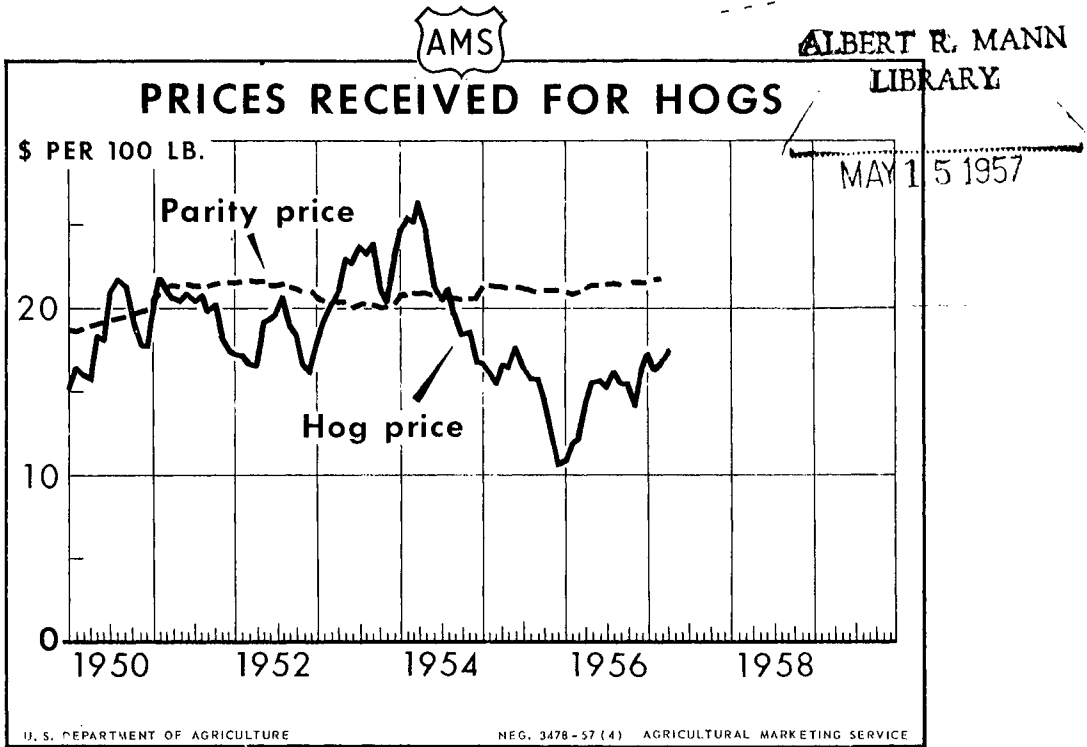


MAY 1957*
 FOR RELEASE
 MAY 14, P. M.

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

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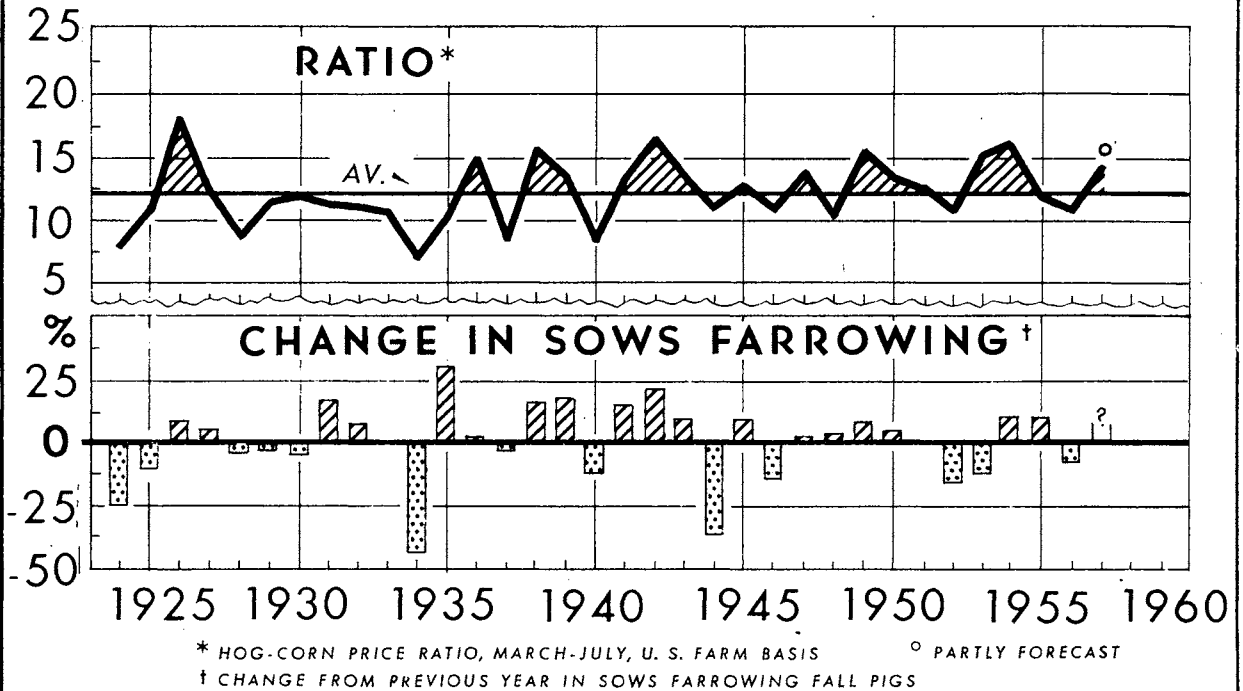
In this issue:
 Prospects for Hogs
 Rem. of States in Meat
 Animal Production



Prices received by farmers for hogs this summer will likely be the highest in three years. Seasonal declines this fall will be greater than last fall, and

December prices may be a little less than last December but well above the low in December 1955.

INFLUENCE OF HOG-CORN RATIO ON FALL FARROWING



* HOG-CORN PRICE RATIO, MARCH-JULY, U. S. FARM BASIS ° PARTLY FORECAST
 † CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR IN SOWS FARROWING FALL PIGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1609-57 (4) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The hog-corn price ratio this spring is above average. From past experience, a substantial rise in the number of sows to farrow fall pigs could be expected. Indications thus far, however, are that the actual increase may be more moder-

ate. If this proves true, prices of hogs in the first half of 1958 may hold at about the average level of the last three years. (See table 3, page 10.) Sharp declines do not seem probable that soon.

CONTENTS

Page

Summary	3	
Review and Outlook	4	
Prospects for Hogs	10	
New and Revised Series		
Rank of States in Meat Animal Production	13	
Revised Meat Consumption	15	
Other Current Revised Data	15	

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 7, 1957

SUMMARY

Prices of meat animals have improved significantly. Some of the gains are seasonal, but so long as demand for meat stays strong prices are expected to continue above depressed levels of the last two years.

Rains and snows have revived grass in the Southwest and in some of the other areas that were dry last year. Prices of stocker cattle, already on an uptrend, increased more rapidly as ranges improved and in early May were \$3.00 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. Reduced cattle and hog inventories also are contributing to higher livestock prices this year.

Prices of stocker and feeder cattle are expected to pass a spring peak and then decline seasonally. Prices of fed cattle may rise gradually to a late fall high. Prices of hogs will be seasonally high during the summer, then decline during the fall. Feeder cattle prices, supported by fewer calves and yearlings carried over from last year, will likely continue above 1956. With cow numbers also reduced and some unusual losses in the southern plains from storms in March and April, the calf crop will probably be down from last year.

On April 1 there were 4 percent more cattle on feed than a year before. Slaughter of fed cattle will stay large the rest of 1957. But because fewer grass cattle will go to slaughter, total slaughter will probably average lower than last year during the rest of 1957.

Hog prices will probably be seasonally highest from mid-June to mid-August. The above-average hog-corn price ratio this spring will result in more farrowings this fall. Producers' intentions have been to keep the increase moderate. If, as seems likely, it should be in the neighborhood of 4 to 6 percent, declines in prices next winter would not be severe. A greater production increase would risk a more serious winter price break.

Higher lamb prices reflect reduced slaughter of sheep and lambs and price strength in other meat animals. Seasonal declines are likely this summer, but it is possible that prices will continue to average a little higher than last year.

Consumption of all meat in 1957 is forecast at 159 pounds compared with a record 167 pounds in 1956. Consumption will be down about equally for beef and pork. Retail prices of pork will be above last year until near the end of 1957. Retail prices of Choice beef, also currently higher than a year ago, may continue higher for a few months. Early this fall, however, they may be equal to or below last fall, when prices advanced temporarily.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Cattle Slaughter Up In First
4 Months

Meat production so far this year has totaled about 5 percent less than in the corresponding months of 1956. Output of beef has been nearly the same, but pork down sharply (table 1). January-April production included nearly the same quantity of veal but less lamb and mutton than a year ago.

Cattle slaughter in January was a record for the month but has since been about equal to last year. Lighter average weights than a year earlier held January-April beef production to only a small increase. The gain in slaughter was largely in cows although fed cattle marketings were up slightly. The average live weight of cattle slaughtered in commercial plants during January-March was 972 pounds, 7 pounds less than in 1956.

