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The LIVESTOCK and MEA

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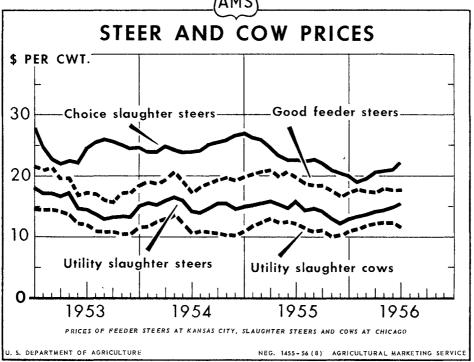
1956

SITUATION

LMS - 85

Increased Productivity of Hogs this issue: Geography or Livestock Production Meat Consumption by Months, p. 29 and Slaughter, p. 20

AMS



Prices of Choice slaughter steers increased during July and in early August were above a year before. Feeder steer prices also rose during the month but remained a little below last year.

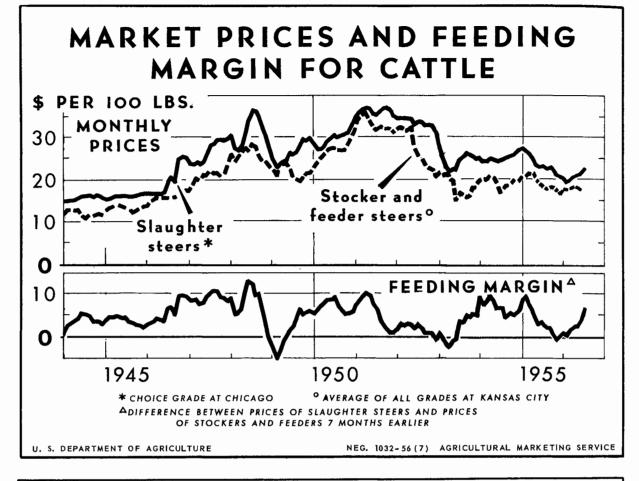
Fed cattle prices this fall are likely to retain much of their gain and to stay above last fall. Feeder prices are expected to decline seasonally but to

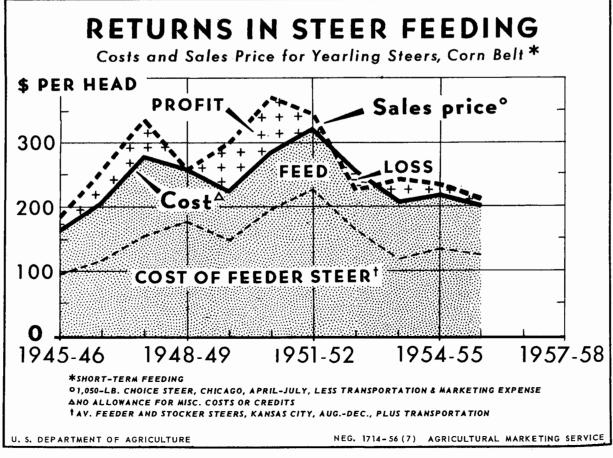
gradually narrow the gap with a year ago.

Prices of hogs in early August were equal last year's. They are expected to be higher this fall than last. Lamb prices also have been above a year ago, and may stay at least as high.

A downturn in meat production from past expansion underlies this improvement in prices from last fall, when prices weakened severely.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE





THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 9, 1956

SUMMARY

Prices of fed cattle have climbed above last year's prices, prices of lambs also are higher, and prices of hogs have reached their level of last year. Feeder cattle prices advanced in July but remain a little below a year ago.

This improvement in prices relative to last year, when general declines carried them to their lowest point in several years, reflects an ending of the huge meat supplies of past months. Total livestock slaughter and meat output for the rest of 1956 will be less than a year before. The downturn is the first since 1951. Meat production expanded more than 25 percent during the 5-year period.

Chief reduction this fall will be in slaughter of hogs. Following an 8 percent cut in the number of spring pigs saved, slaughter will increase less rapidly than last fall and will drop progressively farther below last year's slaughter rate.

Slaughter of cattle is expected to continue above last year. However, average weights will be lighter and no more beef may be turned out than last fall. Fewer fed cattle may be slaughtered, as indicated by the 10 percent fewer on feed this July 1 than last, but slaughter of grass cattle will be larger. Calf slaughter in months to come may exceed a year before, sheep and lamb slaughter may drop below.

Prices of fed cattle are likely to stay above last year. Feeder cattle prices, while declining seasonally, may gradually close the gap with last year. Prices of hogs will decline seasonally but probably will be above a year before. They definitely are not expected to drop as low as they did last December. Lamb prices may continue to average as high or higher than last year.

Even though the letup in total slaughter and meat supply is appreciable and allows some recovery in prices, it is not of marked proportion. Meat output this fall will remain larger than in any year before 1955. Moreover, capacity for future production is not reduced as feed crops this fall promise to be large, though below last year's bumper harvests, while basic breeding herds of cattle remain undiminished. Slaughter of cows to date in 1956 has been less than in 1955. And the 1956 calf crop was indicated on July 30 as likely to be slightly larger than the 1955 crop.

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Beef steers are moving to slaughter at a faster rate than last year, perhaps fast enough to hold their year-end inventory about unchanged or reduce it slightly. This should prevent an overload of beef output such as the one that depressed fed cattle prices early in 1956. However, tonnage of beef may be great enough to result in seasonal price declines next winter from highs of this fall. The opportunities for realizing close to average profits in cattle feeding appear to be brighter than they were a year ago, but unusually large profits are not in prospect.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Slaughter and Meat Production To Be Less This Fall than Last

Seasonal increases in livestock slaughter and meat production are underway with stepped-up marketing of spring pigs and expanded movement of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs from ranges and pastures. While the seasonal gain is significant, total meat output the rest of this year will fall short of a year before. The downturn is a striking departure from the successive expansions since 1951. During those 5 years, meat output rose more than 25 percent.

Beef production during the last half of this year is expected to total about the same as in the corresponding months of 1955. Lamb and mutton output may be down slightly. Pork output will be appreciably smaller, particularly late in the year.

Cattle Slaughter To Stay High

Cattle slaughter in commercial plants the first half of this year was less recent above a year earlier. Slaughter in July and early August, as inducated by weekly reports from inspected plants, continued above lass har. Slaughter may remain above in remaining months.

Cattle slaughtered the rest of 1956 will include more off grass and fewer from feedlots than a year earlier. In 13 major feeding States on July 1 there were 10 percent fewer cattle on feed than a year before. The number in the Corn Belt was down 11 percent. Numbers on feed this July were about the same as two years earlier, July 1954.

Marketings of fed cattle will nevertheless hold fairly close to last year because cattle are being moved into and out of feedlots at a faster pace and with shorter feeding. This is in contrast with last fall when cattle were held longer and marketings delayed. Placements on feed in April-June were up 5 percent from 1955, and feeder shipments from 10 markets in July were 80 percent above last year. Moreover, while a high percentage of the cattle on feed this July had been on feed less than 3 months (40 percent compared with 35 percent last year), producers planned to market even faster than last year. Their intentions were to sell 70 percent by October 1, a rate slightly faster than the 68 percent planned a year earlier and considerably faster than actual July-September 1955 marketings of 60 percent of the July 1 inventory.

But lighter weights are a counter influence, for even if nearly as many fed cattle should be slaughtered this fall as last, output of fed beef will be down appreciably. Slaughter weights were exceptionally heavy last fall and winter; they will be lighter this year.

Slaughter of grass cattle the rest of 1956 is expected to exceed last year. Last fall, slaughter of calves and steers off grass was relatively small -- small enough that 1-1/2 million were added to the inventory of those classes at the beginning of 1956. This fall, under the influence of relatively low prices of the past year and smaller feed supplies in several range and pasture areas, more of these young animals will be sent to slaughter and fewer, in all probability, will be retained in the January inventory.

Cow slaughter, however, is less predictable. Through May, inspected slaughter of cows was 10 percent under 1955. The June kill increased and was only 3 percent below June 1955. Prospects have been for slaughter of cows this fall to equal that of last fall. The actual slaughter rate will have much to do not only with beef output this fall but with the outlook for cattle production in the ensuing year.

Fed Cattle Prices Up,

Likely to Retain Increase;

Feeder Prices Still Below 1955

Prices of fed cattle turned upward in July. Choice steers at Chicago entered that month at \$21.00 per 100 pounds, left it at \$24.00. The latter price was almost \$2.00 above a year before. It is the first time since March 1955 that Choice steer prices were above the previous year.

Prices of feeder cattle and calves responded to the long-awaited recovery in fed cattle prices. After declining seasonally for two months they advanced \$1.00 to \$1.50 during July. Early August prices were still a little below those of a year earlier.

Prices of fed cattle appear likely to retain most or all of their recent increase, as the period of largest supply is past. On the other hand, short feeding for quick marketing will probably maintain supplies well enough to prevent large further advances such as occurred in the fall of 1954.

Prices of feeder cattle are not likely to stay at their levels of early August. They usually decline seasonally until mid-fall, and probably will do so again this year. Low profits earned in feeding last winter will continue for some time as a depressing factor on feeder prices. On the other hand, feeder prices are not expected to decrease as fast or as far as last fall, and the gap with last year will likely be gradually closed. By the height of the marketing season prices may be around the level of a year before.

Cattle Feeding to Stay Large

Gradual restoration of confidence following upturns in cattle prices and large harvests of feed crops will result in another large volume of cattle feeding this winter.

On August 1, a corn crop of 3,144 million bushels was reported in prospect. This would be 98 million bushels or 3 percent less than last year's large crop. For grain sorghums, indicated production is 21 percent below last year. The oats crop was 24 percent less than last year's near record harvest, and the barley crop was down 10 percent. For the four feed grains combined the prospective production is 8 percent below 1955. The hay crop is 4 percent under last year. With a record carryover of feed grains and with hog production down, feed supplies are fully ample for prospective numbers of livestock to be raised and fed.

Based on present prospects prices of feed the coming feeding season may average only a little above the past one. Increases are likely for prices of feed grains other than corn because their production is smaller and because support prices are up 4 cents per bushel for oats, 8 cents for barley, and 19 cents for grain sorghums. The support price for corn to producers in the Corn Belt who comply with allotments is \$1.50 per bushel, national average basis, 8 cents per bushel less than last year. To all producers outside the commercial area the average support price has been increased 5 cents from last year. In addition, producers in the commercial area who do not comply with allotments are eligible for a loan of \$1.25 this year (national average basis). Last year they were eligible for no loan. This last provision affords the opportunity for considerable storage of corn this year. However, the announced support prices apply to corn of

specified moisture content as deliverable next summer. The equivalent farm price in December would be 15 to 20 cents per bushel less. Hence the \$1.25 loan would not itself lift market prices above their average level of last fall. Its main effect is to set a floor to prevent any slide far below last year's prices. Compliance with allotments or with Soil Bank price-support requirements, by making producers eligible for \$1.50 support, would have more price-lifting effect, but it is not known how many producers will have qualified.

Moreover, prices of corn this fall will probably yield hog-corn and beef steer-corn price ratios, for the season as a whole, equal to or above average.

Range Feed Conditions Below Last Year

Drought has reduced the condition of range feed below last year. On August 1 the average condition in 17 Western States was 69 percent, compared with 79 percent for August 1955. Conditions are farthest below normal in Texas, Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and parts of South Dakota. Dryness has resulted in considerable movement of cattle but has not forced large early marketings to feedlots or slaughter.

Profits Low in Cattle Feeding in Past Year

Feeding of cattle returned less than average profits the past season. When fed cattle prices sank steadily the margins realized became small or even negative (see upper chart on inside cover page and table 1). Profits were especially small in all short-term feeding. Price and cost comparisons given in lower inside cover chart and table 2 for short feeding of yearling steers in the Corn Belt show a profit margin of only \$11.00 per head. This was decidedly below average.

Similar comparisons for 6 different programs, to be published in the November 15 issue of this Situation, will probably reveal higher profits in long feeding than in short feeding this year. The recent rise in prices of fed cattle restored profits to long feeding, and in addition long feeding has taken best advantage of the lower prices of feed that prevailed during most of the past feeding season.

Table 1.- Price of Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago and of all stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City, and 7 months lagged margin, by months, 1955 to date

	:	Price pe	er 100 pounds	: Margin between
Year and month	:	Choice grade slaughter steers, Chicago	: : Stocker and : feeder steers, : Kansas City : 1/	: slaughter : steers, and : stockers : and feeders : 7 months : previous 2/
	:	_	-	:
	2	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1955	:	26.98	20.40	9 7 P
Janu ary February	•	26.17	20.40 20.46	8 . 78 10 . 05
March	•	25.80	21 . 28	7.92
April	•	24.62	21.25	6.52\
May	•	23.09	20.01	4.25
June	•	22.63	19.03	3.00
July	•	22.72	18.19	3.49
August	•	22.43	17.69	2.03
September	•	22.69	17.97	2.23
October	•	22.01	18.02	.73
November	•	20.83	16.92	42
December	:	20.35	15.89	•34
1956	:			
January	•	20.02	17.13	•99
February	•	18.88	17.04	•69
March	•	19.41	17.44	1.72
April	•	20.56	17.81	2.59
May	:	20.70	17.68	2.68
June	:	21.05	17.02	4.13
July	:	22.37	17.36	6.48
August 3/	:	24.99	17.40	7.86
	:	//	-1 4 m €	10

^{1/} Average for all weights and grades.

Market price data compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

^{2/} Margin between prices of Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago for current month shown and of stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City 7 months previously.

^{3/} Average for week ended August 9.

	:				Feeding	season b	eginning			
Item		: 1947	: 1948		1950	: 1951	: 1952	: 1953	1954	: 1955
	Dollars		Dollars			Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
rice:	: :									
Choice grade beef steers sold out of	:									
first hands, Chicago, AprJuly, per 100 pounds	: 25 .2 6	32.5 9	25.40	29.36	36.15	33.69	22.70	24.24	23.26	21.17
per 100 pounds	: 25,20	JE • 37	27.40	27.50	30.13	JJ•07	22.10	24+24	25,20	21011
Feeder steers, Kansas City, AugDec.,										
per 100 pounds 1/	: 16.37	21.75	25.00	20.65	27.73	31.71	22.86	16.36	18.74	17.30
Corn, North Central States, Sept	: 8,89 - 7,000	7 5 1 S 14	1.239	1.175	1.511	1.638	1.438	1.hol	1.370	1.238
July, per bushel	: 1.490	2.201	1.239	1.17	1.0711	1.050	1.476	T. HOT	1.010	1.200
North Central States, SeptJuly,	• :									
per ton 2/	22.37	24.37	23.96	21.48	21.34	20.79	23.23	21.88	20.59	19.27
Soybean meal, but percent protein,	:									
wholesale, Chicago, SeptJuly,	:	01.20	=1 0/	0_	1	00 //	00.05	00.00	50 01	(1. (0
per ton <u>3</u> /	: 76.78	94.19	74.06	7 5 .85	75.34	88 .66	82.85	88.29	72.84	64.69
ales value, per head:	• •									
Choice steer, 1,050 pounds	: 265.23	342.20	266.70	308.28	379.58	353.74	238.35	254.52	244.23	222.28
•	:									
ost, per head: Feeder steer, 700 pounds	: 	זרם מר	מפר ממ	144.55	301. 33	222 02	160.02	114.52	121 12	121.10
Transportation from market to	: 1111023	172027	175.00	±44•22	194011	211.71	100.02	114025	171.10	151.10
feedlot	· : 2.55	2.73	3.61	3.96	3.96	h.21	4.14	4.21	4.21	4.21
Corn, 45 bushels		99.04	55.76	52.88	68.00	73.71	64.71	63.05	61.65	55.71
Alfalfa hay, 0.75 ton	: 16.78	18.28	17.97	16.11	16.00	15.59	17.42	16.41	15.44	14.45
Soybean meal, 150 pounds		7.06	5.55	5.69	5.65	6.65	6.21	6.62	5.46	4.85
Transportation and marketing expense	: 6.27	7 .57	8.65	8.97	9.18	10.12	10.29	10.46	10.43	10.82
Total, for items shown 4/	: 213.00	286.93	266.54	232.16	296.90	332.25	262.79	215.27	228.37	211.14
argin, value over costs shown 4/	: : 52.23	55.27	.16	76.12	82.68	21.49	-24.44	39.25	15.86	11.14

^{1/} Average all weights and grades.

