

THE *Livestock and Meat* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LMS-18



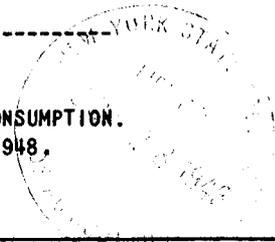
AUGUST 1948

In this issue:

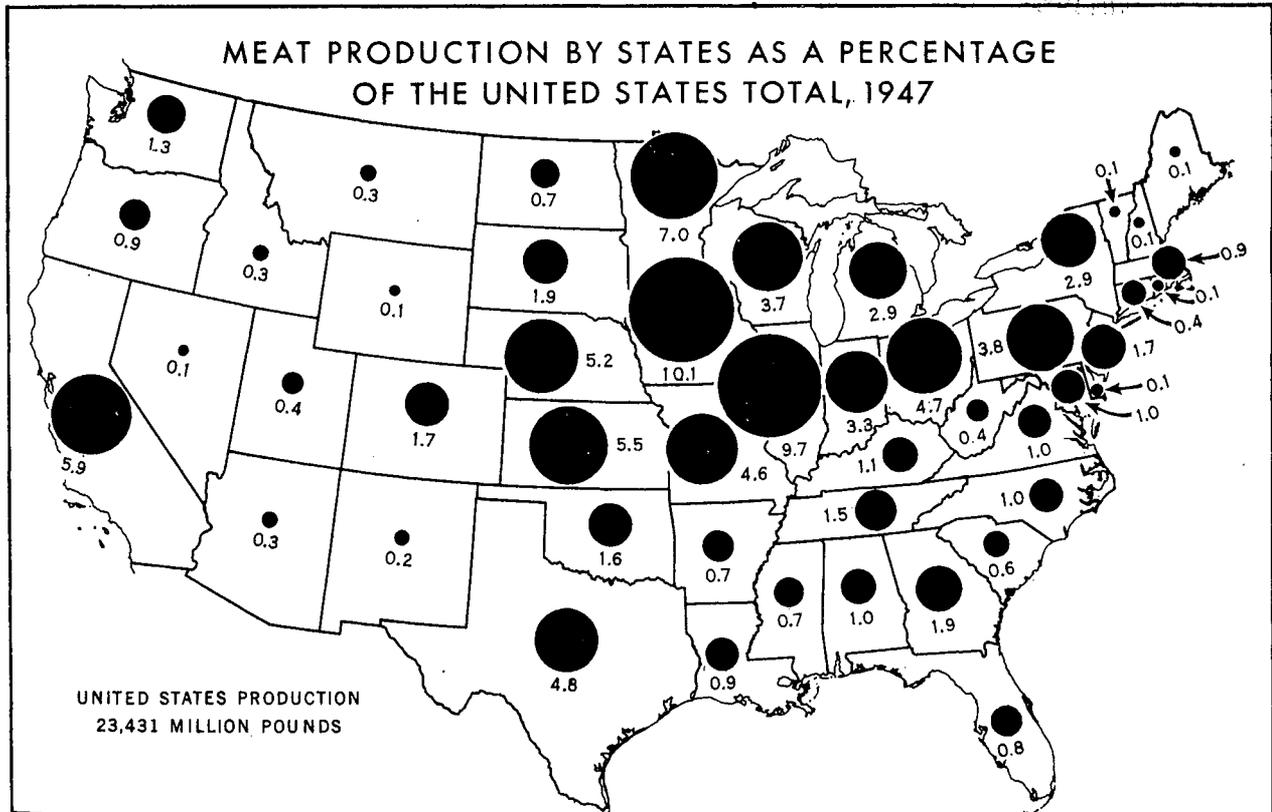
BALANCE SHEET FOR LAMBS.

GEOGRAPHY OF MEAT-ANIMAL AND MEAT PRODUCTION, AND MEAT CONSUMPTION.

ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, BY REGIONS, 1867-1948.



MEAT PRODUCTION BY STATES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF THE UNITED STATES TOTAL, 1947



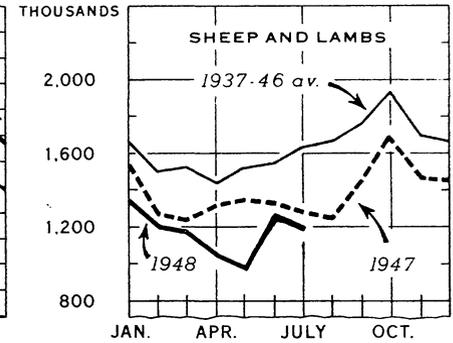
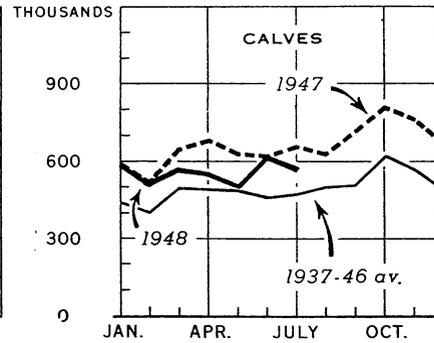
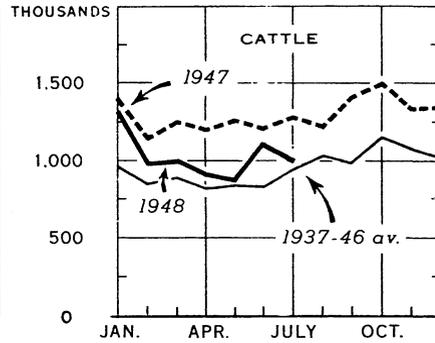
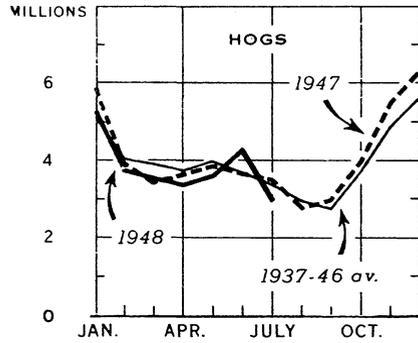
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46834 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

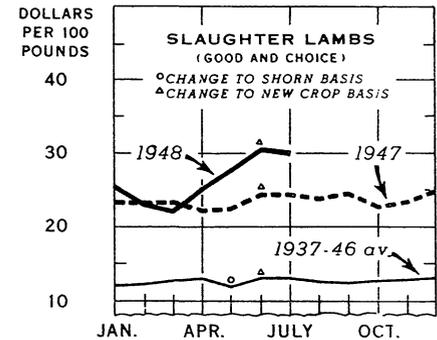
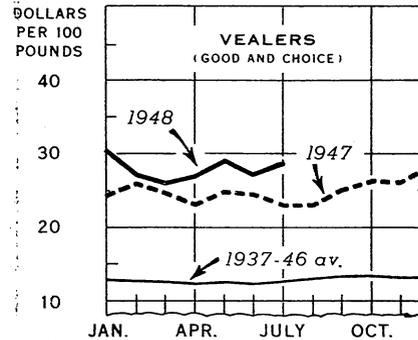
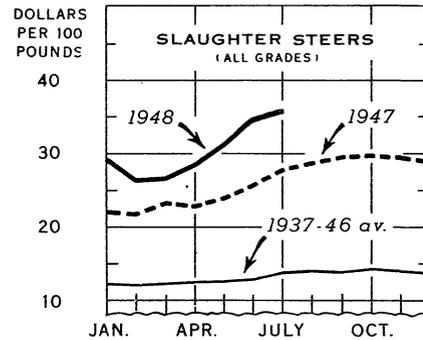
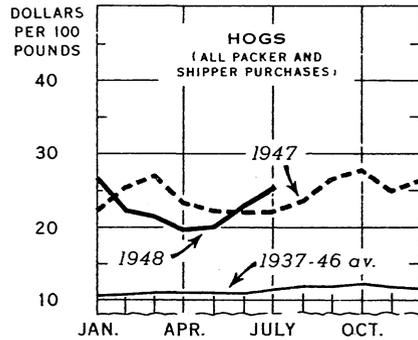
Iowa, the center of corn and hog raising, is also the leading State in production of dressed meat. According to estimates covering all slaughter establishments of each State together with farm slaughter, that central Corn Belt State produced 10 percent of the Nation's meat in 1947, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of one percent more than Illinois, the second-ranking State.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

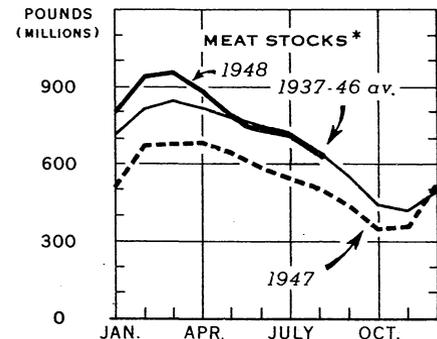
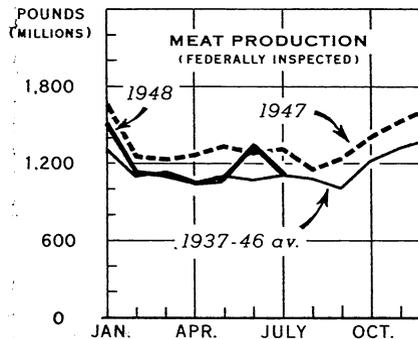
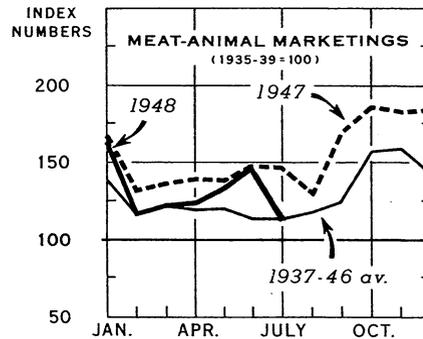
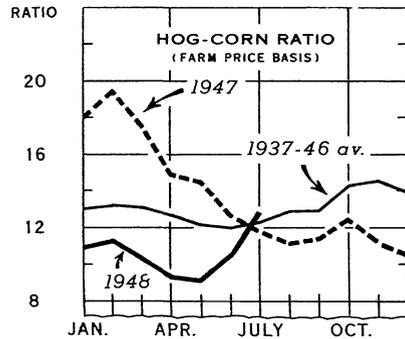
FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTER, UNITED STATES



MARKET PRICES, CHICAGO



HOG-CORN RATIO, MEAT ANIMAL MARKETINGS, MEAT PRODUCTION, AND STOCKS, UNITED STATES



* BEEF, LAMB AND MUTTON, PORK, AND MISCELLANEOUS MEATS IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS AND COMMERCIAL COLD STORAGE HOUSES, BEGINNING OF MONTH

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 25, 1948

SUMMARY

Prices of meat animals were comparatively steady in early August after setting new farm price records in mid-July. Prices received by farmers for cattle, veal calves and lambs were higher than ever before on July 15, and prices for hogs were the highest since January.

In late July and early August hog prices strengthened as receipts lightened. Top cattle, short in supply, held strong. Medium and poorer grades of cattle declined moderately, a normal trend for those cattle at this season. Lambs also declined in price seasonally.

Approximately one-half of pork production in the last few weeks has come from slaughter of sows. While heavy marketings of sows is usual at this time of year, exceptionally heavy runs can indicate a change in plans for fall pigs. Receipts of packing sows at 7 markets in the 12 weeks ended August 21 this year were 5 percent fewer than those at the same time last year, following a spring farrow in which the number of sows was 8 percent below a year earlier. Apparently this is a normal movement, although lighter marketings in the latter half of this period may indicate a small increase in fall farrrowings over farmers' earlier plans.

Pork production this fall will continue smaller than last year. Heavy movement of slaughter hogs from the spring pig crop will probably come later than usual. Total pork supplies this winter may be nearly as large as last, even though 3 percent fewer pigs were raised in the spring of 1948 than a year earlier. Added slaughter weights following the large corn harvest will almost offset the reduction in number of pigs together with a reduction in slaughter caused by withholding of more gilts for breeding.