Table 1.- Commercial meat production, January-April and year, 1954-57

Year	January-April			Year		
	Total	Beef	Pork	Total	Beef	Pork
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1954	7,635	4,053	2,896	23,805	12,601	8,932
1955	8,151	4,094	3,359	25,471	13,213	10,027
1956	9,027	4,571	3,746	26,643	14,090	10,284
1957	<u>1/</u> 8,600	<u>1/</u> 4,580	<u>1/</u> 3,320	<u>2/</u> 26,000	<u>2/</u> 13,650	<u>2/</u> 10,075

1/ Partly an advance estimate.

2/ Forecast.

Smaller Grass Cattle
Slaughter in Prospect

Cattle marketings usually edge upward from a springtime low to a high point in the fall. They will probably do so again this year. However, marketings of cattle off grass are not expected to reach the drought-stimulated levels of last summer and fall. Many cattle will be held for feeding and as stocker cattle if conditions continue favorable. During the next several months slaughter of fed cattle will probably be as large or larger than a year earlier. But total cattle slaughter will be moderately below year-earlier levels.

The April 1 report of cattle and calves on feed showed a 4 percent gain over a year before. The increase was greatest in the medium weights -- cattle on feed 3 to 6 months, and those weighing 600 to 900 pounds. Placements in 13 leading States during the first quarter of the year were the same as a year earlier.

The report indicates that fed cattle marketings will likely continue sizable through this year, probably averaging above a year ago. Producers plan to market 47 percent of April 1 inventories before July 1 and 53 percent after, a later marketing schedule than last year. Later marketing would prevent the temporary shortage of fed cattle that occurred in late summer and early fall last year.

The volume of cattle feeding in coming months may be restricted somewhat by limited availability of replacements. Summer marketings from areas that normally produce feeder cattle will be down from a year ago, although this may be partially offset by a fairly high rate of short term feeding of heavy steers. Markedly improved pasture conditions over much of the western range undoubtedly will continue to encourage many ranchers to rebuild herds. The number of young stock -- calves, heifers and steers -- in 17 western States at the beginning of the year was 7 percent smaller than on January 1, 1956. This year's calf crop probably will also be smaller.

There is a strong possibility that fed cattle marketings will follow an opposite trend this fall than last. Early fall marketings may be larger than last year, and late fall marketings smaller.

Cattle Prices Above 1956;
Most Classes to Stay Above

Despite the heavy rate of marketing, cattle prices this year have shown a considerable improvement over early 1956. The average price received by farmers for beef cattle in April was \$16.90 per 100 pounds, up \$2.00 from January and from April a year ago. Increases were spread generally throughout all market classes. Prices for stocker cattle advanced sharply as demand increased for cattle to go on new grass. The average cost of feeder and stocker steers at 10 markets early in May, at \$20.35 per 100 pounds, had gained \$4.00 since early January and were \$3.35 higher than a year ago.

Farmers received an average of \$18.30 per 100 pounds for calves this April (all classes combined, including vealers) compared with \$16.70 a year ago.

During much of the remainder of this year trends in prices of fed cattle and grass cattle are expected to diverge seasonally. Prices of fed cattle are expected at least to hold steady the rest of the spring and to advance gradually through the summer months. They will likely hold up well this fall, though without a sudden rise similar to the one which raised Choice steer prices nearly \$6.00 per 100 pounds within 8 weeks last summer. While prices may not reach the brief late summer-early fall peak of last year, they will likely be above a year earlier in most other months this year.

Prices of feeder cattle and the lower grades of slaughter cattle are expected to decline from this spring's high point but will likely continue above a year earlier. The demand for cattle to put on greening pastures will soon ease off but the demand for feed lot replacements will continue strong through the summer. With smaller supplies of the lower grades and with strengthening prices for fed cattle, the price decline may be about normal for these months. Prices this fall would therefore not retain as wide a margin over a year ago as recently. Much will depend upon the weather and farmers' attitude toward restocking.

Hog Slaughter to Continue
Below 1956 this Summer

Hog slaughter during January-March averaged 15 percent less than early 1956. During recent weeks slaughter has continued below a year earlier but by a much smaller margin. Slightly higher average weights this year, typical of periods of relatively low marketings, have reduced the difference in pork output.

Slaughter passed a seasonal peak in March and will continue to edge lower this spring and early summer. The reduction will be less than usual this year. When the upturn comes around mid-summer, slaughter could be close to the 1956 rate. Four percent fewer fall pigs were produced in 1956 than a year earlier, and fewer sows are likely to be slaughtered this summer than last. However, slaughter of early spring pigs will likely offset part of this reduction. Hog producers in 9 of the Corn Belt States reported 2 percent more early spring pigs on hand this March 1 than a year ago.

Hog Prices to Hit Summer High,
Make Average Fall Decline

In January the average price received by farmers for hogs was \$6.30 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. As supplies drew closer to year-earlier levels this price difference narrowed to \$3.00 in April. Prices of hogs will advance seasonally this spring and summer and will likely continue above last year. In addition to smaller slaughter supplies, the stock of pork in storage for summer sale is about 165 million pounds or 32 percent less than last year.

Producers planned last December to have 2 percent fewer sows farrow 1957 spring pigs. A report from 9 of the Corn Belt States in March indicates they may be exceeding intentions slightly. Also, the size of litters in these States is up. However, consumer demand for pork has shown some strengthening since last year and supplies of beef will be down slightly. If the spring pig crop is no larger than seems likely, hog prices might continue above or at least near 1956 levels the rest of the year. Prices late this year are not expected to make the sharp recovery they did at the end of 1956, and may then be a little below 1956 prices.

Sheep and Lamb Slaughter
Down; Prices Up

Sheep and lamb slaughter has been below a year earlier so far this year and prices of lambs have been up moderately.

The reduction in slaughter has been largely in lambs off ranges and pastures. The number of sheep and lambs on feed at the beginning of the year was reported as 5 percent larger than last year. Poor pasture conditions last summer and fall speeded up marketings, reducing the supply of lambs normally marketed off range after the first of the year. January 1 inventories of lambs on farms in the western sheep States were down 7 percent from a year earlier. Also, marketings of early lambs from early producing areas have been later this spring than usual.

Lamb prices rose as marketings tapered off. The January to April increase of \$2.70 per 100 pounds in average prices received by farmers was considerably greater than the \$1.00 rise a year earlier when prices were depressed by the large total meat supply. The average price received in April at \$20.70 per 100 pounds was \$2.50 above April 1956.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs the rest of 1957 will probably average below 1956. In addition to smaller beginning inventory of lambs, breeding ewes were down 2 percent. The smaller number of ewes plus severe storms in the West at lambing time will limit the size of the lamb crop. The early lamb crop was down 1 percent from last year.

Lamb prices will likely be seasonally high for several weeks. A sharp rise such as the one beginning early in May last year is unlikely, and lamb prices this year may not top prices reached at that time. However, prices will probably average above a year ago this summer and for the rest of the year.

Lamb Feeding Profits a
Little Above Average

Fed lamb prices during the past feeding season averaged about \$1.50 per 100 pounds above a year earlier. However, feeder lambs and feed also cost more. Moreover, the wool incentive payment to lamb feeders to be received will be based only on the live weight gain during the feeding period, a change from last year when it was on total weight. Hence, feeding profits were up only slightly from 1956. Data for these comparisons are based on a standard 90-day Corn Belt feeding program outlined in table 2. (Incentive payments in the table are a rough estimate.)

Table 2.- Average price and values of important items affecting returns from lamb feeding, 1951-56

Item	Feeding year beginning December					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices						
Choice and Prime slaughter lambs, Chicago, December-March, per 100 pounds	28.82	22.49	22.10	21.64	19.61	21.26
Good and Choice feeder lambs, Omaha, September-December, per 100 pounds	31.61	21.01	17.05	17.68	17.64	18.42
Corn, North Central States, October-March, per bushel	1.620	1.417	1.363	1.357	1.143	1.182
Alfalfa hay, received by farmers, North Central States, October-March, per ton	21.48	24.58	22.83	21.43	19.58	20.32
Receipts, per head						
Sale of Choice and Prime Lamb, 85 pounds	24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	16.67	18.07
Wool payments	---	---	---	---	.65	<u>1</u> /.20
Total	24.50	19.12	18.78	18.39	17.32	18.27
Cost, per head						
Feeder lamb, 60 pounds	18.97	12.61	10.23	10.61	10.58	11 05
Corn, 2½ bushels	4.05	3.54	3.41	3.39	2.86	2.96
Alfalfa hay, 150 pounds	1.61	1.84	1.71	1.61	1.47	1.52
Total for items shown ^{2/}	24.63	17.99	15.35	15.61	14.91	15.53
Margin, value over costs shown ^{2/}	-.13	1.13	3.43	2.78	2.41	2.74

^{1/} Rough estimate based on April 1956-January 1957 prices received by growers for shorn wool.

^{2/} Does not include purchasing or marketing expenses, labor cost, death losses, overhead costs or costs of other feed ingredients, or credits for manure. The prices shown are averages for the lamb feeding season for the North Central region, and do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders.

Returns on late fed lambs were considerably greater than on those bought and sold early. Feeder lamb prices declined during September-December last year. Fed lamb prices held relatively stable until about the first of March, then increased. Average feed costs this season were up slightly from last year's recent low.

World Meat Animal Numbers
Record High

World cattle, hog and sheep numbers each continued to increase in 1956 to new record highs, 23 to 31 percent above prewar, according to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Compared with prewar, cattle numbers are particularly large in North and South America, Africa and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). Asia, Africa and Oceania also show large increases in sheep numbers during this period. The largest gains in hogs were in South America, Europe and Asia.

