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Marketing Livestock in the Corn Belt Region

R. C. Ashby

J. R. Wiley

S. H. Thompson

P. Wilson

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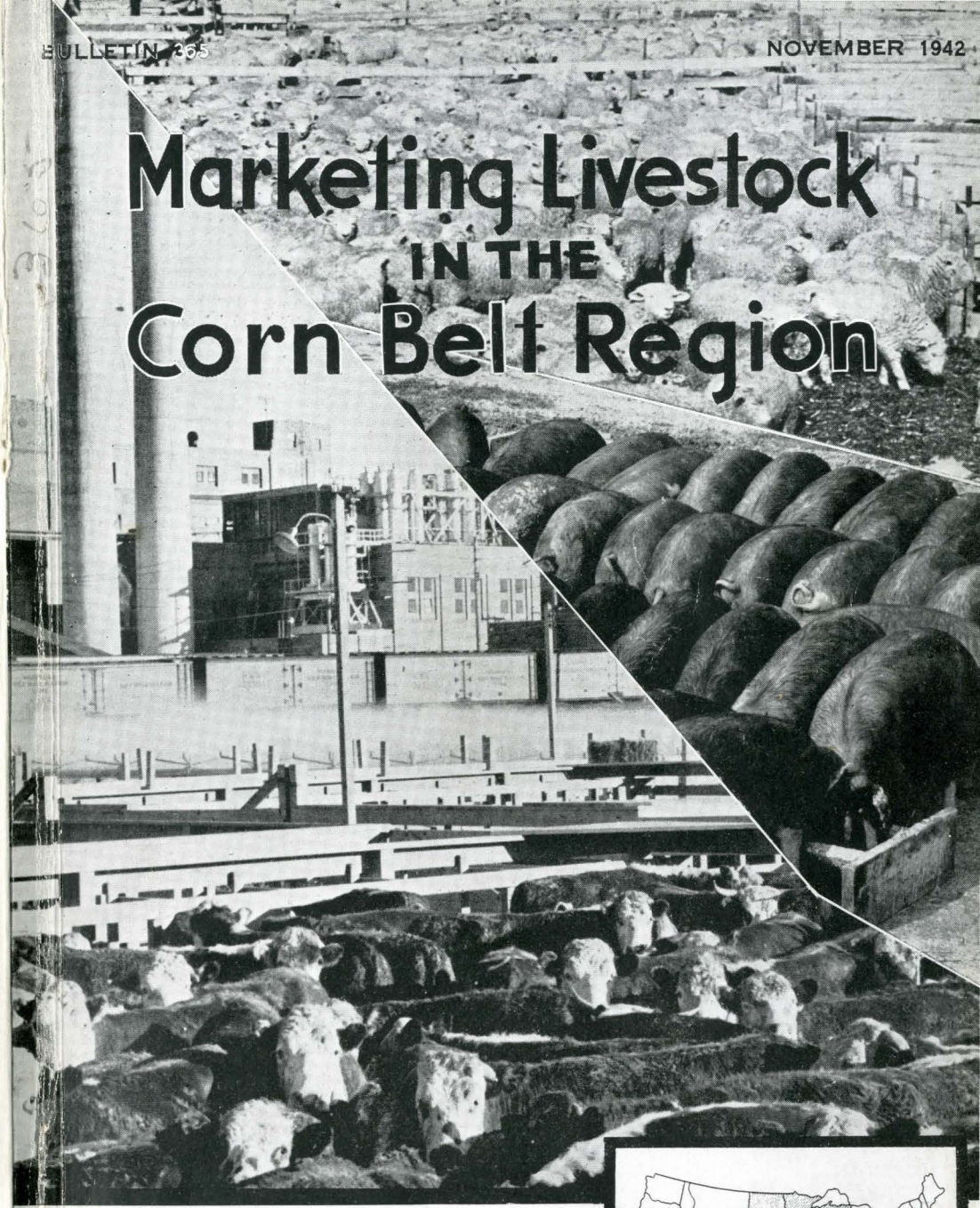

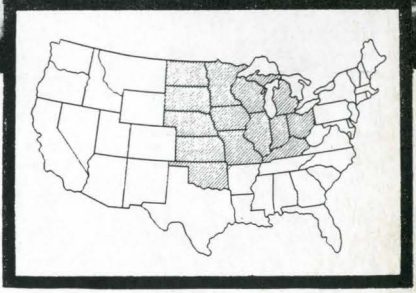

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WISCONSIN, AND BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION - SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE - BROOKINGS, S. DAK

MARKETING LIVESTOCK IN THE CORN BELT REGION

Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee

Administrative Advisor and General Chairman:

I. B. Johnson, South Dakota

Technical Committee:

T. W. Schultz, *Chairman,* Iowa
R. C. Ashby, Illinois
R. J. Eggert, *resigned,* Kansas
Geo. F. Henning, Ohio

State Collaborators:

R. C. Ashby, Illinois
James R. Wiley, Indiana
Sam H. Thompson, Iowa
R. J. Eggert, *resigned,* and Peairs Wilson, Kansas
C. D. Phillips, Kentucky
R. V. Gunn, Michigan
A. A. Dowell, Minnesota
Herman M. Haag, Missouri
H. C. Filley, Nebraska
W. L. Ettesvold, North Dakota
Geo. F. Henning, Ohio
Adlowe L. Larson, Oklahoma
W. P. Cotton, South Dakota
Marvin A. Schaars, Wisconsin

United States Department of Agriculture:

Knute Bjorka, Bureau of Agricutural Economics

Contents

Foreword

THIS REGIONAL RESEARCH STUDY has been a joint activity of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of fourteen corn belt states with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating. Out of the study have come two types of contributions, the findings as reported in this bulletin and the experience of conducting a research procedure, whereby the states take the initiative in working on a problem of economic significance to all the states in the region. Therefore, it seems appropriate to set forth the stages out of which the research procedure developed in order to show the steps that appeared necessary for the development of satisfactory working arrangements in prosecuting a research project of this type.

It was at the spring meeting of the North Central Experiment Station directors in 1939 that the regional research program in the marketing of livestock and livestock products had its inception. The directors asked I. B. Johnson, director of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, to serve as "administrative advisor" and organizing chairman of the "Committee on Research in Livestock Marketing" and to maintain contact between that committee and the directors of the North Central Experiment Stations. The directors further requested (1) that this committee survey particularly the marketing of livestock and livestock products to determine projects on which there should be cooperative interstate or regional research; and (2) that the committee prepare plans for the organization of any cooperative projects which are deemed likely to lead to results of value, such plans to be submitted by the administrative advisor for consideration to the North Central Experiment Station directors. Each director agreed to appoint a person from his staff to serve on the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee.

The following individuals were appointed by their respective directors: Illinois, R. C. Ashby; Indiana, F. G. King; Iowa, T. W. Schultz; Kansas, R. J. Eggert; Michigan, R. V. Gunn; Minnesota, A. A. Dowell; Missouri, H. M. Haag; Nebraska, H. C. Filley; North Dakota, W. L. Ettesvold; Ohio, G. F. Henning; Wisconsin, Marvin A. Schaars; and South Dakota, I. B. Johnson (Chairman). Later Kentucky, represented by C. D. Phillips, and Oklahoma, represented by Adlowe Larson, joined the committee; in Indiana James R. Wiley replaced F. G. King and in Kansas Peairs Wilson succeeded R. J. Eggert. In Iowa and South Dakota Sam H. Thompson and W. P. Cotton, respectively, were designated as state collaborators.

The Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee held its initial meeting in Chicago in the fall of 1939. Members of the staffs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Farm Credit Administration were invited and participated in the meeting. A survey was then made of the more important livestock marketing problems within the states and the region. The Committee reconvened in the fall of 1940 and decided on a specific study, that of determining the nature of the existing marketing machinery for livestock and how it functions with the general title of "Livestock Marketing from Farms to Processors."

It was agreed that this study should be planned in such a way as to determine the number, type, and location of marketing agencies and processors; how and where farmers sell and buy livestock of various kinds and the marketing methods and practices followed by farmers, by the middlemen who handle livestock, and by processors. Furthermore, the study was to be undertaken simultaneously in each of the 14 states.

In order to expedite the work of the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee, three of its members were designated as a technical committee to have charge of the technical planning and direction of the project, namely T. W. Schultz of Iowa, chairman, R. C. Ashby of Illinois, and R. J. Eggert of Kansas (later replaced by G. F. Henning of Ohio).

The next step taken was that of petitioning the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Marketing and Transportation Research, to make available to the committee the services of Knute Bjorka. This request was granted and Mr. Bjorka gave virtually all of his time to the study. He proceeded to work actively and directly with the technical committee and the state representatives in planning the procedure, developing the schedules, and coordinating the work among the states.

The technical committee in cooperation with Mr. Bjorka and the state representatives then developed the method of sampling to be used, the size of sample, the schedules to be employed, and the way in which the data were to be tabulated and summarized. The research work in each state was conducted by the representative of the committee who was a member of the research staff of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. He was also appointed collaborator by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A limited amount of assistance was made available to the states by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; in some cases the services of a junior agricultural economist were provided for the period of a month while in other states the Bureau contributed equivalent amounts for the employment of a cooperative agent to assist in field work.

The data obtained directly from farmers were acquired by the use of two schedules, one known as the short schedule, which was sent to them by mail, and the other as the long schedule, which was obtained by enumerative techniques from farmers in field surveys. Data on marketing methods and practices of the livestock market agencies involved were obtained on separate schedules designed to secure particular information from the agency interviewed. The manner in which the data were tabulated, the weights employed, and the other features of the methods used are shown in Appendix A.

Early in 1942 the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee again convened as a whole to consider the preliminary report which had been prepared by Mr. Bjorka. With some minor modifications and revisions, the manuscript was transmitted by the Administrative Advisor to the North Central Experiment Station directors for their approval and publication.

I. B. Johnson,
Administrative Advisor

Marketing Livestock
In the Corn Belt Region

By Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee[1]

Chapter One

Livestock Industry Important in the Region

THE PRODUCTION AND FATTENING of meat animals are highly important in the Corn Belt Region. This is due primarily to the availability of an abundance of corn and other carbohydrate feeds for hogs, beef cattle and sheep. Some of the cattle and sheep grazed and fattened in the region are produced on ranges which extend eastward to include parts of the states along the western border. Areas within the region where dairying is important also contribute to the country's meat supply by furnishing large numbers of veal calves, and discarded dairy and breeding animals.

The 12 North Central States, together with Kentucky and Oklahoma, which were the states covered by this study, supplied 87 percent of the hogs, 63 percent of the cattle, 52 percent of the calves, and 40 percent of the sheep and lambs sold from farms in the United States in 1940 (Table 1). Most of the livestock marketed in these states went for slaughter. However, from the western tier of states, considerable numbers of cattle and sheep were sold as stockers and feeders.

Although many products contribute to the income of farmers in this region, the sale of meat animals is the most important. In 1940, 40 percent of the total cash farm income was obtained from meat animals (Fig. 1). The combined income from cattle and calves comprised 21 percent of the total; hogs, 17 percent; and sheep and lambs, 2 percent. The proportion of the cash farm income represented by the sale of meat animals varied among the states, and ranged from less than 25 percent in Michigan and North Dakota to more than 50 percent in Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri (Table 10).

1. The report was prepared by Knute Bjorka in collaboration with the other members of the committee. The personnel of the committee is listed on the inside cover of this report.

The committee is deeply grateful to the farmers, country dealers, local cooperative associations, concentration yards, auctions, packing plants, and retail meat dealers who cooperated by furnishing the information on which this report is based; and to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for preparing the illustrations.

Farmers Interested in Livestock Marketing

Since farmers in the region receive relatively large proportions of their income from the sale of meat animals, they naturally are concerned with their efficient marketing. A large number of markets of different types are available to them, some of which provide little and others considerable service. Farmers are, therefore, confronted with the problem of choosing among the alternative markets and the services they provide. The choice of the most advantageous market involves an evaluation of the contributions made by the available services at the different markets in relation to their costs, and to the effect they have on the farmers' net returns. To make this appraisal accurately is not simple; in fact, no precise answer may be possible. One method of marketing may be most advantageous in some areas and to some farmers, but different methods may be most advantageous in other areas and to other farmers. Furthermore, the situation may not be the same for all kinds of livestock, and it may vary from one period of time to another.

Table 1. Number of Head of Livestock Sold From Farms, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
N. Dak.	267	103	549	534
S. Dak.	454	57	1,636	800
Nebr.	1,034	140	2,768	1,066
Kans.	957	145	1,656	697
Okla.	786	211	879	248
Minn.	876	611	5,452	982
Iowa	2,083	284	13,429	1,664
Mo.	885	400	4,385	1,182
Wis.	453	1,117	2,393	353
Mich.	250	269	997	762
Ill.	1,293	353	7,301	835
Ind.	518	278	5,526	658
Ohio	404	353	4,159	1,163
Ky.	318	215	1,070	785
Region	10,578	4,536	52,200	11,729
United States	16,743	8,742	60,167	29,207

Data from United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "Meat Animals—Farm Production and Income," by States, 1935-41, April 30, 1942.

The methods of marketing livestock are continually changing. These changes may result from the establishment or rapid development of some types of markets and marketing practices, but they are more likely to be in the nature of gradual shifts in the relative importance of existing markets and of the marketing practices employed. That is, the channels through which livestock moves from farms and ranches to processors and feedlots may remain the same over a long period of time, but the changes made are such that some markets are being used to a greater extent and others to a less extent. This is usually what is considered as changes in the marketing system.

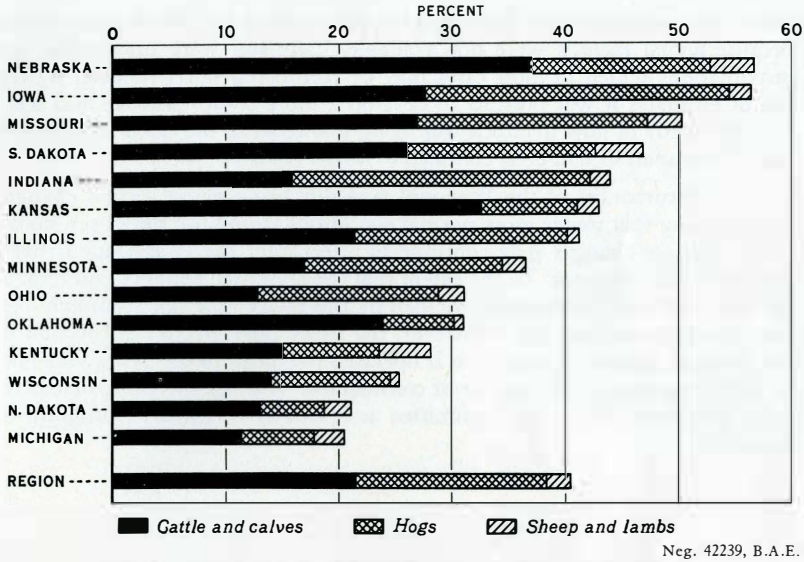

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Fig. 1. Percentage of Total Cash Farm Income Derived from Meat Animals, by Species and by States, 1940.

Contribution of Marketing Research

Since shifts and changes are continually going on in the marketing of livestock it is important that these be correctly ascertained and that their effects be accurately appraised. The work needs to be done impartially, and the results be made available to those interested in the problem. This is the task to which the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee addressed itself when giving consideration to the broad long-time program of research. Since the field is so extensive it becomes necessary to break it up into sections for purposes of study.

The study on which this report is based did not attempt an analysis of the effectiveness of the various marketing methods and practices. Rather, it concerned itself with assembling detailed information on how livestock was marketed in the region. It makes available basic information on marketing methods and practices that may later be used as background material for more specialized studies.

The data referred to in the body of the report are largely regional averages although some comparisons between states are made. A substantial part of the information assembled is being shown in summary form by states in Appendix C. In order to more fully compare the data among states, and to ascertain the position of particular states with reference to the regional averages, the reader should make full use of the tables in the appendix to which the text refers. Comparisons among states reveal some apparent discrepancies due to limitations inherent in some of the data. Certain information fur-

nished by farmers and by individual market agencies was based on estimates because actual records were not available. Estimates were presumably approximations which in most cases may be considered fairly reliable. By the use of estimates it was possible to develop a more comprehensive and well-rounded study of how livestock was being marketed in the Corn Belt Region than if the analysis had been confined to actual records.

The disturbances of the War will probably bring about certain changes in marketing that under more normal conditions would not have been made. Some of these changes may continue in effect after the emergency is over, whereas others may not. To the extent that the abnormal changes will remain in effect, the basic information yielded by this study may not accurately picture the post-war situation. However, the study does give a cross-section of the livestock marketing system as it operated just prior to the War. This may be quite important, and may be of considerable value to the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee as it carries forward its program of research.

Chapter Two

Markets and Marketing Agencies

MARKETS TO WHICH LIVESTOCK may be sold or consigned for sale by farmers in the region are of several types. They are classified as local cooperative associations, country dealers, auctions or sale barns, concentration yards or local markets, terminal public markets, packing plants (and smaller slaughtering establishments) and local retail meat dealers who slaughter. Some livestock also is sold by one farmer to another. This classification of types of markets is not clear-cut in all cases because a particular outlet may be on the borderline between two of the types mentioned. Nor are the terms commonly used in designating the types of markets uniformly applied over the region.

Types of Markets and Agencies Defined and Described

Lack of uniformity in terms applied to different types of markets tends to be confusing. The terms used in one part of the region may not be understood in another part. It seems desirable, therefore, to define and briefly characterize each type of market and to point out the more common terms that are used. This also should aid in bringing about greater uniformity in marketing terminology.

Local Cooperative Associations. Local cooperative associations for assembling and marketing livestock were, during their early development and during their period of greatest importance, commonly referred to as livestock shipping associations. This term was descriptive of the associations' activities because they assembled livestock from farmers, loaded and shipped cooperatively by rail to some convenient market, usually to a public market, where the selling was done by commission men. In most states, they still operate as shipping associations and are generally referred to by that name. During the past 20 years, however, some associations, particularly in Iowa, have assumed the function of merchandising their livestock, by marketing either direct to packers, at terminal public markets or at other markets wherever the price is most advantageous.

Some of the local associations were organized by cooperative or other commission companies located at the terminal public markets, but most of them were organized independently. Indications are that the greater part of the livestock sold by these associations at terminal public markets is consigned to cooperative commission companies operating there, but some are consigned to private commission firms. Especially is this the case in Wisconsin where 86 percent of the associations consigning to terminal public markets sold all of their stock through cooperative commission firms. Nine percent used both private and cooperative firms, and 5 percent sold exclusively through private firms.

The local cooperative movement which developed rapidly after about 1912, apparently reached its peak in 1924. Since then, it has been declining in importance. Nine percent of the farmers visited in 1941 reported they were members of local cooperative associations. The largest proportions were: North Dakota, 30 percent; Michigan, 23 percent; Indiana, 18 percent; and Wisconsin, 15 percent. In some of the states, few farmers are members. It should be pointed out that membership does not give an accurate indication of the extent to which the associations are being used. Many of them list as members all farmers who consign any livestock through the association.

The maintenance of yards where livestock is assembled by local cooperative associations still is common, but some operate trucks for picking up livestock at farms. Delivery then is made to markets or to packers where they sell instead of to local assembling points. Of the 216 local cooperative associations for which information was obtained, 37 percent operated yards but not trucks, 27 percent operated trucks but not yards, and 36 percent operated both yards and trucks. Only 14 percent of those operating yards owned these facilities. The other 86 percent used yards that were rented or were furnished by railroads.

The most common method of handling livestock by local cooperative associations is to mark the animals of each consignor before they are mingled with other animals so they may be identified when sold. The proceeds of the sale are returned to the owner after expenses for transportation and marketing have been deducted. In Ohio, some of those handling hogs, sort and weigh the livestock upon delivery to the local assembly point. The animals are then mingled with similar animals furnished by other shippers. At these associations, the prorating of returns is done by the local manager. Some associations operate the same as country dealers in that they buy livestock from farmers for cash. Twelve percent of the local cooperative associations for which data were obtained bought all the livestock they handled, and 8 percent of them bought part and handled part on cooperative basis. Managers of 12 percent of the associations bought livestock on their own account. Some of the local associations in Wisconsin report that they have changed over to buying for cash in recent years because they were not, as shipping associations, able to successfully compete for business with dealers who bought livestock outright. Many local cooperative associations hold membership in terminal selling agencies.

Country Dealers. Country dealers may be characterized as independent operators who buy and sell livestock for profit. They are also referred to as country buyers, local dealers, and truck buyers. In some sections dealers operating in the country are referred to as traders or scalpers. In parts of Kentucky the term pin-hooker is also used.

Since many farmers sell livestock as single animals or in small lots, the assembling of these animals into larger lots is often important. This is done by country dealers, as well as by local cooperative associations, auctions, and

concentration yards. Transportation is usually economized and the requirements of buyers usually better served if the livestock is assembled in truck loads or carloads than if sold in small lots.

Country livestock dealers operate in several ways. The most common method when handling slaughter livestock is to buy from farmers and feeders and sell at terminal public markets, direct to packers, at concentration yards or local markets, or at auctions. To a limited extent they also buy from other dealers, at livestock auctions or at other markets. Dealers who handle stocker and feeder animals may buy from producers, at auctions, at terminal public markets or at other markets and resell to farmers and feeders. Some dealers are salaried employees of packing concerns, and others who operate on their own account sell exclusively to certain packers.

Of the 705 livestock dealers from whom data were obtained, 33 percent did not operate trucks but had established places of business with yards and facilities to which all the livestock bought were delivered by farmers or truckers. Dealers who both maintained places of business and operated trucks in the country comprised 48 percent of the total. Fourteen percent of the dealers had no established place of business but operated trucks and bought livestock in the country. Dealers who operated neither yards nor trucks comprised 5 percent of the total. Of the dealers operating trucks, 20 percent also transported livestock for hire. The delivery of livestock to the dealers' yards by farmers has become less important, and the use of trucks by dealers for taking possession at the farm has increased in importance the past 15 years.

Auctions. Livestock auctions, also called sale barns, livestock auction agencies, community sales, and community auctions, are places where livestock is sold on an auction basis. Both bidding and selling are public. Of the 414 auctions in the region for which information was obtained, 149 handled livestock exclusively. The other 265 auctions, in addition to livestock, also handled such miscellaneous articles as used farm machinery, used household furniture, feed, and seed. However, the livestock business is the most important at these auctions. The value of the livestock (exclusive of horses and poultry) sold in 1940 amounted to 94 percent of their total business. Horses comprised 5 percent of the value and all other sales 1 percent.

A large number of the auctions serve primarily as clearing houses for locally produced stockers, feeders, breeding and dairy animals. Some auctions in states where feeder livestock is produced, and some located in states where livestock is fed have developed into important markets for feeder cattle, and to a less extent for feeder lambs. In Kentucky, the larger auctions are important as markets for slaughter lambs, hogs, and veal calves; and in Ohio, some auctions handle large numbers of slaughter hogs. At the large auctions in Kentucky, and at some of the auctions selling hogs in Ohio the animals are graded, sorted, mingled according to grade and sold in lots of deck size, the buyers being packers or their representatives. Some of the auctions in other states also handle a substantial volume of slaughter livestock. In states where dairying predominates, dairy cattle are bought and sold in larger numbers than other livestock at some of the auctions.

The ownership of auctions is of several different types. Of those for which data were obtained, 40 percent were owned by individuals, 39 percent by partnerships, 19 percent were privately incorporated, and 2 percent were cooperative.

Eighty-five percent of the auctions were located on land owned by the operators, and 15 percent on fairgrounds or other public lands. The land area occupied ranged from a town lot to more than 10 acres. Auctions occupying less than 1 acre of area comprised 37 percent of the total number; those occupying from 1 to 5 acres, 39 percent; from 5 to 10 acres, 10 percent; and 10 acres and over, 14 percent. The auctions where new buildings were constructed specifically for this purpose comprised 57 percent of the total, and 43 percent used buildings that were remodeled.

Concentration Yards. Concentration yards are sometimes referred to as local markets, assembly points, or reload stations. Of the 152 yards in the region for which information was furnished in this study, 98 were privately owned and operated, 52 were affiliated with or owned by packers, and 2 were cooperatively owned. Most of the packer owned yards are found in the Northwestern Corn Belt States. The cooperative yards are located in Ohio and Missouri. Concentration yards operate at places where livestock is usually assembled in relatively large numbers. The livestock is received either daily or several days during the week. No clear distinction can be drawn between concentration yards and some livestock dealers who handle large volume because their operations are often similar. Yards operated by packers are for the purpose of assembling livestock from farmers for shipment to their own plants. Seventeen percent of the concentration yards reporting operated a total of 77 trucks. Whether the trucks were used for collecting livestock for delivery to the yards, or for moving livestock from the yards was not ascertained.

Concentration yards were originally established for the purpose of assembling hogs for shipment to packers. Railroads in certain areas granted special privileges to shippers handling hogs at these points. The hogs were delivered to the yards primarily by rail from other points along the railroad, and were then sorted, assembled, and weighed before being forwarded to final destination, the through freight rate being maintained between points of origin and destination. Other privileges granted included double-decking, mixing, and change of ownership. The granting of privileges by railroads has been more common at points west of Chicago than farther east. Railroad rate privileges at concentration points have been used little in recent years because most of the hogs are received at these yards by truck. Concentration yards, however, are still important as places for sorting livestock and for loading hogs into double-deck cars which tends to reduce transportation charges. Cattle and calves are now also handled at some concentration yards.

Terminal Public Markets. Terminal public markets may be defined as trading centers where facilities are provided for receiving, caring for, and handling livestock, where several selling agencies operate, and where the

privileges of buying and selling are available to all who wish to use them. Terminal public markets are also referred to as terminal markets, public markets, central markets, central public markets, and public stockyards. In this report the term terminal public markets is used to distinguish them from the local markets that also are under public supervision. The classification is necessarily arbitrary because a clear-cut distinction cannot always be made between the two groups.

At a terminal public market the stockyard company owns and maintains the physical facilities such as yards, alleys, scales, and office buildings. In addition, if the livestock is fed and watered the stockyard company provides the hay, feed, water and bedding. It usually assumes the responsibility for yarding and feeding the livestock. The consignor pays the stockyard company for the use of the pens, including certain services, and for the hay, feed and bedding used if they are provided. The stockyard company does not engage in either buying or selling livestock. The livestock received at the market is consigned to commission men, also called market agencies, who do the selling. Order buying agencies and traders at the market purchase stockers and feeders for farmers and feeders. Order buying agencies also buy slaughter livestock for outside packers and for some of the smaller local packers who do not maintain their own buyers at the market. Most of the commission men, or commission companies, located at terminal public markets are private enterprises. Some of the larger ones operate at more than one market. Farmer-owned cooperative commission agencies are located at most of the important terminal public markets and a few at smaller markets. Many of them handle large volumes of livestock. Traders who buy livestock on their own account for resale also are found at these markets. Farmers and others who furnish livestock, or who buy livestock at the market, are not barred from acting as their own sellers or buyers, but they do not generally exercise these functions.

The cooperative commission agencies operating at terminal public markets have been increasing since 1917 and numbered 51 during the early part of 1941. The growth in total volume handled has been slight since 1933. However, on a number of the markets they have had the largest volume of business of any commission firm. These associations operate on the market substantially the same as other commission agencies. Some refund to patrons part of the fees charged, the amount returned to each being based on the patronage furnished. At the time this survey was made, 9 percent of the farmers visited reported they were members of cooperative commission agencies. In Illinois, membership was reported by 35 percent of the farmers; in Michigan, 16 percent; and in North Dakota, 15 percent. It is apparent that some farmers do not know whether they are members or not. Some, by virtue of being members of local cooperative associations are thereby members of terminal cooperative commission agencies.

Packing Plants. The final destination of livestock sold for slaughter is the packing or slaughtering plant. Part of the slaughter livestock is moved directly from farms to the plants, but the largest proportion passes through

one or more markets or agencies. Of the different species of livestock received at packing plants, the largest proportion comes from terminal public markets, for the region as a whole. However, for part of the region the proportion of the livestock received by the interior packers from terminal public markets is very small.

Considerable differences in methods of buying livestock are found among packing plants in the different states, and also among individual plants in the same state. For some packing plants, all of the livestock is bought at terminal public markets; for some, all is bought direct; and for others, purchases are made both at terminal public markets and direct. The method of buying is not altogether dependent on the location of the plant receiving the livestock. However, it is more common for packers whose plants are located adjacent to terminal public markets to buy at these markets, although for some of these plants all or a substantial part of the livestock is being bought direct. Some packers buy or kill only one species of stock, such as veal calves or hogs, whereas the majority slaughter all species.

Packers whose plants are located at interior points usually buy most, or all, of their livestock direct, although some buy substantial numbers at terminal public markets. If the livestock is bought at a terminal public market for a plant located adjacent thereto, the purchase tends to be made by a representative of the plant. If obtained at terminal public markets located some distance from the plant, the livestock is usually bought by order buyers operating at the markets. Livestock obtained elsewhere than at terminal public markets may be bought at the plant to which delivery is made; from farmers in the country; from assemblers of livestock, such as dealers, local cooperative associations, at concentration yards, or at auctions. Some packers maintain buyers in the country who are paid either salaries or commission. They may buy directly from farmers, from assemblers of livestock, or at auctions. Other purchases may be made from farmers and assemblers of livestock by buyers at the plant who contact sellers by telephone or by wire. The 185 packing plants for which information was obtained on this point, had 59 salaried buyers in the country, 30 of them had representatives buying on commission. Of the packers having salaried buyers, about one-half had only one each, and 10 percent had five or more each. One buyer on commission per plant was also the most common, and less than one-third of them had five or more buyers per plant. A few of the larger packing firms operate concentration yards in producing areas at which livestock is bought.

Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter. Retail meat dealers who provide a part or all of their meat supplies by buying livestock and slaughtering are considerably less common than they were prior to 1910. Now, retail dealers quite generally follow the practice of buying carcasses and wholesale cuts of meat from packers. Several factors apparently have been responsible for this shift, namely, improvement in and more general use of refrigeration; frequent truck deliveries of packing house products; the demand for certain cuts can be better met; the products may be obtained more cheaply and the fact that consumers and officials of towns and cities often objected to the

unsanitary practices followed at some of the local slaughterhouses. Information is not available on the proportion of meat sold at retail that is obtained from slaughter by retail dealers, but apparently it is small. Those who slaughter are likely to be the smaller operators, and those located in rural communities and villages. Many of them slaughter only a part of the meat they sell. Some retail meat dealers also operate frozen food lockers, in which some of the meat is stored.

Farmers and Others. The sale of livestock by one farmer to another is common for breeding animals, dairy animals, and in some areas for stockers and feeders. Farmers also sell some slaughter animals to town patrons of frozen food locker plants.

Number and Location of Markets

The number and location of markets and agencies handling livestock, in the region, classified by types, are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In 1941, there were 12,296 livestock dealers or truck buyers, 998 local cooperative associations, 319 concentration yards or local markets, 1,077 auctions or sale barns, 26 terminal public markets and 589 packing plants of which 273 are located at terminal public markets and 316 at interior points. Each dot on the maps represents one market or agency irrespective of the volume of livestock handled. At terminal public markets 1,387 commission men, order buyers and dealers, and 273 packing plants are operating, but they are not shown. In addition, there were 2,916 retail meat dealers who slaughter which are not indicated on the maps because they were relatively unimportant outlets for livestock. The numbers of dealers and retail meat dealers who slaughter were estimated for most of the states.

The number of markets and agencies of different types varied among states (Table 11). Livestock dealers ranged in number from 119 in Nebraska to more than 1,200 in the states, Missouri, Iowa, and Oklahoma. Local cooperative associations had disappeared in Oklahoma and Kentucky, and only a few were left in Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana, and Ohio. More than 200 associations were operating in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the numbers were also large in Iowa and North Dakota. Auctions were most numerous in Iowa where 185 were operating. More than 100 were also operating in Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Wisconsin, with four, had the smallest number. Terminal public markets are relatively few and are distributed over the region. Eight of the 14 states have only one terminal public market each. No concentration yards operated in Oklahoma, and one each in Kentucky, South Dakota, Kansas, and Wisconsin. Largest numbers were found in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois.

Packing plants are unevenly distributed over the region. Of the plants located at terminal public markets, the largest numbers are in Illinois and Ohio. Important markets in these states are Chicago, East St. Louis, Peoria, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton. North Dakota has one packing plant located adjacent to the West Fargo market but this is classified as an interior

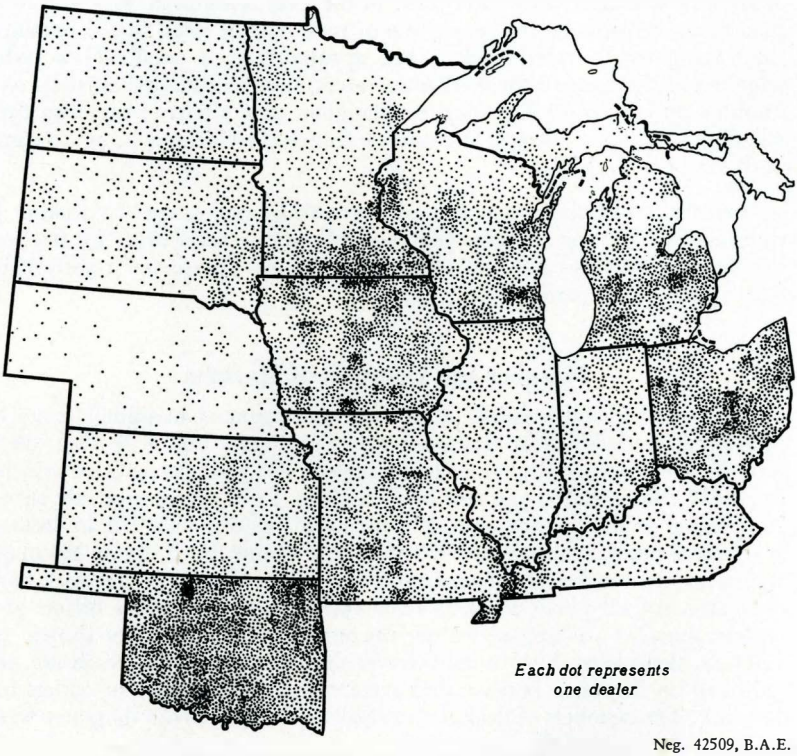

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Fig. 2. Location of Livestock Dealers in the 14 States Covered by the Livestock Marketing Survey, 1941.

plant because no livestock is bought for that plant at the market. Interior packing plants range from 10 or less in each of the states, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, to 118 in Ohio. Both the interior plants and those located at terminal public markets vary greatly in size. Some handle small numbers of livestock and distribute their products locally. Others handle livestock in large volume and distribute products over wide regions, and even nationally. Retail meat dealers who slaughter are reported to be found in largest numbers in Ohio and Minnesota, but the aggregate volume of livestock handled is small.

Farmers in most sections of the region have access to a number of market outlets for their livestock. To ascertain the number of outlets that would be most advantageous to producers was not attempted in this study.

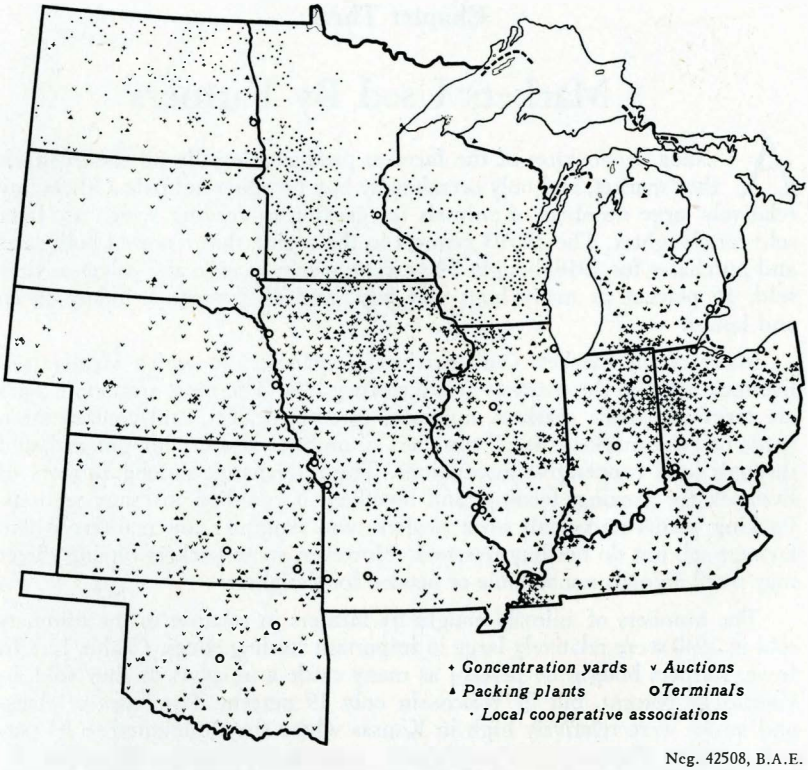

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Fig. 3. Location of Local Cooperative Associations, Concentration Yards, Auctions, Terminal Public Markets, and Packing Plants in the 14 States Covered by the Livestock Marketing Survey, 1941.

Chapter Three

Markets Used By Farmers

A LARGE PROPORTION of the farmers produce virtually all the livestock they market, and only occasionally buy breeding animals. Others buy relatively large numbers of animals for grazing or feeding which are later sold for slaughter. The 23,703 farmers in the region that reported both sales and purchases for 1940, bought 54 percent as many cattle and calves as they sold, 16 percent as many hogs and pigs, and 49 percent as many sheep and lambs.

Many of the markets (and marketing agencies) at which farmers sell livestock are also the markets at which they buy. The more important ones are terminal public markets, auctions, country dealers, and concentration yards or local markets. Small numbers of animals also are bought and sold through local cooperative associations. The interchange among farmers of livestock for grazing, feeding, and breeding, is common in many sections. Packing plants and retail meat dealers who slaughter are markets where farmers sell but do not buy livestock. However, some packers buying direct may resell animals not suitable or needed for slaughter.

The numbers of animals bought by farmers in relation to the numbers sold in 1940 were relatively large in important feeding states. (Table 12.) In Iowa, farmers bought 84 percent as many cattle and calves as they sold, in Kansas 79 percent, but in Wisconsin only 19 percent. Purchases of sheep and lambs were relatively high in Kansas where they amounted to 94 percent of sales. The ratio was also high in Iowa and Nebraska. Kentucky, on the other hand, bought only 17 percent as many sheep and lambs as they sold. The marketing of lambs in Kentucky is important, but farmers in that state instead of buying feeder lambs buy ewes from which they raise their lambs and finish them largely on milk and grass. Hogs and pigs are generally bought in relatively small numbers, yet farmers in Oklahoma bought more than 40 percent as many as they sold. In Minnesota, the ratio of purchases to sales of hogs was less than 10 percent. It should be pointed out in this connection that most of the cattle and calves, a large proportion of the sheep and lambs, and a considerable number of hogs and pigs bought for grazing and feeding are not sold for slaughter the same year, and this may affect the ratios of purchases to sales of livestock from one year to the next.

Classes of Livestock Sold

Farmers reported the sale of livestock according to a few generally recognized classes as well as by species. Cattle and calves marketed for slaughter were classified into "slaughter cattle" and "veal calves." The distinction between the two groups was primarily made to throw light on the extent to which veal calves were marketed in states where dairying is important.

Stockers and feeders constituted a separate classification. Breeding animals were reported separately for hogs and sheep, but for cattle and calves, dairy and breeding animals were combined.

Slaughter animals constitute the most important class of livestock sold by farmers. In 1940, slaughter hogs comprised 89 percent of all hogs sold in the region (Fig. 4). Of the cattle and calves sold, 53 percent were slaughter

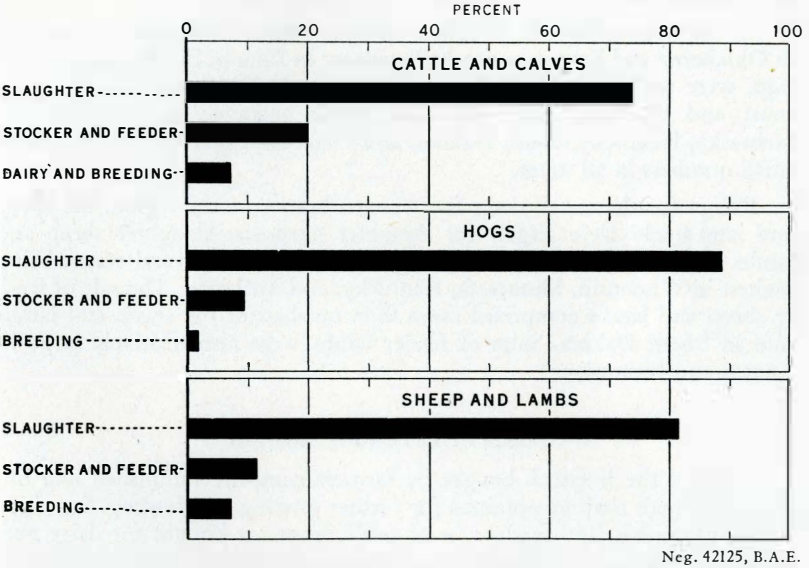

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Fig. 4. Percentage of Livestock of Various Classes Sold by Farmers, by Species, 1940.

cattle and 21 percent were veal calves, making a total of 74 percent sold for slaughter. Slaughter sheep and lambs constituted 82 percent of the sheep and lambs sold. The stocker and feeder animals sold were relatively more important for cattle than for the other species of livestock. They comprised only a small proportion of the hogs and pigs. Dairy and breeding animals combined were 7 percent of the cattle and calves sold. Breeding sheep were 7 percent of the total sheep, and breeding hogs, 2 percent of the total hogs.

For each of the species of livestock sold, the proportion of the total making up each class naturally varied considerably among the states in the region (Table 13). Slaughter cattle and calves (exclusive of veal calves) comprised the largest proportion of the total in Iowa and Illinois. The proportion in this class was smallest in Wisconsin and South Dakota. The ratio of veal calves to the total also varied considerably among the states. In Wisconsin, where dairying is extremely important, veal calves were 62 percent of all cattle sold. The sale of veal calves was also relatively important in Ohio, Minnesota, and Michigan. The stocker and feeder cattle sold were most im-

portant in the states along the western border of the region. In South Dakota more than one-half of the cattle and calves sold were classified as stockers and feeders. The sale of dairy and breeding cattle and calves was largest in the states where dairying is relatively important. In Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan this group represented more than 10 percent of the total. There is a probability, however, that some of the animals reported as dairy cattle and breeding animals were discarded animals from dairy or breeding herds sold for slaughter instead of sold for dairy or breeding purposes.

Of the hogs marketed, slaughter animals ranged from about 81 percent in Oklahoma and Kansas to nearly 94 percent in Illinois. Feeder hogs, mostly pigs, were sold in relatively large proportions in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Michigan. They were also sold in relatively large numbers in Nebraska, Kentucky, South Dakota, and Ohio. Breeding hogs were sold in small numbers in all states.

Except for the states along the western border of the region, the sheep and lambs sold were largely for slaughter purposes. Slaughter sheep and lambs comprised more than 90 percent of the total in several states, being highest in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Michigan. The sale of feeder sheep and lambs comprised more than one-half of the sheep and lambs sold in South Dakota. Sales of feeder lambs were also relatively large in Kansas and Nebraska.

Classes of Livestock Bought

Much of the livestock bought by farmers comprise unfinished and immature animals that are obtained for further grazing and feeding. Some are breeding animals, and in the case of cattle, some are bought for dairy purposes (Fig. 5). Cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs are bought in much larger numbers than hogs. Considerable volumes of the cattle and sheep fed are produced on western ranges. Both cattle and sheep require considerable pasture for economical production and this is limited, or can be used to better advantage for other purposes, in a considerable part of the Corn Belt. Hogs, on the other hand are largely produced on the farms where they are fed although in some sections pigs are sold unfinished and are fed by others. Feeder pigs are shipped interstate only to a limited extent.

The proportion of total purchases comprising stockers and feeders varies both by states and by species (Table 14). In Wisconsin, dairy and breeding animals comprised nearly one-half of the cattle and calves bought, whereas in Iowa they were less than 5 percent. This is not due to the farmers in Wisconsin buying unusually large numbers of either dairy or breeding animals but that they buy relatively small numbers of animals for feeding. In Iowa, on the other hand, feeder animals are bought in large numbers thus causing the ratio of stocker and feeder animals to the total number purchased to be high.

