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Livestock and Meat

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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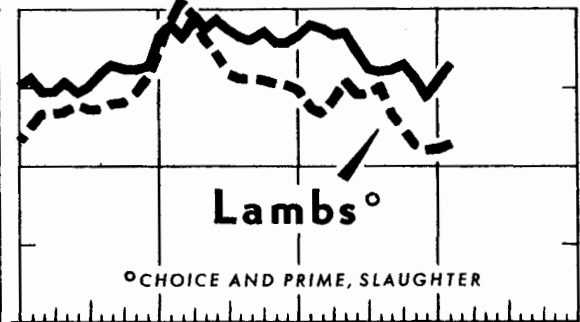
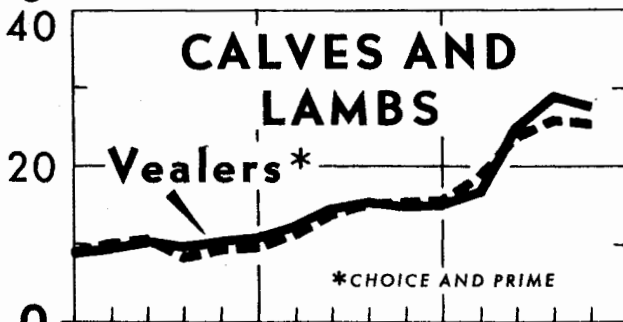
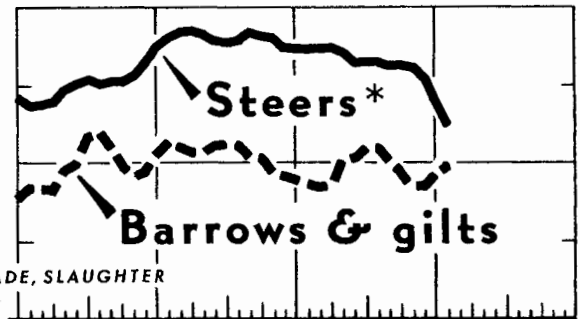
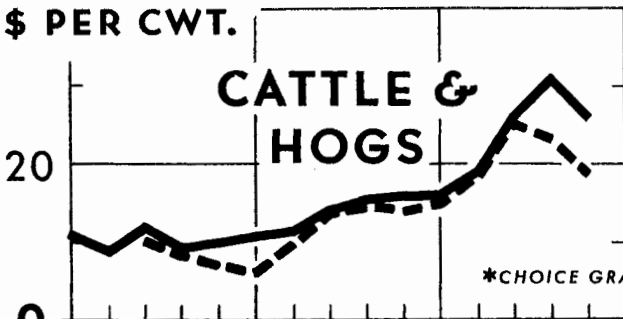
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LIVESTOCK PRICES AT CHICAGO

BY YEARS

BY MONTHS

\$ PER CWT.



1935

1940

1945

1950

1951

1952

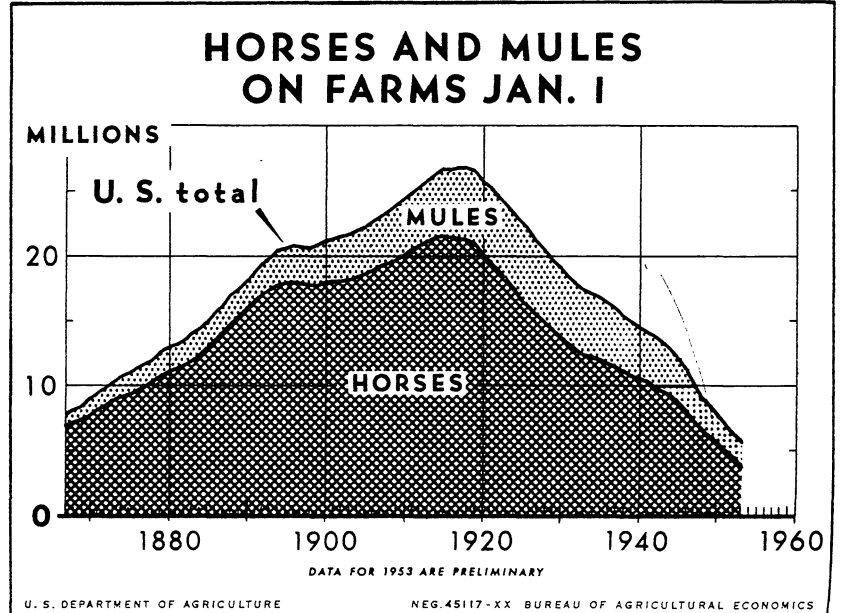
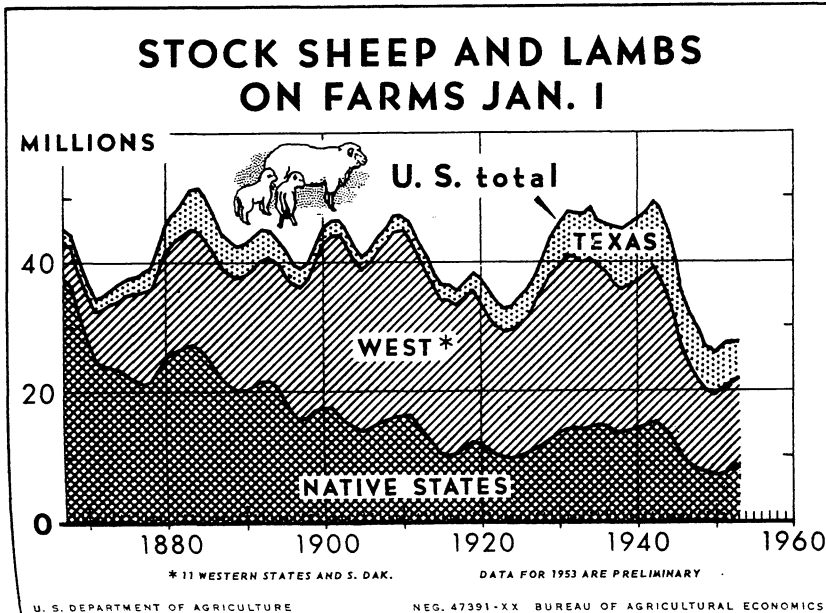
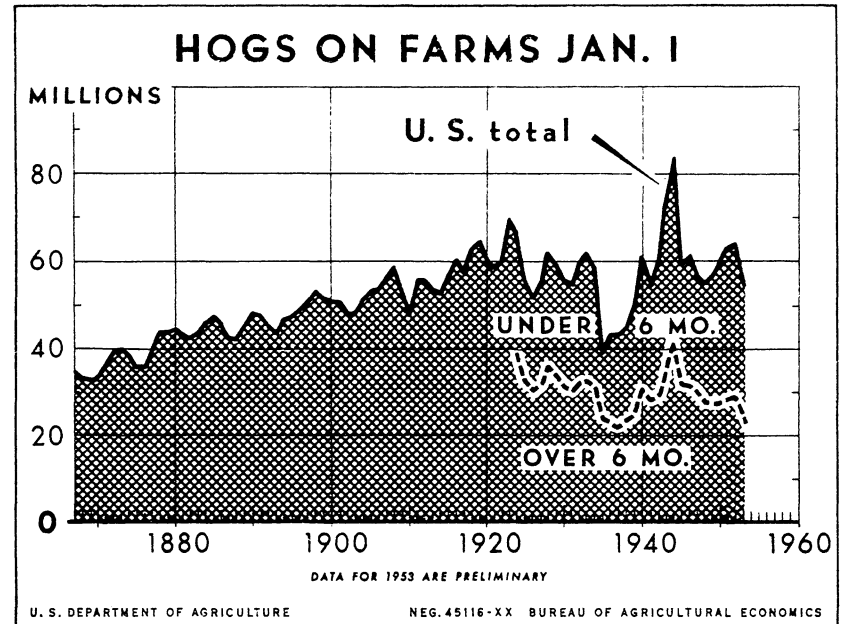
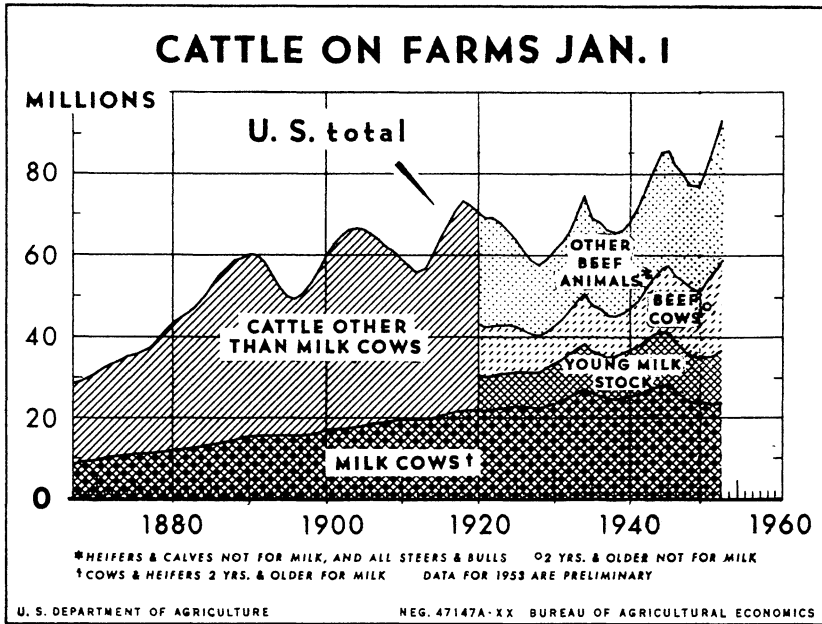
1953

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47117-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Livestock prices have generally declined from highs in 1951 and are about at their level of early 1950, before the Korean outbreak. Reductions for cattle during the past year came first for cows and range cattle, last for slaughter steers. At early March every class of cattle was priced about a

third lower than a year before. Although there may be more stability in months ahead, prices of both cattle and lambs will remain below last year. Prices of hogs will likely average higher than last year.



THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 6, 1953

SUMMARY

Prices for medium and top quality cattle declined sharply beginning early January following similar reductions for cows and feeder cattle last summer and fall. Prices for all classes of cattle are now considerably below a year ago and most are at their lowest point since 1949. Prices for sheep and lambs have declined rather steadily since early 1951. Prices for hogs, depressed for a year and a half, have strengthened and are a little above last winter.

Lower prices for cattle and sheep are due primarily to reduced demand by producers for replacement stock and larger supplies for slaughter. Slaughter data indicate the expansion in cattle has slowed and in sheep has halted. Consequently, demand for breeding and feeder cattle and sheep is sharply lower than a year or two ago. Price reductions over the past year or two have been as great or greater for these classes than for slaughter stock.

Slaughter of all kinds of livestock was large during fall and early winter. In October-January, commercial cattle and calf slaughter was up 16 percent from a year earlier and sheep and lamb slaughter was 30 percent larger, while hog slaughter was down only 3 percent. Commercial output of meat was 6 percent above a year earlier and the largest for that period since 1943-44.

Because a reduced hog slaughter is expected, there is a good possibility that prices of livestock will level out and be more stable the rest of this year, provided dry weather does not speed up the rate of cattle marketing and demand for meat remains strong. Barring drought, hog slaughter will be down from last year relatively as much as cattle slaughter is likely to be up.

A lower pork output is resulting from smaller pig crops. Eleven percent fewer pigs were saved last fall than the previous fall. A reduction of 15 percent below last spring has been indicated by producers' intentions for this spring's pig crop, which will be marketed next fall and winter. Production of lamb and mutton in 1953 will likely be a little smaller than last year.

Cattle slaughter and beef and veal output will remain well above last year. The 93.7 million cattle and calves on farms January 1 were 5.9 million, or 7 percent, more than a year before and 17 million, or 22 percent, more than in January 1949. Moreover, the number of cattle on feed was up 16 percent from last January.

The most likely prospect is for cattle and calf slaughter in 1953 to exceed last year by around 15 percent. But the large inventories could result in a much greater increase in slaughter--and therefore in a further depression in prices--if the present drought in much of the Great Plains and Southwest is not relieved this spring.

An increase of 15 percent in 1953 cattle and calf slaughter would still be somewhat less than the rate of current production, resulting in some further build-up in the number on farms.

On February 6 the Office of Price Stabilization revoked the remaining price controls and other regulations on the sale of livestock and meat. All price ceilings on meat and ceiling limitations on live cattle prices are discontinued. Slaughterers are not required to register with OPS. Grading and grademarking of beef, veal and lamb are no longer compulsory.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Prices for Medium and High Quality Cattle Decline

Prices for middle and higher grades of fed cattle broke sharply in January and again in late February. Reductions over the two months amounted to about \$9.00 per 100 pounds for the Prime grade, \$6.00 for Choice, and \$4.00 for Good, but were smaller for Commercial and Utility. The price situation has received much attention, not only because of the severity of present declines but also because the potential slaughter from record inventories of cattle on farms poses a question as to the future course of prices.

The January-February slump in prices of the better quality steers and heifers followed declines for other classes. Prices of cows, feeder cattle, and lower quality slaughter steers and heifers started down last June. After some recovery at mid-summer, they declined further until early December. Prices of intermediate (Good and Commercial) grades of slaughter steers trended downward more gradually, but continued lower into January and February. Prices of Choice grade, on the other hand, held up comparatively well through November and then were reduced sharply. (See table 1.) The Prime grade was last to decline; its big drop came after mid-January.

Thus, prices for cattle have declined in successive waves--the lowest quality first, the highest quality last. The total decrease over the past year has been about the same for each class. In February, prices of cows, feeder steers, and various grades of slaughter steers were each 30 to 40 percent lower than a year before.

Cyclical Changes in Supply of Cattle and in Producers' Replacement Demand

Cyclical changes from a fast to a slower build-up in cattle herds underlie most of the price adjustments that have taken place this winter. Herd expansion was most rapid from 1950 to the middle of 1952. Producers held back cows and young stock, and sold chiefly slaughter steers of heavy weight and high quality. Prices for cows and for stocker and feeder cattle, responding to the strong demand and limited supply, climbed to record levels in 1951 and were unusually high in relation to prices of slaughter cattle.

By mid-1952 opposite changes had begun. More cattle were sent to market and numbers in herds were increased more slowly. Some areas were

Table 1.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of livestock, Chicago, by years 1938-49 by months 1950 to date 1/

(Data for cover page chart)

Year or month	Slaughter livestock, Chicago										Good 500-800 lb.
	Beef steers 2/					Cows, Utility:	Vealers, Choice and Prime	Barrows and gilts	Lambs, Choice and Prime	Feeder steers, Kansas City	
	Prime	Choice	Good 3/	Com- mercial 3/	Utility:	All grades	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1938	10.71	9.14	7.88		6.77	9.39	5.54	9.52	8.27	8.39	7.43
1939	10.48	9.81	8.77		7.51	9.75	5.84	10.07	6.91	9.26	8.48
1940	11.86	10.48	8.84		7.51	10.43	5.71	10.61	5.80	9.65	8.87
1941	12.23	11.36	10.02		8.64	11.33	6.82	12.18	9.47	11.19	10.39
1942	15.19	13.90	12.22		10.40	13.79	9.77	14.48	13.69	15.81	11.89
1943	16.23	15.34	14.01		11.66	15.30	10.16	15.18	14.49	14.96	13.02
1944	17.06	15.73	13.87		11.25	15.44	9.54	14.86	13.77	15.22	12.27
1945	17.30	16.00	14.12		11.73	16.18	10.57	15.12	14.75	15.48	13.14
1946	20.24	19.32	17.36		13.75	19.16	11.37	16.87	16.42	16.65	15.42
1947	30.64	26.22	21.76		18.04	25.83	13.82	24.98	25.21	23.59	20.16
1948	35.24	30.96	26.31		22.16	30.88	18.91	29.02	23.27	25.96	25.06
1949	28.65	26.07	23.17		19.77	25.80	15.96	27.64	18.62	25.45	22.19
1950											
Jan.	36.80	28.14	24.13		20.44	25.98	15.50	30.66	15.54	23.20	22.52
Feb.	34.70	27.19	24.13		21.56	25.58	16.59	31.23	16.85	25.32	23.58
Mar.	32.24	27.33	24.51		22.13	25.90	17.42	29.39	16.41	26.88	24.60
Apr.	30.94	27.66	25.21		22.99	26.94	17.85	29.46	16.33	26.54	25.28
May	31.34	29.19	27.10		24.44	29.02	19.41	30.58	18.96	26.89	27.30
June	31.34	29.99	27.86		24.68	30.13	19.83	29.22	19.68	27.65	27.73
July	31.63	30.62	28.68		24.16	30.67	20.43	30.10	23.55	27.37	28.61
Aug.	31.87	29.97	28.02		23.51	30.09	20.11	31.84	23.86	27.21	28.61
Sept.	32.00	30.32	28.07		24.08	30.57	20.26	32.95	21.81	27.72	29.04
Oct.	31.94	30.42	27.56		22.76	30.49	19.58	32.52	19.64	27.98	28.54
Nov.	33.10	31.24	28.15		23.90	31.41	20.46	32.30	18.21	29.41	29.67
Dec.	35.78	32.98	29.61		25.24	33.03	20.88	32.68	18.88	31.37	30.21
1951											
Jan.	38.38	34.77	31.88		29.47	27.32	34.10	23.03	36.39	20.79	34.67
Feb.	39.45	35.98	33.09		30.96	28.54	34.88	24.86	38.18	22.65	38.42
Mar.	40.03	36.87	33.86		31.97	29.96	35.62	25.46	36.65	21.94	40.93
Apr.	40.16	36.93	34.49		32.78	30.74	35.95	26.33	39.30	21.33	39.17
May	38.73	36.52	34.03		31.32	28.06	35.71	25.88	37.66	21.27	36.36
June	37.46	35.68	33.45		30.93	28.02	35.68	25.13	38.65	22.12	34.36
July	37.37	35.47	33.05		30.00	27.23	35.75	24.21	37.45	22.50	31.90
Aug.	37.92	35.85	33.10		30.08	27.23	36.39	24.37	36.68	22.28	31.59
Sept.	38.77	36.68	33.73		30.82	27.68	36.99	24.63	36.25	20.84	31.44
Oct.	38.78	36.31	33.25		30.29	27.06	36.75	24.31	37.16	20.69	31.29
Nov.	38.17	36.09	33.03		30.18	26.90	36.29	22.96	35.90	18.69	30.80
Dec.	36.71	34.78	32.43		29.72	26.62	34.59	22.55	36.00	18.17	30.57
1952											
Jan.	36.78	34.68	32.27		29.59	26.72	34.25	21.96	36.84	17.79	29.98
Feb.	37.07	34.57	31.90		29.12	26.46	33.78	21.65	38.15	17.33	27.78
Mar.	37.58	34.69	31.34		28.17	25.38	33.41	22.07	37.80	16.77	26.96
Apr.	37.24	34.76	31.56		28.16	25.88	33.39	22.62	36.87	16.86	28.58
May	36.20	34.17	31.62		28.64	26.20	33.29	23.17	37.24	20.21	30.72
June	34.63	32.81	30.74		28.18	25.68	32.22	21.39	34.95	20.41	29.25
July	34.55	33.03	30.45		27.51	23.53	32.53	19.95	32.68	21.91	29.27
Aug.	34.46	33.02	29.87		26.59	22.32	32.52	19.03	32.40	21.87	30.03
Sept.	34.17	32.53	28.96		25.10	20.69	32.19	17.47	32.45	20.17	26.60
Oct.	34.16	32.55	28.59		23.97	19.48	32.09	15.94	33.14	18.85	24.78
Nov.	34.49	32.20	28.08		23.03	18.63	31.37	14.68	31.40	17.02	22.75
Dec.	34.84	30.86	26.10		21.62	17.77	28.77	14.38	29.12	16.91	22.07
1953											
Jan.	34.12	27.84	23.97		21.13	18.11	26.04	14.72	31.12	18.31	22.04
Feb.	27.42	24.49	22.03		19.67	17.20	23.41	14.52	32.58	19.72	22.56

1/ Feeder steers at Kansas City. 2/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands. 3/ Formerly called Medium.
4/ Shorn, spring or woolled as reported for various months of the year.

approaching their capacity for cattle while others, beset by persistent dry weather, were at or over their capacity at the time. Beginnings of price declines themselves caused producers to be less interested in continuing expansion. Cattle feeders in particular, who had earned less than average profits the winter of 1951-52, were reluctant to buy replacement feeder stock except at lower prices. When a bigger supply of all breeding and feeder stock found a weakened demand, sharp price declines for these classes resulted.

