	2,461	1,598	13.0	122.6
1930	5,917	6,021	48.6	792	794	6.4	825	824	6.7	8,482	8,246	66.6	16,016	15,885	128.3	2,227	1,584	12.8	123.8
1931	6,009	6,025	48.3	823	824	6.6	885	886	7.1	8,739	8,477	67.9	16,456	16,212	129.9	2,307	1,706	13.7	124.8
1932	5,789	5,830	46.4	822	822	6.5	884	882	7.0	8,923	8,825	70.3	16,418	16,359	130.2	2,380	1,814	14.4	125.6
1933 1/2	6,440	6,469	51.2	891	891	7.1	852	849	6.7	9,234	8,885	70.3	17,417	17,094	135.3	2,475	1,772	14.0	126.3
1934 1/2	8,345	8,066	63.5	1,246	1,182	9.3	851	798	6.3	8,397	8,141	64.0	18,839	18,187	143.1	2,091	1,648	13.0	127.1
1935 1/2	6,608	6,770	62.9	1,023	1,087	8.5	877	923	7.2	5,919	6,155	48.1	14,487	14,935	116.7	1,276	1,226	9.6	128.0
1936 1/2	7,358	7,742	60.1	1,075	1,075	8.3	854	849	6.6	7,474	7,061	54.8	16,761	16,727	129.8	1,679	1,449	11.2	128.9
1937	6,798	7,107	54.8	1,108	1,108	8.6	852	857	6.6	6,951	7,185	55.4	15,709	16,257	125.4	1,431	1,361	10.5	129.6
1938	6,908	7,058	54.0	994	994	7.6	897	894	6.8	7,680	7,554	57.8	16,479	16,500	126.2	1,728	1,440	11.0	130.7
1939	7,011	7,159	54.4	991	991	7.5	872	869	6.6	8,660	8,474	64.3	17,534	17,493	132.8	2,037	1,671	12.7	131.7
1940	7,175	7,267	54.7	981	981	7.4	876	873	6.6	10,044	9,701	73.0	19,076	18,812	141.7	2,288	1,924	14.5	132.8
1941	8,082	8,021	60.5	1,036	1,005	7.6	923	901	6.8	9,528	9,007	67.9	19,569	18,934	142.8	2,228	1,879	14.2	132.6
1942	8,843	8,049	60.8	1,151	1,084	8.2	1,042	950	7.2	10,876	8,368	63.3	21,912	18,451	139.5	2,401	1,759	13.3	132.3
1943	8,571	6,860	52.9	1,167	1,059	8.2	1,104	830	6.4	13,640	10,172	78.5	24,482	18,921	146.0	2,865	1,820	14.0	129.6
1944	9,112	7,146	55.3	1,738	1,594	12.4	1,024	857	6.6	13,304	10,230	79.2	25,178	19,827	153.5	3,054	1,824	14.1	129.2
1945	10,275	7,663	59.0	1,661	1,533	11.8	1,054	943	7.3	10,697	8,598	66.3	23,687	18,737	144.4	2,066	1,619	12.5	129.8
1946	9,373	8,533	61.3	1,440	1,379	9.9	970	925	6.6	11,173	10,530	75.6	22,956	21,367	153.4	2,138	1,669	12.0	139.3
1947	10,428	9,913	69.1	1,599	1,540	10.7	802	765	5.4	10,601	10,018	69.8	23,430	22,236	155.0	2,426	1,927	13.4	143.5
1948	9,181	9,257	63.3	1,419	1,380	9.4	753	738	5.0	10,246	10,034	68.7	21,599	21,409	146.4	2,368	2,020	13.8	146.2

1/ Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Islands. Beginning 1941, consumption is civilian only. Units are carcass weight equivalent; exclude edible offals.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes lard entering into manufactured products.

3/ Beginning 1909, adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 years.

4/ Includes production and consumption for government emergency programs as follows (revised):

Revised table 7 of the February 1949 issue of this Situation.