Deferred Grazing Program
Set Up for Drought Areas

A Deferred Grazing Program authorizing assistance to farmers and ranchers to reduce livestock grazing in drought disaster areas has been set up as part of the Agricultural Conservation Program. Eligible States and counties will develop local deferred grazing practices and rates of assistance to encourage conservation and reestablishment of native grass damaged by drought.

To be eligible counties must meet 3 tests: (1) be in a declared drought disaster State, (2) livestock grazing of native range land must be a substantial part of the agricultural economy of the county, and (3) deferred grazing must be determined by the Secretary as necessary for conserving native grass in that county.

PROSPECTS FOR HOGS

Production of hogs has been cut considerably. The 1956 spring pig crop was reduced 8 percent and the fall crop 4 percent from the 1955 crops. As the consuming population continues to grow, the pork supply per person is down. Consumption per person in 1957 will be about 64 pounds. It was 67 pounds in 1955 and $67\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in 1956.

As a result of reduced production, hog prices have done an about-face. Severely depressed in late 1955 and early 1956, they have advanced to their highest winter-spring level since 1954 (table 3). The hog-corn price ratio (U. S. farm price basis) has been above 13 since last December and in April was 14.4, the highest since June 1954. An average ratio is around 12 (table 4).

Producers may remember how fast those 1954 prices collapsed and wonder if the stage is set for another "boom and bust" in hog production. The USDA has cautioned against excessive hog production.

Producers are clearly aware of this danger and are trying to avoid overproduction. Last fall they planned to hold 1957 spring farrowings 2 percent below 1956. A report for 9 States in early March indicated they may be exceeding intentions slightly, and the size of litters in those States is up. There is a good chance that the total spring crop will equal last year. Hogmen in the same 9 States said in March they expected to expand their June-August farrowings 3 percent. Since this period was the low point for 1956, the planned increase is moderate.

Table 3.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for hogs, United States, by months, 1952 to date

(Data for cover page chart)

Month	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	17.30	17.90	24.70	16.80	11.00	17.30
February	17.10	19.30	25.30	16.30	12.10	16.30
March	16.60	20.20	25.00	15.50	12.40	16.80
April	16.40	21.00	26.40	16.60	14.40	17.40
May	19.20	23.10	24.70	16.40	15.40	
June	19.40	22.80	21.50	17.70	15.70	
July	19.70	23.70	20.40	16.40	15.30	
August	20.60	23.30	21.10	15.70	16.20	
September	19.00	23.90	19.70	15.70	15.70	
October	18.50	21.30	18.40	14.50	15.50	
November	16.60	20.30	18.50	12.10	14.30	
December	16.10	23.00	17.00	10.60	16.20	
Average <u>1/</u>	17.80	21.40	21.60	15.00	14.40	

1/ Weighted by monthly marketings.

Table 4.- Array of hog-corn price ratios for March-July, and corresponding changes in number of sows farrowing fall pigs, 1924-57

Year	Hog-corn ratio, March-July 1/		Number of sows farrowing in the fall	Increase or decrease from previous year in sows farrowing	
	United States	North Central States		Number	Percentage
			<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1926	18.0	20.3	4,330	391	9.9
1942	16.4	17.6	6,840	1,305	23.6
1954	16.1	16.4	5,014	535	11.9
1938	15.5	17.3	4,517	672	17.5
1949	15.4	15.9	5,568	498	9.8
1953	15.1	15.7	4,479	- 588	-11.6
1936	14.9	16.5	3,957	100	2.6
1957	2/14.3-14.7	---	---	---	---
1947	13.8	14.2	4,866	162	3.4
1939	13.6	15.5	5,252	835	18.5
1943	13.6	14.6	7,565	725	10.6
1950	13.5	13.9	5,927	359	6.4
1941	13.3	14.1	5,535	772	16.2
1945	12.9	14.0	5,429	547	11.2
1951	12.8	13.0	5,955	28	.5
1927	12.8	13.5	4,609	279	6.4
1955	11.9	12.2	5,586	572	11.4
1930	11.8	13.2	4,074	-190	- 4.5
1929	11.6	12.7	4,264	-165	- 3.7
1931	11.4	13.0	4,797	723	17.7
1932	11.2	12.6	5,180	383	8.0
1944	11.1	12.3	4,882	-2,683	-35.5
1946	10.8	11.4	4,704	-725	-13.4
1956	10.8	10.9	5,215	-371	-6.6
1933	10.8	12.9	5,208	28	.5
1925	10.8	11.8	3,939	-405	-9.3
1952	10.8	11.1	5,067	-888	-14.9
1948	10.4	10.4	5,070	204	4.2
1935	10.1	10.8	3,857	922	31.4
1928	8.8	9.4	4,429	-180	-3.9
1940	8.5	9.2	4,763	-589	-11.0
1937	8.5	8.6	3,845	-112	-2.8
1924	8.0	8.9	4,344	-1,448	-25.0
1934	6.9	8.0	2,935	-2,273	-43.6

1/ March-July is regarded as the breeding season for the fall pig crop.

2/ Estimated. April 1957 was 14.4 for the United States.

Also favorable to the outlook for hogs is the prospect for a smaller output of beef and a reduced total meat supply. By chance, the 1955-early 1956 peak in hog slaughter was timed exactly with a bulge in cattle slaughter. Not only were cattle numbers on farms at a cyclical peak, but feeders found themselves that winter with a backlog of over-heavy steers that had to be sold. As a result total slaughter and meat output set a record in 1956 that probably will stand for quite a while. Meat consumption reached 167 pounds per person, a mark that compares with only 138 pounds as recently as 1951.

Beef production seems likely to ease off the next year or two at least. For 1957 total beef output will drop below 1956 (table 1) and total meat consumption will fall to about 159 pounds.

Moreover, during 1955 and 1956 consumer demand for pork suffered a further setback. Consumers spent only 1.9 percent of their incomes for pork in 1955 and 1.7 percent in 1956 (table 5). The decline from 2.5 percent in 1951 contrasts sharply with a relatively stable percentage spent for beef.

The downtrend in demand for pork is to some extent a permanent loss, reflecting a basic shift of preference to beef. The very weak demand recently, however, may reflect overabundant total meat supply. With less beef now available, demand for pork should stiffen a little, and there is some evidence it already has.

Table 5.- Percentage of consumers' disposable income spent for beef and pork, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Beef	Pork
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Average:		
1920-24	2.4	3.0
1925-29	2.3	3.0
1930-34	2.4	2.7
1935-39	2.5	2.6
1947-51	2.8	2.7
1950	2.8	2.4
1951	2.7	2.5
1952	2.8	2.3
1953	2.7	2.2
1954	2.8	2.1
1955	2.7	1.9
1956 <u>1/</u>	2.6	1.7

1/ Preliminary.

Prices of hogs, now well above last year and due to rise seasonally this spring, will decline during the fall. But they stand a good chance of remaining above 1956 until very near the end of the year. By next spring prices will be lower than this spring. How much lower will depend on how much the pig crop is increased this fall.

Very likely, the crop will be up more than the 3 percent indicated by early plans in 9 States. Based on past experience the favorable hog-corn price ratio this spring would spur a 10 percent expansion (table 4). Thus the crop could be up between 3 and 10 percent, and the increase may be around 4 to 6 percent.

A gain of this size would pull prices next spring appreciably below this spring. They would remain about at the average for the last several years (table 3). The hog-corn price ratio would be near normal. A larger increase would risk a more serious price weakness.

Similarly, an increase in the neighborhood of 4 to 6 percent in the number of 1958 spring pigs could probably be absorbed. This too would be a smaller increase than usual. In 1954 the spring crop rose 10 percent, and in 1955 it went up another 9 percent. An increase of 10 percent or more in spring pigs in 1958 would bring a real danger of sharply reduced prices in the fall of that year.

In summary, if demand for pork can be expected to stiffen slightly now that burdensome total meat supplies have been eased, a gradual, moderate expansion in hog production could be accepted without serious price hazard. To date, indications are that increases this fall will not be extreme. It is too early to foresee probable trends next spring, but the possibility of overexpansion appears greater than this fall.

NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Rank of States in Meat Animal Production, 1956

Table 6 ranks the 48 States according to the live weight of livestock production on farms in 1956. These data include the weight added on stock brought into a State for feeding.

