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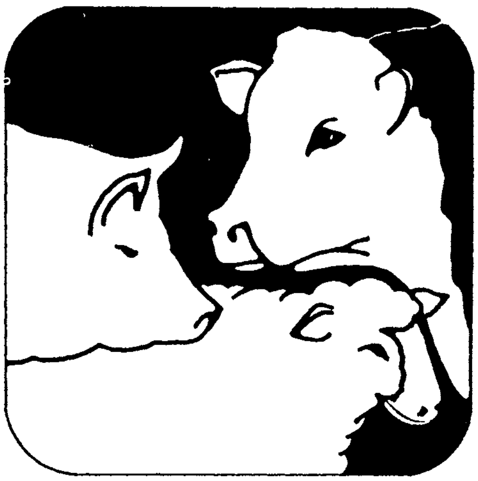
AUGUST 1971

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT Situation



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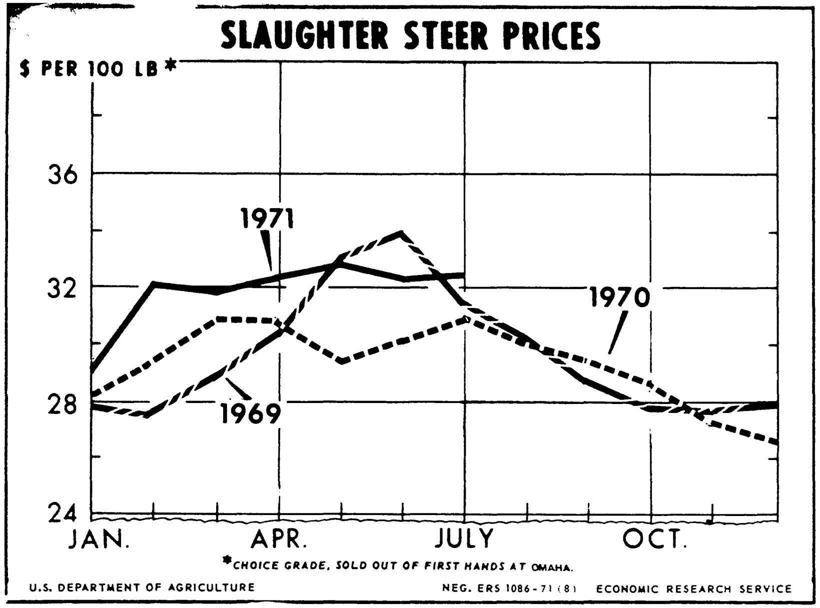
SLAUGHTER STEER PRICES
$ PER 100 LB *
36
32
28
24
1971
1970
1969
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CHOICE GRADE, SOLD OUT OF FIRST HANDS AT OMAHA.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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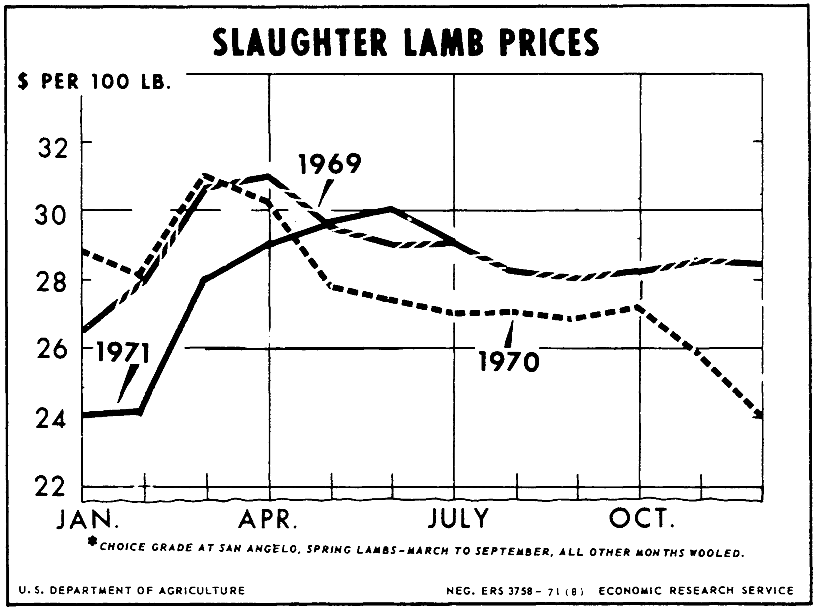
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


SLAUGHTER LAMB PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.
32
30
28
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24
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1969
1971
1970
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OCT.
*CHOICE GRADE AT SAN ANGELO, SPRING LAMBS-MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, ALL OTHER MONTHS WOOLED.
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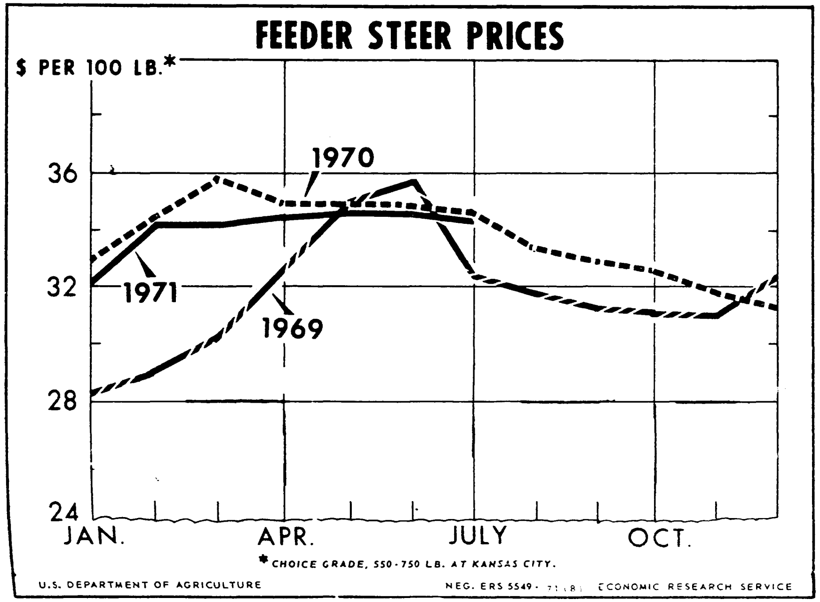
FEEDER STEER PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
36
32
28
24
1970
1971
1969
JAN.
APR.
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*CHOICE GRADE, 550-750 LB. AT KANSAS CITY.
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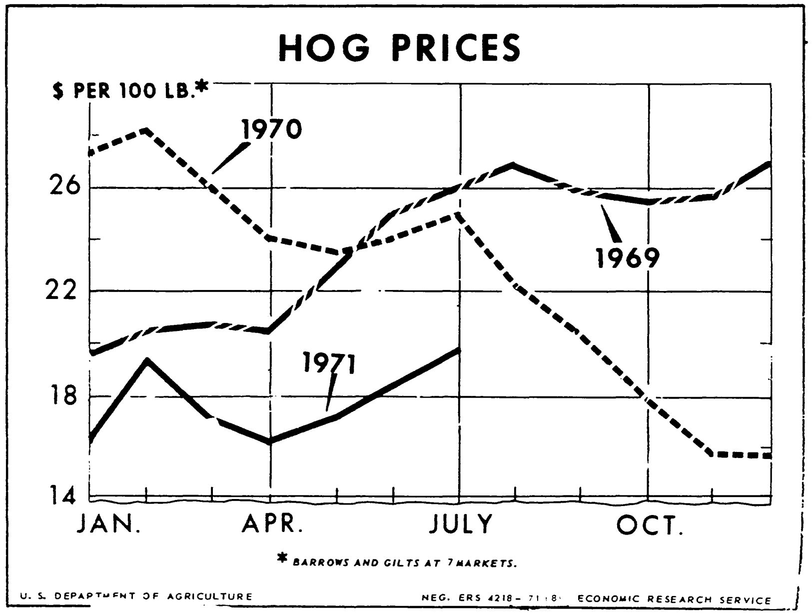
HOG PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.*
26
22
18
14
1970
1969
1971
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* BARROWS AND GILTS AT 7 MARKETS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 4218-71 (8)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

CONTENTS

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
August 2, 1971

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SUMMARY

Red meat production in the second half of 1971 will run above year-earlier levels, with increases in beef and pork more than offsetting reductions in veal, lamb and mutton. Seasonally larger meat production this fall likely will dampen livestock prices, but increasing consumer demand for meat will keep most prices above last fall's levels.

Fed cattle marketings may continue a little larger in the second half. They were up 1 percent in the first half. Cattle feeders plan to market 2 percent more cattle this summer than last, and on July 1 feeders in the 23 major feeding States had 2 percent more cattle and calves on feed. Also, there were 3 percent more cattle on feed in weight groups that typically provide the bulk of fourth quarter marketings.

Fed cattle prices strengthened in the winter from fall lows of about $27 per 100 pounds for Choice steers at Omaha, and have ranged between $32 and $33 since mid-February. Prices in late July ran $32.75. Some price weakness likely will develop this fall when beef and pork output is seasonally large. However, prices of both fed cattle and hogs likely will average moderately higher than last fall because of good demand and prospects for orderly marketings.

The feeder cattle supply is up again this year and large enough to support moderate increases in placements on feed in coming months. This year's beef calf crop is about 4 percent larger than last year's. This points to further increases in the 1972 feeder cattle supply.

Cow slaughter was up 5 percent in the first half of this year, with all of the increase in the spring. Drought in the Southwest was a major factor forcing cows to slaughter. With more cows on farms at the beginning of the year and prospects for below average grazing conditions in the Southwest, cow slaughter in July-December probably will continue above year-earlier levels. Slaughter cow prices trailed 1970 prices during most of the first half, but are currently a little higher. Prices likely will weaken seasonally during the rest of the year and average near 1970 levels. Beef imports were off 15 percent in January-May, but likely will be up in the second half.

The hog picture is changing, and by the end of the year slaughter will probably drop below the unusually high levels of late 1970. Slaughter was up 20 percent in January-June and is showing a sizable margin over year-earlier levels this summer. However, the margin will be narrowing into fall. And fall slaughter will probably run a little below the high levels of October-December 1970. Hog slaughter in the first half of 1972 will likely drop off sharply because hog producers plan an 8 percent reduction in the June-November pig crop.

Barrow and gilt prices at 7 markets in late July were just under $20 per 100 pounds. This was more than $4 above 1970 fall lows, but still about $5.50 below the 1970 summer peak. Hog prices will slip as slaughter picks up seasonally in the fall, but October-December prices likely will average $1 or more above last fall's $17.40 average. Prices will strengthen again in early 1972 as slaughter begins to reflect the reduction in this fall's pig crop.

Lamb slaughter was up slightly in the first half of 1971, but has lagged in recent weeks. Reduced slaughter is likely to continue in the second half because the 1971 lamb crop is down 4 percent.