The buying of hogs and pigs by farmers is much less common than the buying of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs. The purchase of pigs for

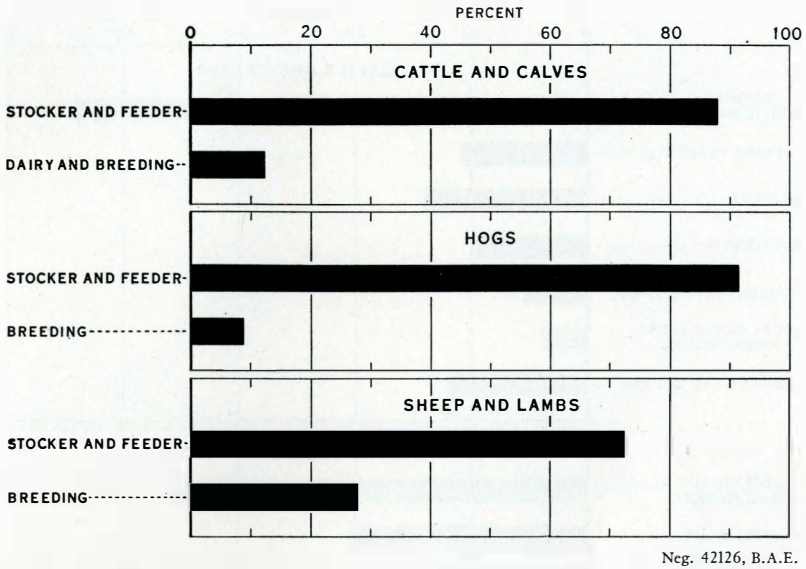

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Fig. 5. Percentage of Livestock of Various Classes Bought by Farmers, by Species, 1940.

feeding comprised more than 94 percent of all those bought in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kentucky. About 67,000 feeder pigs sold at central Kentucky auctions went to states farther north for additional feeding.

Indications are that the sheep and lambs bought by farmers were not correctly classified in all cases. The small proportion of feeder animals and the large proportion of breeding animals shown for some of the states may be partly accounted for by including as breeding ewes some that had already produced one or more crops of lambs but which were brought in for grazing, and some feeding. In Kentucky, breeding sheep are bought in relatively large numbers. These are bred after they arrive and produce lambs which are fattened for market.

Markets Used When Selling Livestock

Data obtained from farmers showing the extent to which market outlets of different types were used by them in 1940 are presented in Figs. 6 and 7. For the region as a whole, reports by farmers show that they sold larger proportions of livestock at terminal public markets than at any of the other types of markets in 1940. Their sales at this type of market comprised 44 percent of the cattle and calves, 36 percent of the hogs and 45 percent of the sheep and lambs. Of the different classes of livestock, slaughter animals were sold at terminal public markets in larger proportions than stockers and feeders and breeding animals. Livestock auctions or sale barns in the region were important market outlets for livestock of all species sold by farmers,

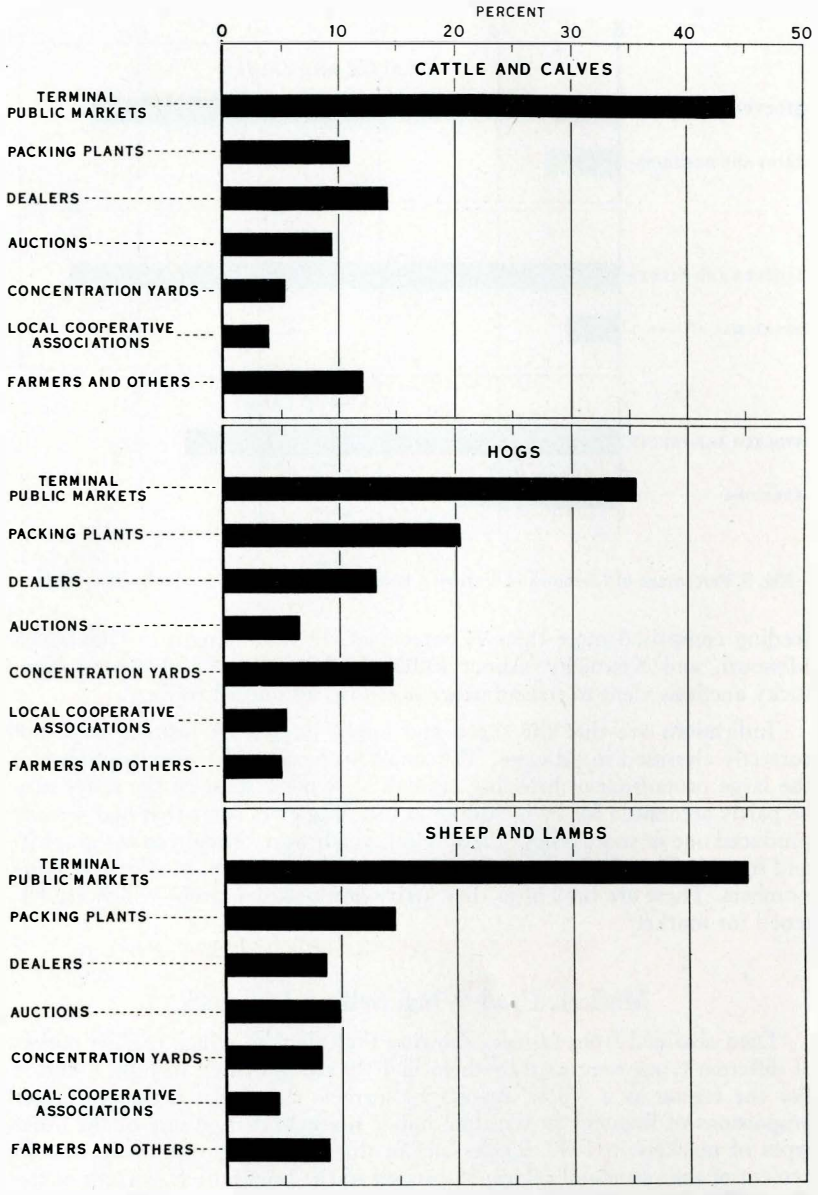

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Fig. 6. Percentage of all Livestock Sold Through Various Types of Markets, by Species, 1940.

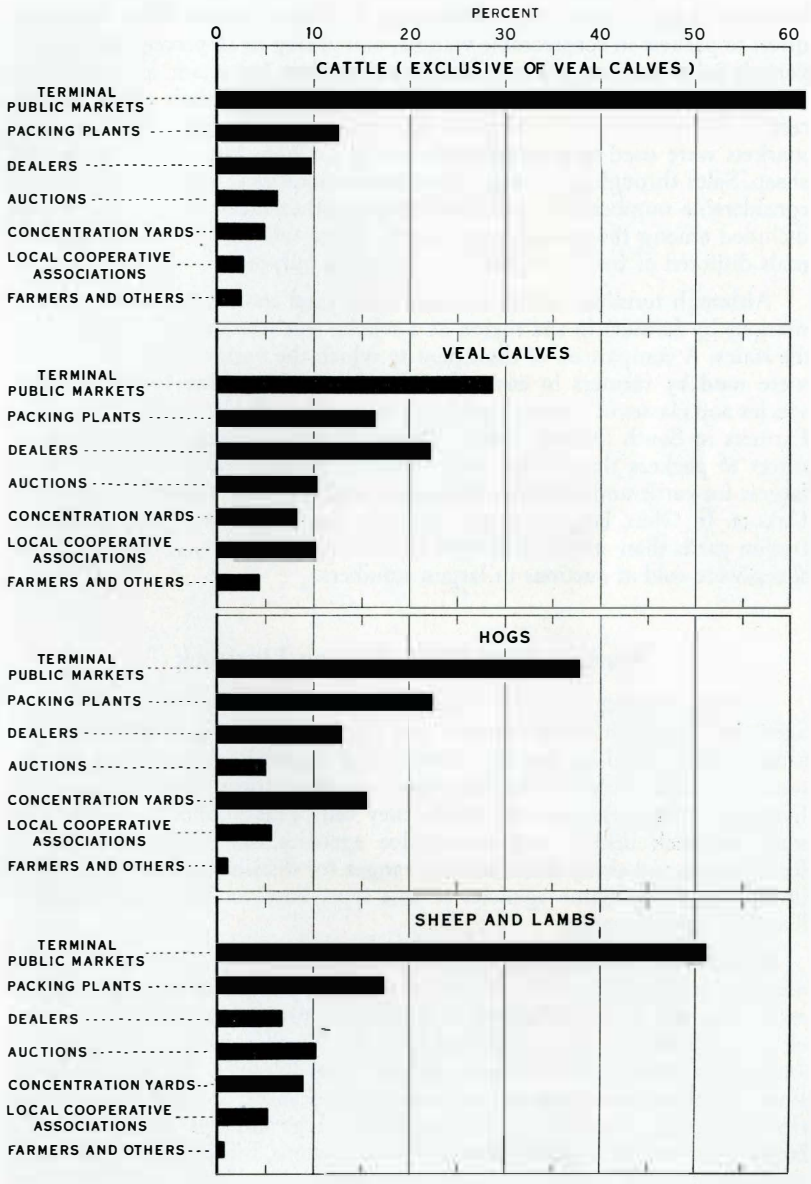

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Fig. 7. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold Through Various Types of Markets, by Species, 1940.

particularly for stockers and feeders, and breeding animals. Hogs were sold direct to packers in considerable volume, amounting to 20 percent during this period. Sales direct to packers were relatively less important for cattle, and sheep and lambs. Farmers sold to dealers 14 percent of their cattle, 13 percent of their hogs, and 9 percent of their sheep. Concentration yards or local markets were used to a considerable extent for hogs but less for cattle and sheep. Sales through local cooperative associations were small. Farmers sold considerable numbers of cattle and sheep to other farmers or to outlets not included among the market types listed. Those sales largely comprised animals disposed of for feeding and for breeding purposes.

Although terminal public markets were used more than other types of markets by farmers in the region as a whole, this was not the case in all of the states. A comparison of the extent to which the various types of markets were used by farmers in each of the states in the region for the various species and classes of livestock sold may be made in Tables 15, 16, 17, and 18. Farmers in South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan sold more hogs direct to packers than at any other type of market. Sales to dealers were largest for cattle and calves in Wisconsin, and for sheep and lambs in South Dakota. In Ohio, larger numbers of hogs and sheep were sold at concentration yards than at any other type of market. In Kentucky, both hogs and sheep were sold at auctions in largest numbers.

Markets Used When Buying Livestock

Farmers buying livestock make use of several types of markets and agencies. Although these markets and agencies are to a large extent the same as those used by farmers when selling livestock, their relative importance is usually different. In some cases, agencies from which farmers buy livestock are not the ones to which they sell. This applies particularly to some livestock dealers and cooperative agencies that bring stocker and feeder cattle and sheep from western ranges for distribution among farmers in feeding states. Some agencies of this type, however, also buy slaughter livestock from farmers.

Stocker and feeder cattle and calves were bought by farmers in largest numbers at terminal public markets, at auctions, and direct from other farmers or ranchers. Each of these types of markets furnished more than one-fifth of the cattle of this class purchased (Fig. 8). Twelve percent of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves were bought from livestock dealers. Relatively small numbers were obtained at concentration yards or local markets and from cooperative agencies distributing direct. Hogs and pigs were obtained in largest numbers from other farmers and at auctions, more than three-fourths of the total being obtained from the two groups combined. Purchases from dealers amounted to 13 percent of the total. Hogs and pigs received from terminal public markets comprised 7 percent of the total. More than one-third of the feeder sheep and lambs were bought at terminal public markets and another one-third were obtained from other farmers and ranchers. Purchases

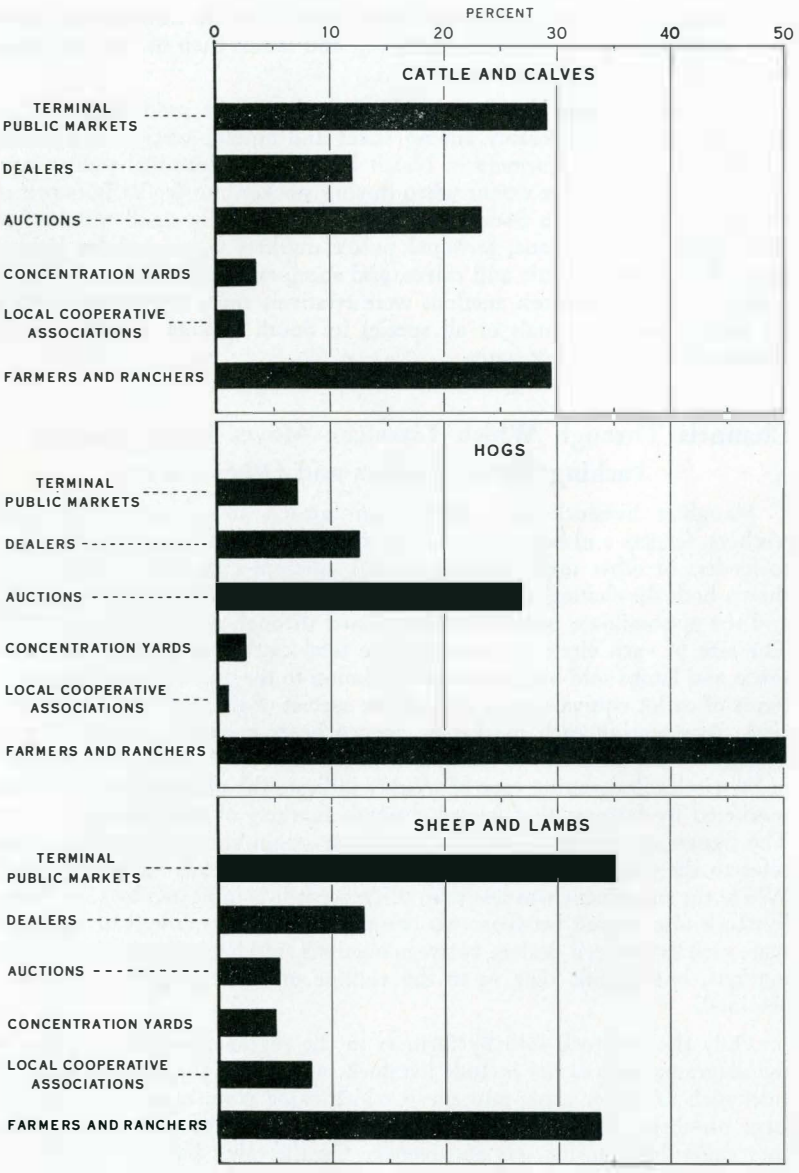

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Fig. 8. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Farmers at Various Types of Markets, by Species, 1940.

from dealers were also important. Cooperative agencies distributing direct furnished larger proportions of the sheep and lambs than of the cattle and calves, and hogs bought by farmers.

The extent to which various types of markets were used when buying livestock varied considerably among states and among species of livestock (Tables 19 and 20). Farmers in North Dakota used terminal public markets to a relatively large extent when buying stocker and feeder livestock of all species, but those in South Dakota bought relatively small numbers at these markets. In Indiana, terminal public markets were used for buying large proportions of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs but a small proportion of hogs. Livestock auctions were relatively more important markets for buying feeder animals of all species in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas than in the other states.

Channels Through Which Livestock Moves From Farmers to Packing Plants, Feeders and Other Users

Slaughter livestock may move from farmers to packing plants, and stockers, feeders and breeding animals may move from farmers or ranchers to feeders or other users through several different channels. In Fig. 9 are shown both the channels through which livestock of different species passed, and the approximate percentage that passed through each channel in 1940. The size of each circle representing the total cattle and calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs sold by farmers is in relation to the approximate volume in terms of carlot equivalents of each of the species of livestock marketed. The circle representing each market or agency bears a relation to the relative nearness to the farm and to the final destination of the livestock. The figures in the circles designating type of market indicate the percentage of the total marketed by farmers that passed through markets of that particular type. The figures on the lines connecting a given origin and a given destination refer to the percentage of the total passing through each specific channel. Where the movement was less than 0.5 percent it is indicated by (A). Some livestock also moved between two or more individual markets of the same type, such as between dealers, between auctions, and between terminal public markets, but specific data as to the volume of such movement were not obtained.

Only the livestock sold by farmers in the region are accounted for in the diagrams. It does not include livestock moved into the region from outside, such as feeder cattle and sheep which came from ranges in relatively large numbers, whether sold through markets within the region or whether they came direct to farmers and feeders. On the other hand, livestock produced in the region that found their way to packing plants outside the region are included. For this reason, the percentage of livestock passing through a given type of market may differ from that shown in the diagrams. This is the case particularly with dealers, auctions, and terminal public markets through which feeder cattle and sheep from ranges are distributed.

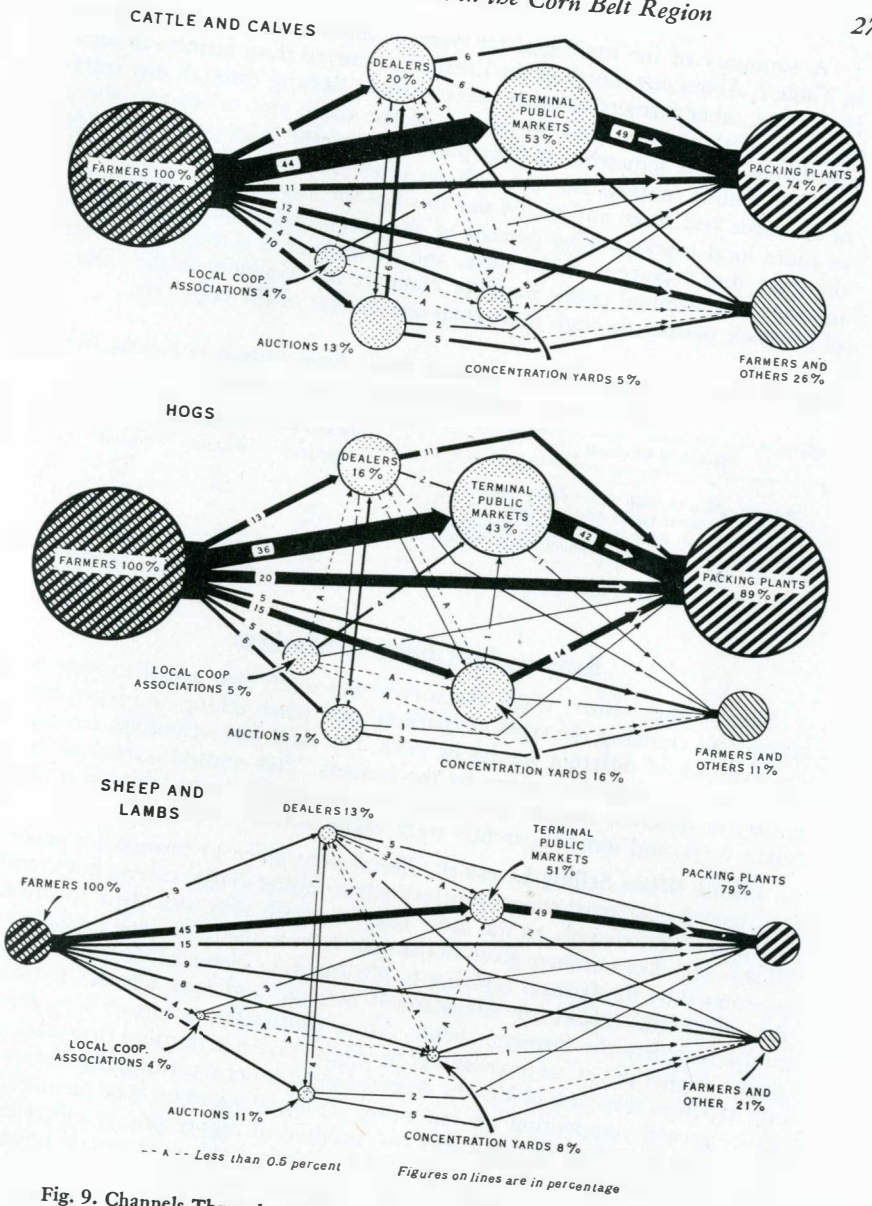

Fig. 9. Channels Through Which Livestock Moved from Farmers to Packing Plants, Other Farmers and Other Users, by Species, 1940.

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A summary of the more general types of market movements is shown in Table 2. About one-fourth of the livestock is moved from farmers to packing plants, other farmers or other users without passing through any intermediary market. More than 40 percent of the cattle and calves and sheep and lambs and a somewhat smaller proportion of the hogs passed through terminal public markets but through no other markets. About one-fourth of the cattle and sheep and nearly one-third of the hogs moved through one or more local markets. Five percent of the sheep and lambs, 7 percent of the hogs, and 9 percent of the cattle and calves moved through both local markets and terminal public markets. Data are not available on the volume of livestock passing through more than one market of the same type.

Table 2. Channels Through Which Livestock Passed From Farmers to Packing Plants, Other Farmers and Other Users, by Species, 1940

Marketing Channels	Cattle and Calves	Hogs	Sheep and Lambs
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Without going through intermediate markets	23	25	24
Through terminal public markets only	44	36	45
Through one or more types of local markets	24	32	26
Through both local and terminal public markets	9	7	5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Reasons for Choice of Markets

Each farmer visited when the survey was made was asked to state his reasons for choosing the types of markets used when selling and when buying livestock of different species in 1940. The field representatives recorded the reasons as they were given by the farmers. This naturally resulted in a variety of different reasons, the same one presumably being phrased in different ways, and some apparently were vague in their meaning.

Choice When Selling Livestock. The reasons given by farmers for choosing markets (or marketing agencies) when selling cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs apply to the same ones at which they sold their livestock (Table 21). The numbers given in the table refer to the times each reason was mentioned by the farmers replying to this question. Some of the reasons under which the replies are summarized overlap, and may not in all cases precisely reflect the farmers' choice. As an illustration, a farmer may have given "higher prices" as a reason but he might have had in mind that marketing expenses were less or that he received greater net returns. Many farmers gave "greater competition" as reason for selling at a certain type of market. Some may have had in mind that this resulted in higher prices, and others that the livestock were bid on, or could have been bid on, by several buyers. Consequently, these replies are placed in a separate group from those specifically mentioning prices, expenses, and returns. "Confidence in the chosen market" and a "satisfactory deal" also appear to be closely associated with competition at the markets.

High prices, high net returns and other reasons relating thereto were

the most common given by farmers. Convenience was also given by many for selling at a certain type of market. Reasons given by some farmers for selling livestock at one type of market were often the same as those given by others for selling at a different type of market. This is not necessarily illogical because the location of individual farmers with respect to specific markets of different types are taken into consideration by them. Some replies are difficult to interpret with precision but they are classified as reported by farmers.

Choice When Buying Livestock. Farmers also gave their reasons for buying livestock at various types of markets (or marketing agencies) in 1940. Since fewer farmers bought livestock than sold, the sample is consequently smaller. The same difficulties arise when classifying reasons for choice of markets when buying as for those given when selling livestock.

The number of times each reason was given for buying livestock at each type of market is shown in Table 22. Reasons given by farmers for choice of markets gave less consideration to terminal public markets when buying livestock than when selling. The most important sources for livestock bought were farmers or ranchers, livestock auctions, and livestock dealers. For all of the types of markets the most common reasons given were that stock of desired quality and volume were available. Favorable prices and convenience were given by many for preferring to buy from dealers, at auctions, and from farmers or ranchers. Auctions and farmers were preferred by many because livestock could be seen before being bought, and because local stock was preferred. Freedom from disease was given as reason by many for preferring to buy from farmers or ranchers. Having confidence in the market or agency was listed by some for preferring to buy from local livestock dealers, at terminal public markets and from farmers or ranchers. Terminal public markets were also preferred because weights were considered more accurate. Many listed auctions because they were the only available markets.

Chapter Four

Source and Disposition of Livestock Handled by Types of Markets

THE VARIOUS TYPES of markets (and marketing agencies) for livestock may be classified into two general groups: (a) Those serving as middlemen, at which livestock is bought or handled for others, and at which packers, feeders and other users of livestock make purchases; and (b) processors and other users. Middlemen agencies include country livestock dealers, local cooperative associations, concentration yards or local markets, auctions or sale barns, and terminal public markets. Processors and other users include packers, retail meat dealers, and buyers of feeding, breeding and dairy animals. At each of the markets, the livestock is received from several sources and is disposed of to various types of buyers. Information on the source and disposition of livestock was obtained for markets of different types except for terminal public markets. The source of livestock received at terminal public markets is not available but the disposition of the livestock handled at these markets is obtainable from published reports.[1] It seems appropriate to include the data on disposition with the data collected in this study so that the analysis of movements from farmers to packers, or to other users may be made more complete.

Country Dealers

Country dealers bought most of the livestock they handled from farmers in 1940 (Fig. 10 and Tables 23 and 24). Larger proportions of hogs than other species of livestock were obtained from farmers. Purchases at auctions were also important in many states. Cattle and calves were purchased at auctions in larger proportions than hogs, and sheep and lambs. Small numbers were also obtained from other dealers and at terminal public markets.

Country dealers sold their livestock at several types of outlets (Tables 25 and 26). Cattle were disposed of at terminal public markets in larger proportions than elsewhere, but calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs were sold in largest numbers at packing plants. Relatively large numbers of all species of livestock were sold to farmers, and considerable numbers of cattle and calves were sold at auctions. Sales to packing plants and local butchers were confined to slaughter animals. Sales to farmers were primarily stockers, feeders and breeding animals. The livestock sold at auctions comprised slaughter animals, as well as stockers, feeders and breeding animals.

1. Livestock, Meats and Wool Market Statistics and Related Data, Agricultural Marketing Administration; U. S. Department of Agriculture (Annual Reports).

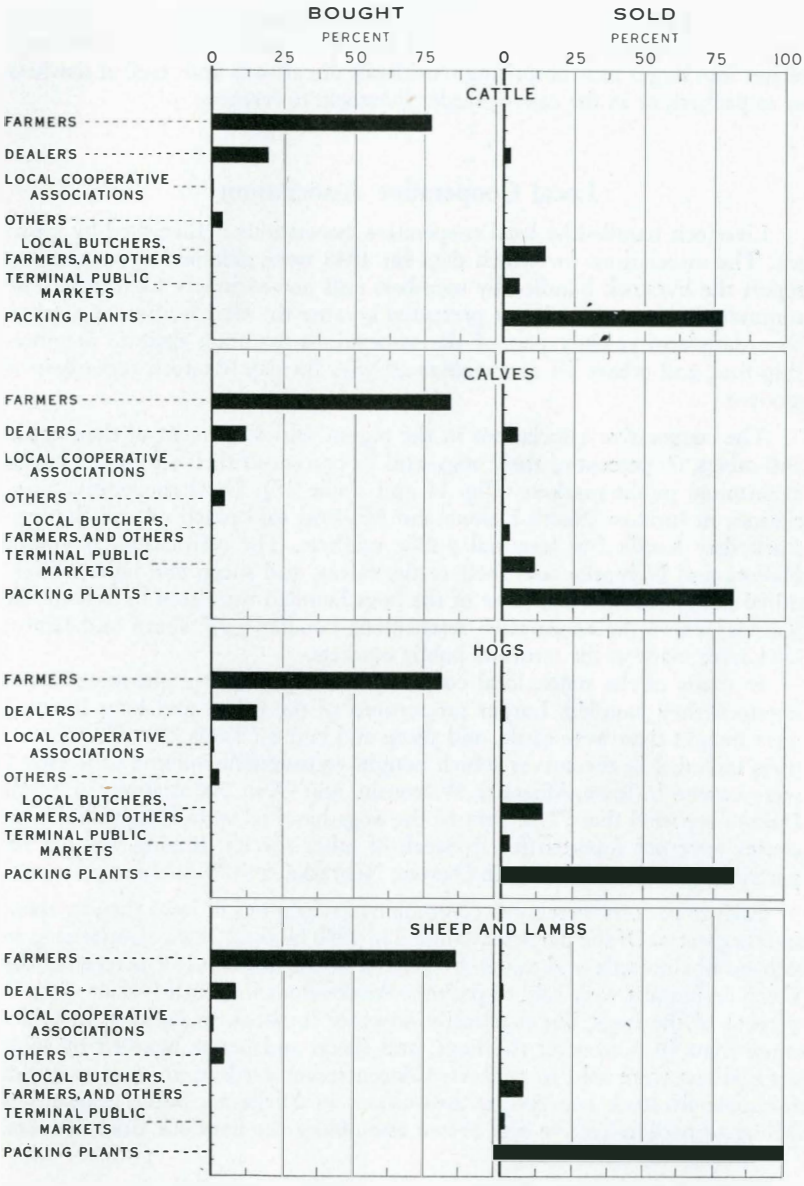

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Fig. 10. Where Livestock Handled by Country Dealers Was Bought and Sold in the Region, by Species, 1940.

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The charts for Figures 10 and 12, pages 31 and 34 respectively, should be interchanged.

Much of the livestock handled by dealers is bought from farmers and at auctions as single animals or in small lots. The dealers combine these purchases into larger lots comprising truckloads or carloads and resell at markets or to packers, or in the case of feeder livestock, to farmers.

Local Cooperative Associations

Livestock handled by local cooperative associations is furnished by farmers. The associations for which data for 1940 were obtained were asked to report the livestock handled by members and non-members separately. The summary of the reports is not presented because the classification appears to be unsatisfactory. Only part of the associations maintain definite membership lists, and others list as members all who furnish livestock regardless of amount.

The cooperative associations in the region sold 85 percent of their cattle and calves, 69 percent of their hogs, and 79 percent of their sheep and lambs at terminal public markets (Fig. 11 and Table 27). Local cooperative associations in Indiana, North Dakota and Missouri sold practically all the livestock they handled at terminal public markets. The associations in South Dakota and Nebraska sold their cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs at terminal public markets but most of the hogs handled were sold to packers. In Kansas, where the cooperative associations handled only sheep and lambs, sales were made at the terminal public markets.

In many of the states, local cooperative associations bought some of the livestock they handled. Larger proportions of the calves and hogs handled were bought than were cattle, and sheep and lambs (Table 28). The associations included in the survey which bought considerable volume of livestock were located in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Associations in South Dakota reported that 72 percent of the hogs handled were bought, but purchases were not reported for livestock of other species. Buying was not reported by associations in North Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

Sales to packers were more common by associations in Iowa than by those in other states. Of the livestock handled in 1940 by these Iowa associations, 36 percent of the cattle and calves, 81 percent of the hogs and 72 percent of the sheep and lambs were sold to packers. Associations in South Dakota sold 71 percent of the hogs, but practically no other livestock to packers. In Ohio, more than 40 percent of the hogs, and sheep and lambs handled by local associations were sold to packers. Concentration yards were used as outlet for some livestock handled by associations in Michigan. Some associations selling to packers receive bids before assembling the livestock from farmers.

Concentration Yards or Local Markets

Most of the livestock received at concentration yards or local markets in the region was furnished by farmers (Fig. 12). Some was received from

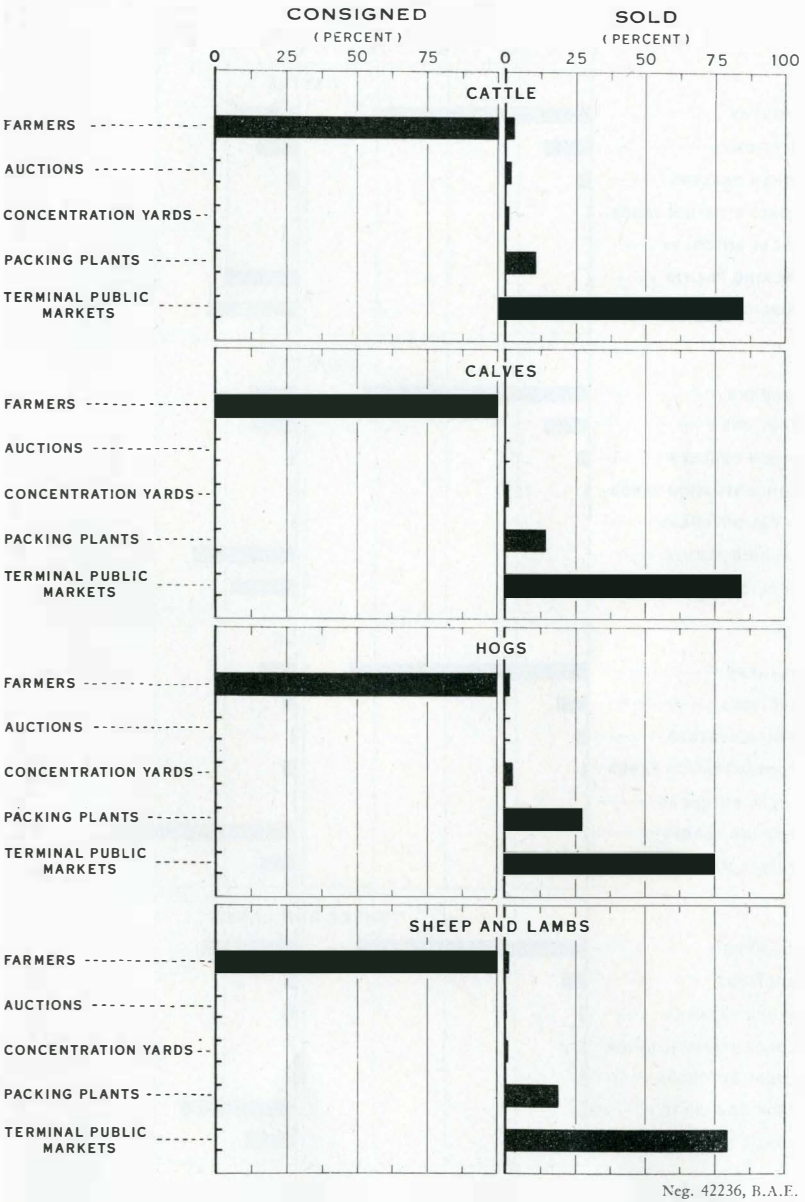

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Fig. 11. Where Livestock Handled by Local Cooperative Associations in the Region Was Sold, by Species, 1940.

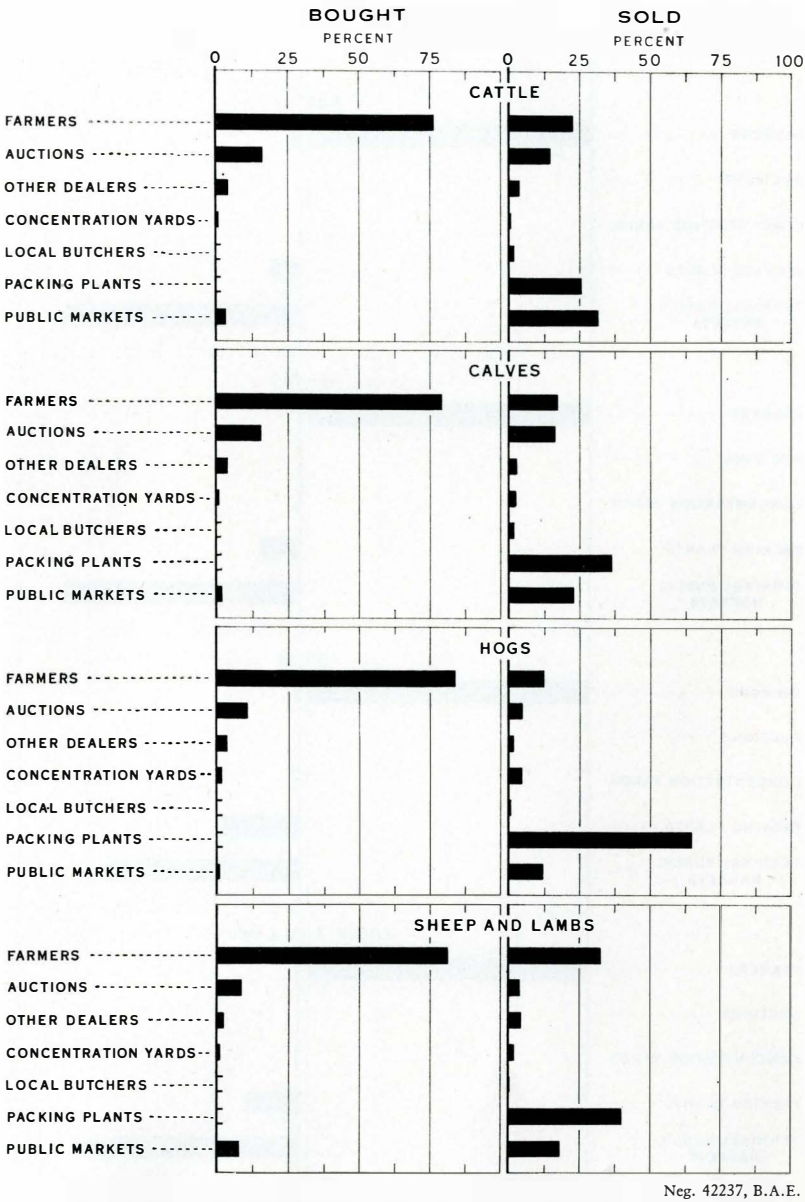

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Fig. 12. Where Livestock Handled at Concentration Yards or Local Markets in the Regions Was Bought and Sold, by Species, 1940.

dealers, this comprising significant volume in Illinois, North Dakota-South Dakota, Ohio, Minnesota, and Iowa (Table 29).

Livestock bought at the concentration yards owned by packers was forwarded to one or more of the plants operated by these packers. Most of the livestock bought at the independently-owned concentration yards was sold to packers (Table 30).

Operators of about one-fourth of these yards sold their livestock consistently to the same packer. The other three-fourths chose among packers or among markets, selling wherever they expected to receive the highest net returns. In some of the states relatively large proportions of the livestock, particularly cattle, were sold by concentration yards or local markets to butchers, farmers, and others. In Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, practically all of the livestock handled at these markets were sold at packing plants or terminal public markets.

Auctions

Farmers are the most important consignors of livestock to auctions or sale barns. In 1940[1] they furnished 69 percent of the cattle, 72 percent of the calves, 78 percent of the hogs, and 82 percent of the sheep and lambs to the 350 auctions for which this information was obtained (Fig. 13). The balance was furnished by dealers, except in Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa where small numbers were consigned by local cooperative associations (Tables 31, 32 and 33).

Under dealers and truck buyers are also included the auction operators and auctioneers who bought and sold livestock on their own account. Some of the livestock consigned by them was purchased in the country from farmers, some at other auctions, and some from other dealers. In this survey, information was obtained on the buying practices of auction operators and auctioneers but no data were collected on the volume of livestock they consigned to auctions. More than two-thirds of the operators reported that they purchased livestock both in the country and at their own auctions, a larger number buying regularly than infrequently (Table 3). Auctioneers traded in livestock on their own account to a less extent than auction operators. Dealing in livestock by both auction operators and auctioneers was less common in Kentucky and Michigan than in the other states in the region.

The type of buyers at auctions depends to a considerable extent on the kind of livestock sold. Slaughter animals were largely bought by packers, by dealers who resold to packers or at other markets, and by order buyers who bought for packers (Tables 34, 35, and 36). Relatively small numbers were bought by retail meat dealers, butchers, and home users of meats. Stockers, feeders, and breeding animals were bought by farmers and feeders, by dealers who resold to farmers or at other markets, and by dealers or order buyers who filled orders from farmers and feeders. Of the cattle handled at auctions in the region, 44 percent were bought by farmers, 40 percent by dealers, and 16 percent by packers. Packers bought 24 percent of the calves but only 12

1. For Iowa, the data are for 1936 and for Minnesota for 1939.

percent of the sheep and lambs handled at auctions. It is probable that some livestock reported as bought by packers was actually bought by dealers who resold to packers since operators may not know what arrangements exist between some dealers and packers.

The auctions most generally patronized by packers were those where livestock was sorted into lots of uniform grade and weight, usually of deck size. The more important of these are several auctions in Kentucky where large numbers of lambs and also other livestock are sold, and some of the auctions in Ohio dealing primarily in hogs. Auctions operating in this manner are in a position to attract packers who are in the market for livestock of uniform quality and weight that can be bought in relatively large lots. Packers also bought livestock at auctions in some of the other states where slaughter animals were handled in considerable volume even if animals were sold singly or in small lots. However, it was more common for livestock dealers who apparently had business arrangement with certain packers to buy at many of these auctions and deliver the stock to the packing plants.

Table 3. Practices by Auction Operators and Auctioneers Relative to Buying Livestock at Auctions and in the Country, 1941

Practices	Operators Buying				Auctioneers Buying at Auctions			
	At Auctions		In The Country		In Which They Have Financial Interest		In Which They Have No Financial Interest	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Buy regularly	182	44	201	48	74	40	45	16
Buy infrequently	104	25	85	21	22	12	49	18
Never buy	129	31	129	31	89	48	179	66
Total	415	100	415	100	185	100	273	100

Terminal Public Markets

Detailed information relative to either the source from which livestock came or their disposition was not obtained in this study from terminal public markets. However, published reports are available showing the disposition of livestock handled at these markets into three broad classifications: shipments of stockers and feeders, other shipments, and local slaughter. Stocker and feeder shipments comprise the livestock going to pastures or feedlots. "Other shipments" refer to animals shipped to slaughtering plants located away from the particular markets where they were handled and those consigned for sale at other markets. To the extent that animals are moved from one market to another it involves duplication in count, but this number is relatively small. The livestock not shipped out is assumed to be slaughtered locally. The information on the disposition of livestock from the terminal public markets is included in this study in order that the analysis of the movement of livestock from farms to processors or to other farms and feedlots may be made more complete.

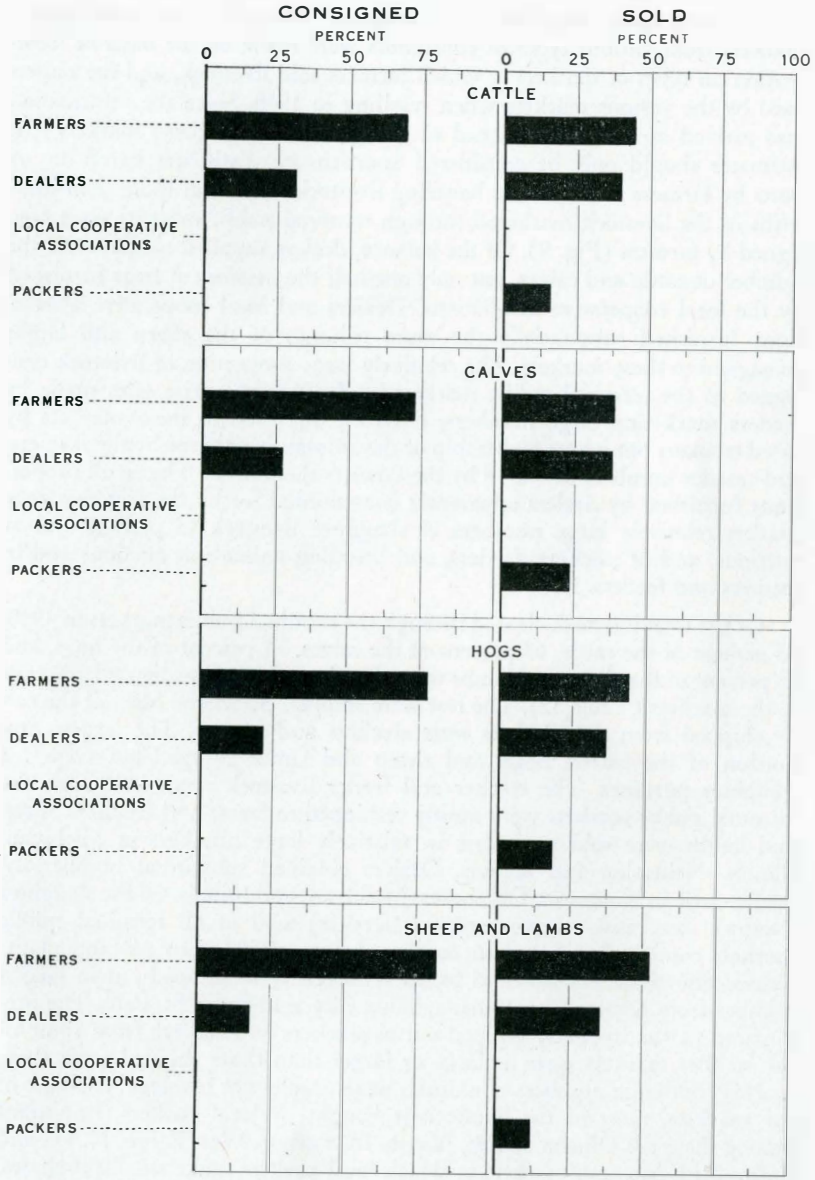

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Fig. 13. Consignors and Buyers of Livestock at Auctions in the Region, by Species, 1940.

Estimates of the proportion of the livestock received at the terminal public markets from various types of consignors were made on the basis of information on types of markets at which farmers sold livestock, and the outlets used by the various markets when reselling in 1940. Since the information was arrived at indirectly instead of being collected at these markets, the estimates should only be considered approximate. Estimates based on reports by farmers and by those handling livestock show that more than four-fifths of the livestock marketed through terminal public markets were consigned by farmers (Fig. 9). Of the balance, dealers supplied nearly twice the number of cattle and calves, but only one-half the number of hogs furnished by the local cooperative associations. Dealers and local cooperative associations furnished substantially the same volumes of the sheep and lambs consigned to these markets. The relatively large proportion of livestock consigned to the terminal public markets by farmers comprise sales made by feeders marketing large numbers, livestock delivered to these markets by hired truckers but where ownership of the animals is retained by the farmers, and smaller numbers delivered by the farmers themselves. The small proportions furnished by dealers apparently is accounted for by the fact that they market relatively large numbers of slaughter livestock to packers and at auctions, and of stockers, feeders, and breeding animals at auctions and to farmers and feeders.