At the lower prices for feeder animals more cattle moved into feedlots. On January 1, 1953, 16 percent more cattle and calves than a year earlier were on feed.

More cattle also have gone to slaughter, either directly from ranges or after a short feeding period. Receipts for slaughter have increased most for steers and heifers of medium quality, as is indicated by data for 3 mid-west markets given in table 2. From December through February, receipts of Commercial grade steers were nearly double those in the same period last winter. The increase for Good grade was 37 percent, while 10 percent fewer Choice were received and the number of Prime was down to only a third of a year ago.

With so many more steers and heifers of below top quality sent to slaughter, as well as somewhat more cows, total cattle slaughter has risen to considerably above its low level of the previous two years. The number slaughtered under Federal inspection in December-February averaged 21 percent above a year earlier and was the largest for the period since 1946-47.

The only available outlet for beef from the increased slaughter was consumption by the United States population. The larger supply was not quickly and easily absorbed. One reason is that consumers had become accustomed to a lower rate of consumption during a prolonged period when cattle

Table 2.- Number of Corn Belt slaughter steers received at 3 mid-west markets, by grade, Dec.-Feb. total, this winter and last 1/

Grade	Number,		Percent change
	December-February		
	1952-3	1951-2	
	Number	Number	
Prime	23,648	72,422	- 67
Choice	264,292	294,124	- 10
Good	192,458	140,343	+ 37
Commercial	69,306	37,172	+ 86
Utility	12,587	9,920	+ 27
All grades	562,291	553,981	+ 2

1/ Sold out of first hands. Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Branch, PMA.

slaughter had been small. They apparently were somewhat slow to step up their purchases of beef.

Furthermore, there is evidence that retail prices of beef were not lowered much at first. Reductions probably were less for beef at retail than for the live animals. This is not an unusual behavior of prices, but any sluggishness of retail prices impedes movement of larger supplies into consumption. For the Choice grade, prices were reduced substantially at retail only after the first of January.

The differences by grades in the rate of increase in beef supply also hindered smooth adjustment of demand and prices. Retail distribution of beef has tended more and more to be specialized according to kind and quality handled. Some chains of retail stores have dealt only in Choice grade, while other stores, or stores in particular city or rural areas, may trade in Good or Commercial beef. This specialization among retail outlets, while promoting lower costs of distribution, is a handicap to smooth adjustment when supplies of beef of a particular quality change greatly.

Average Live-to-Retail Margins
Apparently Steady, but not
Uniform

When prices of both meat and live animals are declining but the margin or difference between them remains nearly constant, the margin becomes an increasing proportion of the retail price. The percentage decline in prices in these circumstances is greater for the live animal than for meat at retail.^{1/}

This is about the situation that has prevailed this winter. At first, when price weakness was more evident in live cattle than in beef at retail, the margin in cents per pound may have widened somewhat. More recently, it apparently dropped back to about its previous value, although data on present margins are not complete.

Prices of Choice and Prime beef at retail in New York City in January as reported by Market News Service were about 15 percent lower than in January last year. As prices of steers were down^{about} as much while less value was recovered from byproducts (hides, tallow, etc.), this indicates that margins were as narrow as in January 1952. On the other hand, United States average retail prices reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics point to some widening of margins after about the middle of 1952.

But live animal-retail price comparisons of this sort have little accuracy or meaning at a time of severe market adjustments. Prices are too variable at both the live and retail level for observations to be highly valid. Live cattle markets this winter have been "buyers'" markets, with sellers often not able to bargain as effectively as they did in the sellers' market of a year or two ago. To a greater extent than usual, many sales have been made at lower prices than

^{1/} Live-to-retail margins are the gross spread, in dollars and cents, between the price of the live animal (corrected for the return received from byproducts) and the price of meat at retail.

the bulk of transactions. In some recent weeks, individual sales of cattle of a single grade have varied over a range twice as wide as last winter. At retail, price reductions have differed greatly store-by-store and week-by-week. Under these conditions, live-to-retail margins have been unusually wide for many transactions, but may have been unusually narrow for others.

Significance of Margin Data

It has often been pointed out in this Situation that live-to-retail price margins do not necessarily bear any close relation to the price of meat. They are a return for services--the services of livestock marketing, slaughter, meat packing and distribution. Only insofar as costs in slaughter and distribution and the prices of livestock are both affected by a rising or falling general price level, do margins and prices trend up or down together over a long period.

In shorter periods there is no really close correspondence between live-to-retail margins and the prices themselves. Furthermore, in short periods margins need not bear any extremely close relationship to costs. Prices at retail are determined by demand and supply conditions in retail trade, while prices for live animals are arrived at in countless individual transactions in the live animal market. As noted above, the bargaining position of buyer and seller can change a great deal. In 1951, for instance, when supplies of livestock for slaughter were small but price controls and consumer resistance together restrained increases in retail prices, price margins for meat were narrowed. Then in 1952, when conditions were reversed, margins tended to widen.

It is only over a span of time that average margins tend to parallel the average costs in slaughter and distribution.

Lastly, the size of live-to-retail margins does not indicate closely the size of middlemen's profits. Because there are many fixed costs in meat packing and distribution, profits are affected by volume of output as well as by the margin. When the meat supply is large average profits can be earned with a narrower margin than when the volume is small.

Price margins in a short run situation have a different significance. It is less to judge the fairness or equitableness of returns to marketing agencies versus producers as to reveal how price making forces are operating. Prices are made at each level between the producer and consumer by conditions of supply and demand at that level. But ultimately demand at each level is mainly derived from demand by consumers for meat at retail. Only if price margins are constant is consumer demand transmitted fully and accurately back through marketing channels, including the live cattle market. Or, turning the sequence around, only if margins are constant can reduced prices at the live animal level be carried forward to the reductions at retail that are necessary if consumers are to buy larger quantities of meat.

This means that if marketings of cattle for slaughter are increased but retail prices for beef are not correspondingly lowered, the outlet for beef will be no greater than before. Each distributor and the slaughterer

will then have no interest in buying more beef or cattle than before. The larger number of cattle on the market will cause prices to decline out of proportion to the increased supply; and much more than they would if prices at retail were immediately responsive. In other words, to whatever extent margins widen and prevent equal price changes up and down the line, fluctuations in live cattle prices will be exaggerated.

This explanation is offered to clarify the meaning of live-to-retail price comparisons, and to help explain how prices can move about erratically at a time when livestock marketings are changing. Unfortunately the reported data are not accurate enough to reveal precisely just how little or much margins have actually changed; that is, how well prices at retail have followed prices of live cattle. There are indications that retail price changes this fall and winter at first lagged behind the changes in live animal prices, but have become more nearly in line now. Prices for the Choice grade of cattle and beef especially seem to have returned near their previous relationship. It is less certain that margins for other grades have yet done so.

Price for Lambs Lower;
but Hogs Higher

Prices for sheep and lambs have traced a downward path in the past two years. In February, Choice and Prime slaughter lambs at Chicago were 18 percent lower than in February last year and 41 percent below February two years ago.

Increases in supplies of both lamb and beef have affected the price of lambs. As sheep producers shifted from rebuilding herds in 1951 to leveling or reducing them in the past year, the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered was increased by nearly a fourth. Meanwhile the supply of beef, which competes with lamb, also had increased.

Prices of hogs have risen somewhat faster than usual after touching their seasonal low in early December. Changes in supply have accounted for the fairly rapid price increase. As an unusually large part of the spring pig crop had moved to market by mid-January, the weekly rate of slaughter dropped from slightly above a year ago in December to 83 percent in February. Prices of barrows and gilts have been \$0.50 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds above last year since early January. This has been the first time, except for a few scattered days, since December 1951 that prices have exceeded the previous year.

January 1 Cattle Inventory
at New High

Total livestock and poultry numbers on farms this January 1 were 1 percent above January 1952. A substantial rise in cattle numbers offset reductions in each of the other species. The aggregate index is smaller than in any year from 1942 to 1946 but larger than in any other recent year. Numbers of meat animals alone are up 2 percent from last year and are second only to 1944. (Table 3).

Table 3.- Numbers of livestock on farms January 1, 1945 to date

Year	Numbers on farms					Index of numbers by groups, 1935-39=100			
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	Hogs	Horses and mules	Chickens	Total livestock and poultry	Meat animals	Milk animals	Poultry
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head				
1945	85,573	46,520	59,373	11,950	516,497	117	125	113	127
1946	82,235	42,362	61,306	11,108	523,227	113	122	107	129
1947	80,554	37,498	56,810	10,129	467,217	108	117	105	114
1948	77,171	34,337	54,590	9,279	449,644	103	112	100	108
1949	76,830	30,943	56,257	8,498	430,876	102	112	98	105
1950	77,963	29,826	58,852	7,781	456,549	103	114	98	111
1951	82,025	30,635	62,852	7,067	442,657	106	120	98	108
1952	87,844	32,088	63,582	6,243	449,925	110	126	97	110
1953	93,696	31,611	54,632	5,636	431,410	111	128	100	105

The January 1 farm inventory of 93.7 million cattle and calves is a new record, about 5.9 million head or 7 percent above a year ago. Hog numbers were 14 percent lower. The number of sheep and lambs was down a fraction over 1 percent, as 7 percent fewer were on feed while stock sheep numbers were down very slightly.

Last year was the fourth successive year of increase in cattle and calf numbers, which are now 17 million over the 1949 low and 8 million above the 1945 peak in the previous cycle. All classes shared in the increase during 1952. Numbers of milk cows went up for the first time since 1945. However, the largest gains last year were in beef cattle--up 4.6 million head or nearly 9 percent. Beef cows led in the rise. Their present record number is 41 percent above 1949.

It is characteristic of the early stages of the typical cattle cycle that the number of young stock increases more rapidly, percentagewise, than the number of cows. Later cow numbers rise fast, while numbers of young stock rise only in proportion to the larger calf crop. It appears that this second stage has about been reached in the present cycle.

Every region had more cattle and calves on farms this January than last, and every State had an increase except Texas, where the number was reported unchanged. The North Central States showed the largest numerical gain but the South Atlantic region had the greatest percentage rise--9 percent.

Hogs on farms January 1 were estimated at 54.6 million head, down nearly 9 million from a year earlier and the smallest January 1 inventory since 1948. The decline occurred in each reported class of hogs, reflecting the smaller fall pig crop, fewer sows and gilts retained on farms for spring farrowing, and earlier marketing of 1952 spring pigs.

The modest decline in sheep and lambs on farms this January compared with a year earlier was the net result of fewer sheep and lambs on feed and fewer ewe lambs but more ewes in breeding flocks. Following the trends in recent years, stock sheep numbers increased in the native States. During 1952, these increases were offset by decreases in the Western States, particularly Texas, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Washington. In Texas the number of stock sheep was reduced 10 percent to the lowest point since 1928.

Price Outlook for More
Stability Later in Year

Prices for cattle of every grade have made a very considerable adjustment. All classes are lower, and prices of cows and feeder cattle have dropped from an unusually high relationship to slaughter steer prices in 1951 to an average or below-average relationship now. In February, for example, prices of Utility cows at Chicago were 59 percent of the price of Choice slaughter steers, which was less than the 1947-52 February average of 63 percent.

The primary question in the cattle outlook is whether the adjustment is complete for this year. The answer depends principally on the extent to which the downward pressure of larger marketings resulting from the larger inventories of cattle is offset by the reduction in supply of meats competing with beef. Any change in overall consumer demand for meat would be a third factor.

The rate of increase in cattle slaughter will be the most important influence. Substantially more cattle will be slaughtered in 1953 than last year. The number of cattle on farms January 1 included 16 percent more on feed than a year before. Virtually all these will be marketed during 1953. Moreover, most of the cattle on feed are yet to be marketed. Much of the large slaughter in January and February consisted of cattle that come directly from range and pasture country or out of the Corn Belt after having been fed only a short time. The composition of the January inventory of cattle on feed indicated that marketings would be spaced over much of the year. To the number of fed cattle marketed in 1953 must be added those that are marketed directly from range and pasture without feeding. This number will be only moderately large if range feed supplies are adequate, but it could be much greater under less favorable conditions.

Examination of the January cattle inventory by classes reveals that although the total number went up as much during 1952 as in 1951, more of the increase this time was in classes that would ordinarily be marketed in only moderate volume. Almost a fourth of the increase in 1952 was in milk stock and a third was in beef cows. These cattle are not now intended for large scale marketing in 1953. Of classes more likely to be marketed--beef steers, calves and heifers--the increase in 1952 amounted to 2 1/2 million or 9 percent. In 1951 the number in these classes went up 3 1/2 million. Barring drought, an increase of 15 percent in total cattle and calf slaughter in 1953 over 1952 appears the most likely prospect.

Weather has continued dry in the Plains region, especially in the Southern sections, and parts of other areas. Numbers of steers in Southern Plains

States have already been cut back. Five percent fewer were reported this January in Kansas, and 32 percent fewer in Texas. Oklahoma has only 2 percent more than a year earlier. However, numbers of beef cows have been well maintained. If spring rains bring average range conditions, marketings from these areas are not likely to be exceptionally large. Lack of range and pasture feed, on the other hand, would result in farmers selling many of the remaining steers and also heifers and some cows. This would probably depress prices.

The 15 percent larger cattle and calf slaughter expected in the absence of drought would not equal the current production (calf crops minus deaths), and the number on farms next January would again be up. But the gain would be less. It would reflect more young stock resulting from a larger calf crop, and a moderate further expansion in breeding stock.

The total number of cattle will not turn downward until breeding herds are cut back. The usual sequence in a cycle is that slaughter of mature steers and heifers, which had held up best during the low period, goes up only moderately. But a faster increase occurs in slaughter of younger stock and calves, followed by substantially stepped-up slaughter of cows.

Cattle and calf slaughter in 1953 would have to exceed 1952 by a fourth or more to just balance current production and thereby prevent an increase in inventory numbers.

Total Meat Supplies for 1953 to be
Little Different from 1952

Supporting an outlook for more stability in cattle prices the rest of 1953 is the smaller supply expected in meats competing with beef. Unless drought forces extreme increases in cattle marketings, the total meat supply the remainder of this year will be no larger than at corresponding times last year.

This prospect contrasts with recent months when output of both beef and lamb was stepped up from the preceding year and output of pork was down only slightly. Hog slaughter was large until late January, when marketings of 1952 spring pigs neared their end, and sheep and lamb slaughter was upped as fewer lambs were held for feeding or breeding. In December-January, total commercial meat output was 9 percent above a year before. But in February the rate of output dropped to about the same as last year, commencing the new level expected for the rest of the year.

Production of pork will continue smaller because fewer hogs are being raised. The 1952 fall pig crop, from which hogs will be marketed through late summer, was 11 percent smaller than the 1951 fall crop. Producers have reported plans to cut back 1953 spring farrowings by 13 percent from last spring. At an average size of litter this would amount to 15 percent fewer pigs.

Since summer farrowings remained up well last year while late fall farrowings were reduced sharply, the number of hogs slaughtered may be comparatively large in early spring, but small in summer months.

For 1953 as a whole, pork output is expected to total 12 to 15 percent below 1952. Consumption of pork per person may drop as much as 11 pounds or 15 percent below the 72 pounds consumed in 1952. This decrease will probably keep hog prices above last year, and will have some bolstering effect on cattle prices. Prices of hogs will appear much more favorable relative to cattle prices this year than in the last several years.

The supply of lamb and mutton seems likely to be smaller this year than last. The reduction will probably not be great. Because of the increased supply of beef, the likelihood is for no great change in prices of lambs this year.

Strength of Demand for Meat to Affect Prices

As lower prices for cattle become more consistently reflected in lower retail prices of beef, consumers may increase their purchases sufficiently to stabilize the market for cattle. Studies show that the response of consumers to a larger supply is more sluggish at first than it is later. However, demand for meat the last several years appears to have been at least equal to or possibly a little above its long-run relationship to income. In view of this, no marked strengthening of demand for meat and no great increase in meat prices can be expected.

Seasonality in January-February Price Declines

In 1948, 1949, and 1950 prices of fed steers declined sharply in January or February, then recovered in later months. The pattern was so similar in these 3 years that it raises a question as to whether the same trend will be repeated this year.

Until 1948 a January-February dip seldom occurred. On the average during the past 25 or 30 years, prices of Choice slaughter steers have been highest in September, have declined rather steadily until April, then have begun to rise again about June. (See article on seasonality in November-December 1952 issue of this Situation.) The January-February decline in recent years is sometimes ascribed to increased spending at the Christmas holiday and income tax payments due in March, which reduce demand in early months of the year.

Until more years pass it will not be possible to know if seasonality in steer prices has in fact changed permanently. It seems unlikely, however, that a January-February decline and subsequent recovery have become a new typical pattern. That kind of price trend in 1948-50 appears to have been caused by other influences, such as, in 1950, a general improvement during the spring in business conditions and consumer income.

The conclusion from this is that the 1948-50 experience of itself gives no definite assurance that prices of fed cattle will increase appreciably this spring. It does suggest, as has already been pointed out, that any changes in consumer demand can have much to do with trends in prices in months ahead.

Cattle Prices to be under Pressure
until Crest of Cycle Passed

Unless drought forces a heavy liquidation of cattle numbers in the next year or two, the rate of cattle slaughter will continue upward for 2 or 3 years or possibly longer. Although some stabilizing of cattle prices the rest of this year may result from the reduced supply of pork, there is little reason to expect cattle prices to regain much of the loss of the last year until the crest is passed in the present cycle of cattle numbers and slaughter. Future trends in hog production cannot yet be foreseen accurately, but it is possible that higher hog prices this year will be followed by an increase in production in 1954. This would result in more pork in the next year or two to compete with the larger supply of beef.

Meat Consumption Up 8 pounds
per person in 1952

Approximately 144 pounds of meat were consumed per person of the civilian population in 1952. This was an increase of 8 pounds from the 136 pounds consumed in 1951 and was about the same as the average for 1948-50. It was less than the rate in most years from 1943 to 1947, but greater than in years just before World War II. (Table 4).