Lamb prices rose sharply in the winter, and spring prices were about $2 higher than a year earlier. Some seasonal weakness is developing, but prices are expected to run higher than in 1970, especially late in the year.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

CATTLE

Cattle Feeders Plan Continued Large Marketings

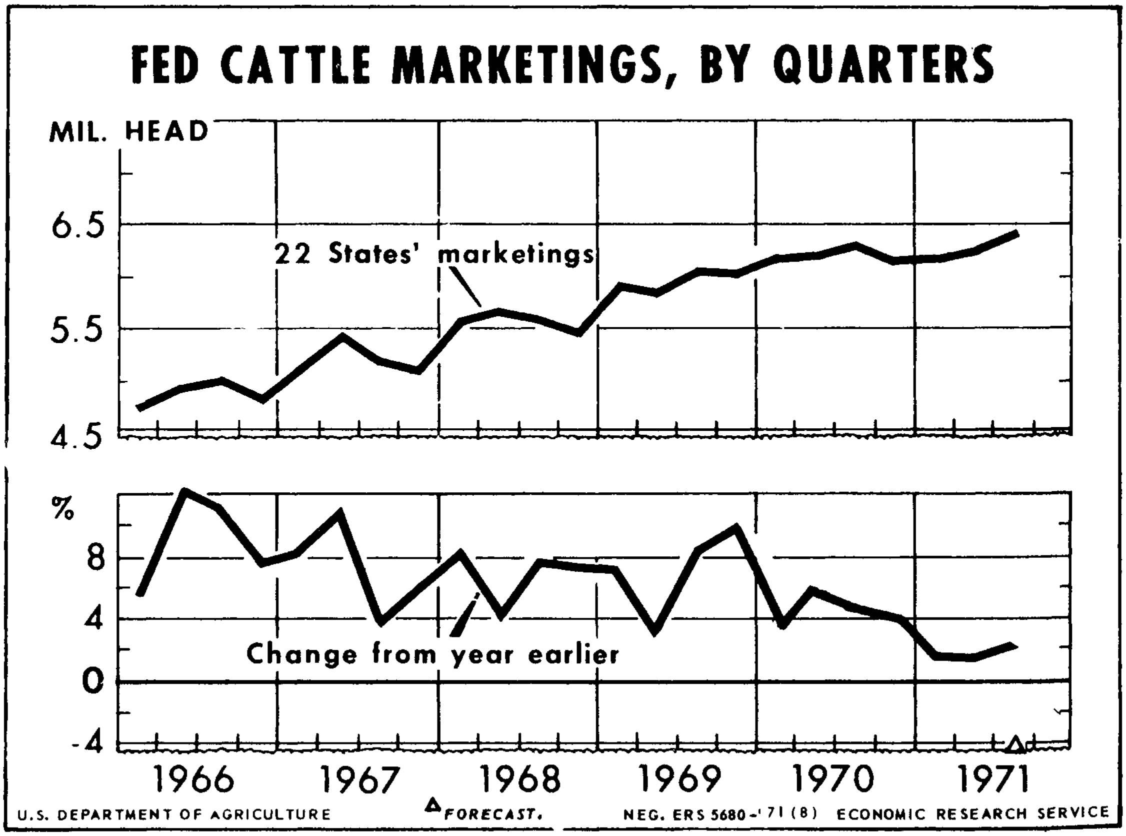
Fed cattle marketings during the second half of 1971 will run a little larger than in 1970, extending a small gain in the first half. There were 2 percent more cattle on feed on July 1. Feedlot inventories were down 6 percent in the Corn Belt but up 14 percent in the West (including Oklahoma and Texas). Steers accounted for all of the increase as more heifers likely were kept for herd replacement.

Cattle feeders intend to ship 2 percent more cattle during July-September than they did last summer. Western feeders plan to up marketings by 12 percent, more than offsetting a 4 percent cutback by Midwestern feeders. Considering that there were 5 percent fewer cattle in weight groups normally making up the bulk of summer slaughter, more cattle will have to be drawn from lighter weight groups in order for producers to meet intentions. July-September marketings intentions are about 3 percent more than the number marketed in April-June.

With their continued expansion, the Western States are gaining in relative importance in cattle feeding. On July 1 they accounted for 46 percent of all cattle on feed in 23 States compared with 41 percent last year and 35 percent 5 years ago.

Summer Price Loss To Be Small

The fed cattle market rose sharply in the winter, jumping from $28 per 100 pounds in early January to $32.50 in mid-February. It has stayed mostly between $32 and $33 since then. In late July, Choice steers in Omaha were selling near $32.75.



Choice steer prices per 100 pounds, Omaha

Month	1969	1970	1971
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	27.82	28.23	29.11
February	27.63	29.30	32.23
March	29.00	30.97	31.81
April	30.41	30.64	32.44
May	33.18	29.52	32.88
June	33.99	30.29	32.39
July	31.56	31.12	32.44
August	30.40	30.14	
September	28.77	29.32	
October	27.72	28.67	
November	27.67	27.21	
December	27.98	26.71	
Average	29.66	29.34	

Fed cattle prices may soften later this summer but are expected to continue above a year earlier when Choice steers at Omaha averaged $30.20 per 100 pounds. Slightly larger supplies of fed beef and seasonally rising pork output will exert downward pressure on prices. Also, some increase in beef imports and larger cow slaughter will add to beef supplies and help put pressure on cattle prices. However, consumer demand for beef, an important price factor in the cattle market, will continue to be a strengthening influence.

Fall Marketings To Continue Large

Producers will probably market moderately more fed cattle in the fall than in October-December 1970, continuing the summer pattern. On July 1 there were 3 percent more cattle on feed in weight groups that typically reach slaughter in the fall. Steers weighing 700-900 pounds were up 7 percent, and since steers account for about two-thirds of the total, they slightly more than offset a 7 percent decline for heifers weighing 500-700 pounds. Normally cattle on feed on July 1 in these weight groups account for about 60 percent of fall marketings with the rest coming from lighter weight groups and cattle placed on feed after July 1. Placements of yearling cattle this summer may moderately exceed last year, probably by about as much as the 5 percent gain in the spring.

Fall prices likely will show stability, although with some tendency to weakness. Pork supplies at that time will be seasonally large and down only slightly from last fall's very high levels. But demand for red meats will continue to influence red meat prices on the upside.

Most Price Pressure In The West

Fed cattle prices will be under more pressure in the West than in the Corn Belt. In the first half, Corn Belt marketings were about the same as a year ago while sales in the West were up 3 percent. On July 1, Western feeders intended to market 12 percent more cattle in the summer than a year earlier and Corn Belt feeders planned to market 4 percent fewer cattle. In January-June Choice steers (900-1100 pound) at Omaha and in Colorado both were near $32. However, in the second half, with Western feeders marketing intentions up sharply and the Corn Belt down moderately, Western prices probably will average below the Corn Belt.

Cattle Weights Lighter

Steers sold out of first hands in the first half of 1971 averaged 1,135 pounds at 7 markets, about 7 pounds lighter than in January-June last year. With continued high feed costs this summer, producers will probably continue to market cattle at lighter weights. However, if the 1971 corn crop is large and feed prices decline, market weights may exceed 1970 weights in the fall. There is also the possibility that weights may be stepped up late this summer if prices of fed cattle begin to slip as expected.

Average liveweight of Choice steers at Omaha

Month	1970	1971
	Pounds	*Pounds*
January	1,135	1,148
February	1,146	1,150
March	1,148	1,139
April	1,154	1,132
May	1,147	1,142
June	1,136	1,127
July	1,116	1,096
August	1,102	
September	1,093	
October	1,099	
November	1,115	
December	1,132	
Year	1,128	

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

tem	1969	Change from 1968	1970	Change from 1969	1971	Change from 1970
	Thou. hd.	*Pct.*	*Thou. hd.*	*Pct.*	*Thou. hd.*	*Pct.*
North Central States						
East	1,352	+0.9	1,252	-7.4	1,086	-13.3
West	4,791	+6.8	4,962	+3.6	4,754	-4.2
Total	6,143	+8.6	6,214	+1.2	5,840	-6.0
Texas and Oklahoma	1,394	+60.0	1,570	+12.6	1,953	+24.4
Other Western States	2,858	+19.3	2,814	-1.5	3,049	+8.4
Total	10,395	+15.3	10,598	+2.0	10,842	+2.3

Feeder Cattle Supply Stays Large

At midyear, feeder cattle supplies exceeded year-earlier levels by about the same margin as on January 1. The July 1 estimate indicates about 1-1/2 million more young animals were available for feedlot finishing than a year earlier. Fewer imports of live cattle and a slight increase in steer and heifer slaughter in the first half about offset an 8 percent decline in January-June calf slaughter for practically no net change. These young cattle are potential additions to the supply of feedlot replacements in coming months. Thus, larger numbers can and likely will be placed on feed during the balance of this year, and in the first half of 1972.

Feeder cattle prices per 100 pounds, Kansas City

Month	Choice feeder steers 550-750 lb.		Choice feeder steer calves	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	32.83	32.20	36.82	36.18
February	34.44	34.24	38.55	38.48
March	35.85	34.26	39.74	38.17
April	35.01	34.46	39.40	38.62
May	35.00	34.52	40.61	39.19
June	34.92	34.52	41.48	39.15
July	34.54	34.36	41.24	39.10
August	33.28		39.50	
September	32.86		38.66	
October	32.66		37.60	
November	31.79		36.08	
December	31.28		35.49	
Average	33.70		38.76	

Good demand and more favorable fed cattle prices in recent months lifted feeder cattle prices seasonally through the winter and maintained them near year-earlier levels in the spring. Choice feeder steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds, in late July were bringing around $34.75, about $1.25 above a year earlier and $3 above early January. Some seasonal weakness in the second half is expected with price levels continuing near a year earlier. However, a sharp decline in corn prices in response to a substantially larger corn crop would strengthen the feeder cattle market.

The feeder cattle market in recent years has been generally higher than prices of fed cattle. And despite larger feeder cattle supplies, strong demand by cattle feeders is expected to maintain feeder prices near last year through the balance of 1971. Barring continued or worsening drought conditions in the Southwest, feeder prices will probably average above the fed market in the second half.

Thus, cattle feeders will continue to work against a negative margin for most of the balance of 1971. That is, prices received for finished cattle likely will be generally lower than prices paid for them when they were purchased as feeders. For example, a rough comparison between feeder cattle and fed cattle prices shows that

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

Year	Fed cattle[1]	Feeder cattle[2]	Margin
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1970			
January	28.38	31.76	-3.38
February	29.30	31.29	-1.99
March	30.99	31.15	-.16
April	30.79	31.12	-.33
May	29.57	32.38	-2.81
June	30.36	32.83	-2.47
July	31.12	34.44	-3.32
August	30.09	35.85	-5.76
September	29.21	35.01	-5.80
October	28.47	35.00	-6.53
November	27.22	34.92	-7.70
December	26.82	34.54	-7.72
1971			
January	29.10	33.28	-4.18
February	32.18	32.86	-.68
March	31.89	32.66	-.77
April	32.41	31.79	+.62
May	32.86	31.28	+1.58
June	32.35	32.20	+.15
July	32.39	34.24	-1.85
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

[1] Choice steers at Omaha, 900-1,100 pounds. [2] Choice steers at Kansas City, 550-750 pounds.

Choice grade slaughter steers selling in Omaha at $32.75 per 100 pounds in late July, cost $34.50 in late February when they were purchased as feeder cattle. This kind of situation will continue for the next several months but the margin will vary.

