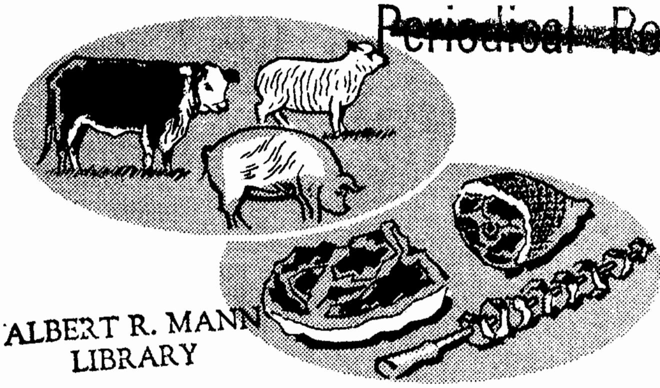
LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION



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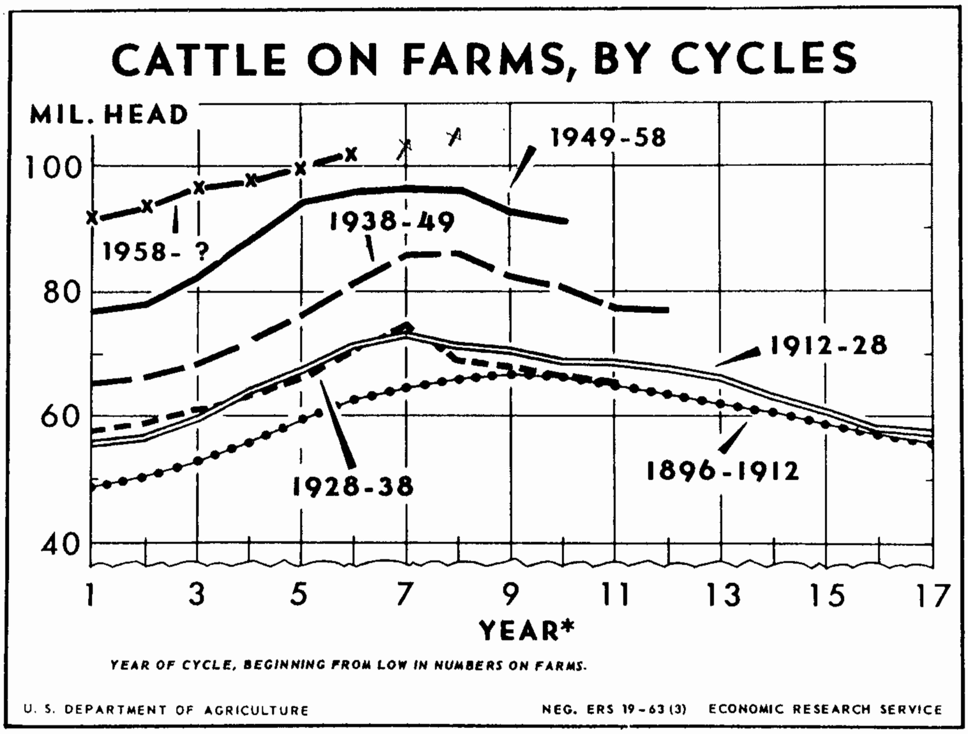

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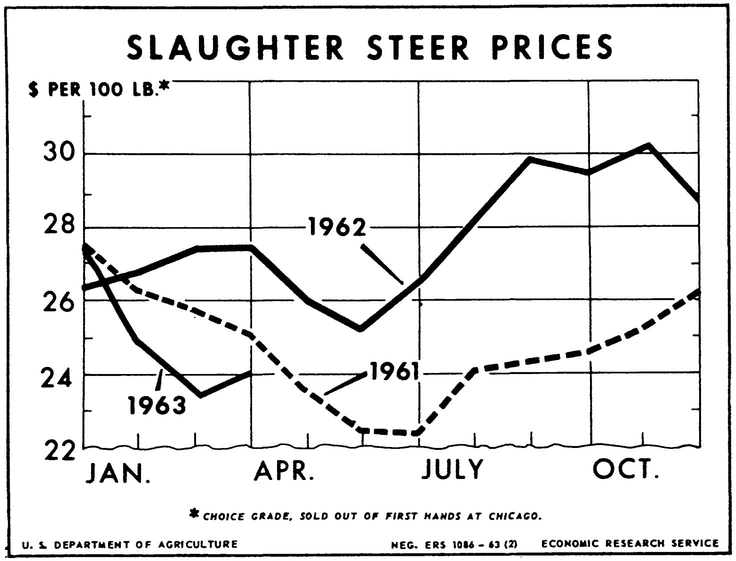

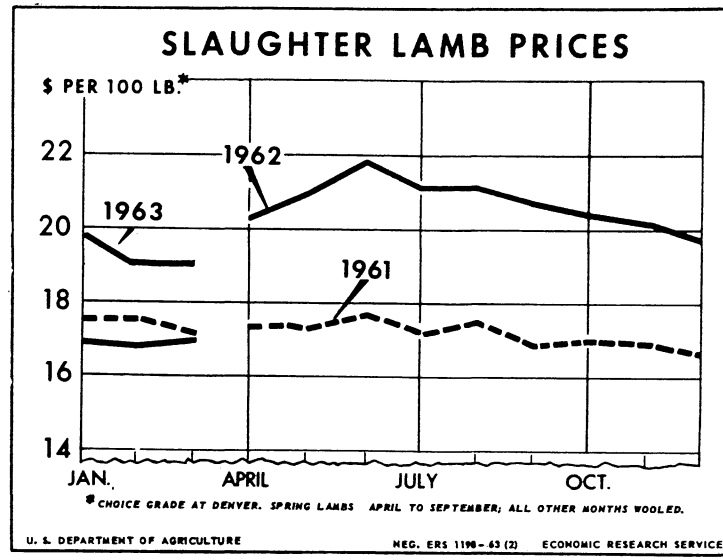

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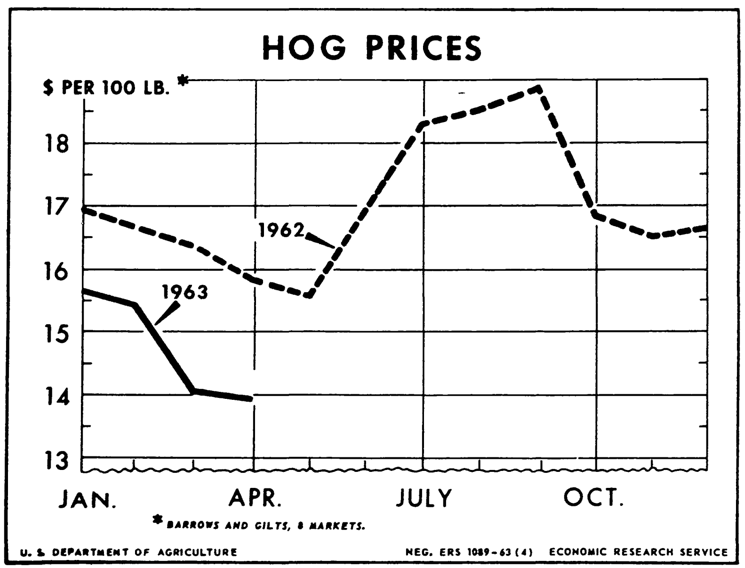

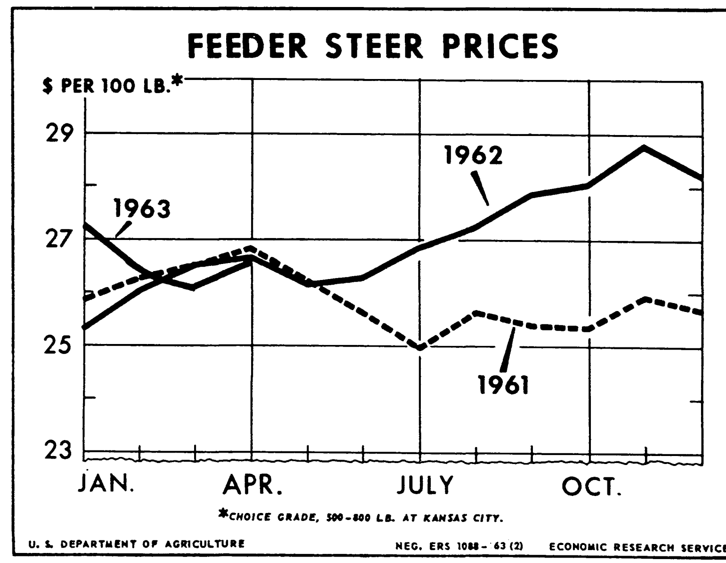

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 29, 1963

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SUMMARY

Red meat production in the first quarter of this year totaled 7,241 million pounds, down 1 percent from the fourth quarter of 1962 and 3 percent above the January-March quarter of 1962. The rise in red meat production over a year earlier is attributable to an increase in the slaughter of fed cattle and hogs. Calf slaughter was down 3 percent and lamb and sheep slaughter 9 percent below a year earlier.

The gain in meat production was accompanied by a sharp reduction in prices for fed cattle and for slaughter barrows and gilts. Prices for slaughter calves and lambs held steady throughout the first quarter. Choice steer prices at Chicago dropped $4.66 from $27.57 in the first week of January to $22.91 in mid-March. Prices then recovered about $1.40 from mid-March to mid-April. Slaughter barrow and gilt prices at 8 markets dropped from $15.75 in early January to $13.67 in early April.

Red meat production likely will increase somewhat from April levels during May-July. Fed beef production during the next 3 months is expected to be up from the current level and considerably above last year. Pork production will be decreasing seasonally during May and June but is expected to continue above year-earlier levels. Lamb and veal supplies probably will be down seasonally and under a year earlier during the second quarter. The increase in fed beef production is expected to more than offset the seasonal decline in production of other red meats. Broiler slaughter also will be increasing seasonally into the summer months.