^{2/} Prices for 1946 and 1947 estimated from price paid for baled alfalfa hay, United States.

^{3/} Prior to July 1950, 41 percent protein.
L/ Does not include overhead costs, cost of pasture or other feed ingredients and death loss, or credits for manure and for hogs following steers. The feed ration and prices shown are designed to be fairly representative of average feeding experience in the Corn Belt, but do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders.

1956 Calf Crop up 1 Percent

Consideration of probable supplies and prices of cattle next spring starts with a comparison of production and slaughter rates.

The 1956 calf crop is expected to total 43.3 million head, I percent more than the 43.0 million calves born in 1955. This advance estimate, published in a mid-summer report issued for the first time this year, is subject to later revision since it necessarily includes an allowance for calves to be born this fall, but it does indicate that the rate of cattle production on farms has not yet halted. The prospective small increase is especially significant since the number of cows in herds last January was unchanged while the number of breeding heifers was down.

The supply of calves and young cattle available for slaughter in 1956 has been enhanced not only by the small increase in calves born during the year but also by the 1-1/2 million head increase in beef calves and steers on hand at the beginning of the year. From this supply, slaughter of calves has been no larger than last year, but steer slaughter under inspection from January to June was up 865,000 head or 19 percent. As previously noted, slaughter of steers and calves off grass is expected to be high this fall. Thus cattle marketings and slaughter are being speeded up this year to remove part of the big backlog and to get nearer a current basis. This adjustment is a major reason for expecting beef output next winter and spring to be a bit smaller than in the past season and for the prospect that fed cattle prices and feeding profits may be partly restored.

Interest Centers on Very Short or Very Long Feeding

There are signs that interest in cattle feeding this year will center in two programs opposite in nature and implications. On the one hand, the damaging experience the past year in holding cattle too long and to too heavy weight will stimulate a fast-rotating feeding in which cattle will be fed a minimum time to only moderate finish. But on the other hand, feeding of calves may be preferred by many feeders because calves were the most profitable class to feed the past year and because they take fullest advantage of ample feed supply and minimize the short-term speculative risk. Although price relationships differ by markets, quotations in table 3 show that prices of feeder steer calves (Good and Choice) at Kansas City in early August were closer to a year ago than were prices of feeder steers. They were about as high as Choice steers this August, whereas usually they are a little lower. Relatively stronger prices for calves than steers may continue this fall, if prospects stay bright for a corn harvest nearly equal to last year's. Any decrease in the prospective harvest would weaken the relationship of calf to steer prices.

Table 3.→ Comparison between prices per 100 pounds for fed steers and feeder steers and steer calves, by grade, August 1953-56

Item	August	: August : 1954	: August : 1955	Week ended August 11, 1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Slaughter steers at Chicago	•			
Choice	25.28	24.08	22.43	24.99
Commercial	17.58	•	17.23	1/17.97
:				
Feeders at Kansas City Steers	:			
Choice, 500-800 lb.	19.52	20.13	20.82	20.30
Good, 500-800 lb.	16.84	18.22	18.69	17.78
Medium, 500-1,000 lb. :	13.45	16.00	16.08	15.02
Steer calves, Good and Choice	18.81	19.44	20.25	20.00
Price spread				
Choice - Commercial fed steers: Choice fed - Good feeder	7.70	6.87	5.20	7.02
steers	8.44	5.86	3.74	7.21
Choice - Medium feeder steers :	6.07	4.13	4.74	5.28
Choice feeder steers - Good : and Choice feeder steer :				-
calves	.71	.69	•57	•30

^{1/}Standard grade. Market prices compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Another feature of the feeder market to date this year is the relatively stronger price position of lower grade steers and of feeder heifers. As a rule, low quality is discounted more in price in the big-supply phase of the cattle cycle than in the phase of cattle scarcity. Occasionally, though, low grade feeder steers and feeder heifers are discounted so much that they prove "best buys." This is especially true in a feeding year such as 1955-56 that is marked by a supply of top grade fed steers so great that price spreads between slaughter grades, and between slaughter steers and heifers, become unusually narrow. Spreads were narrow throughout this past spring. As a result, heifers and lower grade steers often returned greater profits than did higher grade steers sold at the same time. As price spreads are not likely to be so narrow again next year, it is doubtful that heifers or lower grade feeders will offer as much relative advantage as they did this past season.

Seasonal Trends in Cattle Prices May Return Near to Normal

Seasonal trends in prices of fed cattle have differed sharply from normal the last year or so. The usual seasonal swings in slaughter and prices were first delayed, then forced back to normal by expanded slaughter. The price advance this July conformed more closely to the usual pattern. Unless new disturbances occur, more nearly normal trends would seem likely for some time. Prices of high grade fed steers and heifers customarily decline from an early fall high to a spring low, and quite possibly could do so again this coming year.

Cattle Numbers Steady at High Level

Cattle numbers appear to be at a standstill. They are so close to stability that they could swing either way next January. Any change would be small.

The inventory of slaughter steers and heifers at most will increase only a little and it may be reduced. The inventory of cows, which held steady last January, will depend on slaughter this fall. Unless the reduced cow slaughter to date is followed by a rate this fall equal to last year, the cow inventory will likely remain steady or increase.

On the whole, the cattle picture is one of near stability, with no foreseeable substantial decrease in slaughter rates but with the added feature that lighter weights at slaughter may hold beef output a bit below its exceptional volume of the last 12 months.

Hog Slaughter on Seasonal Rise; Prices Up

Slaughter of hogs will rise seasonally throughout fall months. In early August the slaughter rate was still above last year's. Marketings are shifting rapidly from hogs from the fall pig crop to those from the spring crop. As the 8 percent reduction in the spring crop came in middle and late months of the season, the slaughter rate will likely hold close to last year in early weeks of the fall, then drop farther below.

Prices of hogs advanced to a late-May high, receded, then strengthened again in early August. Prices in early August this year were about equal to those of the same period last year.

Prices this fall will decline seasonally but not as much as last fall. They are expected to be higher than last year, and definitely to stay well above the low of last December.

Lamb Prices Above 1955

Slaughter of lambs has varied up and down from last year's level. For January-June the slaughter was only 2 percent less than a year before. The 1956 lamb crop is estimated as 1 percent greater than the 1955 crop, as slightly more ewes were on farms and the lambing percentage stayed at last year's record 95 percent. With the lamb crop differing so little, any change from 1955 in the supply of lambs for slaughter this fall will be directly related to changes in the number of lambs held for addition to flocks. Inasmuch as total returns from lambs and wool have increased recently, and an expansion is already underway in the East, prospects appear to favor some addition to herds and a small reduction in slaughter. However, no marked changes are likely.

Prices of lambs probably will decline seasonally and may hold at or a little above last year's prices. Improvement expected in meat animal prices generally, compared with depressed prices of last fall, is a chief reason for this prospect.

"Standard" Proposed as Grade Name for Veal

The Department of Agriculture has proposed that the present grade name of "Commercial" as used for veal calves and veal and calf carcasses be changed to "Standard." The change would match a similar change in name for young slaughter cattle and their carcasses.

Shorn Wool Production Down Slightly

The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn this year is estimated at 232 million pounds, 1 percent less than the 1955 clip. Wool production in the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, Texas and South Dakota) was down 2 percent, and in the remaining or "Native" States up 4 percent. Changes in output from 1955 were largely due to differences in the number of sheep shorn, both for the U. S. total and State by State, since average fleece weights were generally close to those of a year earlier.

Conditions For Emergency Soil Bank Grazing Announced

As of August 3 stockmen in 357 counties or parts of counties in 11 States had been granted permission to graze their Soil Bank acreage reserve without losing eligibility to participate in the Soil Bank program. These include: Colorado, 15; Iowa, 33; Kansas, 25; Missouri, 4; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 45; New Mexico, 31; North Dakota, 4; South Dakota, 35; Texas, 152; and Utah, 3.

The conditions for granting such special permission are as follows: (1) The area must have been designated as a major disaster area. (2) The Governor of the State in which such designated counties are situated certifies that there is a need to permit grazing of the Acreage Reserve land because of national disaster. (3) The Secretary of Agriculture then determines the necessity for and consents to such grazing in order to alleviate damage and hardship.

The emergency Soil Bank grazing program is not to be confused with the Drought Emergency Feed Grain program under which eligible stockmen may receive special assistance to maintain their foundation herds of livestock. Currently 246 such counties in 9 States are so designated. A large number of these are included in the 375 counties which permit grazing of Acreage Reserve land.

LONG-RUN INCREASES IN PRODUCTIVITY OF HOGS AND SHEEP RELATIVE TO BREEDING HERDS

In the last three years the number of sows farrowing on United States farms has been less than 30 years ago. Yet 27 percent more pork has been produced. 1/ The number of ewes has been 18 percent below the number 3 decades earlier, but lamb and mutton output has been 21 percent greater.

These comparisons highlight the remarkable past increase in productivity per sow and ewe. Together with similar gains in productivity of cattle, reported in this Situation for August 15, 1955, they account for substantial increases in production of meat. Meat production is at an all time high, and the supply for consumption per person in 1956 is estimated at only 1 pound less than the record set in 1908.

Uptrend in Pigs Saved per Sow

Live weight production of cattle and calves per cow has increased 48 percent the last 30 years. Live weight production of hogs per sow has climbed 30 percent during the same time, and production of sheep and lambs per ewe has advanced about 28 percent.

In some respects, it has been harder to increase production of pork per sow than to increase beef per cow. Fewer means have been available. Some of the gain in output of beef has been achieved by shifting from dairy to beef types of cattle, and by feeding to substantially heavier weights. In hogs, previous trends toward larger, fatter types, and every attempt to market at heavier weights, have run into the roadblock of consumer resistance to fat pork.

Most of the uptrend in production of pork per sow has developed from saving larger litters. Litters in 1924-26 averaged 5.48 spring pigs and 5.64 fall pigs. The last three years they have averaged 6.91 spring pigs and about 6.80 fall pigs (table 4). The increases are 26 and 21 percent respectively.

Average slaughter weights of hogs have increased since the 1920's, though they have receded lately from their wartime highs. Also, more pork and less lard (in percent) is cut out of the hog carcass now than then. Production of pork per head slaughtered averaged 123 pounds in 1924-26, and 135 pounds in 1954-56. Increased weights and higher cut-out of pork have added to total pork output, even though it is questionable whether consumers applied this particular trend.

^{1/} The 30-year period refers to changes from 1924-26 to 1954-56.

Table 4 .-Live weight of hog production per sow and average size of litter, 1924 to date

	: : Number	hog p	eight of roduction		saved :	Average of lit	
Year	: of sows :farrowing :		: Per sow : :farrowing:		Fall	Spring	Fall
	: 1,000 : head	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Number	Number
1924	: 14,143	15,388	1,088.0	50,218	23,847	5.12	5.49
1925	: 12,273	14,168	1,154.4	47,859	22,451	5.74	5.70
1926	: 13,378	14,909	1,114.4	50,579	24,865	5.59	5.74
1927	: 14,363	16,340	1,137.6	54,502	26,744	5.59	5.80
1928	: 13,730	16,189	1,179.1	52,390	26,292	5.63	5.94
1929	: 13,118	15,582	1,187.8	50,479	25,646	5.70	6.01
1930	: 12,351	15,176	1,228.7	49,332	24,803	5.96	6 .09
1931	: 13,766	16,541	1,201.6	53,984	29,192	6.02	6.09
1932	: 13,989	16,368	1,170.1	51,031	31,494	5 -79	6.08
1933	: 14,329	16,566	1,156.1	53,460	30,740	5.86	5.90
1934	: 9,761	12,386	1,268.9	39,698	17,068	5.82	5.81
1935	: 9,324	10,673	1,144.7	32,884	23,260	6.01	6.03
1936	: 10,911	12,976	1,189.3	41,422	24,303	5•96	6.14
1937	: 10,022	12,506	1,247.9	38,525	23,994	6.23	6.24
1938	: 11,312	14,372	1,270.5	43,289	28,566	6.36	6.32
1939	: 14,044	17,079	1,216.1	53,238	33,714	6.12	6.30
1940	: 13,010	17,043	1,310.0	49,584	30,282	6.01	6.36
1941	: 13,295	17,489	1,315.5	49,368	35,584	6.36	6.43
1942	: 16,524	21,105	1,277.2	61,093	43,810	6.31	6.40
1943	: 19,739	25,375	1,285.5	74,223	47,584	6.10	6.29
1944	: 14,128	20,584	1,457.0	55,754	30,905	6.03	6.33
1945	: 13,731	18,843	1,372.3	52,216	34,611	6.29	6.38
1946	: 12,781	18,7山	1,466.6	52,191	30,503	6.46	6.49
1947	: 13,414	18,159	1,353.7	52,199	31,090	6.11	6.39
1948	: 12,903	18,222	1,412.2	68 468	3 3 , 3 5 8	6.1:4	6.58
1949	: 14,388	19,457	1,352.3	56,969	36,275	6.46	6.52
1950	: 15,106	20,214	1,338.1	57,958	39,423	6.31	6.65
1951	: 15,439	21,436	1,388.4	61,298	39,288	6.46	6.60
1952	: 13,378	19,727	1,474.6	55,135	33,694	6.63	6.65
1953	: 11,524	16,800	1,457.8	47,940	29,974	6.80	6.69
1954	: 12,683	18,218	1,436.4	52,852	33,978	6.89	6.78
1955	: 13,928	19,973	1,434.0	57,690	37,914	6.90	6.81
1956 1		-/ 4/13	}	53,085	~ , _{\$} /	6.94	÷
1//0 5	:)) ,		0474	

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 5.-Live weight of sheep and lamb production per ewe, and percentage lamb crop, 1924 to date

