

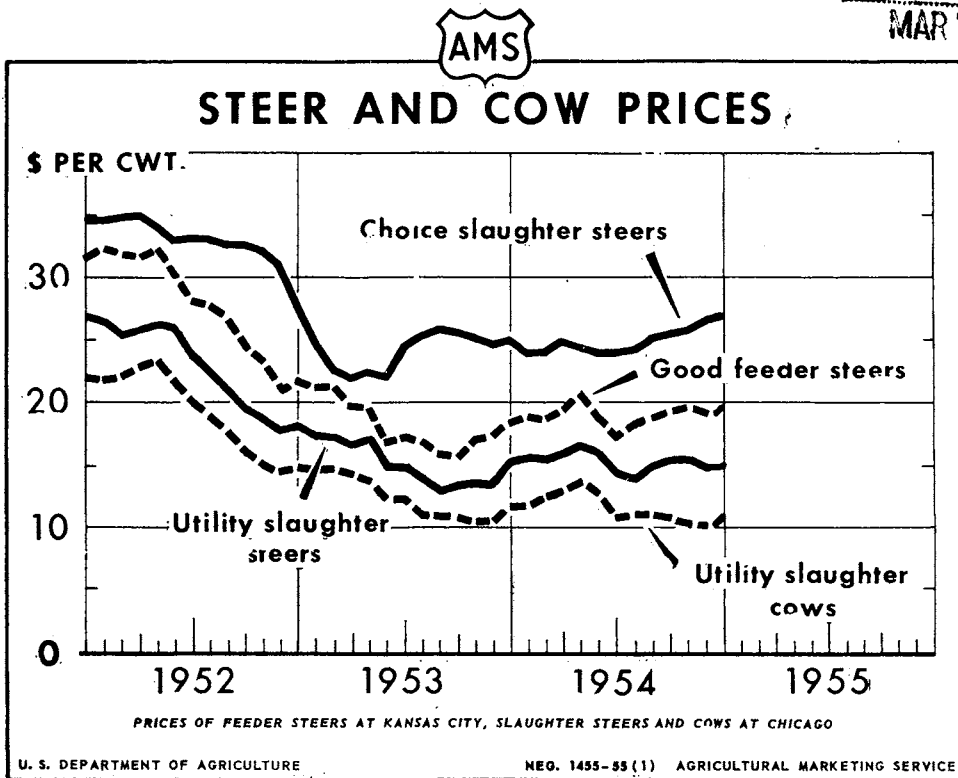
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# The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

LMS-76

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ALBERT R. MANN  
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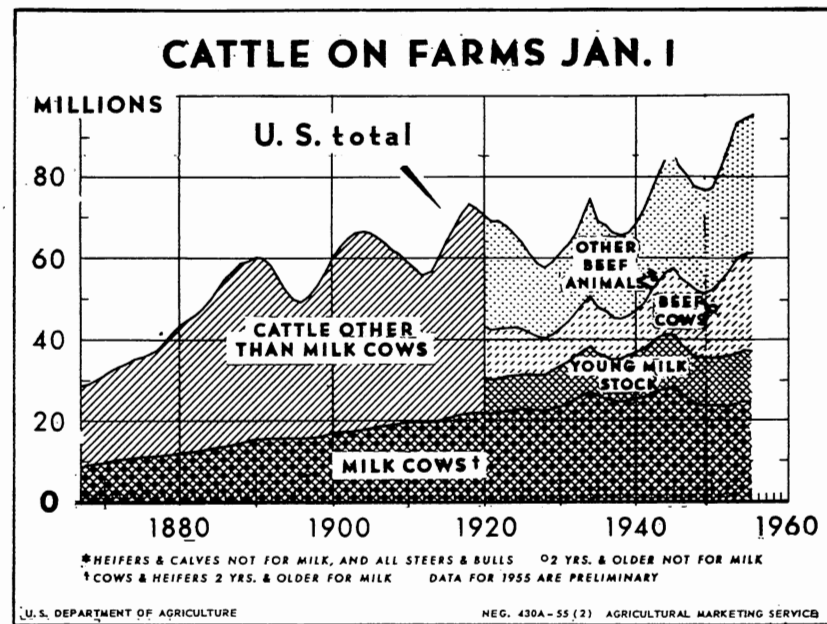
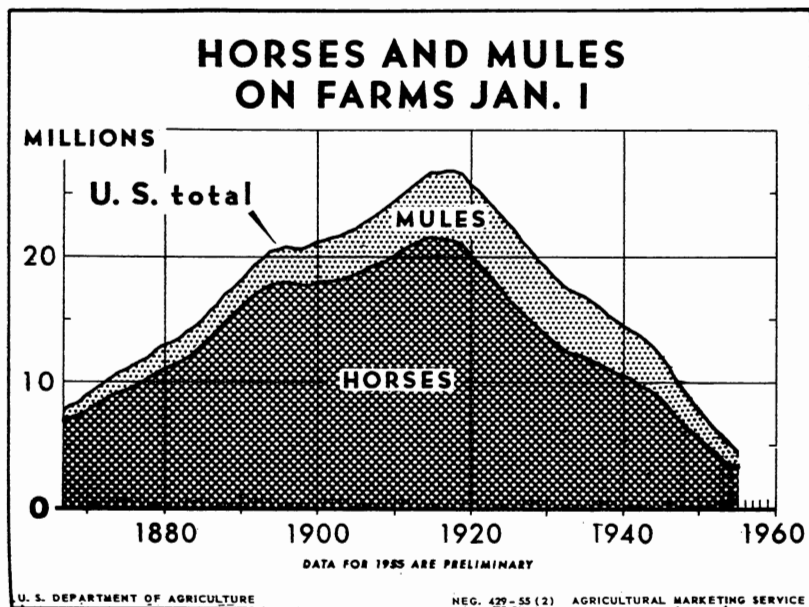
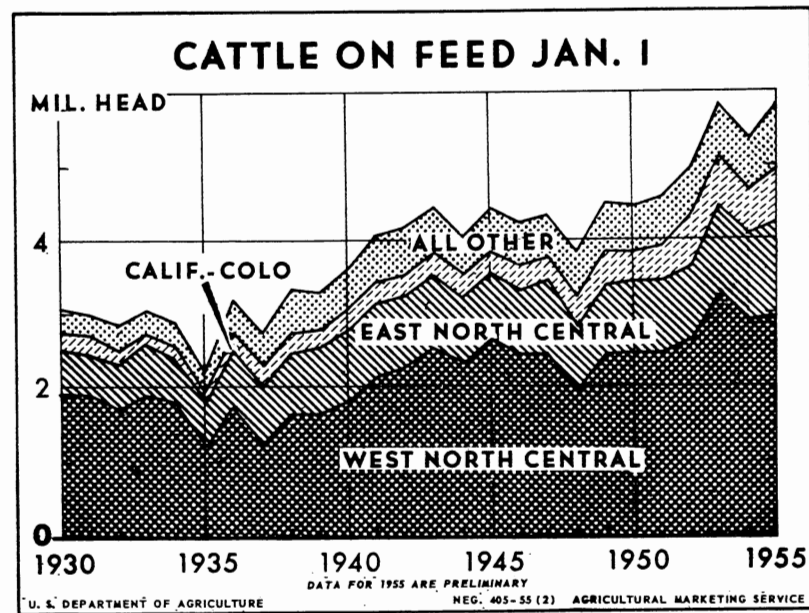
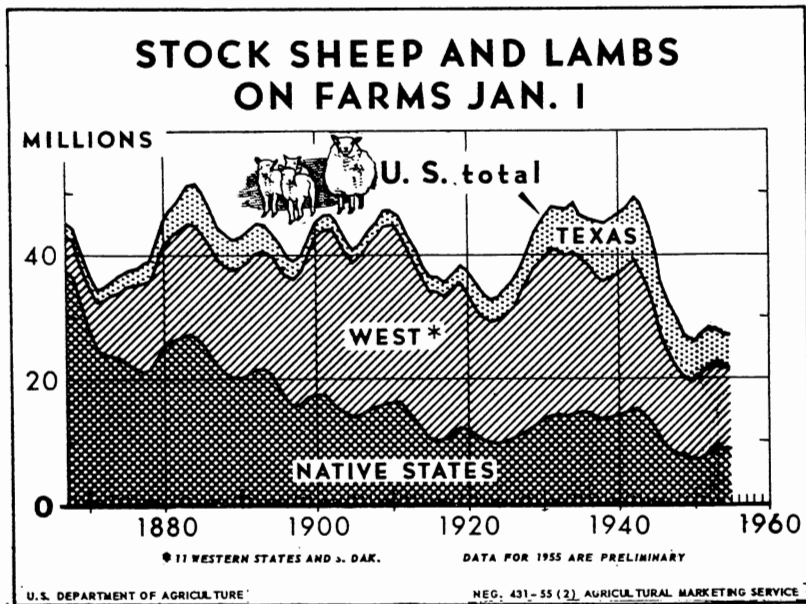
MAR 7 1955



Prices of all kinds of cattle in February were above the low points reached in 1953 and 1954 though substantially below their highs of several years ago. Overall reductions since 1951 have been greatest for lower grade cattle, least for the top grades. Widening of the percentage spread be-

tween grades is typical of this phase of the cattle cycle.

