

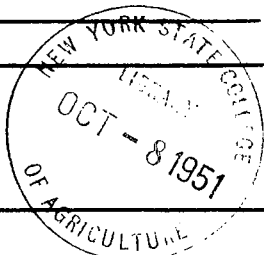
# THE Livestock and Meat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

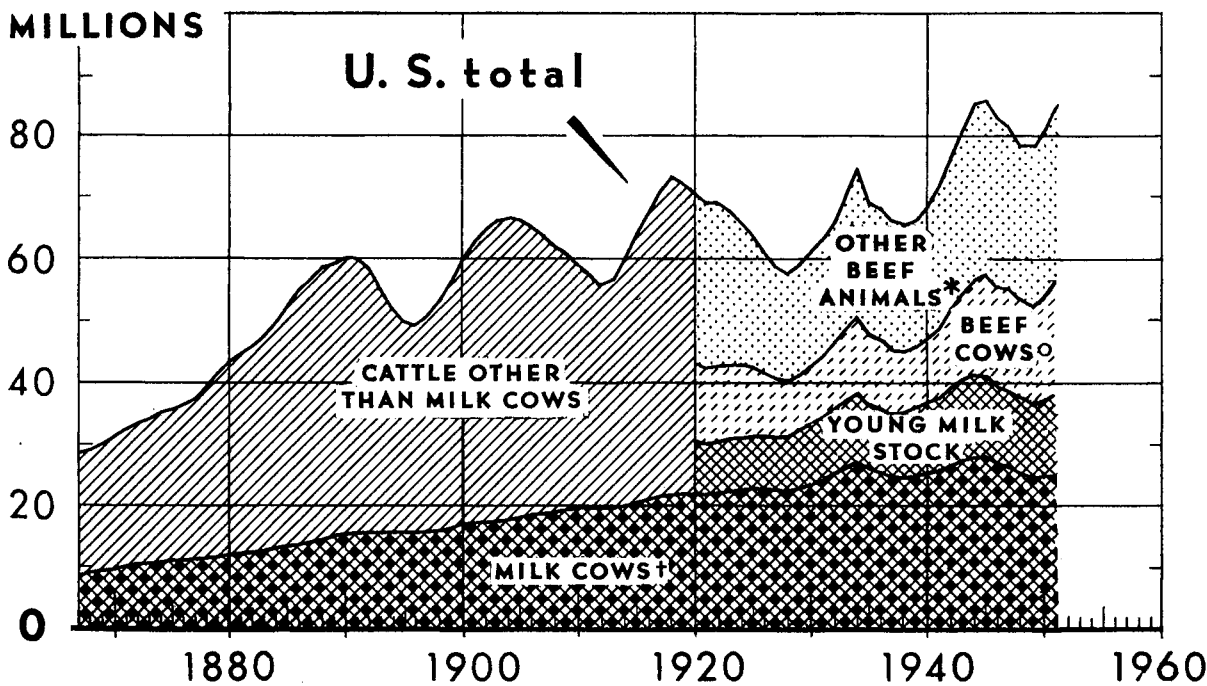
LMS-55



SEPTEMBER 1951



## CATTLE ON FARMS JAN. 1, by CLASSES



\* HEIFERS & CALVES NOT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS & BULLS ○ 2 YRS. & OLDER NOT FOR MILK  
† COWS & HEIFERS 2 YRS. & OLDER FOR MILK DATA FOR 1951 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47147A-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

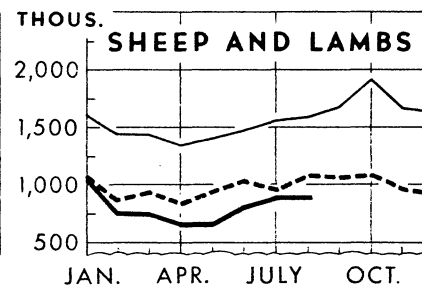
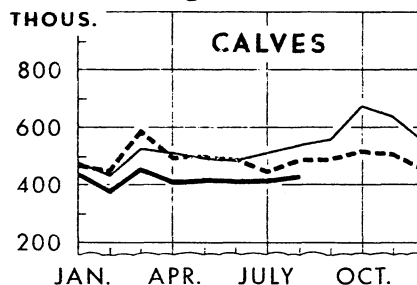
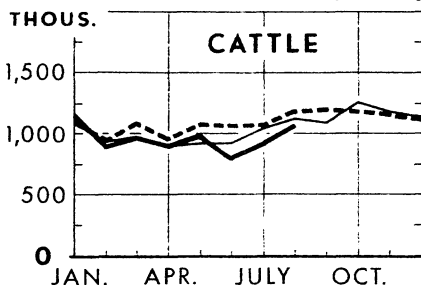
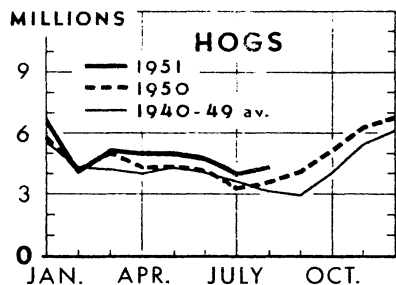
Numbers of cattle and calves on farms are now on the upswing phase of the sixth cycle since 1880. In 1951 numbers are increasing from 84 million head at the beginning of the year to about 90 million at the end. If the pattern of previous cycles is repeated,

numbers will continue upward in the next few years but at a slower rate than in 1951. They may reach 100 million by the mid-1950's.

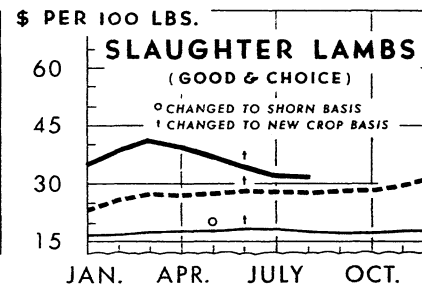
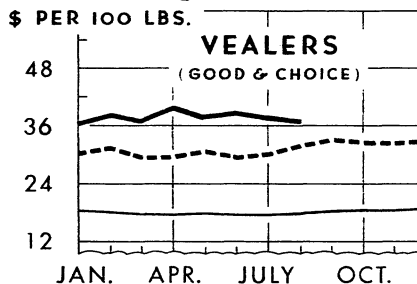
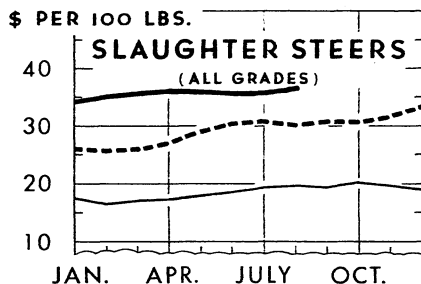
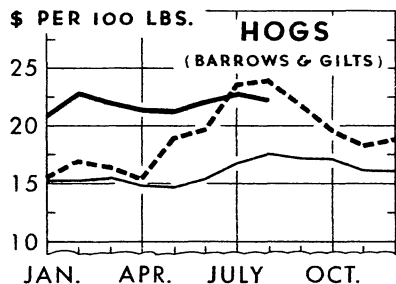
Accompanying the sizable gain in inventory numbers this year, cattle slaughter is at an 8-year low.

# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

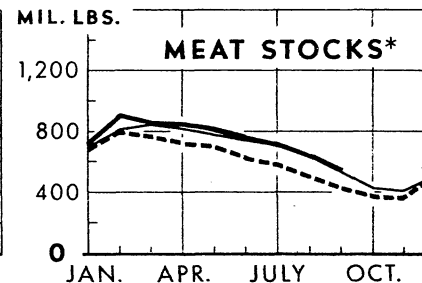
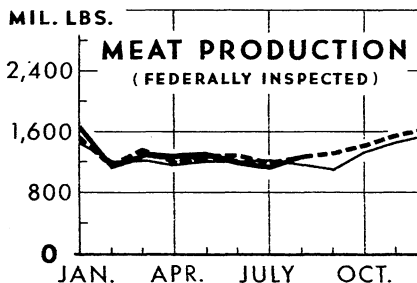
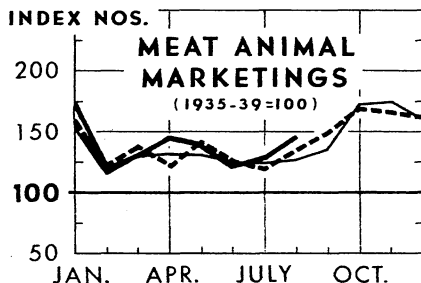
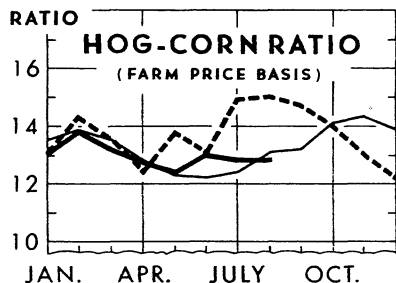
## Federally Inspected Slaughter



## Market Prices, Chicago



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



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

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THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 25, 1951.

