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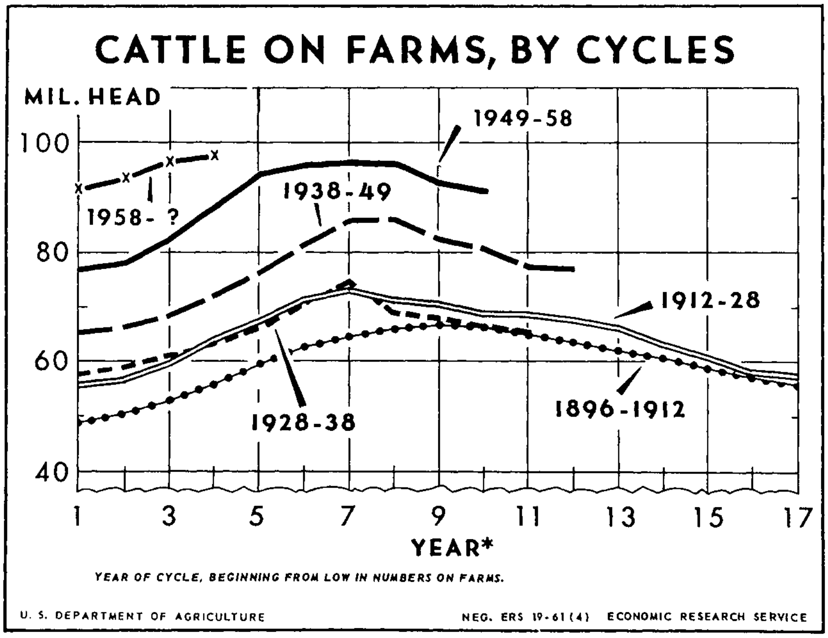
The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

In this issue:
Foreign Trade in Livestock and Meat
Rank of States in Livestock Production

LMS-116



Cattle numbers have been increasing for 3 years and on January 1 reached a new high of 97.1 million head. The slower rate of buildup in inventories during the current cycle has been accompanied by smaller changes in slaughter and prices than in previous cycles. Cattle herds will continue to expand for several years. Prices will probably be relatively stable as long as numbers and slaughter trend slowly upward.

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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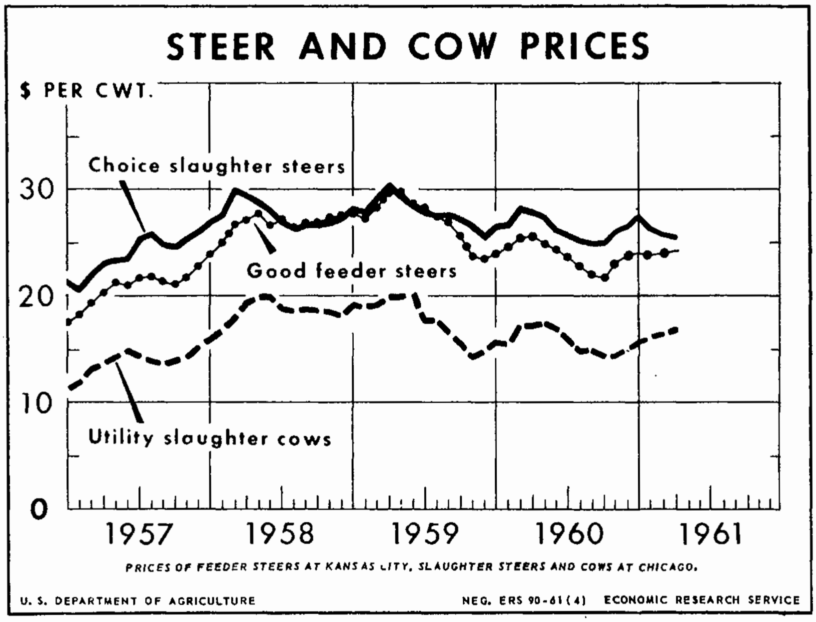
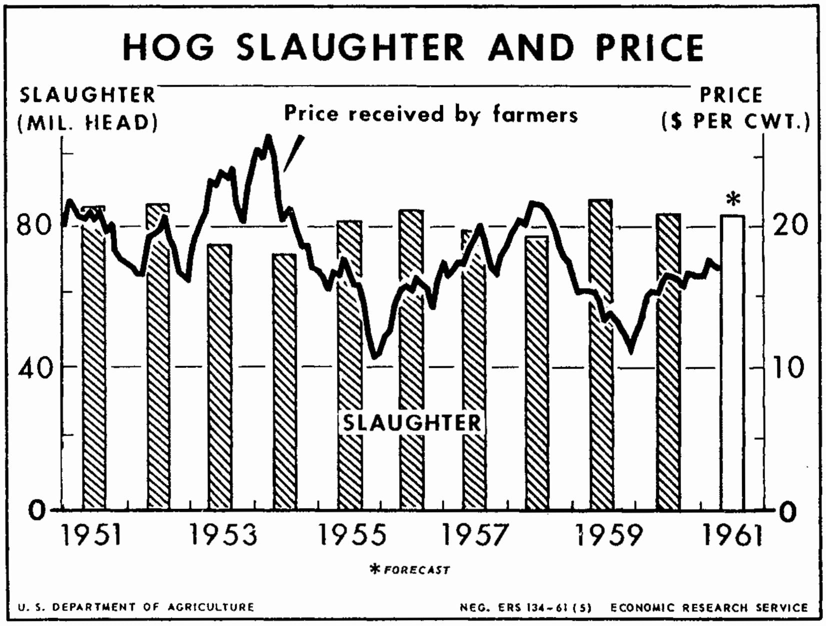


The spread between classes of cattle tends to widen during periods of downtrending prices. The recent decline in Choice steer prices when cow and feeder prices were steady or increasing is an exception, and has resulted in a relatively narrow spread.



Hog production turned upward this year after a one-year decline. Prices rose steadily during the first half of 1960. No great change from present levels is expected during the next several months, although prices this fall will be seasonally lower.

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 2, 1961

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SUMMARY

Meat production, which is currently near year-earlier rates, will likely be close to or above last year's level during the rest of 1961. Although a small gain in output is expected in 1961 over 1960, it will probably provide consumers with about a pound less meat per person this year because of the population growth. Production this winter was 2 percent below a year earlier, due primarily to lower pork output.

Meat animal prices have held relatively steady this year in contrast to an advance early last year. In early spring, prices of most classes of cattle, calves, and lambs were below a year earlier, but hog prices were above last spring. For 1961, cattle and hog prices will probably show unusual stability, with cattle prices averaging close to last year. Hog prices will be below prices a year earlier this fall but the year's average will likely be above 1960 prices. Sheep and lamb prices will probably average lower than a year before.

Cattle slaughter in January-March was 2 percent larger than a year ago. Cow and steer slaughter was close to early 1960 rates. Heifer slaughter has been above a year earlier for nearly a year. Calf slaughter was down slightly from the first quarter in 1960. Prices to farmers for all beef cattle in April at $20.60 per 100 pounds was $1.20 below last April. Cow prices have held up better than steer and heifer prices indicating renewed optimism among cattle producers.

Fattening cattle on grain and other concentrate feeds will probably continue to expand during 1961. The number of cattle and calves on feed April 1 in the 26 major feeding States was up 5 percent from a year earlier.

Feeders have stated intentions to market 7 percent more fed cattle in April-June this year than last. Fed cattle prices are not expected to change much during this period because grass cattle slaughter will be seasonally low. Feeder cattle prices will probably show some further seasonal gains this spring and by summer may be close to last summer.

Hog slaughter the first 3 months this year was 10 percent smaller than a year earlier and prices were above a year ago. These relationships will be reversed about midyear as larger late fall and early spring farrowings are marketed. Hog slaughter will then continue above a year earlier for at least a year.

Hog prices have fluctuated within relatively narrow limits thus far this year. Prices will probably continue relatively stable for several weeks before a small seasonal advance this summer. Prices this summer may average about as high as last summer. Hog prices this fall will be somewhat lower than last fall but above late 1959 prices.

Despite smaller January 1 inventories of sheep and lambs on feed, slaughter thus far this year has been over 10 percent larger than in early 1960. This slaughter rate indicates that a larger-than-usual proportion of the lambs on hand January 1 have been sold rather than retained in farm flocks. The average price to producers for lambs in April was $16.10 per 100 pounds, $3.90 below a year earlier. A seasonal uptrend in lamb prices is indicated as slaughter of old crop lambs is largely completed, but it no longer appears likely that prices this spring will reach last year's levels.

