THE

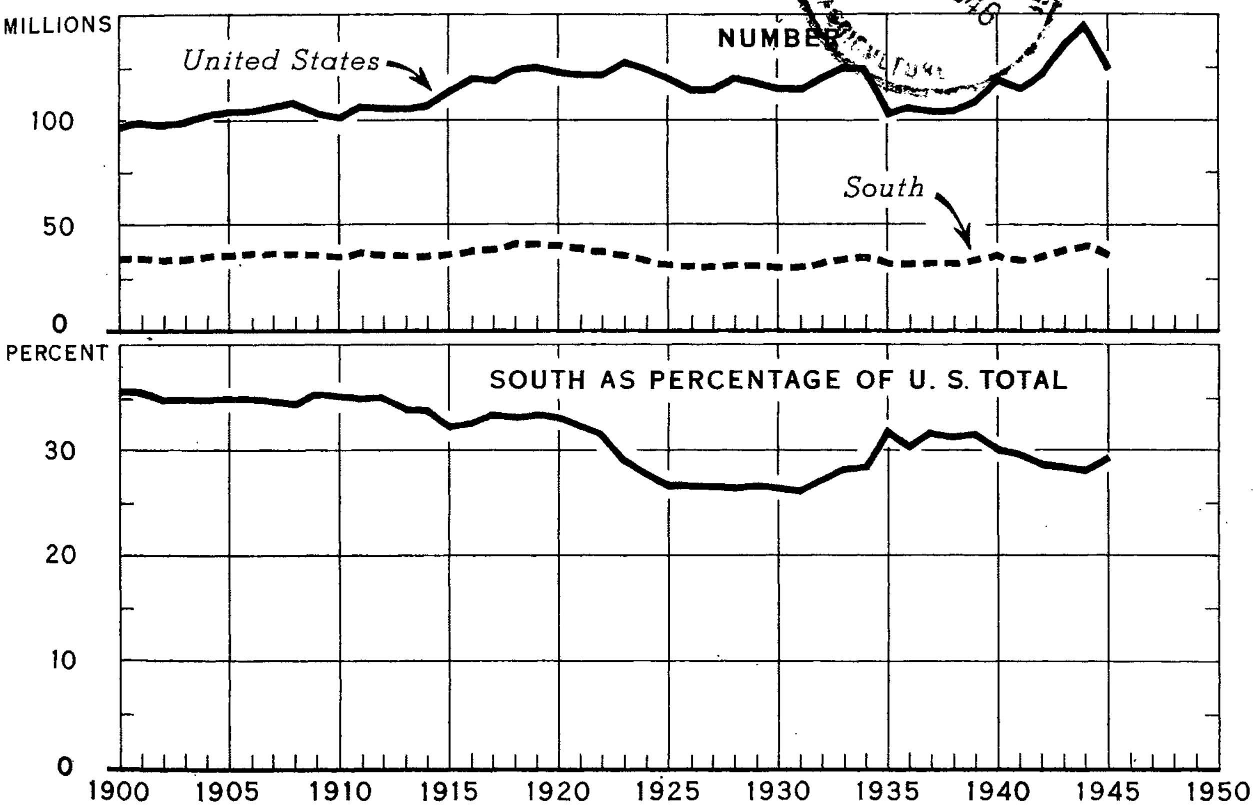
Livestock and Wool SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

LWS - 43 DECEMBER 1945

NUMBER OF GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE SOUTH, JANUARY 1, 1900-1945*



*ANIMAL UNITS EXCLUDING CHICKENS DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY

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In the past 45 years livestock numbers for the United States as a whole have shown a marked upward trend. But as production in the South has not increased over this period, Southern livestock numbers now account for less than 30 percent of the United States total compared with 35 percent of the total from 1900 to 1912.

NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE SOUTH, JANUARY 1, 1900-1945

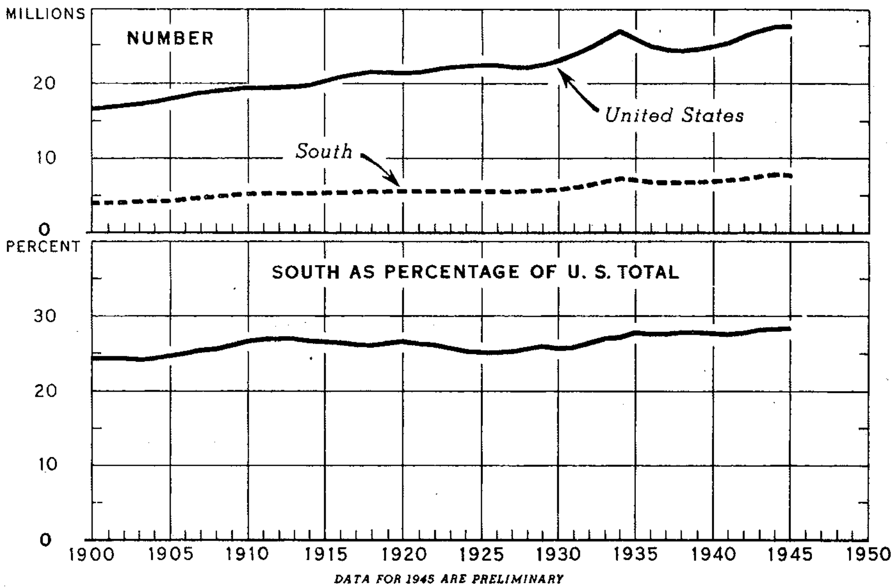

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FIGURE 1.

Milk cow numbers have increased relatively more in the South since 1900 than in the United States as a whole. All of the increase in relative numbers occurred in the South Central States. A slight decrease in the relative number of milk cows has taken place in the South Atlantic States since 1911.

NUMBER OF CATTLE OTHER THAN MILK COWS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE SOUTH, JANUARY 1, 1900-1945

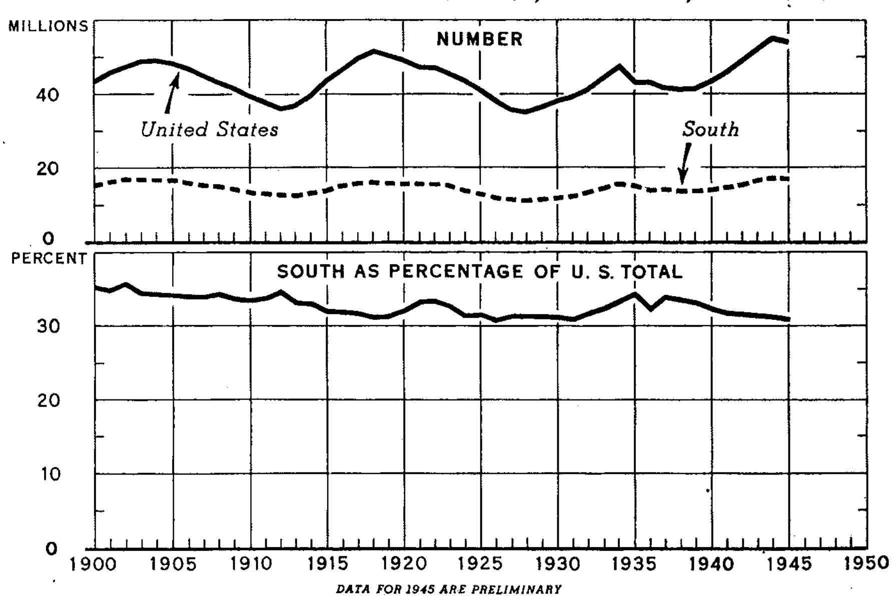

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FIGURE 2.

Numbers of cattle other than milk cows in the 16 Southern States have fluctuated widely since 1900, but with no apparent upward trend. As the trend has been upward in the country as a whole, numbers in the South have tended to become a smaller part of the United States total, especially in the West South Central States.

THE LIVESTOCK AND WOOL SITUATION

Contents

SUMMARY

The total 1945 pig crop, estimated at 87 million head on the basis of the December Pig Crop Survey, was slightly larger than the 1944 crop, and was 10 percent greater than the 1934-43 average. The 1945 crop was the fourth largest in at least 22 years, exceeded only by the large crops of 1939, 1942 and 1943. The 1945 spring pig crop, totaling 52 million head, was 7 percent less than in 1944. The fall crop, estimated at 35 million head, was 12 percent greater than in the fall season of 1944.

Farmers' reported intentions on sows to be bred for farrow in the spring season of 1946 indicate a possible 4 percent increase over the 8.2 million sows farrowed in the spring of 1945. If these intentions are borne out and an average number of pigs is saved per litter, the 1946 spring pig crop would be about 2 percent larger than the 1945 spring crop and 9 percent greater than the average for 1934-43.

The number of hogs on farms over 6 months of age on December 1 was estimated to be 1 percent less than a year earlier. Prospects are for an increase in hog slaughter in the spring and summer of 1946, compared with 1945, as a result of the increased size of the fall pig crop in 1945.

With some increase indicated for the spring pig crop in 1946, slaughter of hogs in the fall of 1946 probably will also be greater than in 1945.

Hog prices may average about as high in the first quarter of 1946 as a year earlier, when prices were at ceilings during most of the period. Prices of hogs probably will fall from current ceilings during peak marketings of the 1945 fall pig crop in the late spring, and are likely to average lower in the second half of 1946 than in the second half of 1945, particularly as subsidies to hog slaughterers are scheduled to be withdrawn.

A record or near-record number of cattle will be fed this winter. A larger-than-usual proportion of the cattle to be fed probably will be marketed before midyear, because of the relatively scarce supply of corn that will be available for feeding next summer and the prospect of lower returns from cattle after subsidies to cattle feeders and to slaughterers are withdrawn. Present schedules call for the termination of such subsidies not later than June 30, 1946. Prices of fed cattle in the first half of 1946 are likely to continue relatively high, reflecting a strong demand for better grades of beef, although prices may decline during peak marketings of fed cattle in the spring.

Unit returns from sales of sheep and lambs in 1945, including Government subsidies, were higher than in 1944, but were low relative to those from beef cattle, as they had been since 1937. With a reduced supply of sheep and lambs available for slaughter, following 4 years of reduction in breeding stock, unit returns from sales of sheep and lambs are likely to be somewhat higher in 1946 than in 1945. Returns from sheep and lambs, including Government payments through next June, probably will advance in relation to returns from beef cattle. This may be an influential factor in halting the reduction in sheep numbers in 1946.

Requirements for meat to be purchased by the Department of Agriculture in the first half of 1946, chiefly for shipment to Europe, are larger than actual deliveries to the Department of approximately 600 million pounds, dressed meat basis, in the same period of 1945. But military meat purchases in the first 6 months of 1946 are estimated at about 800 million pounds, about 70 percent less than in the first half of 1945. Demand for meat by civilians, especially for the better grades and cuts, will remain strong. Total meat production in the first 6 months of 1946 may be moderately greater than a year earlier.

An analysis of livestock numbers in the South reveals an upward trend in the number of dairy cattle during the past 45 years, both in absolute terms and in relation to numbers in the country as a whole. Sheep numbers have increased greatly in Texas. But numbers of hogs and beef cattle in the South have declined relative to total numbers in the United States. Hog and corn production in the South has shown some tendency to be small when cotton acreage is large and large when cotton acreage is small. Production of chickens in farm flocks has shown a little increase in the South since 1924, relative to the country as a whole, but a spectacular gain has been made in output of broilers, chiefly in the South Atlantic States. Commercial broiler production in the South was over 9 times larger in 1945 than in 1934. Broiler production in the 16 Southern States now represents about three-quarters of the United States total.

Sales of domestic wool, which had been small since cancellation of Government orders for fabrics in July and August, increased considerably after the lowering of Commodity Credit Corporation selling prices on November 27. Government stocks of domestic wool, which totaled 442 million pounds (grease basis) on November 17, may be considerably reduced, particularly for some grades, before the 1946 clip is available next spring. Government stocks, plus mill and dealer stocks of apparel wool on September 29, totaled 765 million pounds (grease basis) compared with 669 million pounds on September 30, 1944.

United States mill consumption of apparel wool increased slightly in September from the summer low. September consumption was equivalent to an annual rate of 850 million pounds (grease basis). This comparatively high rate is likely to be maintained or exceeded through the first half of 1946 while commercial inventories of wool fabrics and clothing are being built up. Total consumption of apparel wool in 1945 is indicated to equal or slightly exceed one billion pounds (grease basis) for the fourth consecutive year. Production of woolen and worsted civilian fabrics has increased sharply from the low level reached in the first half of 1945, when the greater part of mill output was for military use. The increased production will be reflected in rapidly increasing supplies of finished wool clothing in 1946.

World wool production in 1945 is estimated at 3,760 million pounds, 5 percent less than in 1944 and 12 percent less than the 1941 record, but about equal to the prewar 1934-38 average. Because of large stocks which accumulated in the Southern Hemisphere and in the United States during the war, world supplies of wool in 1945 were about two-thirds above prewar supplies (production plus carry-over). Supplies will remain comparatively large for a number of years.

--- December 29, 1945

OUTLOOK

Increase of 12 Percent in Fall Pig Crop

The 1945 fall pig crop (June 1-December 1) was estimated at 35.1 million head, on the basis of sample returns from about 126,000 farmers reporting in the regular December pig survey. The 1945 fall crop was 12 percent larger than the fall crop of 1944 but was 26 percent less than the record large crop of 1943, which totaled 47.7 million head.

Percentage increases over 1944 in the number of pigs saved during the 1945 fall season, by regions, are: East North Central, 11; West North Central, 22; South Central, 9; and Western, 1. The number of pigs saved was smaller than a year earlier in both the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States by 1 percent.

The number of sows farrowing during the fall of 1945 was estimated at 5.5 million head, 12 percent more than in the fall of 1944, but 27 percent less than in the fall of 1943.

The average number of pigs saved per litter for the fall pig crop was 6.38 compared with 6.34 a year earlier, and the 1934-43 average of 6.23.

In general the fall pig crop was farrowed early, with a larger-than-usual proportion of the crop being farrowed in June, July, and August. The 1945 spring pig crop was farrowed later than usual.