The inventory of cattle and calves on feed in 28 States this April 1 totaled 8,105,000 head--down seasonally from the 8,998,000 last January 1 but 11 percent above the 7,321,000 a year earlier. Cattle feeders reported intentions to market 3,808,000 head of cattle during April-June out of the April 1 inventory of cattle on feed this year. If these intentions are carried out, second quarter marketings would exceed year-earlier marketings by 7 percent with marketings increasing more in the Western States than in the Corn Belt.

Fed cattle prices probably will recover somewhat during the latter part of this year. Even though prospects are for a larger inventory of cattle on feed next July 1 than a year before, the volume of fed beef production during late summer and fall is expected to be down seasonally from the peak in late spring and early summer.

Although hog slaughter will be decreasing seasonally throughout the second quarter, it probably will continue above year-earlier levels. Prices are expected to increase seasonally this spring and summer to a peak in August. However, prices probably will continue below year-earlier level throughout the second quarter and even at the summer peak as well.

Producers in 10 Corn Belt States have reported intentions to increase March-May farrowings by 4 percent. If these intentions are carried out, prices this fall could be expected to average under last fall's average of $16.32.

Total demand for pork in recent years has not shown any tendency to increase but probably has become more inelastic. Therefore, even a small increase in pork production likely will be accompanied by even greater downward pressure on price. For the same reasons, a small decrease in hog production would bring about a significant improvement in hog prices.

Slaughter rates for sheep and lambs likely will continue under 1962 levels, but the margin will narrow during the second quarter. There were 6 percent fewer sheep and lambs on feed March 1 in 7 major feeding States, and there were fewer early lambs born in the principal early lamb producing States than a year earlier. The number of breeding ewes on farms January 1, in these States was 3 percent less than a year earlier.

As the retail trade shifts to featuring spring lambs, prices for lambs are expected to rise seasonally $3.00 to $4.00 above prices in March. The supply of slaughter lambs likely will continue below year-earlier levels throughout the last half of this year, and prices are expected to hold a little above 1962 prices.

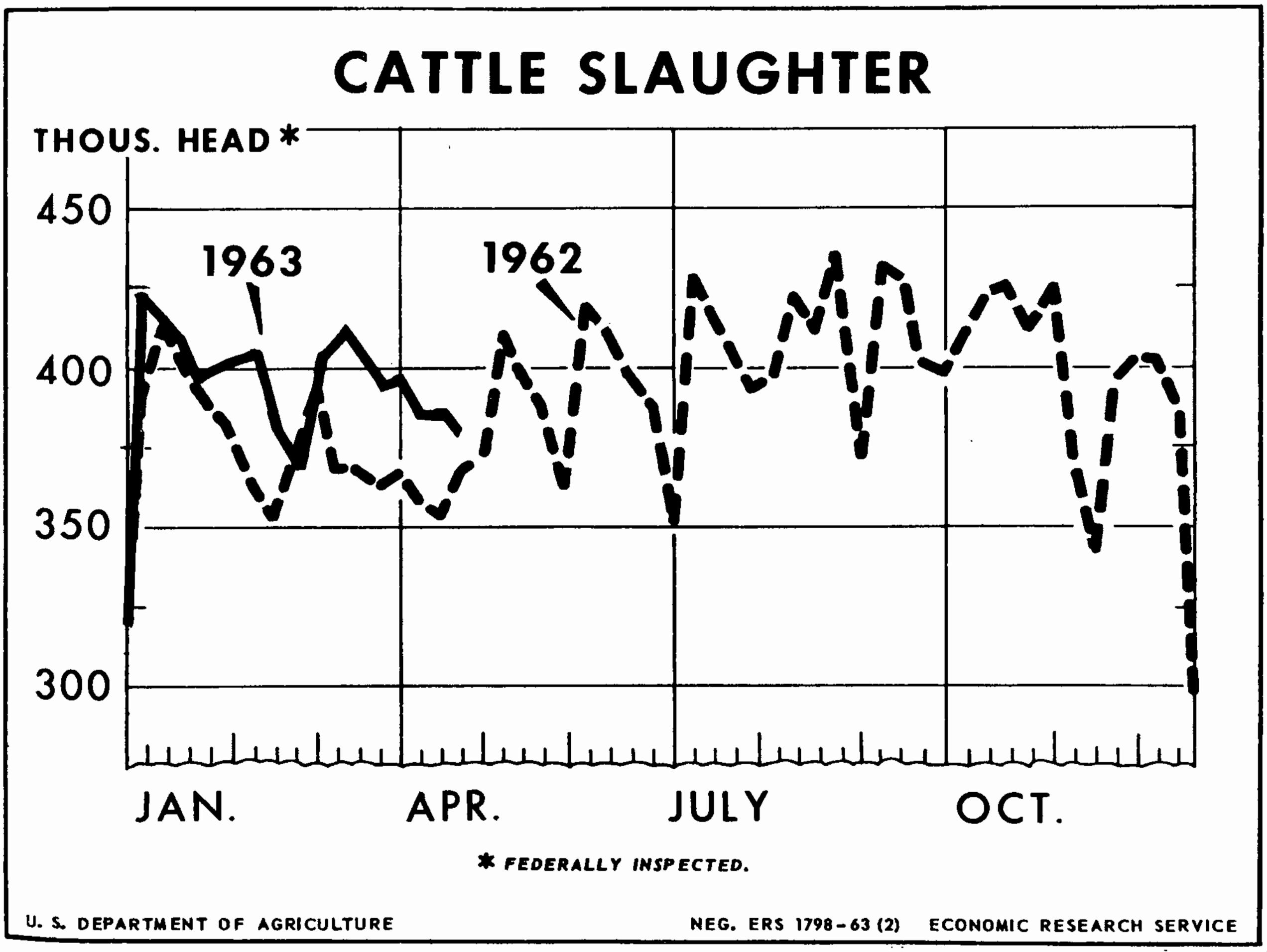
CATTLE

Commercial cattle slaughter in the first quarter of this year totaled 6.4 million head, slightly less than the 6.6 million slaughtered during the fourth quarter of 1962 but about 2 percent above the 6.3 million in the first quarter of 1962. An increase in the average dressed weight of cattle slaughtered during the first quarter of this year resulted in commercial beef production of 3.8 billion pounds for the quarter--up about 3 percent from the fourth quarter of last year and about 3 percent above the first quarter a year earlier.

More Fed Cattle, Fewer Cows Included in First Quarter Slaughter

The composition of cattle slaughter and, thus, the beef supply, changed significantly from the fourth quarter of last year to the first quarter of this year. Slaughter last fall included a larger proportion of cull cows. As the cow culling season passed its peak in early December, cow slaughter decreased--but fed cattle slaughter increased. Cows accounted for 24.3 percent of federally inspected slaughter during the fourth quarter of 1962 but only 20.2 percent during the first quarter of this year. On the other hand, steers and heifers comprised 74.7 percent of slaughter during the fourth quarter but rose to 78.9 percent in the first quarter of this year.

This change in composition of slaughter and beef supply is seasonal. However, it was more pronounced last year than in the preceding year due to the higher level of cow slaughter last fall than during the fall of 1961.



During the fourth quarter of 1961, cow slaughter accounted for only 22.9 percent of federally inspected slaughter.

Average Dressed Weights Increase

The dressed weight of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection during the first quarter of this year averaged 611 pounds--up 28 pounds per animal from the fourth quarter average of 583 and 8 pounds per head higher than the year-earlier average of 603. Part of the explanation of this increase lies in the changed composition of cattle slaughter. Cow carcasses averaged about 497 pounds in 1962 compared with 546 for heifers and about 649 for steers. When cow slaughter comprises a larger proportion of total slaughter, the average dressed weight tends to decrease.

A second factor that contributed to the rise in average dressed weights this year was an increase in the weight of steers slaughtered. Steer carcasses averaged 664 pounds during the first quarter of this year--up 17 pounds from the October-December 1962 average of 647 and 8 pounds heavier than the January-March 1962 average of 656. Steer weights in January-March this year were almost up to the record 668 pound average in January-March 1961. Steer weights are expected to continue high through midyear. Thus, average weight probably will become an even more important factor in the rise in beef supply relative to last year during the second and third quarter of this year. Steer weights dropped sharply from late spring to fall last year.

Fed Cattle Prices Dropped Sharply in First Quarter

Choice steer prices at Chicago, except in May, June, and October 1962, rose steadily from an average of $22.38 per hundred pounds in July 1961 to $30.13 in November 1962. Then prices dropped $6.50 per hundred pounds to an average of $23.63 in March of this year.

This price drop is reminiscent of the sharp breaks in 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961. Choice steers at Chicago declined $13.45 from July 1948 to February 1949. Within this period of 7 months, the decline amounted to $9.25 in the 4-month period from October 1948 to February 1949. The price break in the winter of 1952 carried Choice steer prices down $9.52 from November 1952 to March 1953. Again in the fall of 1956, prices dropped $6.70 from September 1956 to February 1957. In 1961, prices dropped $5.04 from January to July.

All of these price breaks, and this winter's drop, were primarily concentrated in the prices for Good, Choice, and Prime steers. Prices of low-grade steers, slaughter heifers, and slaughter cows either dropped less or not at all. Furthermore, these extreme price breaks generally occurred after a rapid rise in the price of top-grade steers. In 1948, Choice steer prices rose from $26.92 in March to $36.44 in July. In 1956, prices advanced $6.57 per hundred from $20.70 in May to $27.27 in September. Last year, Choice steer prices rose from $25.25 in June to $29.85 in September, and after a slight drop in October, edged to a peak of $30.13 in November.

Table 1.--Number of cattle and calves slaughtered under Federal inspection by class, United States, by months, 1962 to date

Month	Steers 1962	Steers 1963	Heifers 1962	Heifers 1963	Cows 1962	Cows 1963	Calves 1962	Calves 1963
	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	999	1,021	383	382	383	373	454	431
February	870	891	310	351	274	302	362	361
March	991	995	346	393	297	291	461	410
April	924		307		274		383	
May	1,063		350		330		398	
June	1,065		337		295		342	
July	1,031		358		353		367	
August	1,012		413		421		434	
September	847		419		371		424	
October	936		469		473		517	
November	841		384		443		456	
December	868		344		336		381	
Total 1/	11,447		4,420		4,250		4,980	

1/ Computed from unrounded totals.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division, AMS.