	1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.	Prod.	Cons.
	Mill. lb.	---	Mill. lb.	---	Mill. lb.	---	Mill. lb.	---
Beef....	---	---	1,278.6	999.7	59.8	38.2	1.2	301.7
Veal....	---	---	180.6	117.1	5.5	69.0	---	---
Lamb & mutton....	---	---	50.9	0.8	0	46.4	0	---
Pork....	153.4	142.2	158.9	170.1	---	---	---	3.7

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, United States, by classes,
by quarter-year, 1948

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Item	Carcass-weight equivalent														
	Beef					Veal					Lamb and mutton				
	Jan.-	April-	July-	Oct.-	Year	Jan.-	April-	July-	Oct.-	Year	Jan.-	April-	July-	Oct.-	Year
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Supply and distribution of federally inspected meat:															
Beginning stocks	169	133	83	74	169	21	10	6	7	21	19	14	8	10	19
Production 1/	1,643	1,470	1,599	1,721	6,433	160	176	228	227	791	171	141	165	188	665
Imports	42	58	115	126	341	2/	2/	2	3	5	0	0	1	2	3
Total	1,854	1,661	1,797	1,921	6,943	181	186	236	237	817	190	155	174	200	687
Non-civilian uses:															
Net armed forces and other war agencies	52	40	53	94	239	4	9	12	15	40	2	1	0	2	5
Commercial exports and shipments	12	10	15	9	46	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	6
Total	64	50	68	103	285	5	10	13	16	44	4	3	1	3	11
Ending stocks	133	83	74	149	149	10	6	7	21	21	14	8	10	26	26
Civilian residual	1,657	1,528	1,655	1,669	6,509	166	170	216	199	751	172	144	163	171	650
Consumption from non-inspected slaughter	719	735	613	681	2,748	157	160	152	159	628	21	21	21	25	68
Total civilian consumption	2,376	2,263	2,268	2,350	9,257	323	330	368	359	1,380	193	165	184	196	738
Civilian per capita consumption	16.3	15.5	15.5	16.0	63.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	9.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	5.0

- Continued

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, United States, by classes;
by quarter-year, 1948-Continued

Item	Carcass-weight equivalent									
	Pork excluding lard					All meats				
	Jan.- Mar.	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Year	Jan.- Mar.	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Year
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Supply and distribution of federally inspected meat:										
Beginning stocks	518	646	582	235	518	727	803	679	326	727
Production ^{1/}	1,783	1,639	1,248	2,162	6,832	3,757	3,426	3,240	4,298	14,721
Imports	2/	2/	2/	1	1	42	58	118	132	350
Total	2,301	2,285	1,830	2,398	7,351	4,526	4,287	4,037	4,756	15,798
Non-civilian uses:										
Net armed forces and other war agencies	31	36	50	63	180	89	86	115	174	464
Commercial exports and shipments	24	21	16	21	82	39	34	33	32	138
Total	55	57	66	84	262	128	120	148	206	602
Ending stocks	646	582	235	469	469	803	679	326	665	665
Civilian residual	1,600	1,646	1,529	1,845	6,620	3,595	3,488	3,563	3,885	14,531
Consumption from non-inspected slaughter	1,073	855	572	914	3,414	1,970	1,771	1,358	1,779	6,878
Total civilian consumption	2,673	2,501	2,101	2,759	10,034	5,565	5,259	4,921	5,664	21,409
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Civilian per capita consumption	18.4	17.1	14.4	18.8	68.7	38.2	36.0	33.7	38.5	146.4

^{1/} Excludes meat produced under Federal inspection in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds.

Revised table 27 of the February 1949 issue of this Situation.