Table 1.-Fall pig crop, by regions, average 1934-43 and 1944-45

Region	Average 1934-43	1944	1945 1/	1945 as a percentage of 1934-43 average	1945 as a percentage of 1944
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
East North Central	9,643	10,356	11,495	119	111
West North Central	9,749	10,158	12,441	128	122
North Central	19,392	20,514	23,936	123	117
North Atlantic	870	853	844	97	99
South Atlantic	3,074	3,056	3,027	98	99
South Central	5,862	5,529	6,039	103	109
Western	1,605	1,288	1,298	81	101
Total, other than North Central	11,411	10,726	11,208	98	104
United States	30,803	31,240	35,144	114	112

1/ Preliminary

Spring Pig Crop To Be Slightly Larger in 1946 Than in 1945

A slight increase in the 1946 spring pig crop from the 51.6 million pigs saved in 1945 is indicated from an analysis of farmers intentions to breed sows for spring farrow, reported about December 1. From this analysis, farmers intended to breed 8.5 million sows for farrow in the 1946 spring season (December 1, 1945 to June 1, 1946). If the intentions are borne out and if the number of pigs saved per litter is equal to the average for 1934-43, the spring pig crop would total 52.4 million head, 2 percent more than in 1945 and 9 percent more than the average for 1934-43.

The greatest increase in the number of sows to farrow next spring from a year earlier is indicated in the Eastern Corn Belt, where crop production was reduced sharply in 1944, and the 1945 pig crops were comparatively small. Larger crops are also indicated in the South Atlantic, South Central, West North Central, and Western States. Fewer pigs are indicated in the North Atlantic States.

Table 2.- Sows farrowed during the spring season, by regions, average 1934-43 and 1944-46

Region	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1946 1/	1946 as a percentage of 1934-43 average	1946 as a percentage of 1945
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
East North Central	2,034	2,435	2,137	2,287	112	107
West North Central	3,690	4,325	4,160	4,258	115	102
North Central	5,724	6,760	6,297	6,545	114	104
North Atlantic	138	176	124	122	88	98
South Atlantic	574	722	530	572	100	106
South Central	1,111	1,201	989	1,053	95	106
Western	318	328	247	250	79	101
Total, other than North Central	2,141	2,427	1,890	1,997	93	106
United States	7,865	9,187	8,187	8,542	109	104

1/ Spring farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reported by farmers about December 1, 1945.

The hog-corn price ratio during most of 1945 was moderately above the long-time average, but was not particularly favorable for an increase in hog production in view of increased production costs other than feed. The ratio, farm basis, in mid-December averaged 13.0 for the country as a whole compared with 12.6 a year earlier and 12.1, the average for December 1924-43.

Hog Slaughter in 1946 to be Larger Than a Year Earlier

The total 1945 pig crop of 86.7 million head was about the same size as in 1944, and was 10 percent greater than the average for 1934-43. The 1945 crop was the fourth largest in 22 years of record.

Hog slaughter during the last quarter of 1945 was low relative to the size of the 1945 spring pig crop. Federally inspected hog slaughter in comparable plants was 47 percent less than a year earlier in October, and was 13 percent less than a year earlier in November. Slaughter was large in December, however, with federally inspected slaughter at 32 centers for the month nearly equal to a year earlier.

Total hog slaughter in the first 9 months of 1946 probably will be moderately larger than a year earlier. Slaughter through the first 3 or 4 months of 1946 may be about equal to a year earlier. Only 1 percent fewer hogs over 6 months of age were reported on farms December 1, 1945, compared with December 1, 1944. Slaughter will be larger than a year earlier in the late spring and summer, when 1945 fall pigs will be marketed. If the intentions for spring farrowings in 1946 are borne out, slaughter of hogs in the last quarter of 1946 may be greater than a year earlier also.

Larger Number of Cattle to Be Fed This Winter Than Last

Cattle feeding during the current winter feeding season probably will be larger than a year earlier. The number fed will be at or near a record. Early December prospects were that more cattle would be fed in nearly all of the 11 Corn Belt States and in most of the important feeding States outside of the Corn Belt. Cattle feeding is indicated to be larger this season than last in all of the Corn Belt States, except Kansas. In Kansas, especially in the western part of the State, sharply reduced production of sorghums and bundle feed and the poor growth of wheat pastures are expected to cut down cattle feeding, which was relatively large last year. It is probable that fewer cattle will be fed this year in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, where sorghum grain and cottonseed production have been reduced and prospects for winter pastures are much poorer than a year ago. In Arizona, more cattle will be fed in feed lots than last year but fewer will be finished on pastures. In all of the other western feeding States, the number of cattle to be fed probably will be larger than a year earlier. The number of cattle on feed in California on December 1 was estimated to be around 25 percent greater than a year earlier. Shipments of cattle to feeding areas of Colorado, the other important western cattle feeding State, through November this season, were considerably larger than a year earlier.

With large supplies of soft and wet corn this year in some areas and many cattle being fed to salvage such feed, and with high prices for feeder cattle, the proportion of relatively short fed cattle to be marketed in the first half of 1946 will be larger than in any recent year. The actual number of such cattle probably will exceed all other years. An additional factor pointing to early marketings of fed cattle is the uncertainty as to the price of fat cattle after midyear, when slaughter and feeder subsidies are scheduled to be removed. In the five-year period, October 1938 to October 1943, an estimated 38 percent of the cattle fattened in the Corn Belt are short fed (averaging about 120 days), around 44 percent were fed to a medium finish (averaging about 225 days), and about 18 percent received a full feed of about 300 days. 1/ It is usual for about one-half the cattle fed in the Corn Belt each year to be put on feed in October-December, around 20 percent in January-March, about 10 percent in April-July, and 20 percent in August-September. Usually about 25 percent of the Corn Belt fed cattle are marketed during January-March, 40 percent during April-July and 35 percent during August-December.

Cattle slaughter under Federal inspection in November and early December continued at an all-time high for the period. However, early December slaughter fell slightly below a year earlier. November cattle slaughter under Federal inspection totaled 1.4 million head. In comparable plants the November total was 1 percent more than in October and the largest for any month of record. Calf slaughter in November and early December was exceeded only in 1944. The November kill of calves under Federal inspection was 783,000 head. In comparable plants it was 6 percent less than in October, and 8 percent less than the record slaughter for the month in November 1944.

Fewer Lambs to be Fed This Winter Than Last

Sheep and lamb feeding during the current winter feeding season will be comparatively large, but the number to be fed probably will be less than a year earlier. The number to be finished in dry-lot feeding areas of the Corn Belt is indicated to be less than a year ago. A sharp reduction in Kansas also is indicated. Feeding in the Western States as a whole will be reduced or little changed from last year, with Utah and California reporting increases.

Indications in early December were that more lambs will be fed in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota this winter than last. The number to be fed would be little changed in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, but would be down in Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, and Kansas.

Sheep and lamb slaughter in November and early December continued under a year earlier. The inspected total for sheep and lambs in November was 1.8 million head. Slaughter in comparable plants was 6 percent less than in October and 11 percent less than the large slaughter in November 1944.

1/ Relation of Feed Consumed to Food Products Produced by Fattening Cattle, U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull. No. 900, Sept. 1945.

Lamb slaughter during the first 4 months of 1946 will be large because of the relatively large number of lambs on feed. Such lambs will constitute the bulk of the slaughter supply during this period. However, it is unlikely that total sheep and lamb slaughter through April 1946 will be equal to the record slaughter of the same period of 1945. There may be a tendency to market a large number of spring lambs before June 30, when Government subsidies to farmers are scheduled to be withdrawn. Early spring lambs are usually marketed in volume by the end of June. With fewer ewes on farms, the 1946 lamb crop is likely to fall below 1945, and the slaughter supply of lambs in the summer and fall of 1946 probably will be below that of 1945.

Meat Animal Prices to Continue Near 1945 Levels in First Half of 1946

Demand for meat will remain strong during early 1946, with civilian demand continuing at a high level in relation to the available supply, with large meat purchases for export to Europe, and with the armed forces still in the market for considerable quantities of meat. Despite the prospects for a moderately greater meat production in the first half of 1946 compared with a year earlier, prices for all classes of meat animals are likely to continue near the levels of the last quarter of 1945, except for hogs and possibly fed cattle, prices for which probably will decline during the spring.

Stated meat requirements for delivery to the Department of Agriculture during the first 6 months of 1946, chiefly for export to Europe, substantially exceed actual deliveries of approximately 600 million pounds, dressed meat basis during the same period of 1945. However, military purchases in the first half of 1946 probably will be only about 30 percent as large as reported purchases of 2,880 million pounds, dressed meat basis, in the first half of 1945. Large purchases of the lower grades of meat by the Department of Agriculture will be especially important in sustaining a strong demand for such meat, and will be a strong price-supporting factor for meat-animal prices. Domestic demand for the better grades of meat will continue strong.

Hog prices dropped below ceiling levels at most important packing centers in late November. This was the result of greatly increased marketings and the inability of packing houses to increase their slaughtering operations as fast as marketings increased. At Chicago, prices of virtually all butcher hogs in early November were at the $14.85 ceiling and most sows were selling at the $14.10 ceiling. Around the first of December, prices of top butcher hogs had declined to $14.50 and best sows were selling at almost 50 cents per 100 pounds under the ceilings. By mid-December, prices of most butcher hogs and of most sows were again at ceilings. With hog supplies large, buyers have been sorting hogs more closely than in the past several months, when virtually everything sold at ceilings regardless of quality.

Prices of hogs may fall below ceilings this winter during periods of peak marketings. But prices are likely to strengthen after peak marketings have passed. Hog prices probably will fall below current ceilings at the time of peak marketings of 1945 fall-crop hogs in the late spring.

The prospective large supply of fed cattle to be marketed during the first half of 1945 will be a depressant to prices of such cattle. However, in the absence of rationing, production of the better grades of beef will not be unduly large relative to the strong demand for such beef at or near present ceiling prices. Some decline in prices of fed cattle from late 1945 levels is likely as marketings increase, and especially if marketings tend to bunch.

RELATIONSHIP OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SHEEP, LAMBS, AND WOOL TO BEEF CATTLE

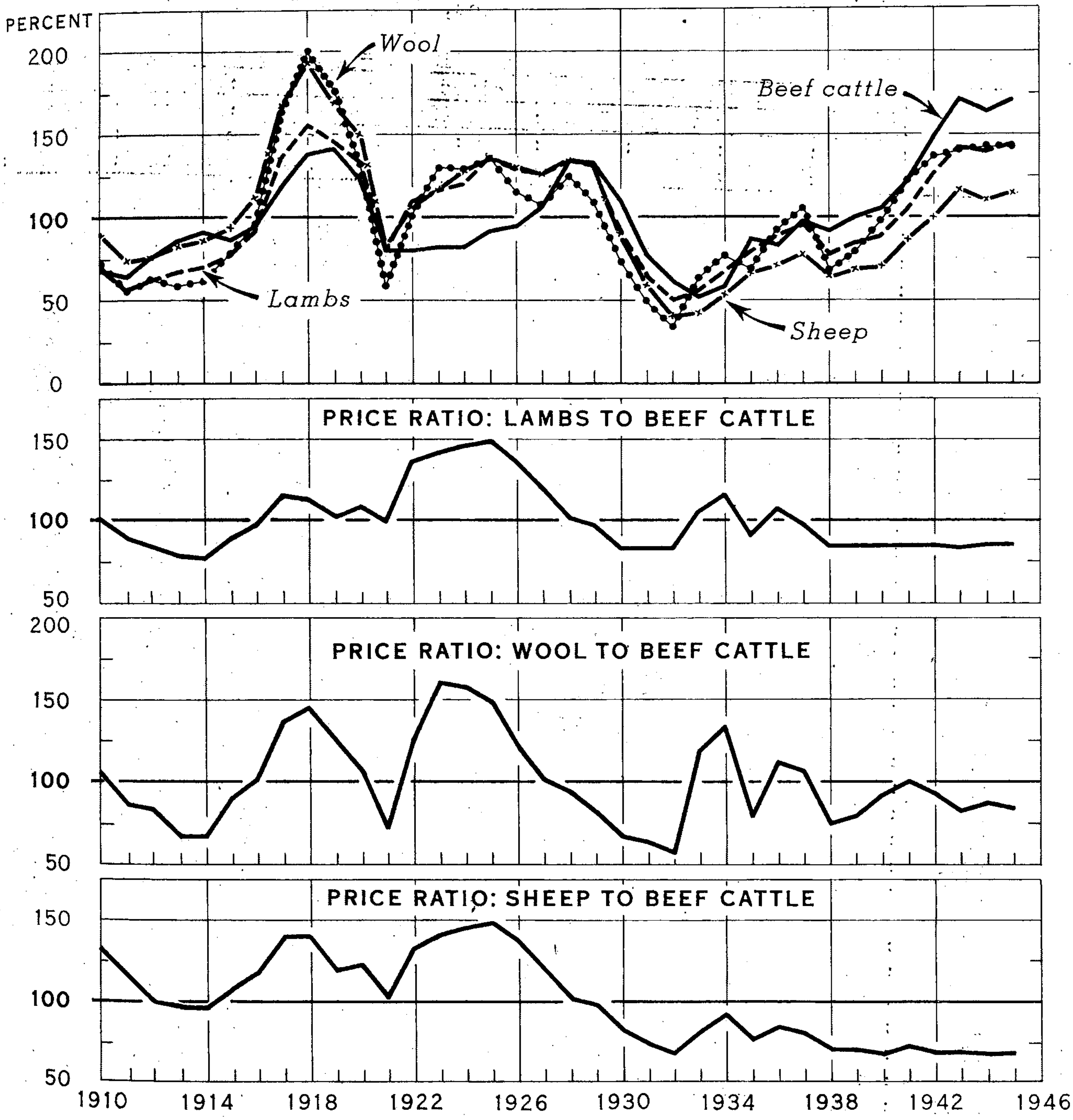
Prices of beef cattle in 1945 were higher than in 1944 and were at least as high as the record prices in 1943. Unit returns to farmers for sales of sheep and lambs in 1945 averaged higher than in 1944, but were below returns in 1918. The average price received by growers for wool was slightly lower in 1945 than in 1944 and was lower than in 1917-19. Prices of sheep, lambs, and wool have been low relative to prices of beef cattle since 1937 (figure 3).

Low unit returns from sheep, lambs, and wool, relative to beef cattle, have been one of the primary factors contributing to the marked reduction in sheep numbers in the past 4 years. Beef cattle are an important alternative livestock enterprise to sheep production both in the western sheep States and in the native sheep States. Other causes contributing to the sharp decline in sheep numbers have included scarcity and high cost of experienced labor for handling sheep, and greater unit returns from other livestock and several crop enterprises.