Of the total livestock cleared through the terminal public markets in 1940, 58 percent of the cattle, 63 percent of the calves, 74 percent of the hogs, and 63 percent of the sheep and lambs were slaughtered in plants located adjacent to the markets (Table 37). The rest were shipped elsewhere. Most of the cattle shipped from the markets were stockers and feeders. The largest proportion of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs shipped out were for slaughter purposes. The stocker and feeder livestock cleared through the terminal public markets were mostly reshipped to farms and feedlots. Sheep and lambs were sold to dealers in relatively large numbers in Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. Dealers obtained substantial numbers of feeder cattle in Kentucky, Oklahoma, Michigan, and Illinois. Of the slaughter livestock (exclusive of stockers and feeders) sold at all terminal public markets combined, more than one-fourth were shipped to packing plants located elsewhere. Stocker and feeder livestock were shipped out in largest number from Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and South St. Paul. The proportions of the livestock shipped out as stockers and feeders from some of the smaller markets were as large or larger than those shipped from these markets but large numbers of animals were usually not involved. At some of the markets, most of the livestock is bought by local packers. Important among these are Omaha and St. Joseph. In contrast, West Fargo, N. D., and Springfield, Mo., are markets at which local packers make small purchases, the bulk of the slaughter livestock being bought for shipment to outside plants and the small numbers of stockers and feeders are also reshipped.

Some changes have been made the past two decades in the disposition of the livestock cleared through these markets (Fig. 14). The most important

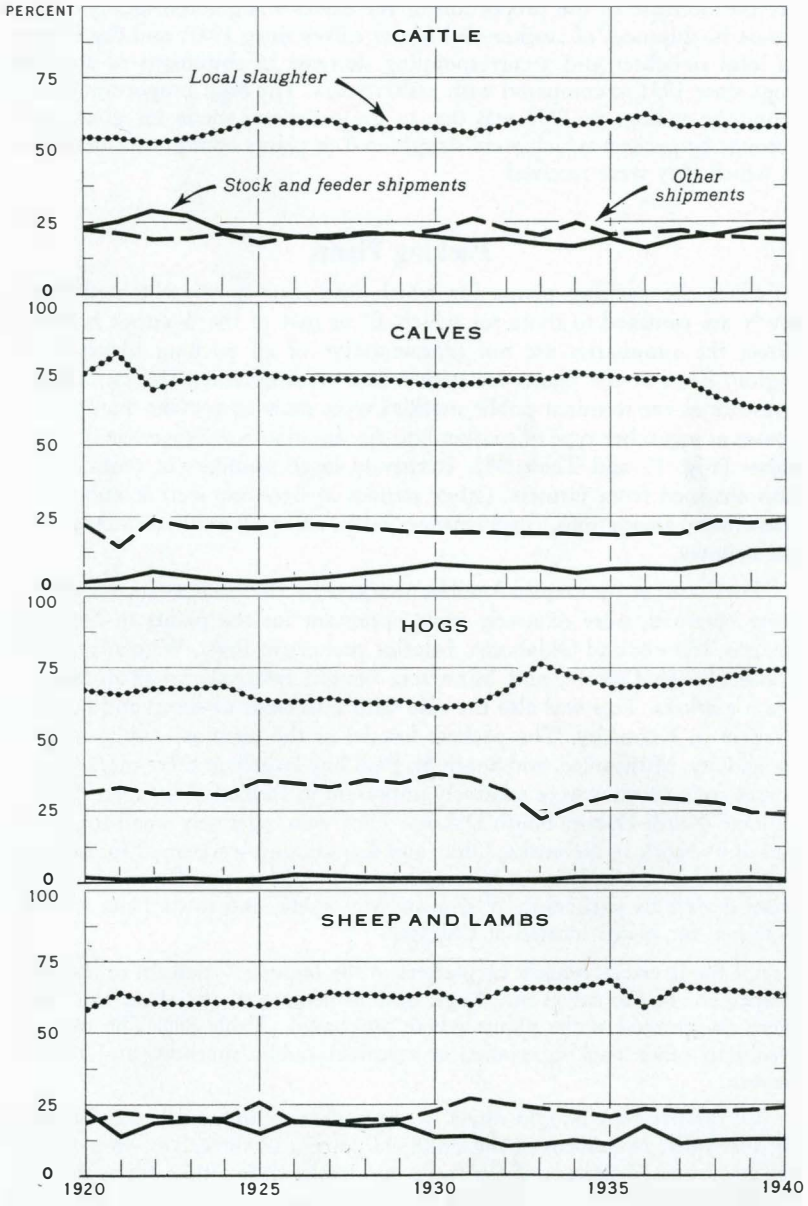

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Fig. 14. Disposition of the Livestock Handled at Terminal Markets in the Region, by Species, 1920-40.

are the decrease in the proportion of the calves slaughtered locally, the increase in shipment of stocker and feeder calves since 1937, and the increase in local slaughter and a corresponding decrease in shipments of slaughter hogs since 1931 as compared with earlier years. The high proportion of local slaughter of hogs in 1933 was due to the purchases made for government account by packers which were slaughtered in plants adjacent to the market at which they were received.

Packing Plants

Since the packing plants for which information was obtained in this study are confined to those for which all or part of the livestock is bought direct the summaries are not representative of all packing plants in the region. Even at the plants for which data were obtained the purchases of livestock at the terminal public markets were more important than the purchases at any other type of market but the situation was otherwise in certain states (Fig. 15 and Table 38). Relatively large numbers of animals were also obtained from farmers. Other sources of livestock were auctions, local cooperative associations, concentration yards, and packer buyers operating in the country.

Purchases at the terminal public markets by the packers for which data were obtained, were relatively most important for the plants in Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and Oklahoma. Interior packers in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota-South Dakota, and Minnesota bought relatively small numbers at these markets. This was also the case with purchases of sheep and lambs by packers in Kentucky. The packers located at the terminal public markets, Sioux City, Milwaukee, and South St. Paul buy largely at these markets. Purchases from farmers were relatively important in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Dakota-South Dakota. They were relatively small for all species of livestock in Nebraska, Ohio, and Kansas, and were small for hogs and sheep and lambs in Illinois. Livestock was bought in significant proportions from dealers by packers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Data were not obtained for plants located at Chicago.

Of the livestock bought by packers in the region, 97 percent of the cattle, 99 percent of the calves and hogs, and 96 percent of the sheep and lambs were slaughtered at the plants where purchased (Table 39). The rest were resold to other packing plants, at terminal public markets, and to other buyers.

Of the livestock bought direct by the packers who furnished information in this study, 28 percent of the cattle, 43 percent of the calves, 48 percent of the hogs, and 35 percent of the sheep and lambs were settled for at the plant (Table 40). The rest were bought elsewhere, namely, at concentration yards, by their own representatives operating in the country, at auctions, and from dealers or others. The extent to which livestock was purchased direct at the packing plants as compared with all livestock bought direct varied among

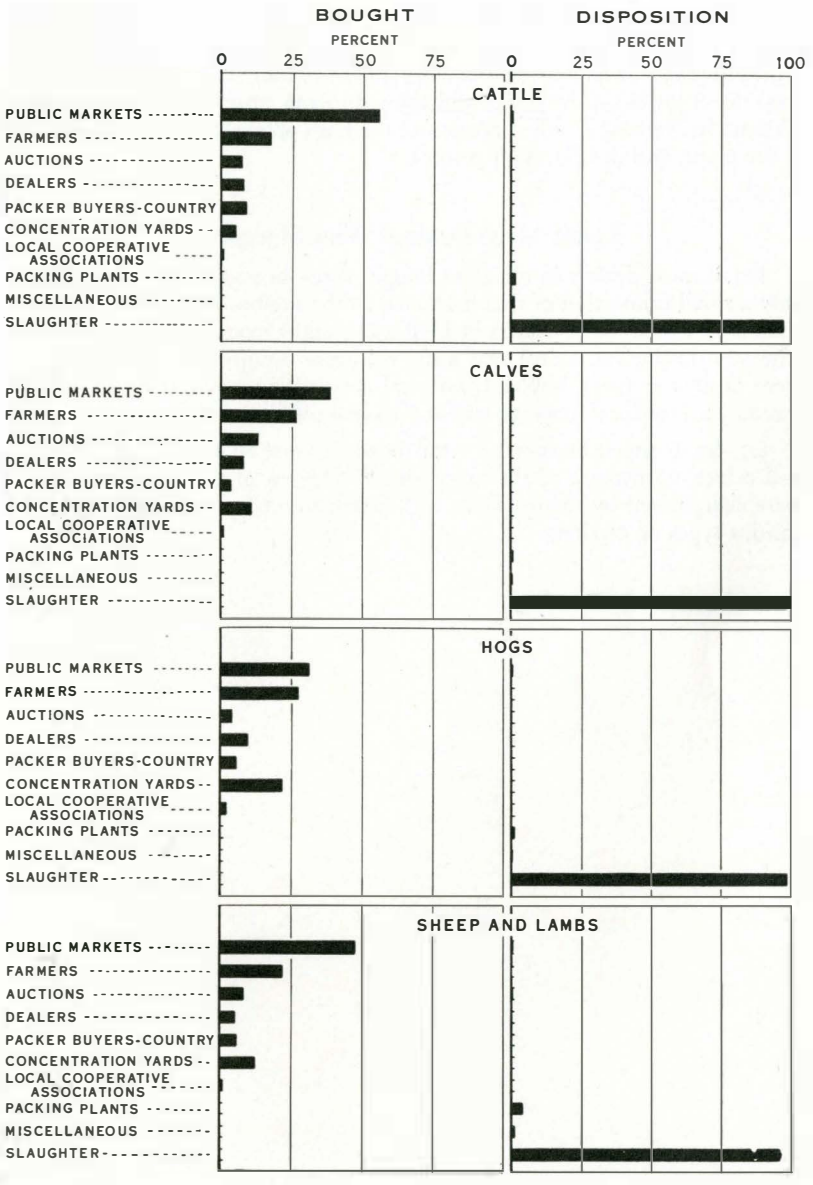

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Fig. 15. Where Livestock Was Bought and How Disposed of by Packers Who Obtained All or Part of Their Supplies Direct in the Region, by Species, 1940.

states. Of the cattle bought direct, more than 70 percent were bought at the plants in Iowa and Wisconsin, but in Nebraska it comprised less than 2 percent. Purchases of hogs at the plant amounted to more than 70 percent of the total direct purchases by packers in Iowa, Indiana, and North Dakota-South Dakota. In Nebraska, only 4 percent of the hogs obtained direct were bought at the plant, and in Illinois 10 percent.

Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter

Retail meat dealers in all states bought some livestock but it represented only a small proportion of that marketed in the region. Most of the livestock obtained by retail meat dealers in 1940 was bought from farmers (Table 41). The next important source was auctions. Small numbers were also bought from dealers or truck buyers from local cooperative associations, at concentration yards or local markets, and at terminal public markets.

Of the livestock bought by retail meat dealers, 88 percent of the cattle and calves, 95 percent of the hogs, and 92 percent of the sheep and lambs were slaughtered by them (Table 42). Small numbers were resold through various types of markets.

Chapter Five

Size of Lots of Livestock Sold and Bought by Farmers

THE NUMBER OF HEAD of livestock sold per lot and bought per lot by farmers in the region varied greatly. The lots ranged from single animals to one or more carloads. The size of the lot tends to vary with the species of livestock. It probably also varies by seasons of the year although seasonal variations were not ascertained in this study. The average number of livestock sold per lot, and the average number of stocker and feeder animals bought per lot were not obtained, but were computed from data furnished by farmers. Farmers reported for each species of livestock the total number of head sold and the number of times sales were made during the year. They also reported the total number of head bought, and the number of times purchases were made. The average numbers per sale refer to the number of head of each species sold at one time. A farmer may have sold only one hog or one calf at a time or he may have sold one head each of several species at the same time. Since farmers often sold animals of more than one species at a time, the total number of animals involved when a sale was made was often greater than that indicated by this report where the number of each species is shown separately.

In determining the average number of head per sale for each species, only the farmers that sold such livestock in 1940 were included. The reason for excluding those reporting no sales was that they presumably had no effect on the methods and practices employed when marketing. The average number of animals per purchase of each species was determined in the same manner, by including only the farmers that made purchases.

Head of Livestock Sold Per Farm

Farmers who sold livestock in 1940, sold on the average 15 cattle, 6 calves, 45 hogs, and 54 sheep and lambs per farm (Table 43). The numbers sold naturally varied among states. Farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma sold on the average more than 20 head of cattle per year. These represent sales from both grazing areas and feed lots. In Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio the sale of cattle averaged less than 10 head per farm. Some feeding is also done in these states but dairying is relatively more important. Calves were sold in largest numbers per farm in Nebraska, the average being 11 head. This was, no doubt, influenced by the sale of calves from the range section of the state. Smallest numbers were sold in North Dakota, an average of about four head per farm. In several of the states an average of five head were sold per farm.

Farmers in Iowa sold on the average 73 head of hogs during the year. Averages of more than 50 head per farm were also sold in Indiana and Illinois. Farmers in North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Michigan sold less than 21 head of hogs per farm. The number of head of sheep and lambs sold per farm varied greatly among the states in the region. In South Dakota and Nebraska where large proportions of the sales were from range areas and by important lamb feeders, the average number sold was nearly 140 head per farm. In Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri sales per farm averaged less than 40 head. Although some feeders in these states sold large numbers the small average number reflects the sale of animals produced in farm flocks.

Number of Times Farmers Sold Livestock

Most farmers sell livestock infrequently. In 1940, sales made by farmers selling livestock in the region were on the average 2.4 times for cattle, 3.5 times for calves, 3.3 times for hogs, and 2.0 times for sheep and lambs. Farmers in Kentucky sold cattle on the average 1.6 times per year and those in Michigan 3.2 times. The average number of sales made per farm was also 3.2 times in Missouri but this also included the sale of calves. The number of sales of calves made by states ranged from 2 times in North Dakota and Nebraska to 5.6 times in Wisconsin. Dairy farmers disposing of their veal calves sell when ready for market and such farmers tend to sell more times per year than farmers that do not market veal calves. The number of times hogs were sold per year was fairly uniform among states. One-half of the states sold sheep and lambs on the average less than two times per year. Sales were most frequently made in Kentucky where the average was three times in a year.

Head of Livestock Sold Per Lot

The average size lots of livestock sold by farmers in the region was about 6 cattle, 2 calves, 14 hogs, and 27 sheep and lambs (Fig. 16). Information was not obtained on the extent to which farmers sold livestock of more than one species at a time. Since the distinction between cattle and calves is not always clear this may have affected the averages derived for these classes. The average size lot of calves comprises primarily veal calves.

The average number of head of cattle sold per lot by farmers varied considerably among the different states. The range was from 2 head in Wisconsin to 12 head in Kansas and Oklahoma. The small lots commonly sold in Wisconsin were to a considerable extent influenced by the sale of many dairy and breeding animals, and by the fact that cattle are fed in relatively small numbers. The average size lots of cattle sold in Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio were also small, being also affected by the sale of dairy animals. Sales were in largest lots in the states where beef cattle production and cattle feeding are important.

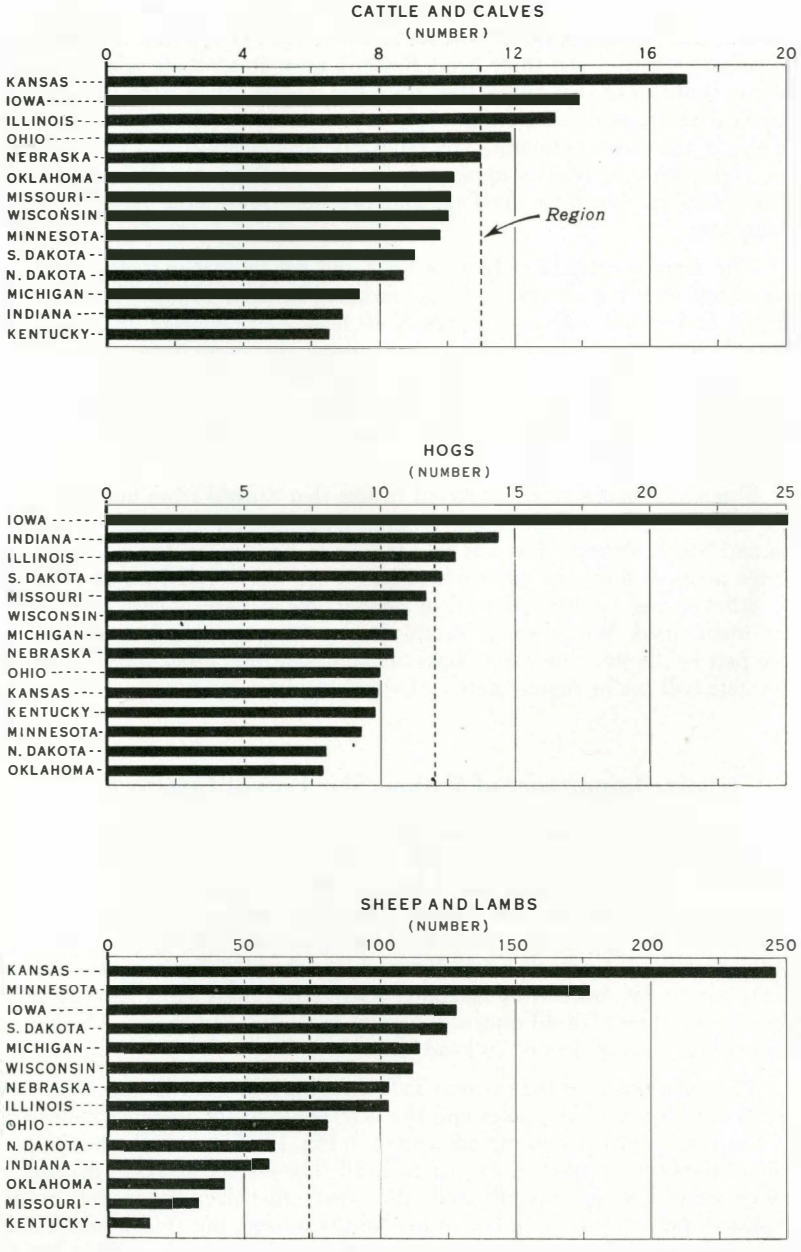

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Fig. 16. Average Number of Head of Livestock Sold per Lot, by Species and by States, 1940.

The sales of calves by farmers were in lots that averaged two head or less in all of the states, except Nebraska where the average was six head and in Kansas where it was three head. Since in most states these sales were primarily confined to veal calves, they comprise largely calves from dairy herds. Veal calves are sold when from a few days to a few weeks old, and the sale of single animals is common. The relatively large average size lots reported for Nebraska and Kansas apparently is accounted for by the inclusion of calves sold for breeding, feeding, and probably some beef calves sold for slaughter.

The average number of head of hogs sold per lot was in general directly associated with the volume of hogs marketed in those states. The lots were largest in Indiana with an average of 19 head. Average size lots were also large in Iowa and Illinois. These are among the states from which hogs are marketed in large numbers. Hogs were sold in small lots in Michigan, Kansas, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, where the average numbers were less than 10 head. These are states where over considerable areas hog production is not highly important.

Sheep and lambs were marketed in lots that ranged from an average of less than 14 head in Missouri and Wisconsin to more than 60 head in Nebraska and South Dakota. The lots sold tended to be large in the states having range areas, and also in states where lambs are fed in relatively large numbers. Sheep and lambs were sold in smaller lots in states where farm flocks are maintained. Where range production or lamb feeding is important in one part of the state but farm flocks are common in another the average for the state will not be representative of either group.

Relative Importance of Various Size Lots of Livestock Sold

The average size lot of a given species of livestock sold by farmers is no indication of the range in the actual number of head sold per lot, nor the proportion of the livestock sold in lots of different sizes. Data furnished by farmers permit such detailed analysis. Classifications have been set up showing the percentage of the livestock included by size lots, and also the percentage of the farmers that sold livestock in lots of different sizes. Lots of from one to five head were classified separately. Those from 6 to 25 head were grouped into 5-head intervals, namely, 6 to 10, 11 to 15, etc. The largest group comprises all lots of 26 head and over.

The percentage of the farmers in the region that sold livestock of each species in lots of various sizes and the percentage of the livestock marketed by farmers in each size group are shown in Fig. 17. This reveals that 32 percent of the farmers sold cattle by single head. These sales, however, accounted for only 6 percent of the cattle sold. More than one-half of the farmers in the region disposed of cattle in lots of one and two head, but this involved only 13 percent of the cattle sold. One-fourth of the farmers sold cattle in lots of six head or more. Such sales, however, comprised nearly three-fourths of the

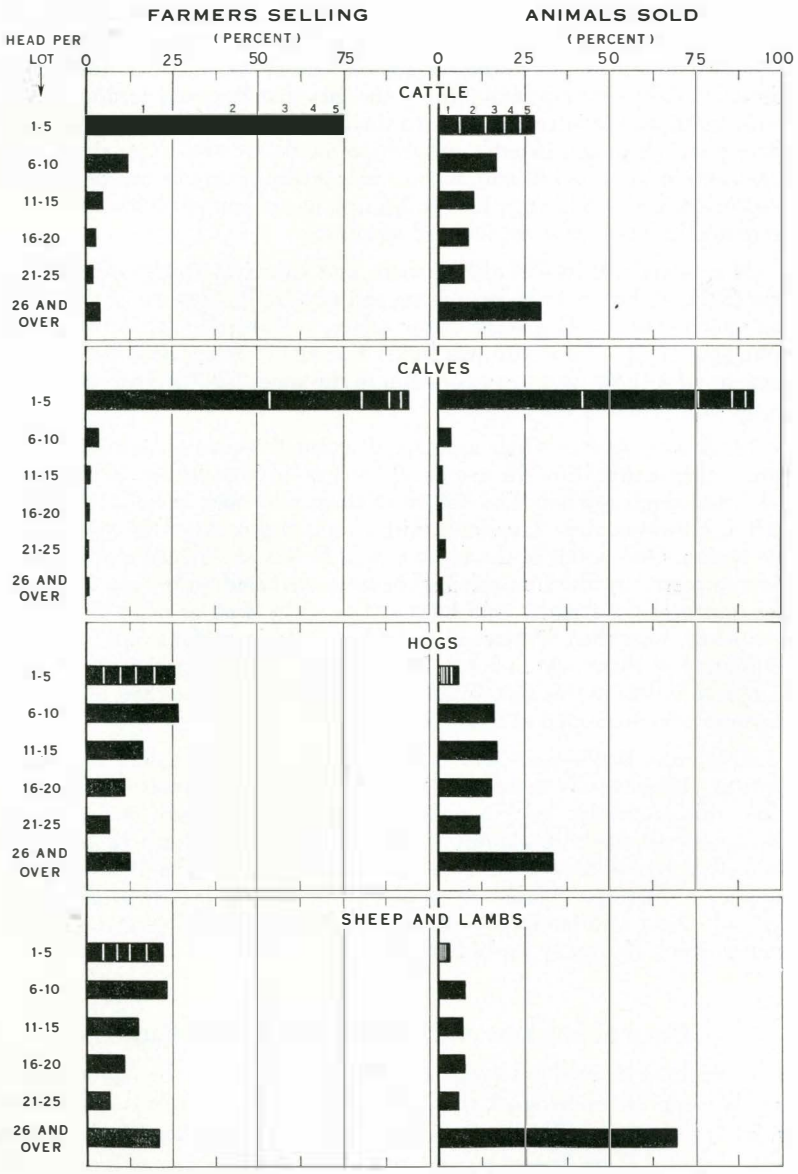

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Fig. 17. Percentage of Farmers Selling Livestock, and the Percentage of Livestock Sold by Farmers, in Various Size Lots, 1940.

cattle marketed. Sales of cattle as single animals or in small lots were more common in Wisconsin and Michigan than in the other states (Tables 44 and 45). This is largely accounted for by the sale of considerable numbers of discarded dairy animals, and also by the fact that livestock feeding is relatively unimportant in these states. In the states along the western border of the region where considerable numbers of cattle are sold from their range areas, and in Iowa and Illinois, where cattle feeding is common, considerable proportions are sold in large lots. In Kansas, more than one-half of the cattle were sold in lots numbering 26 head or more.

More than one-half of the farmers sold calves as single animals, and four-fifths of them sold in lots of one and two head. The sale of single animals accounted for 42 percent of the calves, and three-fourths of the calves were sold in lots of one and two head. The sale of calves in larger lots, the same as with cattle, was more common in the states having range areas than in the other parts of the region.

Hogs were sold as single animals or in small lots to a considerably less extent than cattle. For the region, 5 percent of the farmers selling hogs marketed single animals. One-fourth of them sold hogs in lots of five head or less. However, these farmers furnished only 6 percent of the hogs sold in the region. One-eighth of the farmers sold in lots of 26 head and over, but these farmers furnished one-third of the hogs marketed. In Indiana and Iowa, one-fourth of the farmers sold hogs in lots of 26 head or over. These sales comprised more than 50 percent of the hogs sold in Indiana and more than 40 percent of those sold in Iowa. In Michigan, only 10 percent of the hogs were sold in lots of this size. In all of the other states more than one-fifth of the hogs were marketed in lots of 26 head or over.

Sheep and lambs were sold in large lots to a greater extent than hogs. Seventy percent of the sheep and lambs were marketed in lots of 26 head or more, this proportion being supplied by less than one-fourth of the farmers that marketed sheep and lambs. In South Dakota and North Dakota more than 40 percent of the farmers sold in lots of 26 head or more. A considerable number of farmers in other states along the western border of the region also sold sheep and lambs in large lots. The sale of large lots was also common in Iowa, Kentucky, and Michigan.

Head of Stockers and Feeders Bought Per Farmer

It has been pointed out (page 18) that the farmers in the region bought smaller numbers of livestock than they sold in 1940. This was not because individual farmers who made purchases obtained smaller numbers than were disposed of by those who sold, but because the number of farmers that bought was considerably smaller than the number that sold. Farmers who purchased stocker and feeder cattle and calves, and feeder sheep and lambs bought larger numbers than were disposed of by those who sold livestock of these species. Those who bought stocker and feeder hogs, on the other hand,

obtained smaller numbers than were sold by those who marketed hogs that year. In classifying purchases of stockers and feeders, cattle and calves were combined instead of shown separately as in the case of sales.

An average of 30 head was obtained in 1940 by the farmers who bought stocker and feeder cattle and calves (Table 46). Purchases averaged high in all states, ranging from 16 head in Kentucky to 56 head in Kansas. Stocker and feeder cattle and calves were also bought in large numbers in Iowa and Nebraska, states where cattle feeding is important.

Purchases of stocker and feeder hogs averaged 26 head for all farmers who bought hogs in the region. The farmers who bought hogs in Iowa and Indiana obtained more than 40 head per farm. Farmers in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Ohio bought an average of less than 15 head.

Those who buy feeder sheep and lambs usually obtain relatively large numbers. Of the farmers buying livestock in 1940, the average purchase was 165 head. The small number bought in Kentucky, an average of 17 head per farm, comprised a large proportion of ewes that were used for raising lambs to be fattened for market. In Kansas, the average purchase was 484 head. Averages of more than 250 head were bought by farmers in South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana.

Number of Times Farmers Bought Stockers and Feeders

Of the farmers who bought stocker and feeder cattle and calves in 1940, the average number of purchases was 2.7. The smallest number was in Ohio with an average of 1.5 times. In South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Indiana farmers bought on the average more than three but less than four times during the year. Hogs were purchased on an average 2.1 times per farmer who bought hogs. Sheep and lamb purchases were made on an average 1.8 times by each farmer who bought feeder sheep and lambs. The number of purchases made in Indiana was considerably greater than in the other states being 4.6 times. In no other state did the farmers buy an average of as many as three times.

Head of Stockers and Feeders Bought Per Lot

The average size lot of stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought by farmers in the region in 1940 was 11 head (Fig. 18). The lots purchased were usually largest in the states where feeding is important. In Kansas, the average lot was 17 head, in Iowa 14, and Illinois 13. In the principal feeding areas within these states the number of head of cattle and calves bought for feeding were no doubt considerably larger than the average for the state. Stocker and feeder cattle and calves were bought in smallest lots in Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan where the averages were about seven head.

Hogs and pigs are not bought for feeding to as great an extent as cattle and sheep. Those bought for feeding are mostly pigs. Disturbances such as

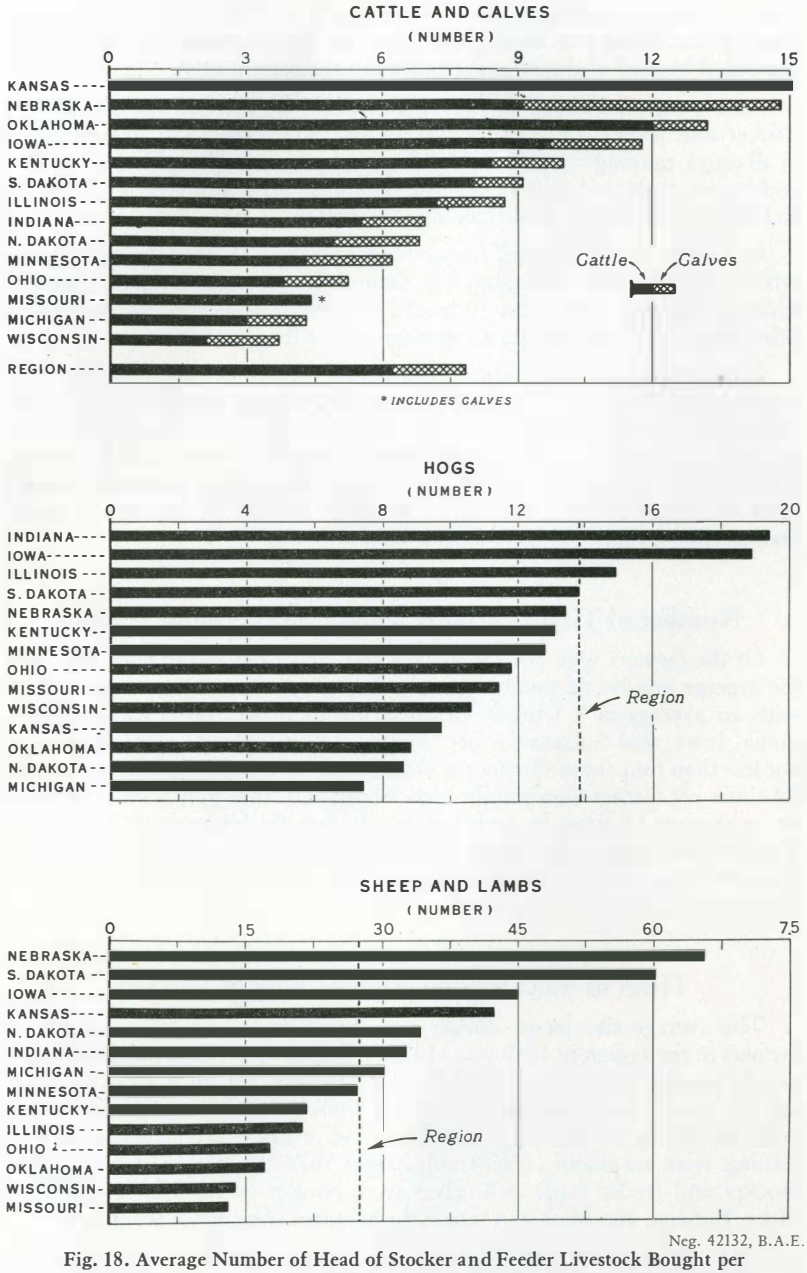

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Fig. 18. Average Number of Head of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought per Lot, by Species and by States, 1940.

droughts sometimes are responsible for considerable movements from areas where feed is scarce to where it is more plentiful. This happened in part of the region in 1934 and 1936. The reason hogs are purchased in small numbers for feeding in the region is that farmers generally produce the hogs they feed. Those bought for feeding are likely to have been produced in the same general area where they are fed. In Wisconsin, a large number of feeder pigs are marketed at "pig fairs" held in numerous towns. The small pigs are furnished by farmers and are generally bought by other farmers and dealers operating trucks.

Feeder sheep and lambs were bought in relatively large lots, the average for the region being 74 head. The lots were smallest in Kentucky, being 15 head, and largest in Kansas, 246 head. In states where lamb feeding is common, purchases are usually made in larger lots than in the states where lamb feeding is less important.

Relative Importance of Various Size Lots of Stockers and Feeders Bought

Some stocker and feeder livestock was bought in large lots, but the purchase of single animals or in lots of a few head was very common, particularly with cattle and calves. In 1940, 28 percent of the farmers reporting purchases in the region bought cattle and calves as single head (Fig. 19). Nearly one-half of them bought in lots that averaged five head or less. However, the volume of stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought as single animals or in lots of a few head was relatively small. Only about 2 percent of the cattle and calves were bought as single head, and 12 percent in lots of five head or less. Twelve percent of the farmers bought in lots that averaged 26 head and over, and their purchases accounted for one-half of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought. Average size lots of 26 head and over were bought by more than one-fifth of the farmers in Illinois and Iowa (Tables 47 and 48). In Minnesota, on the other hand, only 4 percent of the farmers bought in lots that size. Large cattle feeders do not always buy their stocker and feeder cattle and calves in big lots. Some who are located relatively close to market sell finished animals at frequent intervals and very often buy a few unfinished animals to take back to the farm.

Stocker and feeder hogs were bought as single animals by 18 percent of the farmers. Only 9 percent of them bought in lots of 26 head or more but these purchases comprised 38 percent of the hogs bought. One-fourth of the farmers in Iowa bought in lots that averaged 26 head and over, and this accounted for 70 percent of the stocker and feeder hogs bought. Less than 3 percent of the farmers in Ohio, Minnesota, and Oklahoma bought in lots as large as 26 head. Purchases of stocker and feeder hogs are made to a considerable extent from other farmers, oftentimes from those living in the neighborhood, and they are frequently bought in small lots.

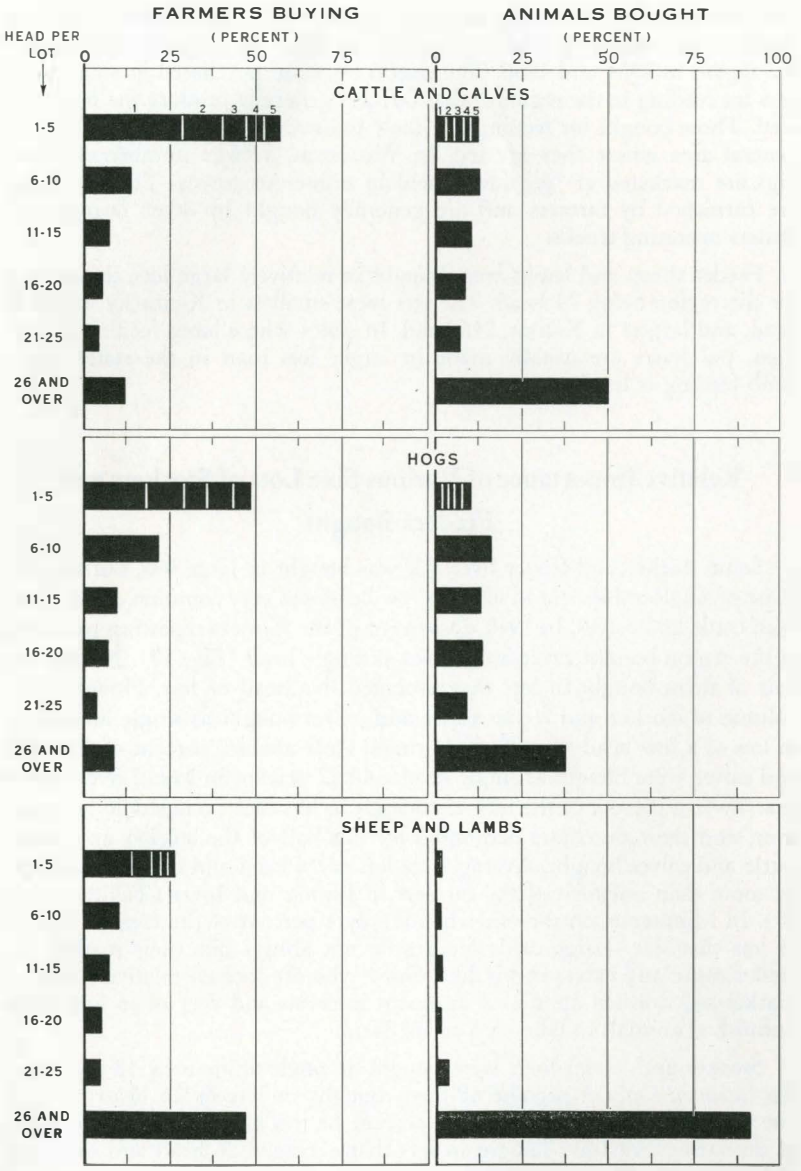

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Fig. 19. Percentage of Farmers Buying Stocker and Feeder Livestock, and the Percentage of Livestock Bought by Farmers in Various Size Lots, 1940.

In 1940, of the farmers who bought feeder sheep and lambs, 14 percent obtained single animals, and 6 percent of them bought in lots of two head. Nearly three-fourths of the farmers who bought feeder sheep and lambs purchased them in lots averaging six head or more. These farmers bought nearly 99 percent of all feeder sheep and lambs purchased. A total of 91 percent of the sheep and lambs were bought in lots of 26 head and over. The purchase in large lots is common in all parts of the region. Kentucky and Oklahoma are the only states where farmers bought less than three-fourths of their feeder sheep and lambs in lots of 26 head and over. In most states in the region sheep and lambs are generally fed in relatively large lots, but feeding is done by a smaller number of farmers than feed cattle or hogs.

Relationship Between Volume of Livestock Sold and Type of Market Used

The type of market used by a farmer was found to be associated with the amount of livestock he sold. This relationship was determined only for slaughter livestock, exclusive of veal calves. The information furnished by farmers was summarized into three groups, which may be roughly referred to as those selling a few head annually, those selling a moderate number, and those selling a large number. The corresponding groups for the different species tend to be comparable in that they represent approximately the same size loads. For cattle, one group comprised farmers selling less than five head, the second those selling from 5 to 19 head, and the third those selling 20 head or over. The group limits are different for hogs and sheep. The smallest groups comprise the farmers selling less than 10 head of hogs, and less than 20 head of sheep. The groups of largest marketings included those selling 60 or more hogs, and 100 or more sheep.

Farmers selling only one or a few head of livestock at a time are more likely to use local outlets than distant markets (Table 4). Those selling

Table 4. Relationship Between the Number of Head of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers in the 14 States, and the Type of Market Used, 1940

Species and number of head sold	Head sold by farmers reporting	Where Sold: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers or others	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle: (Excluding Calves)									
Less than 5 head	14,136	34.3	12.8	19.7	14.2	7.4	5.3	6.3	100.0
5 to 19 head	50,641	41.1	14.2	17.3	11.9	6.5	4.3	4.7	100.0
20 head and over	124,879	67.4	13.6	6.9	4.5	4.6	1.5	1.5	100.0
Hogs:									
Less than 10 head	17,560	29.0	21.4	15.5	8.8	12.2	6.0	7.1	100.0
10 to 59 head	212,496	33.5	22.5	15.9	5.2	14.0	7.2	1.7	100.0
60 head and over	405,995	40.5	22.1	11.6	3.7	15.9	5.7	0.5	100.0
Sheep and lambs:									
Less than 20 head	19,354	37.8	14.7	14.5	10.8	11.7	7.9	2.6	100.0
20 to 99 head	65,562	42.2	16.4	11.1	11.0	8.4	8.7	2.2	100.0
100 head and over	116,671	55.9	19.1	3.6	10.1	8.1	3.1	0.1	100.0

relatively large numbers tend to use terminal public markets. For the region as a whole, farmers selling less than five head of slaughter cattle disposed of about one-third of them at terminal public markets, whereas this type of market was used for about two-thirds of the cattle sold in lots of 20 head and over. Country dealers and concentration yards were used to a proportionately greater extent by those selling small numbers than those selling larger numbers of cattle, and sheep and lambs. For hogs, however, these types of markets were used to as great an extent by the larger operators as by the smaller ones. Packing plants were used to as great an extent by farmers selling livestock in relatively large numbers as by those selling smaller numbers (Table 49).

Relationship Between Volume of Livestock Bought and Type of Market Used

The number of head of livestock bought by farmers apparently also influences them in their choice of market (Tables 5 and 50). Farmers making relatively large purchases of cattle and sheep used the terminal public markets to a greater extent than those buying one or a few head. Farmers buying hogs in larger numbers tended to use other types of markets. Those buying large numbers tend to go to markets where the supply is relatively large and where there is more opportunity for selection. Farmers buying only a few head tend to use nearby markets.

Breeding animals of all species, and dairy cattle, were obtained in largest numbers from other farmers. Many apparently have greater confidence in the quality of animals coming from farmers whose methods of production are known than in the quality of animals offered by dealers or by operators at markets. Livestock auctions were more important than other types of markets when buying dairy cattle and breeding animals. Many of these markets are used primarily for clearing such animals in a community, and

Table 5. Relationship Between the Number of Head of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Farmers in the 14 States and the Type of Market Used, 1940

Species and number of head bought	Head bought by farmers reporting	Where Bought: Terminal public markets	Dealers or truckers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Cooperative agencies distributing direct	Farmers or ranchers	Total
	Number	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle and calves:								
Less than 5 head	3,586	8.3	12.5	31.1	2.7	1.0	44.4	100.0
5 to 19 head	15,434	13.0	16.5	37.9	3.8	1.8	27.0	100.0
20 head and over	135,617	35.0	11.7	22.2	3.7	2.8	24.6	100.0
Hogs and pigs:								
Less than 10 head	8,529	7.8	5.9	23.2	1.3	0.6	61.2	100.0
10 to 59 head	37,979	6.7	9.7	30.9	2.1	0.8	49.8	100.0
60 head and over	61,241	8.3	17.0	27.8	2.8	1.1	43.0	100.0
Sheep and lambs:								
Less than 20 head	1,596	9.6	6.1	29.0	4.6	2.1	48.6	100.0
20 to 99 head	4,823	34.6	7.9	16.0	4.5	5.8	31.2	100.0
100 head and over	87,216	41.3	13.1	1.8	6.2	10.9	26.7	100.0

to some extent animals of these classes are guaranteed by the consignors. Terminal public markets were used extensively by buyers of feeder sheep and lambs in Nebraska, and to some extent for buying dairy and breeding cattle and breeding hogs in Kentucky. Livestock dealers furnished relatively large numbers of the breeding sheep and lambs in South Dakota and Kentucky and of dairy and breeding cattle and calves in Wisconsin.

Marketing System Affected by Size of Lots Sold and Bought

The size lots in which livestock is sold by farmers is significant in that it will influence the type of marketing system in operation. When livestock is marketed in small lots it is often desirable to assemble it into larger lots for purposes of more economical transportation and more advantageous sale. This is being done in several different ways. Small lots of livestock, regardless of whether they are sold by farmers locally or ownership is retained by them until sold at a market or to a packer, may be combined into larger lots for purposes of transportation. This may be done by local cooperative associations, by hired truckers, by buyers operating in the community or at markets. Whether the animals are sold at markets or to packers in the same size lots as furnished by farmers, or are combined with other animals and sold in larger lots depends on how the assembly is made. If the livestock is assembled by local cooperative associations that follow the practice of retaining the identity of ownership of the animals, they are probably sold in the same size lots as if they had been sold by the farmers themselves. This is also the case with livestock transported to market by hired truckers. Associations that grade the livestock as it is delivered combine small lots into larger lots of uniform weight and quality. Much of the livestock consigned in small lots at auctions is bought by dealers or by packers who combine them into larger lots before delivering them to market or to a packing plant. Concentration yards are places where livestock is assembled into larger lots before being shipped to packing plants or other markets. Considerable proportions of the livestock received at the terminal public markets and of those sold direct to packers are marketed in small lots.

The sale of from one to a few animals at a time by a large part of the farmers may result from the methods followed in producing livestock. Farmers who diversify their production do not generally produce livestock in large numbers for market. Some farmers and feeders who handle livestock in large numbers also sell in relatively small lots because they follow the practice of topping-off animals as they are ready for market. The appraisal of a marketing system for livestock, therefore, must be in terms of the way farmers do, or can, most advantageously sell livestock. This involves factors such as the methods of producing livestock, transportation facilities, market outlets, market grades, the prices paid, costs involved in marketing, and convenience. This problem is not simple. Arrangements most favorable to some farmers may not be the most advantageous to others. It is important that this be kept in mind when conducting further research in the field of livestock marketing.

The existing marketing system appears to have been influenced considerably more by methods of selling slaughter animals than by methods of buying stockers and feeders. The selling at markets in small lots has resulted in many farmers buying in small lots. It is not uncommon for feeders living reasonably close to terminal public markets to buy a few animals when they deliver slaughter livestock to be sold. Purchases at most auctions are usually in small lots, and so are many of the purchases made from dealers and from other farmers. Buying and selling in small lots have been encouraged by the use of trucks for transporting livestock. Those who feed extensively generally buy in carlots. Their purchases are made at terminal public markets, at some feeder auctions, or direct from ranges.

