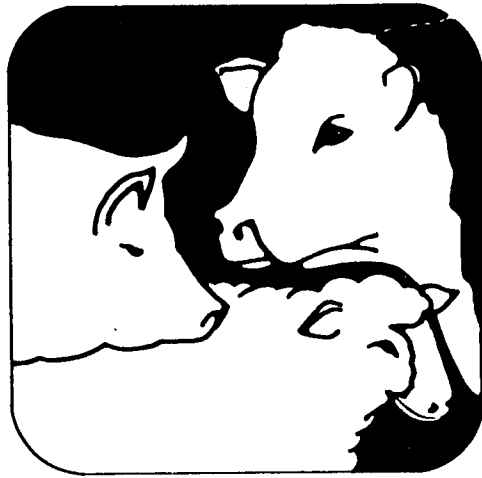


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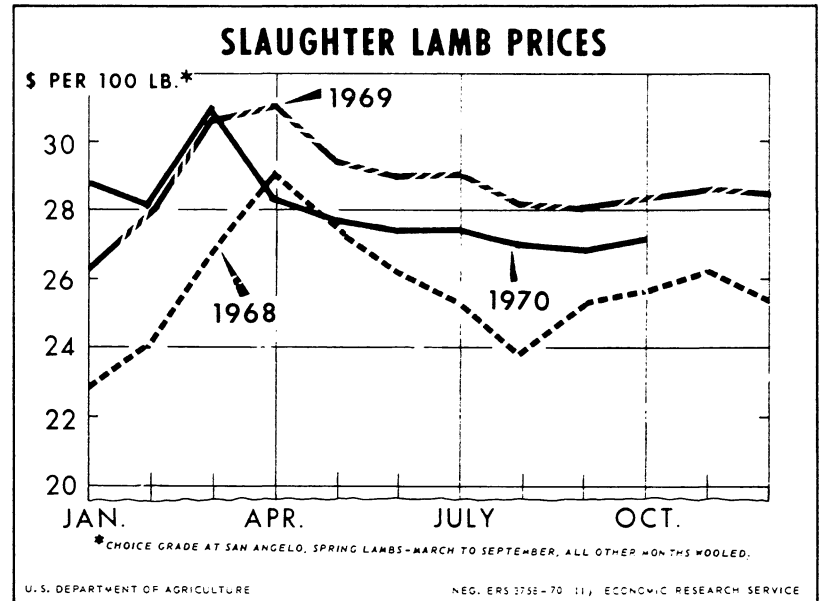
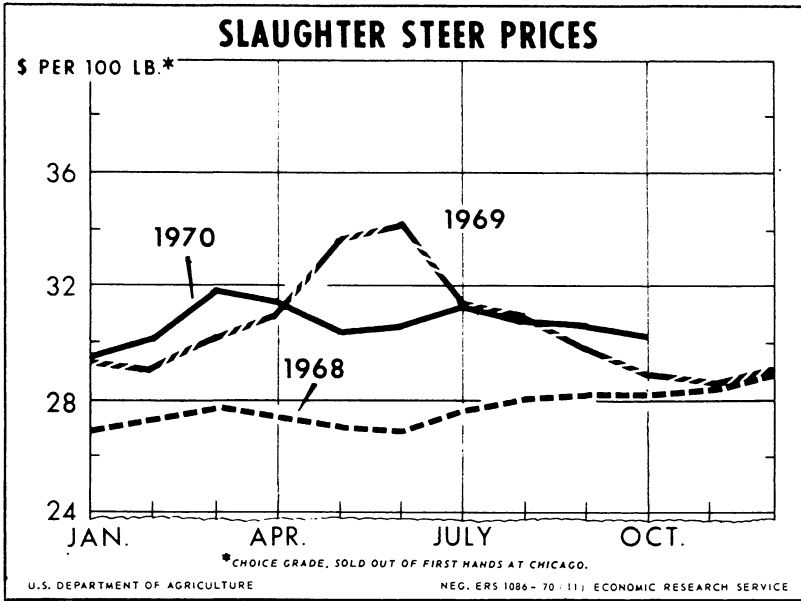
# LIVESTOCK AND MEAT Situation



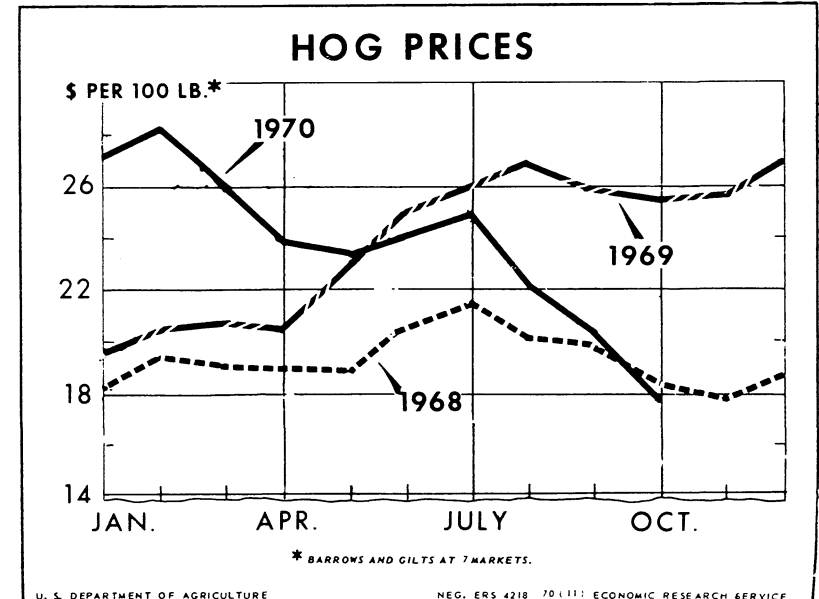
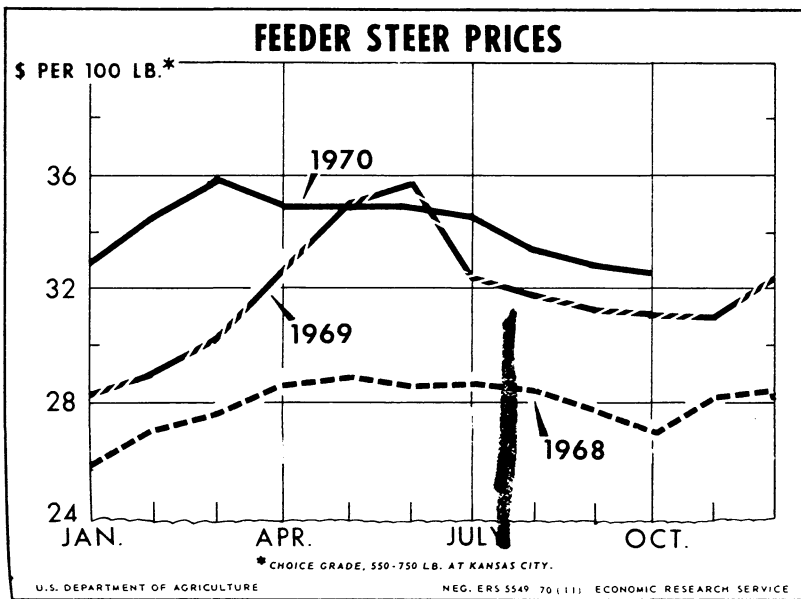
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# THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

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## SUMMARY

An increasing supply of feeder cattle and a substantially larger June-November pig crop will assure expanded beef and pork production this winter and next spring. However, veal and lamb output in 1971 likely will decline.

Red meat production for 1970 is up about 2 percent. Next year it may increase more than it has this year, largely because of the expanded hog slaughter in prospect for the first half.

Higher feed grain prices in 1971 as a result of this year's smaller corn crop will temper increases in red meat production. Livestock producers will tend to stretch feed supplies because of higher feed costs and probably market their fed cattle and hogs at lighter weights. Less favorable animal-feed price relationships will affect producer plans for future output. But any significant impact in curtailing slaughter supplies will not appear until late 1971 or in 1972.

Cattle numbers continue upward. This year's increase may exceed 1969's gain of 2½ million. The 1970 calf crop is up 760,000 head. Also, the combined total of cattle and calf slaughter this year will be 1 to 2 percent smaller. Beef animals will account for all of the inventory gain, boosting next year's beginning supply of feeder cattle.

Fed cattle marketings this fall probably are moderately exceeding last fall's rate. Feeders said on October 1 that they planned to market 3 percent more cattle this fall. Also, there were 1 percent more cattle on feed in weight groups that usually reach slaughter finish in the winter. Thus, with a modest increase in fall and winter placements, fed cattle marketings during the first half of 1971 will likely remain moderately on the plus side.

In the past several weeks, Choice steers at Chicago have been averaging \$29.50 per 100 pounds, down \$2 from July but about 75 cents above a year earlier. The price decline since summer reflects large marketings of fed cattle and abundant supplies of pork. With little change in the cattle supply picture, winter fed cattle prices will remain about the same but some price strength may develop next spring.

Feeder cattle prices this fall have held up well even though there are more feeder cattle on farms and ranches. Strong demand by cattle feeders for replacement cattle has held prices above a year ago. In the winter, feeder cattle prices are expected to continue near fall levels; a rather limited seasonal rise is likely next spring.

Cow slaughter remains much below a year ago. However, next year cow slaughter likely will total as

large as or larger than in 1970. The cow population is rising and culling rates may be higher.

Hog slaughter is running 12 to 14 percent larger than last fall and considerably above summer slaughter. This winter and next spring, hog slaughter will remain very large because 1970's June-November farrowings in the Corn Belt are reported to be up 15 percent.

Barrows and gilts at 7 markets declined from about \$25 per 100 pounds in July to about \$16 in early November. Markets are expected to recover some from early November levels, but prices this fall and winter will average sharply below last fall and winter.

Reports on breeding plans indicate farmers plan to have 6 percent more sows farrow in December 1970-February 1971. But low hog prices coupled with

higher feed costs will deter the production expansion now underway and may end it around the middle of next year.

The inventory of sheep and lambs on farms is falling again this year, but the decline looks rather small. With a smaller number of ewes on farms, the 1971 lamb crop will be reduced. This will pull lamb slaughter down moderately again next year. Slaughter in 1970 is off about 2 percent.

Lamb prices at San Angelo in recent weeks have been \$27.25 per 100 pounds, about \$1.25 below a year earlier. Prices are expected to rise somewhat into winter as fed lamb marketings trail year-earlier levels. Prices later in the year, based on their usual seasonal pattern, will average roughly the same as in 1970.

## SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### Red Meat Output Up This Year

Red meat production this year will be about 2 percent larger than in 1969. Increases in beef and pork output will more than offset declines in veal and lamb and mutton. Beef output has been up generally all year, but all of the increase in pork is coming in the second half. With continued strong demand for meat, livestock prices in 1970 are averaging slightly higher than in 1969, with cattle up a bit and hogs lower. Lamb prices are turning out much the same as a year ago. Calf prices are up substantially.

A larger rise in red meat output is expected in 1971. The substantial increase in hog production now underway means much larger pork output in the first half of next year. Beef output will continue to rise because of the larger beef cattle inventory and the trend toward feeding more cattle.

A smaller 1970 corn crop and the likelihood of considerably higher feed prices will temper gains in red meat output in 1971, particularly pork after midyear. Nevertheless, there are substantially more market hogs on farms this fall, and hog farmers apparently are having more sows farrow at least through early spring. Also, the cattle inventory is rising, expanding the supply of feeder and slaughter cattle. These factors imply at least moderate gains in red meat output through next winter and spring.

Second half 1971 beef output will depend largely on the number of cattle placed on feed through mid-1971. But a larger feeder cattle supply and ample feedlot capacity suggest some further rise in fed cattle marketings throughout 1971. Lower hog prices and higher feed prices will discourage much further expansion in hog output. The upswing in production may terminate around mid-1971. Consequently, hog slaughter in the second half of next year may be up little

from July-December this year. But total red meat output in the second half of 1971 likely will remain large even if feed costs average higher.

