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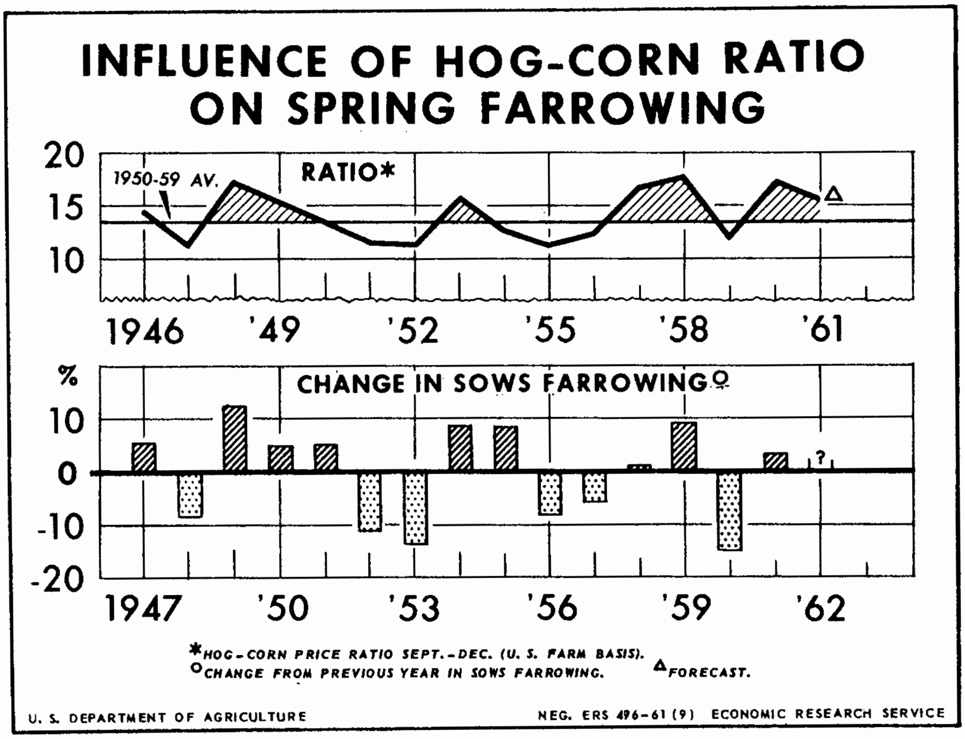
The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION



A favorable price relationship tween hogs and corn during the incipal breeding season usually ds to an increase in sows farrow-; a below-average ratio to a crease.

The hog-corn price ratio is above erage and will likely be followed a modest gain in the 1962 spring crop. Producers in 10 Corn lt States have reported intentions have 4 percent more December-bruary litters this year than last.

IN THIS ISSUE

HOG OUTLOOK

WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION

GEOGRAPHY OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, 1960

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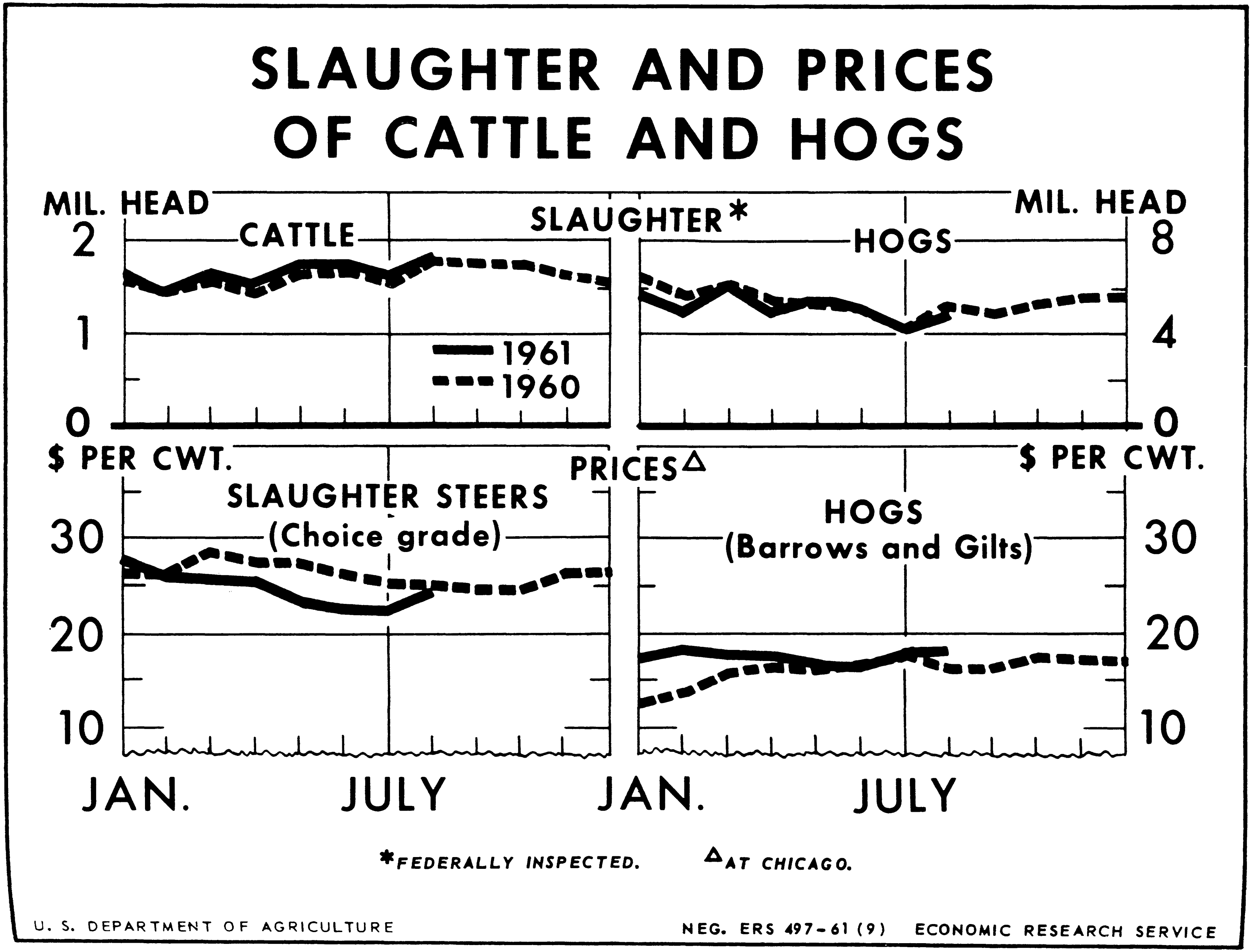
SLAUGHTER AND PRICES OF CATTLE AND HOGS
MIL. HEAD
SLAUGHTER*
MIL. HEAD
CATTLE
HOGS
2
1
0
8
4
0
1961
1960
$ PER CWT.
PRICES△
$ PER CWT.
SLAUGHTER STEERS
(Choice grade)
HOGS
(Barrows and Gilts)
30
20
10
30
20
10
JAN.
JULY
JAN.
JULY
*FEDERALLY INSPECTED.
△AT CHICAGO.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 497-61 (9)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 27, 1961

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Summary

Seasonally low receipts for hogs and decreased cattle slaughter during most of August resulted in reduced red meat production from the May-June period. Weekly output of red meat during August was about equal to August a year ago, but significantly below the high level maintained during the spring.

Accompanying the decline in red meat production during August were across-the-board price increases for slaughter livestock. September was characterized by relatively stable cattle prices and slightly lower hog prices than a month earlier. Lamb prices declined at most markets during September but tended to level off near the end of the month.

The 1961 spring pig crop was reported at 50.5 million head--7 percent larger than the 1960 spring crop. However, the impact of this larger crop likely will be most noticeable in the late fall and early winter. Practically all of the increase in farrowings occurred in April and May. In view of the distribution of this year's spring pig crop, hog slaughter is expected to increase seasonally during October, but is not expected to exceed last year by any significant margin until November.

The quarterly Pig Crop Report in September indicated this fall's crop may be up a little less than the 3 percent planned in June. June-August farrowings in the 10 Corn Belt States reporting were the same as a year earlier, but the number of sows intended for farrowing in September-November was 5 percent more than a year ago. These States also reported plans to increase December-February litters by 4 percent, indicating a small increase is likely in the 1962 spring pig crop.

Late July and August rains have eased the severity of drought conditions over much of the West. Emergency assistance to the livestock industry in drought-stricken counties also will aid in preventing any serious market glut of livestock this fall due to forced liquidation. CCC-owned feed grains can be purchased for the maintenance of foundation livestock at 75 percent of the 1961 support price. Grazing and haying restrictions on diverted acreages have been relaxed in a number of drought-stricken counties. The first impact of the Canadian drought was reflected in the number of cattle imported from Canada in July. Canadian exports of cattle to the U. S. in July totaled 32,867 head this year compared with unusually low shipments of 8,968 last year. August imports amounted to 59,886 head. The Canadian Government has announced an emergency livestock program,...."to avoid a heavy liquidation of livestock due to serious shortages of fodder in the drought areas of the Prairie Provinces."