With the prospect of a smaller supply of lambs for slaughter, unit returns from sales of lambs in the first half of 1946, including Government payments, probably will average higher than in the first half of 1945. Prices to growers will be higher in the second half of 1946 than in the same period of 1945, but if subsidies are withdrawn after June 30, the unit returns may be lower. Nevertheless, with a relatively small supply of sheep and lambs for slaughter, prices of sheep and lambs are likely to increase relative to prices of beef cattle and other livestock products in the next year or two. This will be a factor tending to halt further reduction in sheep numbers. An offsetting factor is the continuing uncertainty as to wool prices, arising from the large stocks of wool held in the United States and in the principal wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SHEEP, LAMBS, WOOL, AND BEEF CATTLE, AND PRICE RATIOS, UNITED STATES, 1910-45

PRICE RELATIVES (1910-44=100)



DATA FOR 1945 ARE AVERAGES FOR JANUARY-NOVEMBER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — FIGURE 3. — NEG. 45730 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Unit returns to farmers on sales of sheep, lambs, and wool in 1945, including subsidy payments direct to farmers for slaughter sheep and lambs since early August, averaged moderately higher than a year earlier. The average price received by farmers for beef cattle in 1945 also was higher than a year earlier and was at least as high as the record in 1943.

Prices of sheep, lambs and wool have been low relative to the price of beef cattle since 1937. Because of the heavy liquidation of sheep in the past 4 years and the comparatively small market supplies of sheep and lambs in prospect, prices of sheep and lambs are likely to advance relative to cattle prices in the next 2 or 3 years. Wool prices, however, will be influenced by the large wartime accumulation of wool stocks, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere.

Table 3.- Average prices received by farmers for sheep, lambs, wool, and beef cattle, and price ratios, United States, 1910-45

Year	Index numbers (1910-44 = 100): Index numbers of prices received by farmers: August 1909-July 1914 = 100: Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Beef cattle	1910-44 = 100: Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Beef cattle	Price ratios (1910-44 = 100): Sheep to beef cattle	Lambs to beef cattle	Wool to beef cattle
1910	113	107	113	90	90	69	72	68	132	101	106
1911	91	89	87	85	73	57	55	64	114	89	86
1912	94	96	98	99	75	62	62	75	100	83	83
1913	102	104	91	114	82	67	58	86	95	78	67
1914	107	109	96	120	86	70	61	91	95	77	67
1915	118	120	123	115	94	77	78	87	108	89	90
1916	139	142	151	125	111	92	96	95	117	97	101
1917	209	212	258	157	167	137	163	119	140	115	137
1918	241	241	316	182	193	155	200	138	140	112	145
1919	211	224	279	187	169	145	177	142	119	102	125
1920	188	206	208	162	150	133	132	123	122	108	107
1921	102	123	92	105	82	79	58	80	102	99	72
1922	132	169	159	106	106	109	101	80	132	136	126
1923	145	180	206	108	116	116	130	82	141	141	159
1924	149	186	204	108	119	120	129	82	145	146	157
1925	170	211	215	121	136	136	136	92	148	148	148
1926	162	200	181	125	130	129	115	95	137	136	121
1927	157	196	169	140	126	126	107	106	119	119	101
1928	169	208	197	175	135	134	125	133	102	101	94
1929	164	203	171	176	131	131	108	133	98	98	81
1930	113	141	116	145	90	91	73	110	82	83	66
1931	73	100	78	103	58	65	49	78	74	83	63
1932	51	78	53	79	41	50	34	60	68	83	57
1933	53	85	98	69	42	55	62	52	81	106	119
1934	66	104	121	76	53	67	77	58	91	116	133
1935	82	122	107	115	66	79	68	87	76	91	78
1936	88	138	146	109	70	89	92	83	84	107	111
1937	98	149	166	129	78	96	105	98	80	98	107
1938	80	121	107	121	64	78	68	92	70	85	74
1939	86	132	125	132	69	85	79	100	69	85	79
1940	88	138	155	138	70	89	98	105	67	85	93
1941	109	161	192	161	87	104	122	122	71	85	100
1942	125	196	216	196	100	126	137	148	68	85	93
1943	146	222	223	226	117	143	141	171	68	84	82
1944	137	217	226	217	110	140	143	164	67	85	87
1945 1/	144	225	224	226	115	145	142	171	67	85	83

1/ Average January-November.

TRENDS IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN THE SOUTH 1/

Livestock Numbers in South Declining Relative to U. S. Total

Total livestock numbers in the United States, although fluctuating sharply in some years, have shown a persistent upward trend since 1900. However, total livestock production in the South has shown no major upward movement in the past 45 years, and livestock numbers in that region in recent years have constituted a smaller percentage of the nation's total than in the early part of the century. Most of the downward trend in livestock in the South relative to the United States total has been in hogs. The average number of grain-consuming animal units, excluding chickens, on farms in the 16 Southern States in 1941-45 was 29 percent of the estimated United States total. In 1900-12 the average number of animal units on farms in the South, again excluding chickens, was equivalent to 35 percent of the United States total(Table 4). From 1900 to 1919 total livestock numbers in Southern States, excluding poultry, increased steadily in most years, but outside of a rather sharp increase in numbers during World War I, the increase was small and not as great as for the country as a whole. Beginning in 1919 there was a rather sharp reduction in livestock production in the South, which reached a low for all Southern regions about 1926. Since 1926 an upward trend in livestock production in the South has been evident, but until World War II the rise was not great. The average number of livestock on farms in the South in 1940-45, excluding poultry, was about the same as the average for 1920-25, but was 5 percent above the average for 1900-05.

Milk Cow Numbers Increasing in South; Greatest Gain in West South Central States

Numbers of milk cows in the South have trended upward since 1900 at a faster rate than for the country as a whole. The increase in numbers has been relatively greater in the West South Central and East South Central States than in the South Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic States, the rate of increase in numbers since 1900 has not equaled that for the United States. The number of milk cows in the 16 Southern States in 1900, totaling slightly more than 4 million head, constituted 24 percent of the United States total. Numbers nearly doubled in the South between 1900 and 1945. At the beginning of 1945 the number of milk cows on Southern farms, totaling almost 8 million, represented 28 percent of the total for the country as a whole.

1/ The South in this discussion includes 16 States, grouped as follows: South Atlantic States — Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; East South Central States — Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; and West South Central States — Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Beef Cattle Numbers in South a Declining Proportion of United States Total

The number of cattle other than milk cows in the 16 Southern States since 1900 has followed much the same cyclical pattern as that for the United States, but for the South as a whole there has been no perceptible upward trend in numbers. The total for the United States has trended slightly upward. Hence, beef cattle production in the South over the last 45 years has become a relatively smaller part of total production. The number of cattle other than milk cows in the South reached the high level of almost 17 million head in 1902-3. Several cyclical swings in numbers followed, with the lowest level of about 11 million head in 1928. On January 1, 1944 numbers totaled 17 million head, 1 million higher than the peak number on farms in World War I and about the same as the peak numbers in 1902-3.

Numbers of cattle other than milk cows have increased relatively more in the East South Central States than for the United States in the past 30 years. In the South Atlantic States numbers have become slightly smaller in relation to the total. In the West South Central States, numbers declined materially from 1903 to 1913, and since then have never fully recovered to the 1903 level.

Hog Production in South at Low Level After World War I; Increased in World War II

Hog production in the South showed a marked upward but irregular trend from 1900 through 1919. After World War I, numbers of hogs in the South decreased sharply from a high of 20 million at the beginning of 1919 to a low of less than 11 million on January 1, 1926. Beginning in the late 1930's the trend in hog production was upward, and the number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1944 slightly exceeded the peak number at the beginning of 1919. However, hog numbers in the South were reduced almost 5 million head during 1944, the greatest decline in numbers for any one year since at least 1900. Trends in hog numbers in the three Southern regions have been similar.

Hog production in the South has tended to become smaller relative to that of the United States. Hog numbers in the 16 Southern States during most years from 1900 to 1920 represented about a third of the United States total. In 1924-34 Southern hog numbers comprised only a little over a fifth of the nation's total. Numbers in most of the recent war years made up around a fourth of the total.

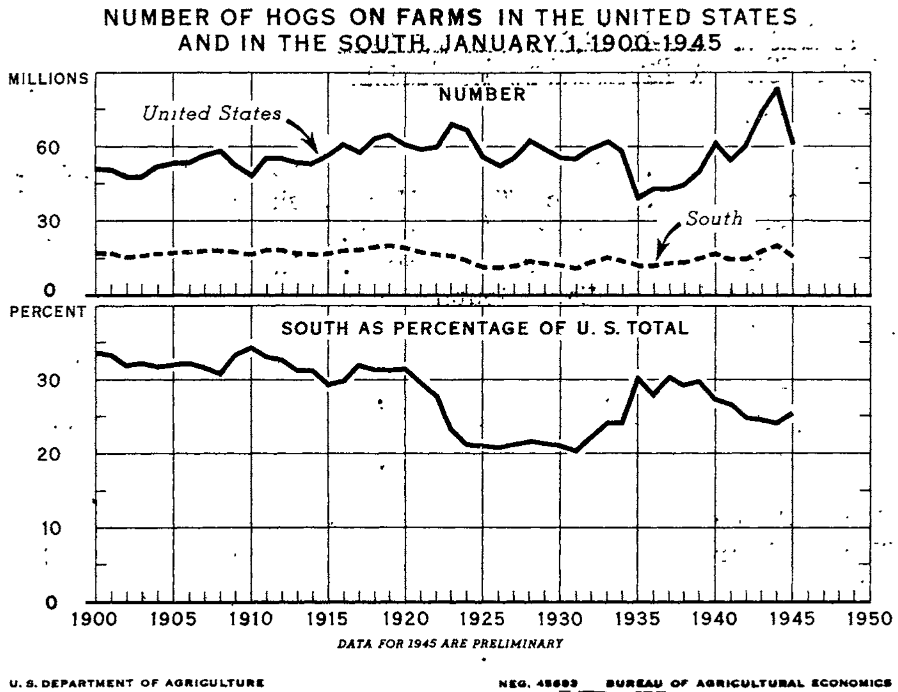


FIGURE 4.

Hog production in the South has become smaller in relation to total United States production since 1900. Production in Southern States was relatively low during the 1920's and the early 1930's, when cotton production was at a high level. During World War II, hog production in the South increased also, but relatively less than in the Corn Belt. Although cotton acreage declined to a low level during the war, cotton land was shifted largely to production of other cash crops and hay rather than to feed grains.

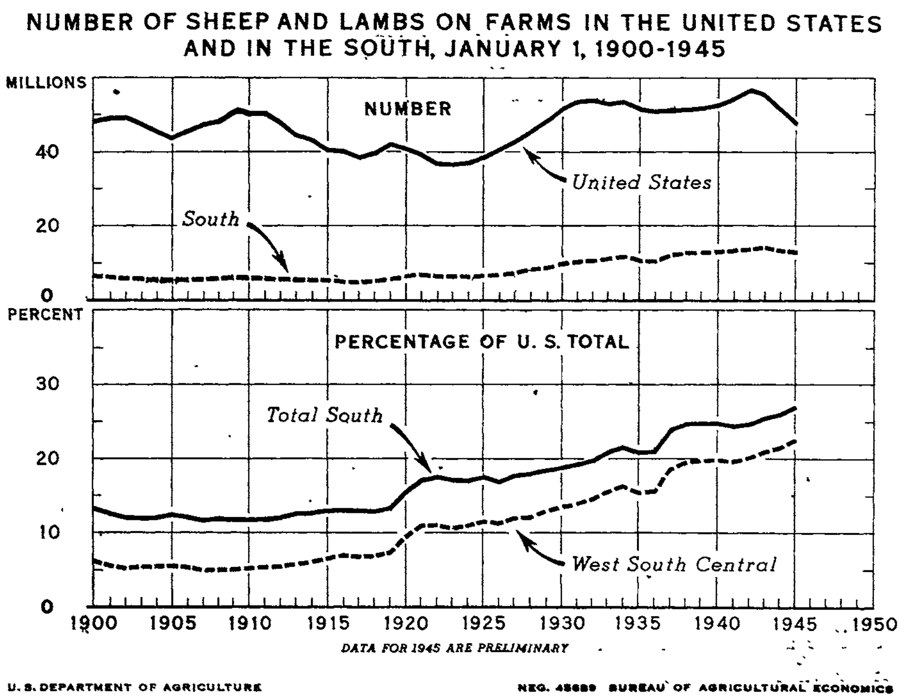


FIGURE 5.

Sheep numbers in the South since World War I have increased markedly in relation to the United States total. Practically all of the increase has occurred in the range areas of Texas and Oklahoma. Sheep production in cotton-growing areas has shown little change since 1900.

Sheep Production in Texas Increased Greatly Since World War I; Production in Cotton Belt Declining

Except for Texas, sheep production is not a large livestock enterprise in most Southern States. Since World War I, sheep production in the West South Central States has increased greatly. Texas has become of increasing importance as a producer of lambs and wool. Sheep numbers in the South Atlantic States and in the East South Central States since 1900 have trended downward, and at no time except 1900 and 1901 in this period have the combined sheep numbers in these two regions accounted for over 7 percent of the United States total. In contrast, sheep numbers in the West South Central States, which accounted for slightly more than 5 percent of the United States total prior to World War I, represented over 13 percent of the total in 1930, and over 20 percent of the total since 1942. Sheep numbers in the West South Central States, which totaled about 3 million head at the close of World War I, increased to almost 7 million head at the beginning of 1930, and to over 11.6 million head at the beginning of 1943. Numbers in the West South Central States declined during 1943 and 1944, but relatively not so much as in other important sheep States.

Increased sheep production in Texas has accompanied a decline in cattle numbers. Apparently, the peak in beef cattle numbers in Texas was reached about 1891. Since then cattle numbers have fluctuated in cycles, with a definite downward trend in evidence. The decline in range cattle numbers since 1900 in Texas has about been offset by increasing sheep numbers in the range areas of that State.

Southern States Account for 85 Percent of Nation's Mules; Numbers in South Declining Less Than in Other Regions

The total number of mules on farms in the South increased steadily from 2.3 million at the beginning of 1900 to reach an all-time high of 4.4 million at the beginning of 1926. Numbers declined steadily in the following 19 years, to a total of less than 3 million at the beginning of 1945, with practically all of the decline in the West South Central States. In the East South Central States numbers trended upward from 1900 to 1926 and since that time have declined moderately. Numbers in the South Atlantic States reached a peak in 1920 and have declined moderately since.

More than 85 percent of all mules in the United States are now on Southern farms. Mule numbers in the East South Central and South Atlantic States have declined little in the past 10 years, while in all other regions of the United States numbers have declined substantially, reflecting increased mechanization of farming.