Table 6.- Rank of States in live weight of farm production of meat animals, 1956 ^{1/}

Rank	Cattle and calves		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	State	Pro- duction	State	Pro- duction	State	Pro- duction
		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.
1	Texas	2,489	Texas	143	Iowa	4,241
2	Iowa	2,263	California	111	Illinois	2,516
3	Nebraska	1,748	Wyoming	96	Indiana	1,630
4	Kansas	1,543	Iowa	89	Missouri	1,387
5	Illinois	1,444	Idaho	87	Minnesota	1,286
6	Missouri	1,272	Colorado	86	Ohio	974
7	California	1,221	Montana	80	Nebraska	785
8	Minnesota	1,203	South Dakota	75	Wisconsin	706
9	Oklahoma	1,064	Minnesota	68	South Dakota	525
10	South Dakota	1,053	Utah	68	Georgia	430
11	Wisconsin	950	Ohio	62	Tennessee	394
12	Montana	831	Missouri	59	Kentucky	394
13	Indiana	717	Oregon	49	North Carolina	366
14	Colorado	687	Illinois	44	Texas	320
15	Ohio	639	New Mexico	44	Kansas	312
16	North Dakota	627	Kentucky	42	Alabama	298
17	Mississippi	527	Nebraska	39	Michigan	267
18	Kentucky	474	Kansas	39	Virginia	206
19	Michigan	464	Indiana	37	Pennsylvania	190
20	Alabama	432	North Dakota	36	Mississippi	160
21	Idaho	428	Virginia	22	Oklahoma	159
22	Louisiana	410	Michigan	21	South Carolina	154
23	New York	400	Nevada	21	Arkansas	147
24	Tennessee	400	West Virginia	19	North Dakota	130
25	Oregon	396	Arizona	19	Louisiana	106
26	Arkansas	389	Tennessee	17	Florida	103
27	Pennsylvania	370	Washington	17	California	99
28	Wyoming	352	Wisconsin	16	Maryland	65
29	New Mexico	343	Oklahoma	14	West Virginia	52
30	Virginia	334	Pennsylvania	10	New York	52
31	Washington	333	New York	9	Oregon	51
32	Florida	323	Alabama	4	Colorado	51
33	Georgia	317	Mississippi	3	Montana	43
34	Arizona	276	Maryland	3	New Jersey	42
35	Utah	193	North Carolina	3	Washington	41
36	North Carolina	176	Arkansas	3	Idaho	36
37	Nevada	151	Georgia	2	Massachusetts	33
38	West Virginia	124	Louisiana	2	New Mexico	15
39	South Carolina	120	Maine	2	Utah	14
40	Maryland	115	New Jersey	1	Delaware	11
41	Vermont	69	Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	10
42	New Jersey	46	Vermont	1	Arizona	7
43	Maine	40	New Hampshire	2/	Maine	6
44	Connecticut	32	Connecticut	2/	Connecticut	5
45	Massachusetts	29	Florida	2/	Nevada	4
46	New Hampshire	21	Delaware	2/	Vermont	4
47	Delaware	14	South Carolina	2/	New Hampshire	3
48	Rhode Island	3	Rhode Island	2/	Rhode Island	3
	United States	27,855		1,564		18,833

^{1/} Live weight produced during year by livestock on farms. Preliminary data.

^{2/} Less than 500,000 pounds.

Hog Products Price Bulletin
Published

Statistical Bulletin 205, recently published by the AMS, presents a number of historical series of wholesale price data for pork cuts and other pork products. It also gives composite values of major and minor products obtained from each 100 pounds of live hog. Series from the bulletin are the basis for composite hog product values regularly reported in the table, "Selected price statistics for meat animals" carried in each issue of this Situation.

Meat Consumption Estimates

Table 7 is a table of data on meat consumption regularly published in this Situation. It has been revised to put all per capita estimates on the base of Census estimates of civilian population not adjusted for underenumeration. Previously, an adjusted population series had been used. The new series conforms to the practice now followed by most statistical agencies.

Table 8 extends estimates of consumption of canned meat per person, which also are now computed from population data not adjusted for underenumeration. Other tables extend data on livestock supply and disposition, on prices, and on foreign trade.

Wool, Mohair Receipts

Farmers' cash receipts from sales of wool again decreased last year as production declined slightly. Incentive payments, however, were an added source of income. Receipts from mohair increased for the second year as average prices advanced to 84.4 cents per pound from the recent low of 72.4 cents in 1954 (tables 17 and 18).

Table 7.-- Total meat production and consumption in the United States, 1909 to date 1/

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard			Civilian population July 1 3/
	Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption			Consumption 2/			
	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	Pro-duction:	Total	Per capita	
1909	6,915	6,713	74.2	660	660	7.3	608	606	6.7	6,557	6,065	67.0	14,740	14,044	155.2	1,628	1,127	12.5	90.5
1910	6,647	6,508	70.4	667	667	7.2	597	596	6.5	6,087	5,756	62.3	13,998	13,527	146.4	1,553	1,156	12.5	92.4
1911	6,549	6,426	68.5	666	666	7.1	693	690	7.3	6,961	6,482	69.0	14,869	14,264	151.9	1,747	1,138	12.1	93.9
1912	6,234	6,153	64.6	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.7	6,822	6,357	66.7	14,453	13,901	145.9	1,658	1,102	11.6	95.3
1913	6,182	6,157	63.3	608	609	6.3	706	701	7.2	6,979	6,501	66.9	14,475	13,968	143.7	1,653	1,073	11.0	97.2
1914	6,017	6,144	62.0	569	572	5.8	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	65.1	14,103	13,877	140.0	1,554	1,090	11.0	99.1
1915	6,075	5,668	56.4	590	591	5.9	605	612	6.1	7,616	6,690	66.5	14,886	13,561	134.9	1,689	1,198	11.9	100.5
1916	6,460	6,003	58.9	655	656	6.4	585	595	5.8	8,207	7,037	69.0	15,907	14,291	140.1	1,706	1,228	12.0	102.0
1917	7,239	6,687	64.7	744	745	7.2	463	463	4.5	7,055	6,093	58.9	15,501	13,988	135.3	1,451	1,091	10.6	103.4
1918	7,726	7,167	68.5	760	761	7.3	506	499	4.8	8,349	6,384	61.0	17,341	14,811	141.6	1,899	1,291	12.3	104.6
1919	6,756	6,462	61.5	819	824	7.8	590	598	5.7	8,477	6,712	63.9	16,642	14,596	138.9	1,920	1,174	11.2	105.1
1920	6,306	6,293	59.1	842	852	8.0	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	63.5	15,334	14,489	136.0	1,958	1,319	12.4	106.5
1921	6,022	6,024	55.5	820	824	7.6	639	662	6.1	7,697	7,029	64.8	15,178	14,539	134.0	2,108	1,217	11.2	108.5
1922	6,588	6,503	59.1	852	858	7.8	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	65.7	16,138	15,162	137.7	2,302	1,503	13.7	110.1
1923	6,721	6,671	59.6	916	919	8.2	588	592	5.3	9,483	8,310	74.2	17,708	16,492	147.3	2,718	1,643	14.7	112.0
1924	6,877	6,786	59.5	972	977	8.6	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	74.0	17,595	16,810	147.3	2,660	1,663	14.6	114.1
1925	6,878	6,888	59.5	989	993	8.6	603	605	5.2	8,128	7,734	66.8	16,598	16,220	140.1	2,153	1,453	12.5	115.8
1926	7,089	7,074	60.3	955	959	8.2	639	637	5.4	7,966	7,529	64.1	16,649	16,199	138.0	2,206	1,465	12.5	117.4
1927	6,395	6,484	54.5	867	875	7.4	629	631	5.3	8,430	8,058	67.7	16,321	16,048	134.9	2,263	1,541	12.9	119.0
1928	5,771	5,872	48.7	773	781	6.5	663	662	5.5	9,041	8,545	70.9	16,248	15,860	131.6	2,458	1,626	13.5	120.5
1929	5,871	6,048	49.7	761	766	6.3	682	686	5.6	8,833	8,484	69.6	16,147	15,984	131.2	2,461	1,598	13.1	121.8
1930	5,917	6,021	48.9	792	794	6.4	825	824	6.7	8,482	8,246	67.0	16,016	15,885	129.0	2,227	1,584	12.9	123.1
1931	6,009	6,025	48.6	823	824	6.6	885	886	7.1	8,739	8,477	68.4	16,456	16,212	130.7	2,307	1,706	13.8	124.0
1932	5,789	5,830	46.7	822	822	6.6	884	882	7.1	8,923	8,825	70.7	16,418	16,359	131.1	2,380	1,814	14.5	124.8
1933 4/	6,440	6,469	51.5	891	891	7.1	852	849	6.8	9,234	8,885	70.7	17,417	17,094	136.1	2,475	1,772	14.1	125.6
1934 4/	8,345	8,066	63.8	1,246	1,182	9.4	851	798	6.3	8,141	8,141	64.4	18,839	18,187	143.9	2,091	1,648	13.0	126.4
1935 4/	6,608	6,770	53.2	1,023	1,087	8.5	877	923	7.3	5,919	6,155	48.4	14,427	14,935	117.4	2,276	1,226	9.6	127.2
1936 4/	7,358	7,742	60.5	1,075	1,075	8.4	854	849	6.6	7,474	7,061	55.1	16,761	16,727	130.6	1,679	1,449	11.3	128.1
1937	6,798	7,107	55.2	1,108	1,108	8.6	852	857	6.6	6,951	7,185	55.8	15,709	16,257	126.2	1,431	1,361	10.6	128.8
1938	6,908	7,058	54.4	994	994	7.6	897	894	6.9	7,680	7,554	58.2	16,479	16,500	127.1	1,728	1,440	11.1	129.8
1939	7,011	7,159	54.7	991	991	7.6	872	869	6.6	8,660	8,474	64.7	17,534	17,493	133.6	2,037	1,671	12.8	130.9
1940	7,175	7,257	54.9	981	981	7.4	876	873	6.6	10,044	9,701	73.5	19,076	18,812	142.4	2,288	1,924	14.6	132.1
1941	8,082	8,021	60.9	1,036	1,005	7.6	923	901	6.8	9,528	9,007	68.4	19,569	18,934	143.7	2,228	1,879	14.3	131.8
1942	8,843	8,049	61.2	1,151	1,084	8.2	1,042	950	7.2	10,876	8,368	63.7	21,912	18,451	140.3	2,401	1,760	13.4	131.5
1943	8,571	8,860	53.3	1,167	1,059	8.2	1,104	830	5.4	13,640	10,172	78.9	24,482	18,921	146.8	2,865	1,819	14.1	128.9
1944	9,112	7,146	55.6	1,738	1,594	12.4	1,024	857	6.7	13,304	10,230	79.5	25,178	19,827	154.2	3,054	1,824	14.2	128.6
1945	10,276	7,665	59.4	1,664	1,536	11.9	1,054	943	7.3	10,697	8,598	66.6	23,691	18,742	145.2	2,066	1,622	12.6	129.1
1946	9,373	8,533	61.6	1,443	1,382	10.0	968	923	6.7	11,150	10,506	75.9	22,934	21,344	154.2	2,136	1,667	12.0	138.4
1947	10,432	9,916	69.6	1,605	1,545	10.8	799	762	5.3	10,502	9,919	69.6	23,338	22,142	155.3	2,402	1,904	13.4	142.6
1948	9,075	9,163	63.1	1,423	1,384	9.5	747	733	5.1	10,055	9,840	67.8	21,300	21,120	145.5	2,321	1,972	13.6	145.2
1949	9,439	9,439	63.9	1,334	1,310	8.9	603	609	4.1	10,286	9,991	67.7	21,662	21,349	144.6	2,534	1,892	12.8	147.6
1950	9,534	9,329	63.4	1,230	1,206	8.0	597	596	4.0	10,714	10,390	69.2	22,075	21,721	144.6	2,631	2,096	14.0	150.2
1951	8,837	8,472	56.1	1,059	1,003	6.6	521	517	3.4	11,481	10,857	71.9	21,898	20,489	138.0	2,863	2,102	13.9	151.1
1952	9,650	9,548	62.2	1,169	1,099	7.2	648	640	4.2	11,527	11,112	72.4	22,994	22,399	146.0	2,881	2,079	13.6	153.4
1953	12,407	12,113	77.6	1,546	1,485	9.5	729	735	4.7	10,006	9,900	63.5	24,688	24,233	155.3	2,355	2,010	12.9	156.0
1954	12,963	12,737	80.1	1,647	1,591	10.0	734	730	4.6	9,870	9,549	60.0	25,214	24,607	154.7	2,330	1,777	11.2	159.1
1955	13,569	13,306	82.0	1,578	1,531	9.4	758	753	4.6	10,991	10,834	66.8	26,896	26,424	162.8	2,660	1,994	12.3	162.3
1956	14,462	14,121	85.4	1,632	1,573	9.5	741	735	4.4	11,221	11,147	67.5	28,036	27,576	166.8	2,762	2,122	12.8	165.3