Calf Crop Up, Slaughter Down

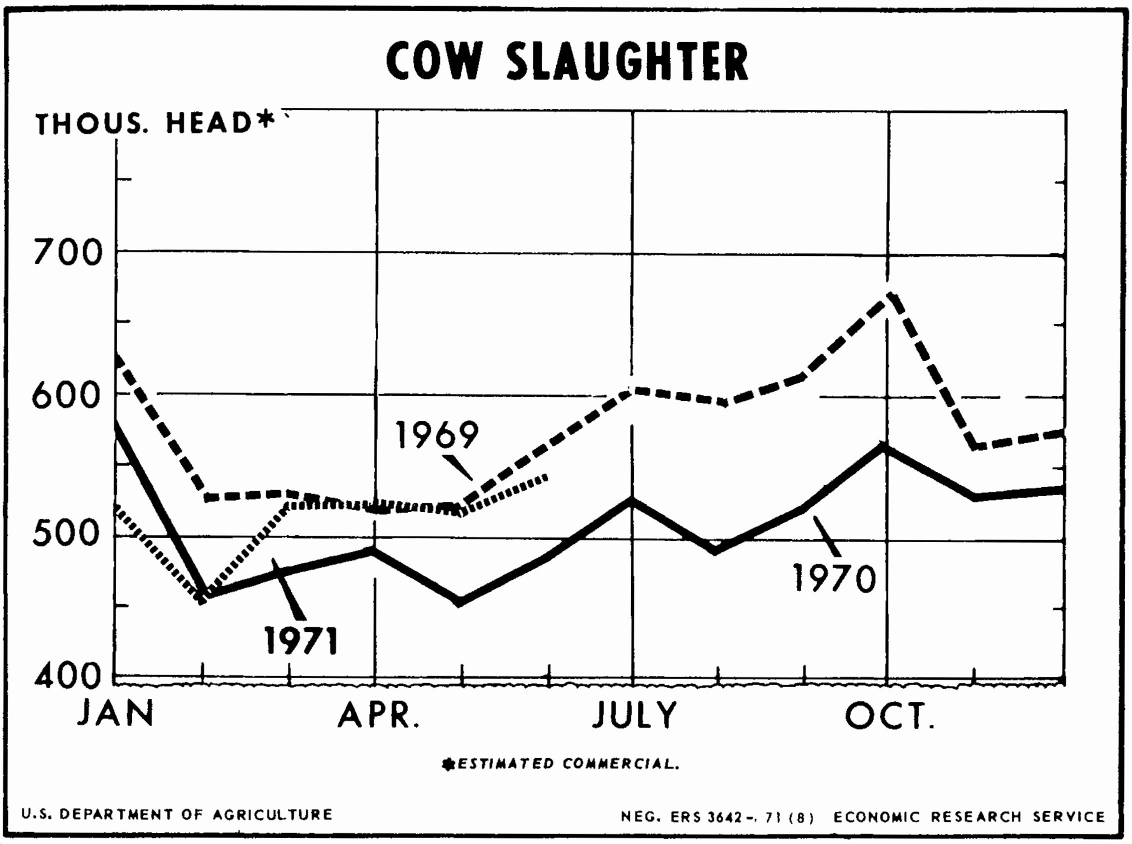
The calf crop this year is estimated to be about 47.1 million head, up 3 percent from 1970. The estimated number of beef calves born was up 1,238,000 (4 percent), more than offsetting a 72,000 head decline (1 percent) in the dairy calf crop. The supply of calves on farms will be up again on January 1 next year.

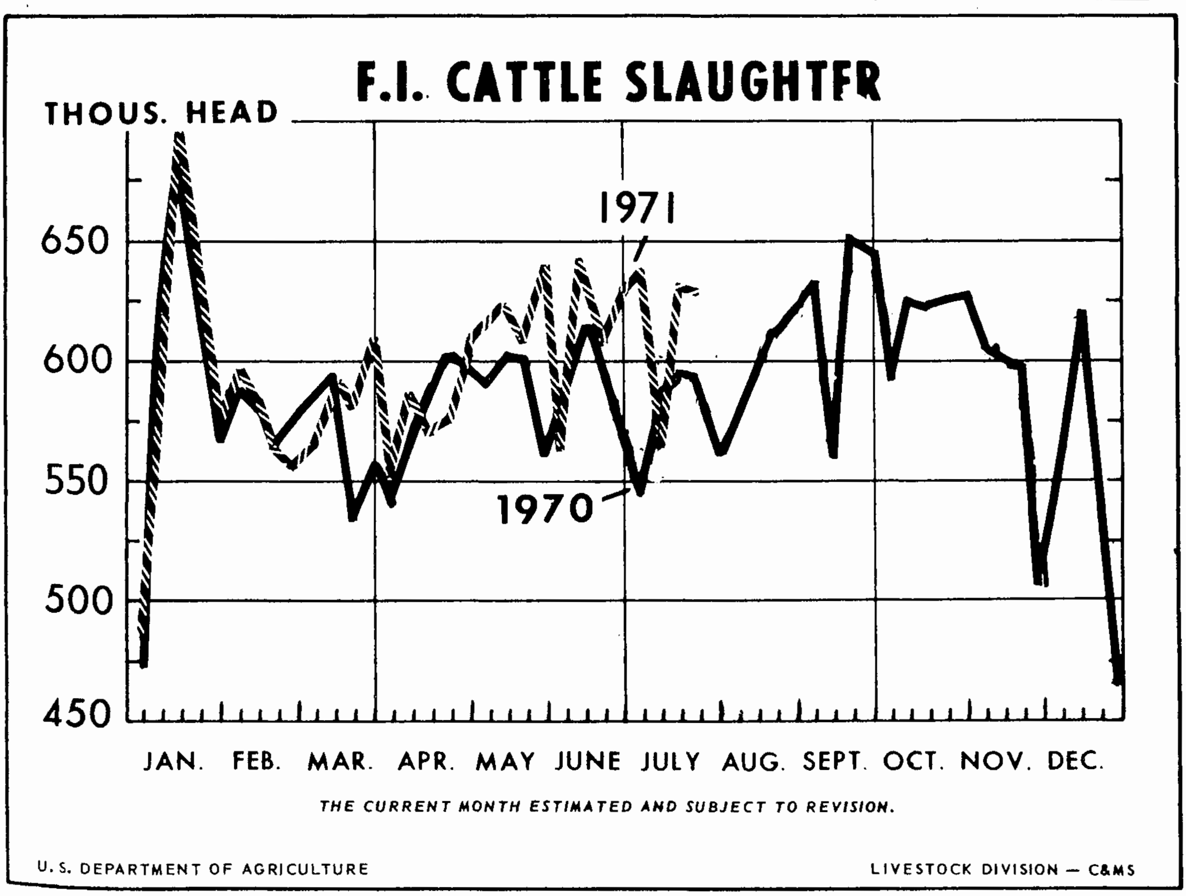
Calf slaughter fell 8 percent in January-June 1971, reflecting the continued reduction in the dairy calf crop as well as very strong demand for feeder cattle. In the second half, calf slaughter will remain smaller than a year ago.

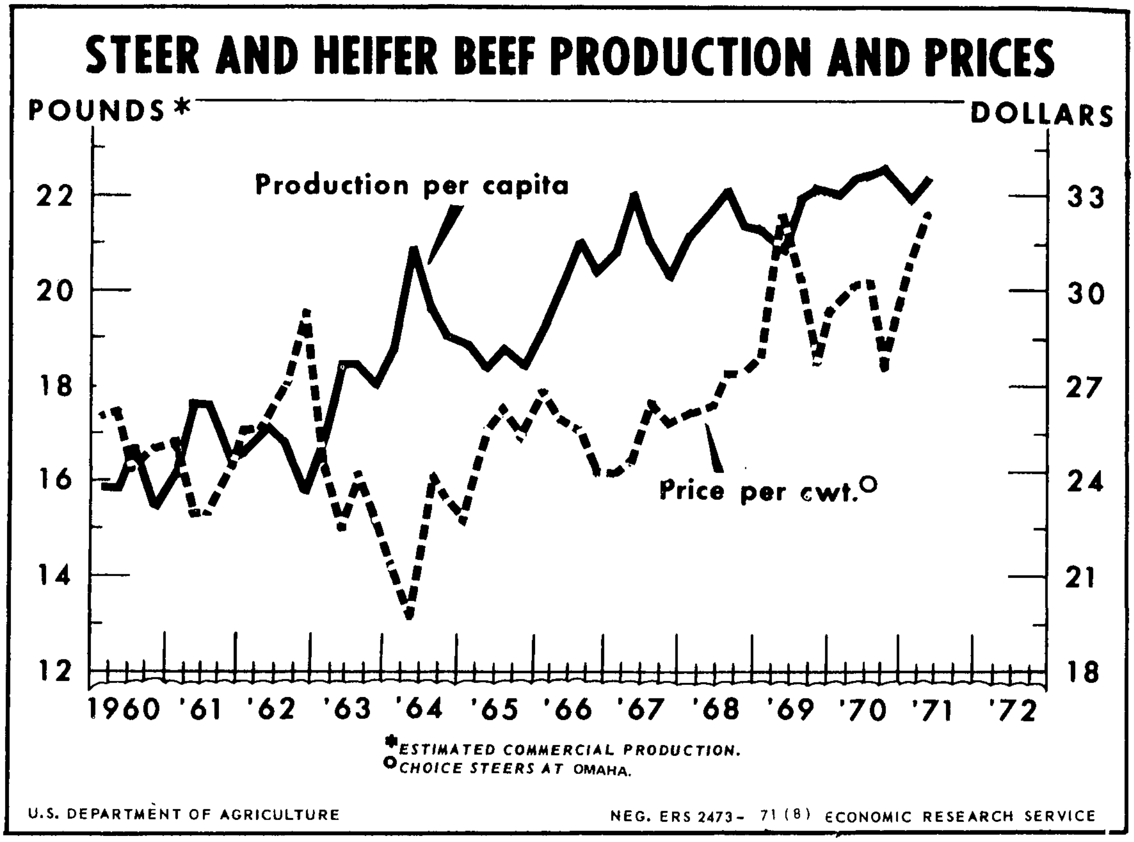
Cow Slaughter Up

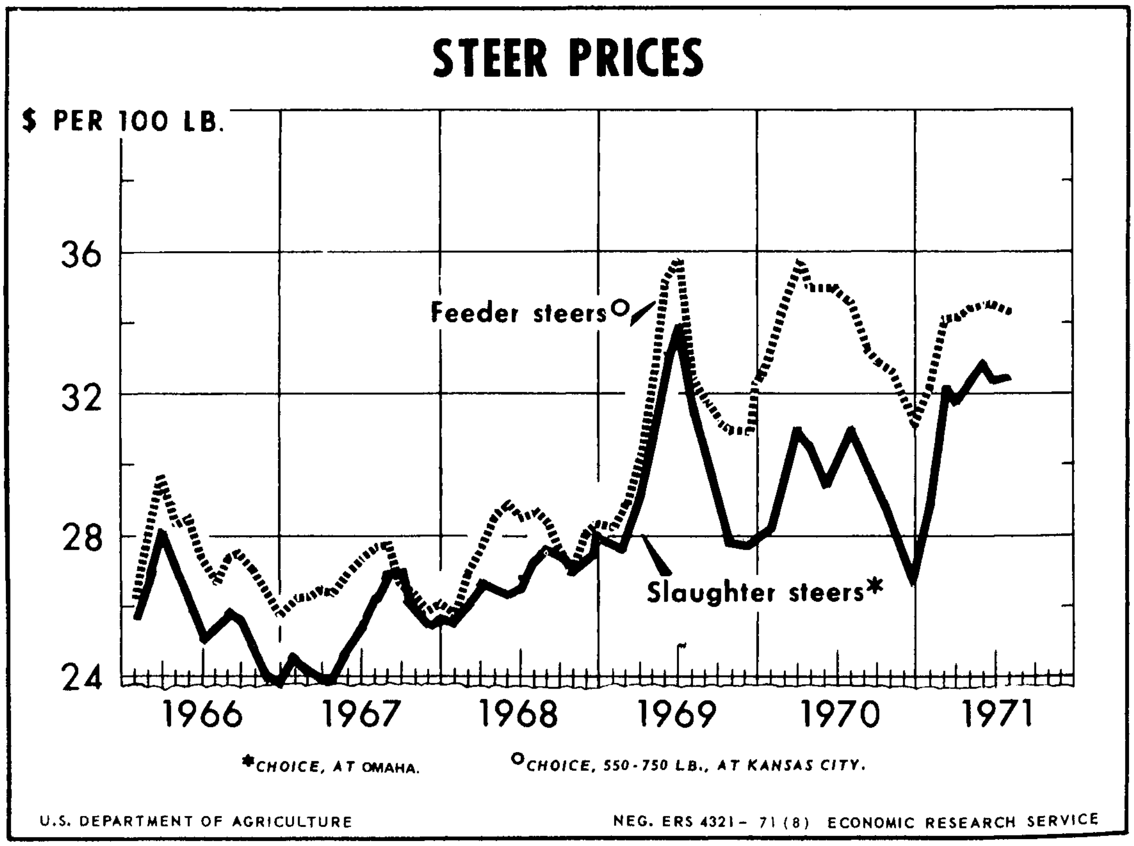
January-June cow slaughter (estimated commercial) was about 5 percent larger than a year earlier, with all of the increase in the Southwest. In the second half, cow slaughter will also be up, perhaps by about the same margin as in winter and spring. Continued drought may force more cows out of the Southwest, and some other areas may push culling rates a little faster than last year's slow pace.