The larger consumption last year than in 1951 reflected chiefly an increase of 1.1 billion pounds or 5 percent in meat production. Production rose as cattle and calf slaughter was stepped up from its 10 year low of 26.0 million head in 1951 to 28.0 million in 1952. In addition, a substantial reduction in the quantity procured for the military forces increased the supply available to civilians. In 1951, approximately 1,347 million pounds, carcass weight equivalent, had gone into military use. In 1952 the quantity was down 430 million pounds to 917 millions.

Cold storage holdings of meat were about the same at the end of 1952 as at the beginning, and therefore had little effect on consumption during the year. In 1951 they had increased 128 million pounds, subtracting that much from consumption in that year.

Net imports of meat (imports minus exports) were reduced to 286 million pounds in 1952 from 369 million in 1951. They were the only source of meat supply that decreased in 1952.

1952 Imports of Meat Down 12
Percent from 1951

The 321 million pounds of meat imported into the United States in 1952 was equivalent to 460 million pounds, carcass weight, which was 2 percent of United States production. The 1952 import was 12 percent less than was received in 1951. Imports of beef, and veal, totaling 253 million pounds, product weight, were off 18 percent. Canada, which had sent in 82 million pounds in 1951, exported only 1.4 million in 1952 because the border was closed after mid-February. / Canadian-New Zealand agreement whereby Canada

By a

Table 4.- Supply and distribution of meat, United States,
by classes, annual 1950-52

Year	Supply			Distribution				Con- sumption per person
	Begin- ning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Com- mercial exports and shipments	Armed forces	Ending stocks	Civilian con- sumption	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
Beef:								
1950	121	9,538	322	21	296	147	9,517	62.5
1951	147	8,843	456	18	748	218	8,462	55.2
1952	218	9,628	382	25	458	262	9,483	61.0
Pork:								
1950	474	10,714	33	110	251	499	10,361	68.1
1951	499	11,483	51	136	530	549	10,818	70.6
1952	549	11,589	72	148	392	489	11,181	71.9
All meat:								
1950	625	22,079	368	135	587	670	21,680	142.4
1951	670	21,909	526	157	1,347	798	20,803	135.8
1952	798	23,035	460	174	917	797	22,405	144.1

would supply the British market and New Zealand the American market, 51 million pounds of fresh beef and apparently about 8 million pounds of boneless beef were received from New Zealand in 1952. Imports from Argentina were reduced considerably last year, while those from Mexico were increased slightly.^{1/}

Prospective 1953 Consumption
about Same as 1952

The meat supply in prospect for 1953 would result in little change in total consumption, but would reduce the average per person to 141 pounds from the 144 pounds last year.

This forecast is based on a probable increase of about 15 percent in slaughter of cattle and calves--a slaughter rate that would still fail to end the increase in the number of cattle on farms. Pork production is considered to be 12 to 15 percent less than in 1952.

Consumption of beef per person is forecast at 68 pounds, up 7 pounds from 61.0 pounds in 1952, and of veal at 8 pounds, 1 pound above 1952. But consumption of pork per person may be down to 61 pounds from the 72 pounds consumed in 1952.

^{1/} Data on foreign trade are in appendix table 21. Complete data by country of origin or destination are available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA, and will appear in the March-April issue of this Situation.

Changes in consumption will be due chiefly to changes in production. Net imports are not likely to change greatly. However, somewhat more meat may be acquired by the military forces. In February the President instructed the Defense Department to build up their reserve stocks of fresh beef as necessary so as to equal a full 120 days' supply.

OPS Removes Meat Ceilings and Controls on Distribution

Effective February 6 all remaining meat price controls and other regulations on the sale of meat and livestock were removed. The decontrol action applied at wholesale and retail to beef, pork, lamb, veal, mutton, ^{sausage} and horsemeat, whether fresh, frozen or processed, and to vegetable and meat preparations containing 25 percent or more meat. In addition, all the remaining distribution regulations were revoked. Slaughterers do not have to register with the Office of Price Stabilization, the ceiling price provision of live cattle is ended, Federal grading of meat is no longer mandatory, and wholesalers and retailers are not required to conform to specifications in meat cutting. This action, following removal of certain restrictions last fall and exemption of lard from price ceilings on February 12, completed the decontrol of livestock and livestock products. Records on past transactions required by the OPS regulation must be retained.

USDA Changes Federal Meat Grade Stamp

A new stamp in the form of a shield enclosing the letters "USDA" and the grade name has been designated for use by the Department of Agriculture on all federally graded meat--beef, veal, calf, lamb, yearling lamb, and mutton. As in the past, the stamp is to be applied in a ribbon form on meat carcasses in such a way that the Federal grade description appears on all wholesale cuts and most retail cuts.

Federal grading is available on a fee basis to all slaughtering plants that either receive Federal meat inspection or meet established inspection and sanitary standards. It is expected that the amount of meat federally graded on a voluntary basis this year will be considerably less than the 10.4 billion pounds graded in 1952, when grading was required by OPS on almost all meats, except pork, produced commercially. However, many retailers will continue to buy and sell meat on the basis of the recognized Federal grades.

Mexico Announces Cattle Export Quota for 1953

The Mexican Ministries of Agriculture and Economics have fixed a 1953 export quota of 400,000 head of cattle. These cattle may be exported from Mexico either as live cattle or in the form of meat. The Mexican Government has announced that the quota for the first quarter of 1953 will be 100,000 head to be divided among the Northern States of that country that normally supply cattle and meat for export to the United States. The Government's policy is to limit export by quotas in order to insure adequate supplies of meat for the Mexican population.

The 1953 quota of 400,000 head is slightly less than the normal movement before the Mexican border was closed 6 years ago. The quota of 200,000 head for September to December 1952 was nearly filled. It seems likely that the full 1953 quota may be exported, as feeder cattle or as meat.

Canadian Border Opened
March 1

Imports of livestock and meat from Canada were resumed March 1 after having been prohibited for over a year.

During this embargo Canadian cattle herds have increased. As they are expected to continue upward, no great increase in marketing is likely. Since Canada's domestic requirements for beef are rising while lower prices in the United States are less inducement for export, the shipments of cattle and beef to the United States during 1953 may be about the same as in 1951, when 239,000 cattle and 82 million pounds of beef and veal entered. Somewhat more pork may be received this year than previously. Pork imports from Canada in 1951 were 22 million pounds.

With Canadian-American trade resumed, New Zealand will again send its beef to Great Britain in fulfillment of its contract with that country. No further imports into the United States from New Zealand are expected.

Quota Limit on Imports that Qualify
for Lowest Tariff Rates

On March 2 the President proclaimed that quotas would be reimposed on the number of cattle that can be imported at the lower schedule of tariff rates. This was under authority of a 1947 trade agreement. After April 1 only the quota number will pay the lower rate and all in excess of quota will pay a higher rate. Quotas are 200,000 head per year of calves (under 200 pounds) and 400,000 head of cattle (700 pounds or more). The increase in rate for any imports over quota is one cent per pound.

Digest of OPS Regulations Affecting
Meat and Meat Animals

From time to time since July 1951 supplemental lists of OPS or NPA regulations concerning livestock and livestock products have appeared in the Situation. Decontrol of livestock and meat in February 1953 makes future lists unnecessary.

Issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

Regulation	Principal provisions
Ceiling Price Regulation 24, Amdt. 23	: Eliminates certain reporting re-
Ceiling Price Regulation 101, Amdt. 11	: quirements for slaughterers or
Issued January 13, 1953	: boners of beef and veal or meat
Effective January 17, 1953	: purchased from unaffiliated sources.

: The following article summarizes a special
 : study of recent changes in price margins
 : in retailing beef. The retail margin re-
 : ferred to here is the wholesale-retail
 : portion of the total live-to-retail margin
 : discussed on pages 7 to 9.

: Live cattle prices were not included in
 : this study.

Changes in Retail Prices and Margins on Beef for Selected
 Chain Stores, 1950 - January 1953 ^{1/}

by

Edmund Farstad and Kermit Larson
 Agricultural Economists

Division of Marketing and Transportation Research

This reports a study of the extent to which beef prices to consumers in selected chain stores reflected the changes in costs retailers paid for wholesale beef carcasses during the period 1950-1952 and the first two weeks in January 1953.

Retail Margins for U. S. Choice Grade

Retail margins for U. S. Choice beef in the firms studied were slightly higher in 1952 and the first two weeks in 1953 than in 1951, but somewhat below the level of margins obtained in 1950 (table 5). The estimated average retail dollar margin for 11 chain store companies was \$10.72 per 100 pounds of wholesale beef carcass in 1950, but dropped to \$9.37 in 1951. It was \$9.60 in 1952, and \$9.59 for the first two weeks in January of 1953.

Retail margins as used in this study are price spreads between the composite retail selling price ^{2/} of 100 pounds of carcass beef as determined by

^{1/} Cities included: New York, Boston, Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett. Sixteen firms furnished information regarding U. S. Choice grade of beef and 10 of these firms furnished information relating to U. S. Good grade of beef for various periods during 1950 - January 1953. Data obtained from 11 of the firms permitted comparisons being made for the entire period for U. S. Choice grade of beef. But only 4 firms submitted sufficient data to permit comparisons being made for U. S. Good grade of beef for the period 1950, 1952, and January 1953.

^{2/} The composite retail beef price is defined as the estimated total retail sales returns resulting from the sale of all retail cuts of beef including the sale of suet, shop-fat, bones and waste to renderers, derived from 100 pounds of wholesale beef carcass without deductions having been made for all possible losses resulting from dehydration, salvage selling, and other factors. The composite price was estimated by weighting the retail beef price submitted by each firm by the relative importance by weight of the individual retail cuts to the wholesale beef carcass as indicated by the beef cut-out charts submitted by each firm. Prices were estimated on a weekly basis and allowances for retail beef price specials were included in the estimates.

Table 5.- Average composite retail prices, wholesale costs, dollar margins and percentage margins per 100 pounds beef carcass, U. S. Choice, 11 chain store organizations located in 7 cities ^{1/}, 1950-53, by quarters

DMS-64

	1950				1951				1952				1953
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Jan. 2/
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Composite retail price	50.82	56.30	59.57	59.80	66.31	65.69	65.69	66.02	65.14	64.16	63.69	62.61	56.72
Wholesale price	41.73	46.09	47.39	48.37	55.12	56.76	56.81	57.55	58.71	54.79	54.19	52.15	47.13
Gross dollar margin	9.09	10.21	12.18	11.43	11.19	8.93	8.88	8.47	9.43	9.37	9.50	10.10	9.59
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Margin as percent of sales	17.9	18.1	20.4	19.1	16.9	13.6	13.5	12.8	14.5	14.6	14.9	16.1	16.9

^{1/} Cities included: New York, Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.
^{2/} The first two weeks for January only.

Table 6.- Average composite retail prices, wholesale costs, dollar margins, and percentage margin per 100 pounds beef carcass, U. S. Good, 4 chain store organizations located in 4 selected cities, 1950, 1952, and the first two weeks in January 1953 ^{1/}

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	1950					1951	1952					1953
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Av.	2/	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Av.	Jan. 3/
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.		Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Composite retail price	51.08	56.44	60.61	58.75	56.72	-	65.05	64.25	64.47	63.04	64.19	55.86
Wholesale price	38.90	44.86	46.79	47.22	44.44	-	53.54	53.13	53.50	48.03	52.04	40.35
Gross dollar margin	12.18	11.58	13.82	11.53	12.28	-	11.51	11.12	10.97	15.01	12.15	15.51
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Margin as percent of sales	23.8	20.5	22.8	19.6	21.7	-	17.7	17.3	17.0	23.8	18.9	27.8

^{1/} Prices and margins in this table are not strictly comparable with those in table 5, as fewer firms were in sample. ^{2/} Data not sufficient for summarization. ^{3/} The first two weeks of January only.

cutting tests and the average wholesale costs to retailers, and as such are hypothetical margins. They do not make allowances for all losses in weight and value of product resulting from spoilage, salvage selling, pilferage and other factors. These losses are usually estimated as being between 2½ to 6 percent of the retail sales value of beef. Therefore, margins as calculated here are from \$1.50 to \$3.50 higher per 100 pounds of wholesale beef carcass than would be actually realized by the retailer, depending upon the amount of losses incurred. While these margins are not exact measures of the level of gross returns realized by the firms during the period, they do provide a satisfactory indication of changes which have occurred in gross returns.

The greatest single increase in dollar margins for retailing U. S. Choice beef occurred immediately following the outbreak of the Korean war, when margins increased from \$10.21 per 100 pounds of wholesale beef carcass in May of 1950 to \$12.18 by August. Margins declined during the last quarter of 1950 to \$11.43 in November of that year. They continued to decline during the following year, reaching the lowest level of the 3-year period in November 1951, when they were \$8.47 per 100 pounds of wholesale carcass beef. Following this low, margins increased to \$9.43 in February of 1952 and continued to rise to \$10.10 in November. But by January 1953, margins had declined to \$9.59, 5 percent less than in the last quarter of 1952 and about the same as a year earlier.

During the first two weeks of January 1953, the composite retail beef price as reported in this study ^{3/} was approximately the same as the average price for 1950, \$56.72 per 100 pounds of U. S. Choice carcass beef as compared with \$56.62 average for 1950. Retail beef prices rose during 1951 to an average price of \$65.93 per 100 pounds. They then declined somewhat during 1952, averaging \$63.90 for the year. A sharp decline of 10 percent occurred from November 1952 to the first two weeks in January of 1953.

The average cost paid by the firms included in the survey was \$45.90 per 100 pounds of carcass beef, U. S. Choice grade in 1950. This compares with wholesale costs averaging \$56.56 for 1951, \$54.30 for 1952, and \$47.13 for the first two weeks in January 1953. The highest wholesale cost during the 3-year period was \$57.55 in November of 1951. In the same month, retail margins were at their lowest level during the 3-year period, \$8.47 per 100 pounds of carcass beef. From January 1951 through the remaining period of this report, prices of retail cuts of beef were subject to the regulations of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Margins for U. S. Good Grade

Data for U. S. Good grade of beef were obtained from only 4 companies and the prices, costs, and margins of table 6 are not comparable to prices

^{3/} The composite retail price per 100 pounds of wholesale beef carcass as presented in this report is equivalent roughly to about 80 percent of the average retail price paid by consumers per 100 pounds of retail cuts of beef, since only about 80 out of every 100 pounds of wholesale carcass beef is sold over the retail counter. The remainder, representing suet, shop-fat, bone and trim, is sold to rendering plants at a few cents per pound.

and margins of Table 5. Because of the small sample, the average retail prices, wholesale costs, and margins in Table 6 are probably not statistically reliable averages for all chain store companies in the United States. They do however suggest certain trends that have occurred.

Based upon the records submitted by the four companies whose data permitted comparisons of margins to be made for the years 1950, 1952, and the first two weeks of January 1953, estimated price margins for retailing U. S. Good grade of beef rose from \$10.97 per 100 pounds of wholesale carcass beef in August of 1952 to \$15.51 for the first two weeks in January of 1953 (table 6). However, margins in August were at the lowest level recorded during the 3-year period, and a comparison of the average margins for 1952 to 1950 indicated that margins were actually slightly lower in 1952 than for 1950, \$12.15 as compared to \$12.28.

The recent decline in prices for Good grade cattle reflects a very sharp increase in the supplies of cattle of lower grades resulting from heavier marketings of range cattle and breeding stock as well as seasonal increases in supply of cattle fed only a short period. Although wholesale prices for U. S. Good have been declining sharply since August of 1952, it has been only recently that some of the chain store organizations have made a change in policy to handle both U. S. Good grade of beef and U. S. Choice. There are difficulties in operating under a dual retail price system, necessitating keeping retail cuts separate by grades. Decisions to handle U. S. Good in addition to U. S. Choice in Eastern cities, for example, Washington, D. C., were made only a short time ago, even though an unusually wide differential between wholesale prices for U. S. Choice and U. S. Good had existed for several months.

Trend in Retail Operating Costs

Historically, retail meat margins change slowly relative to changes in livestock prices. Retail meat margins primarily are related to the prices paid by retailers for the cost factors employed in retailing operations. Such cost factors as labor and rent which make up the greater proportion of operating costs are relatively fixed over short periods of time; for example, the recent period of decline in livestock prices. Moreover, they have no direct connection to the level of livestock prices.

While this study did not cover changes in operating costs, previous BAE research disclosed that wages accounted for about 65 percent of the costs of retailing meat. It is significant therefore that the average hourly wage paid to journeymen meat cutters in seven of the 11 cities in the survey rose from an average of \$1.67 per hour in January of 1950 to \$1.96 per hour in 1953. The extent to which increases in operating efficiencies have tended to offset higher wages is not known.

Selected Price Statistics for Meat Animals 1/

Item	Unit	1952			1953	
		Year : total or average :	January	December	January	Feb- ruary
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter 2/	Dollars per:					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	35.17	36.78	34.84	34.12	27.42
Choice	do.	33.18	34.68	30.86	27.84	24.49
Good	do.	30.10	32.27	26.10	23.97	22.03
Commercial	do.	26.59	29.59	21.62	21.15	19.67
Utility	do.	22.70	26.72	17.77	18.11	17.20
All grades	do.	32.38	34.25	28.77	26.04	23.41
Omaha, all grades	do.	31.04	32.91	26.10	23.01	21.64
Sioux City, all grades	do.	31.16	32.62	26.91	23.13	21.55
Cows, Chicago 2/						
Commercial	do.	21.74	24.26	15.72	15.93	15.36
Utility	do.	19.53	21.96	14.38	14.72	14.52
Canner and Cutter	do.	16.82	19.04	12.75	13.08	13.23
Vealers, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	34.42	36.84	29.12	31.12	32.58
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City	do.	25.55	31.19	20.50	21.73	20.91
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	3/25.20	27.20	19.70	19.70	18.80
Veal calves	do.	3/28.30	31.50	22.40	23.40	23.20
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	18.47	17.60	17.04	18.41	19.34
180-200 pounds	do.	19.26	18.50	17.51	19.05	20.07
200-220 pounds	do.	19.36	18.42	17.47	19.04	20.08
220-240 pounds	do.	19.18	18.13	17.20	18.80	19.92
240-270 pounds	do.	16.83	17.56	16.82	18.32	19.64
270-300 pounds	do.	18.35	17.06	16.44	17.77	19.24
All weights	do.	18.28	17.79	16.91	18.31	19.72
Eight markets 4/	do.	18.13	17.45	16.88	18.20	19.65
Chicago, Chicago	do.	16.91	15.08	14.45	15.86	17.15
Price received by farmers	do.	3/18.20	17.40	16.00	17.80	19.30
Hog-corn price ratio 5/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	10.3	9.3	10.4	11.4	12.7
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	11.1	10.4	10.7	12.0	13.5
Sheep and lambs						
Sheep						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	10.51	14.84	7.90	8.51	9.73
Price received by farmers	do.	3/10.80	13.40	7.49	8.40	8.55
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	27.40	29.98	22.07	22.04	22.66
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	6/22.15		19.18	20.52	20.01
Price received by farmers	do.	3/24.70	28.20	19.50	20.30	20.40
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		358	376	291	303	305
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago						
Dollars per:						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds 2/	100 pounds	53.96	56.06	49.90	44.65	39.96
Lamb carcass, Choice, 30-40 pounds	do.	55.13	57.20	43.74	43.78	42.30
Composite hog products, including lard						
72.84 pounds fresh	Dollars	20.44	19.85	18.98	20.37	21.33
Average per 100 pounds	do.	28.06	27.25	26.06	27.97	29.28
71.52 pounds fresh and cured	do.	24.00	23.01	22.13	23.47	24.72
Average per 100 pounds	do.	33.65	32.26	31.03	32.91	34.66
Retail, United States average						
Cents						
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	86.2	88.4	83.4		
Lamb	do.	75.3	81.6	68.2		
Pork, including lard	do.	41.2	42.2	39.2		
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		109.7	114.6	93.2	98.8	

1/ Annual data for most series published in Statistical Appendix to this Situation, February 1952.