In early September, the price spread between the upper and lower grades of fed cattle was narrower than a year before, with the top grades generally below and the lower grades above September 1960 prices. Fed cattle prices are expected to hold relatively close to present levels during the next several months and will likely average a little below prices a year earlier.

Prices for stocker-feeder cattle, as the marketing season nears its peak, appear to be firm and any seasonal price declines this fall likely will be limited to heavier-weight feeders. Moisture conditions are favorable for seeding wheat over most of the winter area and the present outlook is for another good year of winter cereal pastures. However, the acreage of wheat seeded is expected to be lower this year than last due to the new wheat stabilization program. Available supplies of feeder cattle this fall are probably close to those of last fall, and prospects for relatively stable fed cattle prices next year will lend support to feeder prices.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Fall Hog Slaughter Above Last Year; Prices Below

Hog slaughter is increasing seasonally and by early September had climbed above a year earlier. With the exception of May this year, slaughter had previously been below year-earlier rates for about a year following the 17 percent reduction in spring pigs and a 3 percent smaller fall pig crop last year.

Slaughter will continue to increase during coming weeks, averaging above last fall. As most of the gain in farrowings from this spring's crop occurred in April and May, slaughter is not expected to exceed last year by any significant margin until November.

Prospects for liberal marketings this fall and early winter are strengthened by September 1 inventories in 10 of the Corn Belt States. These States, which account for about three-fourths of the U. S. total spring pig crop, reported the number of hogs 6 months old and older on farms September 1 was 7 percent larger than September 1960. If an adjustment is made for sows on hand, the increase in barrows and gilts for slaughter is somewhat greater. The number of pigs 3 to 6 months of age was up 10 percent.

The number of sows farrowing spring pigs was 4 percent greater than a year earlier and record-large average litters resulted in a 7 percent gain in pigs saved. Nearly half of the spring sows farrowed in March and April with most of the gain over a year earlier occuring in April and May. With an average lag of 7 months between farrow and marketing, slaughter would be largest for the year during October-December, with November and December showing gains of about 10 percent over a year earlier. However, this increase in supplies will probably be spread out over the fall and early winter period, reducing somewhat the November-December margin over a year earlier.

Thus far this year, hog prices have fluctuated less than usual. The average monthly price to farmers for hogs has ranged between $15.70 and $17.60 per 100 pounds for the first 8 months. The range in prices for these months last year was $4.50, and 2 years ago $3.00. This rather narrow price fluctuation for hogs is mainly due to last fall's pig crop being larger than average in comparison with this spring, leading to smaller variations in monthly marketings than usual.

The weekly average price for barrows and gilt at eight Midwest markets in mid-September was $18.23 per 100 pounds, near the season's peak price and $2.00 above a year earlier. In contrast to relative stability last fall, hog prices this fall are expected to decline seasonally with a rather sharp drop during the period of peak marketings. Prices likely will fall below a year earlier within the next several weeks and are expected to average well below last year for the fall season. However, prices are expected to remain well above those of 1959 when average prices at these markets fell to $11.53 per 100 pounds.

Winter Rise in Hog Prices Likely as Slaughter Supplies Decline

Hog prices will rebound next winter but are likely to continue below a year earlier through the first half of 1962. Producers indicated in June they planned to increase total fall farrowings 2 percent over the 1960 fall crop. With an allowance for uptrend in litter size, this indicated a 3 percent gain likely in fall pigs. Detailed data for 10 States showed plans in June for 4 percent more sows to farrow in the first half of the season (June through August) and 5 percent more in the last half than a year earlier. In September, these 10 States reported June-August farrowings this year the same as last and restated intentions to increase September-November litters by 5 percent. Hence, the gain in total fall farrowings for the United States may be a little smaller than indicated by June intentions. This change in the estimate of farrowings will be reflected in smaller slaughter supplies than anticipated from the June Report. However, winter marketings likely will continue larger than a year earlier.

The number of pigs under 3 months of age on farms in 10 States on September 1 was up 2 percent from September 1960 despite no change in the number of sows littering. This indicates that more pigs were saved per litter and may offset a part of the change in the estimate of sows farrowing.

Gain in 1962 Spring Farrowings Indicated

Hog producers in the 10 Corn Belt States further reported in September they planned a 4 percent increase in December-February farrowings, the first 3 months of the 1962 spring season. If the trend toward earlier farrowings is resumed in 1962, the total spring crop would be up less than 4 percent. A return to earlier farrowings seems likely in view of the relatively late farrowings last year. Farrowing intentions may overstate the actual increase in the spring pig crop, particularly if an earlier pattern of farrowing occurs. This year, much of the gain in the size of the pig crop was due to an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter. This in turn was associated in part with the concentration of farrowings during months in which weather was generally more favorable.

According to June intentions, States outside the Corn Belt planned to keep fewer sows this fall than last.

The September Pig Crop Report has been a reliable indicator of the trend in total spring farrowings. The Corn Belt States reporting have correctly indicated the direction of change in the total spring crop from their intentions for December-February. States outside the Corn Belt have generally made smaller changes than the Corn Belt States. Table 1 shows a comparison between actual farrowings and December-February intentions in September. Early plans overstated changes for the U.S. spring crop 2 times and understated the change 3 times in the last 6 years.

In addition to September reported intentions, several factors support the outlook for a relatively small increase in farrowings next spring. The hog-corn price ratio--the number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of live hog--has continued between 15 and 17 since June, when producers stated they would keep 2 percent more fall sows this year than last. The ratio likely will decline this fall and average in the 15-16 range. This will be below last fall but still relatively favorable. The cover chart and table 2 show the relationship between the hog-corn ratio during September-December on the number of sows farrowing the following spring. In recent years ratios of 16.9 (1957), 17.9 (1958), and 17.2 (1960) have been followed by increases in spring farrowings of 1.2, 9.8, and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Table 1.--Farrowing intentions for early spring pigs and actual farrowings, percentage change from a year earlier, 1956 to date

Year	December-February intentions 1/	Reported farrowings					
		December-February		March-May		December-May	
		Selected States	U. S.	Selected States	U. S.	Selected States	U. S.
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1956	-2	+2	+2	-14	-13	-10	-8
1957	-4	-6	-6	-5	-6	-6	-6
1958	+7	+18	+12	-4	-4	+3	+1
1959	+20	+16	+14	+5	+7	+9	+10
1960	-4	-20	-18	-12	-14	-15	-15
1961	+4	+4	+1	+7	+5	+6	+4
1962	+4						

1/ Intentions for 9 or 10 States reported in September.

Higher feed costs and smaller quantities readily available for feeding may be deterrents to increasing hog production next spring. However, it is estimated that about 2 billion bushels of this year's corn crop--production by nonparticipants in the Feed Grain Program and production above average yield by participants--will not be eligible for price support. Much of this corn is being produced in the areas of the Corn Belt where farmers traditionally feed most of their corn crop. Hence, the feed cost and supply situation probably will not play a large part in farmers' decisions on hog production next spring.

If the spring crop should expand moderately, pork supplies would not be excessive and hog production would still be relatively profitable next year. A 2-3 percent increase in the spring crop, which now seems the most likely prospect, would probably lead to somewhat lower prices in 1962 but not to a price collapse. An increase of 12 percent would be necessary to reach the 1959 spring crop but population has gained 5 percent since that time, a factor that will temper the impact of larger pork supplies.

It should be pointed out that one of the reasons for farrowing intention reports is to give each producer a knowledge of what industry-wide plans are. He then can change his plans if he thinks it advisable. But in the past, producers have generally followed their stated intentions fairly closely and will likely do so this year. The outlook for hogs next year, based on a moderate increase in output, does not call for a drastic change in plans.

Table 2.--Hog-corn price ratio during fall breeding season, United States and North Central Region, arrayed according to United States ratio, and number of sows farrowing following spring, 1924-61

Year	Hog-corn price ratio September-December 1/		Number of sows farrowing following spring	Increase or decrease from preceding spring in sows farrowing	
	United States	North Central States		Number	Percentage
			1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
1958	17.9	18.4	7,996	715	9.8
1960	17.2	18.0	7,031	254	3.7
1938	17.2	18.8	8,692	1,897	27.9
1942	17.2	18.4	12,174	2,490	25.7
1948	17.1	17.5	8,820	987	12.6
1957	16.9	17.7	7,281	87	1.2
1926	16.6	17.5	9,754	706	7.8
1953	15.8	16.2	7,669	624	8.9
1961	2/15.5-16.0	---	---	---	---
1941	15.5	16.3	9,684	1,924	24.8
1949	15.4	15.8	9,179	359	4.1
1937	15.3	16.7	6,795	618	10.0
1946	14.8	15.6	8,548	471	5.8
1935	14.7	15.8	6,954	1,487	27.2
1932	14.2	17.4	9,123	312	3.5
1950	13.5	13.7	9,484	305	3.3
1925	13.5	15.3	9,048	714	8.6
1954	12.8	13.0	8,347	678	8.8
1945	12.7	13.5	8,077	-225	-2.7
1943	12.4	13.4	9,246	-2,928	-24.1
1944	12.3	13.4	8,302	-944	-10.2
1956	12.3	12.4	7,194	-461	-6.0
1959	12.2	12.5	6,777	1,219	-15.2
1939	12.0	13.3	8,247	-445	-5.1
1931	12.0	13.0	8,811	-160	-1.8
1951	11.5	11.6	8,311	-1,173	-12.4
1955	11.4	11.5	7,655	-692	-8.3
1952	11.3	11.8	7,045	-1,266	-15.2
1947	11.2	11.2	7,833	-715	-8.4
1927	11.2	11.6	9,301	-453	-4.6
1928	11.2	12.2	8,854	-447	-4.8
1930	11.2	12.3	8,971	693	8.4
1929	10.3	10.9	8,278	-576	-6.5
1940	10.0	10.6	7,760	-487	-5.9
1936	9.4	9.4	6,177	-777	-11.2
1933	8.6	10.2	6,825	-2,298	-25.2
1924	8.2	8.7	8,334	-1,465	-15.0
1934	6.8	7.0	5,467	-1,358	-19.9

1/ Based on prices received by farmers. 2/ Forecast.