Table 10.- Estimated livestock slaughter and meat production, United States, by quarter-years, 1948

1948	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork excluding lard			Total
	Head	Yield	Meat prod.	Head	Yield	Meat prod.	Head	Yield	Meat prod.	Head	Yield	Meat prod.	meat prod.
	Thous.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Thous.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Thous.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Thous.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Jan.-Mar.													
Fed. inspected ^{1/} ...	3,275	504	1,643	1,663	97	160	3,730	46	171	12,543	142	1,783	3,757
Other whlse. & ret...	1,425	436	621	1,278	103	132	348	40	14	3,793	133	506	1,273
April-June													
Fed. inspected ^{1/} ...	2,885	512	1,470	1,679	105	176	3,285	43	141	11,140	147	1,639	3,426
Other whlse. & ret...	1,452	439	637	1,342	108	145	414	41	17	3,091	137	425	1,224
July-Sept.													
Fed. inspected ^{1/} ...	3,310	486	1,599	1,745	131	228	3,923	42	165	8,320	150	1,248	3,240
Other whlse. & ret...	1,405	419	589	1,141	120	137	449	40	18	2,255	139	314	1,058
Oct.-Dec.													
Fed. inspected ^{1/} ...	3,524	491	1,721	1,820	125	227	4,405	43	188	15,612	139	2,162	4,298
Other whlse. & ret...	1,394	421	587	1,038	115	125	434	39	17	3,290	137	450	1,179
Year													
Fed. inspected ^{1/} ...	12,994	498	6,433	6,907	115	791	15,343	44	665	47,615	144	6,832	14,721
Other whlse. & ret...	5,676	429	2,434	4,849	111	539	1,645	40	66	12,429	136	1,695	4,734
Farm			314			89			22			1,719	2,144
Total			9,181			1,419			753			10,246	21,599

^{1/} Excludes Hawaii and Virgin Islands.
Revises table 29 of the February 1949 issue of this Situation.

Table 11.- Retail value of meat consumed, and disposable income, per person, 1925-49

Index numbers (1935-39=100)
(Data for figure 1, page 11)

Years	Index of retail value of meat con- sumed per capita 1/	Index of disposable personal income per person 1/ 2/
1925	124.7	123
1926	126.8	126
1927	122.3	125
1928	124.1	126
1929	128.2	132
1930	118.9	117
1931	100.0	99
1932	76.6	75
1933	71.1	70
1934	89.0	80
1935	96.8	89
1936	102.3	101
1937	107.5	108
1938	95.8	98
1939	97.6	104
1940	97.6	112
1941	114.4	135
1942	130.2	168
1943	140.2	188
1944	139.9	205
1945	130.2	209
1946	176.6	220
1947	259.1	235
1948	273.2	256
1947		
1st quarter	247.9	231
2nd quarter	261.0	228
3rd quarter	262.4	236
4th quarter	263.7	243
1948		
1st quarter	261.6	246
2nd quarter	287.0	253
3rd quarter	283.0	260
4th quarter	259.9	263
1949		
1st quarter	246.5	260

1/ 1947-49 data by quarters are seasonally adjusted.

2/ Computed from data of U. S. Department of Commerce, 1929-49.

Estimates for 1925-28 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Livestock prices per 100 pounds (except where noted), marketings and slaughter statistics, by species, April 1949, with comparisons