2/ Grade names as used beginning January 1951.

3/ Simple average of prices for 12 months.

4/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.

5/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

6/ Average of prices for 6 months.

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

Item	Unit	1952		1953		
		Year total or average	January	December	January	February
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1935-39=100)		157	172	184	164	
Stocker and feeder shipments to						
9 Corn Belt States	:1,000					
Cattle and calves	:head	4,140	142	263	192	
Sheep and lambs	:do.	3,658	142	215	158	
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	:do.	13,165	1,096	1,262	1,313	
Calves	:do.	6,294	382	523	453	
Sheep and lambs	:do.	12,694	1,042	1,218	1,289	
Hogs	:do.	62,451	6,835	7,251	6,267	
Percentage sows	:Percent	11	7	6	5	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	:Pounds	990	1,019	992	1,002	
Calves	:do.	221	201	214	216	
Sheep and lambs	:do.	98	102	99	100	
Hogs	:do.	243	246	241	243	
Average production						
Beef, per head	:do.	546	563	540	551	
Veal, per head	:do.	124	113	118	120	
Lamb and mutton, per head	:do.	46	49	47	48	
Pork, per head 2/	:do.	135	137	136	135	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 2/ ..	:do.	56	56	58	55	
Lard, per head	:do.	35.8	36.4	35.4	37.5	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight ..	:do.	14.8	14.8	14.7	15.4	
Total production :Million:						
Beef	:pounds	7,157	614	674	721	
Veal	:do.	651	43	61	54	
Lamb and mutton	:do.	581	51	57	61	
Pork 2/	:do.	8,411	932	984	842	
Lard	:do.	2,234	248	256	234	
Total commercial slaughter 3/						
Number slaughtered :1,000						
Cattle	:head	17,866	1,509	1,652	1,754	
Calves	:do.	8,900	681	848	769	
Sheep and lambs	:do.	13,965	1,131	1,331	1,406	
Hogs	:do.	77,697	8,416	8,779	7,768	
Total production :Million:						
Beef	:pounds	9,341	811	857	928	
Veal	:do.	1,082	75	100	92	
Lamb and mutton	:do.	635	54	62	67	
Pork 2/	:do.	10,324	1,130	1,179	1,030	
Lard	:do.	2,613	287	294	270	
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	:do.		218	231	262	266
Veal	:do.		17	21	24	23
Lamb and mutton	:do.		14	18	22	21
Pork	:do.		549	320	489	591
Total meat and meat products 4/	:do.		912	693	922	1,035

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

Regulation	:	Principal provisions
General Overriding Regulation 7, Rev. 1 Amendment 15 Issued January 13, 1953 Effective January 13, 1953	: : : :	Suspends ceiling prices for sales of pork by slaughterers to their employees.
General Overriding Regulation 7, Rev. 1 Amendment 19 Issued February 6, 1953 Effective February 6, 1953	: : : :	Exempts all livestock and meat from price controls and revokes all of the meat distribution regulations.
General Overriding Regulation 7, Rev. 1 Amendment 20 Issued February 12, 1953 Effective February 12, 1953	: : : : :	Exempts from price control all fats and oils, including lard but ex- cluding margarine.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The following section is an appendix of data on meat animals similar to that given in this Situation each February since 1949.

The two pages of statistics in each issue of this Situation, together with occasional additions or revisions given in special sections of the text, can be used to keep this appendix to date.

Tables of this appendix having no credit line present data from the Crop Reporting Board, the Division of Livestock and Poultry Statistics, or the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Several tables, as credited, were taken or compiled from Market News, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. Indexes of wholesale and retail prices of meat are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and population and certain foreign trade data are from the Bureau of the Census.

More complete compilations of statistics of livestock and meats may be obtained by referring to Agricultural Statistics (USDA), Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data (PMA) or annual issues of Crops and Markets (BAE), and to the regularly scheduled livestock reports released during the year by the BAE.

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Table A-1.- Number of livestock on farms January 1, by regions, 1945 to date

Year	North Central			South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	North Atlantic	East	West				
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
All cattle and calves							
1945	5,368	13,513	25,746	5,603	21,190	14,155	85,573
1946	5,171	13,061	24,000	5,478	20,559	13,966	82,235
1947	5,155	13,067	23,439	5,457	19,913	13,523	80,554
1948	5,113	12,472	22,057	5,364	18,831	13,334	77,171
1949	5,140	12,327	22,448	5,243	18,185	13,487	76,830
1950	5,173	12,598	22,587	5,489	18,901	13,215	77,963
1951	5,174	12,910	23,690	5,878	20,396	13,977	82,025
1952	5,394	13,471	25,910	6,408	21,390	15,271	87,844
1953 ^{1/}	5,659	14,437	28,000	6,989	22,560	16,051	93,696
Milk cows							
1945	3,457	6,854	7,002	2,102	5,806	2,549	27,770
1946	3,364	6,696	6,486	2,078	5,454	2,443	26,521
1947	3,340	6,585	6,257	2,039	5,227	2,394	25,842
1948	3,275	6,314	5,825	2,013	4,908	2,280	24,615
1949	3,277	6,123	5,612	1,982	4,655	2,213	23,862
1950	3,280	6,078	5,542	2,009	4,752	2,192	23,853
1951	3,232	6,034	5,474	2,039	4,794	2,149	23,722
1952	3,252	5,960	5,311 ¹¹²¹	2,035	4,676	2,135	23,369
1953 ^{1/}	3,336	6,088	5,415 ¹¹⁵⁸	2,119	4,874	2,164	23,996
Other cows							
1945	56	687	4,291	1,010	5,800	4,612	16,456
1946	55	625	4,188	1,027	5,884	4,629	16,408
1947	53	674	4,335	1,074	5,836	4,516	16,486
1948	56	647	4,167	1,067	5,647	4,426	16,010
1949	54	651	4,236	1,001	5,512	4,455	15,919
1950	55	713	4,478	1,123	5,782	4,592	16,743
1951	58	782	4,883	1,256	6,483	4,934	18,396
1952	79	924	5,723	1,435	7,025	5,404	20,590
1953 ^{1/}	106	1,077	6,268	1,678	7,674	5,703	22,506
Total milk animals 2/							
1945	4,903	9,979	10,352	3,084	8,622	3,909	40,849
1946	4,722	9,694	9,499	2,996	7,965	3,713	38,549
1947	4,708	9,562	9,157	2,970	7,653	3,633	37,683
1948	4,679	9,247	8,598	2,938	7,215	3,492	36,169
1949	4,701	9,041	8,323	2,902	6,899	3,404	35,270
1950	4,744	9,075	8,265	2,975	7,014	3,382	35,455
1951	4,731	9,097	8,222	3,059	7,141	3,356	35,606
1952	4,868	9,085	8,069	3,112	7,100	3,403	35,637
1953 ^{1/}	5,072	9,359	8,300	3,255	7,383	3,510	36,879
Total animals other than for milk 3/							
1945	463	3,534	15,394	2,519	12,568	10,243	44,724
1946	449	3,407	14,501	2,482	12,594	10,253	43,686
1947	447	3,505	14,282	2,487	12,260	9,890	42,871
1948	434	3,225	13,459	2,426	11,616	9,842	41,002
1949	439	3,286	14,125	2,341	11,286	10,083	41,560
1950	429	3,523	14,322	2,514	11,887	9,833	42,508
1951	443	3,813	15,468	2,819	13,255	10,621	46,419
1952	526	4,386	17,841	3,296	14,290	11,868	52,207
1953 ^{1/}	587	5,078	19,700	3,734	15,177	12,541	56,817

For footnotes see next page.

Table A-1.- Number of livestock on farms January 1,
by regions, 1945 to date (Continued)

Year	North Central			South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	North Atlantic	East	West				
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Hogs							
1945	1,561	15,420	24,048	5,738	10,112	2,494	59,373
1946	1,380	16,491	26,627	5,082	9,486	2,240	61,306
1947	1,300	16,566	23,561	5,335	9,135	1,913	56,810
1948	1,305	14,842	21,952	5,530	9,030	1,931	54,590
1949	1,322	15,153	23,410	5,372	8,945	2,055	56,257
1950	1,271	16,297	24,809	5,391	9,095	1,989	58,852
1951	1,245	17,594	27,534	5,513	9,121	1,845	62,852
1952	1,272	17,894	28,189	5,766	8,503	1,958	63,582
1953 ^{1/}	1,214	16,051	23,785	5,401	6,685	1,496	54,632
All sheep and lambs							
1945	660	4,297	9,891	809	11,650	19,213	46,520
1946	587	3,992	8,590	770	11,039	17,384	42,362
1947	524	3,507	7,690	737	9,957	15,083	37,498
1948	476	3,323	6,268	694	8,966	14,610	34,337
1949	446	2,959	5,623	677	7,734	13,504	30,943
1950	423	2,835	5,373	674	7,851	12,670	29,826
1951	430	2,839	5,583	705	8,180	12,898	30,635
1952	463	3,181	6,231	741	7,555	13,917	32,088
1953 ^{1/}	494	3,372	6,243	761	6,852	13,889	31,611
Stock sheep and lambs							
1945	624	3,347	6,322	809	11,390	17,117	39,609
1946	550	2,959	5,240	770	10,804	15,202	35,525
1947	489	2,686	4,718	737	9,672	13,503	31,805
1948	451	2,483	4,185	694	8,841	12,832	29,486
1949	421	2,262	3,800	677	7,599	12,181	26,940
1950	403	2,212	3,672	674	7,693	11,528	26,182
1951	411	2,298	3,966	705	8,025	11,848	27,253
1952	442	2,539	4,408	741	7,373	12,547	28,050
1953 ^{1/}	475	2,667	4,524	761	6,784	12,646	27,857
Horses							
1945	582	1,561	2,929	525	1,771	1,347	8,715
1946	549	1,392	2,652	520	1,714	1,254	8,081
1947	508	1,217	2,301	512	1,639	1,163	7,340
1948	459	1,062	2,043	499	1,566	1,075	6,704
1949	409	922	1,812	475	1,484	994	6,096
1950	355	800	1,594	454	1,410	935	5,548
1951	312	698	1,391	424	1,303	865	4,993
1952	267	588	1,145	382	1,162	786	4,330
1953 ^{1/}	237	503	988	353	1,053	735	3,870
All work stock ^{4/}							
1945	615	1,665	3,199	1,414	3,653	1,404	11,950
1946	579	1,477	2,890	1,385	3,471	1,306	11,108
1947	535	1,285	2,488	1,345	3,266	1,210	10,129
1948	482	1,120	2,190	1,303	3,067	1,117	9,279
1949	428	971	1,934	1,246	2,887	1,032	8,498
1950	371	843	1,697	1,190	2,711	969	7,781
1951	326	736	1,470	1,124	2,515	896	7,067
1952	280	621	1,210	1,037	2,281	814	6,243
1953 ^{1/}	249	532	1,043	960	2,088	764	5,636

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Milk cows, and heifers and heifer calves kept for milk cows. ^{3/} Other cows, heifers and calves, and all steers and bulls. Most of the cattle on feed January 1 are included in this category. ^{4/} Horses and mules.

Table A-2.- Number of cattle on farms and ranches January 1, by classes, 1933-53

Year	For milk				Not for milk						All cattle
	Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves	Total	Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Calves	Steers	Bulls	Total	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1933	25,936	5,250	5,674	36,860	11,346	3,414	11,241	5,765	1,654	33,420	70,280
1934	26,931	5,382	5,675	37,988	12,678	3,656	12,226	6,069	1,752	36,381	74,369
1935	26,082	4,995	5,280	36,357	11,151	3,362	10,980	5,323	1,673	32,489	68,846
1936	25,196	4,772	5,484	35,452	11,048	3,493	10,574	5,637	1,643	32,395	67,847
1937	24,649	4,899	5,305	34,853	10,682	3,229	10,395	5,325	1,614	31,245	66,098
1938	24,466	4,808	5,500	34,774	10,132	3,136	10,053	5,555	1,599	30,475	65,249
1939	24,600	5,122	5,904	35,626	9,987	3,058	10,572	5,192	1,594	30,403	66,029
1940	24,940	5,525	5,967	36,432	10,676	3,357	10,936	5,283	1,625	31,877	68,309
1941	25,453	5,676	6,254	37,383	11,366	3,789	11,413	6,119	1,685	34,372	71,755
1942	26,313	5,889	6,635	38,837	12,578	4,055	12,219	6,596	1,740	37,188	76,025
1943	27,138	6,067	7,035	40,240	13,980	4,547	13,239	7,361	1,837	40,964	81,204
1944	27,704	6,352	7,201	41,257	15,521	4,971	13,768	7,849	1,968	44,077	85,334
1945	27,770	6,307	6,772	40,849	16,456	5,069	12,871	8,329	1,999	44,724	85,573
1946	26,521	5,758	6,270	38,549	16,408	4,859	12,810	7,727	1,882	43,686	82,235
1947	25,842	5,524	6,317	37,683	16,488	4,636	12,804	7,109	1,834	42,871	80,554
1948	24,615	5,550	6,004	36,169	16,010	4,518	12,046	6,672	1,756	41,002	77,171
1949	23,862	5,327	6,081	35,270	15,919	4,657	12,033	7,270	1,681	41,560	76,830
1950	23,853	5,394	6,208	35,455	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690	42,508	77,963
1951	23,722	5,510	6,374	35,606	18,396	5,082	14,265	6,987	1,689	46,419	82,025
1952	23,369	5,719	6,549	35,637	20,590	5,881	15,636	8,332	1,768	52,207	87,844
1953 1/	23,996	5,970	6,913	36,879	22,506	6,358	16,979	9,074	1,900	56,817	93,696

1/ Preliminary.

Table A-3.- Number of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs, on feed January 1, by regions, 1937 to date

Cattle and calves								
Year	North Central States				Texas	Western States		United States
	Penn- sylvania	East North Central	West North Central Belt 1/	3 Corn Plains 2/	and Okla- homa	Cali- fornia	Other Western	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1937	84	740	947	333	125	138	392	2,759
1938	92	840	1,199	452	192	152	409	3,336
1939	78	855	1,166	530	194	125	355	3,303
1940	74	944	1,330	522	194	163	406	3,633
1941	72	1,002	1,509	639	230	169	444	4,065
1942	70	961	1,521	772	251	128	482	4,185
1943	80	993	1,612	928	264	154	414	4,445
1944	75	905	1,517	802	172	134	410	4,015
1945	70	907	1,642	1,020	210	125	437	4,411
1946	82	888	1,500	948	166	149	478	4,211
1947	90	961	1,552	904	171	166	478	4,322
1948	85	850	1,250	744	166	209	518	3,821
1949	88	939	1,501	965	214	258	575	4,540
1950	88	976	1,564	909	216	196	514	4,463
1951	90	967	1,549	936	239	248	569	4,598
1952	90	1,009	1,597	1,041	241	383	663	5,024
1953 3/	94	1,217	1,981	1,282	263	327	672	5,836
Sheep and lambs								
	11 Corn Belt States 4/			Western	New York	United States		
	East	West	States 5/	States 5/				
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head		
1937	1,203	1,590	2,754	50	5,597			
1938	1,368	1,913	2,765	45	6,091			
1939	1,194	2,007	2,639	45	5,885			
1940	1,172	1,987	2,642	40	5,841			
1941	1,186	2,492	2,744	54	6,479			
1942	1,083	2,761	2,978	45	6,867			
1943	1,049	3,260	2,596	49	6,954			
1944	1,031	2,931	2,506	44	6,512			
1945	950	3,404	2,521	36	6,911			
1946	1,033	3,182	2,585	37	6,837			
1947	821	2,872	1,965	35	5,693			
1948	840	2,003	1,983	25	4,851			
1949	697	1,771	1,510	25	4,003			
1950	625	1,649	1,352	20	3,644			
1951	541	1,571	1,251	19	3,382			
1952	642	1,761	1,614	21	4,038			
1953 3/	705	1,657	1,373	19	3,754			

1/ Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. 2/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.
 3/ Preliminary. 4/ North Central States, except North Dakota. 5/ Eight mountain States, three Pacific States, Texas, Oklahoma, and North Dakota.

Table A-4.- Number of sows farrowing and pigs saved, by spring and fall crops, and number of calves born and lambs saved, 1933 to date.

Year	Sows farrowing			Pigs per litter		Pigs saved			Calves born	Lambs saved
	Spring 1/	Fall 2/	Total	Spring 1/	Fall 2/	Spring 1/	Fall 2/	Total		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Number	Number	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1933	9,122	5,207	14,329	5.86	5.90	53,460	30,740	84,200	28,935	29,768
1934	6,825	2,936	9,761	5.82	5.81	39,698	17,068	56,766	30,240	30,433
1935	5,467	3,857	9,324	6.01	6.03	32,884	23,260	56,144	27,473	27,813
1936	6,954	3,957	10,911	5.96	6.14	41,422	24,303	65,725	28,201	29,762
1937	6,177	3,845	10,022	6.23	6.24	38,525	23,994	62,519	28,033	29,170
1938	6,795	4,517	11,312	6.36	6.32	43,289	28,566	71,855	27,787	30,420
1939	8,692	5,352	14,044	6.12	6.30	53,238	33,714	86,952	28,879	29,913
1940	8,247	4,763	13,010	6.01	6.36	49,584	30,282	79,866	29,886	31,082
1941	7,760	5,535	13,295	6.36	6.43	49,368	35,584	84,952	31,868	32,610
1942	9,684	6,840	16,524	6.31	6.40	61,093	43,810	104,903	34,388	32,312
1943	12,174	7,565	19,739	6.10	6.29	74,223	47,584	121,807	34,797	30,924
1944	9,246	4,882	14,128	6.03	6.33	55,754	30,905	86,659	37,040	28,642
1945	8,302	5,429	13,731	6.29	6.38	52,216	34,611	86,827	35,155	27,042
1946	8,077	4,704	12,781	6.46	6.49	52,191	30,503	82,694	34,643	24,489
1947	8,548	4,866	13,414	6.11	6.39	52,199	31,090	83,289	34,703	21,858
1948	7,833	5,070	12,903	6.44	6.58	50,468	33,358	83,826	33,125	19,594
1949	8,820	5,568	14,388	6.46	6.52	56,969	36,275	93,244	33,748	18,298
1950	9,174	5,923	15,097	6.31	6.65	57,935	39,404	97,339	34,846	17,905
1951	9,591	6,032	15,623	6.47	6.60	62,007	39,804	101,811	35,622	17,989
1952	8,504	5,318	13,822	6.64	6.65	56,430	35,355	91,785		18,401
1953	3/7,395	--	--	4/6.50		4/48,000				

1/ In six months beginning December of preceding year.
 2/ In six months beginning June.
 3/ As indicated by breeding intentions reports in December 1952.
 4/ Average number pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to compute indicated number of 1953 spring pigs.
 Number pigs rounded to nearest 500,000 head.

