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The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

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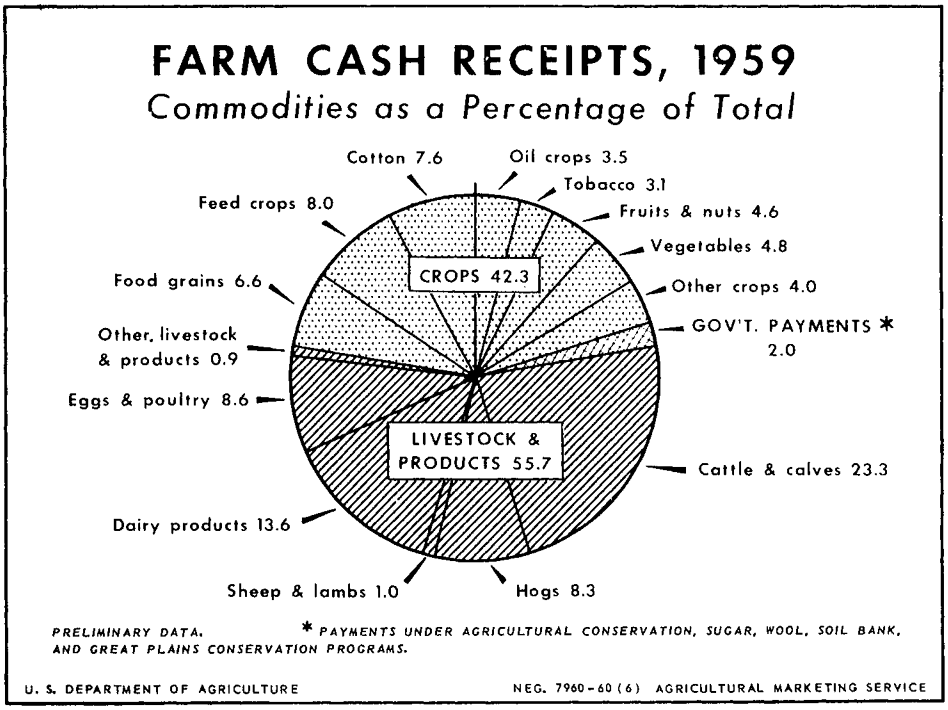

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings of farm commodities and Government payments in 1959 totaled 33.8 billion dollars. Last year livestock and livestock products accounted for 55.7 percent of the total, while meat animals provided over 30 percent. Cattle and calves were the largest, and hogs the fourth largest, source of receipts.

Over the years, receipts from sales of meat animals have been increasingly important relative to dairy and poultry products, as increases from cattle and calves have more than offset declines for hogs and sheep.

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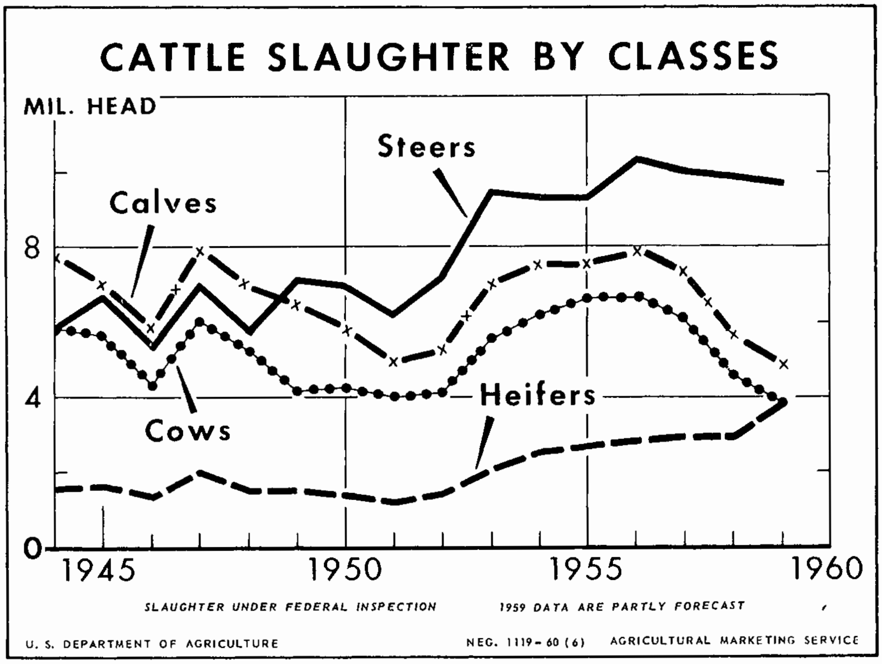
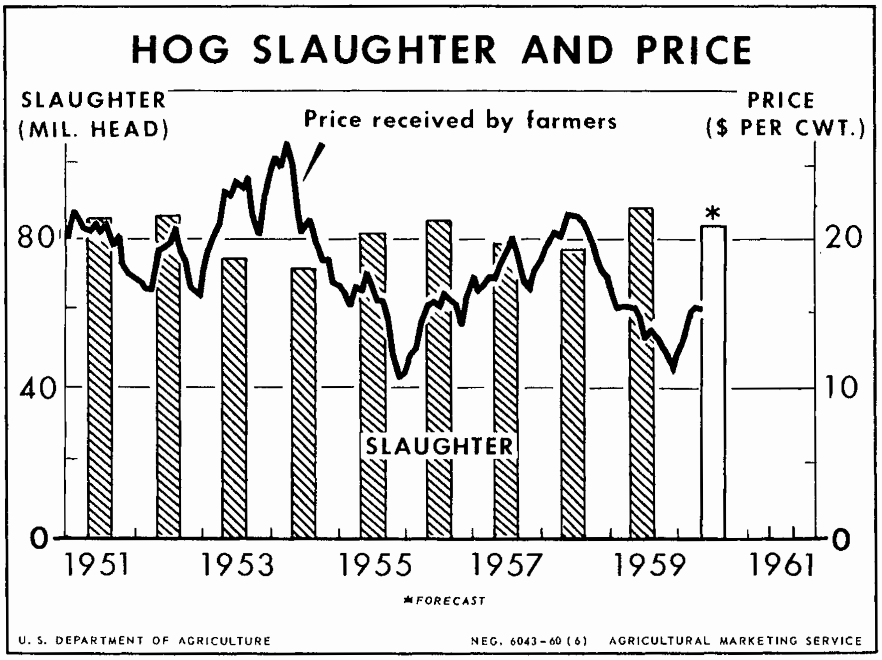


Slaughter of cows and calves declined rather sharply from 1957 through 1959. Steer slaughter is also down slightly but heifer slaughter has continued to increase.