Sheep and lamb slaughter during the next few months will probably be seasonally smaller and near that of a year earlier. The early lamb crop this year is about 4 percent above a year earlier, and growth and development has been faster than usual.

Supplies of meat for consumption in 1961 may be about a pound or so less than the 161.3 pounds consumed per person in 1960. Most of the change will be in smaller pork supplies.

Cash receipts received by farmers from the sale of meat animals in 1960 totaled $10.6 billion, 3 percent less than in 1959. Marketings of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs were larger than in 1959 but prices were lower. Sales of hogs were lower but higher prices boosted cash receipts 3 percent over 1959.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Meat Animal Prices Steady

Prices of most meat animals have held relatively steady during the winter and early spring in contrast to uptrending prices a year ago. The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals in April at 305

(1910-14=100) was up 20 points from last summer's low but still 5 points below April 1960. Hogs were the only species above last April although at times in April market prices of some grades of cows were above a year earlier.

In April, Choice slaughter steers at Chicago were about $25.07 per 100 pounds or $2.70 below a year earlier (table 1). Prices of stocker and feeder cattle have risen slightly this year but are currently $1-2.00 per 100 pounds below last year. Cow prices have also increased and currently are close to or a little above a year ago. Weekly average barrow and gilt prices at 8 midwest markets have ranged between $16.44 and $18.22 per 100 pounds thus far this year. April prices averaged $17.04, $1.08 above a year earlier. In contrast to the early 1960 rise, lamb prices this year have held close to last fall's low. Choice lambs at Chicago currently are about $5.25 per 100 pounds below a year ago.

Cattle Slaughter Up; Hogs Down

Compared with a year earlier, January-March commercial meat production was 2 percent smaller than the first quarter of 1960. Beef production was up 2 percent, veal up 1 percent, lamb and mutton up 11 percent. These increases were more than offset by an 8 percent reduction in pork output. Cattle and sheep and lamb slaughter continued above a year earlier in federally inspected plants during April. Calf slaughter was close to April 1960, but weekly hog slaughter ran 3-7 percent below a year earlier.

Table 1.--Selected prices of livestock, by months, 1960 and 1961

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/	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	27.42	26.42	24.29	23.31	17.33	12.65	17.20	19.90
February	26.17	26.69	23.70	23.80	18.13	13.56	17.62	21.05
March	25.70	28.08	24.29	25.14	17.53	15.55	17.54	22.34
April	5/25.07	27.76	24.38	25.46	17.04	15.96	16.98	21.85
May		27.43		25.38		16.03		20.55
June		26.04		23.50		16.88		22.81
July		25.64		21.81		17.74		20.90
August		25.07		21.33		16.91		19.42
September		24.80		20.91		16.59		18.90
October		24.94		21.59		17.30		18.33
November		26.08		22.54		17.36		17.46
December		26.86		23.61		17.27		17.26
Average		26.24		22.93		15.96		20.06

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.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Cattle slaughter in January-March was 2 percent larger than a year ago. Cow and steer slaughter was close to early 1960 rates, although cow slaughter late in this quarter was down from a year earlier. Heifer slaughter has been above a year earlier for over a year. Calf slaughter the first 3 months this year was 1 percent smaller than in January-March 1960, but heavier average dressed weights boosted veal output above a year earlier.

Although the number of cattle and calves on feed January 1 was 6 percent larger than in January 1960, more of the increase in cattle slaughter probably has come from larger marketings of cattle off wheat pastures and grass. During the first 3 months this year, sales of fed cattle for the 26 major feeding States were the same as a year earlier. Fed cattle marketings were down 1 percent in the North Central States due primarily to decreases in the Central Corn Belt. The Western States marketed 3 percent more fed cattle this winter than last with Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and California showing gains over a year earlier. Marketings of steers and heifers at 12 markets this same period were 4 percent smaller than during January-March 1960. These receipts do not include direct sales by feed lot operators or sales through other markets.

Recent developments in slaughter are more nearly in line with the level of cattle numbers and the current phase of the cattle cycle. This information provides a better basis for forecasting developments the rest of this year. Cattle slaughter last fall was undoubtedly smaller than anticipated when it became increasingly apparent that cattle inventories were not as high as estimated earlier and the danger of demoralized marketings was postponed, if not almost eliminated. Cattle slaughter early this year was above the same months in 1960, largely due to the pressure of bigger inventories, limited winter feeds in some areas but good wheat pastures in others and prior commitments. Heifer slaughter, for example, has continued large since it would be uneconomical to remove heifers from feed lots to add to breeding herds. Cow slaughter had shown signs of increasing significantly, but has now fallen below year-earlier rates. These slaughter trends indicate renewed optimism among cattle producers and, if continued, will result in further increases in the breeding herd.

Calf slaughter also is currently close to a year ago. Last summer it was up 14 percent from a year earlier.

The changed outlook for production has not been reflected to any great extent at the market because prices have been rather sluggish this winter. Slaughter steer and heifer prices have trended slowly downward, declining more than would have been expected from the increase in marketings. The gain in fed beef production thus far this year has probably been less than the 2 percent increase in all beef. Total red meat production in commercial slaughtering plants for the 3-month period was actually 2 percent below January-March 1960. This reduction was partially offset by an 11 percent increase in poultry production. However, these changes are not sufficient to explain the weakness in the beef cattle market.

Table 2.--Number of cattle and calves slaughtered under Federal inspection, by class, January-June 1960 and 1961

Month	Cows 1961	Cows 1960	Heifers 1961	Heifers 1960	Steers 1961	Steers 1960	Calves 1961	Calves 1960
	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	372	347	370	329	868	871	427	413
February	294	306	336	310	788	806	385	389
March	314	325	389	325	901	908	457	482
April		301		294		796		394
May		328		310		943		378
June		376		345		941		397

Table 3.--Number of steers and heifers sold out of first hands at 12 markets, January-June 1960 and 1961 1/

Month	Steers 1961	Steers 1960	Heifers 1961	Heifers 1960	Steers and heifers 1961	Steers and heifers 1960
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
January	399,505	374,720	157,901	144,689	557,406	519,409
February	338,859	401,995	132,630	141,210	471,489	543,205
March	372,065	394,911	137,208	142,436	509,273	537,347
April	2/353,756	325,406	2/128,301	113,790	2/482,057	439,196
May		453,825		147,286		601,111
June		409,705		139,729		549,434

1/ The 12 markets are as follows: Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Forth Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, St. Louis, NSY, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, and So. St. Joseph. 2/ 4-week average.

Table 4.--Cattle inventory, slaughter and price, and beef consumption, by cycles, 1949 to date

Year in cycle	Number on farms January 1: 1949	Number on farms January 1: 1958	Cattle slaughter 1/: 1949	Cattle slaughter 1/: 1958	Beef consumption per person: 1949	Beef consumption per person: 1958	Average price per 100 lb. to farmers for beef cattle: 1949	Average price per 100 lb. to farmers for beef cattle: 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
1	76,830	91,176	18,765	24,368	63.9	80.5	19.80	21.90
2	77,963	93,322	18,614	23,722	63.4	81.4	23.30	22.60
3	82,083	96,236	17,084	26,021	56.1	85.2	28.70	20.40
4	88,072	2/97,139	18,625	3/26,750	62.2	3/85	24.30	
5	94,241		24,465		77.6		16.30	
6	95,679		25,889		80.1		16.00	
7	96,592		26,588		82.0		15.60	
8	95,900		27,755		85.4		14.90	
9	92,860		27,068		84.6		17.20	
10	91,176		24,368		80.5		21.90	

1/ Including farm slaughter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Part of the difference in the price picture this year as compared to last lies in market adjustments from different price levels, but some of the explanation is to be found on the demand side. Slaughter cattle prices at the beginning of the year were above prices of year earlier despite a significantly larger fall slaughter. Some downtrend in prices was not wholly unexpected. A year ago the extended steel strike ended and industrial activity was picking up, adding to the demand for beef. This year consumer demand has apparently declined during the current slack economic conditions even though employment and personal incomes in the aggregate are above early 1960 levels.

Producers are apparently optimistic about cattle prices during the rest of this year. Stocker and feeder cattle prices have strengthened about as usual for this time of year. Cow and calf prices have also strengthened.