Table A-5.- Number of cattle and calves on farms, calf crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1933 to date 1/

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Year	On hand, January 1:			Calves born Number	Inship- ments 2/	Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter:		Deaths		Live weight of farm pro- duction Million pounds
	All cattle	All cows 2 years and over:	Percent- age of cows 2 years and over:			Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	
1933	70,280	37,282	78	28,935	4,978	15,928	8,852	790	842	1,372	2,040	15,405
1934 4/	74,369	39,609	76	30,240	4,419	23,325	11,450	828	985	1,437	2,157	14,538
1935 4/	68,846	37,233	74	27,473	5,259	19,041	9,363	632	866	1,561	2,268	13,651
1936	67,847	36,244	78	28,201	4,990	19,991	10,029	613	888	1,349	2,070	14,438
1937	66,098	35,331	79	28,033	5,111	18,854	10,298	570	785	1,405	2,081	13,746
1938	65,249	34,598	80	27,787	5,635	18,552	9,560	569	725	1,308	1,928	14,047
1939	66,029	34,587	83	28,879	6,416	18,380	10,076	571	755	1,298	1,935	15,177
1940	68,309	35,616	84	29,886	7,026	18,413	10,365	571	728	1,397	1,992	15,702
1941	71,755	36,819	87	31,868	7,185	18,948	11,001	571	684	1,461	2,118	17,029
1942	76,025	38,891	88	34,388	8,514	20,740	11,787	646	641	1,560	2,349	18,568
1943	81,204	41,118	85	34,797	7,442	21,310	11,177	708	620	1,734	2,560	19,159
1944	85,334	43,225	86	37,040	7,233	23,627	14,323	854	724	1,734	2,772	19,708
1945	85,573	44,226	79	35,155	8,257	27,541	13,222	919	753	1,637	2,678	19,517
1946	82,235	42,929	81	34,643	8,774	26,267	13,026	943	766	1,549	2,547	18,999
1947	80,554	42,330	82	34,703	8,302	26,981	13,893	871	713	1,464	2,466	19,130
1948	77,171	40,625	82	33,125	7,595	23,417	12,607	791	611	1,388	2,247	18,402
1949	76,830	39,781	85	33,748	8,079	22,905	12,627	752	570	1,507	2,333	19,274
1950	77,963	40,596	86	34,846	8,869	22,684	11,975	723	531	1,441	2,299	20,488
1951	82,025	42,118	85	35,622	9,270	22,518	11,250	724	495	1,535	2,333	21,692
1952	87,844											
1953	93,696											

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1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of calf crop, inshipments and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States. 4/ Includes Government purchases. For data for 1924-32 see the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 20.

Table A-6.- Number of hogs on farms, pig crops and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1933 to date 1/

Year	Pigs saved				In shipments 2/	Marketings 3/	Farm slaughter	Deaths	Live weight of farm production
	On hand January 1:	Spring	Fall	Total					
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds
1933 4/	62,127	53,460	30,740	84,200	1,454	65,661	15,244	8,253	16,566
1934	58,621	39,698	17,068	56,766	1,237	55,750	15,110	6,698	12,385
1935	39,066	32,884	23,260	56,144	481	32,749	13,348	6,619	10,673
1936	42,975	41,422	24,303	65,725	639	44,809	14,295	7,152	12,976
1937	43,083	38,525	23,994	62,519	367	40,665	13,333	7,446	12,506
1938	44,525	43,289	28,566	71,855	516	46,089	13,325	7,470	14,372
1939	50,012	53,238	33,714	86,952	637	52,906	13,980	9,550	17,079
1940	61,165	49,584	30,262	79,866	607	64,262	14,155	8,868	17,043
1941	54,353	49,368	35,584	84,952	741	57,695	12,789	8,955	17,489
1942	60,607	61,093	43,810	104,903	600	67,423	12,533	12,273	21,105
1943	73,881	74,223	47,584	121,807	771	83,187	14,016	15,515	25,375
1944	83,741	55,754	30,905	86,659	658	86,289	13,551	11,845	20,584
1945	59,373	52,216	34,611	86,827	464	61,035	13,631	10,692	18,843
1946	61,306	52,191	30,503	82,694	464	64,409	13,721	9,544	18,744
1947	56,810	52,199	31,090	83,289	497	63,499	12,072	10,435	18,159
1948	54,590	50,468	33,358	83,826	459	61,790	11,200	9,628	18,222
1949	56,257	56,969	36,275	93,244	541	69,249	10,236	11,705	19,457
1950	58,852	57,935	39,404	97,339	580	71,969	9,720	12,230	20,001
1951	62,852	62,007	39,804	101,811	755	79,361	9,520	12,962	21,349
1952	63,582	56,430	35,355	91,785					
1953	54,632	5/48,000							

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of pig crop, in shipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipment and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States. 4/ Includes Government purchases. 5/ Indicated by farmers' intentions on December 1 at average size of litters as adjusted for trend. For data for 1924-32 see the Livestock and Meat Situation for February 1949, page 21.

Table A-7.- Number of sheep and lambs on farms, lamb crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States 1933 to date 1/

Year	Lambs saved			Inshipments 2/		Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter:		Deaths		Live weight of farm production
	On hand January 1-	Number	Percent of ewes 1 year and over	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds
1933	53,054	29,768	80	771	6,184	2,825	25,178	352	414	5,106	2,399	1,860
1934 4/	53,503	30,433	82	887	6,956	7,013	25,079	354	436	4,426	2,663	1,911
1935	51,808	27,813	79	1,018	6,452	4,560	23,796	342	338	4,218	2,701	1,835
1936	51,136	29,762	84	666	6,037	4,627	24,206	305	332	4,373	2,910	1,852
1937	50,848	29,170	84	742	6,564	4,579	24,245	295	303	4,172	2,667	1,932
1938	51,063	30,420	88	862	6,606	4,565	25,767	295	315	3,891	2,770	2,038
1939	51,348	29,913	86	1,107	6,839	4,415	25,459	292	305	3,951	2,678	2,029
1940	52,107	31,082	87	1,060	7,186	4,384	25,846	272	299	3,910	2,804	2,101
1941	53,920	32,610	90	935	7,440	4,231	26,510	292	290	4,191	3,178	2,251
1942	56,213	32,312	86	828	8,020	6,064	28,598	291	287	4,029	2,954	2,313
1943	55,150	30,924	83	639	7,624	7,818	27,505	289	287	4,350	3,306	2,108
1944	50,782	28,642	84	576	6,844	7,362	25,349	279	283	4,095	2,956	1,938
1945	46,520	27,042	86	601	6,994	7,333	24,983	274	297	3,418	2,490	1,912
1946	42,362	24,489	89	737	6,718	6,758	24,088	265	289	3,125	2,283	1,762
1947	37,498	21,858	88	652	5,910	5,224	20,937	229	270	2,845	2,076	1,567
1948	34,337	19,594	85	627	5,486	4,828	18,947	213	261	2,916	1,936	1,383
1949	30,943	18,298	87	721	5,242	3,473	16,784	177	227	2,898	1,819	1,278
1950	29,826	17,905	89	728	5,916	2,627	16,446	177	215	2,558	1,717	1,331
1951	30,635	17,989	88	751	5,712	3,295	15,480	147	196	2,514	1,730	1,349
1952	32,088											
1953	31,611											

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of lamb crop, inshipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States. 4/ Includes Government purchases. For data for 1924-32 see Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 22.

Table A-b.- Number of stocker and feeder cattle and calves and sheep and lambs received in eight Corn Belt States, by months 1942 to date 1/

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1953

Cattle and calves

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head
1942	123	79	103	154	115	99	91	222	387	579	391	223	2,564
1943	104	85	138	142	99	81	64	160	400	546	382	162	2,363
1944	92	71	73	84	74	106	105	236	367	525	376	170	2,280
1945	113	72	114	129	103	117	104	203	339	669	404	187	2,555
1946	97	97	91	109	106	141	176	323	388	730	445	233	2,935
1947	154	98	161	131	100	120	157	198	395	621	321	145	2,601
1948	103	59	54	82	117	134	138	221	390	606	461	195	2,559
1949	94	72	126	100	92	140	164	384	586	869	432	198	3,258
1950	133	112	141	128	130	160	152	239	447	763	485	251	3,142
1951	183	121	131	151	124	111	173	293	515	893	460	200	3,355
1952	133	158	143	128	155	152	185	338	563	1,088	667	250	3,960

Nine States

1951	193	131	140	165	143	119	182	306	534	920	479	211	3,523
1952	142	167	153	141	190	160	192	347	577	1,117	691	263	4,140

Sheep and lambs

1942	147	91	105	159	206	153	172	488	789	1,002	465	202	3,980
1943	178	191	221	139	194	151	129	432	927	979	588	141	4,270
1944	129	99	94	66	118	90	103	382	770	924	420	152	3,345
1945	132	77	107	87	97	52	100	354	932	1,072	315	129	3,454
1946	102	154	90	67	56	76	98	338	865	941	304	121	3,212
1947	171	198	133	136	128	134	166	283	556	677	393	131	3,107
1948	81	64	65	69	106	149	61	229	495	548	367	133	2,369
1949	151	74	61	63	163	138	144	335	534	572	212	71	2,518
1950	115	112	101	98	157	166	153	355	576	591	238	252	2,915
1951	110	119	93	157	258	164	168	492	703	822	305	119	3,509
1952	123	109	119	131	141	133	176	479	722	788	319	203	3,443

Nine States

1951	120	124	104	171	273	174	185	510	757	887	322	128	3,756
1952	142	119	125	147	149	146	194	507	750	830	335	215	3,658

1/ 8 States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska; 9th State is South Dakota. 2/ Monthly data may not add exactly to annual total because of rounding.

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Table 9.- Meat production and consumption from total United States slaughter, 1899 to date 1/

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard			Popu- lation July 1 3/ July 1
	Pro- duction	Consumption		Pro- duction	Consumption		Pro- duction	Consumption		Pro- duction	Consumption		Pro- duction	Consumption		Pro- duction	Consumption 2/		
		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita	
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil.	
1899	5,522	5,029	67.2	387	387	5.2	487	486	6.5	6,310	5,371	71.8	12,706	11,273	150.7	1,679	954	12.8	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	518	518	7.0	6,357	5,493	70.8	13,141	11,729	151.1	1,650	997	12.8	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	70.9	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	5,719	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	1,790	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	73.1	660	660	7.2	608	606	5.6	6,557	6,065	66.1	14,740	14,044	153.0	1,628	1,127	12.3	91.8
1910	6,647	6,508	69.5	667	667	7.1	597	596	6.4	6,087	5,756	61.4	13,998	13,527	144.4	1,553	1,156	12.3	93.7
1911	6,549	6,426	67.5	666	666	7.0	693	690	7.2	6,961	6,482	68.1	14,869	14,264	149.8	1,747	1,138	12.0	95.2
1912	6,234	6,153	63.6	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.6	6,822	6,357	65.7	14,853	13,901	143.8	1,658	1,102	11.4	96.7
1913	6,182	6,157	62.5	608	609	6.2	706	701	7.1	6,979	6,501	65.9	14,475	13,968	141.7	1,653	1,073	10.9	98.6
1914	6,017	6,144	61.1	569	572	5.7	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	64.2	14,103	13,877	138.1	1,554	1,090	10.8	100.5
1915	6,075	5,668	55.6	590	591	5.8	605	612	6.0	7,616	6,690	65.6	14,886	13,561	133.0	1,689	1,198	11.7	102.0
1916	6,460	6,003	58.1	655	656	6.3	585	595	5.7	8,207	7,037	68.1	15,907	14,291	138.2	1,706	1,228	11.9	103.4
1917	7,239	6,687	63.7	744	745	7.1	463	463	5.4	7,055	6,093	58.1	15,501	13,988	133.3	1,451	1,091	10.4	104.9
1918	7,726	7,167	67.6	760	761	7.2	506	499	4.7	8,349	6,384	60.2	17,341	14,811	139.7	1,899	1,291	12.2	106.0
1919	6,756	6,462	60.7	819	824	7.8	590	598	5.6	8,477	6,712	63.0	16,642	14,596	137.1	1,920	1,174	11.0	106.5
1920	6,306	6,293	58.3	842	852	7.9	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	62.6	15,334	14,489	134.2	1,958	1,319	12.2	108.0
1921	6,022	6,024	54.7	820	824	7.5	639	662	6.0	7,697	7,029	63.9	15,178	14,539	132.1	2,108	1,217	11.1	110.1
1922	6,588	6,503	58.3	826	858	7.7	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	64.8	16,138	15,162	135.9	2,302	1,503	13.5	111.6
1923	6,721	6,671	58.8	916	919	8.1	588	592	5.2	9,483	8,310	73.2	17,708	16,492	145.3	2,718	1,643	14.5	113.5
1924	6,877	6,786	58.7	972	977	8.4	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	73.0	17,595	16,810	145.3	2,660	1,663	14.4	115.7
1925	6,878	6,888	58.6	989	993	8.5	603	605	5.1	8,128	7,734	65.8	16,598	16,220	138.0	2,153	1,453	12.4	117.5
1926	7,089	7,074	59.4	955	959	8.0	639	637	5.4	7,966	7,529	63.3	16,649	16,199	136.1	2,206	1,465	12.3	119.0
1927	6,395	6,484	53.7	867	875	7.3	629	631	5.2	8,430	8,058	66.8	16,321	15,048	133.0	2,263	1,541	12.8	120.7
1928	5,771	5,872	48.1	773	781	6.4	663	662	5.4	9,041	8,545	69.9	16,248	15,860	129.8	2,458	1,626	13.3	122.2
1929	5,871	6,048	49.0	761	766	6.2	682	686	5.5	8,833	8,484	68.7	16,147	15,984	129.4	2,461	1,598	12.9	123.5
1930	5,917	6,021	48.2	792	794	6.4	825	824	6.6	8,482	8,246	66.1	16,016	15,885	127.3	2,227	1,584	12.7	124.8
1931	6,009	6,025	47.9	823	824	6.6	885	886	7.0	8,739	8,477	67.4	16,456	16,212	128.9	2,307	1,706	13.6	125.8
1932	5,789	5,830	46.0	822	822	6.5	884	882	7.0	8,923	8,825	69.7	16,418	16,359	129.2	2,380	1,814	14.3	126.6
1933 I/	6,440	6,469	50.8	891	891	7.0	852	849	6.7	9,234	8,885	69.8	17,417	17,094	134.3	2,475	1,772	13.9	127.3
1933 II/	8,345	8,066	63.0	1,246	1,182	9.2	851	798	6.2	8,397	8,141	63.6	18,839	18,187	142.0	2,091	1,648	12.9	128.1
1935 I/	6,608	6,770	52.5	1,023	1,087	8.4	877	923	7.2	5,919	6,155	47.7	14,427	14,935	115.8	1,276	1,226	9.5	129.0
1936 I/	7,358	7,742	59.7	1,075	1,075	8.3	854	849	6.5	7,474	7,061	54.4	16,761	16,727	128.9	1,679	1,449	11.2	129.8
1937	6,798	7,107	54.4	1,108	1,108	8.5	852	857	6.6	6,951	7,185	55.0	15,709	16,257	124.5	1,431	1,361	10.4	130.6
1938	6,908	7,058	53.6	994	994	7.6	897	894	6.8	7,680	7,554	57.4	16,479	16,500	125.4	1,728	1,440	10.9	131.6
1939	7,011	7,159	53.9	991	991	7.5	872	869	6.5	8,660	8,474	63.9	17,534	17,493	131.8	2,037	1,571	12.6	132.7
1940	7,175	7,257	54.2	981	981	7.3	876	873	6.5	10,044	9,701	72.4	19,076	18,812	140.4	2,288	1,924	14.4	134.0
1941	8,082	8,021	60.0	1,036	1,005	7.5	923	901	6.7	9,528	9,007	67.4	19,569	18,934	141.6	2,228	1,879	14.1	133.7
1942	8,843	8,049	60.4	1,151	1,084	8.1	1,042	950	7.1	10,876	8,368	62.8	21,912	18,451	138.4	2,401	1,759	13.2	133.3
1943	8,571	8,860	52.5	1,167	1,059	8.1	1,104	830	6.4	13,640	10,172	77.9	24,482	18,921	144.9	2,865	1,820	13.9	130.6
1944	9,112	7,116	54.9	1,738	1,594	12.2	1,024	857	6.6	13,304	10,230	78.5	25,178	19,827	152.2	3,054	1,824	14.0	130.3
1945	10,276	7,665	58.6	1,664	1,536	11.7	1,054	943	7.2	10,697	8,598	65.7	23,691	18,742	143.2	2,066	1,622	12.4	130.9
1946	9,373	8,533	60.8	1,443	1,382	9.8	968	923	6.6	11,150	10,506	74.9	22,934	21,344	152.1	2,136	1,667	11.9	140.3
1947	10,432	9,916	68.6	1,605	1,545	10.7	799	762	5.2	10,502	9,919	68.6	23,338	22,442	153.1	2,402	1,904	13.2	144.6
1948	9,075	9,153	62.2	1,423	1,384	9.4	747	733	5.0	10,055	9,840	66.8	21,300	21,110	143.4	2,321	1,972	13.4	147.2
1949	9,439	9,420	63.0	1,334	1,311	8.8	603	606	4.0	10,286	9,993	66.8	21,662	21,330	142.6	2,534	1,998	12.6	149.6
1950	9,538	9,517	62.5	1,230	1,206	7.9	597	596	3.9	10,714	10,361	68.1	22,079	21,680	142.4	2,631	2,097	13.8	152.3
1951	8,843	8,462	55.2	1,061	1,005	6.6	522	518	3.4	11,483	10,618	70.6	21,909	20,803	135.8	2,864	2,113	13.8	153.2
1952 5/	9,628	9,483	61.0	1,170	1,101	7.1	648	640	4.1	11,589	11,181	71.9	23,035	22,405	144.1	2,903	2,099	13.5	155.4

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. Excludes military use.

3/ Beginning 1909, adjusted for underenumeration.

4/ Includes production and consumption from Government emergency programs, data for which can be found in The Livestock and Meat Situation for February, 1949, page 23.

5/ Preliminary.