Winter imports of beef and veal were down nearly 30 percent but jumped more than 25 percent above in the spring.


COW SLAUGHTER
THOUS. HEAD*
700
600
500
400
1969
1970
1971
JAN
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 3642-71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


F.I. CATTLE SLAUGHTER
THOUS. HEAD
650
600
550
500
450
1971
1970
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
THE CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATED AND SUBJECT TO REVISION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIVESTOCK DIVISION — C&MS


STEER AND HEIFER BEEF PRODUCTION AND PRICES
POUNDS*
DOLLARS
Production per capita
Price per cwt.○
22
20
18
16
14
12
33
30
27
24
21
18
1960 '61 '62 '63 '64 '65 '66 '67 '68 '69 '70 '71 '72
*ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION.
○CHOICE STEERS AT OMAHA.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 2473- 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


STEER PRICES
$ PER 100 LB.
36
32
28
24
Feeder steers○
Slaughter steers*
1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971
*CHOICE, AT OMAHA.
○CHOICE, 550-750 LB., AT KANSAS CITY.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 4321- 71 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Utility cow prices were running about $21.30 in late July, down more than $1 from their May peak but slightly higher than a year earlier. Prices of Utility cows at Omaha during the first half averaged $21.50, about $1 below a year earlier.

Utility cow prices per 100 pounds, Omaha

Month	1969	1970	1971
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	17.22	20.93	19.98
February	18.53	22.18	20.98
March	20.12	23.24	22.03
April	20.64	23.23	21.48
May	21.92	22.64	22.30
June	21.90	22.58	22.03
July	21.32	20.85	21.68
August	21.26	20.48	
September	20.96	21.13	
October	20.21	20.84	
November	19.31	19.04	
December	20.10	18.77	
Average	20.29	21.32	

With continued large imports of beef, larger domestic cow beef production, and pork output down only slightly from last year's high level, cow prices this fall may average no higher than last year's July-December $20.20 average. However, imports of beef this fall will be affected if dockworkers strike East Coast and Gulf ports. Demand for beef will continue strong and help maintain cow prices this fall as supplies increase seasonally.

Cattle Inventory To Rise Again

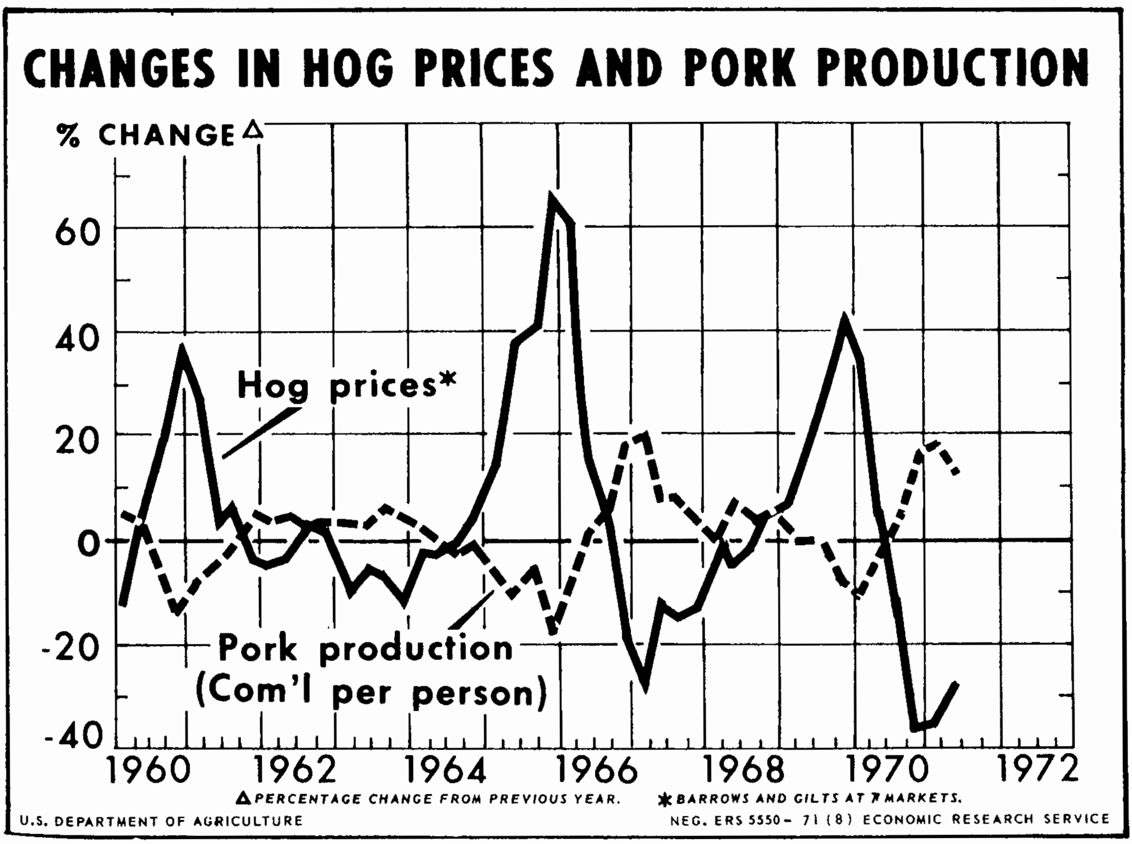
There were 114.6 million cattle and calves on farms and ranches on January 1, 1971—up 2.3 million head or 2 percent from the previous January 1. Another increase is developing. The calf crop this year is estimated at 47.1 million head, up 1.2 million. Imports of feeder cattle may decline but cattle and calf slaughter combined may be about the same. Thus, additions will more than offset slaughter and death losses.

Higher feeder cattle prices in recent years, reflecting strong consumer demand for beef and responsive cattle feeding industry, have encouraged cattlemen to expand breeding herds. There were only 33.5 million beef cows 5 years ago. But at the beginning of this year they reached 37.6 million head, an increase of 12 percent in 5 years. Some further expansion is likely this year.

HOGS

Producers Cutting Back

Producers have responded to sharply lower hog prices and high feed costs by cutting output this year. The June-November pig crop is indicated to be 8 percent



below a year ago following a 1 percent cut in the December 1970-May 1971 crop. All of the decline in spring pigs came in the late spring farrowings.

Hog slaughter rose dramatically during 1970 and by the end of the year was up about a fourth. This situation generally continued during the first half of 1971. Commercial hog slaughter was up 22 percent in the first quarter and 18 percent in the second quarter.

Hog prices declined sharply during the second half of 1970 as slaughter supplies increased. Barrows and gilts at 7 markets dipped below $16 per 100 pounds late last fall. A post-holiday drop in weekly slaughter rates of both hogs and cattle last winter pushed prices rapidly to a peak of about $20 per 100 pounds in mid-February 1971. Then prices quickly returned in early spring to about $16. Prices rose again as slaughter fell seasonally in late spring, and at midyear hogs were about $20.

The decline in hog prices last year occurred at a time when feed costs were rising. This put hog producers in an unusually severe profit squeeze. Prices paid by farmers for corn rose from $1.24 per bushel at mid-1970 to $1.36 per bushel in December 1970. Year-end prices were 27 cents higher than a year earlier and the highest for December since 1954. Prices continued between $1.38 and $1.43 in the first half of 1971. Thus, with generally low hog prices, the hog-corn price ratio ranged between 10.7 and 13.4 during November 1970-June 1971. Such low returns to producers brought about the turnaround in number of sows farrowing in late spring and the decline now underway in the fall farrowing season.

Hog-corn price ratio, farm basis

Month	1969	1970	1971
January	17.3	23.5	10.7
February	18.0	24.0	13.4
March	18.3	22.7	11.8
April	17.6	20.7	11.3
May	18.7	19.5	12.3
June	20.3	19.2	12.2
July	21.1	19.3	14.0
August	21.9	17.1	
September	21.7	14.3	
October	22.1	13.4	
November	23.4	11.9	
December	23.6	11.1	
Year	20.3	18.0	

Large Summer Slaughter Limits Price Advance

Hog slaughter this summer is running considerably larger than last summer. On June 1, there were only 4 percent more market hogs on farms than a year earlier, but hogs weighing over 60 pounds were up 10 percent. These hogs will supply the bulk of the slaughter hogs through September. Increases in slaughter over a year ago likely will narrow as the summer draws to a close, since market hogs on farms on June 1 weighing between 60 and 119 pounds were up only 7 percent and lighter weight hogs were in shorter supply.

Market hogs and pigs by weight groups, as of June 1

Weight group	1970	1971	Change
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
Under 60 lbs.	27,245	26,565	-2
60-119 lbs.	12,989	13,901	+7
120-179 lbs.	8,053	8,792	+9
180-219 lbs.	4,374	5,290	+21
220 lbs. + over	1,438	1,643	+14
Total market hogs and pigs	54,099	56,191	+4

Due to large slaughter volume, barrows and gilts at 7 markets are currently just under $20 per 100 pounds, about $5 less than the 1970 summer peak which came in early July. Prices may hold about the $20 level through summer, and the price decline in the fall this year will be much smaller than last.

Market weights of hogs have been lighter this year because producers have been feeding the high-priced corn more sparingly. This has tempered the increases in pork production. Weights of barrows and gilts at 7 markets have been declining seasonally since late May and are currently near the low for the year. Farmers probably will continue shipping slaughter hogs at relatively light weights into the fall. A large 1971 corn crop could change this situation in the late fall and winter.

Average liveweight of barrows and gilts, 7 markets

Month	1968	1969[1]	1970	1971
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
January	239	233	242	235
February	235	229	236	231
March	235	230	238	231
April	238	234	243	236
May	240	237	246	241
June	238	238	243	239
July	231	232	234	234
August	227	226	227	
September	228	229	230	
October	234	234	234	
November	237	239	238	
December	235	241	237	
Year	235	234	237	

[1] 8 markets prior to 1969.

Hog prices in recent months have also been shored up by large movement of pork into cold storage. More than 270 million pounds of pork were added to cold storage stocks during the winter and spring. This was about twice the seasonal increase in recent years. However, with 482 million pounds in cold storage at midyear, hog prices will be somewhat dampened as these holdings move into consumption through the summer.

Fall Slaughter To Be Down

Hog slaughter this fall is expected to drop below the unusually high levels of last fall. And the slaughter pattern will be different, with the summer-fall increase only about half as large as a year ago when fall slaughter supplies were increasing cyclically as well as seasonally. However, slaughter supplies during October-December will still be considerably larger than in the summer. They could well represent the largest fourth quarter slaughter, other than in 1970, since 1959.

On June 1 there were 2 percent fewer market hogs on farms weighing less than 60 pounds. These hogs will supply the bulk of slaughter hogs during October-December. If market weights stay a little on the light side through the fall, pork supplies per person in the last quarter will be about 4 to 5 percent less than a year earlier.

Prices of barrows and gilts will decline but this fall's low likely will be $1 to $3 above 1970 fall prices when barrows and gilts dipped below $16. Strong consumer demand for meat is a supporting factor in the price outlook for hogs.

Reduced Marketing Wells Into Next Year

This year's June-November pig crop is estimated 8 percent smaller than the very large crop last year. The number of sows farrowing during June-November is estimated to be down 9 percent, but if the number of pigs saved per litter is normal, the pig crop will not be down quite this much according to the latest Hogs and Pigs report. These pigs will go to slaughter during the first half of 1972. Thus, hog slaughter in the opening months of 1972 will be considerably smaller than the heavy volume during the first half of 1971.