The new record number of cattle on farms January 1 indicates that prices are not likely to continue to rise in 1955. General continuation of 1954 levels is the more likely prospect.



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THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 25, 1955

## SUMMARY

Prospects for more pork and at least as much beef in 1955 as last year are indicated by the report of the inventory of livestock on farms January 1. Cattle production and cattle prices will likely continue at roughly the 1954 levels. Prices of hogs will be lower than last year.

The 95.4 million cattle and calves on farms January 1, 1955 were up 650,000 from January 1954. The increase, the sixth in succession, consisted largely of young stock--many of them on feed. About 400,000, or 8 percent, more cattle were on feed this January than last.

The total rise in cattle inventories was less than 1 percent. Moreover, the number of breeding stock was scarcely changed, as a slight decrease in milk cows almost offset a small increase in beef cows. The slight changes in inventory amount to virtual stabilization of the cattle herd.

Breeding herds failed to increase in most of the country. The sharp rise in the South and the Corn Belt was almost totally stopped. The Mountain West also held cow numbers down to those of last year. Sizeable gains in beef cows and all cows took place only in the Northern Plains, which was favored by good weather and abundant feed last year, and in a few other scattered States.

Since as many cows and a few more young slaughter stock are on farms, cattle slaughter and beef output in 1955 may be fully as large as last year. However, the level will depend partly on other conditions, particularly the weather. Prices of all kinds of cattle in late February were above their low points reached in 1953 and 1954. As demand for meat continues strong, prices of beef and cattle in 1955, while not likely to continue their uptrend, may hold at about last year's average level.

Hog production is on an increase. Output of pork, at a 13-year low in 1954, will total about 8 percent larger in 1955. Prices of hogs, depressed during the winter, may start a gradual recovery in weeks ahead. A substantial seasonal advance is likely this spring. However, even at their seasonal high about mid-summer prices will remain below last year.

The number of all sheep and lambs on farms January 1 was 1 percent less than last January. Fewer lambs were on feed, and the number of ewes also was down slightly. But 9 percent more ewe lambs were in breeding herds. These numbers point to somewhat fewer sheep and lambs to be slaughtered in 1955, and to the possibility of a gradual expansion in numbers the next year or two.

With more pork, at least as much beef, and a little less lamb, the total meat supply will reach a new high in 1955. Consumption per person will be up a little from the last two years. The 154-pound rates per person in both 1953 and 1954 were slightly above the top years of the 1940's and the highest since 1908.

## REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

### Cattle Inventory at New High

On January 1, 1955 an estimated 95,433,000 cattle and calves were on farms. This was 646,000 more than the previous January, and a new record. As hog numbers also were up and sheep down only 1 percent, total meat animals showed a 2 point gain from last year. (See table 1.)

The cattle inventory has risen for 6 years. Starting from 77 million head in 1949, numbers advanced 17 million or 22 percent in the next 4 years. The increase has been much slower the last 2 years, amounting to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  percent in 1953 and only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 1 percent in 1954.

### Cow Numbers Steady

The size of the breeding herd was practically stabilized in the last year. Beef cows on farms (cows "not for milk") increased 1 percent but milk cows decreased 1 percent. The total change was an increase of only 66,000 head or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 percent. This stability in cow herds has more significance to future production than has the total inventory.

### Expansion Stopped in South, Corn Belt

During the expansion of beef cattle production that began in 1949, the South and the Corn Belt led in rate of increase. Now both have leveled off. Most Southern States showed only small changes in beef cow inventories this January. At the extremes, Mississippi had a 6 percent increase, Florida a 5 percent decrease.

Table 1.- Number of livestock on farms January 1, 1946 to date

Year	Number on farms					Index numbers, by groups (1947-49 = 100)			
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	Hogs	Horses and mules	Chick-ens	Total live-stock and poultry	Meat animals	Milk cattle	Poul-try
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head				
1946	82,235	42,362	61,306	11,108	523,227	108	107	107	119
1947	80,554	37,498	56,810	10,129	467,217	103	103	104	105
1948	77,171	34,337	54,590	9,279	449,644	99	99	99	99
1949	76,830	30,943	56,257	8,498	430,876	98	98	97	96
1950	77,963	29,826	58,852	7,781	456,549	100	100	97	102
1951	82,025	30,635	62,852	7,067	442,657	104	105	97	99
1952	87,844	32,088	63,582	6,243	449,925	109	111	96	101
1953	93,637	31,861	54,294	5,551	429,731	110	113	99	97
1954	94,787	31,218	48,560	5,000	442,813	109	112	101	99
1955 1/2	95,433	30,931	55,002	4,551	447,310	112	114	100	100

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches January 1, by classes, 1949 to date

Year	For milk			Not for milk				
	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Calves	Steers	Bulls
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1949	23,862	5,327	6,081	15,919	4,657	12,033	7,270	1,681
1950	23,853	5,394	6,208	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690
1951	23,722	5,510	6,374	18,396	5,082	14,265	6,987	1,689
1952	23,369	5,719	6,549	20,590	5,881	15,636	8,332	1,768
1953	24,094	5,974	6,676	22,490	6,350	17,116	9,039	1,898
1954	24,675	6,029	6,597	23,833	6,150	17,498	8,115	1,890
1955 1/2	24,408	5,968	6,644	24,166	6,223	17,878	8,308	1,838

1/ Preliminary.

In the Corn Belt, Ohio showed a substantial increase, but changes in the other States were smaller.

Biggest gains in beef cow numbers were in the Northern Plains. North Dakota was up 11 percent, South Dakota 7 percent, Nebraska 3 percent, and Montana 8 percent. Most of this region had unusually favorable weather and abundant supplies of feed last year. The beef cow inventory in California also was considerably larger this January. Biggest general reductions in beef cows were in the area from Wyoming through Colorado and the Southwest.

Numbers of milk cows were almost stable over most of the country. Only in the Corn Belt were decreases general. Numbers in Indiana and Illinois were down 6 percent. But those in Wisconsin increased 2 percent.

#### More Young Cattle on Farms

A few more young cattle were on farms this January than last. Increases were 1 percent in milk heifer calves, 2 percent in beef calves, 1 percent in beef heifers, 2-1/2 percent in steers. A large part of these increases in young beef cattle were in cattle on feed.

#### 1954 Calf Crop Record Large

The calf crop of 1954 was 42.2 million head, 3 percent more than the 40.9 million calves born in 1953 and a new record. The increase was due to the 1.9 million more cows on farms. The percentage relation of the calf crop to the January inventory of cows--87 percent--dropped 1 point from the 88 percent of 1953.

This percentage is not strictly a calving rate, for the January inventory of cows does not include all the cows and heifers that give birth to calves during the year.

Even though the actual calving rate is less than the reported 87 percent ratio to the cow inventory, all evidence is that the rate is higher now than it was 10 or 20 years ago. Cattle producers have made remarkable progress in increasing their calf crops.

#### 8 Percent More Cattle on Feed

Eight percent more cattle and calves were on feed this January than last. The total, 5,816,000 head, was virtually equal to the record high of two years ago. (See table 3.)

Table 3. - Number of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs, on feed January 1, by regions, 1949 to date

Cattle and calves								
Year	North Central States				Texas	Western States:		
	Penn- sylvania:	East North Central:	W. N. Central Corn Belt <sup>1/</sup> :	4 Plains <sup>2/</sup> :	and Okla- homa	Cali- fornia:	Other Western:	United States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
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	90	1,177	1,965	1,300	263	327	716	5,838
1954	86	1,191	1,760	1,103	199	350	705	5,394
1955 <sup>3/</sup>	84	1,236	1,839	1,130	201	467	859	5,816
Sheep and lambs								
Year	11 Corn Belt States <sup>4/</sup>				Western	United		
	New York:	East	West	States <sup>5/</sup>	States <sup>5/</sup>	States		
1949	25	697	1,771	1,510	4,003			
1950	20	623	1,649	1,352	3,644			
1951	19	541	1,571	1,251	3,382			
1952	21	642	1,761	1,614	4,038			
1953	20	747	1,860	1,534	4,161			
1954	21	647	1,763	1,686	4,117			
1955 <sup>3/</sup>	20	599	1,581	1,752	3,952			

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

Numbers on feed in the Corn Belt were up 4 percent from last year, but those in the West gained 26 percent. In California, the increase was 33 percent. Feeding in California has been at record volume for a number of months.

The number of steers on feed was slightly above last year, according to reports from 5 States. The number of heifers on feed was much higher, but the number of calves was down. More calves were shipped to feeding areas of the Corn Belt last fall but more than usual were not yet on feed January 1 and others had been reclassified as steers or heifers by January.