Table A-10.- Livestock slaughtered and meat and lard produced, by class of slaughter, United States, 1939 to date 1/

Year	Livestock slaughter					Meat production				
	Commercial			Farm	Total	Commercial			Farm	Total
	Federally inspected	Other whole-sale and retail	Total			Federally inspected	Other whole-sale and retail	Total		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
	Cattle					Beef				
1939	9,446	4,604	14,050	671	14,621	4,903	1,983	6,786	225	7,011
1940	9,743	4,644	14,387	671	14,958	4,964	1,984	6,948	227	7,175
1941	10,982	4,916	15,898	671	16,419	5,732	2,126	7,858	224	8,082
1942	12,340	5,047	17,387	646	18,033	6,343	2,249	8,592	251	8,843
1943	11,721	5,416	17,137	708	17,845	6,566	2,340	8,906	265	9,171
1944	13,955	5,035	18,990	654	19,644	6,652	2,149	8,801	311	9,112
1945	14,531	6,244	20,775	919	21,694	7,236	2,700	9,936	340	10,276
1946	11,402	7,479	18,881	943	19,824	6,661	3,349	9,010	363	9,373
1947	15,524	6,009	21,533	871	22,404	7,535	2,661	10,096	336	10,432
1948	12,994	5,392	18,386	791	19,177	6,433	2,333	8,766	309	9,075
1949	13,222	4,791	18,013	752	18,765	6,998	2,144	9,142	297	9,439
1950	13,103	4,798	17,901	723	18,624	7,051	2,197	9,248	290	9,538
1951	11,879	4,497	16,376	724	17,100	6,451	2,118	8,549	294	8,843
1952	13,165	4,701	17,866			7,157	2,184	9,341	2/287	9,628
	Calves					Veal				
1939	5,264	3,172	8,436	756	9,191	559	348	907	64	991
1940	5,358	3,003	8,361	728	9,089	568	328	896	85	981
1941	5,461	3,107	8,568	664	9,252	599	353	952	84	1,036
1942	5,760	3,317	9,077	641	9,718	667	399	1,066	85	1,151
1943	5,209	4,111	9,320	620	9,940	597	481	1,078	89	1,167
1944	7,769	5,749	13,518	724	14,242	926	703	1,629	109	1,738
1945	7,020	5,884	12,904	753	13,657	823	729	1,552	112	1,664
1946	5,841	5,569	11,410	766	12,176	642	627	1,329	114	1,443
1947	7,933	5,080	13,013	713	13,726	904	589	1,493	112	1,605
1948	6,907	4,860	11,767	611	12,378	791	532	1,323	100	1,423
1949	6,449	4,379	10,828	570	11,398	746	494	1,240	94	1,334
1950	5,850	4,123	9,973	531	10,504	667	470	1,137	93	1,230
1951	4,985	3,433	8,417	495	8,913	583	389	972	89	1,061
1952	5,294	3,606	8,900			651	431	1,082	2/ 88	1,170
	Sheep and lambs					Lamb and mutton				
1939	17,241	3,776	21,017	597	21,614	694	152	846	26	872
1940	17,349	3,651	21,000	571	21,571	702	150	852	24	876
1941	18,122	3,605	21,727	582	22,309	749	150	899	24	923
1942	21,624	3,383	25,007	578	25,585	879	139	1,018	24	1,042
1943	23,363	3,134	26,497	576	27,073	958	122	1,080	24	1,104
1944	21,875	2,918	24,793	562	25,355	887	114	1,001	23	1,024
1945	21,218	2,850	24,068	571	24,639	913	117	1,030	24	1,054
1946	19,884	2,350	22,234	554	22,788	850	96	946	22	968
1947	16,667	1,540	18,207	499	18,706	717	62	779	20	799
1948	15,343	1,554	16,897	474	17,371	665	63	728	19	747
1949	12,136	1,240	13,376	404	13,780	536	51	587	16	603
1950	11,739	1,113	12,852	392	13,244	534	47	581	16	597
1951	10,356	1,019	11,075	343	11,418	465	43	508	14	522
1952	12,694	1,271	13,965			581	54	635	2/ 13	648
	Hogs					Pork excluding lard				
1939	41,365	11,213	52,578	13,980	66,558	6,552	1,337	6,889	1,771	8,660
1940	50,398	13,057	63,455	14,155	77,610	6,614	1,632	8,246	1,798	10,044
1941	46,520	12,088	58,608	12,789	71,397	6,345	1,559	7,904	1,624	9,528
1942	53,897	12,117	66,014	12,533	78,547	7,562	1,672	9,234	1,642	10,876
1943	63,431	17,779	81,210	14,016	95,226	9,308	2,454	11,762	1,878	13,640
1944	69,017	15,600	84,617	13,551	98,068	9,456	2,046	11,502	1,802	13,304
1945	40,980	17,300	58,280	13,631	71,911	6,387	2,456	8,843	1,854	10,697
1946	44,394	18,000	62,394	13,721	76,115	6,642	2,592	9,234	1,916	11,150
1947	49,116	12,813	61,929	12,072	74,001	7,080	1,731	8,811	1,691	10,502
1948	47,615	12,054	59,669	11,200	70,869	6,832	1,654	8,486	1,569	10,055
1949	53,032	10,729	63,761	10,236	74,997	7,352	1,523	8,875	1,411	10,286
1950	56,964	12,579	69,543	9,720	79,263	7,788	1,609	9,397	1,317	10,714
1951	62,064	14,007	76,071	9,520	85,591	8,407	1,783	10,190	1,293	11,483
1952	62,451	15,246	77,697			8,411	1,913	10,324	2/1,265	11,589
	Lard production 3/					All meat excluding lard				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds					
1939	1,272				2,037	11,608	3,820	15,428	2,106	17,534
1940	1,527				2,288	12,848	4,094	16,942	2,134	19,076
1941	1,526				2,228	13,425	4,188	17,613	1,956	19,569
1942	1,724				2,401	15,451	4,459	19,910	2,002	21,912
1943	2,080				2,865	16,829	5,397	22,226	2,266	24,482
1944	2,367				3,054	17,921	5,012	22,933	2,245	25,178
1945	1,311				2,066	15,359	6,002	21,361	2,330	23,691
1946	1,344				2,138	13,795	6,724	20,519	2,415	22,934
1947	1,722	277	1,399	427	2,426	16,236	4,943	21,179	2,159	23,338
1948	1,680	262	1,932	424	2,356	14,721	4,582	19,303	1,997	21,300
1949	1,923	247	2,170	382	2,552	15,632	4,212	19,844	1,818	21,662
1950	2,009	309	2,318	313	2,631	16,040	4,323	20,363	1,716	22,079
1951	2,225	342	2,567	297	2,864	15,886	4,333	20,219	1,690	21,909
1952	2,234	379	2,613			16,800	4,562	21,362	2/1,653	23,035

1/ Beginning 1940, excludes slaughter and meat production under Federal inspection in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

2/ Preliminary estimate. 3/ Including rendered pork fat.

Table A-11.- Livestock slaughtered and meat produced under Federal inspection and in other commercial establishments, United States, by months 1951 and 1952

Year and month	Cattle						Calves								
	Slaughter			Beef production			Slaughter			Veal production					
	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial			
1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds				
1951															
Jan.	1,160	420	1,580	642	200	842	433	327	760	45	36	81			
Feb.	887	334	1,221	490	160	650	375	279	664	37	29	66			
Mar.	965	337	1,302	534	162	696	447	312	759	42	31	73			
Apr.	854	333	1,227	499	159	658	406	271	677	39	28	67			
May	986	342	1,328	552	164	716	414	259	673	43	28	71			
June	787	324	1,111	435	156	591	408	241	647	49	29	78			
July	920	367	1,287	503	173	676	408	257	665	54	32	86			
Aug.	1,064	443	1,507	558	209	767	422	304	726	59	39	98			
Sept.	956	416	1,372	502	195	697	373	293	666	51	36	87			
Oct.	1,140	461	1,601	581	208	789	500	336	838	68	38	106			
Nov.	1,122	393	1,515	588	180	768	457	296	753	57	34	91			
Dec.	998	327	1,325	547	152	699	344	258	602	39	29	68			
Year	11,879	4,497	16,376	6,431	2,118	8,549	4,985	3,433	8,418	563	389	972			
1952 1/2															
Jan.	1,096	413	1,509	614	197	811	382	299	681	43	32	75			
Feb.	985	341	1,326	556	165	721	343	271	614	37	29	66			
Mar.	928	347	1,275	518	167	685	397	303	700	39	31	70			
Apr.	938	370	1,308	526	177	703	406	296	702	41	31	72			
May	1,009	369	1,378	565	177	742	388	268	656	45	32	77			
June	966	350	1,316	533	166	699	392	258	650	50	33	83			
July	1,100	398	1,498	602	184	786	430	289	719	57	37	94			
Aug.	1,135	408	1,543	609	186	795	426	298	724	61	40	101			
Sept.	1,215	436	1,651	644	197	841	496	325	821	69	42	111			
Oct.	1,390	479	1,869	720	213	933	601	363	964	82	46	128			
Nov.	1,151	390	1,541	596	172	768	510	311	821	66	39	105			
Dec.	1,252	400	1,652	674	183	857	523	325	848	61	39	100			
Year	13,165	4,701	17,866	7,157	2,184	9,341	5,294	3,606	8,900	651	431	1,082			
Year and month	Sheep and lambs						Hogs						All meat production		
	Slaughter			Lamb and mutton production			Slaughter			Pork production excluding lard			excluding lard		
	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial	Feder-ally in-spected	Other-wholesale and retail	Total com-mercial
1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
1951															
Jan.	1,058	78	1,136	50	4	54	6,584	1,463	8,047	896	189	1,085	1,633	429	2,062
Feb.	740	53	793	36	2	38	4,159	1,206	5,365	571	149	720	1,134	340	1,474
Mar.	738	63	801	37	2	39	5,117	1,210	6,327	684	153	837	1,297	348	1,645
Apr.	657	68	725	33	3	36	4,989	1,122	6,111	672	141	813	1,243	331	1,574
May	657	67	724	31	3	34	4,952	1,050	6,002	665	133	798	1,291	328	1,619
June	811	79	890	36	3	39	4,700	958	5,658	673	125	798	1,193	313	1,506
July	863	88	951	38	4	42	3,826	844	4,670	577	109	686	1,172	313	1,490
Aug.	889	117	1,006	39	5	44	4,236	1,082	5,318	615	138	753	1,271	391	1,662
Sept.	827	116	943	37	4	41	4,398	1,075	5,473	579	136	715	1,169	371	1,540
Oct.	1,084	124	1,208	47	6	53	5,650	1,299	6,949	718	167	885	1,414	419	1,833
Nov.	922	92	1,014	43	4	47	6,531	1,325	7,856	851	172	1,023	1,539	390	1,929
Dec.	810	74	884	38	3	41	6,912	1,373	8,285	906	171	1,077	1,530	355	1,885
Year	10,556	1,019	11,575	465	43	508	62,054	14,007	76,061	8,407	1,783	10,190	15,886	4,333	20,219
1952 1/2															
Jan.	1,042	89	1,131	51	3	54	6,835	1,581	8,416	932	198	1,130	1,640	430	2,070
Feb.	990	74	1,064	49	3	52	5,779	1,366	7,165	771	174	945	1,413	371	1,784
Mar.	972	70	1,042	48	3	51	5,776	1,366	7,142	760	166	926	1,365	367	1,732
Apr.	941	91	1,032	46	4	50	5,281	1,283	6,564	683	156	839	1,296	368	1,664
May	939	88	1,027	45	4	49	4,482	1,136	5,618	594	142	736	1,249	355	1,604
June	926	105	1,031	41	5	46	4,259	994	5,253	601	126	727	1,225	350	1,575
July	908	117	1,025	38	5	43	3,641	1,018	4,659	526	128	654	1,223	354	1,577
Aug.	1,020	122	1,142	44	5	49	3,592	1,052	4,644	507	130	637	1,221	361	1,582
Sept.	1,243	145	1,388	53	6	59	4,291	1,190	5,481	572	149	721	1,338	394	1,732
Oct.	1,426	146	1,572	62	6	68	5,492	1,386	6,878	715	179	894	1,578	444	2,023
Nov.	1,069	111	1,180	47	5	52	5,772	1,326	7,098	766	170	936	1,475	306	1,861
Dec.	1,218	113	1,331	57	5	62	7,251	1,528	8,779	984	195	1,179	1,776	422	2,198
Year	12,694	1,271	13,965	581	54	635	62,461	16,246	77,697	8,411	1,913	10,324	16,800	4,562	21,362

1/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Average live weight per head and meat and lard produced per head and per 100 pounds live weight, for livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection and in all commercial establishments, by months 1951-52

Year and month	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton		Pork 2/		Lard 3/	
	Federally inspected	Total commercial	Federally inspected	Total commercial	Federally inspected	Total commercial	Federally inspected	Total commercial	Federally inspected	Total commercial
	1/	merchial	1/	merchial	1/	merchial	1/	merchial	1/	merchial
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average weight of live animal per head										
1951-Jan.	1,022	988	193	196	100	100	250	244		
Feb.	1,017	984	176	179	103	103	245	238		
Mar.	1,007	977	162	168	105	104	240	235		
Apr.	1,004	974	169	174	104	103	242	237		
May	997	969	183	188	100	99	244	240		
June	978	962	209	212	93	93	261	254		
July	978	960	233	230	93	93	276	267		
Aug.	962	938	260	240	95	94	262	253		
Sept.	970	941	247	236	95	94	236	232		
Oct.	973	942	248	230	96	95	231	228		
Nov.	990	960	231	221	100	99	236	233		
Dec.	1,008	977	204	207	100	99	241	237		
Year	992	962	209	207	98	97	246	241		
1952-Jan.	1,019	983	201	197	102	102	246	240		
Feb.	1,013	981	191	189	104	104	245	239		
Mar.	1,004	973	173	175	105	105	239	234		
Apr.	1,002	968	177	181	103	102	236	231		
May	1,003	971	202	206	100	100	242	237		
June	988	958	225	225	94	93	255	248		
July	987	955	236	234	90	90	265	254		
Aug.	974	941	268	251	93	92	264	245		
Sept.	973	938	255	247	92	91	236	231		
Oct.	968	935	248	243	94	93	229	227		
Nov.	975	942	235	232	96	95	236	233		
Dec.	992	961	214	213	99	98	241	237		
Year	990	957	221	218	98	97	243	237		
Average production of meat and lard per head										
1951-Jan.	556.0	533.1	105.2	106.6	47.6	47.5	136.4	134.8	58.0	55.4
Feb.	555.3	532.4	99.6	101.0	49.1	47.9	137.5	134.2	55.3	52.6
Mar.	557.0	534.4	93.5	96.1	49.7	48.7	134.0	132.3	54.4	52.2
Apr.	560.3	536.1	97.2	98.9	49.9	49.7	135.0	133.0	54.8	52.7
May	563.2	539.1	104.5	105.5	48.2	46.9	134.7	132.9	56.4	54.5
June	565.7	532.2	120.5	120.5	44.6	43.8	143.5	141.0	59.0	56.6
July	549.5	525.2	132.6	129.2	44.4	44.2	151.2	146.9	41.2	50.3
Aug.	527.0	509.0	140.5	135.0	44.6	43.7	145.5	141.6	37.6	54.6
Sept.	527.8	507.7	137.7	130.7	44.7	43.5	132.0	130.6	54.1	52.2
Oct.	512.8	492.7	136.4	126.8	44.2	43.9	127.4	127.3	52.7	50.9
Nov.	527.6	506.9	126.0	120.9	46.8	46.3	130.5	130.2	53.9	52.3
Dec.	551.2	527.9	113.5	112.9	47.1	46.4	131.3	130.0	55.7	53.9
Year	544.3	522.0	117.6	115.5	46.6	45.9	135.8	134.0	55.9	53.7
1952-Jan.	562.6	537.3	112.7	110.1	48.7	47.8	136.6	134.3	56.4	54.1
Feb.	567.3	543.7	109.5	107.5	49.7	48.9	135.8	131.9	56.3	56.6
Mar.	561.3	537.4	99.3	100.0	49.8	48.9	131.8	129.7	57.0	54.7
Apr.	564.0	537.5	101.2	102.5	48.8	48.5	129.6	127.8	56.4	54.3
May	562.9	538.3	116.9	117.5	48.5	47.7	132.9	131.0	57.1	54.7
June	554.5	531.1	127.4	127.6	45.0	44.6	141.5	138.4	57.7	55.2
July	549.5	524.5	132.9	130.7	42.7	42.0	144.8	140.4	59.1	56.1
Aug.	538.7	515.4	143.0	139.5	43.3	42.9	141.5	137.2	55.6	53.4
Sept.	532.1	509.5	140.2	135.3	42.8	42.6	133.3	131.6	52.2	50.3
Oct.	519.7	499.1	136.0	132.8	43.6	43.3	130.4	130.0	52.0	50.2
Nov.	519.8	495.5	130.3	126.0	44.7	44.1	132.9	131.9	53.7	52.0
Dec.	540.5	518.9	117.5	122.6	46.7	46.6	135.9	134.3	55.4	53.5
Year	546.0	522.8	123.5	122.0	46.0	45.5	135.0	132.9	55.8	53.6
Production per 100 pounds live weight										
1951-Jan.	54.4	53.9	56.2	54.7	47.6	47.5	54.6	55.2	15.2	14.5
Feb.	54.6	54.1	56.6	56.4	47.5	46.9	56.1	56.4	14.4	13.7
Mar.	55.3	54.7	57.7	57.5	47.2	47.0	56.8	56.2	14.3	13.7
Apr.	55.9	55.0	57.4	56.8	48.0	48.6	55.9	56.2	14.4	13.8
May	56.5	55.7	57.0	56.3	48.4	47.2	55.1	55.4	14.9	14.4
June	56.8	55.9	57.7	56.9	47.8	47.6	55.0	55.4	15.0	14.4
July	56.2	55.3	56.8	56.2	47.5	47.7	54.8	55.1	14.9	14.4
Aug.	54.8	54.3	56.3	56.3	47.1	46.3	55.6	56.1	14.4	13.7
Sept.	54.4	53.9	55.7	55.4	47.2	46.6	55.9	56.3	14.5	13.9
Oct.	52.7	52.4	55.5	55.2	46.3	46.5	55.2	55.8	14.2	13.5
Nov.	53.3	52.8	54.6	54.8	46.9	47.0	55.4	55.8	14.4	13.9
Dec.	54.7	54.0	55.7	54.9	47.3	47.1	54.4	54.8	14.8	14.3
Year	54.9	54.2	56.2	55.9	47.4	47.0	55.2	55.7	14.6	14.0
1952-Jan.	55.2	54.6	56.2	56.0	47.6	47.0	55.6	56.0	14.8	14.2
Feb.	56.0	55.4	57.3	56.9	47.7	47.3	54.6	55.1	15.6	14.9
Mar.	55.9	55.2	57.4	56.9	47.3	46.8	55.1	55.4	15.6	14.8
Apr.	56.3	55.5	57.1	56.7	47.6	47.6	55.0	55.3	15.5	14.8
May	56.1	55.5	57.8	57.0	48.3	47.6	54.9	55.3	15.3	14.7
June	56.1	55.4	56.7	56.8	48.1	47.9	55.5	55.8	14.8	14.2
July	55.7	55.1	56.3	56.0	47.4	46.7	54.7	55.2	14.8	14.2
Aug.	55.3	54.8	55.4	55.5	46.6	46.7	55.7	55.9	14.0	13.6
Sept.	54.7	54.3	55.0	54.7	46.5	46.5	56.5	56.9	13.7	13.1
Oct.	53.7	53.4	54.9	54.7	46.4	46.3	56.9	57.3	14.0	13.3
Nov.	53.3	52.9	55.4	55.0	46.6	46.4	56.2	56.6	14.3	13.7
Dec.	54.5	54.0	55.0	57.5	47.3	47.7	56.4	56.7	14.7	14.1
Year	55.1	54.6	56.0	56.0	47.2	47.0	55.6	56.0	14.8	14.2

1/ Av. live weight under Federal inspection based on number slaughtered including condemned; meat and lard excludes condemned.
 2/ Production of pork includes the weight of the dressed hog carcass but excludes head bones and all carcass fat rendered into lard (note, production of pork plus lard is less than reported "dressing percentage" of hogs).
 3/ Rendered, including rendered pork fat.