Thus far this year slaughter of each class is above a year earlier and will probably continue so during the rest of 1960. Steer and heifer slaughter will probably show greater gains for the year than will cows and calves.



Hog slaughter has now dropped below year-earlier rates and for the year will total significantly less than during 1959. Prices have increased this year and are currently above a year ago.

A summer time advance is in prospect for hog prices in contrast to last summer's sluggish market. Hog prices this fall and winter will continue above a year earlier.

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 30, 1960

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SUMMARY

Hog production continues to decline, but a cyclical upturn in farrowings seems likely next year. Farm cattle and sheep numbers are probably increasing. The average price to farmers for beef cattle in June at $21.00 per 100 pounds was $2.80 below a year ago. Sheep and Lamb prices were a little below those of last year, while hogs were higher.

The pig crop this spring was 16 percent smaller than that of 1959. Since December-February farrowings were reduced relatively more than later farrowings, hog slaughter this summer will be significantly smaller than last year. Slaughter in the first 5 months averaged 6 percent above last year but dropped below a year earlier in June. Hog prices at 8 central markets are currently about $2.00 per 100 pounds above a year earlier.

The planned 4 percent cut in fall farrowings indicates a modest reduction in hog slaughter is likely next spring. If these intentions are realized the total fall crop will be about 41.5 million head. Producers in 10 Corn Belt States reported they planned to reduce early fall farrowings but to increase late farrowings slightly. The intended number of sows for fall farrowings in these States is 2 percent less than a year earlier--the result of 6 percent fewer sows to farrow during June-August and 2 percent more in September-November.

Cattle slaughter will likely continue above last year the rest of 1960 with gains in both fed and grass cattle. The number of cattle on feed April 1 was 8 percent above a year earlier, and the rate of marketings in the second quarter indicates that a considerable number are still on hand. Marketings this summer and fall probably will be somewhat larger than last year. Marketings of grass cattle this fall will be seasonally large and above a year earlier. Prices of fed cattle will likely decline moderately this summer and there is little promise of much recovery this fall. Feeder cattle prices will weaken seasonally this fall.

Commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs in January-April totaled 3 percent less this year than last, but has been higher since. The average price to producers for lambs in June at $19.90 per 100 pounds was up from last December but $1.10 below June 1959. Lamb prices will probably decline seasonally this summer and fall and prices will likely average a little below a year earlier. Above average returns in lamb feeding last year, particularly for lambs fed late in the season, may encourage feeders to put a higher proportion of this year's lambs in feed lots this fall than last.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Spring Pig Crop Down 16 Percent

The 1960 spring pig crop totaled 49.1 million head, 16 percent less than the 1959 spring crop and a somewhat larger cut than was indicated by earlier farrowing intentions. The sharp reduction in spring pigs resulted in the smallest spring crop since 1953 and the second smallest since 1938 (table 1).

A 15 percent reduction in the number of sows farrowing and a decline in the number of pigs saved per litter resulted in the 16 percent cut in the spring crop. The number of pigs saved per litter averaged 6.95 pigs, down from 7.07 last spring. It was only the second decline in litter size in 10 years. Unusually bad weather during February and March was a factor in reducing average number of pigs saved per litter.

The trend toward earlier farrowing also was interrupted this year (table 2). Over 17 percent fewer sows farrowed in the first half of the spring season (December-February) this year than last, but later farrowings were reduced only 13 percent. Early farrowings accounted for 37 percent of the 1960 spring farrowings. The proportion of farrowings in December-January had increased rather steadily from less than 20 percent before 1950 to over 38 percent last year.

Table 1 .--Number of sows farrowing, pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crops, by regions, 1955 to date

SPRING PIG CROP

Year	North Atlantic	North Central East	North Central West	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Sows farrowing:							
1955	139	2,404	4,247	618	780	171	8,359
1956	138	2,317	3,572	645	834	159	7,665
1957	119	2,207	3,371	645	787	148	7,277
1958	109	2,171	3,556	660	769	163	7,428
1959	118	2,346	3,933	759	934	188	8,278
1960 1/	119	2,099	3,216	649	816	161	7,060
Pigs saved:							
1955	937	16,678	29,630	4,097	5,220	1,128	57,690
1956	909	16,125	25,279	4,287	5,545	1,041	53,186
1957	824	15,746	24,485	4,385	5,353	1,019	51,812
1958	750	15,347	25,532	4,408	5,176	1,123	52,336
1959	823	16,669	28,130	5,254	6,395	1,307	58,578
1960 1/	814	14,665	22,693	4,430	5,401	1,100	49,103
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Pigs saved per litter:							
1955	6.68	6.94	6.98	6.63	6.69	6.63	6.90
1956	6.58	6.96	7.08	6.65	6.65	6.54	6.94
1957	6.88	7.13	7.26	6.80	6.80	6.86	7.12
1958	6.86	7.07	7.18	6.68	6.73	6.92	7.05
1959	6.93	7.11	7.15	6.92	6.85	6.93	7.07
1960 1/	6.85	6.99	7.06	6.82	6.62	6.80	6.95

FALL PIG CROP

Year	North Atlantic	North Central East	North Central West	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Sows farrowing:							
1955	119	1,877	2,225	498	732	135	5,586
1956	108	1,785	1,984	504	694	119	5,194
1957	98	1,735	2,005	507	655	124	5,124
1958	100	1,914	2,471	533	725	140	5,883
1959	106	1,973	2,529	563	810	157	6,138
1960 2/	103	1,879	2,508	511	743	145	5,889
Pigs saved:							
1955	809	12,886	15,199	3,310	4,922	903	38,029
1956	738	12,625	14,118	3,417	4,687	801	36,386
1957	669	12,344	14,466	3,400	4,424	845	36,148
1958	690	13,891	17,820	3,737	5,045	980	42,163
1959	728	13,918	17,680	3,880	5,512	1,101	42,819
1960							2/ 41,500
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Pigs saved per litter:							
1955	6.79	6.87	6.83	6.65	6.72	6.66	6.81
1956	6.80	7.07	7.12	6.79	6.75	6.71	7.00
1957	6.81	7.11	7.21	6.71	6.75	6.84	7.06
1958	6.87	7.26	7.02	7.02	6.96	6.97	7.17
1959	6.87	7.05	6.99	6.89	6.80	6.99	6.98
1960							2/7.05

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Number indicated to farrow from intentions as of June 1,1960. Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to calculate indicated number of pigs saved.