Consumer demand for meat in 1971 likely will remain generally strong but less buoyant than during much of 1970. Even so, livestock prices may average somewhat lower than this year, given the fairly large gains in red meat production in prospect. Sharply lower hog prices in the first half will account for much of the price decline.

## CATTLE

### Cattle Inventory Up This Year

Cattlemen continue to raise more cattle. This year's increase may exceed 1969's 2½ million gain. Inventory changes were small from 1966 to 1968, then numbers rose moderately last year. At the beginning of 1970, there were 112.3 million cattle and calves on farms, up from 108.6 million in 1967 when the current expansion in cattle numbers began. Beef cattle have accounted for all of the increase. Dairy cattle numbers have continued to decline.

Several factors point to a further gain in inventory. The 1970 calf crop is up about 760,000 head and is large in relationship to cattle and calf slaughter. Cattle slaughter this year likely will total about the same as last year, but calf slaughter will be down more than half a million head. Also, imports of feeder cattle have been up somewhat, contributing to the boost in inventory.

Higher feeder cattle prices in recent years have encouraged cattlemen to expand breeding herds. As a result, beef cow numbers at the beginning of 1970 totaled 37.4 million head, about 2.7 million more than in 1967. Meanwhile dairy cow numbers declined 1.3 million head, so total cow numbers rose only 1.4

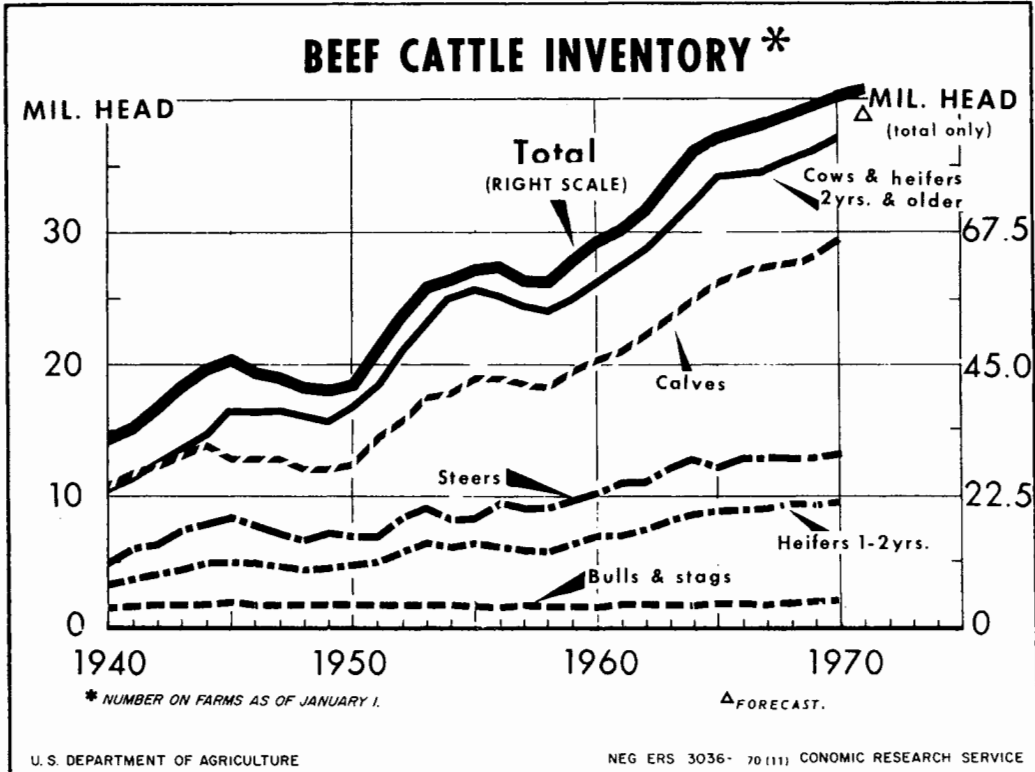
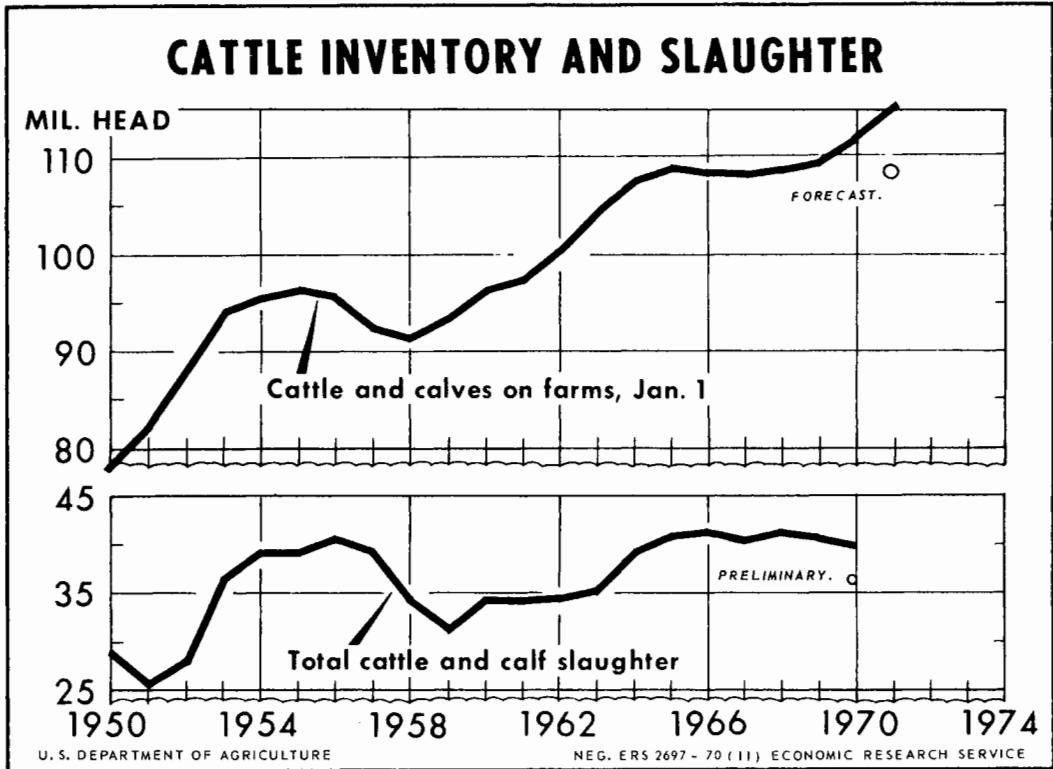


Table 1.—Number of cattle and calves on farms January 1, calf crop, number slaughtered and imports, United States, 1958 to date

Year	Numbers on farms January 1		Calf crop	Imports	Number slaughtered		
	Cattle and Calves	Cows			Cattle	Calves	Total
	<i>1,000 head</i>						
1958 . . . . .	91,176	45,430	38,860	1,152	24,368	9,738	34,106
1959 . . . . .	93,322	45,244	38,938	709	23,722	8,072	31,794
1960 . . . . .	96,236	45,871	39,416	663	26,029	8,615	34,644
1961 . . . . .	97,700	46,598	40,180	1,043	26,471	8,080	34,551
1962 . . . . .	100,369	47,654	41,441	1,250	26,911	7,857	34,768
1963 . . . . .	104,488	48,968	42,268	852	28,070	7,204	35,274
1964 . . . . .	107,903	50,441	43,809	547	31,678	7,632	39,310
1965 . . . . .	109,000	51,219	43,928	1,128	33,171	7,788	40,959
1966 . . . . .	108,862	50,420	43,526	1,100	34,171	6,861	41,032
1967 . . . . .	108,645	49,883	43,765	752	34,295	6,107	40,402
1968 . . . . .	109,152	50,049	44,239	1,039	35,414	5,613	41,027
1969 . . . . .	109,885	50,379	45,196	1,042	35,576	5,009	40,585
1970 . . . . .	112,330	51,308	45,955	<sup>2</sup> 1,250	<sup>2</sup> 35,500	<sup>2</sup> 4,330	<sup>2</sup> 39,830
1971 <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	115.0-116.0						

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Forecast.

million. Available information on cattle numbers, the calf crop, and slaughter suggest that cow numbers likely will increase this year, possibly a million head or more.

In 1971, cattlemen may further increase the cattle inventory. As in the past several years, all of the increase is expected to come in the beef herd. Cattle slaughter likely will increase somewhat, but not enough to offset growth in the calf crop and a further reduction in calf slaughter.

### More Fed Cattle This Fall

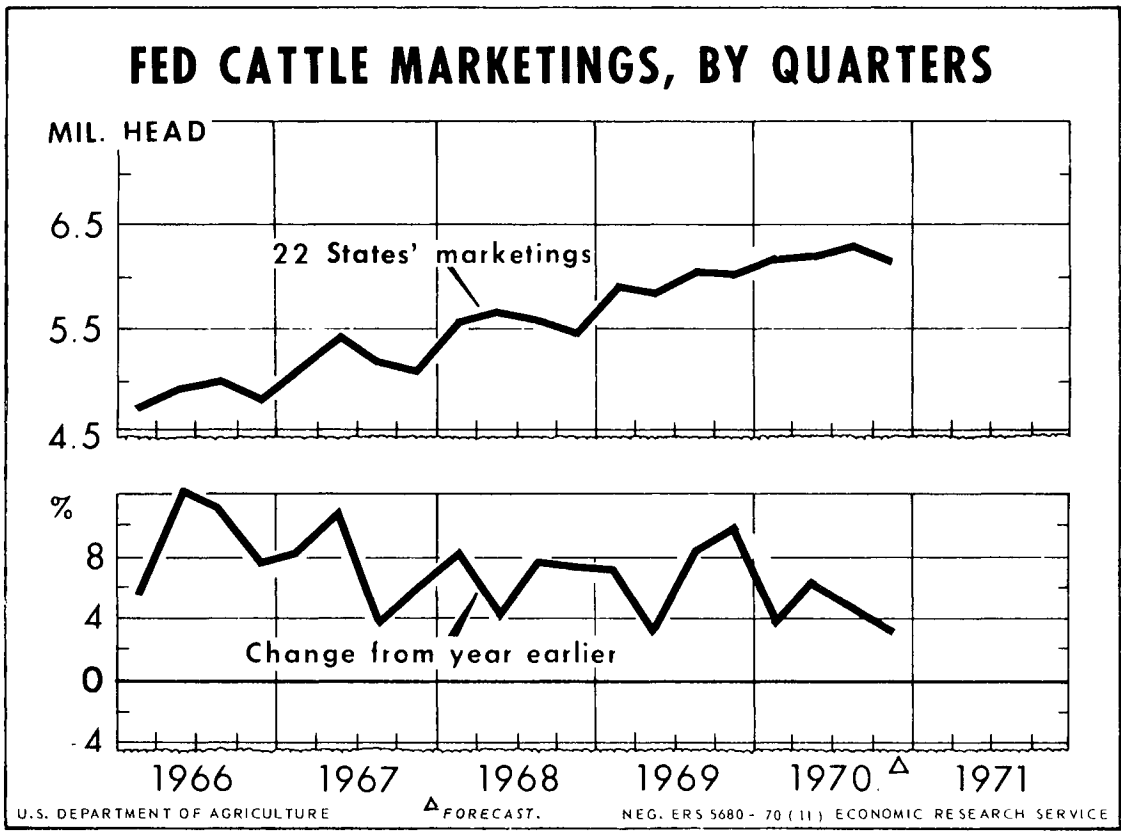
Fed cattle marketings this fall are expected to be moderately larger than a year ago, but perhaps a little below summer levels. On October 1, there were 3 percent more cattle and calves on feed in 22 major feeding States. Also, cattle feeders said they planned to

market 3 percent more cattle this fall than last. There were 5 percent more cattle on feed in weight groups that typically reach slaughter finish in the fall, so October-December marketing intentions likely will be met. However, even a moderate increase in fed cattle marketings will still not push fall marketings above the 6.3 million marketed last summer.