The adjustment to prospective levels of production and prices during 1961 has probably been largely completed, and changes the rest of the year will be largely seasonal. Cattle slaughter during the rest of 1961 will likely continue a little above a year earlier with most of the gain in fed cattle. Cow and calf slaughter will continue cyclically low although they may be up slightly from a year earlier. A resumption of the strong demand for beef is expected, and prices for most grades and classes of cattle this summer and fall will likely average close to 1960 prices.

Cattle on Feed Up 5 Percent

The number of cattle and calves on feed April 1 was 5 percent greater than a year earlier and a new high for this time of year. Producers at that time stated intentions to market 7 percent more cattle out of April 1 feed lot inventories in April-June than last spring. This rate of marketing would be consistent with inventory details on weight and length of time on feed. Planned marketings are larger for the early part of the quarter than in the final part.

For the next few months fed cattle prices will likely hold close to present levels, although an uptrend later to a summertime peak appears possible. Prices at that time may be close to or a little above year-earlier prices. Cow, calf, and stocker and feeder prices are probably near their spring high, although some further gains cannot be ruled out, especially if spring pasture conditions continue favorable. Feeder cattle prices are expected to hold up better during late spring and early summer than they did last year.

Pasture Prospects Above Average

The new pasture season began under generally favorable conditions and held promise of furnishing more than the usual amount of grazing this spring and early summer. Condition of pastures on April 1 in the United States averaged 86 percent of normal, 7 percentage points above April 1960, and the highest for April since 1946. In general, above normal winter temperatures and adequate mositure has resulted in good or better pasture conditions in the eastern half of the country. Pastures were excellent in the Pacific Northwest, but only fair in California. Moisture supplies were generally short in most other Western States.

Prospects for cattle supplies and prices, both in 1961 and the next few years, could be altered sharply if a severe drought should develop or Western ranges should receive bountiful rains. The number of grazing animals is record high and a sharp drop in carrying capacity would lead to forced marketings. On the other hand, optimum grazing conditions would stimulate withholdings. The real change in the cattle outlook, for either of these extremes, would arise largely from the difference in capacity for annual beef production. The current rate of expansion in cattle numbers has not as yet caused large changes; exceedingly favorable or unfavorable pasture feed conditions would.

Hog Production on Uptrend

For hogs, both production and marketings are on an uptrend. Last fall's pig crop was 3 percent smaller than the previous fall crop. However, the number of sows farrowing in the last 2 months of the season (October-November) was above a year earlier. In December producers said they would increase the 1961 spring pig crop by 5 percent. The 10-State report in March indicated their intentions were probably being exceeded slightly. Moreover, these producers planned for 5 percent more early fall (June-August) farrowings this year than last.

Since January hog slaughter has totaled about 10 percent below last year, following the smaller pig crops in 1960, but the margin below last year has narrowed. Hog slaughter in federally inspected plants in January and February this year was 12, and 13 percent below the corresponding months a year earlier. March slaughter was nearly the same as March 1960 and weekly slaughter in April has averaged about 5 percent smaller than in April last year.

Hog slaughter will be seasonally smaller in the next several months but will probably pull ahead of year-earlier rates about midyear. Slaughter will then continue above a year earlier at least through the first half of next year, probably totaling 6-8 percent larger during this period than in the preceding 12 months.

Hog Prices Up

Hog prices have been above a year earlier for nearly a year. The average price to hog producers in April was $16.90 per 100 pounds, $1.40 above April 1960. Barrows and gilt prices at 8 Midwest markets late in April averaged about $.70 per 100 pounds above prices a year ago.

Table 5.--Slaughter under Federal inspection of hogs and sheep and lambs, by months, January-June 1959-61

Month	Hogs			Sheep and lambs		
	1961	1960	1959	1961	1960	1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
January	5,744	6,516	5,885	1,300	1,237	1,322
February	5,078	5,841	5,686	1,117	1,076	1,080
March	6,110	6,116	5,733	1,311	1,088	1,143
April		5,571	5,652		1,054	1,101
May		5,483	4,970		1,110	1,017
June		5,086	4,902		1,137	1,056

Prices during the next several weeks are expected to be relatively stable and continue above last year. Prices this summer will likely average close to last summer. Although prices will decline seasonally this fall severe price reductions are not likely. The spring pig crop is the second smallest in the last 8 years. The consuming public is larger, and beef supplies per person are not expected to be any larger this fall than last. Current expectations are that improving economic conditions will support an increasing demand for all meat later this year.

1961 Fall Pig Crop Up

The total increase for U. S. fall farrowings may be in the 5-8 percent range. Even at a 5 percent gain, the crop would be record large. Intentions for 5 percent more June-August farrowings as reported for 10 of the Corn Belt States, are the first indications regarding the prospective size of this fall's pig crop. The hog-corn price ratio in March and April was 16.9, and 17.5, above average and favorable to further increase. Moreover, since the war hog production has taken on the characteristics of a cycle. If production follows past trends, it may continue upward well into 1962.

1961 Feed Grain Program a Factor

Hog production in 1962 will depend to a considerable degree on the effect of the 1961 emergency feed grain program on feed supplies and prices. Producers of corn and grain sorghum are required to divert at least 20 percent of corn and grain sorghum acreage to soil conserving uses to be eligible for price support on 1961 feed grain crops. These national acreage support prices are:

Grain	1960 supports	1961 supports
Corn, average for all grades	$1.06 per bushel	$1.20 per bushel
Oats, No. 3	.50 per bushel	.62 per bushel
Barley, No. 2 or better	.77 per bushel	.93 per bushel
Sorghum grain, No. 2 or better	1.52 per cwt.	1.93 per cwt.
Rye, No. 2 or better (or No. 3 on test weight only)	.90 per bushel	1.02 per bushel

The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to release in the market at prevailing market prices the amount of feed grain represented by the value of certificates issued in payment under the program. The Secretary has authority to control the timing of marketing of such grain to regulate grain movement into the market. CCC stocks of out-of-condition grain may also be released at less than the minimum redemption price (105 percent of the loan rate plus reasonable storage charges). Market supplies and prices will be affected by the extent of farmer participation and by governmental sales policy for feed grains. Since the extent of participation in the program has not been determined, there is considerable uncertainty regarding effects on feed supplies and prices. However, it currently appears that prices of feed grains probably will continue below a year earlier this spring and summer. In the last quarter of the year, prices probably will average higher than in the fall of 1960 when prices were the lowest since World War II.

If feed grain prices are higher and supplies smaller this fall, when farmers are making plans for the 1962 spring pig crop, chances for an increase would be lessened. However, feeding ratios are expected to favor a small gain in the 1962 spring crop over this spring.

Big Lamb Slaughter Depresses Prices

Lamb prices declined persistently last summer, and thus far this year have failed to make a sustained recovery. The relatively low prices for lambs are due largely to heavy receipts, but they also reflect a sluggish demand. Commercial lamb slaughter during the final three quarters of 1960, and thus far in 1961, averaged about 10 percent above a year earlier. Heavy slaughter this year has postponed the usual seasonal price rise (table 1). Weekly slaughter in federally inspected plants during February through April was often over 1/5 larger than a year earlier.

Sheep production has increased enough during the past 10 years to supply consumers with nearly the same quantity of lamb and mutton per person--4-4½ pounds. From 1950 through 1957 yearly average price for slaughter lambs and steers tended to follow similar patterns. Since that time steer prices have increased relative to lambs despite an increase in beef supplies per person. Civilian lamb and mutton consumption per person increased 2 percent in 1960 over 1959; Choice lambs at Chicago averaged $1.26 per 100 pounds lower. Beef consumption rose 5 percent and Choice steers were down only $1.59.

Lower pelt prices have also contributed to lower lamb prices. Wool prices have been a little lower this winter than last but skins or "slats" are down sharply from a year earlier. Current market quotations for lamb pelts could reduce the live lamb values as much as $1.25-1.50 per 100 pounds from a year ago.

A slow or belated price rise for lambs is not unusual. Oddly enough, during the past 5 years, the highest monthly average price to producers for lambs has occurred once each in the 5 months, February through June. Late peaks are more typical of years when lamb feeding is large. The number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1 this year was 2 percent smaller than January 1960. However, the bulk of these lambs was marketed early and a larger-than-usual part of the January 1 inventory of lambs was sold. The early date of Easter this year was probably a factor. Moreover, the early lamb crop was larger this year than last and reached market weight sooner than usual.