Chapter Six

Transportation

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK may for all practical purposes be classified into two general types, rail and truck. The delivery of livestock from the farm to a local market, or to a railroad shipping point, by wagon or on foot, used to be common, but this has been discontinued in most sections. Cattle and sheep still are being driven on foot in considerable numbers from ranges to railroad shipping points.

It has been pointed out that the livestock marketed may pass through many different channels from farms to slaughtering plants, or from farms and ranges to other farms and feedlots. The type of transportation used to some extent is influenced by methods of marketing. Livestock marketed directly from farms to slaughtering plants may involve a single and continuous movement by truck, or the animals may be transported from the farm to the local railroad shipping point by truck, and from there to the slaughtering plant by rail. Slaughter livestock, passing through one or more markets, or which are handled by one or more marketing agencies between the farm and the slaughtering plant, are usually transported in stages between the point of orgin and destination. The break in the continuity of transportation generally coincides with changes in ownership of the livestock, or in the change from one type of transportation to another. If the farmer sells his livestock to a local dealer and the dealer sells at a terminal public market where purchase is made by a packer whose plant is located elsewhere, the animals may be transported as follows: From the farm to the local yards of the dealer, by truck; from the dealer's yards to the terminal public market, by rail or by truck; and from the terminal public market to the packing plant, either by rail or by truck. Stocker and feeder animals probably are to some extent transported by truck directly from the producer to the feeder. If the movement is from western ranges to Corn Belt feedlots, the animals may be transported from the range to the local railroad shipping point by truck, or on foot, from there to the local receiving point of the feeder by rail, and then to the farm of the feeder by truck, or if the distance is short, on foot. Relatively small numbers move from ranges to feedlots by truck.

The question as to what percentage of the livestock marketed in the country is transported by truck as compared with rail is difficult to answer. At least, it cannot be answered from information now available. This arises from the fact that livestock is moved in so many different ways. Some is transported the entire distance from the farm to market as a single continuous movement, whereas some is transported in two or more stages. Some is handled by one or more marketing agencies or is delivered to one or more markets. Some move only by truck, others only by rail, and some move by both types. Some is transported short distances and others long distances.

Considerable information not previously available on how livestock is being transported to market was assembled in this survey. Information was

obtained on the volume of livestock marketed that was moved from farms by different methods in 1940, the means of transportation used for livestock received at the different types of markets and by different agencies, and how the livestock was transported from these markets or from the yards of these agencies. The information assembled does not show the distances the different lots of livestock were moved, nor the extent to which the transportation of individual lots of animals involved more than one movement.

Transporting Livestock From Farms

Practically all livestock marketed by farmers is moved from farms by truck. The most common methods are: (a) By custom or hired truckers; (b) in the farmer's own trucks; and (c) by the buyers who take possession at the farms. Animals are moved on foot only to a limited extent. Most of the livestock marketed by farmers is delivered by truck in one movement from the farm to market or to the packing plant where sold. A small proportion is moved by truck to local railroad shipping points, and from there is transported by rail. This combination is largely limited to livestock moving considerable distances. Before the advent of trucks, most of the hogs, and some of the cattle and sheep were delivered to the local railroad shipping point in wagons by the farmer, and there, loaded onto railroad cars for shipment to market.

When marketing livestock, the transportation from farms by hired truckers was the most common, amounting to 61 percent of the cattle, 48 percent of the calves, 66 percent of the hogs, and 57 percent of the sheep and lambs in 1940 (Fig. 20).

The proportion of livestock marketed that is moved from the farm by hired truckers appears to have been steadily increasing. With cattle, an equal proportion of the remainder was transported by the farmers in their own trucks and by buyers who took possession at the farm. Farmers hauled larger proportions of calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs than did the buyers.

The extent to which the livestock marketed by farmers was transported from farms to market or to slaughtering plants by different methods varied among states (Table 51). Farmers in Michigan transported their own livestock to market in greater proportion than those in the other states. The volume of livestock transported by farmers was also relatively high in North Dakota. Farmers in Iowa and Illinois, on the other hand, hired their trucking done to a greater extent than did farmers in the other states. In Kansas, considerable numbers of cattle and sheep and lambs were moved from the farm on foot. This was also the case with cattle in Oklahoma. This means was used to a small extent in several of the other states.

Farmers producing or feeding large numbers of livestock apparently are more likely to transport their own animals by truck than are those handling small numbers. Livestock trucks are specialized vehicles not well suited for handling other products. Such trucks, therefore, are usually not owned by farmers having a small number of animals to sell, although to a limited extent

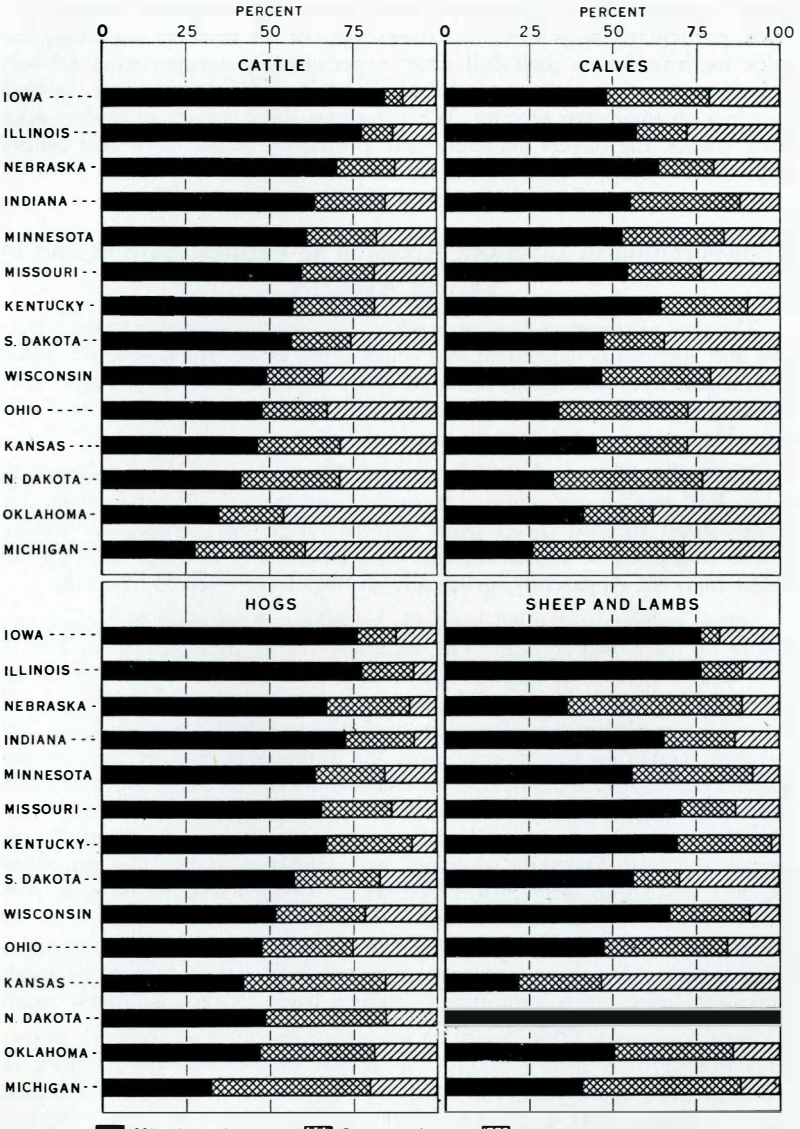

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Fig. 20. Means by Which Livestock Sold by Farmers Was Moved from Farms, by Species and by States, 1940.

general farm trucks, or trailers, are used for transporting small lots of livestock, particularly hogs and veal calves. Some of the truckers who haul livestock for hire devote their full time to performing transportation services. Others transport some livestock for hire, and in addition, transport livestock they buy on their own account. When farmers sell livestock to dealers operating trucks, the buyers generally take possession at the farm and assume responsibility for transporting the animals.

Transportation of Livestock Received at Various Markets and by Various Agencies

The type of transportation used when delivering livestock to various markets and agencies is dependant to a considerable extent upon distance. However, trucks have become increasingly more important in recent years. They not only are used for livestock transported short distances but also to a considerable extent for that moving longer distances.

Practically all of the livestock assembled locally by dealers is received by truck. Rail receipts are confined to stocker and feeder cattle and calves, and feeder sheep shipped direct from western ranges for distribution locally, and to shipments of animals of this class obtained at some of the terminal public markets. Apparently, practically all hogs were received by truck.

Some dealers also hauled livestock for others in addition to buying and selling on their own account. The volume of cattle they hauled for hire in 1940 was 13 percent as large as the volume bought by all dealers in the region (Table 52). For sheep and lambs it was one-fifth as large. It was pointed out in Chapter 2 that only 20 percent of the dealers did custom trucking. The livestock hauled for hire in relation to the numbers bought by these dealers was relatively high. They hauled for others more calves, and sheep and lambs than they bought. The cattle and hogs hauled for hire was around four-fifths of the volume bought. Custom trucking by dealers was relatively important in North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Michigan. It was also important for cattle and sheep and lambs in Nebraska. Whether a dealer buys or hauls for hire generally rests with the farmer who supplies the livestock.

Although information was not obtained on how the livestock assembled by local cooperative associations was received, it probably all came by truck. The areas from which associations obtained livestock were relatively small.

Trucks were the most important means for transporting livestock to concentration yards or local markets. The survey showed that the livestock received at those markets by rail comprised 3 percent of the cattle, less than 1 percent of the calves, 6 percent of the hogs, and 15 percent of the sheep and lambs. A question may be raised as to whether the means used for transporting livestock to these yards were correctly reported in all cases. The classification, "Delivered to yards by livestock dealers" failed to indicate that it applied to truck deliveries only. For that reason, some rail receipts might have been reported under that classification instead of under the one, "Delivered by rail." Rail receipts of cattle and sheep at concentration yards or local markets

also included some stockers and feeders brought from ranges or from terminal public markets for distribution locally. Receipts of hogs by rail were largest in Wisconsin-Michigan (combined), Iowa, and Illinois. The fact that receipts were largely by truck indicates that concentration yards with rail rate privileges took advantage of them only to a limited extent.

Of the livestock received at auctions in the region, 90 percent of the cattle, 93 percent of the calves, 96 percent of the hogs, and 92 percent of the sheep and lambs were transported by truck (Table 53). Included in these percentages are less than 1 percent of the cattle and calves which were delivered on foot. Deliveries on foot were reported at auctions in Nebraska where they amounted to 4 percent of the cattle and less than 1 percent of the calves received. Rail receipts of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs were relatively large in South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota. They were also large for cattle in North Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. These primarily comprised animals brought in for feeding purposes direct from western ranges and from some terminal public markets. Considerable numbers of hogs came by rail to auctions in Iowa and Minnesota.

Receipts of livestock by truck are also relatively large at terminal public markets. Although these markets were not included in the survey, records show that in 1940, 69 percent of the cattle, 75 percent of the calves, 78 percent of the hogs, and 44 percent of the sheep and lambs received at all terminal public markets in the region came by truck[1]. At some of the markets, nearly all livestock arrived by truck. Receipts by rail were relatively most important at Chicago.

Of the livestock purchased direct by the packers in the region who furnished reports in this survey, more than 85 percent of each species was received by truck (Table 54). Nearly all of the livestock received at plants in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Oklahoma were transported by truck. Rail receipts were relatively large at plants in Wisconsin, North Dakota-South Dakota, and Missouri. Nearly two-thirds of the sheep and lambs received direct by packers in Nebraska were transported by rail, but most of the other species were received by truck. Rail transportation was used for moving livestock to plants from concentration yards owned by the same packer, and also for moving cattle, and sheep and lambs received from Western ranges.

By Whom Livestock Was Delivered to Various Markets

Livestock received at the various markets was delivered in several different ways. Some was delivered by farmers or custom truckers, some was bought at the farm by the particular market or agency, and transported in their own trucks or in trucks they hired, and some was furnished by dealers who had previously purchased the livestock.

Considerably larger proportions of the livestock assembled by dealers were picked up at farms in their own trucks than were delivered by farmers

1. "Driven-in Receipts of Livestock, 1940," Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, January, 1941.

or custom truckers (Table 55). Three-fourths of the cattle, but somewhat smaller proportions of the other livestock they bought, were picked up at farms. Delivery by farmers or custom truckers was relatively most important for hogs. Other dealers furnished 3 percent of the cattle and hogs handled, but 9 percent of the calves and 11 percent of the sheep and lambs.

Of the livestock handled for farmers by local cooperative associations in 1940, 68 percent of the cattle, 66 percent of the sheep and lambs, and more than 70 percent of the calves and hogs were assembled at their yards (Table 56). The rest was delivered to market or to the buyer directly from the farm. In some states, all of the livestock was delivered to the yards of the associations by farmers or custom truckers. In others, the associations operated trucks for picking up part of the livestock at the farms. Of the livestock assembled at the associations' yards, the volume picked up by their own trucks was larger than the volume delivered by farmers or custom truckers in Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri. Smaller proportions were picked up by associations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. In Iowa, one-fifth of the hogs and one-third of the cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs handled were not assembled at the association yards but were delivered to market or to the buyer by farmers or custom truckers. In several states, substantial proportions of the livestock were picked up at farms by association trucks and delivered to market or other buyers.

More than three-fourths of the livestock received at concentration yards or local markets was delivered by farmers or custom truckers. (Table 57.) In North Dakota-South Dakota (combined), Minnesota, and Ohio substantial numbers of animals were picked up at farms by trucks owned or operated by the concentration yards. Livestock dealers furnished 14 percent of the cattle, 13 percent of the calves, 7 percent of the hogs, and 8 percent of the sheep and lambs handled. In North Dakota-South Dakota 43 percent of the cattle and 37 percent of the calves were furnished by local cooperative associations. Small numbers were delivered by rail.

Retail meat dealers who slaughter received more than one-third of their livestock by trucks operated by farmers or custom truckers. (Table 58.) Somewhat larger proportions were picked up at farms by trucks operated by the meat dealers. Twenty-nine percent of the sheep and lambs but only 12 percent of the hogs were delivered to their yards by dealers.

Transportation of Livestock From Various Types of Markets and Agencies

More of the livestock handled at the various markets and by various agencies operating in the region is shipped out by rail than is received by this type of transportation. Rail shipments of livestock from these markets and assembly points comprise both slaughter animals and stockers and feeders. Part of the slaughter livestock goes to packing plants and part is consigned to be sold at terminal public markets. Small numbers may go to other types of markets. Some stocker and feeder cattle and feeder sheep received from west-

ern ranges or from terminal public markets and sold at auctions or by dealers were reshipped to final destination on through billing from point of origin.

Trucks were used by dealers to move about three-fourths of the livestock they assembled, the other one-fourth being transported by rail (Fig. 21).

Dealers who assembled livestock at yards in 1940 used trucks for their transportation to market almost entirely in Illinois, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Oklahoma (Table 59). Trucks were also largely used by dealers in Iowa for moving calves and sheep and lambs, but nearly one-half of their cattle, and more than one-fourth of their hogs were transported by rail. The cattle shipped out by dealers by rail apparently included considerable numbers that were received in carlots from feeders. Some were sold to packers in the state and some at markets farther east. Rail transportation was used considerably by dealers in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas. This probably was partly due to the relatively long distances to markets from parts of these states, and partly to the fact that carlots of livestock were assembled for shipment to terminal public markets, direct to packers, or direct to feeders.

Local cooperative associations used truck and rail in about equal proportions for transporting livestock to market. In Indiana and Iowa livestock was moved by rail in larger proportions than by associations operating in other states (Table 60). Associations in Nebraska and Minnesota moved relatively large numbers by truck. Some local cooperative associations followed the practice of picking up all, or a considerable proportion, of the livestock they handled at farms and delivering it to where it is sold without assembling at local points.

In transporting livestock from concentration yards or local markets, slightly less than one-half of the cattle, about three-fourths of the calves and hogs, and two-thirds of the sheep and lambs were moved by rail (Table 61). Livestock assembled at the concentration yards operated by packers is generally sorted and forwarded in carlots to plants of these packers, except in cases where the distances are relatively short. Rail transportation is also used for moving livestock from the concentration yards or local markets not owned by packers if the lots are of carlot size and the distance is considerable. Small lots moving relatively short distances are transported by truck.

Although shipments by rail were relatively large, variations existed among states. Rail shipments were most important from yards in Iowa, North Dakota-South Dakota, Kansas, and Wisconsin-Michigan. Trucks were also used extensively in Illinois, except for calves which were transported in relatively large numbers by rail.

Livestock was transported from auctions by truck in larger proportions than from other types of markets. This amounted to 90 percent of the cattle, and about 85 percent of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs. All livestock was reported moved from auctions by truck in Indiana and Wisconsin (Table 62). Trucks were also used for transporting practically all of the livestock from auctions in Missouri, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Michigan. Shipments by rail from auctions were most important in North Dakota. They were also important for lambs in Kentucky. These lambs moved mostly from

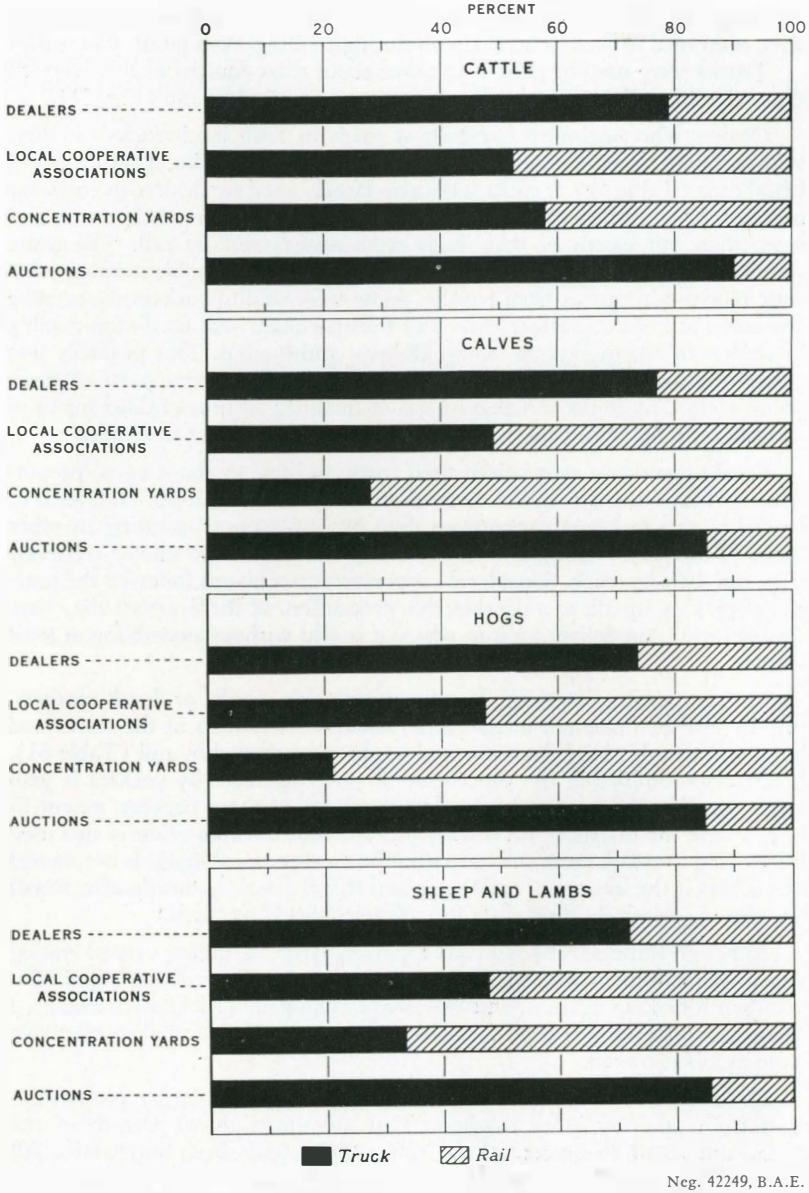

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Fig. 21. Percentage of Livestock Transported by Truck and by Rail from Markets of Various Types in the Region, by Species, 1940.

the auctions where they were sorted and sold in deck-lot size on a graded basis. Hogs and calves were also handled in the same manner at some of the auctions in that state.

Information is not available on the extent to which truck and rail transportation are used for moving the livestock which was forwarded from the terminal public markets. Rail is used for shipments of slaughter livestock going to plants located at distant points. Livestock moving to plants located relatively nearby generally go by truck, and if the plants are adjacent to the market the animals are driven on foot. Stocker and feeder livestock bought in carlots at terminal public markets for shipment to feedlots usually go by rail unless the distance is relatively short, because they are often forwarded on the original billing thereby taking advantage of the through rate from point of origin to final destination. Smaller lots of stockers and feeders are generally transported by truck, and at many markets these represent a considerable proportion of the animals bought for movement to farms and feedlots.

Distances From Which Markets and Agencies Receive Livestock

The approximate distances from which different markets and agencies received various proportions of their livestock were ascertained in this study. Livestock dealers, operators of local cooperative associations and auctions, and retail meat dealers who slaughter estimated the percentage of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs received from the following distances: Less than 10 miles; between 10 and 25 miles; between 25 and 50 miles; between 50 and 100 miles; and more than 100 miles. Operators of concentration yards and packing plants furnished the same information except all livestock received from distances of less than 25 miles was combined into one group. On schedules for dealers, local cooperative associations and concentration yards the livestock delivered to the market or to the assembly point of the agency and that picked up at farms by their own trucks were reported separately. For auctions and packing plants, the distances livestock were transported were reported separately for truck and rail receipts. Retail meat dealers reported together the distances of all of the livestock they purchased.

Some types of markets operate over wider areas than others. However, considerable variation exists in the areas from which livestock was received at various types of markets. This may depend on factors such as the volume of livestock handled by the dealers, the density of production in the area, and the existing competition for livestock.

Country dealers receive much of their livestock from local areas. In 1940, the dealers in the region obtained about three-fourths of the cattle and calves, four-fifths of the hogs, and two-thirds of the sheep and lambs from within 25 miles. (Fig. 22.)

The livestock delivered to the assembly points of dealers came from longer distances on the average than that picked up in their own trucks. Some of the livestock delivered by others comprised cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs from Western ranges, but this does not fully account for the longer movement

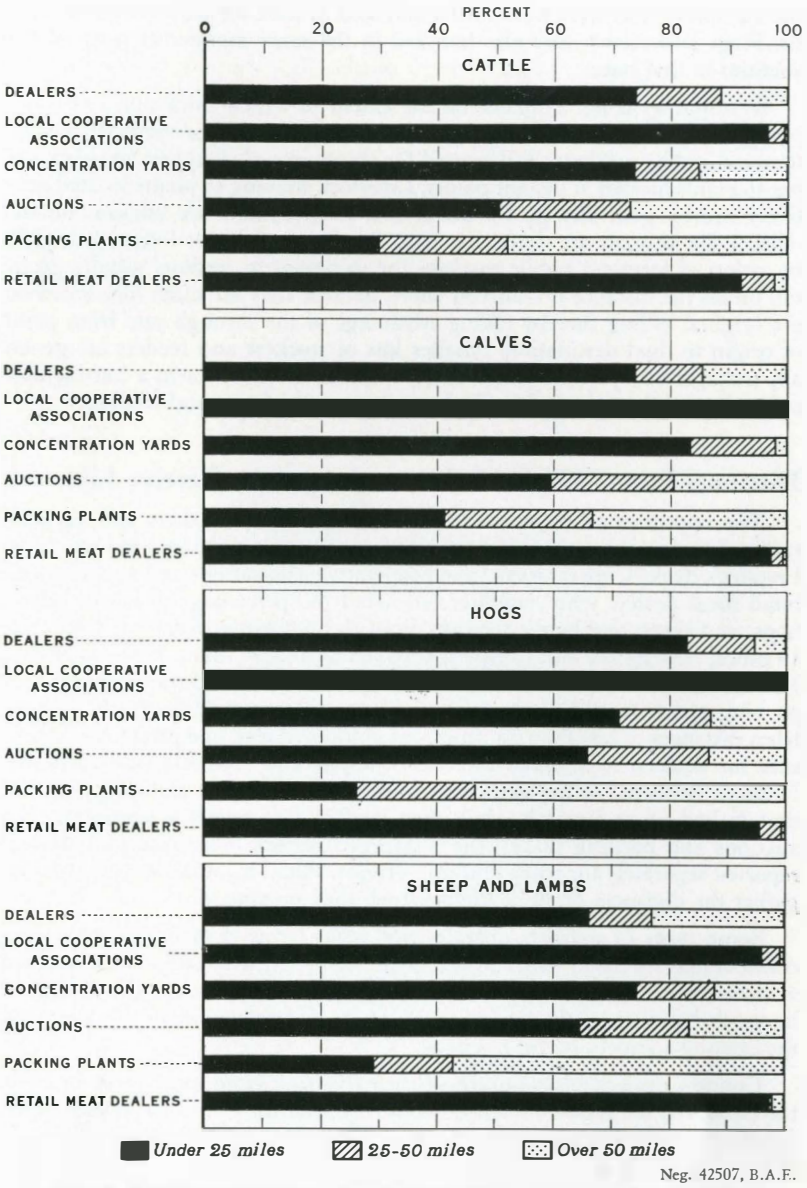

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Fig. 22. Percentage of Livestock Received from Various Distances by Types of Markets and Agencies in the Region, by Species, 1940.

of the delivered livestock. The hogs delivered by others also came longer distances than those picked up in trucks operated by the dealers. Larger proportions of the sheep and lambs were transported longer distances than the other species of livestock (Table 63).

Local cooperative associations operate over more limited areas than other types of markets. The associations for which data were obtained received more than three-fourths of all species of livestock from distances of less than 10 miles. (Table 64.) Practically all of the livestock handled by the associations came from within 25 miles.

More than 70 percent of the different species of livestock was received at concentration yards or local markets from within 25 miles. (Table 65.) Practically no livestock picked up by trucks operated by concentration yards came from distances of 100 miles or more. The livestock delivered to the yards by others more than 100 miles comprised 5 percent of the cattle, less than 1 percent of the calves, 8 percent of the hogs, and 6 percent of the sheep and lambs. Some of this livestock was assembled at shipping points along the same railroad and shipped to the yards by rail.

At livestock auctions, 15 percent of the cattle, 9 percent of the calves, 4 percent of the hogs, and 9 percent of the sheep and lambs were received from distances of more than 100 miles (Table 66). About 95 percent of all rail receipts came more than 100 miles. This apparently comprised primarily cattle and sheep brought from western ranges or from terminal public markets for distribution through auctions located in or near feeding areas. About 50 percent of the cattle and more than 60 percent of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs received by truck came from within 25 miles of the auctions at which they were sold. Between one-fifth and one-fourth of the livestock received came from between 25 and 50 miles.

The distances from which livestock was received at packing plants by rail and truck combined are shown in Table 67. Livestock received by rail came largely from distances over 100 miles. About 10 percent of the cattle and calves, and slightly larger proportions of the hogs, and sheep and lambs received by truck also came more than 100 miles. Some packers obtained livestock from great distances. Nearly one-half of the plants received some livestock by rail 500 miles or more, and nearly one-fourth of them received some livestock by rail from distances of 1,000 miles or more. A few received livestock from more than 2,000 miles. At only 10 percent of the plants were some livestock received by truck more than 300 miles.

Retail meat dealers who slaughter received most of their livestock from local areas. Receipts from within a distance of 10 miles comprised 69 percent of the cattle, 75 percent of the calves and hogs, and 86 percent of the sheep and lambs purchased (Table 68). Small numbers came more than 25 miles.

The data on distances from which various markets received livestock in 1940, if studied in connection with Figs. 2 and 3 showing location of markets and agencies in the region, will throw some light on the market movement of livestock. Although it is not practicable to indicate on these figures

the area from which each market receives its livestock, the analysis of distances from which supplies are received at various types of markets indicates clearly that all the livestock produced in a given area is not sold at the market to which it is most accessible.

Several types of market outlets, and often several outlets of the same type, are generally available to farmers in a given community. It is common for more than one livestock dealer to operate in the same area. Farmers in some of these areas also are served by local cooperative associations. One or more auctions is probably available. Since most concentration yards and packing plants where purchases are made direct draw from relatively wide areas, these market outlets may also be used by the farmers who have other markets accessible. The terminal public markets draw from still wider areas. Some receive livestock from only a portion of a state, others from an entire state, and many from several states.

The availability of market outlets to farmers has increased with the more general use of trucks for hauling livestock. The time it now takes to deliver livestock to a market 100 miles away is no greater than that required to haul the animals to a local shipping point 10 miles from the farm by wagon. When livestock was transported from the local shipping point by rail, it was usually consigned to a market which could conveniently be reached by that particular railroad. With the use of trucks, it became as easy to move livestock in directions which crossed main railroad lines as in the direction which followed them, thereby making more markets accessible to farmers in a given community. This apparently has affected markets of various types differently. It has been to the advantage of local markets and to the disadvantage of the larger terminal public markets which attracted livestock from considerable distances, particularly from areas served by direct railroad lines that furnished effective transportation service.

Chapter Seven

Weights and Classes of Livestock Sold and Bought by Farmers

LIVESTOCK SOLD BY FARMERS in the region in 1940 comprised animals of a wide range in age, type, condition, and quality. Most of the livestock farmers sold was produced specifically for slaughter. Other livestock which also went for immediate slaughter included veal calves which were a by-product of the dairy enterprise, discarded dairy cows, and breeding animals which had outlived their usefulness for this purpose. Farmers also sold some livestock which did not go for immediate slaughter, such as immature and unfinished animals which went as stockers and feeders, cows for dairy purposes, and breeding animals of the various species. Livestock bought by farmers was as variable as those sold, except slaughter animals were not included. The stockers and feeders, dairy cows, and breeding animals bought are at later periods disposed for slaughter.

Livestock Sold for Slaughter

The livestock marketed at any one time from the region varies greatly in weight and condition. Animals marketed from different areas in the region tend to vary according to methods of production and feeding. From important livestock feeding areas large proportions of the cattle are beef types of high quality and finish. From dairy sections, discarded dairy cows and dairy breeding animals are marketed in relatively large numbers. Some of the cattle and sheep from range areas in the states along the western border of the region, which are fattened on grass, go for immediate slaughter, whereas some go to feedlots in the Corn Belt for further feeding and finishing. In Kentucky, lambs of high quality are marketed in relatively large numbers. Hogs marketed from various parts of the region apparently are more uniform in weight and finish than cattle and sheep. The marketing of all species of livestock is seasonal.

The information collected in this survey does not permit detailed comparisons to be made of the livestock sold by farmers in the various states in the region. About the only data assembled that will throw light on the kind of animals farmers sold in 1940 are on average weights of certain important classes. These are limited to fed cattle, butcher hogs, and slaughter lambs. Most of these animals may be presumed to have been produced specifically for slaughter, and the study excludes a wide range of miscellaneous animals also sold for slaughter. Farmers reported the average weights of calves, stocker and feeder cattle, and feeder lambs sold, but the numbers of animals involved were often small; consequently, the data are not included in the

tables presented. Information was not obtained on such factors as age, type, condition, and quality of animals sold.

The average weight of fed cattle sold by farmers in the region was 937 pounds (Fig. 23). Fed cattle are generally marketed at heaviest weights in states where the supply of corn is large and where cattle feeding is important. The heaviest fed cattle were marketed by farmers in Iowa and Illinois where average weights were 1,048 and 1,016 pounds, respectively. (Table 69.) The average weight of fed cattle was also high in Wisconsin. In that state, the feeding of beef cattle is relatively unimportant, but the high average weight is apparently accounted for by the inclusion of relatively large numbers of discarded dairy cows that were fed for market. The smallest average weight, 679 pounds, was in Oklahoma. Indications are that a large proportion of these cattle were fattened on grass with limited amounts of grain. The weight of fed cattle sold by individual farmers in the same state naturally varies considerably. Some idea of the range in the weights of fed cattle sold in each state also may be obtained from Table 69. These weight ranges involve 50 percent and 75 percent of the cattle marketed. It is probable that weights varied seasonally but this could not be determined from the data collected in the survey.

In addition to fed cattle, miscellaneous assortments of animals are sold for slaughter at livestock markets. The numbers of these animals in relation to the numbers of fed cattle depend largely on the areas from which the markets draw their supplies. Fed cattle comprise greater proportions of the total at markets that receive relatively large segments of their supplies from feeding areas than at those which draw from other areas. Markets used by farmers in dairy areas tend to receive relatively large proportions of discarded dairy cows, veal calves, and dairy breeding animals. Some immature and unfinished animals of poor quality also are sold for slaughter but most of them are sold as stockers and feeders. They are found in relatively large numbers at markets which receive cattle from areas where beef production and feeding are relatively unimportant.

The butcher hogs sold by farmers in the region weighed on the average 230 pounds. They were lightest in Kentucky and Oklahoma where the average weights were 207 and 208 pounds, respectively. In Nebraska and Iowa the hogs marketed weighed on the average more than 240 pounds. With hogs, as with fed cattle, the weight of animals marketed tends to bear a direct relationship to the amount of corn available for feed and to the hog-corn price ratio. In addition to butcher hogs, packing sows, stags, and some pigs are also marketed for slaughter. The proportions vary by seasons of the year.

The slaughter lambs marketed by farmers weighed on the average of 86 pounds. In no state did the average vary more than nine pounds from the average for the region. The range in weights was from 78 pounds in Oklahoma to 95 pounds in Michigan and Nebraska. The lambs marketed in Kentucky appear to be more uniform in weight than in the other states. This apparently is accounted for by the fact that 70 percent of the lambs marketed for slaughter are sold at auctions where relatively large numbers are sorted into lots of uniform grade and weight before being offered for sale. Lambs

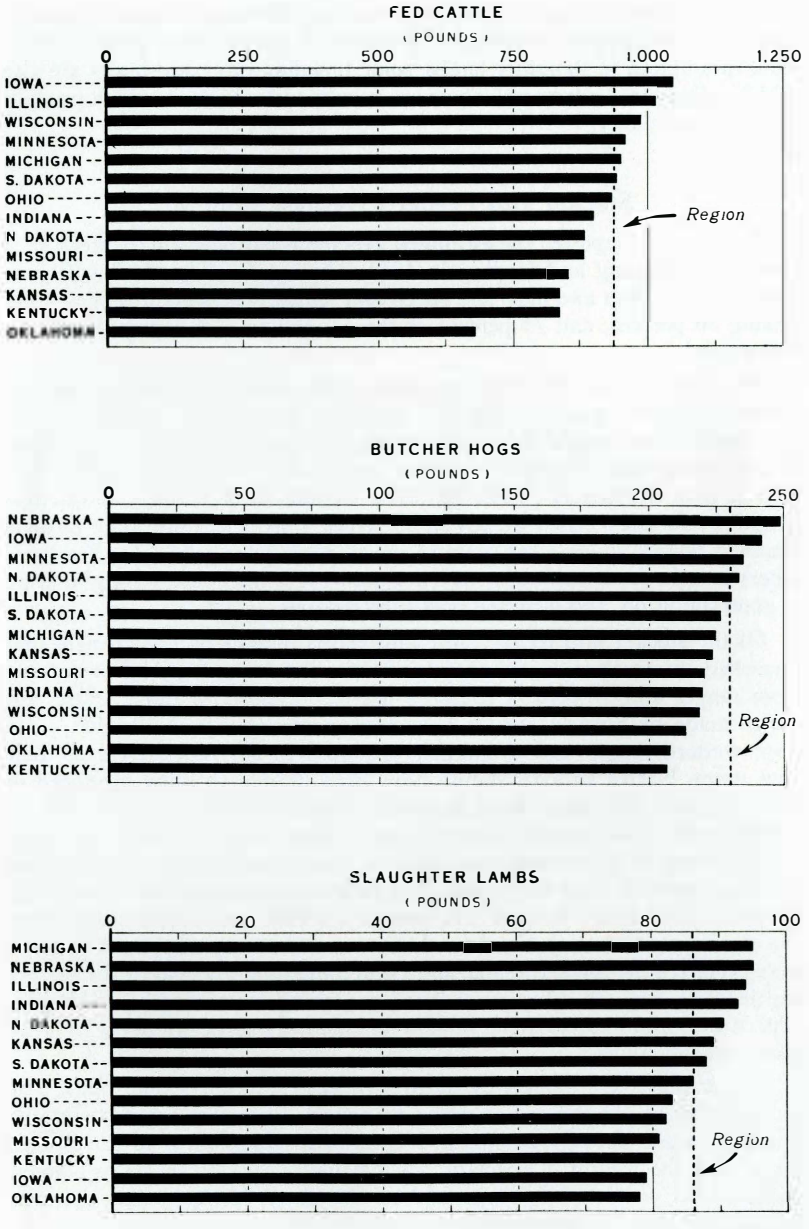

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Fig. 23. Average Weight of Fed Cattle, Butcher Hogs and Slaughter Lambs Sold by Farmers in the Region, by States, 1940.

are produced for market in Kentucky weighing between 75 and 85 pounds. They are raised largely on milk and grass with a minimum of grain or other feed. In addition to slaughter lambs, some breeding ewes and bucks are also sold for slaughter by farmers. These are usually older animals which produce meat of low quality.

Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought

Farmers also reported the estimated average weights of the livestock they bought for grazing and feeding in 1940. These animals were classified as steers, heifers, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs. The weight ranges, comprising 50 percent, and 75 percent of the animals in each group, were also determined.

The feeder steers purchased weighed on the average 544 pounds and the feeder heifers 449 pounds (Fig. 24). In Ohio, the weights reported for the steers and heifers bought were approximately the same, whereas in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska the steers bought were more than 100 pounds heavier than the heifers (Table 70). The weights of both steers and heifers bought by farmers varied greatly in all states. This is because some farmers obtained young animals for grazing which were later put in feedlots, and others bought feeder animals, which were of relatively heavy weight, were in good condition, and were fed only short periods.

Of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought by the farmers that furnished information in this survey, 53 percent were classified as coming from ranges and 47 percent as being native. Reports of range cattle and calves made by farmers should have been confined to animals that came from western ranges and to animals produced in the range areas of their own states. Native animals should have been limited to those produced in farming areas. The states along the western border of the region are not included in the table because it was apparent that when reporting purchases some farmers in those states who received stocker and feeder animals from the range areas in their own states classified them as native instead of range livestock. Some of the farmers who bought stockers and feeders at the terminal public markets may also have been uncertain as to where the animals were produced. In Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio more than one-half of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves were listed as coming from ranges (Table 71). Native cattle and calves were bought in relatively large numbers in Wisconsin and Missouri.

Feeder pigs were bought by farmers in larger numbers than hogs. The average weight for the region was 76 pounds. For individual states the weights ranged from 51 pounds in Nebraska to 120 pounds in Iowa. This shows that the weight of the pigs when bought was on the average about one-third the weight of the hogs sold for slaughter. In Wisconsin, the sales at local "pig fairs" consisted of small pigs just weaned.

The feeder sheep and lambs bought were primarily lambs dropped in the spring and moved to pastures and feedlots in late summer and fall. Small

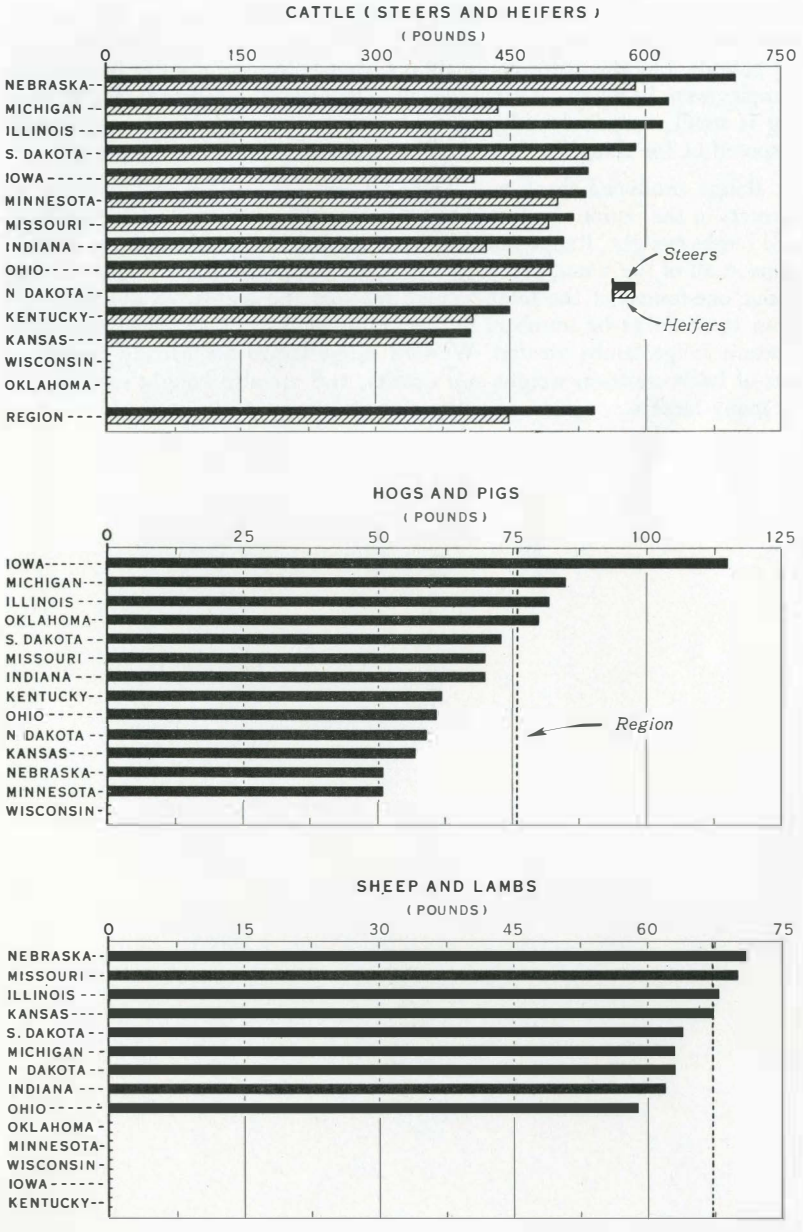

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Fig. 24. Average Weight of Stocker and Feeder Steers and Heifers, Hogs and Pigs, and Sheep and Lambs Bought by Farmers in the Region, by States, 1940.

numbers of old ewes also were bought for grazing and feeding. The average weight of the lambs bought by farmers in the region covered by the survey was 67 pounds, but this information is not shown for some states because the samples were in many cases very small. The weight added to lambs by feeding is small compared with that added to feeder pigs. Lambs are usually disposed of for slaughter after making gains of from 15 to 30 pounds.

Range produced sheep and lambs bought for feeding and grazing by farmers in the region amounted to more than 80 percent of all feeder sheep and lambs bought. Range animals were obtained in relatively large proportions in all of the states, except in Michigan and Ohio where it amounted to about one-fourth of the total. Where most of the lambs fed are produced from farm flocks he numbers fed per farm tend to be smaller than where western range lambs are fed. Western range lambs are usually bought in lots of fairly uniform weight and quality, and are also bought in large lots by many feeders.

Chapter Eight

Trading in Livestock by Weight and by Head

THE VALUE OF AN ANIMAL bought for slaughter is determined by the value of all of the products that it yields. The product is different in form from the live animal, and important factors which affect its value are: Weight of the live animal; the dressing yield of the animal, which is the weight of the carcass expressed as percentage of the weight of the live animal; the quality of the product; and the relative proportions of different parts of the carcass which furnish cuts of different values. Among these, the weight of the live animal can accurately be determined by weighing, thereby removing this factor from the realm of judgment and placing sellers and buyers on comparable basis as far as this particular factor is concerned. When animals are traded in alive the other factors listed need to be estimated by sellers and buyers. The value of an animal bought for grazing and feeding is indirectly affected by the same factors that determine the value of slaughter animals, but in addition it is also affected by the estimated ability of the animal to gain weight in relation to the feed consumed. To determine the accuracy of weights of stocker and feeder animals probably is as significant as that of animals sold for immediate slaughter.

Buying and selling livestock on the basis of weight is considerably more common than on a head basis in the region covered by this survey. However, a good deal of variation exists in the methods used with different species and classes of livestock, among different states, and also among different areas in a given state. The manner in which farmers sell livestock depends largely upon where and to whom they sell. At some markets, all of the livestock is traded in by weight. At others, trading on a head basis is common.