Table 2.--Selected prices per 100 pounds of livestock, by months, 1962 and 1963

Month	Choice slaughter steers at Chicago 1/ 1962	Choice slaughter steers at Chicago 1/ 1963	Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City 2/ 1962	Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City 2/ 1963	Barrows and gilts at 8 markets 3/ 1962	Barrows and gilts at 8 markets 3/ 1963	Choice lambs at Chicago 4/ 1962	Choice lambs at Chicago 4/ 1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	26.39	27.27	22.80	24.53	16.98	15.65	17.29	19.26
February	26.76	24.93	23.16	23.89	16.69	15.14	17.96	18.58
March	27.31	23.63	24.56	23.45	16.31	14.07	17.92	19.13
April	27.45	5/24.20	25.11	5/24.41	15.81	5/13.82	18.19	5/19.83
May	26.02		24.18		15.51		17.88	
June	25.25		23.23		16.87		23.30	
July	26.50		23.75		18.30		22.30	
August	28.19		23.91		18.50		22.10	
September	29.85		25.21		18.82		21.28	
October	29.50		25.38		16.87		18.88	
November	30.13		25.79		16.50		18.87	
December	28.91		25.18		16.16		19.10	
Average	27.67		24.53		16.82		19.59	

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

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division, AMS.

Large Supplies of Fed Cattle Expected Through Midyear

The inventory of cattle and calves on feed in 28 States this April 1 totaled 8,105,000 head--down seasonally from the 8,998,000 last January 1 but 11 percent above the 7,321,000 a year earlier. The number of cattle marketed in the first quarter of this year out of the January 1 inventory totaled 3,594,000 head, up 4 percent from the 3,459,000 marketed out of the January 1 inventory during the first quarter of 1962. This volume of first quarter marketings left a carryover of 5,404,000 head into the April 1 inventory this year, 19.2 percent more than a year earlier.

Marketings during the first quarter of this year fell 177,000 head short of January 1 intentions. The lag in marketings probably was due largely to the sharp break in prices for fed cattle during the quarter. The number of cattle (over 900 pounds) on feed this April 1 was 11 percent above a year earlier. Furthermore, the average weight of steers sold out of first hands in the first quarter was sharply above a year earlier. Choice steers sold out of first hands at 12 markets in March this year averaged 1,166 pounds liveweight compared with 1,154 in March last year. Good steers at the 12 markets averaged 1,095 this March compared with 1,067 a year earlier.

Producers reported intentions to market 3,808,000 head of cattle during April-June out of the April 1 inventory of cattle on feed this year. If these intentions are carried out, second quarter marketings would exceed year-earlier marketings by 7 percent, with the increase concentrated in the Western States. Feeders in the North Central States reported intentions to market 2,270,000 head--3 percent more than marketed a year earlier. But feeders in the 11 Western States reported intentions to market 1,176,000 or 17 percent more than corresponding marketings in 1962. Considering the increased carryover of cattle from the January 1 inventory into the April 1 inventory, these intentions appear to be conservative.

If marketing intentions are carried out during the second quarter of this year, the carryover of cattle on feed from the April 1 inventory into the July 1 inventory would total 4,297,000 head. This would be an increase of 14 percent from the 3,777,000 head carried from the April 1 inventory into the July inventory last year. Thus, it appears that the present inventory of cattle on feed is sufficient for a continued large supply of fed beef well into the third quarter of this year. Therefore, fed cattle prices are not expected to improve much until the latter part of the third quarter.

Wholesale Price Drop Most Pronounced in Midwest and Eastern Markets

The recent drop in fed cattle prices, as well as the rise last summer, stemmed mainly from changes in market conditions in the Midwest and East. Wholesale prices for Choice steer beef at Los Angeles remained relatively stable throughout January-August 1962. Prices at Denver, Chicago, and

Table 3.--Number of cattle and calves on feed April 1, by regions, 1959 to date

Year	North Central States: East	North Central States: West	Texas and Oklahoma	Western States: California and Arizona	Western States: Colorado Idaho Montana and Utah	Western States: Other	21 States	28 States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1959	1,210	3,364	194	565	531	---	5,933	---
1960	1,249	3,582	210	709	581	264	6,407	---
1961	1,303	3,739	283	838	587	272	6,828	---
1962	1,252	3,736	340	939	602	289	6,941	7,321
1963 1/	1,325	4,012	442	1,178	697	314	7,720	8,105

1/ Preliminary.

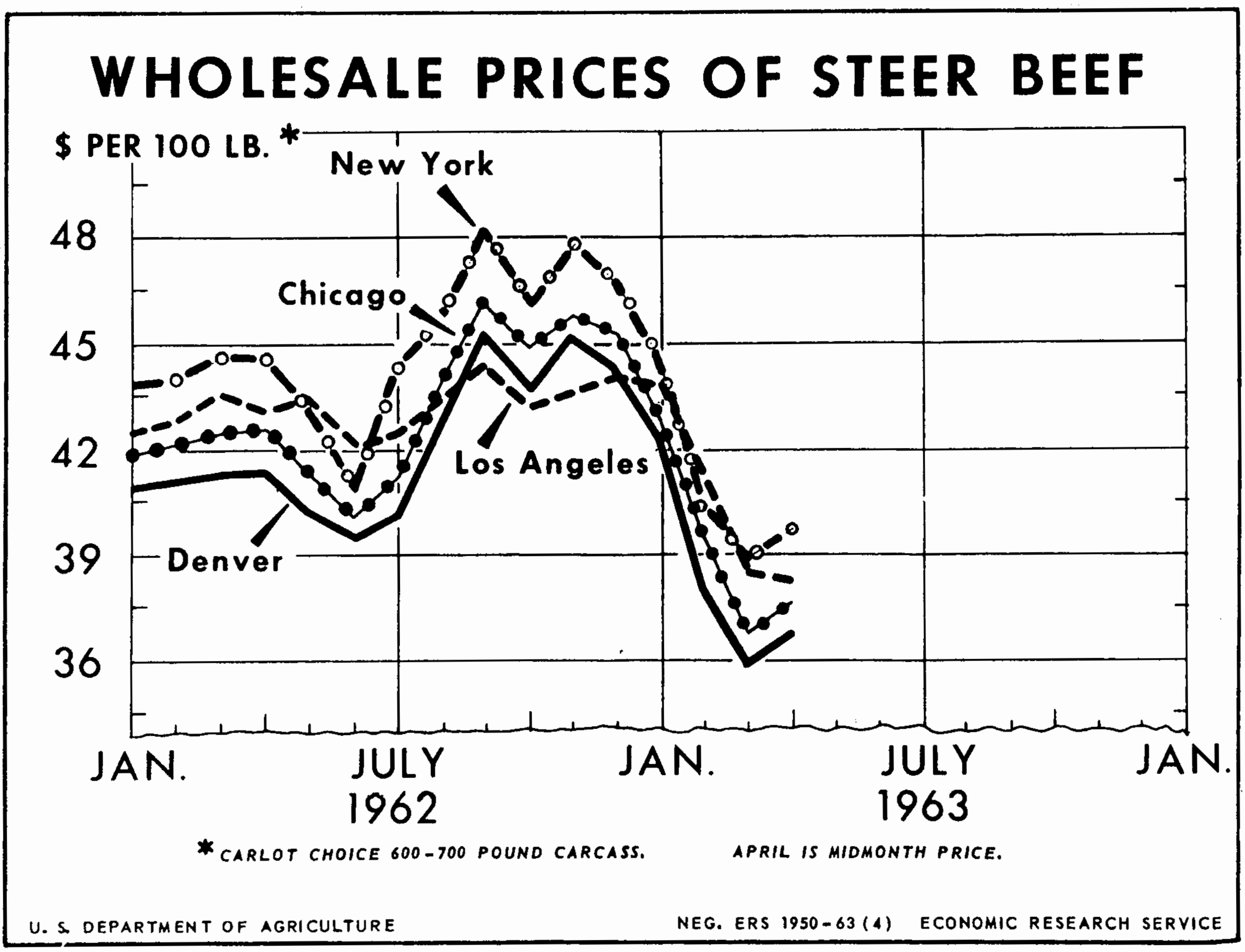
Table 4.--Steer and heifer beef production under Federal inspection, United States and North Central Region, by month, 1962-63

Month	Steer Beef Production: United States 1963	Steer Beef Production: United States 1962	Steer Beef Production: North Central Region 1963	Steer Beef Production: North Central Region 1962	Heifer Beef Production: United States 1963	Heifer Beef Production: United States 1962	Heifer Beef Production: North Central Region 1963	Heifer Beef Production: North Central Region 1962
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January	678	654	412	386	214	251	130	135
February	591	574	362	355	196	173	118	103
March	662	647	394	385	222	190	132	110
April		601		349		169		98
May		699		414		192		115
June		700		421		184		113
July		666		395		190		121
August		646		379		218		131
September		532		314		224		135
October		593		348		257		156
November		546		320		211		130
December		568		357		191		122

New York dropped from April to June, then rose sharply from late June to September. Prices dipped slightly in October but returned to the September level in November. The increase in the Midwest last summer carried prices above Los Angeles prices in August. By early September, the price differential between Los Angeles and Denver was in favor of an eastern movement of fed cattle from the Southwest.

When wholesale prices in the East and Midwest started to drop in December and January, West Coast prices held firm. It was not until late January, when Denver prices had dropped sufficiently to start beef moving from Denver to Los Angeles, that West Coast prices started down.