With a moderate increase in fourth quarter fed cattle marketings, this year's total likely will be about 5 percent larger than the 23.8 million marketed in 1969 in 22 major feeding States. However, such an increase would be somewhat below the long-time average increase of about 7 percent per year. Moreover, even with more fed cattle, total cattle slaughter in 1970 will not be much different from last year because nonfed steer and heifer slaughter has continued to shrink and cow slaughter is off sharply.

Table 2.—Cattle and calves on feed in 22 States, October 1, by regions

Item	1968	Change from 1967	1969	Change from 1968	1970	Change from 1969
	<i>Thou. hd.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Thou. hd.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Thou. hd.</i>	<i>Pct.</i>
North Central States						
East . . . . .	1,093	-3.7	1,164	+6.5	1,191	+2.3
West . . . . .	4,414	+8.8	4,521	+2.4	4,706	+4.1
Total . . . . .	5,507	+6.1	5,685	+3.2	5,897	+3.7
Texas and Oklahoma . .	1,086	+38.3	1,560	+43.6	1,647	+5.6
Other Western States . .	2,586	+11.4	2,858	+10.5	2,838	-0.7
Total . . . . .	9,179	+10.6	10,103	+10.1	10,382	+2.8



Western cattle feeders have been expanding output faster than Corn Belt feeders during the past several years. In the first 3 quarters of 1970, marketings in the West were up 8 percent compared with only a 3 percent increase in the Corn Belt. However, on October 1 cattle feeders both in the Western States and in the Corn Belt indicated that they would ship 3 percent more cattle this fall than last.

Choice steers at Chicago rose from about \$28.50 per 100 pounds in January to just over \$32 in March, but

then weakened to about \$30.50 in May. Prices strengthened to \$31.40 in July. In recent weeks, Choice steers at Chicago have been averaging about \$29.50 per 100 pounds, down \$2 from July but about 75 cents above a year earlier.

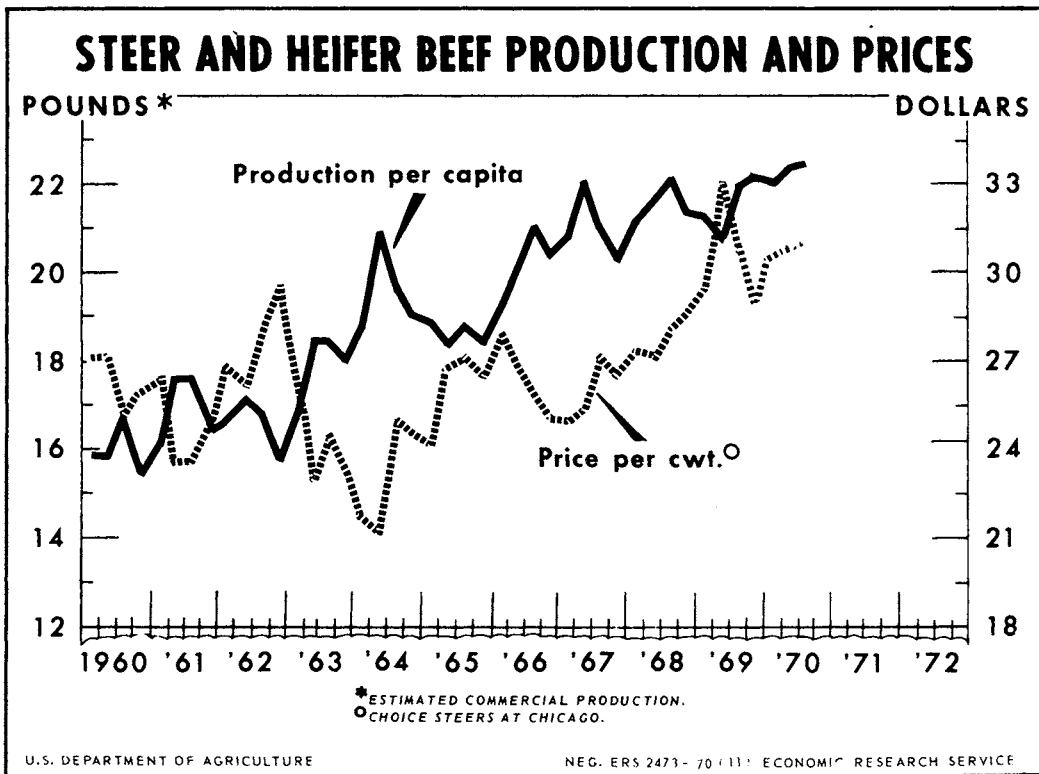
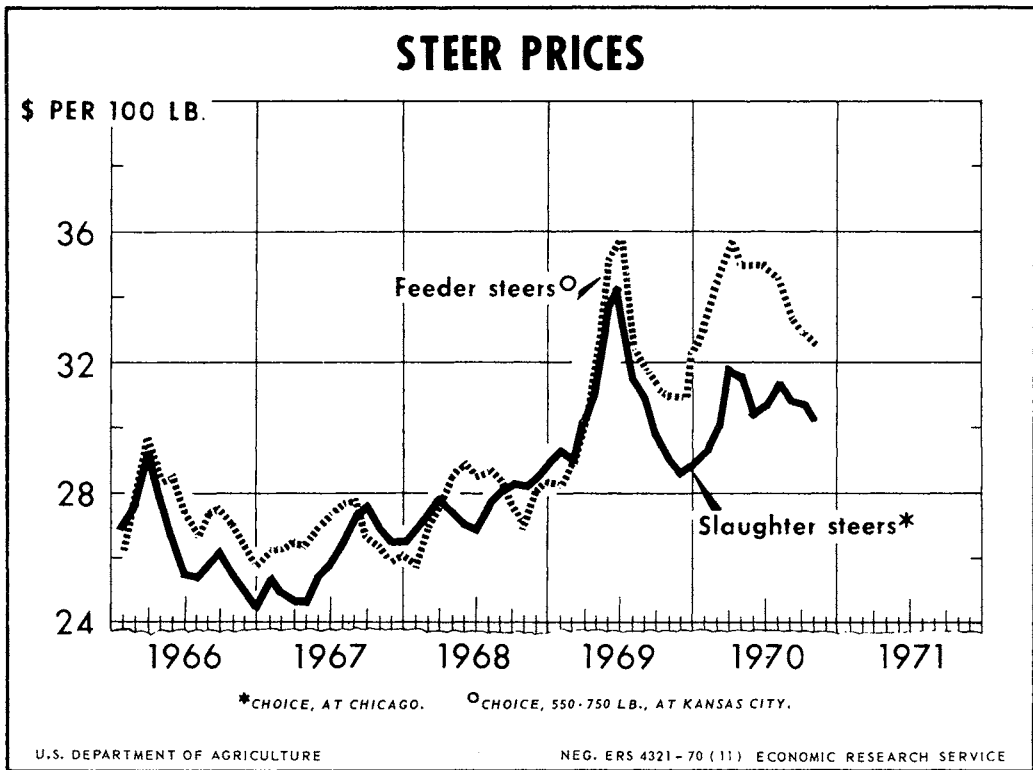
The weaker tone of the fed cattle market since midsummer reflects not only large marketings of fed cattle at heavier weights than last year, but also very large pork supplies. With little change in the supply picture in the coming months, fed cattle prices are expected to continue near recent levels into the winter and above last year's October-December average of \$28.90.

**Choice steer prices per 100 pounds, Chicago**

Month	1968	1969	1970
	<i>Dollars</i>		
January	26.87	29.23	29.31
February	27.34	29.11	30.26
March	27.75	30.19	31.93
April	27.49	30.98	31.56
May	27.16	33.85	30.39
June	26.89	34.22	30.62
July	27.65	31.49	31.39
August	28.01	30.94	30.81
September	28.20	29.75	30.75
October	28.21	29.02	30.16
November	28.46	28.66	
December	28.88	28.89	
Average	27.74	30.42	

#### Fed Cattle Marketings To Remain Large

Fed cattle marketings in the first half of next year are expected to be somewhat larger than marketings during January-June this year. There were 1 percent more steers and heifers on feed on October 1 in weight groups that typically reach slaughter finish during the winter. Also, with a considerably larger feeder cattle supply and plenty of pen space, cattle feeders likely will boost placements this fall despite higher feed costs. Thus, there likely will be more cattle on feed early in 1971 to support larger marketings this winter and next spring.





Fed cattle prices in the first half of next year may run near fall levels, although some price strength may develop in the spring. Fed cattle marketings in January-June 1971 may be up only moderately and market weights probably will be lighter, but continued large supplies of pork will have a dampening impact on the cattle market.

Higher feed costs suggest cattle feeders will trim market weights in the first half of next year. This, of course, would be a price supporting factor in the cattle market and the reverse of the situation so far this year. During late winter and early spring, Choice steers at 8

**Average liveweight of Choice steers at 8 markets**

Month	1969	1970
<i>Pounds</i>		
January .....	1,130	1,147
February .....	1,120	1,150
March .....	1,113	1,157
April .....	1,122	1,155
May .....	1,121	1,156
June .....	1,130	1,150
July .....	1,114	1,129
August .....	1,105	1,115
September .....	1,100	1,107
October .....	1,112	1,113
November .....	1,126	
December .....	1,136	
Year .....	1,120	

Midwest markets were running 30 to 44 pounds heavier than a year earlier. Weights in October were down seasonally and about the same as a year ago.

Cattle weights in 1970 have been well above year-earlier levels. Heavier slaughter weights reflect both the change in the slaughter mix—more fed cattle and fewer nonfed cattle—as well as heavier market weights of fed cattle.

**Large Fed Cattle Marketings In Second Half 1971**

Fed cattle marketings in the second half of 1971 will reflect winter and spring placements. The beef calf crop this year is up about 930,000 head and next year's beginning feeder cattle inventory is expected to be up 3 percent or more. Also, cattle feeders have expanded feedlot capacity in recent years and will attempt to maintain lots near capacity. Higher feed grain prices will be a tempering factor, but may affect cattle weights more than the number of cattle placed on feed. Thus, with an expanding feeder cattle supply, the second half of next year may see a further uptrend in fed cattle marketings, but perhaps at a slower rate of growth than the longtime average.

**Feeder Cattle Prices Buoyant**

Feeder cattle prices this year have been generally higher than in 1969, except for a short time in the spring. In early November, Choice 550-750 pound feeder

steers at Kansas City were averaging about \$32.25 per 100 pounds, more than \$1 higher than a year earlier.

Feeder cattle prices this year have continued to roughly follow the fed cattle market, but at a much

**Current fed cattle prices per 100 pounds, compared with feeder cattle prices 5 months earlier**

Year	Fed cattle <sup>1</sup>	Feeder cattle <sup>2</sup>	Margin
<i>Dollars</i>			
1969			
January .....	29.12	28.40	+ .72
February .....	29.26	27.74	+1.52
March .....	30.38	27.09	+3.29
April .....	31.11	28.11	+3.00
May .....	33.68	28.42	+5.26
June .....	34.07	28.30	+5.77
July .....	31.54	29.04	+2.50
August .....	30.60	30.34	+.26
September .....	29.33	32.64	-3.31
October .....	28.79	35.18	-6.39
November .....	28.47	35.74	-7.27
December .....	28.88	32.46	-3.58
1970			
January .....	29.60	31.76	-2.16
February .....	30.61	31.29	-.68
March .....	31.86	31.15	+.71
April .....	31.48	31.12	+.36
May .....	30.52	32.38	-1.86
June .....	30.77	32.83	-2.06
July .....	31.37	34.44	-3.07
August .....	30.50	35.85	-5.35
September .....	30.21	35.01	-4.80
October .....	29.80	35.00	-5.20
November .....			
December .....			