1/ Data for 1899-1908 may be found in The Livestock and Meat Situation for March 3, 1955, page 20. Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Beginning 1941, consumption is civilian only. Units are carcass-weight equivalent; exclude edible offals. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes lard entering into manufactured products. 3/ Census estimate unadjusted for underenumeration. 4/ Includes production and consumption for Government emergency programs.

Table 8.- Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1937-56

Year	: Federally inspected production : : 1/	: Imports :		: Beginning stocks : : 4/	: Commercial exports and shipments : : 5/	: Ending stocks : : 4/	: Purchases :		: Apparent civilian disappearance 8/	
		: Canned beef 2/	: Canned pork 3/				: USDA 6/	: Military 7/	: Total	: Per capita
	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	: Lb.
1937	: 308	88	43	---	22	---	---	---	417	3.2
1938	: 304	79	41	---	23	---	---	---	401	3.1
1939	: 407	86	37	---	24	---	---	---	506	3.9
1940	: 530	61	1	---	20	---	---	---	572	4.3
1941	: 884	104	1	---	27	---	188	76	698	5.3
1942	: 1,927	92	2/	---	19	---	876	920	204	1.6
1943	: 2,051	106	2	---	10	---	1,025	680	444	3.4
1944	: 1,931	88	2/	---	13	---	449	1,121	436	3.4
1945	: 1,926	55	2/	18	14	18	360	971	636	4.9
1946	: 1,343	3	2/	18	55	23	157	19	1,110	8.0
1947	: 1,099	29	2/	23	64	27	---	31	1,029	7.2
1948	: 1,096	129	2/	27	35	28	---	53	1,136	7.8
1949	: 1,040	72	2	28	26	27	---	23	1,066	7.2
1950	: 1,231	125	19	27	20	27	---	50	1,305	8.7
1951	: 1,441	154	31	27	21	35	---	246	1,351	8.9
1952	: 1,351	120	54	35	19	37	---	58	1,446	9.4
1953	: 1,437	100	97	37	10/29	34	---	50	11/1,558	11/10.0
1954	: 1,441	85	113	34	10/32	54	---	34	1,553	9.8
1955	: 1,508	87	107	54	22	37	---	38	11/1,659	11/10.2
1956	: 1,716	73	97	37	28	51	---	18	11/1,826	11/11.0

1/ Beef, pork, sausage, all other, excluding soup. Data from Meat Inspection Branch, ARS.

2/ Data from Department of Commerce.

3/ Federally inspected for entry. Data from Meat Inspection Branch, ARS.

4/ Refrigerated stocks only.

5/ Includes shipments to Territories. Excludes shipments under lend-lease and UNRRA (1941-46) and the Civilian Supply Programs of the U. S. Department of the Army in foreign countries (1948-51). Data from Department of Commerce.

6/ Canned meats and meat food products officially graded for CCC. Does not include USDA purchases in 1953-56.

7/ From Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps and other military records.

8/ Calculated from federally inspected supplies and distribution as shown. Federally inspected production is the largest part of total U. S. production of canned meats. Per capita based on Census estimates of civilian population unadjusted for underenumeration.

9/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

10/ Includes small quantities of canned beef and gravy procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.

11/ Includes canned meat bought by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches and eligible institutions.

Table 9.- Number of cattle and calves on farms, calf crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	On hand, January 1		Calves born		Inshipments 2/		Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter		Deaths		Live weight of farm production
	All cattle	All cows 2 years and over	Percentage of cows 2 years and over	Number	2/	Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves	Cattle	Calves		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds
1936	67,847	36,244	78	28,201	4,990	19,991	10,029	613	888	1,349	2,070	14,438	
1937	66,098	35,331	79	28,033	5,111	18,854	10,298	570	785	1,405	2,081	13,746	
1938	65,249	34,598	80	27,787	5,635	18,552	9,560	569	725	1,308	1,928	14,047	
1939	66,029	34,587	83	28,879	6,446	18,380	10,076	571	755	1,298	1,935	15,177	
1940	66,309	35,616	84	29,886	7,026	18,413	10,365	571	728	1,397	1,992	15,702	
1941	71,755	36,819	87	31,868	7,185	18,948	11,001	571	684	1,461	2,118	17,029	
1942	76,025	38,891	88	34,388	8,514	20,740	11,787	646	641	1,560	2,349	18,568	
1943	81,204	41,118	85	34,797	7,442	21,310	11,177	708	620	1,734	2,560	19,159	
1944	85,334	43,225	86	37,040	7,233	23,627	14,323	854	724	1,734	2,772	19,708	
1945	85,573	44,226	79	35,155	8,257	27,541	13,222	919	753	1,637	2,678	19,517	
1946	82,235	42,929	81	34,643	8,774	26,267	13,026	943	766	1,549	2,547	18,999	
1947	80,554	42,330	82	34,703	8,302	26,981	13,893	871	713	1,464	2,466	19,130	
1948	77,171	40,625	82	33,125	7,595	23,417	12,607	791	611	1,388	2,247	18,402	
1949	76,830	39,781	85	33,748	8,079	22,905	12,627	752	570	1,507	2,333	19,274	
1950	77,963	40,596	86	34,899	8,896	22,664	12,028	713	528	1,445	2,297	21,185	
1951	82,083	42,094	85	35,825	9,185	22,638	11,328	708	484	1,537	2,326	22,990	
1952	88,072	43,923	87	38,273	9,091	23,652	12,246	769	494	1,603	2,431	24,933	
1953	94,241	46,840	88	41,261	8,367	28,307	14,431	860	532	1,573	2,487	27,405	
1954	95,679	48,946	87	42,601	9,907	30,622	15,544	872	524	1,574	2,489	27,500	
1955	96,592	49,121	87	42,566	9,879	31,418	15,453	865	487	1,576	2,434	28,090	
1956	96,804	48,729	87	42,317	10,629	33,530	15,807	892	485	1,466	2,404	27,855	

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of calf crop, inshipments and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 20.