Reduced hog slaughter in the first half of next year will boost hog prices. Prices of barrows and gilts at 7 markets averaged about $17.50 per 100 pounds during January-June 1971. Prices next year will run substantially higher, but well below the record in early 1970 of over $28.

Hog prices per 100 pounds, 7 markets

Month	Barrows and gilts[1]		Sows[1]	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	27.40	16.30	23.25	12.74
February	28.23	19.43	24.96	16.68
March	25.94	17.13	23.75	15.28
April	24.02	16.19	21.60	14.47
May	23.53	17.43	19.20	14.84
June	24.04	18.38	18.31	15.07
July	25.13	19.84	18.90	15.86
August	22.12		17.85	
September	20.35		17.24	
October	17.91		14.99	
November	15.69		12.31	
December	15.67		11.28	
Average	21.95		17.83	

[1] Average for all weights at Midwest markets.

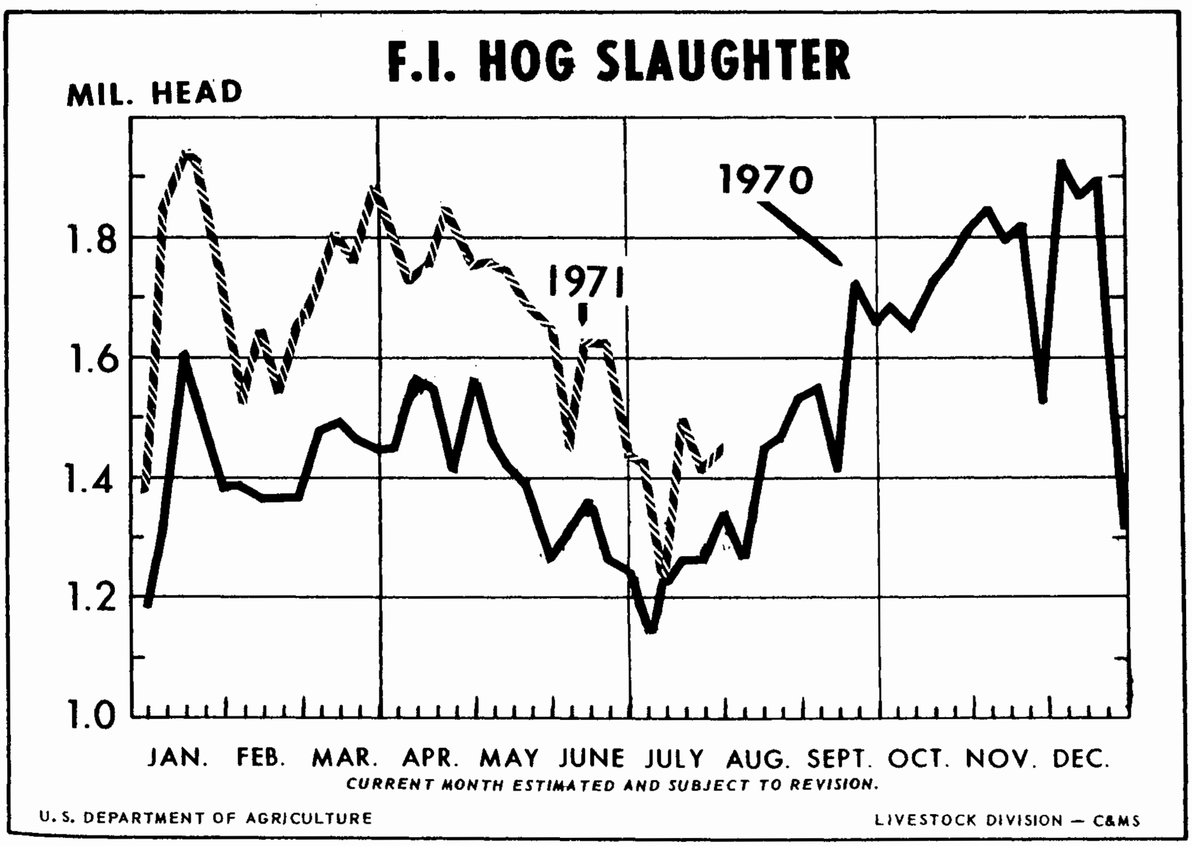


Table 2.—Number of sows farrowing pigs saved and pigs saved per litter, spring and fall pig crops, by regions, 1967 to date

Year	North Atlantic	North Central		South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
		East	West				
	DECEMBER-MAY						
	1,000 head						
Sows farrowing:							
1967	85	1,835	3,355	544	630	115	6,570
1968	84	1,824	3,421	556	665	113	6,669
1969	89	1,721	3,205	584	642	113	6,360
1970	90	1,935	3,618	667	731	125	7,171
1971[1]	93	1,912	3,529	738	806	147	7,231
Pigs saved:							
1967	619	13,519	24,661	3,969	4,537	859	48,205
1968	615	13,359	25,540	4,035	4,700	856	49,146
1969	668	12,516	23,587	4,379	4,743	856	46,788
1970	649	13,919	26,716	4,928	5,335	966	52,551
1971[1]	685	13,599	25,248	5,401	5,827	1,105	51,905
	Number						
Pigs saved per litter:							
1967	7.30	7.37	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.45	7.34
1968	7.32	7.32	7.47	7.27	7.07	7.58	7.37
1969	7.54	7.27	7.36	7.49	7.39	7.57	7.36
1970	7.22	7.19	7.38	7.39	7.30	7.73	7.33
1971[1]	7.37	7.11	7.15	7.32	7.23	7.51	7.18
	JUNE-NOVEMBER						
	1,000 head						
Sows farrowing:							
1967	75	1,791	2,803	455	656	113	5,899
1968	81	1,813	2,975	482	655	117	6,129
1969	83	1,699	2,701	495	626	117	5,727
1970	86	1,995	3,329	582	767	140	6,905
1971[2]	84	1,731	2,986	547	762	149	6,265
Pigs saved:							
1967	555	13,333	20,644	3,357	4,763	847	43,540
1968	585	13,292	22,050	3,525	4,685	891	45,071
1969	610	12,573	19,591	3,632	4,676	898	42,019
1970	627	14,401	23,739	4,212	5,690	1,059	49,768
1971							[2]45,735
	Number						
Pigs saved per litter:							
1967	7.40	7.44	7.36	7.38	7.26	7.50	7.38
1968	7.31	7.33	7.41	7.30	7.15	7.62	7.35
1969	7.38	7.40	7.25	7.33	7.47	7.64	7.34
1970	7.32	7.22	7.13	7.24	7.42	7.54	7.21
1971							[2]7.30

[1] Preliminary. [2] Number indicated to farrow from intentions as of June 1, 1971. Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend used to calculate indicated number of pigs saved.

Table 3.—Hog-Corn price ratio during fall breeding season, United States and North Central Region, arrayed according to United States ratio, and number of sows farrowing following fall, 1958-71

Year	Hog-corn price ratio March-June[1]		Number of sows farrowing following fall	Increase or decrease from preceding fall in sows farrowing	
	United States	North Central States		Number	Percentage
			1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1970	20.5	20.9	6,905	1,178	20.6
1966	19.2	19.4	5,811	805	16.1
1969	18.7	19.2	5,727	-402	-6.6
1958	18.7	19.4	5,887	775	15.2
1968	17.5	17.8	6,129	230	3.9
1961	16.4	16.7	5,918	79	1.4
1967	15.4	15.6	5,899	88	1.5
1965	15.2	15.4	5,006	-519	-9.4
1962	15.2	15.6	5,098	-820	-13.9
1960	14.6	15.1	5,839	-289	-4.7
1959	13.6	13.9	6,128	241	4.1
1963	12.9	13.2	5,987	889	17.4
1964	12.4	12.6	5,525	-462	-7.7
1971	11.9	12.1	[2]6,265	-640	-9.3

[1] Based on prices received by farmers. [2] Forecast.

Hard pressed producers will welcome the rise in hog prices in early 1972, but perhaps not to the extent of boosting 1972 pig crops. The size of the 1971 corn crop will be a very important factor in determining returns to hog producers next year. If the corn crop is large this year and corn prices decline in the fall, the hog-corn price ratio likely will rise to favorable levels in the first half of next year. This might prompt an expansion in the second half of 1972. However, if this year's corn crop is again smaller than usual, and corn prices remain high, many hog producers who also raise corn may sell corn for cash. This would mean further reductions in the 1972 pig crop.

Response To Low Prices Differs Regionally

Hog producers have not responded uniformly to reduced returns in recent months. Corn Belt producers seem to have acted the soonest and with the sharpest cuts in output. These producers, who raise about three-fourths of all hogs, cut the number of sows farrowing during the spring farrowing season 2 percent. Producers in all other regions continued to expand output early this year, increasing the number of sows farrowing 10 percent. This was enough to boost the U.S. total slightly.

The number of sows farrowing during June-November is estimated to be down generally. Corn Belt producers said they would reduce the number of sows farrowing 11 percent while producers in all other States planned only a 3 percent cut. However, producers in the West in early June still planned an increase. Thus, hog producers outside the Corn Belt have been slower to react to the low profit situation.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

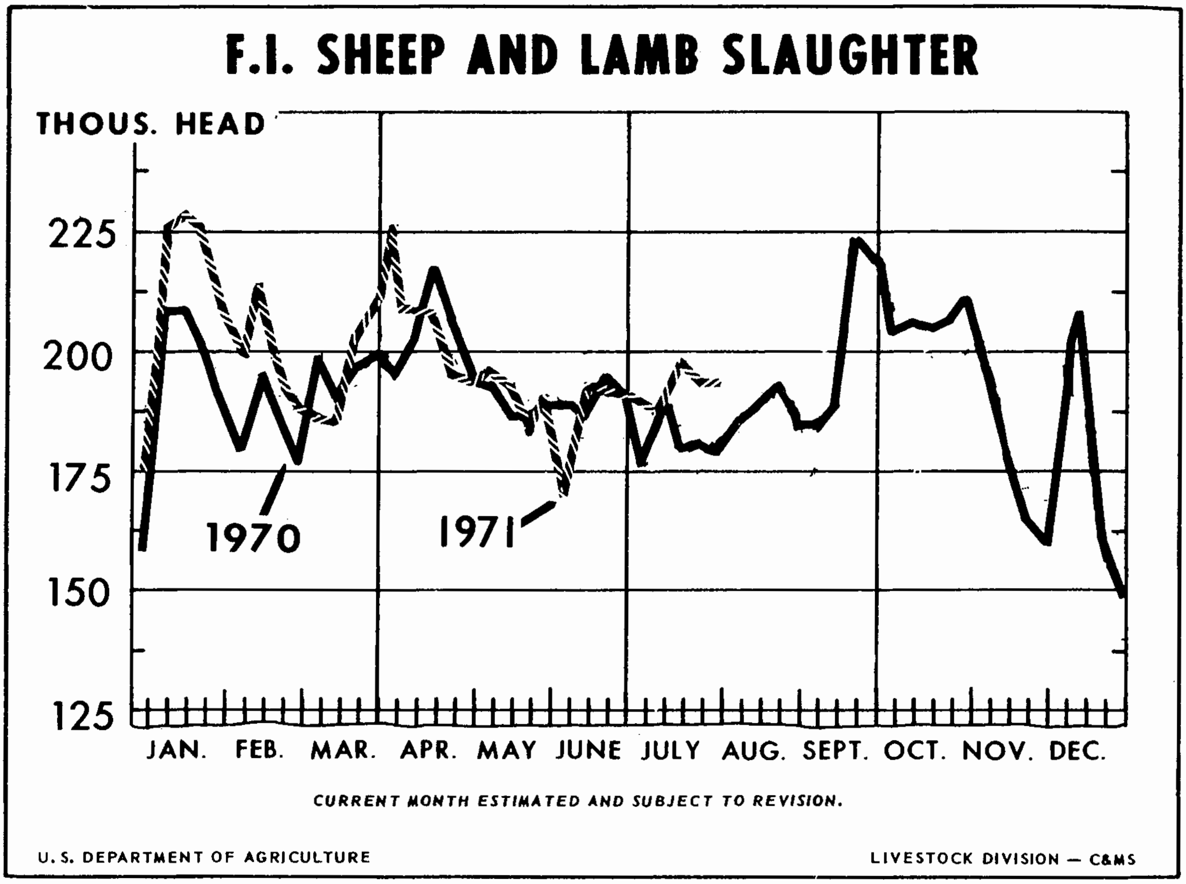
Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter during the first half of 1971 was up slightly, due mainly to an increase of 6 percent in the early lamb crop, poor feed conditions in the Southwest, and some further liquidation. Most of the increase in slaughter occurred in the winter. Weekly slaughter rates by late spring were running under a year earlier.