There appears to be little possibility of an eastward movement of fed cattle from the Southwest through summer. Wholesale prices in the Midwest are currently below West Coast prices. Consequently, to move fed cattle East, either West Coast prices will have to drop sharply or Midwest prices will have to increase substantially. A significant improvement in prices in the Midwest does not appear likely before late summer at the earliest. A drop in West Coast prices sufficient to move fed cattle east likely would enable West Coast markets to absorb the available supply.



Increased Steer Beef Production Instrumental in Price Decline

The decline in prices, which began in late November and extended into March, was primarily concentrated in the fed steer grades. Competitive classes and grades, such as fed heifers and lower-grade steers, dropped to a lesser extent, and prices of slaughter cattle (cows and bulls) that do not compete closely with fed steers increased during the first quarter of 1963.

The sharp downward movement in the first quarter of this year appears to be the result of a combination of factors. First, there was a sharp increase in the volume of fed steer beef produced from November 1962 to January this year, with this increase centered mainly in the North Central States. U. S. steer beef production increased 4 percent from November to December and another 19 percent from December to January. The increase in steer beef production in the North Central States was 12 percent from November to December and 15 percent from December to January.

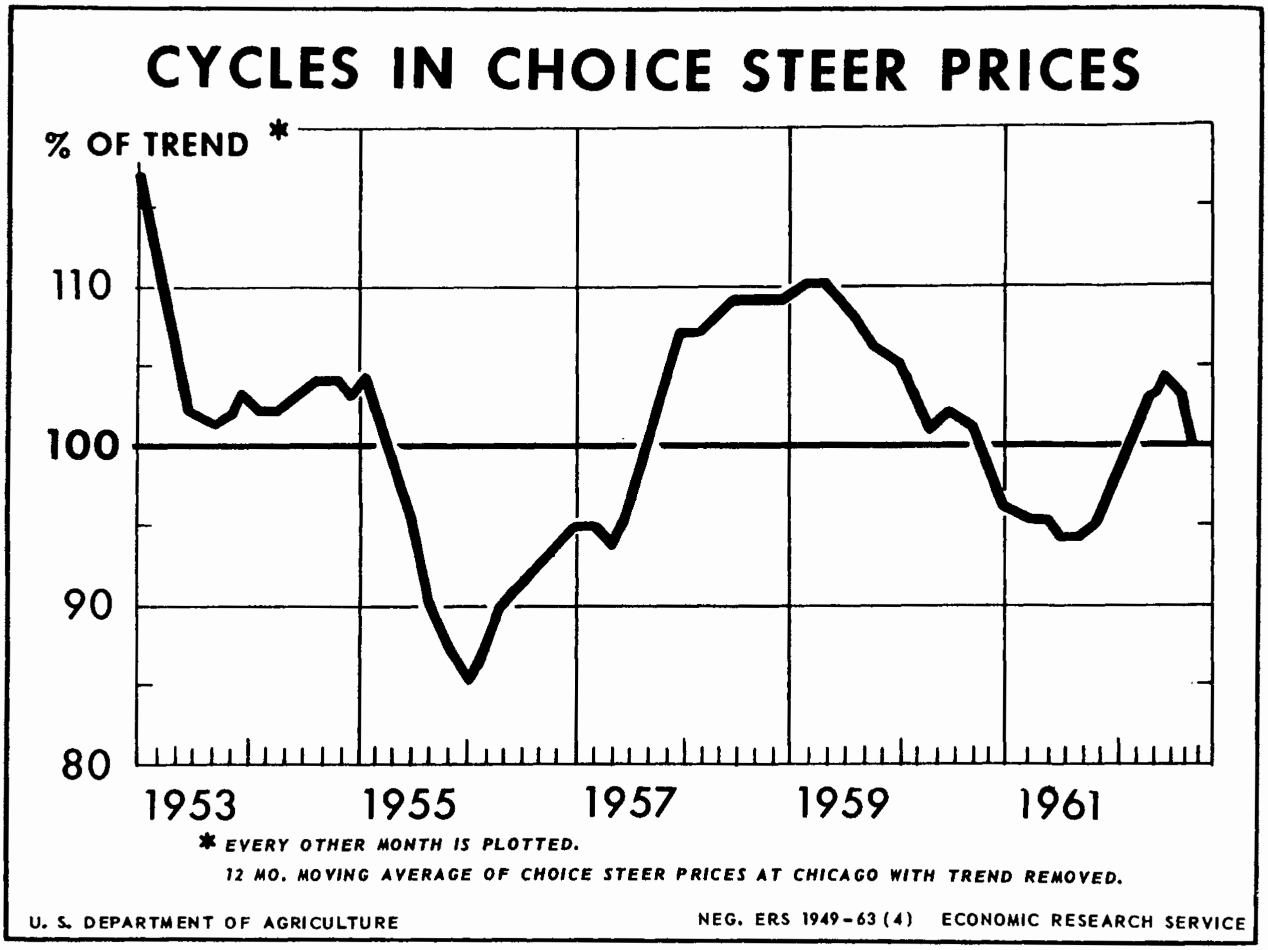
Other factors include: a 5 percent increase in pork production during the first quarter of 1963, increases in broiler slaughter over a year earlier by 17 percent in December and 24 percent in January; the usual initial lag of retail prices behind those at wholesale; and a growing recognition of the heavier supply situation in prospect. In addition, both the price advance last fall and the decline during winter probably had elements of the tendency for short-run price changes to become exaggerated.

Price Improvement Likely in Second Half of 1963

Fed cattle prices likely will recover somewhat during the latter part of this year. Even though prospects are for a larger inventory of cattle on feed next July 1 than a year earlier, the volume of fed beef production during late summer and fall is expected to be down seasonally from the peak in late spring and early summer.

The extent, duration, and timing of the price recovery will depend partly on grazing conditions this summer. Several areas of the Great Plains and Western States were dry in late April. If this condition extends into drought this summer, a substantial number of feeder cattle may be moved into feedlots early. Large placements of cattle on feed early this summer would be reflected in increased slaughter during late fall. This, in turn, could slow down and even cut off the price recovery late this year.

Larger cattle herds tend to make the Western States more vulnerable to drought this year than a year ago. This year's January 1 inventory of cattle and calves on farms and ranches in the 17 Western States included about 1 million more beef cows than a year earlier. In addition, about 900,000 more head of calves, steers, and heifers (excluding cattle on feed) were wintered in these States than a year earlier. Placement of cattle and calves on feed the first quarter of this year was 4 percent less than a year earlier. Therefore, the volume of cattle and calves to be carried on summer range probably is up significantly from last year.



Price Cycles for Fed Steers

A 12-month moving average of prices for Choice steers at Chicago for the 10-year period, 1953-62, shows a tendency for recurring patterns of fluctuation about the trend. (See the above chart.) The trend during this 10-year period amounted to an increase of 32 cents per hundred pounds per year.

These recurring patterns of increase and decrease about the trend can be considered price cycles, even though they are not uniform in duration and magnitude A noticeable shortening of the steer price cycle is evident in the most recent years. This may be the product of the rapid expansion of the commercial cattle feeding industry that began in 1958.

Feeder Cattle Prices Decline Moderately

Prices for feeder cattle and calves have declined only moderately despite the sharp break in prices for fed cattle and higher feed costs. In November 1962, Choice 500 to 800 pound feeder steers averaged $28.80 at

Kansas City; Choice 300 to 550 pound stocker-feeder calves averaged $30.88; and Choice slaughter steers at Chicago averaged $30.13. By mid-April, Choice slaughter steers were selling for $24.33 while Choice feeder steers and steer calves brought $26.68 and $29.50, respectively.

The price for Number 3 yellow corn at Chicago has increased 11.1 cents a bushel from last November to mid-April. Oilseed meals have also increased slightly in price this winter. This rise in feed costs represents an increase of about $4.40 in the cost of fattening a 700 pound feeder steer to a 1,100 pound slaughter steer. This increase in the cost of corn would be equivalent to about 40 cents a hundred in fed cattle prices or about 60 cents a hundred in the price for feeder steers.

The failure of prices for feeder cattle and calves to adjust downward more in line with current prices for fed cattle is probably due to the fact that these animals were wintered in strong hands and cattlemen are generally optimistic about spring and early summer grazing conditions.

The relatively favorable prices for feeder cattle and calves in the United States has continued to attract feeder cattle from Canada and Mexico. A total of 221,894 head of cattle and calves passed inspection for entry into the United States in January and February of this year. This was 8 percent above the number that were passed for entry during the same period last year.

Calf Slaughter Continues to Decline

One of the important factors in the increase in cattle numbers, cattle slaughter, and beef production during the past five years has been a sharp drop in calf slaughter. Commercial calf slaughter dipped from 11.9 million head in 1957, to 9.3 million head in 1958, and to 7.7 million head in 1959. Calf slaughter rose to 8.2 million head in 1960 but then dropped again in 1961 and 1962. Commercial calf slaughter in 1962 totaled 7.5 million head, the smallest commercial calf slaughter since 1929. Calf slaughter during the first quarter of this year totaled 1.8 million head, down about 7 percent from the 1.9 million head slaughtered in the first quarter of 1962.

Part of the explanation of the drop in calf slaughter lies in the decline in our dairy herd--down 2.6 million head since 1958. However, a more important factor has been the strong demand for feeder cattle. Cattle feeders have bid calves away from packers in large numbers in recent years. Even calves of dairy origin are going into feedlots in significant numbers and coming back to be slaughtered as fed cattle.

Widespread drought this summer could result in some pickup in calf slaughter. If a large movement of feeder cattle is forced early this summer by drought conditions, prices for feeder cattle and calves likely would drop considerably from current levels. The drop in feeder calf prices would tend to be greater than the drop in slaughter calf prices. Thus, the price that feeders would be willing to pay for Common and Medium feeder calves may drop below the price packers would be willing to pay for these calves for slaughter. This was somewhat the situation that resulted in the increase in calf slaughter in 1960.