Table 10.- Number of sheep and lambs on farms, lamb crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	On hand, January 1		Lambs saved		Inshipments 2/		Marketings 3/		Farm slaughter		Deaths		Live weight of farm production
	Number	Percentage of ewes 1 year and over	Number	Percentage of ewes 1 year and over	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds
1936	51,136	29,762	84	666	6,037	4,627	24,206	305	332	4,373	2,910	1,852	
1937	50,848	29,170	84	742	6,564	4,579	24,245	295	303	4,172	2,667	1,932	
1938	51,063	30,420	88	862	6,606	4,565	25,767	295	315	3,891	2,770	2,038	
1939	51,348	29,913	86	1,107	6,839	4,445	25,459	292	305	3,951	2,678	2,029	
1940	52,107	31,082	87	1,060	7,186	4,384	25,846	272	299	3,910	2,804	2,101	
1941	53,920	32,610	90	935	7,440	4,231	26,510	292	290	4,191	3,178	2,251	
1942	56,213	32,312	86	828	8,020	6,064	28,598	291	287	4,029	2,954	2,313	
1943	55,150	30,924	83	639	7,624	7,818	27,505	289	287	4,350	3,306	2,108	
1944	50,782	28,642	84	576	6,844	7,362	25,349	279	283	4,095	2,956	1,938	
1945	46,520	27,042	86	601	6,994	7,333	24,983	274	297	3,418	2,490	1,912	
1946	42,362	24,489	89	737	6,718	6,758	24,088	265	289	3,125	2,283	1,762	
1947	37,498	21,858	88	652	5,910	5,224	20,937	229	270	2,845	2,076	1,567	
1948	34,337	19,594	85	627	5,486	4,828	18,917	213	261	2,916	1,936	1,383	
1949	30,943	18,298	87	721	5,242	3,473	16,784	177	227	2,898	1,819	1,278	
1950	29,826	17,905	89	730	5,965	2,640	16,486	177	215	2,558	1,717	1,336	
1951	30,633	17,978	88	753	5,880	3,244	15,457	146	195	2,495	1,725	1,372	
1952	31,982	18,479	88	696	5,660	3,220	17,086	133	209	2,533	1,736	1,471	
1953	31,900	19,497	90	612	4,857	2,945	17,939	131	223	2,494	1,778	1,538	
1954	31,356	20,340	95	670	5,316	2,826	18,832	125	210	2,365	1,742	1,607	
1955	31,582	20,187	95	708	4,865	2,796	18,726	125	213	2,453	1,756	1,617	
1956	31,273	20,398	95	798	5,592	3,234	19,395	124	211	2,456	1,803	1,564	

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of lamb crop, inshipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipments and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 22.

Table 11.- Number of hogs on farms, pig crops and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date 1/

Year	Pigs saved				Inshipments 2/	Marketings 3/	Farm slaughter	Deaths	Live weight of farm production
	On hand January 1	Spring	Fall	Total					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Million pounds
	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	head	
1936	42,975	41,422	24,303	65,725	639	44,809	14,295	7,152	12,976
1937	43,083	38,525	23,994	62,519	367	40,665	13,333	7,446	12,506
1938	44,525	43,289	28,566	71,855	516	46,089	13,325	7,470	14,372
1939	50,012	53,238	33,714	86,952	637	52,906	13,890	9,550	17,079
1940	61,165	49,584	30,282	79,866	607	64,262	14,155	8,868	17,043
1941	54,353	49,368	35,584	84,952	741	57,695	12,789	8,955	17,489
1942	60,607	61,093	43,810	104,903	600	67,423	12,533	12,273	21,105
1943	73,881	74,223	47,584	121,807	771	83,187	14,016	15,515	25,375
1944	83,741	55,754	30,905	86,659	658	86,289	13,551	11,845	20,584
1945	59,373	52,216	34,611	86,827	464	61,035	13,631	10,692	18,813
1946	61,306	52,191	30,503	82,694	464	64,409	13,721	9,544	18,744
1947	56,810	52,199	31,090	83,289	497	63,499	12,072	10,435	18,159
1948	54,590	50,468	33,358	83,826	459	61,790	11,200	9,628	18,222
1949	56,257	56,969	36,275	93,244	541	69,249	10,236	11,705	19,457
1950	58,937	57,958	39,423	97,381	580	72,673	9,720	12,236	20,214
1951	62,269	61,298	39,288	100,586	755	79,142	9,479	12,872	21,436
1952	62,117	55,135	33,694	88,829	740	80,448	8,882	10,601	19,727
1953	51,755	47,940	29,974	77,914	812	68,572	7,455	9,340	16,800
1954	45,114	52,852	33,978	86,830	1,116	66,012	6,668	9,906	18,218
1955	50,474	57,690	38,029	95,719	1,273	75,381	6,842	10,070	20,044
1956	55,173	53,136	36,535	89,671	1,383	77,840	6,703	9,477	18,833

1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total of marketings, farm slaughter, deaths, and on hand end of year equals total of pig crop, inshipments, and on hand beginning of year. 2/ Sum of the interstate shipment and imports of feeding and breeding animals. 3/ Excludes interfarm sales within States.

Data for 1924-35 in the Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 21.

Table 12.- Live weight of marketings, cash receipts from marketings, and gross income from meat animals, by classes, 1934 to date

Year	Live weight of mktgs. 1/			Meat animal marketings Index no., 1947-49=100	Cash receipts from marketings 1/ 2/				Gross income 2/ 4/			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Hogs		Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Hogs	All meat animals 3/	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Hogs	All meat animals 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1934	20,350	2,555	11,878	81	813	132	520	1,465	828	134	646	1,608
1935	17,037	2,316	7,330	62	1,062	152	682	1,896	1,084	155	890	2,129
1936	18,318	2,314	9,973	72	1,114	166	991	2,271	1,134	168	1,234	2,536
1937	17,051	2,321	9,146	67	1,239	186	925	2,350	1,261	188	1,161	2,610
1938	17,057	2,460	10,638	71	1,162	157	870	2,189	1,184	159	1,065	2,408
1939	17,385	2,431	12,327	76	1,290	172	810	2,272	1,312	174	981	2,467
1940	17,529	2,448	14,837	83	1,376	180	836	2,391	1,400	182	984	2,566
1941	18,628	2,563	13,765	83	1,705	226	1,302	3,233	1,732	229	1,518	3,479
1942	20,472	2,925	16,300	94	2,263	306	2,198	4,766	2,300	309	2,507	5,116
1943	20,866	3,042	20,748	106	2,562	342	2,929	5,834	2,606	346	3,302	6,254
1944	23,117	2,801	20,825	111	2,604	300	2,800	5,705	2,652	304	3,133	6,089
1945	26,675	2,842	15,494	106	3,318	319	2,263	5,901	3,375	323	2,640	6,337
1946	25,270	2,694	15,984	104	3,761	363	2,917	7,041	3,833	367	3,400	7,600
1947	26,099	2,278	15,722	104	4,967	402	3,926	9,295	5,054	406	4,523	9,983
1948	23,105	2,083	15,280	96	5,285	409	3,660	9,354	5,381	414	4,202	9,908
1949	23,593	1,777	16,747	100	4,849	351	3,125	8,324	4,932	355	3,513	8,800
1950	23,618	1,688	17,398	101	5,680	387	3,214	9,281	5,774	392	3,570	9,735
1951	23,679	1,663	19,007	105	7,005	466	3,889	11,360	7,128	471	4,278	11,877
1952	21,937	1,802	19,082	108	6,206	391	3,464	10,061	6,325	395	3,793	10,512
1953	29,448	1,845	16,026	111	4,878	317	3,483	8,678	4,972	320	3,819	9,111
1954	31,428	1,905	15,762	115	5,088	325	3,455	8,868	5,190	328	3,776	9,295
1955	32,641	1,922	17,836	122	5,174	316	2,709	8,199	5,278	319	2,943	8,540
1956	34,982	2,023	17,971	128	5,307	330	2,610	8,246	5,411	333	2,820	8,563

1/ Excludes interfarm sales. 2/ Does not include Government payments. 3/ Computed from unrounded figures. 4/ Cash receipts plus value of home consumption.

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by class, and hog-corn price ratio, United States, by months, 1956-57

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Beef cattle													
1956	14.00	14.10	14.50	15.00	15.30	15.40	15.30	16.10	16.10	15.10	14.50	14.00	14.90
1957	14.90	14.90	16.00	16.90									
Calves													
1956	16.50	16.70	16.60	16.70	17.20	16.40	16.20	16.10	15.90	15.20	15.00	15.20	16.00
1957	16.60	17.30	17.60	18.30									
Hogs													
1956	11.00	12.10	12.40	14.40	15.40	15.70	15.30	16.20	15.70	15.50	14.30	16.20	14.40
1957	17.30	16.30	16.80	17.40									
Sheep													
1956	5.99	6.21	6.51	6.26	6.00	5.58	5.29	5.37	5.32	5.25	5.16	5.27	5.64
1957	5.71	6.11	6.50	6.26									
Lambs													
1956	17.20	17.70	18.10	18.20	21.40	20.60	19.30	18.80	18.60	17.90	17.40	17.40	18.50
1957	18.00	18.40	19.80	20.70									
Hog-corn ratio (in units)													
United States ^{1/}													
1956	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.0	13.0	11.8	13.3	<u>2/</u> 11.2
1957	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.4									
Chicago													
1956	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	12.1	11.2	12.4	<u>2/</u> 10.7
1957	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.8									

^{1/} United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs. ^{2/} Unweighted average.

Revises and brings to date table 13 of this Situation released March 6, 1957.