Basis on Which Farmers Sold Livestock

Information obtained from farmers on the volume of livestock sold by weight and by the head was confined to slaughter cattle, veal calves, slaughter hogs, and slaughter lambs. Of the slaughter cattle marketed in 1940 by farmers in the region, 94 percent were sold by weight (Fig. 25). Sale by the head was most common in Wisconsin, Michigan, and North Dakota (Table 72). In Wisconsin and Michigan the classification, slaughter cattle, included considerable numbers of discarded dairy animals, many of which had been fed for the slaughter market. In these states, the sale of individual animals was relatively large, amounting to 54 percent of the total in Wisconsin and 46 percent in Michigan. A large proportion of these animals were sold at the farm to country dealers, and sale by the head was often made because scales were not available. The lack of scales also accounted for selling live-

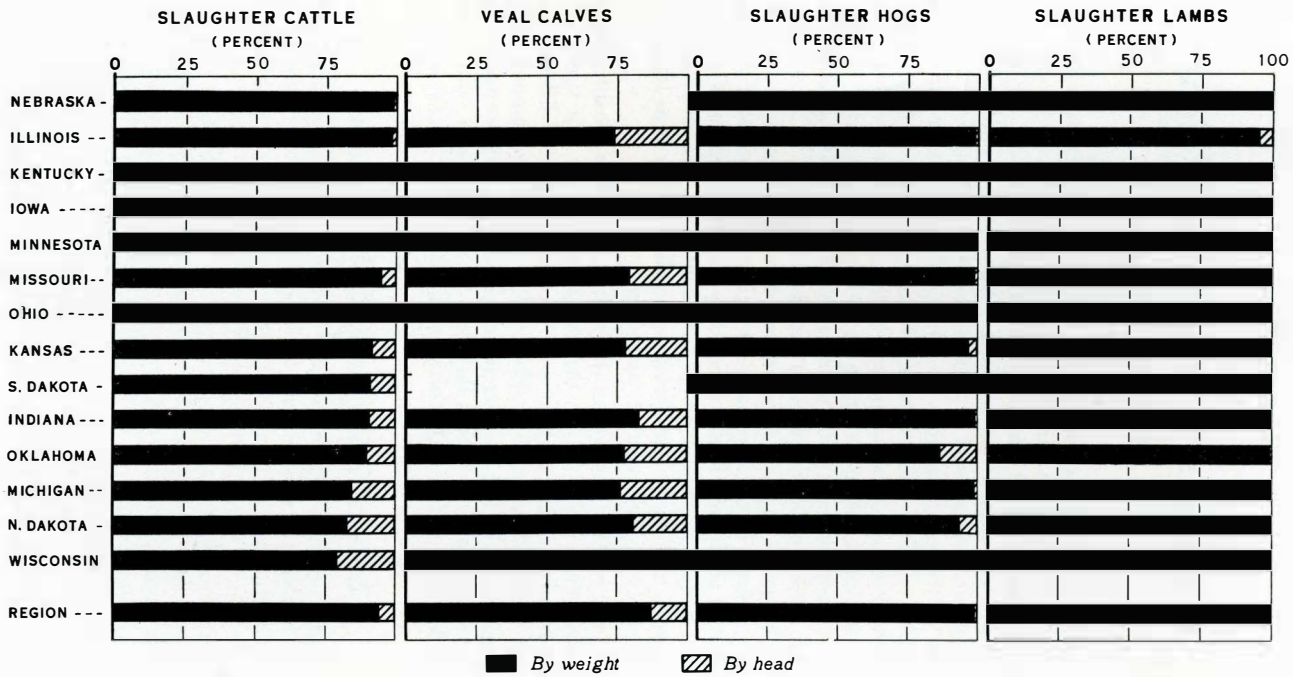

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Fig. 25. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers by Weight and by the Head, by Species and by States, 1940.

stock by the head in parts of North Dakota where relatively little livestock is produced for market.

The proportion of veal calves sold by weight amounted to 87 percent of the total for the region but there was considerable variation among states. They were sold by weight to greater extent in Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin than elsewhere. These states being important as producers of dairy products, the sale of veal calves was also common. In Wisconsin, farmers sold more than one-third of the veal calves to dealers, and they generally were provided with small truck-scales on which to weigh calves, but these scales could not be used for weighing cattle.

Dairy cows and breeding cattle are generally sold by farmers by the head, the main reason being that the value of the animals has no definite relation to their weight. The relatively large numbers of cattle sold to other farmers are mostly sold by the head. Some of these animals are stockers and feeders which have market value based on weight, but sale by the head is often because scales are not conveniently available. This is common if sale is made at the farm, or at the auctions not equipped with scales.

Ninety-nine percent of the slaughter hogs were sold by weight by farmers in the region, only 1 percent being sold by the head. Sale by the head was more common in Oklahoma than in the other states, amounting to 13 percent of the total. The sale of hogs by the head was largely confined to transactions taking place at the farm or at auctions where scales were not available. Hogs sold for breeding purposes are generally priced by the head. Feeder pigs may be sold by weight or by the head, the method used being often dependent on where the sale is made.

Slaughter lambs were sold by weight in almost as high proportions as hogs. Selling by weight was fairly uniform in all states. In North Dakota and Missouri about 8 percent of the animals were sold by the head. Feeder lambs and feeder ewes were sold by either method. Breeding animals were usually sold by the head.

Increasing proportions of both slaughter livestock and stockers and feeders have been traded in by weight during the past quarter of a century. This shift is an indication that farmers have gone far to eliminate the guess factor in arriving at the value of their animals. Those buying livestock regularly are naturally more expert in estimating weights of animals than farmers who seldom have an opportunity to compare their estimates with the actual weights. Even though selling live animals by weight instead of by the head has put farmers in better position to meet buyer competition, farmers still have certain disadvantages. This is especially true with reference to judging quality and estimating dressing yield of animals.

Basis on Which Farmers Bought Stockers and Feeders

Buying stocker and feeder livestock by weight is considerably less common than that of selling slaughter livestock on that basis. This apparently is due both to the kind of animals involved, and to the markets and agencies at which considerable numbers of these animals are purchased. Some stocker and feeder animals are young and of light weight, and these are more likely to be bought by the head than those that are heavier and more mature. Since considerable numbers are bought by farmers from other farmers, the reason for trading on a head basis, as pointed out in the preceding section, is to a considerable extent because farm scales are not available. Then, too, it is in many cases due to the custom which has been common when one farmer buys from another of evaluating the animals by the head instead of by weight, even if scales are available. Some stocker and feeder animals are bought at auctions that do not have scales, or where animals of these classes are generally sold by the head even if they have weighing facilities. Many dealers who distribute stockers and feeders among farmers also sell on a head basis. Animals obtained at terminal public markets, on the other hand, are bought by weight.

Three-fourths of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought by farmers in the region in 1940 were paid for on weight basis, the rest being bought by the head (Fig. 26). In Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana more than 75 percent were bought by weight (Table 73). Less than 55 percent of this class of cattle and calves were bought by weight in Missouri and South Dakota. Purchases at terminal public markets are generally on weight basis. Feeder cattle, dairy and breeding animals are sometimes sold by the head. A considerable proportion of the stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought on western ranges are priced by the head. Other purchases by the head are at some auctions, from some dealers, and from other farmers.

The stocker and feeder hogs and pigs bought were mostly pigs weighing less than 100 pounds. Fifty-four percent of the number were bought by weight. The proportion ranges from 16 percent in Minnesota to more than three-fourths of the total in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Iowa. The purchase of feeder pigs by the head in relatively large numbers, as in the case of the "pig fairs" in Wisconsin, apparently is because many animals are young, of light weight, and are difficult to appraise in terms of weight. Relatively small numbers are cleared through the terminal public markets where sale is by weight.

More than three-fourths of the feeder sheep and lambs were bought by farmers according to weight. This comprised substantially all of those purchased in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, and 90 percent of those bought in Iowa. Only one-fourth of those bought in Kansas were priced by weight. Large lots are bought at terminal public markets, on ranges, and at some specialized feeder auctions, where weight is the common basis for trading. The purchase from neighbors and at local auctions is less common than with cattle. Attention should be called to the fact that in many of the states percentages are based on small samples and therefore may not be fully representative.

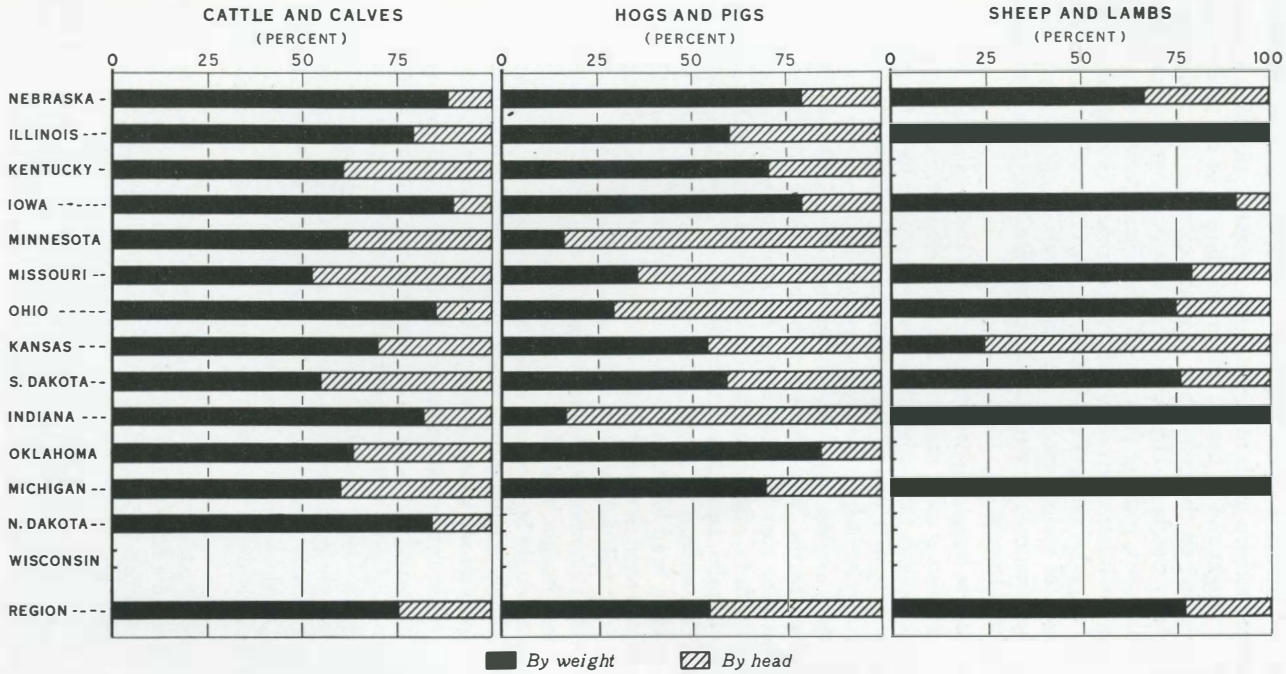

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Fig. 26. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Farmers by Weight and by the Head, by Species and by States, 1940.

Basis for Trading in Livestock at Various Types of Markets

Reference has been made to the fact that the extent to which livestock is traded in by weight and by head is determined largely by the type of market used. Information on the percentage of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs bought by weight and by the head in 1940 was obtained from dealers, concentration yards, packing plants, and retail meat dealers who slaughter. For auctions, the information obtained was not strictly comparable with that obtained for the other types of markets. It showed the number of auctions at which livestock of various species and classes were bought according to the following classifications: By weight only, by weight largely, by the head only, and by the head largely.

Livestock was bought by weight by country dealers or truck buyers to a smaller extent than at other markets (Fig. 27). Hogs were bought by weight in larger proportions than other livestock, amounting to 82 percent of the purchases as compared with 52 percent for the cattle bought. Dealers in some areas usually buy by weight, but those operating in other areas usually buy by the head. Many dealers buy slaughter animals by weight but much of the other livestock by the head. Dealers who do not have established places of business, but who operate trucks in the country and take possession of the livestock at the farm, often do not have convenient access to scales. Few farmers have stock scales, and many of those found on farms are in unsatisfactory condition. This appears to be the reason why some sales made to itinerant dealers are on a head basis. In earlier years, when the livestock bought by dealers was delivered to them at their own yards, or at railroad yards at local shipping points, railroad or other scales were available. Even so, the dealers in many sections commonly bought livestock by the head. A large proportion of the livestock bought by dealers in Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Ohio was bought by weight (Table 74). Those operating in Indiana and Oklahoma bought relatively high proportions by the head. Dealers in Wisconsin bought hogs and calves by weight in relatively large numbers.

At most of the concentration yards or local markets, livestock was bought by weight. In several states, all of the livestock was reported bought on this basis (Table 75). Cattle were bought by the head in largest proportion in Indiana and North Dakota-South Dakota (combined). Larger proportions of calves were bought by the head in Illinois than elsewhere. Purchases at most concentration yards were slaughter livestock and these were bought by weight. Purchases by the head at some concentration yards or local markets probably comprised animals that were resold for purposes other than slaughter.

Purchases by packers were on weight basis except for a very small number of animals in a few states (Table 76). Purchases by the head were apparently more common for packers operating small plants than for those operating large plants.

Meat dealers who slaughter bought some livestock by the head (Table 77). For cattle this amounted to one-fourth of their total purchases but for other species of livestock the proportions were somewhat smaller.

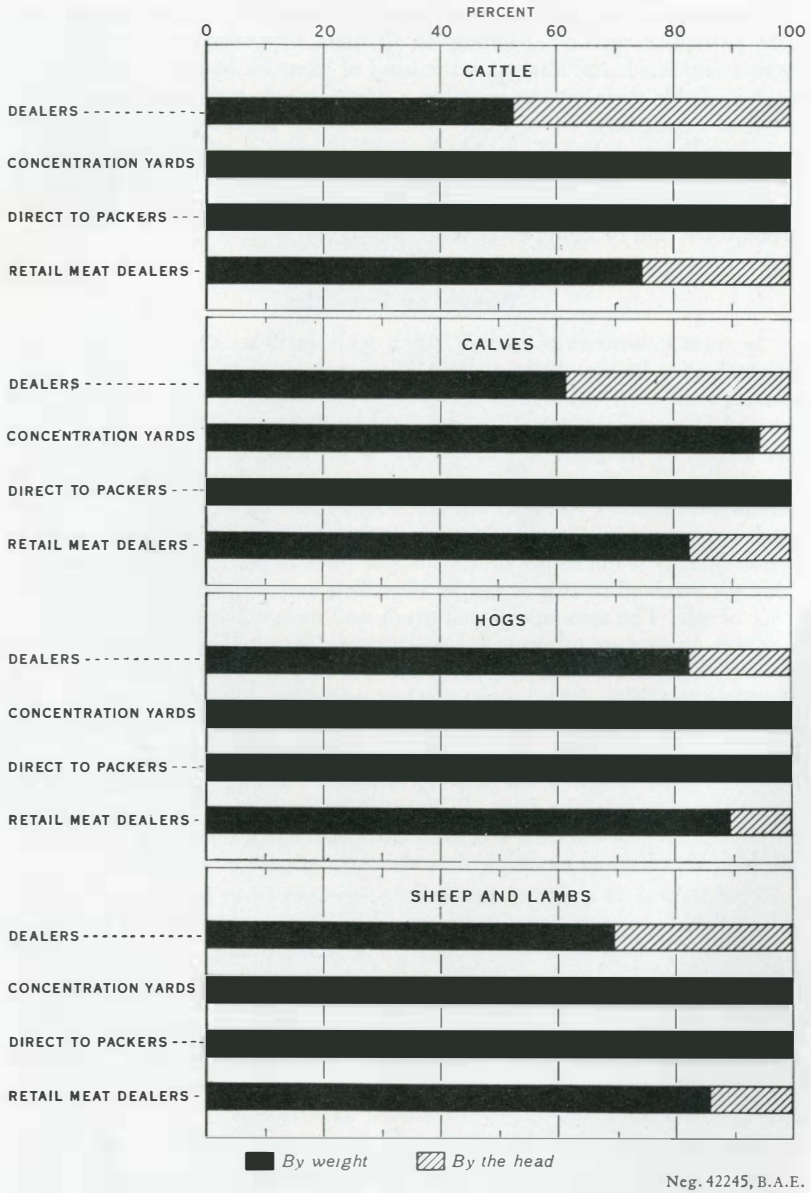

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Fig. 27. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head at Various Typs of Markets and Agencies in the Region, by Species, 1940.

At some auctions, sale was primarily by weight and at others by the head. The particular method of selling at auctions depended on whether scales were maintained, and also upon the kind of livestock handled. Where scales were available their use depended to a great extent on the preferences of individual consignors. More than one-half of the auctions sold most of the slaughter livestock by weight. Much smaller numbers sold feeder animals by weight (Table 78). A greater proportion of the larger auctions than of the smaller ones sold both slaughter and feeder livestock by weight. Milk cows, brood sows, and breeding ewes were sold by the head.

Weighing Facilities

In most communities in the region scale facilities are available so that livestock may be bought by weight. However, some of the markets do not provide their own scales. This is especially the case with some livestock dealers and at some auctions. Livestock sold to dealers that do not have scales can usually be weighed on public scales or on scales maintained by cooperative elevators or other agencies. At auctions where scales are not available the situation is different and sales are necessarily made on a per head basis. Some local cooperative associations do not have weighing facilities of their own, but this ordinarily is not so important because most of the associations mark the livestock received so that it can be identified and weighed separately at the place of sale. The associations that grade and mingle livestock received from different owners are all provided with scales. Terminal public markets, concentration yards or local markets, and packing plants buying direct have weighing facilities. Retail meat dealers who slaughter often do not have scales to weigh cattle but can use public or other scales if livestock is bought by weight. Agencies that operate trucks and buy livestock in the country by weight usually weigh when delivery is made. Only to a limited extent are animals weighed on the farm. In dairy areas many dealers or truck buyers have scales attached to their trucks so that small stock such as veal calves and sheep and lambs may be weighed on the farm at time of purchase.

The number of scales maintained by agencies or at markets where they are available varies. If a small volume of livestock is handled, as is the case with many dealers, only one scale is usually maintained. At points where livestock is received in considerable volume more than one scale is available. In such cases, scales of different sizes are usually provided. At auctions where livestock is sold by weight the common practice is to move the animals from the sales ring onto the scales immediately after they are sold. Where livestock is weighed upon delivery to the auction more than one scale may be maintained.

The maximum draft for livestock scales varies greatly. At the markets included in the survey in this region where livestock was bought by weight the most common weighing drafts of scales ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds. At several of the concentration yards and packing plants, and at a few of the local cooperative associations larger scales were used. A few livestock dealers operated scales with a maximum draft of less than 5,000

pounds, and several others had scales with a maximum draft of 5,000 to 10,000 pounds. A few of the markets handling livestock in large lots had scales which could be used for weighing more than 15,000 pounds.

The minimum graduation of scales tends to vary with their size. The most common graduation is five pounds. Smaller scales may weigh in units of one pound, and some in units of two pounds. Large scales are often graduated in 10-pound units. Even if the scales are graduated to one, or two-pound units, livestock may be weighed in five-pound units and scales graduated to five-pound units may be read to the nearest 10 pounds. When large loads are weighed, a five- or 10-pound break is not significant, but a variation of this amount is important in the case of small animals weighed alone. Consequently it is desirable that where animals are weighed singly or in small lots, scales which can be read in small weight units should be used.

The state usually has supervision over the scales used for weighing livestock as well as other scales except at livestock markets that are under the Packers and Stockyards Division where scales are federally supervised. The frequency and effeciency of inspecting scales by state agencies varies considerably. At the markets included in this survey inspection of scales every six months was reported to be the most common. Inspection every three months, every month, and once a year were also common. At some points scales were not inspected. States which provide for periodic inspection of scales are sometimes not in a position to perform this duty because of limited funds or lack of sufficient personnel. The inspection of scales may be ineffective in some cases if provision is not made for adequate test weights. It is not always possible for the inspector to provide himself with weights for making a thorough test of these scales. In order that these weights may be available they must be transferred from one point to another, either by truck or rail.

Chapter Nine

Operations at Markets and Services Employed

How farmers sold and bought livestock, and the methods of operation and trading practices employed at various types of markets and by various agencies handling livestock in the region in 1940 have to a considerable extent been analyzed in separate sections of this report. Several other phases of this question meriting consideration will be briefly discussed in this chapter.

Maintenance of Open Markets

At points where livestock is handled in appreciable volume, and at many points where small numbers are received, markets are maintained every day, or at least several days per week. At the terminal public markets, livestock may be delivered at any time, but the receipts are relatively large on certain days of the week, and relatively small on other days. The distribution is usually such that business may be practically suspended for one or more days at the end of the week. At the Chicago market, receipts are relatively large the first four days of the week, small on Friday and negligible on Saturday. Hog receipts at interior packing plants and concentration yards in Iowa-Southern Minnesota are fairly uniformly distributed for the different days of the week. At many interior packing plants and concentration yards livestock may be delivered at night or on Sunday if arrangements have been made in advance.

Of the 214 packing plants for which information was obtained on this question, 81 percent maintained open markets for delivery of livestock. The others required notification in advance. At a few plants, advance arrangements are required from dealers but not from farmers. All but one of the concentration yards or local markets reporting this information in the region maintained open markets. At auctions, 77 percent permited livestock to be delivered on days other than when sales were made. Local cooperative associations place more restrictions on deliveries. Less than one-half of those reporting permitted deliveries to be made without advance notification. Dealers who assemble livestock at established places of business in relatively large numbers usually permit deliveries to be made at any time without previous arrangement but this often is not permitted by the smaller operators.

Professional Service Employed by Farmers When Buying and Selling Livestock

Professional service for selling and buying livestock is employed by farmers to a less extent now than it was during the first two decades of the present century. The increase in direct marketing has resulted in smaller proportions of the livestock being sold at the terminal public markets. Sale of livestock at these markets is mostly by commission men. Most of the livestock bought at these markets is obtained through those operating there. Professional services are also employed to some extent by farmers who sell or buy livestock at markets of other types.

Services Employed When Selling. The selling of livestock by farmers and feeders at terminal public markets, at auctions, and through local cooperative associations is delegated to others. Some of the livestock sold to packers and at concentration yards or local markets which were transported by custom truckers were marketed by the truckers. No information was obtained on the extent to which custom truckers determined where the livestock was to be sold, but it probably did not involve large numbers. In Wisconsin, farmers who sold at one of the interior packing plants to a considerable extent utilized the services of a cooperative commission firm operating at that point.

The aggregate livestock sold by farmers at terminal public markets, at auctions, and through local cooperative associations, outlets where professional selling service is generally employed, comprised 58 percent of the cattle and calves, 47 percent of the hogs, and 59 percent of the sheep and lambs. If the livestock which custom truckers were delegated to sell for farmers at packing plants and concentration yards or local markets was added, the proportions of the total would be increased slightly. The balance of the livestock may be assumed to have been sold by farmers and feeders without the assistance of any selling service.

Qualifications of Farmers as Salesmen. The services available when selling livestock at various types of markets apparently influence to some extent the type of market used by farmers. However, other factors also are taken into consideration when choosing markets. The trading practices employed at the terminal public markets are such that professional selling service is generally employed although farmers have the privilege of selling their own livestock if they so desire. In like manner, some farmers consign their livestock to auctions or to local cooperative associations in order to utilize qualified selling service. The fact that small lots are often sold at one time is also a reason why these markets are used. Some farmers who sell their own livestock at markets or to agencies where selling service is not generally available might prefer to have it provided. It will be seen, therefore, that the type of market used by farmers does not in itself measure the extent to which farmers prefer to employ professional selling service, or prefer to sell their own livestock.

The farmers contacted by field representatives were asked if they considered themselves qualified to act as their own salesmen when marketing

livestock. The replies indicated that they felt better qualified to sell livestock of some species than of others. Fifty-seven percent of the farmers stated they felt qualified to sell cattle and 59 percent of them that they were qualified to sell calves. Those who considered themselves qualified to act as their own salesmen were expressed by 63 percent of the farmers when marketing hogs, and 62 percent when marketing sheep and lambs. The rest did not consider themselves qualified to sell their own livestock. Whether the farmers accurately classified their own ability as salesmen cannot be verified, but it is probable that the reason farmers now sell so much of their own livestock is that they consider themselves qualified to do so. That such a high proportion of the farmers feel themselves qualified to market their own livestock is probably to a considerable extent due to the improvements that have taken place in grade standardization and market news, and the fact that they are extensively made use of by farmers.

Services Employed When Buying Stockers and Feeders. Farmers who buy stocker and feeder livestock apparently employ professional buying service to a smaller extent than those who sell livestock. It is difficult to estimate the proportion of the purchases made by agents compared with that bought by the farmers themselves. Only an approximation can be arrived at by analyzing the types of markets and agencies from which farmers obtained such animals in 1940.

Purchases of livestock at terminal public markets are generally made by commission men, order buyers, or by traders who resell to farmers although a few farmers buy their own feeders. The farmers and feeders who employ buying service at these markets often assist in selecting the animals or in making the purchases. Local cooperative associations distributing stockers and feeders direct act as agents for farmers. However, some of the livestock handled by these associations were purchased by them, and were then resold to farmers and feeders. Information is not available on the approximate proportion of the stockers and feeders handled by the two different methods by local cooperative associations.

Stocker and feeder livestock bought by farmers without professional assistance may be assumed to comprise that obtained from livestock dealers, and most of that obtained at concentration yards or local markets. Some farmers who buy feeder animals at auctions employ the services of local dealers, but the extent to which this is done appears to be small. Stocker and feeder animals bought by farmers or feeders from other farmers in the same general area are usually obtained without assistance. When purchases of cattle and sheep are made on the range, some farmers or feeders employ the services of dealers or of others familiar with livestock quality, weights, and values. According to the information furnished by farmers receiving stockers and feeders direct from ranges, about 17 percent of the cattle and calves were obtained through dealers buying on commission.

On the basis of the volume of cattle and calves obtained at markets of different types, some indication may be had of the extent to which farmers employed professional service when making purchases. If it is assumed that

professional service was engaged when buying at terminal public markets and through local cooperative associations, this amounted to 35 percent of the total. Seventeen percent of the purchases from dealers amount to 2 percent of the total. The proportion bought by agents at auctions was probably not large. The total stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought for farmers by agents probably amounted to about 40 percent of the total.

Feeder sheep and lambs bought by professional agents for farmers is estimated to be about 53 percent of the total bought in 1940. This is arrived at by assuming that professional buying service was employed for practically all of the 41 percent obtained at terminal public markets, most of the 10 percent obtained through cooperative associations that distributed livestock direct, and a small proportion of the feeder lambs bought on ranges by dealers serving as agents for farmers. The reports by farmers on purchases on ranges by agents were very incomplete and are therefore not considered reliable.

Purchases of stocker and feeder pigs through agents probably amounted to less than 10 percent of the total. The percentage is small because stocker and feeder pigs were not bought to any great extent at terminal public markets or through local cooperative associations.

Chapter Ten

Determination of Prices

MANY FACTORS ARE TAKEN into consideration by buyers in arriving at prices they can offer for livestock. Normally, the price paid when buying from farmers or from others in the country is less than the price at which the animals can be resold, allowance being made for transportation and other marketing costs. When purchases are made by packers the price paid is less than will be received for the product since handling and processing costs must be considered.

Factors Taken Into Consideration When Arriving at Prices

Packers, dealers and operators of concentration yards reported the factors taken into consideration in arriving at prices they could pay for livestock. Many buyers reported more than one factor but gave no indication of the relative importance of each. Packers listed a wide range of factors many of which were difficult to classify and to interpret accurately. Factors such as supply and demand, cut-out value, value of meat and by-products, dressing-percentage, condition, quality, grade, fill, weight, and age, all of which are directly related to the product obtained, were mentioned a total of 274 times. The basing of prices on specific markets, most of which were terminal public markets, were reported 114 times. Various combinations of factors were reported by individual packers, and a given packer often reported two or more supply and demand, cut-out value, value of meat and by-products, dressing factors without indicating the importance of each. The information appears to be too limited and too general from which to draw definite conclusions.

Country dealers and buyers at concentration yards also reported a variety of factors taken into consideration in arriving at prices they could pay. These buyers estimate the price they will receive for their animals before they buy. In the case of slaughter livestock, such factors as dressing yield, quality, condition, and weight are taken into consideration because they determine resale value. In addition, they allow for the expenses involved in handling and transporting the animals to the place of sale. In estimating the probable price they will receive for livestock, those who sell regularly at a given market are concerned with the price at that particular market. Those who follow the practice of choosing among markets estimate the price they will get for the particular livestock they handle if resold at various alternate outlets.

The most common practice reported by dealers was to buy livestock without any previous arrangement as to what they would receive when sold (Fig. 28). The proportion of the livestock they handled by this method ranged from 52 percent of the hogs to nearly three-fourths of the cattle and calves (Table 79). The livestock handled by dealers who obtained bids from packers before they bought the animals amounted to 18 percent of the cattle, and one-third of the hogs. Those dealers avoid the risk of price changes.

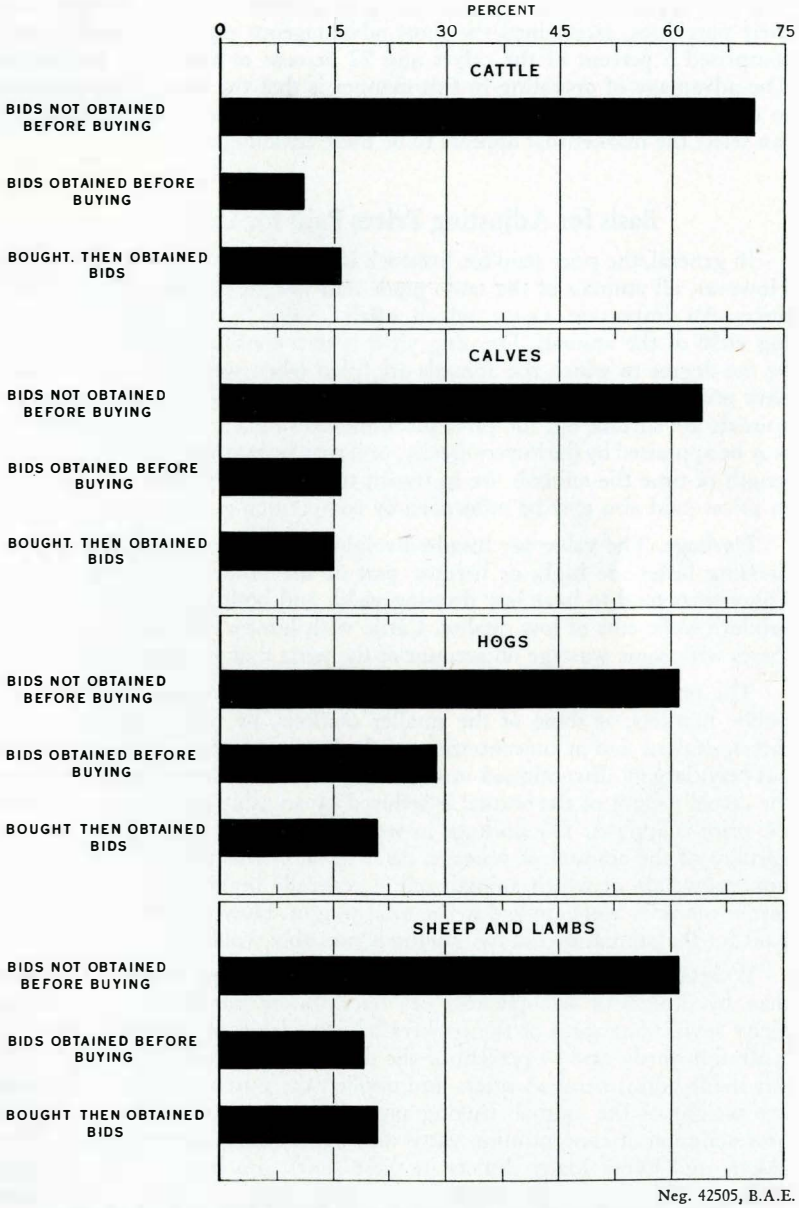

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Fig. 28. Buying and Selling Methods Used by Dealers Who Marketed Their Livestock to Packers, by Species, 1940.

The proportion of the livestock handled by dealers, who after having made their purchases, ascertained the most advantageous outlet at which to sell, comprised 6 percent of the calves and 22 percent of the sheep and lambs. The advantage of operating in this manner is that the dealer does not need to confine himself to any one market, either packer or public market, but can select the market that appears to be most advantageous.

Basis for Adjusting Prices Paid for Livestock

In general, the price paid for livestock is on the basis of grade and weight. However, all animals of the same grade and weight do not sell at the same price. An important factor which affects value is the estimated dressing yield of the animals. Dressing yield is to a considerable extent affected by the degree to which the animals are filled when weighed. If the animals have excessive fill the price per hundredweight may be reduced; and if the animals are shrunk out the price per hundredweight may be increased. Fill may be appraised by the buyer directly, or it may be estimated in relation to the length of time the animals are in transit to the delivery point. Adjustments in prices paid also may be influenced by competition among buyers.

Dockage. The value per hundredweight of some animals is low because dressing losses are high, or because part of the product is of low quality. Piggy sows tend to have low dressing yield, and both piggy sows and stags produce some cuts of low quality. Cattle with lumpy jaw may produce carcasses with some wastage on account of the parts that are condemned.

The practice of applying weight dockage has been common at terminal public markets, at some of the smaller markets, by many packers buying direct, dealers, and at concentration yards. In more recent years, the practice has been largely discontinued in some sections. In applying weight dockage the actual weight of the animal is reduced by an arbitrary amount to which the price is applied. The dockage in weight per animal is often the same regardless of the amount of wastage. As a result of this practice the price per hundredweight at which animals sell is generally higher than would be the case if the price were applied to the total weight. However, the total amount paid for the animal by the two methods probably would be about the same.

Weight dockage was more commonly applied by packers buying direct than by dealers or by operators of concentration yards. Of those buying piggy sows, 66 percent of the packers buying direct, 60 percent of the concentration yards, and 54 percent of the dealers applied weight dockage. The rest made adjustments in prices and applied the purchase price to the total live weight of the animal. Buying piggy sows without weight dockage is now common at concentration yards and by interior packers in Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio. Many dealers in these states also buy without applying dockage. The most common dockage applied to piggy sows in the region covered by the study, was 40 pounds, but at some concentration yards and packing plants dockage of 20, 30, and 50 pounds were applied. A few buyers varied the amount of dockage according to the nature of the animal. When

buying stags, 70 pounds of dockage per animal was the most common. Dockage of 40 pounds was applied at a few plants, and 80 pounds at a few others.

Dockage in weight of cattle with lumpy jaw was reported by only two packers but by no other buyers. They applied dockage of from 30 to 50 pounds. Some reported that adjustments were made by applying price dockage. Some deducted $5 per head, and a few $1 per head. It was more common to buy the animals subject to the amount of wastage, adjustments to be made after the animals were slaughtered.

With buck lambs no adjustments were made in weight but the probable wastage was considered before a price was offered. Most of those who furnished reports indicated that a reduction of $1 per hundredweight was the most common. Many reported adjustments in prices offered but did not specify the amount.

Feeding Livestock Before Weighing. Dressing yield is affected by the extent to which the animal is filled when weighed alive. If the live weight is taken when the content of the stomach and alimentary canal of the animal is small it will yield a larger percentage of carcass than if taken after the animal has been given feed and water. The practice of feeding the livestock before weighing apparently has been discontinued at some markets, and at others the amount of feed given has been reduced. In this study, data were obtained on the proportions of the livestock of different species that were given feed and water before being weighed when assembled at local cooperative associations, consigned to auctions, sold at concentration yards and direct to packers. Similar information was not obtained at the terminal public markets.

Feeding and watering before weighing was more common at auctions than at the other markets for which data were obtained (Fig. 29). In 1940, 40 percent of the cattle, one-third of the calves, and one-fourth of the hogs, and sheep and lambs consigned were reported as given feed and water before being weighed (Table 80). Feeding before weighing was relatively common at auctions in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The calves fed do not include those sold for veal. Twenty-six percent of the cattle, 39 percent of the calves, 29 percent of the hogs, and 36 percent of the sheep and lambs consigned were given neither feed nor water before weighing. A significant volume of livestock was weighed after receiving water but not feed. This practice was quite common in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Eighty-six percent of the cattle, 98 percent of the calves, and 82 percent of the hogs, and sheep and lambs were weighed at concentration yards or local markets in the region without being given feed and water (Table 81). In Illinois, however, large proportions of the livestock sold at these markets were reported as given water but no feed. Water was also given to more than one-fourth of the hogs sold at yards in Nebraska-Kansas. Seven percent of the hogs, but less than 2 percent of the cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs were given both feed and water before being weighed. This practice was most

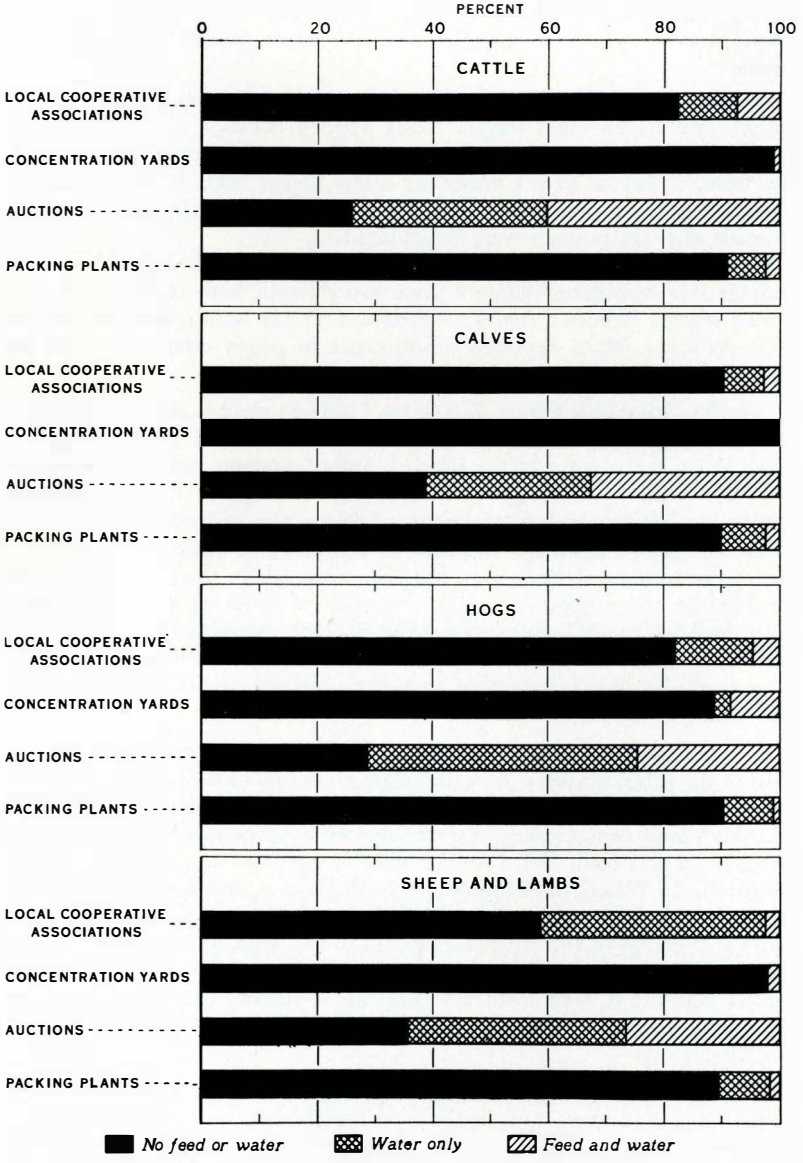

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Fig. 29. Feeding and Watering Practices Before Weighing the Livestock Assembled by Local Cooperative Associations, Consigned to Auctions, and Sold Direct to Packers in the Region, by Species, 1940.

common in Minnesota and North Dakota-South Dakota. It was also common for hogs in Michigan-Wisconsin.

More than 90 percent of the livestock of all species sold direct to packers was weighed without being given either feed or water (Table 82). Some of the livestock bought direct by packers in North Dakota-South Dakota and Wisconsin were fed before being weighed. Giving water but not feed was common at packing plants in Missouri.

Feed and water were given to some of the livestock assembled by local cooperative associations in Michigan before they were weighed (Table 83). In Missouri a large proportion of the livestock was given water but no feed.

Since animals that are fed and watered before weighing will have lower dressing yield than if weighed without, it is apparent that the buyer takes this into account when arriving at the price per hundredweight. When the price per hundredweight is agreed upon between buyer and seller without reference to feeding and watering, the seller often gives the animals heavy fill before weighing. Some buyers refuse to accept animals with excessive fill.

Amount of Fill. Operators of 61 concentration yards, and 218 packers buying hogs direct reported the conditions under which adjustments in quoted prices were made. Adjustments were mostly made so as to allow for variation in dressing yield resulting from the difference in the fill of hogs. In doing so, it was most common for buyers to estimate the amount of fill which is also the method generally followed by buyers at other markets. At other concentration yards and packing plants price adjustments were based on the length of time hogs were in transit, and the type of transportation used was sometimes taken into consideration. Adjusting weight on the basis of time in transit is on the principle that the hogs were fed before leaving the farm and as the transit period increased more and more of the fill would be eliminated upon arrival. Hogs in transit long periods would therefore tend to have less fill than those in transit short periods. The distance from which hogs came was presumably also known or was ascertained. The type of transportation used is considered because the normal time required to move livestock to market from different points by rail and truck is generally known. Some packers and operators of concentration yards also made adjustment in prices on account of competitive conditions in the areas where the hogs were bought.

Place of Purchase Affects Price Paid. The prices paid for livestock is influenced by the place at which the animals are weighed. If slaughter animals are bought at country assembly points and at farms, transportation and other marketing costs are incurred in getting the livestock to the plant.

Of the dealers who operated trucks in the country, 17 percent weighed on farms the livestock they bought there. The rest weighed at the local assembly point, on public or cooperative scales, at auctions, packing plant or other markets where they resold. Substantially all of the livestock bought at concentration yards from farmers was weighed upon delivery to the yards. Of the packers who picked up livestock on farms by their own trucks, practically all weighed at the plant or on local scales, except for the relatively

small purchases made at auctions. Of the purchases made by packers from dealers or local cooperative associations, 95 percent of the cattle, 82 percent of the calves, 89 percent of the hogs, and 98 percent of the sheep and lambs were bought on weights taken at the plant (Table 84). The rest were paid for on weights at country points.

How Prices Were Agreed on by Farmers and Buyers

The prices paid for livestock were agreed on by farmers and buyers in several different ways. For some livestock sold to dealers, at concentration yards and at packing plants prices were agreed on before the animals left the farm. In some of these cases, agreements were reached after the buyers inspected the animals at the farm, and in others by telephone after the animals were described by the seller. Some livestock was also delivered by farmers to markets or to buyers without previous price agreements. Some local cooperative associations operate so as to make specific price assurances to farmers before the animals are moved from the farm, but most of the livestock they handle are priced after the associations make delivery to the market. Livestock sold at auctions and at the terminal public markets is priced when the transfer is made at these markets.

Larger proportions of the livestock sold by farmers were priced before being moved from the farm when marketed to dealers than to other types of outlets in 1940 (Fig. 30). Of the cattle sold to dealers by farmers in the region, 95 percent were priced before leaving the farm. This compares with 50 percent of the cattle farmers sold at concentration yards and 38 percent of those sold direct to packers. Examining livestock at farms before making bids was a practice more generally followed by dealers than by other buyers. However, operators of concentration yards and packers who bought direct also obtained substantial numbers of cattle and some sheep and lambs after examination at the farm. Agreeing on prices by telephone was considerably less common for the region, but it was used to a considerable extent when buying hogs, and also sheep and lambs. The agreement is generally in the nature of bids based on weights and quality determined upon delivery. Purchases by telephone by dealers amounted to 40 percent or more of the total in Wisconsin and Minnesota (Table 85). Considerable numbers were bought by this method by operators of concentration yards in Michigan and Iowa (Table 86), and by packers in Iowa, Ohio, and Illinois (Table 87). Relatively large proportions of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs bought at concentration yards and direct by packers were delivered to the yards and plants without previous price agreement, but the prices paid at available markets were in a considerable number of cases generally known since information had been received by radio, or other means. Smaller proportions, yet significant numbers of cattle, were also delivered to these markets without the price being agreed in advance.