	: Number of : ewes l yr. :		t of sheep production	: Lambs s	aved
Year	: and over : on farms : Jan. 1 :	Total	Per ewe	Total	Percentage of ewes on farms
	: 1,000 head	Mil. 1b.	$\underline{\mathrm{Lb}_{ullet}}$	1,000 head	Pct.
1924	: 24,982	1,459	58.4	21,763	87
1925	: 25,997	1,508	58.0	22,195	85
1926	: 26,876	1,609	59.9	23,958	89
1927	: 28,338	1,664	58.7	24,460	86
1928	: 30,206	1,773	58.7	26,559	88
1929	: 32,464	1,823	56.2	26,903	83
1930	: 34,614	1,965	56.8	29,467	85
1931	: 36,514	2,052	56.2	31,557	86
1932	: 37,095	1,829	49.3	29,986	81
1933	: 37,012	1,860	50.3	29,768	80
1934	: 37,042	1,911	51.6	30,433	82
1935	: 35,285	1,835	52.0	27,813	79
1936	35,555	1,852	52.1	29,762	84
1937	: 34,574	1,932	55.9	29,170	84
1938	: 34,710	2,038	58.7	30,420	88
1939	: 34,833	2,029	58.2	29,913	86
1940	: 35,707	2,101	58.8	31,082	87
1941	: 36,419	2,251	61.8	32,610	90
1942	: 37,361	2,313	61.9	32,312	86
1943	: 37,303	2,108	56.5	30,924	83
1944	: 33,991	1,938	57.0	28,642	8 <u>L</u>
1945	: 31,280	1,912	61.1	27,042	86
1946	: 27,619	1,762	63.8	24,489	89
1947	: 24,790	1,567	63.2	21,858	88
1948	: 23,013	1,383	60.1	19,594	85
1949	: 20,976	1,278	60.9	18,298	87
1950	: 20,057	1,336	66.6	17,905	89
1951	: 20,446	1,372	67.1	17,978	88
1952	: 20,952	1,471	70.2	18,479	88
1953	: 21,648	1,538	71.0	19,497	90
1954	: 21,471	1,607	74.8	20,340	95
1955	: 21,321	1,612	75.6	20,187	95
1956 1/	21,439		.,,	20,428	95
=	•			,40-	//

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 6.- Number of hogs and sheep and lambs slaughtered, and quantity of meat produced, 1920 to date

er	:	Meat	produced	
Sheep	:	: Lamb	Per head	slaughtered 1/
and lambs	Pork:	: and : mutton :	: Pork	Lamb and mutton
,000 head	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	<u>Lb•</u>
13,984	7,648	538	124	38
16,742	7,697	639	125	38
14,373	8,145	553	123	38
15,146	9,483	58 8	122	39
				<i>J7</i> 38
15,578	9,149	597	119	38
15,430	8,128	603	124	39
16,444	7,966	639	127	39
16,113	8,430	629	127	39
17,076	9,041	663	124	39
17,483	8,833	682	124	39
21,125	8,482	825	126	39
23,133	8,739	885	126	38
23,043	8,923	8 8 4	125	38
21,833	9,234	852	116	39
21,784	8,397	851	122	39
22,000	5,919	877	129	40
21,555	7,474	854	127	40
21,455	6,951	852	129	40
22,423	7 , 680	8 97	130	40
	8,660			
21,61h	0000	872	130	40
21,571	بلبا0,0ل	876	130	妇
22,309	9,528	923	134	42
25,585	10,876	1,042	13 9	41
27,073	13,640	1,104	143	41
25,355	13,304	1,024	136	41
24,639	10,697	1,054	149	43
22,788	11,150	968	146	42
18,706	10,502	799	142	43
17,371	10,055	747	142	43
13,780	10,286	603	137	ĬĬ.
12 Ol.l.	10 21 l.	£07	325	1.6
13,244	10,714	597 503	135	45
11,416	11,481	521	134	116
14,304	11,527	648	133	146
16,321	10,006	729	135	45
16,255	9,870	734	138	45
16,553	10,991	7 58	136	46
	16,553	16,553 10,991	16,553 10,991 758	16,553 10,991 758 136

^{1/} Computed 1920-39, as reported 1940 to date.

^{2/} Includes slaughter and production for Government emergency programs.

Lambing Percentage Up

The percentage lamb crop also has increased, though not as fast as litter size for hogs. Most of the gain has appeared during the last few years. From the 1920's through the 1940's the lambing percentage ranged between 79 and 90 (table 5). In 1949 an uptrend began, and for each of the last three years the percentage has been 95. The lambing percentage has risen in each region, and in addition a redistribution of sheep production to the eastern, high-percentage, regions has aided the uptrend in United States percentage.

Slaughter weights for sheep and lambs have increased from 38 pounds in the mid-twenties to 45-46 pounds recently. Heavier weights reflect an improvement in type of lambs produced, and contribute substantially to a larger output of lamb and mutton now than three decades ago.

Other Kinds of Productivity

The live weight or dressed weight of animals produced per breeding animal is only one measure of productivity. Production may also be expressed per unit of labor, or per ton of feed fed. Nevertheless, production per breeding animal is of much significance to the capacity of the nation's livestock industry to provide abundantly for its consumers.

Geography of Livestock Production and Slaughter by Earl E. Miller

"Production in the West, consumption in the East" is the basic rule of the geography of livestock. In 1955, 55 percent of the live weight of hog production was west of the Mississippi, as was 69 percent of the cattle and calves and nearly 80 percent of the sheep and lambs. Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Texas and Minnesota were the leading States in total output. Iowa produced 23.5 percent of the live weight of hogs, 8.2 percent of cattle and calves, and 5.6 percent of sheep and lambs. Texas accounted for 8.7 percent of cattle and calves and 8.3 percent of sheep and lambs, but was far below leading States in hog production.

The relative position of various States in production of meat from slaughter was described in this Situation of March 2, 1956. Data that follow report livestock production by States last year. They also show the relationship between production and slaughter, indicating which States are surplus suppliers of their own slaughterers, and which are deficit. They do not relate, however, to the balance with consumption of meat by States, for which little information is available.

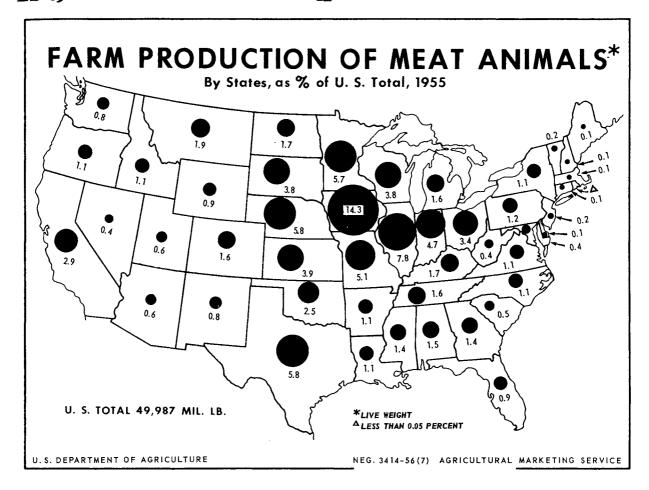
North Central States Lead in Production

The relative importance of each State in live weight of farm production of meat animals in 1955 is shown in the chart, page 21, and the three charts, page 22. The West North Central States lead in total meat animals and in cattle and hogs, and are second in sheep and lambs. The Western States lead in live weight of sheep production. For hogs the East North Central region is second, and the East and West North Central States combined produce 80 percent of the United States total. For cattle the South Central is second.

Of the 20.0 billion pounds of hogs produced last year, Iowa and neighboring States were far in the lead. Georgia was the only State in the top 10 that was not in the Corn Belt.

Half of the Nation's total live weight of cattle and calves is produced in the North Central States. Texas is the leading State but after it come Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois, all in the Midwest. Each of 11 States produced more than a billion pounds of cattle and calves during 1955.

Nevertheless, cattle and calf production is dispersed throughout the United States. Even from herds kept for milk production, marketing of surplus young stock and of cull cows and bulls provides a significant part of total production. Cattle production in the New England States of over 4 percent of the total output attests this fact. Also, production in the Southeast (east of Texas) is 15 percent of the national total.

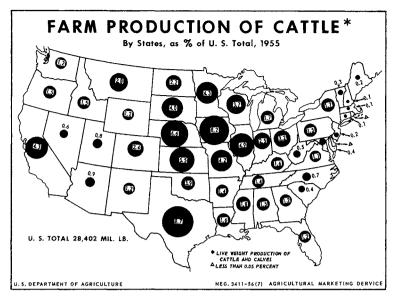


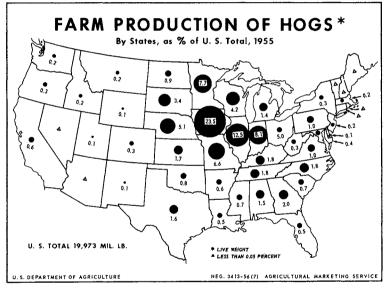
Live weight production of sheep and lambs was 1.6 billion pounds in 1955. The West produced a larger part of total sheep than of other meat animals. The 11 Western States produced 45.3 percent of the total live weight, and those States plus Texas and South Dakota (making up the "Western Sheep States") produced 57.9 percent. Texas, California, Wyoming, Colorado and Iowa are the top 5 States.

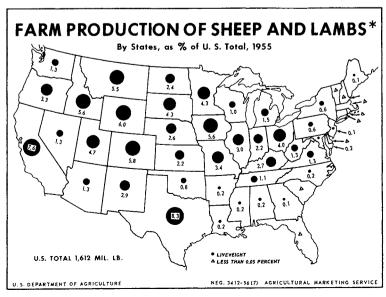
West Is Livestock Nursery

All the data just given relate to the live weight of production of meat mimals on farms. This includes the weight of livestock born and raised during the year, plus the weight gain put on those on hand at the beginning of the year.

The weight gained in feeding makes up a sizable part of the live weight of cattle production and a considerable proportion of lamb production. The large volume of cattle and lamb feeding in the North Central States boosts the position of that region in production of those species.







Range States of the West rank higher as producers of feeder than of slaughter stock. There a great many calves and lambs are born that subsequently move farther east. Texas, for instance, produced 8.7 percent of the live weight of cattle and calves last year but contributed 10 percent of all calves born. It produced 8.3 percent of all sheep and lambs, live weight, but 13.9 percent of all the lambs saved (table 7).

Midwest and West Surplus Producers

When livestock are shipped out of a farming or ranching State, whether for feeding or for slaughter, they generally moved toward the densely populated areas of consumption. For a considerable proportion of the cattle and lambs produced in the Mountain and Plains States, feeding, slaughter and ultimate consumption take place in parts of the United States farther east or on the West Coast.

Data in the charts on pages 25-27 and table 8 show which States are surplus and which deficit producers of livestock. The status of each State is calculated by a comparison of its net marketings and slaughter. A State in which net marketings are larger than the tonnage of meat animals slaughtered in commercial establishments is a surplus State; that in which net marketings are less than slaughter is a deficit State. Clearly, these comparisons outline surpluses and deficits for slaughter only. They do not relate to surplus or deficit for consumption of meat.

Although net marketings data are used in the charts and table, these are essentially the same as live weight of farm production as adjusted for any increase or decrease taking place in farm inventories. They are calculated as a State's marketings for all purposes less its inshipments for breeding or feeding. They thus do not compare a State's total market supplies of livestock (which may include tonnages originally produced elsewhere) with its slaughter. They pertain instead to how nearly farm production balances with slaughter. They show the extent to which slaughterers in a State -- as in those of large urban population -- must draw on livestock production in other States.

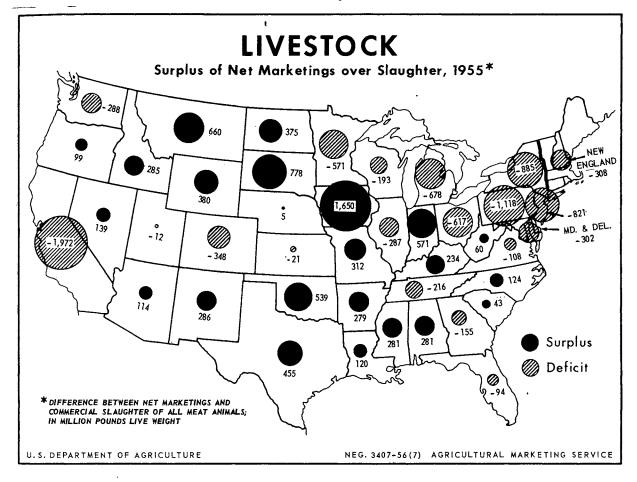
For all meat animals combined, the North Atlantic and the East North Central States, except Indiana, were deficit States in 1955. California, Colorado, Minnesota, Tennessee, Washington and Maryland and Delaware showed sizable deficits in slaughter supplies. By far the leading surplus State was Iowa, which not only had the largest volume of slaughter for any State but produced on its own farms enough extra to supply all the needs of the 15 smallest slaughtering States of the nation. Other leading surplus States were South Dakota, Montana, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming and North Dakota.

Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana are leading surplus producers of hogs, though most North Central States except Kansas and Michigan are either surplus or about in balance. Both the Northeast and the West are notably deficit in hogs. Many hogs are shipped to those regions for slaughter.

Table 7 .- Calves born and lambs saved by States, and as percentage of the United States, 1955

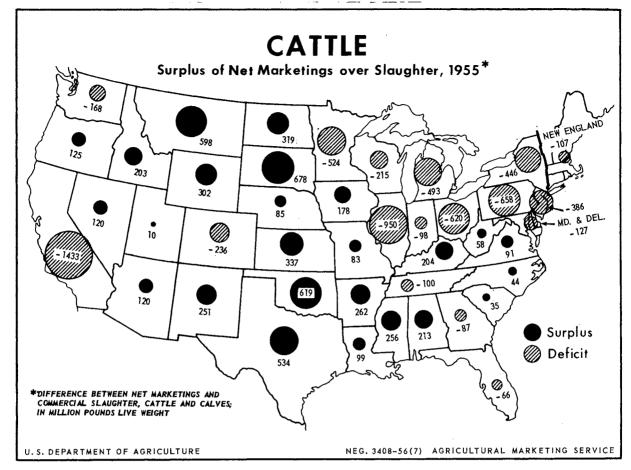
	Calv	es born	Lambs s	aved 1/
State and region	Number	Percentage of total	: Number	Percentage of total
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
ew England	686	1.6	54	0.3
ew York:	•	3.1	126	.6
ew Jersey:		•3	ņ	.1
ennsylvania:		2.2	152	.7
North Atlantic		7.2	343	1.7
hio	• <u>• </u>	2.4	847	4.2
ndiana		2.0	395	1.9
llinois		3.2	486 281	2.4
ichigan		2.0		1.4
Laconsin		5.7 15.3	199 2,208	10.9
innesota	1,720	4.0	706	3.5
IMESOUE		4.7	825	h•1
issouri		4.2	611	3.0
orth Dakota		2.1	437	2.2
outh Dakota		3.5	837	4.1
ebraska		4.2	226	1.1
ansas	1,743	4.1	353	1.8
West North Central		26.8	3,995	19.8
alaware		.1	3	2/
aryland	264	. 6	39	2
rginia	658	1.5	297	1.5
est Virginia	293	•7	272	1.3
orth Carolina		1.0	42	•2
outh Carolina		•6	4	2/
orgia		1.6	n	.1
lorida		1.6	3	2/
South Atlantic		7.7	671	3.3
mtucky		2.0	550	2.7
messes	1	2.1	239	1.2
Labama		1.9	34	•2
Lasissippi		2.5	21 ₄	3
rkansas		1.6	39 52	•2 •3
ouisiana		2•3 3•7	130	•6
LXRS		10.0	2,815	13.9
South Central	11,202	26.1	3,913	19.4
ntana	1.111	2.7	1,146	5.7
iaho	554	1.3	96 9	4.8
oming	483	1.1	1,298	6.4
lorado		2.0	1,031	5.1
w Mexico		1.3	759	3.8
disona		•9	256	1.3
ah	342	.8	1,021	5.1
vada	260	.6	310	1.5
shington		1.2	263	1.3
regon	619	1.4	693	3.4
difornia	1.557	3.6	1,311	6.5
Western		16.9	9,057	hh° 6
United States	43,001	100.0	20,187	100.0

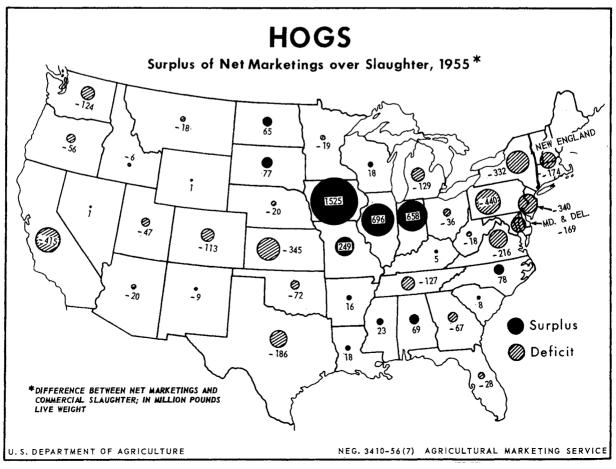
^{1/} Lambs docked or branded in 11 Western States, Texas and South Dakota; lambs living June 1 all other States. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.