Table 3.--Distribution of farrowings and hog slaughter, by quarters, 1948 to date

Year	Farrowings				Commercial slaughter 2/			
	Dec.-Feb. 1/	Mar.-May	June-Aug.	Sept.-Nov.	Aug.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Apr.	May-July
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1948	10.5	50.2	17.7	21.6	19.6	33.5	25.5	21.4
1949	11.7	49.6	17.5	21.2	21.9	32.4	24.6	21.1
1950	11.6	49.1	17.3	22.0	21.5	31.9	24.3	22.3
1951	12.8	48.7	18.1	20.4	22.5	31.3	26.5	19.7
1952	14.1	48.0	19.3	18.6	23.9	33.1	24.6	18.4
1953	14.1	47.0	20.5	18.4	24.8	30.5	24.5	20.2
1954	16.1	44.3	21.8	17.8	24.0	30.4	25.7	19.9
1955	17.9	41.9	21.3	18.9	23.3	30.8	25.9	20.0
1956	19.8	39.8	20.6	19.8	25.5	28.7	24.7	21.1
1957	19.4	39.1	21.7	19.8	26.1	28.0	24.1	21.8
1958	20.4	34.9	23.9	20.8	24.1	26.3	26.3	23.3
1959	21.6	35.0	23.7	19.7	24.9	28.4	25.3	21.4
1960	19.8	33.7	24.2	22.3	24.8	26.8	25.1	23.3
1961 3/	19.5	34.6	23.5	22.4				

1/ December of previous year. 2/ Quarters correspond approximately to those of farrowing year beginning August as shown in stub. 3/ Estimate based on September intentions.

1961-62 Feed Costs To Average Higher

Based on September 1 indications, the corn supply for the 1961-62 feeding season is now expected to total 5,546 million bushels, 135 million less than in 1960-61 but larger than in any year prior to 1960. The 1961 corn crop of 3,520 million bushels is 371 million smaller than last year. Supplies of other feed grains also are smaller than last year. The oat supply is down 7 percent and barley, 9 percent. While the sorghum grain crop, estimated on September 1 at 480 million bushels, is 21 percent below last year, it was nearly offset by the larger carryover, resulting in a decrease of only 1 percent in the total supply.

Prices of oats and barley have declined less than seasonally this summer; in August, they were above those of August last year. Prices of feed grains probably will average higher this fall and winter than a year earlier. The smaller feed grain crop and higher 1961 price supports, averaging about 16 percent above 1960 levels for the four feed grains, will likely put an upward pressure on prices. However, improvement in prospect for the 1961 corn crop, together with corn available for sale under the 1961 Feed Grain Program, are expected to result in a moderate decline in corn prices with the harvesting of the 1961 crop. However, corn prices are expected to average higher this fall than in the fall of 1960.

High-protein feed supplies in 1961-62 probably will be a little above those of 1960-61 as a result of the prospective larger soybean crush. Prices of high-protein feeds may average a little lower than in 1960-61. They are not expected to rise as much during the winter and spring as in 1960-61, when they increased 30 percent from November to May.

January-August Cattle Slaughter Up; Prices Lower

Cattle slaughter thus far this year has totaled nearly 4 percent above a year earlier. Most of the gain was made during the spring months since summertime slaughter was close to a year before. (See chart inside cover.) Steers and heifers again accounted for the increase in numbers as cow slaughter lagged behind last year. January-August steer slaughter in federally inspected plants was over 7.5 million head, 5 percent above a year ago. Heifer slaughter continued to set new highs, both in numbers slaughtered and as a percentage of cattle slaughter. The 8-month slaughter was 13 percent greater than in 1960. About 2.5 million cows were slaughtered in FI plants during these months, 8 percent fewer than in January-August 1960. Calf slaughter was down 4 percent.

Most of the gain in steer and heifer slaughter came from feed lots. Reported marketings of fed cattle from 26 States were approximately the same during the first quarter as a year ago, but up 9 percent in the second quarter to total 5 percent more for the first half of 1961 than 1960. This was a gain of nearly 300,000 head out of an increase in commercial cattle slaughter of about 400,000 head.

The average price to producers for beef cattle has reflected these changes in slaughter. Prices held relatively steady during the winter months, declined during the spring under pressure of increased receipts, but rose as slaughter eased off this summer. The average price for steers and heifers was above a year earlier in January and again in August, whereas average cow prices held relatively steady and close to year-earlier levels most of this period. In August, the average price to farmers for beef cattle at $20.20 per 100 pounds was 60 cents above a year earlier. Cows were up 90 cents and steers and heifers up 40 cents.

During late August and early September, slaughter steer prices have held relatively steady. Cow prices declined in early September but have since recovered most of this loss. Feeder cattle prices have held up well, supported by increased interest in feed lot replacements and cattle to go onto winter pastures.

Fall Cattle Marketings To Continue Large

Cattle slaughter this fall is expected to total near last fall with increases in fed cattle accounting for any gain. The number of cattle and calves on feed July 1 in 26 major feeding States was only 2 percent larger than July 1960 but most of the gain was in cattle weighing 700-900 pounds. At an average gain of 75 pounds each month these animals are nearing a desirable weight and finish for market. (A better appraisal of fall slaughter will be made from the October cattle on feed report, scheduled for release October 17). Supplies of grass cattle will be no larger than a year ago and it currently appears that as many as last year will move into feed lots or onto winter pasture. The season for large cow slaughter is at hand but slaughter is not expected to equal that of last fall.

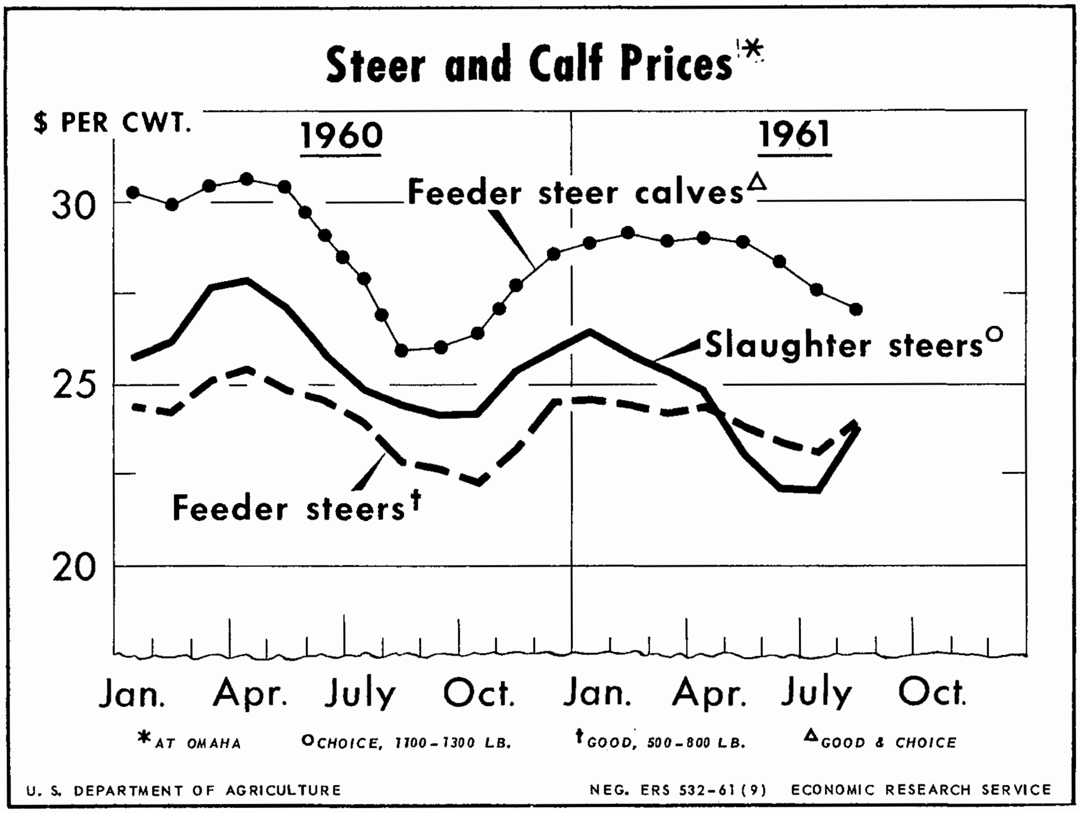
Based on these marketing prospects, relatively stable cattle prices are anticipated this fall. Fed cattle prices are likely to hold relatively close to present levels for the next several months and average a little below prices a year earlier.