Cow Slaughter
Increases Slightly

Cow slaughter has been low for 5 years reflecting a low rate of culling of cow herds. Slaughter of cows under Federal inspection during the first quarter of this year totaled 966,000 head--up 1.3 percent from the 954,000 head slaughtered in the first quarter of 1962. The first quarter this year included 1 less slaughtering day than a year ago. If this year's slaughter is adjusted for the difference in slaughtering days, then the rate of slaughter this year has been about 3 percent above a year earlier.

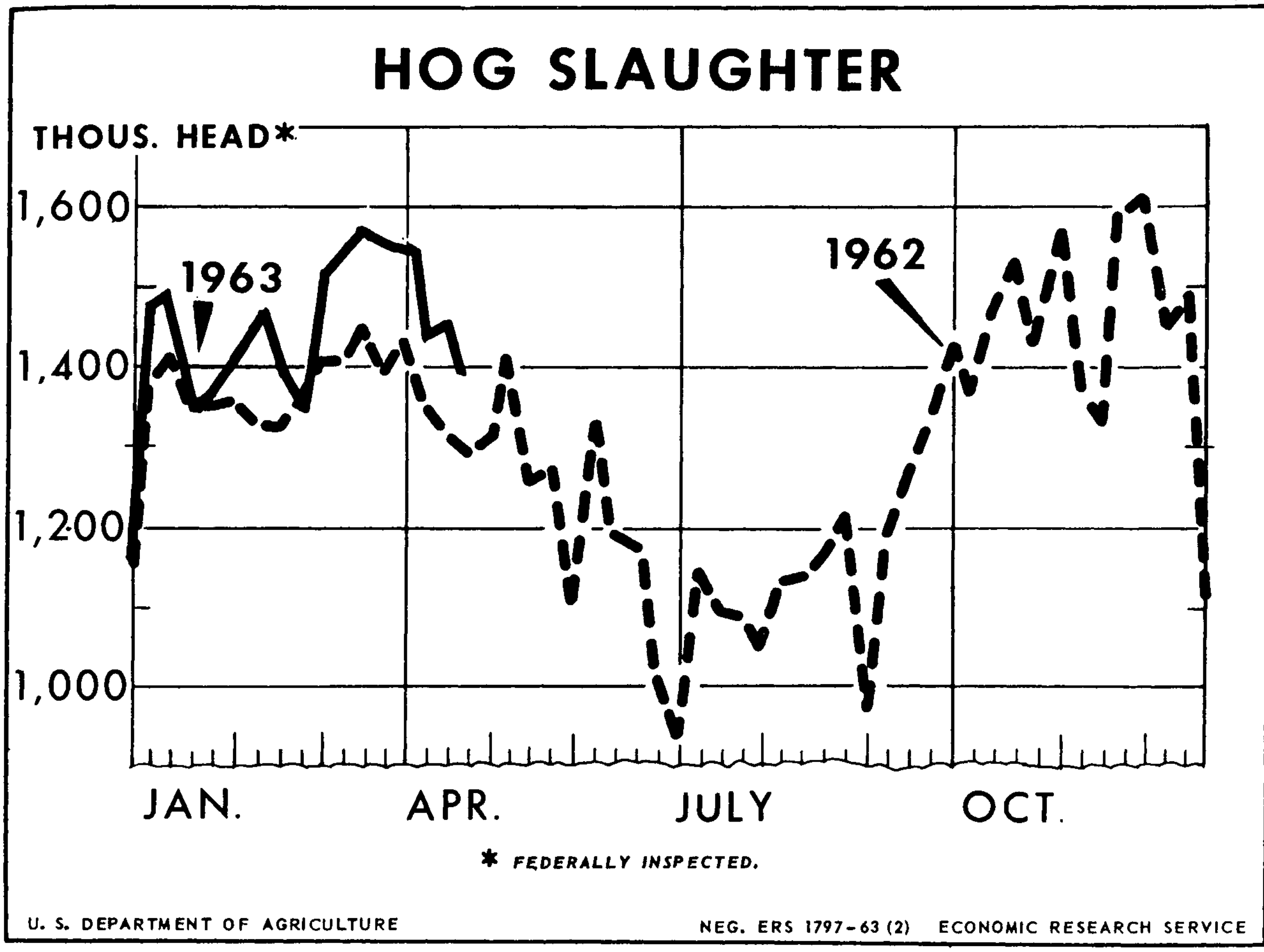
Cow slaughter will tend to increase seasonally from now into fall. The extent of increase will depend again on range conditions this summer. Some aged cows have been accumulated on farms and ranches as a result of the low rate of culling these past 5 years. This alone is expected to result in some increase in cow slaughter this year. However, if drought conditions develop this summer, the tendency for cow slaughter to pick up would be more pronounced.

HOGS

Hog prices dropped sharply during the first quarter of 1963, due largely to the supply situation. The June-November 1962 pig crop of 44.5 million head was 5 percent more than a year earlier and the second largest fall pig crop of record. Commercial hog slaughter last January exceeded slaughter in January 1962 by 4 percent, and was 7 percent above December 1962. Commercial slaughter in February was 6 percent above a year earlier and March slaughter was up by 5 percent. Total slaughter for the first quarter of 21.6 million head was 5 percent above the first quarter of 1962 and the largest first quarter slaughter since the first quarter of 1960, when a large number of pigs were carried into 1960 from the 1959 spring pig crop.

Prices for slaughter barrows and gilts dropped from $15.75 a hundred pounds in the first week in January this year, to $13.67 in the first week in April. The March average this year was $14.07, the lowest average price in March since 1956.

Although hog slaughter during the second quarter of this year will be declining seasonally, it likely will continue above year-earlier slaughter, but not by a large margin. The Pig Crop Report released March 21 by the Crop Reporting Board showed that the total number of hogs on farms in 10 Corn Belt States on March 1 was only 1 percent above a year earlier. The supply of slaughter barrows and gilts in this year's inventory in these States likely was only about 2 percent above a year before. Slaughter under Federal inspection in the first 3 weeks of April averaged only 4 percent above the same weeks in April 1962.



Another indication that slaughter supplies of hogs likely will decline to near 1962 rates during the second quarter is that the average weight of barrows and gilts has fallen below the year-earlier weight. The average weight of barrows and gilts at 8 markets was heavier than a year earlier throughout the entire last half of 1962 and during January of this year. In March the average dropped to 229 pounds, 2 pounds below March 1962. The weekly average weight in April continued below a year earlier.

Slaughter supplies have begun to decrease seasonally, and prices for slaughter barrows and gilts probably have passed their low for the year. Prices are expected to rise seasonally this spring and early summer to a peak in August. The peak price may be tempered somewhat by cold storage holdings of pork. On April 1, holdings of frozen pork and pork in coolers were 18 percent above last year. This pork will move out of cold storage after prices rise seasonally this summer.

Producers in the 10 Corn Belt States reported about the same number of sows farrowed last December-February as a year before and reported intentions to increase farrowings by 4 percent during March-May. If intentions are carried out, slaughter through next fall and early winter can be expected to be up somewhat from the fall of 1962 and prices could be expected to average somewhat lower.

In recent years, the total demand for pork is at best about holding constant. Increases in population and consumer income apparently are being offset by a declining preference for pork. In addition to the lack of increase in the demand for pork, demand has also become more inelastic. Therefore, it becomes increasingly important to producers not to make sizeable increases in pork production. Even a small increase in hog production probably will be accompanied by significantly greater downward pressure on price. By the same token, a small reduction in hog production would result in a significant improvement in hog prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Outlook Brighter

The sheep and lamb situation the past few years has been one of declining inventories brought about by relatively large slaughter in relation to numbers on farms. Last year, total slaughter was 17.2 million head, equal to 55.0 percent of the 31.3 million head on farms January 1, 1962. In 1958, the first year of a 3-year expansion in numbers, about 14.5 million sheep and lambs were slaughtered, 46 percent of the 31.2 million head on farms at the beginning of the year.

The number on farms dropped from 33.2 million head January 1, 1960, to 30.2 million head January 1, 1963. Much of the liquidation that took place last year occurred during January-March, when slaughter was about 2 percent larger than a year earlier, even though both the stock sheep inventory and sheep and lambs on feed were down 5 and 4 percent, respectively, from a year earlier.