All the North Atlantic and East North Central States are deficit in cattle and calves. California is also a deficit State, by a sizable 1.4 billion pounds. Most other States of the West and many Southern States are surplus producers. Southern States frequently are surplus in feeder cattle but deficit in high grade slaughter cattle.

With the exception of California the 13 Western sheep States each produce more sheep and lambs than are slaughtered within State boundaries. Other surplus States include Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. California and New York show the largest deficiencies.





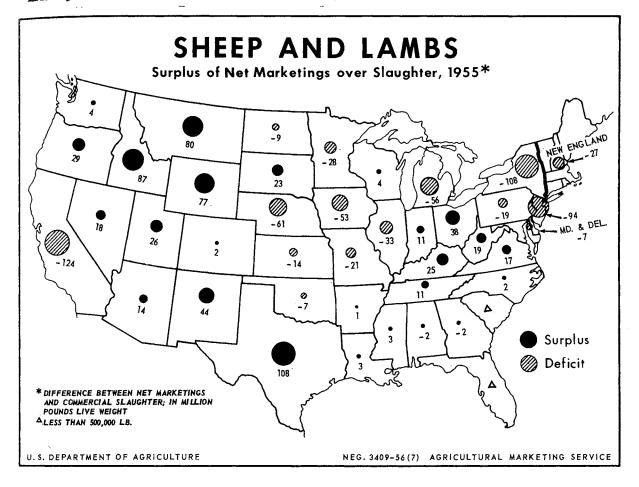


Table 8.- Live weight of commercial slaughter of meat animals, surplus of net marketings above slaughter, and live weight of production on farms, by States, 1955

	Cattle and calves			Hogs			Sheep and lambs			. All meat animals		
	-	Surplus	1		Surplus	1	·¦	Surplus		-;	Surplus	
State and region	:Commer-: : cial : :alaugh-: : ter :	of not	tion on farms	salaugh-:	of net market- ings above	tilon on farms or 2/	:Commer- : cial :alaugh- : ter	-	: :Produc- :tion on : farms	salaugh-	of net market- ings above slaughter	tion on farms 2/
	:Million :pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds			Million pounds	Million pounds	Hillion pounds	Hillion pounds	Million pounds	Hillion pounds	Million
New England	303	-107	217	220	-174	58	30	-27	3	553	-308	278
New York New Jersey	: 843 : 432	July6 386	483 51	364 371	-332 -340	53 36	116 95	-108 - 94	9	1,323 898	885 821	545 88
Pennsylvania	: 1,024	-658	428	575	-1440	199	27	-19	10	1,626	-1,118	637
North Atlantic	2,602	-1,597	1,179	1,530	-1,286	346	268	-248	23	4,400	-3,131	1,548
0що	1,159	-620	628	956	-36	1,006	22	38	65	2,137	-617	1,699
Indiana Illinois	: 700	-98 -950	701	880 3 61.5	658 666	1,609	15	11	35	1,595	571	2,345
Tilinois Michigan	: 2,205	-950 -493	1,392 477	1,645 372	696 -129	2,494 286	80 81	-33 -56	<i>կ</i> 8 2կ	3,930 1,370	-287 -678	3,934 787
Wisconsin	1,047	-215	1,062	735	18	826	13	- 4	15	1,795	-193	1,903
East North Central	: 6,028	-2,376	i,,260	4,588	1,207	6,221	211	-36	187	10,827	-1,205	10,668
Minneso ta	: 1,570	-524	1,219	1,457	-19	1,538	96	-28	69	3,123	-571	2,826
Iowa	2,039	178	2,334	3,031	1,525	4,699	144	-53	91	5,214	1,650	7.12h
Missouri	: 1,014	83	1,198	894	249	1,317	64	-21	55	1,972	312	2,570
North Dakota South Dakota	: 141 : 336	319 678	636	58 576	65	169 688	32 38	-9 23	38 69	231	375 778	81/3
Nebraska	: 1,898	85	1,143	980	77 - 20	1,022	116	-61	42	950 2,994	770	1,900 2,924
Kansas	1,221	337	1,559	638	-345	341	52	-14	36	1,911	-21	1,936
West North Central	8,219	1,156	9,949	7,634	1,532	9,774	5142	-163	ц 00	16,395	2,527	20,123
Delaware and Maryland	: 260	-127	135	228	-169	82	9	-7	3	497	-302	220
Virginia	: 214	91	318	317	-216	205	1	17	22	532	-108	545
West Virginia	: 67	58	134	35	-18	25/t	1	19	21	103	60	209
North Carolina South Carolina	: 135	հի 35	196 127	150 80	78 8	366 142	3/ 3/ 3/	2 3/	3 3/	285 164	124 43	565 269
Georgia	: 416	-87	330	319	-67	394	3/	<u>3/</u> -2	<u>3/</u>	735	-155	725
Florida	: 345	-66	330	106	-28	99	3/	3/	3/	451	-94	430
South Atlantic	1,521	-52	1,570	1,235	-412	1,342	11	29	51	2,767	-433	2,963
Kentucky	: 210	204	461	232	5	359	14	25	43	456	234	863
Tennossee Alabama	: 503 : 20h	-100 213	13h 13h	349 142	-12 7 69	358 292	14 3/	1 <u>1</u> -2	18 3	856 346	-216 281	776 729
Mississippi	: 192	256	520	57	23	159	₹/	3	ر 4	249	281	683
Arkenses	: 98	262	409	54	16	129	<u>3</u> /.	1	3	152	279	5141
Louisiana Oklahoma	։ 286 ։ հայտ	99 619	454 1.091	36 195	18 -72	94 16 8	3/ 3/ 3/ 16	3 -7	3 12	322 651	120 539	551
Texas	1,847	534	2,464	423	-186	325	80	108	134	2,350	455	1,271 2,923
South Central	: 3,780	2,087	6,233	1,488	-254	1,884	114	142	220	5,382	1,974	8,337
Montana	77	598	801	50	-18	48	1	80	89	128	660	938
	: 131	203 302	420 337	32 6	-6 1	35 10	3/	87 77	90 97	164 21	285 3 8 0	545 1414
	873	-236	671	158	-113	56	3/ 88	77 2	91 93	1,119	-348 848-	820
New Mexico	: 49	251	347	19	-9	56 1 6	2	lili	47	70	286	410
	: 108	120	249	25 58	-20	7	2	14	21	135	114 -12	277
Utah Nevada	: 171 : 29	10 120	221 161	50 3	-47 1	15 4	43 1	26 18	76 21	272 33	139	312 186
	: 442	-168	350	159	-124	47	18	Ĺ	22	619	-288	419
Oregon	274	125 -1,433	422 1,232	100 518	-56 -415	55 113	21 233	29 -124	52 123	395 3,321	99 -1,972	529 1,468
Western	4,739	-108	5,211	1,128	-806	406	410	257	731	6,277	-657	6,348
**	26,889	<u>1</u> /	28,402	17,603	<u>l</u> ı/	19,973	1,556	اد <u>ء</u> کوا	1,612	140,0118	-√6 }	49,987
United States		1.7	28 1/12	17 603	1. /	10 077	I SEA	1.7	1 677	HE OLK		140 OM7

^{1/} Difference between net marketings and commercial slaughter. Net marketings are total marketings less inshipments for feeding or breeding. Excludes interfarm sales. State and regional totals for all meat animals may not be the sum of three classes due to rounding. 2/ Live weight produced during the year as determined from balance sheet estimates for each State. Adjustments are made for inshipments and changes in inventory. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. h/ May not add to zero because of some double counting in shipments or because of U. S. imports or exports of live animals.

1

NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Consumption of Commercially-Produced Meat by Months by Charlotte A. Kause

Meat is a perishable product and only relatively small quantities are stored. Consequently, month-to-month changes in production of meat cause similar fluctuations in the quantities moving into consumption. Prices often are unstable during these changes in supply and consumption.

Since 1946 data have been published on the number of livestock slaughtered and quantity of meat produced in all commercial plants, which includes all slaughter except that by farmers. From these data, together with data on stocks and foreign trade, the quantity of meat moving into consumption each month can be estimated fairly accurately. These estimates, presented in table 9, show how consumption has changed in months of the past. For instance, while consumption of pork from commercial sources averaged 60 pounds per person for all of 1955, in December it was 6.1 pounds or an annual rate of 73 pounds.

Recently, scattered new data have been obtained on the seasonal distribution of farm slaughter of livestock. Studies of the use of food in cold storage lockers and home freezers have given added information on seasonality in consumption of meat on farms. From these data estimates have been made of production and consumption of meat from farm slaughter. They, in turn, make it possible to estimate production and consumption of meat from total slaughter by quarters. Quarterly data in table 9 are revised from previous publications.

While all data on consumption per person are in actual pounds for each month or quarter, they can be converted to annual rates by multiplying by 12 or 4.

The Livestock and Meat Situation is published six times a year. Release date for the final 1956 issue is November 15.

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

Total 2/ Commercially produced Civilian consumption Supply Distribution Period :Civilian consumption:Produc-Begin- * and : Ending : Military : Total Exports :Produc- : : tion Imports Per person Total Per person ning : tion stocks Mil. 1b. Lb. M11. 1b. M11. 1b. Lb. 1948 3/169 3/167 3/152 3/169 3/167 3/152 3/133 3/133 852 668 January 15 4 17 5.8 856 February 662 15 4 20 4.6 March 5.0 727 15.4 2,345 lst quarter 12 2,372 16.1 2,245 3/106 3/ 89 3/133 3/106 3/ 89 Apr11 700 20 3 17 5.0 650 4.5 May 13 ž ii 666 ---June 83 12 40 748 733 2,083 83 2,141 14.6 2,133 2,214 15.1 2nd quarter 3/133 July 38 71 69 4.8 681 83 715 3 5 13 August 38 19 721 4.9 ---71 69 ---705 September 782 40 74 21 5.3 773 2,276 15.4 3rd quarter 83 74 53 2,218 15.0 2,195 116 13 .159 October 74 88 53 47 35 2 88 758 31 5.1 752 November 33 30 94 732 746 5.0 5.0 ---猢 뀼 ___ ---December 4th quarter 2,279 74 135 149 15.1 2,375 2,328 15.7 8,766 3/169 44 8,854 60,1 Year 351 149 239 9,075 9.163 62,3 1949 776 779 697 5.2 4.7 January 149 26 1 151 26 February 151 17 1 140 33 18 691 ---140 13 56 799 2,266 March 127 15.8 1st quarter 149 127 $\overline{77}$ 2,392 2,352 2,270 15.3 April 108 721 127 10 3 21 726 4.9 ---108 765 May 747 12 87 13 5.1 ------765 786 74 74 June 19 5.2 41 2,281 15.7 2nd quarter 2,233 12 49 2,271 15.2 2,342 743 835 28 July 74 68 68 3 37 17 737 847 4.9 August 65 29 5.7 ------___ September <u>831</u> 821 63 63 24 쓚 81 8 2,468 3rd quarter 2,399 74 2.415 2.434 16.5 63 October 5.1 4.9 16 772 23 1 70 771 November 751 70 25 2 91 20 733 686 ---------December <u> 18</u> 717 2,240 21 121 4th quarter 63 69 7 121 54 190 2.332 2.277 15.1 9,142 149 247 27 248 9,142 61.1 121 9,439 9,439 63.1 Year 1950 January 774 699 780 5.1 4.6 121 20 2 130 676 130 1 113 12 February 19 113 20 5 100 18 788 March 775 5.2 2,261 1st quarter 121 59 5 100 45 2,348 2,342 15.5 2.231 14.9 694 100 16 1 18 700 4.6 April 91 774 753 28 72 60 805 5.3 91 14 ------May 72 18 27 772 5.1 June 2nd quarter 2,221 100 71 5 60 50 2,277 15.0 2,267 2.344 15.4 July 754 829 767 801 5.0 60 61 37 3 20 --ž2 46 61 5.3 5.4 August 73 81 ------832 826 September 2 31 <u>35</u> 60 2,449 3rd quarter 2,415 104 7 81 97 2.394 15.7 2,450 16.0 814 81 34 804 October 39 40 1 95 5.3 ---28 No vember 794 95 1 113 787 5.1 4.7 ---------December 147 773 113 25 2 42 720 4th quarter 2,381 81 104 4 104 2,470 2,393 15.7 147 2,311 15.1 Tear 9,248 121 338 21 147 296 9,243 60.7 9.534 62.6 9,529