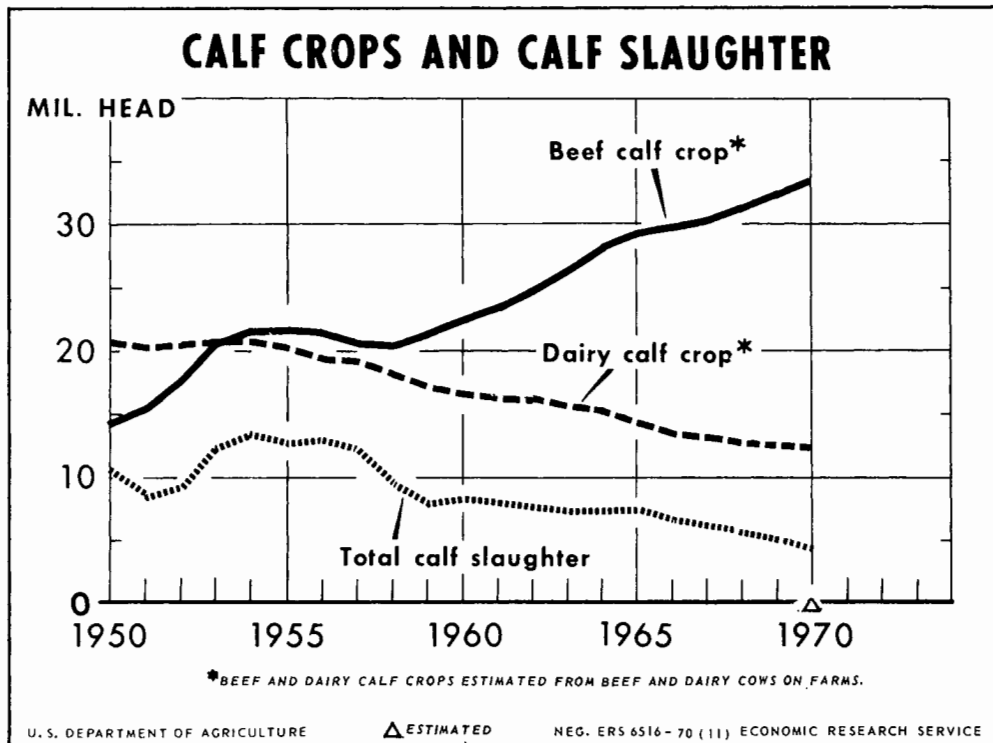
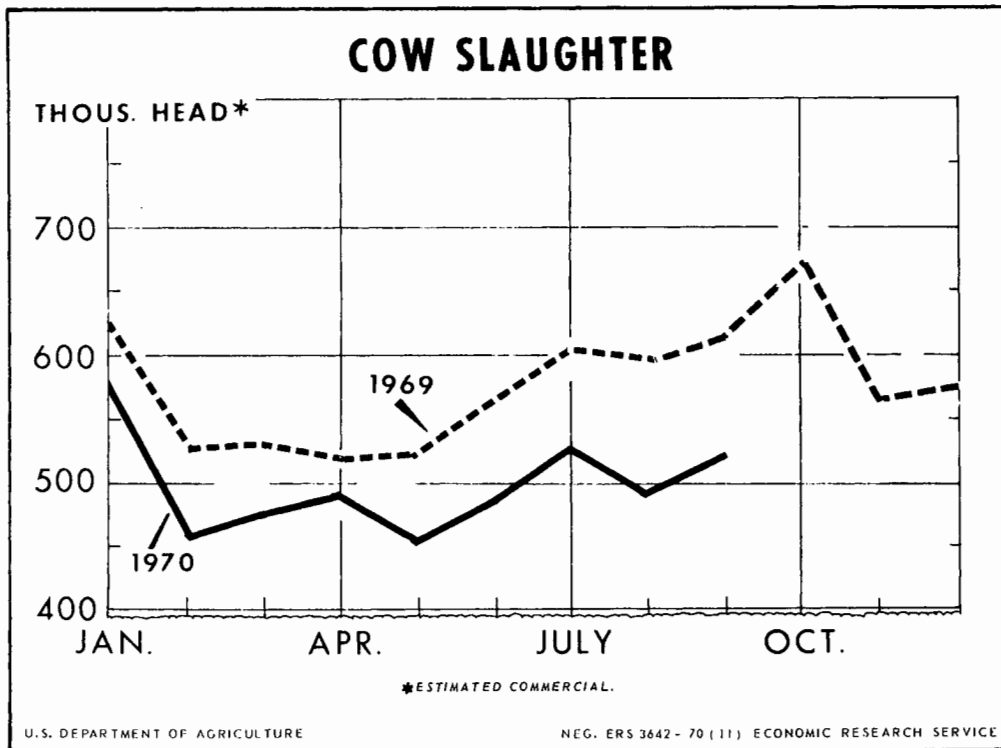
<sup>1</sup> Choice steers at Chicago, 900-1,100 pounds.  
<sup>2</sup> Choice steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds.

higher level. Currently, yearling steers at Kansas City are running more than \$4 per 100 pounds higher than similar quality fed cattle at the same market. Also, fed cattle prices since spring have been \$2 to \$5 below feeder cattle prices several months earlier.

Feeder cattle prices have declined only moderately as the volume of movement has increased. In recent weeks,

**Feeder cattle prices per 100 pounds, Kansas City**

Month	Choice feeder steers 550-750 lb.		Choice feeder steer calves	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
<i>Dollars</i>				
January .....	28.30	32.83	31.15	36.82
February .....	29.04	34.44	32.26	38.55
March .....	30.34	35.85	34.39	39.74
April .....	32.64	35.01	36.74	39.40
May .....	35.18	35.00	38.26	40.61
June .....	35.74	34.92	38.62	41.48
July .....	32.46	34.54	35.79	41.24
August .....	31.76	33.28	35.66	39.50
September .....	31.29	32.86	35.91	38.66
October .....	31.15	32.66	35.77	37.60
November .....	31.12		35.21	
December .....	32.38		35.60	
Average .....	31.78		35.45	



feeder calf prices have dropped a little more than yearling prices. The fall movement is near its peak. Higher feeder cattle prices this fall reflect demand by cattle feeders—an indication also that feeder cattle are being held in strong hands.

Many Corn Belt cattle feeders are now making feeding decisions for this winter. If the corn crop turns out about as large as currently estimated, feeder cattle prices in the winter and spring may hold near fall levels with only a small to moderate seasonal rise. Higher feed grain costs and larger supplies of feeder cattle likely will temper the seasonal price rise as movement trails off in the coming months.

### Cow Slaughter Declines

Cow slaughter so far this year has been down about 12 percent, even though cow numbers at the beginning of this year were up about 930,000 head and the most on record. Cow slaughter this fall is running much lower than a year earlier.

Lower cow slaughter this year reflects a slower decline in the dairy herd largely because of higher milk prices. Higher prices for feeder cattle are holding down slaughter of beef cows. Beefmen likely are adding sizable numbers of heifers to their breeding herds and holding some cows—for one more calf—that in other years would be sent to market.

Cow slaughter in 1971 likely will match or exceed the 1970 total. Culling likely will get tighter and the total cow herd is larger.

Cow prices early this year were substantially higher than prices in the first half of 1969. However, cow prices since summer have been generally averaging near 1969 prices.

In early November Utility cows at Chicago were about \$19 per 100 pounds. This was the same as a year earlier, but nearly \$5 below the late winter-early spring peak. In the first half, beef imports were up 19 percent, but hog slaughter then was small. In the second half, expanded marketings of hogs likely are adding to the

seasonal price weakness for cows. Cow prices are expected to rise seasonally this winter to a spring high but to run somewhat below prices a year earlier because of continued large supplies of fed beef and very large pork output.

### Calf Slaughter Sharply Lower

Calf slaughter so far this year has been about 16 percent smaller than a year ago. Strong feedlot demand for replacement cattle and a 170,000 head smaller dairy calf crop have reduced calf slaughter. The dairy herd is probably declining further in 1970, so calf slaughter likely will be off again next year.

Calf prices this year are up substantially to the highest level on record. In recent weeks 100-250 pound vealers at South St. Paul averaged near \$44.50 per 100 pounds, about \$3 more than last year. Slaughter calves (250-500 pounds) were selling for \$29.10 per 100 pounds, about 10 cents above a year ago. Since feedlot demand for feeder cattle is expected to continue strong in the coming year and the dairy herd likely is down, relatively strong calf and vealer prices may remain the rule in 1971.

## HOGS

### 1970 Slaughter Up Slightly

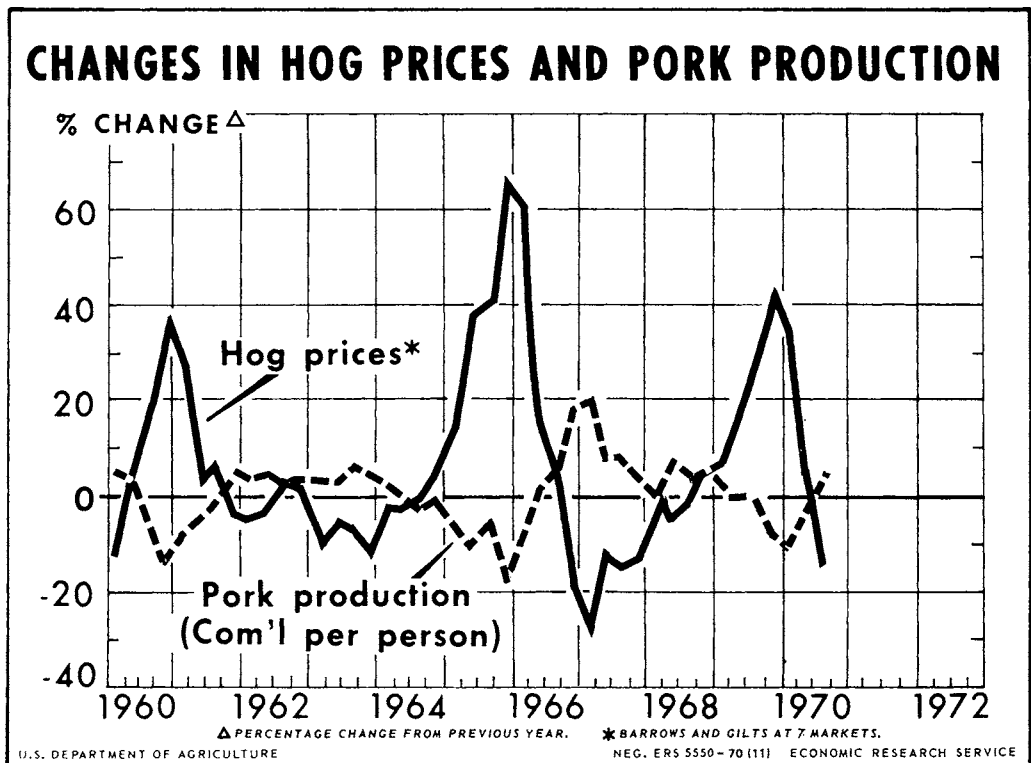
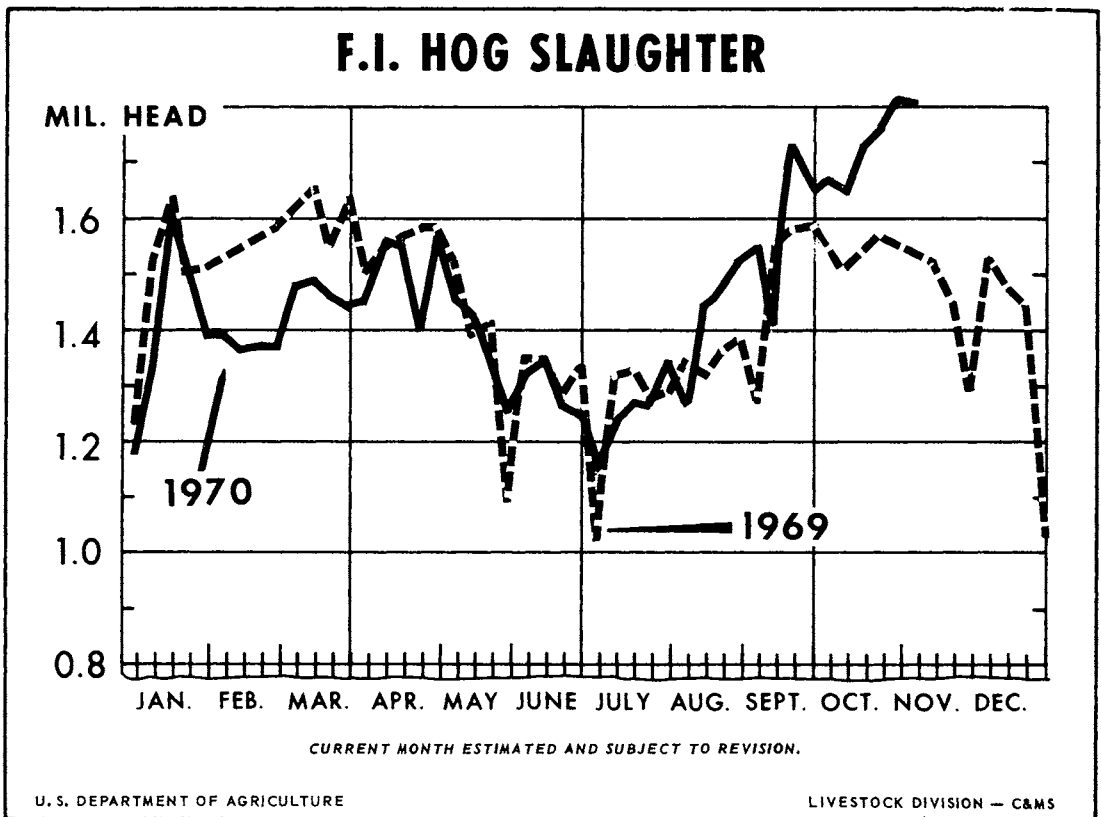
Commercial hog slaughter this year is expected to total slightly larger than the 83.9 million head in 1969. All of the increase is coming in the second half. July-December slaughter is expected to be 8 to 9 percent over a year earlier in contrast to a 6 percent reduction during January-June. The sharp rise in second half slaughter reflects a 12 percent increase in the December 1969-May 1970 pig crop. Most of the second half increase is in October-December. Hog slaughter rates this fall have been running 12 to 14 percent over a year earlier in the wake of a 4 percent summer rise. The recent increase reflects the 16 percent larger March-May pig crop. The small rise in total 1970 pork production will exceed this year's population increase, and per capita pork consumption will be slightly above 1969 levels.