Cattle slaughter also will be down the rest of 1948 from the same months of 1947. The decrease is due to the smaller national cattle herd, and to a larger prospective movement this year of stock to feedlots instead of slaughter. Prospective beef supplies the next few months would be even smaller were it not for fairly extensive short-feeding operations now being carried on. Twelve percent fewer cattle were on feed in the Corn Belt August 1, 1948 than a year earlier, but feeders reported that they intended to market a larger percentage of their animals before December 1 this year than last. More cattle will be on feed this winter than in the winter of 1947-48, according to present indications. These will add to fed-beef supplies through the winter and spring. In the 3 months May to July, total movements of feeder and stocker cattle to Corn Belt States exceeded those a year earlier by 3 percent.

Lamb slaughter in remaining months of 1948 also will fail to reach 1947 levels, even though supplies at present are being increased by a late movement from areas that had poor range. The lamb crop of 20.5 million this year was 8 percent smaller than in 1947 and less than any crop on records going back to 1924.

Meat production per capita for the rest of 1948 will run around 10 percent less than the rate at the same time last year. Meat consumption in all of 1948 will total approximately 145 pounds per capita compared with 155 pounds in 1947.

Feed production this year now promises to surpass all previous achievements. Leader among grains is corn, the yield of which was indicated on August 1 to be 41.0 bushels per acre, 4.3 more than ever before. The crop of 4 feed grains is estimated at 133 million tons, 37 million more than last year and 9 million more than the previous record in 1946. Total concentrate supply for feed, which includes both production and carry-over of feed grains together with estimated utilization of wheat, rye and byproduct feeds for feed, will be about equal to that in 1943 and second only to the 1942 peak. Because of fewer animals on farms, the supply per unit will be by far a new record.

The banner feed supplies will allow heavier feeding and will be of slight benefit to the winter's meat supplies. They will delay the seasonal increase in supplies, as cattle and lambs are held back for grain feeding and hogs are fed to heavier weights. On the whole the immediate effect of big feed crops on meat output will be small, since meat animal numbers can be increased only after a considerable lapse of time. First chance for a large improvement in meat supplies is from the larger spring pig crop that can be expected in 1949, but hogs from that crop will not reach market until late next year.

Studies of the geography of meat animal raising, dressed meat production, and meat consumption show that approximately 70 percent of the Nation's meat is consumed east of the Mississippi River but only 37 percent of the meat animals are raised there. The movement of livestock from the midwestern States is generally eastward to slaughter and further eastward for consumption. The slaughter centers correspond more closely to the areas where meat animals are raised than to the areas of largest meat consumption, since as a general although not universal rule it is cheaper to transport meat than live animals.

OUTLOOK

Meat Animal Prices Fairly Steady in Early August after Mounting in July

Prices of meat animals were comparatively steady in early August after setting a new record for farm prices in mid-July. Prices received by farmers for cattle, veal calves and lambs were the highest ever on July 15, and prices for hogs were the highest since January.

The moderate changes in prices for various classes of animals in late July and early August were mainly a reflection of seasonal changes in marketings. Hog prices strengthened as receipts lightened. Top grade cattle, low in supply, advanced slightly in price but medium and poorer grades were off by \$1.50 to \$3.00. Lamb prices declined as more spring lambs appeared on the markets. Barrows and gilts at Chicago averaged \$29.90 the week ended August 21, compared with \$28.18 the week of July 17 and \$26.81 the week of July 3. Marketings of hogs, which held up well through June, have declined rapidly. Receipts at 12 markets have lately averaged around 200,000 a week compared with average weekly receipts of 250,000 a month earlier and 350,000 in June. This is the beginning of the season when pork supplies are normally lowest of the year. The seasonal low may be accentuated this year because of late marketings of spring pigs, many of which will be held for fattening on new corn.

Pork supplies have been maintained during the last few weeks by slaughter of sows. The usual heavy summer run of packing sows has again appeared this year, as nearly one-half of all receipts of hogs at 7 markets in the last several weeks were sows. A total of 648,000 sows was received at those markets in the 12 weeks ended August 21, a figure only 5 percent less than the 680,000 receipts at the same markets during the same weeks of 1947.

Cattle prices in early August held comparatively firm for the top grades but declined slightly for the lower grades. Relative scarcity of highest grade beef animals as fewer grain fed steers move to slaughter is indicated by the distribution of steers sold out of first hand at Chicago for slaughter. In early August less than 20 percent of such steers were Choice and Prime grades. A month before, more than 35 percent of all steers were of those grades.

Medium and common steers at Chicago the week ended August 21 were down \$1.50 to \$3.00 from mid-July. This decline reflects the summer run of grass fat animals. However, fewer grass animals are available for slaughter this year than last and the seasonal decline in prices may not be as great as usual. Normally, medium and common grade beef steers at Chicago decline 5 to 10 percent between early summer and late fall.

Prices of slaughter lambs have dropped around \$2.00 to \$4.00 during the past month. Spring lambs are moving to market in volume, with shipments from the Northwest bulking large in western markets and Native lambs entering midwest markets. Market receipts of lambs in early August were equal to a year earlier but only because marketings from several sheep regions where weather had been unfavorable were later this year than last.

Unlike those of lambs, prices of sheep have held nearly steady. Sheep slaughter continues large relative to herd numbers. In June sheep made up 22 percent of total sheep and lamb slaughter, a record percentage for the month.

Cattle on Feed Still
Down from Last Year

Recent reports of cattle on feed for market show a substantial reduction from last year. Numbers on feed August 1 in the 11 Corn Belt States were 12 percent below the number a year earlier. Iowa and Nebraska were down one-fourth from last year, but 4 States showed increases and numbers compared better with 1947 in the eastern than in the western Corn Belt States. Numbers of cattle on feed in Colorado this August were considerably smaller than last year.

The sharply smaller corn crop in 1947 was followed by reduced grain feeding of cattle. Compared with the same date a year before, fewer cattle were on feed in the Corn Belt on each of the three 1948 dates for which reports are available. The percentage difference, however, is smaller now than at the first of the year. On January 1, numbers on feed were 81 percent of those at the beginning of 1947. In the next 3 months stocker and feeder shipments to 8 Corn Belt States were only one-half as large as a year earlier, and numbers on feed April 1 dropped to 75 percent of the same date in 1947. Shipments continued low through April, then shifted in comparative position and began to exceed the levels for the same months of 1947. Shipments of stockers and feeders to Corn Belt States in May through July totaled 3 percent more than in the same months last year. Consequently, numbers on feed on August 1 were up to 88 percent of the preceding August.

The relative improvement of shipments this summer compared with last is due in part to the unusually small shipments in the summer of 1947. Poor prospects for corn in mid-1947 tended to restrict movement of cattle to feed lots at that time.

Throughout 1948, short-term feeding has made up an unusually large part of cattle feeding operations. This short-term tendency will continue for the rest of the year, according to reported intentions of Corn Belt feeders. Since feeder in-shipments picked up to 1947 rates only in the last few months, many of the cattle on hand August 1 had been on feed only a short time. Less than one-half had been in the feed lots over 4 months, compared with two-thirds of those on August 1, 1947. Yet feeders reported that they intended to market a higher percentage of their animals before December 1 this year than last. This will supply some fed beef during the fall months, although quantities will be less than usual.

Prices of stockers and feeders, fairly steady over the last month, have been 6 to 8 dollars higher than at the same time last year. In the middle of August the best light steers sold at around \$30.00 per hundred pounds. Slaughter steers are also roughly 6 to 8 dollars higher than last year. Feeder stock are thus priced at about the same margin below slaughter animals in dollars per hundredweight, but as a percent of heavy animal prices are moderately higher this year. Demand for feeders is stronger this summer than last.

Removal of Export Controls in Canada
Will Provide Feeder Animals for United States

On August 16 the Canadian government removed its controls on exports of slaughter and feeder cattle and dressed beef. The embargo on cattle had been in effect since the middle of June 1942.

In 1937-41, about 220,000 head of cattle, other than dairy and breeding classes, were exported to the United States annually. According to present estimates, approximately 100,000 head of feeder and slaughter cattle may yet reach the United States from Canada this year. A substantial number of these will be feeders. Feeder animals from Canada will tend to augment the United States supply and will replace a part of the imports from Mexico previously received but now prohibited. Nevertheless, cattle imports from Canada will scarcely be significant in comparison with total United States numbers.

Two weeks before the announcement on cattle, Canada had removed its restrictions on exports of live and dressed sheep and lambs. But as with cattle, sheep received from Canada will add only a little to United States supplies of lamb and mutton.

Table 1. Cattle on feed and stocker and feeder shipments received, Corn Belt States, 1948 as percentage of 1947

State and region	Cattle on feed, 1948			Stocker and feeder cattle and calves received				
	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	Aug. 1	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Ohio	92	87	95	37	96	240	100	75
Indiana	85	85	108	62	104	138	121	72
Illinois	80	83	100	43	56	154	112	94
Michigan	95	85	93	67	187	256	104	80
Wisconsin	108	92	93	141	136	279	248	146
Eastern Corn Belt	86	85	---	---	---			
Minnesota	85	75	108	57	67	103	524	89
Iowa	75	72	74	55	71	83	113	79
Missouri	80	70	95	---				
North Dakota	84	---	---	---				
South Dakota	80	80	90					
Nebraska	80	68	75	51	37	112	94	115
Kansas	88	70	110	---				
Western Corn Belt	80	72	---					
Total Corn Belt	81	75	88	52	62	117	112	88

Lamb Slaughter this Year Below 1947;
1948 Lamb Crop 8 Percent Smaller

Lamb slaughter for 1948 will total less than in 1947. The 7.3 million lambs and yearlings slaughtered under Federal inspection in the first 7 months of this year were 14 percent fewer than for the same period last year. Numbers for slaughter the rest of the year will continue under a year earlier, because of the reduced lamb crop.

The country's 1948 lamb crop of 20.5 million head was 2 million or 8 percent smaller than the 1947 crop, 31 percent under the 1937-46 average, and the smallest on records that began in 1924. The Native sheep States raised 6 percent fewer lambs in 1948 than last year, the Western sheep States 9 percent fewer. Only Kentucky and Nevada among the more important sheep States had more lambs this year than last.

The percentage lamb crop (number saved per 100 ewes 1 year old and over on hand January 1) was 85.9. This is 2-1/2 points below last year but only slightly less than the 1937-46 average. The reduction from last year is largely the result of a poorer crop for Texas--a crop percentage 7 points lower than in 1947. Poor pastures in Texas due to dry weather caused the poorer lamb crop there. The Texas conditions also retarded development of lambs and resulted in heavy losses of both ewes and lambs.

In most States except Texas, pasture conditions during the summer have been generally favorable, and although they are late in some places lambs have made good growth.

Despite larger feed supplies this year than last, the number of lambs to be fed for market this winter and next spring may be no greater than last year. Fed lambs provide most of the lambs for slaughter during January-April. Lamb feeding will be affected by the fewer lambs available, since the lamb crop of the 13 Western States was 1.2 million head less than a year earlier. That area provides most of the lambs for feeding. Since 1924 the number of sheep and lambs on feed at the end of the year has varied from 18 to 25 percent of the lamb crop. If as many lambs are fed this winter as last, they will be a near record proportion of the lamb crop.

Record Feed Supplies this Fall; Effect
on Meat Supplies Small Now, Bigger
at End of Next Year

Prospects for a bumper feed crop, already favorable in July 1, became still brighter and more certain by August 1. Indications on the latter date were for a record corn crop of 3.5 billion bushels, 1.1 billion or 46 percent larger than last year. Corn acreage is no larger than recent averages, but the indicated yield per acre of 41.0 bushels tops the previous high by 4.3 bushels. Large crops of oats, barley and grain sorghums bring prospective feed grain production up to 133 million tons. Production last year was 96 million tons, and the highest ever recorded before was the 124 millions in 1946.