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

					Be	ef					
					cially p	roduced			1	Total	
	: :	Supply		! !	1	Distribut:			•	Civilia	n consumption
Period	. Dec. door	Begin-	:	Exports	Bodina		:Civilian	consumption	:Produc-		1
:	Produc-	ning stocks	Imports	and shipments	stocks	Military	Total	· 1/	: won	Total	Per person
	Mil. 1b.	M1. 15.	M11. 1b.			M11. 1b.			M11. 1b.	M11. 1b	Lb.
1951	: :										
Jamuary	842	147	38	2	161	66	798	5.2			
February	: 650	161	28 40	1	149 131	61 58	628 695	4.1 4.6			
March 1st quarter	: 696 : 2,188	149 147	106	 ‡	131	185	2,121	13.9	2,308	2,203	14.4
-	;), /	111	65	648	4.3			
April May	: 658 : 716	131 111	35 52	<u>4</u> ∕	100	60	717	4.7			
June	591	100	51	ī	90	81.	570	3.7			
2nd quarter	1,965	131	138	3	90	206	1,935	12.7	2,011	2,002	13.1
July	676	90	53 41	1	87	43	688	4.5			
August	: 767	87		2	9#	40	759	4.9			
September	: 697	94	38		95	55	676	12.8	0.170	0 191	
3rd quarter	:	90	132	66	95	138	2.123	13.8	2,174	2.181	14.2
October	: 789	95	39 34	2	125	55 89	741	4.8			
November December	: 768 : 699	125 182	34 23	2 1	182 218	75	654 610	4.2 4.0			
4th quarter		95	- 5	5	218	219	2,005	13.0	2,344	2,086	13.6
Year	: 8,549	147	472	18	218	748	8,184	53.4	8,837	8,472	55.3
1952	:			*******							
January	: 810 : 721	218 240	35 34	2 1	240 254	39 43	782 697	5.0 4.5			
February March	685	254	28	3	256	77	631	4.1		~=-	
1st quarter	2,216	218	97	6	256	159	2,110	13.6	2,347	2,200	14.2
April	: 703	256	27	2	241	28	715	4.6			
May	: 742	256 241	29	3	213	29 48	767	5.0		~	
June	: 698	213	27 83	<u>2</u>	190	105	698 2,180	14.1	0.102	0.053	14.5
2nd quarter	: 2,143 :	256			190	105			2,193	2,253	14.7
July	: 786	190	37 49	3 3	161	32	817	5.3			
August September	: 793 : 841	161 157	49 58	2	157 172	33 34	810 848	5.2 5.4			
3rd quarter	2,420	190	144	8	172	99	2,475	15.9	2,457	2,537	16.3
Ontoham		170	46		198		921	5.0			
October November	: 933 : 768	172 198	25	3 2	231	29 35	723	5.9 4.6		~	
December	: <u>857</u>	231	34	3	262	31	826	5.3			
4th quarter	2,558	172	105	8	262	95	2,470	15.8	2,653	2,558	16.4
Year	9,337	218	429	29	262	458	9,235	59.4	9,650	9,548	61.4
1953 January	: 926	262	36	2	264	33	925	5.9		~	
February	: 926 : 849	264	20	3	254	33 46	830	5.2	~~~		
March	2.706	254	31 87	3	235	53 132	925 2.680	5.9	2.854	2.782	17.7
1st quarter	2,700	202	01	8	235	135	2,600	17.0	2,054	2,702	17.7
April	: 989	235 218	26	3 4	218	51	978	6.2			
May June	: 961 : 999	218 195	21 19	4 4	195 177	52 57	949 975	6.0 6.2			
2nd quarter		235	66	<u> </u>	177	160	2,902	18.4	3,005	2,984	18.9
July	: 1,034	177	35	5		35	1,055	6.7			
August	: 1,007	151	37 22	5 4	151 141	37	998	6.3			
September	: 1,085	141	21	4	147	30	1,066	6.7			
3rd quarter	3.126	177	78	13	147	102	3,119	19.7	3,167	3,186	20.1
October	1,144	147	17	4	169	32	1,103	6.9			
November	: 1,037	169	ນ	5/16	197	42.	963	6.1			
December 4th quarter	1,093	197 147	12 40	5/26	249 249	53 126	3,060	19.2	3,381	3,161	19.8
Year	;	262	271	5/58	249	520	11,761		12,407		
* AET.	12,055		E(T	2/30	547	750		17:2			12.2

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

					De	ef					
	:			Commerc	ially pro	duced			Total 2/		
	:	Supply		1		Distribut:	ion		:	Civilia	n consumption
Period		Begin-	1	Exports	ŧ	1	:Civilian	consumption	:Produc-	*	:
	:Produc- : tion	ning stocks	Imports	and shipments	: Ending : stocks	Military	Total	1/	: tion :	Total	Per person
	:Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.			Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	M11. 1b.	M1. 1b	Lb.
1954	:										
January	: 1,076	249	19	2	230	53 14 6	1,059	6.6			
February March	: 921	230 205	18 32	8 2	205 173	146 36	910 1,094	5•7 6•8			
1st quarter	3,065	249	69	12	173	135	3,063	19.1	3,215	3,167	19.8
A	1	3.00	20		31.0	21.					
April May	: 988 : 1,007	173 147	32 13	6 3	147 127	34 141	1,006 996	6.3 6.2			
June	: 1.066	127	21	3	115	45	1,051	6.5			~~~
2nd quarter	3,061	173	66	12	115	120	3,053	19.0	3,119	3,137	19.5
July	: 1,078	115	19	5	110	23	1,074	6.6			
August	1.080	110	20	4	113	31	1,062	6.6			
September 3rd quarter	1.098	113	1) ₁ 53	1h	110	38	1.072	6.6	2 200	2 000	
Jiu quaroer	:	115			110	92_	3,208	19.8	3.299	3,278	20.3
October	1,086	110	15	5	122	31	1,053	6.5			
November December	1,059 1,07h	122 158	11	5/11/ 5/11/	158 188	36 36	1,005	6:1 8:2			
4th quarter	3,219	110	37	5/24	188	103	3.051	18.8	3,330	3,155	19.4
Year	12,601	249	225	5/62	188	1450	12,375	76.7	12,963	12,737	70.0
1955	12,001	247	- 22	2/02	100	450	16,575	[0•]	12,705	12,027	79.0
January	: 1,073	188	12	8	175	31	1,059	6.5			-
February March	: 924 : 1,084	175	10	8 6	152 142	31	918	5.6			-
lst quarter	3,081	152 188	17 39	22	142	<u>36</u> 98	1,069 3,046	18.7	3,223	3,116	19.3
-	:	-1-									
April May	1,013	142 132	15 16	ļt	132 119	37 36	997 1,064	6.1			Wat m
June	1,144	119		i i	106		1,143	6.5 6.9			
2nd quarter	3,232	142	25 56	12	106	35 108	3,204	19.5	3,289	3,287	20.0
July	: 1,045	106	23	6	105	32	1,031	6.3			
August	1,227	105	27	š	110	34	1,210	7.3			
September	: 1,206	110	<u>24</u>	15 L	110	31	1,195	7.2			
3rd quarter	3.478	106	74		110	97	3,436	20.8	3,517	3,506	21.3
October	: 1,172	110	18	5 14	123	35	1,137	6.9			*****
November December	1,136	123 160	23 12	և 7	160 205	34	1,084	6.5			
4th quarter	1,11h 3,422	110	53	16	205	100	1,043 3,264	6.3 19.7	3,539	3,366	20.3
-	:	188		65							
Year 19 56	13,213	100	222	05	205	403	12,950	78.7	13,568	13,305	80.9
Jamary	: 1,229	205	14	8	21,2	30	1,198	7.2			
February March	1,087	212	$\frac{\gamma_i}{1}$	n	196	31	1,075	6 - 4			
1st quarter	1.131 3.147	196 205	16 III	<u>9</u> 28	188 188	35 96	1,111 3,38h	20.3			20-9
_ · · · • · ·	1										
April May	: 1,121 : 1,195	188 172	16 12	5	172 155						
June	1,173	155	75		135						
2nd quarter	3,489	155 188			135						
July	:										
August	:								-		
September	<u>:</u>										
3rd quarter											
	*										
November December	:										
ith quarter											
Tear	!										

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

	<u> </u>			Commercial	Veal				:	To to 1	
	<u></u>	Supply		*		distributi			<u>:</u>	Total	n consumption
Period	:			Exports				consumption	1	;	1
	Produc-	* pegrii	Imports	and shipments		Military	Total	Per person	tion:	•	Per person
	:M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	M11. 1b.	M1. 15	Lb.
19h6 Jamiary February	: 106 : 87	3/ 21 3/ 16 3/ 13	<u>1</u>	ī./ ī./	3/16 3/13 3/10	2	109 89	0.7 .6			
March 1st quarter	. 99 . 292	$\frac{3/13}{3/21}$	<u> </u>	1	3/10 3/10	<u>î</u>	100 298	•7	322	324	2,2
	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							322	264	<u> </u>
April May June	: 101 : 97 : 118	3/ 10 3/ 7 3/ 6	<u> </u>	<u>₩</u>	3/ 7 3/ 6	2 3 h	102 95 113	•7 •6 •8			
2nd quarter	316	3/ 10	14/	,1	6	9	31,0	2.1	334	334	2,3
July August September	116 121 127	6 6 7	<u>u</u> ∕ <u>u</u> ∕ 2	<u>,</u>	6 7 7	4 5 3	112 115 125	.8 .8 .8			
3rd quarter	364	6	2	<u>†</u>	1	12	352	2.4	380	372	2.5
October November	126 119	7	1	₹/ -	10 16	5	119 108	.8 .7			
December 4th quarter	106 351	16 7	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	2 <u>1</u> 21	15	97 324	2.2	387	354	2.4
Year	: 1,323	3/21	5	4	21	10	1,284	8.7	1,423	1,384	9.4
1949 January	: 9 <u>1</u>	21	. , 1	14/	20	2	91	.6			
February March	: 82 : 98	20 18	14/	4/	18 16	3	81 99	•5			
1st quarter	271	21	1	4/	1.6	6	271	1,8	301	297	2.0
April May June	91 92 103	16 12 7	1 1/	7	12 7 7	1 1 h	95 96 99	.6 .6			
2nd quarter	286	16	, 4/	<u> </u>	7	- 8	290	.7 1.9	301	310	2,1
July August	: 103 : 123	7	<u>u</u> 1	₩ ₩	7 7	43	99 1 21	•7 •8			
September 3rd quarter	: <u>121</u> 347	7	1 2		<u> 8</u> 8	<u> </u>	118 338	2.3	362	357	2,3
October	: 120	8	1	<u>"</u>	9	5	115	.8			
November December	: 119 : <u>97</u>	9 12	2	<u>"</u>	12 16	5 3	113 89	•7 •6			
4th quarter	336	8	3.	1	16	13	317	2.1	370	346	2.3
Year 19 50	: 1,210	21		2	1,6	34	1,216	8.1	1,334	1.310	8.7
January February March	: 87 : 80 : 96	16 13 11	<u>₩</u>	#/ #/	13 11 10	1	90 81 96	.6 .5 .6			
1st quarter		16	1	W .	10	3	267	1.7	292	292	1.9
April May June	: 87 : 93	10 8 6	1 2 1	₩,	8 6 7	1 2 3	89 95	.6 .6	-		
2nd quarter	97 277	10	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	7	<u> </u>	93 277	1.8	293	298	1.9
July August September	97 108	7 6 7	2 1 1	1 1/ 1/	6 7 8	2 7	97 101	•6 •7			
3rd quarter	312		<u> </u>	1	8	13	103 301	.7 2.0	327	320	2.1
October November December	105 98	8 9 11	<u>u/</u> 1	7 7	9 11 14	<u>1</u> ,	100 93	•7 •6			
4th quarter	285	**	1		14	12	75 268	1.8	328	296	2.0
Year	1,137	16	10	2	14	34	1,113	7.3	1,230	1,206	7.9
	•										

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

	:			Correct		eal			<u> </u>	m-4-3 0	
	:	Supply		t Comme	rcially pr	Distribut:	lon			Total 2	a consumption
Period	:	Begin-	<u> </u>	Exports				consumption	•	<u>. </u>	3
	:Produc- : tion	ning stocks	Imports	and	Ending stocks	i writeria	:	Per person	tion t	Total	Per person
	:Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	M1. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Lb.	M1. 1b.	Mil. 1b	Lb.
1951	:										
January	: 81	14	¥/,	1,	15	3	79 68	0.5			
February March	: 66 : 73	1 <u>2</u> 8	#//	#/	8 8	2	% 71	•4 •5			
1st quarter	220	14	4/	1	8	7.	21.8	1.4	248	242	1.6
Amout 7	: 67	8	,	1. /	~	•	44	h.			
April May	: 67		1 2	#/ #/	7 6	3 4	66 70	•4 •5			
June	71 78	Į.	2		6	5	75	•5 •5			
2nd quarter	: 216	88	5	4/	6	12	211	1.4	230	230	1.5
July	: 86	6	2	4/ 4/	7	8	79	•5			
August	: 98	7	1		8	7	91	•6			
September 3rd quarter	: 87	8	1 4	¥/	7	6 21	83 253	.6 1.7	285	277	1 7
· •	271_									271	1.7
October	: 106	7	1 1	<u>4/</u>	11 16	\vec{n}	92	.6			
November December	: 91 : 68	11 16	1	4/	16 17	9 3	77 65	•5 •4			
4th quarter	265	7	3	1	17	23	234	1.5	296	260	1.7
Year	: 972	1):	10	2	17	63	916	6.0	1.050	1,003	6.5
Year 1952	1 912	14	12			- 03	910	0.0	1,059	1,003	0.7
January	: 75	17	4/ 4/	4/	16	2	74	•5	~~~		
February	: 66	16 12	₩/,	4/	12 12	2 3	68 67	•5 •4			
March 1st quarter	70 211	17	4/		12	7	209	1.4	239	233	1.5
-	2								<u> </u>	YY	
April	: 71	12 12	₹/	<u>4</u> /	12 11	5 6	66 72	•4			
May June	: 77 : 83	11	4/	<u>*</u> /	12	ě	. 73	•5 •5			
2nd quarter	231	12	4/	ì	12	19	211	1.4	245	230	1.5
July	: 94	12	0). /	10	5	91	.6			
August	100	10	Ö	4/	11	7	92	.6			
September	: 111	11	00	<u> </u>	12	6	104	•6			
3rd quarter	305	12	<u> </u>	4/	12	18	287	1.8	320	306	2.0
October	: 128	12	Q	4/ 4/	16	5	119	•7			
November	: 105	16	<u>4/</u>	₽/,	21	8	92	•6			
December hth quarter	: 100 : 333	2 <u>1</u> 12	- 4/		24 24	5 18	92 303	1.9	365	330	2.1
•	:					····					
Year	1,080	17	4/	1	24	62	1,010	6.5	1,169	1,099	7.1
1953 Jamiary	: 91	24	" /	4/	23	2	90	.6			
February :	: 80	23		#/	20	2	81	•5			
•	94	20	4/	<u> </u>	21	<u> 4</u>	89	.6			
1st quarter	265	24	4/	4/	21		260	1.7	297	200	1.0
	: 102	21	4/ 4/	₩/ ₩/.	17	<u>1</u> 4	102	•7			
May June	: 107 : 128	17 16	#/ #/	4/	16 14	6 8	102 122	.6 .8			
2nd quarter		21	4/	4/	14	18	326	2.1	353	347	2.2
	138	14). /	,	13	6	132	.8			
July August	130	13	#/ #/	1 4/	13	5	137	•9			
September :	152	13	<u> </u>	4/ 4/	13	5	147	•9			
3rd quarter	432	14	4/	1	13	16	41.6	2.6	448	436	2.8
October	162	13	4/	<u>₩</u> /	15	6	154	1.0			
No vember	: 133	15	¥/,		15 18	9	120	•7			# **
December :	122 417	18		4/	<u>21</u> 21	5 20	288	2.4	450	416	2.6
hth quarter		13					388	 			
	1,451	24	4/	2	51	62	1,390	8.8	1,546	1,485	9.4
	ŀ										