Number of Horses in South Now About Half World War I Peak

The total number of horses in the South increased slightly from 4.5 million head at the beginning of 1900 to reach a peak of 4.8 million at the beginning of 1914. Then they started a steady decline to the low level of

NUMBER OF HORSES ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE SOUTH, JANUARY 1, 1900-1945

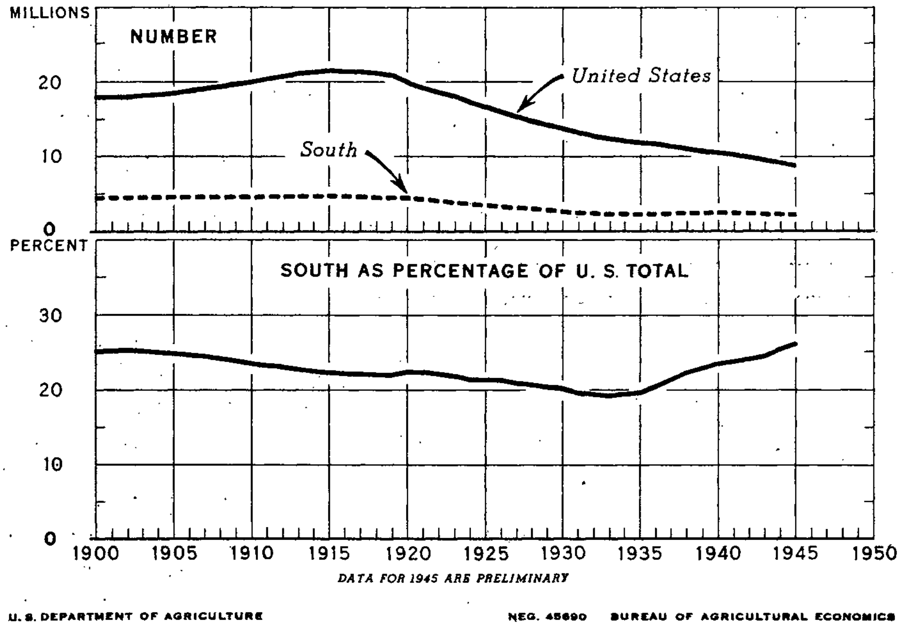


FIGURE 6.

The number of horses in the 16 Southern States have accounted for a smaller proportion of the United States total nearly every year from 1900 to the mid-1930's. Since then, horse numbers in the South have been an increasing proportion of the United States total.

NUMBER OF MULES ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN THE SOUTH, JANUARY 1, 1900-1945

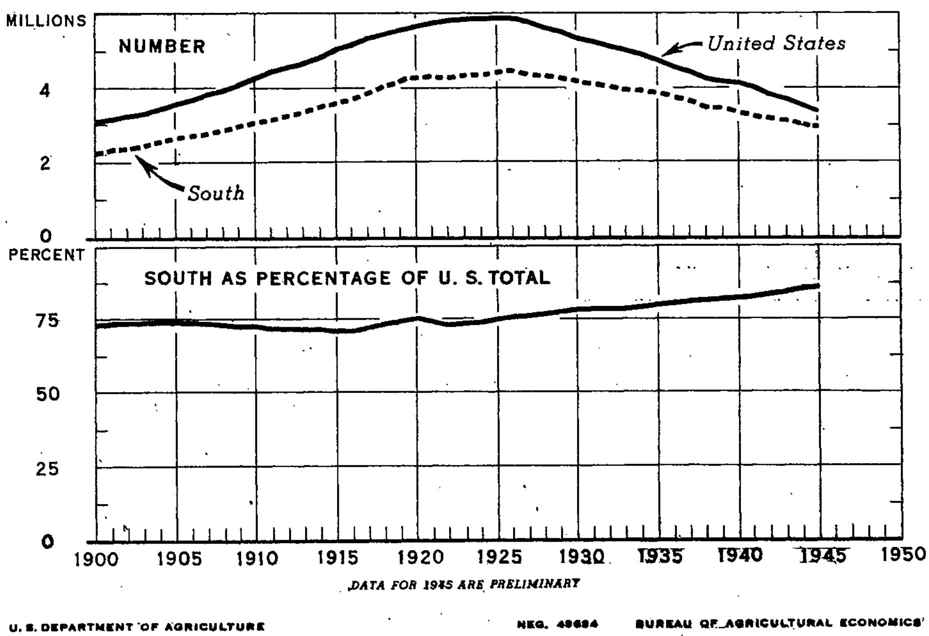


FIGURE 7.

Since World I the South as a whole has produced an increasing proportion of the mules raised in the United States. More than 85 percent of all mules in the country are on farms in the South. During the past 15 years, numbers of mules in the East South Central and South Atlantic States have declined little. Numbers have declined materially in the West South Central States and in most other regions, mainly as a result of increased use of mechanical power.

2.3 million in 1935. In all regions of the South there has been little change in horse numbers since 1933, while in the North Central States, the major horse-producing section of the United States, numbers have declined markedly. The number of horses in the 16 Southern States made up a decreasing proportion of the United States total almost each year from 1900 to the mid-1930's. However, with sharply declining numbers of horses in most other areas and little change in Southern horse numbers since the early 1930's the proportion in the South has increased in recent years.

Chicken Numbers Have Increased in South Relative to United States; Commercial Broiler Production Has Increased Greatly

Comparable annual data for the number of chickens on farms in the South by regions are available beginning in 1924. From 1924 to 1942, except 1928, the number of chickens in the 16 Southern States varied from 120 million to 140 million a year. At the beginning of 1928 there were almost 150 million chickens on farms in the South. This number has been exceeded at the beginning of each year since 1942. Poultry production in the South increased greatly during the war, and the number of chickens on farms in the South has increased slightly in relation to the United States total since 1923, from 30 to 32 percent. The increase in farm-flock chickens has occurred chiefly in the West South Central States.

Reported production of commercial broilers in the 16 Southern States in 1934 totaled 19 million birds, or 55 percent of the total for the United States. By 1944, total commercial broiler production in the South had risen to 171 million head, a nine-fold increase in 11 years, to 74 percent of total United States production (Table 12). The increase in broiler production in recent years has been relatively greatest in the South Atlantic States, where production is centered mainly in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Texas and Arkansas are the leading producers of commercial broilers in the West South Central States, but in that area as a whole production in the past 11 years has failed to increase as fast as in the South Atlantic States. Broiler production in the East South Central States is relatively small, accounting for only 2 percent of total United States production in 1944.

Livestock Production Limited by Difficulty of Producing Supplemental Feed

The principal limiting factor in the production of cattle and sheep in the South is the poor quality of much of the land in pasture and the difficulty and cost of producing sufficient supplemental feeds for winter feeding, particularly grain, yields of which are relatively low. Winter feeding may consist of legume hays and pasture such as lespedeza, cowpea, or peanut, as well as grain and other concentrates including cottonseed cake and meal, peanut meal, velvet beans, and cowpeas.

Corn and hog production in the South are related to cotton acreage. Corn production tends to be inversely related to cotton acreage, and production of hogs has shown some tendency to be large when cotton acreage is small, and vice versa. The marked increase in cotton acreage in the early 1920's was reflected in equally sharp reduction in corn and hog production. But beginning in the late 1920's cotton acreage was reduced. This was accompanied by a moderate upward trend in corn acreage and in hog production until the drought years of the mid-1930's. The downward trend in cotton acreage continued through 1945. However, since 1937 corn acreage has declined as production of peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco has increased.

Table 4.- Grain-consuming animal units: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45 1/

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	9,334	9,896	15,377	34,607	96,978	9.6	10.2	15.9	35.7
1901	9,149	9,935	15,819	34,903	98,448	9.3	10.1	16.1	35.5
1902	8,758	9,588	15,832	34,178	97,705	9.0	9.8	16.2	35.0
1903	9,050	9,490	15,977	34,517	98,973	9.2	9.6	16.1	34.9
1904	9,426	9,476	16,484	35,386	101,970	9.2	9.3	16.2	34.7
1905	9,788	9,766	16,561	36,115	103,248	9.5	9.5	16.0	35.0
1906	10,059	10,120	16,079	36,258	103,689	9.7	9.8	15.5	35.0
1907	10,152	10,381	16,303	36,836	105,723	9.6	9.8	15.4	34.8
1908	10,118	10,354	16,351	36,823	106,799	9.5	9.7	15.3	34.5
1909	10,209	9,969	16,131	36,309	102,836	9.9	9.7	15.7	35.3
1910	10,116	9,307	15,985	35,408	100,682	10.1	9.2	15.9	35.2
1911	10,768	9,627	16,559	36,954	105,581	10.2	9.1	15.7	35.0
1912	10,878	9,915	16,012	36,805	105,198	10.4	9.4	15.2	35.0
1913	10,476	9,508	15,655	35,639	104,836	10.0	9.1	14.9	34.0
1914	10,472	9,395	16,057	35,924	106,232	9.9	8.8	15.1	33.8
1915	10,766	9,476	16,454	36,696	113,525	9.5	8.3	14.5	32.3
1916	11,453	10,020	17,149	38,622	118,568	9.7	8.4	14.5	32.6
1917	11,324	10,519	17,656	39,499	118,452	9.5	8.9	14.9	33.3
1918	11,633	11,363	18,069	41,065	123,720	9.4	9.2	14.6	33.2
1919	11,983	11,959	17,489	41,431	124,119	9.7	9.6	14.1	33.4
1920	11,568	11,268	17,519	40,355	121,640	9.5	9.3	14.4	33.2
1921	11,197	10,473	17,322	38,992	120,688	9.3	8.7	14.3	32.3
1922	10,751	10,157	17,206	38,114	120,932	8.9	8.4	14.2	31.5
1923	10,317	10,020	16,648	36,985	127,213	8.1	7.9	13.1	29.1
1924	9,784	9,204	15,372	34,360	123,596	7.9	7.5	12.4	27.8
1925	8,916	8,248	14,673	31,837	119,173	7.5	6.9	12.3	26.7
1926	8,468	7,955	13,936	30,359	113,885	7.4	7.0	12.3	26.7
1927	8,451	8,147	13,984	30,582	114,712	7.4	7.1	12.2	26.7
1928	8,891	8,546	14,218	31,655	119,078	7.5	7.2	11.9	26.6
1929	8,548	8,277	14,337	31,162	116,833	7.3	7.1	12.3	26.7
1930	8,313	8,048	14,210	30,571	114,724	7.2	7.0	12.4	26.6
1931	8,287	8,004	13,868	30,159	114,706	7.2	7.0	12.1	26.3
1932	8,681	8,662	15,114	32,457	119,812	7.3	7.2	12.6	27.1
1933	9,066	9,419	16,563	35,048	124,487	7.3	7.6	13.3	28.2
1934	9,066	9,415	16,776	35,257	123,641	7.3	7.6	13.6	28.5
1935	8,776	8,993	14,776	32,545	102,970	8.5	8.7	14.4	31.6
1936	8,761	8,798	14,224	31,783	104,877	8.3	8.4	13.6	30.3
1937	9,089	8,851	14,755	32,695	103,325	8.8	8.5	14.3	31.6
1938	8,990	8,979	14,399	32,368	103,429	8.7	8.7	13.9	31.3
1939	9,452	9,624	14,954	34,030	108,166	8.8	8.9	13.8	31.5
1940	9,795	10,229	15,746	35,770	118,768	8.2	8.6	13.3	30.1
1941	9,529	9,415	15,127	34,071	114,418	8.3	8.3	13.2	29.8
1942	9,645	9,855	15,653	35,153	121,706	7.9	8.1	12.9	28.9
1943	10,366	11,056	17,104	38,526	135,263	7.7	8.2	12.6	28.5
1944	11,229	11,807	17,703	40,739	145,209	7.8	8.1	12.2	28.1
1945 2/	10,218	10,342	15,682	36,242	124,032	8.2	8.3	12.7	29.2

1/ Grain-consuming animal units, excluding chickens; for all regions of the South and for the United States in recent years animal units have been calculated using the following factors: milk cows, 1.00; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep and lambs, 0.04; horses and mules, 1.14.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Milk Cows: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	1,339	1,164	1,516	4,019	16,544	8.1	7.0	9.2	24.3
1901	1,354	1,164	1,534	4,052	16,708	8.1	7.0	9.2	24.3
1902	1,374	1,176	1,572	4,122	16,992	8.1	6.9	9.3	24.3
1903	1,395	1,170	1,605	4,170	17,217	8.1	6.8	9.3	24.2
1904	1,428	1,184	1,637	4,249	17,485	8.2	6.8	9.3	24.3
1905	1,459	1,231	1,690	4,380	17,823	8.2	6.9	9.5	24.6
1906	1,506	1,291	1,740	4,537	18,230	8.3	7.1	9.5	24.9
1907	1,550	1,343	1,845	4,738	18,629	8.3	7.2	9.9	25.4
1908	1,595	1,380	1,915	4,890	18,992	8.4	7.2	10.1	25.7
1909	1,635	1,413	1,977	5,025	19,201	8.5	7.4	10.3	26.2
1910	1,681	1,470	2,047	5,198	19,450	8.6	7.6	10.5	26.7
1911	1,681	1,505	2,060	5,246	19,422	8.7	7.7	10.6	27.0
1912	1,687	1,509	2,080	5,276	19,517	8.6	7.7	10.7	27.0
1913	1,689	1,508	2,082	5,279	19,580	8.6	7.7	10.7	27.0
1914	1,690	1,511	2,101	5,302	19,821	8.5	7.6	10.6	26.7
1915	1,705	1,539	2,147	5,391	20,270	8.4	7.6	10.6	26.6
1916	1,720	1,599	2,163	5,482	20,752	8.3	7.7	10.4	26.4
1917	1,725	1,651	2,180	5,556	21,212	8.1	7.8	10.3	26.2
1918	1,740	1,715	2,195	5,650	21,536	8.1	7.9	10.2	26.2
1919	1,740	1,768	2,184	5,692	21,545	8.1	8.2	10.1	26.4
1920	1,745	1,795	2,164	5,704	21,455	8.1	8.4	10.1	26.6
1921	1,752	1,756	2,137	5,645	21,456	8.2	8.2	9.9	26.3
1922	1,770	1,739	2,220	5,729	21,851	8.1	7.9	10.2	26.2
1923	1,768	1,746	2,206	5,720	22,138	8.0	7.9	9.9	25.8
1924	1,749	1,718	2,194	5,661	22,331	7.9	7.7	9.8	25.4
1925	1,760	1,721	2,202	5,683	22,575	7.8	7.6	9.8	25.2
1926	1,706	1,679	2,259	5,644	22,410	7.6	7.5	10.1	25.2
1927	1,650	1,686	2,319	5,655	22,251	7.4	7.6	10.4	25.4
1928	1,652	1,717	2,348	5,717	22,231	7.4	7.7	10.6	25.7
1929	1,652	1,762	2,414	5,828	22,440	7.4	7.8	10.8	26.0
1930	1,678	1,785	2,474	5,937	23,032	7.3	7.8	10.7	25.8
1931	1,739	1,866	2,557	6,162	23,820	7.3	7.8	10.8	25.9
1932	1,825	2,003	2,738	6,566	24,896	7.3	8.1	11.0	26.4
1933	1,921	2,138	2,943	7,002	25,936	7.4	8.2	11.4	27.0
1934	1,982	2,217	3,125	7,324	26,931	7.4	8.2	11.6	27.2
1935	2,008	2,258	3,006	7,272	26,082	7.7	8.7	11.5	27.9
1936	1,942	2,115	2,923	6,980	25,196	7.7	8.4	11.6	27.7
1937	1,877	2,046	2,900	6,823	24,649	7.6	8.3	11.8	27.7
1938	1,851	2,036	2,938	6,825	24,466	7.6	8.3	12.0	27.9
1939	1,859	2,032	2,973	6,864	24,600	7.5	8.3	12.1	27.9
1940	1,875	2,057	2,981	6,913	24,926	7.5	8.2	12.0	27.7
1941	1,901	2,073	3,061	7,035	25,478	7.5	8.1	12.0	27.6
1942	1,972	2,180	3,204	7,356	26,398	7.5	8.3	12.1	27.9
1943	2,035	2,269	3,337	7,641	27,106	7.5	8.4	12.3	28.2
1944	2,105	2,349	3,384	7,838	27,656	7.6	8.5	12.2	28.3
1945 1/	2,122	2,366	3,389	7,877	27,785	7.6	8.5	12.2	28.3