## SUMMARY

Hog slaughter up to late September had been exceptionally large for the season. It probably will increase less rapidly than usual from now until December, when the seasonal peak is expected. Federally inspected slaughter of hogs was 17 percent larger in August and around 10 to 12 percent larger in September than in those months last year, but the percentage gain over a year earlier will drop to a considerably smaller figure in the next two or three months.

The large early slaughter reflects in part the greater number of early farrowings last winter. It is evidence too that the trend toward fast feeding for quick maturity, which has been under way since the war, is continuing. Market receipts have also included larger numbers than last year of heavy barrows and gilts from fall farrowings as well as of sows. This combination of new and old crop hogs has resulted in average market weights about the same as at the beginning of the season last year. There have been no big marketings of light, unfinished hogs.

Prices of hogs, particularly for the lighter weights, declined in August and early September. A general seasonal reduction is likely until about December. Prices have been below a year earlier and for the season may average a little less than last fall.

Hog prices are now near an average relationship to the price of corn. During most of the past 3 years the hog-corn price ratio has been above average. As a result of the lower ratio and of prospects for a corn crop about the same as last year, little if any increase is likely in the 1951 spring pig crop.

Cattle slaughter, now rising seasonally but still below last year, will pass the seasonal peak within a few weeks. It is questionable whether cattle slaughter for the fourth quarter will reach that for the like period last year. Large marketings of cattle from dry areas of Texas and Oklahoma have gone chiefly to pastures and feedlots elsewhere rather than to slaughter. Movement out of other range areas is late this year. Fed cattle marketings from the Corn Belt in August and September were less than in the same months of 1950, reflecting the 9 percent decrease in numbers on feed July 1. Fed cattle marketings are likely to hold up well during the rest of 1951, though remaining a little below the comparable period last year.

Prices of cattle have been near ceiling-equivalent levels, except for some seasonal widening of the spread between grades. Prices are expected to continue fairly steady, although some weakening is possible at times of largest marketings.

Even with the seasonally large marketings that are expected in the fourth quarter, cattle slaughter for 1951 will likely total no more than 18 million head. This would be the smallest annual slaughter in at least 8 years. Cattle numbers are rising. By next January 1, there will be around 6 million more head of cattle and calves on farms than a year earlier, setting a new high record.

Largely because of the reduced cattle slaughter, meat consumption per person has been slightly smaller this year than last. Larger consumption of pork has not entirely offset a smaller consumption of other meats. With a large cattle slaughter and beef supply in the last quarter, consumption of all meat per person for 1951 may about equal the 144 pounds of last year.

#### REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

#### Hog Marketings Large for Early in Season

Hog slaughter stepped up sharply in mid-August as new-crop hogs were marketed in volume. The seasonal increase in slaughter started about a month earlier than in years before the war. Slaughter under Federal inspection in August was 17 percent larger than a year earlier. It was the second largest August slaughter on record and was the largest ever in relation to the size of the pig crop. According to weekly reports, slaughter in September was about 10 to 12 percent above last September. These gains are much more than the 7 percent margin by which the 1951 spring pig crop exceeded the previous spring crop.

Early marketings this year have come about in part because more sows farrowed in mid-winter, producing pigs for an early market. The number of sows farrowing last December and January was 16 percent larger than a year before. The number in February was up 13 percent. A second cause is the trend toward feeding hogs for marketing at a younger age which has been evident since the war.

New-crop hogs have been marketed at about the same weights as at the beginning of last fall. Very light, unfinished hogs have been no more numerous than usual.

Larger receipts of sows in August and September this year than last contributed some of the increase in total hog slaughter. Sows were marketed later in the season this summer than last. In addition, marketings probably included a larger than usual number of hogs from the fall pig crop that have been fed to rather heavy weights.

#### Hog Slaughter to Increase Seasonally at Slower Rate Than Last Fall

The seasonal increase in hog slaughter will continue until about early December but at a slower rate than last year. The percentage increase over last year will diminish gradually to a small figure by year's end.

Total hog slaughter for the fall season may be the largest on record, possibly exceeding even the previous high in the fall of 1943. In that year the greater part of the record spring crop was sold after January 1.

Prices of Hogs Decline;  
Will Continue Downward

Under pressure of increased supplies average prices of hogs moved lower in August and early September. Much of the decline was in the lighter weight classes, as is often the case at this season. Later in September the seasonal price decline was halted temporarily. During this period hog prices have averaged \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds lower than last year. The average price of barrows and gilts the week ended-September 22 was \$20.54 per hundred pounds compared with \$21.60 a year earlier and \$22.56 the first week in August.

Prices of pork at wholesale and retail changed little in August and September. The declining prices of hogs therefore meant that marketing margins became wider after having narrowed at midsummer. These changes in margins are largely seasonal, occurring in most years, but they appear to have been a little more pronounced this year than usual.

A further seasonal price decline is likely. As in most years, the low point will probably be reached in December. Prices may be generally a little, though not greatly, lower than last fall. Factors tending to depress the price below last year are the greater volume of marketings and the larger holdings of pork in cold storage. Supporting influences are higher incomes of consumers and no increase in supplies of other meats per person.

Cattle Slaughter Still Below Last Year;  
Seasonal High Expected Soon

Cattle slaughter increased in September but was substantially smaller than in September 1950. Slaughter will soon pass a seasonal peak but will remain seasonally large the rest of the year.

Marketings off grass have been a little larger than the small number last fall. The increase has been in cattle from Texas and Oklahoma, where the dry weather has led to much larger numbers marketed than last year. Most cattle from the two States have gone to pastures, ranges and feedlots elsewhere, rather than directly to slaughter. Cattle marketings from central and northern range areas are a little late this year. Good pastures and the threat of soft corn have encouraged later marketings from those ranges and mid-West pastures.

In August and September fewer fed cattle went to market from the Corn Belt than in the same months last year. The decrease largely reflected the 9 percent fewer cattle on feed July 1. The number of fed cattle sold for slaughter is nevertheless expected to hold up well during the rest of this year and to be fairly close to the total for the last quarter of 1950. It is the prospect of late receipts from most pasture and range areas and of well maintained receipts of fed cattle that point to a large cattle slaughter throughout the fourth quarter. However, the total for the quarter is not expected to equal that of a year earlier.

Total cattle slaughter, including that on farms, from January through September was probably 12.5 to 13 million head. A large fourth-quarter slaughter would give an annual total of no more than 18 million head. This would be less than the 18.6 million slaughtered in 1950 and the smallest in

at least 8 years. The small slaughter for 1951 occurs despite the fact that the numbers of cattle on farms and ranches last January were the largest since the January 1945 peak and only about 2 percent below that mark.

Cattle inventories are probably being expanded around 6 million head this year, and inventories next January will set a new record of about 90 million.

### Cattle Slaughter Large on Coasts

Throughout much of 1951 the number of cattle slaughtered in both East and West Coast areas has been considerably above last year. This was true both before and after price controls were placed on beef and cattle. In January, for instance, Federally inspected slaughter in the New York, Newark, and Jersey City area was 25 percent above January 1950 and in the Pacific region was up 35 percent. By May the differences by regions had narrowed, but still greater differences appeared later. In August the New York, Newark, Jersey City area killed 30 percent more than a year before, while slaughter at Sioux City, for example, was 43 percent below August 1950. Slaughter at cities in the South also was large in August.

Data on all commercial slaughter by regions show geographic differences in slaughter this year compared with last, but less than appear in Federally inspected slaughter by market centers.

In an effort to smooth out slaughter by regions to a more nearly normal pattern, the Office of Price Stabilization on September 5 reduced the "freight forgiveness" allowance to eastern packers in the formula for determining maximum paying prices for cattle. Under the original order (CPR 23), slaughterers east of the Indiana-Ohio line and the Mississippi River were in effect allowed to deduct from actual prices paid, before establishing compliance, up to 85 percent of the actual freight paid on cattle purchased at distant points but not more than \$1.25 per 100 pounds. Slaughterers located west of that line could deduct up to 50 percent with a maximum of 75 cents per 100 pounds. The deductions were intended to offset tissue-shrink on shipped cattle and to help maintain a normal geographic distribution of slaughter. Under the order of September 5, the deduction for eastern slaughterers is cut to 75 percent of the freight within a limit of 80 cents per 100 pounds, and for other slaughterers is 40 percent but not more than 50 cents per 100 pounds.

### Large Shipments of Feeder Cattle

The seasonal increase in shipments of stocker and feeder cattle has been rapid, and numbers moving through 5 leading feeder cattle markets averaged about 6 percent larger this September than last. The extent of this increase may overstate the change in total number of cattle going on feed, since there has been less contracting and thus less direct shipment of feeder cattle to feeding areas this year than last.

A large volume of cattle feeding is nevertheless expected this fall and winter. Feeding would be especially large if the corn crop should be soft this fall. The crop is maturing late in many North Central areas and will be damaged unless the first frost is later than usual.

Cattle Prices Nearly Steady;  
No More Than Small  
Decline Likely

Prices of cattle have in general been near ceiling-equivalent levels. The only changes have been some widening during the summer of the spread between grades--normal at the season--and some increases in prices in September. The September advances may have resulted from an OPS order temporarily releasing low-volume slaughterers from price compliance on live cattle. (See page 23).