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

						Vesl						
	Commercially produced									10 GML 2/		
Period				Distribution						Civilian consumption		
	Begin-		Exports		: :Civilian consumption			Produc-	*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	:Produc-	ning	Imports	and shipments	Ending :	Military	Total	Per person	="	Total	Per person	
	:Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	M11. 1b.			Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.		M11. 1b.		Lb.	
1954	:											
Jamuary	: 111	21	<u>u/</u> .	<u>4</u> /	18	2	112	0.7				
February	: 99	18	<u>1</u> /	. 1	14	3 2	99	•6				
March 1st quarter	: <u>121</u> 331	14 21		<u>4/</u>	14 14	 2 -	119 330	2.1	361	356	2.2	
_	:	31.	1./	1.7					*			
April May	: 111	14 13	<u>4</u> /	<u>1</u> 4/	13 11	3 6	109 1 12	•7 •7				
June	138	11	4/	<u> </u>	12	6	131	.8				
2nd quarter	364	14	1	14/	12	15	352	2.2	380	374	2.3	
July	: 143	12	0	4/	13	4	138	.8				
August	: 149	13	. ,0	<u>ā</u> √ Ā∕	13	6	143	•9				
September 3rd quarter	154 446	13 12	4/	<u>Ti/</u>	12 12	8 18	147 428	2.6	462	1418	2.8	
	1									and		
October November	: 153 : 134	12 15	14/ 14/	百/ 一	15 19	8 5	142 125	•9 •8				
December	123	19	<u> </u>		21	ź	118	• 7			***	
4th quarter	110	12	W/	1	21	15	385	2-11	lılılı	1/13	2.6	
Year 1955	1.551	21	1	2	21	<i>5</i> 5	1.495	9.3	1.647	1.591	9.9	
January	: 114	21	0	1	19	2	113	•7				
February March	: 100	19	0	<u>u/</u>	14	2	103	•6				
lst quarter	333	14 21	0		13 13	6	118 334	2.0	362	359	2.2	
_	:							-	X/Z			
April May	: 109 : 118	13 1 2	14/ 14/	<u>4</u> ∕1	12	Ā	106	•7				
June	130	ü	11/	14/ ¹		5 7	113 123	.7				
2nd quarter	357	13	_4/_	1	11	16	342	2.1	373	363	2.2	
July	: 123	11	1,/	1./	10	l ₄	120	•7				
August	: 143	10	Ĭ/	14/ 14/	10	i.	139	.8				
September 3rd quarter	113	10	<u>-₩</u>		11	12	1h2 401	2.4	429	1420	2,5	
-	;=						401		427	420	24.7	
October	: 142	11	<u>∓</u> √0	西/ 7	1h	J	135	.8				
November December	: 129 : 113	14 16		<u>4</u> /1	16 19	3	122 106	.7 .7				
4th quarter	: 384	11		1	19	12	363	2,2	414	389	2.4	
Year	1,487	21	4/	3	19	46	0بلبار 1	8.7	1,578	1,531	9.3	
1956	:	3.0		7		^						
January February	: 115	19 18	1./	1 1	18 16	3 3	112 106	•7 •6				
March	: 113	16	14 14 14	4/	17	3	109	•7				
1st quarter	336	19	₩	2	17	9	327	2,0			2.1	
A pril	: 112	17	4/	<u>l</u> ./	16	5						
May	: 121	17 16	元 /	-	14	5 5 6						
June 2nd quarter	123 356	1 <u>1</u> 17			14 14	16						
_	:									·		
July August	:										· 	
September	:											
3rd quarter						····						
October	:											
November	:											
December 4th quarter	:								=			
•	:											
Year	!											
	<u>. </u>											

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

	1	Lamb and mutton											
				Commercial	mercially produced					t Total 2/			
	Supply			Distribution						Civilian consumption			
	:Produc- : tion	Begin- ning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	\$ £		Per person	tion	Total	Per person		
	M1. 1b.	M1. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Mil. 16.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Lb.	M1. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Lb.		
1948 January	: : : 65	3/ 10	٥	1. 7	2/17	1	66	0.5					
February	: 60	3/ 19 3/ 17 3/ 16	0	<u>u</u> /	$\frac{3}{17}$	1	59	•#			***		
March lst quarter	185	3/ 16 3/ 19	- 8	- <u>1</u>	3/14	4/2	6 <u>1</u> 186	1.3	191	192	1.3		
April	: 53	3/ 14	0	1	3/ 9	1	56	•4	***				
May	: 53	3/ 14 3/ 9 3/ 7	Ŏ O	<u>⊮</u> _1	3/ 9 3/ 7 8	#\	49 56	•3					
June 2nd quarter	: 58 : 158	3/ 14	8	2	8	1	161	1.1	160	163	1,1		
July	: 55	8	o	4/	9	<u>u/</u> .	54	-4					
August September	: 59 : 68	9 10	<u>u</u> /	<u>"</u>	10 10		58 68	•ħ			***		
3rd quarter		ğ	1	ī	10	4/	180	1.2	187	185	1,3		
October	73	10	ı	₩,	16	<u>w</u>	68	•5					
November December	: 67 : 63	16 23	<u>4</u> /	1	23 26	2 4/	59 60	•# •#			***		
4th quarter		10	2	4/	26	2	167	1.3	209	193	1.3		
Year 1949	728	3/ 19		5	26	5	714	4.9	747	733	5.0		
January	: 60	26	₩,	<u>π</u> ∖ π\	22	1	63	-4			~~~		
February March	: 51 : 47	22 20	A FE	<u>"</u> 1	20 14	Ly 2	51 52	•3 •4					
1st quarter	158	26	4/	I	14	3	166	1.1	163	171	1.2		
April May	: 34	14 10		<u>u</u> ∕_1	10 7	14/	3 8 40	•2 •3					
June	: 42	7	<u> Ī/</u>	<u> 4</u> /	7	- 1	lμ	•3		-			
2nd quarter	114	щ	4/	<u>1</u>	1	1	119	.8	117	122	.8		
July August	: 45 : 54	7 7	14/ 14/	<u>⊌</u> ⁄i	7 7	1	25 时	•3 •3					
September 3rd quarter	514 555 1514	7	$\frac{-\frac{1}{1}}{1}$	4/,	7	4/2	56 152	1.0	157	155	1.0		
-	:	·····		·····									
October November	: 56 : 52	7 8	2	₽\. ₽\	1 1 8	<u>4</u> /1	57 49	•4 •3					
December 4th quarter	53 161	11 7	4/3	<u> </u>	14 14	<u>4/</u>	50 	1.1	166	161	1.1		
Year	587	26	h h	3	14	7	593	4.0	603	609	4.1		
1950 Jamuary	;	14	-	l. /		ونها الديث أندب بسباته							
February	: 55 : 46	14	F. F. F.	#\ #\	14 13	ñ\ ñ\	55 47	•4 •3					
March 1st quarter	: 49 : 150	13 14	- 4/	14/	$\frac{11}{11}$	1	50 152	1.0	154	156	1.0		
April	: 777	n	h/	lı/	8	h/	47	•3					
May June	: 47	8 7		<u>l</u> /	7	<u>"</u>	148 146	•3			****		
2nd quarter		n	1/	<u> </u>	7	1	141	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	142	114	1.0		
July	: 46	7	4/	1	6	孙	46	•3			•••		
August September	: 52 : 51	6 6	# #	Ħ./	6 6	- 1 1	51 50	•4 •3					
3rd quarter		7	1/	1	<u> </u>	2	147	1.0	152	150	1.0		
October	51	6	į	₩,	8	1	49	•3					
November December	: 47 : 45	8 9	1	#/ #/	9 10	<u>1</u>	142 146	•3 •3					
4th quarter	:	6	3_	14/	10	2	140	.9	149	146	.9		
Year	581	14	3_	2	10	6	580	3.8	597	596	3.9		

Table 9 .- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

Lamb and mutton Total 2/ Commercially produced Civilian consumption Supply Distribution Period and : Ending : Civilia : Shipments : stocks : Hilitary : Total :Civilian consumption:Produc-Begin- 1 :Produc- : tion: Total Per person Per person Imports ning : tion stocks :Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Lb. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Lb. 1951 January ¥/ \ \ 1 54 40 54 10 10 0.3 38 10 98 •3 ---------February 39 9 4/ 39 ٠3 March 47 8 ī 133 .9 135 137 0.9 1st quarter 10 131 3**8** 4/ 4/ 1 8 .2 5 6 1 ------April 4/ 34 5 35 .2 ------May 4/ 39 •3 39 June 111 114 .8 8 2 5 112 2nd quarter 109 ī 4/4 444 4/4/ 42 56 6 41 ٠3 ---July 6 44 •3 ---------August September LO. .2 41 1 125 .8 129 127 .8 1 127 3rd quarter 444 10 13 50 45 •3 •3 1 October 7 10 ---------November 14 4/ 1 39 •3 December 41 13 141 4/ 14 134 •9 146 139 hth quarter 3.4 14 6 504 3.3 521 517 508 7 1 10 Year 1952 4/ .4 14 4/ 4/ 4/ 14 1 52 54 January 52 14 14 ı 51. ٠3 ---------February 15 4/ 51 •3 March 14 51 162 159 1.0 154 1st quarter 15 1.0 157 14 4/44 50 49 46 4/ 13 16 52 •3 ---15 April 4 49 •3 ------13 16 May 15 46 ٠š _------June 4/ 147 146 1.0 .9 148 2nd quarter 145 15 15 ī 4/ 4/ 1 4/ 12 47 •3 43 49 15 July 4/ 11 50 . 3 .4 ---------August 12 13 56 ---September 59 11 153 153 155 1..0 4/ ı 1.0 3rd quarter 13 151 .4 444 4/ 16 65 ------68 13 16 October ___ 4 18 50 •3 ------52 November ī 58 .4 ---------18 22 December 62 1 4th quarter 4/ 22 1 173 1.1 178 182 13 187 1.1 648 640 635 14 6 1 22 5 627 4.0 4.1 Year 1953 January 4/4 4/4/ 68 .4 ---21 1 22 1 67 4/ .4 22 57 ---------February 57 63 21 ---65 .4 ---20 March 22 1st quarter 187 22 47 20 I 190 191 194 1,2 #/4 .4 444 4/4 61 17 ------___ 58 April 20 54 •3 ---------15 May 52 17 50 ٠3 ------June 50 15 13 162 167 2nd quarter 160 4/ 13 1 165 1:0 1.1 20 ------4/ 4/ 57 •3 ---July 13 10 55 64 4 :4 August 10 9 10 57 62 ---September 9 179 3rd quarter 176 176 1.1 4/ 10 173 13 4/4/ October 4/ 11 71 73 58 10 November 4 112 4 57 62 ------11 December 64 195 4th quarter 12 2 190 200 1.2 47 1.2 195 10 1

22

715

Year

2

3

12

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721

4.5

729

735

4.6

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

					La	mb and mu	tton	···				
	1 1			Comme	rcially p	roduced			: :	Total 2/	, — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	
	:	Supply		Distribution						Civilian consumption		
Period	:Produc- : tion	stocks	: Imports	surfixeer on	Ending stocks	Military	Total	Per person	tion	:	Per person	
	:Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 16	Lb.	
1954 January February March 1st quarter	: 66 : 59 : 61 : 186	12 11 11 12	# 	# # # #	11 11 9	1 1 1/ 2	66 58 63 187	• lı • lı • lı • lı	190	191	1,2	
April May June 2nd quarter	: 58 : 54 : 59 : 171	9 9 8	1 1 1/2	14/ 14/	9 8 9	<u></u>	59 56 57	•l4 •3 •l4	 173	174	1.1	
July August September 3rd quarter	59 60 62 181	9 8 8 9	**************************************	1 1/ 1/ 1	8 8 	1 1 1	59 60 62 181	.3 .4 .4	184	184	1,1	
October November December 4th quarter	: 63 : 59 : 61 : 183	7 8 9 7	FE FE	⊮ ₩ 1	8 9 10	1 1 1/ 2	60 57 60 177	. lı . 3 . lı	187	181	1.1	
Year	721	12	2	2	10	6	717	4.5	734	730	4.5	
1955 January February March Lst quarter	: 66 : 59 : 68 : 193	10 9 9	<u>l₁/</u> l <u>i</u> /	TA TE	9 9 9	1 1 4/	66 58 69 193	.4 .4 .4	197	197	1.2	
April May June	: : 63 : 64 : 60	9 10 10	<u>l</u> ./ l./	14/ 14/ 14/	10 10 9	<u>1</u> /1	62 64 61	.4 .4 .3			***	
2nd quarter July August September	: 187 : 53 : 62 : 66	9 9 9	1 1/ 1/ 1/	14/ 14/	9 9 9	1 1 1	187 53 62 65	.3 •4	189	189	1.2	
3rd quarter October November December	: 181 : 62 : 60 : 61	9 10 10	7	<u> </u>	9 10 10 11	1 1 1 1	180 61 60 58	.4 .4 .4	184	183	1.1	
4th quarter	183	9	4/	1	<u> 11</u>		179	1.1	188	184	1.1	
Year 1956	744	10	2	1	. 11	5	739	4.5	758	753	4.6	
Jamuary February March 1st quarter	72 64 66 202	11 11 10 11	<u>l</u> √ l√ l√	<u>l/</u>	11 10 10 10	1 W 1	71 66 65 202	•4 •4 •k 1•2		 		
	: 60 : 54 : 52 : 166	10 9 8 10	ñ∖ ñ	<u>"</u>	9 8 8	<u>lu/</u> lu/ 1				 	~ 5 & ~ 4 ~ ~ 4 ~ 4 ~	
July August September 3rd quarter	t t t											
October November December Lith quarter	:											
Year					··············							

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

Pork (excluding lard)