In early September, stocker and feeder steer prices were generally close to or a little above a year earlier and feeder calf prices were generally up $2.00-3.00 per 100 pounds. Heavy feeder steers will do well to hold their present price position this fall. Less favorable feeding returns and the prospects for higher feeding cost may make feed lot operators more cautious in bidding for replacement stock.

More calves will probably be available this fall but supplies of light yearling steers and heifers are probably close to last fall. At the same time, current prospects for pasture from volunteer wheat in western Kansas are significantly above average and the outlook is favorable for another good year of winter cereal pasture. 1/ However, the acreage seeded to wheat this fall will be smaller this year than last due to the new wheat program. As long as prospects for winter grazing continue good, calf prices likely will remain firm.

The prospect for higher feed grain prices during the coming feeding year probably will have more effect on light cattle than on heavier steers and heifers. Feed costs make up a larger part of total costs for feeding systems covering longer periods. Any improvement in cattle-feeding margins for such systems in the coming feeding year must come from a higher price at selling time, a lower purchase price, or a combination of these.

1/ The USDA has inaugurated a monthly wheat pasture survey. Data and comments concerning the major wheat pasture regions of western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle will be published each month September-December.



Cattle Inventories Increasing

Numbers of cattle and calves on farms and ranches next January 1 will probably set a new high of around 98 million head. The nation's cattle herd last January was estimated to be 97.1 million head. The 1961 calf crop is expected to total 39.7 million, 1 percent more than the 1960 crop. Adding expected imports gives a total supply of about 137.5 million head. From this supply probably will come a slaughter of about 35 million head of cattle and calves this year and estimated death losses and other disappearance of about 4.5 million head, leaving approximately 98 million head on hand at the end of the year. A gain in numbers this large is about the size needed to keep beef production in step with population.

Lamb Slaughter Above,
Prices Below A Year Earlier

With the exception of last December, commercial sheep and lamb slaughter has been above a year earlier since May 1960. Lamb prices dropped sharply in the summer months of 1960 and have remained at a relatively low level since. Slaughter has continued to outrun that of a year before. Choice slaughter lambs at Denver early in September were about $17.50 per 100 pounds, less than a dollar below a year ago. (See chart page 14.)

Table 4.--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 8 markets 3/		Lambs, received by farmers	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	27.42	26.42	24.29	23.31	17.43	12.52	16.50	17.90
Feb.	26.17	26.69	23.70	23.80	18.13	13.53	16.80	18.80
Mar.	25.70	28.08	24.50	25.14	17.54	15.54	16.60	20.40
Apr.	25.05	27.76	24.38	25.46	17.18	16.11	16.10	20.00
May	23.43	27.43	23.06	25.38	16.57	16.09	15.60	20.20
June	22.45	26.04	21.81	23.50	16.74	16.89	15.90	19.70
July	22.38	25.64	21.70	21.81	17.85	17.62	16.00	18.30
Aug.	24.13	25.07	22.94	21.23	18.19	16.94	15.90	17.30
Sept. 4/	24.27	24.80	22.61	20.91	18.22	16.67		16.70
Oct.		24.94		21.59		17.60		16.30
Nov.		26.08		22.54		17.65		16.00
Dec.		26.86		23.61		17.49		16.10
Average		26.24		22.93		16.05		17.90

1/ Sold out of first hands. 2/ All weights. 3/ Average for all weights. Midwest markets. 4/ 3-week average.

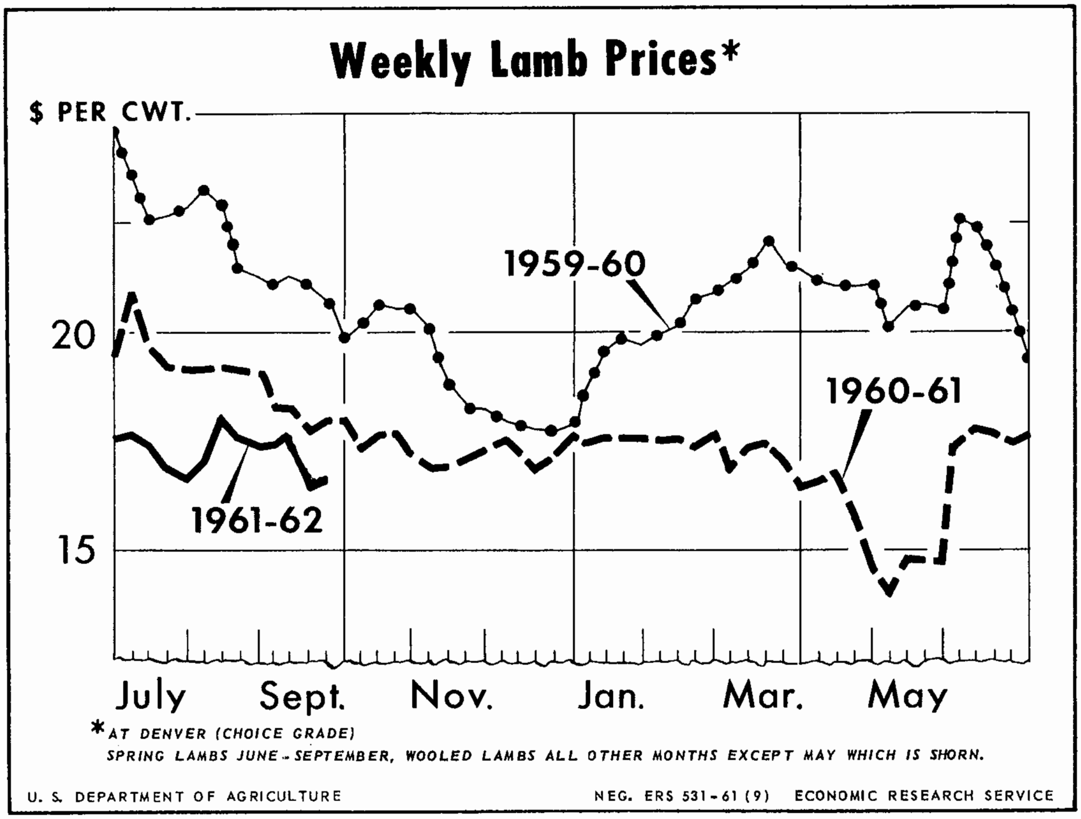
Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division, AMS, and Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Sheep and lamb slaughter the rest of 1961 is expected to total close to that of a year earlier. The 1961 lamb crop of 21.5 million head is 1 percent larger than the 1960 crop. A larger part of these lambs has already moved to market, leaving significantly fewer for sale this fall. However, the number of lambs moving into feed lots this fall will probably be less than last year resulting in slaughter near that of last fall. In that event slaughter lamb prices will hold relatively steady, and near the end of the year will be about the same as in 1960.

Feeder lamb prices are currently $1.50-2.50 below a year ago. Lower slaughter lamb prices and relatively unfavorable returns from lamb feeding last year are apparently leading to a decreased demand for these lambs. Good wheat pasture prospects have stimulated inquiries for lambs in recent weeks and may lead to some increase in prices this fall but prices are expected to remain below a year earlier.

Sheep Numbers Declining

The number of sheep and lambs in farm and ranch inventories January 1 declined during 1960 and another decline is in prospect this year. Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter the first 7 months this year totaled nearly 1 million head or 12 percent larger than in January-July 1960. Even if slaughter the rest



of this year is no longer than last year's levels, this margin is considerably larger than the 209,000 head gain in the lamb crop. Imports of live sheep and lambs will likely be less than last year.

Retail Meat Prices

Retail meat prices thus far this year have averaged a little higher than for these months in 1960 because of relatively strong pork prices early in the year. By mid-year pork prices were close to a year earlier and beef prices were a little below a year earlier. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail meat prices in urban centers in July was 114.5 percent of 1947-49 prices, 1.5 points below July 1960. Higher prices for most retail cuts in August, the latest monthly data available, raised the index to 115.1. This compares with 117.0 a year earlier and 115.8 in August 1959. Since then wholesale prices have generally continued slowly upward. The September index will likely show an increase over a year ago.

Among the cuts priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics sliced bacon and veal cutlets in August were above a year earlier (table 5). Some retail beef cuts showed increases in August but all were still below last year. Leg

Table 5.--Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months, 1958 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												
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	105.8	105.7	105.6	104.8	104.9	103.8	104.6
1961	105.6	106.2	105.7	104.9	104.2	101.6	100.6	101.2				
Rib roast												
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	82.3	82.3	82.0	81.0	81.3	81.1	81.4
1961	83.4	82.7	82.2	81.9	80.8	80.0	78.4	78.6				
Chuck roast												
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	61.9	60.6	60.8	59.9	59.3	60.1	61.4
1961	63.1	62.7	62.3	61.6	59.8	57.1	56.1	55.8				
Hamburger												
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	52.6	52.9	52.2	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.9
1961	52.4	52.6	52.3	52.0	51.6	50.9	50.4	49.2				
Pork, Chops												
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	86.0	89.6	89.8	90.1	91.1	90.2	88.9
1961	89.5	87.7	86.8	87.0	85.1	86.2	89.9	88.8				
Bacon, sliced												
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	67.4	67.5	71.0	68.9	68.7	68.2	69.2
1961	69.7	70.8	70.5	69.8	69.6	69.5	70.2	73.5				
Hams, whole												
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	61.4	61.5	61.6	60.4	61.0	61.2	63.1
1961	63.2	62.8	62.7	61.7	60.1	60.0	59.8	60.3				
Veal cutlet												
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	143.2	141.1	140.1	140.9	140.6	137.9	140.1
1961	143.1	145.1	144.2	144.2	142.8	142.0	142.2	141.8				
Leg of lamb												
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	77.1	75.1	73.5	73.3	73.1	72.8	71.6
1961	72.4	71.8	72.3	71.4	69.1	70.1	69.7	68.1				

1/ Except hamburger, which has no grade designation.