Cattle Slaughter Equal to  
Last Year to Date; Likely to  
Stay as Large

Cattle on feed this winter averaged lighter in weight than a year before and had been on feed a shorter time. Nevertheless, feeders reported that they planned to market their fed cattle in about the same monthly pattern as last year. So far, they have done so. Through mid-February, receipts of steers at Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City were up 3 percent from last year, which is about equal to the increase in number of steers on feed in the mid-west. Receipts of Choice and Prime steers at the 3 markets were down 16 percent from the first 7 weeks of 1954. Receipts of Commercial and Good grade steers were up 24 percent.

Slaughter of all cattle also has been almost the same as last year.

At least as many cattle will be slaughtered this year as last. The slaughter rate probably will not differ much this spring from last. If weather is more nearly normal, slaughter this summer could be less than the drought-expanded slaughter of last summer. Next fall, slaughter will probably exceed a year earlier.

The size of slaughter will be influenced this year, as always, by the weather. If weather is average, total 1955 slaughter will be only slightly above 1954. If severe drought again occurs, the slaughter rate would be considerably in excess of last year.

Cattle Prices May  
Average Around 1954  
Levels

In 1954 the price of cattle recovered appreciably from the lows of 1953. Demand for meat continues strong and most or all the price gain is likely to be retained. But a continued uptrend is unlikely.

Due to a seasonally small supply, prices of Choice and Prime steers displayed much price strength earlier this winter. They drifted lower in February and further declines are expected as the supply rises seasonally.

The prospect is that prices of fed cattle this spring and summer may average as high or a little higher than last year. The total beef supply at that season will not differ much from last year, while consumers have a little higher income and probably no less disposition to spend for



meat. However, with so many cattle to be marketed, the smoothness of the marketing rate month by month will have much to do with price levels. Last year, marketings were spaced very regularly, contributing to price stability. If there should be any sudden gluts of market supplies this year, cattle prices would experience sharp, though temporary, price breaks.

Fed cattle prices are not likely to be high enough to return as much profit per head in feeding as was received last year, when returns were above average. Since demand for feeder calves and steers is always affected by the profits previously earned in feeding, the prospects do not favor an increase in feeder cattle prices on top of last fall's \$2.00 to \$3.00 (per 100 pounds) improvement over 1953. Prices of stocker and feeder cattle will probably edge to a seasonal high in early to mid-spring, then are expected to decline seasonally during the summer and fall.

### Sheep Inventory Down 1 Percent

The inventory of sheep and lambs on farms January 1 was 1 percent smaller than last year. Four percent fewer sheep and lambs were on feed, while stock sheep numbers were off  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent.

The number of mature ewes was reduced 250,000 head or 1 percent. About 9 percent more ewe lambs were on farms this January, however, and the combined number of ewes and ewe lambs was above last year. A gradual increase in sheep numbers is possible the next year or two.

### Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to be Short of 1954

In line with this outlook for production, the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1955 may fall a bit short of last year.

Prices of lambs in January and February were almost the same as a year earlier. They increased seasonally at about the same rate as last winter. Prices of lambs in 1955 are not expected to differ greatly from 1954, but their seasonal pattern will not continue to repeat last year's. Lamb prices are not likely to rise quite as high this spring as last or to decline as rapidly after their seasonal peak is passed.

### Hog Slaughter Large in Early 1955, Prices Down

Around 17 percent more hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection in January and the first half of February than a year before. The big increase came about when a large supply of hogs carried over from the 1954 spring pig crop coincided with marketings from the relatively large summer farrowings. But despite the increase over last year, slaughter in January-February was no greater than in those months of 1953.

Prices of hogs, however, were much lower than in either 1953 or 1954. As one factor, packers had already increased their cold storage holdings of pork by January 1, when they had 37 percent more than a year before. They were reluctant to add a great deal more. The heavier weight of hogs (1 pound more than last year, 3 more than 2 years ago) contributed to price weakness. Neither fat pork nor lard has found a strong market. Nevertheless, prices were lower than can be attributed to the usual influences. It often happens that a downturn proceeds faster than would be expected on the basis of current circumstances. This apparently was the case this winter.

A general increase in prices of hogs may be expected this spring, and a seasonal high will be reached at mid-summer. However, the price recovery may be slow and hesitant during March and April. The slaughter rate then will continue large because of the high proportion of the pig crop last fall that was born in the first half of the season. Of all fall farrowings, 55 percent were in June to August. This was the highest percentage on record. For several years until 1951, the first half of the fall season regularly accounted for only 44 to 45 percent of the season total.

The hog slaughter rate will subside during April and in the following months will drift nearer to last year's level. By July it probably will be only a little above the slaughter of a year before.

Prices of hogs in 1955 will continue lower than last year, though by a smaller difference than in February. For the year as a whole they will bear roughly an average relation to the price of corn, yielding about average returns to producers. So far this year price spreads between light and heavy hogs have been wider than in the same months of 1953 and 1954. The spread will continue wider than in those two years, when the supply of hogs was down, the price of lard was rising, and heavy hogs sold for almost as high a price as light hogs.

Total Meat Output to  
Set New High

The supply of hogs for slaughter this spring and summer will be above last year roughly in proportion to the 8 percent more farrowings in September-November last fall than a year before. According to farmers' intentions December 1, 5 percent more pigs were planned for this spring than last spring. If those intentions are carried out, the supply of hogs for slaughter will be moderately greater this fall than last. The increase through November will be somewhat more than 5 percent, because a larger part of the spring pig crop will be marketed by that date this year than last.

For all of 1955, the number of hogs slaughtered is forecast at 10 percent above last year. Weights per hog are expected to average lighter, and production of pork may be about 8 percent greater.

Table 4.- Supply and distribution of meat,  
United States, by classes, 1951-54

Year	Supply			Distribution			Civilian	
	Pro- duction	Begin- ning stocks	Imports 1/	Exports and shipment	Armed forces	Ending stocks	Civilian consump- tion	consump- tion per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:								
1951	8,843	147	472	18	748	218	8,478	55.3
1952	9,667	218	429	29	458	262	9,565	61.5
1953	12,444	262	271	57	520	249	12,151	76.8
1954 2/	12,994	249	225	3/ 4/58	450	188	12,772	79.2
Pork:								
1951	11,483	499	51	136	530	549	10,818	70.6
1952	11,547	549	71	154	392	489	11,132	71.6
1953	10,063	489	164	134	298	327	9,957	62.9
1954 2/	10,010	327	184	3/110	278	449	9,684	60.0
All meat:								
1951	21,908	670	542	157	1,347	798	20,818	135.9
1952	23,035	798	506	185	917	797	22,440	144.3
1953	24,795	797	438	195	885	609	24,341	153.8
1954 2/	25,403	609	412	3/172	789	668	24,795	153.7

1/ Includes boneless beef estimate 1951-53 not reported separately by Bureau of the Census. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Includes 1 million pounds for CARE.

Since beef production will be at least as large as last year, output of all meat will set a new record. Consumption per person will likely surpass, by a few pounds, the 154-pound rate of 1953 and 1954. That rate was slightly above the top years of the 1940's and the highest since 1908.

#### Marketing Margins on Beef Down, Pork Up in 1954

Marketing margins on meat averaged almost exactly the same in 1954 as the previous year. Estimates of the margin for all meats in the standard "market basket" of food show a reduction of less than 1 percent. (See upper section of table 5.)

The margin for beef (Choice grade) was reduced from 25.6 cents per retail pound in 1953 to 23.9 cents in 1954. The margin for pork increased from 18.0 to 18.9 cents.

Table 5.- Average retail cost of meats, marketing margin, farm value and farmer's share, 1948 to date

All meat products <sup>1/</sup>				
Year	Retail cost or price	Marketing margin	Net farm value <sup>2/</sup>	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1948	278.88	89.42	189.46	68
1949	253.88	89.61	164.27	65
1950	265.06	90.77	174.29	66
1951	299.85	97.93	201.92	67
1952	289.86	103.87	185.99	64
1953	264.64	99.92	164.72	62
1954 <sup>3/</sup>	262.84	98.95	163.89	62
Beef (Choice grade)				
	Cents	Cents	Cents	
1948	75.3	22.3	53.0	70
1949	68.4	20.2	48.2	70
1950	75.4	21.3	54.1	72
1951	88.9	23.1	65.8	74
1952	89.3	26.8	62.5	70
1953	69.6	25.8	43.8	63
1954 <sup>3/</sup>	68.5	23.9	44.6	65
Pork, excluding lard				
1948	55.0	17.7	37.3	68
1949	49.2	18.8	30.4	62
1950	48.7	18.7	30.0	62
1951	52.8	20.3	32.5	62
1952	49.3	19.2	30.1	61
1953	54.1	18.0	36.1	67
1954	55.0	18.9	36.1	66

<sup>1/</sup> Retail cost in terms of current prices of average quantities of meat products bought per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, and farm value of equivalent quantities of live meat animals. The meat products group includes estimates of lamb and veal, and of beef of grades other than Choice, in addition to pork and Choice grade beef. <sup>2/</sup> Farm value of live animal of weight and grade necessary to produce 1 pound of meat products at retail, minus the computed value of byproducts. Standard factors are 2.16 pounds of Choice grade beef (estimated premiums for Choice grade over average price of all beef cattle vary by years) and 1.82 pounds of live hog. <sup>3/</sup> Revised.