Lamb prices showed substantial improvement during the first half of 1971. Considering the level of lamb slaughter and large supplies of competing meats, price improvement in the late winter and persistent strength into spring were more than expected. However, a sharp rise in fed cattle prices in the winter and a strong spring market contributed significantly to the favorable lamb market.

Lamb prices have frequently moved parallel to changes in the fed cattle market. For example, since 1969 the fed cattle market has been generally maintained at a higher price level despite increasing supplies of meat. A similar change in the level of slaughter lamb prices has also developed. While lamb supplies have been declining for several years, production shifts in the 1960's were not accompanied by significant price improvements.

Prices of Choice grade spring lambs at San Angelo jumped $3.50 above old crop lambs in early March to $27.50 per 100 pounds. Spring lamb prices advanced to $30.50 by mid-June, $2.50 above a year earlier. This was an unusually long period of price strength. Normally, the highest prices are paid for spring lambs offered earlier in the season.

In June and July lamb prices weakened and in late July Choice slaughter lambs at San Angelo brought $29, still $2 above a year ago.



Choice lamb prices per 100 pounds, San Angelo

Month	Slaughter lambs		Feeder lambs	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
January	28.81	24.06	29.81	24.00
February	28.06	24.12	29.50	24.75
March	31.06	28.05	30.88	28.05
April	28.35	29.06	28.50	27.44
May	27.75	29.69	27.12	26.76
June	27.41	30.05	26.25	25.65
July	27.00	29.06	25.25	24.69
August	27.06		25.44	
September	26.85		26.60	
October	27.19		26.19	
November	25.81		24.56	
December	24.00		23.50	
Average	27.45		26.97	

1971 Lamb Crop Down

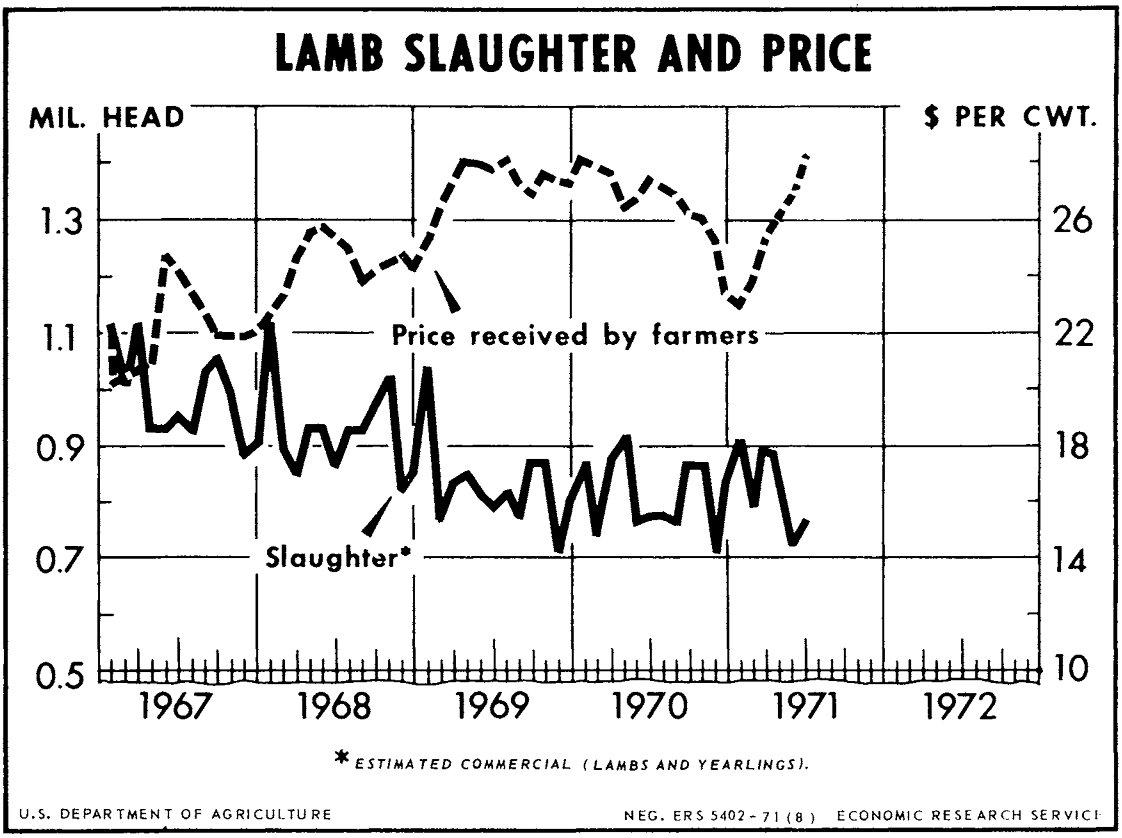
The 1971 lamb crop totaled 12.9 million head, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. The lambing rate (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 year and older on hand January 1) at 95, was only 1 point below the 1970 record high. Lambing rates dropped sharply in the Southwest with Texas rates slipping from 92 percent last year to 84 percent in 1971. Drought conditions pushed the lambing rate down in that area.

Less Slaughter Ahead

During the balance of 1971, lamb slaughter will be reduced. The smaller 1971 lamb crop and the increase in the first half slaughter could mean a fairly large decline in slaughter supplies in coming months. Early shipments of lambs from the drought areas of the Southwest probably won't significantly affect second half slaughter as most of such movement probably has already been accomplished.

Range conditions are reported generally good this summer except in the Southwest. Consequently, the proportion of lambs coming off grass will be at least average and the flow of slaughter lambs to market for the balance of the year likely will be well distributed. Thus, prices are not expected to change greatly from recent levels and will be above last July-December's $26.32 average at San Angelo.

Feeder lamb prices averaged below slaughter lamb prices in January-June. Last year the two classes averaged about the same. In late July, Choice grade feeder lambs in San Angelo were bringing $24.75, 50 cents below a year ago and $4.25 less than slaughter lambs. However, in Dixon, Calif., feeder lambs were selling at $27.25. This was the same as a year ago and $3.00 below fat lambs. The long drought in the Southwest has limited demand for feeder or stocker lambs in that area.



Feeder lamb supplies this year will diminish because of the smaller lamb crop and the larger number of lambs that have already been slaughtered. Demand for feeders may be limited this year because the results of last year's feeding programs with high feed costs and low lamb prices will tend to discourage some producers from feeding lambs this fall.

Consequently, feeder lamb prices may not rise significantly this fall as they usually do unless more favorable lamb prices and lower feed costs spark new optimism.

Slaughter weights of commercially slaughtered sheep and lambs in January-June averaged 105 pounds per head, about the same as a year ago. Thus, even though slaughter was up through this period, the proportion of fed lambs and spring lambs in the slaughter supply was probably about the same as last year.

Inventory Declining Again

The number of sheep and lambs on farms and ranches is declining again this year. The small expected decrease in 1971 slaughter, in comparison with the sharper decline in the lamb crop, is accelerating the liquidation of numbers on farms. With first half slaughter up 2 percent, July-December slaughter would have to be down 20 percent to stabilize the inventory this year. This is very unlikely.

Continued specialization in agriculture and the expanding size of farms and ranches remain major factors contributing to the downward trend in sheep numbers and to differences in the rate of change between the two major sheep-growing sections of the country. Although 60 percent of the decline in stock sheep and lamb numbers since 1960 has been in the West, the rate of liquidation has been much higher elsewhere. For example, in the 11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas, sheep and lamb numbers dropped 34 percent from 1961 to 1971. In the 35 remaining States the inventory declined 53 percent. This trend is expected to continue, unless or until a major change in production practices is introduced. Under the present system of production and kinds of sheep produced, the sharper rate of decline in the eastern half of the country is expected to continue.

Wool Production Down

Shorn wool production in the United States this year is estimated at 154.7 million pounds, grease basis. This is 4 percent below a year earlier and 42 percent below 1960. The Western clip (13 States) is estimated at 118.3 million pounds—4 percent below a year earlier and 38 percent less than in 1960. Shorn wool output in the Native States at 36.1 million pounds is 5 percent below 1970 and 51 percent less than 1960 output. Average weight per fleece is expected to be about 7.84 pounds--up slightly from last year.

Table 4.—Meat subject to U.S. import quota restriction: Product weight of imports by months, average 1959-63, 1964-71

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	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.*
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[1]	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[1]	124.5	100.7	112.0	88.7	62.1	93.4	110.1	112.8	107.6	89.3	79.3	89.8	1,170.4
1971	83.4	65.1	88.4	86.2	76.8								

[1] Rejections for calendar year 1969 equaled 13.5 million pounds, and 17.4 million pounds for 1970.

Table 5.—U.S. meat imports and exports and percentage comparisons (carcass weight), 1970 and 1971

Months	Beef and veal			Lamb and mutton[1]			Pork			Total meat		
	1970	1971	Change	1970	1971	Change	1970	1971	Change	1970	1971	Change
	Mil. lb.	*Mil. lb.*	*Pct.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Pct.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Pct.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Mil. lb.*	*Pct.*
IMPORTS												
January	186	128	-31	17	9	-44	25	35	+41	228	172	-24
February	149	100	-33	13	6	-57	43	38	-13	205	144	-30
March	168	-137	-19	15	10	-37	43	47	+9	226	193	-15
April	129	134	+34	13	9	-30	42	39	-8	184	181	-2
May	97	119	+23	8	12	+57	37	40	+8	142	171	+20
June	138			16			42			196		
July	166			19			40			225		
August	180			7			31			218		
September	180			3			32			215		
October	156			3			39			198		
November	129			3			38			170		
December	138			5			37			180		
Total	1,816			122			449			2,387		
EXPORTS												
January	3.57	3.45	-3	0.17	.17	+4	4.47	4.55	+2	8.21	8.17	-0.4
February	2.77	4.22	+52	.12	.24	+48	4.37	3.68	-16	7.26	8.07	+11
March	3.11	5.61	+81	.14	.17	+75	4.05	3.36	-17	7.30	9.22	+26
April	3.17	5.27	+66	.13	.18	+36	3.79	3.78	0	7.09	9.22	+30
May	3.72	4.43	+19	.15		+27	4.13	4.88	+18	8.00	9.49	+19
June	3.43			.20			4.18			7.81		
July	3.50			.10			4.66			8.26		
August	2.75			.24			4.52			7.51		
September	2.67			.10			10.98			13.75		
October	3.46			.14			9.15			12.75		
November	3.63			.13			8.84			12.60		
December	4.01			.13			5.24			9.38		
Total	39.79			1.75			68.38			109.92		

[1] Includes goat meat.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MEATS

January-May meat imports were 13 percent below a year earlier. Smaller beef and veal imports totaling 617 million pounds, down 15 percent, accounted for most of the decline. Imports of mutton and goat also were smaller, but lamb and pork imports were larger. However, meat imports in May totaled 171 million pounds, (carcass weight equivalent) 20 percent more than a year earlier. Imports of all classes of meat were larger, but beef and pork accounted for the bulk of the increase. Imports will be affected this fall if dockworkers strikes occur on East Coast and Gulf ports.