Compiled from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6.--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	5,041	4,709	906	1,005	15,738	16,140
July-Sept.	1/5,100	5,161	935	1,172	1/14,600	14,672
Oct.-Dec.	2/5,100	4,946	2/1,050	1,286	2/18,300	16,867
Year	1/19,950	19,394	1/3,875	4,441	1/65,600	66,153

Period	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.	173	168	423	544	569	6/619
Apr.-June	230	190	477	594	635	621
July-Sept.	1/250	232	496	591	1/610	603
Oct.-Dec.	2/175	144		403	2/600	582
Year	1/825	734			1/2,415	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.

of lamb prices have generally declined and in August were 5.4 cents per pound below August 1960.

Seasonally increased supplies of pork this fall will mean lower retail prices for pork cuts. Early in September wholesale pork prices were above last September but the reduction this fall will probably be large enough to pull retail pork prices below those of last. Cold storage holdings of pork on September 1 were 36 percent below those a year earlier.

No large change in retail beef prices is in prospect for this fall. Supplies of the top grades of beef will be ample and prices will probably continue a little under last fall's prices. Supplies of the lower grades of beef used primarily for processing will be in limited supply unless cow and grass cattle slaughter increase more than now seems likely.

Supply prospects for veal during the next several months indicate some seasonal decline in prices although prices are expected to average close to or a little above last fall. Retail lamb prices this fall will likely continue below a year ago.

USDA Purchases Frozen Ground Beef, Canned Chopped Meat and Lard

USDA announced on August 15, 1961, plans to purchase frozen ground beef for schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. As of September 20, 13.3 million pounds of frozen ground beef were purchased at a cost of $5.5 million. During last fall and winter, the Department purchased 46.4 million pounds of frozen ground beef and 33.2 million pounds of canned beef and gravy for school lunches.

Plans were announced on August 28, 1961, to purchase canned chopped meat--consisting of beef, pork, and other meat products--for distribution to needy families. As of September 21, 18.3 million pounds were purchased at a cost of $7.6 million. Under long-standing USDA policy, chopped meat and other donated foods were made available immediately to help feed victims of hurricane Carla in Texas and Louisiana.

A lard purchase program was also announced on August 28, 1961, for distribution to schools, institutions, and needy families. Approximately $1.4 million was spent for 11.0 million pounds of lard as of September 21. A total of 76.6 million pounds of lard was purchased earlier this year at a cost of $12.1 million.

Per Capita Meat Consumption in Specified Countries, 1960

According to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service, world meat consumption, except in Communist China, increased slightly last year but did not keep pace with population, with a resulting general drop in per capita consumption. Per capita supplies increased, however, in 17 of the 31 countries for which detailed estimates are reported.

About half of the 99 billion pounds of meat consumed in the world, excluding Communist China, is beef and veal, 41 percent is pork, 8 percent is lamb, mutton, and goat and about one-half of 1 percent is horsemeat.

For several years prior to 1960, consumption per person rose considerably, reflecting a sharp rise in world meat output and unusually strong demand owing to world prosperity. Further increases in per capita supplies are expected from the current relatively favorable livestock prices and ample production facilities.

Per capita meat supplies in 1960 were above the 1951-55 average in all countries of Eastern and Western Europe, in the USSR, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, U. S., Chile, Ecuador, and Venezuela but were below average in South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Meat consumption per person varied widely from country to country. Uruguay was the highest consumer in 1960--259 pounds per person. The other leading consumers, in order, were New Zealand (229), Australia (226), Argentina (175), United States (162), Canada (142), Denmark (132), United Kingdom (132), France (119), West Germany (112), Austria (112), Belgium-Luxenbourg (110), Switzerland (109), Sweden (104), and Ireland (100).

Six of the 8 countries with per capita consumption above 130 pounds are net exporters of meat. The United Kingdom and the U. S. are exceptions. The United Kingdom, the largest net importer of meat, imports about 50 percent of all meat consumed, but the U. S. which is the second largest net importer of meat, imported only about 3 percent of total consumption last year. The most important exporting countries are New Zealand and Denmark. Both of these countries export well over half of their total meat production.

Table 7.--Meat: Consumption in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-60. 1/

Countries	Production				Net trade (+ Imports - Exports)				Apparent consumption				Per capita consumption			
	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
North America:																
Canada 2/	1,994	2,359	2,560	2,456	-53	-53	-19	-9	1,941	2,306	2,541	2,447	129	133	138	142
United States 2/3/	24,338	25,658	27,319	28,231	+327	+1,042	+1,236	+933	24,665	26,700	28,555	29,164	151	152	160	162
Mexico	1,212	1,468	1,411	1,401	-66	-101	-48	-69	1,146	1,367	1,363	1,332	41	43	40	38
Cuba	464	488	529	—	+33	+32	+41	+25	497	520	570	—	85	80	86	—
South America:																
Argentina	4,884	6,879	4,632	4,633	-802	-1,566	-1,210	—	4,082	4,813	3,422	—	222	237	167	175
Brazil	3,430	4,017	4,014	3,595	-9	-128	-223	-37	3,421	3,889	3,791	3,558	61	62	59	54
Chile	341	428	439	448	+4	+3	+2	+5	345	431	441	453	53	59	59	59
Colombia	714	815	774	771	—	—	—	—	714	815	774	771	58	60	56	55
Paraguay	187	230	228	199	-7	-41	-43	-39	180	189	185	160	120	111	109	89
Peru	—	318	326	327	—	+15	+16	+3	—	333	342	330	—	33	33	30
Uruguay	826	670	723	866	-136	-55	-77	-153	690	615	646	713	272	228	235	259
Venezuela	207	297	319	—	+13	+20	+29	—	220	317	348	—	44	53	50	—
Europe:																
Austria	648	742	755	783	+3	+7	+14	+10	651	749	769	793	94	107	109	112
Belgium-Luxembourg	890	987	991	1,023	+17	+21	+14	+22	907	1,008	1,005	1,045	100	108	107	110
Denmark 2/	1,247	1,520	1,643	1,754	-772	-917	-920	-1,032	475	603	723	722	109	128	131	132
Finland	261	301	297	280	-1	-6	-2	+12	260	295	295	292	63	67	67	66
France	4,811	5,462	5,473	5,548	-53	-1	-87	-143	4,758	5,461	5,386	5,405	112	122	119	119
Germany, West	4,681	5,918	5,954	5,920	+90	+142	+238	+298	4,771	6,060	6,192	6,218	93	111	113	112
Greece	188	277	285	293	+11	+46	+42	+55	199	323	327	348	25	40	40	42
Ireland	405	466	467	524	-158	-201	-191	-241	247	265	276	283	84	93	97	100
Italy	1,725	2,083	2,443	2,534	+70	+319	+295	+336	1,795	2,402	2,738	2,870	38	49	56	58
Netherlands	1,086	1,257	1,324	1,550	-235	-292	-320	-408	851	965	1,004	1,142	81	86	88	99
Norway	235	250	255	266	-3	+14	+8	+5	232	264	273	271	69	75	77	76
Portugal	326	322	338	338	-4	+7	+3	+16	322	329	341	354	37	37	38	39
Spain	872	1,032	1,101	1,231	+12	+68	+29	+15	884	1,100	1,130	—	31	37	38	—
Sweden	665	758	836	770	+23	-37	-51	-22	688	721	785	748	103	107	103	104
Switzerland	431	489	498	530	+18	+26	+45	+47	449	515	543	577	92	99	104	109
United Kingdom 2/	3,151	3,814	3,713	3,779	+2,743	+3,366	+3,357	+3,512	5,894	7,180	7,070	7,145	108	133	129	132
Bulgaria	4/396	540	469	—	-38	-43	-37	—	358	497	432	—	49	64	55	—
Czechoslovakia	4/868	1,086	1,098	1,127	+63	—	—	—	931	—	—	—	73	—	—	—
Germany, East	1,210	1,398	1,361	—	+155	+139	+140	—	1,365	1,537	1,501	—	75	89	88	—
Hungary	727	809	922	973	-30	-33	-29	-36	697	776	893	937	73	78	90	94
Poland	1,839	2,662	2,539	—	-171	-181	-127	—	1,668	2,481	2,410	—	64	86	81	—
Yugoslavia	690	809	979	—	-22	-103	-158	-193	668	706	821	—	39	39	44	—
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	4/9,075	12,405	14,325	—	+519	+348	-85	—	9,594	12,755	14,240	—	53	62	68	—
Africa:																
South Africa, Republic of	1,015	1,093	1,112	1,110	-11	-22	-21	-24	1,004	1,071	1,091	1,086	74	72	72	66
Asia:																
Japan	434	694	799	712	+1	+10	+15	+65	435	704	814	777	5	8	9	8
Philippines	299	429	418	461	+22	+82	+43	+43	321	511	461	504	15	21	19	18
Oceania:																
Australia 2/5/	2,522	3,123	3,275	2,995	-471	-743	-804	-591	2,051	2,380	2,471	2,404	214	233	233	226
New Zealand 2/6/	1,293	1,502	1,567	1,650	-794	-923	-987	-1,060	499	579	580	590	216	220	221	229

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat, and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat.
2/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only.
3/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption.
4/ Less than 5-year average.
5/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30.
6/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, September 1961.