Prices may retain approximately their present positions except possibly for some weakening at times of largest marketings. Prices of cattle and of beef are pressing somewhat against their ceilings, but marketings may occasionally be large enough to cause some reductions.

Prices of feeder and stocker cattle have declined only slightly as demand for these cattle has held strong. Prices are considerably above a year earlier. Returns from feeding cattle bought at present prices will be no more than average, and considerably less than in the past two years, if slaughter cattle prices next winter and spring should be the same as now. Any material lowering of slaughter cattle prices at the selling season would seriously reduce returns from feeding.

Not much change in prices of feeder cattle is likely in weeks ahead so long as prices of the better grades of slaughter steers and heifers remain close to present levels.

Meat Consumption Per Person  
Below Last Year in First 3 Quarters,  
May Be Larger in Fourth Quarter

Meat consumption per person has been slightly smaller in 1951 to date than in 1950. More pork has been consumed, but less of each of the other kinds of meat.

The reduced slaughter of cattle has been the most important factor holding supplies for consumption per person smaller than in 1950, although substantially larger military requirements have also had a restrictive effect. The size of cattle slaughter in the fourth quarter is the most variable element in prospective consumption in the fourth quarter and for the year as a whole. If slaughter is large, meat consumption per person for that quarter will be greater than a year earlier and the 1951 total will about equal last year's 143.7 pounds.

Little Change Likely  
In 1952 Spring Pig Crop

Hog production has increased for 5 consecutive years. The 1951 total pig crop of almost 106 million head now in prospect is second only to the wartime 1943 crop of 122 million head. The 1951 crop is made up of 63.8 million spring pigs, which are now being marketed, and an estimate

of about 42 million fall pigs--pigs farrowed from June 1 to December 1 this year. This estimate for the fall crop is based on farmers' intentions on June 1 to have nearly 6.4 million sows farrow during this season, 4 percent more than farrowed last fall. Since June 1, hog prices have not been particularly favorable but prospects for the new corn crop have generally been good. There is no reason to expect a great departure from the prospects indicated on June 1.

The 1952 spring pig crop may be about the same as this year's spring crop. Already in 1951 there have been signs of hog production leveling off. Farmers did not increase the number of sows kept for farrowing as much this year as in the previous two years. More than a third of the increase in this year's spring pig crop resulted from litters averaging larger than last year. Moreover, the prospective fall pig crop of 42 million pigs is a gain of only 3 percent over last fall, a much smaller rise than the 9 percent increase registered a year earlier.

The prospect for little change in the spring pig crop in 1952 is derived chiefly from the hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season this fall. The ratio this fall promises to be only a little above 12.0. This is slightly less than an average ratio for the season and just under the breaking point between ratios that encourage or discourage production. (See table 1, page 9).

The ratio this fall is at the critical range where other factors are most influential in determining the trend in hog production. Production is already high and it may be hard to take care of many more brood sows. Production of almost all other kinds of livestock and poultry is increasing and is intensifying the competition with hogs for feed and labor. Moreover, it may be too much to expect the average size of litters next spring to equal the record set this past spring, which is an element in the prospects for the size of the crop.

On the other hand, feed supplies in prospect will encourage a high level of hog production. The corn crop for harvest this fall was indicated on September 1 at 3,131 million bushels, about the same as 1950 production. Crops of oats and grain sorghums, although less than last year, are expected to be above average. In addition, carry-overs of these feed grains are large. The supply of all concentrates (including by-product feeds) per animal unit for the feeding year beginning October 1 is estimated to be but a little smaller than the big supply of the past 3 years and well above the 1937-41 average.

The price of corn will probably decline seasonally this fall but will be higher than a year earlier.

It is possible that in case of severe frost damage to this year's corn crop some downward adjustments in hog production would be made. Since safe storage of soft corn is difficult, the overall effect of frost damage would be to encourage fall feeding, with a reduction in stocks for feeding later.

Demand for meat is likely to remain strong through much or all of 1952. The expanding defense programs will be a source of much of the strength in income and in demand. However, in meeting that demand pork may be under competition from moderately larger supplies of beef.



The prospective production of hogs, demand for pork, and supplies of corn point to average returns to the efficient hog producer, which would seem to justify continuing about the present level of hog production, with perhaps a small increase but no great expansion similar to that of the last few years.

Table 1.- Hog-corn price ratio during fall breeding season, United States and North Central Region, arrayed according to United States ratio, and number of sows farrowing following spring, 1924-51

Year	Hog-corn price ratio September-December 1/		Number of sows farrowing following spring 1,000 head	Increase or decrease from preceding spring in sows farrowing	
	United States	North Central States		Number 1,000 head	Percent
1938	17.2	18.8	8,692	1,897	27.9
1942	17.2	18.4	12,174	2,490	25.7
1948	17.1	17.5	9,054	1,090	13.7
1926	16.6	17.5	9,754	706	7.8
1941	15.5	16.3	9,684	1,924	24.8
1949	15.4	15.8	9,473	419	4.6
1937	15.3	16.7	6,795	618	10.0
1946	14.8	15.6	8,652	543	6.7
1935	14.7	15.8	6,954	1,487	27.2
1932	14.2	17.4	9,122	312	3.5
1950	13.5	13.7	9,873	400	4.2
1925	13.5	15.3	9,048	714	8.6
1945	12.7	13.5	8,109	-189	-2.3
1943	12.4	13.4	9,246	-2,923	-24.1
1944	12.3	13.4	8,298	-948	-10.3
1951	2/12.0-12.2	---	---	---	---
1939	12.0	13.3	8,247	-445	-5.1
1931	12.0	13.0	8,810	-159	-1.8
1947	11.2	11.2	7,964	-688	-8.0
1927	11.2	11.6	9,301	-453	-4.6
1928	11.2	12.2	8,854	-447	-4.8
1930	11.2	12.3	8,969	691	8.3
1929	10.3	10.9	8,278	-576	-6.5
1940	10.0	10.6	7,760	-487	-5.9
1936	9.4	9.4	6,177	-777	-11.2
1933	8.6	10.2	6,825	-2,297	-25.2
1924	8.2	8.7	8,334	-1,465	-15.0
1934	6.8	7.0	5,467	-1,358	-19.9

1/ Based on prices received by farmers.

2/ Partly forecast.

Price Compliance Eased on Cattle  
Slaughterers having Low Volume

Slaughterers whose volume of cattle slaughter was much below last year were granted relief from price compliance requirements in an order issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on September 5. (This was a part of the order that reduced freight forgiveness). Slaughterers who kill less than 50 percent of their normal supply of cattle are not required in the August and September accounting periods to adhere to the maximum average paying price for cattle prescribed under present regulations. Slaughterers killing between 50 and 75 percent of normal were granted a tolerance of 1 percent in price compliance.

Beef Ceiling Prices Raised

On September 17 the Office of Price Stabilization revised its regulations on ceiling prices for beef and cattle. Wholesale ceilings on all grades of beef carcasses were raised one cent a pound in order to maintain margins to slaughterers. The ceiling on Utility carcasses was raised an additional three cents and the ceiling-equivalent limit on Utility cattle was also increased.

Since April 30 when dollar and cent ceilings were issued for sales of beef at wholesale (CPR 24) and equivalent ceilings were set up for cattle (CPR 23), the prices of hides and tallow, the principal byproducts from cattle slaughter, have declined. The lower return from byproducts narrowed packers' margins. The OPS explained that in order to carry out its obligation to maintain margins, it was faced with the choice of lowering cattle ceilings or raising beef ceilings. Lower ceilings on cattle did not seem feasible, it was said, in view of the difficulty many packers reported in buying sufficient numbers of cattle in compliance with ceiling limitations. Consequently, margins were restored by increasing wholesale beef carcass ceilings one cent a pound.

At the same time price relationships between various wholesale cuts were modified by increasing some cuts more than one cent and reducing others. In general the increases were largely confined to hindquarters.

Increases in retail ceilings conforming to those at wholesale were to be made soon, the OPS stated.

The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 added a third standard for minimum ceiling prices for farm products to the two named in the 1950 Act. The new standard is 90 percent of the price received by farmers, by grade, on May 19, 1951. For Utility grade cattle the minimum ceiling calculated by the new standard is above the ceiling-equivalent prices on cattle previously in force. (See this Situation for August, page 10.) To meet this new minimum the OPS upped the wholesale ceiling on Utility carcasses an additional three cents, for a total increase of four cents a pound. This change resulted in a higher ceiling equivalent price for Utility cattle.

Ceiling limits on slaughterers' paying prices for cattle are computed from wholesale carcass ceilings by means of specified factors and with certain allowances and deductions. To reflect the lower returns actually received, the byproducts allowance was reduced by 25 to 60 cents per live 100 pounds for various grades. With a higher price for the carcass but a smaller allowance for byproducts, the ceiling equivalents for cattle are changed little. The exception is the Utility grade, the ceiling equivalent for which at Chicago is increased \$1.65 per 100 pounds. (table 2).