Table 14.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, parity price, and price received as percentage of parity, meat animals, 1937 to date ^{1/}

Year	Beef cattle			Calves			Hogs			Lambs			Sheep		
	Price received by farmers	Parity price	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Parity price	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Parity price	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Parity price	Price received as percentage of parity	Price received by farmers	Parity price	Price received as percentage of parity
	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
1937	7.01	7.15	98	8.11	8.91	91	9.73	9.60	101	8.77	7.76	113	4.43	5.99	74
1938	6.57	6.83	96	7.92	8.50	93	7.80	9.16	85	7.10	7.41	96	3.61	5.71	63
1939	7.13	6.67	107	8.40	8.30	101	6.31	8.94	70	7.77	7.23	108	3.90	5.58	70
1940	7.48	6.72	111	8.85	8.37	105	5.42	9.01	60	8.10	7.29	111	3.97	5.64	70
1941	8.75	7.10	123	10.40	8.84	117	9.14	9.52	96	9.46	7.70	123	4.95	5.94	83
1942	10.60	8.08	132	12.40	10.10	124	13.10	10.80	121	11.50	8.76	132	5.67	6.74	84
1943	12.00	8.67	139	13.60	10.80	126	13.80	11.60	119	13.10	9.41	139	6.67	7.26	92
1944	11.00	9.11	121	12.70	11.30	112	13.10	12.20	108	12.70	9.88	129	6.18	7.59	82
1945	12.20	9.27	132	13.30	11.50	115	14.10	12.40	113	13.20	10.10	131	6.44	7.76	83
1946	14.40	10.40	139	15.10	12.90	117	17.30	13.90	124	15.40	11.20	137	7.30	8.65	84
1947	18.50	12.50	148	20.30	15.50	131	24.20	16.70	145	20.40	13.50	152	8.41	10.40	81
1948	22.40	13.40	167	24.40	16.70	146	23.30	18.00	129	22.70	14.60	156	9.60	11.20	85
1949	19.90	13.10	152	23.00	16.30	140	18.30	17.60	104	22.70	14.20	159	9.45	11.00	86
1950	23.10	17.40	133	26.00	19.50	134	18.20	19.20	95	24.80	19.10	129	11.40	10.70	105
1951	28.80	19.70	146	32.10	22.10	146	20.20	21.30	95	31.20	21.70	144	16.30	11.10	147
1952	24.80	21.00	118	27.20	23.50	115	18.00	21.40	84	24.70	23.10	107	10.60	10.70	99
1953	16.60	21.00	79	17.60	23.40	75	21.60	20.20	107	19.70	22.80	86	6.93	10.40	66
1954	16.00	21.10	76	16.70	23.30	72	21.90	20.70	106	19.30	23.00	84	6.24	10.30	61
1955	15.70	21.20	74	16.80	23.30	72	15.40	21.20	72	18.50	23.30	79	5.99	10.10	60
1956	15.00	21.60	69	16.10	23.60	68	14.50	21.30	68	18.60	23.70	78	5.68	9.97	57

^{1/} Parity prices for meat animals through 1949 are computed from the standard formula in effect prior to January 1, 1950. They are not affected by the revisions of January 1950. Parity prices for 1950-56 are effective parity as currently published.

^{2/} Unweighted average of prices, by months.

^{3/} Through 1949, based on index of prices paid, interest and taxes as revised January 1950.

Table 15.- United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1955 and 1956

IMS-89

Product and year	Exports and shipments, product weight									Total exports and shipments		
	Exports, by destination									Shipments to Territories ^{1/}	Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent
	Canada	Mexico	Cuba	West Germany	Spain	Israel	All other	Total	Mil.lb.			
Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
Beef and veal												
1955	14.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	<u>2/</u>	25.7	40.7	11.9	52.6	68	
1956	14.4	.3	.3	<u>2/</u>	39.5	13.5	13.1	81.1	11.8	92.9	109	
Lamb and mutton												
1955	.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---	---	.2	.4	---	.4	1	
1956	.2	<u>2/</u>	.1	---	---	---	.3	.6	---	.6	2	
Pork												
1955	<u>2/</u>	2.6	29.7	14.7	<u>2/</u>	---	19.3	66.3	45.8	112.1	126	
1956	.1	4.4	35.9	11.4	---	---	23.8	75.6	47.0	122.6	137	
Total meat ^{3/}												
1955	14.8	3.4	30.3	14.8	.5	<u>2/</u>	54.1	117.9	73.3	191.2	195	
1956	15.4	5.5	36.9	11.5	39.5	13.5	45.0	167.3	78.1	245.4	248	
	Imports											
	Product weight, by country of origin										Total imports, carcass weight equivalent	
	Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Uruguay	Denmark	West Germany	Poland	Netherlands	All other	Total		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	
Beef and veal												
1955	8.0	10.4	86.5	1.3	---	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	12.3	118.5	222	
1956	11.9	6.5	73.1	3.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---	16.7	111.9	204	
Lamb and mutton												
1955	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	^{4/} 2.1	2.3	2	
1956	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	^{4/} 1.4	1.4	1	
Pork												
1955	64.3	<u>2/</u>	---	---	24.0	13.2	24.9	33.0	2.8	162.2	175	
1956	51.1	.1	<u>2/</u>	---	17.9	8.3	25.9	33.4	2.7	139.4	151	
Total meat												
1955	72.5	10.4	86.5	1.3	24.0	13.2	24.9	33.0	17.2	283.0	399	
1956	63.0	6.6	73.1	3.7	17.9	8.3	25.9	33.4	20.8	252.7	356	

- 21 -

May 1957

^{1/} Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. ^{2/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{3/} Includes sausage, bologna and frankfurters canned and not canned, sausage ingredients, meat and meat products canned n.e.c., and canned baby food. ^{4/} Nearly all imports from Australia and New Zealand.

All data from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.- Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico, 1944 to date

		From Canada						
		Dutiable Cattle						
		: 700 pounds and over:		: Under 700 pounds :		: Breed-		:
Year	:	: Cows for :	: Other :	: Under :	: 200 to :	: Total :	: ing :	: Total
	:	: dairy :	:	: 200 :	: 699 :	: dutiable :	: cattle :	: cattle
		:	:	: pounds :	: pounds :	: cattle :	: (free) :	:
		: purposes :	:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head	: Head
1944	:	33,624	164	5,551	1,038	40,377	16,748	51,125
1945	:	43,919	77	8,427	1,535	53,958	22,163	76,121
1946	:	64,737	182	9,345	3,113	77,377	41,919	119,296
1947	:	43,912	95	7,642	1,372	53,021	29,869	82,890
1948	1/:	84,275	214,645	23,571	96,335	418,826	42,853	461,679
1949	:	49,061	194,916	41,535	126,614	412,126	21,332	433,458
1950	:	46,591	173,000	38,985	179,709	438,285	22,610	460,895
1951	:	35,600	117,455	15,609	51,103	219,767	19,120	238,887
1952	2/:	4,636	4,244	714	968	10,562	2,222	12,784
1953	3/:	21,811	22,931	3,515	896	49,153	20,757	69,910
1954	:	17,633	46,798	2,872	3,377	70,680	15,259	85,939
1955	:	25,252	17,543	3,256	2,218	48,269	18,334	66,603
1956	:	22,678	2,914	3,571	1,390	30,553	18,475	49,028
		From Mexico						
1944	:	0	25,531	310	275,259	301,100	26	301,126
1945	:	62	41,917	1,315	392,132	435,426	9	435,435
1946	4/:	1,348	25,714	708	410,552	438,322	152	438,474
1947	5/:	0	792	0	638	1,430	---	1,430
1948	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1949	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1950	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1952	6/:	2,381	43,617	96	81,185	127,279	---	127,279
1953	7/:	175	25,364	485	101,901	127,925	2	127,927
1954	:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955	8/:	1,424	56,153	539	189,631	247,747	---	247,747
1956	:	1,684	11,124	848	96,594	110,250	6	110,256

1/ Wartime restrictions lifted Aug. 16, 1948. 2/ Imports prohibited beginning Feb. 15, 1952 due to outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. 3/ Embargo removed March 1, 1953. 4/ Imports prohibited beginning Dec. 27, 1946 due to outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. 5/ Cattle imports shown in 1947 actually entered the United States in Dec. 1946 after the customs office closed its books. 6/ Embargo removed Sept. 1, 1952. 7/ Imports prohibited beginning May 23, 1953 following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. 8/ Embargo removed Jan. 1, 1955.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Production, prices and income from wool,
United States, 1946-56

Year	Shorn wool					Pulled wool production
	Number sheep shorn <u>1/</u>	Weight per fleece	Production	Price per pound <u>2/</u>	Cash receipts	
	1,000 head	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds
1946	34,647	8.11	280,908	42.3	118,805	61,300
1947	30,953	8.12	251,425	42.0	105,654	56,600
1948	28,649	8.09	231,770	49.2	114,055	46,600
1949	26,382	8.07	212,899	49.4	105,223	35,600
1950	26,380	8.22	216,944	62.1	134,623	32,400
1951	27,347	8.34	228,091	97.1	221,456	25,900
1952	28,051	8.32	233,309	54.1	126,327	33,600
1953	27,845	8.34	232,258	^{3/} 54.9	127,514	42,200
1954	27,692	8.52	235,807	^{3/} 53.2	125,538	43,500
1955	27,383	8.55	234,058	42.6	99,813	41,600
1956 ^{4/}	27,229	8.52	232,126	^{5/} 42.7	^{6/} 99,156	39,900

- ^{1/} Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.
- ^{2/} Average price received by farmers for the marketing season April through March.
- ^{3/} Includes an allowance for loan wool.
- ^{4/} Preliminary.
- ^{5/} Weighted average price for wool sold April 1956 through January 1957.
- ^{6/} 1956 production multiplied by April-January average price.