Hog prices during January-June averaged \$25.50, \$4 above a year earlier (barrows and gilts at 7 markets). However, hog prices since midyear have deteriorated substantially, averaging \$21.35 in July-October, \$4.75 below the same period last year. In early November barrows and gilts were selling near \$16 at 7 markets, more than \$9 under year-earlier prices and the lowest since January 1965.

The hog market probably is near its seasonal low and some price advance is expected before the end of the year.

Utility cow prices per 100 pounds, Chicago

Month	1968	1969	1970
	<i>Dollars</i>		
January . . . . .	16.35	18.20	21.36
February . . . . .	17.98	19.02	22.39
March . . . . .	19.09	20.43	23.42
April . . . . .	19.88	20.70	23.41
May . . . . .	19.58	21.73	23.45
June . . . . .	19.61	22.15	23.28
July . . . . .	18.88	21.86	22.16
August . . . . .	19.04	21.18	21.42
September . . . . .	18.49	20.82	21.13
October . . . . .	18.13	20.02	20.89
November . . . . .	16.98	19.37	
December . . . . .	17.36	20.34	
Average . . . . .	18.45	20.48	



## Hog prices per 100 pounds, 7 markets

Month	Barrows and gilts <sup>1</sup>		Sows <sup>1</sup>	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	<i>Dollars</i>			
January .....	19.75	27.40	15.92	23.25
February .....	20.39	28.23	17.57	24.96
March .....	20.66	25.94	18.30	23.75
April .....	20.34	24.02	18.20	21.60
May .....	23.10	23.53	20.15	19.20
June .....	25.13	24.04	21.47	18.31
July .....	26.04	25.13	22.60	18.90
August .....	26.89	22.12	24.00	17.85
September .....	25.91	20.35	23.42	17.24
October .....	25.49	17.91	23.11	14.99
November .....	25.74		22.24	
December .....	26.90		21.69	
Average .....	23.68		20.77	

<sup>1</sup> Average for all weights at Midwest Markets.

### First Half 1971 Slaughter To Remain Very Large

Corn Belt producers on September 1 indicated that the number of sows farrowing during June-November 1970 would be up about 15 percent, indicating sharply advanced slaughter in January-June 1971.

Slaughter rates of barrows and gilts, particularly in the spring and early summer, may not be up as much as September 1 farrowing intentions suggested. At least some farmers apparently have altered their production plans. Recent reports indicate some shipping of bred sows and gilts to slaughter. Such marketings will tend to limit the increase in fall and winter farrowings, and will temper the potential increase in the number of barrows and gilts for slaughter next spring and summer.

This winter, slaughter rates will continue well above a year ago but probably a little below fall levels. However, increases in supplies of other meats will not be excessive.

Beef output in the next few months will not be up much, and broiler supplies into spring probably will be down some from a year earlier. Lamb and veal production will also be smaller.

Price trends for hogs in the first half of 1970 were unusual—declining contraseasonally from over \$28 in February to about \$23 in early June, then turning upward to the \$25 summer peak. In 1971, hog prices are expected to run in a more normal seasonal pattern, rising generally from an early winter low to a seasonal peak in the summer. Also, price changes during 1971 will likely be substantially less than the \$12 range this year. First half prices will run well below the \$25.50 average of January-June 1970.

### Second Half Slaughter Gains May Be Small

On September 1, hog producers stated intentions to continue increasing the number of sows farrowing this winter but at a slower rate than in most of 1970. Producers in 10 Corn Belt States planned to have 6 percent more sows farrow during December 1970-February 1971. This suggests that increases in hog slaughter will moderate after mid-1971.

Hog prices are now lower in relation to corn prices than for several years. Thus, hog producers are expected to continue drawing back from the rapid expansion begun early this year. While late spring farrowings (March-May) may show some increase, they will likely be up only slightly from 1970. With only a small recovery in hog prices this winter, farmers may cut back farrowings in the second half of 1971.

Pigs born in the first half of 1971 will reach slaughter weights next summer and fall. Thus, summer slaughter likely will continue larger than a year earlier, but the increase may be small. By the fall of 1971, hog slaughter may be near year-earlier levels.

Hog prices likely will rise seasonally next summer but average below the \$22.50 of July-September this year.

Table 3. Sows farrowing and commercial hog slaughter, by half years, 1958 to date

Year	Sows farrowing				Commercial hog slaughter			
	Dec.-May	Change from last year	June-Nov.	Change from last year	Jan.-June	Change from last year	July-Dec.	Change from last year
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1958 .....	7,281		5,887		34,150		36,815	
1959 .....	7,996	+9.8	6,128	+4.1	39,006	+14.2	42,576	+15.6
1960 .....	6,782	-15.2	5,839	-4.7	41,367	+6.1	37,670	-11.5
1961 .....	7,018	+3.5	5,918	+1.4	38,508	-6.9	38,826	+3.1
1962 .....	6,996	-0.3	6,098	+3.0	39,883	+3.6	39,453	+1.6
1963 .....	7,099	+1.5	5,987	-1.8	41,540	+4.2	41,783	+5.9
1964 .....	6,596	-7.1	5,525	-7.7	41,975	+1.0	41,043	-1.8
1965 .....	5,890	-10.7	5,006	-9.4	38,368	-8.6	35,416	-13.7
1966 .....	6,201	+5.3	5,811	+16.1	34,998	-8.8	39,013	+10.2
1967 .....	6,570	+6.0	5,899	+1.5	40,558	+15.9	41,565	+6.5
1968 .....	6,669	+1.5	6,129	+3.9	41,833	+3.1	43,327	+4.2
1969 .....	6,372	-4.5	5,735	-6.4	42,653	+2.0	41,186	-4.9
1970 .....	7,174	+12.6	6,697	+16.8	39,900	-6.4		

Prices in the fall of 1971 are expected to decline and perhaps average a little above 1970 fall levels. Hog prices peaked in July this year, but the seasonal top may come a bit later next year and be followed by a much smaller seasonal decline than in 1970.

### Hog-Corn Ratio Lowest Since 1964

Declining hog prices and higher corn prices have sharply changed the cost-price relationship between corn and hogs. Early this year the hog-corn price ratio at Omaha averaged an unusually high 23, but declined to around 19 at midyear. The ratio slipped further in the summer and early fall. Sharp drops in hog prices and higher corn prices resulted in a ratio of 11.7 in early November, the lowest since May 1964.

The ratio may not change significantly in the coming months. Any improvement in hog prices could be largely offset by rising corn prices. In any case, the ratio will continue well below a year earlier when hog-feed price relationships were quite favorable and encouraged the 1970 expansion.

### Sow Slaughter Up

Sharply increased marketings of slaughter sows in the summer suggest that farmers sold breeding stock on the news of smaller grain supplies and rising corn prices. However, some increase was expected considering the large increase in the number of sows farrowing in the spring.

July-September sow slaughter was up 11 percent from a year earlier and the largest for this seasonally high period since 1966. The sharp increase over the spring quarter, up 47 percent, was the largest in many years. In addition, a somewhat larger than usual proportion of sows slaughtered apparently were bred sows. All these factors and conditions indicate some production adjustment is in the making.

### Feeder Pig Prices Down

Feeder pig prices have declined more than slaughter hog prices. In late October, 40-60 pound feeder pigs were averaging near \$28.00 per 100 pounds in Illinois auctions. This was less than half late-winter levels and down \$14.50 from a year earlier.

The market for feeder pigs is not likely to change significantly this winter. In the spring and summer feeder pig prices probably will tend to follow the slaughter hog market.

### Pork Storage Stocks Up

On October 1 there were 214 million pounds of pork in cold storage, up 23 percent from a year earlier. Stocks changed little during September, but increases are likely this fall and winter. With hog prices much lower than

other recent years and slaughter supplies abundant, the seasonal accumulation of pork in cold storage next winter and spring will likely be fairly large.

### Lighter Market Weights in 1971

Changes in the market weights of slaughter hogs will influence the volume of pork produced next year. Slaughter weights were heavier this year, adding to the supply of pork. Smaller supplies and higher prices of

Average liveweight of barrows and gilts, 7 markets

Month	1967	1968	1969 <sup>1</sup>	1970
	Pounds			
January	243	239	233	242
February	236	235	229	236
March	235	235	230	238
April	238	238	234	243
May	240	240	237	246
June	237	238	238	243
July	234	231	232	234
August	229	227	226	227
September	231	228	229	230
October	235	234	234	234
November	240	237	239	
December	240	235	241	
Year	237	235	234	

<sup>1</sup> 8 markets prior to 1969.

feed grains, while encouraging a turnaround in hog production, will contribute to lighter slaughter weights in 1971.

The November Crop Report indicated 1970 feed grain production will be down 9 percent from 1969, and the corn crop—estimated at 4.1 billion bushels—will be down 10 percent. Corn prices are up from summer and year-earlier levels. In early November, No. 2 Yellow corn at Omaha was quoted at \$1.35 per bushel, up 18 cents from a year earlier and about the same as at midyear. Although feed grain production is less than last year, supplies will be adequate for feeding livestock. However, the situation will encourage hog feeders to ship slaughter hogs at lighter weights than last year.

## SHEEP & LAMBS

### Inventory Decline Continues

Sheep and lamb numbers are declining in 1970 for the eleventh consecutive year to another record low. However, the reduction will probably be slightly smaller than last year. Since 1960, when the inventory was at its recent peak, sheep and lamb numbers have dropped at an average annual rate of 4 percent. The 1970 beginning inventory totaled 20.4 million, down 4 percent from a year earlier and off 38 percent from 1960.

Although conditions have appeared more favorable for sheep production in recent years, the inventory has continued to shrink. In the early 1960's lamb slaughter

was large in relation to inventories, lamb prices were relatively low, and lamb numbers dropped rapidly. However, slaughter supplies have dropped since the mid-1960's, consumer demand for red meats has been strong, and lamb prices in recent years have averaged above any period since the early 1950's. Also, feed supplies have generally not been short enough to restrict stock sheep numbers. Nevertheless, producers have continued to reduce breeding herds. Sheep and lamb numbers declined about 900,000 in 1968 and another 800,000 last year.