Table 2.- Approximate live-cattle equivalent at Chicago of ceiling prices on carcass beef at wholesale, before and after September 19, 1951 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Ceiling equivalent price per 100 pounds, by grade					
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility	Canner and cutter
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
After Sept. 19	37.05	34.20	31.50	27.30	23.45	19.55
June 4 to Sept. 19	37.05	34.20	31.50	27.30	21.80	19.50

<sup>1/</sup> Average for steers, heifers, cows and stags as derived from announced Chicago wholesale beef ceilings at the following dressing yields for the 6 grades starting with Prime: 62, 59, 56, 53, 47, 43. The ceiling equivalent on bulls is increased from \$27.40 to \$27.50.

Other changes were made in CPR 24 to clarify the original language and to facilitate administration.

Dollars-and-Cents Ceilings Set  
For Pork at Wholesale

The Office of Price Stabilization placed most sales of pork at wholesale under dollars-and-cents ceilings effective October 1. This regulation (CPR 74) follows the same general procedure as is used for beef in that schedules prescribe specific base prices for various wholesale cuts and set up certain additions to them. Included in the additions are zone differentials, allowances for local slaughter, and others.

On the average ceiling prices established by this regulation are 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound higher than they previously were under the GCPR. OPS states that these wholesale prices will permit packers to pay parity prices for hogs (the effective legal minimum) and still realize fair and equitable margins.

Specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for pork at retail had not been announced as of September 27. Pending the issuance of such an order, retailers are permitted (by GCPR, SR 65) to adjust retail pork prices to preserve their normal marketing margins.

Dollars-and-Cents Ceilings  
Due on Veal and Lamb

The Office of Price Stabilization has stated that tailored dollars-and-cents ceilings will soon be imposed on veal, and lamb and mutton. As of September 27 they had not been issued.

New ceilings on these meats would be similar to those in force on Beef since May. They would replace the present ceilings, which in most cases are each dealer's highest prices charged between last December 19 and January 25. This would also supersede an interim regulation of limited coverage which sets up a uniform mark-up by which wholesalers determine their ceilings on lamb and mutton. This order, issued August 30, provides that wholesalers may add a mark-up of not more than \$2.00 per 100 pounds to their weekly cost of lamb and mutton for sale to retailers and restaurants. On sales to other wholesalers the maximum mark-up is 50 cents and on all other sales it is \$1.00. In addition there is an allowance of 50 cents per 100 pounds for local delivery.

World Meat Production in 1950  
Above Prewar

The total world output of meat during 1950 was greater than prewar, according to recent estimates by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. However, the increases have been largely confined to the Western Hemisphere and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand), while production in Europe is still less than before the war.

In general, changes in consumption have followed those in production. In many countries of the Western Hemisphere, where demand has been strong and supplies have increased, per capita consumption of meat has moved substantially above prewar averages. Per capita meat consumption in Argentina and Uruguay for 1950 is estimated at around 232 and 230 pounds, respectively, the highest in the world. Consumption in Europe during 1950, although above 1949, was not as large as before World War II, since both net imports and total meat production continued below prewar. In New Zealand and Australia, consumption declined slightly in 1950 but still averaged above 200 pounds per person.

Table 3.- Per capita consumption of meats, by countries, 1950 1/

Country	Per capita consumption	Country	Per capita consumption	Country	Per capita consumption
	Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
Canada	129	Greece	21	Brazil	58
Mexico	38	Ireland	81	Chile	67
United States	144	Italy	33	Paraguay <u>2/</u>	125
Cuba	81	Netherlands	76	Uruguay	230
Austria	77	Norway	73	Union of South Africa	76
Belgium	84	Portugal	40	Australia	214
Denmark	124	Sweden	99	New Zealand <u>3/</u>	219
Finland	62	Switzerland	89		
France	102	United Kingdom	110		
Germany-Western	81	Argentina	232		

1/ Carcass meat. Excludes edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.  
2/ Beef and veal only. 3/ Year ending September 30.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF CATTLE AND CALVES ON FARMS

Number of cattle and calves on farms January 1 vary more widely over periods of years in the Western range areas than in other parts of the country. Numbers have fluctuated considerably also in the feeding area of the central Corn Belt. Variations are least in the South and East.

These observations are borne out by the charts and tables which follow which present data on cattle numbers by 13 regions from 1867 to date, together with measures of variation in those numbers.

United States Numbers Fluctuate

Much attention has been devoted to the broad swings in numbers of cattle and calves on farms in the United States as a whole. (See cover chart.) United States numbers have gone through five cycles since 1880. Now numbers are on an upswing. In 1951 they are rising from a near-record of 84 million head at the beginning of the year to a new record of around 90 million at the end. The increase is being made possible by a reduction to an 8-year low in the number of cattle slaughtered.

Charts Show Much of Story

The comparative smoothness or roughness of trends in numbers can be seen from the charts on pages 14 and 15. In the North Atlantic States numbers trended smoothly downward until the mid-20's and smoothly upward thereafter. In the Lake States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the uptrend has continued for many years, with rather moderate variations. But in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, fluctuations in numbers can be said to be violent. The same is true for most of the States in the Great Plains and Mountain areas. In the Dakotas, in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and in Texas, numbers have sometimes changed by several million head within a few years. In the Mountain West, the size and sharpness of swings in cattle inventories is not so clearly evident because the total annual inventories are smaller. But statistical measures of relative variation confirm the sizable fluctuations there.

In fact, New Mexico and Arizona lead all 13 regions in the size of variations in numbers relative to their trends from 1880 to 1951, according to the statistical coefficient of variation. The coefficient for the two States is 19 percent. (Table 5). Next in a ranking according to relative deviation from trend are North and South Dakota, followed closely by Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and then by Texas.

At the other end of the regional comparisons, the smoothness of changes in numbers in the North Atlantic States is reflected in a coefficient of only 3.3 percent. The South Atlantic and Southern Central States have low coefficient values, as do Ohio-Indiana and the West Coast.

The coefficient of variation is most easily interpreted as a percentage range on either side of the mean or trend value which will include about two-thirds of all observations. For example, the coefficient of 11 percent for Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma means that in about two-thirds of the years the actual numbers will fall within 89 and 111 percent of the trend values for the respective years. Or, stated differently, the chances are 2 out of 3 that the number for any given year is within 89 and 111 percent of that year's trend value.

Comparatively smooth changes in cattle numbers on both coasts are largely accounted for by the predominance of dairy herds there. Numbers of milk cows and of young dairy stock have been more nearly constant from year to year and have increased more regularly over time than have numbers of cattle kept for beef.

Other reasons, some not entirely clear, may be involved in the moderate variations in cattle numbers in the South. As a humid pasture region, it is less sensitive to changes in rainfall and grazing conditions than is the West, a factor that may influence changes in numbers.

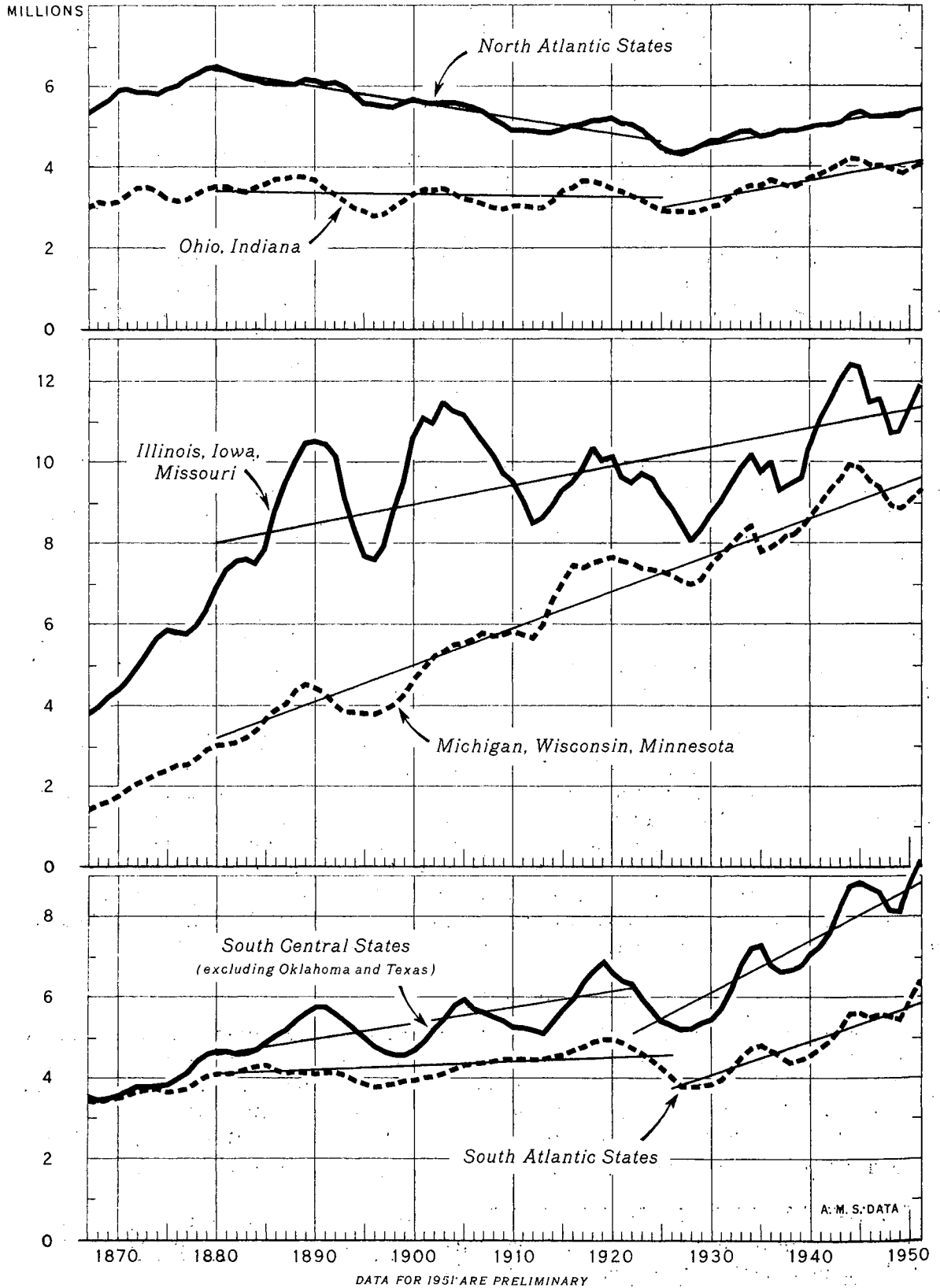
The Plains and Mountain States and the Central Corn Belt are the regions where the forces causing cycles in cattle numbers are most operative.<sup>1/</sup> Swings in numbers in those regions are uniformly large and are concurrent. That is, peaks and valleys in numbers usually occur at the same time in all these regions. This means that, with a few exceptions, shifting of cattle from one region to another is not a reason for fluctuations in numbers in each region. Not even the year-to-year changes in volume of cattle feeding, which affects numbers in both the cattle-raising West and the cattle-feeding Corn Belt, appear to alter substantially the swings in numbers in either area.

#### NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Data on United States foreign trade in meat by quarters the last two fiscal years are presented in table 6. United States foreign trade in meat is small relative to domestic production. The most important import is beef. Augmented by increased quantities of canned beef from Argentina, beef imports have recently exceeded 100 million pounds per quarter, carcass equivalent weight. Imports of pork are a little over 10 million pounds each quarter.

<sup>1/</sup> Various studies have been made of economic forces in cattle cycles. For a descriptive treatment see C. A. Burmeister, Cycles in Cattle Numbers, in the Livestock and Meat Situation for March 1949.

### ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, EASTERN REGION, 1867-1951



ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1,  
WESTERN REGION, 1867-1951

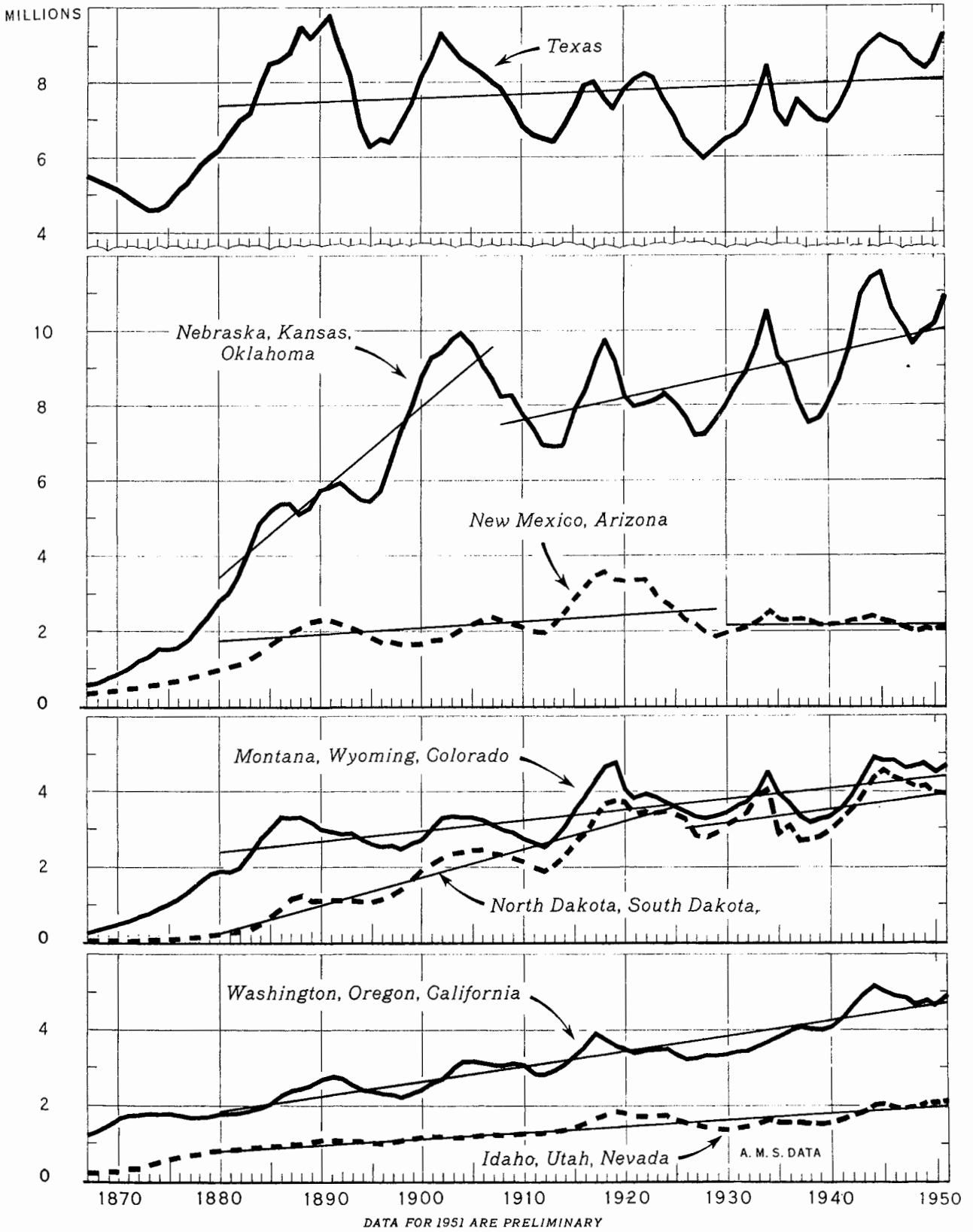


Table 4.- All cattle: Number on farms January 1, by regions 1867-1951

Year	North Atlantic States	Ohio Indiana	Illinois Missouri	Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota	South Atlantic States	South Central States 1/	N. Dakota S. Dakota	Nebraska Kansas Oklahoma	Texas	Montana Wyoming Colorado	New Mexico Arizona	Idaho Utah Nevada	Washington Oregon California
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1867	5,363	3,012	3,814	1,391	3,423	3,525	21	574	5,500	250	343	211	1,209
1868	5,517	3,138	3,961	1,506	3,394	3,436	25	623	5,400	311	370	223	1,334
1869	5,667	3,105	4,201	1,613	3,436	3,481	31	733	5,300	381	391	247	1,474
1870	5,875	3,165	4,372	1,733	3,476	3,561	42	878	5,200	459	407	275	1,639
1871	5,925	3,324	4,581	1,914	3,554	3,658	49	1,064	5,000	547	435	323	1,733
1872	5,849	3,492	4,932	2,058	3,642	3,767	58	1,228	4,800	652	478	373	1,749
1873	5,854	3,533	5,267	2,169	3,687	3,768	67	1,370	4,600	780	540	417	1,778
1874	5,829	3,462	5,665	2,300	3,731	3,802	76	1,555	4,620	916	561	505	1,779
1875	5,950	3,246	5,860	2,397	3,651	3,835	87	1,539	4,800	1,015	626	570	1,785
1876	6,015	3,167	5,816	2,507	3,666	3,966	101	1,603	5,100	1,149	679	625	1,746
1877	6,187	3,222	5,760	2,521	3,734	4,129	121	1,817	5,400	1,337	736	665	1,704
1878	6,324	3,357	5,970	2,691	3,893	4,403	146	2,102	5,750	1,557	811	708	1,684
1879	6,458	3,482	6,311	2,893	4,031	4,566	171	2,395	6,000	1,783	877	762	1,691
1880	6,500	3,541	6,891	3,023	4,085	4,649	206	2,799	6,200	1,887	975	810	1,781
1881	6,405	3,549	7,356	3,043	4,091	4,651	238	3,019	6,600	1,885	1,042	830	1,792
1882	6,290	3,455	7,538	3,108	4,130	4,575	282	3,580	7,000	1,996	1,126	850	1,808
1883	6,180	3,376	7,618	3,218	4,197	4,607	341	4,229	7,234	2,339	1,281	880	1,887
1884	6,136	3,506	7,499	3,403	4,260	4,708	485	4,910	7,873	2,735	1,437	898	1,954
1885	6,074	3,596	7,903	3,708	4,288	4,868	652	5,257	8,522	2,994	1,639	917	2,045
1886	6,061	3,702	8,788	3,899	4,166	5,037	900	5,399	8,587	3,320	1,815	936	2,258
1887	6,036	3,730	9,462	4,065	4,121	5,176	1,150	5,436	8,826	3,290	1,949	965	2,396
1888	6,056	3,794	10,012	4,405	4,158	5,400	1,250	5,169	9,515	3,305	2,093	985	2,457
1889	6,167	3,765	10,465	4,535	4,117	5,586	1,090	5,292	9,212	3,145	2,228	1,040	2,536
1890	6,142	3,707	10,500	4,437	4,089	5,745	1,096	5,788	9,474	2,977	2,320	1,052	2,687
1891	6,060	3,506	10,440	4,308	4,117	5,749	1,150	5,838	9,805	2,919	2,250	1,065	2,761
1892	6,099	3,363	10,140	4,019	4,130	5,573	1,139	5,974	8,841	2,878	2,190	1,060	2,720
1893	6,000	3,181	9,073	3,846	4,045	5,369	1,119	5,766	8,151	2,883	2,085	1,060	2,541
1894	5,799	3,012	8,335	3,853	3,927	5,173	1,092	5,538	6,779	2,740	1,991	1,053	2,421
1895	6,682	2,934	7,662	3,829	3,841	4,969	1,076	5,457	6,249	2,605	1,816	1,005	2,385
1896	5,548	2,805	6,566	3,822	3,766	4,765	1,152	5,762	6,449	2,554	1,697	982	2,337
1897	5,521	2,843	7,934	3,889	3,804	4,623	1,238	6,492	6,462	2,592	1,712	1,021	2,316
1898	5,476	3,023	8,797	4,044	3,847	4,560	1,413	7,305	6,928	2,496	1,671	1,085	2,223
1899	5,594	3,203	9,511	4,285	3,934	4,571	1,648	7,944	7,498	2,633	1,645	1,120	2,341
1900	5,679	3,350	10,575	4,673	3,942	4,690	1,908	8,757	8,113	2,744	1,693	1,162	2,453
1901	5,620	3,453	11,082	4,952	4,006	4,903	2,039	9,301	8,672	3,030	1,733	1,173	2,612
1902	5,566	3,439	10,955	5,226	4,044	5,200	2,235	9,444	9,334	3,305	1,787	1,166	2,717
1903	5,594	3,483	11,469	5,336	4,131	5,475	2,386	9,779	8,920	3,396	1,876	1,154	3,005
1904	5,594	3,368	11,261	5,513	4,211	5,795	2,409	9,991	8,614	3,325	2,025	1,171	3,165