					Pork (ex	cluding L	ard)				
	:			Commercia	lly produ	ced			: :	Total 2	·/
		Supply		:	1	Distribut:	<u> </u>	Civilia	n consumption		
Period	;	Begin-	:	Exports			:Civilian	consumption		*	1
	:Produc- : tion	ning stocks	Imports	s and	: Ending : stocks		Total	Per person	tion:	Total	Per person
		M11. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	Mil. 1b.	M1. 1t	Lb.
1948	:						_				
January	2 929	3/518	4/ 4/	8 8	3/645	11 11	783 621	5.4 4.2			
February March	: 679 : 672	3/518 3/645 3/684	₹/	9	3/645 3/684 3/646	9	692	4.7			
1st quarter		3/518	4/	25	3/646	31	2,096	14.3	2,837	2,567	17.5
April	: 629	3/646	4/	5	3/596	12	662	4.5			
May	: 653	3/646 3/596 3/567	#/ #/	7	3/596 3/567	11	664	4.6			
June 2nd quarter	2.056	3/567 3/646	<u> </u>	9 21	582 582	13 36	2,063	5.0 14.1	2,165	2,392	16.3
-	:					14	631	4.3			
July August	: 576 : 463	582 508	4/	5 7	508 360	17	587	4.0			
September	: 514	360	<u> </u>	5	235	19	615	4.1			
3rd quarter	1,553	582	14/	17	235	50	1,833	12.4	1,630	2,068	14.0
October	: 690 : 896	235 203	#/ #/	6	203 31.1	17 21	699 761	4.7			
November December	: 896 : 1,011	203 311	#/ 1	10	469	25 25	8 1 9	5•2 5•5			
	2,597	235	1	22	469	63	2,279	15.4	3,423	2,813	19.0
Year	: : 8,486	518	1	85	469	180	8,271	56.2	10,055	9,840	66.8
1949	:	1.60	1. /	-	-0-	03	777	F 0			
January February	: 915 : 701	469 585	4/ 4/	7 6	585 611	21 22	771. 647	5.2 4.3			~~-
March	: 737	611	<u> </u>	77	586	16	739	5.0		0 F00	
lst quarter	2,353	469	4/	20	586	59	2,157	14.5	2,866	2,580	17.4
April	: 647	586	#/	7	545	20	661	4.4			
May June	: 630 : 657	545 466	<u>#/</u>	11 17	466 420	13 12	685 6 7 5	4.6 4.5			
2nd quarter		586	1	35	420	45	2,021	13.5	2,032	2,318	15.5
July	: 584	420	4/	10	367	11	616	4.1			
August	: 605	369	<u>4/</u>	12	283	6	671	4.5			
September 3rd quarter	637_ 1.826_	283 420		9	205 205	9 26	698 1,985	4.6 13.2	1,895	2,196	14.7
_	1		1. /	6	210	13	740	4.9			
October November	: 764 : 957	205 210	#/ #/	7	297	21	842	5.6			
December	: 1,041	297		11	474	19	835	5.6			
4th quarter	2.762	205	1	24	474	53	2,417	16.1	3,493	2,897	19.2
Year	8,875	469	3	110	474	183	8,580	57.3	10,286	9,991	66.8
1950 January	. 965	474	1	9	583	11	837	5.5			
February March	: 699	583	2 2	9 11	573 549	13 16	689 806	4.6 5.3			
	: 807 : 2,471	573 474		29	549	40	2,332	15.4	2,945	2,727	18.0
April	702	549	2	9	542	9	693	4.6			
May	: 702 : 716	542	3	10	492	9	750	4.9 4.8			
June	: 718	492	3	8	469	11 29	725 2,168	4.8 14.3	2,226	2,445	16.1
2nd quarter	2,136	549	8	27	469					E) ++7	
July August	: 617	469	4	8 8	304 394	10 31	678 687	4.4 4.5			
August September	: 633 : 667	394 304	3 3	7	241	23	703	4.6			
3rd quarter		469	10	23	241	64	2,068	13.5	1,982	2,266	14.8
October	806	241	3	6	220	28	796	5.2			
November	: 978	220	3 4	9 16	326 499	28 33	838 871	5•5 5•7			
December 4th quarter	1,089 2,873	326 241	10	31	499	33 89	2,505	16,4	3,561	2,952	
Year	:	474		110	499	222	9,073	59.6	10,714	10,390	
1081	9,397	4/4	33	3.10	*777	CEE.	7,013				

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued Pork (excluding lard)

Period	<u></u>			Commerci	RITA DIOC						
	•			:			Total 2/				
:	Supply Begin-					Distribut:	Ciwilian	consumption	•	CIVILIA	n consumption
	:	ning stocks	Importa	and shipments	•	Military	Total	Per person	tion:	:	Per person
	Mil. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 16	Lb.
.951 : January :	: 1,085	499	5	16	668	45	860	5.6			
February :	: 720	668	3	12	642	40	697	4.6			
March :	837 2,642	642 499	12 12	9 37	648 648	42 127	784 2,341	15.3	3,107	2,728	
	813	648	4	6	654	57	748	4.9			
April :	798	654	4	9	616	51	780	5.1			
June : 2nd quarter :	798	616 648	<u>5</u> 13	10 25	572 572	51 159	786 2,314	5.1 15.1	2,498	2,585	16.9
•	686										
July :	753	572 496	3 5	10 11	496 402	30 23	725 818	4.8 5.3			
September :	715	402	<u> </u>	9	326	36	750	4.9		A 101	
3rd quarter	2,154	572	12	30	326	89	2,293	15.0	2,217	2,486	16.2
October :	: 885 : 1,023	326 276	14 5	14 11	276 3 8 2	48 32	877 879	5•7 5•7			
December :	1,077	382	5	19	549	34	862	5.6			
4th quarter	2,985	326	14	111	549	114	2,618	17.0	3,659	3,058	19.9
	10,190	499	51	136	549	489	9,566	62.4	11,481	10,857	70.9
952 : January :	1,130	549	7	13	705	39	929	6.0			
February :	945	705	6	13 14	794 822	<u>դդ</u> 48	805	5.2 5.4			
March :	2,999	794 549	- <u>5</u> 18	40	822	131	839 2,573	16.6	3,435	2,934	19.0
	:				824	36					
April :	: 8 3 9 : 7 3 6	822 824	4 4	13 14	728	28	792 794	5.1 5.1			
June :	727	728 8 22	5	14 41	685	25	736	4.8			76.
2nd quarter	2,302		13		685	89	2,322	15.0	2,387	2,575	16.6
July :	: 653 : 637	685	8 6	16 10	543 408	20 22	767 746	4.9 4.8			
August :	720	543 408	5	11	291	30	801	5.2			
3rd quarter	2,010	685	19	37	291	72	2,314	14.9	2,070	2,495	16.0
October	894	291	5	10	235	29	916	5.9			
November :	937 1,179	235 320	7 9	12 14	320 489	29 142	818 963	5.2 6.1			
4th quarter		291	<u> 21</u>	36	489	100	2,697	17.2	3,635	3,108	19.8
Year	10,321	549	71	154	489	392	9,906	63.7	11,527	11,112	71.4
953 : January :	1,029	489	8	13	596	28	889	5 . 7			
February :	759 809	596 606	8	16	606	25 24	716 823	4.6			
March :		489	14 30	13 42	569 569	77	2,428	5.2 15.5	2,966	2,738	17.4
•	;	569	18					4.6		<u></u>	
April :	: 714 : 619	569 5 3 8	10 17	10 10	538 460	20 30	733 674	4.6			
June :	644	460	15		414	26	668	4.2			
2nd quarter :	1	569	50	31	414	76	2,075	13,1	2,050	2,292	14.5
July a	597	414 251	19	10 10	351 266	19	650	4.1			
September :	582 664	351 266	13 13	10	201	17 22	653 710	4.1 4.5			
3rd quarter	1,843	414	45	30	201	58	2,013	12.7	1,895	2,169	13.7
October	793 888	201	12	8	181	25	792	5.0			
November :	: 888 : 873	181 266	12 15	9 14	266 327	32 30	774 783	4.8 4.9			
hth quarter :	2,554	201	39	31	327	87 87	2,349	14.7	3,095	2,701	
Year :	8,971	489	164	134	327	298	8,865	56.0	10,006	9,900	62.6

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

				Pork (excluding	lard)					
	:		Com	mercially	produced				7	otal 2/	
	:	Supply		:		Distribut	ion			Civilia	n consumption
Period		Begin-		Exports		ı	:Civilian	consumption			1
	:Produc- : tion	ning stocks	Imports	and shipments	e stocks	Military	: : Total :	Per person		:	Per person
		M11. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.		Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Lb.	ML1. 1b.	Mil. 1b	Lb.
1954	: :										
Jamary	: 809	327	14 14	8	393 414	28 27	721 613	4.5 3.8			
February March	: 656 : 770	393 1414	13	9 7	414	23	749	4.7			
1st quarter		327	ų. Li	24	418	78	2,083	13.0	2,570	2 ,36 4	14.8
April	: : 661	418	19	10	421	19	648	4.0			
May	: 616	421	18	8	385	25 20	637	4.0 4.2			
June 2nd quarter	: 649 : 1,926	385 118	16 53	7 25	347 347	64	676 1,961	12.2	1,992	2,158	13.4
-	:				284		654				
July August	: 6hz	347 284	15 15	9 12	229	11 21	678	4.1 4.2			
September	: <u>757</u>	229	14	7	215	26	752	4.6	0 00	0 000	777
3rd quarter	1,994	347	1,14	28	215	58	2,084	12.9	2,040	2,225	13.8
October	: 818	215	14	10	234	28	775	4.8			
November December	: 94 7 : 1,012	234 341	15 17	10 8	341 449	29 21	816 892	5.0 5.5			
4th quarter		215	46	28	4419	78	2,483	15.3	3,268	2,802	17.2
Year	8,932	327	184	105	ويليا	278	8,611	53.4	9,870	9,549	59.2
1955 Januar y	: 939	449	17	9	505	16	875	5.4			
February	: 771	505	12	11	5 31 5144	19 2 2	727 873	4.5 5.3			***
March 1st quarter	2,615	53 1	16 45	13 33	544	57	2,475	15.2	2,934	2,765	17.0
	:	544	12	11	539		725	4.4			
April May	: 744 : 707	539	17	ii	47 7	25 22	753	4.6			
June	: 667	477	15	10 32	376 376	19 66	754 2,232	13.6	2,175	2,434	14.8
2nd quarter	2,118	544	抻					13.0	2917	2,434	14.0
July August	: 594 : 726	376 298	16 15	9 8	298 21 9	15 15	664 797	4.0 4.8			
September	: 808	219	13	9	179	18	834	5.1			
3rd quarter	2,128	376	141	26	179	48	2,295	13.9	2,166	2,439	14.8
October	948	179	13	11	205	21	903	5.4			
November December	: 1,073 : 1,145	205 307	16 1 3	12 12	307 l ₁ 21	20 22	955 1,010	5.8 6.1			
hth quarter	3,166		42	35	421	63	2,868	17.3	3,716	3,196	19.3
Year	10,027	ورليز	175	126	J21	234	9,870	60.0	10.991	10,83և	65.9
1956 January	: 1,061	421	16	14	482	20	982	5.9			
February	: 925	482	12	14	518	19	868	5.2			
March lat quarter	2.9h	518 121	12 h0	12 10	514	- 17	942 2,792	5.7 16.8			18.5
								10.0			
April May	: 813 : 778	210 217	15 17	10	510 457						
June	: 711	45 7	- ,		394						
2nd quarter	2,302	514			394						
July	:										
August September	:										
3rd quarter											
October	;										
No vember December	:										
hth quarter	:										
Year	:										
* 041	:										

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

All.	meat

						All meat					
	: :			Commerci.	ally prod	luced			T	otal 2/	
	<u></u>	Supply		:		Distributi		Civilia	n consumption		
Period	<u>:</u>	1 Doordon	:	Famoute	:	: :	Civilian	consumption	:Produc-	;	1
	:Produc- : tion	Begin- ning stocks	Imports	en i ci	Ending stocks	Military	Total	Per person	tion	Total	Par person
	:Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	M11. 1b.		Mil. 1b.	M1. 1b.	Mil. 1b.		M11. 1b.	M1. 1b	Lb.
	:										
1948	:	. /			~ 4 01 ~		- 0	1			
January February	. 1,956 . 1,488	3/ 727 3/ 845	15 15	12 13	3/ 845 3/ 865	31 33	1,810 1,437	12 . 4 9 . 8			
March	1,558	3/ 865	12	15	3/ 803	25	1,592	10.9			
1st quarter	5,002	3/ 727	1,2	40	3/ 803	89	4,839	33.1	5,722	5,1,28	37.1
April	։ 1,483	3 / 803	20	9	3/ 718	32	1,547	10.6			
May	: 1,447	3/ 803 3/ 718 3/ 669	13	10	3/ 718 3/ 669	25	1,474	10.0			
June	1,683		25 58	15	679	29	1.654	11.2			
2nd quarter	4,613	3/ 803	58	34	679	86	4,675	31.8	4,792	5,103	34.8
July	1,428	679	38	8	594	31	1,512	10.3			
August	1,348	594	38	12	1 4176	41	1,481	10.0			
September	1.482	1116	113	12	326	13	1.590	10.8	1. 200	1. 00=	
3rd quarter	4,258	679	119	32	326	115	4.583	31.1	4.392	4,901	33.2
October	1,611	326	55	8	317	53	1,644	11.1			
November Documber	: 1,826	317	49	.9	461	62	1,660	11.2			
December 4th quarter	1,963 5,430	<u>461</u> 326	37 141	15 32	<u>665</u>	59 174	1.722 5,026	11.6 33.9	6,394	5,688	38.4
•	:										
Year	<u> 19.303</u>	3/727	360	138	665	11611	19.123	129.9	21,300	21,120	143.5
1949 January	1,845	665	27	8	778	50	1,701	11.5			
February	: 1.531	778	17	7	789	60	1,470	9.9			
March	: 1,676	789	13	11	743	35	1,689	11.3			
lst quarter	5,052	665	57	26	743	145	4,860	32.7	5,722	5,400	36.4
April	1,493	743	11	10	675	42	1,520	10.2			
May	: 1,507	675	12	14	567	27	1,586	10.6			
June 2nd quarter	1,567 4,567	567 743	20 L3	19 43	508 508	32 101	1,595 4,701	10.7 31.5	4,731	5,092	34.1
cina dama con	\$								7312-	2,075	
July	: 1,475	508	28	13	1119	53	1,496	10.0			
August September	1,617 1,634	मिर्मेठ 365	30 27	16 12	362 283	27 25	1,691 1,703	11.3 11.3			
3rd quarter	4,726	508	85	41	283	1.05	4,890	32.6	4,848	5,176	34.5
	:										
October November	: 1,712 : 1,879	283 297	26 28	7 9	297 141	34 47	1,683 1,737	11.2 11.5			
December	: 1,908	411	22	16	625	140	1,660	11.0			
4th quarter	5,499	283	76	32	625	121	5,080	33.7	6,361	5,681	37-7
Year	: <u>19.8hh</u>	665	261	142	625	472	19.531	130.5	21,662	21,349	142.7
1950 January	: : 1,887	625	22	11	740	27	1,756	11.6			-
February	1,501	740	21	10	710	27 26	1,516	10.0			
March	1,727	710	22	13	670	36	1,740	11.5			
1st quarter	5,115	625	65	34	670	89	5,012	33.1	5,739	5,517	36.4
	1,527	670	19	10	649	28	1,529	10.1			
May	630,1 :	649	33	12	577	25	1,698	11.2	-		
June 2nd quarter	1,616	577 670	3 <u>1</u> 83	12 34	577 5143 5143	33 86	1,636 4,863	10.7 32.0	4,928	5,231	34.k
sur daminer.	4,773								4,720	بدءور	. 2404
July	1,514	5143	143	13	467	32	1,588	10.4	-		
August September	1,622	467 390	36 30	10 9	390 336	85 59	1,640 1,682	10.7 11.0			
3rd quarter	1,657 4,793	390 513	39 118	32	336 336	176	4,910	32.1	4,910	5,186	33.9
•											
October November	1,776	336	43	7 10	332	67 61	1,749			****	
December	1,917 1,989	332 1159	45 30	10 18	459 670	79	1,764 1,711	11.6 11.2			
4th quarter	5,682	336	118	35	670	207	5,224	34,2	6,498	5,787	37.9
Year	20,363	625	384	135	670	558	20,009		22,075	21,721	