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock numbers and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, average 1937-41, annual 1944-48

Item	Average 1937-41	1944	1945	1946	1947 ^{1/}	1948 ^{2/}
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
<u>Supply</u>						
Stocks beginning of crop year ^{3/}	16.9	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0
<u>Production</u>						
Corn	72.1	86.5	80.7	91.0	67.2	98.2
Oats	18.1	18.4	24.6	24.0	19.5	23.5
Barley	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.5
Sorghum grain	2.2	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.7
Total feed grains produced	99.3	116.7	114.4	124.3	96.1	132.9
Other grains fed ^{4/}	4.8	10.5	8.2	5.0	7.1	5/ 4.5
Byproduct feeds for feed	15.4	19.0	17.7	19.5	18.8	19.0
Total supply of concentrates.	136.4	157.8	155.2	159.7	135.7	164.4
<u>Utilization</u>						
Domestic feed grains fed	85.4	99.4	107.5	100.3	90.0	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	4.6	8.1	8.0	4.9	7.0	
Other grain fed	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Oilseed cake and meal	3.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	
Animal protein feeds	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Other byproduct feeds	8.6	10.2	9.5	11.3	10.4	
Total concentrates fed	105.6	128.9	133.4	124.8	116.0	
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export ..	11.8	15.0	13.2	19.4	13.0	
Total utilization	117.4	143.9	146.6	144.2	129.0	
Total utilization adjusted to crop year basis	116.5	142.9	144.3	146.0	127.8	
Stocks at end of crop year ^{3/} ..	19.9	14.9	10.9	13.7	8.0	
Number of grain-consuming animal units fed annually						
Oct.-Sept. (million)	153.1	173.7	167.7	161.3	153.5	155.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (ton) .....	.89	.91	.93	.99	.88	1.06

^{1/} Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

^{2/} Based on indications in August 1948.

^{3/} Stocks in all positions of corn October 1 and oats and barley July 1.

^{4/} Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed.

^{5/} Assumes 150 million bushels of wheat and rye red during October-September feeding season.

In spite of small carry-overs, the total supplies-production plus stocks--of feed grains will be equal to the previous record in 1942, when carry-overs were very large. Because less wheat and rye will be fed next year than 5 or 6 years ago, total supply of all concentrates, including byproduct feeds for feed, will be below the 1942 record but as large as in any other year. However, total livestock numbers are now substantially lower than at the time of the heaviest grain stocks. Feed concentrate supplies per animal unit, 1.06 tons, are by far a record. The largest feed concentrate supply per unit this year was the 0.99 in 1946.

Feed Grain Prices Lower;
Feeding Ratios Improve

As small grains were harvested, their prices declined. Current prices of oats and barley are generally in the range of loan rates and in some localities are below loans because of a shortage of storage facilities necessary for putting grain under loan or for enabling farmers to hold grain for sale under USDA purchase agreements. Corn also declined in price but at a slower rate than the price fall for oats and barley, because any drop meets strong spot demand for the present short supplies. Corn prices are expected to decline more as the Corn Belt harvest begins.

Rising prices for hogs and falling prices for corn have improved hog-corn ratios. The United States local market price ratio of 12.8 on July 15 was considerably more favorable to hog producers than the ratio of 9.1 in May. Prices at Chicago indicate a further increase since mid-July. The Chicago hog-corn ratio based on purchases of barrows and gilts rose from 12.7 the week ended July 17 to 15.2 the week ended August 21.

Since hog prices are likely to decline little if at all before the heavy run late this year and corn prices will probably recede further, the hog-corn ratio promises to be higher this fall. It may be the highest ratio since the fall of 1942, when it exceeded 16.0 in the fall months.

Lower prices for corn and other feeds will improve the feed-price ratio for cattle also. Movements of stocker and feeder cattle to feeding areas through the rest of this year are likely to exceed those of the same months of 1947 and to reach limits imposed by supplies available and by competitive slaughter demand for animals suitable for either feeding or slaughter. Numbers on feed next January 1 are expected to be greater than the 3.8 million on that date of 1948 but may not equal the 4.3 million at the beginning of 1947.

Bigger feed supplies and livestock-feeding ratios more favorable to producers will encourage expanded rates of feeding of both breeding and market livestock. But because numbers of animals to be available for slaughter in the next 12 months are largely determined by numbers on hand at the present time, feed supplies will have only a small effect on livestock slaughter and meat production during that time. In fact, the more immediate effects of the large feed crops will be as much in timing as in total supply. In the case of beef, grain feeding of cattle will remove from the slaughter market this summer and fall some animals that otherwise would have added to beef supply at that time, and will provide more grain-fed beef in the winter and spring. The net effect is a slight increase in total beef supply over that expected had feed crops been smaller, with more later in the winter and less earlier.

Hog Weights Next Winter Likely to be Heavy

In the spring of 1948 3 percent fewer pigs were raised than in the spring of 1947, and a higher percentage of them were farrowed in the late month. Hogs from that crop will probably be held longer than usual so that they can be fed on new corn and to heavier weight. As a result, the peak flow of hogs to market is likely to be later than usual. An above-average percentage of spring pigs will be marketed after January 1 instead of in November and December.

The bumper corn crop this fall would normally be followed by increased slaughter weights of hogs. But hog weights in the last few years have generally been 20 to 30 pounds greater than before the war, and even in the winter months, January through April, 1948 their average of more than 250 pounds was about 20 pounds heavier than prewar. These weights are for hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection.

At several times during the war, slaughter weights of hogs averaged 250 to 260 pounds in the winter months. In summer months, when sows are slaughtered, weights sometimes were much higher. In August 1945 a record 304 pound weight was set for hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection. The high wartime weights were encouraged by factors such as the uniform price ceilings for both the heavier and lighter hogs. Ordinarily, the heavier animals sell at a discount. Recently 270-300 pound Good and Choice barrows and gilts at Chicago were priced about \$1.50 to \$2.00 less than similar hogs of 220-240 pounds and the discount was still more on hogs about 300 pounds. Also, higher feed requirements for hogs at heavy weights have usually discouraged livestock producers from holding hogs to extremely high weights. Estimates are that corn requirements per pound of liveweight gain above 250 pounds are 5 to 15 percent greater than the requirements to bring an animal from 200 to 250 pounds.

If discounts for the heaviest hogs next year should be little more than at present because of the strong demand for meat in relation to supplies available, average slaughter weights of hogs may be substantially higher than now and may reach a record level for winter months. This is especially likely if corn prices are down close to the loan rate of 90 percent of parity, (now estimated at about \$1.45 per bushel, U.S. season average, farm basis), which would be well under average prices this last year of about \$2.20 per bushel in the local market or about 138 percent of parity. Such a reduction in corn prices would tend to make heavy weights profitable despite price discounts and the larger corn requirements per pound of gain.

Meat supplies would be increased somewhat by heavier weights of hogs-- by about the same percentage as the increase in liveweight of hog slaughter. The pork would be fatter, since the greater part of gain in hog weights above 250 pounds is in fatty tissue.

Added pork production this winter due to heavier slaughter weights would tend to offset reductions below a year earlier caused by the 3 percent smaller pig crop of 1948 than of 1947. Since a substantial number of gilts will probably be withheld from market and bred for farrowing next spring, total pork supply for the winter and early spring may be slightly smaller than for the same period of 1947-48.

Favorable prospects for feed crops may add moderately to the fall pig crop, insofar as producers have withheld from market some bred sows and gilts they had previously planned to sell. Even though the total run of sows to market to date has been only a little less than a year ago, the reduction below last year has been greater in recent weeks than earlier in the summer. Reported intentions of farmers in June were to breed 4,910 thousand sows for fall farrowing, about the same number as farrowed in the fall of 1947. Department of Agriculture goals called for at least a 10 percent increase.

Pork from hogs born this fall will reach consumers beginning next spring. Any increase in the size of the fall pig crop would enter the meat supply at that time.

The first opportunity for a substantial increase in pork production is in the fall of 1949. At that time hogs will be marketed from the 1949 spring pig crop, which could be much larger than the crop of 1948. In previous situations of ample feed and favorable hog-corn ratios, the spring pig crop increased substantially.

Meat Consumption to be Below 1947 Through Rest of Year

Federally inspected production of meat in the first 6 months of 1948 totaled 7.2 billion pounds, dressed weight, excluding lard. This was 10 percent under production in the same period of 1947. Beef was down 17 percent, veal 10 percent, pork excluding lard, 2 percent, and lamb and mutton 13 percent. On the basis of reports through May, non-federally inspected slaughter declined less from 1947 than did slaughter under inspection. The reduction in 6-month production from all slaughter was probably slightly less than 10 percent.

Meat consumption per capita for the year 1948 is estimated at 145 pounds, 10 pounds less than in 1947. Consumption in the third quarter may be around 2 pounds less than the 35.8 pounds consumed at that time in 1947. Meat supplies are expected to increase less than usual this year from the third quarter low, principally because the prospective delay in hog marketings will reduce fourth-quarter hog slaughter below a year earlier. Meat consumption in the fourth quarter this year may be as much as 3 to 4 pounds less than during the same period of 1947. Fourth-quarter consumption last year was 40.8 pounds per person.

Wool Production Smaller this Year

The downtrend in sheep numbers shows up in wool production as well as in the lamb crop. For 1948, production of shorn wool is estimated at 237.3 million pounds. Shorn wool is that clipped on farms and ranches as distinguished from pulled wool taken from pelts of animals slaughtered. This 1948 production is nearly 16 million pounds or 6 percent less than production in 1947, and 116 million pounds or 33 percent less than the 1937-46 average. Not since 1923 has production been so low.

Almost all the decrease from last year was accounted for by fewer sheep shorn, since weight per fleece changed little. Sheep numbers in the United States have been declining rapidly since 1942. In the "native" or Eastern sheep States, numbers have gone down over very many decades, even though recovering temporarily in the late 1930's and early 1940's to the levels of the 1890 decade. More intensive agriculture has gradually encroached on the sheep raising enterprises there. In the West as a whole, due mainly to expansion in Texas, sheep numbers held up much longer. The recent decline in United States sheep population is usually ascribed to inability of the sheep industry to compete successfully with cattle in competition for range, particularly under conditions of rising prices for meat and rising costs of labor. Also, although lamb prices have tended to follow all meat prices, the rise for wool during the last several years has been less than that for meats.

Exports and Imports Small in Fiscal 1948

Commercial exports of meats from July 1947 through June 1948 totaled 154 million pounds, carcass-weight equivalent. Shipments to territories were an estimated additional 80 million pounds. The total overseas movement (excluding shipments for military feeding of civilians in occupied areas, which have been practically negligible) was 49 percent smaller than exports and shipments of 455 million pounds including sizable exports and shipments by the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1947.

Exports and shipments in the fiscal year just ended were 1 percent of total United States production.

Imports in fiscal 1948 were up about 140 million pounds, carcass weight equivalent, over fiscal 1947. Imports in the earlier year were restricted by controls, which were removed as of July 1, 1947. Almost all meat imports have consisted of canned beef.

BALANCE SHEET FOR LAMBS

Lamb slaughter in the past two years has been a record proportion of the lamb crop. On the other hand, lambs held for herd replacement have been almost a record low proportion. Sheep numbers were so small that lamb slaughter in 1947 was the lowest since at least 1929.

These observations are based on a newly calculated balance sheet estimate of lamb slaughter. A national balance sheet for sheep and lambs combined is published annually (table 4). Most of the items in it are shown separately for sheep and lambs. If these assumptions are made, necessary additional data can be entered and a balance sheet completed to show estimated lamb slaughter. The first assumption is that sheep and lambs on feed January 1 of each year contain relatively few sheep, numbers of which can be considered constant. Thus any change in the total number on feed appears in lamb slaughter. The second assumption is that lambs reported as stock sheep each January 1 entering slaughter as lambs are few enough that their number can be neglected. The third is that death losses of lambs can be considered without appreciable error to be lambs from the current lamb crop rather than from stock lambs on hand January 1.