Compiled from price spread data published in the Marketing and Transportation Situation and July-September 1953 supplement thereto.

Average prices changed only moderately last year. The retail price of Choice beef was 1.1 cent per pound lower, and the price of pork 0.9 cent higher. Prices received by farmers also averaged about the same in 1954 as in 1953.

The marketing margin for meat is calculated as the total spread between the price paid by the consumer for meat at retail and the price received by the producer for the equivalent weight of livestock. The size of the margin indicates the share of the retail price that goes to all marketing agencies, from marketing of livestock to retail distribution of meat. It does not measure the profits of marketing agencies.

Marketing margins on Choice beef widened in 1952 and 1953 when prices of cattle and beef were declining sharply. As more stable conditions returned in 1954 and prices improved somewhat, margins were narrowed moderately.

For lower grade beef, the trend in margins was quite different. Estimates of the price spread from the live animal to the wholesale carcass for Utility cows show a reduction from \$1.75 per 100 pounds live-weight in 1950 to \$1.29 in 1951. It then increased steadily to \$2.56 in 1954 <sup>1/</sup>. In 1951, slaughterers had to compete for cows with a strong country demand from producers. By 1954 the supply of cows had increased while competitive demand from producers was weaker.

Marketing margins on pork dipped to a low of 16.9 cents per retail pound in the first quarter of 1954. Hogs were relatively scarce then, and purchasers were bidding high in an effort to maintain volume of output. By the last quarter, the supply had risen and the margin widened to 20.4 cents.

#### MAKE-UP OF THE BEEF SUPPLY, 1953 AND 1954

by Earl E. Miller

The total output of beef in the United States is made up of carcasses of a wide range of kind and quality. Their variation is due largely to differences in breeding, sex, age and degree of finish of the animals slaughtered. The highest grades of beef are produced from well-fed beef-type cattle. Careful intensive feeding produces a carcass which has liberal quantities of fat that adds to the tenderness and flavor of the meat. A large part of the fresh beef sold in retail stores comes from young animals which have had a turn in feedlots.

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<sup>1/</sup> Data are reported in "Marketing Margins for Beef and Pork;" The Marketing and Transportation Situation, AMS, USDA, Jan. 31, 1955, p.28.

For the past 4 years January 1 numbers of cattle on feed have ranged between 5 and 6 million head. This year's 5.8 million was 8 percent above last year and only slightly less than the record number on feed in 1953. Moreover, there are indications that the gain in cattle feeding is greater than that pictured by January 1 numbers. Year-around feeding is becoming more common, especially with large operators and in Western States where short-term feeding is more usual than it is in the Corn Belt.

Although data are reported only for the number on feed January 1, some indication of the total number fed and marketed during each year in the United States can be obtained from data reported for Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Idaho and California. In order to obtain estimates of year-long volume, the number of cattle and calves on feed January 1 were first listed for all feeding States. For the 5 States with detailed reports a ratio was computed between total marketings for the year and the number on feed January 1. A similar ratio was estimated for the remaining States, taking into account differences among States in feeding practices. From these ratios the number of fed cattle marketed was determined for all States. From these calculations it is concluded that more than 9 million fed cattle were marketed in 1953 and almost 10 million in 1954. (See table 6.)

#### Steers Predominate in Feeding

Further estimates were made of the kind of cattle fed. The proportion of steers, heifers and calves on feed was approximated for all States from the data available for the 5 States having special reports. It was assumed that most of the calves on feed were sold as steers or heifers. Average carcass weights of fed cattle also were estimated. The resulting data show that 80 percent or more of all fed beef the last two years came from slaughter of steers and 15 to 18 percent from heifers. Relatively little was from cows, bulls, or stags.

The sex composition of all cattle slaughtered is reported only for slaughter under Federal inspection. It was assumed that the proportion of each class is the same for total slaughter as reported for Federally inspected slaughter. Although there is some indication that this may not be so, the error is probably small. The production of beef from each class of slaughter, both for all cattle and for fed cattle, was determined approximately by estimating average live weight and average dressed weight per head slaughtered from marketing and slaughter data as available. From these calculations it is found that in, 1954 approximately 55 percent of all beef output was from steers, 12 percent from heifers, 30 percent from cows, and 3 percent from bulls.

Table 6.- Estimated cattle slaughter and beef production by class, and fed cattle slaughter and production as a percentage of the total, 1953 and 1954

Year	Number slaughtered											
	All cattle				Fed cattle <sup>2/</sup>				Fed cattle as a percentage of all cattle, by class <sup>4/</sup>			
	Percentage by class <sup>1/</sup>				Percentage by class							
	Total	Steers	Heifers	Other <sup>3/</sup>	Total	Steers	Heifers	Other <sup>3/</sup>	Total	Steers	Heifers	Other <sup>3/</sup>
	1,000 head	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	1,000 head	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
1953	24,556	53.6	11.6	34.8	9,081	80.0	18.1	1.9	37.0	55.2	57.8	2.0
1954 <sup>5/</sup>	25,993	50.3	13.4	36.3	9,896	76.5	20.9	2.6	38.1	57.9	59.4	2.8
	Beef produced from slaughter											
	Mil. lbs.	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Mil. lbs.	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
1953	12,444	59.0	10.3	30.7	5,417	83.1	15.3	1.6	43.5	61.2	65.1	2.3
1954 <sup>5/</sup>	12,995	55.4	12.0	32.6	5,824	79.7	17.9	2.4	44.8	64.5	66.9	3.2

<sup>1/</sup> Reported for federally inspected slaughter.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include the small number of fed calves marketed as calves.

<sup>3/</sup> Cows, bulls and stags.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated on assumption that the composition of total slaughter by class is the same as of federally inspected slaughter. This probably underestimates the percentage for steers.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes an estimate of farm slaughter.

### Fed Beef 45 Percent of Total

The calculations indicate that nearly 45 percent of the beef supply came from the slaughter of fed cattle last year, a slightly higher proportion than in 1953. According to the estimates, of all steer beef 65 percent was fed, and of all heifer beef, 67 percent was fed. Only a small part of cow and bull beef can be considered fed beef.

#### Summary

In summary, about 9 or 10 million cattle now receive some feedlot feeding each year. Beef from these animals has recently provided close to 45 percent of the total beef supply.

In the last two years a little more than half of all beef produced was steer beef. About a third was cow beef, and an eighth heifer beef. But of fed beef, more than 80 percent was steer beef and most of the rest heifer beef.

Though about 45 percent of all beef was fed, around two-thirds of both steer beef and heifer beef came from animals that received feedlot feeding. Little cow beef is fed beef.

It should be reemphasized that all the calculations are derived from limited data. While they are not precise estimates, they are sufficiently accurate to be useful.

#### RANK OF STATES IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, 1955

Tables 7 and 8 present data on inventories of cattle and sheep, and size of pig crops, for the various States ranked in order. Changes in rank in the past year were few. In the number of all cattle, Missouri dropped from sixth last year to eighth this year. South Dakota moved into tenth place, ahead of Oklahoma. In beef cows, Oklahoma and South Dakota made a similar exchange of position. Missouri dropped back, as did Colorado and Florida. California moved up to ninth, from eleventh last year.

New York now has more milk cows than Minnesota. Pennsylvania, eighth last year, is now fifth. Texas and Ohio both dropped back in relative position.

Among leading sheep producing States the only change in rank was Ohio's rise above Iowa to seventh spot. Minnesota had a larger pig crop last year than did Missouri. Otherwise, the major hog producing States retained their ranking.

#### NEW OR REVISED SERIES

The tables beginning with table 9 present certain summary data relating to meat animals and meats. They are reduced from the Statistical Supplement carried in this issue of previous years. Particularly covered in the tables are data on production and consumption of meat and selected price series for meat animals and meats.