Meat exports, always small compared to imports, in January-May were 17 percent larger than a year ago. Beef and veal exports totaled 23 million pounds (carcass weight equivalent), up 41 percent. Exports of almost a million pounds of lamb and mutton were 36 percent larger. Pork exports of 20 million pounds were down 3 percent.

Imports Of Meat Subject To Meat Import Law

Public Law 88-482, enacted in August 1964, provides that if yearly imports of certain meats—primarily beef and mutton—are estimated to equal or exceed 110 percent of an adjusted base quota, the President is required to invoke a quota on imports of these meats. The adjusted base quota for 1971 is 1,025.0 million pounds (product weight). The amount of estimated imports which would trigger its imposition is 110 percent of the adjusted base quota or 1,127.5 million pounds. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to maintain vigilance over prospective import quantities and to estimate the calendar year total before the beginning of each quarter of the year.

In March, calendar 1971 imports of meat subject to the Act were estimated above the level which would trigger imposition of quotas. The President on March 11 issued Proclamation 4037 pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of Public Law 88-482 limiting imports of these meats. At the same time he suspended that limitation on the basis that this action is required by overriding economic interests of the United States, giving special weight to the importance to the nation of the economic well-being of the domestic livestock industry, and set a new restraint level at 1,160 million pounds.

Secretary Hardin announced on June 24 that the estimate of calendar 1971 imports of meat subject to the Meat Import Act was unchanged at 1,160 million pounds. The current estimate continues to be based primarily upon the program of voluntary restraint of shipments of these meats to the United States by principal supplying countries. This program was announced March 13, following action by the President to invoke and then to suspend a quota on imports of these meats.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

More Meat This Year

The general rise in red meat consumption is continuing this year. First half consumption rose 5 percent to 95 pounds per person. Substantially larger pork consumption accounted for all of the gain. Beef consumption changed little while veal and lamb and mutton declined. In the second half, the increase will be smaller than in the first half.

Meat Consumption

Year	January-June	July-December	Total
	Pounds per person		
Beef			
1968	53.9	55.8	109.7
1969	53.9	56.9	110.8
1970	56.2	57.5	113.7
1971[1]	56.2		
Veal			
1968	1.8	1.8	3.6
1969	1.7	1.6	3.3
1970	1.5	1.4	2.9
1971[1]	1.3		
Pork			
1968	32.4	33.8	66.2
1969	33.0	32.0	65.0
1970	31.0	35.4	66.4
1971[1]	36.1		
Lamb & Mutton			
1968	1.9	1.8	3.7
1969	1.7	1.7	3.4
1970	1.8	1.5	3.3
1971[1]	1.7		
Red Meat			
1968	90.0	93.2	183.2
1969	90.3	92.2	182.5
1970	90.5	95.8	186.3
1971[1]	95.3		

[1] Preliminary

Consumption of beef during the first 6 months of 1971 averaged nearly the same as in January-June 1970 when consumption ran just over 56 pounds per person. Production was up about enough to offset smaller imports and a rising population. In the second half, beef consumption probably will be up a little, reflecting larger production and an increase in beef imports.

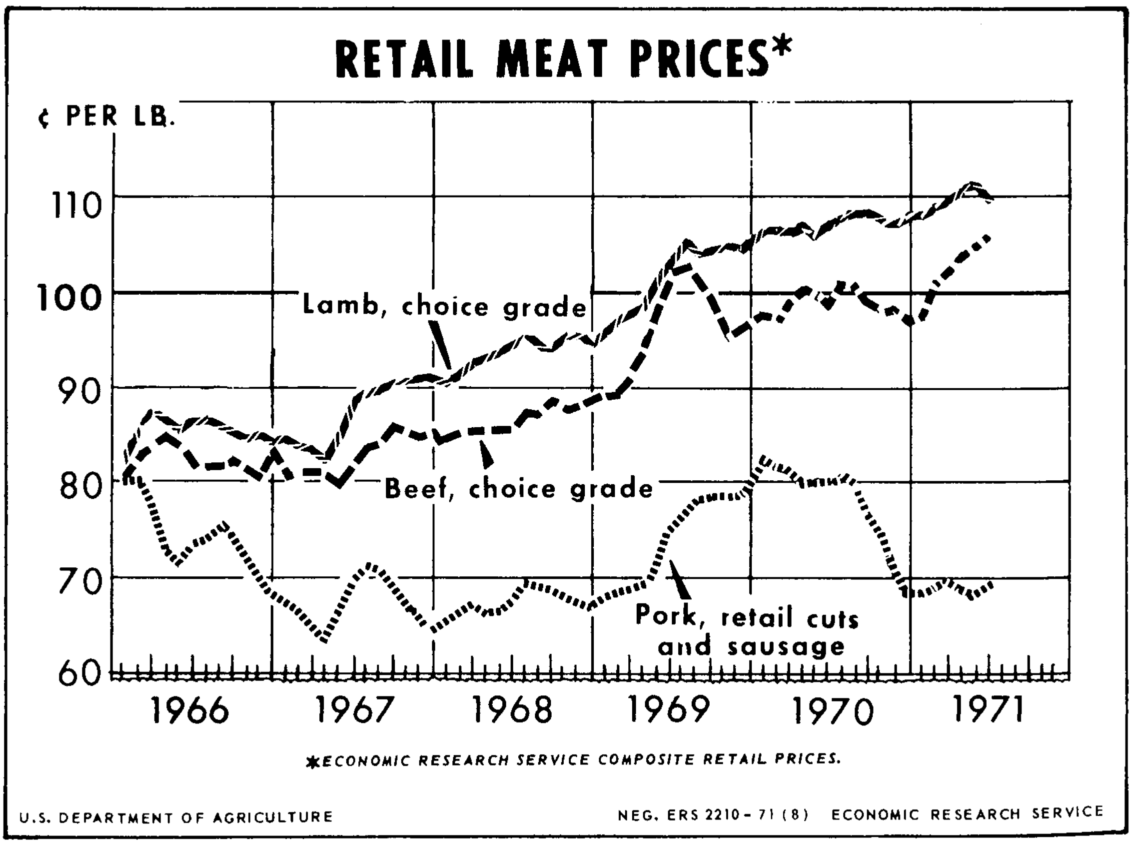
Veal consumption is declining another 5 to 10 percent this year. It was 2.9 pounds per person last year.

Pork consumption during January-June was about 5 pounds per person larger than the 31 pounds consumed in the first half of 1970. However, in the second half pork consumption will be up less because hog producers are reducing output. And it will be lagging by late in the year.

A slight further drop in lamb and mutton consumption took place in the first half. With smaller slaughter supplies available during the rest of 1971,

Table 6.—Average retail price of meat per pound, United States, by months, 1966 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
							Beef, Choice grade						
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	99.5	100.0	99.5	98.6	100.8	100.5	98.8	98.0	97.7	96.6	98.8
1971	97.3	101.4	102.3	104.1	104.9	105.7							
							Veal, retail cuts						
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	121.1	122.7	125.3	125.9	126.9	127.8	128.8	129.2	129.7	129.9	130.2	126.4
1971	131.4	132.0	133.4	135.8	136.9	136.9							
							Pork						
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	69.0	69.1	71.6	75.0	76.9	78.3	78.9	78.7	78.1	79.7	74.3
1970	82.1	81.8	81.4	79.9	80.0	80.0	80.6	79.7	76.7	74.6	70.8	68.4	78.0
1971	68.4	69.4	69.9	68.7	68.2	69.6							
							Lamb, Choice grade						
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	97.1	97.6	98.4	101.4	103.3	105.9	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.4	106.6	102.2
1970	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.6	106.0	107.9	108.2	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.3	108.8	107.7
1971	108.4	109.1	109.7	110.3	111.0	109.7							



consumption for the year likely will run 5 to 7 percent less than the 3.3 pounds consumed per person in 1970.

Retail meat prices declined last fall and winter, but rose slightly in the spring. Little change in retail prices is likely in the second half because the increase in consumption will be about balanced by strong consumer demand for meat. Retail beef prices continued to rise during the first half while pork prices declined. Both retail beef and pork prices likely will be firm in the coming months.

1970 CASH RECEIPTS FROM MEAT ANIMALS

Cash receipts from farm marketings of meat animals totaled $18.5 billion in 1970, up 5 percent from 1969. Receipts from cattle were higher but receipts from hogs and sheep were lower.

Receipts from farm marketings of meat animals were 35 percent of total cash receipts from all farm commodities and Government payments. This was a record high and 1 percent above 1969. Cattle and calves accounted for 25.8 percent of the total, hogs for 8.5 percent, and sheep and lambs for 0.6 percent.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments totaled $53 billion in 1970. This was 2 percent more than in 1969 and a record. Government payments totaled $3.7 billion, slightly less than in 1969. The increase in cash receipts reflects generally higher prices for farm products, which averaged 2 percent higher than the year before.

Table 7.—Cash receipts from farm marketings and Government payments, with percentages distribution, 48 States, averages 1925-64, 50 States, annual 1965-70

Year	Total cash receipts and Government payments	Livestock and Livestock Products: Total[1]	Meat animals: Total	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Dairy products	Poultry and eggs[2]	All crops	Government payments
	Million dollars	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Average:										
1925-29	10,923	5,797	2,889	1,382	1,296	211	1,672	1,092	5,126	0
1930-34	6,490	3,593	1,615	811	680	124	1,204	687	2,782	115
1935-39	8,473	4,577	2,197	1,174	856	167	1,409	811	3,417	479
1940-44	15,711	8,658	4,386	2,102	2,013	271	2,290	1,748	6,385	668
1945-49	27,282	14,971	7,983	4,436	3,178	369	3,776	2,954	11,857	454
1950-54	31,299	17,441	9,649	5,771	3,501	377	4,216	3,278	13,595	263
1955-59	32,029	17,559	9,582	6,339	2,909	334	4,498	3,178	13,756	714
1960-64	37,427	19,614	11,158	7,797	3,043	318	4,869	3,275	16,260	1,554
1965	41,813	21,958	12,964	8,942	3,693	329	5,037	3,581	17,392	2,463
1966	46,571	24,921	14,859	10,432	4,093	334	5,532	4,148	18,373	3,277
1967	45,772	24,259	14,533	10,478	3,755	300	5,742	3,640	18,434	3,079
1968	47,579	25,497	15,375	11,241	3,819	315	5,955	3,828	18,620	3,462
1969	51,911	28,590	17,639	12,566	4,740	333	6,206	4,426	19,527	3,794
1970	52,948	29,595	18,497	13,662	4,510	325	6,523	4,303	19,636	3,717
					Percentage of total					
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Average:										
1925-29	100.0	53.1	26.5	12.7	11.9	1.9	15.3	10.0	46.9	0
1930-34	100.0	55.3	24.9	12.5	10.5	1.9	18.5	10.6	42.9	1.8
1935-39	100.0	54.0	25.9	13.8	10.1	2.0	16.6	9.6	40.3	5.7
1940-44	100.0	55.1	27.9	13.4	12.8	1.7	14.6	11.1	40.6	4.3
1945-49	100.0	54.9	29.3	16.3	11.6	1.4	13.8	10.8	43.4	1.7
1950-54	100.0	55.7	30.8	18.4	11.2	1.2	13.5	10.5	43.4	.8
1955-59	100.0	54.8	29.9	19.8	9.1	1.0	14.0	9.9	42.9	2.2
1960-64	100.0	52.4	29.8	20.8	8.1	.8	13.0	8.8	43.4	4.2
1965	100.0	52.5	31.0	21.4	8.8	.8	12.0	8.6	41.6	5.9
1966	100.0	53.5	31.9	22.4	8.8	.7	11.9	8.9	39.5	7.0
1967	100.0	53.0	31.8	22.9	8.2	.7	12.5	8.0	40.3	6.7
1968	100.0	53.6	32.3	23.6	8.0	.7	12.5	8.0	39.1	7.3
1969	100.0	55.1	34.0	24.2	9.1	.6	12.0	8.5	37.6	7.3
1970	100.0	55.9	34.9	25.8	8.5	.6	12.3	8.1	37.1	7.0

[1] Includes wool, horses, mules, mohair, honey, beeswax, bees, goats, rabbits, and fur animals. [2] Includes ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, quail, pheasants and turkey hatching eggs.