Marketing of old crop lambs is largely completed. Unless an unusually small part of the early lamb crop is intended for flock replacements, supplies should be no larger than last year. Hence, a strong seasonal uptrend in lamb prices is indicated this spring, but it no longer appears likely that prices will reach last year's levels.

Lamb Feeding Profits Down

The absence of any price rise this year has proved disappointing to lamb feeders. Profits in feeding lambs during the past winter were down from last year, although above returns in 1958.

Data in table 6 are illustrative of a standard lamb feeding program in the Corn Belt. Feeder lambs and feed costs were lower than at any time in the past 5 years. However, these advantages to the feed lot operator were more than offset by a $2.45 lower sale price per lamb.

A $2.02 net return indicated per lamb includes an estimated 65 cents payment under the wool incentive program. This payment, based on the incentive payment for shorn wool, is made on unshorn lambs sold for slaughter.

Feeder lambs at Omaha averaged $2.02 per 100 pounds lower in September-December 1960 than a year before. Because of lower December prices, feeders who bought lambs late in the season generally had a wider price margin than those who purchased early.

1960 Cash Receipts from Meat Animals Down

Cash receipts from the sale of meat animals last year totaled $10,582 million, 3 percent less than in 1959. Sales of cattle and calves accounted for $7,396 million; hogs $2,857 million; and sheep and lambs $329 million.

Table 6.--Average price and value of important items affecting returns from lamb feeding, 1955-60

Item	Feeding year beginning December					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices						
Choice slaughter lambs, Chicago, December-March, per 100 pounds	1/19.61	1/21.26	23.67	19.80	20.28	17.40
Good and Choice feeder lambs, Omaha, September-December, per 100 pounds	17.64	18.42	21.32	22.35	18.28	16.26
Corn, North Central States October-March, per bushel	1.143	1.182	.934	.968	.952	.917
Alfalfa hay, received by farmers, North Central States, October-March, per ton	19.58	20.32	16.23	16.55	19.20	18.27
Receipts, per head						
Sales of Choice lambs, 85 pounds	16.67	18.07	20.12	16.83	17.24	14.79
Wool payments	.65	.60	.28	.87	.64	2/.65
Total	17.32	18.67	20.40	17.70	17.88	15.44
Cost, per head						
Feeder lamb, 60 pounds	10.58	11.05	12.79	13.41	10.97	9.76
Corn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	2.86	2.96	2.34	2.42	2.38	2.29
Alfalfa hay, 150 pounds	1.47	1.52	1.22	1.24	1.44	1.37
Total for items shown 3/	14.91	15.53	16.35	17.07	14.79	13.42
Margin, value over costs shown 3/	2.41	3.14	4.05	.63	3.09	2.02

1/ Choice and Prime lambs.
2/ Rough estimate based on April 1960-January 1961 prices received by growers for shorn wool.
3/ 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.

The aggregate live weight of meat animal marketings in 1960 was 1 percent larger than in 1959 with cattle and calf marketings up 5 percent, sheep and lambs up 5 percent, and hogs down 6 percent. Prices were lower for cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs but higher for hogs in 1960 than the year before.

Farm production of meat animals--the live weight added during the year, including births--in 1960 totaled 49.4 billion pounds, 4 percent less than the 1959 record of 51.3 billion pounds. These and other data are presented in Meat Animals: Farm Production, Disposition, and Income, By States 1959-1960, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA. Single copies may be obtained from the Information Division Management Operation Staff, Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

World Cattle Numbers Record Large; Hog Numbers Near Record

World cattle numbers increased one half of one percent during 1960 and hog numbers declined 2 percent according to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The world's cattle and buffalo population is now estimated to be 1,011 million head, 5 million more than a year earlier. During 1960 numbers increased 3 percent in both South America and Oceania, 2 percent in Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the U.S.S.R., and 1 percent in Africa. But numbers decreased 1 percent in both North America and Asia.

The slight decrease in numbers in North America during 1960 reflects a sharp decline in Cuba where there have been widespread changes in farm ownership as big ranches have been taken over by collective organizations. Numbers increased in Canada, the United States, and Central America, but numbers apparently changed little in Mexico.

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1961 were 2 percent below 1960, but 33 percent above the 1951-55 average and higher than any previous year except 1960. North America and Asia were the major areas showing declines as all other areas gained.

Section 32 Purchases of Meat And Lard

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated or suspended purchases of meat products and lard except for canned chopped meat. As of May 3, 174.1 million pounds of products had been purchased at a cost of $62.9 million.

Last of the current purchases of canned pork and gravy for needy families was made on April 4, 1961. Since the start of this program January 24 a total of 68.8 million pounds was purchased at a cost of $38.6 million.

Lard purchases for the needy and for use in the National School Lunch Program were terminated April 27. A total of 76.6 million pounds were purchased at a cost of $12.1 million since the program was announced February 3, 1961.

The program to purchase frozen lamb carcasses for distribution to eligible non-profit charitable institutions was discontinued on April 14. Since February 27, 9.9 million pounds had been purchased at a total cost of $3.6 million.

On March 29, 1961, the Department announced intentions to purchase canned chopped meat for distribution to needy persons. As of May 3, 18.8 million pounds had been purchased at a cost of $8.6 million.

FOREIGN TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT

Meat Imports Decline in 1960; Exports Increase

U. S. foreign trade in livestock, meat, and other meat animal products totaled over a billion dollars in 1960, 8 percent less than in 1959.1/ Despite a 13 percent decline in inshipments, the value of imports at $669 million continues to exceed exports by a substantial margin. Exports in 1960 valued at $351 million were 2.5 percent larger than in 1959. Meat was by far the leading import item, followed by wool, hides and skins and live animals. Seventy percent of the 1960 exports consisted of 3 categories--inedible tallow and greases, lard, and hides and skins.

Table 7 summarizes United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1959 and 1960. Canada was our best customer for meat last year. Cuba, the 1959 leader, imported considerably less pork in 1960. Japan's takings of fresh or frozen pork and relatively small amounts of cured pork to Central and South American countries account for the bulk of pork exports to "all other" countries.

Shipments to U. S. Territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) were nearly the same in 1960 as in 1959. Pork accounted for most of such shipments.

The carcass weight equivalent of exports and shipments last year was 196 million pounds, 2 million less than the 1959 total.

1/ For a more complete discussion see U. S. Trade In Livestock, Meat, and Meat Products In 1960, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, FLM 3-61, April 1961. Single copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 7.--United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1959 and 1960

Product and year	Exports and shipments, product weight: Exports, by destination: Canada	Mexico	Bahamas	Cuba	Jamaica	Venezuela	Netherlands	West Germany	All other	Total	Shipments to Territories 1/	Total exports and shipments: Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent
	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													
1959	17.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	2/	5.6	27.4	9.9	37.3	53
1960	19.5	.2	1.8	2/	1.3	.8	.2	---	5.6	29.4	12.3	41.7	56
Lamb and mutton													
1959	.4	.1	.2	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	.1	.8	---	.8	2
1960	.7	2/	.2	---	2/	2/	---	---	.6	1.5	---	1.5	2
Pork													
1959	1.1	11.0	1.4	38.0	2.0	4.1	1.8	3.4	8.1	70.9	55.4	126.3	143
1960	16.3	5.5	2.0	22.2	2.7	5.1	.5	1.5	13.6	69.4	53.3	122.7	138
Total meat 3/													
1959	22.6	11.9	3.1	38.8	3.2	7.3	1.9	3.5	16.5	108.8	85.5	194.3	198
1960	37.2	5.9	4.3	22.5	4.1	8.0	.7	1.7	23.2	107.6	87.4	195.0	196

Imports

Product and year	Product weight, by country of origin: Canada	Mexico	Argentina	Brazil	Paraguay	Uruguay	Denmark	Ireland	Netherlands	Poland	Australia	New Zealand	All other	Total imports: Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent
	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.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Beef and veal 4/															
1959	22.6	48.9	128.6	36.0	14.1	12.9	3.4	42.0	.3	---	224.0	161.6	27.9	722.3	1,063
1960	18.9	39.1	52.7	9.0	10.0	10.8	4.5	52.8	.1	2/	144.7	130.7	39.3	512.6	775
Lamb and mutton															
1959	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.6	12.8	2.6	56.8	57
1960	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.5	9.1	2.0	49.7	50
Pork															
1959	59.1	2/	2/	---	---	---	37.3	.2	43.4	26.9	---	.2	7.8	174.9	186
1960	47.3	2/	2/	---	---	---	40.7	.2	42.0	35.1	---	.1	5.9	171.3	185
Total meat															
1959	82.5	49.0	128.6	36.0	14.1	12.9	40.7	42.2	43.7	26.9	264.6	174.6	38.3	954.1	1,306
1960	66.3	39.2	52.7	9.0	10.0	10.8	45.2	52.9	42.2	35.1	183.2	139.9	47.2	733.7	1,010

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/ Includes quantities of other canned, prepared or preserved meat n.e.s. Assumed to be mostly beef.