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Cattle other than milk cows: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	2,603	2,106	10,446	15,155	43,195	6.0	4.9	24.2	35.1
1901	2,652	2,206	11,155	16,013	45,868	5.8	4.8	24.3	34.9
1902	2,670	2,397	11,889	16,956	47,426	5.6	5.1	25.1	35.8
1903	2,736	2,595	11,535	16,866	48,787	5.6	5.3	23.7	34.6
1904	2,783	2,804	11,204	16,791	48,957	5.7	5.7	22.9	34.3
1905	2,847	2,846	10,810	16,503	48,288	5.9	5.9	22.4	34.2
1906	2,851	2,675	10,357	15,883	46,779	6.1	5.7	22.2	34.0
1907	2,820	2,523	9,978	15,321	45,125	6.3	5.6	22.1	34.0
1908	2,822	2,402	9,572	14,796	42,997	6.6	5.6	22.2	34.4
1909	2,833	2,297	8,942	14,072	41,573	6.8	5.5	21.5	33.8
1910	2,792	2,131	8,304	13,227	39,543	7.0	5.4	21.0	33.4
1911	2,788	2,048	7,945	12,781	37,803	7.4	5.4	21.0	33.8
1912	2,763	2,007	7,755	12,525	36,158	7.6	5.6	21.4	34.6
1913	2,774	1,987	7,539	12,300	37,012	7.5	5.3	20.4	33.2
1914	2,827	2,202	8,086	13,115	39,640	7.1	5.6	20.4	33.1
1915	2,865	2,409	8,622	13,896	43,579	6.6	5.5	19.8	31.9
1916	2,953	2,481	9,448	14,882	46,686	6.3	5.3	20.3	31.9
1917	3,017	2,671	10,042	15,730	49,767	6.0	5.4	20.2	31.6
1918	3,132	2,836	10,039	16,007	51,504	6.1	5.5	19.5	31.1
1919	3,199	2,907	9,662	15,768	50,549	6.3	5.8	19.1	31.2
1920	3,198	2,754	9,733	15,685	48,945	6.5	5.6	19.9	32.0
1921	3,105	2,668	9,924	15,697	47,258	6.6	5.6	21.0	33.2
1922	2,974	2,629	10,022	15,625	46,944	6.3	5.6	21.4	33.3
1923	2,847	2,364	9,636	14,847	45,408	6.3	5.2	21.2	32.7
1924	2,683	2,202	8,820	13,705	43,665	6.2	5.0	20.2	31.4
1925	2,481	2,056	8,301	12,838	40,798	6.1	5.0	20.4	31.5
1926	2,304	1,953	7,466	11,723	38,166	6.0	5.1	19.6	30.7
1927	2,144	1,885	7,180	11,209	35,927	6.0	5.2	20.0	31.2
1928	2,120	1,932	6,901	10,953	35,091	6.0	5.5	19.7	31.2
1929	2,136	1,970	7,274	11,380	36,437	5.8	5.4	20.0	31.2
1930	2,177	1,997	7,617	11,791	37,971	5.7	5.3	20.1	31.1
1931	2,210	2,102	7,818	12,130	39,210	5.6	5.4	19.9	30.9
1932	2,382	2,272	8,287	12,941	40,905	5.8	5.5	20.3	31.6
1933	2,587	2,462	9,314	14,363	44,344	5.8	5.6	21.0	32.4
1934	2,750	2,614	10,385	15,749	47,438	5.8	5.5	21.9	33.2
1935	2,791	2,713	9,161	14,665	42,764	6.5	6.4	21.4	34.3
1936	2,686	2,566	8,460	13,712	42,651	6.3	6.0	19.8	32.1
1937	2,571	2,395	9,033	13,999	41,449	6.2	5.8	21.8	33.8
1938	2,524	2,458	8,636	13,618	40,783	6.2	6.0	21.2	33.4
1939	2,609	2,586	8,519	13,714	41,429	6.3	6.2	20.6	33.1
1940	2,698	2,694	8,548	13,940	43,271	6.2	6.2	19.8	32.2
1941	2,836	2,749	8,963	14,547	45,983	6.1	6.0	19.5	31.6
1942	2,933	2,882	9,498	15,313	48,764	6.0	5.9	19.5	31.4
1943	3,157	3,123	10,022	16,302	52,008	6.1	6.0	19.2	31.3
1944	3,414	3,345	10,248	17,007	54,708	6.3	6.1	18.7	31.1
1945 1/	3,370	3,194	10,094	16,658	53,975	6.3	5.9	18.7	30.9

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Hogs: Number on farms in the United States and in the South by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	5,502	6,167	5,470	17,139	51,055	10.8	12.1	10.7	33.6
1901	5,234	6,125	5,481	16,840	50,681	10.3	12.1	10.8	33.2
1902	4,743	5,580	4,940	15,263	47,858	9.9	11.7	10.3	31.9
1903	5,003	5,340	5,200	15,543	48,100	10.4	11.1	10.8	32.3
1904	5,328	5,157	5,875	16,360	51,623	10.3	10.0	11.4	31.7
1905	5,637	5,386	6,055	17,078	53,176	10.6	10.1	11.4	32.1
1906	5,836	5,801	5,641	17,278	53,633	10.9	10.8	10.5	32.2
1907	5,864	6,107	5,920	17,891	56,543	10.4	10.7	10.5	31.6
1908	5,737	6,087	6,051	17,875	58,388	9.8	10.4	10.4	30.6
1909	5,745	5,661	6,012	17,418	52,508	10.9	10.8	11.5	33.2
1910	5,571	4,924	6,041	16,536	48,072	11.6	10.2	12.6	34.4
1911	6,255	5,269	6,799	18,323	55,366	11.3	9.5	12.3	33.1
1912	6,331	5,599	6,205	18,135	55,394	11.4	10.1	11.2	32.7
1913	5,812	5,135	5,860	16,807	53,747	10.8	9.6	10.9	31.3
1914	5,716	4,855	5,900	16,471	52,853	10.8	9.2	11.2	31.2
1915	5,968	4,775	5,935	16,678	56,600	10.6	8.4	10.5	29.5
1916	6,652	5,260	6,208	18,120	60,596	11.0	8.7	10.2	29.9
1917	6,422	5,635	6,300	18,357	57,578	11.2	9.8	10.9	31.9
1918	6,669	6,386	6,660	19,715	62,931	10.6	10.1	10.6	31.3
1919	7,045	6,935	6,167	20,147	64,326	10.9	10.8	9.6	31.3
1920	6,578	6,206	6,113	18,897	60,159	10.9	10.3	10.2	31.4
1921	6,256	5,456	5,855	17,567	58,942	10.6	9.3	9.9	29.8
1922	5,893	5,194	5,684	16,771	59,849	9.8	8.7	9.5	28.0
1923	5,561	5,228	5,330	16,119	69,304	8.0	7.6	7.7	23.3
1924	5,146	4,474	4,473	14,093	66,576	7.8	6.7	6.7	21.2
1925	4,292	3,541	3,954	11,787	55,770	7.7	6.3	7.1	21.1
1926	4,012	3,330	3,567	10,909	52,105	7.7	6.4	6.8	20.9
1927	4,222	3,628	3,939	11,789	55,496	7.6	6.5	7.1	21.2
1928	4,787	4,096	4,472	13,355	61,873	7.8	6.6	7.2	21.6
1929	4,438	3,779	4,446	12,663	59,042	7.5	6.4	7.5	21.4
1930	4,161	3,527	4,147	11,835	55,705	7.5	6.3	7.4	21.2
1931	4,101	3,395	3,716	11,212	54,835	7.5	6.2	6.7	20.4
1932	4,409	3,968	4,787	13,164	59,301	7.4	6.7	8.1	22.2
1933	4,672	4,605	5,722	14,999	62,127	7.5	7.4	9.2	24.1
1934	4,520	4,442	5,176	14,138	58,621	7.7	7.6	8.8	24.1
1935	4,139	3,853	3,863	11,855	39,066	10.6	9.8	9.9	30.3
1936	4,255	3,882	3,869	12,006	42,975	9.9	9.0	9.0	27.9
1937	4,766	4,101	4,208	13,075	43,083	11.1	9.5	9.7	30.3
1938	4,707	4,203	4,138	13,048	44,525	10.6	9.4	9.3	29.3
1939	5,171	4,848	4,919	14,938	50,012	10.4	9.7	9.8	29.9
1940	5,499	5,430	5,891	16,820	61,115	9.0	8.9	9.6	27.5
1941	5,107	4,458	4,940	14,505	54,256	9.4	8.2	9.1	26.7
1942	5,118	4,755	5,153	15,026	60,377	8.5	7.9	8.5	24.9
1943	5,771	5,916	6,417	18,104	73,736	7.9	8.0	8.7	24.6
1944	6,546	6,588	7,056	20,190	83,852	7.8	7.9	8.4	24.1
1945 1/	5,437	5,007	4,941	15,385	60,660	9.0	8.3	8.1	25.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Sheep and lambs: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	1,842	1,633	2,857	6,332	48,105	3.8	3.4	6.0	13.2
1901	1,817	1,655	2,722	6,194	49,101	3.7	3.4	5.5	12.6
1902	1,679	1,654	2,564	5,897	49,236	3.4	3.4	5.2	12.0
1903	1,576	1,542	2,492	5,610	47,536	3.3	3.2	5.3	11.8
1904	1,512	1,551	2,376	5,439	45,458	3.3	3.4	5.3	12.0
1905	1,507	1,545	2,361	5,413	43,825	3.5	3.5	5.4	12.4
1906	1,499	1,551	2,350	5,400	45,525	3.3	3.4	5.2	11.9
1907	1,538	1,595	2,347	5,480	47,260	3.2	3.4	5.0	11.6
1908	1,631	1,666	2,447	5,744	48,195	3.4	3.4	5.1	11.9
1909	1,707	1,668	2,548	5,923	50,793	3.4	3.3	5.0	11.7
1910	1,719	1,623	2,540	5,882	50,239	3.4	3.2	5.1	11.7
1911	1,649	1,638	2,603	5,890	50,555	3.3	3.2	5.2	11.7
1912	1,534	1,582	2,655	5,771	47,897	3.2	3.3	5.5	12.0
1913	1,471	1,551	2,551	5,573	44,652	3.3	3.5	5.7	12.5
1914	1,370	1,448	2,541	5,359	43,089	3.2	3.3	5.9	12.4
1915	1,272	1,350	2,575	5,197	40,513	3.1	3.3	6.4	12.8
1916	1,168	1,255	2,700	5,123	40,010	2.9	3.1	6.8	12.8
1917	1,130	1,220	2,614	4,964	38,886	2.9	3.2	6.7	12.8
1918	1,172	1,222	2,684	5,078	39,664	3.0	3.1	6.7	12.8
1919	1,203	1,299	3,039	5,541	41,875	2.9	3.1	7.2	13.2
1920	1,210	1,318	3,795	6,323	40,743	3.0	3.2	9.3	15.5
1921	1,218	1,283	4,261	6,762	39,479	3.1	3.2	10.8	17.1
1922	1,173	1,237	4,043	6,453	36,922	3.2	3.4	10.9	17.5
1923	1,148	1,211	3,849	6,208	36,803	3.1	3.3	10.5	16.9
1924	1,104	1,187	3,986	6,277	37,139	3.0	3.2	10.7	16.9
1925	1,097	1,180	4,372	6,649	38,543	2.9	3.1	11.3	17.3
1926	1,115	1,199	4,499	6,813	40,363	2.8	3.0	11.1	16.9
1927	1,153	1,281	5,031	7,465	42,415	2.7	3.0	11.9	17.6
1928	1,274	1,388	5,479	8,141	45,258	2.8	3.1	12.1	18.0
1929	1,354	1,415	6,169	8,938	48,381	2.8	2.9	12.8	18.5
1930	1,392	1,430	6,883	9,705	51,565	2.7	2.8	13.3	18.8
1931	1,415	1,445	7,335	10,195	53,233	2.7	2.7	13.8	19.2
1932	1,411	1,473	7,723	10,607	53,902	2.6	2.8	14.3	19.7
1933	1,389	1,510	8,165	11,064	53,054	2.6	2.9	15.4	20.9
1934	1,347	1,535	8,697	11,579	53,503	2.5	2.9	16.2	21.6
1935	1,305	1,611	7,857	10,773	51,808	2.5	3.1	15.2	20.8
1936	1,246	1,608	7,942	10,796	51,087	2.4	3.2	15.5	21.1
1937	1,145	1,495	9,531	12,171	51,019	2.3	2.9	18.7	23.9
1938	1,117	1,534	10,055	12,706	51,210	2.2	3.0	19.6	24.8
1939	1,083	1,561	10,177	12,821	51,595	2.1	3.0	19.7	24.8
1940	1,039	1,578	10,371	12,988	52,399	2.0	3.0	19.8	24.8
1941	1,007	1,575	10,611	13,193	54,283	1.9	2.9	19.5	24.3
1942	980	1,607	11,393	13,980	56,735	1.7	2.8	20.1	24.6
1943	957	1,589	11,632	14,178	55,775	1.7	2.8	20.9	25.4
1944	889	1,432	11,044	13,365	51,769	1.7	2.8	21.3	25.8
1945 1/	852	1,273	10,762	12,887	47,945	1.8	2.7	22.4	26.9