GEOGRAPHY OF MEAT ANIMAL PRODUCTION, 1960

The production of meat animals is a common enterprise throughout the United States. In 1959, over 18 percent of the Nation's farms were classified as livestock other than dairy and poultry. Sales of meat animals on these farms provided over half of the value of all farm production sold during the year. For the United States 32 percent of all cash receipts came from the sale of meat animals.

Although raising of animals primarily for slaughter is widespread, production is more highly concentrated in certain areas. It usually pays to produce each class of meat animals where its principal feed is grown and to ship the end product to market. Thus, within broad limits, cattle and sheep breeding herds predominate in the extensive range areas of the West and hog production is concentrated in the Corn Belt. Dairy herds in the East provide a considerable number of cows and calves for slaughter. Where feed grains are available, many beef cattle and lambs are fattened before slaughter.

The concentration in total meat animal production is apparent from the chart on page 22 in which each State is pictured as a percentage of the United States total. This chart and those on page 23 are based on the live weight produced on farms within each State. Live weight is an estimate of the total weight added by animals on hand January 1 plus the weight of calves, pigs or lambs raised during the year. Each State is credited with weight added within each State for animals crossing State lines during the year.

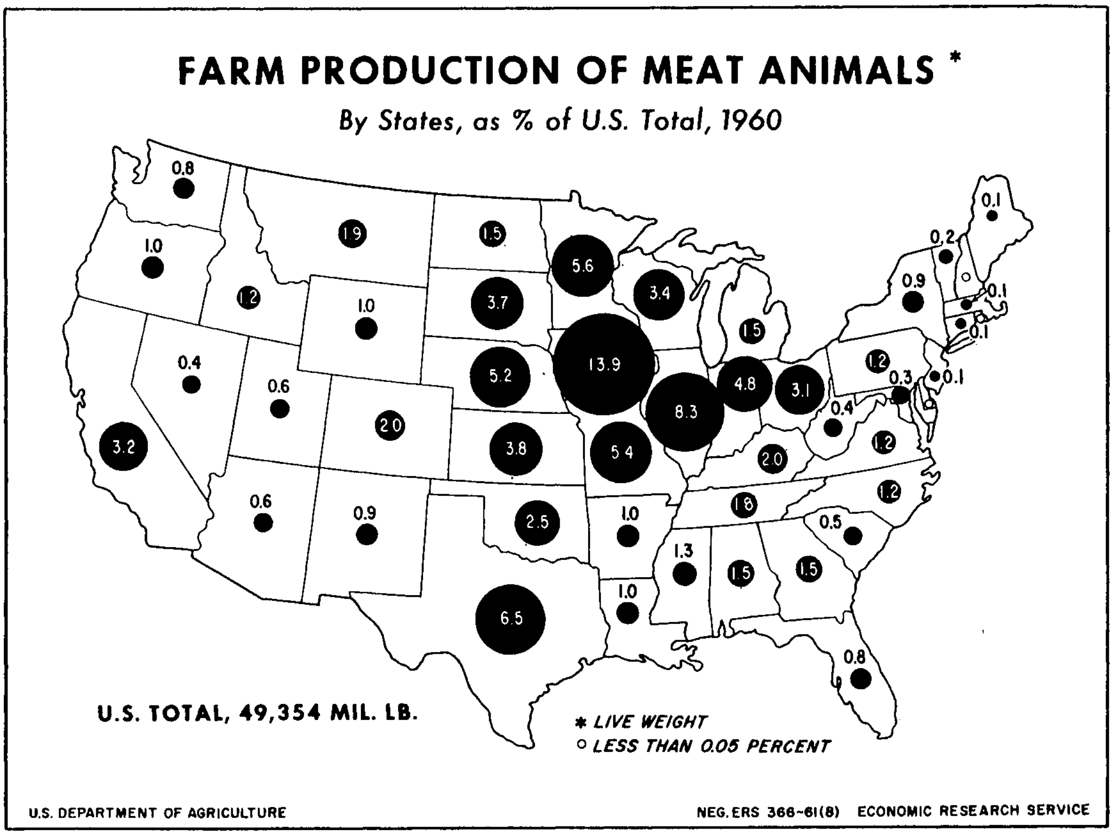
Three-fifths of our total live weight production of 49.4 billion pounds produced in 1960 occurred in the North Central States. This area has many livestock farms and feeds out additional animals shipped in from other areas. The 11 States of the West produced 13.6 percent of the U. S. total. Many breeding herds are kept on the extensive ranges and each year this area produces many calves and lambs for slaughter or for feeding in areas of large concentrate feed production. Texas, California, and Oklahoma are the leading producers of livestock outside the Corn Belt.

The relative importance of each State by specie of meat animals produced is shown in the charts on page 23. The association of cattle and sheep production with pasture and forage production, and of hogs with corn is evident. Nearly a fifth of the Nation's cattle production (live weight) is in the West where breeding herds predominate. However, cattle feeding is expanding in this area and has increased the importance of some States, notably California and Colorado. The relatively high percentage of total production occurring in the Great Plains and Corn Belt States is attributable to the many cattle herds on farms plus the large number finished in feed lots. The North Atlantic States rank higher in cattle production than for other meat animals because of the large number of dairy herds.

Table 8.--Live weight of farm production of meat animals, by States, 1960, with percentages of total

State and region	Live weight of farm production				Percentage of United States			
	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total meat animals	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Me.	36,945	6,733	1,842	45,520	0.1	1/	0.1	0.1
N. H.	12,935	3,953	337	17,225	1/	1/	1/	1/
Vt.	65,870	3,172	537	69,579	.2	1/	1/	.2
Mass.	27,425	29,080	634	57,139	.1	.2	1/	.1
R. I.	3,645	2,394	195	6,234	1/	1/	1/	1/
Conn.	30,285	4,966	330	35,581	.1	1/	1/	.1
N. Y.	394,370	42,964	7,758	445,092	1.4	.2	.5	.9
N. J.	43,635	25,625	902	70,162	.2	.2	.1	.1
Pa.	419,810	163,029	10,576	593,415	1.5	.9	.7	1.2
N. Atl.	1,034,920	281,916	23,111	1,339,947	3.6	1.5	1.4	2.7
Ohio	588,125	889,044	50,862	1,528,031	2.1	4.7	3.1	3.1
Ind.	657,310	1,691,615	31,176	2,380,101	2.3	8.9	1.9	4.8
Ill.	1,406,925	2,640,216	42,977	4,090,118	4.9	13.9	2.6	8.3
Mich.	440,345	251,524	20,895	712,764	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5
Wis.	950,655	709,347	15,287	1,675,289	3.3	3.7	.9	3.4
E.N.Cent.	4,043,360	6,181,746	161,197	10,386,303	14.1	32.5	9.7	21.1
Minn.	1,368,150	1,343,096	75,028	2,786,274	4.8	7.1	4.5	5.6
Iowa	2,443,525	4,327,677	105,392	6,876,594	8.5	22.8	6.4	13.9
Mo.	1,260,220	1,331,098	47,046	2,638,364	4.4	7.0	2.8	5.4
N. Dak.	558,405	130,824	44,801	734,030	1.9	.7	2.7	1.5
S. Dak.	1,161,010	558,285	97,921	1,817,216	4.1	3.0	5.9	3.7
Nebr.	1,634,165	861,423	45,134	2,540,722	5.7	4.5	2.7	5.2
Kans.	1,467,945	385,441	39,219	1,892,605	5.1	2.0	2.4	3.8
W.N.Cent.	9,893,420	8,937,844	454,541	19,285,805	34.5	47.1	27.4	39.1
Del.	11,640	9,524	380	21,544	1/	.1	1/	1/
Md.	123,525	52,480	1,984	177,989	.4	.3	.1	.3
Va.	365,240	198,484	18,946	582,670	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
W. Va.	130,690	34,942	16,358	181,990	.4	.2	1.0	.4
N. C.	193,710	394,184	2,409	590,303	.7	2.1	.1	1.2
S. C.	113,180	140,187	331	253,698	.4	.7	1/	.5
Ga.	318,865	413,770	761	733,396	1.1	2.2	.1	1.5
Fla.	306,030	85,183	314	391,527	1.1	.4	1/	.8
S. Atl.	1,562,880	1,328,754	41,483	2,933,117	5.4	7.0	2.5	5.9
Ky.	534,960	445,251	34,254	1,014,465	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0
Tenn.	467,850	387,271	11,939	867,060	1.6	2.0	.7	1.8
Ala.	453,270	276,828	1,252	731,350	1.6	1.5	.1	1.5
Miss.	521,180	143,429	1,607	666,216	1.8	.8	.1	1.3
Ark.	348,775	127,992	1,630	478,397	1.2	.7	.1	1.0
La.	409,415	59,335	1,838	470,588	1.4	.3	.1	1.0
Okla.	1,106,710	136,218	14,402	1,257,330	3.9	.7	.9	2.5
Tex.	2,714,395	285,914	189,682	3,189,991	9.4	1.5	11.4	6.5
S. Cent.	6,556,555	1,862,238	256,604	8,675,397	22.8	9.8	15.5	17.6
Mont.	786,810	48,470	87,778	923,058	2.7	.3	5.3	1.9
Idaho	445,805	44,115	89,827	579,747	1.6	.2	5.4	1.2
Wyo.	377,895	9,494	108,609	495,998	1.3	.1	6.5	1.0
Colo.	829,535	62,175	107,073	998,783	2.9	.3	6.5	2.0
N. Mex.	384,995	16,086	42,631	443,712	1.3	.1	2.6	.9
Ariz.	276,460	7,655	19,687	303,802	1.0	1/	1.2	.6
Utah	214,205	18,017	62,777	294,999	.8	.1	3.8	.6
Nev.	157,260	2,836	15,630	175,726	.6	1/	.9	.4
Wash.	341,310	46,578	21,710	409,598	1.2	.2	1.3	.8
Oreg.	411,390	53,318	51,867	516,575	1.4	.3	3.1	1.0
Calif.	1,388,800	87,624	115,135	1,591,559	4.8	.5	6.9	3.2
West.	5,614,465	396,368	722,724	6,733,557	19.6	2.1	43.5	13.6
U. S.	28,705,600	18,988,866	1,659,660	49,354,126	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.