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Table 7.- Rank of States in number of cattle and calves on farms,  
January 1, 1955

Rank	All cattle and calves		Beef cattle and calves (cattle not for milk)			
	State	Number	Total		Beef cows 2 years and over	
			State	Number	State	Number
		Thous.		Thous.		Thous.
1	Texas	8,501	Texas	6,956	Texas	3,784
2	Iowa	6,279	Iowa	4,603	Nebraska	1,558
3	Nebraska	5,016	Nebraska	4,318	Kansas	1,392
4	Kansas	4,341	Kansas	3,534	South Dakota	1,260
5	Wisconsin	4,318	South Dakota	2,721	Oklahoma	1,196
6	Illinois	3,946	Illinois	2,486	Montana	1,130
7	Minnesota	3,939	Missouri	2,459	Iowa	980
8	Missouri	3,910	Oklahoma	2,302	Missouri	977
9	California	3,583	Montana	2,275	California	822
10	South Dakota	3,301	California	2,094	Florida	777
11	Oklahoma	3,182	Colorado	1,770	Louisiana	727
12	Montana	2,441	Minnesota	1,510	Colorado	709
13	Ohio	2,438	Florida	1,376	New Mexico	631
14	New York	2,356	North Dakota	1,289	Mississippi	614
15	Mississippi	2,080	Louisiana	1,231	Illinois	612
16	Colorado	2,054	Indiana	1,146	Alabama	585
17	Indiana	2,054	Mississippi	1,128	North Dakota	554
18	Michigan	2,003	Oregon	1,067	Wyoming	509
19	Pennsylvania	1,954	New Mexico	1,065	Oregon	476
20	North Dakota	1,937	Alabama	1,049	Arizona	406
21	Kentucky	1,861	Wyoming	996	Arkansas	394
22	Alabama	1,804	Kentucky	935	Georgia	376
23	Louisiana	1,787	Idaho	890	Kentucky	350
24	Tennessee	1,771	Ohio	887	Idaho	333
25	Florida	1,679	Arizona	864	Virginia	329
26	Arkansas	1,485	Arkansas	822	Nevada	320
27	Oregon	1,458	Georgia	813	Tennessee	319
28	Georgia	1,439	Tennessee	788	Indiana	318
29	Virginia	1,382	Virginia	700	Minnesota	315
30	Idaho	1,328	Washington	668	Utah	272
31	New Mexico	1,140	Nevada	589	Washington	256
32	Washington	1,138	Utah	578	Ohio	195
33	Wyoming	1,072	Michigan	467	North Carolina	159
34	Arizona	945	Wisconsin	438	West Virginia	131
35	North Carolina	933	North Carolina	358	South Carolina	103
36	Utah	762	Pennsylvania	333	Michigan	78
37	Nevada	625	West Virginia	293	Pennsylvania	77
38	West Virginia	611	South Carolina	229	Wisconsin	47
39	Maryland	540	New York	139	Maryland	37
40	South Carolina	592	Maryland	133	New York	31
41	Vermont	479	Maine	29	Maine	9
42	Maine	238	Vermont	22	Delaware	6
43	New Jersey	228	New Jersey	17	New Jersey	3
44	Massachusetts	190	Delaware	15	Vermont	3
45	Connecticut	188	Connecticut	11	Connecticut	2
46	New Hampshire	118	Massachusetts	11	Massachusetts	2
47	Delaware	78	New Hampshire	8	New Hampshire	2
48	Rhode Island	29	Rhode Island	1	Rhode Island	---
U. S.						
total		95,433		58,413		24,166

Table 8.- Rank of States in number of milk cows and sheep on farms  
January 1, 1955 and pigs saved 1954

Rank	Milk cows 2 years and over		All sheep and lambs		Number of pigs saved <sup>1/</sup>	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
		Thous.		Thous.		Thous.
1	Wisconsin	2,656	Texas	5,331	Iowa	20,434
2	New York	1,527	Wyoming	2,132	Illinois	11,104
3	Minnesota	1,496	California	2,081	Indiana	8,257
4	Iowa	1,111	Montana	1,741	Minnesota	6,419
5	Pennsylvania	1,039	Colorado	1,702	Missouri	6,328
6	Missouri	1,034	Utah	1,412	Ohio	5,421
7	Texas	1,031	Ohio	1,359	Nebraska	4,246
8	Ohio	1,018	Iowa	1,307	Wisconsin	3,532
9	Michigan	963	New Mexico	1,271	Georgia	2,637
10	California	909	South Dakota	1,254	South Dakota	2,488
11	Illinois	884	Idaho	1,105	North Carolina	1,812
12	Tennessee	714	Minnesota	961	Alabama	1,712
13	Kentucky	687	Missouri	803	Kentucky	1,694
14	Mississippi	643	Nebraska	778	Tennessee	1,611
15	Indiana	624	Illinois	717	Texas	1,576
16	Oklahoma	552	Oregon	689	Kansas	1,486
17	Kansas	545	Kentucky	688	Michigan	1,445
18	Virginia	474	Kansas	609	Virginia	1,015
19	Arkansas	456	North Dakota	549	Pennsylvania	987
20	Alabama	452	Indiana	466	Oklahoma	845
21	Nebraska	442	Arizona	461	South Carolina	832
22	North Dakota	426	Nevada	454	Florida	715
23	Georgia	399	Michigan	418	Mississippi	702
24	North Carolina	391	Virginia	327	North Dakota	696
25	Louisiana	377	Washington	315	Louisiana	604
26	South Dakota	340	West Virginia	311	Arkansas	601
27	Vermont	320	Tennessee	308	California	533
28	Washington	300	Wisconsin	273	Maryland	375
29	Maryland	278	Pennsylvania	262	Colorado	329
30	Idaho	264	Oklahoma	183	New York	278
31	Oregon	244	New York	153	West Virginia	236
32	West Virginia	229	Louisiana	132	Oregon	219
33	Colorado	183	Mississippi	91	Montana	215
34	South Carolina	178	North Carolina	53	Idaho	207
35	Florida	167	Arkansas	47	Washington	203
36	New Jersey	158	Maryland	45	New Jersey	117
37	Massachusetts	127	Alabama	33	Massachusetts	109
38	Connecticut	123	Maine	27	Utah	96
39	Maine	123	Georgia	19	New Mexico	83
40	Utah	113	Massachusetts	13	Wyoming	60
41	Montana	108	New Jersey	13	Delaware	58
42	New Hampshire	71	Vermont	10	Maine	43
43	Arizona	53	New Hampshire	9	Connecticut	34
44	New Mexico	52	Connecticut	8	Arizona	30
45	Wyoming	47	South Carolina	4	Nevada	29
46	Delaware	42	Florida	3	New Hampshire	19
47	Rhode Island	21	Delaware	2	Vermont	16
48	Nevada	17	Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	6
U. S. :						
total :		24,408		30,931		92,494

<sup>1/</sup> Total pigs saved from spring and fall pig crops of 1954.





Table 11.- 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, 1940 to date

Beef cattle													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
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
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
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
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
1944	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.10	12.00	11.70	10.90	10.30	10.10	9.71	9.79	10.10	10.80
1945	11.00	11.60	12.50	13.10	13.40	13.40	13.00	12.40	11.80	11.50	11.30	11.50	12.10
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	14.50
1947	16.70	17.00	18.00	18.30	18.80	19.30	19.50	19.00	19.00	18.30	18.20	19.50	18.40
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
1949	20.20	18.90	20.70	21.00	21.10	20.90	20.00	19.40	19.70	19.20	18.90	19.00	19.80
1950	19.70	20.50	21.20	21.90	23.10	23.70	24.40	24.20	24.60	24.20	24.60	25.20	23.30
1951	27.10	29.10	29.80	30.30	29.70	29.50	29.00	28.90	29.20	28.40	27.50	27.30	28.70
1952	27.20	27.50	27.50	27.70	27.80	26.20	25.60	24.60	23.20	21.40	20.30	19.00	24.30
1953	19.10	18.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	16.00	17.10	16.10	15.60	14.60	14.60	14.80	16.30
1954	16.00	16.20	16.60	17.10	17.60	16.90	15.80	15.90	16.10	15.80	15.60	15.60	
1955	16.20	16.50											
Calves													
1940	8.91	8.77	8.82	8.65	8.93	8.51	8.62	8.61	9.07	9.12	9.11	9.07	8.83
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	10.30
1942	12.03	11.85	12.08	12.15	12.39	12.31	12.43	12.74	12.80	12.80	12.82	12.94	12.30
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
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
1945	12.90	13.20	13.50	13.90	13.80	13.80	13.90	13.30	12.90	12.70	12.60	12.60	13.00
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	15.20
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
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
1949	24.70	23.80	24.20	24.40	23.70	23.30	22.10	22.00	21.90	21.70	21.70	22.00	22.60
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	26.30
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
1952	30.90	31.50	30.70	30.70	30.50	29.60	27.80	26.20	24.30	21.80	21.50	20.50	25.80
1953	22.10	22.10	20.10	19.30	19.40	16.50	16.80	16.10	14.80	13.80	14.50	15.60	16.80
1954	17.80	18.10	17.90	18.10	18.40	17.50	16.10	15.80	15.80	15.00	15.60	15.90	
1955	17.20	18.00											
Hogs													
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
1941	7.47	7.29	7.16	8.16	8.31	9.12	10.32	10.48	11.24	10.13	9.70	10.32	9.09
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
1943	14.07	14.63	14.67	14.34	13.89	13.60	13.20	13.70	14.10	14.00	12.90	12.80	13.70
1944	12.80	12.90	12.90	13.00	12.70	12.60	12.70	13.50	13.60	13.80	13.50	13.40	13.10
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
1946	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.30	14.30	17.20	20.80	16.10	22.20	23.00	22.80	17.50
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
1948	26.60	21.60	21.50	20.30	19.90	22.90	25.20	26.90	27.40	24.70	21.80	20.90	23.10
1949	19.60	19.30	20.00	18.30	17.90	18.80	18.60	19.40	19.80	17.60	15.60	14.80	18.10
1950	15.10	16.60	16.00	15.70	18.30	18.20	20.90	21.70	21.30	19.20	17.80	17.80	18.00
1951	20.00	21.90	21.20	20.60	20.40	20.90	20.50	20.90	19.80	20.20	18.10	17.60	20.00
1952	17.30	17.10	16.60	16.40	19.20	19.40	19.70	20.60	19.00	18.50	16.60	16.10	17.80
1953	17.90	19.30	20.20	21.00	23.10	22.80	23.70	23.30	23.90	21.30	20.30	23.00	21.40
1954	24.60	25.30	24.70	26.60	25.70	21.70	21.20	21.60	19.70	18.40	18.60	17.00	
1955	17.00	16.40											