1/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Horses: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	1,039	1,146	2,294	4,479	17,856	5.8	6.4	12.9	25.1
1901	1,033	1,152	2,320	4,505	17,955	5.8	6.4	12.9	25.1
1902	1,030	1,146	2,362	4,538	17,968	5.7	6.4	13.2	25.3
1903	1,031	1,144	2,384	4,559	18,121	5.7	6.3	13.2	25.2
1904	1,041	1,142	2,407	4,590	18,331	5.7	6.2	13.1	25.0
1905	1,045	1,142	2,423	4,610	18,491	5.6	6.2	13.1	24.9
1906	1,060	1,144	2,437	4,641	18,806	5.6	6.1	13.0	24.7
1907	1,070	1,145	2,457	4,672	19,090	5.6	6.0	12.9	24.5
1908	1,073	1,141	2,472	4,686	19,444	5.5	5.9	12.7	24.1
1909	1,086	1,130	2,480	4,696	19,731	5.5	5.7	12.6	23.8
1910	1,092	1,121	2,488	4,701	19,972	5.5	5.6	12.4	23.5
1911	1,111	1,116	2,507	4,734	20,418	5.4	5.5	12.3	23.2
1912	1,128	1,113	2,519	4,760	20,726	5.4	5.4	12.2	23.0
1913	1,137	1,108	2,524	4,769	21,008	5.4	5.3	12.0	22.7
1914	1,148	1,100	2,530	4,778	21,308	5.4	5.1	11.9	22.4
1915	1,152	1,090	2,523	4,765	21,431	5.4	5.1	11.7	22.2
1916	1,147	1,081	2,496	4,724	21,334	5.4	5.0	11.7	22.1
1917	1,132	1,069	2,508	4,709	21,306	5.3	5.0	11.8	22.1
1918	1,109	1,059	2,493	4,661	21,238	5.2	5.0	11.7	21.9
1919	1,078	1,053	2,460	4,591	20,922	5.1	5.0	11.8	21.9
1920	1,041	1,045	2,412	4,498	20,091	5.2	5.2	12.0	22.4
1921	1,000	995	2,329	4,324	19,369	5.2	5.1	12.0	22.3
1922	954	955	2,219	4,128	18,764	5.1	5.1	11.8	22.0
1923	906	904	2,129	3,939	18,125	5.0	5.0	11.7	21.7
1924	854	854	2,001	3,709	17,378	4.9	4.9	11.5	21.3
1925	821	777	1,945	3,543	16,651	4.9	4.7	11.7	21.3
1926	773	742	1,907	3,422	16,083	4.8	4.6	11.9	21.3
1927	723	704	1,771	3,198	15,388	4.7	4.6	11.5	20.8
1928	682	667	1,696	3,045	14,792	4.6	4.5	11.5	20.6
1929	646	625	1,625	2,896	14,234	4.5	4.4	11.4	20.3
1930	612	593	1,556	2,761	13,742	4.5	4.3	11.3	20.1
1931	576	552	1,458	2,586	13,195	4.4	4.2	11.0	19.6
1932	548	517	1,402	2,467	12,664	4.3	4.1	11.1	19.5
1933	521	487	1,365	2,373	12,291	4.2	4.0	11.1	19.3
1934	501	473	1,368	2,342	12,052	4.2	3.9	11.3	19.4
1935	487	478	1,359	2,324	11,861	4.1	4.0	11.5	19.6
1936	492	497	1,371	2,360	11,598	4.2	4.3	11.8	20.3
1937	498	522	1,391	2,411	11,342	4.4	4.6	12.3	21.3
1938	505	552	1,379	2,436	10,995	4.6	5.0	12.6	22.2
1939	512	573	1,338	2,423	10,629	4.8	5.4	12.6	22.8
1940	519	587	1,337	2,443	10,442	5.0	5.6	12.8	23.4
1941	520	591	1,318	2,429	10,214	5.1	5.8	12.9	23.8
1942	516	592	1,280	2,388	9,907	5.2	6.0	12.9	24.1
1943	513	588	1,273	2,374	9,675	5.3	6.1	13.1	24.5
1944	512	582	1,273	2,367	9,302	5.5	6.2	13.7	25.4
1945 1/	503	579	1,244	2,326	8,897	5.6	6.5	14.0	26.1

1/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Mules: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1900-45

Year	Number on farms January 1					Number as percentage of United States total			
	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1900	546	808	917	2,271	3,139	17.4	25.7	29.2	72.3
1901	560	823	942	2,325	3,190	17.6	25.8	29.5	72.9
1902	574	844	968	2,386	3,264	17.6	25.9	29.6	73.1
1903	586	864	1,007	2,457	3,353	17.5	25.8	30.0	73.3
1904	611	887	1,037	2,535	3,465	17.7	25.6	29.9	73.2
1905	633	907	1,082	2,622	3,586	17.6	25.3	30.2	73.1
1906	661	923	1,120	2,704	3,680	18.0	25.1	30.4	73.5
1907	685	938	1,161	2,784	3,814	18.0	24.6	30.4	73.0
1908	705	953	1,205	2,863	3,949	17.9	24.1	30.5	72.5
1909	723	969	1,258	2,950	4,085	17.7	23.7	30.8	72.2
1910	746	986	1,324	3,056	4,239	17.6	23.3	31.2	72.1
1911	781	1,014	1,377	3,172	4,429	17.6	22.9	31.1	71.6
1912	813	1,034	1,404	3,251	4,551	17.9	22.7	30.8	71.4
1913	843	1,047	1,448	3,338	4,683	18.0	22.4	30.9	71.3
1914	880	1,075	1,503	3,458	4,870	18.1	22.1	30.8	71.0
1915	916	1,103	1,550	3,569	5,062	18.1	21.8	30.6	70.5
1916	952	1,138	1,590	3,680	5,200	18.3	21.9	30.6	70.8
1917	998	1,172	1,675	3,845	5,353	18.6	21.9	31.3	71.8
1918	1,037	1,219	1,764	4,020	5,485	18.9	22.2	32.2	73.3
1919	1,057	1,248	1,830	4,135	5,568	19.0	22.4	32.9	74.3
1920	1,082	1,250	1,905	4,237	5,651	19.2	22.1	33.7	75.0
1921	1,079	1,249	1,934	4,262	5,768	18.7	21.7	33.5	73.9
1922	1,055	1,246	1,963	4,264	5,824	18.1	21.4	33.7	73.2
1923	1,035	1,264	2,026	4,325	5,893	17.6	21.4	34.4	73.4
1924	1,028	1,272	2,059	4,359	5,907	17.4	21.5	34.9	73.8
1925	1,032	1,285	2,110	4,427	5,918	17.4	21.7	35.7	74.8
1926	1,027	1,306	2,116	4,449	5,903	17.4	22.1	35.9	75.4
1927	1,021	1,306	2,067	4,394	5,804	17.6	22.5	35.6	75.7
1928	1,022	1,284	2,024	4,330	5,656	18.1	22.7	35.8	76.6
1929	1,013	1,275	1,970	4,258	5,510	18.4	23.1	35.8	77.3
1930	1,010	1,265	1,925	4,200	5,382	18.7	23.5	35.8	78.0
1931	1,000	1,250	1,873	4,123	5,273	19.0	23.7	35.5	78.2
1932	986	1,228	1,823	4,037	5,148	19.1	23.9	35.4	78.4
1933	975	1,231	1,762	3,968	5,046	19.3	24.4	34.9	78.6
1934	986	1,228	1,705	3,919	4,945	20.0	24.8	34.5	79.3
1935	997	1,219	1,643	3,859	4,822	20.7	25.3	34.0	80.0
1936	997	1,198	1,526	3,721	4,628	21.5	25.9	33.0	80.4
1937	1,001	1,194	1,421	3,616	4,460	22.4	26.8	31.9	81.1
1938	997	1,177	1,300	3,474	4,250	23.4	27.7	30.6	81.7
1939	997	1,175	1,250	3,422	4,163	24.0	28.2	30.0	82.2
1940	988	1,177	1,177	3,342	4,039	24.5	29.1	29.1	82.7
1941	970	1,162	1,114	3,246	3,922	24.8	29.6	28.4	82.8
1942	962	1,166	1,059	3,187	3,813	25.2	30.6	27.8	83.6
1943	945	1,152	1,014	3,111	3,704	25.5	31.1	27.4	84.0
1944	937	1,140	931	3,008	3,531	26.5	32.3	26.4	85.2
1945 1/	912	1,123	875	2,910	3,408	26.8	32.9	25.7	85.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Chickens: Number on farms in the United States and in the South, by regions, January 1, 1924-45

Year	Number on farms January 1: South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	Number as percentage of United States total: South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1924	44,271	38,667	47,000	129,938	434,853	10.2	8.9	10.8	29.9
1925	44,014	37,571	46,862	128,447	434,998	10.1	8.6	10.8	29.5
1926	43,210	38,603	46,481	128,294	438,000	9.9	8.8	10.6	29.3
1927	45,939	41,489	53,179	140,607	460,999	10.0	9.0	11.5	30.5
1928	48,649	43,168	57,717	149,534	474,997	10.2	9.1	12.2	31.5
1929	44,061	37,571	54,041	135,673	449,006	9.8	8.4	12.0	30.2
1930	44,752	39,410	55,898	140,060	468,491	9.6	8.4	11.9	29.9
1931	42,841	37,237	52,510	132,588	449,743	9.5	8.3	11.7	29.5
1932	43,465	36,728	52,957	133,150	436,815	10.0	8.4	12.1	30.5
1933	44,335	38,809	54,894	138,038	444,523	10.0	8.7	12.4	31.1
1934	41,253	36,803	49,740	127,796	433,937	9.5	8.5	11.5	29.5
1935	40,353	36,452	43,383	120,188	389,958	10.4	9.3	11.1	30.8
1936	41,282	36,470	45,605	123,357	403,446	10.2	9.1	11.3	30.6
1937	44,338	38,467	50,056	132,861	423,921	10.4	9.1	11.8	31.3
1938	40,385	36,005	47,662	124,052	389,624	10.4	9.2	12.2	31.8
1939	43,229	38,493	51,773	133,495	418,591	10.3	9.2	12.4	31.9
1940	44,473	38,306	54,422	137,201	438,288	10.2	8.7	12.4	31.3
1941	43,367	36,104	51,805	131,276	422,909	10.3	8.5	12.2	31.0
1942	48,389	41,409	60,922	150,720	474,910	10.2	8.7	12.8	31.7
1943	53,732	47,974	70,635	172,341	540,107	9.9	8.9	13.1	31.9
1944	59,898	50,579	73,538	184,015	576,441	10.4	8.8	12.7	31.9
1945 1/	52,852	43,701	64,296	160,849	511,130	10.3	8.6	12.6	31.5

1/ Preliminary

Table 12.- Commercial broilers: Number produced in the United States and in the South, by regions, 1934-44

Year	Production: South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South	Total United States	Number as percentage of United States total: South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Total South
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1934	13,200	1,250	4,250	18,700	34,030	38.8	3.7	12.5	55.0
1935	18,200	1,450	5,200	24,850	42,890	42.4	3.4	12.1	57.9
1936	23,150	1,700	7,050	31,900	53,155	43.5	3.2	13.3	60.0
1937	32,100	1,950	8,750	42,800	67,915	47.2	2.9	12.9	63.0
1938	39,200	2,250	11,900	53,350	82,420	47.6	2.7	14.4	64.7
1939	50,600	2,600	15,100	68,300	102,055	49.6	2.5	14.8	66.9
1940	71,900	3,316	17,100	92,316	131,756	54.6	2.5	13.0	70.1
1941	99,160	3,985	22,700	125,845	172,490	57.5	2.3	13.2	73.0
1942	121,725	4,535	24,100	150,360	205,100	59.3	2.2	11.8	73.3
1943	148,300	5,228	28,820	182,348	251,360	59.0	2.1	11.4	72.5
1944 1/	142,798	4,609	23,532	170,939	231,086	61.8	2.0	10.2	74.0

1/ Preliminary.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Preliminary 1946 Livestock Goals Announced

Preliminary national production goals for crops and livestock in 1946 were announced by the Department of Agriculture on December 1. The preliminary goals call for a decrease in total cattle numbers during 1946 of 1.6 million head, with 1.4 million of the decrease in numbers of beef cattle. It is suggested that numbers of sheep be maintained at the level of January 1, 1946. The preliminary goal for the 1946 spring pig crop had previously been announced at 52 million head, 1 percent greater than the number saved in the spring of 1945. Decreased milk, egg, chicken, and turkey production is also recommended for 1946.

The national goals committees recommended acreages of the feed grains, including sorghums other than for sirup, 3 percent more than the 168 million acres planted in 1945. The recommended acreage of hay at 60 million acres is around 1 percent greater than the estimated harvested acreage of 1945. The crop acreage suggested to be grown in 1946 totals 356 million acres, 2 percent greater than in 1945 and 4 percent greater than the average for 1937-41.

Around 35 million cattle and calves would be slaughtered in 1946 if the goals for cattle numbers on farms January 1, 1947 were achieved. The total number of cattle now on farms is thought to be around 80 million head and the goals committees consider around 78 million head the maximum number of cattle for the nation's feed supplies, with average growing conditions. While numbers of cattle are now near the all-time high of around 82 million head, reached in early 1944, and production of cattle and calves is large, it is not large on a per-capita basis compared with production during World War I. The total number of cattle and calves January 1 in 1914-18 averaged 67 million head, equivalent to 66 cattle per 100 persons in the United States. On January 1, 1941-45 the number of cattle and calves averaged 57 per 100 people.