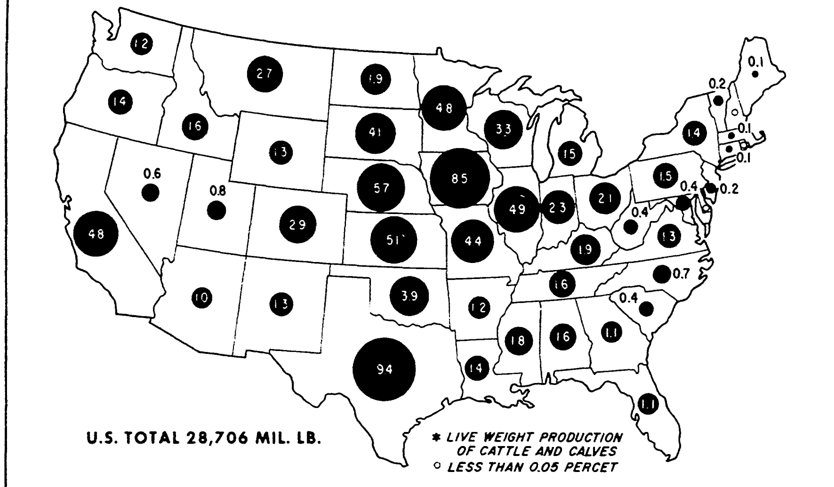
Nearly 80 percent of the country's hogs are produced in the North Central States. Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee are the leading hog producing States outside this region. Most of the remaining States depend upon inshipments of hogs or pork for their consumption needs.

In sheep production the West outranks all other regions, although Texas is the leading State in live weight production. Sheep production is more evenly distributed among States than is output of other meat animals. Sheep are kept on roughly a tenth of our farms and are best suited to areas with nonplowable pasture or other low-priced land. They may be used to graze weeds or other browse that cattle will pass by.

The relative importance of breeding herds is indicated in table 9 which shows calf, pig, and lamb crops by States. States having a larger proportion of these crops than live weight production indicates more emphasis on raising young than on feeding. The higher percentage of the calf crop accounted for in the North Atlantic States is due to the importance of dairying in this region.

FARM PRODUCTION OF CATTLE *

By States, as % of U.S. Total, 1960



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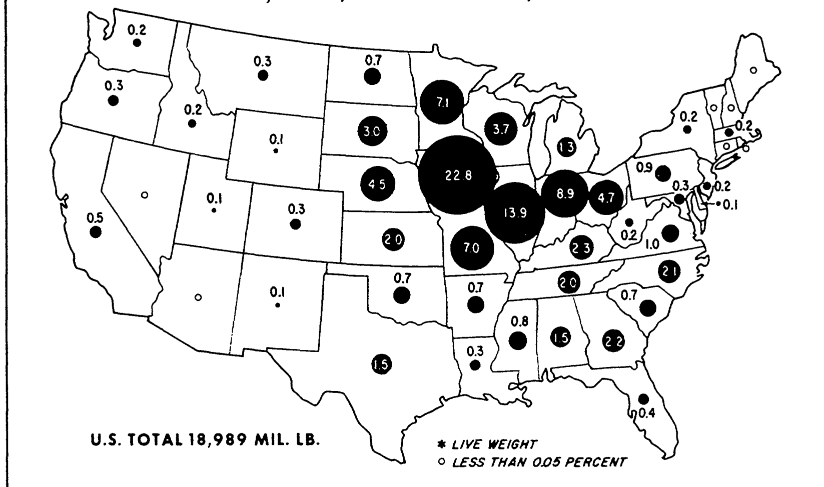
FARM PRODUCTION OF HOGS *

By States, as % of U.S. Total, 1960



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FARM PRODUCTION OF SHEEP AND LAMBS *

By States, as % of U.S. Total, 1960

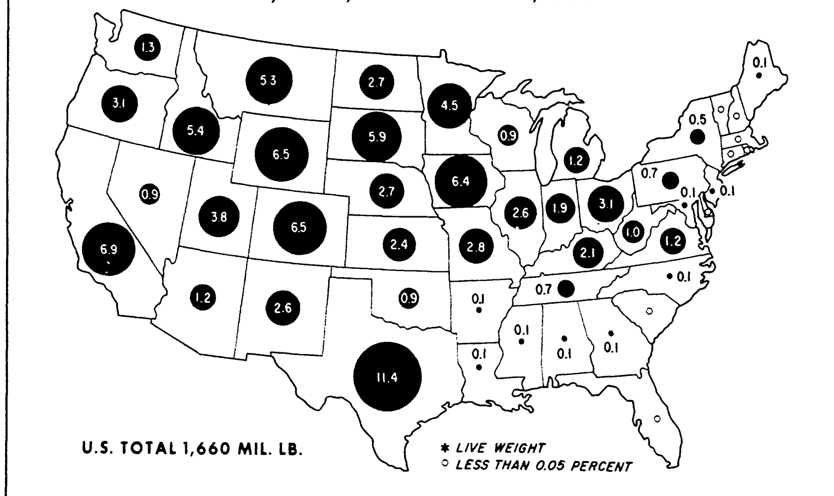

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Table 9.--Calves born and pigs and lambs saved by States, and as a percentage of the United States, 1960

State and region	Calves born		Pigs saved		Lambs saved 1/	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
Maine	96	0.3	32	2/	27	0.1
N. H.	52	.1	18	2/	5	2/
Vt.	245	.6	16	2/	9	2/
Mass.	88	.2	141	.2	8	2/
R. I.	13	2/	12	2/	2	2/
Conn.	83	.2	25	2/	5	2/
N. Y.	1,212	3.1	206	.3	119	.6
N. J.	117	.3	133	.2	12	.1
Pa.	918	2.4	822	.9	163	.8
N. Atl.	2,824	7.2	1,405	1.6	350	1.6
Ohio	882	2.2	4,569	5.1	712	3.3
Ind.	718	1.8	7,748	8.7	362	1.7
Ill.	1,158	3.0	11,422	12.9	480	2.3
Mich.	700	1.8	1,255	1.4	261	1.2
Wis.	2,272	5.8	3,694	4.2	189	.9
E. N. Cent.	5,730	14.6	28,688	32.3	2,004	9.4
Minn.	1,550	4.0	6,124	6.9	724	3.4
Iowa	1,762	4.5	18,963	21.4	986	4.6
Mo.	1,654	4.2	6,241	7.0	554	2.6
N. Dak.	848	2.2	581	.7	540	2.5
S. Dak.	1,424	3.6	2,394	2.7	1,269	6.0
Nebr.	1,660	4.2	3,881	4.4	297	1.4
Kans.	1,379	3.5	1,770	2.0	380	1.8
W. N. Cent.	10,277	26.2	39,954	45.1	4,750	22.3
Del.	27	.1	53	.1	4	2/
Md.	232	.6	282	.3	30	.2
Va.	633	1.6	993	1.1	278	1.3
W. Va.	255	.6	141	.2	240	1.1
N. C.	390	1.0	1,986	2.2	41	.2
S. C.	230	.6	690	.8	6	2/
Ga.	598	1.5	2,353	2.6	16	.1
Fla.	601	1.5	537	.6	5	2/
S. Atl.	2,966	7.5	7,035	7.9	620	2.9
Ky.	947	2.4	2,244	2.5	481	2.2
Tenn.	881	2.2	2,058	2.3	188	.9
Ala.	761	1.9	1,465	1.7	22	.1
Miss.	925	2.4	770	.9	35	.2
Ark.	644	1.6	645	.7	31	.1
La.	843	2.2	335	.4	41	.2
Okla.	1,461	3.7	618	.7	164	.8
Texas	4,078	10.4	1,488	1.7	3,154	14.8
S. Cent.	10,540	26.8	9,623	10.9	4,116	19.3
Mont.	1,081	2.7	221	.3	1,238	5.8
Idaho	539	1.4	219	.3	1,019	4.8
Wyo.	509	1.3	41	2/	1,560	7.3
Colo.	801	2.0	292	.3	1,224	5.8
N. Mex.	564	1.4	76	.1	701	3.3
Ariz.	297	.8	36	2/	293	1.4
Utah	317	.8	96	.1	937	4.4
Nev.	225	.6	15	2/	238	1.1
Wash.	462	1.2	228	.3	264	1.2
Oreg.	624	1.6	268	.3	692	3.2
Calif.	1,524	3.9	457	.5	1,317	6.2
West	6,943	17.7	1,949	2.2	9,483	44.5
U. S.	39,280	100.0	88,654	100.0	21,323	100.0