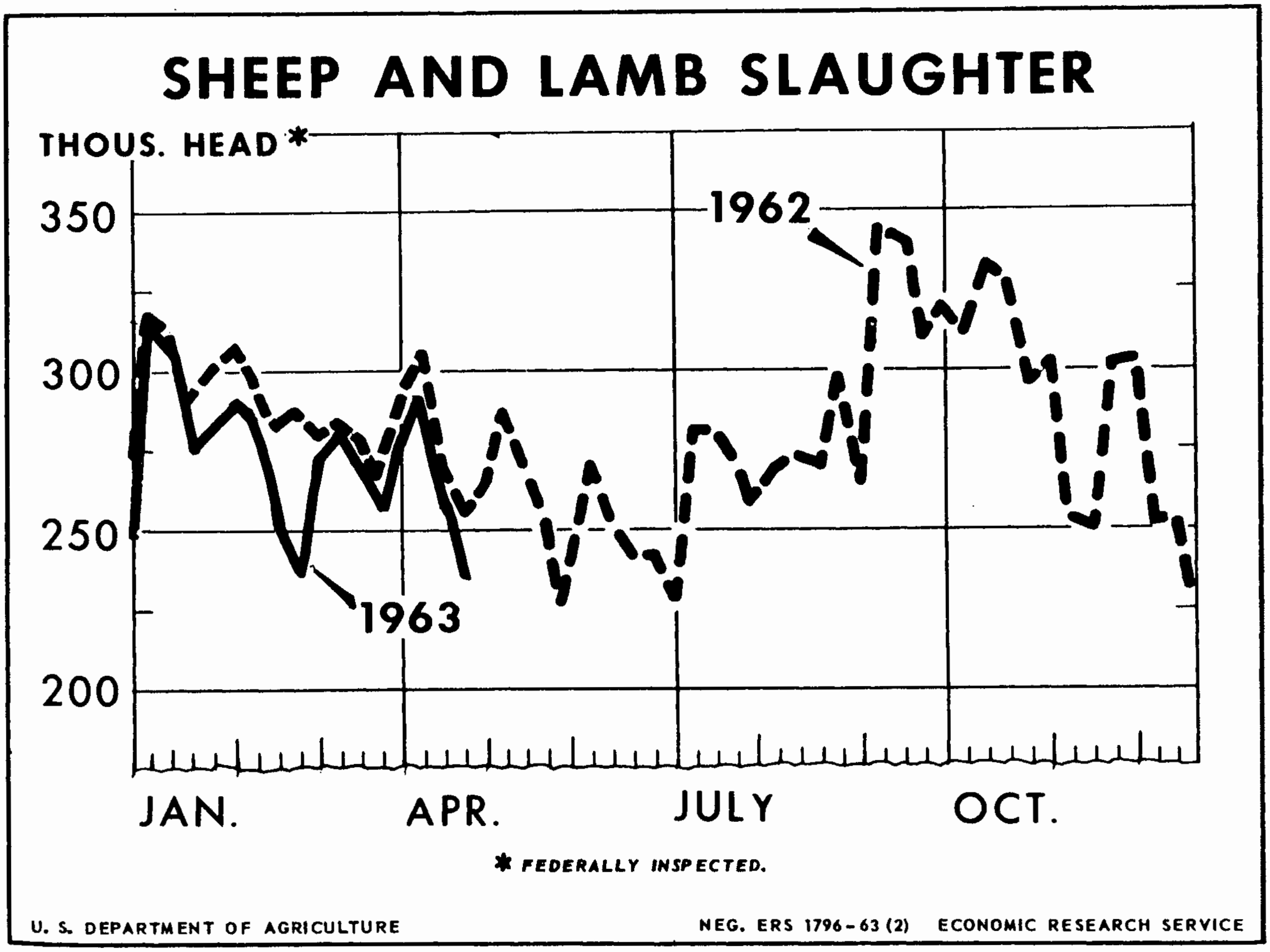
Slaughter lamb prices reflected the large supplies going to market during 1961 and early 1962. Choice-grade lambs at Denver ranged only from a high of $17.64 per hundred pounds in June to a low of $16.64 in December. Prices improved very little until April 1962, when they jumped $3.46 above the previous month to $20.32 and were $3.02 higher than a year earlier. This improvement was primarily a result of 10 percent less sheep and lamb slaughter during April-June 1962 than in these months of 1961. Slaughter rates during the second half of 1962 were about the same as a year earlier. Lamb prices have been $2.00 to $4.00 above those a year earlier since the new-crop lambs started going to market in April 1962.

At the beginning of 1963, the number of stock sheep on farms was down 3 percent and the number of sheep and lambs on feed was down 5 percent. The general outlook for sheep producers was a bit brighter because of the improvement in prices during 1962. This probably halted much of the liquidation, which helped account for the 9 percent reduction in commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs in the first 2 months of this year compared with January and February 1962.

Although sheep and lamb slaughter during January and February was 9 percent below the first 2 months of 1962, the number of fed lambs marketed in the 7 major feeding States was down only 5 percent. Thus, the slaughter of lambs out of the stock sheep inventory must have been down more than 9 percent. This is further indication that liquidation of sheep and lamb numbers is no longer a major factor in sheep and lamb slaughter. Commercial slaughter was 9 percent lower in March.

Slaughter rates likely will continue under 1962 levels, but the margin will narrow during the second quarter. There were 6 percent fewer sheep and lambs on feed March 1 in 7 major feeding States this year and fewer lambs born in the principal early lamb producing States prior to March 1 than a year earlier. The number of breeding ewes on farms in these States was 3 percent less than a year earlier. Arizona, Idaho, and Washington had more ewes on farms January 1, while Texas, California, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia had fewer.

Choice-grade lambs at Denver were just under $20.00 in early January. They worked down to $19.00 by the final week in March but were still $2.00 above a year earlier. As the retail trade shifts to featuring spring lambs, prices for lambs likely will rise seasonally $3.00 to $4.00 above prices in March. Prices probably will respond to the lower supply level and remain above those



of last year through the rest of 1963. Partly offsetting the reduction in supplies of lamb will be larger supplies of beef and pork at prices lower than last year.

Lamb Feeding Profits

Profits from feeding lambs last winter probably were about equal to or slightly higher than a year earlier. The margin between the cost of feeder lambs and the price of fat lambs was about the same as a year earlier. However, this in turn was offset by an increase in the margin of the value of finish added over the cost of feed in fattening lambs.

A standard Corn Belt lamb feeding program is presented in table 5. The feedlot operator received an average of $19.02 per hundred pounds for Choice slaughter lambs sold at Chicago during the past December-March period. Choice feeder lambs at Omaha cost an average of $15.76 per hundred pounds during September-December. Therefore, the margin between feeder lambs and fat slaughter lambs was $3.26--only 3 cents, per hundred narrower than in the winter of 1961 when both feeder lambs and slaughter lambs were priced lower.

The cost of adding finish to lambs on feed rose from an average 15.2 cents per pound of gain last winter to 15.6 cents this year. The value of the weight added more than made up for this increase in feeding costs because it amounted to $4.76 or 40 cents higher than a year earlier. The feeding margin, value over costs shown in the table, reflected these changes. The table shows that the feeding margin increased from $3.18 in 1961 to $3.40 this year. Feeders who sold lambs in February probably realized somewhat less of a profit margin than those who sold lambs out of feedlots during the other winter months. Feeder lamb prices held fairly steady during September-December, and slaughter lamb prices declined about 75 cents in February but rose in March.

USDA Purchases Under Section 32

As of April 25, USDA had purchased 118.4 million pounds of canned chopped meat--consisting of pork, beef (optional), and other meat products--for distribution to needy families. Expenditures for these purchases have totaled $45.2 million since the program began last August 30. USDA announced it would buy only 3 to 4 million more pounds of the product. Supplies will then be adequate to meet current requirements of distribution outlets.

In early April, plans were announced to purchase approximately 40 million pounds of lard for distribution to needy families, schools, and institutions. As of April 25, lard purchases amounted to 11.5 million pounds at a cost of $1.3 million.

Plans were announced April 16 to buy 12 to 15 million pounds of canned pork, packed in natural juices, for distribution to schools which operate non-profit lunch programs. Information regarding the purchase program may be obtained from the AMS Livestock Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 5.--Average price and value of important items affecting returns from lamb feeding, 1957-62

Item	Feeding year beginning December					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices						
Choice slaughter lambs, Chicago, December-March, per 100 pounds	23.67	19.80	20.28	17.40	17.42	19.02
Good and Choice feeder lambs, Omaha, September-December, per 100 pounds	21.32	22.35	18.28	16.26	14.13	1/15.76
Corn, North Central States October-March, per bushel	.934	.968	.952	.917	.930	.983
Alfalfa hay, received by farmers, North Central States, October-March, per ton	16.23	16.55	19.20	18.27	19.78	19.05
Receipts, per head						
Sales of Choice lambs, 85 pounds	20.12	16.83	17.24	14.79	14.81	16.17
Wool payments	.28	.87	.64	.68	.65	2/.60
Total	20.40	17.70	17.88	15.47	15.46	16.77
Cost, per head						
Feeder lamb, 60 pounds	12.79	13.41	10.97	9.76	8.48	1/ 9.46
Corn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	2.34	2.42	2.38	2.29	2.32	2.46
Alfalfa hay, 150 pounds	1.22	1.24	1.44	1.37	1.48	1.43
Total for items shown 3/	16.35	17.07	14.79	13.42	12.28	13.35
Margin, value over costs shown 3/	4.05	.63	3.09	2.05	3.18	3.42

1/ Estimated average price for Good and Choice.
2/ Rough estimate based on April 1962-January 1963 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.

Table 6.--United States imports of cattle and beef, lambs and lamb and mutton compared with production, 1950-62

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	15,835	5.9
1961	1,023	250	1,037	1,287	16,341	7.9
1962	1,232	280	1,445	1,725	16,311	10.6
	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	41	42	688	6.1
1959	76	2	104	106	738	14.4
1960	50	1	87	88	768	11.5
1961	1	3/	101	101	832	12.1
1962	21	1	143	144	809	17.8

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.

Live Cattle and Meat Imports Up

Imports of meat and live animals increased substantially during 1962. Imports of beef--mainly boneless frozen beef--amounted to 1,445 million pounds and the carcass weight equivalent of live animal imports was 280 million pounds. Thus, the carcass weight equivalent of total imports of beef and live animals came to 1,725 million pounds--equal to 10.6 percent of domestic production in 1962. Imports of lambs and lamb and mutton, carcass weight equivalent, also were at record levels. This reflects the strong demand for meat for processing and the relatively favorable prices for these items during 1962.

Imports of dutiable cattle totaled 1.2 million head in 1962--up 209,000 head from 1961. Canada shipped in about the same number of cattle in both years. The increase in imports in 1962 was due to larger shipments from Mexico--primarily because of dry weather in northern Mexico. Live sheep and lamb imports totaled 21,000 head, which was equal to less than 1 percent of all lamb and mutton imports, carcass weight equivalent. Imports of sheep and lambs in 1962 were more than offset by exports of 37,000 head.

Imports of meat in January and February this year were above the same months a year before. The bulk of this increase was in boneless beef. Imports of meat this year likely will be down somewhat from the 1962 level, because cow slaughter is expected to be a little larger and prices for processing meat items may be a little less attractive than a year earlier.

Edible Offal

Edible offal production rose slightly in 1962. Per capita disappearance, at 10.1 pounds, was the same as in 1961. Table 8 contains the most recent data on the supply and distribution of edible offal.

Canned Meat

Table 9 presents data on the supply and distribution of canned meat products. As meat must be canned under Federal inspection to qualify for interstate shipment, it is assumed most canned items are accounted for in the table. Output increased again in 1962, but at a slower rate than in 1961. Apparent per capita consumption rose to 11.9 pounds last year from 11.5 pounds in 1961.