Total sheep numbers on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1946 will be 20 to 25 percent smaller than the 56.7 million on farms in early 1942. Numbers are now at a low level in most of the important sheep States of the West, except Texas, and in most of the important native sheep States. Should the decline in sheep numbers be halted in 1946 as suggested by the goals, it would mean that production of lamb and mutton in 1946 would be much lower than in any of the war years.

Table 13.- Preliminary livestock production goals for 1946 with comparisons.

Item	Unit	1937-41 average	1945 indicated	1946 goal	Percent 1946 goal is of 1937-41 average	Percent 1946 goal is of 1945 indicated
Sows to farrow, spring	Thous. head	7,529	8,204	8,360	111	102
Pigs saved, spring	" "	46,771	51,687	52,000	111	101
All cattle on farms Dec. 31	" "	67,407	1/80,200	78,600	117	98
Beef cattle on farms Dec. 31	" "	31,602	1/40,600	39,200	124	97
Sheep and lambs on farms:	" "					
Dec. 31	" "	52,101	1/44,800	44,800	86	100
Milk production on farms	Mil. lb.	107,903	1/123,000	120,500	112	98
Hens and pullets on farms:						
Jan. 1	Thous. head	376,577	469,161	408,063	108	87
Chickens raised on farms	" "	656,464	821,353	680,000	104	83
Egg production on farms	Mil. doz.	3,252	4,577	3,910	120	85
Turkeys raised	Thous. head	30,723	44,150	39,700	129	90

1/ Tentative estimates

Set-Asides on Top Grades of Beef

Effective December 16 set-asides were again applied to the better grade of beef to aid the Army in obtaining supplies. The order required federally inspected slaughterers to reserve for purchase by the Government 30 percent of the choice and good grades of steer beef and 30 percent of cow beef of the good grade. Current set-asides on the lower grades of beef are: 30 percent of the commercial grade, 40 percent of utility, and 50 percent of all canner and cutter beef.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Lower Selling Prices Stimulate Sales of Domestic Wool

Sales of Commodity Credit Corporation wool, which had been very small since Government orders for wool fabrics were cancelled in July and August, increased considerably immediately following the announcement of lower selling prices on November 27. The increase, however, apparently was not maintained in later weeks. With little change in prices for domestic and foreign wool in prospect through the first half of 1946, mill purchases are likely to be held close to current operating requirements. At the current rate of mill consumption, however, this could provide an outlet for a considerable quantity of domestic wool, if the new prices enable domestic wool to compete successfully with imported wool.

Revised selling prices for good quality, combing length wool, effective November 27, are mostly 12 to 15 percent lower than selling prices in effect since the Government purchase program was inaugurated in 1943. Reductions on short wools and on inferior quality wools, however, were considerably greater than this. In most cases an additional reduction of 3 cents per pound, clean basis, was made on wool remaining from the 1943 clip. Reductions on representative types of graded and original bag, good quality, combing wools amounted in most cases to 10 to 18 cents per pound, clean basis. Fine combing territory wool which previously sold at $1.16 to $1.20 a pound is now available to mills at $1.01 to $1.05 a pound. Territory combing wool grading 56s-58s, previously sold at $1.04 to $1.09 a pound, is now available at 93 to 95 cents. Revised selling prices and original appraisal prices for standard qualities of greasy shorn wool are shown in table 19 on page 38-39.

Prices to growers, which have averaged about 41 cents a pound under the 1945 program, are not affected by the reduction in the Commodity Credit Corporation selling prices. Until June 30, 1946, handlers will continue to purchase wool for the Commodity Credit Corporation from producers, pools, and secondary handlers at prices specified in the 1945 purchase program. After June 30, prices to growers will decline to a level competitive with duty-paid prices of imported wool, unless Government support at a higher level is provided.

Greater Part of 1945 Domestic Production Still Held by Government

Because of the relatively high prices of domestic wool prior to November 27, and the recent decline in military orders, mill purchases of wool during the 1945 marketing season have been relatively small. The greater part of the 1945 production has accumulated in Government hands. As of November 17, Commodity Credit Corporation had purchased about 269 million pounds of domestic wool (grease equivalent weight) under the 1945 purchase program. Of this, only 56 million pounds had been resold to mills. In addition to the 1945 purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation on November 17 held about 229 million pounds of wool (grease weight) purchased under 1943 and 1944 programs. Commodity Credit Corporation had purchased approximately 929 million pounds of domestic wool (grease weight) from the beginning of the Government purchase program in 1943 through November 17, 1945. Sales during the same period totaled 487 million pounds, leaving stocks as of November 17 at 442 million pounds. The greater part of stocks were fine and half blood wools. Only 15 percent of total stocks were 3/8 blood, while 10 percent were 1/4 blood or coarser qualities, and off-sorts.

Government stocks, particularly of some grades, may be reduced considerably before the 1946 clip becomes available next spring. Mill and dealer stocks of domestic and imported wool are not unusually large in relation to the current rate of mill consumption.

Table 14.- Commodity Credit Corporation purchases, sales, and stocks of domestic wool, April 23, 1943, to November 17, 1945

Type of wool	Purchases	Sales	Stocks November 17, 1945
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Shorn wool			
Greasy	732,549	348,745	383,804
Scoured	13,432	7,521	5,911
Total	745,981	356,266	389,715
Pulled wool			
Greasy	62,093	43,751	18,342
Scoured	67,456	50,609	16,847
Total	129,549	94,360	35,189
Total shorn and pulled wool			
Actual weight	875,530	450,626	424,904
Grease equivalent 1/	929,406	487,212	442,194

1/ Approximate.
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Total stocks of domestic and foreign apparel wool held by Commodity Credit Corporation and by mills and dealers amounted to 765 million pounds (grease basis) on September 29 compared with 669 million pounds on September 30, 1944, and 1935-39 average September 30 stocks of about 290 million pounds. Manufacturers held 210 million pounds of apparel wool on September 29 -- mostly foreign wool -- compared with 182 million pounds on September 30 last year and 1935-39 average September 30 mill stocks of 137 million pounds. Manufacturers held only 22 million pounds of domestic wool on September 29. Most of the domestic wool held by dealers was owned by Commodity Credit Corporation or was held for appraisal and purchase by the Corporation. Since most of the 1945 clip probably had moved to dealers by the end of September, stocks reported by mills and dealers on September 29 include most of the available commercial supply of wool in the United States on that date.

Table 15.- Stocks of apparel and carpet wool held by Commodity Credit Corporation, dealers, and manufacturers, grease basis, United States, 1937-45 1/

Year and date	Apparel: Domestic: Dealers 2/	Apparel: Domestic: Manufacturers 3/	Apparel: Foreign: Dealers	Apparel: Foreign: Manufacturers 3/	Total apparel 1/	Carpet wool
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1937-Sept. 25	139,085	85,303	16,585	33,136	274,109	50,174
1938-Sept. 24	181,847	104,559	12,939	19,367	318,712	33,123
1939-Sept. 30	75,245	125,084	9,610	27,027	236,966	41,063
1940-Sept. 28	91,110	108,031	13,671	30,640	243,452	47,161
1941-Sept. 27	104,096	103,232	27,026	113,974	348,328	72,308
1942-Oct. 3	122,202	165,327	4/79,368	4/200,206	4/567,103	5/37,975
1943-Sept. 25	208,864	92,152	71,969	170,574	543,559	48,309
1944-April 1	212,479	48,697	66,962	142,972	471,110	40,138
-July 1	341,458	50,982	73,464	152,549	618,453	33,481
-Sept. 30	406,056	43,163	81,310	138,767	669,296	48,904
-Dec. 30	349,173	57,079	81,167	147,960	635,379	52,197
1945-Mar. 31	318,559	47,292	56,968	189,960	612,779	66,412
-June 30	429,420	39,172	66,697	179,714	715,003	67,379
-Sept. 29	480,757	21,596	74,254	188,047	764,654	80,693

1/ Excludes wool on farms and ranches, Defense Supplies Corporation stocks, and wool stored for the British Government.
2/ Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
3/ Includes topmakers.
4/ Includes a small quantity of fine carpet wool.
5/ Excludes a small quantity of fine carpet wool which was reported with apparel wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Wool Consumption To Be Relatively Large in First Half of 1946

Mill consumption of apparel wool increased slightly in September from the summer low. The September weekly rate of 16.3 million pounds was equivalent to an annual rate of 850 million pounds (grease basis). This relatively high rate seems likely to be maintained or exceeded through the first half of 1946, while commercial inventories of wool fabrics and clothing are being built up. Mill consumption of apparel wool in prewar years (1935-39) averaged about 590 million pounds annually. Consumption of apparel wool in the first 9 months of 1945 totaled 797 million pounds (grease basis), compared with 756 million pounds in the same months of 1944. Total 1945 consumption probably will slightly exceed one billion pounds, grease basis, for the fourth consecutive year.

Only 30 percent of the apparel wool consumed by United States mills in the first 9 months of 1945 was domestic wool. The percentage of domestic wool in the total declined rapidly following the termination of military procurement. In September less than one-tenth of the wool used by mills was domestic wool. Consumption of domestic wool probably will increase now that Government selling prices have been reduced to a level more or less comparable with prices of similar imported wool.

Civilian Supplies of Wool Clothing To Increase in 1946

Production of woolen and worsted civilian fabrics has increased sharply from the low level reached in the first half of 1945, when military orders were large. The increased civilian production probably will be reflected in rapidly increasing supplies of finished clothing in 1946. The rate of production of civilian apparel fabrics in early October in 101 woolen and worsted mills reporting to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was almost four times as large as in May and June, when three-fourths of the output of those mills was required for military use. The early October rate of production of apparel fabrics in these mills, however, was only about equal to the 1939 rate. In view of the low commercial inventories of wool fabrics and clothing, and the current strong consumer demand, a further increase over the October rate of production is likely.

Mill output of all types of woven wool fabrics for military and civilian use totaled 108 million linear yards in the third quarter of 1945, compared with 128 million yards in the April-June quarter, and 125 million yards in the third quarter of 1944. The decline, compared with the previous quarter, reflected workers' summer vacations, and declining employment. It also reflected the cancellation of Army orders and shift to production of civilian fabrics.

Table 16.- Woven wool cloth: Production by United States mills, annual 1939, 1942-44, and specified quarters, 1944-45

Item	1939	1942	1943	1944	1944 July-Sept. 1/	1945 Apr.-June 1/	1945 July-Sept.
	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.	Mil. yds.
Apparel fabrics							
Men's wear	178.9	277.0	256.8	218.5	50.1	61.4	45.[illegible]
Women's and children's wear	107.1	107.6	132.1	171.3	39.5	22.3	31.[illegible]
General use fabrics 2/	25.7	63.4	44.0	46.9	11.8	12.4	9.[illegible]
All other apparel	9.4	8.8	7.7	5.1	1.3	2.3	1.[illegible]
Total apparel fabrics	321.1	456.8	440.6	441.6	102.7	98.5	87.[illegible]
Non-apparel fabrics							
Blankets	19.8	64.1	89.3	78.9	19.3	27.7	18.[illegible]
Other 3/	31.3	6.9	6.6	8.2	2.5	1.6	2.[illegible]
Total non-apparel fabrics 3/	51.1	71.0	95.9	87.1	21.8	29.3	20.[illegible]
Total woven fabrics 3/	372.2	527.8	536.5	528.7	124.5	127.8	107.[illegible]

1/ Revised.
2/ Includes melton, mackinaw, snow and ski-suit cloth, linings and inter-linings, bathrobe flannels.
3/ Excludes woven felts which are reported by weight.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

British Wool Control Reduces Wool Prices in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom Wool Control on November 1 reduced prices of raw wool for export from the United Kingdom and issued a new sales-price schedule which will apply to all wool sold in the United Kingdom, both for home use and for export. Rebates will be paid by the Wool Control to manufacturers producing fabrics for civilian use in the United Kingdom or for Government contracts. The revised prices for representative types of combing wool are mostly 6 to 7 cents a pound lower than the export prices in effect since October 1, 1944. The revised prices for Australian, New Zealand, and South African wool sold in the United Kingdom are reported to conform to prices quoted internationally "ex-warehouse" in the British Dominions, including current commercial costs from source to the United Kingdom.

Current selling prices in the United Kingdom for fine, 64s warp, combing wool, when converted to a United States currency basis, are about 42 percent higher than prices reported for similar wool at the last series of auctions held at London in July 1939. Prices for 56s superior type wool are about 52 percent higher than July 1939 prices at London, and prices of 48s average (carded) are about 20 percent higher than July 1939 prices (U. S. currency basis). Current prices in the United Kingdom and revised prices for Australian, New Zealand, and South African wool, which became effective in the Dominions November 1, will remain unchanged through June 1946, according to commercial reports quoting the British Wool Control.

Table 17.- United Kingdom: Prices at the London sales, July 1939, and Government selling prices for selected types of raw wool for export, effective October 1, 1944, and November 1, 1945

Type	London sales July 1939	Government selling prices 1/ October 1, 1944	Government selling prices 1/ November 1, 1945
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Combing wool scoured basis			
64s warp	42.9	67.3	61.0
56s super	34.6	59.1	52.5
48s average (carded)	30.2	44.0	37.8
44s prepared	29.3	41.8	35.3

1/ Prices at which wool will be sold by the United Kingdom Wool Control for export from the United Kingdom.

London sales prices from the Weekly Wool Chart, Bradford. Government issue prices from official sources. Prices converted at current rates of exchange in 1939 and at official rate for later years.

World Wool Production Declines to Prewar Level

World wool production in 1945 is estimated at 3,760 million pounds. This is a decrease of 5 percent compared with 1944 and is about 12 percent less than the record in 1941. The 1945 world production was about equal to the prewar (1934-38) average. Production is surplus producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere of 2,242 million pounds in 1945 was about 6 percent larger than 1934-38 average. But this increase was offset by smaller production in the United States and in Europe, the most important wool-consuming areas.

As a result of severe drought in 1944 and 1945, production of wool in Australia, the world's largest producer, declined from 1,167 million pounds in 1941, an all time record, to about 900 million pounds in 1945. The 1945 production was about 9 percent less than the 1934-38 average and was the smallest since 1927. Because of severe sheep losses, production in Australia in the next few years probably will remain well below the recent peak, although some increase from the present level may occur. Production in South Africa in 1945 is placed at 228 million pounds, compared with 234 million pounds in 1944, and a 1934-38 average production of 239 million pounds. Wool production in New Zealand reached a new record high of 370 million pounds in 1944 and remained about at that level in 1945, according to preliminary estimates. This is 24 percent above the 1934-38 average. The 1945 production in Argentina, at 500 million pounds, was 35 percent larger than the 1934-38 average. Production in other South American countries also was larger than prewar.