1905	5,561	3,233	11,155	5,542	4,306	5,932	2,416	9,666	8,405	3,357	2,150	1,202	3,186
1906	5,502	3,183	10,830	5,639	4,357	5,723	2,465	9,157	8,250	3,269	2,275	1,223	3,136
1907	5,389	3,113	10,469	5,787	4,370	5,609	2,358	8,717	8,095	3,125	2,350	1,260	3,112
1908	5,186	3,056	10,127	5,734	4,417	5,496	2,315	8,230	7,843	3,035	2,259	1,225	3,066
1909	5,063	2,971	9,738	5,771	4,468	5,400	2,222	8,248	7,414	2,935	2,150	1,259	3,135

-Continued-



1910	:	4,893	3,040	9,504	5,856	4,473	5,255	2,120	7,769	6,900	2,767	2,058	1,286	3,072
1911	:	4,910	3,065	9,042	5,740	4,469	5,233	1,970	7,423	6,600	2,664	1,981	1,281	2,847
1912	:	4,886	3,019	8,512	5,685	4,450	5,178	1,885	6,934	6,500	2,523	1,965	1,303	2,835
1913	:	4,842	2,993	8,620	6,028	4,463	5,110	2,058	6,897	6,400	2,740	2,170	1,323	2,948
1914	:	4,845	3,155	8,915	6,590	4,517	5,398	2,269	6,941	6,800	3,088	2,445	1,384	3,114
1915	:	4,912	3,430	9,301	7,024	4,570	5,681	2,619	7,861	7,300	3,541	2,810	1,438	3,362
1916	:	5,028	3,505	9,496	7,421	4,673	5,947	2,891	8,397	7,900	3,878	3,150	1,559	3,593
1917	:	5,063	3,673	9,818	7,386	4,742	6,339	3,419	9,183	8,000	4,302	3,455	1,691	3,908
1918	:	5,139	3,675	10,327	7,517	4,872	6,650	3,671	9,743	7,600	4,706	3,605	1,770	3,765
1919	:	5,139	3,620	10,027	7,574	4,939	6,861	3,746	9,242	7,300	4,802	3,395	1,838	3,611
1920	:	5,190	3,473	10,128	7,658	4,943	6,572	3,723	8,203	7,800	4,077	3,320	1,801	3,512
1921	:	5,079	3,411	9,622	7,567	4,857	6,385	3,411	7,965	8,100	3,811	3,375	1,720	3,411
1922	:	5,054	3,286	9,484	7,526	4,744	6,310	3,523	8,067	8,250	3,958	3,392	1,720	3,481
1923	:	4,923	3,180	9,710	7,379	4,615	5,952	3,440	8,182	8,100	3,855	2,954	1,755	3,501
1924	:	4,709	3,068	9,608	7,349	4,432	5,684	3,517	8,336	7,500	3,725	2,761	1,765	3,542
1925	:	4,472	2,935	9,159	7,294	4,241	5,485	3,415	8,077	7,100	3,600	2,590	1,637	3,368
1926	:	4,349	2,902	8,837	7,208	4,010	5,280	3,264	7,714	6,450	3,493	2,257	1,554	3,258
1927	:	4,301	2,899	8,455	7,060	3,794	5,175	2,851	7,152	6,200	3,329	2,197	1,490	3,275
1928	:	4,383	2,875	8,061	6,983	3,772	5,219	2,800	7,226	5,950	3,292	1,991	1,438	3,332
1929	:	4,506	2,927	8,302	7,120	3,788	5,351	2,935	7,690	6,255	3,389	1,855	1,408	3,351
1930	:	4,647	3,013	8,682	7,477	3,855	5,458	3,121	8,065	6,500	3,470	1,970	1,387	3,358
1931	:	4,655	3,066	8,980	7,720	3,949	5,719	3,288	8,512	6,604	3,641	2,000	1,443	3,453
1932	:	4,759	3,246	9,391	7,952	4,207	6,210	3,436	8,940	6,890	3,716	2,103	1,485	3,466
1933	:	4,869	3,437	9,825	8,224	4,508	6,782	3,898	9,660	7,605	4,020	2,296	1,550	3,606
1934	:	4,879	3,543	10,175	8,420	4,732	7,181	4,061	10,590	8,410	4,527	2,507	1,642	3,702
1935	:	4,750	3,555	9,731	7,813	4,799	7,283	2,851	9,251	7,222	3,978	2,258	1,537	3,818
1936	:	4,748	3,595	9,892	7,905	4,628	6,781	3,075	8,993	6,861	3,689	2,217	1,519	3,944
1937	:	4,810	3,507	9,305	8,047	4,448	6,575	2,650	8,030	7,547	3,265	2,271	1,553	4,090
1938	:	4,865	3,488	9,461	8,175	4,375	6,663	2,653	7,445	7,245	3,140	2,208	1,508	4,023
1939	:	4,940	3,594	9,619	8,322	4,468	6,846	2,708	7,646	7,028	3,234	2,118	1,508	3,998
1940	:	4,992	3,713	10,329	8,605	4,573	7,093	2,945	8,044	6,958	3,359	2,127	1,563	4,008
1941	:	5,029	3,805	11,064	8,998	4,739	7,245	3,223	8,707	7,306	3,543	2,154	1,649	4,293
1942	:	5,027	3,919	11,482	9,321	4,911	7,607	3,575	9,641	7,964	3,911	2,268	1,745	4,654
1943	:	5,099	4,054	11,999	9,576	5,225	8,231	3,953	10,947	8,681	4,337	2,283	1,866	4,953
1944	:	5,280	4,194	12,370	9,957	5,598	8,758	4,363	11,413	9,028	4,840	2,379	2,002	5,152
1945	:	5,366	4,152	12,330	9,845	5,603	8,831	4,525	11,557	9,209	4,811	2,265	2,059	5,020
1946	:	5,239	4,008	11,478	9,554	5,502	8,733	4,313	10,616	9,025	4,829	2,217	1,988	4,932
1947	:	5,237	4,004	11,543	9,366	5,575	8,618	4,213	10,183	8,935	4,613	2,100	1,968	4,852
1948	:	5,228	3,911	10,720	8,888	5,527	8,177	4,096	9,628	8,578	4,700	2,019	2,004	4,650
1949	:	5,295	3,871	10,737	8,868	5,468	8,099	4,114	9,949	8,406	4,713	2,027	2,029	4,722
1950	:	5,386	3,909	11,226	8,994	5,848	8,722	3,981	10,177	8,574	4,513	2,015	2,040	4,667
1951	:	5,419	4,083	11,881	9,231	6,318	9,389	3,950	10,901	9,260	4,674	2,072	2,126	4,875
1952	:													
1953	:													
1954	:													
1955	:													

1/ Excludes Oklahoma and Texas.

Exports and shipments of pork in the last fiscal year totaled 116 million pounds, or about 30 million pounds a quarter. Exports of other meats are very small.