Table 7.--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	Total dutiable cattle	Breed-ing 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
1961	24,972	88,660	28,605	337,452	479,689	19,883	499,572
1962	15,481	72,205	41,315	351,336	480,337	17,617	497,954
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
1961	46	36,410	8,655	497,999	543,110	---	543,110
1962	34	36,732	24,925	690,228	751,919	18	751,937

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.

Table 8.--Edible offals: Supply and distribution, 1951 to date

Year	Supply: Total production 1/	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports 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.
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	1,753	---	70	4/	1,688	9.8
1959	1,859	---	2	1,861	---	91	4/	1,770	10.1
1960	1,922	---	2	1,924	---	118	4/	1,806	10.2
1961	1,944	---	2	1,946	---	123	4/	1,823	10.1
1962	1,968	---	3	1,971	---	124	4/	1,847	10.1

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/ 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 9.--Canned meat: Supply and distribution, 1951 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/ 10/	Domestic disappearance: Per capita 8/ 10/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
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	1,558	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	1,659	10.2
1956	1,716	73	97	37	28	51	18	1,826	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
1961	1,896	96	125	57	21	56	21	2,076	11.5
1962	1,980	84	158	56	17	59	27	2,175	11.9

1/ Beef, pork, sausage, all other, excluding soup. Data from Meat Inspection Division, ARS. 2/ Data from Department of Commerce. 3/ Federally inspected for entry. Data from Meat Inspection Division, 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.

Table 10.--United States foreign trade in meat, by countries, 1961 and 1962

Product and year	Exports and shipments, product weight												Total exports and shipments	
	Exports, by destination											Shipments to Territories 1/	Product weight	Carcass weight equivalent
	Canada	Mexico	Bahamas	United Kingdom	Jamaica	Trinidad	Venezuela	Bermuda	West Germany	All other	Total			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Beef and veal														
1961	18.9	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	2/	5.6	29.9	13.3	43.2	58
1962	16.9	.1	1.9	.8	1.2	.2	2/	.7	2/	5.3	27.1	13.8	40.9	53
Lamb and mutton														
1961	.5	2/	.2	.6	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.3	1.6	---	1.6	2
1962	.5	2/	.2	.6	2/	---	2/	2/	---	.7	2.0	---	2.0	3
Pork														
1961	36.2	6.7	1.8	2/	2.9	2.9	6.4	.7	2.3	8.4	68.3	56.9	125.2	139
1962	33.8	6.7	1.8	.3	3.5	3.3	5.1	.8	1.5	6.9	63.7	57.5	121.2	132
Total meat 3/														
1961	56.2	7.1	4.1	1.9	4.6	3.5	7.0	1.5	2.5	17.2	105.6	95.0	200.6	199
1962	51.7	7.0	4.0	1.8	4.9	3.7	5.3	1.8	1.5	16.1	97.8	98.2	196.0	188

Product and year	Imports														
	Product weight, by country of origin													Total imports	
	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua	Brazil	Uruguay	Argentina	Denmark	Ireland	Netherlands	Poland	Australia	New Zealand	All other	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/															
1961	32.3	53.4	14.6	16.3	14.5	65.2	6.5	64.4	0.1	0.1	233.9	154.4	33.5	689.2	1,037
1962	19.4	59.3	15.8	17.2	16.1	55.9	7.7	70.7	.1	.4	444.9	213.6	49.8	970.9	1,445
Lamb and mutton															
1961	.1	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	44.6	10.8	.2	55.8	101
1962	.5	---	---	---	---	.1	---	.2	---	---	65.9	11.1	.3	78.2	143
Pork															
1961	44.7	.1	---	---	---	---	46.2	.2	42.0	34.7	---	2/	5.8	173.7	187
1962	46.8	2/	---	---	---	---	63.8	2.0	43.4	39.8	2/	.1	7.9	203.8	216
Total meat															
1961	77.1	53.5	14.6	16.3	14.5	65.2	52.7	64.6	42.1	34.8	278.5	165.2	39.5	918.7	1,325
1962	66.7	59.3	15.8	17.2	16.1	56.0	71.5	72.9	43.5	40.2	510.8	224.8	58.0	1,252.9	1,804

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.

Retail Value of Meat Consumption

The retail value of meat consumed per person in 1962 is estimated at $96.68--up 4 percent from $92.77 a year earlier. Per capita disposable income also increased by about 4 percent from 1961 to 1962. The percent of consumer income spent for red meat in 1962 came to 4.7 percent, the same as in 1961.

The retail value of beef consumed per person in 1962 was estimated at $55.30, up almost 5 percent from a year earlier and 47 percent above the corresponding value 10 years earlier. The increase in retail value from 1961 to 1962 was the result of an increase in per capita consumption of 1 percent and a rise of 2 percent in the average retail price of all beef.

Retail expenditure per person for pork in 1962 rose $1.10 to $34.00 from $32.90 the previous year. However, the retail value of pork consumed in 1962 was 6 percent below the 10-year earlier expenditure of $36.30. Similarly, the retail value of other red meats consumed (veal and lamb and mutton) declined over the 10-year period. These meats contributed $8.10 to total retail value of red meats consumed in 1952 but only $7.38 in 1962, a decrease of 9 percent. The retail value of these meats rose slightly from $7.07 in 1961 to $7.38 in 1962.

Rank of States in Meat Animal Production

The rank of States, according to live weight production in cattle, sheep, and hogs in 1962, is shown in table 12. This refers to the total number of pounds produced on farms during the year and includes the weight added to animals on hand, purchased, or born during the year.

Production of cattle and calves in 1962 was a record 30.3 billion pounds live weight, 2 percent above the 29.7 billion pounds produced in 1961. Texas remained the leading producer of cattle and calves. Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and California followed in that order, unchanged from 1961. Illinois, the sixth ranked State in 1961, dropped to eighth place and Minnesota and Missouri moved up to sixth and seventh, respectively. South Dakota and Oklahoma again completed the top 10 States.

Live weight production of sheep and lambs in 1962 totaled 1.5 billion pounds or 9 percent below the 1.7 billion pounds produced in 1961. Colorado, South Dakota, and Idaho each moved up one position while California dropped one position and Iowa dropped two places in relative ranking. Texas, the leading State, as well as Wyoming, Montana, Minnesota and Utah were unchanged.

Production of hogs in 1962 was 20.3 billion pounds and exceeded the 1961 production of 20.2 billion pounds by 1 percent. Kansas displaced Kentucky from the top 10 States in 1962. No other changes were noted in the relative position of the other leading States: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Table 11.--Estimated retail value of meat consumed per person compared with disposable personal income per person, by major meats, 1950 to date

Year	Consumption per person 1/			Average retail price per pound			Retail value of meat consumed per person 4/			Disposable personal income per person 5/	Retail value of meat as percentage of disposable income		
	Beef	Pork	All meat 2/	All beef	Pork, retail cuts	All meat 2/ 3/	All beef	All pork	All meat 2/		Beef	Pork	All meat 2/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1950	63.4	69.2	144.6	69.3	55.1	60.1	34.70	33.20	75.40	1,369	2.5	2.4	5.5
1951	56.1	71.9	138.0	81.8	59.2	67.0	36.20	37.20	80.50	1,474	2.5	2.5	5.5
1952	62.2	72.4	146.0	76.5	57.5	64.7	37.60	36.30	82.00	1,520	2.5	2.4	5.4
1953	77.6	63.5	155.3	64.5	63.5	62.5	39.40	35.50	83.11	1,582	2.5	2.2	5.3
1954	80.1	60.0	154.7	61.0	64.8	61.4	38.20	34.20	80.79	1,582	2.4	2.2	5.1
1955	82.0	66.8	162.8	62.8	54.8	58.0	39.90	32.50	80.34	1,660	2.4	2.0	4.8
1956	85.4	67.3	166.7	63.2	52.1	57.2	41.50	31.30	80.62	1,742	2.4	1.8	4.6
1957	84.6	61.1	158.7	69.6	60.2	64.3	44.90	32.90	85.49	1,804	2.5	1.8	4.7
1958	80.5	60.2	151.6	81.5	64.8	72.5	49.70	34.80	91.92	1,826	2.7	1.9	5.0
1959	81.4	67.6	159.5	83.0	57.1	69.2	50.80	34.50	92.50	1,904	2.7	1.8	4.9
1960	85.2	65.2	161.5	81.7	56.6	68.9	51.60	33.00	92.05	1,934	2.7	1.7	4.8
1961	88.0	62.2	161.0	82.2	59.2	70.4	52.80	32.90	92.77	1,980	2.7	1.7	4.7
1962	89.1	64.0	163.7	83.8	59.5	71.6	55.30	34.00	96.68	2,052	2.7	1.7	4.7

1/ Carcass weight equivalent of consumption by each civilian consumer.
2/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton and pork.
3/ Price weighted by consumption of each meat in each year.
4/ Computed from retail weights of consumption and retail prices of all beef, veal, lamb and mutton and all pork (including minor pork products).
5/ Computed from data of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Rank of States in live weight of farm production of meat animals, 1962 1/