Table 3. -Foreign trade in meat, United States, by quarter-years, fiscal years 1947 and 1948
 Carcass-weight equivalent
 Exports and shipments to territories 1/

Commodity	1946-47					1947-48				
	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Total	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Beef										
Commercial export	1.2	1.4	4.3	73.0	79.9	54.7	16.5	14.9	3.8	89.9
Commercial shipments	5.1	5.9	7.3	6.8	25.1	7.4	5.6	6.3	2/	---
USDA exports & shipments	79.5	7.2	3.2	0	89.9	0	0	0	0	0
Total	85.8	14.5	14.8	79.8	194.9	62.1	22.1	21.2	---	---
Veal										
Commercial exports	0.1	0.1	0.4	7.4	8.0	5.6	1.7	.7	0.6	8.6
Commercial shipments	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	2/	---
USDA exports & shipments	2.3	0.4	0.5	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.8	1.0	1.5	8.0	13.3	6.2	2.1	1.2	---	---
Lamb and mutton										
Commercial exports	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.6	3.0	4.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	11.2
Commercial shipments	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	2/	---
USDA exports & shipments	2.1	0.3	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2.8	0.7	1.6	2.1	7.2	4.6	3.3	2.1	---	---
Pork excluding lard										
Commercial exports	5.1	3.5	1.3	28.6	38.5	12.5	11.1	11.1	9.4	44.1
Commercial shipments	8.4	8.9	15.4	11.7	44.4	16.9	9.1	12.8	2/	---
USDA exports & shipments	120.3	11.0	22.5	2.7	156.5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133.8	23.4	39.2	43.0	239.4	29.4	20.2	23.9	---	---
All meat										
Commercial exports	6.7	5.1	7.0	110.6	129.4	77.1	32.3	28.3	16.1	153.8
Commercial shipments	14.3	15.6	23.9	19.6	73.4	25.2	15.4	20.1	2/ 3/	80
USDA exports & shipments	204.2	18.9	26.2	2.7	252.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	225.2	39.6	57.1	132.9	454.8	102.3	47.7	48.4	---	3/234.
	Imports									
Beef	5.3	6.7	5.0	0.9	17.9	17.3	40.8	42.1	58.1	158.3
Veal	0.1	0.4	0.3	4/	0.8	4/	4/	4/	0.1	0.1
Lamb and mutton	---	---	4/	0.1	0.1	4/	4/	0	0	4/
Pork excluding lard	0.2	---	4/	0.1	0.3	4/	4/	0.2	0.2	0.4
All meat	5.6	7.1	5.3	1.1	19.1	17.3	40.8	42.3	58.4	158.8

1/ Excludes shipments for military civilian feeding. 2/ Not available. 3/ Total based on estimate for commercial shipments of all meat in April-June 1948. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 4.- Sheep and Lambs: Inventory numbers, lamb crops and disposition, United States, 1924-48 1/

LMS-18

Year	All sheep and lambs on hand Jan. 1			Lambs saved		Inshipments		Marketings 2/		Farm slaughter		Deaths	
	Number	Number	Percent of ewes 1 year	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
	Thous.	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1924	37,139	21,763	87	981	6,024	2,637	19,389	250	293	2,864	1,931		
1925	38,543	22,195	85	818	6,228	3,112	18,865	230	278	2,983	1,953		
1926	40,363	23,958	89	1,020	6,125	3,256	19,887	227	285	3,204	2,192		
1927	42,415	24,460	86	813	6,300	3,226	19,485	212	276	3,415	2,116		
1928	45,258	26,559	88	1,103	5,924	2,927	20,882	198	284	3,787	2,385		
1929	48,381	26,903	83	873	6,892	2,923	21,902	211	252	3,947	2,249		
1930	51,565	29,467	85	925	5,886	3,212	24,144	222	252	4,149	2,631		
1931	53,233	31,557	86	837	7,546	4,356	26,862	290	301	4,472	2,990		
1932	53,902	29,986	81	517	5,438	2,943	25,017	338	386	5,467	2,638		
1933	53,054	29,768	80	771	6,184	2,825	25,178	352	414	5,106	2,399		
1934 3/	53,503	30,433	82	887	6,956	7,013	25,079	354	436	4,426	2,663		
1935	51,808	27,813	79	1,018	6,452	4,560	23,796	342	338	4,218	2,701		
1936	51,136	29,762	84	666	6,037	4,627	24,206	305	332	4,373	2,910		
1937	50,848	29,170	84	742	6,564	4,579	24,245	295	303	4,172	2,667		
1938	51,063	30,420	88	862	6,606	4,565	25,767	295	315	3,891	2,770		
1939	51,348	29,913	86	1,107	6,839	4,415	25,459	292	305	3,951	2,678		
1940	52,107	31,082	87	1,060	7,186	4,384	25,846	272	299	3,910	2,804		
1941	53,920	32,610	90	935	7,440	4,231	26,510	292	290	4,191	3,178		
1942	56,213	32,312	86	828	8,020	6,064	28,598	291	287	4,029	2,954		
1943	55,150	30,924	83	639	7,624	7,818	27,505	289	287	4,350	3,306		
1944	50,782	28,642	84	576	6,844	7,362	25,349	279	283	4,095	2,956		
1945	46,520	27,042	87	591	7,005	7,257	24,986	274	297	3,418	2,490		
1946	42,436	24,540	89	730	6,808	6,496	24,172	276	304	3,170	2,278		
1947	37,818	22,128	88	656	6,092	4,598	21,208	257	302	2,915	2,082		
1948	35,332	20,467	86										

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1/ Balance sheet estimates. Total marketings, farm slaughter, deaths and on hand end of year equals total of lamb crop, inshipments and on hand beginning of year.

2/ Excludes interfarm sales.

3/ Includes Government purchases.

Table 5.- Lambs: Supply and disposition United States, 1924-48

Year	Supply		Disposition				Percentage comparisons				
	Sheep and lambs on feed Jan. 1	Lamb crop	Sheep and lambs on feed Dec. 31	Deaths	Stock lambs on farms, December 31	Approximate slaughter and other disposition	Ewe lambs on farms Dec. 31 as percentage of lamb crop	Death losses as percentage of lamb crop	Approximate slaughter as percentage of lamb crop	Sheep and lamb on feed Dec. 31, as percentage of lamb crop	
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1924	4,280	21,763	1,931	4,074	5,471	883	13,684	25.1	8.9	62.9	18.7
1925	4,074	22,195	1,953	4,644	5,666	946	13,060	25.5	8.8	58.8	20.9
1926	4,644	23,958	2,192	4,348	6,607	1,049	14,406	27.6	9.1	60.1	18.1
1927	4,348	24,460	2,116	4,569	7,138	1,105	13,880	29.2	8.7	56.7	18.7
1928	4,569	26,559	2,385	4,900	7,543	1,114	15,186	28.4	9.0	57.2	18.4
1929	4,900	26,903	2,249	5,988	7,274	1,258	15,034	27.0	8.4	55.9	22.3
1930	5,988	29,467	2,631	5,513	7,205	1,371	18,735	24.5	8.9	63.6	18.7
1931	5,513	31,557	2,990	6,220	6,863	1,349	19,648	21.7	9.5	62.3	19.7
1932	6,220	29,986	2,638	5,751	6,635	1,218	19,964	22.1	8.8	66.6	19.2
1933	5,751	29,768	2,399	5,259	7,455	1,360	19,046	25.0	8.1	64.0	17.7
1934	5,259	30,433	2,663	5,669	7,357	1,196	18,807	24.2	8.8	61.8	18.6
1935	5,669	27,813	2,701	5,701	6,475	1,127	18,478	23.3	9.7	66.4	20.5
1936	5,701	29,762	2,910	5,597	6,774	1,697	18,485	22.8	9.8	62.1	18.8
1937	5,597	29,170	2,667	6,091	6,559	1,493	17,957	22.5	9.1	61.6	20.9
1938	6,091	30,420	2,770	5,885	6,910	1,474	19,472	22.7	9.1	64.0	19.3
1939	5,885	29,913	2,678	5,841	6,931	1,398	18,950	23.2	9.0	63.4	19.5
1940	5,841	31,082	2,804	6,479	7,345	1,422	18,873	23.6	9.0	60.7	20.8
1941	6,479	32,610	3,178	6,867	7,864	1,778	19,402	24.1	9.7	59.5	21.1
1942	6,867	32,312	2,954	6,954	6,928	1,643	20,700	21.4	9.1	64.1	21.5
1943	6,954	30,924	3,306	6,512	6,142	1,951	19,967	19.9	10.7	64.6	21.1
1944	6,512	28,642	2,958	6,911	4,782	1,513	18,992	16.7	10.3	66.3	24.1
1945	6,911	27,042	2,490	6,837	4,773	1,533	18,320	17.7	9.2	67.7	25.3
1946	6,837	24,540	2,278	5,693	4,243	1,418	17,745	17.3	9.3	72.3	23.2
1947	5,693	22,128	2,082	4,788	4,233	1,169	15,549	19.1	9.4	70.3	21.6
1948	4,788	20,467									

1/ No data are available showing sheep on feed separately from lambs. 2/ This is composed of lambs slaughtered from those on feed at beginning of year and from lambs raised during year. Figures are estimated, and are based on assumptions that sheep and lambs on feed Jan. 1 are mostly lambs and contain a small and constant number of sheep, that Jan. 1 stock lambs entering slaughter as lambs are negligible, and that death losses of lambs are mainly from current lamb crop. 3/ Includes lambs unaccounted for on balance sheets.

The high percentage of the lamb crop slaughtered in recent years and the low percentage kept for breeding stock is of course an evidence of the rapid decline in size of the sheep industry. Sheep numbers can increase only if more lambs are held back for stock purposes.

The proportion of the lamb crop going into feed lots was comparatively stable for 15 years beginning with 1924, then increased for several years. The rise during the war was stimulated by higher lamb prices, large feed supplies in the Corn Belt and increased feeding on wheat pastures in Kansas. However, the increase in feeding is also associated with the downtrend in sheep herds; as fewer lambs were held for breeding, more were available for either feeding or slaughter and the percentage of the crop going on feed has increased along with the percentage slaughtered.

In a single year such as 1947, the 1-1/2 point decline in percentage of the lamb crop going on feed is probably partly a response to the short supplies and high prices of feed in that year.

GEOGRAPHY OF MEAT-ANIMAL AND MEAT PRODUCTION AND MEAT CONSUMPTION

by

Grover J. Sims and Lucille Johnson

Around 70 percent of all meat is consumed east of the Mississippi River but only 37 percent of the meat animals are raised in that area. The movement of livestock from the midwestern States is generally eastward to slaughter and further eastward for consumption. Livestock from the Mountain States generally move eastward or westward to slaughter and consumption. Notwithstanding some movements of hogs from the Corn Belt to the Pacific Coast and other cases of long transport of livestock to slaughtering centers and variations in tariffs whereby it is sometimes cheaper to ship live animals than meat, this study shows that the locations of slaughtering centers correspond more closely to the areas where meat animals are raised than to the areas of largest meat consumption.

Farm Meat-Animal Production

Twenty-two States are the surplus producers of meat animals for meat. Live weight production of meat-animals on farms is in excess of requirements for local consumption of meat in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and the 8 Mountain States. Most of these States are Midwest or West. The States west of the Mississippi River produced 63 percent of all U. S. meat animals by weight in 1947. Among individual regions of the country, the first in rank is the North Central States, which contributed 62 percent of the Nation's total meat animals last year. Iowa was the leading State, with 14.5 percent of the United States total and

almost twice as much as second-ranking Illinois. Iowa led in hogs with 21 percent of U.S. hog production, it was second to Texas in production of cattle and calves, and seventh in sheep and lamb production.

These relationships hold true for total meats. Since most States tend to specialize in one or more species of meat animals, many states are surplus in one kind of meat but deficit in another.

In 1947, 11 percent of the meat animals were raised in the West South Central Region; Texas accounted for over 6 percent of the United States total and the other three States accounted for 4.6 percent. The 8 South Atlantic States produced almost 6 percent of the total with Georgia the largest in the region. Montana was the leading meat-animal producer in the 3 Mountain States, which produced 8 percent of the United States total. The 3 Pacific Coast States produced 4 percent, and the New England States less than 1 percent of all United States output.