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

Table 8.--Imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico, 1952 to date

Year	Dutiable cattle: 700 pounds and over: Cows for dairy purposes	Dutiable cattle: 700 pounds and over: Other	Dutiable cattle: Under 200 pounds	Dutiable cattle: 200 to 699 pounds	Dutiable cattle: Total dutiable cattle	Breeding cattle (free)	Total cattle
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
From Canada							
1952 1/	4,636	4,244	714	968	10,562	2,222	12,784
1953 2/	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
1957	18,857	186,036	10,486	151,059	366,438	24,818	391,256
1958	19,586	230,025	13,580	373,671	636,862	26,145	663,007
1959	14,998	90,259	30,738	186,630	322,625	20,261	342,886
1960	20,247	60,865	32,079	140,471	253,662	18,480	272,142
From Mexico							
1952 3/	2,381	43,617	96	81,185	127,279	---	127,279
1953 4/	175	25,364	485	101,901	127,925	2	127,927
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1955 5/	1,424	56,153	539	189,631	247,747	4	247,751
1956	1,684	11,124	848	96,594	110,250	6	110,256
1957	480	44,236	7,914	283,842	336,472	5	336,477
1958	1,255	80,589	3,231	403,166	488,241	---	488,241
1959	1,597	45,697	1,037	317,095	365,426	30	365,456
1960	371	19,631	1,773	369,113	390,888	---	390,888

1/ Imports prohibited beginning February 25, 1952 due to foot-and mouth disease. 2/ Embargo removed March 1, 1953. 3/ Embargo removed September 1, 1952. 4/ Imports prohibited beginning May 23, 1953. 5/ Embargo removed January 1, 1955.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Australia and New Zealand continued to lead as the source of U. S. beef imports. We purchased most of our pork from Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, and Poland. Most of that from Canada was fresh but imports from other countries were largely canned hams and shoulders.

During 1960 the U. S. exported $11.6 million worth of live animals and imported $62.5 million. Most of this trade was in cattle and calves with our neighbors to the north and south--Canada and Mexico. Imports of cattle declined last year although Mexico shipped us more cattle than in 1959 (table 8.)

Imports of sheep and lambs in 1960, mostly from Australia, totaled nearly 50,000 head, about 1/3 less than in 1959, as Canadian shipments were reduced sharply. Australia began sending us live lambs in 1959; in prior years most of our live lambs came from Canada and Mexico. As an Australian company is reported to have suffered a considerable financial loss on its 4 shipments of lambs to the United States, it appears doubtful that it will make any further shipments to this country.

Table 9 has been set up to answer the question "How much of our meat supply is imported?" Imports of live cattle and sheep were converted to a meat equivalent at the time of importation. To this was added the carcass equivalent of meats imported and the total compared with domestic production. Imports of cattle, calves, beef, and veal totaled 5.9 percent of U. S. beef and veal production last year. This is a considerably smaller percentage than in 1958 and 1959.

Imports made up a larger part of our lamb and mutton supply in 1959 than ever before due to the unprecedented level of lamb and mutton imports. Imports of lamb and mutton last year made up 6.8 percent of our total supply, down from 8.0 percent in 1959.

During 1961, the United States will continue to be an important exporter and importer, moving large quantities of byproducts into foreign markets, but bringing in less meat and perhaps fewer feeder cattle than during 1960.

RETAIL MEAT OUTLOOK

Total meat production in 1961 is expected to show a small gain over 1960 but, because of population growth, supplies per person will probably be about a pound less than last year. Most of the change will be in smaller pork supplies. Meat production will decline seasonally during the next few months, but will probably be a little larger than last spring. Consumption per person will continue below a year earlier. Retail meat prices in January-March averaged above prices a year before, and will likely continue above last year's prices during the next few months.

The moderate increase in beef production in the next several months--and probably throughout 1961--will be in the better grades which come from fed cattle. Slaughter of cows and other grass cattle will probably not show much gain over a year earlier. Cattle herds have expanded slowly

Table 9.--United States imports of cattle and beef, lambs and lamb and mutton compared with production, 1950-60

Cattle and calves and beef and veal

Year	Imports: Live animals: Number	Imports: Live animals: Meat equivalent 1/	Imports: Meat	Imports: Total 2/	Meat production 3/	Imports as a percentage of production
	1,000 head	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1950	438	157	348	505	10,764	4.7
1951	220	91	484	575	9,896	5.8
1952	138	47	429	476	10,819	4.4
1953	177	62	271	333	13,953	2.4
1954	71	35	232	267	14,610	1.8
1955	296	93	229	322	15,147	2.1
1956	141	43	211	254	16,094	1.6
1957	703	221	395	616	15,728	3.9
1958	1,126	340	909	1,249	14,516	8.6
1959	688	191	1,063	1,254	14,588	8.6
1960	645	163	775	938	15,833	5.9
	Lambs and lamb and mutton					
1950	97	3	3	6	597	1.0
1951	14	5/	7	7	521	1.3
1952	4/	5/	6	6	648	.9
1953	1	5/	3	3	729	.4
1954	1	5/	2	2	734	.3
1955	8	5/	2	2	758	.3
1956	3	5/	1	1	741	.1
1957	18	1	4	5	707	.7
1958	40	1	24	25	688	3.6
1959	76	2	57	59	738	8.0
1960	50	2	50	52	768	6.8

1/ Estimated at 53 percent of the live weight of all dutiable imports of cattle and for lambs an average 30 pound carcass.
2/ Canned and other processed meats have been converted to their carcass weight equivalent.
3/ Total production.
4/ Less than 500 head.
5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

during the current cycle and have not yet reached the point, barring poor pasture conditions, where marketings will incease greatly.

So far this year civilian per capita supplies of beef have been slightly larger than a year earlier. They will likely hold close to the first quarter rate this spring and above a year ago. During the last half of the year supplies per person may be less than a year before. Thus, consumption for the year will likely total near the 85.2 pounds per person currently estimated for 1960.

The average retail price of Choice beef in February was 81.8 cents per pound, 0.8 cents above a year earlier (table 10). Wholesale prices were slightly lower in March and April. March retail prices were probably quite close to the 81.2 cents per pound average in March 1960 but April prices were likely a little below a year earlier. Retail beef prices are not expected to change much from current levels although they may strengthen this summer. For the year they will probably average about the same level as 1959 and 1960 prices.

Veal supplies will likely continue at a relatively low level for several years. The increase in cattle numbers has been in beef cattle whose calves are not generally slaughtered as calves. Withholdings of calves for feeding or for further herd expansion will tend to reduce calf slaughter. Consumption of veal per person in 1961 is forecast at 6.3 pounds, nearly the same as in 1960. Retail veal prices are a little above a year ago. In March, the average retail price of veal cutlets in urban centers (BLS series) was $1.44 per pound. Veal prices will probably continue near current levels throughout the year.

Hog slaughter the first 3 months this year was 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Weekly slaughter in federally inspected plants in April continued 3-7 percent lower than in April 1960. Slaughter is approaching its seasonal low but will probably pull ahead of a year earlier near midyear as the larger late fall pig crop is marketed. Slaughter will then be above a year earlier at least until mid-1962.

Pork supplies per person will be, as usual, less plentiful during the next several months; supplies also will be less than last year. Late this year consumers will have more pork than a year earlier, but total pork consumption per person for the year will likely fall 1-2 pounds short of the 65.3 pounds consumed in 1960.

Retail pork prices this year have been well below early 1960 prices. However, a relatively flat price trend in retail prices this spring--in contrast to rising prices a year ago--will probably result in summertime prices close to last summer. Table 10 shows that average price for retail pork cuts in February at 59.7 cents per pound was the same as last August's peak. Pork prices this fall are expected to be below last fall but not greatly so.