Table 2.--Number of sows farrowing and percentage distribution by months, spring season, 1955 to date

Year	December 1/	January	February	March	April	May	Total
	Sows farrowing, spring						
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1955	307	674	1,520	2,312	2,255	1,291	8,359
1956	399	727	1,419	2,154	1,919	1,047	7,665
1957	391	709	1,325	2,008	1,827	1,017	7,277
1958	425	813	1,512	1,904	1,730	1,044	7,428
1959	564	1,032	1,589	2,117	1,900	1,076	8,278
1960	524	802	1,314	1,772	1,654	994	7,060
	Percentage distribution of spring farrowings						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1955	3.7	8.1	18.2	27.6	27.0	15.4	100.0
1956	5.2	9.5	18.5	28.1	25.0	13.7	100.0
1957	5.4	9.7	18.2	27.6	25.1	14.0	100.0
1958	5.7	10.9	20.4	25.6	23.3	14.1	100.0
1959	6.8	12.5	19.2	25.6	22.9	13.0	100.0
1960	7.4	11.4	18.6	25.1	23.4	14.1	100.0

1/ December of preceding year.

The 1960 spring crop was smaller than a year earlier in all regions. Only 6 States reported as many or more spring pigs this year than last. The sharpest cut--19 percent--occurred in the West North Central region. Except for the South Atlantic States, the spring pig crop was below the 1949-58 average.

4 Percent Fewer Fall Farrowings Planned

Producers are planning for 4 percent fewer sows to farrow this fall than last. If these intentions are realized and the number of pigs saved per litter is average with an allowance for trend, the 1960 fall crop will be about 41.5 million pigs. This would be down 3 percent from last fall and the smallest fall crop since 1957. The proportion of total 1960 pigs saved coming in the fall crop would be a new high--46 percent.

All regions planned decreases from a year earlier in the number of sows intended for fall farrowing. The West North Central States, which had cut 1960 spring pigs sharply, reported intentions for only 1 percent fewer fall sows, the smallest regional reduction.

Downtrend in Farrowings Easing Off; Uptrend Probable in 1961

Developments in 10 Corn Belt States indicate that the downtrend in hog production is moderating and may soon end. The number of pigs saved in December-February of the 1960 spring season was 20 percent less than a year earlier, but the March-May total was down only 12 percent. For the same 10 States, producers' plans for summer farrowings (June-August) indicate a decrease of 6 percent, while intentions for September-November call for an increase of 2 percent. The hog-corn price ratio this summer and fall will be well above average. Since 1950 a ratio of 12.8 or above has been followed by an increase in spring farrowings.

The possibility of an early upturn also is supported by the postwar record of changes in production, and the probability of a favorable feeding ratio this summer and fall when farmers are planning for next spring's pigs Since 1951, annual pig crops have followed a cycle of 2 years down and 2 years up. On a monthly basis, however, these swings have shortened from 27 months to 22 months. If the upturn in farrowings occurs during the 1961 spring crop, the current downswing would be 14 to 20 months and would be the shortest decline on record.

Total 1960 Pig Crop Down 11 Percent

If the fall pig crop should be 41.5 million head as indicated by producers' plans, the combined pig crop for 1960 would be 90.6 million. This would be 11 percent smaller than in 1959 but 3 percent larger than in 1957, the smallest crop in the last cycle.

The 1960 crop will provide less pork per person in the next 6 months than in any year since 1942. The reduction will be especially evident this summer, when slaughter supplies will be coming from the sharply reduced number of early spring pigs. Although cold storage stocks of pork on June 1 were 8 percent above June 1959, the increase will offset only a small part of the reduction in slaughter.

Hog Prices Advancing; Sizable Summer Rise In Prospect

Prices of hogs this year have shown the effect of the downturn in farrowings that got underway late last fall. Prices rose steadily until March, then leveled out quite close to prices a year earlier. In mid-May they began their summer advance and by late June were about $1.90 per 100 pounds above a year before.

Hog prices are expected to show a strong seasonal rise this summer, in contrast to the weakening prices of last summer. Based on the sharp reduction in early spring farrowings, which furnish the bulk of summertime supplies, hog prices this summer will be substantially higher than last summer though they are not expected to reach 1958 peak prices. The seasonal price decline this fall will perhaps be more than usual. It will start from a relatively high level and the reduction from a year earlier in market supplies this fall probably not be as large as during the summer months. Prices this fall and winter will continue above a year earlier. If the 1960 fall crop is no larger than now indicated, prices a year hence could be close to current levels.

Cattle Slaughter Up;
To Increase Seasonally

Cattle slaughter thus far this year has been nearly 11 percent larger than in 1959. The bulk of this gain has been in fed cattle, though grass cattle slaughter has also exceeded a year earlier. The slaughter rate thus far this year has not been high enough to halt the buildup in cattle herds. The average price received by farmers for beef cattle in June was $21.00 per 100 pounds, down slightly from the March-June level this year and $2.80 below a year ago.

The number of cattle and calves on feed at the beginning of 1960 was 9 percent above a year earlier. First quarter marketings and placements were also larger than a year earlier resulting in an 8 percent gain in cattle on feed April 1 over April 1959. Since May, marketings of fed cattle have been above a year before. Stocker and feeder cattle shipments were off sharply in April but picked up again in May and June. While a tally of the number placed on feed and a more exact indication of when these cattle will be marketed will be available in July (see the report, Cattle and Calves on Feed July 1, scheduled for release July 15) it appears that many of these cattle are reaching market weight and finish. Hence, fed cattle slaughter will probably continue larger this summer than last, and may remain above last year during the fall.