Rank of leading States in farm production of meat animals, 1947

<u>Cattle and calves</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Sheep and lambs</u>	<u>Total meat animals</u>
1. Texas	1. Iowa	1. Texas	1. Iowa
2. Iowa	2. Illinois	2. California	2. Illinois
3. Nebraska	3. Indiana	3. Wyoming	3. Texas
4. Kansas	4. Minnesota	4. Montana	4. Minnesota
5. Missouri	5. Missouri	5. Colorado	5. Missouri
6. Illinois	6. Ohio	6. Idaho	6. Nebraska
7. Minnesota	7. Nebraska	7. Iowa	7. Indiana
8. California	8. Wisconsin	8. Missouri	8. Ohio
9. Wisconsin	9. So. Dakota	9. Utah	9. Kansas
10. Oklahoma	10. Texas	10. Minnesota	10. Wisconsin

Meat Production

Estimates of dressed meat production by types as a percentage of the United States total are given in table 7. These estimates have been derived from total live weight commercial slaughter by States, and from unpublished estimates of live weight farm slaughter by States. Dressing yields for each kind of livestock by States were estimated for federally inspected slaughter on the basis of sample data from inspection reports and for nonfederally inspected slaughter as reported under War Food Order No. 75, 1944. Estimates of meat production by States have never been published before.

It is estimated that 59 percent of 1947 meat production was produced by slaughterers in the 12 North Central States, 8 percent in the Pacific States, 8 percent in the West South Central States, and 7 percent in the South Atlantic States. The New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain and East South Central States combined produced only 18 percent of the total.

Table 6.- Meat animal production on farms and ranches, liveweight, with percentage of U. S. total, by States, 1947

State	Liveweight production				Percentage of U. S. total			
	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	All species	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	All species
	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	38,275	14,800	1,095	54,170	0.20	0.08	0.07	0.14
N. H.	20,020	5,120	310	25,450	.10	.03	.02	.06
Vt.	59,200	8,250	450	67,900	.31	.04	.03	.17
Mass.	26,655	22,700	295	49,650	.14	.12	.02	.13
R. I.	3,100	2,585	85	5,770	.02	.01	.01	.01
Conn.	28,340	10,820	260	39,420	.15	.06	.02	.10
N. ENG.	175,590	64,275	2,495	242,360	.92	.34	.17	.61
N. Y.	352,545	81,300	8,460	442,305	1.85	.44	.53	1.12
N. J.	35,175	30,135	375	65,685	.18	.16	.02	.17
Pa.	314,450	213,823	8,273	536,546	1.65	1.15	.52	1.36
M. ATL.	702,170	325,258	17,108	1,044,536	3.68	1.75	1.07	2.65
Ohio	455,035	1,033,348	51,020	1,539,403	2.38	5.54	3.22	3.91
Ind.	487,545	1,453,074	31,737	1,972,356	2.55	7.79	2.00	5.02
Ill.	902,205	2,010,238	36,262	2,948,705	4.73	10.78	2.29	7.50
Mich.	391,970	258,485	25,834	676,289	2.05	1.39	1.63	1.72
Wis.	739,785	647,960	18,338	1,406,083	3.88	3.47	1.16	3.58
E. N. CENT.	2,976,540	5,403,105	163,191	8,542,836	15.59	28.97	10.30	21.73
Minn.	859,270	1,344,428	58,971	2,262,669	4.50	7.21	3.72	5.75
Iowa	1,651,800	3,967,717	79,797	5,699,314	8.65	21.27	5.04	14.49
Mo.	946,320	1,221,973	74,535	2,242,828	4.96	6.55	4.70	5.70
N. Dak.	429,440	180,185	30,404	640,029	2.25	.97	1.92	1.63
S. Dak.	674,610	597,077	54,300	1,325,987	3.53	3.20	3.43	3.37
Nebr.	1,103,835	913,579	40,476	2,057,890	5.78	4.90	2.56	5.23
Kans.	1,095,585	400,330	43,329	1,539,244	5.74	2.15	2.73	3.91
W. N. CENT.	6,760,860	8,625,289	381,812	15,767,961	35.41	46.25	24.10	40.08
Del.	10,935	8,645	100	19,680	.06	.05	.01	.05
Md.	70,835	68,655	2,055	141,545	.37	.37	.13	.36
Va.	208,280	231,364	18,026	457,670	1.09	1.24	1.14	1.16
W. Va.	116,835	77,039	18,040	211,914	.61	.41	1.14	.54
N. C.	103,345	299,210	1,455	404,010	.54	1.60	.09	1.03
S. C.	61,950	189,799	75	251,824	.32	1.02	1/	.64
Ga.	179,230	381,105	235	560,570	.94	2.04	.02	1.43
Fla.	165,370	111,742	230	277,342	.87	.60	.02	.71
S. ATL.	916,780	1,367,559	40,216	2,324,555	4.80	7.33	2.55	5.92
Ky.	390,180	383,315	46,728	820,223	2.04	2.05	2.95	2.09
Tenn.	313,930	355,967	18,357	688,254	1.65	1.91	1.16	1.75
Ala.	217,810	260,495	586	478,891	1.14	1.40	.04	1.22
Miss.	238,860	205,985	1,550	446,395	1.25	1.10	.10	1.13
E. S. CENT.	1,160,780	1,205,762	67,221	2,433,763	6.08	6.46	4.25	6.19
Ark.	241,780	231,505	2,268	475,553	1.27	1.24	.14	1.21
La.	206,330	161,460	1,485	369,275	1.08	.86	.09	.94
Okla.	718,870	234,255	8,890	962,015	3.77	1.25	.56	2.45
Tex.	1,771,530	470,887	204,130	2,446,547	9.28	2.52	12.88	6.22
W. S. CENT.	2,938,510	1,098,107	216,773	4,253,390	15.40	5.87	13.67	10.82
Mont.	535,380	60,365	95,196	690,941	2.81	.32	6.01	1.76
Idaho	225,390	62,705	85,337	373,432	1.18	.34	5.39	.95
Wyo.	289,585	27,723	97,414	414,722	1.52	.15	6.15	1.05
Colo.	482,630	87,127	89,264	659,021	2.53	.47	5.63	1.68
N. Mex.	263,930	17,975	51,365	333,270	1.38	.10	3.24	.85
Ariz.	181,230	6,909	17,650	205,789	.95	.04	1.11	.52
Utah	133,045	27,903	60,598	221,546	.70	.15	3.82	.56
Nev.	126,995	5,832	19,450	152,277	.67	.03	1.23	.39
MOUNT.	2,238,185	296,539	516,274	3,050,998	11.74	1.60	32.58	7.76
Wash.	195,260	55,984	22,230	273,474	1.02	.30	1.40	.70
Oreg.	272,945	64,318	40,406	377,669	1.43	.34	2.55	.96
Calif.	749,510	148,241	116,616	1,014,367	3.93	.79	7.36	2.58
PACIFIC	1,217,715	268,543	179,252	1,665,510	6.38	1.43	11.31	4.24
U. S.	19,087,130	18,654,437	1,584,342	39,325,909	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1/ Less than .005 percent.

The meat packing industry is centered in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, and California. Those 8 States accounted for over 50 percent of all meat slaughtered in 1947. Iowa leads in the industrial output of meat as well as in the total output of live animals, with around 10 percent of the United States total meat production in 1947. This State ranked first in hog slaughter, second in sheep and lamb slaughter, third in cattle slaughter and tenth in calf slaughter. Illinois was a close second in meat production. In Iowa, as in several other States, dressed meat production is small relative to the meat animals raised. Other States with small meat production relative to numbers of animals raised are Texas, Missouri, Indiana, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Mountain States.

Rank of leading States in dressed meat production, 1947

<u>Beef</u>	<u>Veal</u>	<u>Lamb and mutton</u>	<u>Pork</u>	<u>All meat</u>
1. Illinois	1. Texas	1. California	1. Iowa	1. Iowa
2. California	2. Illinois	2. Iowa	2. Illinois	2. Illinois
3. Iowa	3. California	3. Illinois	3. Minnesota	3. Minnesota
4. Nebraska	4. New York	4. New York	4. Missouri	4. California
5. Minnesota	5. Wisconsin	5. Kansas	5. Ohio	5. Kansas
6. Kansas	6. Minnesota	6. Nebraska	6. Kansas	6. Nebraska
7. Ohio	7. Kansas	7. Minnesota	7. Indiana	7. Texas
8. Texas	8. Missouri	8. Missouri	8. Nebraska	8. Ohio
9. Missouri	9. Louisiana	9. Texas	9. Wisconsin	9. Missouri
10. Penna.	10. Iowa	10. New Jersey	10. Penna.	10. Penna.

Meat Consumption

Little information is available to show variations in meat consumption by geographic areas. However, in connection with meat distribution controls (Control Order 1), meat wholesalers were required to report to O.P.A. the area distribution of meat during the first quarter of 1944. The published analysis of the compliance records of Control Order 1 is sufficiently accurate to make broad generalizations about meat consumption. 1/

The results of the study of meat distribution must be appraised with the knowledge that during the first quarter of 1944, meat price ceilings were in effect and meat was rationed. Also, the relatively greater supply of pork than of beef at that time probably had some effect in geographic distribution of meat consumption. Government controls may have altered meat distribution somewhat. Nevertheless, during the first quarter of 1944 meat supplies were fairly well distributed geographically and ration point values were relatively low.

1/Civilian Meat Distribution, January-March 1944, Office of Temporary Controls, January 1947.

In the first quarter of 1944 it was estimated that 31 percent of the meat was consumed West of the Mississippi River (22 States) and 69 percent of the meat was consumed East of the Mississippi River. Over a third of the meat was consumed in the 4 States New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and California listed in the order of rank. The large consumption areas generally were the ones that had the greatest populations. However, some differences in consumption per person were noted by States and by trading areas.

The surplus and deficit States in slaughter of meat can be determined from the figures in table 7. For example Iowa is a large surplus meat State. In 1947 it slaughtered around 10 percent of the nation's meat and in the first quarter of 1944 it consumed only 2 percent of the total. In only 14 States does dressed meat output exceed requirements for local consumption. Of these, 13 are also States of surplus meat animals relative to consumption of meat. All of the North Central States except Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan produce a surplus of both meat animals and meat. This is true also of Oklahoma and Colorado. Illinois has a higher percentage of dressed meat production than of consumption, but a still lower percentage of meat animal production. This means that Illinois imports meat animals from other States and exports a part of the meat produced from them. In 6 States dressed meat production is about equal to consumption. These are Texas, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada. All other States are deficit States in that meat slaughter is less than meat consumption.