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

All meat Commercially produced Total 2/ Civilian consumption Supply Distribution Period :Civilian consumption:Produc-Exports : Civilian consumption and : Ending : Military : Total : Per person 1/6/ Beginning Imports :Produc- : : tion Total Per person : tion :Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Lb. Mil. 1b. Mil. 1b. Lb. 1951 1,791 1,433 1,589 4,813 670 851 808 11.7 851 808 114 103 January 2,062 43 19 9.4 ---February 1,474 32 13 103 10.4 10 795 1,645 յլի March 5,310 34.8 320 31.5 5,798 5,181 670 פדד 12 795 1st quarter 1,500 9.8 April 1,574 795 Ю 6 126 1,619 1,506 4,699 60 58 158 777 728 11 728 115 1,602 10.5 May June 12 673 673 137 378 1,470 4,572 9.6 4,850 4,931 32.3 795 2nd quarter 29 58 1,490 673 596 81 1,533 10.0 July 11 1,662 1,540 47 August 596 13 510 70 1,712 11.2 1,549 4,794 510 149 149 98 10.1 31.3 September 12 435 4,805 5,065 435 32.9 4,692 36 249 3rd quarter 673 1,833 45 16 1,22 115 1,760 435 11.4 October 1,929 1,885 5,647 1,655 November 422 42 14 593 131 10.8 December 593 435 29 116 30 798 798 113 359 1.576 10.2 32.4 6.445 5.50 36.1 4th quarter 157 20.849 20.219 670 542 798 306 19.170 125.1 21.898 Year 136.1 1952 975 81 1,837 2,069 798 16 11.9 42 January 1,784 1,730 5,583 1,621 1,588 5,046 February 90 128 975 40 14 1,074 10.5 17 ,074 798 34 116 1,105 1,105 10.3 March 5,526 6,183 35.7 1st quarter 299 32.7 1,625 April 1,663 1,105 31 15 1,090 69 10.5 1,604 1,090 36 17 968 63 1,682 10.8 May 1,554 968 1,105 1,553 4,860 902 June 32 82 10.0 5,206 902 211 4,971 33.6 2nd quarter 49 31.3 57 62 July 902 146 55 19 1,722 u.ı 1,579 1,731 4,886 August 726 13 587 10.9 488 488 1,809 5,229 September 587 11.6 71 5.193 3rd quarter 902 190 33.6 5,000 2,021 1,683 October 488 51 32 13 14 465 2,023 63 12.9 November 1,862 465 590 72 10.7 590 488 December 2,198 6,083 79 21 L 12.4 36.0 797 797 6,840 6,174 4th quarter 39.4 Year 798 506 185 797 917 20.778 133.6 22.99 22.399 0سابلا 21,373 1953 January 64 2,113 797 45 15 904 1,972 12.5 February 1,745 1,897 5,755 1,684 904 29 19 902 73 10.7 16 50 81₄5 81₄5 8<u>1</u> 218 1,902 5,558 March 902 <u>کلا</u> 119 12.1 35.3 1st quarter 6,306 6,000 38.1 797 1,874 1,779 1,815 5,468 April 845 13 14 790 686 75 88 1,863 Ш 11.9 1,739 790 686 845 38 May 11.2 618 618 June 5.570 13 5.790 2nd quarter 5,423 54 36 July 1,823 618 1,894 16 525 60 12.0 1,845 1,985 5,724 August 525 14 429 59 58 11.6 September 1429 618 34 12h 377 377 3rd quarter 177 5.686 5.970 October 12 376 6h 2,120 13.3 2,172 371 29 1,914 November 82 23 5/27 12.0 2,116 2,152 376 192 December 492 27 - 20 5/59 609 89 12.3 40.6 4th quarter 235 7.126 6.473 6.440 5,987 37,6 371 79 609 885 24,688 24,233 153.1 22,737 143.6 138 5/196 609 Year 23,192 797

Table 9.- Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1948 to date - Continued

All	meat	t		

					A	ll meat					
	: :			Commercia	lly prod	uced			:	Total 2	/
	:	Supply	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	:	Distribution						n consumption
Period	: 	Begin-	3	Exports		:	Civilia	consumption	· :Produc-	:	1
	:Produc- : : tion :		Imports	and a	Ending stocks		Total	Per person	tion:	•	Per person
	:Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	Mil. 1b.	M11. 1b.	Mil. 1b.			Mil. 1b		
195կ											
January	: 2,062	609	33	10	652	84	1,958	12.3			
February	1,735	652	32	18	644	77	1,680	10.5			
March	2.020	614	45	<u>9</u> 37	614	61. 222	2,025	12.6		6,078	
1st quarter	5,817	609	110	37	614	222	5,663	35.4	6,336	0,070	38.0
April	1,818	614	52	16	590	56	1,822	11.3			
May	1,792	590	33	11 10	531 483	72	1,801	11.2			-
June 2nd quarter	1,912 5,522	531 614	37 122	37	1483	72 200	1,915 5,538	11.9 34.4	5,664	5,813	36.3
-	2									7,	
	: 1,876	483	34	15	加5	38 58	1,925	11.9			
August September	: 1,930 : 2,071	415 363	35 28	16 12	363 31վ	50 73	1,943 2,033	12.0 12.6			
3rd quarter		483	97	43	344	169	5,901	36.5	5,985	6,135	38.0
Ontoba	:	21.1.	20	74	270	68		30.5			
October November	: 2,120 : 2,199	344 379	29 26	16 15	379 527	68 71	2,030 1,991	12.5 12.3			
December	: 2.270	527	28	5/ 23	668	59	2.075	12.7			
4th quarter	6,589	344	83	5/54	668	198	6,096	37.5	7,229	6,551	40.3
Year	23.805	609	1112	5/171	668	789	23.198	11/3.8	25.214	24.607	152.6
1955	. <u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- Mf.			197				- CULUVI	175.0
January	: 2,192	668	29	18	708	50	2,113	13.0			
February March	1,854	708 706	22 34	19 1 9	706 708	53 60	1,806	11.0			
lst quarter	. 2,176 . 6,222	668	85	36	708	163	2,129 6,048	13.0 37.0	6,716	6,467	39.7
· ·	:										
April Y	1,929	708 693	27 34	15 16	693 617	66 6 14	1,890 1,994	11.5 12.2		<u></u> '	
May June	: 1,964 : 2,001	617	40	14	502	61.	2,081	12.7			
2nd quarter	5,894	708	101	45	502	191	5,965	36.4	6,026	6,273	38.2
72	1,815	502	20	15	1.00	51.	1,868	77 2			
July August	2,158	422	39 42	13	422 348	53	2,208	11.3 13.4			
September	2,227	348	37	13	309	54	2,236	13.6			
3rd quarter	6,200	502	118	<u>) ja</u>	309	158	6,312	38,3	6,296	6.548	39.7
October	: : 2,324	309	31	16	352	60	2,236	13.5			
November	2,398	352	39	16	493	59	2,221	13.4			
December	: <u>2,433</u>	493	25	21	656	57 176	2,217	13.4			
4th quarter	7,155	309	95	53	656	176	6,674	<u>цо.3</u>	7,857	7,135	43.1
Year	25,471	668	399	195	656	688	24,999	152.0	26,895	26,423	160.7
1956								_,			
January February	2,477 2,184	656 723	30 27	23 26	723 740	514 53	2,363 2,115	14 .2 12 . 7			
March	2,265	740	28	22	729	55 55	2,227	13.4			
lst quarter		656	85	71	729	162	6,705	10.3			12.7
April	: 2,106	729	23	15	707						
May	2,148	707	31 29	10	707 634						
June	2.059	634			551						
2nd quarter	6,313	729			551						
Jul y	•										
August	:										
September :	<u></u>							 			
3rd quarter											
October	!										
November : December :	:										
ith quarter	` 				····	····					
											
Year :			a		*****						
1/ Darward f							Idam Po				

^{1/} Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, as interpolated from quarterly data. 2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter. 3/ Adjusted for meat purchased by the military in one period and transferred to the Interior Department at a later period. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Includes meat procured by USDA and shipped abroad for CARE. 6/ May not be sum of the 4 meats due to rounding.

Selected price statistics for meat animals

				:	1956	
Item	Unit	June	: July	: May	June	: July : July
Cattle and calves	1 1					
Beef steers, slaughter	: Dollars per :		4			00
Chicago, Prime	: 100 pounds :	24.15	23.67	22.82	22.29	23.88
Choice	: do. :		22.72	20.70	21.05	22.37
Good			21.26	18.78	19.41	20.72
Commercial			17.86	15.99	1/17.01	1/17.90
Utility			15.59	14.39	14.81	15•₩ 22•28~
All grades			22.52	20.12	20.79V	21.25
Omaha, all grades		00	21.26 21.55	19.04 19.16	19.47 19.68	21.43
Sioux City, all grades			21000	17.10	1/.00	
Cows, Chicago Commercial	: do. :	31 00	13.23	13.48	13.32	12.75
UMMercial	: do. :	- 0 -	12.11	12.19	12.23	11.48
Utility		30.03	10.68	10.96	10.94	10.19
Veslers, Choice, Chicago		00 /=	21.88	24.27	20.86	21.88
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 2/	: do. :	30.03	18.19	17.68	17.02	17.36
Price received by farmers	1 10.					
Beef cattle			16.10	15.40	15.60	15.40
Calves			16.80	17.30	16.70	16.40
	: :					
Hogs	: :					
Barrows and gilts	: :					
Chicago	: :					
160-180 pounds	: do. :		16.64	15.62	15.79	15.32
180-200 pounds	: do. :		17.94	16.59	16.75	16.52
200-220 pounds	: do. :	20.24	18.10	16.81	17.00	16.82
220-240 pounds	: do. :		18.06	16.76	16.90	16.78
240-270 pounds			17.64	16.th	16.55	16.44
270-300 pounds			17.07	16.12	16.22	16.00 16.48
All weights		30 (0	17.83	16.36	16.73	16-47
8 markets 3/		30 00	17.76	16.31	16.68	
Sows, Chicago			14.71	13.73	13.81	13.83
Price received by farmers	: do. :	17.70	16.40	15.50	15.60	15.20
Hog-corn price ratio u/	: . :		20.2	30.27	10.07	10.8
Chicago, barrows and gilts			12.1	10.7~	10.9	
Price received by farmers, all hogs			11.7	11.2	11.0	10.6
Sheep and lamba	: :					
Sheep and lambs Sheep	•					
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago			4.50	5/5.24	4.41	4.46
Price received by farmers		5	5.56	6.00	5.60	5.29
Lambs	1 40.		,,,,	0.00	,,,,,	/•-/
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago		A 1 -1	22.07	5/23.80	25.27	23.52
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha				20.00	19.55	18.12
Price received by farmers			18.70	21,50	20,80	19.30
	:					
All meat animals	:					
Index number price received by farmers	:	:				
(1910-14-100) .\	:	271	259	251	252	2կ6
	:	:				
Meat	:	ı ,				
Wholesale, Chicago	: Dollars per		25.01	21 00	25 50	25.05
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	: 100 pounds		37.26	34.27	35.52	37.95
Lamb carcass, Choice, 40-50 pounds	: do.	49.00	45.31	48.50	6/50.72	6/118•1 1∕ 6
Composite hog products:	:	:				
Including lard	:	07	20.11	30 11	30 =	18 32
71.90 pounds fresh		21.11	19.44 27.01	18.141	18.56	18.33
Average per 100 pounds		29.36	27.04	25.65	25.81	25 . 49
71.01 pounds fresh and cured		24.69	23.95	21.76	22.07	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	34•77	33.7 3	30.64	31.08	31.11
Excluding lard		90 1.1.	27 67	10 30	10 77	19.86
55.99 pounds fresh and cured		22.hh	21.67	19.30	19.77	35.47
Average per 100 pounds		40.08	38.70	34-47	35.31	27041
Retail, United States average	: Cents	67 5	67.1	62.6	63.7	
Beef, Choice grade	: per pound		67.1			
Pork, excluding lard	i do.	51.5	51.8	45.6	48.9	
Index number meat prices (ELS)		90.2	86.8	79.6	81.1	
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		103.3	103.4	95.5	99.1	
Retail (1947-49=100) 7/	1	TO 10	10,744	/202	//•*	

^{1/} Weighted average of present Standard and Commercial grades.
2/ Average all weights and grades.
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/ Shorm.
6/ 45-55 lb.
7/ Includes beef and yeal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

 $-\ \mu 6$ - Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats

	:	195		1956				
Item :	Unit	June	·	: May	: June :	July		
eat animal marketings :								
Index number (1947-49=100)	;	104	97	120	109			
tocker and feeder shipments to :		; }						
9 Corn Belt States :	1,000	-10	-/-	706	007			
Cattle and calves:	bead :	149	169	196	201			
Sheep and lambs	do.	96	147	121	113			
laughter under Federal inspection :								
Number slaughtered :			3 CO)	2 () (2 (50			
Cattle:	do.	- i	1,524	1,646 ما6,1	1,679			
Steers	do.		749	969	923			
Heifers	do.		201 538	202 L39	211 50 2			
Cove	do.	/	550 550	606	596			
Calves	do.	1,205	1,076	1,063	1,084			
Sheep and lambs	do.	3,713	3,428	4,875	4,326			
Percentage sows		28	30	14	22			
Average live weight per head :	Ter cent		50	-4				
Cattle:	Pounds :	960	958	998	984			
Calves:	do.	233	238	229	239			
Sheep and lambs:	đo. :	91	92	93	89			
Hogs	do.	264	256	240	250			
Average production : Beef, per head	đo.	534	530	567	5 52			
		7 20	133	128	133			
Veal, per head		1.1.	44	45	43			
Lamb and mutton, per head		148	145	134	139			
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight		56	56	56	-56			
Lard, per head	do.	-	38	<u>3</u> 6	<u> 37</u>			
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight:	do.		15	15	15			
	Million	-	>	~~	->			
Beef	pounds	874	8 06	929	923			
Veal	do.	79	73	77	79			
Lemb and mutton:	do. :	53	47	47	146			
Pork:	do.	550	495	651	600			
Lard	do.	144	129	174	159			
otal commercial slaughter 1/		; ;						
Number slaughtered :	1,000	3						
Cattle		2,237	2,056	2,211	2,219			
Calves:		1,009	933	951	943			
Sheep and lambs		1,366	1,220	1,219	1,231			
Hogs			4,197	5,876	5,180			
	Million :		2.01	3 305	1 172			
Beef		1,144	1,045	1,195	1,173			
Veal	do.	130 60	123 53	12 1 5և	123 52			
DED 221 MUUUUL	w.	667	594	778	711			
Pork	do.	167	254 147	199	180			
AGEU	do.	. 107	741	177	700			
old storage stocks first of month :			206	3.50	200	224		
Beef	do.	: 119	106	172	155	135		
Veal	do.	: 11	11	16	14	14 8		
Lamb and mutton	do.	: 10	9 276	59	8 1.57			
Pork:	do.	477	376	510	457	394		
Total meat and meat products 2/	do.	740	614	861	781	692		

^{1/} Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.
2/ 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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