Table A-13.- Live weight of marketings, cash receipts from marketings, and gross income from meat animals, by classes, 1931 to date

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Year	:Live weight of mktgs. 1/:				:Meat animal marketings, 1/2/:				:Cash receipts from marketings 1/2/:				:Gross income 2/ 4/:			
	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Index no.,	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	All meat	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	All meat	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	All meat
	and calves	and lambs		1935-39=100	and calves	and lambs		animals	and calves	and lambs		animals	and calves	and lambs		animals
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931	14,438	2,505	12,801	---	838	130	774	1,742	854	132	950	1,936				
1932	13,960	2,222	12,505	---	621	93	445	1,159	635	95	557	1,287				
1933	15,165	2,226	13,282	---	599	105	524	1,228	614	107	631	1,352				
1934	20,350	2,555	11,878	---	813	132	520	1,465	828	134	646	1,608				
1935	17,037	2,316	7,330	89	1,062	152	682	1,896	1,084	155	890	2,129				
1936	18,318	2,314	9,973	103	1,114	166	991	2,271	1,134	168	1,234	2,536				
1937	17,051	2,321	9,146	96	1,239	186	925	2,350	1,261	188	1,161	2,610				
1938	17,057	2,460	10,638	102	1,162	157	870	2,189	1,184	159	1,065	2,408				
1939	17,385	2,431	12,327	110	1,290	172	810	2,272	1,312	174	981	2,467				
1940	17,529	2,448	14,837	120	1,376	180	837	2,391	1,400	182	984	2,566				
1941	18,628	2,563	13,765	119	1,705	226	1,302	3,233	1,732	229	1,518	3,479				
1942	20,472	2,925	16,300	135	2,263	306	2,198	4,766	2,300	309	2,507	5,116				
1943	20,866	3,042	20,748	154	2,562	342	2,929	5,834	2,606	346	3,302	6,254				
1944	23,117	2,801	20,825	161	2,604	300	2,800	5,705	2,652	304	3,133	6,089				
1945	26,675	2,842	15,494	151	3,318	319	2,263	5,901	3,375	323	2,640	6,337				
1946	25,270	2,694	15,984	148	3,761	363	2,917	7,041	3,833	367	3,400	7,600				
1947	26,099	2,278	15,722	149	4,967	402	3,926	9,295	5,054	406	4,523	9,983				
1948	23,105	2,083	15,280	137	5,285	409	3,660	9,354	5,381	414	4,202	9,998				
1949	23,593	1,777	16,747	144	4,849	351	3,125	8,324	4,932	355	3,513	8,800				
1950	23,610	1,683	17,230	144	5,677	386	3,184	9,248	5,773	391	3,539	9,703				
1951	23,399	1,669	19,052	150	6,937	467	3,904	11,308	7,055	472	4,291	11,818				

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1/ Excludes interfarm sales.
 2/ Does not include Government payments.
 3/ Totals may not add because of rounding figures.
 4/ Cash receipts plus value of home consumption.

Table A-14.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by classes, and index numbers of prices received for meat animals, United States, by months, 1937 to date

Year	Beef cattle												Wt. av. 1/	Sheep												Wt. av. 1/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
1937	6.60	6.63	7.02	7.26	7.46	7.48	7.67	7.40	7.36	6.79	6.33	6.15	7.00	4.25	4.44	4.79	4.95	4.87	4.49	4.50	4.51	4.35	4.27	3.90	3.83	4.52	
1938	6.21	6.02	6.35	6.52	6.60	6.85	7.14	6.70	6.79	6.63	6.62	6.67	6.54	3.70	3.65	4.03	3.94	3.64	3.43	3.48	3.42	3.38	3.38	3.57	3.70	3.58	
1939	6.37	7.12	7.26	7.35	7.33	7.05	6.91	6.74	7.36	7.25	7.14	7.11	7.14	3.90	4.09	4.05	4.25	3.98	3.72	3.72	3.61	3.84	3.95	3.85	3.80	3.90	
1940	7.19	7.03	7.16	7.32	7.51	7.28	7.48	7.51	7.77	7.78	7.88	7.84	7.56	3.95	4.02	4.37	4.27	4.13	3.91	3.69	3.66	3.76	3.82	4.01	4.10	3.95	
1941	8.37	8.31	8.27	8.55	8.51	8.61	8.73	9.04	9.32	9.14	8.82	9.34	8.82	4.44	4.65	4.86	5.20	4.97	4.69	4.69	5.03	5.38	5.15	5.13	5.24	5.06	
1942	9.72	9.89	10.10	10.50	10.60	10.70	10.70	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.20	10.70	5.52	5.71	5.85	6.03	6.03	5.60	5.46	5.82	5.50	5.44	5.48	5.92	5.80	
1943	11.76	12.32	12.76	13.00	12.88	12.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.10	10.60	10.90	11.90	6.39	7.01	7.27	7.55	7.31	7.14	6.84	6.55	6.39	6.08	5.81	5.94	6.57	
1944	11.20	11.80	12.00	12.10	12.00	11.70	10.90	10.30	10.10	9.71	9.79	10.10	10.80	6.11	6.57	6.80	6.97	6.74	6.59	6.09	5.77	5.52	5.61	5.61	5.83	6.01	
1945	11.00	11.60	12.50	13.10	13.40	15.40	13.00	12.40	11.80	11.50	11.30	11.60	12.10	6.18	6.56	6.87	7.17	6.99	6.82	6.83	6.59	5.89	5.79	5.86	5.98	6.38	
1946	12.00	12.60	13.10	13.60	13.70	13.80	15.70	15.70	13.80	16.00	16.20	16.50	14.60	6.34	6.62	6.87	7.01	7.06	7.23	8.14	7.14	7.52	8.43	7.70	7.55	7.48	
1947	16.70	17.00	18.00	18.30	18.60	18.50	19.50	19.00	18.00	18.30	18.20	19.50	18.50	7.64	7.78	8.45	8.57	8.73	8.36	8.59	8.55	8.64	8.42	8.63	8.62	8.41	
1948	21.30	20.10	21.50	22.50	23.90	24.40	25.20	23.70	23.30	21.20	20.80	20.40	22.20	9.29	9.31	9.44	9.48	10.50	10.50	10.20	10.20	9.67	9.07	8.93	8.81	9.66	
1949	20.20	18.90	20.70	21.00	21.10	20.00	19.40	19.70	19.20	18.90	19.00	19.20	19.20	9.10	9.28	10.10	10.80	10.60	9.92	9.27	8.78	8.61	8.88	8.86	9.20	9.31	
1950	19.70	20.50	21.20	21.90	23.10	23.70	24.40	24.20	24.60	24.20	24.80	25.20	23.50	9.69	10.30	11.10	11.10	11.00	10.40	10.40	11.10	11.80	12.90	13.30	13.80	11.60	
1951	27.10	29.10	29.80	30.30	29.70	28.50	29.00	29.20	28.40	27.60	27.30	28.70	15.50	15.50	18.00	19.40	18.50	17.10	16.80	15.70	15.30	15.20	15.60	14.40	14.10	16.00	
1952	27.20	27.60	27.60	27.80	27.90	26.70	26.00	24.90	23.80	22.00	21.30	19.70	13.40	13.30	13.10	13.60	12.90	11.60	10.10	9.70	9.16	7.73	7.25	7.49			
1953	19.70												8.40														
	Veal calves												Lambs														
1937	8.29	7.93	7.91	7.95	7.85	7.91	8.15	7.80	8.66	8.32	8.04	7.83	8.10	8.14	8.37	9.21	9.61	9.61	9.32	8.80	8.89	8.83	8.64	8.09	7.69	8.88	
1938	5.16	5.05	5.06	5.06	4.95	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	7.90	6.77	7.55	7.40	7.10	7.16	7.17	6.87	6.76	6.65	7.06	7.31	7.05	
1939	8.23	8.56	8.64	8.35	8.24	7.98	8.06	8.08	8.11	8.07	8.06	8.59	8.40	7.58	7.65	7.70	8.18	8.37	7.91	7.64	7.21	7.84	7.86	7.74	7.62	7.78	
1940	5.51	5.77	5.82	5.65	5.93	5.81	5.82	5.61	9.07	9.12	9.11	9.07	8.83	7.75	7.84	8.31	8.46	8.59	8.47	8.17	7.81	7.82	7.86	8.02	8.09	8.10	
1941	9.71	10.10	9.78	9.86	9.91	9.91	10.23	10.50	11.20	11.06	10.75	11.18	10.50	8.56	8.80	9.12	9.37	9.34	9.49	9.47	9.56	10.09	9.83	9.70	10.13	9.58	
1942	12.03	11.85	12.08	12.15	12.39	12.21	12.43	12.74	12.80	12.80	12.82	12.94	12.50	10.56	10.69	10.62	10.85	11.60	11.98	11.81	12.05	11.90	11.83	12.04	12.49	11.70	
1943	13.55	14.11	14.40	14.22	14.26	14.20	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.00	12.40	12.50	13.30	13.03	13.76	13.97	13.87	13.82	13.50	13.30	12.80	12.50	12.20	11.90	12.10	13.00	
1944	12.70	13.00	13.20	13.10	13.20	13.10	12.70	12.40	12.40	12.20	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.20	13.50	13.60	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.30	12.50	
1945	12.90	13.20	13.50	13.90	13.80	13.80	13.90	13.50	12.90	12.70	12.60	12.60	13.10	12.90	13.50	13.80	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.40	12.90	12.50	12.60	12.70	12.80	13.10	
1946	13.30	13.70	13.90	14.30	14.40	14.80	16.30	15.90	15.20	16.20	16.70	17.00	15.50	12.90	13.40	13.70	14.00	14.10	14.30	15.90	16.40	15.70	17.40	18.50	18.70	15.60	
1947	18.00	19.00	19.60	19.40	20.20	20.90	20.80	20.70	21.40	21.00	21.10	21.90	20.40	19.10	19.60	20.30	19.80	19.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	21.50	20.30	20.80	21.30	20.50	
1948	23.80	22.50	23.10	23.90	25.00	25.20	26.40	25.90	25.50	23.80	23.80	24.10	24.40	22.20	20.80	21.10	21.20	23.30	24.90	26.10	24.80	23.30	21.90	21.90	21.80	22.80	
1949	24.70	23.80	24.20	24.40	23.70	23.50	22.10	22.00	21.90	21.70	21.70	22.00	22.70	22.00	21.70	23.80	25.80	25.30	24.30	22.80	21.20	21.60	21.50	21.40	21.00	22.40	
1950	23.20	24.20	24.20	24.50	25.60	25.90	26.60	27.40	27.80	27.20	27.60	28.40	26.50	21.70	23.00	24.00	24.10	24.70	24.80	24.70	25.00	25.70	26.00	26.80	27.60	26.10	
1951	30.70	32.80	33.20	33.90	33.00	33.20	32.20	31.90	32.10	31.80	30.50	30.40	32.00	30.10	33.40	35.20	34.30	32.50	31.70	30.20	29.80	29.70	29.70	29.00	28.60	31.00	
1952	31.50	31.90	31.40	31.10	31.20	30.70	28.80	27.40	26.00	23.80	23.60	22.40	20.30	28.20	26.80	25.60	26.40	26.30	25.80	25.50	24.10	22.20	20.90	19.50			
1953	23.40												20.30														
	Hogs												Index numbers of prices received for meat animals, January 1910-December 1914=100 2/														
														Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
1937	9.58	9.38	9.38	9.21	9.62	10.24	10.99	11.77	10.83	9.92	8.26	7.55	9.50	125	124	128	130	134	137	143	146	140	129	116	109	130	
1938	7.66	7.83	8.53	7.85	7.43	8.14	8.71	7.85	8.19	7.25	7.27	6.91	7.74	110	109	116	113	110	115	123	114	117	110	110	109	113	
1939	6.87	7.30	7.14	6.59	6.34	5.91	5.96	5.30	6.88	6.50	5.82	4.97	6.23	112	116	116	113	112	106	105	100	115	112	107	101	110	
1940	5.17	4.96	4.87	4.91	5.37	4.78	5.84	5.90	6.20	5.85	5.61	5.61	5.39	104	101	102	104	108	102	110	110	115	113	112	112	108	
1941	7.47	7.29	7.16	6.16	8.31	9.12	10.32	10.48	11.24	10.13	9.70	10.32	9.09	128	127	126	135	136	141	150	153	161	153	147	156	143	
1942	10.69	11.85	12.51	13.48	13.27	13.38	13.78	14.12	13.57	14.10	13.43	13.26	13.00	162	171	177	186	186	188	190	196	192	195	191	192	186	
1943	14.07	14.63	14.67	14.54	13.89	13.60	13.20	13.70	14.10	14.00	12.90	12.80	13.70	203	212	216	216	212	208	203	202	202	196	184	186	203	
1944	12.80	12.30	12.90	13.00	12.70	12.60	12.70	13.50	13.60	13.80	13.50	13.40	13.10	189	194	198	199	196	193	186	186	185	183	182	184	190	
1945	13.80	14.00	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.00	194	201	209	215	217	216	214	210	205	202	202	203	207	
1946	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.30	14.10	14.30	17.20	20.80	16.10	22.20	23.00	22.80	17.50	208	214	219	223	226	226	258	279	285	292	299	301	248
1947	21.90	24.30	26.50	23.90	22.20	22.10	22.00	23.60	26.70	27.10	24.30	25.20	24.10	298	317	339	325	320	324	325	331	351	346	329	346	329	
1948	26.60	21.60	21.50	20.30	19.20	22.90	25.20	26.90	27.40	24.70	21.80	20.90	23.10	371	329	339</											

Table A-15.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of cattle and calves, 1934 to date 1/

Year	Beef steers for slaughter 2/					Cows, Chicago 3/				Vealers,		
	Chicago					Omaha,	Sioux	City,	Commercial:	Utility:	Canner:	Chicago,
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility	All	all	all	4/	6/	and	Choice
						grades	grades	grades			Cutter:	and
											6/	Prime
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1934	7.84	6.94	5.53		4.29	6.76	---	---	3.94		2.05	6.10
1935	12.32	10.79	8.80		6.73	10.26	---	---	6.65		3.78	8.88
1936	9.97	8.82	7.85		6.58	8.82	---	---	5.80		4.04	9.30
1937	14.79	11.79	9.19		7.51	11.47	---	---	7.18		4.54	10.07
1938	10.71	9.14	7.88		6.77	9.39	---	---	6.58		4.63	9.52
1939	10.48	9.81	8.77		7.51	9.75	---	---	6.94		4.84	10.07
1940	11.86	10.48	8.84		7.51	10.43	---	---	7.02		4.65	10.61
1941	12.23	11.36	10.02		8.64	11.33	---	---	8.22		5.68	12.18
1942	15.19	13.90	12.22		10.40	13.79	---	---	10.61		7.22	14.48
1943	16.23	15.34	14.01		11.66	15.30	---	---	12.66		8.18	15.18
1944	17.05	15.73	13.87		11.25	15.44	---	---	12.80		7.32	14.86
1945	17.30	16.00	14.12		11.73	16.18	---	---	13.65		8.30	15.12
1946	20.24	19.32	17.36		13.75	19.16	---	---	14.62		9.12	16.87
1947	30.64	26.22	21.76		18.04	25.83	---	---	17.84		11.48	24.98
1948	35.24	30.96	26.31		22.16	30.88	---	---	22.64		16.15	29.02
1949	28.65	26.07	23.17		19.77	25.80	24.23	24.41	18.41		13.95	27.64
1950	32.43	29.68	26.08		22.86	29.35	27.88	27.98	21.48		16.48	31.08
1951	38.11	35.96	33.37	30.97	28.31	35.72	34.18	34.34	27.76	24.48	20.93	37.19
1952	35.17	33.18	30.10	26.39	22.70	32.38	31.04	31.16	21.74	19.53	16.82	34.42

1/ Grade names are those now in use. 2/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands for slaughter. 3/ Most grade names for cows were changed in 1951. Prices shown are approximate equivalent for present grades, estimated as noted in notes 4, 5, 6. 4/ Weighted average of Good 5, Common and Medium 1, through 1937; Good 3, Medium 1, 1938-1950; reported as Commercial, 1951 to date.

5/ Low Cutter and Cutter through June 1939; av. estimates for Common, and Canner-Low cutter, July 1939 to 1949; reported as Canner and Cutter, 1950 to date.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Branch, PMA.

Table A-16.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of hogs and sheep, 1934 to date

Year	Barrows and gilts, Chicago						Barrows and gilts, 7 markets		Lambs			Slaughter ewes
	160-180 pounds	180-200 pounds	200-220 pounds	220-250 pounds	250-290 pounds	290-350 pounds	All weights	Sows, Chicago	Slaughter, Prime, Chicago	Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	Good and Choice, Chicago	Good and Choice, Chicago
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1934	4.71	4.93	5.05	5.09	5.07	4.99	---	---	4.06	7.89	6.43	3.15
1935	9.55	9.70	9.78	9.78	9.67	9.50	---	---	8.34	8.85	7.69	4.04
1936	10.12	10.27	10.35	10.34	10.19	9.98	---	---	8.70	9.86	8.22	4.20
1937	10.54	10.65	10.70	10.67	10.54	10.35	---	---	9.98	10.59	9.10	4.68
1938	8.54	8.62	8.64	8.56	8.36	8.11	8.27	8.13	7.34	8.39	7.39	3.82
1939	6.94	7.06	7.08	4/ 7.04	4/ 6.88	4/ 6.62	6.81	6.62	5.67	9.26	8.21	4.03
1940	5.71	5.95	6.03	5/ 6.03	6/ 5.93	7/ 5.78	5.80	5.62	5.31	9.65	8.53	4.18
1941	9.59	9.79	9.85	5/ 9.84	6/ 9.73	7/ 9.59	9.47	9.39	9.34	11.19	10.27	5.43
1942	13.63	13.90	13.99	5/ 13.99	6/ 13.95	7/ 13.90	13.69	13.54	13.73	13.81	12.02	6.60
1943	14.17	14.49	14.66	5/ 14.66	6/ 14.62	7/ 14.66	14.49	14.20	13.71	14.95	13.22	7.44
1944	13.57	13.98	14.14	5/ 14.14	6/ 13.94	7/ 13.70	13.77	13.53	12.75	15.22	12.70	6.89
1945	14.74	14.76	14.76	5/ 14.76	6/ 14.76	7/ 14.76	14.75	14.56	13.99	15.48	14.17	7.69
1946	17.68	17.93	17.97	5/ 17.96	6/ 17.94	7/ 17.88	18.42	17.85	18.31	18.65	16.46	8.25
1947	25.75	26.23	26.32	5/ 26.24	6/ 25.91	7/ 25.29	25.21	25.16	21.88	23.59	20.76	9.17
1948	25.14	25.55	25.61	5/ 25.40	6/ 24.77	7/ 23.87	23.27	23.35	22.58	25.96	22.36	11.59
1949	19.50	19.88	19.94	5/ 19.77	6/ 19.41	7/ 18.87	18.62	18.60	16.67	25.45	23.06	10.83
1950	18.91	19.46	19.59	5/ 19.51	6/ 19.25	7/ 18.84	18.39	18.42	17.72	27.30	27.52	12.67
1951	20.68	21.36	21.45	5/ 21.36	6/ 21.12	7/ 20.67	20.74	20.47	18.43	34.33	31.90	17.58
1952	18.47	19.26	19.36	5/ 19.18	6/ 18.83	7/ 18.35	18.28	8/ 18.13	16.91	27.40	22.15	10.51

1/ Chicago, St. Louis, N.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul. 2/ Average of prices by months for market classes as reported in each month. Beginning 1932 reported classes change seasonally, comprising shorn lambs in about May, spring lambs in about June-September, and woolled lambs in all other months. Grade is that now in use (1953), previously called Good and Choice grade. 3/ Average prices for the months available. In some years, no prices are quoted for one to three months of few feeder shipments. 4/ Average of prices in January-June for market class of earlier years, and in July-December for class of later years. 5/ 220-240 pounds. 6/ 240-270 pounds. 7/ 270-300 pounds. 8/ 8 markets including Indianapolis. For comparison, the 8-market average in 1951 was \$20.56.