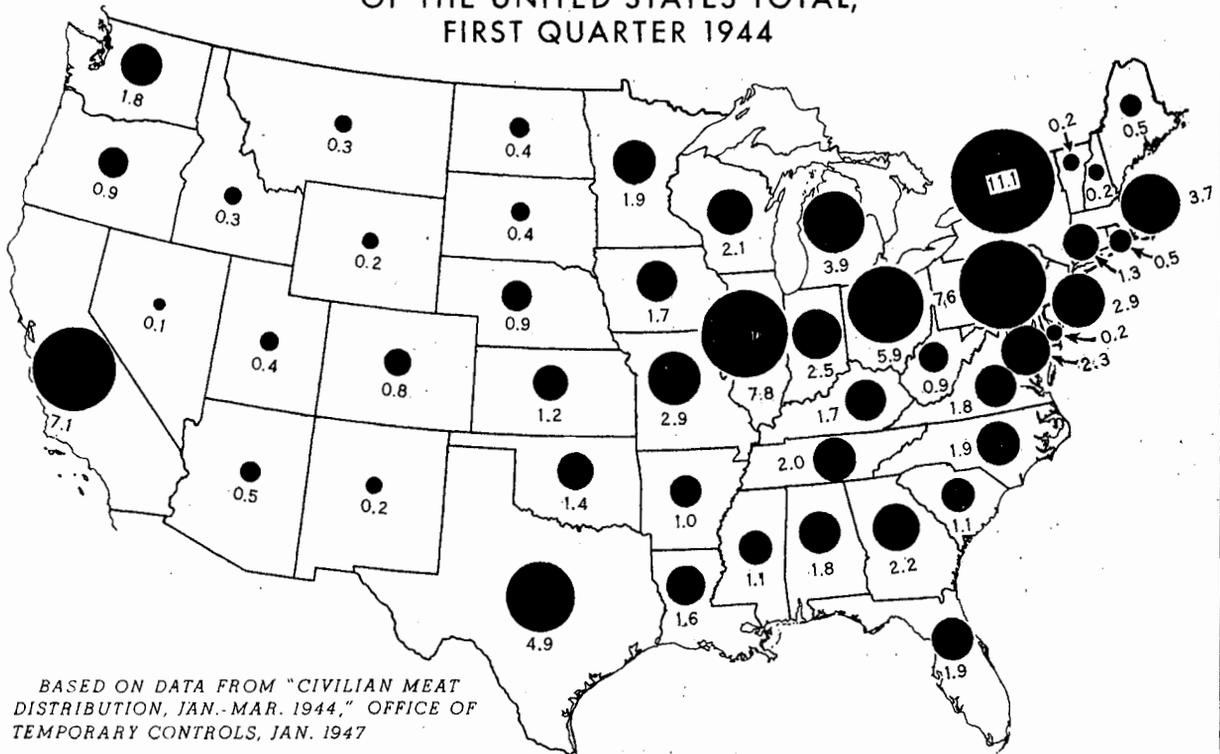
Geographic areas of surplus and deficit meat animal and dressed meat production are summarized in table 8 on the basis of estimated meat animal and meat production in 1947, and meat consumption in the first quarter of 1944:

Table 8.-Summary of regional distribution of meat-animal production, dressed meat output, and meat consumption, United States

Region	Live weight	Dressed	Meat
	production of meat-animals	meat production by slaughterers	consumption Jan.-Mar. 1944
	1947	1947	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
New England	0.61	1.70	6.39
Middle Atlantic	2.65	8.36	21.64
East North Central	21.73	24.31	22.14
West North Central	40.08	34.98	9.45
South Atlantic	5.92	6.79	12.32
East South Central	6.19	4.35	6.58
West South Central	10.82	8.02	8.93
Mountain	7.76	3.41	2.77
Pacific	4.24	8.08	9.78
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00

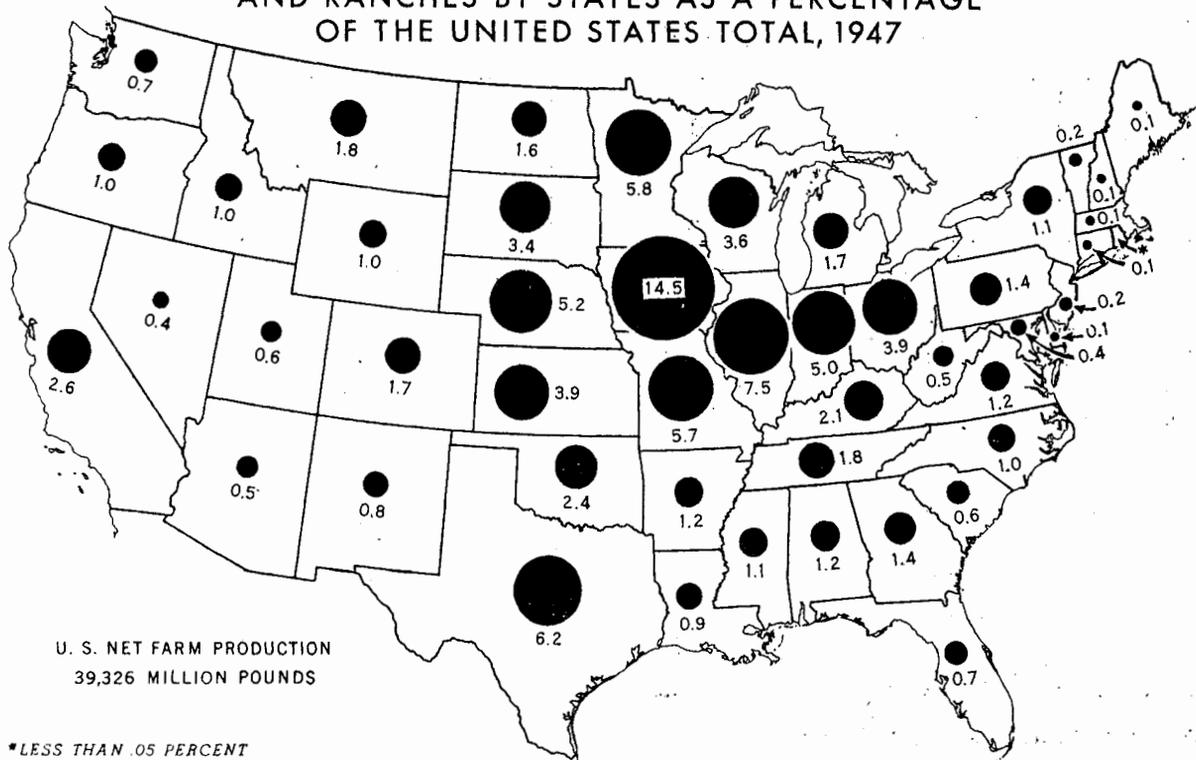
Note: Text continued on page 28.

MEAT CONSUMPTION BY STATES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES TOTAL, FIRST QUARTER 1944



BASED ON DATA FROM "CIVILIAN MEAT DISTRIBUTION, JAN.-MAR. 1944," OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS, JAN. 1947

LIVWEIGHT OF MEAT-ANIMAL PRODUCTION ON FARMS AND RANCHES BY STATES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES TOTAL, 1947



U. S. NET FARM PRODUCTION
39,326 MILLION POUNDS

*LESS THAN .05 PERCENT

Table 7.- Meat production, 1947, meat consumption, January-March 1944, and civilian population, July 1, 1944 as a percentage of the United States total

State	Production, 1947 1/				Consumption, 1944 2/		Civilian population July 1, 1944
	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meat	All meat	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Maine	0.18	0.15	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.48	.62
New Hampshire .....	.25	.07	.03	.03	.12	.25	.36
Vermont .....	.16	.24	.02	.06	.11	.21	.25
Massachusetts .....	.76	.78	1.83	1.00	.91	3.66	3.18
Rhode Island .....	.12	.08	3/	.03	.07	.49	.65
Connecticut .....	.45	.25	.03	.30	.35	1.52	1.36
Northeast	1.90	1.55	1.96	1.63	1.70	6.39	6.30
New York	3.14	5.23	7.92	1.96	2.91	11.13	9.87
New Jersey	1.79	1.91	4.45	1.55	1.69	2.94	3.19
Pennsylvania	3.91	4.03	1.52	3.74	3.78	7.57	7.34
Middle Atlantic	8.84	11.17	13.89	7.05	8.56	21.64	20.40
Ohio	5.29	2.49	1.58	4.66	4.69	5.89	5.37
Indiana	2.72	1.77	.46	4.31	3.30	2.55	2.71
Illinois	10.27	8.23	9.02	9.39	9.69	7.77	5.82
Michigan	3.55	3.92	1.51	2.31	2.94	3.99	4.21
Wisconsin	3.35	5.21	1.14	3.97	3.69	2.06	2.30
East North Central	25.18	21.62	13.71	24.64	24.31	22.14	20.41
Minnesota	6.49	4.71	6.11	8.05	7.06	1.93	2.05
Iowa	7.42	4.13	10.29	13.57	10.07	1.71	1.85
Missouri	4.01	4.24	5.88	5.13	4.59	2.99	2.80
North Dakota .....	.88	.90	1.81	.61	.71	.38	.40
South Dakota	1.15	.27	1.85	2.88	1.89	.37	.41
Nebraska	6.58	1.16	7.37	4.19	5.16	.92	.94
Kansas	6.44	4.70	7.60	4.53	5.50	1.25	1.35
West North Central	32.77	20.11	40.71	38.96	34.98	9.45	9.80
Delaware .....	.09	.07	.01	.21	.14	.22	.21
Maryland 4/ .....	.86	.83	.48	1.17	.98	4/2.28	4/2.13
Virginia .....	.46	.75	.13	1.74	1.05	1.81	2.07
West Virginia .....	.35	.25	.07	.46	.38	.91	1.35
North Carolina .....	.44	.78	.04	1.68	1.01	1.88	2.67
South Carolina .....	.28	.34	3/	1.00	.60	1.10	1.42
Georgia	1.21	1.73	.02	2.66	1.86	2.24	2.27
Florida .....	.78	1.07	.01	.78	.77	1.88	1.52
South Atlantic	4.47	5.82	.74	9.68	6.79	12.32	13.64
Kentucky .....	.85	.92	.59	1.51	1.14	1.70	2.01
Tennessee	1.08	2.20	.27	1.89	1.50	1.99	2.21
Alabama .....	.71	1.04	.01	1.35	1.00	1.75	2.08
Mississippi .....	.39	1.03	.01	1.02	.71	1.14	1.61
East South Central	3.08	5.19	.88	5.77	4.35	6.58	7.91
Arkansas .....	.48	.85	.01	.90	.66	.98	1.40
Louisiana .....	.70	4.17	.04	.62	.88	1.63	1.80
Oklahoma	1.65	3.17	1.27	1.48	1.66	1.38	1.55
Texas	4.97	14.86	4.74	3.15	4.82	4.94	4.91
West South Central	7.80	22.73	6.08	6.15	8.02	8.93	9.66
Montana .....	.38	.37	.14	.30	.33	.33	.36
Idaho .....	.40	.31	.24	.20	.30	.31	.39
Wyoming .....	.13	.07	.22	.06	.10	.15	.19
Colorado	2.31	.82	4.44	.96	1.67	.77	.81
New Mexico .....	.17	.25	.56	.10	.16	.25	.37
Arizona .....	.45	.30	.63	.09	.28	.47	.42
Utah .....	.57	.35	.67	.27	.42	.37	.45
Nevada .....	.25	.20	.10	.06	.15	.12	.10
Mountain	4.64	2.67	7.00	2.04	3.41	2.77	3.09
Washington	1.73	1.16	1.28	.91	1.50	1.78	1.55
Oregon	1.12	.91	1.09	.83	.88	.90	1.00
California	8.52	7.07	12.68	2.84	5.90	7.10	6.24
Pacific	11.37	9.14	15.05	4.18	8.08	9.78	8.79
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