Table 10.--Average retail price of meat per pound, United States, by months, 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Pork, retail cuts												
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
1959	61.1	58.7	57.5	58.0	58.2	58.5	58.1	56.5	57.2	55.5	53.8	52.2	57.1
1960	51.9	51.9	53.0	54.8	56.1	57.6	59.0	59.7	58.7	59.0	58.5	59.0	56.6
1961	59.5	59.7											
	Beef, Choice grade												
1959	82.6	83.3	83.2	83.3	83.7	83.3	83.6	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.3	81.9	82.8
1960	81.5	81.0	81.2	82.6	81.6	81.0	80.4	80.4	79.6	79.4	79.3	80.2	80.7
1961	82.1	81.8											
	Lamb, Choice grade												
1959	70.4	68.3	68.3	71.5	73.3	73.3	74.1	75.0	71.7	67.4	67.1	66.6	70.6
1960	66.9	69.2	70.4	69.2	71.9	73.3	68.9	68.0	70.1	68.8	69.9	69.9	69.7
1961	68.0	67.9											

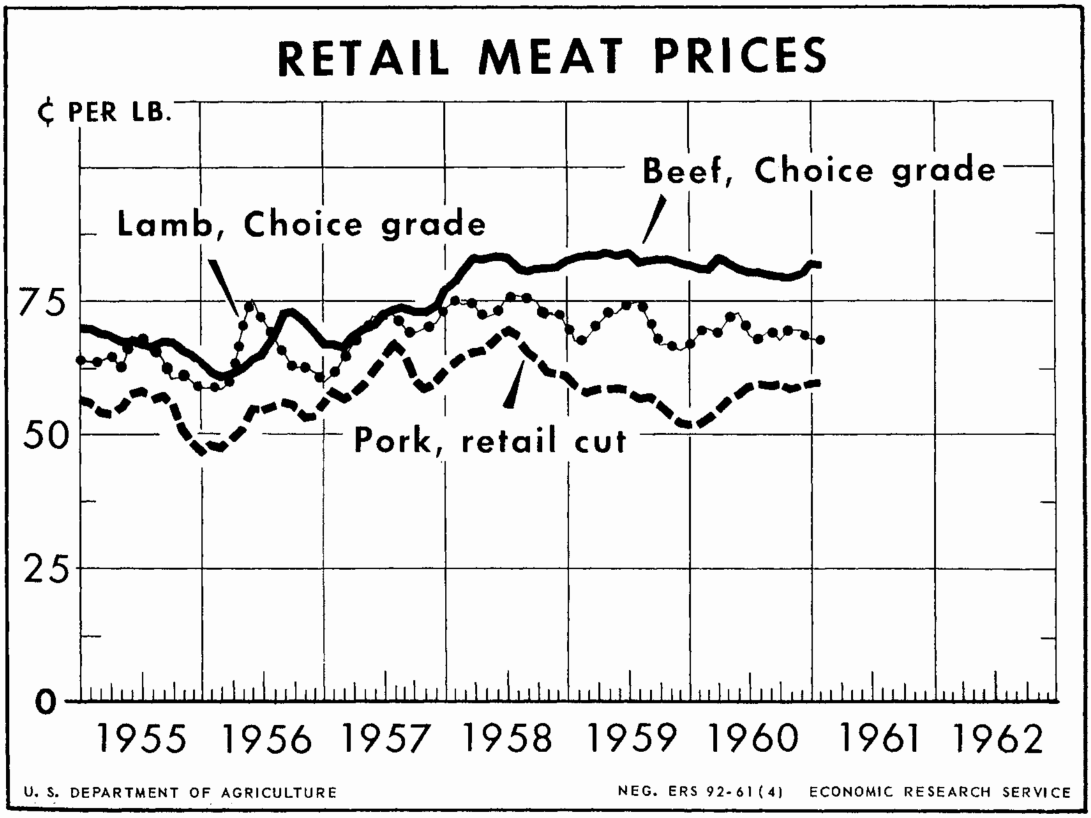


Table 11.--Production and consumption per person of red meat and poultry, United States, 1955-60 and forecast for 1961

Year	Red meat: Beef	Red meat: Veal	Red meat: Lamb and mutton	Red meat: Pork	Red meat: Total	Poultry meat 2/	Red and poultry meat
	Production 1/						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	13,569	1,578	758	10,990	26,895	4,400	31,295
1956	14,462	1,632	741	11,200	28,035	5,197	33,232
1957	14,202	1,526	707	10,424	26,859	5,440	32,299
1958	13,330	1,186	688	10,454	25,658	6,044	31,702
1959	13,580	1,008	738	11,993	27,319	6,353	33,672
1960	14,725	1,108	768	11,630	28,231	6,409	34,640
1961 3/	15,200	1,100	760	11,600	28,660	7,220	35,880
	Consumption per person						
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1955	82.0	9.4	4.6	66.8	162.8	26.4	189.2
1956	85.4	9.5	4.5	67.3	166.7	29.8	196.5
1957	84.6	8.8	4.2	61.1	158.7	31.4	190.1
1958	80.5	6.7	4.1	60.2	151.5	34.1	185.6
1959	81.4	5.7	4.5	67.6	159.2	35.2	194.4
1960	85.2	6.2	4.6	65.3	161.3	34.6	195.9
1961 3/	85	6.3	4.4	63.5	159	38	197

1/ Production of red meats is carcass weight equivalent of production from total United States slaughter. 2/ Chicken, including commercial broilers, and turkey, ready-to-cook (eviscerated) basis. 3/ Forecast.

Despite smaller January 1 inventories of stock sheep and fewer sheep and lambs on feed, slaughter in January-March this year has been 10 percent larger than in the first quarter of 1960. The slaughter rate indicates that a higher proportion than usual of lamb inventories has been slaughtered rather than retained in flocks. Unless producers plan to reduce sheep numbers, marketings may be down this spring and summer. The early lamb crop was 4 percent greater than last year, and marketings may be earlier because growth and development have been faster than usual. Supplies of lamb and mutton per person during the next few months will drop below those a year earlier, and for 1961 will likely total between 4-4½ pounds.

Retail lamb prices are currently below prices a year earlier. A seasonal increase is likely this spring but prices will probably not rise above prices last spring.

Revised production and consumption data for 1955-60 and a forecast for 1961 are presented in table 11. Changes were due primarily to revisions in farm slaughter.

OUTLOOK FOR SAUSAGE MEATS

More than 2.4 billion pounds of sausage products in many varieties and forms were processed in federally inspected plants last year, 5 percent more than in 1960. This is equivalent to about 13½ pounds per person. Frankfurters, wieners and bologna types accounted for the bulk of the noncanned items and luncheon meat was the leading canned sausage product.

Less fresh-finished sausage was produced this year than last due to the decline in hog slaughter. Most other sausage items increased in 1960 over 1959.

Sausage production thus far this year has been close to year-earlier levels. During January-March this year the weekly rate of output, including canned sausage items, was 43.7 million pounds. Fresh-finished sausage (such as pork sausage) and types to be dried or semi-dried continued to lag behind a year earlier. Output of franks, wieners, and other smoked or cooked sausages was above early 1960 rates. Although some substitution by kind of meat is possible, these trends in sausage follow changes in meat production. Commercial meat production in January-March was only 2 percent smaller than the first quarter, 1960. Production of pork was below a year earlier. Output of the lower grades of beef was up, but less meat was imported for processing.