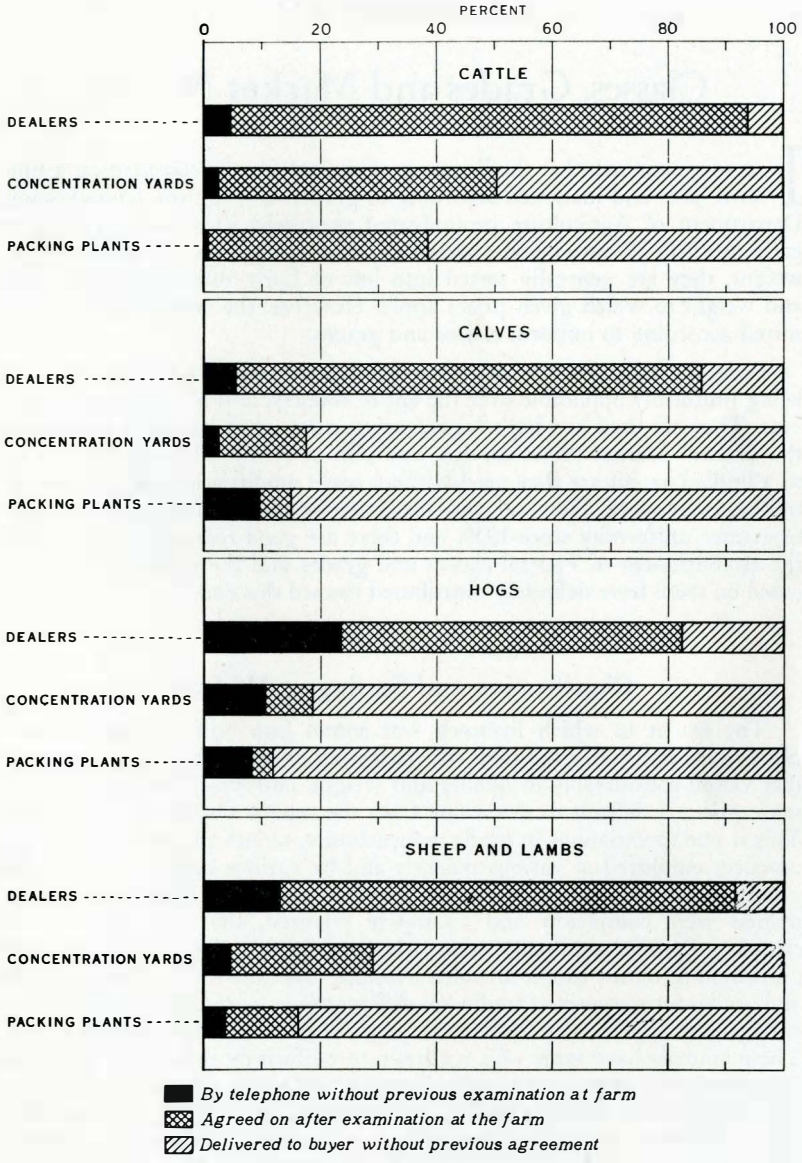

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Fig. 30. Methods by Which Prices of Livestock Were Agreed on by Farmers and Specified Types of Buyers in the Region, 1940.

Chapter Eleven

Classes, Grades and Market News

IT IS NOT REQUIRED that the livestock of the country be classified on a uniform basis and marketed according to grade, although the United States Department of Agriculture promulgated permissive classes and grades as early as 1920. When several animals are sold at one time by the hundredweight, they are generally sorted into lots of fairly uniform quality, age, and weight to which given prices apply. However, the animals may not be sorted according to uniform classes and grades.

Federal classes and grades of livestock were established with the view to being uniformly applicable over the entire country, and at all seasons of the year. They are used as a basis for reporting prices at the markets covered by the Federal Market News service, and also at a few other markets. Only to a limited extent are they used without some modification for purposes of trading in livestock. However, the classifications used at markets have tended to greater uniformity since 1920, and there are good reasons to believe that the establishment of Federal classes and grades and the reporting of prices based on them have definitely contributed toward this end.

Classification and Sorting at Markets

The extent to which livestock was sorted into uniform lots for purposes of trading compared with the marketing of mixed lots having animals that varied considerably in quality and weight, and which often sold at the same price, is difficult to determine from the reports obtained in the study. This is due to variations in grade nomenclature, to lack of uniformity in the practices employed at various markets and by various agencies, and to the problem of accurately reporting the practices employed. Even if the information were completely and accurately reported, the wide variation in classes and grades used make summarization difficult. The specific information obtained on the extent to which livestock was sorted into uniform classes and grades for purposes of trading at different types of markets and by different agencies applied only to slaughter hogs, veal calves, and slaughter lambs. These animals have more of a tendency to uniformity than other livestock. Slaughter cattle often vary widely in weight and grade and sorting into uniform lots is often difficult. Stocker and feeder livestock often vary considerably. Classifications used at one market or by one buyer may be different from those used at other markets and by other buyers. In fact, classifications may vary among sellers and buyers at the same market, and even among different lots classified by the same seller or buyer. Although information was not obtained in this study from terminal public markets the practices followed are generally known, and reference will be made to them here because

operations at these markets often influence operations at other markets. Then, too, since terminal public markets receive some livestock from dealers who buy from farmers, they may be assumed to affect their trading operations.

Classifications Used at Different Types of Markets. Uniform Federal classes and grades and the terms to which they apply are used for reporting prices of livestock at many important terminal public markets, but the animals may or may not be sorted into these classes and grades for purposes of trading. At these markets the commission men may sort to meet the requirements of prospective buyers, or re-sort to satisfy particular buyers. Some may be sorted into uniform lots, each containing only animals of particular classes, grades, and weights on which prices are quoted. Others may contain certain animals that fall into two or even three grades, all of which sell at the same price per hundredweight.

At some packing plants where livestock is bought direct, and at some concentration yards, prices are announced by weight and grade, and these constitute bids or offers. When delivery is made the animals are sorted and bought according to these classifications. At some of the larger packing plants and some concentration yards the Federal classifications are used. At others, some modification of this classification is applied. Livestock is bought according to Federal classes and grades in larger proportion by the interior packers and at concentration yards in the Northwestern Corn Belt states than in other parts of the region.

Even though livestock is more generally bought according to classes and grades now than a decade earlier, a wide range of classifications and classification terms are still in use. Some of the classes and grades of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs used by packers and at concentration yards in the region are shown in Appendix B. These are presented as illustrations and do not include all classifications that were in use at these markets. However, they give some idea of how prices were quoted and on what basis livestock was bought in the region. The classification used for quoting prices and for buying livestock is first segregated into broad classes, and then sub-divided into grades. Cattle are classified into steers, heifers, cows, bulls, and stags. These are sub-divided into grades based on quality, finish, age, and weight. Buyers at some markets used the Federal grade terms, prime, choice, good, medium, common, and cull. Others used different nomenclature.

The classes and grades used for cattle by the packers and concentration yard operators for which data were obtained in the region ranged from 3 to 25 sorts. For calves, the classifications used also varied widely. One packer who bought veal calves in large numbers used a classification that was subdivided into eight sorts, based on weight differences.

Hogs are differentiated into the broad classes, butchers, sows, and stags. Butcher hogs are generally sorted on the basis of weight. Some packers use weight groups which coincide with the Federal classification. Some use classifications that vary only slightly, and others that may vary considerably from these classifications. For practically all classifications the weight ranges for heavy hogs are wider than for hogs of lighter weight. The classifications

used for hogs at packing plants and at concentration yards in the region ranged from 4 to more than 30 sorts.

Sheep are differentiated from lambs in all classifications, and lambs are generally sub-divided into grades. The sheep and lamb classifications used by packers and at concentration yards varied from 3 to 11 sorts.

An attempt was made in this study to ascertain the extent to which packers who bought direct, concentration yard operators and dealers sorted livestock into uniform lots and bought according to classes and grades as compared with buying ungraded lots of animals at flat prices per hundredweight. This comparison was made only for hogs, veal calves, and lambs. Of the mixed lots of hogs bought by dealers, one-half of the total was reported sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis (Fig. 31 and Table 88). Sorting into uniform lots was most common in Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota. At concentration yards and packing plants about four-fifths of the total was bought on a sorted basis (Tables 89 and 90). Veal calves were bought on a sorted basis to a larger extent at packing plants than at the other types of markets, but lambs were bought according to classes and grades in largest proportions at concentration yards.

At livestock auctions, a common practice is to sell individual animals or lots containing a few animals that are fairly uniform in quality and weight but which are not sorted according to fixed standards. The handling of slaughter lambs and hogs at many of the auctions in Kentucky, and of hogs at a few of the auctions in Ohio, differs from this practice. There, the lambs and hogs are sorted according to weight and grade as they are received. They are then mingled with similar animals received from other consignors and are sold together in deck-size lots of uniform weight and quality.

Local cooperative associations handled livestock in two general ways. Most of them identified each farmer's stock by some identifying mark so that they could be sorted out when they arrived at the market. Each owner's livestock was sold individually or animals contributed by two or more farmers were sold in the same lot, the payment being prorated by the manager of the association, or by the commission agency making the sale. Some of the local cooperative associations handling hogs in Ohio and South Dakota, and some of the associations handling substantial volume of lambs in Kansas and Ohio, graded the animals upon delivery, mingled and sold them in lots of uniform weight and grade (Table 91).

Market News

The market information on livestock available to farmers has become more extensive, more complete, and more reliable since 1920. The development and improvement have been at the demand of farmers, farm organizations, marketing agencies, and packers. Livestock market information used to be confined primarily to the more important public markets, and was collected and released by individuals and agencies operating in the markets, and by private reporting services. Now, the Federal Market News service is

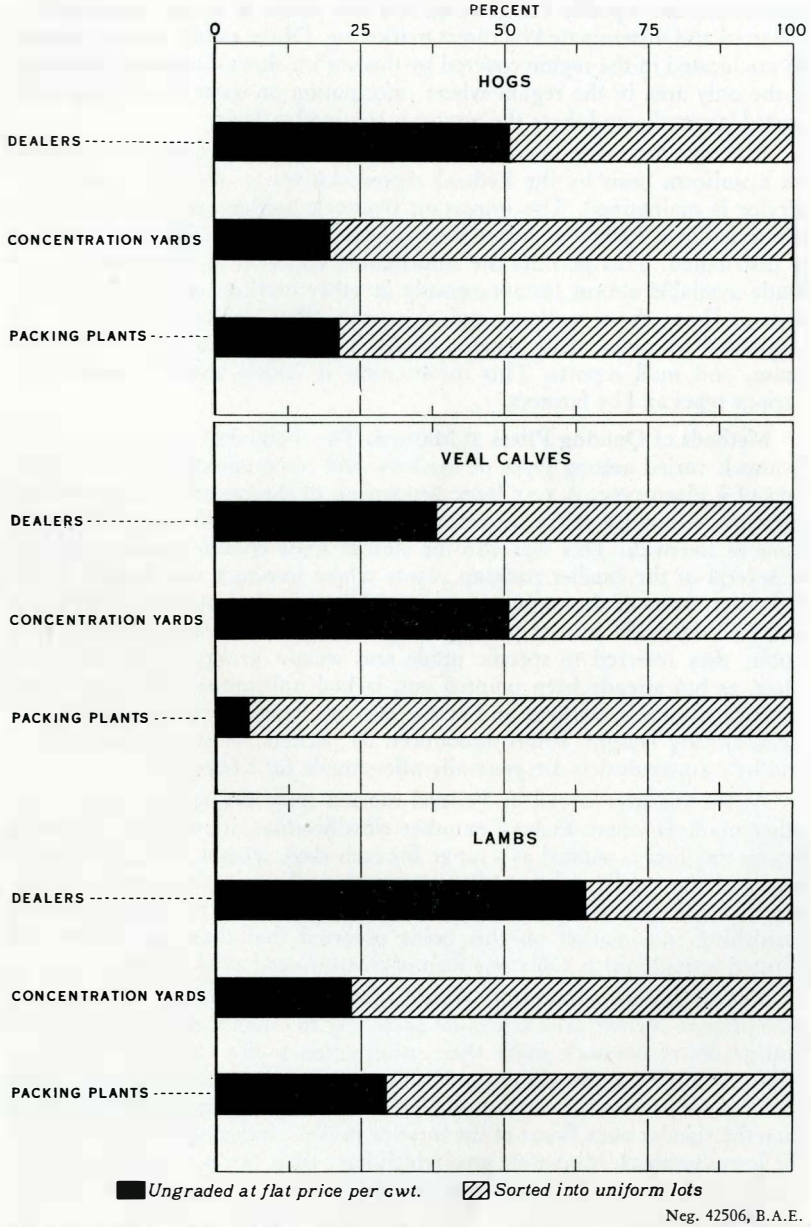

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Fig. 31. Percentage of Mixed Lots of Hogs, Veal Calves, and Lambs That Were Sorted and Bought According to Grade by Dealers, Concentration Yards, and at Packing Plants in the Region, 1940.

maintained at 30 public markets and at a few points at which information is collected and disseminated on direct marketing. Of the public markets served, 18 are located in the region covered by this survey. Iowa-Southern Minnesota is the only area in the region where information on direct marketing is reported currently, and there the service is confined to hogs.

Attempts are made to collect and assemble livestock market information on a uniform basis by the Federal representatives at all points where this service is maintained. The important livestock markets of the country are connected by a 7,800-mile leased wire system over which market information is distributed. This permits the information collected at one market to be made available almost instantaneously at other markets on the leased wire system. From these markets, and also from other points, the news is disseminated by radio, daily papers, livestock market papers, telephone, telegram, and mail reports. This information is widely used by markets of various types and by farmers.

Methods of Quoting Prices at Markets. The method of quoting prices for livestock varied among types of markets, and often among individual markets of a given type. A very large proportion of the country dealers did not currently announce prices according to specific grade and weight classifications of livestock. This was also the case at some concentration yards, and at several of the smaller packing plants where livestock was bought direct. However, some of the more important dealers, concentration yard operators and packers made current prices public. When price quotations were made public they referred to specific grade and weight groups of livestock, but these, as has already been pointed out, lacked uniformity. Price quotations at terminal public markets, and at auctions are based on prices paid for livestock already bought. Prices announced by packers, at concentration yards, and by country dealers are generally offers made for livestock.

At the markets served by Federal market reporters, and at some of the other markets where Federal or other classifications are used for reporting prices, the price is quoted as a range for each class, weight, and grade group. Many of the smaller local markets, and some of the dealers quote a single price for each group. In the survey made, four-fifths of the livestock dealers furnishing information on this point reported that their quotations constituted a single price. Only one-fifth of them quoted price ranges.

Not all dealers, concentration yard operators, and packers buying direct who prepare current price schedules according to established classes, weights, and grades of livestock make their information public currently. In fact, a relatively large number do not publish or otherwise release prices daily. The more important ones in each group are more likely to issue daily quotations than the smaller ones. Some of the interior packers and concentration yards in the Iowa-Southern Minnesota area which have their prices included in the releases made by the Federal Market News service also issue their own individual reports.

Dissemination of Current Price Information at Various Markets. Current price information was disseminated by only a few dealers, by less than one-

half of the packing plants, and by a relatively large proportion of the concentration yards or local markets according to the reports obtained from them in the survey. Some of the markets used one means and some used two or more means.

Posting prices at the place of business was a practice followed by some dealers and at a large proportion of the packing plants and concentration yards. Daily papers were used extensively by packers and by operators of concentration yards. Some of these markets used the radio for announcing prices to be paid. Some auctions made use of the radio to announce prices that were paid at previous sales, this being done in connection with the solicitation of business for subsequent sales. The telephone was also reported by operators of these markets to a very small extent, which supposedly was accounted for by the fact that when it was used the calls originated with the sellers.

Where Farmers Obtained Current Information on Prices. Farmers who have livestock to sell, or plan to buy livestock, generally obtain some information about prices and market conditions. Some follow day-to-day changes in prices, appraise the factors that cause changes, and observe the shifts in prices among markets. Others are interested primarily in trends. Some obtain current price information from terminal public markets which draw livestock from relatively wide areas, or which supply feeders over extensive areas. Some who obtain prices from local markets, packing concerns, local livestock dealers or others, often secure them from the specific market or agency at which they sell or from which they buy livestock.

The farmers visited were asked to list the markets and marketing agencies from which they obtained current price information for deciding where to sell livestock (Tables 6 and 92). They also listed the markets and marketing agencies from which they obtained information for deciding where to buy livestock (Tables 7 and 93). More than four-fifths of the farmers reported they received their market information from terminal public markets. When selling livestock, farmers in North Dakota and Missouri reported all of the market information obtained from terminal public markets, whereas in South Dakota and Iowa less than 60 percent of the farmers reported receiving market information from these markets. Packing plants and concentration yards or local markets were the sources of considerable market information obtained by farmers in several of the states. Indications are that the farmers interviewed gave the markets or agencies from which information was received irrespective of whether they followed the practice of choosing among markets, or whether they sold or bought consistently at the same market. Some farmers listed only one market or agency and others listed several. The aggregate number of times markets and agencies were listed is therefore greater than the number of farmers furnishing this information.

Means by Which Market Information Was Obtained by Farmers. Farmers reported how they obtained market information for determining where to sell livestock. Some listed only one means of getting information but a few reported two or more means. In summarizing the replies the number of

times each means was reported was used. The total number of replies therefore is relatively large in some states.

The radio was the most important means by which farmers obtained market information for determining where to sell livestock. Newspapers were next in importance. When selling cattle, 56 percent of the farmers reported receiving prices by radio, and 34 percent by newspapers (Table 94). Six percent of the replies gave commission agencies as sources of their market

Table 6. Markets and Marketing Agencies of Various Types From Which Farmers Reported They Received Price Information for Deciding Where to Sell Livestock, Classified by the Number of Times Each Type of Market Was Specified, 1941

Types of markets and marketing agencies	Number of replies	Percent
Terminal public markets	5,638	82.3
Concentration yards or local markets	319	4.7
Packing plants	720	10.5
Dealers or truck buyers	50	0.7
Livestock auctions or sale barns	123	1.8
Other	3	....
Total	**6,853**	**100.0**

Table 7. Markets and Marketing Agencies of Various Types From Which Farmers Reported They Received Price Information for Deciding Where to Buy Livestock, Classified by the Number of Times Each Type of Market Was Specified, 1941

Types of markets and marketing agencies	Number of replies	Percent
Terminal public markets	1,490	84.8
Concentration yards or local markets	58	3.3
Packing plants	40	2.3
Cooperative agencies distributing direct	15	0.8
Dealers or truck buyers	16	0.9
Livestock auctions or sale barns	121	6.9
Other	18	1.0
Total	**1,758**	**100.0**

information. Livestock market papers, telephone, local livestock dealers and a few other means were mentioned. Among scattered ones were county agents, Farm Bureau, auctions, farm papers, and United States Department of Agriculture reports. These means were used in substantially the same proportions for obtaining price information to determine where to sell livestock of other species. Some farmers obtained daily market reports over the radio for the primary purpose of keeping informed of the trends in the market. Detailed price quotations were obtained from newspapers. Most of the newspapers referred to were daily papers. Farmers reported the use of the telephone for obtaining price information only to a limited extent. It is doubtful if they included in their reports the full use they made of the telephone in checking prices with packers, concentration yards, and dealers before selling.

Adequacy of Radio Market Information Obtained by Farmers. The farmers visited in this survey were asked whether they considered the market information obtained by radio adequate to permit them to sell each class and grade of livestock so as to yield the highest net returns. More than one-half of the farmers replied that the information obtained by radio was adequate. Market information was reported adequate by the largest proportion of farmers when selling hogs, and by the smallest proportion when selling cattle. This probably is accounted for by the fact that hogs are more nearly uniform in quality and can be more accurately described than cattle. In interpreting these replies it should be kept in mind that it is difficult for many farmers to give a specific "yes" or "no" answer to such a question. However, the replies give some indication of how farmers appraise the usefulness of the market information received by radio.

Difficulty in Comparing Prices at Markets. Considerable progress has been made in standardization of classes and grades, and in the use of these standards for reporting prices and for trading in livestock. Even so, a wide variety of classifications is being used for reporting prices, and in many cases, the livestock sold at a given market may not be classified on the same basis that prices are reported at that market. The lack of uniformity in classifications for market livestock results in considerable confusion and makes it difficult to compare prices offered or quoted at different markets or by different buyers. It must be recognized that the classifications are as difficult to define as they are to apply. This may result in disadvantage to some producers. Those dealing in livestock, on the other hand, are usually in better position to acquaint themselves with the classifications used at the different markets. The reporting of livestock prices on the basis of Federal classifications at many public markets, and in a few areas where packers buy livestock direct is helpful to producers. To the extent that the individual farmer can define classes and grades and apply them to his own animals, he should be in a much better position to make comparisons if prices at all public and private markets were quoted and offered on Federal classifications, and livestock was sorted and sold according to these classifications.

Chapter Twelve

Marketing Problems Reported by Farmers

THE FARMERS WHO RECEIVED the schedule by mail were asked what they considered to be their most important problems when marketing livestock. Only about one-fourth of those who answered the other questions on the schedule reported problems. Most of the farmers who listed problems mentioned one, but some mentioned more than one. Statements of some of the problems were vague and indefinite in their meaning and consequently were difficult to interpret accurately.

The wide range of problems reported by farmers, and the many different ways a given problem was stated made classification difficult. The difficulty of classification was increased by the fact that summaries were made independently in the various states, and that it was not possible to develop a classification that could be uniformly applied in all states because the nature of the replies could not be anticipated. However, suggestions as to the general classifications to be used were made in order to encourage uniformity among states. The summaries made in individual states were combined into a general summary for the region.

The problems listed by more than 8,000 farmers in the region are shown in classified form, by states, in Table 8. The difference in the relative importance of certain problems among some of the states apparently is in part due to lack of uniformity in methods of classification. Nevertheless, it does give a fairly good idea of the problems that are being raised by the farmers.

Although some of the problems listed are closely related they nevertheless are sufficiently different to be shown separately. The difference between them would be completely covered up if several of the classes now shown were combined into broader groups. The variation in the relative importance of certain problems among states appears to be considerable but this apparently is in part due to differences in classifications. It is also of some interest to show which of the problems are mentioned only a relatively few times as well as those mentioned frequently.

Problems mentioned most frequently by farmers included: Adjusting production to market demand and outlook, prices unsatisfactory and uncontrolled, market information inadequate for determining best time and place to sell, transportation inadequate and service poor, price fluctuations at markets too frequent, and problems relating to the production of livestock. In general, the problems of marketing applied to all types of markets. A relatively small proportion of the farmers mentioned particular types of markets, or particular types of market practices as being unsatisfactory. The accompanying table showes the relative importance of these and other problems listed by farmers.

Table 8. Number of Farmers Reporting Various Problems Pertaining to Livestock Marketing, by States, 1941[1]

Problems reported	N. D.	S. D.	Kans.	Okla.	Minn.	Iowa	Wis.	Mich.	Ill.	Ind.	Ohio	Ky.	Region
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adjusting production to market demand and outlook	—	63	187	17	198	41	102	46	633	84	76	27	1,474
Prices unsatisfactory and uncontrolled	3	—	154	2	185	130	188	262	111	—	197	—	1,232
Market information inadequate for determining best time and place to sell	38	30	116	95	85	176	167	129	—	160	78	44	1,118
Price fluctuation at markets too frequent	9	15	34	—	170	52	18	11	—	58	76	57	500
Price difference between grades and markets too wide	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	21
Selling price not known before livestock leaves farm	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	12
True values of livestock not known	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	45
Buyers, salesmen, truckers, and speculators take advantage of farmers	6	—	37	131	17	19	36	31	—	37	27	15	356
Local markets lack competition	—	10	40	5	17	4	28	21	—	—	15	21	161
Local markets lacking	4	—	21	3	—	—	27	39	—	—	12	—	106
Direct marketing unsatisfactory	—	—	11	—	—	24	9	—	185	—	—	—	229
Auction markets unsatisfactory	—	—	42	15	—	8	—	17	—	—	7	—	89
Terminal public markets unsatisfactory (salesmanship, competition, etc.)	—	3	12	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Terminal public markets satisfactory	—	—	—	—	19	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	23
Local cooperative associations lacking	3	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	15
Packers sort too closely	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	11
Packers monopoly	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Need more supervision of markets by Government	—	3	—	—	—	—	28	10	—	—	—	—	41
Needless supervision of markets by Government	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Too many middlemen and margins too wide	4	—	17	4	7	8	19	13	—	—	19	—	91
Expenses at terminal public markets too high	—	9	46	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	81
Expenses for marketing too high	1	—	3	—	20	7	16	3	—	5	12	5	72
Expenses at auctions too high	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23
Expenses for transportation too high	9	18	56	—	9	12	3	10	—	—	12	—	129
Transportation facilities inadequate and service poor	27	61	80	100	91	31	44	76	239	—	77	39	865
Roads poor	4	—	15	—	—	47	4	—	—	—	5	16	91
Distance to market too great	18	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	37
Livestock handled carelessly and inefficiently while transported and at markets	1	—	48	—	5	24	9	12	—	31	—	8	138
Shrinkage high and poor fills	11	—	63	—	24	2	—	41	—	—	14	—	155
Shrinkage	—	38	—	42	—	20	36	—	—	—	—	12	148
Grades difficult to determine	9	10	34	34	36	37	1	25	—	25	54	32	297
Weighing problems	3	—	26	27	12	10	31	43	15	—	51	40	258
Production problems	22	17	56	74	—	31	—	105	—	—	104	—	409
Miscellaneous	3	—	6	1	3	25	4	6	—	—	5	—	53
Total	**220**	**277**	**1,152**	**576**	**911**	**732**	**779**	**941**	**1,183**	**400**	**848**	**316**	**8,335**

1. Information not summarized in this form in Nebraska and Missouri.

Summary

THE STUDY OF THE MARKETING of livestock from farms to processors made in the 12 North Central states, together with Kentucky and Oklahoma, covered 1940. The purpose of the study was to ascertain the number, type, and location of markets, marketing agencies, and processors; where farmers sold and bought livestock of various kinds; where different types of markets and agencies received, and where they disposed of the livestock they handled; where packers obtained their supplies; and the marketing methods and practices employed by farmers, by those dealing in livestock, and by processors. Data were obtained for 1940 from 23,703 farmers, 716 dealers or truck buyers, 245 local cooperative associations, 165 concentration yards or local markets, 420 auctions or sale barns, 252 packing plants at which all or part of the livestock was bought direct, and 276 retail meat dealers who slaughter.

The region covered by this study is relatively important in the production and marketing of livestock. Of the livestock sold from farms in the United States in 1940, 63 percent of the cattle, 52 percent of the calves, 87 percent of the hogs, and 40 percent of the sheep and lambs came from this region.

Livestock Sold by Farmers. Most of the livestock sold by farmers went for slaughter. Of the total cattle and calves sold, slaughter cattle (exclusive of veal calves) comprised 53 percent, and veal calves 21 percent, or a total of 74 percent. Slaughter hogs amounted to 89 percent of all hogs sold, and slaughter sheep and lambs 82 percent of all sheep and lambs. In Wisconsin, the sale of veal calves comprised nearly two-thirds of all cattle and calves marketed. Veal calves were also sold in relatively large numbers in Ohio, Minnesota, and Michigan. The marketing of stocker and feeder cattle was important in states along the western tier of the region. Feeder lambs were sold in large numbers in South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Livestock Bought by Farmers. In 1940, farmers bought 54 percent as many cattle and calves as they sold, 16 percent as many hogs, and 49 percent as many sheep and lambs. Most of the cattle and lambs were bought for feeding purposes. Relatively few feeder pigs were bought.

Where Farmers Sold Livestock. The livestock sold by farmers at the terminal public markets in 1940 comprised 44 percent of the cattle and calves, 36 percent of the hogs, and 45 percent of the sheep and lambs. Relatively large proportions of livestock were sold at these markets by farmers in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas (except for hogs). Sales of livestock at terminal public markets were relatively small in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan. They were also small for sheep and lambs in Kentucky. The outlet of second importance for livestock marketed by farmers was packing plants for hogs, and sheep and lambs, and dealers for cattle and calves. Farmers in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin sold relatively large proportions of livestock to packers. Sales to packers were also important in South Dakota and Kansas for hogs.

Farmers sold to country dealers or truck buyers 14 percent of the cattle

and calves, 13 percent of the hogs, and 9 percent of the sheep and lambs. They sold 15 percent of their hogs at concentration yards, but this type of market outlet was not important for other species. Auction markets were used by farmers for disposing of 10 percent of the cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs, and 6 percent of the hogs. Farmers used auctions to a relatively greater extent in Kentucky and Ohio than in other states. However, auctions constituted an important outlet for cattle in South Dakota, and for hogs in Nebraska and Kansas. Local cooperative associations were made use of to a small extent, but were more important in Wisconsin and North Dakota than elsewhere. Sales to other farmers and to unclassified buyers amounted to 12 percent of the cattle and calves, 5 percent of the hogs, and 9 percent of the sheep and lambs.

Slaughter livestock was marketed in larger proportions at terminal public markets, at concentration yards, and through local cooperative associations than were stockers, feeders, and breeding animals. Packing plants received primarily slaughter livestock. Stockers, feeders, and breeding animals were sold in relatively large proportions to dealers, at auctions, and to other farmers.

Where Farmers Bought Livestock. Of the livestock bought in 1940 by farmers, 29 percent of the cattle and calves, 7 percent of the hogs and pigs, and 35 percent of the sheep and lambs were obtained at terminal public markets. Purchases from other farmers and ranchers were very important, amounting to 30 percent of the cattle and calves, one-half of the hogs and pigs, and one-third of the sheep and lambs bought that year.

Relationship Between Volume of Livestock Sold and Bought and Type of Market Used. Farmers who sold relatively large numbers of slaughter livestock made greater use of terminal public markets than those selling small numbers. Those marketing a few head more generally used nearby markets, such as country dealers, local cooperative associations, auctions, and other farmers. Concentration yards or local markets were used to greater extent by farmers selling few numbers of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs than by those selling larger numbers, but the reverse was the case when selling hogs. Selling to packers was as common by farmers marketing large numbers as by those marketing only a few head.

The farmers who bought stocker and feeder livestock in relatively large numbers also used terminal public markets to a greater extent than those buying small numbers. Dealers were patronized to a greater extent by farmers who bought hogs, and sheep and lambs in large numbers than by those who bought a few head, but the reverse was the case when buying cattle and calves. Farmers buying a few head used auctions to a greater extent than those buying large numbers, but this did not apply in all states.

Source and Destination of Livestock Handled by Types of Markets. Of the livestock handled by country dealers, 76 percent of the cattle, 79 percent of the calves, 84 percent of the hogs, and 81 percent of the sheep and lambs were obtained from farmers. Auctions were the next important source of

livestock bought by dealers. The dealers disposed of nearly one-third of their cattle at terminal public markets. About two-thirds of the hogs, and more than one-third of their calves, and sheep and lambs were sold at packing plants. Some dealers delivered their livestock regularly to a specific packer. They sold some of their livestock at auctions. Sales to farmers of stockers, feeders, and breeding animals were also relatively large.

Of all livestock handled for farmers by local cooperative associations 85 percent of the cattle and calves, 68 percent of the hogs, and 79 percent of the sheep and lambs were sold at terminal public markets. Sales at packing plants were more important for hogs than for other species of livestock.

Seventy-seven percent of the cattle, and more than 80 percent of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs, received at concentration yards or local markets were furnished by farmers. The rest were received chiefly from dealers. Most of the livestock handled at concentration yards operated independently, and virtually all at yards owned by packers, were disposed of at packing plants.

Of the livestock received at auctions or sale barns in 1940, farmers furnished 69 percent of the cattle, 72 percent of the calves, 78 percent of the hogs, and 82 percent of the sheep and lambs. The balance came from dealers, except in Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, where small numbers were consigned by local cooperative associations. The slaughter livestock handled at auction markets were bought by dealers who resold to packers or at other markets, by order buyers who purchased for packers, and by packers. Stockers, feeders, and breeding animals were bought by farmers or feeders, and by dealers who resold to farmers or bought for farmers. The auctions more generally patronized by packers were those where livestock was sorted and sold in large lots of uniform grade and weight, such as many of those in Kentucky, and some auctions selling hogs in Ohio.

Packing plants for which information was obtained comprised only those where all or part of the livestock was bought direct. For some plants practically all of the livestock was bought direct. Receipts from farmers were large. Smaller numbers were obtained from dealers, through packer buyers operating in the country, from auctions, from their own and other concentration yards, and from local cooperative associations. Of the livestock bought elsewhere than at terminal public markets by these packers, 28 percent of the cattle, 43 percent of the calves, 48 percent of the hogs, and 35 percent of the sheep and lambs were purchased at the plant. The rest were obtained at their own and at other concentration yards, by their own buyers in the country, at auctions, and from dealers at country points.

Number of Markets and Agencies of Different Types in the Region. The total number of markets and agencies of different types operating in the region were reported as follows: Livestock dealers or truck buyers, 12,296; local cooperative associations, 998; concentration yards or local markets, 319; auctions or sale barns, 1,077; terminal public markets, 26; and packing plants, 589, of which 273 are located at terminal public markets and 316 at interior points. In addition, it is estimated that there are about 2,916 retail meat dealers who slaughter some livestock.

Size Lots of Livestock Sold by Farmers. The average head per sale by farmers who marketed livestock of each species was 6 cattle, less than 2 calves, 14 hogs, and 27 sheep and lambs. The average number of cattle per sale ranged from 2 head in Wisconsin to 12 head in Kansas and Oklahoma. The number of calves per sale was on the average uniformly small in all states, except in Nebraska where it was six head. Hogs per sale ranged from an average of 7 head in Michigan to 19 head in Indiana, and sheep and lambs per sale from 13 head in Missouri to 66 head in Nebraska. Some farmers in the region sold no livestock.

Nearly one-third of the farmers sold cattle as single animals, and one-fifth sold in lots averaging two head. About three-fourths of them sold in lots that averaged from one to five head, but this accounted for only about one-fourth of the cattle marketed. Less than 4 percent of the farmers sold cattle in lots that averaged 26 head and over, but these sales comprised nearly one-third of the cattle marketed. With calves, more than one-half of the farmers sold single animals. Only one-fifth of them sold calves in lots that averaged more than two head. Five percent of the farmers sold hogs a head at a time. Three-fourths of them marketed in lots that averaged six head or more, but this accounted for 94 percent of the hogs sold. Hogs were sold in lots of 26 head and over by 13 percent of the farmers, and this involved one-third of the hogs marketed. Sheep and lambs were also sold as single animals by 5 percent of the farmers. One-fifth of them sold in lots that averaged 26 head or more, and this involved 70 percent of the sheep and lambs sold.

Size Lots of Livestock Bought by Farmers. The average size lot of stocker and feeder cattle and calves bought by farmers was 11 head, ranging from about 7 head in Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan, to 17 head in Kansas. The average number of hogs bought per lot was 12, ranging from 8 head in Oklahoma, and North Dakota, to 25 head in Iowa. Purchases of sheep and lambs averaged 74 head per lot, ranging from an average of 15 head in Kentucky to 246 head in Kansas.

Cattle and calves were bought as single animals by more than one-fourth of the farmers who made purchases, but this comprised only 2 percent of the animals bought. Lots averaging 2 head were bought by 12 percent of the farmers. Fifty-seven percent of the farmers bought stockers and feeders in lots of 5 head and smaller. Purchases in lots of 26 head and over were made by 12 percent of the farmers buying stocker and feeder cattle but these accounted for one-half of the animals bought. Sheep and lambs were bought as single animals by 14 percent of the farmers, and 6 percent bought in lots of 2 head. In 1940, 91 percent of the feeder sheep and lambs were obtained in lots of 26 head and over.

Marketing System Affected by Size of Lots Sold. The number of head per sale made by farmers is significant in that the marketing system must adjust itself to the practices followed. It also is affected by the size of lots bought. When livestock is sold by farmers in small lots it is often desirable to assemble locally into larger lots for purposes of transportation and for most advantageous sale. The assembly of livestock into larger lots near points of

production is done in several ways: By dealers who operate trucks and pick up livestock at farms, or receive livestock delivered to them at their yards; by local cooperative associations which combine small lots received from several farmers and forward them to markets or to packers; at concentration yards where livestock are assembled, sorted, and sold in larger lots; and at local auctions to which small lots are consigned and sold, and where they are bought by packers or dealers. Livestock sold by farmers at packing plants may be delivered in small lots or may be combined with livestock from other farms. Delivery of small lots to terminal public markets has been increasing. Some farmers and feeders who handle large numbers of livestock also sell in small lots since they follow the practice of sorting the finished animals as they are ready for market.

Transportation of Livestock. Seventeen percent of the cattle, 30 percent of the calves, 21 percent of the hogs, and 27 percent of the sheep and lambs sold by farmers were moved from farms in their own trucks, more than one-half by hired truckers, and less than one-fifth by dealers who bought and took possession at the farm. Most of the livestock transported by farmers was delivered to the markets or to packing plants by truck, but small numbers were delivered to local railroad shipping points and from there shipped by rail to markets or to packing plants. Farmers in Michigan transported their own livestock in larger proportions than those in other states. In Iowa and Illinois large proportions of livestock were moved from farms by hired truckers.

Practically all of the livestock assembled locally by dealers was delivered to them by truck, rail deliveries being confined to stockers and feeders received from Western ranges for local distribution. The livestock assembled by local cooperative associations, and most of that assembled at concentration yards and auctions, also was received by truck.

Truck transportation, from auctions was used to move 90 percent of the cattle, and about 85 percent of the calves, hogs, and sheep and lambs. However, shipments from auctions by rail were important in North Dakota and Kentucky. Dealers used trucks for transporting about three-fourths of the livestock they assembled. In Iowa, nearly one-half of the cattle assembled by dealers were moved to market by rail, and rail was also used to a considerable extent for transporting livestock assembled by dealers in North Dakota and South Dakota. In Nebraska, rail transportation was used for two-thirds of the hogs. Local cooperative associations used truck and rail transportation in about equal proportions. The associations in Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan used rail transportation to a greater extent than those in other states. Some of the livestock handled by local cooperative associations was not assembled but was picked up at farms by trucks owned or hired by the associations and moved to market in these trucks. Relatively large proportions of the livestock were moved from concentration yards or local markets by rail. Rail transportation was used for more than 40 percent of the cattle, three-fourths of the calves and hogs, and two-thirds of the sheep and lambs. Shipments by rail were relatively large from concentration yards in Iowa, North Dakota,

Kansas-Nebraska, and Wisconsin-Michigan, but trucks were mostly used in Illinois.

Distances from Which Livestock Was Received at Markets of Various Types. The average distances from which livestock was received at different markets varied. Several markets obtained livestock from the same local area. Local cooperative associations and retail meat dealers who slaughter operated over more limited areas than other types of markets. Cooperative associations received more than three-fourths of the livestock from within a 10-mile range, and practically all the livestock they handled came from within 25 miles. Dealers also drew heavily from nearby areas although some, particularly those who obtained feeders from ranges, received livestock from considerable distance. At auctions, 15 percent of the cattle, 9 percent of the calves, 4 percent of the hogs, and 9 percent of the sheep and lambs came more than 100 miles. Practically all livestock received at packing plants by rail came over 100 miles. About 10 percent of the livestock received by truck also came this distance.

Weights of Slaughter Livestock Sold. The average weight of the fed cattle sold in the region was 937 pounds, ranging from 679 pounds in Oklahoma to 1,016 pounds in Illinois, and 1,048 pounds in Iowa. They are generally marketed at heaviest weights in states in which the supply of corn is large and feeding is important. The average weight of butcher hogs sold by farmers was 230 pounds. The weight ranged from 207 and 208 in Kentucky and Oklahoma, respectively, to 249 pounds in Nebraska. Slaughter lambs averaged 86 pounds. The lightest average weight, 78 pounds, was marketed from Oklahoma and the heaviest, 95 pounds, from Nebraska and Michigan.

Weights of Stockers and Feeders Bought. Stocker and feeder steers bought by farmers weighed an average of 544 pounds, and feeder heifers averaged 449 pounds. These animals varied in weight among states and among purchasers in the same state. The feeder lambs bought by farmers averaged 67 pounds.

Trading in Livestock by Weight and by Head. Ninety-nine percent of the slaughter hogs and 97 percent of the lambs were sold by farmers by weight. The slaughter cattle sold by weight made up 94 percent of the total, and veal calves 87 percent. Cattle were sold by the head in larger proportions in Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Michigan than in the other states. More than one-fifth of the veal calves were sold by the head in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Slaughter hogs were sold almost entirely by weight, except in Oklahoma where 13 percent were sold by the head. Slaughter lambs were sold in most states by weight, the sale on a head basis being most common in Missouri and North Dakota.

It was more common for farmers to buy stocker and feeder livestock by the head than to sell slaughter animals on this basis. This apparently was due to the fact that it involved immature animals of light weight, and also that some were bought where scales were not conveniently available. Feeder lambs were bought by weight in larger proportions than other species.

Dealers or truck buyers bought 48 percent of their cattle, 39 percent of their calves, 18 percent of their hogs, and 31 percent of their sheep and lambs by the head. At concentration yards and packing plants practically all of the livestock was bought by weight. At some auctions, sale was by weight and at others by the head. Where scales were available slaughter livestock was sold by weight, but some stockers and feeders were sold by weight and some by the head. Dairy and breeding animals were usually sold by the head.

Basis for Determining Prices to Pay for Livestock. Packers listed a wide range of factors that were taken into consideration in arriving at prices they could pay for livestock. Such factors as supply and demand, cut-out value, value of meat and by-products, dressing percentage, condition, quality, grade, fill, weight, and age were given by a large number. Many also reported that they based their prices on certain markets, most of which were terminal public markets. Some who based their prices on markets also took other factors into account.

Dealers and buyers at concentration yards also reported a variety of factors taken into consideration in arriving at prices they could pay for livestock. These factors were indirectly the same as those reported by packers, the difference being that by means of these factors they estimated the price they would receive for animals when resold. In the case of stocker, feeder, and breeding animals the prices they would get when reselling for these purposes served as a basis.

When buying stags and piggy sows it was common at many markets and for many buyers to apply weight dockage and to pay for the animals on the basis of the reduced weight. At other markets, the price of such animals was based on their actual weights.

Where the Prices of Livestock Applied. Part of the livestock sold by farmers was priced before being moved from the farm. This applied to 94 percent of the cattle bought by dealers, 50 percent of those bought at concentration yards, and 39 percent of those bought direct by packers. Most of the livestock was examined at the farm by the buyers, but on some price was agreed on by telephone. Smaller proportions of other species of livestock bought at these markets were priced before delivery. Large proportions of the livestock bought direct by packers were received without previous price agreement. This comprised 62 percent of the cattle, hogs, and sheep and lambs, and more than 80 percent of the calves. Delivery of livestock before price was agreed upon was also common at concentration yards.

Of the livestock that dealers sold to packers, more than 70 percent of the cattle and calves, and more than one-half of the hogs, and sheep and lambs were bought and delivered to the plants without previous price agreement. On 18 percent of the cattle, 23 percent of the calves, 33 percent of the hogs, and 19 percent of the sheep and lambs the dealers obtained bids from packers before they bought from farmers. On the rest, bids were obtained from packers after the purchases were made but before the livestock was delivered. Where prices were agreed upon by telephone they usually applied to specific weights and grades which were determined upon delivery.

Feeding and Watering Before Weighing. Nearly all of the livestock delivered at concentration yards, and more than 90 percent of the animals sold direct to packers were weighed without feed or water. At auctions, 40 percent of the cattle, 32 percent of the calves, 25 percent of the hogs, and 27 percent of the sheep and lambs were fed and watered before being weighed to the buyer. Smaller proportions of cattle and calves, but larger proportions of hogs, and sheep and lambs were given water but no feed.

Classes and Grades and Market News. The nomenclature for classes and grades used when trading in livestock was found to lack uniformity in all parts of the region and among all types of markets. Uniform Federal classes and grades and their terms were used for reporting prices at many important terminal public markets and at some packing plants and concentration yards but the terms used when trading were often different. Livestock was bought according to the Federal classes and grades in larger proportions by the interior packers and at concentration yards in the Northwestern Corn Belt states than elsewhere. At many markets, particularly the smaller ones, price information was released on weight and grade classifications that differed from the Federal standards. This made it difficult for farmers to compare the prices quoted, or the prices paid at alternative markets. It must be recognized that precise standards are difficult to apply.

Market information was widely disseminated by radio and newspapers, and to a less extent by other means. The telephone was used to a considerable extent for obtaining prices by farmers who had livestock to sell.

Contributions Made by the Study. The study on which this report is based was the first of a series to be undertaken by the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee. It was planned with a view to collecting and assembling factual information on how livestock was marketed in the Corn Belt region in 1940. The various marketing methods and practices employed were not appraised and evaluated. An important reason for conducting the study was to assemble data that will serve as useful basic information for making subsequent studies of more specialized nature in the field of livestock marketing. Due to disturbances resulting from the War the specialized studies contemplated may need to be held in abeyance.

The fact should not be overlooked that a considerable part of the information assembled has immediate value. Some is of direct value to individuals and agencies engaged in various phases of livestock marketing. Part of it also is of such nature as to be useful to government, state, and other agencies charged with the responsibility of formulating policies and programs relating to certain phases of livestock marketing.

Appendix A

Methodology

The regional study of livestock marketing was conducted on a highly uniform basis in the 14 participating states. In order to ascertain the channels through which livestock moved from farmers and ranchers to processors and feeders, and the marketing methods and practices used it was necessary to obtain information from farmers, and from those who sold and bought livestock. All of the information assembled was for 1940.

Personnel and Responsibilities

Of Participating States: A person from the research staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station in each of the 14 states was responsible for carrying forward the project in his own state. The duties included: Planning the details of the study, determining size of samples and methods of sampling; sending mail schedules to farmers; collecting information by surveys from farmers, markets and agencies of different types, and processors; summarizing the data; and furnishing summaries to the Bureau representative. Several of the state representatives also made use of the information assembled for one or more reports in their own states. Other personnel were also employed on the project in each state, working under the direction of the state representative. The chairman of the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee and the Technical Committee have kept in close touch with developments and have given valuable assistance in advancing the project in the region.