Fed cattle prices increased during the first three months this year, held relatively steady to slightly lower during April and May, but declined rather sharply in June. Late in June, Choice slaughter steers at Chicago averaged $25.91 per 100 pounds, down about $2.30 from March and $2.50 from 1959 (table 3).

Relatively stable fed cattle prices seems probable the rest of the year. Larger marketings will exert downward pressure on prices and may at times this summer result in some small declines. Last year fed cattle prices remained almost unchanged during the summer but declined rather sharply in November and December. Hence, prospects are that prices near this year's end will be about the same level as a year before. Continued strong demand for beef and smaller pork supplies will be supporting factors but larger slaughter of grass cattle will add to total beef supplies.

Prices of cows early in June were a little below their spring peak but prices of stocker and feeder cattle were generally $2-3 per 100 pounds less than their high point in April. All prices declined during June and by the end of the month were significantly below a year before. For example, in June Utility slaughter cows at Chicago and stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City were about $3.50 below a year ago. (See table 3)

Recent price changes for cows were largely seasonal. Cow slaughter thus far this year has been only a little larger than the unusually low 1959 rate. Such a rate indicates that the expansion of breeding herds is still underway.

The reduction in feeder cattle prices in recent weeks was somewhat larger than usual for this time of year. It is associated with increased marketings of feeders and lower prices for fat cattle. Recent range reports also point out that pastures over parts of the West have not developed as well as expected earlier.

Table 3.--Selected prices of livestock, by months, 1959 and 1960

Month	Choice slaughter steers at Chicago 1/		Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City 2/		Barrows and gilts at 8 markets 3/		Choice lambs at Chicago 4/	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	26.42	28.13	23.31	26.10	12.65	16.63	19.90	19.35
February	26.69	27.85	23.80	25.97	13.56	15.63	21.05	19.48
March	28.08	29.11	25.14	27.78	15.55	15.89	22.34	20.56
April	27.76	30.33	25.46	28.63	15.96	16.09	21.85	21.59
May	27.43	29.34	25.38	28.69	16.03	16.09	20.55	22.79
June	26.04	28.48	23.50	27.24	5/ 16.76	15.91	22.81	26.30
July		27.89		26.47		14.40		24.00
August		27.56		25.96		14.65		23.00
September		27.62		25.38		13.81		21.13
October		27.19		24.41		13.11		20.52
November		26.53		23.34		12.61		19.26
December		25.57		22.51		11.86		17.84
Average		27.83		25.61		14.64		21.32

1/ Sold out of first hands.
2/ All weights.
3/ Average for all weights Midwest markets.
4/ Spring lambs June - September, wooled lambs all other months except May which is shorn.
5/ 4-week average ending June 25.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 4 .--Number of cattle and calves slaughtered under Federal inspection, by class, by months 1959 and 1960

Month	Cows		Heifers		Steers		Calves	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
January	347	356	329	261	871	808	413	424
February	306	291	310	250	806	663	389	377
March	325	280	325	286	908	751	482	423
April	301	291	294	305	796	816	394	406
May	328	288	310	287	943	815	378	358
June		301		298		851		366
July		333		304		895		382
August		310		319		797		359
September		300		351		865		415
October		355		382		830		471
November		370		325		750		438
December		360		335		840		456
Year		3,836		3,701		9,681		4,875

Some further decline in feeder cattle prices will likely occur during coming months. More feeder cattle will be available for feed lot replacements this summer and fall than last. However, profits in cattle feeding have been generally satisfactory and feeders will likely be optimistic this fall about feeding prospects. Future condition of ranges and pastures will, as usual. influence the timing and size of feeder cattle marketings.

Cattle Cycle Continues Upward

The cattle cycle turned upward during 1958 after a 2-year decline and by January 1 this year numbers had reached 101.5 million head. The present buildup in herds is at an annual rate of 4 to 5 million head. Such a rate of expansion is considerably faster than population growth. During the last two cattle cycles, numbers on farms increased for 7 years before turning downward.

U. S. Tariff Commission Rules On Lamb Imports

The U. S. Tariff Commission ruled on June 1, after extensive investigation, that the increase in imports of live sheep and lambs and their meats into the United States was not sufficient to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Hearings were held in March, at which time interested parties expressed their views before the Commission as to the effects of shipments of live lambs from Australia and sharp increases in imports of lamb and mutton.

Lamb Prices Past Seasonal High

The average price received by farmers for lambs has been nearly stable since March. The average price to producers in mid-June was $19.90 per 100 pounds, up from the 1959 low last December of $16.60 but $1.10 below the high reached last June. The average June price, does not reflect fully the decline in lamb prices that occurred late in June. Average prices for Choice slaughter lambs (spring) declined from $24.08 per 100 pounds the week ended June 11 to $21.92 two weeks later. Current market prices are not strictly comparable to those of a year earlier due to the change in Federal grade standards but the week ending June 27, 1959 Choice slaughter lambs (spring) at Chicago averaged $26.00 per 100 pounds, and Good lambs $24.72.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs in commercial plants in January-April totaled 3 percent less this year than last. Since that time, slaughter (federally inspected) has been above a year before. The lag in slaughter during the early months is associated largely with the smaller numbers on feed at the beginning of the year. The gain since April reflects the 2 percent larger early lamb crop.

Changes in lamb slaughter and prices during the rest of the year will be largely seasonal although modified by price changes for other meat animals. Slaughter will increase this summer and will probably continue above last summer's rate.

Unless slaughter this summer and fall is significantly larger than a year before another modest gain in sheep numbers will be recorded this year. The first estimate of this year's lamb crop will be published July 26. The number of breeding ewes on hand January 1 was up 3 percent but the lamb crop may be up a smaller percentage due to heavier losses at lambing time. It appears probable that disappearance (slaughter plus deaths) will be a little less than the lamb crop this year.

FARM CASH RECEIPTS, 1959

Meat Animal Sales Total $11 Billion in 1959

Cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals totaled 11,036 million dollars in 1959, down slightly from 1958 but the third largest on record. Last year meat animals provided for 32.6 percent of the 33.8 billion dollars received from the sale of all products plus Government payments (table 5 and cover chart).

Cattle and calves were the largest single source of receipts, providing 23.3 percent of all returns last year. Hogs ranked fourth behind dairy products and poultry products. Together, receipts from livestock and livestock products in 1959 totaled $18,855 million or 55.7 percent of the total.