Imports of beef into the United States will probably decline in the next year. Less canned beef from Argentina can be expected, because that country has contracted to supply large quantities of beef to Great Britain.

Table 5.- Average number of cattle and calves on farms January 1, standard deviation of numbers from trends, and coefficient of variation of numbers from trends, by regions, 1880-1951

Region	Average (mean) number on farms January 1	Standard deviation about trend in numbers 1/	Coefficient of variation about trend in numbers (standard deviation ÷ mean) 2/
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
North Atlantic	5,316	178	3.3
Ohio, Indiana	3,417	229	6.7
Illinois, Iowa, Missouri	9,685	1,153	11.9
Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota	6,419	459	7.2
South Atlantic States	4,466	228	5.1
South Central States 3/	6,037	455	7.5
North Dakota, South Dakota	2,500	377	15.1
Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma	7,863	864	11.0
Texas	7,732	1,008	13.0
Montana, Wyoming, Colorado	3,427	472	13.8
New Mexico, Arizona	2,179	417	19.1
Idaho, Utah, Nevada	1,402	140	10.0
Washington, Oregon, California	3,285	292	8.9

1/ The standard deviation is a measure of the variation of actual numbers from trend. About 2/3 of all observations will fall within a zone limited by one standard deviation above and below trend. See accompanying charts for trend lines.

2/ This converts the standard deviation to relative terms--as a percent of the mean.

3/ Excluding Oklahoma and Texas.

Table 6.-United States foreign trade in meat, by quarter years, fiscal years 1950 and 1951

Item	Carcass weight equivalent									
	Exports and shipments to Territories 1/									
	1949-50					1950-51				
	July- Sept.:	Oct.:	Jan.:	Apr.:	Year	July- Sept.:	Oct.:	Jan.:	Apr.:	Year
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
<b>Beef</b>										
Commercial exports.....	6.6	5.4	3.4	4.1	19.5	5.3	3.0	2.5	2.4	13.2
Commercial shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 2/.....	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	6.4	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	4.4
USDA exports and shipments:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	8.4	6.7	5.2	5.6	25.9	6.7	3.9	3.8	3.2	17.6
<b>Veal</b>										
Commercial exports.....	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3
Commercial shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 2/.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	3/	0.1	0.1	0.3
USDA exports and shipments:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6
<b>Lamb and mutton</b>										
Commercial exports.....	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2
Commercial shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 2/.....	3/	3/	0.1	0.1	0.2	3/	3/	0.1	3/	0.1
USDA exports and shipments:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3
<b>Pork excluding lard</b>										
Commercial exports.....	20.6	12.7	16.2	15.5	65.0	12.8	21.6	25.2	17.6	77.2
Commercial shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 2/.....	10.9	9.0	13.0	11.0	43.9	10.6	9.3	11.7	7.6	39.2
USDA exports and shipments:	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	31.5	23.5	29.2	26.5	110.7	23.4	30.9	36.9	25.2	116.4
<b>All meat</b>										
Commercial exports.....	28.5	19.4	20.2	20.3	88.4	19.0	25.1	28.2	20.6	92.9
Commercial shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands 2/.....	12.8	10.4	15.0	12.7	50.9	12.1	10.2	13.2	8.5	44.0
USDA exports and shipments:	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	41.3	31.6	35.2	33.0	141.1	31.1	35.3	41.4	29.1	136.9
	Imports									
Beef.....	78.2	58.7	54.9	68.6	260.4	99.8	98.9	101.8	133.4	433.9
Veal.....	2.2	3.3	0.7	4.2	10.4	3.6	1.3	0.5	5.2	10.6
Lamb and mutton.....	1.0	2.4	3/	3/	3.4	0.5	2.9	1.0	1.5	5.9
Pork excluding lard.....	0.6	1.7	5.2	7.6	15.1	10.0	10.2	11.3	12.9	44.4
All meat .....	82.0	66.1	60.8	80.4	289.3	113.9	113.3	114.6	153.0	494.8

1/Does not include shipments for military civilian feeding. Shipments to Territories as reported. (See footnote 2.) 2/Only Territories for which shipment data are available. Data for Alaska and Hawaii have not been reported since March 1948. 3/Less than 50,000 pounds.

Digest of O.P.S. Regulation Affecting Meat and Meat Animals

The following is a list of regulations supplementing those appearing in earlier issues of the Livestock and Meat Situation. Reference should be made to the original order in determining the application of amendments listed.

Regulation	Principal provisions
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 29 Amendment 2 Issued September 7, 1951 Effective September 12, 1951	: Extends the application of GCPR, SR 29 to : United States territories and possessions.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 54 Issued August 30, 1951 Effective September 5, 1951	: Permits wholesalers to add a markup of : not more than \$2 a hundred pounds to : their weekly cost of lamb and mutton for : resale. Prohibits sale of cuts which : were not sold during the base period, : and makes other provisions.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 60 Issued September 17, 1951. Effective September 19, 1951	: Permits adjustments in ceiling prices of : gut-string made from green sheep intes- : tines and sold to manufacturers of surgi- : cal sutures in line with changes in costs : (See CPR 22, SR 16)
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 61 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 22, 1951	: Establishes tailored ceilings for cured, : corned cooked, smoked, dried or barbequed : beef products, superceding prices set up : under the GCPR and CPR 24. Does not : apply to canned meat, sausage, ground : beef or specialty steak products.
General Ceiling Price Regulation Supplementary Regulation 65 Issued September 25, 1951 Effective October 1, 1951	: Establishes ceiling prices for retail : sales of pork, based on weekly costs, pend- : ing the issuance of dollars-and-cents : retail ceilings. Does not apply to sau- : sages, sterile canned meat, fat back and : other specified pork products
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Amendment 3 Issued September 7, 1951 Effective September 12, 1951	: Authorizes territorial retailers to use : percentage markups (instead of dollars : and cents markups) in determining ceiling : prices for commodities not produced : locally. Also makes other changes.

Continued-

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Supplementary Regulation 1 Issued September 7, 1951 Effective September 12, 1951	: Permits ceiling prices established under : CPR 9 to be adjusted, in certain situa- : tions to the minimum prices established : under territorial Fair Trade Acts.
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Supplementary Regulation 2 Issued September 7, 1951 Effective September 12, 1951	: Establishes ceiling prices on commodities : which manufacturers or wholesalers in the : continental United States sell in terri- : tories through branch offices, agents or : consignees.
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Supplementary Regulation 3 Issued September 7, 1951 Effective September 12 1951	: Provides a method for establishing uni- : form dollar and cent ceiling prices for : branded merchandise in the territories.
Ceiling Price Regulation 9 Amendment 3, corrections Issued September 20, 1951 Effective September 20, 1951	: Corrects certain clerical errors in : Amendment 3 to CPR 9.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 5 Issued August 22, 1951 Effective August 27, 1951	: Extends the date for filing applications : for "specialty" wholesalers to Septem- : ber 30, 1951, and sets up adjustments for : "wagon" wholesalers. Also clarifies the : definition of canned meat.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 6 Issued August 27, 1951 Effective September 1, 1951	: Authorizes wholesalers of owned or ex- : clusively controlled brands of grocery : items to add certain advertising and : sales promotion expenses (up to 5 percent : of net cost) to net cost before applying : their appropriate markups. (Applies to a : specialized type of operation and is of : limited application.)
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 7 Issued August 30, 1951 Effective September 4, 1951	: Sets up a method for certain institutional : wholesalers to apply for markups in addi- : tion to the regular markup allowed under : CPR 14.
Ceiling Price Regulation 14 Amendment 8 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 22, 1951	: Allows wholesalers to operate part of : their business as service fee wholesalers. : Provides a simpler method for determining : ceiling prices for sales to retailers.

Continued-

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 6 Issued August 22, 1951 Effective August 27, 1951	Provides a basis for pricing special promotion joint sales, extends the date for filing adjustment applications by "specialty" retailers until September 30, 1951, and makes other changes for group 3 and 4 stores
Ceiling Price Regulation 15 Amendment 7 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 22, 1951	Changes CPR 15 regarding retailers purchasing from service fee wholesalers to conform with changes made by Amendment 8 to CPR 14.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 6 Issued August 22, 1951 Effective August 27, 1951	Makes the same provisions as CPR 15, Amendment 6 for group 1 and 2 stores. Also permits group 1 stores to reclassify to group 2 under specified conditions.
Ceiling Price Regulation 16 Amendment 7 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 22, 1951	Changes CPR 16 in line with Amendment 8 CPR 1
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 24 Issued September 6, 1951 Effective September 11, 1951	Amends sections of CPR 22 on determining the net cost of a manufacturing article which was produced in one plant of a company and transferred to another plant of the same company.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Amendment 26 Issued September 18, 1951 Effective September 22, 1951	Extends to manufacturers the option of proposing a method for calculating increased cost of materials.
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Supplementary Regulation 15 Amendment 1 Issued September 14, 1951 Effective September 14, 1951	Changes the mandatory filing date of CPR 22, SR 15 from September 15, to November 1
Ceiling Price Regulation 22 Supplementary Regulation 16 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 19, 1951	Permits adjustments in ceiling prices of gut-string made from green sheep intestines and sold to manufacturers of surgical sutures. (See GCPR, SR 60.)