Table 8.—Edible offals: Supply and distribution, 1960 to date

Year	Supply				Distribution				
	Total production[1]	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports[2]	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Per capita[3]
	Million pound	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Pound*
1960	1,924	---	2	1,926	---	118	(4)	1,808	10.1
1961	1,945	---	2	1,947	---	123	(4)	1,824	10.1
1962	1,969	---	3	1,972	---	124	(4)	1,848	10.1
1963	2,074	---	3	2,077	---	158	(4)	1,919	10.3
1964	2,219	---	1	2,220	---	229	(4)	1,991	10.5
1965	2,143	---	2	2,145	---	226	(4)	1,919	10.0
1966	2,212	---	3	2,215	---	219	(4)	1,996	10.3
1967	2,315	---	4	2,319	---	226	(4)	2,093	10.7
1968	2,383	---	4	2,387	---	232	(4)	2,155	10.9
1969	2,385	---	6	2,391	---	247	(4)	2,144	10.8
1970	2,444	---	10	2,454	---	250	(4)	2,204	10.9

[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 1965 includes shipments to territories. [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, 1960 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 9]	Domestic disappearance: Per capita[8 9]
	Million pound	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Million pound*	*Pound*
1960	1,754	77	127	53	23	57	11	1,920	10.8
1961	1,896	95	125	57	21	56	21	2,075	11.5
1962	1,980	84	158	56	17	59	27	2,175	11.8
1963	2,058	112	151	59	18	70	92	2,200	11.8
1964	2,217	79	146	70	20	76	89	2,327	12.3
1965	2,104	91	178	76	44	51	159	2,195	11.5
1966	2,254	90	233	51	44	53	136	2,395	12.4
1967	2,299	98	252	53	45	57	135	2,395	12.6
1968	2,420	118	268	57	51	51	185	2,465	13.1
1969	2,605	117	264	51	45	47	115	2,830	14.3
1970	2,577	119	285	47	27	57	92	2,852	14.1

[1] Beef, pork, sausage, all other, excluding soup. Data from Meat Inspection Division, C&MS. [2] Data from Bureau of the Census. [3] Federally inspected for entry. Data from Meat Inspection Division, C&MS. Beginning in 1967 data from Bureau of the Census. [4] Refrigerated stocks only. [5] Includes shipments to territories. Data from Bureau of the Census. [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 meat. [8] Civilian per capita. [9] Includes canned meat bought by the Department of Agriculture for school lunches and eligible institutions.

Supply and distribution of commercially produced meat, by months, January 1971 to date

Meat and period	Supply			Distribution				
	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Imports	Exports and shipments	Ending stocks	Military	Civilian consumption	
							Total	Per person[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
Beef:								
January	1,814	338	126	9	326	39	1,904	9.4
February	1,616	326	99	10	305	25	1,701	8.4
March	1,866	305	135	12	302	34	1,958	9.7
1st quarter	5,296	338	360	31	302	98	5,563	27.5
April	1,774	302	132	10	290	58	1,850	9.1
May	1,760	290	117	10	285	24	1,848	9.1
June	1,912	285			292			
2nd quarter	5,446	302			292			
Veal:								
January	44	9	2	([3])	9	2	44	0.2
February	41	9	([3])	([3])	9	2	39	.2
March	48	9	2	1	9	2	47	.2
1st quarter	133	9	4	1	9	6	130	.6
April	44	9	2	([3])	9	3	43	.2
May	42	9	2	([3])	10	3	40	.2
June	43	10			9			
2nd quarter	129	9			9			
Lamb and mutton:								
January	50	19	9	1	21	([3])	56	0.3
February	45	21	6	([3])	20	1	51	.2
March	51	20	10	1	20	1	59	.3
1st quarter	146	19	25	2	20	2	166	.8
April	50	20	9	1	20	1	57	.3
May	41	20	12	1	23	([3])	49	.2
June	42	23			23			
2nd quarter	133	20			23			
Pork:								
January	1,268	336	35	13	353	14	1,259	6.2
February	1,075	353	38	12	344	14	1,096	5.4
March	1,335	344	46	12	389	19	1,305	6.5
1st quarter	3,678	336	119	37	389	47	3,660	18.1
April	1,295	389	38	12	467	21	1,222	6.0
May	1,189	467	40	14	498	20	1,164	5.8
June	1,197	498			482			
2nd quarter	3,681	389			482			
Total meat:								
January	3,176	702	172	23	709	55	3,263	16.1
February	2,777	709	143	22	678	42	2,887	14.2
March	3,300	678	193	26	720	56	3,369	16.7
1st quarter	9,253	702	508	71	720	153	9,519	47.0
April	3,163	720	181	23	786	83	3,172	15.6
May	3,032	786	171	25	816	47	3,101	15.3
June	3,194	816			806			
2nd quarter	9,389	720			806			

[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	1970 May	1970 June	1971 April	1971 May	1971 June
	Dollars per 100 pounds				
CATTLE AND CALVES					
Beef steers, slaughter, Omaha					
Prime	30.09	30.85	33.30	33.64	33.30
Choice	29.52	30.29	32.44	32.88	32.39
Good	28.11	29.07	30.68	31.10	30.80
Standard	26.00	26.26	27.67	27.34	27.11
Utility	25.00	24.86	26.25	26.08	25.59
All grades	29.26	29.96	31.96	32.35	31.91
Choice 900-1100 pounds, California	30.38	32.12	33.16	33.62	33.18
Choice 900-1100 pounds, Colorado	29.62	30.52	32.68	33.13	32.56
Cows, Omaha					
Commercial	22.20	22.12	20.98	22.05	21.68
Utility	22.64	22.58	21.48	22.30	22.25
Cutter	21.60	21.77	20.17	21.04	20.86
Canner	20.60	20.90	18.68	19.56	19.37
Vealers, Choice, S. St. Paul	44.54	44.70	45.85	45.38	48.42
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City[1]	31.36	30.84	32.07	31.78	30.60
Price received by farmers					
Beef cattle	27.90	28.10	29.10	29.40	29.00
Cows	21.50	21.60	20.70	21.10	21.10
Steers and heifers	29.50	29.80	31.20	31.40	31.00
Calves	35.80	35.30	35.40	36.00	35.60
Beef steer-corn price ratio[2]	23.6	23.8	22.3	22.3	21.6
HOGS					
Barrows and gilts, U.S. No. 1 and 2, Omaha					
180-200 pounds	25.02	25.48	---	---	---
200-220 pounds	25.19	25.49	17.08	18.22	19.62
220-240 pounds	24.98	25.36	16.96	18.21	19.49
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets[3]	23.53	24.04	16.19	17.43	18.38
Sows, 7 markets[3]	19.20	18.31	14.47	14.84	15.07
Price received by farmers	23.00	23.20	16.00	17.00	17.50
Hog-corn price ratio[4]					
Omaha, barrows and gilts	18.8	18.8	11.3	11.8	12.2
Price received by farmers, all hogs	19.5	19.2	11.3	12.3	12.2
SHEEP AND LAMBS					
Sheep					
Slaughter ewes, Good, San Angelo	7.75	8.88	8.75	8.31	6.06
Price received by farmers	8.07	8.04	7.09	6.67	6.44
Lambs					
Slaughter, Choice, San Angelo	27.75	27.41	29.06	29.69	30.05
Feeder, Choice, San Angelo	27.12	26.25	27.44	26.76	25.65
Price received by farmers	26.80	27.20	26.50	26.90	28.20
ALL MEAT ANIMALS					
Index number price received by farmers (1967=100)	125	126	117	119	119
	Dollars per 100 pounds				
MEAT					
Wholesale, Chicago, Carlot					
Steer beef carcass, Choice, 600-700 pounds	47.18	48.02	52.62	53.96	52.62
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 pounds	46.66	47.44	52.20	53.46	51.79
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	46.18	46.42	45.27	46.65	46.89
Lamb carcass, Choice & Prime 45-55 pounds	59.19	60.88	62.06	63.10	66.30
Fresh pork loins, 8-14 pounds	54.79	58.08	38.19	43.32	45.64
	Cents per pound				
Retail, United States average					
Beef, Choice grade	99.5	98.6	104.1	104.9	105.7
Pork, retail cuts and sausage	80.0	80.0	68.7	68.2	69.6
Lamb, Choice grade	106.0	107.9	110.3	111.0	109.7
Index number all meats (BLS)					
Wholesale (1967=100)	116.4	118.2	111.5	115.1	114.1
Retail (1967=100)	118.6	118.2	115.7	115.6	117.0
Beef and veal	120.2	119.6	124.2	124.6	126.1
Pork	117.4	117.1	103.6	102.2	103.6

[1] Average all weights and grades. [2] Bushels of No. 2 Yellow Corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of slaughter steers all grades, sold out of first hands, Omaha. [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	1970 May	1970 June	1971 April	1971 May	1971 June
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1967=100)	100	100	101	108	104	107
6-State Cattle on Feed Report						
Number on feed	1,000 head	6,620	6,655	7,136	7,030	7,068
Placed on feed	1,000 head	1,334	1,270	1,208	1,385	1,266
Marketings	1,000 head	1,299	1,347	1,314	1,347	1,428
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	1,000 head	2,493	2,615	2,545	2,536	2,797
Steers	1,000 head	1,429	1,447	1,420	1,407	1,549
Heifers	1,000 head	618	690	619	629	707
Cows	1,000 head	402	432	463	453	485
Bulls and stags	1,000 head	44	46	43	47	56
Calves	1,000 head	220	210	248	203	207
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	795	841	899	772	827
Hogs	1,000 head	5,877	5,685	7,794	6,932	6,983
Percentage sows	Percent	6	8	5	6	8
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	1,050	1,043	1,045	1,043	1,032
Calves	Pounds	207	221	248	203	229
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	104	101	105	105	100
Hogs	Pounds	245	247	238	243	246
Average production						
Beef, per head	Pounds	626	620	623	623	614
Veal, per head	Pounds	117	124	112	122	130
Lamb and mutton, per head	Pounds	50	50	52	52	49
Pork, per head	Pounds	160	158	154	159	158
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight	Pounds	65	64	64	65	64
Lard, per head	Pounds	22	24	21	21	23
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	Pounds	9	10	9	9	9
Total production						
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,557	1,618	1,580	1,574	1,712
Veal	Mil. lb.	26	26	28	25	27
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	41	42	47	40	40
Pork	Mil. lb.	935	897	1,195	1,098	1,105
Lard	Mil. lb.	130	136	162	146	158
Commercial slaughter[1]						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	1,000 head	2,817	2,957	2,894	2,871	3,153
Calves	1,000 head	307	297	322	281	281
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	842	888	951	809	870
Hogs	1,000 head	6,420	6,262	8,468	7,546	7,603
Total production						
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,736	1,807	1,774	1,760	1,912
Veal	Mil. lb.	45	45	44	42	43
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	43	44	50	41	42
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,015	981	1,295	1,189	1,197
Lard	Mil. lb.	139	145	171	154	3,194
Cold storage stocks first of month						
Beef	Mil. lb.	369	353	302	290	285
Veal	Mil. lb.	12	11	9	9	10
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	21	19	20	20	22
Pork	Mil. lb.	329	351	389	467	498
Total meat and meat products[2]	Mil. lb.	813	816	791	869	901

[1] Federally inspected, and other commercial. [2] Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the four meats listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

U.S.MAIL

LMS-180 AUGUST 1971

LIST OF TABLES

STANDARD SUMMARY TABLES

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