Except for 1934, farm sales of livestock and livestock products have made up over half of farm marketings each year since 1926. The proportion of all receipts from cattle and calves has increased rather steadily from 11.4 percent in 1920-24 to 13.8 percent in 1935-39 to 23.3 percent in 1959. The proportion for each of the other major groups has declined over the years.

While livestock and livestock products rank high as a source of cash receipts, this does not mean they exceed crops in value of production. The total of 18,855 million dollars is the sum of cash receipts from marketings and represents the value of feeds fed as well as the value of all other items in production. Sales of feeder cattle purchased in Montana and resold as slaughter cattle in Iowa, for example, would be a cash receipt item in each State. Sales of animals from milking herds are credited to cattle and calves.

Table 6 ranks the States in order of cash receipts from sales in 1959 of all farm commodities, from livestock and livestock products and from meat animals. (More complete data by States will be presented in the Farm Income Situation scheduled for release July 19.)

California last year outranked all other States in receipts for all farm products but Iowa led in livestock and in meat animals. The top 10 States in all receipts also were the top 10 in receipts from livestock and livestock products though their ranking is different. With the exception of Wisconsin which ranked fourteenth, these 10 States also led in receipts from meat animals.

1959 Wool Incentive Payment

Producers who sold wool in the 1959 wool marketing year--April 1959-March 1960--will soon receive shorn wool payments equal to 43.2 percent of their return from wool. This will result in an incentive payment of $43.20

Table 5 .--Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments, with percentage distribution, United States, averages 1910-54, annual 1955-59

Year	Total cash receipts and Government payments	Livestock and livestock products: Total 1/	Meat animals: Total	Meat animals: Cattle and calves	Meat animals: Hogs	Meat animals: Sheep and lambs	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs 2/	All crops	Government payments
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Average:										
1910-14	5,929	2,948	1,688	901	678	109	628	479	2,981	0
1915-19	10,576	5,072	3,044	1,540	1,343	161	1,050	754	5,504	0
1920-24	9,801	4,735	2,343	1,120	1,071	152	1,346	912	5,066	0
1925-29	10,923	5,797	2,889	1,382	1,296	211	1,672	1,092	5,126	0
1930-34	6,490	3,593	1,615	811	680	124	1,204	687	2,782	115
1935-39	8,473	4,577	2,197	1,174	856	167	1,409	811	3,417	479
1940-44	15,711	8,658	4,386	2,102	2,013	271	2,290	1,748	6,385	668
1945-49	27,282	14,971	7,983	4,436	3,178	369	3,776	2,954	11,857	454
1950-54	31,299	17,441	9,649	5,771	3,501	377	4,216	3,278	13,595	263
1955	29,785	15,880	8,199	5,174	2,709	316	4,222	3,196	13,676	229
1956	31,117	16,312	8,310	,351	2,628	331	4,488	3,209	14,252	553
1957	30,840	17,363	9,399	5,975	3,090	334	4,643	3,029	12,461	1,016
1958	34,580	19,308	11,185	7,410	3,419	356	4,569	3,285	14,182	1,090
1959	33,827	18,855	11,036	7,893	2,806	337	4,617	2,906	14,291	681
	Percentage of total									
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:										
1910-14	100.0	49.7	28.4	15.2	11.4	1.8	10.6	8.1	50.3	0
1915-19	100.0	48.0	28.8	14.6	12.7	1.5	9.9	7.1	52.0	0
1920-24	100.0	48.3	23.9	11.4	10.9	1.6	13.7	9.3	51.7	0
1925-29	100.0	53.1	26.5	12.7	11.9	1.9	15.3	10.0	46.9	0
1930-34	100.0	55.3	24.9	12.5	10.5	1.9	18.5	10.6	42.9	1.8
1935-39	100.0	54.0	25.9	13.8	10.1	2.0	16.6	9.6	40.3	5.7
1940-44	100.0	55.1	27.9	13.4	12.8	1.7	14.6	11.1	40.6	4.3
1945-49	100.0	54.9	29.3	16.3	11.6	1.4	13.8	10.8	43.4	1.7
1950-54	100.0	55.7	30.8	18.4	11.2	1.2	13.5	10.5	43.5	.8
1955	100.0	53.3	27.5	17.3	9.1	1.1	14.2	10.7	45.9	.8
1956	100.0	52.4	26.7	17.2	8.4	1.1	14.4	10.3	45.8	1.8
1957	100.0	56.3	30.5	19.4	10.0	1.1	15.1	9.8	40.4	3.3
1958	100.0	55.8	32.3	21.4	9.9	1.0	13.2	9.5	41.0	3.2
1959	100.0	55.7	32.6	23.3	8.3	1.0	13.6	8.6	42.3	2.0

1/ Includes wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, bees, goats, rabbits and fur animals.

2/ Includes ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs.

Table 6.--Rank of States in cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals, livestock and livestock products, and all commodities, 1959