The supply of lambs was smaller again this year. January inventories were off 2 percent and the lamb crop was down about the same. Sheep and lamb slaughter during January-September was also down 2 percent. If slaughter rates the rest of 1970 continue below last year as expected, the reduction in sheep and lamb numbers this year will probably be a little over half a million. While further reductions may be small, sheep producers are expected to continue cutting back in 1971, particularly owners of farm flocks in the 35 Native States.

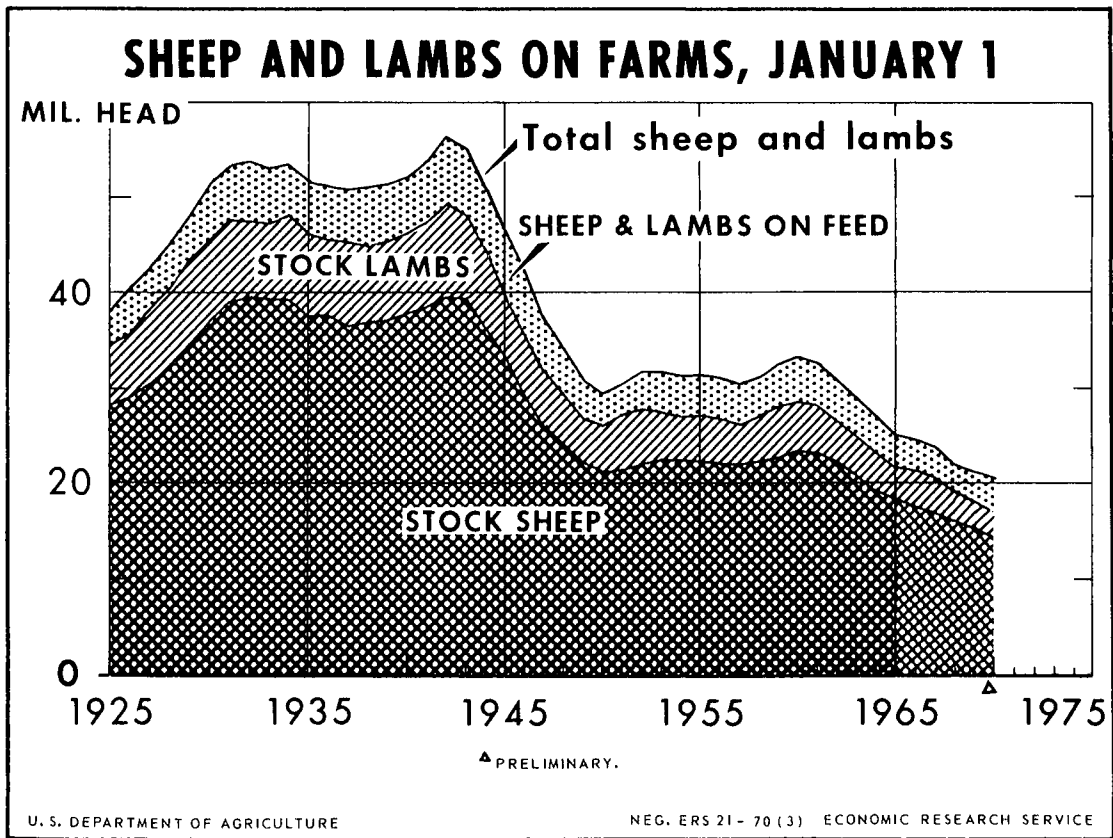
**Slaughter Drops Further**

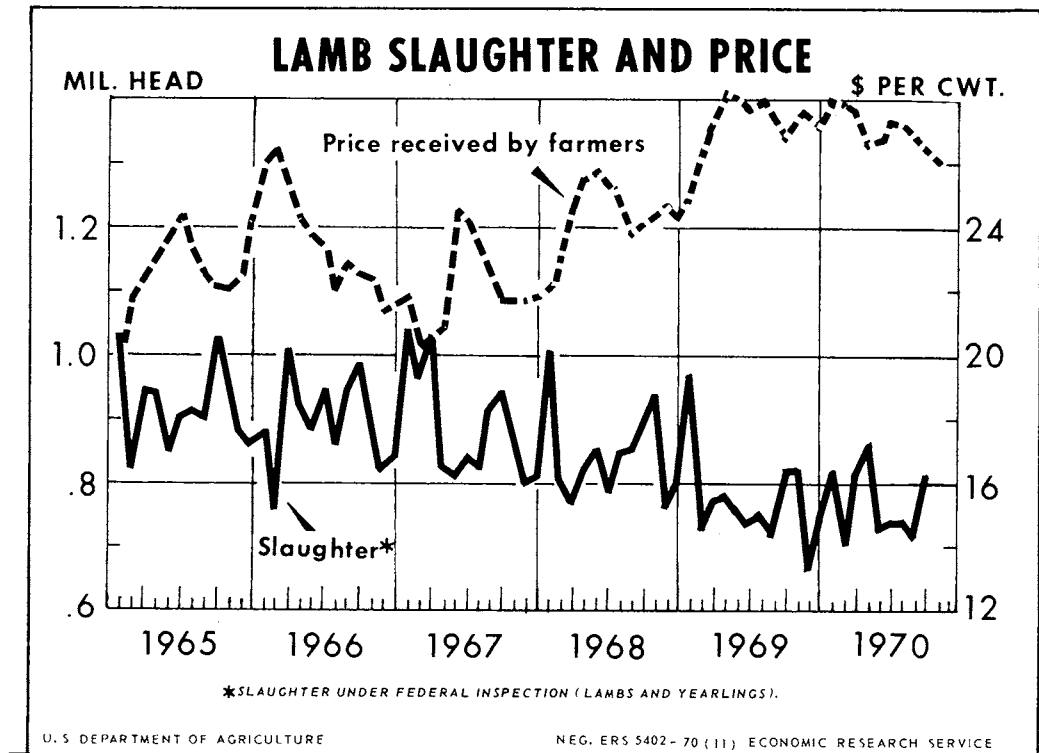
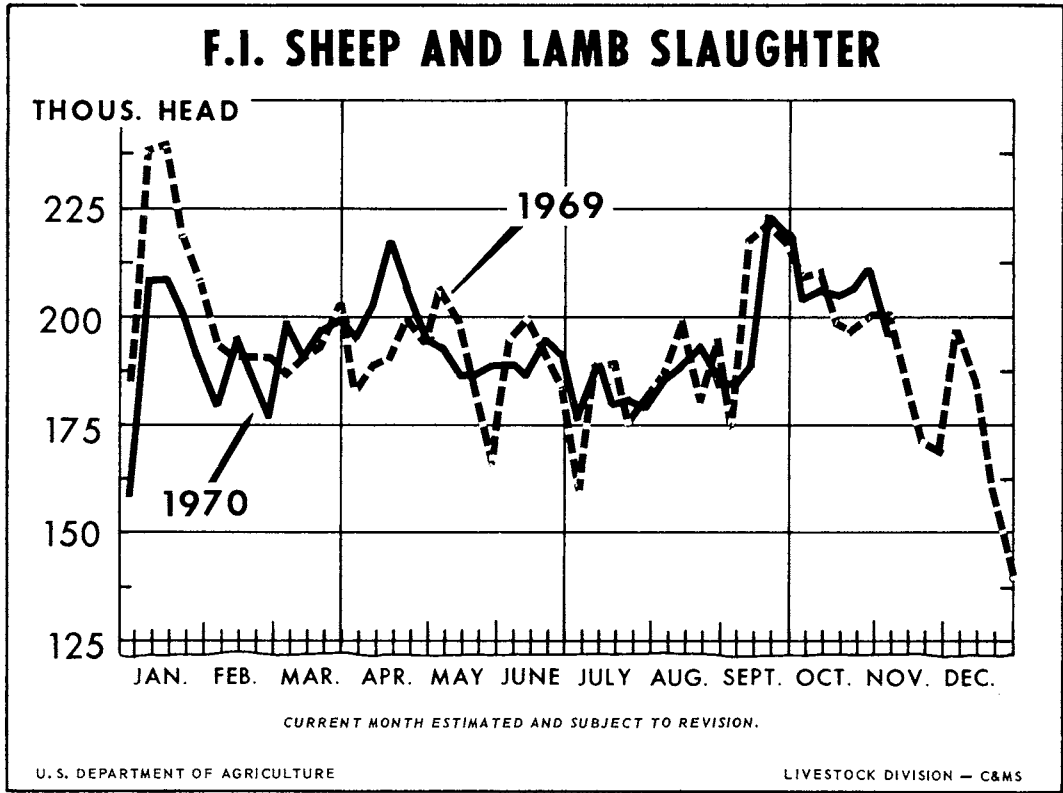
Lamb slaughter rates rose slightly above a year ago in October. This may have been due to a reported larger cut of fat lambs out of some shipments off mountain pastures this fall. If these reports reflect a widespread condition, then late fall slaughter may decline well below October-December 1969 levels.

In early 1971, sheep and lamb slaughter is expected to continue below a year earlier, reflecting smaller fed lamb supplies. Later in 1971 lamb slaughter likely will continue below 1970 levels, since next year's lamb crop will again be smaller and producers may be inclined to hold a few more ewe lambs from slaughter for addition to breeding herds.

**Prices Steady to Strong**

Choice grade slaughter lambs averaged near \$28 per 100 pounds at San Angelo during January-October, about \$1 lower than last year. In recent weeks they were bringing \$27.25 at San Angelo, \$1.25 under a year ago. Lamb prices are expected to move on a generally firm







tone with the usual winter-spring advance pushing prices to near year-earlier levels. An expected steady to strong fed cattle market will help maintain a favorable lamb market. However, a temporary price drop may occur if fed lamb marketings are bunched some time in the winter.

### Small Discounts Expected This Winter

Price discounts of heavy lambs usually develop in the fall. During this period, fed lambs make up an increasing

Choice lamb prices per 100 pounds, San Angelo

Month	Slaughter lambs		Feeder lambs	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	<i>Dollars</i>			
January .....	26.56	28.81	26.19	29.81
February .....	28.00	28.06	27.62	29.50
March .....	30.69	31.06	30.69	30.88
April .....	31.05	28.35	29.55	28.50
May .....	29.44	27.75	26.88	27.12
June .....	29.00	27.41	25.81	26.25
July .....	29.05	27.00	26.57	25.25
August .....	28.19	27.06	26.56	25.44
September .....	28.00	26.85	29.00	26.60
October .....	28.35	27.19	28.70	26.19
November .....	28.62		29.81	
December .....	28.50		29.00	
Average .....	28.79		28.03	

proportion of the slaughter supply. Since fed lambs generally run heavier than grass-fat lambs, the supply of heavier carcasses exceeds the rather limited demand and prices of these weights are discounted below prices paid for lighter lambs. Discounts generally widen in the winter when fed lambs make up most of the slaughter supply and slaughter weights rise seasonally. The magnitude of discounts varies from year to year and is generally related to the total lamb supply, as well as the relative supply of heavy lambs.

Until recent years, seasonal price discounts on heavy lamb carcasses usually began in late summer or early fall. However, this year discounts did not appear until late October, when 30-45 pound carcasses at Chicago were selling at \$59 per 100 pounds, \$1 above 55.65 pound carcasses. This contrasts with a year earlier when heavier carcasses brought \$1.25 per 100 pounds less than lighter weights. In recent years, with continued shrinking supplies, discounting has generally started later in the year.

As fed lambs become a seasonally larger proportion of the total this fall, price discounts likely will develop. However, price differences between weight groups are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. Strong demand for red meats and smaller supplies of lamb during late fall and winter likely will continue to

minimize discounts. Such a development is unlikely since lamb supplies will be smaller and feeding costs are higher. Feeding costs this year will encourage good movement of all livestock through the fattening process.

### Feeder Lamb Supplies Limited

The supply of feeder lambs is smaller this fall than last as a result of the smaller lamb crop, and the fact that a larger proportion of the 1970 lamb crop has been sold for slaughter off grass in some areas. Consequently, fewer are going to feedlots, and the number on feed is probably down.