Continued -

Table 11.- 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, 1940 to date - Continued

Sheep													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av. 1/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1940	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	4.44	4.65	4.86	5.20	4.97	4.69	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.15	5.13	5.24	5.06
1942	5.52	5.71	5.85	6.03	6.03	5.60	5.46	5.52	5.50	5.44	5.48	5.92	5.80
1943	6.39	7.01	7.27	7.35	7.31	7.14	6.84	6.53	6.39	6.08	5.81	5.94	6.57
1944	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	6.18	6.56	6.87	7.17	6.99	6.82	6.83	6.39	5.89	5.79	5.86	5.98	6.38
1946	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	7.64	7.78	8.43	8.57	8.73	8.36	8.59	8.55	8.64	8.42	8.63	8.62	8.39
1948	9.29	9.31	9.44	9.48	10.50	10.30	10.20	10.20	9.67	9.07	8.93	8.81	9.69
1949	9.10	9.28	10.10	10.80	10.60	9.92	9.27	8.78	8.61	8.88	8.86	9.20	9.27
1950	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	15.50	18.00	19.40	18.30	17.10	16.80	15.70	15.30	15.20	15.60	14.40	14.10	16.00
1952	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.50	12.80	11.30	9.79	9.42	8.83	7.60	7.16	7.36	10.10
1953	7.95	8.24	8.43	8.29	7.89	6.39	6.08	6.10	5.81	5.72	5.98	6.33	6.63
1954	7.11	7.39	8.02	7.56	7.01	6.66	5.78	5.28	5.30	5.52	5.88	5.78	
1955	6.10	6.67											
Lambs													
1940	7.79	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	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	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	13.03	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	12.50	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	13.50	13.80	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.40	12.90	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.80	13.10
1946	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	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	22.20	20.80	20.10	21.20	23.30	24.90	26.10	24.80	23.30	21.90	21.90	21.80	22.80
1949	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	21.70	23.00	24.00	24.10	24.70	24.80	24.70	25.00	25.70	26.00	26.80	27.60	25.10
1951	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	28.20	26.80	25.60	26.60	26.10	25.60	25.60	25.50	24.00	22.10	20.80	19.50	24.30
1953	20.40	20.50	20.40	20.80	22.10	21.80	21.60	20.00	17.60	16.60	17.10	17.30	19.30
1954	18.60	19.10	20.90	21.80	21.80	20.30	19.50	18.50	17.80	17.60	17.70	17.50	
1955	18.50	19.30											
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.
1940	104	101	102	104	108	102	110	110	115	113	112	112	108
1941	128	127	126	135	136	141	150	154	161	153	147	156	143
1942	162	171	177	186	186	188	190	196	192	195	191	192	186
1943	203	212	216	216	212	208	203	202	202	196	184	186	203
1944	189	194	198	199	196	193	186	186	185	183	182	184	190
1945	194	201	209	215	217	216	214	210	205	202	202	203	207
1946	208	214	219	223	225	226	258	279	235	292	299	301	248
1947	298	317	339	325	320	325	326	331	351	346	329	346	329
1948	371	329	340	342	354	377	400	396	394	359	338	330	361
1949	321	308	329	324	321	323	312	311	316	298	284	280	311
1950	289	306	309	313	340	344	366	371	373	357	353	359	340
1951	392	425	429	429	420	421	412	413	408	404	382	377	409
1952	375	375	370	371	388	375	370	366	343	321	299	284	353
1953	303	305	301	299	317	300	319	305	299	273	267	285	298
1954	309	315	316	333	331	299	286	287	277	267	266	257	295
1955	263	264											

1/ Annual State averages weighted by shipments and local slaughter. 2/ Includes production payments on beef cattle, sheep and lambs, July 1945-June 1946. Year averages are unweighted.

Table 12.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of cattle and calves, 1935 to date

Year	Beef steers for slaughter 1/							Cows, Chicago 2/			Vealers,		
	Chicago							Omaha,	Sioux	Commer-	Utility	Canner	Chicago,
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commer-	Utility	All	all	City,	cial	4/	and	Choice	
			cial		grades	grades	all	all	3/	5/	Cutter	and	
							grades	all				Prime	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
1935	12.32	10.79	8.80		6.73	10.26	---	---	6.65	5.16	3.78	8.88	
1936	9.97	8.82	7.85		6.58	8.82	---	---	5.80	4.95	4.04	9.30	
1937	14.79	11.79	9.19		7.51	11.47	---	---	7.18	5.88	4.54	10.07	
1938	10.71	9.14	7.88		6.77	9.39	---	---	6.58	5.69	4.63	9.52	
1939	10.48	9.81	8.77		7.51	9.75	---	---	6.94	5.99	4.84	10.07	
1940	11.86	10.48	8.84		7.51	10.43	---	---	7.02	5.86	4.55	10.61	
1941	12.23	11.36	10.02		8.64	11.33	---	---	8.22	7.00	5.68	12.18	
1942	15.19	13.90	12.22		10.40	13.79	---	---	10.61	8.96	7.22	14.48	
1943	16.23	15.34	14.01		11.66	15.30	---	---	12.66	10.54	8.18	15.18	
1944	17.05	15.73	13.87		11.25	15.44	---	---	12.80	10.09	7.32	14.86	
1945	17.30	16.00	14.12		11.73	16.18	---	---	13.65	11.17	8.30	15.12	
1946	20.24	19.32	17.36		13.75	19.16	---	---	14.62	11.93	9.12	16.87	
1947	30.64	26.22	21.76		18.04	25.83	---	---	17.84	14.26	11.48	24.98	
1948	35.24	30.96	26.31		22.16	30.88	---	---	22.64	19.49	16.15	29.02	
1949	28.65	26.07	23.17		19.77	25.80	24.23	24.41	18.41	16.33	13.95	27.64	
1950	32.43	29.68	26.08		22.86	29.35	27.88	27.98	21.48	19.36	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	
1953	26.56	24.14	21.56	18.74	15.77	23.62	21.91	22.10	13.92	12.41	10.67	25.04	
1954	27.53	24.66	21.81	18.32	15.27	24.23	22.67	22.73	13.28	11.46	9.60	23.07	

1/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands for slaughter. 2/ Approximate equivalent for present grades, estimated as noted in notes 3, 4, 5. 3/ Weighted average of Good 5, Common and Medium 1, through 1937; Good 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; reported as Commercial, 1951 to date. 4/ Weighted average of Common and Medium 9, Low Cutter and Cutter 2, Good 1, through 1937; Common 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; from July 1939-December 1949, prices for Common were obtained as the lower half of range of Cutter and Common; reported as Utility, 1951 to date. 5/ Low Cutter and Cutter through June 1939; average estimates for Common, and Canner-Low Cutter, July 1939 to 1949; reported as Canner and Cutter, 1950 to date.



Table 13.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of hogs and sheep, 1935 to date

Year	Barrows and gilts, Chicago							Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 1/	Sows, Chicago	Lambs		Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago
	160-180 pounds	180-200 pounds	200-220 pounds	220-240 pounds	240-270 pounds	270-300 pounds	All weights			Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago 2/	Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha 3/	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1935	9.55	9.70	9.78	4/9.78	5/9.67	6/9.50	---	---	8.34	8.85	7.69	4.04
1936	10.12	10.27	10.35	4/10.34	5/10.19	6/9.96	---	---	8.70	9.86	8.22	4.20
1937	10.54	10.65	10.70	4/10.67	5/10.54	6/10.35	---	---	9.98	10.59	9.10	4.68
1938	8.54	8.62	8.64	4/8.56	5/ 8.36	6/8.11	8.27	8.13	7.34	8.39	7.39	3.82
1939	6.94	7.06	7.08	7/7.04	7/ 6.88	7/6.62	6.81	6.62	5.67	9.26	8.21	4.03
1940	5.71	5.95	6.03	6.03	5.93	5.78	5.80	5.68	5.31	9.65	8.53	4.18
1941	9.59	9.79	9.85	9.84	9.73	9.59	9.47	9.44	9.34	11.19	10.27	5.43
1942	13.63	13.90	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.90	13.69	13.62	13.73	13.81	12.02	6.60
1943	14.17	14.49	14.66	14.66	14.62	14.56	14.49	14.24	13.71	14.95	13.22	7.44
1944	13.57	13.98	14.14	14.14	13.94	13.70	13.77	13.57	12.75	15.22	12.70	6.89
1945	14.74	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.75	14.60	13.99	15.48	14.17	7.69
1946	17.68	17.93	17.97	17.96	17.94	17.88	18.42	17.99	18.31	18.65	16.46	8.25
1947	25.75	26.23	26.32	26.24	25.91	25.29	25.21	25.24	21.88	23.51	20.76	9.17
1948	25.14	25.55	25.61	25.40	24.77	23.87	23.27	23.51	22.58	25.96	22.36	11.59
1949	19.50	19.88	19.94	19.77	19.41	18.87	18.62	18.69	16.67	25.45	23.06	10.83
1950	18.91	19.46	19.59	19.51	19.25	18.84	18.39	18.52	17.72	27.30	27.52	12.67
1951	20.68	21.33	21.45	21.36	21.12	20.67	20.74	20.56	18.43	34.29	31.90	17.58
1952	18.47	19.26	19.36	19.18	18.83	18.35	18.28	18.13	16.91	27.40	22.15	10.51
1953	21.82	22.86	22.99	22.94	22.75	8/22.26	22.03	21.99	20.56	22.96	18.36	7.22
1954	22.58	23.41	23.48	23.31	22.82	22.22	22.13	22.25	18.73	22.08	19.06	6.35