Of Bureau of Agricultural Economics: A representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepared a tentative outline of the project and tentative schedules for obtaining information. These were reviewed with individual state representatives and their comments and suggestions were made available to the Technical Committee. Copies of the schedules approved by the Committee were furnished the state representatives and each state provided its own supplies. The Bureau representative visited each state three times during the period of the study, primarily for the purpose of aiding in obtaining uniformity. Three area conferences were held after the study was under way, one of which was attended by each of the state representatives. Skeleton tables were prepared and furnished to each state so that all summaries could be reported on a uniform basis. The summary tables received from the states were combined into tables for the region. These served as bases for the regional report.

The Bureau furnished the services of a Junior Economist for a period of one month in each of the states, Wisconsin, Kansas and Illinois to assist in field work in obtaining information from farmers. Since additional qualified men of this class were not available, the other states were allotted by the Bureau equivalent amounts which were used for hiring cooperative agents or tabulating clerks to work on the study.

Schedules Used and Methods of Obtaining Information

Two schedules were used for obtaining information from farmers. One was limited to a single page and was distributed by mail. This contained questions on the number of head of various species and classes of livestock sold and bought during the year, the number of sales and number of purchases made, and how livestock was moved from farms. The main purpose of the mail schedule was to obtain wide coverage so as to permit regionalization within a given state of some of the important data. The personal survey schedule was designed with a view to obtaining detailed information on additional marketing methods and practices. This schedule being extensive was taken to farmers by field representatives.

Separate schedules were used for livestock dealers or truck buyers, local cooperative associations, concentration yards or local markets, auctions or sale barns, packing plants at which all or part of the livestock was bought direct, and retail meat dealers who slaughter. On these schedules were obtained information on the volume and kind of livestock handled, from whom livestock was obtained, and to whom it was sold, and marketing methods and practices used. The schedules were taken to the markets, agencies and processors by field workers. Terminal public markets were not included in the study because data on the volume of livestock they handle are available in published reports, and the methods and practices employed at these markets are generally known. Nor were the packing plants for which all of the livestock was bought at terminal public markets included because their trading methods and practices are the same as at these markets.

Sampling Technique and Sizes of Samples

Techniques of sampling that could be applied fairly uniformly in all states were developed.[1] The methods used naturally varied among types of individuals and concerns from which data were to be obtained.

Mail Schedule to Farmers: Complete lists of farmers were available in 7 states from records of Township Assessors on file in offices of the Agricultural Statisticians. In 5 other states complete lists of farmers were available from records of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In Oklahoma, where neither of these lists were available, the mailing list for the Oklahoma Extension News was used, and in Michigan it was necessary to make use of lists of Township officers of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other lists available at the Station. Every tenth farmer on the complete lists was sent a schedule. Where incomplete lists were used larger proportions of farmers were included so as to make the sample equal about 10 percent of the farmers in the state.

For the region, 18,793 mail schedules were returned and usable. This represented 8.4 percent of the schedules mailed (Table 9). The rate of return varied from less than 5 percent in Kentucky and Oklahoma to 10 percent or

1. Valuable assistance in formulating suitable methods of sampling was given by R. J. Jessen, Iowa State College.

more in Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas. The high rate of return in Missouri is probably accounted for by the fact that the schedules mailed to farmers in each county were accompanied by a letter signed by the County Agricultural Agent, and the schedules were returned to his office. In Illinois, the returns were considerably increased by the mailing of a follow-up card to those who did not reply to the first letter.

Survey Schedule to Farmers: A total of 4,910 farmers were contacted in person during the survey. The numbers varied from 193 in Nebraska to 617 in Missouri. In Indiana and Missouri, the schedule was modified slightly so as to include additional detail. However, the summaries used in the regional report are comparable with those from the other states.

Table 9. Number of Schedules Obtained from Farmers and from Various Markets and Agencies which Furnished Information on Livestock Marketing for 1940, by States

State	FARMERS				
	Mail schedules				
	Mailed to farmer	Returned and usable	Percentage returned and usable	Survey schedules	Total schedules
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
N. Dak.	7,500	438	5.8	236	674
S. Dak.	7,500	477	6.4	454	931
Nebr.	9,200	762	8.3	193	955
Kans.	14,000	1,404	10.0	304	1,708
Okla.	17,500	865	4.9	208	1,073
Minn.	17,790	1,879	10.6	468	2,347
Iowa	20,000	997	5.0	234	1,231
Mo.	25,000	3,684	14.7	617	4,301
Wis.	17,686	1,308	7.4	344	1,652
Mich.	16,563	1,515	9.1	234	1,749
Ill.	20,000	2,732	13.7	495	3,227
Ind.	18,000	974	5.4	570	1,544
Ohio	18,000	1,285	7.1	255	1,540
Ky.	14,530	473	3.3	298	771
Region	223,269	18,793	8.4	4,910	23,703

State	MARKETS AND AGENCIES					
	Dealers	Local cooperative associations	Concentration yards or local markets	Auctions or sale barns	Packing plants	Retail meat dealers who slaughter
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. Dak	43	25	6	12	3	31
S. Dak.	70	9	1	25	9	17
Nebr.	10	4	5	73	16	35
Kans.	27	9	1	28	23	30
Okla.	34	*	*	26	22	20
Minn.	41	29	7	36†	5	43
Iowa	54	36‡	43	48§	21	10
Mo.	198	24	4	59	36	28
Wis.	38	83	1	2	9	15
Mich.	74	12	3	13	5	‖
Ill.	54	‖	20	‖	28	7
Ind.	19	12	51	40	19	21
Ohio	25	2	11	14	16	11
Ky	29	*	23	44	36	8
Region	716	245	176	420	248	276

* None in state. † For 1939. ‡ For 1938. § For 1936. ‖ Data not obtained.

The farmers visited in the survey were selected at random, and the method of selection was quite uniform in all states. The state was first divided into fairly well-defined type-of-marketing areas. These ranged in number from 5 in Ohio and Iowa to more than 10 in Missouri and North Dakota. In a few states, these areas were divided into sub-areas. In each area or sub-area, from one to 6 counties were selected at random. One township in each county was picked in which a spot survey was made. The number of spot areas selected in each state was usually about 26, one for each working day during a period of a month. In a few cases, one-half day was spent in each spot and twice the number of spots were included. In Missouri and Illinois about two months' time was employed in the survey, a day being generally devoted to each spot area selected. Thirty or more spots were included in South Dakota, Minnesota and Ohio. After a township had been selected, the field representative would start his survey at a predetermined location in a given section and visit farmers according to a definite route beginning at the origin point and extending outward to include as many farmers as he could contact in the time allotted. Every farmer in the area covered was included unless absent from home or refusing to furnish information in which case the next farmer along the route was visited.

Survey Schedules to Markets, Marketing Agencies and Processors: The method of selecting the markets, marketing agencies, and processors in the survey in each state depended largely on the number of concerns to be included in relation to the total number operating. In cases where the total number of markets of a given type did not exceed 10 to 20, all were usually included in the survey. If the number was larger, a sample was taken, usually by selecting one or two counties at random in each type-of-marketing area and contacting the markets and agencies in these counties or in parts of the counties. In some cases, special attempts were made to include representatives of small as well as large concerns of a given type and in a few states the markets were selected from a known list. In Kentucky, a survey of the markets was already under way at the time the regional study was started, and the schedules used there were consequently not the same as those used in the other states. However, most of the information assembled in that state could be summarized with the rest of the region. In Nebraska, special attention was given to auctions, and a larger sample was taken than in the other states. In Iowa and Illinois, local cooperative associations had recently been studied and were therefore not included in the survey. This was also the case with auctions in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Retail meat dealers were not included in Michigan.

Tabulation and Summarization

By State Representatives: All data were tabulated and summarized in the state where collected.[1] The schedules were edited as they were received, and apparently this work was more carefully done in some states than in others.

The mail and survey schedules obtained from farmers were summarized

1. Assistance in the preparation of this material for Minnesota was furnished by the personnel of Work Projects Administration, Official Project No. 265-1-71-236, Sub-project 499.

separately. The 5 questions that appeared on both schedules were combined by weighting each group by the number of schedules involved, thus giving the same weight to a survey schedule as to a mail schedule. The separate summaries of the mail and survey schedules did not always agree and differences of opinion exist among state representatives as to the relative reliability of the information obtained by the two methods. Apparent weaknesses of the mail schedule are: (a) that some farmers did not correctly interpret all questions. particularly those relating to types of markets used since the terms by which they are commonly known are not the same in all parts of the region; and (b) the better farmers were probably more likely to fill in and return the schedules than the farmers of the poorer classes. The advantages of the mail schedule over the survey schedule are: (a) that it was more evenly distributed over the states, and (b) it was based on larger samples.

Schedules obtained from dealers, local cooperative associations, concentration yards, auctions, packing plants, and retail meat dealers who slaughter were summarized separately, and copies were furnished the Bureau representative.

By Bureau Representative: The uniform summaries received from the state representatives were combined into summaries for the region. In order to combine the state summaries which gave averages or percentage distributions it was necessary to apply appropriate weights. A total of 36 separate sets of weights were used in combining tables based on information obtained from farmers. Among these weights were: The number of farmers selling and the number buying livestock of each species in 1939 as reported by the Federal Census; the total livestock by species sold in 1940 as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture; the total number of animals of each class sold weighted by the percentage distribution of classes as determined by the present survey; the total livestock by species bought in 1939 as reported by the Federal Census; the total number of each class bought as determined by percentage distribution by classes as indicated by this survey; the number of head per sale was weighted by the number of sales made, which was determined by the total number sold and the average head per sale; and the number of head per purchase was weighted by the number of purchases made which was determined by the total number purchased and the average head per purchase.

The state averages and percentage distribution of data obtained from dealers, local cooperative associations, concentration yards, packing plants, and retail meat dealers were weighted by the total number of markets or agencies of each type in each state irrespective of the number included in the surveys.

Only one concentration yard operated in each of the states, South Dakota, Kansas and Wisconsin. In order not to reveal the business of these particular concerns their data were combined with data for concentration yards in adjoining states. That is, the data were combined for concentration yards in South Dakota and North Dakota; in Kansas and Nebraska; and in Wisconsin and Michigan. Since only one packing plant of any size was oper-

ating in North Dakota the data for the plants in North Dakota and South Dakota were combined.

Preparation of Regional Report

The regional report was prepared by the Bureau representative in collaboration with the state representatives, the Technical Committee, and the chairman of the Corn Belt Livestock Marketing Research Committee. When the first draft of the report was completed, it was reviewed and criticised by all members of the Committee. The sections based on data obtained from packers were made available to their committees according to an agreement made at the time requests were made for the information. After the report was revised in the light of the comments made it was approved by the research committee and submitted for publication.

Appendix B

Classes, Weights and Grades of Livestock Used by Packers Buying Direct and at Concentration Yards in the Region, 1940.

CATTLE

Agency 1
- Choice to prime steers
- Good to choice steers 1000 to 1200 lbs.
- Medium to good steers 1000 to 1200 lbs.
- Fair to medium steers, all weights
- Common steers
- Choice to prime yearling steers
- Good to choice yearling steers
- Medium to good yearling steers
- Good to choice heifers, 700 to 800 lbs.
- Medium to good heifers, 800 lbs. down
- Fair to medium heifers, 800 lbs. down
- Plain to fair heifers
- Common heifers
- Good to choice cows, dry fed, heavy
- Good to choice cows, heavy
- Medium to good cows
- Fair to medium cows
- Cutters, heavy
- Cutters, light
- Canners, heavy
- Canners, light
- Canners, very thin (shelly)
- Choice to good bulls, 1700 lbs. up
- Medium bulls, heavy
- Light bulls, 1000 to 1200 lbs.

Agency 2

Grainfed Cattle:
- Good to choice steers
- Good to choice heifers
- Fair to medium steers and heifers
- Young fed cows
- Butcher bulls

Grass Cattle:
- Butcher heifers
- Butcher steers
- Common butcher steers and heifers
- Beef cows
- Cutters
- Bulls
- Veal calves
- Culls

Stocker and Feeder Steers and Heifers:
- Western steers and heifers
- Native steers
- Native heifers

Agency 3
- Fair to good
- Canners and cutters
- Yearlings

Agency 4
- Bulls
- Steers
- Yearling steers
- Cows—canners
- Cows—cutters
- Heifers

Agency 5
- Good to choice
- Medium to good
- Fair to medium
- Common
- Cutters
- Canners
- Bulls

Agency 6

Steers and heifers
- Choice to prime
- Medium to good
- Medium grass
- Common grass

Cows
- Choice to prime
- Medium to good
- Fair to medium
- Cutters
- Canners

Bulls

Agency 7
- Steers
- Heifers
- Cows
- Bulls

Agency 8
- Heavy grass steers
- Medium heifers

CALVES

Agency 9

Veal calves:
- Fancy selected, 150-200 lbs.
- Choice, 160-220 lbs.
- Choice, 140-160 lbs.
- Good, 125-200 lbs.
- Good light, 110-120 lbs.
- Good grade calves priced according weight and quality

Agency 10

Vealers:
- Under 75 lbs.
- 75-90 lbs.
- 91-105 lbs.
- 106-120 lbs.
- 120-135 lbs.
- 136-150 lbs.
- 151-180 lbs.
- 180 and over

Agency 11
- Choice
- Good
- Medium
- Common

Agency 12
- Choice veal
- Good veal
- Medium veal
- Cull veal
- Good to choice, heavy
- Medium to common

Agency 13
- Prime
- Medium
- Poor

HOGS

Agency 14

Good to choice hogs:
- 140-150 lbs.
- 150-160 lbs.
- 160-180 lbs.
- 180-300 lbs.
- 300-330 lbs.
- 330-360 lbs.
- 360-400 lbs.

Good to choice sows:
- 270-360 lbs.
- 360-400 lbs.
- 400-450 lbs.
- 450-500 lbs.
- 500-600 lbs.
- 600 lbs. up

Agency 15

Good and choice:
- Light lights
- Lights
- Middleweights
- Heavies
- Extra heavies

Agency 16
- Tops, 180-250 lbs.
- Light, 160-180 lbs.
- Heavy, 250-300 lbs.
- Sows, light—under 400 lbs.
- Sows, heavy—400 lbs. up

Agency 17
- Packers
- Butchers
- Stags
- Boars
- Cripples

Agency 18
- Feeder pigs, 100 to 140 lbs.
- Butcher hogs, 140 to 160 lbs.
- 160 to 180 lbs.
- 180 to 240 lbs.
- 240 lbs. and over
- Packing sows
- Stags

Agency 19
- 180 to 300 lbs.
- 300 lbs. and over
- Light lights
- Packing sows
- Pigs

Agency 20
- 180-220 lbs.
- 220-250 lbs.
- 250-300 lbs.
- Smooth sows

HOGS—Continued

Agency 21
Good to choice:
100 lbs. and down
100 to 120 lbs.
120 to 140 lbs.
140 to 160 lbs.
160 to 180 lbs.
180 to 200 lbs.
200 to 220 lbs.
220 to 240 lbs.
240 to 270 lbs.
270 to 300 lbs.
300 to 330 lbs.
330 to 360 lbs.
360 lbs. and over

Packing sows:
270 to 300 lbs.
300 to 330 lbs.
330 to 360 lbs.
360 to 400 lbs.
400 lbs. and over
Stags, dockage 70 lbs.

Agency 22
Pigs, 150 down
Yorkers, 150-160
Yorkers, 160-180
Lights, 180-200
Mixed, 200-225
Tops, 200-250
Medium, 225-250
Heavies, 250-280
Extreme heavies, 280-350
Roughs
Stags

Agency 23
100-120 lbs.
120-130 lbs.
130-140 lbs.
140-150 lbs.
150-160 lbs.
160-170 lbs.
170-180 lbs.
180-190 lbs.
190-200 lbs.
200-210 lbs.
210-220 lbs.
220-230 lbs.
230-240 lbs.
240-250 lbs.
250-260 lbs.
260-270 lbs.
270-280 lbs.
280-290 lbs.
290-300 lbs.
300-325 lbs.
325-350 lbs.
Roughs
Stags

Agency 24
Pigs, 90-130 lbs.
Light yorkers, 135-150 lbs.
Heavy yorkers, 160-180 lbs.
Mediums, 190-210 lbs.
Heavy mixed, 220-240 lbs.
Heavies, 250-300 lbs.
Stags
Sows

Agency 25

Butchers:
120-140 lbs.
140-160 lbs.
160-180 lbs.
180-200 lbs.
200-220 lbs.
220-240 lbs.
240-270 lbs.
270-300 lbs.
300-360 lbs.
360 lbs. up

Sows:
Under 330 lbs.
330-360 lbs.
360-400 lbs.
400 lbs. up
Stags
Pigs

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Agency 26
Lambs
Yearlings
Ewes
Bucks

Agency 27
Lambs: good to choice
medium
culls
Aged sheep
Yearling wethers

Agency 28
Choice ewe and wether lambs
Choice buck lambs

Agency 29
Choice ewe and wether lambs
Choice buck lambs
Heavy lambs
Culls and common yearlings
Wethers
Sheep, choice
common
Bucks

Agency 30
Genuine spring lambs, top
Genuine spring lambs, medium
Genuine spring lambs, cull
Yearling wethers, grass
Grass yearlings, wether common
Light ewes, 130 lbs. down
Heavy ewes, 130 lbs. up
Cull ewes
Sheep bucks

Agency 31
Good
Medium
Seconds
Skips
Commons
Culls

Agency 32
Choice to premium
Good to choice
Medium
Cull
Common

Agency 33
Good lambs
Good sheep
Canner sheep
Buck sheep and lambs
Yearling wethers
Aged wethers

Agency 34
Top
Medium
Cull

Agency 35
Lambs, common
Lambs, medium
Lambs, good
Lambs, choice
Ewes
Bucks

Agency 36
Prime
Good to choice
Medium to good
Fair to medium
Culls

Agency 37
Lambs
Ewes
Sheep

Agency 38
Genuine spring lambs, 70-95 lbs.
Top fed yearlings, 75-95 lbs.
Top fed yearlings, 100-120 lbs.
Top, 2-year old wethers
Aged wethers
Fat ewes, 100-130 lbs.
Fat ewes, 130-200 lbs.
Medium ewes, 100-130 lbs.
Common ewes
Bucks
Buck lambs, discounted $1 cwt.

Agency 39
Spring lambs, good to choice
Spring lambs, medium to good
Spring lambs, fair to medium
Spring lambs, common
Native ewes, good to choice
Ewes, cull
Bucks

Agency 40

Lambs:
Choice
Good
Medium
Culls

Sheep:
Good
Choice
Medium
Culls
Canners

Agency 41
Good to choice, 75 to100 lbs.
Good to choice, 100 to 110 lbs.
Medium, 65 to 90 lbs.
Culls, 60 to 80 lbs.
Ewes

Agency 42
Prime
Choice
Good
Medium

Appendix C

Table 10. Cash Farm Income from Meat Animals in Relation to Total Cash Farm Income, by Species, and by States, 1940

State	Cash Farm Income					Percentage			
	Total	Meat animals	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Meat animals	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	%	%	%	%
N. Dak.	130,594	27,647	17,109	7,480	3,058	21.1	13.1	5.7	2.3
S. Dak.	119,517	55,973	31,158	19,939	4,876	46.9	26.1	16.7	4.1
Nebr.	229,819	130,225	84,515	37,056	8,654	56.7	36.8	16.1	3.8
Kans.	255,028	109,614	83,002	21,737	4,875	43.0	32.6	8.5	1.9
Okla.	179,409	55,626	42,823	11,399	1,404	31.0	23.9	6.3	0.8
Minn.	382,532	139,995	65,121	67,363	7,511	36.6	17.0	17.6	2.0
Iowa	669,620	378,197	184,814	180,746	12,637	56.5	27.6	27.0	1.9
Mo.	269,409	135,655	72,814	54,752	8,089	50.3	27.0	20.3	3.0
Wis.	308,260	78,167	43,404	32,542	2,221	25.4	14.1	10.6	0.7
Mich.	233,264	47,683	26,503	14,994	6,186	20.4	11.4	6.4	2.6
Ill.	540,498	222,761	116,004	100,856	5,901	41.2	21.4	18.7	1.1
Ind.	276,642	121,469	43,917	72,697	4,855	43.9	15.9	26.3	1.7
Ohio	321,500	100,402	41,115	51,703	7,584	31.2	12.8	16.1	2.3
Ky.	145,898	41,128	22,200	12,350	6,578	28.2	15.2	8.5	4.5
Region	**4,061,990**	**1,644,542**	**874,499**	**685,614**	**84,429**	**40.5**	**21.5**	**16.9**	**2.1**
U. S.	**8,357,369**	**2,390,374**	**1,380,170**	**820,802**	**189,402**	**28.6**	**16.5**	**9.8**	**2.3**

Totals from "Gross Farm Income and Government Payments."

B.A.E. May 26, 1941. By species from "Farm Production and Income, Farm Meat Animals," by States, 1939-1940 Washington, D. C.

Table 11. Number of Markets and Marketing Agencies of Different Types Located in the 14 States in the Region, 1941

State	Terminal public markets					Packing plants						
	Markets	Sales agencies (or commission*)	Order buyers (on commission*)	Dealers (on own account*)	Concentration yards of local markets	Interior	At public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Local cooperative associations	Auctions or sale barns	Meat dealers who slaughter†
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. Dak.	1	6	6	6	8	5	---	441	143	18	171
S. Dak.	1	9	7	4	1	8	1	514	9	49	117
Nebr.	1	60	14	101	10	9	14	119	4	118	246
Kans.	2	19	2	30	1	24	20	922	39	116	262
Okla	2	30	1	35	---	21	12	2,416	---	81	152
Minn.	1	30	21	35	7	5	4	1,081	262	45	333
Iowa	1	34	11	30	43	22	8	1,247	147	185	100
Mo.	5	97	25	150	5	13	31	1,277	50	105	115
Wis.	1	7	---	4	1	10	19	990	227	4	275
Mich.	1	3	3	3	18	35	22	976	26	45	250
Ill.	3	183	61	229	37	31	41	572	66	124	180
Ind.	3	22	15	16	86	24	19	384	12	54	200
Ohio	3	41	5	12	77	85	73	1,007	13	85	450
Ky.	1	12	6	2	25	24	9	350	---	48	65
Region	**26**	**553**	**177**	**657**	**319**	**316**	**273**	**12,296**	**998**	**1,077**	**2,916**

* Number as of July, 1942. Data from Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Administration.

† Estimated on basis of limited samples in various states.

Table 12. Livestock Bought by Farmers in Relation to Livestock Sold, Classified by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	Cattle & calves			Hogs			Sheeps & lambs		
		Sold	Bought	Bought as percentage of sold	Sold	Bought	Bought as percentage of sold	Sold	Bought	Bought as percentage of sold
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
N. Dak.	674	7,786	2,102	27.0	7,790	935	12.0	13,051	2,974	22.8
S. Dak.	931	15,314	7,122	46.5	23,911	2,792	11.7	30,034	12,742	42.4
Nebr.	955	22,849	12,633	55.3	32,512	5,632	17.3	14,819	8,921	60.2
Kans.	1,708	38,636	30,441	78.8	29,405	7,853	26.7	19,106	17,910	93.7
Okla.	1,073	20,476	11,052	54.0	14,359	5,845	40.7	4,106	1,271	31.0
Minn.	2,347	25,789	9,326	36.2	59,753	5,421	9.1	20,461	6,627	32.4
Iowa	1,231	25,896	21,631	83.5	85,632	12,245	14.3	18,312	11,149	60.9
Mo.	4,301	34,367	18,108	52.7	93,723	21,401	22.8	28,253	9,733	34.4
Wis.	1,652	21,923	4,115	18.8	38,025	4,493	11.8	4,269	1,934	45.3
Mich.	1,749	18,773	8,166	43.5	21,899	6,381	29.1	28,134	14,921	53.0
Ill.	3,227	49,380	31,367	63.5	152,051	20,918	13.8	21,137	14,851	70.3
Ind.	1,544	16,832	7,986	47.4	94,338	13,026	13.8	19,406	12,144	62.6
Ohio	1,540	12,429	4,572	36.8	42,915	5,764	13.4	15,958	5,880	36.8
Ky.	771	11,592	6,771	58.4	20,378	4,570	22.4	17,538	2,985	17.0
Region	**23,703**	**322,042**	**175,392**	**54.5**	**716,691**	**117,276**	**16.4**	**254,584**	**124,042**	**48.7**

Table 13. Percentage of Livestock of Different Classes Sold by Farmers, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	Cattle and calves				Hogs			Sheep and lambs		
		Slaughter (Exclusive of veal calves)	Veal calves	Stockers and feeders	Dairy and Breeding	Slaughter	Stockers and feeders	Breeding	Slaughter	Feeders	Breeding
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N. Dak.	674	54.0	6.4	33.3	6.3	92.3	5.7	2.0	82.2	11.1	6.7
S. Dak.	931	36.8	2.5	54.8	5.9	87.8	10.8	1.4	33.6	52.2	14.2
Nebr.	955	56.2	3.1	36.4	4.3	84.8	13.6	1.6	74.1	20.2	5.7
Kans.	1,708	52.5	5.6	37.2	4.7	81.3	16.5	2.2	64.5	29.2	6.3
Okla.	1,073	41.4	6.4	45.9	6.3	80.8	16.6	2.6	73.8	7.7	18.5
Minn.	2,347	46.4	32.6	11.6	9.4	91.8	6.3	1.9	92.7	3.2	4.1
Ia.	1,231	74.8	8.8	11.1	5.3	90.0	7.7	2.3	86.7	4.5	8.8
Mo.	4,301	54.1	17.0	21.8	7.1	82.3	15.9	1.8	82.7	6.7	10.6
Wis.	1,652	24.6	62.5	2.0	10.9	90.1	9.0	0.9	93.5	3.3	3.2
Mich.	1,749	44.5	30.5	14.2	10.8	83.5	14.7	1.8	92.5	3.3	4.2
Ill.	3,227	67.2	21.0	6.8	5.0	93.8	5.3	0.9	91.8	4.9	3.3
Ind.	1,544	56.8	27.4	7.0	8.8	90.3	7.9	1.8	91.1	4.8	4.1
Ohio	1,540	40.5	37.3	7.1	15.1	87.6	10.3	2.1	80.8	13.2	6.0
Ky.	771	57.7	21.1	13.4	7.8	86.8	11.9	1.3	92.6	0.8	6.6
Region	**23,703**	**53.0**	**20.9**	**18.8**	**7.3**	**88.8**	**9.4**	**1.8**	**81.5**	**11.4**	**7.1**

Table 14. Percentage of Livestock of Different Classes Bought by Farmers, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	Cattle and calves		Hogs		Sheep and lambs	
		Stockers and feeders	Dairy and breeding	Stockers and feeders	Breeding	Feeders	Breeding
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
N. Dak.	674	80.4	19.6	75.2	24.8	20.0	80.0
S. Dak.	931	87.1	12.9	84.1	15.9	29.8	70.2
Nebr.	955	90.7	9.3	91.3	8.7	83.8	16.2
Kans.	1,708	93.7	6.3	92.1	7.9	86.2	13.8
Okla.	1,073	88.0	12.0	95.9	4.1	40.3	59.7
Minn.	2,347	78.0	22.0	79.5	20.5	71.6	28.4
Iowa	1,231	95.2	4.8	89.2	10.8	86.0	14.0
Mo.	4,301	84.9	15.1	94.5	5.5	53.1	46.9
Wis.	1,652	50.8	49.2	90.1	9.9	87.6	12.4
Mich.	1,749	85.1	14.9	93.0	7.0	98.6	1.4
Ill.	3,227	90.6	9.4	93.0	7.0	91.4	8.6
Ind.	1,544	85.6	14.4	93.8	6.2	93.5	6.5
Ohio	1,540	76.7	23.3	91.9	8.1	72.2	27.8
Ky.	771	85.3	14.7	94.3	5.7	24.8	75.2
Region	**23,703**	**87.8**	**12.2**	**91.4**	**8.6**	**72.3**	**27.7**

Table 15. Percentage of all Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE SOLD: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE AND CALVES				
N. Dak.	674	39.0	13.9	18.1	2.1	7.0	9.1	10.8
S. Dak.	931	29.7	10.6	21.1	21.0	2.8	1.2	13.6
Nebr.	955	50.5	2.1	6.8	22.0	0.9	2.0	15.7
Kans.	1,708	55.7	3.4	7.8	12.6	2.7	0.2	17.6
Okla.	1,073	40.7	4.4	19.7	10.5	---	---	24.7
Minn.	2,347	40.3	20.6	11.5	2.2	9.4	7.5	8.5
Iowa	1,231	49.4	19.8	11.6	7.8	2.3	1.4	7.7
Mo.	4,301	55.2	6.0	9.7	4.9	6.3	1.7	16.2
Wis.	1,652	24.7	17.0	33.0	0.5	0.1	15.8	8.9
Mich.	1,749	23.8	10.4	23.4	15.3	7.7	3.8	15.6
Ill.	3,227	63.1	6.1	8.7	3.5	8.6	1.9	8.1
Ind.	1,544	53.7	6.1	6.9	7.8	11.1	4.6	9.8
Ohio	1,540	14.0	13.3	19.1	22.8	16.7	4.9	9.2
Ky.	771	25.3	5.6	18.6	31.6	10.5	---	8.4
Region	**23,703**	**44.2**	**10.9**	**14.2**	**9.5**	**5.3**	**3.9**	**12.0**
				HOGS				
N. Dak.	674	37.0	20.9	9.4	1.6	9.5	17.5	4.1
S. Dak.	931	26.1	43.0	5.5	15.1	4.9	1.8	3.6
Nebr.	955	47.5	5.7	4.8	31.1	6.4	0.7	3.8
Kans.	1,708	27.1	24.0	10.2	23.1	8.1	0.7	6.8
Okla.	1,073	42.9	13.0	25.6	8.9	---	---	9.6
Minn.	2,347	36.0	23.1	13.2	0.7	13.6	9.5	3.9
Iowa	1,231	19.5	30.8	23.4	2.5	15.0	5.9	2.9
Mo.	4,301	54.4	18.3	7.9	2.2	7.6	1.2	8.4
Wis.	1,652	21.6	29.7	26.8	---	0.4	15.6	5.9
Mich.	1,749	21.0	21.5	12.9	13.8	14.2	5.5	11.1
Ill.	3,227	59.0	10.2	2.8	0.8	18.3	4.4	4.5
Ind.	1,544	47.3	11.3	2.1	1.9	29.7	3.5	4.2
Ohio	1,540	15.2	14.2	18.6	15.2	23.2	6.9	6.7
Ky.	771	31.3	6.2	9.9	38.2	10.1	---	4.3
Region	**23,703**	**35.5**	**20.3**	**13.1**	**6.5**	**14.5**	**5.3**	**4.8**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	674	57.2	15.3	7.8	1.0	3.2	12.0	3.5
S. Dak.	931	15.9	16.4	33.4	4.7	1.2	0.1	28.3
Nebr.	955	82.5	2.5	3.3	3.3	1.4	---	7.0
Kans.	1,708	64.1	5.6	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.8	24.1
Okla.	1,073	61.8	11.1	6.2	5.1	---	---	15.8
Minn.	2,347	39.3	37.4	4.2	1.3	5.1	9.2	3.5
Iowa	1,231	34.7	32.8	11.1	2.4	7.9	1.5	9.6
Mo.	4,301	58.8	13.6	5.9	2.4	5.8	2.1	11.4
Wis.	1,652	35.7	30.2	12.3	---	0.2	15.4	6.2
Mich.	1,749	48.6	5.0	10.2	13.4	11.5	6.0	5.3
Ill.	3,227	73.5	3.4	2.6	1.2	12.3	3.5	3.5
Ind.	1,544	62.9	5.2	1.6	1.2	24.0	2.7	2.4
Ohio	1,540	15.1	8.7	16.1	18.9	21.7	13.7	5.8
Ky.	771	15.8	1.7	2.1	67.2	9.0	---	4.2
Region	**23,703**	**45.1**	**14.6**	**8.7**	**9.9**	**8.3**	**4.5**	**8.9**

Table 16. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE SOLD: Terminal public Markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE (Exclusive of Veal Calves)				
N. Dak.	674	43.0	21.6	17.1	1.3	6.0	9.0	2.0
S. Dak.	931	48.2	26.4	8.6	12.4	2.4	0.9	1.1
Nebr.	955	74.1	3.0	3.5	12.8	0.9	3.2	2.5
Kans.	1,708	79.9	4.8	3.6	7.0	2.7	0.2	1.8
Okla.	1,073	61.4	9.0	15.8	10.7	....	....	3.1
Minn.	2,347	54.0	19.1	7.8	1.4	9.0	6.9	1.8
Iowa	1,231	61.4	20.8	9.9	3.6	1.6	0.8	1.9
Mo.	4,301	76.7	6.0	5.3	0.9	6.4	1.0	3.7
Wis.	1,652	37.7	23.0	24.8	....	0.1	12.4	2.0
Mich.	1,749	35.0	16.0	24.9	12.0	5.1	3.1	3.9
Ill.	3,227	77.6	5.6	3.8	1.9	7.2	1.3	2.6
Ind.	1,544	68.5	6.1	6.4	4.2	8.4	3.7	2.7
Ohio	1,540	15.0	18.8	18.9	22.2	15.8	5.5	3.8
Ky.	771	29.5	8.4	23.9	25.7	11.5	....	1.0
Region	**23,703**	**61.6**	**12.5**	**9.7**	**6.2**	**4.9**	**2.7**	**2.9**
				VEAL CALVES				
N. Dak.	674	31.0	13.4	21.4	2.2	8.0	16.6	7.4
S. Dak.	931	19.6	8.5	15.9	43.2	8.5	0.8	3.5
Nebr.	955	34.3	4.0	6.0	44.7	1.4	1.7	7.9
Kans.	1,708	44.1	6.0	12.7	21.9	8.2	0.8	6.3
Okla.	1,073	31.4	10.8	28.2	20.9	....	....	8.7
Minn.	2,347	32.3	30.7	13.2	0.4	8.9	10.2	4.3
Iowa	1,231	10.5	33.7	19.3	20.8	3.0	7.8	4.9
Mo.	4,301	47.0	12.4	10.4	6.4	11.2	5.2	7.4
Wis.	1,652	23.5	18.1	36.8	0.1	0.1	19.6	1.8
Mich.	1,749	18.6	8.2	22.8	23.8	13.6	6.8	6.2
Ill.	3,227	40.5	9.2	22.3	5.0	14.3	3.7	5.0
Ind.	1,544	39.5	7.7	5.8	14.0	19.5	5.6	7.9
Ohio	1,540	17.9	8.2	20.3	26.2	17.7	5.7	4.0
Ky.	771	25.0	2.7	7.1	52.8	10.2	....	2.2
Region	**23,703**	**28.7**	**16.3**	**22.2**	**10.2**	**8.2**	**10.1**	**4.3**
				HOGS				
N. Dak.	674	37.5	22.0	9.0	1.1	10.0	18.5	1.9
S. Dak.	931	29.1	48.4	4.8	10.1	4.5	2.1	1.0
Nebr.	955	54.9	6.4	3.6	27.1	6.7	0.7	0.6
Kans.	1,708	30.9	28.8	9.5	20.6	8.0	0.8	1.4
Okla.	1,073	50.3	16.1	24.1	6.4	....	....	3.1
Minn.	2,347	37.2	24.1	13.0	0.4	14.3	10.0	1.0
Iowa	1,231	20.2	32.3	24.4	1.3	15.4	6.0	0.4
Mo.	4,301	62.5	21.4	4.3	0.6	8.6	1.3	1.3
Wis.	1,652	23.4	33.0	25.1	....	0.4	16.8	1.3
Mich.	1,749	24.1	23.9	13.9	13.2	15.6	5.8	3.5
Ill.	3,227	61.9	10.5	2.1	0.2	19.3	4.5	1.5
Ind.	1,544	50.4	12.4	1.4	0.7	30.9	3.4	0.8
Ohio	1,540	16.2	15.7	19.8	15.6	24.0	7.5	1.2
Ky.	771	34.2	6.9	9.0	38.1	10.6	....	1.2
Region	**23,703**	**37.8**	**22.3**	**12.9**	**5.0**	**15.4**	**5.6**	**1.0**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	674	56.0	17.9	8.1	0.7	3.5	13.1	0.7
S. Dak.	931	42.6	44.4	4.9	5.5	1.2	0.2	1.2
Nebr.	955	92.5	3.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	....	0.9
Kans.	1,708	86.2	7.3	0.1	0.3	1.5	4.2	0.4
Okla.	1,073	79.6	15.0	4.2	0.3	....	....	0.9
Minn.	2,347	40.6	40.0	4.2	0.6	4.9	9.4	0.3
Iowa	1,231	37.7	37.3	11.6	1.9	9.2	1.6	0.7
Mo.	4,301	68.4	16.0	5.6	0.3	6.1	1.9	1.7
Wis.	1,652	38.3	32.3	12.6	....	0.2	16.4	0.2
Mich.	1,749	51.7	5.4	10.1	14.0	12.0	6.2	0.6
Ill.	3,227	75.7	3.6	1.9	0.9	13.3	3.8	0.8
Ind.	1,544	67.7	5.7	1.6	0.8	20.5	2.9	0.8
Ohio	1,540	17.1	10.4	17.7	19.8	18.9	15.4	0.7
Ky.	771	16.0	1.8	1.7	70.4	9.7	....	0.4
Region	**23,703**	**51.1**	**17.3**	**6.7**	**10.2**	**8.9**	**5.1**	**0.7**

Table 17. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE SOLD: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE AND CALVES				
N. Dak.	674	36.5	2.9	21.6	2.8	8.9	9.4	17.9
S. Dak.	931	20.4	0.9	29.6	25.0	2.5	1.4	20.2
Nebr.	955	20.5	0.6	11.5	33.5	1.1	0.4	32.4
Kans.	1,708	27.2	1.1	13.1	18.4	2.0	0.1	38.1
Okla.	1,073	26.1	....	23.1	8.8	....	....	42.0
Minn.	2,347	28.5	10.0	18.6	6.4	17.1	6.6	12.8
Iowa	1,231	16.7	9.0	18.9	17.6	6.6	0.5	30.7
Mo.	4,301	21.0	2.2	20.2	10.3	3.7	0.8	41.8
Wis.	1,652	17.2	....	30.2	....	....	9.5	43.1
Mich.	1,749	9.3	3.7	23.4	12.7	7.3	1.5	42.1
Ill.	3,227	22.1	4.4	13.5	11.4	6.5	2.1	40.0
Ind.	1,544	26.5	4.7	9.1	6.8	9.4	4.3	39.2
Ohio	1,540	8.4	11.7	15.5	24.8	24.3	3.9	11.4
Ky.	771	15.0	1.0	21.1	29.5	11.2	....	22.2
Region	**23,703**	**22.7**	**2.7**	**18.6**	**17.1**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**32.9**
				HOGS				
N. Dak.	674	29.4	6.1	16.4	8.5	6.5	6.3	26.8
S. Dak.	931	4.2	3.8	10.7	55.7	6.1	....	19.5
Nebr.	955	5.8	2.5	13.0	54.9	5.1	0.7	18.0
Kans.	1,708	10.4	2.9	13.9	36.4	8.7	0.1	27.6
Okla.	1,073	10.4	....	35.4	21.0	....	....	33.2
Minn.	2,347	23.0	13.6	18.3	4.7	6.0	4.4	30.0
Iowa	1,231	15.3	20.3	15.2	14.5	13.4	5.4	15.9
Mo.	4,301	16.5	4.2	26.4	10.2	3.6	0.7	38.4
Wis.	1,652	5.4	....	46.1	0.2	....	4.5	43.8
Mich.	1,749	5.4	9.4	7.7	17.6	7.3	4.0	48.6
Ill.	3,227	13.9	6.6	13.8	10.2	3.7	4.2	47.6
Ind.	1,544	16.9	1.8	10.8	10.5	24.0	3.5	32.5
Ohio	1,540	9.2	4.3	11.5	13.5	16.8	2.3	42.4
Ky.	771	11.1	2.0	17.9	42.8	7.7	....	18.5
Region	**23,703**	**13.2**	**7.8**	**17.8**	**18.7**	**9.2**	**2.8**	**30.5**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	674	76.3	....	11.0	2.5	1.0	9.2	....
S. Dak.	931	3.1	2.8	52.9	3.3	1.3	....	36.6
Nebr.	955	61.3	....	10.3	6.6	....	....	21.8
Kans.	1,708	25.0	2.4	....	1.9	2.1	0.3	68.3
Okla.	1,073	8.5	....	14.2	32.2	....	....	45.1
Minn.	2,347	39.4	6.2	6.6	3.8	11.1	13.1	19.8
Iowa	1,231	34.4	10.0	14.6	6.0	....	1.4	33.6
Mo.	4,301	22.4	5.5	10.0	9.5	8.0	3.6	41.0
Wis.	1,652	....	....	16.8	....	....	....	83.2
Mich.	1,749	12.8	2.3	23.5	9.9	12.6	4.5	34.4
Ill.	3,227	74.4	1.1	13.2	1.7	1.4	0.3	7.9
Ind.	1,544	90.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.1	2.6
Ohio	1,540	6.4	2.4	7.1	17.1	44.7	7.1	15.2
Ky.	771	29.9	....	28.4	38.7	....	....	3.0
Region	**23,703**	**26.9**	**2.6**	**21.9**	**6.5**	**7.1**	**2.0**	**33.0**

Table 18. Percentage of Dairy and Breeding Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE SOLD: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
DAIRY AND BREEDING CATTLE AND CALVES								
N. Dak.	674	24.5	7.0	5.3	5.5	5.1	1.0	51.6
S. Dak.	931	6.1	2.6	22.6	28.7	4.7	1.0	34.3
Nebr.	955	7.1	0.7	9.5	28.5	0.5	0.3	53.4
Kans.	1,708	25.0	3.1	7.3	17.3	2.5	0.1	44.7
Okla.	1,073	21.2	....	11.3	11.9	....	....	55.6
Minn.	2,347	16.2	5.5	15.0	7.1	3.0	2.8	50.4
Iowa	1,231	14.4	4.5	8.9	23.1	2.1	1.3	45.7
Mo.	4,301	17.3	1.6	9.0	15.1	2.7	0.9	53.4
Wis.	1,652	4.0	....	30.5	3.4	....	2.8	59.3
Mich.	1,749	10.9	2.8	18.6	8.2	2.0	1.4	56.1
Ill.	3,227	20.0	2.8	10.2	8.0	5.5	2.6	50.9
Ind.	1,544	22.3	2.7	12.4	12.8	3.6	7.6	38.6
Ohio	1,540	4.6	11.7	18.3	15.2	12.8	1.8	35.6
Ky.	771	12.2	1.1	6.7	22.0	2.3	....	55.7
Region	**23,703**	**13.4**	**3.5**	**15.0**	**13.3**	**3.3**	**2.0**	**49.5**
BREEDING HOGS								
N. Dak.	674	29.6	10.5	4.6	3.3	5.3	2.6	44.1
S. Dak.	931	5.2	3.7	8.6	14.5	22.7	....	45.3
Nebr.	955	3.7	0.2	2.8	42.0	0.2	....	51.1
Kans.	1,708	12.3	5.7	9.0	15.6	9.0	0.2	48.2
Okla.	1,073	17.9	....	13.2	8.7	....	....	60.2
Minn.	2,347	14.4	8.5	5.3	5.5	8.0	2.6	55.7
Iowa	1,231	4.3	12.1	13.6	10.0	2.7	1.4	55.9
Mo.	4,301	19.3	3.1	6.8	5.6	0.8	0.4	64.0
Wis.	1,652	....	....	17.0	0.3	....	1.7	81.0
Mich.	1,749	4.7	2.3	10.3	10.6	9.0	0.5	62.6
Ill.	3,227	17.1	1.7	7.4	5.7	2.3	2.4	63.4
Ind.	1,544	27.5	1.3	0.5	19.2	3.1	0.1	48.3
Ohio	1,540	2.9	0.2	7.3	6.6	17.0	7.7	58.3
Ky.	771	18.3	....	....	0.7	1.5	....	79.5
Region	**23,703**	**10.7**	**6.1**	**8.7**	**11.0**	**5.0**	**1.7**	**56.8**
BREEDING SHEEP AND LAMBS								
N. Dak.	674	38.2	9.1	....	3.2	3.6	2.6	43.3
S. Dak.	931	0.1	0.1	28.6	9.0	0.2	....	62.0
Nebr.	955	28.3	....	21.2	16.9	....	....	33.6
Kans.	1,708	19.2	3.1	2.1	4.5	9.8	0.1	61.2
Okla.	1,073	13.6	....	10.9	13.0	....	....	62.5
Minn.	2,347	10.8	3.0	0.6	14.1	6.0	2.5	63.0
Iowa	1,231	4.0	0.1	4.1	5.2	....	0.7	85.9
Mo.	4,301	7.4	0.3	5.6	14.8	1.4	2.8	67.7
Wis.	1,652	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Mich.	1,749	6.5	....	1.4	2.7	0.4	1.1	87.9
Ill.	3,227	11.6	0.1	5.4	10.8	2.3	0.3	69.5
Ind.	1,544	45.0	....	1.8	8.7	7.2	0.1	37.2
Ohio	1,540	8.2	....	13.7	11.5	7.9	5.0	53.7
Ky.	771	10.8	....	4.3	25.1	1.0	....	58.8
Region	**23,703**	**11.0**	**0.7**	**9.3**	**10.7**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**64.8**