Rank	Meat animals		Livestock and livestock products		All commodities	
	State	Cash receipts	State	Cash receipts	State	Cash receipts
		Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.
1	Iowa	1,663	Iowa	1,975	California	3,011
2	Illinois	944	Illinois	1,183	Iowa	2,343
3	Nebraska	703	California	1,123	Texas	2,282
4	Texas	677	Minnesota	1,050	Illinois	1,937
5	Minnesota	616	Texas	984	Minnesota	1,380
6	Missouri	556	Wisconsin	954	Nebraska	1,211
7	Kansas	524	Nebraska	803	Kansas	1,180
8	California	487	Missouri	757	Missouri	1,140
9	Indiana	450	Indiana	669	Wisconsin	1,072
10	South Dakota	418	Kansas	625	Indiana	1,039
11	Colorado	330	New York	593	North Carolina	968
12	Ohio	285	Pennsylvania	582	Ohio	940
13	Oklahoma	282	Ohio	578	New York	831
14	Wisconsin	280	South Dakota	489	Florida	806
15	Montana	185	Michigan	393	Pennsylvania	774
16	Kentucky	174	Georgia	386	Arkansas	727
17	North Dakota	163	Colorado	384	Georgia	718
18	Michigan	142	Oklahoma	360	Michigan	705
19	Tennessee	140	North Carolina	297	Oklahoma	635
20	Alabama	138	Kentucky	287	Mississippi	634
21	Arizona	137	Alabama	286	South Dakota	604
22	Idaho	132	Mississippi	254	Colorado	593
23	Mississippi	128	Tennessee	253	Kentucky	571
24	New Mexico	124	Virginia	241	North Dakota	547
25	Georgia	121	Arkansas	228	Washington	545
26	Wyoming	117	Florida	217	Tennessee	520
27	Pennsylvania	114	Montana	216	Alabama	512
28	Oregon	107	North Dakota	215	Virginia	444
29	Florida	93	Washington	215	Oregon	424
30	North Carolina	93	Idaho	201	Idaho	413
31	Louisiana	91	Oregon	196	Arizona	412
32	Virginia	88	Maryland	179	Montana	404
33	Arkansas	88	New Jersey	168	Louisiana	386
34	Washington	86	Arizona	168	South Carolina	355
35	New York	78	Louisiana	149	New Jersey	293
36	Utah	63	New Mexico	145	Maryland	262
37	South Carolina	45	Wyoming	134	New Mexico	254
38	Nevada	39	Utah	126	Maine	171
39	Maryland	38	Maine	112	Wyoming	163
40	West Virginia	29	Vermont	108	Utah	160
41	New Jersey	17	South Carolina	104	Massachusetts	157
42	Vermont	12	Massachusetts	103	Connecticut	155
43	Massachusetts	12	Connecticut	100	Vermont	118
44	Connecticut	7	West Virginia	85	West Virginia	109
45	Maine	7	Delaware	71	Delaware	108
46	Delaware	4	New Hampshire	49	New Hampshire	58
47	New Hampshire	4	Nevada	46	Nevada	53
48	Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	14	Rhode Island	21
United States		11,036		18,855		33,146

for each $100 received from the sale of shorn wool. The payment rate on sale of lambs that have never been shorn, to compensate for the value of their wool will be 75 cents per 100 pounds of live animals sold.

The wool incentive program was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, and has been extended through the 1961 marketing year (March 31, 1962). Its purpose is to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool by means of incentive payments. The shorn wool incentive rate is the amount needed to bring the national average return to producers for wool from the 43.3 cents per pound up to the 62 cent incentive level announced in September 1958 for the 1959 clip.

No payments will be made on mohair sold in the 1959 marketing year as the average price received by producers was 96.4 cents per pound, above the 70 cent incentive level for mohair.

The wool incentive level for the current marketing year is 62 cents per pound and for mohair 70 cents per pound, the same as for each of the preceding years of the program.

RETAIL MEAT OUTLOOK

Supplies of meat for civilian consumption during the next few months will average below those of a year earlier. Beef consumption this summer is expected to be up a little from last summer, with the better grades providing most of the increase. A little more lamb will probably be available. But these increases will likely be more than offset by reduced pork supplies.

The relative stability in retail meat prices during the last half of 1959 has extended into 1960. The BLS index of retail meat prices (1947-49=100) has ranged between 110 and 116 since last August. The index for May was 115.0, only 2.2 points below a year earlier. Changes in wholesale prices in June have varied by cuts but have trended downward for beef and up for pork.

During the next few months, retail beef prices will probably continue relatively stable. Retail supplies of the better grades of beef cuts will be ample and some increase in the intermediate and lower grades is likely. Retail pork prices will advance seasonally this summer--probably more than usual. Pork prices this summer will average noticeably above last summer though probably below mid-1958 prices. Lamb prices usually rise a little during the summer and will probably do so again this year.

Among the major meat cuts priced in urban centers monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics hamburger, bacon and hams are significantly below a year ago. Price trends are shown in table 7. The cyclical reduction in cattle and calf slaughter which got underway late in 1957 is clearly reflected in

Table 7.--Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1957 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Beef, Choice 1/												
Round steak												
1957	88.7	88.1	87.1	90.7	92.6	94.0	96.9	98.1	98.0	96.3	95.6	96.9
1958	100.6	101.0	103.1	105.8	105.9	106.2	106.3	104.0	103.7	104.5	104.9	104.9
1959	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.1	108.9	107.0	107.8	106.5	107.0	106.4
1960	106.0	105.2	105.6	107.7	105.9							
Rib roast												
1957	72.3	69.7	69.6	71.3	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.0	76.6	75.5	75.0	76.3
1958	80.3	80.2	81.0	82.6	82.9	83.0	83.0	81.7	81.6	80.9	81.1	81.2
1959	82.5	82.4	82.1	82.9	83.1	82.9	83.5	82.5	83.0	82.9	82.6	82.3
1960	82.0	81.3	81.6	81.1	82.4							
Chuck roast												
1957	49.0	49.7	48.7	50.9	52.0	52.2	53.0	54.0	55.1	54.3	53.4	56.3
1958	59.1	61.1	64.1	65.7	64.8	65.5	65.1	62.7	62.4	62.5	62.6	63.4
1959	64.3	65.5	65.2	64.8	65.7	64.5	64.2	62.7	62.1	63.6	63.5	63.2
1960	62.7	62.6	62.6	64.0	63.0							
Hamburger												
1957	39.0	39.1	39.3	40.0	40.8	42.2	43.6	44.3	44.1	43.6	43.8	44.6
1958	47.8	49.0	50.3	53.1	54.0	54.6	54.8	53.7	53.8	54.3	54.4	54.7
1959	55.6	55.7	55.2	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	54.7	54.6	54.6	53.9	53.7
1960	53.2	52.5	52.7	53.2	52.8							
Pork, Chops												
1957	79.7	82.8	81.4	83.1	85.0	92.7	92.7	92.9	90.8	88.0	85.4	85.2
1958	87.9	88.6	89.5	91.2	91.3	96.0	96.9	94.6	93.5	92.3	90.7	89.1
1959	88.8	84.8	81.7	84.0	85.5	87.4	87.9	85.4	89.0	86.6	83.8	79.2
1960	78.4	78.2	80.8	84.1	82.3							
Bacon, sliced												
1957	64.4	69.4	67.7	68.5	71.4	74.9	80.7	87.5	85.4	75.5	69.8	70.4
1958	75.6	77.2	77.1	79.5	80.4	81.9	85.1	86.4	83.0	78.8	73.9	72.8
1959	72.1	69.4	67.4	68.4	68.8	68.6	68.4	66.6	65.9	63.1	60.7	58.4
1960	57.5	58.2	58.8	63.9	66.6							
Hams, whole												
1957	62.0	62.7	61.7	61.9	62.7	63.6	64.3	66.6	64.3	61.7	61.5	64.3
1958	66.3	66.5	68.4	68.6	67.9	69.1	69.2	68.9	66.3	65.8	66.4	67.7
1959	67.5	64.9	63.7	63.1	62.7	63.1	62.2	60.1	60.5	59.6	59.1	59.6
1960	58.6	58.2	58.8	58.1	61.3							
Veal cutlet												
1957	114.7	116.8	116.4	117.3	117.2	118.6	117.8	118.5	119.1	118.5	118.3	120.0
1958	125.1	129.3	131.2	131.8	133.0	133.9	133.8	134.2	135.0	135.1	135.3	137.9
1959	139.1	142.5	140.6	141.5	143.0	143.3	143.9	142.9	143.4	142.5	141.8	140.9
1960	141.9	143.1	144.0	143.1	143.1							
Leg of lamb												
1957	67.7	68.2	67.2	71.7	72.8	73.9	72.6	72.6	72.7	71.9	71.7	72.3
1958	76.1	78.0	77.5	78.1	77.0	77.6	77.9	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.6	77.3
1959	75.5	73.9	73.7	75.2	76.5	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.8	74.7	74.4	73.9
1960	73.3	72.5	73.7	75.0	76.2							