1/ Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis N.S.Y., Sioux City, S. St. Joseph and S. St. Paul. Prior to 1940 excludes Indianapolis. 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. 3/ Average prices for the months available. In some years, no prices are quoted for one to three months of few feeder shipments. 4/ 220-250 pounds. 5/ 250-290 pounds. 6/ 290-350 pounds. 7/ Average of prices in January-June for market class of earlier years, and in July-December for class of later years. 8/ Average for 10 months.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 14.- Average price per 100 pounds for stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City and Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago, by months 1937 to date

Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
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	21.19	19.91	19.80	15.22	16.75	15.78	15.07	15.74	17.56	17.63	17.35
1954	19.83	20.02	19.81	20.62	20.44	18.20	16.12	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.63	19.23	18.97
1955	20.40												
Choice grade beef steers for slaughter, Chicago 3/													
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	32.55	32.20	30.86	33.18
1953	27.84	24.49	22.68	21.99	22.36	22.04	24.41	25.28	25.87	25.63	25.03	24.37	24.14
1954	24.74	23.86	23.89	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	24.66
1955	26.98												

1/ Average for all weights and grades.

2/ Weighted average.

3/ Prior to 1951 reported as Good grade.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 15.- Hog-corn price ratio, Chicago and United States, by months 1936 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.	Avg. 3/
1937									11.3	15.6	16.3	14.2	—
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	14.7
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	12.9
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	11.8
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	10.7
1953	11.4	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.2	16.2	16.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.4	15.5	14.5
1954	16.2	16.7	16.7	17.5	16.4	14.9	13.9	13.5	12.3	12.0	12.6	11.3	14.5
1955	11.0												
United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs													
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	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.1	12.1	11.4	10.7	11.0
1953	12.1	13.5	13.8	14.4	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.3	16.3	15.0
1954	17.3	17.7	17.2	18.3	17.5	14.6	14.1	14.1	12.9	12.7	13.6	12.2	15.2
1955	12.1												

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.  
 2/ Price of barrows and gilts not available prior to September 1937. Corn price is of No. 3 Yellow.  
 3/ Unweighted average of ratios for individual months.

Table 16.- Chicago wholesale price of steer beef and lamb carcasses and of composite pork products, and United States composite average retail prices for meat, 1934 to date

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Year	Chicago wholesale price								United States composite average retail price	
	Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 lb. per 100 lb.	Lamb carcass, Choice, 30-40 lb. per 100 lb.	Composite hog products						Beef (Choice grade) per lb.	Pork excluding lard per lb.
			Including lard				Excluding lard			
			72.84 lb., fresh products		71.19 lb., fresh and cured products 1/		56.19 lb., fresh and cured products 2/			
Dollars	Dollars	Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.	Cents	Cents	
1934	10.38	14.44	7.72	10.60	9.17	12.86	7.77	13.80	23.3	18.8
1935	15.57	15.86	12.58	17.27	14.32	20.08	11.96	21.27	30.5	27.4
1936	13.21	17.00	11.29	15.50	13.23	18.55	11.33	20.12	28.6	26.9
1937	17.31	17.81	11.60	15.93	13.70	19.21	11.76	20.88	32.5	27.7
1938	14.39	15.74	9.55	13.11	11.50	16.12	10.08	17.90	28.7	24.5
1939	15.46	16.87	8.02	11.01	9.72	13.63	8.57	15.22	29.5	22.2
1940	16.11	16.95	6.84	9.39	8.32	11.67	7.36	13.07	29.5	19.3
1941	17.18	18.41	10.68	14.66	12.12	16.99	10.62	18.86	31.5	24.7
1942	19.98	22.94	14.06	19.30	15.98	22.41	13.81	24.52	35.0	30.0
1943	20.62	24.63	13.42	18.42	15.46	21.68	13.13	23.31	36.2	30.9
1944	19.88	23.68	12.74	17.49	14.69	20.60	12.36	21.95	34.2	29.0
1945	19.88	23.68	13.08	17.96	14.80	20.75	12.47	22.14	33.5	29.0
1946	27.81	31.08	17.92	24.60	20.37	28.56	16.81	29.85	3/42.5	37.1
1947	41.46	42.66	26.98	37.04	29.58	41.55	25.70	45.74	61.8	54.1
1948	50.03	49.00	26.51	36.39	29.94	42.06	26.30	46.81	75.3	55.0
1949	42.66	49.64	20.96	28.78	24.61	34.57	22.35	39.78	68.4	49.2
1950	47.09	4/51.46	20.54	28.20	23.83	33.47	21.49	38.25	75.4	48.7
1951	56.42	57.27	22.88	31.41	25.94	36.44	22.89	40.74	88.9	52.8
1952	53.96	5/55.13	20.44	28.06	24.00	33.71	21.83	38.85	89.3	49.3
1953	39.78	5/44.68	23.85	32.74	27.53	38.67	25.11	44.69	69.6	54.1
1954	40.14	5/44.24	24.64	33.83	28.56	40.12	25.45	45.29	68.5	55.0

1/ Prior to 1947 value of 71.32 lb. fresh and cured products.

2/ Prior to 1947 value of 56.32 lb. fresh and cured products.

3/ 11 month average.

4/ Price of 45-50 lb. carcass used for four months.

5/ 40-50 lb. carcass.

Table 17.- Retail value of meat consumed compared with disposable income, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Average retail price of meat per pound <u>1/</u>	Retail value of meat consumed per person <u>2/</u>		Disposable personal income per person <u>3/</u>		Retail value of meat as percentage of disposable income
	Cents	Dollars	Value	Index numbers, (1947-49=100)	Value	Index numbers, (1947-49=100)
1920	35.1	40.80	53	645	53	6.3
1921	28.8	33.10	43	500	41	6.6
1922	27.6	32.50	42	534	44	6.1
1923	27.2	34.40	45	608	50	5.7
1924	27.5	34.80	46	602	49	5.8
1925	31.2	37.30	49	627	51	6.0
1926	32.6	38.50	50	642	53	6.0
1927	32.2	37.20	49	635	52	5.9
1928	33.0	37.40	49	644	53	5.8
1929	34.2	38.70	51	673	55	5.8
1930	32.2	35.80	47	596	49	6.0
1931	26.4	29.80	39	507	42	5.9
1932	19.4	22.00	29	384	31	5.7
1933	17.2	20.20	26	359	29	5.6
1934	21.1	26.00	34	406	33	6.4
1935	28.9	28.80	38	452	37	6.4
1936	27.8	30.90	40	510	42	6.1
1937	30.0	32.40	42	544	45	5.9
1938	26.5	28.80	38	499	41	5.8
1939	25.6	29.30	38	531	43	5.5
1940	23.8	29.10	38	568	47	5.1
1941	27.9	34.20	45	687	56	5.0
1942 <u>4/</u>	32.4	38.90	51	860	70	4.5
1943 <u>4/</u>	33.2	42.10	55	964	79	4.4
1944 <u>4/</u>	31.4	41.90	55	1,046	86	4.0
1945 <u>4/</u>	31.4	39.10	51	1,060	87	3.7
1946 <u>4/</u>	40.0	53.00	69	1,110	91	4.8
1947	57.8	76.50	100	1,157	95	6.6
1948	64.8	80.50	105	1,262	103	6.4
1949	58.7	72.50	95	1,244	102	5.8
1950	61.6	76.00	99	1,340	110	5.7
1951	68.6	81.20	106	1,445	118	5.6
1952	67.7	84.80	111	1,488	122	5.7
1953	62.6	82.60	108	1,545	127	5.3
1954 <u>5/</u>	62.7	82.40	108	1,540	126	5.4

1/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton and pork, excluding lard. Price weighted by consumption of each meat in each year. 2/ Computed from estimated retail weight of each meat consumed per civilian consumer. 3/ Computed from income data of U. S. Department of Commerce. Prior to 1929 estimated by Agricultural Marketing Service. 4/ Data affected by wartime controls. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Exports and imports of meat, product weight, 1931 to date 1/

Year	Exports				Imports for consumption		
	Beef and veal <u>2/</u>	Lamb and mutton	Pork <u>3/</u>	Sausage <u>4/</u>	Beef and veal <u>2/</u>	Lamb and mutton	Pork <u>5/</u>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
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	215	3	1
1949	20	1	60	9	171	4	3
1950	17	6/	58	4	210	3	32
1951	12	6/	82	6	319	7	49
1952	15	6/	97	4	284	6	62
1953	39	1	79	5	160	3	146
1954	34	1	53	9	126	2	170

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 to date) 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. Includes boneless beef 1948 to date, as estimated from Census reports 1948-53 and as reported in 1954

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 after 1951.