Feeder lamb prices this fall have been averaging \$1.25 below slaughter lambs, in contrast to last fall when feeder lambs were 35 cents higher than slaughter lambs. The current gap may narrow into the winter, but the sharp rise in feed costs will probably limit any substantial shrinking in the margin and prevent any rise above slaughter lamb prices. However, feeder prices are expected to generally follow the expected strengthening tone of the slaughter market and swing into the normal seasonal advance early next year.

## MEAT CONSUMPTION

Red meat consumption in 1970 will be about 3 pounds per person higher than the 182 pounds consumed in 1969. Per capita consumption of beef is up about 3 pounds. For pork and lamb it is about the same as last year, but smaller for veal.

Next year, red meat consumption probably will be up again. A substantial increase in pork output and a small to modest increase in beef production will more than offset reductions for veal and lamb.

Beef consumption is rising this year because increases in beef output and beef imports are outstripping

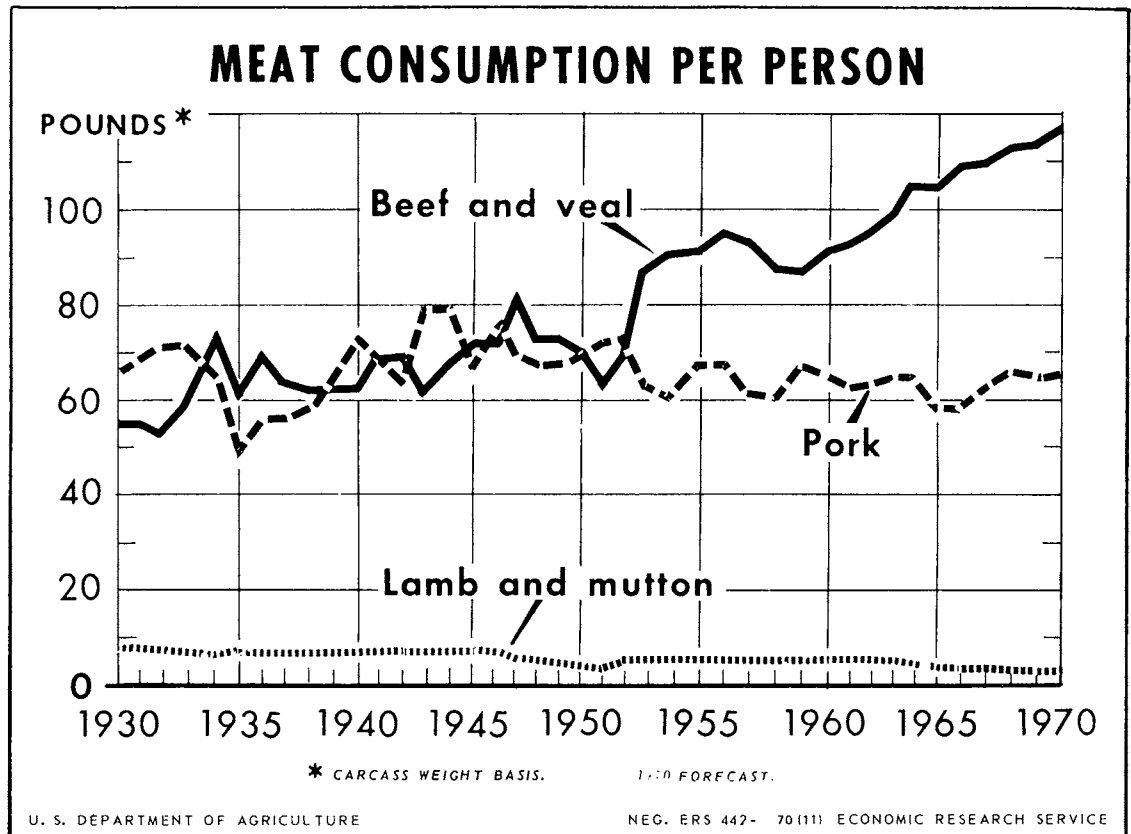
Meat consumption per person

Item	1968	1969	1970 <sup>1</sup>
Beef .....	109.4	110.5	113.1
Veal .....	3.6	3.3	2.9
Pork .....	66.0	64.8	65.4
Lamb and Mutton .....	3.7	3.4	3.4
Total meat .....	182.7	182.0	184.8

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

population growth. First half consumption averaged 56 pounds per person, up more than 2 pounds from a year earlier. Second half consumption is continuing above the 56.7 pounds consumed in July-December 1969, but the increase is smaller than in the first half. A further moderate gain is expected during January-July 1971.

Retail beef prices held mostly steady during the summer and slightly above prices in the first half.



Moreover, little price change is likely through next spring.

Veal consumption is declining again in 1970 and per capita consumption is expected to be about 2.9 pounds, down from 3.3 pounds in 1969. With continuing decline in the dairy herd, veal consumption is expected to drop further in 1971. Retail veal prices increased rather steadily during the first 3 quarters of this year. Prices this fall, however, may hold fairly steady because of the increase in supplies of other red meats. In the first half of 1971 veal prices probably will continue steady to strong.

Pork consumption averaged almost 31 pounds per person during January-June, about 2 pounds less than in the first half of 1969. However, the situation is reversing and second half consumption will run 2 to 3 pounds per person above the July-December 1969 average of 32 pounds. Pork consumption during the winter and next spring will continue substantially larger than a year earlier.

Retail pork prices showed very little change during the first 3 quarters of the year, averaging above a year earlier. However, fall prices are declining and likely will average below prices last fall. Retail pork prices are

expected to edge still lower in the winter, but to hold mostly steady next spring.

Lamb and mutton consumption so far this year has been running about the same as a year earlier. This situation likely will continue through fall. For the year, consumption probably will average about 3.4 pounds per person. Somewhat of a decline may occur in the first half of 1971. Retail lamb prices have risen slightly this year and are expected to remain near recent levels in coming months.

### FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS

Meat imports totaled 1,840 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent) in January-September, 8 percent more than a year earlier. Beef and veal imports amounted to 1,393 million pounds, up 9 percent, and accounted for most of the gain. Pork imports at 335 million pounds also were up 9 percent. Imports of lamb and mutton and goat were smaller.

U.S. exports of meat totaled 75 million pounds in January-September, down 48 percent from a year earlier. Pork, the largest item, accounted for most of the decline. Pork exports in 1969 were unusually large.

### **Estimated Imports of Meat Subject To Meat Import Law Increased Slightly**

The fourth quarterly estimate of calendar 1970 imports of meat subject to the Meat Import Law were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 7 at 1,160 million pounds (product weight). This was 20 million pounds more than the June 30 estimate.

The increase was due largely to a revision in the estimated imports from Canada, which is not a participant in the voluntary restraint program. The new estimate of 1970 imports takes into account the transshipments of meat from Canada which originated in Oceania, which reached 26 million pounds before they were stopped by the Section 204 Limitation which became effective July 3, 1970, the sum of the restraint levels of participating countries (1,053 million pounds), and the revised estimate of imports from nonparticipating countries—Canada and the United Kingdom (about 81 million pounds).

Imports of these meats, which are fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton and goat meat, totaled 911 million pounds in January-September, compared with 855 million pounds a year earlier.

### **USDA MEAT PURCHASES**

USDA meat purchases through October 1970 included 51 million pounds of canned chopped meat at an f.o.b. shipping point cost of \$27 million, 34 million pounds of frozen ground beef (\$20 million), and 29 million pounds of frozen ground pork (\$15 million).

Purchasing of these commodities continued in November and in addition, the Department announced plans to begin buying canned pork in natural juices.

These purchases are made with funds provided under Section 32, Public Law 320 and Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. Products will be distributed to schools and other food help programs.

Table 4.--Average retail price of meat per pound,  
United States, by months, 1965 to date <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
<u>Cents</u>													
<u>Beef, Choice grade</u>													
1965	76.9	76.2	75.5	77.5	79.3	82.9	83.8	82.9	81.7	81.2	81.9	81.6	80.1
1966	81.0	83.1	84.1	84.6	83.8	81.7	81.5	81.7	82.2	81.3	80.3	83.6	82.4
1967	80.4	80.9	80.8	80.4	79.6	81.9	83.3	84.0	85.5	85.3	84.4	85.3	82.6
1968	84.3	85.1	85.6	85.6	85.8	85.8	87.1	87.0	88.4	87.7	88.1	88.5	86.6
1969	89.6	89.7	91.0	93.5	98.1	102.1	102.5	101.2	99.2	95.3	96.5	97.0	96.3
1970	97.6	97.4	99.4	100.0	99.3	98.6	100.8	100.5	98.9				
<u>Veal, retail cuts</u>													
1965	82.9	84.2	82.6	82.4	82.9	81.9	84.3	84.5	83.4	85.1	82.6	82.8	83.3
1966	85.1	89.2	89.4	90.3	88.5	90.7	91.1	90.6	91.3	91.3	90.5	91.4	90.0
1967	92.0	90.1	91.4	92.8	93.3	93.7	93.9	96.1	96.7	97.3	98.3	98.3	94.5
1968	100.2	99.7	100.5	102.5	100.6	103.2	102.5	102.2	102.7	102.0	102.9	101.9	101.7
1969	103.6	104.7	105.5	108.2	109.2	113.0	114.3	115.3	115.2	115.2	114.4	116.0	111.2
1970	119.0	121.0	122.3	124.8	125.2	126.1	126.8	127.6	127.9				
<u>Pork</u>													
1965	57.4	56.6	57.3	57.0	60.7	66.6	70.4	71.7	72.4	71.3	71.1	77.3	65.8
1966	80.0	80.2	77.5	72.6	71.1	73.5	74.1	75.8	74.4	71.8	69.4	68.1	74.0
1967	67.5	66.2	64.5	63.2	66.0	70.0	71.0	70.2	69.3	66.6	66.6	64.9	67.2
1968	65.4	66.7	67.1	66.3	66.7	67.8	69.4	69.0	68.8	67.8	67.1	67.0	67.4
1969	67.9	68.6	68.9	69.1	71.6	75.0	76.7	78.2	78.8	78.7	78.3	79.7	74.3
1970	82.1	81.8	81.4	79.9	80.0	80.0	80.7	79.7	76.7				
<u>Lamb, Choice grade</u>													
1965	75.4	74.4	76.4	77.5	78.3	81.4	83.8	82.5	81.5	80.5	80.2	79.1	79.2
1966	81.8	85.8	87.6	86.4	85.6	86.6	86.8	86.3	85.2	84.9	86.1	84.5	85.6
1967	84.6	83.4	83.3	82.9	84.6	88.8	89.5	89.5	90.7	90.1	90.8	90.6	87.4
1968	90.2	90.8	92.5	93.0	94.0	94.4	95.3	94.4	94.0	95.4	95.1	94.5	93.6
1969	95.5	97.0	97.5	98.2	101.2	103.0	105.5	104.0	104.5	105.0	104.8	105.9	101.8
1970	106.6	106.7	106.6	107.5	105.8	107.7	108.0	108.3	108.3				

<sup>1/</sup> Revised prices. An article concerning revisions in retail meat prices was published in the November 1969 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Table 5.--Meat subject to U.S. import quota restriction: Product weight of imports by months, average 1959-63, 1964-70

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<b>Million pounds</b>													
1959-63 average	47.3	49.6	57.5	54.3	48.5	58.6	67.1	84.1	76.1	61.6	56.1	61.4	722.2
1964	87.2	44.9	68.9	61.4	51.1	98.1	43.7	79.5	49.6	46.4	55.7	53.4	739.9
1965	28.2	34.5	68.7	32.4	52.3	42.1	58.5	59.9	62.2	64.4	57.3	53.7	614.2
1966	51.4	60.3	49.4	63.3	52.0	100.2	61.4	87.1	91.5	79.7	61.1	66.0	823.4
1967	77.4	58.5	61.9	58.8	51.5	69.6	88.7	92.2	89.8	91.8	82.3	72.4	894.9
1968	80.7	72.6	64.1	78.4	56.1	105.1	86.4	108.6	115.5	102.1	95.8	35.6	1,001.0
1969	41.9	50.4	136.1	90.0	80.5	85.7	107.1	141.8	121.4	108.4	51.4	69.4	1,084.1
1970	124.5	100.7	112.0	88.7	62.0	92.8	110.0	112.8	107.6				

1/ Rejections for calendar year 1969 totaled 13.5 million pounds.