Continued-

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 23 Amendment 2 Issued September 5, 1951 Some provisions effective September 5, others September 15	: Exempts from compliance to CPR 23 until : October 1, 1951 slaughterer who have been : unable to get at least 50 percent of their : normal supply of cattle, and grants a tol- : erance of 1 percent to those able to get : between 50 and 75 percent of normal supply. : Also reduces "freight forgiveness" allowed : to slaughterers, and makes other changes.
Ceiling Price Regulation 23 Amendment 3 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 19, 1951	: Sets up new byproduct factor additions : which the slaughterer uses in computing his : maximum calculated prices for live cattle.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Amendment 5 Issued August 24, 1951 Effective August 24, 1951	: Modifies the effective date of CPR 24, : Amendment 4, which prohibits importation : of beef at prices higher than domestic : ceilings. Permits contracts entered into : before August 1 to be carried out if deliv- : eries were made by August 31.
Ceiling Price Regulation 24 Amendment 6 Issued September 17, 1951 Effective September 19, 1951	: Makes a number of changes and additions to : CPR 24, including a revision of ceiling : price schedules for beef carcasses and : cuts at wholesale.
Ceiling Price Regulation 61 Amendment 1 Issued August 28, 1951 Effective August 28, 1951	: Simplifies the determination of export : ceiling prices by allowing producer-export- : ers to use alternative pricing methods.
Ceiling Price Regulation 69 Issued September 6, 1951 Effective September 11, 1951	: Sets up a tailored regulation for deter- : mining ceiling prices on wholesale grocer- : ies sold in Hawaii. Supercedes GCPR and : CPR 9.
Ceiling Price Regulation 73 Issued September 12, 1951 Effective September 14, 1951	: Establishes dollar and cent ceiling prices : for certain food articles at various : levels of distribution in the Virgin Is- : lands. Covers sales of live cattle (young : and old), sheep and goats and correspond- : ing meat or meat cuts.
Ceiling Price Regulation 74 Issued September 25, 1951 Effective October 1, 1951	: Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for : most sales of pork at wholesale by zone : and by cuts.

Selected Price Statistics for Meat Animals 1/

Item	Unit	Jan.-Aug.-Av.		1951		
		1950	1951	August	July	August
<b>Cattle and calves</b>						
Beef steers, slaughter 2/	Dollars per:					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	32.54	38.69	31.37	37.37	37.92
Choice	do.	28.76	35.98	29.97	35.47	35.85
Good	do.	26.20	33.37	28.02	33.05	33.10
Commercial	do.		30.94		30.00	30.08
Utility	do.	22.99	28.39	23.51	27.23	27.23
All grades	do.	28.04	35.51	30.09	35.75	36.39
Omaha, all grades	do.	26.71	34.13	29.10	34.15	34.65
Sioux City, all grades	do.	26.91	34.27	29.16	34.58	35.01
<b>Cows, Chicago 2/</b>						
Commercial	do.	21.02	27.92	22.74	28.50	28.65
Utility	do.	18.39	24.91	20.11	24.21	24.37
Canner and Cutter	do.	15.92	21.44	17.72	21.04	21.07
Vealers, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	30.31	37.62	31.84	37.45	36.68
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City	do.	25.90	33.55	26.90	31.61	32.59
<b>Price received by farmers</b>						
Beef cattle	do.	22.34	29.12	24.20	29.00	29.10
Veal calves	do.	25.20	32.90	27.40	32.50	32.60
<b>Hogs</b>						
<b>Barrows and gilts</b>						
<b>Chicago</b>						
180-180 pounds	do.	18.78	21.40	22.76	22.21	21.50
180-200 pounds	do.	19.34	22.17	23.90	23.03	22.38
200-220 pounds	do.	19.46	22.31	24.32	23.17	22.72
220-240 pounds	do.	19.32	22.20	24.33	22.90	22.70
240-270 pounds	do.	18.95	21.90	24.08	22.28	22.38
270-300 pounds	do.	18.42	21.39	23.35	21.36	21.67
All weights	do.	18.90	21.85	23.86	22.50	22.23
Seven markets 3/	do.	18.88	21.54	23.89	22.01	22.04
Sows, Chicago	do.	16.02	18.98	20.32	18.85	19.14
Price received by farmers	do.	17.81	20.91	21.70	20.80	21.20
<b>Hog-corn price ratio 4/</b>						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	13.2	12.4	15.6	12.8	12.4
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	13.8	13.0	15.1	12.8	12.8
<b>Sheep and lambs</b>						
<b>Sheep</b>						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	11.65	19.09	11.51	14.88	14.63
Price received by farmers	dp.	10.64	16.74	11.10	15.50	15.00
<b>Lambs</b>						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	26.38	35.92	27.21	31.90	31.59
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	25.69	32.48	27.42	---	31.34
Price received by farmers	do.	24.00	32.11	25.00	30.20	29.80
<b>All meat animals</b>						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		330	418	369	414	416
<b>Meat</b>						
<b>Wholesale, Chicago</b>						
<b>Dollars per:</b>						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds 2/	100 pounds	45.61	56.13	48.10	56.50	56.50
Lamb carcass, Choice, 30-40 pounds	do.	51.17	56.62	51.60	58.00	58.00
<b>Composite hog products, including lard</b>						
72.84 pounds fresh	Dollars	20.25	23.73	24.59	23.96	24.38
Average per 100 pounds	do.	27.80	32.58	33.76	32.89	33.47
71.32 pounds fresh and cured	do.	23.35	26.41	27.80	26.09	26.96
Average per 100 pounds	do.	32.74	37.03	38.98	36.58	37.80
<b>Retail, United States average</b>						
<b>Cents</b>						
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	71.6	84.6	77.8	84.8	---
Lamb	do.	68.7	76.2	70.7	77.8	---
Pork, including lard	do.	39.4	45.2	46.0	45.4	---
<b>Index number meat prices (BLS)</b>						
Wholesale (1926=100)		231	274	258	275	278
Retail (1935-39=100) 7/		236	272	260	274	277

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



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

Item	Unit	January-August			1951		
		1950	1951	1950 August	July	August	September
Meat animal marketings							
Index number (1935-39=100) .....		132	137	134	128	145	
Stocker and feeder shipments to							
8 Corn Belt States	:1,000						
Cattle and calves .....	:head	1,195	1,286	239	173	293	
Sheep and lambs .....	:do.	1,257	1,561	355	168	492	
Slaughter under Federal inspection							
Number slaughtered							
Cattle .....	:do.	8,477	7,663	1,184	920	1,064	
Calves .....	:do.	3,896	3,311	484	408	422	
Sheep and lambs .....	:do.	7,709	6,413	1,076	863	889	
Hogs .....	:do.	34,804	38,563	3,626	3,826	4,236	
Percentage sows .....	:Percent	19	14	31	33	29	
Average live weight per head							
Cattle .....	:Pounds	985	996	974	978	962	
Calves .....	:do.	199	197	241	233	250	
Sheep and lambs .....	:do.	97	99	93	93	95	
Hogs .....	:do.	249	197	259	276	250	
Average production							
Beef, per head .....	:do.	543	553	536	550	527	
Veal, per head .....	:do.	112	112	134	133	140	
Lamb and mutton, per head .....	:do.	46	47	44	44	45	
Pork, per head 2/ .....	:do.	139	139	144	151	145	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 2/ .....	:do.	56	55	55	55	56	
Lard, per head .....	:do.	37	37	38	41	38	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight ..	:do.	15	15	14	15	14	
Total production	:Million:						
Beef .....	:pounds	4,575	4,214	632	503	558	
Veal .....	:do.	431	368	65	54	59	
Lamb and mutton .....	:do.	355	300	47	38	39	
Pork 2/ .....	:do.	4,830	5,352	519	577	615	
Lard .....	:do.	1,273	1,423	136	157	159	
Total commercial slaughter 3/							
Number slaughtered	:1,000						
Cattle .....	:head	11,657	10,562	1,615	1,287	1,508	
Calves .....	:do.	6,679	5,560	838	665	726	
Sheep and lambs .....	:do.	8,460	6,998	1,194	948	1,001	
Hogs .....	:do.	39,371	46,504	4,442	4,590	5,224	
Total production	:Million:						
Beef .....	:pounds	6,035	5,597	829	676	768	
Veal .....	:do.	745	620	108	86	98	
Lamb and mutton .....	:do.	387	324	52	42	44	
Pork 2/ .....	:do.	5,768	6,366	625	676	741	
Lard .....	:do.	1,460	1,617	156	177	182	
Cold storage stocks first of month							
Beef .....	:do.	---	---	61	90	87	98
Veal .....	:do.	---	---	6	6	7	8
Lamb and mutton .....	:do.	---	---	6	5	6	7
Pork .....	:do.	---	---	394	572	496	394
Total meat and meat products 4/ .....	:do.	---	---	543	778	701	604

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1950.

2/ Excludes lard.

3/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

4/ Includes stocks of sausage and sausage room products, canned meats and canned meat products, and edible offals, in addition to the four meats listed.

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