Prices

Item	Annual	January-April		1948		1949		May
	1938-47 av.	1948	1949	March	April	March	April	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cattle and calves								
Beef steers sold out of first hand:								
Chicago, Choice and Prime.....	16.19	31.79	26.68	29.42	30.37	25.88	25.81	
Good.....	14.73	28.14	24.07	26.92	28.17	24.19	24.37	
Medium.....	12.86	24.86	22.09	24.41	25.45	22.58	22.87	
Common.....	10.73	21.86	20.35	22.07	22.59	21.21	21.22	
All grades.....	14.68	27.68	23.74	25.71	28.43	24.14	24.20	
All grades, Omaha.....	---	---	22.66	---	---	23.31	23.14	
All grades, Sioux City.....	---	---	22.33	---	---	23.00	23.10	
Cows, Chicago, Good grade.....	11.41	22.41	18.92	21.90	23.43	19.11	19.88	
Cows, Chicago, Cutter and Common 1/.....	8.29	17.40	16.14	17.74	18.20	16.99	16.47	
Vealers: Good and Choice, Chicago.....	14.39	27.65	29.80	26.08	26.99	27.98	27.58	
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City.....	11.97	25.66	22.86	25.57	26.62	24.37	23.66	
Average price received by farmers:								
Beef cattle.....	10.86	21.35	20.00	21.50	22.50	20.50	20.80	20.90
Veal calves.....	12.22	23.48	24.70	23.10	23.90	24.50	24.90	23.80
Hogs								
Average market price, Chicago:								
Barrows and gilts.....	13.07	22.79	19.65	21.64	19.98	20.49	18.60	
Sows.....	12.20	19.30	16.24	17.73	15.94	16.72	15.34	
Average price received by farmers:								
Hogs.....	12.38	22.50	19.58	21.50	20.30	20.00	18.60	17.90
Corn, cents per bushel.....	95.3	217.0	119.2	211.0	219.0	118.0	122.0	122.0
Hog-corn price ratio (farm basis) 5/.....								
North Central Region.....	14.4	10.4	17.0	10.3	9.3	17.5	15.8	15.2
United States.....	13.3	10.4	16.4	10.2	9.3	16.9	15.2	14.7
Sheep and Lambs								
Lambs, Good and Choice slaugh., Chicago 4/.....	14.02	23.91	26.80	22.13	25.13	28.78	29.39	
Feeding lambs, Good and Choice, Omaha.....	12.37	20.82	---	19.47	21.61	0	0	
Ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago.....	6.35	12.68	12.27	12.76	12.55	13.34	13.70	
Average price received by farmers:								
Sheep.....	5.72	9.39	9.83	9.44	9.48	10.10	10.80	10.60
Lambs.....	11.88	21.08	23.20	20.10	21.20	23.60	25.80	25.30
Meat								
Wholesale, Chicago:								
Steer beef, carcass (Good 500-600 lb.)....	21.28	44.79	38.55	43.18	47.02	38.78	39.62	
Composite hog products (incl. lard) 7/....	21.39	41.00	35.68	39.99	40.58	36.23	34.94	
Lamb carcasses (Good 30-40 lb.).....	23.66	44.87	50.35	42.94	48.70	51.66	57.97	
B.L.S. index retail meat prices 9/.....	124.3	224.8	222.9	218.2	229.5	222.5	228.5	
BLS index wholesale meat prices 10/.....	---	242.7	220.6	240.6	251.5	222.4	224.9	
Index income of industrial workers 1935-								
39 = 100.....	228.3	353.2	---	358.4	341.1	---	---	

Livestock Marketing and Slaughter Statistics

Item	Unit	1938-47 av.	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Meat-animal marketings:								
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)....	---	134	131	134	122	124	135	125
Stocker and Feeder shipments to 8:								
Corn Belt States:								
Cattle and calves.....	Thous.	---	298	392	54	82	126	100
Sheep and lambs.....	Thous.	---	280	349	65	69	61	63
Slaughter under Federal Inspection:								
Number: 11/								
Cattle.....	Thous.	11,943	4,173	4,218	986	899	1,102	996
Calves.....	Thous.	16,111	2,214	2,141	566	550	619	562
Sheep and lambs.....	Thous.	19,541	4,776	3,905	1,175	1,045	949	676
Hogs.....	Thous.	49,829	15,886	17,685	3,574	3,343	4,315	3,894
Percent sows are of hogs.....	Percent:	---	6	9	4	3	9	10
Average live-weight:								
Cattle.....	Pound	942	957	991	966	972	1,000	996
Calves.....	Pound	262	174	178	160	168	165	170
Sheep and lambs.....	Pound	90	99	98	101	100	99	97
Hogs.....	Pound	271	251	249	250	245	246	242
Meat Production:								
Beef.....	Mil. lb.	5,972	2,118	2,291	513	475	607	552
Veal.....	Mil. lb.	687	212	212	50	52	57	54
Lamb and mutton.....	Mil. lb.	807	219	177	55	48	43	31
Pork (excluding lard).....	Mil. lb.	6,963	2,258	2,447	506	473	594	528
Storage stocks first of month:								
Beef.....	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	165	144	140	127
Veal.....	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	13	10	18	12
Lamb and mutton.....	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	17	15	20	14
Pork.....	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	700	661	611	586
Total meat and meat products.....	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	1,031	968	903	861

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