Table 6.--U.S. meat imports and exports and percentage comparisons (carcass weight), 1969 and 1970

Month	Imports											
	Beef and veal			Lamb, mutton and goat			Pork			Total meat		
	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change
	-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -	
January	70	186	+166	1	17	+1,402	12	25	+98	83	229	+173
February	80	149	+86	6	13	+140	28	43	+56	114	205	+81
March	191	168	-12	20	15	-25	51	43	-16	262	226	-14
April	135	129	-4	15	13	-16	43	42	-2	193	184	-5
May	118	97	-18	15	8	-47	42	37	-12	175	142	-19
June	134	137	+2	10	16	+61	36	36	+1	180	190	+5
July	163	167	+2	13	18	+37	38	40	+6	214	225	+5
August	206	180	-13	23	7	-67	27	31	+12	256	218	-15
September	182	180	-1	17	3	-81	32	33	+3	231	216	-6
October	165			16			35			216		
November	86			8			30			124		
December	111			8			35			154		
Total	1,641			152			409			2,202		
Exports												
Month	Beef and veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork			Total meat		
	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change	1969	1970	Change
	-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -		-- Mil. lb.--	- Pct. -	
January	2.83	3.57	+26	0.18	0.16	-10	14.01	4.47	-68	17.02	8.21	-52
February	2.80	2.77	-0.9	.32	.12	-64	16.10	4.37	-73	19.22	7.25	-62
March	3.89	3.11	-20	.30	.14	-54	11.67	4.05	-65	15.86	7.30	-54
April	3.09	3.18	+3	.23	.13	-45	10.74	3.78	-65	14.06	7.09	-50
May	3.80	3.72	-2	.20	.15	-27	23.32	4.13	-82	27.32	8.00	-71
June	2.76	3.43	+24	.11	.20	+88	13.07	4.18	-68	15.94	7.81	-51
July	2.94	3.50	+19	.21	.10	-51	8.22	4.66	-43	11.37	8.26	-27
August	3.17	2.75	-13	.19	.24	+27	6.59	4.52	-31	9.95	7.51	-25
September	2.76	2.67	-3	.15	.10	-29	11.05	10.98	-1	13.95	13.75	-1
October	3.12			.20			20.36			23.68		
November	2.85			.09			13.25			16.19		
December	2.67			.11			5.44			8.22		
Total	36.68			2.29			153.82			192.78		

## Supply and distribution of meat, by months, April 1970 to date

Meat and period	Commercially produced							
	Supply			Distribution				
	Production 1/	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military 2/	Civilian consumption	
							Total	Per person 2/
	----- Million pounds -----						Pounds	
Beef:								
April	1,783	379	127	7	368	52	1,862	9.3
May	1,734	368	94	9	352	45	1,790	8.9
June	1,805	352	136	8	317	48	1,920	9.5
2nd quarter:	5,322	379	357	24	317	145	5,572	27.7
July	1,808	317	165	8	308	34	1,940	9.6
August	1,737	308	179	9	290	40	1,885	9.4
September	1,875	290	179	8	289			
3rd quarter:	5,420	317	523	25	289			
Veal:								
April	47	11	2	3/	12	3	45	.2
May	45	12	2	1	11	4	43	.2
June	45	11	2	3/	10	3	45	.2
2nd quarter:	137	11	6	1	10	10	133	.6
July	47	10	1	3/	9	3	46	.2
August	46	9	1	3/	10	4	42	.2
September	49	10	1	3/	9			
3rd quarter:	142	10	3	3/	9			
Lamb and mutton:								
April	51	22	13	3/	21	3/	65	.3
May	43	21	8	1	19	3/	52	.3
June	44	19	16	1	20	2	56	.3
2nd quarter:	138	22	37	2	20	2	173	.9
July	44	20	19	1	23	3/	59	.3
August	41	23	7	1	23	3/	47	.2
September	47	23	3	1	21			
3rd quarter:	132	20	29	3	21			
Pork:								
April	1,138	269	42	13	329	25	1,082	5.4
May	1,016	329	37	12	351	26	993	4.9
June	982	351	42	17	304	16	1,038	5.2
2nd quarter:	3,136	269	121	42	304	67	3,113	15.5
July	991	304	40	13	255	10	1,057	5.3
August	1,008	255	31	12	217	15	1,050	5.2
September	1,158	217	32	20	214			
3rd quarter:	3,157	304	103	45	214			
All meat:								
April	3,019	681	184	20	730	80	3,054	15.2
May	2,838	730	141	23	733	75	2,878	14.3
June	2,876	733	196	26	651	69	3,059	15.2
2nd quarter:	8,733	681	521	69	651	224	8,991	44.7
July	2,890	651	225	22	595	47	3,102	15.4
August	2,832	595	218	22	540	59	3,024	15.0
September	3,129	540	215	29	533			
3rd quarter:	8,851	651	658	73	533			

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

## Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1969		1970		
		September	October	August	September	October
<b>CATTLE AND CALVES:</b>						
Beef steers, slaughter, Chicago	Dollars per:					
Prime.....	100 pounds:	31.28	30.66	31.92	32.57	31.64
Choice.....	do.	29.75	29.02	30.81	30.75	30.16
Good.....	do.	27.86	27.49	28.94	28.63	28.65
Standard.....	do.	25.76	25.42	26.26	26.08	26.13
Utility.....	do.	24.55	24.86	---	---	---
All grades.....	do.	29.85	29.10	30.74	30.76	30.23
Omaha, all grades.....	do.	28.43	27.51	29.74	28.97	28.44
<b>Cows, Chicago</b>						
Commercial.....	do.	20.56	19.73	20.67	20.46	20.34
Utility.....	do.	20.82	20.02	21.42	21.13	20.89
Cutter.....	do.	19.71	18.72	20.52	19.96	19.84
Canner.....	do.	18.25	17.46	19.18	18.54	18.42
Vealers, Choice, S. St. Paul.....	do.	39.80	41.28	44.20	44.45	44.98
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City <u>1/</u> .....	do.	28.37	28.81	28.76	28.99	29.68
<b>Price received by farmers</b>						
Beef cattle.....	do.	26.10	25.40	27.00	26.80	26.50
Cows.....	do.	19.50	18.90	20.00	19.99	19.70
Steers and heifers.....	do.	27.70	27.20	29.00	28.60	28.50
Calves.....	do.	31.50	31.30	34.10	33.90	34.10
Beef steer-corn price ratio <u>2/</u> .....	do.	25.0	25.1	21.0	20.5	21.6
<b>HOGS:</b>						
Barrows and gilts, U.S. No. 1 and 2, Omaha						
180-200 pounds.....	do.	25.85	25.62	---	---	---
200-220 pounds.....	do.	26.14	25.88	22.76	20.82	18.46
220-240 pounds.....	do.	26.21	25.85	22.84	20.79	18.31
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets <u>3/</u> .....	do.	25.94	25.53	22.12	20.35	17.91
Sows, 7 markets <u>3/</u> .....	do.	23.42	23.13	17.85	17.24	14.99
Price received by farmers.....	do.	24.90	24.80	21.70	19.80	18.00
<b>Hog-corn price ratio <u>4/</u></b>						
Omaha, barrows and gilts.....		22.1	21.7	16.3	14.5	13.1
Price received by farmers, all hogs.....		21.7	22.1	17.1	14.3	13.4
<b>SHEEP AND LAMBS:</b>						
Sheep	Dollars per:					
Slaughter ewes, Good, San Angelo.....	100 pounds:	11.62	10.40	8.62	8.70	9.38
Price received by farmers.....	do.	8.10	8.03	7.57	7.28	7.18
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice, San Angelo.....	do.	28.00	28.35	27.06	26.85	27.19
Feeder, Choice, San Angelo.....	do.	29.00	28.70	25.44	26.60	26.19
Price received by farmers.....	do.	26.90	27.60	26.80	26.20	26.00
<b>ALL MEAT ANIMALS:</b>						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100).....		409	402	403	391	379
<b>MEAT:</b>						
Wholesale, Chicago, Carlot,	Dollars per:					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 600-700.....	100 pounds:	46.36	44.58	48.86	47.38	45.91
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 pounds.....	do.	44.89	43.01	47.99	46.04	44.76
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter.....	do.	43.22	40.87	44.54	44.93	43.04
Lamb carcass, Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	do.	58.62	59.09	59.89	58.20	58.41
Fresh pork loins, 8-14 pounds.....	do.	58.15	57.82	51.99	51.64	45.85
<b>Retail, United States average</b>						
Beef, Choice grade.....	Cents					
Pork, retail cuts and sausage.....	per pound:	99.2	95.3	100.5	98.9	
Lamb, Choice grade.....	do.	78.8	78.7	79.7	76.7	
	do.	104.5	105.0	108.3	108.3	
<b>Index number all meats (BLS)</b>						
Wholesale (1957-59=100).....		123.1	120.3	122.9	120.0	
Retail (1957-59=100).....		133.1	132.0	135.8	134.7	
Beef and veal.....		135.0	132.9	137.2	136.8	
Pork.....		133.7	123.7	135.9	133.7	

1/ Average all weights and grades.

2/ Bushels of No. 3 Yellow Corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of slaughter steers sold out of first hands, Chicago, all grades.

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

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

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

Item	Unit	1969		1970		
		September	October	August	September	October
<b>Meat animal marketings</b>						
Index number (1957-59=100)		144	168	121	142	166
<b>6-State Cattle on Feed Report</b>						
Number on feed	1,000	6,153	6,342	6,440	6,403	6,527
Placed on feed	head	1,569	1,954	1,348	1,530	1,870
Marketings	do.	1,380	1,467	1,385	1,406	1,401
<b>Slaughter under Federal inspection</b>						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	2,724	2,887	2,538	2,723	
Steers	do.	1,341	1,418	1,357	1,420	
Heifers	do.	798	834	701	796	
Cows	do.	537	589	435	459	
Bulls and stags	do.	49	46	45	48	
Calves	do.	308	329	232	264	
Sheep and lambs	do.	915	931	789	898	
Hogs	do.	6,611	7,100	6,045	7,034	
Percentage sows	Percent	7	7	9	7	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,021	1,028	1,028	1,031	
Calves	do.	200	205	216	204	
Sheep and lambs	do.	100	103	101	101	
Hogs	do.	236	241	238	237	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	605	613	614	615	
Veal, per head	do.	113	115	121	115	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	49	50	49	50	
Pork, per head	do.	149	154	153	152	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	63	64	64	64	
Lard, per head	do.	23	24	22	22	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	10	10	9	10	
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	1,643	1,767	1,554	1,671	
Veal	do.	35	38	28	30	
Lamb and mutton	do.	45	47	39	44	
Pork	do.	982	1,089	924	1,066	
Lard	do.	154	167	135	158	
<b>Commercial slaughter <sup>1/</sup></b>						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	1,000 head	3,122	3,314	2,873	3,097	
Calves	do.	420	442	321	354	
Sheep and lambs	do.	971	987	837	946	
Hogs	do.	7,234	7,779	6,616	7,658	
Total production						
Beef	Million pounds	1,855	1,995	1,737	1,875	
Veal	do.	57	61	46	49	
Lamb and mutton	do.	47	49	41	47	
Pork	do.	1,073	1,189	1,008	1,158	
Lard	do.	164	178	143	166	
<b>Cold storage stocks first of month</b>						
Beef	do.	267	304	308	290	289
Veal	do.	6	7	9	10	9
Lamb and mutton	do.	15	16	23	23	21
Pork	do.	168	174	255	217	214
Total meat and meat products <sup>2/</sup>	do.	513	550	671	607	592

<sup>1/</sup> Federally inspected, and other commercial.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.



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