In the United States, 1945 production of slightly less than 400 million pounds was the smallest since 1929. Although few estimates of wool production in Continental Europe were published during the war, available information indicates a downward trend in most European countries. Spain and Germany, however, apparently increased wool production above the prewar level.

World Supplies Much Larger Than Prewar

Because of the large stocks of wool accumulated in Southern Hemisphere countries during the war, world supplies of wool in 1945 (production plus carry-in) were about two-thirds larger than prewar supplies. Supplies are likely to remain comparatively large for a number of years. Government-owned stocks in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa at the beginning of the 1945-46 season (July 1, 1945) totaled 2,480 million pounds. In addition, 835 million pounds, mostly from the Dominions, were stored by the British Government in the United Kingdom and United States. Such stocks were about twice as large as the 1934-38 annual production in the British Dominions. The carry-over into the 1945-46 season in Argentina was estimated at 580 million pounds, more than a full year's production.

Table 18.- Wool: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, grease basis, average 1934-38, annual 1943-45

Country or region	Average 1934-38	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Southern Hemisphere				
Australia	995.3	1,164.3	990.0	905.0
New Zealand	299.3	330.0	373.0	370.0
British South Africa	238.6	250.0	234.0	228.0
Total British Dominions	1,533.2	1,744.3	1,597.0	1,503.0
South America				
Argentina	370.4	520.0	500.0	500.0
Uruguay	118.0	147.9	142.0	137.0
Brazil	38.4	42.0	42.5	42.5
Chile	32.7	35.0	36.8	34.0
Estimated total	590.0	773.9	750.3	740.4
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,123.2	2,518.2	2,347.3	2,243.4
North America				
United States	425.1	449.6	418.1	389.6
Canada	16.4	17.8	19.3	19.0
Estimated total	455.6	481.6	451.6	422.8
Europe excluding Soviet Union				
United Kingdom	108.3	90.4	86.8	90.0
Ireland	17.1	15.3	15.9	16.2
France	37.9	26.9	26.0	25.0
Spain	77.4	101.0	101.0	94.6
Portugal	15.5	18.7	18.9	18.4
Italy	31.0	31.0	27.6	23.0
Germany	34.9	45.7	49.9	2/
Southeastern Europe 3/	147.9	133.2	126.7	96.4
Estimated total	517.0	498.4	490.0	430.1
Soviet Union	210.0	230.0	210.0	220.0
North Africa				
Estimated total	97.6	115.6	115.1	98.8
Asia excluding China				
Turkey	48.5	63.9	69.6	70.3
India	85.2	85.0	85.0	85.0
Iran	50.9	45.5	38.5	43.8
Estimated total	229.5	243.4	243.1	253.9
China	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Estimated world total	3,720.0	4,180.0	3,950.0	3,760.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in total.
3/ Includes Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, and Greece.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (Foreign Crops and Markets, December 3, 1945). Compiled from official sources or estimated on the basis of information available. Includes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere and that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool included for most countries at its grease equivalent.

Table 19.- Commodity Credit Corporation selling prices for domestic shorn wool, effective November 27, 1945 1/

Description	Appraised value 2/	Selling price per pound (clean basis) effective November 27, 1945: 1944 and 1945 clips	1943 clip
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Territory, graded wool			
Fine combing, 64s and finer	1.16 - 1.20 up	1.01 - 1.05	.98 - 1.02
Fine clothing, 64s and finer	1.12 - 1.15	.93	.90
½ blood combing, 60/64s or 62s	1.18 - 1.19	1.02	1.00
" " " , 58/60s or 60/64s	1.16 - 1.17	1.00	.97
" " " , 58s to 60/64s	1.10 - 1.15	.88	.85
½ blood clothing, 58s to 60/64s	1.10 - 1.15	.88	.85
3/8 blood combing, 56s to 58s	1.07 - 1.09	.95	.92
" " " " " "	1.04 - 1.06	.93	.90
" " " " " "	1.01	.80	.80
3/8 blood clothing, 56s to 58s	1.01	.80	.80
1/4 blood combing, 58s to 50s	.96 - 1.00	.90	.90
Low 1/4 blood, 44s to 48s	.93	.78	.75
Common and braid, 36s to 44s	.88	.73	.70
Territory, original bag wool			
Bulk, 64s and finer	1.19 up	1.03	1.00
Bulk, 60/64s or finer	1.16 - 1.18	1.00	.97
" " " "	1.10 - 1.15	.90	.87
California wool			
12 months 3/			
8 months; grading 58s to 64s	1.05 - 1.07	.82	.80
8 months; grading 56s and below	---	.77	.75
Texas wool			
12 months wool	1.18 or more	1.01	.98
" " "	1.15 - 1.17	.98	.95
" " " (inferior types)	1.10 - 1.14	.88	.85
8 months wool	1.05 - 1.10	.90	.87
Fall shorn	1.00 - 1.05	.85	.82
Bright and semi-bright fleece wools			
Fine delaine, 64s and finer	1.18 - 1.20 up	1.05 - 1.07	1.05 - 1.07
Fine French combing, 64s and finer	1.15 - 1.18	1.00	.98
Fine clothing	1.12 - 1.14	.90	.87
½ blood combing, 58s to 60s	1.14 - 1.16	1.00	.97
½ blood short French combing, 58s to 60s	1.10	.95	.92
½ blood clothing	1.05	.87	.84

(Continued)

Table 19.- Commodity Credit Corporation selling prices for domestic shorn wool, effective November 27, 1945 1/ (Continued)

Description	Appraised value 2/	Selling price per pound (clean basis) effective November 27, 1945: 1944 and 1945 clips	Selling price per pound (clean basis) effective November 27, 1945: 1943 clip
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bright and semi-bright fleece wools			
3/8 blood combing, 56/58s	1.03 - 1.05	.93	.90
3/8 blood baby combing	1.00	.85	.82
3/8 blood clothing	.95	.80	.77
1/4 blood combing, 48s to 50s	.96 - .98	.90	.90
1/4 blood short French combing	.92	.80	.80
1/4 blood combing	.92	.80	.80
Low 1/4 blood, 44s to 48s	.90	.75	.72
Common and braid, 36s to 44s	.85	.70	.70

1/ Prices quoted apply only to domestic shorn wool in the grease.

2/ Prior to November 27, 1945, wool was sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation at appraised value.

3/ All California 12 months wool, both graded and original bag, formerly classed with Territory wool, shall be reduced an additional 5 cents per pound (clean basis) from the above territory categories. The proper category shall be determined by the basic valuation on the appraisal certificate before any deduction was taken for defect.

Based on Commodity Credit Corporation official price schedules.

Prices per pound of wool and other textile fibers, United States, 1942-45

	Annual average 1942	Annual average 1943	Annual average 1944	1944 Nov.	1945 Sept.	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Prices received by farmers,							
grease basis, 15th of month	40.1	41.6	42.4	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.2
Boston market :							
Territory, scoured basis-							
64s,70s,80s, staple combing	119.1	117.8	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
56s combing	102.6	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
Bright fleece, greasy-							
64s,70s,80s delaine	46.9	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.5	47.5	47.5
56s combing	51.8	54.2	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Foreign wool, in bond:							
Scoured basis-							
Australian 64s,70s good							
top-making 1/	75.4	75.9	72.1	73.4	75.5	75.5	75.5
Cape, short combing	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Grease basis-							
Montevideo 60-64s	43.0	41.4	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.5	40.5
Montevideo 1s (56s)	42.5	41.4	40.7	40.5	42.0	42.0	42.0
Other textile fibers:							
Cotton, 15/16-inch							
Middling 2/	19.3	20.6	21.2	21.4	22.5	23.1	23.9
Rayon staple fiber 3/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier	25.0	24.4	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier	43.0	43.0	41.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0

Domestic wool prices are from the Production and Marketing Administration; foreign wool prices are from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, except as otherwise noted, and are before payment of duty.

1/ Quotations from the Production and Marketing Administration. 2/ Average at 10 markets. 3/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wool: Mill consumption in the United States, 1943-45

Item	Total 1943 1/	Total 1944	Weekly averages Jan. - Sept. 1944	Weekly averages Jan. - Sept. 1945	Weekly averages Sept. 1944 2/	Weekly averages Aug. 1945 3/	Weekly averages Sept. 1945 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Grease basis:							
Apparel wool-							
Domestic	430,456	318,250	6,003	5,968	6,384	2,324	1,469
Foreign	630,968	690,555	13,327	14,457	12,110	13,534	14,868
Total	1,061,424	1,008,805	19,330	20,425	18,494	15,858	16,337
Carpet wool ...	43,732	60,859	1,127	1,165	1,032	1,463	1,936
Scoured basis:							
Apparel wool-							
Domestic	203,580	150,638	2,811	2,841	2,961	1,151	750
Foreign	388,284	426,246	8,254	8,928	7,472	8,296	9,007
Total	591,864	576,884	11,065	11,769	10,433	9,447	9,757
Carpet wool ...	32,240	45,539	845	858	759	1,083	1,457

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ 52-week totals based on weekly averages for reporting year.

2/ 5-week period. 3/ 4-week period.

Livestock prices per 100 pounds (except where noted), by species November 1945, with comparisons

Item	1944 annual average	November 1933-42 average	November 1943	November 1944	1945 Sept.	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Cattle and calves -							
Beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago:							
Choice and Prime	17.05	11.82	16.04	17.95	17.44	17.74	17.89
Good	15.73	10.24	14.98	16.27	16.15	16.45	16.56
Medium	13.87	8.50	12.88	13.56	13.30	13.81	14.27
Common	11.25	6.86	10.64	10.40	10.59	11.20	11.45
All grades	15.44	10.18	15.10	15.78	16.62	16.86	16.91
Good grade cows at Chicago	13.21	6.79	11.77	13.72	13.15	13.27	13.81
Vealers: Good and Choice at Chicago	14.86	9.69	14.36	15.02	13.93	14.46	14.75
Stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City	11.78	7.40	10.97	11.96	12.25	12.62	13.19
Average, price paid by packers							
All cattle	11.08	6.72	10.31	9.59	11.90	11.63	11.24
Steers	13.77	---	13.21	12.73	14.48	14.54	14.56
Calves	11.59	7.26	10.65	10.88	11.91	11.71	11.66
Average price rec'd. by farmers:							
Beef cattle	10.80	6.68	10.60	9.79	12.00	11.40	11.40
Veal calves	12.60	8.18	12.40	12.20	13.40	13.40	13.40
Hogs -							
Average market price at Chicago:							
Barrows and gilts	13.77	---	13.74	14.18	14.75	14.83	14.74
Sows	12.75	---	13.17	13.90	14.00	14.06	13.92
All purchases	13.57	8.10	13.64	14.14	14.54	14.75	14.67
Average price paid by packers	13.43	7.97	13.40	14.01	14.44	14.56	14.69
Average price rec'd. by farmers	13.10	7.61	12.90	13.50	14.10	14.10	14.20
Average price No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago 1/	114.6	65.9	106.5	109.3	117.2	115.5	115.5
Hog-corn price ratio at Chicago 2/	11.8	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.7
Sheep and lambs -							
Lambs, spring, Good and Choice at Chicago	---	9.56	13.73	14.44	13.68	14.53	14.65
Feeding lambs, Good and Choice at Omaha	---	8.34	11.35	12.49	14.51	14.66	14.76
Ewes, Good and Choice at Chicago	---	4.06	5.85	5.86	5.93	6.22	6.39
Average price paid by packers for sheep and lambs	12.08	8.40	10.45	10.19	10.10	10.77	10.29
Average price rec'd. by farmers:							
Sheep	6.05	3.84	5.81	5.61	6.08	6.05	6.06
Lambs	12.60	7.82	11.90	12.10	12.40	12.60	12.80
Index retail meat prices 3/	111.7	84.7	112.1	111.5	113.2	112.6	---
Index income of industrial workers 4/	258	99	266	252	175	171	---

1/ Cents per bushel. 2/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds of live hogs. 3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1924-29 base. 4/ Bureau of Agricultural Economics 1924-29 = 100.

Livestock: Marketings and slaughter statistics, by species, November 1945, with comparisons

Item	Unit	January-October 1943	January-October 1944	January-October 1945	1944 Nov.	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.
Cattle and calves -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection:							
Steers	Thous.	4,746	5,102	5,833	366	595	431
Cows and heifers	"	4,106	5,671	5,704	896	923	927
All cattle	"	9,237	11,350	12,013	1,336	1,584	1,408
Calves	"	4,056	6,227	5,690	874	877	783
Percentage cows and heifers are of total cattle	Pct.	44.4	50.0	47.5	67.1	58.3	65.8
Average live weight:							
Cattle	Lb.	961	930	950	888	923	924
Calves	"	202	213	209	245	258	242
Total dressed weight:							
Cattle	Mil. lb.	4,789	5,498	6,055	580	747	649
Calves	" "	456	730	657	115	123	102
Shipments of feeder cattle and calves to eight Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	1,818	1,733	1,960	376	669	404
Hogs -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection	Thous.	48,893	58,096	31,073	5,258	2,330	4,350
Average live weight	Lb.	258	245	267	238	277	263
Percentage packing sows are of all purchases at seven markets	Pct.	16	11	10	9	16	7
Total production under Federal inspection:							
Pork	Mil. lb.	7,320	7,942	4,897	729	391	680
Lard 2/	" "	1,609	2,042	999	153	69	131
Average yield per hog:							
Pork	Lb.	150.1	137.0	158.1	138.9	168.1	156.6
Lard 2/	"	33.0	35.2	32.2	29.2	29.7	30.2
Storage stocks end of month:							
Pork	Mil. lb.	---	---	---	318	168	3/233
Lard 2/	" "	---	---	---	91	51	3/ 54
Sheep and lambs -							
Number slaughtered under Federal inspection	Thous.	18,735	17,929	17,642	2,013	2,018	1,772
Average live weight	Lb.	91	89	94	91	94	97
Total dressed weight	Mil. lb.	770	725	756	81	86	77
Feeder sheep and lamb shipments to eight Corn Belt States 1/	Thous.	3,541	2,773	3,010	420	1,072	315
Total dressed weight of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection	Mil. lb.	15,542	17,691	13,738	1,715	1,442	1,688

1/ Total shipments direct and from public stockyards to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. 2/ Including rendered pork fat. 3/ Preliminary.

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