Rank	Cattle and calves		Sheep and lambs		Hogs	
	State	Production	State	Production	State	Production
		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.
1	Texas	3,010	Texas	165	Iowa	4,602
2	Iowa	2,412	Colorado	110	Illinois	2,859
3	Nebraska	1,803	California	109	Indiana	1,903
4	Kansas	1,721	Wyoming	100	Minnesota	1,441
5	California	1,518	South Dakota	93	Missouri	1,432
6	Minnesota	1,404	Idaho	90	Nebraska	1,010
7	Missouri	1,347	Iowa	88	Ohio	936
8	Illinois	1,337	Montana	78	South Dakota	721
9	South Dakota	1,238	Minnesota	69	Wisconsin	696
10	Oklahoma	1,203	Utah	63	Kansas	503
11	Wisconsin	1,007	Ohio	48	Kentucky	451
12	Colorado	948	Oregon	46	North Carolina	403
13	Montana	732	North Dakota	43	Georgia	394
14	Ohio	619	New Mexico	42	Tennessee	377
15	North Dakota	619	Kansas	41	Texas	291
16	Indiana	612	Illinois	40	Michigan	266
17	Kentucky	590	Nebraska	39	Alabama	264
18	Mississippi	540	Missouri	39	Virginia	210
19	Tennessee	520	Indiana	31	Pennsylvania	161
20	Michigan	467	Kentucky	22	Oklahoma	145
21	Alabama	466	Michigan	21	Mississippi	140
22	Idaho	457	Washington	21	North Dakota	134
23	Oregon	425	Arizona	20	South Carolina	125
24	Louisiana	421	Virginia	18	Arkansas	110
25	New Mexico	414	West Virginia	15	California	93
26	Pennsylvania	408	Nevada	15	Florida	82
27	New York	380	Wisconsin	15	Colorado	69
28	Washington	378	Oklahoma	13	Montana	60
29	Virginia	375	Pennsylvania	10	Oregon	55
30	Wyoming	366	Tennessee	9	Maryland	52
31	Arkansas	362	New York	7	Washington	45
32	Georgia	350	North Carolina	2	Idaho	42
33	Florida	342	Louisiana	2	Louisiana	42
34	Arizona	324	Maine	2	New York	32
35	Utah	212	Maryland	2	West Virginia	30
36	North Carolina	201	Arkansas	2	Massachusetts	26
37	Nevada	132	Mississippi	1	New Jersey	23
38	West Virginia	130	Alabama	1	Utah	19
39	South Carolina	124	New Jersey	1	New Mexico	15
40	Maryland	123	Georgia	1	Delaware	12
41	Vermont	76	Massachusetts	1	Wyoming	10
42	New Jersey	41	Connecticut	2/	Arizona	7
43	Maine	39	Vermont	2/	Maine	6
44	Connecticut	29	Delaware	2/	Connecticut	4
45	Massachusetts	27	New Hampshire	2/	New Hampshire	4
46	New Hampshire	20	South Carolina	2/	Nevada	3
47	Delaware	11	Florida	2/	Vermont	3
48	Rhode Island	4	Rhode Island	2/	Rhode Island	2
United States		30,286		1,537		20,313

1/ Live weight produced during year by livestock on farms in 48 States. Preliminary data.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Supply and distribution of meat, by months, October 1962 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:											
October	1,357	145	129	3	150	38	1,440	7.8	---	---	---
November	1,209	150	129	6	171	28	1,283	7.0	---	---	---
December	1,146	171	126	5	189	32	1,217	6.6	---	---	---
4th quarter	3,712	145	384	14	189	98	3,940	21.4			22.0
Year	14,931	200	1,419	51	189	372	15,938	87.1	15,296		89.1
1963											
January	1,346	189	85		166						
February	1,170	166	150		177						
March	1,276	177									
1st quarter	3,792	189									
Veal:											
October	93	6	4	1	7	3	92	.5	---	---	---
November	79	7	5	3/	10	3	78	.4	---	---	---
December	69	10	3	3/	12	2	68	.4	---	---	---
4th quarter	241	6	12	1	12	8	238	1.3			1.4
Year	936	11	26	2	12	35	924	5.1	1,015		5.5
1963											
January	78	12	2		11						
February	66	11	1		12						
March	68	12									
1st quarter	212	12									
Lamb and mutton:											
October	77	10	7	3/	10	1	83	.5			
November	65	10	10	1	11	3/	73	.4			
December	60	11	24	3/	15	3/	79	.4			
4th quarter	202	10	41	1	15	1	235	1.3			1.3
Year	795	18	143	3	15	2	936	5.1	809		5.2
1963											
January	73	15	9		13						
February	59	13	34		21						
March	63	21									
1st quarter	195	15									
Pork:											
October	1,092	139	20	10	161	21	1,059	5.8			
November	1,052	161	17	14	212	18	986	5.4			
December	993	212	18	12	230	15	966	5.2			
4th quarter	3,137	139	55	36	230	54	3,011	16.3			17.5
Year	11,229	200	216	132	230	210	11,073	60.5	11,841		63.9
1963											
January	1,063	230	14		249						
February	923	249	22		275						
March	1,056	275									
1st quarter	3,042	230									
All meat:											
October	2,619	300	160	14	328	62	2,675	14.6			
November	2,405	328	161	21	404	49	2,420	13.1			
December	2,268	404	171	17	446	50	2,330	12.6			
4th quarter	7,292	300	492	52	446	161	7,425	40.3			42.1
Year	27,891	429	1,804	188	446	619	28,871	157.9	28,961		163.7
1963											
January	2,560	446	110		439						
February	2,218	439	207		485						
March	2,463	485									
1st quarter	7,241	446									

1/ Derived from estimates by months of population eating out of civilian food supplies. 2/ Includes production and consumption from farm slaughter. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1962 March	1962 April	1963 February	1963 March	1963 April
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	30.12	30.14	26.10	24.84	
Choice	do.	27.31	27.45	24.93	23.63	
Good	do.	24.98	25.44	23.69	22.39	
Standard	do.	21.98	22.17	21.25	20.47	
Utility	do.	20.02	19.96	18.85	18.45	
All grades	do.	26.65	26.80	24.69	23.30	
Omaha, all grades	do.	24.73	25.16	23.39	21.94	
Sioux City, all grades	do.	24.80	25.27	24.04	22.07	
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	16.52	16.76	15.24	15.68	
Utility	do.	15.97	16.06	15.00	15.52	
Cutter	do.	15.33	15.38	13.61	14.42	
Canner	do.	13.88	13.89	12.57	13.12	
Vealers, Choice, S. St. Paul	do.	31.18	32.35	31.65	30.75	
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	24.56	25.11	23.89	23.45	
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	21.20	21.10	20.40	19.60	
Cows	do.	15.10	14.70	13.90	14.30	
Steers and heifers	do.	23.70	23.80	23.00	21.50	
Calves	do.	25.30	25.40	25.20	25.10	
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts, U. S. No. 1, 2 & 3, Chicago						
200-220 pounds	do.	16.69	16.56	15.52	14.36	
220-240 pounds	do.	16.50	16.32	15.19	14.24	
240-270 pounds	do.	16.08	15.91	14.90	14.03	
All weights	do.	16.28	16.04	15.25	14.10	
Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 2/	do.	16.31	15.81	15.14	14.07	
Sows, Chicago	do.	14.08	13.44	13.11	12.31	
Price received by farmers	do.	16.00	15.40	14.80	13.70	
Hog-corn price ratio 3/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts		14.7	14.4	12.8	11.6	
Price received by farmers, all hogs		16.5	15.6	14.0	12.9	
Sheep and lambs	Dollars per					
Sheep	100 pounds					
Slaughter ewes, Good, Chicago	do.	5.56	5.21	7.00	7.00	
Price received by farmers	do.	6.12	5.99	6.43	6.57	
Lamb						
Slaughter, Choice, Chicago	do.	17.92	18.19	18.58	19.13	
Feeder, Choice, Omaha	do.	16.18	16.08	17.44	17.46	
Price received by farmers	do.	16.50	16.60	17.60	17.70	
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers						
(1910-14=100)		307	303	294	281	
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	43.88	44.00	41.94	39.99	
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds	do.	36.88	38.50	39.54	39.14	
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	18.13	17.61	16.69	15.70	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	25.21	24.49	23.21	21.84	
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	21.90	21.26	21.16	20.04	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	30.84	29.94	29.80	28.22	
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	19.70	19.13	18.95	17.93	
Average per 100 pounds	do.	35.18	34.17	33.85	32.02	
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	80.8	81.1	84.9	83.1	
Pork, retail cuts	do.	57.4	57.9	57.8	56.7	
Lamb, Choice grade	do.	68.7	68.3	72.6	71.0	
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1957-59=100)		96.1	93.7	92.8	88.4	
Retail (1957-59=100) 4/		100.5	100.7	102.8	101.2	

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	1962 March	1962 April	1963 February	1963 March	1963 April
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1947-49=100)		130	125	122	132	
Stocker and feeder shipments to 8 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	334	421	234	350	
Sheep and lambs	do.	131	100	84	98	
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	1,649	1,522	1,559	1,694	
Steers	do.	991	924	891	995	
Heifers	do.	346	307	351	393	
Cows	do.	297	274	302	291	
Bulls and stags	do.	15	17	14	15	
Calves	do.	461	383	361	410	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,227	1,173	1,053	1,137	
Hogs	do.	6,225	5,672	5,665	6,559	
Percentage sows	Percent	6	6	5	5	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,040	1,041	1,056	1,058	
Calves	do.	188	204	199	184	
Sheep and lambs	do.	103	100	103	102	
Hogs	do.	237	241	237	235	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	602	604	610	617	
Veal, per head	do.	106	116	113	104	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	50	49	51	50	
Pork, per head	do.	141	143	141	141	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	60	59	60	60	
Lard, per head	do.	30	31	28	29	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	13	13	12	12	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	990	916	949	1,041	
Veal	do.	49	44	41	43	
Lamb and mutton	do.	61	57	53	57	
Pork	do.	878	808	799	925	
Lard	do.	185	176	161	187	
Commercial slaughter 1/						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	2,113	1,959	1,978	2,137	
Calves	do.	667	565	540	600	
Sheep and lambs	do.	1,378	1,357	1,171	1,261	
Hogs	do.	7,195	6,589	6,604	7,546	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	1,232	1,140	1,170	1,276	
Veal	do.	77	70	66	68	
Lamb and mutton	do.	68	66	59	63	
Pork	do.	1,010	932	923	1,056	
Lard	do.	206	197	182	208	
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	do.	169	172	166	177	189
Veal	do.	8	8	11	12	12
Lamb and mutton	do.	16	18	13	21	23
Pork	do.	235	280	249	275	331
Total meat and meat products 2/	do.	497	552	502	557	637

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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Standard Summary Tables

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