Table 18.- Mohair: Production and value for 7 leading States, 1946-56 ^{1/}

Year	Number goats clipped <u>2/</u>	Average clip per goat	Production of mohair	Price per pound	Value
	1,000 head	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1946	3,939	4.9	19,282	61.1	11,783
1947	3,672	5.0	18,225	53.6	9,772
1948	3,164	5.1	15,972	45.4	7,251
1949	2,558	5.1	12,959	46.3	6,001
1950	2,530	5.2	13,245	76.0	10,062
1951	2,472	5.2	12,892	118.0	15,187
1952	2,287	5.3	12,215	96.3	11,763
1953	2,337	5.5	12,757	87.7	11,387
1954	2,618	5.6	14,578	72.4	10,549
1955	2,983	5.7	16,923	82.2	13,912
1956 ^{3/}	3,164	5.8	18,233	84.4	15,381

- ^{1/} States are Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon and California.
- ^{2/} In States where goats are clipped twice a year the number clipped is the sum of goats and kids clipped in the spring and kids clipped in the fall.
- ^{3/} Preliminary.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1957

Period	Commercially produced								Total ^{2/}		
	Supply				Distribution				Civilian consumption		
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption		Production	Total	Per person
							Total	Per person ^{1/}			
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	
Beef:											
1957											
January	1,324	244	21	28	229	34	1,298	7.8	---	---	---
February	1,081	229	18		204	24			---	---	---
March	1,098	204			177	28			---	---	---
1st quarter:	3,503	244			177	86					4/ 21
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Veal:											
1957											
January	127	20	3/	3	18	5	121	.7	---	---	---
February	107	18	---		16	2			---	---	---
March	111	16			15	3			---	---	---
1st quarter:	345	20			15	10					4/ 2.2
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Lamb and mutton:											
1957											
January	72	12	3/	3/	10	1	73	.4	---	---	---
February	60	10	3/		9	1			---	---	---
March	56	9			8	3/			---	---	---
1st quarter:	188	12			8	2					4/ 1.1
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
Pork:											
1957											
January	913	280	14	15	293	19	880	5.3	---	---	---
February	778	293	10		335	16			---	---	---
March	831	335			349	21			---	---	---
1st quarter:	2,522	280			349	56					4/ 16
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											
All meat:											
1957											
January	2,436	556	35	46	550	59	2,372	14.2	---	---	---
February	2,026	550	28		564	43			---	---	---
March	2,096	564			549	52			---	---	---
1st quarter:	6,558	556			549	154					4/ 40
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter:											

^{1/} Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies, unadjusted for underenumeration.
^{2/} Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter. ^{3/} Less than 500,000 pounds. ^{4/} Partly estimated.

Selected price statistics for meat animals

Item	Unit	1956		1957		
		March	April	February	March	April
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	22.10	23.51	23.22	24.38	25.49
Choice	do.	19.41	20.56	20.57	21.86	22.99
Good	do.	17.37	18.34	18.88	19.95	20.69
Standard	do.	15.23	15.83	16.92	17.54	17.66
Commercial	do.			17.00	---	---
Utility	do.	13.53	14.20	14.66	15.81	16.03
All grades	do.	18.89	19.87	20.28	21.36	22.61
Omaha, all grades	do.	17.90	18.66	18.95	20.46	21.33
Sioux City, all grades	do.	18.07	18.93	19.06	20.10	21.22
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	13.02	13.37	12.86	14.12	14.51
Utility	do.	11.85	12.12	11.84	13.03	13.45
Canner and Cutter	do.	10.98	10.80	10.62	11.76	11.81
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	24.35	24.18	28.40	26.62	25.08
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	17.44	17.81	18.24	19.35	20.86
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	14.50	15.00	14.90	16.00	16.90
Calves	do.	16.60	16.70	17.30	17.60	18.30
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	12.35	14.12	15.96	16.06	16.75
180-200 pounds	do.	13.34	15.16	17.08	17.26	18.02
200-220 pounds	do.	13.44	15.44	17.38	17.60	18.34
220-240 pounds	do.	13.45	15.43	17.35	17.58	18.30
240-270 pounds	do.	13.26	15.16	17.00	17.31	17.96
270-300 pounds	do.	13.04	14.87	16.77	17.05	17.67
All weights	do.	12.98	15.13	17.17	17.28	17.96
8 markets 2/	do.	13.20	15.01	17.16	17.25	17.95
Sows, Chicago	do.	11.24	12.84	15.89	15.82	16.04
Price received by farmers	do.	12.40	14.40	16.30	16.80	17.40
Hog-corn price ratio 3/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	9.8	10.4	13.5	13.4	13.8
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	10.3	10.9	13.7	14.0	14.4
Sheep and lambs						
Sheep						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	7.81	7.45	8.40	9.24	7.50
Price received by farmers	do.	6.51	6.26	6.11	6.50	6.26
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	20.61	21.28	20.85	23.58	24.28
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	18.18	17.25	19.78	20.98	21.75
Price received by farmers	do.	18.10	18.20	18.40	19.80	20.70
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		221	237	249	263	275
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago						
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	32.70	33.86	34.75	36.25	37.59
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	4/37.69	4/40.54	38.74	43.84	46.38
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	15.93	17.32	19.77	19.77	20.16
Average per 100 pounds	do.	22.16	24.09	27.50	27.50	29.29
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	18.88	20.46	23.55	23.22	23.75
Average per 100 pounds	do.	26.59	28.81	33.16	32.70	33.45
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	16.71	18.15	20.77	20.56	21.19
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.84	32.42	37.10	36.72	37.85
Retail, United States average						
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	60.8	61.4	66.6	65.7	
Pork, excluding lard	do.	42.3	44.5	52.3	50.9	
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		70.4	76.6	81.9	82.2	
Retail (1947-49=100) 5/		91.6	93.6	103.5	102.4	

1/ Average all weights and grades.

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

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

4/ 40-50 pounds.

5/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb and other meats.

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

Item	Unit	1956		1957		
		March	April	February	March	April
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		119	116	112	110	
Stocker and feeder shipments to						
9 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	196	216	178	237	
Sheep and lambs	dn.	139	115	142	127	
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	1,566	1,545	1,488	1,514	
Steers	do.	893	899	750	822	
Heifers	do.	255	227	281	236	
Cows	do.	393	391	433	428	
Calves	do.	647	604	550	632	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,216	1,129	1,091	1,011	
Hogs	do.	6,327	5,252	4,985	5,380	
Percentage sows	Percent	6	8	5	6	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,008	1,005	1,011	1,004	
Calves	do.	197	209	208	191	
Sheep and lambs	do.	102	99	102	102	
Hogs	do.	231	234	233	234	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	569	569	566	564	
Veal, per head	do.	110	117	117	108	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	49	48	50	49	
Pork, per head	do.	127	130	131	131	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	55	56	56	56	
Lard, per head	do.	36	35	35	36	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	15	15	15	15	
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	888	875	839	850	
Veal	do.	71	70	64	68	
Lamb and mutton	do.	59	54	54	50	
Pork	do.	804	682	650	703	
Lard	do.	224	183	173	191	
Total commercial slaughter ^{1/}						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	1,000 head	2,081	2,069	1,999	2,038	
Calves	do.	1,034	964	910	1,021	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,364	1,269	1,221	1,143	
Hogs	do.	7,514	6,260	5,995	6,383	
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	1,131	1,122	1,081	1,098	
Veal	do.	113	113	107	111	
Lamb and mutton	do.	66	60	60	56	
Pork	do.	954	812	778	831	
Lard	do.	253	207	198	215	
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	do.	196	188	229	204	177
Veal	do.	16	17	18	16	15
Lamb and mutton	do.	10	10	10	9	8
Pork	do.	518	514	293	335	349
Total meat and meat products ^{2/}						
	do.	804	801	619	636	625

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

^{2/} Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
1	Commercial meat production, January-April and year, 1954-57	4
2	Average price and values of important items affecting returns from lamb feeding, 1951-56	8
3	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for hogs, United States, by months, 1952 to date	10
4	Array of hog-corn price ratios for March-July, and corresponding changes in number of sows farrowing fall pigs, 1924-57	11
5	Percentage of consumers' income spent for beef and pork, United States, 1920 to date	12
6	Rank of States in live weight of farm production of meat animals, 1956	14
7	Total meat production and consumption in the U. S., 1909 to date .	16
8	Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1937-56	17
9	Number of cattle and calves on farms, calf crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, United States, 1936 to date .	18
10	Number of sheep and lambs on farms, lamb crop and disposition, and live weight of farm production, U. S., 1936 to date	18
11	Number of hogs on farms, pig crops and disposition, and live weight of farm production, U. S., 1936 to date	19
12	Live weight of marketings, cash receipts from marketings and gross income from meat animals, by classes, 1934 to date	19
13	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals, by class and hog-corn price ratio, U. S., by months, 1956-57	20
14	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, parity price, and price received as a percentage of parity, meat animals, 1937 to date ..	20
15	United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1955 and 1956 .	21
16	Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico, 1944 to date	22
17	Production, prices and income from wool, U. S., 1946-56	23
18	Mohair: Production and value for 7 leading States, 1946-56	23
STANDARD SUMMARY TABLES		
	Supply and distribution of meat, by months, 1957	24
	Selected price statistics for meat animals	25
	Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals & meats.	26

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