1/ Except hamburger, which has no grade designation.

Compiled from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

price trends for beef cuts and veal cutlets. Veal cutlets led price increases, advancing steadily from July 1957 to July last year. During this time cutlets rose 26 cents per pound at retail.

Retail prices for pork chops and bacon have registered increases this year but hams have been relatively stable. Bacon and hams are still priced below a year ago.

Leg of lamb prices at retail have increased only a little this year and are currently close to 1959 prices. Price changes since 1957 for this cut have been somewhat less than other retail cuts listed in table 7.

OUTLOOK FOR SAUSAGE MEATS

Sausage production has increased this spring in anticipation of the summertime boost in demand for such meats. In May the weekly rate of sausage production, including loaf and canned sausage items, was nearly 50 million pounds up about 14 percent from the February-March rate.

Sausage output is probably near a seasonal peak and will likely begin to decline moderately late this summer. Production will likely continue above a year earlier.

Supplies of processing meats will probably continue in relatively short supply for a few months. Pork production is declining and a significant gain in the output of the kinds of beef generally used for processing will not likely occur until late summer. Some gain is expected at that time in cow and other grass cattle slaughter.

Imports of meat during the first 4 months this year were down 20 percent from 1959 first quarter imports. Imports of beef and veal were down 24 percent. The sharpest decline was in "other canned, prepared or preserved meat" which was mainly salted boneless beef from South America in 1959. Pork and lamb imports were also smaller but mutton imports continued above a year before. Meat imports are expected to increase this summer but will probably continue to lag behind year-earlier levels. Meat production in countries south of the equator is currently seasonally large and more will probably be available for exports to the United States and other importers.

Table 8.--Cattle and hog slaughter, meat imports and stocks, and sausage production, by quarters 1959 to date and April-June 1960 forecast

Period	Federally inspected slaughter: Cattle: Total 1960	Cattle: Total 1959	Cattle: Cows 1960	Cattle: Cows 1959	Hogs 1960	Hogs 1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Jan.-Mar.	4,578	3,995	978	928	18,474	17,304
Apr.-June	1/4,700	4,318	1/970	880	1/16,100	15,523
July-Sept.	2/4,900	4,546	2/1,075	943	2/13,250	15,929
Oct.-Dec.		4,600		1,085		19,951
Year		17,459		3,836		68,707

Period	Imports all meat 3/ 1960	Imports all meat 3/ 1959	Meat stocks in cold storage beginning of quarter 4/ 1960	Meat stocks in cold storage beginning of quarter 4/ 1959	Sausage production 5/ 1960	Sausage production 5/ 1959
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Jan.-Mar.	168	206	544	462	581	509
Apr.-June	1/210	274	598	602	1/625	599
July-Sept.	2/240	277		582	2/665	646
Oct.-Dec.		197		408		565
Year		954				2,319

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Total red meat imports, product weight.
4/ Includes beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton and canned meats in public cold storage.
5/ Federally inspected production of all sausage, including loaf, head cheese, jellied products and the following canned items: Luncheon meat, viennas, franks and weiners in brine, deviled ham, other potted or deviled meat food products, bulk sausage and sausage in oil.