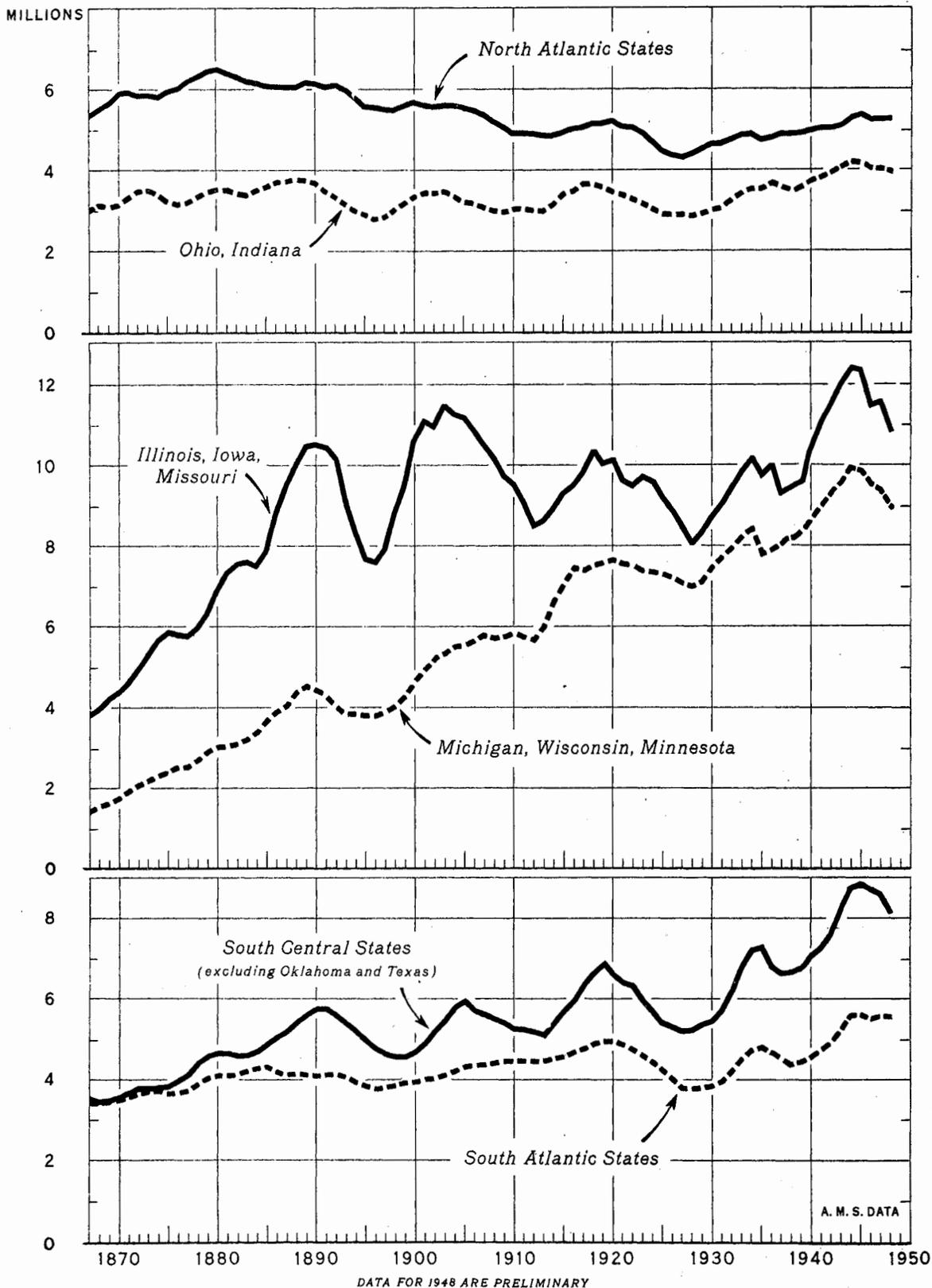
1/ Meat production by States estimated on basis of live weight slaughter and dressing yields. Estimated total United States production in 1947 was as follows: Beef, 10,429 million pounds; Veal, 1,898 million pounds; lamb and mutton, 802 million pounds; and pork excluding lard, 10,801 million pounds; all meat, 23,451 million pounds.

2/ Calculated from average weekly deliveries of federally inspected meat reported to O.P.A. under control order I and estimates of noninspected and farm slaughter. Data for distribution among States are published in "Civilian Meat Distribution, January-March 1944, Office of Temporary Control, January 1947," BAE estimate of total civilian meat consumption in January-March 1944 is 4,698 million pounds.

3/ Less than 0.005 percent.

4/ Includes District of Columbia.

ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1,
EASTERN REGION, 1867-1948



ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1,
WESTERN REGION, 1867-1948

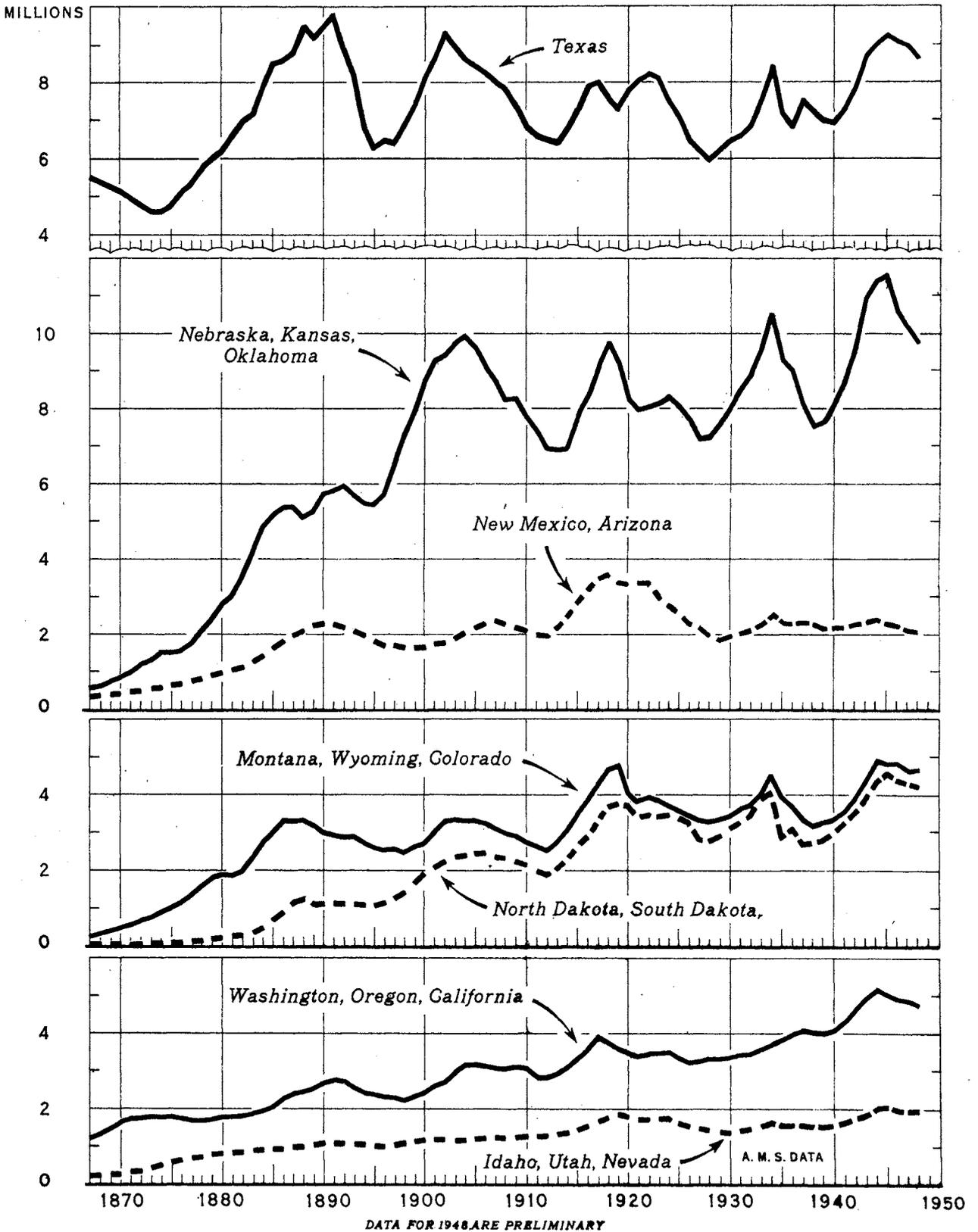


Table 2.- ALL CATTLE, NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, BY REGIONS, 1867-1947

(000 omitted)