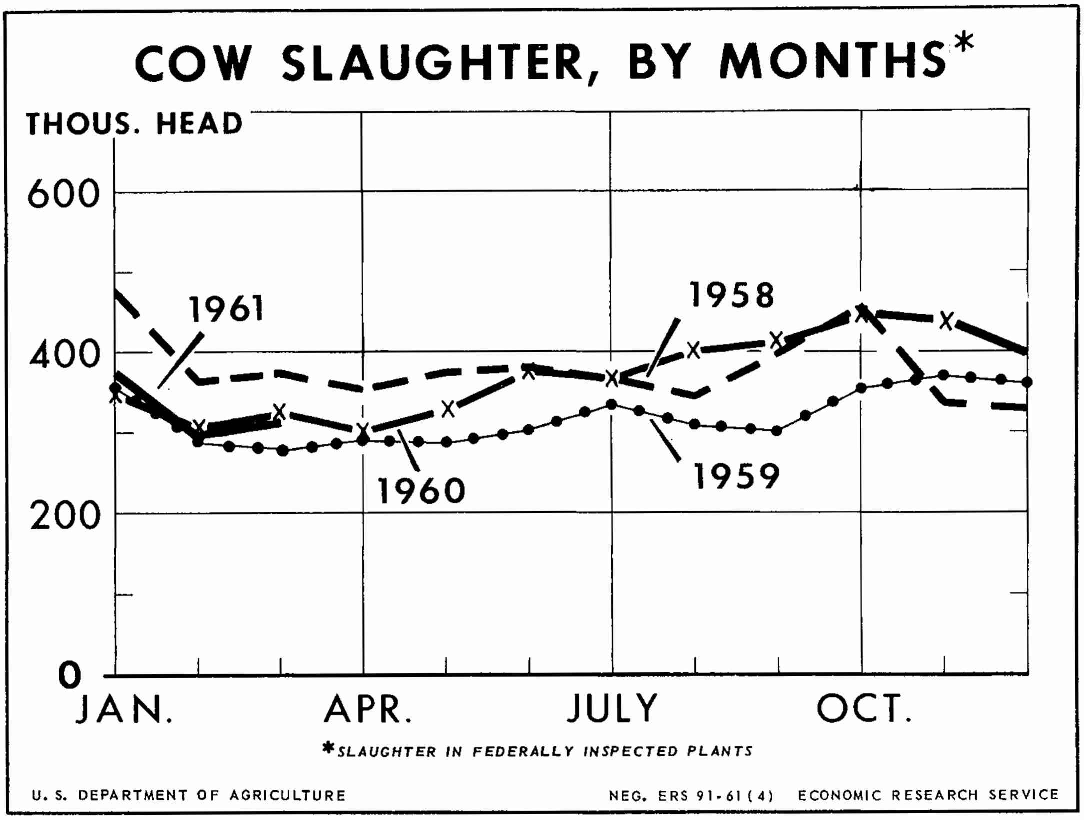
Sausage output will probably increase during the coming months, but may continue near year-earlier levels. The outlook for slaughter this spring and early summer indicates sausage materials will continue in relatively short supply. Cattle slaughter will probably be up about 5 percent, but much of this will be in fed cattle. Cow slaughter in February and March was below a year earlier and will continue cyclically low for some time. Pork production will probably hold below last year until around midyear.

Imports of meats during the next several months are not likely to show much change from current levels. The wholesale prices for deboned frozen canner and cutter cow beef strengthened through March and early April, and are close to prices a year ago. Importers would probably try to take advantage of any further rise in prices as production is now seasonally large in Southern Hemisphere countries. (See discussion on imports, page 15.)

Table 12.--Cattle and hog slaughter, meat imports and stocks, and sausage production, by quarters 1960 to date

Period	Federally inspected slaughter					
	Cattle				Hogs	
	Total		Cows			
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Jan.-Mar.	4,695	4,578	980	978	16,932	18,474
Apr.-June	1/4,900	4,709	1/1,000	1,005	1/15,650	16,140
July-Sept.		5,161		1,172		14,672
Oct.-Dec.		4,946		1,286		16,867
Year		19,394		4,441		66,153
	Imports all meat 3/		Meat stocks in cold storage beginning of quarter 4/		Sausage production 5/	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Jan.-Mar.	1/165	168	423	544	569	6/619
Apr.-June	2/185	190	481	594	2/615	621
July-Sept.		232		591		603
Oct.-Dec.		144		403		582
Year		734				2,425

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.
6/ 14 weeks, included in total.



NEW AND REVISED SERIES

Rank of States in Meat Animal Production

Table 13 ranks the States according to live weight production of livestock in 1960. This refers to the total poundage produced on farms during the year and includes the weight added to animals on hand or born during the year.

Texas remains unchallenged as the leading State in production of cattle and sheep. Iowa leads by a wide margin in hog production.

During 1960 California moved up one place in national ranking in cattle production as Minnesota dropped to 7th place. Ohio increased its relative position as the reduction in hog production last year was greater in the western part of the Corn Belt. In 1960 California was second in sheep production, moving ahead of Colorado which outranked her in 1959.

Edible Offal

Table 14 brings up to date data on production and consumption of edible offal (variety meats). Offal is not included in the standard tables for red meats, which refer to skeletal or carcass meats. Per capita disappearance of edible offal last year was equivalent to 10.2 pounds.

Canned Meat

Table 15 presents the supply and distribution of canned meat, 1950 to date. Production is not strictly comparable to edible offal or meats, as it is the product weight of meat items canned under Federal inspection. Hence, it excludes canning in nonfederally inspected plants, but includes products canned with meat, such as meat stew.

Table 13.--Rank of States in live weight of farm production of meat animals, 1960 1/

Rank	Cattle and calves		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	State	Production	State	Production	State	Production
		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.
1	Texas	2,714	Texas	190	Iowa	4,328
2	Iowa	2,444	California	115	Illinois	2,640
3	Nebraska	1,634	Wyoming	109	Indiana	1,692
4	Kansas	1,468	Colorado	107	Minnesota	1,343
5	Illinois	1,407	Iowa	105	Missouri	1,331
6	California	1,389	South Dakota	98	Ohio	889
7	Minnesota	1,368	Idaho	90	Nebraska	861
8	Missouri	1,260	Montana	88	Wisconsin	709
9	South Dakota	1,161	Minnesota	75	South Dakota	558
10	Oklahoma	1,107	Utah	63	Kentucky	445
11	Wisconsin	951	Oregon	52	Georgia	414
12	Colorado	830	Ohio	51	North Carolina	394
13	Montana	787	Missouri	47	Tennessee	387
14	Indiana	657	Nebraska	45	Kansas	385
15	Ohio	588	North Dakota	45	Texas	286
16	North Dakota	558	Illinois	43	Alabama	277
17	Kentucky	535	New Mexico	43	Michigan	252
18	Mississippi	521	Kansas	39	Virginia	198
19	Tennessee	468	Kentucky	34	Pennsylvania	163
20	Alabama	453	Indiana	31	Mississippi	143
21	Idaho	446	Washington	22	South Carolina	140
22	Michigan	440	Michigan	21	Oklahoma	136
23	Pennsylvania	420	Arizona	20	North Dakota	131
24	Oregon	411	Virginia	19	Arkansas	128
25	Louisiana	409	West Virginia	16	California	88
26	New York	394	Nevada	16	Florida	85
27	New Mexico	385	Wisconsin	15	Colorado	62
28	Wyoming	378	Oklahoma	14	Louisiana	59
29	Virginia	365	Tennessee	12	Oregon	53
30	Arkansas	349	Pennsylvania	11	Maryland	52
31	Washington	341	New York	8	Montana	48
32	Georgia	319	North Carolina	2	Washington	47
33	Florida	306	Maryland	2	Idaho	44
34	Arizona	276	Maine	2	New York	43
35	Utah	214	Louisiana	2	West Virginia	35
36	North Carolina	194	Arkansas	2	Massachusetts	29
37	Nevada	157	Mississippi	2	New Jersey	26
38	West Virginia	131	Alabama	1	Utah	18
39	Maryland	124	New Jersey	1	New Mexico	16
40	South Carolina	113	Georgia	1	Delaware	10
41	Vermont	66	Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	9
42	New Jersey	44	Vermont	1	Arizona	8
43	Maine	37	Delaware	2/	Maine	7
44	Connecticut	30	New Hampshire	2/	Connecticut	5
45	Massachusetts	27	South Carolina	2/	New Hampshire	4
46	New Hampshire	13	Connecticut	2/	Vermont	3
47	Delaware	12	Florida	2/	Nevada	3
48	Rhode Island	4	Rhode Island	2/	Rhode Island	2
United States		28,706		1,660		18,989

1/ Live weight produced during year by livestock on farms. Preliminary data.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 14.--Edible offals: Supply and distribution, 1950 to date

Year	Supply: Total production 1/	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 2/	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Per capita 3/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1950	1,519	62	5	1,586	59	3	4/	1,524	10.1
1951	1,501	59	4	1,564	64	6	4/	1,494	9.9
1952	1,577	64	1	1,642	69	4	4/	1,569	10.2
1953	1,704	69	1	1,774	59	29	4/	1,686	10.8
1954	1,743	59	1	1,803	65	46	4/	1,692	10.6
1955	1,853	65	4/	1,918	70	70	4/	1,778	11.0
1956	1,932	70	4/	2,002	59	99	4/	1,844	11.2
1957	1,849	59	4/	1,908	5/	91	4/	1,758	10.4
1958	1,756	---	2	1,758	--	70	4/	1,688	9.8
1959	1,859	---	2	1,861	--	91	4/	1,770	10.1
1960	1,924	---	2	1,926	--	118	4/	1,808	10.2

1/ Production of offals based on percentage of carcass-weight meat production, including farm: beef 6.7, veal 10.7, lamb and mutton 5.1, pork excluding lard 6.7 percent. 2/ Exports only beginning 1951. Beginning 1952 includes small quantities of sausage ingredients reported in Bureau of Census classification "other meats except canned (including edible animal organs)." 3/ Civilian per capita. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Not reported. Assumed no change in stocks during the year.