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

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 19.- Meat exports and shipments to territories, and imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Commercial exports and shipments to territories				Imports				
	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats	Beef 2/	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.
1940	56	2	163	221	168	3/	3/	6	174
1941	56	6	111	173	257	3/	3/	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	3/	3/	190
1945	37	5	34	76	127	1	3/	2	130
1946	38	3	75	116	19	1	3/	1	21
1947	192	12	110	314	64	1	3/	3/	65
1948	48	5	85	138	351	5	3	1	360
1949 4/	29	3	104	136	247	7	4	3	261
1950 4/	23	2	110	135	338	10	3	33	384
1951 4/	20	1	136	157	472	12	7	51	542
1952 4/	30	1	154	185	429	3/ 6/	6	71	506
1953 4/	58	2	130	190	271	3/	3	164	438
1954 4/ 5/	59	2	110	171	225	1	2	184	412
Non-commercial exports and shipments to territories 7/									
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					
1954	1	0	0	1					

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 1953 they include reported data, and in 1954 preliminary estimates, of shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands and Guam.

2/ Includes boneless beef, 1948 to date, as estimated 1948-53, and reported, 1954.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

4/ Exports and shipments for 1949 to date not strictly comparable with earlier years. (See footnote 1.)

5/ Preliminary. 1952-54 data are computed on slightly revised conversion factors.

6/ Sharp change in data on veal imports is caused by a revised factor that considers combined beef and veal imports as almost entirely beef.

7/ After 1949, meat procured by USDA for export under special programs such as beef for FOA in 1953 and 1954, was reported as commercial exports. The 1 million pounds shown for 1954 were beef procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.

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 18 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 18 excludes these shipments only in 1944-46); and, in the case of USDA exports and shipments, is based on deliveries for export. Data for 1910-39 are in The Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 38.

Selected price statistics for meat animals

Item	Unit	1954			1955	
		Year average or total	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>Cattle and calves</b>						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	27.53	28.28	29.69	32.24	
Choice	do.	24.66	24.74	26.53	26.98	
Good	do.	21.81	21.84	22.94	23.29	
Commercial	do.	18.32	18.30	18.13	18.84	
Utility	do.	15.27	15.15	14.53	14.95	
All grades	do.	24.23	23.93	26.21	26.12	
Omaha, all grades	do.	22.67	22.44	24.21	24.20	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	22.73	22.54	24.32	24.32	
<b>Cows, Chicago</b>						
Commercial	do.	13.28	13.04	12.03	12.38	13.50
Utility	do.	11.46	11.60	10.06	10.79	11.79
Canner and Cutter	do.	9.60	10.02	8.52	9.29	10.28
Vealers, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	23.07	28.15	21.58	27.74	28.60
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	18.97	19.83	19.23	20.40	
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	2/ 16.30	16.00	15.60	16.20	16.50
Calves	do.	2/ 16.90	17.80	15.90	17.20	18.00
<b>Hogs</b>						
<b>Barrows and gilts</b>						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	22.58	25.34	18.20	17.32	16.26
180-200 pounds	do.	23.41	25.94	18.58	17.98	17.15
200-220 pounds	do.	23.48	25.94	18.31	17.84	17.06
220-240 pounds	do.	23.31	25.71	18.01	17.58	16.90
240-270 pounds	do.	22.82	25.18	17.03	16.68	16.12
270-300 pounds	do.	22.22	24.58	16.47	16.13	15.61
All weights	do.	22.13	25.15	17.30	16.75	
8 markets 3/	do.	22.25	25.15	17.33	16.82	
Sows, Chicago	do.	18.73	22.26	14.76	14.47	
Price received by farmers	do.	2/ 22.10	24.60	17.00	17.00	16.40
Hog-corn price ratio 4/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	14.5	16.2	11.3	11.0	
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	15.2	17.3	12.2	12.1	
<b>Sheep and lambs</b>						
<b>Sheep</b>						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	5/ 6.35	7.34	5.87	6.84	7.89
Price received by farmers	do.	2/ 6.44	7.11	5.78	6.10	6.67
<b>Lambs</b>						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	6/ 22.08	21.18	20.07	21.21	22.06
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	7/ 19.06	19.14	18.05	20.22	
Price received by farmers	do.	2/ 19.30	18.60	17.50	18.50	19.30
<b>All meat animals</b>						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		295	309	257	263	264
<b>Meat</b>						
<b>Wholesale, Chicago</b>						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	40.14	39.66	44.00	44.60	41.75
Lamb carcass, Choice, 40-50 pounds	do.	44.24	43.02	41.34	42.60	41.85
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
72.84 pounds fresh	Dollars	24.64	27.17	19.92	19.44	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	33.83	37.30	27.35	26.69	
71.19 pounds fresh and cured	do.	28.56	30.73	24.17	23.73	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	40.12	43.17	33.95	33.33	
Excluding lard						
56.19 pounds fresh and cured	do.	25.45	27.65	21.59	21.24	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	45.29	49.21	38.42	37.80	
<b>Retail, United States average</b>						
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	68.5	69.0	69.9	70.2	
Pork, excluding lard	do.	55.0	57.4	48.7	47.8	
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		91.5	95.4	84.9	86.5	

1/ Average all weights and grades.

2/ Simple average for 12 months.

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

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

5/ Average includes prices for shorn ewes May through October.

6/ Average includes prices of spring lambs June through September and price of shorn lambs in May.

7/ Excludes May-July, no price quoted.



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

Item	Unit	1954		1955		
		Year Average or Total	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>Meat animal marketings</b>						
Index number (1935-39=100) .....		164	162	174		
<b>Stocker and feeder shipments to</b>						
9 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves .....	head	4,276	206	355	294	
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	3,049	197	185	226	
<b>Slaughter under Federal inspection</b>						
<b>Number slaughtered</b>						
Cattle .....	do.	18,476	1,541	1,583	1,521	
Steers .....	do.	9,302	774	741	718	
Heifers .....	do.	2,472	250	215	236	
Cows .....	do.	6,236	487	592	540	
Calves .....	do.	7,573	546	639	563	
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	14,148	1,213	1,167	1,223	
Hogs .....	do.	52,894	4,712	6,119	5,519	
Percentage sows .....	Percent	11	4	6	5	
<b>Average live weight per head</b>						
Cattle .....	Pounds	958	985	981	985	
Calves .....	do.	223	219	212	213	
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	96	100	98	100	
Hogs .....	do.	244	244	244	247	
<b>Average production</b>						
Beef, per head .....	do.	526	541	532	540	
Veal, per head .....	do.	124	121	116	118	
Lamb and mutton, per head .....	do.	46	48	47	48	
Pork, per head 1/ .....	do.	140	140	138	140	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 1/ ..	do.	57	57	56	57	
Lard, per head .....	do.	35	34	37	37	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight .....	do.	14	14	15	15	
<b>Total production</b>						
Beef .....	Million pounds	9,681	830	839	817	
Veal .....	do.	931	66	74	66	
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	645	60	55	59	
Pork 1/ .....	do.	7,369	659	844	772	
Lard .....	do.	1,831	162	226	204	
<b>Total commercial slaughter 2/</b>						
<b>Number slaughtered</b>						
Cattle .....	1,000 head	25,042	2,085	2,107	2,084	
Calves .....	do.	12,776	945	1,068	971	
Sheep and lambs .....	do.	15,923	1,387	1,315	1,376	
Hogs .....	do.	64,902	5,873	7,423	6,850	
<b>Total production</b>						
Beef .....	Million pounds	12,606	1,078	1,072	1,072	
Veal .....	do.	1,555	112	123	114	
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	722	66	61	66	
Pork 1/ .....	do.	8,940	809	1,012	944	
Lard .....	do.	2,122	190	259	236	
<b>Cold storage stocks first of month</b>						
Beef .....	do.	---	249	158	188	174
Veal .....	do.	---	21	19	21	19
Lamb and mutton .....	do.	---	12	9	10	9
Pork .....	do.	---	327	341	449	506
Total meat and meat products 3/ .....	do.	---	717	638	800	847

1/ Excludes lard.

2/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

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

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