Supply and distribution of meat, January 1960 to date

Period	Commercially produced: Supply: Production	Commercially produced: Supply: Beginning stocks	Commercially produced: Supply: Imports	Commercially produced: Distribution: Exports and shipments	Commercially produced: Distribution: Ending stocks	Commercially produced: Distribution: Military	Commercially produced: Distribution: Civilian consumption: Total	Commercially produced: Distribution: Civilian consumption: Per person 1/	Total 2/: Production	Total 2/: Civilian consumption: Total	Total 2/: Civilian consumption: Per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:											
January	1,192	202	60	4	195	24	1,231	7.0	---	---	---
February	1,086	195	55	5	186	26	1,119	6.3	---	---	---
March	1,197	186	52	4	166	30	1,235	7.0	---	---	---
1st quarter	3,475	202	167	13	166	80	3,585	20.3			3/21
April	1,064	166	71	5	158	27	1,111	6.3	---	---	---
May	1,199	158			152	32			---	---	---
June											
2nd quarter											
Veal:											
January	78	10	2	1	9	2	78	.4	---	---	---
February	72	9	4/	4/	8	2	71	.4	---	---	---
March	83	8	4/	4/	8	2	81	.5	---	---	---
1st quarter	233	10	2	1	8	6	230	1.3			3/1.4
April	75	8	2	4/	8	2	75	.4	---	---	---
May	76	8			8	2			---	---	---
June											
2nd quarter											
Lamb and mutton:											
January	68	15	6	4/	14	4/	75	.4	---	---	---
February	60	14	4	4/	12	4/	66	.4	---	---	---
March	61	12	4	4/	11	1	65	.4	---	---	---
1st quarter	189	15	14	4/	11	1	206	1.2			3/1.2
April	59	11	6	4/	12	4/	64	.4	---	---	---
May	61	12			10	4/			---	---	---
June											
2nd quarter											
Pork:											
January	1,056	264	17	10	312	15	1,000	5.7	---	---	---
February	940	312	15	12	343	15	897	5.1	---	---	---
March	981	343	13	13	338	16	970	5.5	---	---	---
1st quarter	2,977	264	45	35	338	46	2,867	16.3			3/17.8
April	909	338	17	14	383	15	852	4.8	---	---	---
May	904	383			393	19			---	---	---
June											
2nd quarter											
All meat:											
January	2,394	491	85	15	530	41	2,384	13.5	---	---	---
February	2,158	530	74	17	549	43	2,153	12.2	---	---	---
March	2,322	549	69	17	523	49	2,351	13.3	---	---	---
1st quarter	6,874	491	228	49	523	133	6,888	39.1			3/41.5
April	2,107	523	96	19	561	44	2,102	11.9	---	---	---
May	2,240	561			563	53			---	---	---
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/ Estimated.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1959 May	1959 June	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	32.22	30.78	30.83	30.85	28.80
Choice	do.	29.34	28.48	27.76	27.43	26.04
Good	do.	27.87	27.17	25.69	25.44	24.15
Standard	do.	25.66	25.36	22.48	21.84	21.02
Commercial	do.	---	---	21.43	20.00	20.77
Utility	do.	23.77	23.42	20.03	19.74	19.43
All grades	do.	28.82	28.15	27.13	26.75	25.58
Omaha, all grades	do.	27.28	26.54	25.64	25.05	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	27.59	26.80	25.97	25.37	24.09
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	21.38	21.54	17.79	18.01	17.28
Utility	do.	19.78	20.08	17.16	17.33	16.76
Canner and Cutter	do.	17.90	18.45	15.40	15.74	15.69
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	---	---	31.78	31.50	28.92
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	28.69	27.24	25.46	25.38	23.50
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	24.40	23.80	21.70	21.80	21.00
Calves	do.	29.00	28.50	24.80	24.50	23.50
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	---	---	---	---	---
180-200 pounds	do.	16.64	16.60	16.08	16.74	17.44
200-220 pounds	do.	16.94	16.88	16.48	16.78	17.56
220-240 pounds	do.	16.65	16.64	16.40	16.52	17.38
240-270 pounds	do.	16.12	16.13	16.12	15.96	16.89
270-300 pounds	do.	---	---	---	---	---
All weights	do.	16.32	16.18	16.11	16.09	16.89
8 markets 2/	do.	16.09	15.91	15.96	16.03	
Sows, Chicago	do.	12.89	11.95	13.66	13.15	13.82
Price received by farmers	do.	15.40	14.90	15.50	15.40	16.00
Hog-corn price ratio 3/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts		12.7	12.6	13.4	13.3	
Price received by farmers, all hogs		13.4	12.8	14.8	14.4	14.8
Sheep and lambs	Dollars per					
Sheep	100 pounds					
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	7.05	5.85	7.26	6.02	5.92
Price received by farmers	do.	6.56	6.03	6.29	5.97	5.58
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice, Chicago	do.	4/22.79	26.30	21.85	4/20.55	22.81
Feeder, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	21.32	20.62	21.20	20.88	19.61
Price received by farmers	do.	20.50	21.00	19.90	20.20	19.90
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		338	330	310	310	305
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	46.66	45.98	46.05	45.75	44.05
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	46.50	51.65	46.50	45.95	47.08
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	18.42	18.37	18.39	18.36	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	25.62	25.55	25.58	25.54	
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	21.95	22.09	21.54	21.61	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	30.91	31.11	30.33	30.41	
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	19.96	20.20	19.53	19.65	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	35.65	36.08	34.88	35.10	
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	83.7	83.3	82.6	81.6	
Pork, excluding lard	do.	58.2	58.5	54.8	56.1	
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		102.8	103.1	95.8	97.5	
Retail (1947-49=100) 5/		117.7	118.0	114.1	115.0	

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

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

Item	Unit	1959 May	1959 June	1960 April	1960 May	1960 June
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		118	118	118		
Stocker and feeder shipments to 8 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	345	294	295	352	
Sheep and lambs	do.	192	168	148	258	
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	1,412	1,473	1,412	1,606	
Steers	do.	815	851	796	943	
Heifers	do.	287	298	294	310	
Cows	do.	288	301	301	328	
Bulls and stags	do.	23	24	21	26	
Calves	do.	358	366	394	378	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,017	1,056	1,054	1,110	
Hogs	do.	4,970	4,902	5,571	5,483	
Percentage sows	Percent	11	15	7	9	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,047	1,036	1,036	1,033	
Calves	do.	219	227	204	222	
Sheep and lambs	do.	98	94	102	99	
Hogs	do.	247	250	239	242	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	606	599	598	598	
Veal, per head	do.	126	130	118	125	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	48	46	50	48	
Pork, per head	do.	141	143	139	140	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	57	57	58	58	
Lard, per head	do.	36	36	32	33	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	15	14	14	14	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	853	879	841	958	
Veal	do.	45	47	46	47	
Lamb and mutton	do.	48	48	52	53	
Pork	do.	698	701	774	767	
Lard	do.	179	176	179	180	
Commercial slaughter 1/						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	1,840	1,927	1,855	2,086	
Calves	do.	545	564	599	579	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,143	1,194	1,203	1,263	
Hogs	do.	5,900	5,843	6,588	6,507	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,071	1,109	1,064	1,199	
Veal	do.	70	76	75	76	
Lamb and mutton	do.	54	54	59	61	
Pork	do.	823	826	909	904	
Lard	do.	201	198	202	203	
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	do.	171	173	166	158	152
Veal	do.	13	11	8	8	8
Lamb and mutton	do.	13	16	11	11	10
Pork	do.	381	365	338	383	393
Total meat and meat products 2/	do.	660	647	594	641	645

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.
2/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

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The next issue of *The Livestock and Meat Situation* is scheduled for release on August 23, 1960.

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