Table 15.--Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1950 to date

Year	Federally inspected production 1/	Imports: Canned beef 2/	Imports: Canned pork 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Commercial exports and shipments 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Domestic disappearance: Military 6/	Domestic disappearance: Civilian 7/	Domestic disappearance: Per capita 8/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
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	9/ 29	34	50	10/ 1,558	10/10.0
1954	1,441	85	113	34	9/ 32	54	34	1,553	9.8
1955	1,508	87	107	54	22	37	38	10/ 1,659	10/10.2
1956	1,716	73	97	37	28	51	18	10/ 1,826	10/11.0
1957	1,659	95	108	51	43	57	23	1,790	10.6
1958	1,651	113	123	57	24	57	21	1,842	10.7
1959	1,687	95	120	57	26	53	12	1,868	10.7
1960	1,754	77	127	53	23	57	11	1,920	10.8

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. Data from Department of Commerce.
6/ From Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps and other military records.
7/ Calculated from federally inspected supplies and distribution as shown. Federally inspected production is the largest part of total U. S. production of canned meats.
8/ Civilian per capita.
9/ Includes small quantities of canned beef and gravy procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.
10/ Includes canned meat bought by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches and eligible institutions.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, January 1961 to date

Meat and period	Commercially produced								Total 2/		
	Supply			Distribution						Civilian consumption	
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption: Total	Civilian consumption: Per person 1/	Production	Total	Per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Beef:											
January	1,234	170	53	5	157	28	1,267	7.1	---	---	---
February	1,085	157	49	5	144	26	1,116	6.2	---	---	---
March	1,243	144			143	31					
1st quarter	3,562	170			143	85					3/21
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter											
Veal:											
January	81	14	2	4/	13	4	80	.4	---	---	---
February	73	13	1	4/	13	2	72	.4	---	---	---
March	83	13			12	2			---	---	---
1st quarter	237	14			12	8					3/1.5
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter											
Lamb and mutton:											
January	72	12	5	4/	12	1	76	.4	---	---	---
February	63	12	2	4/	12	4/	65	.4	---	---	---
March	75	12			17				---	---	---
1st quarter	210	12									3/1.1
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter											
Pork:											
January	946	170	15	13	201	15	902	5.0	---	---	---
February	822	201	14	13	236	16	772	4.3	---	---	---
March	979	236			246	15					
1st quarter	2,747	170			246	46					3/16
April											
May											
June											
2nd quarter											
All meat:											
January	2,333	366	75	18	383	48	2,325	13.0	---	---	---
February	2,043	383	66	18	405	44	2,025	11.3	---	---	---
March	2,380	405			418	48					
1st quarter	6,756	366			418	140					3/39.5
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/ Estimated.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1960 March	1960 April	1961 February	1961 March	1961 April
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	31.06	30.83	27.74	27.36	
Choice	do.	28.08	27.76	26.17	25.70	
Good	do.	25.91	25.69	24.23	23.84	
Standard	do.	22.72	22.48	21.75	21.26	
Commercial	do.	21.56	21.43	21.48	20.00	
Utility	do.	19.65	20.03	19.24	19.35	
All grades	do.	27.40	27.13	25.84	25.32	
Omaha, all grades	do.	25.52	25.64	24.23	23.91	23.14
Sioux City, all grades	do.	25.90	25.97	24.77	24.06	23.47
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	17.76	17.79	16.30	16.83	17.47
Utility	do.	17.07	17.16	16.14	16.48	16.95
Cutter	do.	16.17	16.23	15.42	15.85	16.44
Canner	do.	14.50	14.58	14.04	14.37	14.91
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	32.88	31.78	28.85	29.90	30.38
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	25.14	25.46	23.70	24.50	24.38
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	21.80	21.80	20.70	20.90	20.60
Cows	do.	15.90	15.70	14.80	15.30	15.40
Steers and heifers	do.	24.10	24.30	23.20	23.10	22.70
Calves	do.	25.40	25.00	23.90	24.40	24.10
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts, U. S. No. 1, 2 & 3, Chicago						
180-200 pounds	do.	15.22	16.08	18.34	17.74	17.44
200-220 pounds	do.	15.78	16.48	18.54	17.91	17.60
220-240 pounds	do.	15.72	16.40	18.41	17.74	17.44
240-270 pounds	do.	15.55	16.12	18.13	17.44	17.16
All weights	do.	15.54	16.11	18.13	17.54	17.18
Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 2/	do.	15.55	15.96	18.13	17.53	17.04
Sows, Chicago	do.	13.52	13.66	15.83	15.66	15.26
Price received by farmers	do.	15.00	15.50	17.60	17.10	16.90
Hog-corn price ratio 3/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts		13.5	13.4	16.1	15.9	15.9
Price received by farmers, all hogs		15.0	14.8	17.6	16.9	17.5
Sheep and lambs	Dollars per					
Sheep	100 pounds					
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	7.80	7.26	6.51	7.29	7.30
Price received by farmers	do.	6.74	6.61	5.82	5.96	5.89
Lamb						
Slaughter, Choice, Chicago	do.	22.34	21.85	17.62	17.54	16.98
Feeder, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	20.35	21.20	16.96	16.65	15.75
Price received by farmers	do.	20.40	20.00	16.80	16.60	16.10
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers						
(1910-14=100)		309	310	309	309	305
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	46.16	46.05	45.25	43.42	42.10
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	45.52	46.50	38.84	38.68	37.50
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	17.59	18.39	20.29	19.57	19.19
Average per 100 pounds	do.	24.46	25.58	28.22	27.22	26.69
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	20.86	21.54	23.64	23.26	22.65
Average per 100 pounds	do.	29.38	30.33	33.29	32.76	31.90
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	18.98	19.53	21.18	20.63	20.12
Average per 100 pounds	do.	33.90	34.88	37.83	36.85	35.93
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	81.2	82.6	81.8		
Pork, retail cuts	do.	53.0	54.8	59.7		
Lamb, Choice grade	do.	70.4	69.2	67.9		
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		96.9	95.8	99.3	95.8	
Retail (1947-49=100) 4/		111.4	114.1	117.6	117.1	

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

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

Item	Unit	1960 March	1960 April	1961 February	1961 March	1961 April
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		130	118	117	132	
Stocker and feeder shipments to						
8 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	309	295	311	402	
Sheep and lambs	do.	159	148	128	119	
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	1,577	1,412	1,435	1,627	
Steers	do.	908	796	788	901	
Heifers	do.	325	294	336	389	
Cows	do.	325	301	294	314	
Bulls and stags	do.	19	21	17	23	
Calves	do.	482	394	385	457	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,088	1,054	1,117	1,311	
Hogs	do.	6,116	5,571	5,078	6,110	
Percentage sows	Percent	5	7	5	5	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,049	1,036	1,051	1,055	
Calves	do.	187	204	204	198	
Sheep and lambs	do.	105	102	105	105	
Hogs	do.	232	239	235	236	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	603	598	604	611	
Veal, per head	do.	108	118	115	112	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	51	50	51	51	
Pork, per head	do.	134	139	137	138	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	58	58	58	58	
Lard, per head	do.	32	32	31	31	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	14	14	13	13	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	949	841	865	991	
Veal	do.	52	46	44	51	
Lamb and mutton	do.	55	52	57	67	
Pork	do.	820	774	696	840	
Lard	do.	196	179	159	191	
Commercial slaughter 1/						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	2,070	1,860	1,862	2,116	
Calves	do.	746	601	609	712	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,217	1,203	1,239	1,482	
Hogs	do.	7,345	6,594	6,025	7,144	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,201	1,066	1,085	1,243	
Veal	do.	83	75	73	83	
Lamb and mutton	do.	61	59	63	75	
Pork	do.	981	910	822	979	
Lard	do.	224	2,110	181	215	
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	do.	186	166	157	144	143
Veal	do.	8	8	13	13	12
Lamb and mutton	do.	12	11	12	12	17
Pork	do.	343	338	201	236	246
Total meat and meat products 2/	do.	617	594	447	470	481

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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