Year	North Atl. States	Ohio Ind.	Ill. Iowa Mo.	Mich., Wis., Minn.	South Atl. States	South Cent. States 1/	N. Dak. S. Dak.	Nebr., Kans., Okla.	Texas	Mont., Wyo., Colo.	N. Mex., Ariz.	Idaho, Utah, Nev.	Wash., Oreg., Calif.
1867	5,363	3,012	3,814	1,391	3,423	3,525	21	574	5,600	250	543	211	1,209
1868	5,517	3,138	3,961	1,506	3,394	3,436	25	623	5,400	311	370	223	1,334
1869	5,687	3,106	4,201	1,813	3,436	3,481	31	733	5,300	381	391	247	1,474
1870	5,875	3,186	4,372	1,733	3,476	3,561	42	878	5,200	459	407	275	1,639
1871	5,925	3,324	4,581	1,914	3,554	3,658	49	1,064	5,000	547	435	323	1,733
1872	6,849	3,492	4,932	2,068	3,642	3,787	58	1,228	4,800	652	478	373	1,749
1873	6,864	3,533	5,287	2,169	3,687	3,788	67	1,370	4,600	780	540	417	1,778
1874	5,829	3,462	5,865	2,300	3,731	3,802	76	1,555	4,520	918	561	505	1,779
1875	6,950	3,246	5,880	2,397	3,661	3,835	87	1,639	4,800	1,015	626	570	1,785
1876	6,015	3,187	5,818	2,507	3,666	3,966	101	1,603	5,100	1,149	679	625	1,746
1877	6,137	3,222	5,780	2,561	3,734	4,129	121	1,817	5,400	1,337	736	665	1,704
1878	6,324	3,367	5,970	2,691	3,895	4,403	146	2,102	5,750	1,657	811	708	1,664
1879	6,458	3,482	6,311	2,893	4,031	4,556	171	2,395	6,000	1,783	877	762	1,691
1880	6,500	3,541	6,891	3,023	4,085	4,649	206	2,799	6,200	1,887	975	810	1,781
1881	6,405	3,549	7,356	3,043	4,091	4,651	238	3,019	6,600	1,985	1,042	830	1,792
1882	6,290	3,455	7,538	3,108	4,130	4,575	282	3,580	7,000	1,998	1,126	850	1,808
1883	6,180	3,376	7,618	3,218	4,197	4,407	341	4,229	7,234	2,339	1,281	880	1,887
1884	6,136	3,506	7,909	3,403	4,260	4,708	465	4,910	7,873	2,735	1,437	898	1,954
1885	6,074	3,596	7,903	3,708	4,288	4,858	652	5,267	8,522	2,994	1,639	917	2,045
1886	6,061	3,702	8,788	3,899	4,166	5,037	900	5,399	8,567	3,320	1,816	936	2,258
1887	6,036	3,780	9,462	4,065	4,121	5,178	1,180	5,435	8,826	3,590	1,949	955	2,396
1888	6,066	3,794	10,012	4,405	4,156	5,400	1,250	5,169	9,515	3,808	2,093	968	2,457
1889	6,147	3,755	10,465	4,535	4,117	5,598	1,090	5,292	9,212	3,148	2,228	1,040	2,536
1890	6,142	3,707	10,500	4,437	4,089	5,745	1,096	5,708	9,474	2,977	2,320	1,052	2,687
1891	6,080	3,506	10,440	4,308	4,117	5,749	1,150	5,638	9,605	2,919	2,250	1,065	2,761
1892	6,099	3,363	10,140	4,019	4,130	5,573	1,139	5,974	8,841	2,678	2,130	1,060	2,720
1893	6,000	3,181	9,073	3,846	4,045	5,369	1,119	5,766	8,151	2,688	2,085	1,080	2,541
1894	5,799	3,012	8,335	3,833	3,927	5,175	1,092	5,538	6,779	2,740	1,991	1,053	2,421
1895	6,882	2,934	7,862	3,829	3,841	4,989	1,076	6,457	6,249	2,605	1,816	1,006	2,396
1896	5,548	2,805	6,566	3,822	3,766	4,765	1,152	5,752	6,449	2,554	1,697	982	2,337
1897	5,521	2,843	7,834	3,889	3,804	4,623	1,238	6,492	6,462	2,592	1,712	1,021	2,316
1898	5,476	3,023	8,797	4,044	3,847	4,580	1,413	7,306	6,928	2,498	1,671	1,085	2,223
1899	5,594	3,203	9,611	4,286	3,934	4,571	1,648	7,944	7,498	2,633	1,645	1,120	2,341
1900	5,679	3,380	10,576	4,373	3,942	4,690	1,808	8,757	8,113	2,744	1,693	1,162	2,453
1901	6,620	3,463	11,072	4,952	4,003	4,903	2,039	9,301	8,672	3,030	1,733	1,173	2,612
1902	6,566	3,439	10,955	5,226	4,044	5,200	2,235	9,444	9,334	3,305	1,787	1,186	2,717
1903	6,594	3,463	11,489	5,336	4,131	5,475	2,386	9,779	8,920	3,598	1,876	1,154	3,006
1904	6,594	3,368	11,261	5,613	4,211	5,795	2,409	9,991	8,614	3,325	2,025	1,171	3,165
1905	6,561	3,233	11,155	5,542	4,306	5,932	2,416	9,666	8,405	3,557	2,180	1,202	3,186
1906	6,502	3,183	10,830	5,539	4,367	6,723	2,466	9,187	8,260	3,269	2,275	1,223	3,136
1907	5,369	3,113	10,469	5,787	4,370	5,609	2,358	8,717	8,095	3,125	2,350	1,260	3,112
1908	6,188	3,056	10,127	5,734	4,417	5,496	2,315	8,230	7,943	3,035	2,259	1,225	3,066
1909	5,063	2,971	9,738	5,771	4,468	5,400	2,222	8,248	7,414	2,935	2,150	1,289	3,136
1910	4,893	3,040	9,504	5,856	4,473	5,255	2,120	7,789	6,900	2,767	2,058	1,286	3,072
1911	4,910	3,065	9,042	5,740	4,489	5,233	1,970	7,423	6,800	2,664	1,961	1,281	2,647
1912	4,886	3,019	8,512	5,685	4,460	5,178	1,885	6,954	6,800	2,523	1,968	1,303	2,635
1913	4,842	2,993	8,820	5,028	4,463	5,110	2,068	6,997	6,400	2,740	2,170	1,323	2,948
1914	4,845	3,165	8,915	6,590	4,517	5,398	2,269	6,941	6,800	3,088	2,445	1,394	3,114
1915	4,912	3,430	8,301	7,024	4,570	5,681	2,619	7,861	7,300	3,541	2,310	1,438	3,562
1916	5,028	3,505	9,496	7,421	4,673	5,947	2,891	8,397	7,900	3,878	3,150	1,559	3,593
1917	5,063	3,673	9,818	7,366	4,742	6,339	3,419	9,183	8,000	4,302	3,466	1,691	3,908
1918	5,139	3,675	10,327	7,517	4,672	6,650	3,671	9,743	7,600	4,706	3,805	1,770	3,765
1919	5,139	3,620	10,027	7,574	4,939	6,861	3,746	9,242	7,300	4,802	3,895	1,838	3,611
1920	5,190	3,473	10,128	7,668	4,943	6,572	3,723	8,203	7,800	4,077	3,320	1,801	3,512
1921	5,079	3,411	9,622	7,567	4,857	6,385	3,411	7,966	8,100	3,811	3,375	1,720	3,411
1922	5,054	3,266	9,494	7,626	4,744	6,310	3,523	8,067	8,260	3,959	3,392	1,720	3,481
1923	4,923	3,180	9,710	7,379	4,615	5,952	3,440	8,182	8,100	3,855	2,954	1,755	3,601
1924	4,709	3,066	9,808	7,349	4,432	5,684	3,517	8,336	7,500	3,725	2,761	1,765	3,542
1925	4,472	2,936	9,159	7,294	4,241	5,485	3,415	8,077	7,100	3,600	2,590	1,637	3,366
1926	4,349	2,902	8,837	7,208	4,010	5,280	3,264	7,714	6,460	3,493	2,287	1,554	3,258
1927	4,301	2,899	8,455	7,080	3,794	5,176	2,361	7,152	6,200	3,329	2,197	1,490	3,275
1928	4,383	2,875	8,061	6,983	3,772	5,219	2,800	7,226	5,960	3,292	1,991	1,438	3,332
1929	4,506	2,927	8,302	7,120	3,788	5,351	2,935	7,690	6,265	3,389	1,856	1,408	3,351
1930	4,647	3,013	8,662	7,477	3,855	5,488	3,121	8,065	6,600	3,470	1,970	1,387	3,358
1931	4,555	3,066	8,980	7,720	3,949	5,719	3,289	8,612	6,604	3,641	2,000	1,443	3,453
1932	4,759	3,246	9,391	7,952	4,207	6,210	3,436	8,940	6,890	3,718	2,103	1,485	3,466
1933	4,869	3,437	9,825	8,224	4,508	6,782	3,898	9,660	7,605	4,020	2,298	1,550	3,506
1934	4,379	3,543	10,175	8,420	4,732	7,181	4,061	10,590	8,410	4,627	2,507	1,642	3,702
1935	4,750	3,555	9,731	7,813	4,799	7,283	2,851	9,251	7,222	3,978	2,268	1,637	3,218
1936	4,746	3,595	9,892	7,905	4,628	6,761	3,075	8,993	6,861	3,869	2,217	1,619	3,941
1937	4,810	3,607	9,305	8,047	4,448	6,676	2,660	8,030	7,547	3,265	2,271	1,653	4,090
1938	4,865	3,488	9,461	8,175	4,376	6,663	2,665	7,446	7,246	3,140	2,208	1,608	4,023
1939	4,940	3,694	9,619	8,322	4,468	6,846	2,708	7,646	7,028	3,234	2,118	1,608	3,998
1940	4,992	3,713	10,329	8,605	4,573	7,093	2,945	8,044	6,968	3,569	2,127	1,563	4,008
1941	5,029	3,805	11,064	8,998	4,739	7,246	3,223	8,707	7,306	3,643	2,164	1,649	4,293
1942	5,027	3,919	11,462	9,321	4,911	7,807	3,575	9,641	7,964	3,911	2,268	1,746	4,654
1943	5,099	4,054	11,999	9,676	5,225	8,231	3,965	10,947	8,681	4,337	2,283	1,866	4,953
1944	5,280	4,194	12,370	9,957	5,598	8,758	4,363	11,413	9,028	4,840	2,379	2,002	5,152
1945	5,336	4,162	12,330	9,845	5,603	8,831	4,526	11,657	9,209	4,811	2,265	2,059	5,020
1946	5,239	4,008	11,478	9,564	5,502	8,733	4,313	10,618	9,025	4,829	2,217	1,988	4,932
1947	5,237	4,004	11,643	9,366	5,576	8,618	4,213	10,183	8,935	4,613	2,100	1,988	4,852
1948	5,251	3,948	10,819	8,964	5,561	8,177	4,147	9,757	8,578	4,641	2,054	1,958	4,709

1/ Excluding Oklahoma and Texas.
 2/ Preliminary.

Livestock prices per 100 pounds (except where noted), marketing and slaughter statistics by species, July 1948 with comparisons

PRICES

Item	Annual		January-July		1947		1948	
	1937-46	1947	1948	June	July	June	July	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Cattle and calves								
Beef steers sold out of first hands, Chicago:								
Choice and prime	14.61	27.24	33.58	27.38	30.25	36.79	38.72	
Good	13.29	24.69	30.68	25.72	27.64	34.85	36.44	
Medium	11.63	22.01	28.69	23.40	24.30	30.97	30.83	
Common	9.67	17.87	22.81	20.13	19.49	23.91	22.64	
All grades	13.22	24.02	30.48	25.87	27.85	34.72	36.37	
Good grade cows, Chicago	10.30	17.71	23.88	19.73	19.04	26.33	25.78	
Vealers: Gd. and Ch., Chicago	12.90	24.46	27.98	24.68	23.07	27.27	28.92	
Stocker and feeder steers:								
Kansas City	10.66	20.15	26.49	21.11	21.91	26.96	28.25	
Average price received by farmers:								
Beef cattle	9.71	18.23	22.56	19.30	19.50	24.80	25.80	
Veal calves	10.99	19.73	24.70	20.80	20.80	26.00	26.70	
Hogs								
Average market price, Chicago:								
Barrows and gilts	---	24.41	23.30	23.32	24.74	23.62	27.97	
Sows	---	20.27	19.58	18.28	19.67	20.63	22.93	
All purchases	11.46	23.59	22.85	22.06	22.11	23.10	25.17	
Average price received by farmers:								
Hogs	10.92	23.27	22.73	22.10	22.00	22.90	25.90	
Corn, cents per bushel	86.1	157.4	214.6	185.0	201.0	216.0	228.00	
Hog-corn price ratio, U. S. 1/.....	13.1	15.6	10.6	12.6	11.7	10.6	12.8	
Sheep and lambs								
Lambs, Gd. and Ch., Chicago	12.72	23.38	26.26	24.40	24.46	30.44	30.07	
Feeding lambs, Gd. and Ch., Omaha	11.21	2/20.10	3/21.19	---	---	---	---	
Ewes, Gd. and Ch., Chicago	5.90	9.10	12.23	7.44	8.22	10.83	11.64	
Average price received by farmers:								
Sheep	5.33	8.30	9.76	8.36	8.59	10.20	10.20	
Lambs	10.72	20.07	22.66	20.90	20.90	25.00	26.20	
Meat								
Wholesale, Chicago:								
Steer beef, carcass (Gd., 500-600 lb.):	18.86	38.01	48.77	40.75	43.46	54.26	57.83	
Hog products 4/.....	19.17	39.54	41.43	38.63	40.04	41.87	44.10	
Lamb carcasses (Gd., 30-40 lb.)	21.18	5/41.40	49.70	---	46.04	58.92	56.80	
B.L.S. index retail meat prices 6/.....	118.7	206.7	240.3	216.9	220.2	255.1	261.8	
Index income of industrial workers, 1935-39=100	206.8	320.1	---	328.2	321.9	363.6	---	

Livestock Marketing and Slaughter Statistics

Item	Unit	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Meat-animal marketings:							
Index numbers (1935-39=100)		129	144	131	148	146	148
Stocker and feeder shipments to:							
8 Corn Belt States							
Cattle and calves	Thous.	--	922	686	120	157	134
Sheep and lambs	Thous.	--	1,066	596	134	166	149
Slaughter under Federal Inspection:							
Numbers: 7/.....							
Cattle	Thous.	11,398	8,721	7,206	1,207	1,274	1,109
Calves	Thous.	5,946	4,338	3,919	621	656	620
Sheep and lambs	Thous.	19,602	9,336	8,210	1,329	1,280	1,282
Hogs	Thous.	47,781	27,702	26,727	3,653	3,455	4,235
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Lb.	939	938	8/ 951	926	922	936
Calves	Lb.	200	188	8/ 187	206	222	205
Sheep and lambs	Lb.	89	85	8/ 86	87	88	88
Hogs	Lb.	243	261	8/ 259	273	288	273
Meat production:							
Beef	Mil. lb.	5,889	4,377	8/3,643	599	622	545
Veal	Mil. lb.	664	452	8/ 410	71	81	70
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	804	412	8/ 362	55	53	52
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil. lb.	6,700	4,057	8/3,906	556	551	651
Storage stocks end of month:							
Beef	Mil. lb.	--	--	--	106	94	83
Pork	Mil. lb.	--	--	--	353	332	582
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	--	--	--	9	8	8
Total meat and meat products	Mil. lb.	--	--	--	597	549	779
Percent packing sows are of federally inspected hog slaughter :	Percent	--	12.5	--	17.4	32.6	16.0

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs. 2/ Average of prices for January, February, March and April. 3/ Average of prices for January, February, March, April and May. 4/ Calculated from value of 71.32 pounds of fresh and cured-hog products including lard. 5/ Average of prices for January, February, March, April and July. 6/ Meat, poultry, and fish; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-39=100. 7/ 1947 and 1948 slaughter excludes Hawaii and Virgin Islands. 8/ Estimates based on weekly quotations.

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State and regional comparisons of consumption with production are affected somewhat by the use of 2 years--1944 for consumption data and 1947 for production data. If consumption in 1944 was fairly representative for the civilian population of that time, it has since changed along with changes in distribution of population. The States experiencing sharpest changes in population, such as Florida, California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, would nevertheless appear in the same position of relative meat production and consumption after correction of consumption for 1947 population.

The deficit meat States are dependent mainly upon federally inspected meat supplies, since other meats do not move across State boundaries to any extent. Pennsylvania, New York, California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are thus dependent on federally inspected supplies from other States, Oregon, Florida, Ohio, New Jersey and Maryland are also large users of shipped in federally inspected meats.

Because the data are not sufficiently precise for comparing small differences, only general conclusions regarding levels of meat consumption per capita in various States can be made from table 7. As has been found in other studies, the Southern States are below the U.S. average in meat consumption. Many of the Northern and Eastern States with higher incomes per person and large urban populations--and colder winters--are reported as above average in the quantity of meat consumed per person. Except for some of the Southern States, few States differed greatly from the U.S. average consumption rate.