1/ Lambs living June 1 or sold before June 1 in the Native States and lambs docked or branded in the 13 Western sheep States.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Meat and period	Commercially produced								Total 2/		
	Supply			Distribution						Civilian consumption	
							Civilian consumption				
	Production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Total	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:											
April	1,137	142	84	5	154	28	1,176	6.5	---	---	---
May	1,321	154	65	5	153	32	1,350	7.5	---	---	---
June	1,330	153	105	4	155	27	1,402	7.8	---	---	---
2nd quarter	3,788	142	254	14	155	87	3,928	21.8			3/22
July	1,222	155	106	4	160	27	1,292	7.2			
August											
September											
3rd quarter											
Veal:											
April	72	12	1	4/	12	3	70	.4	---	---	---
May	79	12	2	4/	11	4	78	.4	---	---	---
June	79	11	1	4/	11	3	77	.4	---	---	---
2nd quarter	230	12	4	4/	11	10	225	1.2			3/1.4
July	74	11	4/	4/	9	4	72	.4			
August											
September											
3rd quarter											
Lamb and mutton:											
April	71	18	17	4/	22	4/	84	.5	---	---	---
May	75	22	10	1	24	4/	82	.5	---	---	---
June	66	24	13	4/	26	1	76	.4	---	---	---
2nd quarter	212	18	40	1	26	1	242	1.3			3/1.4
July	59	26	11	4/	25	4/	71	.4			
August											
September											
3rd quarter											
Pork:											
April	822	244	13	11	270	15	783	4.4	---	---	---
May	921	270	13	13	269	16	906	5.0	---	---	---
June	853	269	16	11	240	14	873	4.8	---	---	---
2nd quarter	2,596	244	42	35	240	45	2,562	14.2			3/15
July	723	240	15	11	189	17	761	4.2			
August											
September											
3rd quarter											
All meat:											
April	2,102	416	115	16	458	46	2,113	11.8	---	---	---
May	2,396	458	90	19	457	52	2,416	13.4	---	---	---
June	2,328	457	135	15	432	45	2,428	13.5	---	---	---
2nd quarter	6,826	416	340	50	432	143	6,957	38.6			3/40
July	2,078	432	132	15	383	48	2,196	12.2			
August											
September											
3rd quarter											

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies.
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		1961		
		July	August	June	July	August
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	27.38	26.35	23.44	23.08	25.01
Choice	do.	25.64	25.07	22.45	22.38	24.13
Good	do.	24.10	23.71	21.65	21.74	23.32
Standard	do.	21.26	21.00	20.24	20.35	22.18
Commercial	do.	---	20.00	---	17.50	21.31
Utility	do.	19.56	18.96	19.03	18.92	20.83
All grades	do.	25.30	24.75	22.30	22.23	24.01
Omaha, all grades	do.	23.62	23.30	21.24	21.39	23.12
Sioux City, all grades	do.	23.64	23.51	21.32	21.40	23.17
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	16.16	14.67	16.36	14.87	15.54
Utility	do.	15.78	14.62	16.52	15.02	15.42
Cutter	do.	15.59	14.22	16.41	14.68	15.11
Canner	do.	13.76	12.24	15.19	13.27	13.81
Vealers, Choice, Chicago	do.	27.15	25.10	---	---	---
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	21.81	21.23	21.81	21.70	22.94
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	20.30	19.60	19.40	19.10	20.20
Cows	do.	14.70	13.70	15.00	14.20	14.60
Steers and heifers	do.	22.70	21.90	21.10	21.00	22.30
Calves	do.	22.90	21.50	23.10	22.90	23.30
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts, U. S. No. 1, 2 & 3, Chicago						
180-200 pounds	do.	17.99	16.77	17.35	17.97	18.05
200-220 pounds	do.	18.25	17.11	17.52	18.31	18.46
220-240 pounds	do.	18.13	17.08	17.25	18.20	18.46
240-270 pounds	do.	17.67	16.91	16.73	17.78	18.35
All weights	do.	17.62	16.94	16.74	17.85	18.19
Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 2/	do.	17.74	16.91	16.60	17.87	18.33
Sows, Chicago	do.	14.38	14.60	13.58	14.19	15.27
Price received by farmers	do.	16.60	16.30	15.70	16.50	17.20
Hog-corn price ratio 3/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts		14.8	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.2
Price received by farmers, all hogs		15.2	15.2	15.2	15.7	16.5
Sheep and lambs	Dollars per					
Sheep	100 pounds					
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	5.00	4.06	4.57	4.51	4.24
Price received by farmers	do.	5.62	5.12	4.88	4.89	4.78
Lamb						
Slaughter, Choice, Chicago	do.	20.90	19.42	19.58	18.31	18.09
Feeder, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	17.95	17.21	14.95	14.44	14.01
Price received by farmers	do.	18.30	17.30	15.90	16.00	15.90
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers						
(1910-14=100)		300	290	286	288	302
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	43.58	42.71	38.00	37.81	39.91
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	45.42	43.22	40.08	40.79	40.15
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	19.75	18.96	18.40	19.42	19.76
Average per 100 pounds	do.	27.47	26.37	25.59	27.01	27.48
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	22.95	22.90	22.02	22.63	23.11
Average per 100 pounds	do.	32.32	32.25	31.01	31.87	32.54
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	20.81	20.62	19.89	20.50	20.90
Average per 100 pounds	do.	37.17	36.83	35.52	36.61	37.33
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	80.4	80.4	77.3	76.3	76.6
Pork, retail cuts	do.	59.0	59.7	57.9	59.1	60.1
Lamb, Choice grade	do.	68.9	68.0	65.0	64.4	65.0
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		98.8	96.6	90.3	93.1	95.1
Retail (1947-49=100) 4/		116.0	117.0	114.0	114.5	115.1

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 July	1960 August	1961 June	1961 July	1961 August
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		110	135	127	113	
Stocker and feeder shipments to 8 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	249	388	274	254	472
Sheep and lambs	do.	190	474	142	196	372
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	1,592	1,787	1,785	1,628	1,803
Steers	do.	879	995	1,057	978	1,039
Heifers	do.	322	365	380	327	391
Cows	do.	364	400	325	299	350
Bulls and stags	do.	27	27	23	23	23
Calves	do.	374	450	364	341	421
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,113	1,240	1,252	1,126	1,290
Hogs	do.	4,304	5,203	5,093	4,320	5,114
Percentage sows	Percent	13	12	13	15	13
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,012	1,003	1,042	1,044	
Calves	do.	236	238	234	232	
Sheep and lambs	do.	96	96	94	93	
Hogs	do.	246	239	252	247	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	583	579	609	609	
Veal, per head	do.	136	132	132	131	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	45	46	46	45	
Pork, per head	do.	141	138	143	142	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	58	58	57	58	
Lard, per head	do.	34	33	36	34	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	14	14	14	14	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	926	1,032	1,085	988	
Veal	do.	51	59	48	44	
Lamb and mutton	do.	50	57	57	51	
Pork	do.	607	716	729	613	
Lard	do.	146	170	184	148	
Commercial slaughter 1/						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	2,070	2,336	2,262	2,083	
Calves	do.	606	734	565	544	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,272	1,415	1,440	1,311	
Hogs	do.	5,179	6,214	6,006	5,153	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,166	1,307	1,330	1,222	
Veal	do.	85	99	79	74	
Lamb and mutton	do.	57	65	66	59	
Pork	do.	724	850	853	723	
Lard	do.	166	193	205	168	
Cold storage stocks first of month 2/						
Beef	do.	145	146	153	155	160
Veal	do.	8	8	11	11	9
Lamb and mutton	do.	12	13	24	26	25
Pork	do.	351	294	269	240	189
Total meat and meat products 3/	do.	591	532	523	496	444

1/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

2/ September 1 cold storage stocks are as follows: Beef 170, veal 8, lamb and mutton 24, pork 142, and total 398.

3/ Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

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