Table A-17.- Average price per 100 pounds for stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City and Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago, by months 1935 to date

Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave. 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1935	5.92	6.86	7.28	7.48	7.69	6.88	6.32	6.91	7.06	6.88	6.52	6.83	6.88
1936	7.07	6.95	7.51	7.23	7.12	6.56	5.34	5.53	5.81	6.01	6.32	6.46	6.39
1937	7.26	7.32	7.84	7.67	7.86	7.87	8.28	8.58	8.09	7.58	7.14	6.71	7.72
1938	6.98	7.04	7.60	7.55	7.72	7.51	7.80	7.54	7.42	7.47	7.77	8.00	7.54
1939	8.52	8.79	9.18	9.21	8.89	7.94	7.61	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.95	7.96	8.09
1940	8.07	8.12	8.97	9.06	9.18	8.05	8.09	8.53	8.41	8.52	8.81	8.76	8.53
1941	10.16	10.00	10.29	10.33	10.06	9.90	9.59	9.79	9.98	9.53	9.35	10.46	9.93
1942	10.57	10.69	11.47	11.93	12.00	11.83	11.09	12.05	11.64	11.83	12.62	12.24	11.75
1943	12.67	13.48	14.49	14.58	14.60	14.38	12.48	12.17	11.81	11.36	10.97	11.29	12.35
1944	11.60	12.95	13.06	12.76	12.84	11.65	10.93	11.50	11.34	11.50	11.96	11.49	11.78
1945	12.40	13.00	13.60	13.90	14.23	13.73	13.54	13.08	12.25	12.62	13.19	13.41	13.07
1946	13.56	14.71	15.22	15.86	15.82	15.72	15.53	15.51	15.99	16.42	16.30	17.63	15.87
1947	17.68	18.96	20.13	19.91	21.33	21.11	21.91	21.22	21.65	20.96	21.32	23.59	20.81
1948	26.31	24.15	25.57	26.62	27.60	26.96	28.25	27.40	25.42	24.41	24.52	23.26	25.54
1949	22.15	21.25	24.37	23.66	24.02	22.53	20.62	20.06	19.74	20.57	21.45	21.44	21.34
1950	22.94	24.13	25.32	25.79	27.19	27.44	27.48	26.90	26.90	26.92	28.46	29.45	26.67
1951	31.88	34.42	35.12	35.64	34.29	32.83	31.61	32.59	31.90	31.97	31.63	30.45	32.63
1952	31.19	32.06	31.99	31.32	32.06	27.21	25.24	25.17	23.57	22.76	22.31	20.50	25.55
1953	21.73	20.91											
Choice grade beef steers for slaughter, Chicago 3/													
1935	9.90	11.11	11.43	11.91	11.54	10.57	10.04	10.71	10.70	10.81	10.55	10.62	10.79
1936	10.28	9.47	9.31	8.83	8.07	7.80	8.16	8.41	8.86	9.10	9.95	10.38	8.82
1937	10.88	10.90	11.51	11.15	11.46	11.96	13.83	13.97	13.88	13.39	11.42	9.69	11.79
1938	8.29	7.91	8.49	8.49	8.69	9.15	9.98	9.69	10.03	10.01	9.99	10.16	9.14
1939	10.35	10.23	10.64	10.33	9.92	9.29	9.26	9.03	10.20	9.68	9.52	9.44	9.81
1940	9.44	9.53	9.86	10.01	9.92	9.57	10.29	10.82	11.15	11.72	11.73	11.86	10.48
1941	12.21	11.64	11.12	11.07	10.54	10.74	11.11	11.58	11.56	11.36	11.24	12.41	11.36
1942	12.54	12.47	13.03	13.83	13.65	13.12	13.75	14.87	14.63	15.07	15.40	14.90	13.90
1943	15.05	15.53	15.92	15.91	15.59	15.50	15.06	15.29	15.27	14.92	14.98	14.89	15.34
1944	15.00	15.12	15.23	15.33	15.73	16.23	16.35	16.42	16.26	16.56	16.27	15.62	15.73
1945	15.35	15.42	15.81	16.11	16.16	16.16	16.17	15.98	16.15	16.45	16.56	16.45	16.00
1946	16.51	16.36	16.37	16.46	16.55	16.98	19.86	20.73	19.58	24.97	25.63	25.28	19.32
1947	23.93	23.79	24.05	23.45	24.22	25.72	27.64	28.27	29.43	29.55	29.12	29.62	26.22
1948	30.36	27.10	26.92	28.17	30.91	34.85	36.44	36.02	34.49	32.24	30.68	27.82	30.96
1949	24.72	22.99	24.19	24.37	24.92	26.37	25.96	26.50	28.22	29.63	29.35	29.91	26.07
1950	28.14	27.19	27.33	27.66	29.19	29.99	30.62	29.97	30.32	30.42	31.24	32.98	29.68
1951	34.77	35.98	36.67	36.93	36.52	35.68	35.47	35.85	36.68	36.31	36.09	34.78	35.96
1952	34.68	34.57	34.69	34.76	34.17	32.81	33.03	33.02	32.53	32.65	32.20	30.86	33.18
1953	27.84	24.49											

1/ Average for all weights and grades. 2/ Weighted average. 3/ Grade name in use beginning 1951. Through 1950, data were reported as Good grade.

Table A-18.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, parity price, and price received as percentage of parity, meat animals, 1933 to date 1/

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1953

A-20

Year	Beef cattle			Veal calves			Hogs			Lambs			Sheep		
	Price received by farmers	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received as percentage of parity
	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent
1933	3.73	6.45	58	4.63	8.03	58	3.50	8.65	40	4.99	7.00	71	2.41	5.39	45
1934	4.10	6.94	59	4.89	8.64	57	4.22	9.31	45	6.09	7.53	81	2.98	5.79	52
1935	6.21	6.94	89	7.21	8.64	83	8.75	9.31	94	7.17	7.53	95	3.72	5.82	64
1936	5.90	6.88	86	7.37	8.57	86	9.34	9.23	101	8.14	7.47	109	4.00	5.74	70
1937	7.01	7.15	98	8.11	8.91	91	9.73	9.60	101	8.77	7.76	113	4.43	5.99	74
1938	6.57	6.83	96	7.92	8.50	93	7.80	9.16	85	7.10	7.41	96	3.61	5.71	63
1939	7.13	6.67	107	8.40	8.30	101	6.31	8.94	70	7.77	7.23	108	3.90	5.58	70
1940	7.48	6.72	111	8.85	8.37	105	5.42	9.01	60	8.10	7.29	111	3.97	5.64	70
1941	8.75	7.10	123	10.40	8.84	117	9.14	9.52	95	9.46	7.70	123	4.95	5.94	83
1942	10.60	8.08	132	12.40	10.10	124	13.10	10.80	121	11.50	8.76	132	5.67	6.74	84
1943	12.00	8.67	139	13.60	10.80	126	13.80	11.60	119	13.10	9.41	139	6.67	7.26	92
1944	11.00	9.11	121	12.70	11.30	112	13.10	12.20	108	12.70	9.88	129	6.18	7.59	82
1945	12.20	9.27	132	13.30	11.50	115	14.10	12.40	113	13.20	10.10	131	6.44	7.76	83
1946	14.40	10.40	139	15.10	12.90	117	17.30	13.90	124	15.40	11.20	137	7.30	8.65	84
1947	18.50	12.50	148	20.30	15.50	131	24.20	16.70	145	20.40	13.50	152	8.41	10.40	81
1948	22.40	13.40	167	24.40	16.70	146	23.30	18.00	129	22.70	14.60	156	9.60	11.20	85
1949	19.90	13.10	152	23.00	16.30	140	18.30	17.60	104	22.70	14.20	159	9.45	11.00	86
1950	23.10	17.40	133	26.00	19.50	134	18.20	19.20	95	24.80	19.10	129	11.40	10.70	105
1951	28.80	19.70	146	32.10	22.10	146	20.20	21.30	95	31.20	21.70	144	16.30	11.10	147
1952	25.20	21.00	120	28.30	23.50	120	18.20	21.40	85	24.70	23.10	107	10.80	10.70	100

1/ Parity prices for meat animals through 1949 are computed from the standard formula in effect prior to January 1, 1950. They are not affected by the revisions of January 1950. Parity prices for 1950-52 are effective parity as currently published. 2/ Unweighted average of prices, by months. 3/ Through 1949, based on index of prices paid, interest and taxes as revised January 1950.

Table A-19.- Hog-corn price ratio, Chicago and United States, by months, 1933 to date 1/

Chicago, based on prices of barrows and gilts 2/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 3/
1938	13.5	14.8	15.9	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.7	16.7	14.3	15.5
1939	14.3	16.3	15.8	14.4	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.6	12.2	9.7	13.8
1940	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.3	7.9	9.7	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.6	10.4	9.4
1941	12.3	12.5	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.4	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.7
1942	14.0	15.4	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.4	19.4	17.3	15.7	16.7
1943	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.7	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	13.9
1944	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.5	12.2
1945	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6
1946	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.3	10.3	9.7	8.4	11.4	8.6	12.7	17.4	17.3	12.1
1947	17.2	18.4	15.8	13.4	12.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.2	12.9
1948	10.0	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.8	10.2	13.1	15.2	16.0	17.6	16.6	15.0	12.5
1949	13.8	15.6	15.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.7	13.9	11.9	14.2
1950	12.0	13.0	12.3	11.5	12.8	13.2	15.1	15.6	14.2	12.9	11.5	11.2	12.4
1951	12.0	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	10.2	9.4	11.6
1952	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.3
1953	11.4	12.7											

United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs

1933	13.6	15.1	15.6	11.3	10.1	9.9	7.2	7.7	8.0	10.8	9.0	6.6	10.4
1934	6.7	8.5	8.2	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.4	7.9	6.7	6.6	6.0	7.0
1935	8.3	8.7	10.2	9.6	9.7	10.4	10.6	13.2	13.6	13.5	15.2	16.6	11.6
1936	17.0	17.3	16.7	16.9	14.5	14.8	11.6	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	13.0
1937	9.5	9.1	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.7	9.3	11.5	11.5	16.8	17.2	15.6	11.1
1938	14.7	15.1	16.6	14.9	14.1	15.6	16.2	16.2	17.1	17.3	18.2	16.0	16.0
1939	15.5	16.6	16.1	14.5	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.6	12.2	13.7	12.4	9.9	13.3
1940	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.2
1941	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.2	12.6	13.4	14.8	15.0	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.2
1942	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.4	18.2	17.7	16.5	16.5
1943	16.0	16.2	15.5	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.3	11.5	13.6
1944	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.7	12.6	11.6
1945	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.0	12.8
1946	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	10.6	10.1	8.8	11.6	9.3	13.1	18.1	18.7	12.6
1947	18.1	19.8	17.7	14.7	14.0	11.9	10.9	10.8	11.1	12.2	11.1	10.6	13.6
1948	10.8	11.2	10.2	9.3	9.2	10.6	12.5	14.1	15.4	17.9	18.0	17.0	13.0
1949	15.7	17.2	16.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	16.4	17.1	16.1	15.3	13.1	15.7
1950	13.1	14.3	13.4	12.5	13.7	13.4	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.3	13.7
1951	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.0	12.3	11.2	10.5	12.4
1952	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.8	11.2	11.6	12.1	11.2	12.2	11.5	10.7	11.1
1953	12.0	13.5											

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

Chicago ratio not available before September 1937.

2/ Corn price is of No. 3 Yellow.

3/ Unweighted average of ratios for individual months.

Table A-20.- Index numbers of retail and wholesale prices of meat, United States, by months ^{1/}

Retail prices (1935-39=100)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1938	94.9	91.1	94.5	96.8	96.9	99.7	102.9	102.1	102.8	98.7	96.9	96.0	97.8
1939	96.1	96.6	96.7	97.7	97.8	96.7	97.5	95.4	101.9	97.1	94.2	91.1	96.6
1940	89.9	88.5	89.2	90.7	92.4	93.2	96.9	98.2	102.4	98.8	96.6	96.2	94.4
1941	99.8	101.3	101.0	101.7	102.5	105.7	108.1	110.9	115.7	112.6	109.3	109.7	106.5
1942	114.7	115.5	117.7	119.1	123.1	123.7	124.2	125.4	126.2	126.5	126.8	127.6	122.5
1943	128.2	128.9	129.3	129.8	130.2	130.3	120.1	119.1	118.7	119.0	118.4	118.4	124.2
1944	118.3	118.2	118.1	118.0	117.8	117.9	117.9	117.8	117.7	117.5	117.6	117.8	117.9
1945	117.9	117.9	117.9	118.0	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
1946	118.0	118.1	118.1	119.4	120.1	120.4	165.6	181.7	181.4	178.4	197.9	190.5	150.8
1947	192.1	191.7	204.1	198.7	200.6	216.1	219.7	229.8	241.9	234.9	223.6	223.2	214.7
1948	233.4	218.0	218.2	229.5	242.0	255.2	263.0	269.3	265.9	254.3	243.1	235.4	243.9
1949	228.2	212.3	222.5	228.5	228.0	239.3	234.4	237.3	242.0	233.1	226.4	220.0	229.3
1950	217.9	220.2	224.1	224.6	238.4	246.7	257.4	259.6	260.2	252.0	249.6	253.8	242.0
1951	265.5	271.2	271.9	272.5	272.4	273.1	274.2	276.6	277.6	281.0	278.6	274.6	274.1
1952	273.8	270.8	268.8	268.1	271.7	275.9	274.1	280.3	278.5	274.1	263.8	257.6	271.5
Wholesale prices (1947-49=100)													
1947	84.4	87.5	91.8	87.8	90.0	92.8	94.8	98.7	105.7	101.2	95.9	99.2	94.2
1948	107.2	100.1	104.5	109.2	113.9	114.6	120.0	121.1	120.0	110.1	103.3	99.4	110.3
1949	95.8	91.6	95.9	97.0	98.3	99.6	97.9	96.1	99.3	94.7	91.7	88.9	95.6
1950	89.6	93.1	92.0	92.6	101.2	104.6	113.3	112.6	173.1	104.7	104.6	109.4	102.6
1951	113.5	119.4	118.8	119.2	120.1	119.6	119.5	120.9	121.7	123.0	118.3	115.2	119.1
1952	114.6	112.1	112.5	111.1	114.3	112.4	113.1	115.2	110.8	105.7	101.5	93.2	109.7

^{1/} Wholesale meat price indexes on 1947-49 base are available only as shown. Indexes on 1926 base are available intermittently back to 1939, as published in Feb. 1952 issue of this Situation. Retail price indexes for 1935-37 may be found in February 1951 issue. The retail series was discontinued the end of 1952.

Table A-21.- Exports and imports of meat, product weight, 1930 to date 1/

Year	Exports				Imports for consumption		
	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 3/	Sausage 4/	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1930	19	1	277	5	64	6/	5
1931	17	1	160	4	22	6/	4
1932	13	6/	116	9	25	6/	6
1933	17	6/	142	8	44	6/	3
1934	22	1	151	9	48	6/	2
1935	13	1	89	5	86	6/	10
1936	14	6/	68	4	94	6/	42
1937	13	1	63	4	95	6/	75
1938	14	6/	96	4	82	6/	52
1939	15	6/	130	6	91	6/	41
1940	17	1	94	5	75	6/	6
1941	28	1	268	81	146	6/	12
1942	21	5	651	396	115	1	1
1943	41	124	1,091	398	114	1	8
1944	28	25	1,131	259	97	6/	6/
1945	94	10	673	93	71	6/	3
1946	425	11	362	62	18	6/	6/
1947	158	7	63	14	34	6/	6/
1948	15	2	29	5	208	3	1
1949	20	1	60	9	157	4	3
1950	17	6/	58	4	199	3	32
1951	12	6/	82	6	308	7	49
1952	15	6/	97	4	253	6	62

1/ Exports and imports of major meat products, in product weight as reported by the Department of Commerce. Exports exclude shipments to territories. They include USDA exports (1941-49) and, for 1947 to date, shipments for military-civilian feeding in U. S. occupied areas.

2/ Fresh beef and veal, pickled or cured, and canned beef.

3/ Fresh and canned, and hams, shoulders, bacon, Wiltshire sides, Cumberlands, and pickled pork. Also includes Tushonka (1945-47).

4/ All sausage, including canned, and sausage ingredients through 1951. Sausage ingredients not separately reported in 1952.

5/ Fresh, pickled, salted and other pork, hams, shoulders, bacon and sausage.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from records of United States Department of Commerce.

Table A-22.- Meat exports and shipments to territories, and imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1938 to date 1/

Year	Commercial exports and shipments to territories				Imports				
	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1938	53	2	152	207	200	2/	---	67	257
1939	52	2	192	246	219	2/	2/	45	264
1940	56	2	163	221	168	2/	2/	6	174
1941	56	6	111	173	257	2/	2/	12	269
1942	34	4	66	104	211	1	1	1	214
1943	29	3	38	70	225	1	1	8	235
1944	41	3	54	98	189	1	2/	2/	190
1945	37	5	34	76	127	1	2/	2	130
1946	38	3	75	116	19	1	2/	1	21
1947	192	12	110	314	64	1	2/	2/	65
1948	48	5	85	138	341	5	3	1	350
1949 3/	29	3	104	136	228	7	4	3	242
1950 3/	23	2	110	135	322	10	3	33	368
1951 3/	20	1	136	157	456	12	7	51	526
1952 3/ 4/	25	1	148	174	382	2/ 5/	6	72	460

Exports and shipments to territories by USDA

1941	1	---	372	373
1942	25	7	1,133	1,165
1943	79	127	2,075	2,281
1944	91	68	1,660	1,819
1945	301	24	839	1,164
1946	645	16	405	1,066
1947	4	---	25	29
1948	0	0	0	0
1949	0	0	6	6
1950	0	0	0	0
1951	0	0	0	0
1952	0	0	0	0

1/ Carcass weight equivalent of all meat, including the meat content of minor meats and of mixed products. Exports exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in U.S. occupied areas. Shipments to territories include shipments to all territories through 1948; from 1949 to 1951 they include reported data, and in 1952 preliminary estimates, of shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Exports and shipments for 1949-52 not strictly comparable with earlier years (see footnote 1). 4/ Preliminary. 1952 data are computed on slightly revised conversion factors. 5/ Sharp change in data on veal imports is caused by a revised factor that considers combined beef and veal imports as almost entirely beef.

Data in this table are computed so as to show total withdrawals from and additions to the United States meat supply. They differ from data of table A-21 in that these are in terms of carcass weight equivalent; include shipments to territories in export data; exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in all years since the program began in 1944 (table A-21 excludes these shipments only in 1944-46); and, in the case of USDA exports and shipments, is based on deliveries for export. Data for 1910-37 are in The Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 38.

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