Table 19. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Farmers through Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE BOUGHT: Terminal public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE AND CALVES			
N. Dak.	674	43.7	7.6	14.3	5.6	7.3	21.5
S. Dak.	931	12.9	7.4	48.1	0.7	0.7	30.2
Nebr.	955	32.2	0.9	47.9	1.0	0.4	17.6
Kans.	1,708	31.0	2.9	25.3	4.2	0.5	36.1
Okla.	1,073	15.1	3.9	29.4	....	....	51.6
Minn.	2,347	22.7	10.4	14.5	3.8	9.3	39.3
Iowa	1,231	33.9	14.0	25.2	3.6	0.9	22.4
Mo.	4,301	43.0	6.1	13.8	3.3	1.3	32.5
Wis.	1,652	21.9	20.3	7.1	0.6	1.9	48.2
Mich.	1,749	17.6	17.6	13.5	3.9	1.3	46.1
Ill.	3,227	31.8	27.3	11.3	5.7	4.8	19.1
Ind.	1,544	39.6	14.6	5.9	5.2	6.6	28.1
Ohio	1,540	7.4	22.0	19.6	7.2	7.1	36.7
Ky.	771	23.8	13.7	37.1	3.5	1.1	20.8
Region	**23,703**	**29.2**	**12.0**	**23.3**	**3.5**	**2.4**	**29.6**
				HOGS AND PIGS			
N. Dak.	674	36.0	....	2.9	3.9	1.8	55.4
S. Dak.	931	1.3	3.6	62.3	1.6	....	31.2
Nebr.	955	1.4	1.4	77.0	0.6	....	19.6
Kans.	1,708	10.1	2.5	47.0	2.6	0.2	37.6
Okla.	1,073	9.8	33.7	13.7	....	....	42.8
Minn.	2,347	12.4	9.4	15.2	6.1	2.3	54.6
Iowa	1,231	4.9	13.5	26.1	0.7	0.7	54.1
Mo.	4,301	7.1	17.2	18.1	1.4	0.6	55.6
Wis.	1,652	4.6	38.0	3.6	0.2	6.4	47.2
Mich.	1,749	25.3	6.0	22.8	1.9	1.9	42.1
Ill.	3,227	6.5	13.9	11.6	4.8	0.4	62.8
Ind.	1,544	5.4	7.7	16.3	4.9	....	65.7
Ohio	1,540	6.3	12.1	17.8	3.1	0.8	59.9
Ky.	771	3.8	6.5	53.9	1.9	0.1	33.8
Region	**23,703**	**7.1**	**12.7**	**26.8**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**50.2**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.	674	65.5	0.6	2.7	7.3	2.3	21.6
S. Dak.	931	2.2	29.0	8.7	0.1	....	60.0
Nebr.	955	63.1	....	2.9	....	....	34.0
Kans.	1,708	9.5	12.5	0.8	0.1	9.0	68.1
Okla.	1,073	42.9	1.2	3.0	....	....	52.9
Minn.	2,347	26.2	31.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	30.9
Iowa	1,231	43.0	10.3	4.5	9.8	14.3	18.1
Mo.	4,301	24.4	4.5	5.9	0.9	8.2	56.1
Wis.	1,652	29.9	34.8	1.3	....	19.7	14.3
Mich.	1,749	47.6	33.5	4.3	5.3	2.0	7.3
Ill.	3,227	37.7	16.0	4.5	15.0	4.0	22.8
Ind.	1,544	45.5	3.3	1.3	20.1	24.5	5.3
Ohio	1,540	16.1	11.3	9.3	6.8	25.5	31.0
Ky.	771	6.9	26.6	24.1	1.0	3.9	37.5
Region	**23,703**	**35.1**	**12.8**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**8.1**	**33.7**

Table 20. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Farmers Through Various Types of Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Farmers reporting	WHERE BOUGHT: Terminal public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE AND CALVES							
N. Dak.	674	48.2	7.6	16.0	5.6	8.5	14.1
S. Dak.	931	14.5	7.3	50.3	0.7	0.7	26.5
Nebr.	955	35.2	0.4	49.0	0.4	....	15.0
Kans.	1,708	32.3	2.6	25.3	4.2	0.6	35.0
Okla.	1,073	15.9	3.7	30.3	....	....	50.1
Minn.	2,347	27.7	10.5	12.7	4.7	11.3	33.1
Iowa	1,231	35.2	14.3	25.2	3.7	1.0	20.6
Mo.	4,301	47.5	6.1	13.3	3.5	1.4	28.2
Wis.	1,652	42.4	18.7	2.7	1.2	3.3	31.7
Mich.	1,749	20.1	27.3	13.0	4.4	1.4	33.8
Ill.	3,227	34.4	28.4	11.1	6.2	5.3	14.6
Ind.	1,544	45.5	14.6	3.9	6.0	7.2	22.8
Ohio	1,540	8.4	24.3	20.4	8.4	9.3	29.2
Ky.	771	26.0	14.7	38.1	3.8	0.8	16.6
Region	**23,703**	**32.5**	**12.2**	**23.7**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**25.4**
HOGS AND PIGS							
N. Dak.	674	45.5	....	2.6	5.0	0.5	46.4
S. Dak.	931	1.1	4.3	68.1	1.7	....	24.8
Nebr.	955	1.4	1.0	80.6	0.6	....	16.4
Kans.	1,708	10.5	2.4	48.7	2.7	0.2	35.5
Okla.	1,073	10.0	35.1	13.4	....	....	41.5
Minn.	2,347	14.2	10.2	17.0	7.5	2.4	48.7
Iowa	1,231	5.3	14.1	25.9	0.8	0.7	53.2
Mo.	4,301	7.2	17.8	18.2	1.5	0.6	54.7
Wis.	1,652	4.9	41.3	3.5	0.3	6.6	43.4
Mich.	1,749	27.0	6.0	23.0	1.7	2.1	40.2
Ill.	3,227	6.7	14.0	11.8	5.1	0.4	62.0
Ind.	1,544	5.2	7.7	16.4	5.2	....	65.5
Ohio	1,540	5.5	12.2	19.6	3.4	0.8	58.5
Ky.	771	3.1	6.7	56.4	1.2	0.1	32.5
Region	**23,703**	**7.5**	**13.1**	**27.8**	**2.5**	**0.8**	**48.3**
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
N. Dak.	674	88.7	....	7.9	....	....	3.4
S. Dak.	931	6.9	25.8	12.8	0.1	....	54.4
Nebr.	955	64.6	....	1.4	....	....	34.0
Kans.	1,708	9.0	10.7	0.6	....	9.7	70.0
Okla.	1,073	39.5	....	0.3	....	....	60.2
Minn.	2,347	34.7	39.3	0.2	4.2	0.7	20.9
Iowa	1,231	46.4	11.6	2.2	11.5*	16.6	11.7
Mo.	4,301	23.9	1.7	4.9	1.6	13.0	54.9
Wis.	1,652	34.2	38.8	0.6	....	21.7	4.7
Mich.	1,749	48.3	33.8	4.3	5.4	2.0	6.2
Ill.	3,227	40.3	16.4	3.6	15.3	4.1	20.3
Ind.	1,544	48.0	2.7	0.2	21.5	26.2	1.4
Ohio	1,540	21.1	13.5	10.5	9.3	34.1	11.5
Ky.	771	8.2	20.0	19.7	....	5.4	46.7
Region	**23,703**	**40.7**	**12.7**	**3.3**	**6.2**	**10.3**	**26.8**

* Includes 627 fed on contract furnished by packers.

Table 21. Reasons Given by Farmers in the Region for Selling Livestock at Various Types of Markets, Classified by Species, 1941*

Reasons given	Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers or others
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
			CATTLE				
Prices higher	403	45	270	180	12	36	84
Expenses small	54	28	85	21	13	12	10
Net returns greater	230	73	43	45	51	14	4
Competition greater	383	2	17	60	13	2	3
Prices stable	11	----	----	----	1	----	----
Best market	80	14	11	23	3	5	29
Convenience	362	46	174	148	80	15	36
Prefer this type of market	56	19	112	58	1	13	16
Custom	16	----	10	2	----	----	----
Personal reasons	28	4	11	4	2	----	8
Weighing more accurate	31	9	2	15	----	2	2
Confidence in market	52	5	11	7	----	7	----
Only market available	66	----	25	21	3	5	11
Shrinkage less	17	7	15	14	9	1	3
Grading satisfactory	9	1	10	----	----	10	----
Prices known before livestock leaves farm	3	4	79	4	9	----	1
Miscellaneous	61	5	27	37	5	9	20
Totals	**1862**	**262**	**902**	**639**	**202**	**131**	**227**
			CALVES				
Prices higher	326	49	123	120	55	19	67
Expenses small	23	34	34	19	20	13	7
Net returns greater	28	14	14	10	2	1	1
Competition greater	185	1	10	40	2	2	----
Prices stable	4	2	----	----	----	----	----
Best market	37	5	4	31	6	5	5
Convenience	303	35	137	137	85	7	23
Prefer this type of market	47	7	38	42	3	19	1
Custom	29	1	1	2	1	----	----
Personal reasons	4	----	9	14	2	----	4
Weighing more accurate	17	3	1	2	----	3	----
Confidence in market	44	4	8	7	----	8	2
Only market available	38	1	12	30	3	2	4
Shrinkage less	20	12	21	10	9	----	1
Grading satisfactory	16	3	----	1	3	----	----
Prices known before livestock leaves farm	2	1	17	----	3	----	----
Miscellaneous	58	7	17	11	3	4	8
Totals	**1181**	**179**	**446**	**476**	**197**	**83**	**123**

Table 21. Reasons Given by Farmers in the Region for Selling Livestock at Various Types of Markets, Classified by Species, 1941*—Continued.

Reasons given	Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative associations	Farmers or others
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
HOGS							
Prices higher	324	54	145	123	126	15	52
Expenses small	27	83	24	39	71	11	12
Net returns greater	224	209	53	47	83	2	9
Competition greater	413	5	22	56	19	1	9
Prices stable	14	2	1	1	....	1	....
Best market	70	20	6	25	14	21	11
Convenience	354	115	104	125	148	12	29
Prefer this type of market	58	11	29	83	5	7	8
Custom	32	1	3	3	1	....	....
Personal reasons	15	....	10	11	4	1	5
Weighing more accurate	34	5	3	1	1	2	....
Confidence in market	40	13	14	....	....	4	4
Only market available	31	2	11	7	9	....	2
Shrinkage less	43	34	12	5	35	4	3
Grading satisfactory	45	6	2	....	3	2	1
Prices known before livestock leaves farm	1	10	32	2	30	2	....
Miscellaneous	66	11	24	18	17	7	23
Totals	**1791**	**581**	**495**	**546**	**566**	**92**	**168**
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Prices higher	104	4	46	1	13	6	3
Expenses small	9	9	3	14	10	2	8
Net returns greater	86	51	....	42	17	....	15
Competition greater	86	....	2	28	....	2	....
Prices stable	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Best market	29	....	3	30	5	....	3
Convenience	122	8	18	50	30	3	2
Prefer this type of market	10	4	....	22	1	4	....
Custom	10	....	2	3	3	....	....
Personal reasons	5	2	3	15	4	....	....
Weighing more accurate	11	1	....	....	2	....	....
Confidence in market	27	....	....	4	1	1	....
Only market available	25	1	....	8	2	1	....
Shrinkage less	11	4	2	9	11	....	....
Grading satisfactory	16	....	3	....	4	....	....
Prices known before livestock leaves farm	....	....	7	2	2	....	....
Miscellaneous	18	....	..	6	10	2	....
Totals	**576**	**84**	**89**	**234**	**115**	**21**	**31**

* No data submitted for Iowa.

Table 22. Reasons Given by Farmers in the Region for Buying Livestock at Various Types of Markets, Classified by Species, 1941*

Reasons given	Terminal public markets	Dealers or truckers	Auctions	Concentration yards or local markets	Local cooperative shipping association	Farmers or ranchers
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CATTLE AND CALVES						
Prices favorable	13	23	31	12	....	28
Expenses small	3	4	3	7	2	5
Experienced buyers available	6	6	....	2	1	3
Confidence in market	16	35	6	....	....	16
Convenience	11	20	50	4	....	37
Stock of desired quality and volume available	94	60	118	11	2	124
Prefers local stock	1	3	11	1	....	19
Freedom from disease	4	8	....	....	2	39
Weight accurate	15	1	....	....	....	1
Stock seen before buying	3	1	9	....	....	44
Only available market	17	9	30	2	1	1
Personal reasons	1	3	4	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	5	2	9	....	1	16
Totals	**189**	**175**	**271**	**41**	**11**	**336**
HOGS AND PIGS						
Prices favorable	....	8	18	....	....	22
Expenses small	....	12	7	....	....	15
Experienced buyers available	....	....	....	....	....	....
Confidence in market	....	....	....	....	....	1
Convenience	2	7	32	1	....	40
Stock of desired quality and volume available	2	12	63	1	....	57
Prefers local stock	....	....	4	....	....	18
Freedom from disease	1	16	19	1	....	95
Weight accurate	1	....	....	....	....	....
Stock seen before buying	....	5	6	....	....	21
Only available market	2	1	24	....	....	24
Personal reasons	....	1	....	1	....	14
Miscellaneous	....	5	9	....	....	26
Totals	**8**	**67**	**182**	**4**		**333**
SHEEP AND LAMBS						
Prices favorable	....	6	7	....	1	5
Expenses small	....	3	1	....	....	4
Experienced buyers available	1	1	....	....	....	....
Confidence in market	....	....	....	1	....	....
Convenience	1	4	3	....	....	3
Stock of desired quality and volume available	15	9	14	....	1	13
Prefers local stock	....	....	....	....	....	....
Freedom from disease	6	5	....	....	....	5
Weight accurate	3	2	....	....	....	....
Stock seen before buying	....	....	....	....	....	21
Only available market	5	3	3	....	....	....
Personal reasons	....	1	1	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	5	2	2	....	1	3
Totals	**36**	**36**	**31**	**1**	**3**	**54**

* No data submitted for Iowa.

Table 23. Percentage of all Livestock Bought by Dealers from Specified Types of Individuals or Markets, by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Farmers	Other dealers or truckers	Concentration yards or local markets	Auctions or sale barns	Terminal public markets
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE				
N. Dak.	43	32,318	80.6	2.8	2.5	13.4	0.7
S. Dak.	68	61,764	54.4	5.4	0.3	39.6	0.3
Nebr.	10	2,720	76.9	1.7	....	21.4	....
Kans.	27	29,722	65.8	0.3	1.6	30.0	2.3
Okla.	33	9,136	40.5	4.9	....	47.5	7.1
Minn.	41	26,367	99.3	....	....	0.5	0.2
Iowa	54	87,688*	81.4	1.3	....	16.7	0.6
Mo.	198	137,097	72.3	3.9	3.0	15.7	5.1
Wis.	24	15,060	93.1	4.6	....	2.3	....
Mich.	74	36,221	69.6	3.0	0.3	13.7	13.4
Ill.	54	28,625	72.2	1.0	....	19.8	7.0
Ind.	19	5,570	96.6	2.7	....	0.7	....
Ohio	25	9,892	64.2	16.6	....	19.1	0.1
Ky.	29	32,119	75.8	1.7	....	12.8	9.7
Region	**699**	**514,299**	**76.2**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**16.2**	**3.0**
			CALVES				
N. Dak	43	6,452	84.9	2.5	2.0	10.2	0.4
S. Dak.	68	22,026	53.1	6.4	....	40.5	....
Nebr.	10	1,415	76.5	0.7	....	22.8	....
Kans.	27	2,600	78.5	....	....	21.5	....
Okla.	33	2,434	45.3	6.1	....	43.0	5.6
Minn.	41	20,682	94.1	5.0	....	0.9	....
Iowa	54	†	....	....	....	....	....
Mo.	198	63,032	59.7	3.4	2.6	29.2	5.1
Wis.	24	31,500	95.4	4.6	....	....	....
Mich.	74	14,597	86.3	0.3	....	6.5	6.9
Ill.	54	18,795	55.7	....	....	44.3	....
Ind.	19	1,070	99.7	....	....	0.3	....
Ohio	25	5,290	95.8	2.1	....	2.0	0.1
Ky.	29	15,308	76.3	23.7	....	....	....
Region	**699**	**205,201**	**79.0**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**15.4**	**1.6**
			HOGS				
N. Dak.	43	21,804	93.5	3.1	0.8	2.6	....
S. Dak.	68	171,652	60.3	4.7	....	35.0	....
Nebr.	10	22,978	55.0	0.4	....	44.6	....
Kans.	27	52,546	60.4	....	0.5	38.1	1.0
Okla.	33	15,247	26.9	1.1	....	65.4	6.6
Minn.	41	333,047	83.6	16.1	....	0.3	....
Iowa	54	624,112	97.5	1.3	....	1.2	....
Mo.	198	330,975	73.2	3.1	10.7	13.0	....
Wis.	24	47,604	98.7	1.3	....	....	....
Mich.	74	58,917	93.2	....	....	5.1	1.7
Ill.	54	75,080	96.0	....	0.1	3.6	0.3
Ind.	19	3,685	99.5	....	....	0.5	....
Ohio	25	48,165	96.9	0.9	....	2.2	....
Ky.	29	117,959	92.5	7.5	....	....	....
Region	**699**	**1.923,771**	**84.1**	**3.2**	**1.5**	**10.8**	**0.4**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	43	29,766	92.2	....	....	7.8	....
S. Dak.	68	212,050	87.2	6.8	0.1	5.6	0.3
Nebr.	10	240	25.0	....	....	25.0	50.0
Kans.	27	76,840	72.5	....	....	....	27.5
Okla.	33	350	14.3	....	....	85.7	....
Minn.	41	120,980	100.0	....	....	....	....
Iowa	54	36,666	81.7	....	....	18.0	0.3
Mo.	198	52,726	78.7	3.8	4.2	12.8	0.5
Wis.	24	2,627	94.3	5.7	....	....	....
Mich.	74	26,879	74.5	0.2	3.3	....	22.0
Ill.	54	22,525	53.7	....	....	2.8	43.5
Ind.	19	325	100.0	....	....	....	....
Ohio	25	29,848	88.7	2.0	....	9.3	....
Ky.	29	5,537	90.1	9.9	....	....	....
Region	**699**	**617,359**	**81.3**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**8.4**	**7.5**

* Includes calves † Included with cattle.

Table 24. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Bought by Dealers from Specified Types of Individuals or Markets, by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Farmers	Other dealers or truckers	Concentration yards or local markets	Auctions or sale barns	Terminal public markets
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE				
N. Dak.	43	14,582	85.7	2.4	4.0	7.9	----
S. Dak.	68	28,685	48.3	8.8	0.5	42.4	----
Nebr.	10	365	25.2	4.1	----	70.7	----
Kans.	27	12,087	64.0	0.2	0.6	34.8	0.4
Okla.	33	3,559	41.6	6.0	----	50.3	2.1
Minn.	41	18,646	99.7	----	----	0.3	----
Iowa	54	60,820*	82.0	1.4	----	16.6	----
Mo.	198	66,782	83.5	2.6	2.2	11.3	0.4
Wis.	24	10,385	99.0	1.0	----	----	----
Mich.	74	21,016	78.0	1.9	0.6	19.3	0.2
Ill.	54	15,035	72.8	1.5	----	25.4	0.3
Ind.	19	3,733	99.1	----	----	0.9	----
Ohio	25	7,203	64.4	19.5	----	16.0	0.1
Ky.	29	18,715	85.9	2.9	----	11.2	----
Region	**699**	**281,613**	**78.7**	**3.7**	**0.6**	**16.8**	**0.2**
			CALVES				
N. Dak.	43	2,697	81.3	2.5	4.8	11.4	----
S. Dak.	68	8,436	41.2	12.8	----	46.0	----
Nebr.	10	110	41.8	4.6	----	53.6	----
Kans.	27	400	10.0	----	----	90.0	----
Okla.	33	1,000	35.2	3.0	----	58.3	3.5
Minn.	41	20,332	94.0	5.1	----	0.9	----
Iowa	54	†	----	----	----	----	----
Mo.	198	33,607	61.3	2.7	2.6	31.7	1.7
Wis.	24	31,500	95.4	4.6	----	----	----
Mich.	74	13,257	94.0	0.4	----	5.6	----
Ill.	54	18,595	55.2	----	----	44.8	----
Ind.	19	280	98.9	----	----	1.1	----
Ohio	25	4,861	97.6	2.1	----	0.2	0.1
Ky.	29	15,308	76.3	23.7	----	----	----
Region	**699**	**150,383**	**71.3**	**3.8**	**0.6**	**23.9**	**0.4**
			HOGS				
N. Dak.	43	20,103	94.8	3.2	0.7	1.3	----
S. Dak.	68	149,436	59.5	5.2	----	35.3	----
Nebr.	10	20,350	51.4	----	----	48.6	----
Kans.	27	46,960	60.5	----	----	39.4	0.1
Okla.	33	7,280	19.9	0.4	----	79.7	----
Minn.	41	324,408	83.6	16.1	----	0.3	----
Iowa	54	610,022	97.6	1.3	----	1.1	----
Mo.	198	173,843	83.7	3.2	1.2	11.9	----
Wis.	24	46,904	99.2	0.8	----	----	----
Mich.	74	53,919	94.4	----	----	5.6	----
Ill.	54	55,780	98.0	----	0.1	1.9	----
Ind.	19	30	100.0	----	----	----	----
Ohio	25	41,690	98.9	0.9	----	0.2	----
Ky.	29	113,519	92.5	7.5	----	----	----
Region	**699**	**1,664,244**	**85.7**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**10.9**	**----**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	43	13,732	99.7	----	----	0.3	----
S. Dak.	68	23,390	73.7	8.9	----	17.4	----
Nebr.	10	100	50.0	----	----	50.0	----
Kans.	27	----	----	----	----	----	----
Okla.	33	300	----	----	----	100.0	----
Minn.	41	67,571	100.0	----	----	----	----
Iowa	54	32,936	81.7	----	----	18.3	----
Mo.	198	30,980	82.0	4.3	1.9	11.8	----
Wis.	24	2,627	94.3	5.7	----	----	----
Mich.	74	18,644	100.0	----	----	----	----
Ill.	54	1,210	53.7	----	----	5.0	41.3
Ind.	19	200	100.0	----	----	----	----
Ohio	25	24,523	93.4	----	----	6.6	----
Ky.	29	4,987	100.0	----	----	----	----
Region	**699**	**221,200**	**85.0**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**10.2**	**2.7**

* Includes calves. † Included with cattle.

Table 25. Percentage of all Livestock Sold by Dealers at Specified Types of Outlets, by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Concentration yards or local markets	Other dealers or truckers	Auctions or sale barns	Local butchers	Farmers and others
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE					
N. Dak.	43	32,318	25.5	19.3	5.0	2.4	28.0	6.9	12.9
S. Dak.	64	55,047	12.7	20.9	....	11.8	41.0	0.3	13.3
Nebr.	10	2,720	8.2	1.7	....	2.9	78.2	3.6	5.4
Kans.	27	50,037	60.8	16.3	....	....	11.2	1.1	10.6
Okla.	33	7,934	53.6	8.2	0.9	1.6	25.8	0.4	9.5
Minn.	41	26,367	16.3	55.0	1.2	0.1	4.6	0.3	22.5
Iowa	54	87,688*	31.6	41.2	0.2	....	6.3	....	20.7
Mo.	199	137,190	44.6	5.4	....	5.2	21.8	0.6	22.4
Wis.	24	15,060	44.6	22.7	....	4.6	3.5	3.7	20.9
Mich.	74	32,478	37.9	7.3	2.8	4.9	6.5	3.6	37.0
Ill.	54	28,425	32.5	16.9	....	0.9	17.0	2.6	30.1
Ind.	19	5,570	10.1	8.7	....	13.3	17.8	0.2	49.9
Ohio	25	9,892	3.7	52.5	0.5	2.5	14.9	3.3	22.6
Ky.	29	32,119	28.2	25.4	....	7.5	4.6	....	34.3
Region	**696**	**522,845**	**31.4**	**25.7**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**14.5**	**1.7**	**22.6**
				CALVES					
N. Dak.	43	6,452	13.8	18.6	2.8	7.7	28.3	4.6	24.2
S. Dak.	64	18,876	5.6	14.7	....	7.3	57.0	....	15.4
Nebr.	10	1,415	16.5	0.7	....	1.1	75.2	1.6	4.9
Kans.	27	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Okla.	33	2,035	62.3	....	....	1.5	29.7	....	6.5
Minn.	41	20,682	6.5	90.7	0.8	....	0.5	....	1.5
Iowa	54	†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mo.	199	62,907	36.7	16.6	0.1	5.5	21.2	0.6	19.3
Wis.	24	31,500	27.5	69.0	....	....	....	3.5	....
Mich.	74	8,154	34.0	19.4	19.0	3.4	13.6	8.3	2.3
Ill.	54	18,820	77.2	5.7	1.3	1.5	5.1	2.3	6.9
Ind.	19	1,070	18.7	....	....	2.1	64.9	0.3	14.0
Ohio	25	5,290	5.6	75.4	1.2	1.2	13.3	....	3.3
Ky.	29	15,308	9.7	75.8	....	12.1	2.4	....	....
Region	**696**	**194,509**	**22.8**	**36.8**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**16.4**	**1.6**	**17.4**
				HOGS					
N. Dak.	43	21,804	11.7	62.9	3.4	3.5	14.4	2.2	1.9
S. Dak.	64	167,876	1.3	84.9	....	3.2	7.1	....	3.5
Nebr.	10	22,978	20.2	67.5	....	....	9.1	0.7	2.5
Kans.	27	42,445	15.6	73.2	....	....	4.5	0.9	5.8
Okla.	33	15,807	45.4	36.4	....	1.5	12.7	0.3	3.7
Minn.	41	333,047	2.2	83.9	11.3	....	....	....	2.6
Iowa	54	624,112	3.6	86.5	7.9	....	0.2	....	1.8
Mo.	199	331,577	13.1	42.1	....	1.7	12.7	0.5	29.9
Wis.	24	47,604	8.1	89.9	....	....	....	0.5	1.5
Mich.	74	29,090	38.7	42.8	2.6	0.2	3.4	0.2	12.1
Ill.	54	75,130	20.2	39.7	13.3	....	4.8	0.5	21.5
Ind.	19	3,685	0.5	....	....	4.9	2.5	0.5	91.6
Ohio	25	48,165	0.8	76.0	9.9	1.5	0.7	....	11.1
Ky.	29	117,959	36.8	49.3	....	10.0	0.1	....	3.8
Region	**696**	**1,881,279**	**12.2**	**64.9**	**4.3**	**1.3**	**4.3**	**0.4**	**12.6**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS					
N. Dak.	43	29,766	27.7	19.0	0.8	....	....	....	52.5
S. Dak.	64	195,055	1.8	32.3	....	6.7	4.6	....	54.6
Nebr.	10	240	50.0	....	....	....	....	....	50.0
Kans.	27	56,840	8.6	....	....	....	....	....	91.4
Okla.	33	350	....	85.7	....	....	14.3	....	....
Minn.	41	120,980	0.7	54.2	1.2	....	....	....	43.9
Iowa	54	36,666	....	87.5	1.6	....	2.0	....	8.9
Mo.	199	52,629	15.0	41.0	....	5.0	18.8	....	20.2
Wis.	24	2,627	72.2	27.4	....	....	....	0.4	....
Mich.	74	29,488	31.5	42.5	6.4	6.4	1.5	....	11.7
Ill.	54	22,425	2.2	1.1	....	1.0	2.2	0.4	93.1
Ind.	19	325	46.2	....	....	....	....	....	53.8
Ohio	25	29,848	19.6	60.3	6.2	2.7	0.1	....	11.1
Ky.	29	5,537	....	19.8		70.3		....	9.9
Region	**696**	**586,776**	**18.2**	**39.9**	**1.5**	**4.0**	**3.7**		**32.7**

* Includes calves. † Included with cattle.

Table 26. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Dealers at Specified Types of Outlets, by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Concentration yards or local markets	Other dealers or truckers	Auctions or sale barns	Local butchers	Farmers and others
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE					
N. Dak.	43	14,782	26.4	34.6	5.9	1.5	17.8	12.8	1.0
S. Dak.	64	25,582	20.3	44.8	....	1.3	28.8	0.4	4.4
Nebr.	10	375	49.3	12.3	....	....	12.5	25.9	....
Kans.	27	38,843	74.5	21.0	....	....	1.0	1.5	2.0
Okla.	33	4,098	74.0	11.8	0.9	0.9	10.6	0.6	1.2
Minn.	41	18,646	20.0	77.9	1.7	....	....	0.4	....
Iowa	54	60,820*	40.5	55.7	0.2	....	3.5	....	0.1
Mo.	199	70,917	81.6	10.4	0.1	1.6	4.6	1.2	0.5
Wis.	24	10,385	61.8	32.9	....	....	....	5.3	....
Mich.	74	19,272	64.0	12.2	4.7	1.4	10.0	6.1	1.6
Ill.	54	14,960	59.5	30.2	....	0.8	4.5	5.0	....
Ind.	19	3,733	15.1	12.9	....	18.5	22.8	0.3	30.4
Ohio	25	7,203	5.0	72.1	0.7	....	17.6	4.5	0.1
Ky.	29	18,715	48.3	43.7	....	4.3	3.7	....	....
Region	**696**	**308,331**	**46.8**	**38.2**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**7.8**	**2.9**	**2.0**
				CALVES					
N. Dak.	43	2,697	26.4	29.0	6.4	2.4	24.3	11.0	0.5
S. Dak.	64	5,831	16.6	47.3	....	6.9	14.6	0.1	14.5
Nebr.	10	110	45.5	9.0	....	....	25.5	20.0	....
Kans.	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Okla.	33	1,386	56.6	....	....	0.4	39.7	....	3.3
Minn.	41	20,332	6.6	92.3	0.9	....	....	....	0.2
Iowa	54	†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mo.	199	34,395	58.9	30.1	0.1	4.4	5.2	1.1	0.2
Wis.	24	31,500	27.5	69.0	....	....	....	3.5	....
Mich.	74	7,754	35.6	20.4	20.0	3.6	13.3	6.8	0.3
Ill.	54	18,620	78.0	5.8	1.3	1.6	5.2	2.3	5.8
Ind.	19	280	71.4	....	....	7.8	17.9	1.1	1.8
Ohio	25	4,876	6.1	81.8	1.4	0.4	10.0	....	0.3
Ky.	29	15,308	9.7	75.8	....	12.1	2.4	....	....
Region	**696**	**143,089**	**33.7**	**47.4**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**9.0**	**2.4**	**1.9**
				HOGS					
N. Dak.	43	19,892	12.9	63.7	3.4	3.9	13.5	2.3	0.3
S. Dak.	64	151,800	1.5	93.7	....	2.1	1.8	....	0.9
Nebr.	10	20,350	22.8	76.2	....	....	0.3	0.7	....
Kans.	27	37,830	16.9	82.1	....	....	....	0.8	0.2
Okla.	33	13,077	54.5	44.0	....	0.4	0.7	0.4	....
Minn.	41	324,408	2.2	86.1	11.6	....	....	....	0.1
Iowa	54	610,022	3.4	88.5	8.1	....	....	....	....
Mo.	199	183,447	22.2	74.9	....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.1
Wis.	24	46,904	8.2	91.3	....	....	....	0.5	....
Mich.	74	25,480	44.2	49.0	2.9	0.2	3.5	0.2	....
Ill.	54	56,230	27.0	52.9	17.8	....	1.2	0.7	0.4
Ind	19	30	66.7	....	....	....	33.3	....	....
Ohio	25	41,815	1.0	87.5	11.4	....	0.1	....	....
Ky	29	113,519	38.3	51.2	....	10.4	0.1	....	....
Region	**696**	**1,644,804**	**17.4**	**74.0**	**4.8**	**0.8**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS					
N. Dak.	43	13,732	57.1	36.5	1.7	....	....	....	4.7
S. Dak.	64	66,900	5.1	94.2	....	....	0.3	....	0.4
Nebr.	10	100	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kans.	27	4,900	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Okla.	33	300	....	100.0	....	....	....	....	....
Minn.	41	67,571	1.2	97.1	1.6	....	....	....	0.1
Iowa	54	32,936	....	97.3	1.8	....	0.9	....	....
Mo.	199	31,180	23.5	69.2	....	4.0	3.1	....	0.2
Wis	24	2,627	72.2	27.4	....	....	....	0.4	....
Mich.	74	25,805	35.9	48.5	7.3	7.4	0.9	....	....
Ill.	54	1,210	41.3	4.1	....	2.1	....	8.3	44.2
Ind.	19	200	25.0	....	....	....	....	....	75.0
Ohio	25	25,723	22.7	70.0	7.2	....	0.1	....	....
Ky.	29	4,987	....	22.1	....	77.9	....	....	....
Region	**696**	**278,171**	**31.6**	**55.9**	**1.8**	**3.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**6.0**

* Includes calves. † Included with cattle.

Table 27. Total Livestock Handled by Local Cooperative Associations that Were Sold at Specified Types of Outlets, as Percentages of Total Number Sold, by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Head	Concentration					
			Terminal public markets	Packing plants	yards or local markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions	Farmers and others
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
				CATTLE				
N. Dak.	25	11,033	95.0	1.7	—	—	—	3.3
S. Dak.	9	1,889	98.4	1.6	—	—	—	—
Nebr.	4	142	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Kans.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minn.	29	13,987	91.5	8.0	0.5	—	—	—
Iowa	36	35,501†	45.3	35.8	0.2	10.2	6.9	1.6
Mo.	24	6,265	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Wis.	83	30,730	91.8	8.0	—	0.2	—	—
Mich.	12	2,371	81.9	0.6	16.2	—	—	1.3
Ind.	12	9,736	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2	1,037	76.7	—	—	—	17.0	6.3
Region	**245**	**112,691**	**84.7**	**10.7**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**0.9**
				CALVES				
N. Dak.	25	1,456	96.1	3.9	—	—	—	—
S. Dak.	9	450	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nebr.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kans.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minn.	29	8,388	79.1	19.2	1.5	—	—	0.2
Iowa	36	‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mo.	24	8,060	98.1	1.9	—	—	—	—
Wis.	83	113,167	78.8	21.1	—	—	—	0.1
Mich.	12	7,837	87.5	0.3	12.2	—	—	—
Ind.	12	6,937	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2	2,566	92.6	5.9	—	—	1.5	—
Region	**245**	**148,861**	**84.5**	**14.4**	**1.0**	—	—	**0.1**
				HOGS				
N. Dak.	25	10,782	95.5	4.5	—	—	—	—
S. Dak.	9	17,281	12.9	70.9	—	16.1	—	0.1
Nebr.	4	15,548	3.9	—	96.1	—	—	—
Kans.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minn.	29	64,160	78.8	18.5	2.5	—	—	0.2
Iowa	36	361,424	11.2	80.5	3.5	4.2	—	0.6
Mo.	24	35,006	90.8	9.2	—	—	—	—
Wis.	83	155,447	74.9	24.7	—	0.3	—	0.1
Mich.	12	32,835	72.9	6.2	6.7	—	—	14.2
Ind.	12	39,924	99.3	—	—	—	—	0.7
Ohio	2	23,293	56.3	42.6	—	—	—	1.1
Region	**245**	**755,700**	**68.2**	**27.8**	**2.5**	**0.9**	—	**0.6**
				SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. Dak.	25	14,799	90.1	3.4	—	—	—	**6.5**
S. Dak.	9	2,485	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nebr.	4	2,719	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Kans.	9	22,258	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Minn.	29	9,647	90.9	9.0	0.1	—	—	—
Iowa	36	10,639	26.7	71.8	1.0	—	0.3	0.2
Mo.	24	15,380	68.6	31.1	—	—	—	**0.3**
Wis.	83	16,940	90.6	9.2	—	0.1	—	0.1
Mich.	12	16,046	83.1	—	16.2	—	—	0.7
Ind.	12	15,965	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2	16,280	53.4	43.5	—	—	—	3.1
Region	**245**	**143,158**	**79.3**	**18.8**	**0.7**	—	**0.1**	**1.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.
† Includes calves.
‡ Included with cattle.

Table 28. Livestock Handled Cooperatively and Bought by Local Cooperative Associations, as Percentage of Total Number Handled, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Total head handled	Handled cooperatively	Bought by association	Total head handled	Handled cooperatively	Bought by association
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		Cattle			Calves		
N. Dak.	25	11,033	100.0	----	1,456	100.0	----
S. Dak.	9	1,889	100.0	----	450	100.0	----
Nebr.	4	142	100.0	----	----	----	----
Kans.	9	----	----	----	----	----	----
Minn.	29	13,987	100.0	----	8,388	100.0	----
Iowa	36	27,787	82.6	17.4	7,714	50.6	49.4
Mo.	24	6,265	68.1	31.9	8,060	69.0	31.0
Wis.	83	30,730	85.2	14.8	113,167	84.2	15.8
Mich.	12	1,900	92.1	7.9	5,423	98.7	1.3
Ind.	12	9,736	100.0	----	6,937	99.4	0.6
Ohio	2	1,037	93.5	6.5	2,566	85.3	14.7
Region	**245**	**104,506**	**91.3**	8.7	**154,161**	**85.7**	**14.3**
		Hogs			**Sheep and lambs**		
N. Dak.	25	10,782	100.0	----	14,799	100.0	----
S. Dak.	9	17,281	28.4	71.6	2,485	100.0	----
Nebr.	4	609	100.0	----	2,719	100.0	----
Kans.	9	----	----	----	22,258	91.6	8.4
Minn.	29	64,160	100.0	----	9,647	100.0	----
Iowa	36	361,424	49.8	50.2	10,639	79.5	20.5
Mo.	24	35,006	95.7	4.3	15,380	96.7	3.3
Wis.	83	155,447	76.2	23.8	16,940	88.0	12.0
Mich.	12	26,177	96.2	3.8	14,828	97.6	2.4
Ind.	12	39,924	99.7	0.3	15,965	99.5	0.5
Ohio	2	23,293	59.0	41.0	16,280	60.5	39.5
Region	**245**	**734,103**	83.9	**16.1**	**141,940**	**92.7**	**7.3**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Table 29. Percentage of all Livestock Bought at Concentration Yards or Local Markets from Specified Types of Individuals or Markets, by States, 1940*

State	Markets reporting	Head	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Cooperative marketing associations	Others
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	77,570	66.4	29.8	0.7	3.1
Nebr.-Kans.	6	804	100.0	....	....	....
Minn.	7	23,663	74.2	20.6	5.2	....
Iowa	43	14,046	83.8	16.2	....	....
Mo.	4	16,502	94.7	5.3	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	14,317	96.5	3.5	....	....
Ill.	20	42,231	39.0	61.0	....	....
Ind.	58	15,470	87.5	10.5	....	2.0
Ohio	11	26,364	69.3	21.1	....	9.6
Region	**159**	**230,967**	**77.3**	**19.4**	**0.1**	**3.2**
			CALVES			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	7,056	64.4	29.8	3.1	2.7
Nebr.-Kans.	6	306	100.0	....	....	....
Minn.	7	23,515	70.8	26.8	2.4	....
Iowa	43	24,601	59.4	33.1	....	7.5
Mo.	4	41,603	95.8	4.2	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	50,231	95.5	4.5	....	....
Ill.	20	1,823	64.3	9.4	....	26.3
Ind.	58	60,398	98.3	1.6	....	0.1
Ohio	11	30,698	87.1	12.6	....	0.3
Region	**159**	**240,231**	**84.0**	**11.7**	**0.2**	**4.1**
			HOGS			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	59,198	80.4	17.8	1.3	0.5
Nebr.-Kans.	6	1,003,231	57.2	13.6	5.1	24.1
Minn.	7	675,945	57.5	38.8	3.7	....
Iowa	43	3,411,616	57.1	41.5	1.3	0.1
Mo.	4	202,726	97.3	2.7	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	172,123	40.5	56.6	2.9	....
Ill.	20	1,858,455	78.2	11.2	....	10.6
Ind.	58	2,165,666	98.5	1.4	....	0.1
Ohio	11	566,211	92.0	7.2	....	0.8
Region	**159**	**10,115,171**	**81.4**	**15.6**	**0.7**	**2.3**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	62,813	88.6	9.8	....	1.6
Nebr.-Kans.	6	....	....	....	....	....
Minn.	7	53,936	57.3	27.9	14.8	....
Iowa	43	40,933	87.0	13.0	....	....
Mo.	4	54,426	97.2	2.8	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	122,588	78.0	16.3	5.7	....
Ill.	20	574,049	94.3	5.7	....	....
Ind.	58	73,720	93.6	6.4	....	....
Ohio	11	127,305	80.3	4.8	....	14.9
Region	**159**	**1,109,770**	**86.8**	**8.2**	**0.8**	**4.2**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 30. Percentage of all Livestock Sold from Concentration Yards or Local Markets to Specified Types of Outlets, by States, 1940*

State	Markets reporting	Head	Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Local butchers farmers and others
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	77,570	2.9	45.1	6.9	45.1
Nebr.-Kans.	6	804	25.4	74.6	---	---
Minn.	7	23,663	7.1	76.9	0.4	15.6
Iowa	43	14,046	---	100.0	---	---
Mo.	4	16,502	29.9	59.2	---	10.9
Wis.-Mich.	3	14,317	4.6	64.8	---	30.6
Ill.	20	42,231	---	84.2	7.8	8.0
Ind.	58	15,470	10.4	73.7	2.8	13.1
Ohio	11	26,364	0.6	75.6	1.4	22.4
Region	**159**	**230,967**	**5.4**	77.6	**2.3**	**14.7**
			CALVES			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	7,056	5.4	55.8	7.7	31.1
Nebr.-Kans.	6	306	100.0	---	---	---
Minn.	7	23,515	---	100.0	---	---
Iowa	43	24,601	---	100.0	---	---
Mo.	4	41,603	1.6	95.7	---	2.7
Wis.-Mich.	3	50,231	---	100.0	---	---
Ill.	20	1,823	43.9	47.6	---	8.5
Ind.	58	60,398	7.5	89.8	2.7	---
Ohio	11	30,698	0.4	83.1	15.1	1.4
Region	**159**	**240,231**	**11.1**	81.6	**5.0**	2.3
			HOGS			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	59,198	---	89.2	1.0	9.8
Nebr.-Kans.	6	1,003,231	---	99.7	---	0.3
Minn.	7	675,945	0.2	99.7	---	0.1
Iowa	43	3,411,616	0.5	99.3	---	0.2
Mo.	4	202,726	1.2	96.7	---	2.1
Wis.-Mich.	3	172,123	9.3	88.4	---	2.3
Ill.	20	1,858,455	0.4	98.8	0.1	0.7
Ind.	58	2,165,666	1.1	95.1	2.8	1.0
Ohio	11	566,211	---	99.0	0.2	0.8
Region	**159**	**10,115,171**	**1.1**	96.9	**0.9**	**1.1**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	7	62,813	10.7	60.8	2.2	26.3
Nebr.-Kans.	6	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	7	53,936	0.1	96.8	0.3	2.8
Iowa	43	40,933	---	100.0	---	---
Mo.	4	54,426	1.0	91.1	---	7.9
Wis.-Mich.	3	122,588	---	100.0	---	---
Ill.	20	574,079	---	99.3	0.7	---
Ind.	58	73,720	3.1	89.0	1.5	6.4
Ohio	11	127,305	---	83.1	---	16.9
Region	**159**	**1,109,800**	**1.4**	90.3	**0.6**	7.7

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 31. Percentage of All Livestock Consigned to Auctions by Specified Types of Individuals or Agencies, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N. Dak.	11	81,629	40.9	59.1	....	12,096	54.0	46.0	....
S. Dak.	22	171,320	75.2	24.8	....	58,767	70.9	29.1	....
Nebr.	73	379,565	86.2	13.8	....	220,153	85.4	14.6	....
Kans.	28	195,766†	82.1	17.9	....	‡	....	....	....
Okla.	26	248,150	59.7	40.3	....	7,250	72.4	27.6	....
Minn.	22	66,543	44.7	55.3	....	14,882	44.7	55.3	....
Iowa	45	457,168†	63.6	36.4	....	‡	....	....	....
Mo.	60	290,471	58.9	41.1	....	146,034	64.8	35.2	....
Wis.	2	13,000	23.1	76.9	....	3,000	75.0	25.0	....
Mich.	7	71,298	62.5	37.5	....	107,717	57.7	42.3	....
Ind.	40	113,716	68.6	31.4	....	89,576	69.5	28.3	2.2
Ohio	14	97,111	82.6	16.7	0.7	68,324	91.9	7.2	0.9
Region	**350**	**2,185,737**	**69.0**	**30.9**	**0.1**	**727,799**	**72.5**	**27.2**	**0.3**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.	11	25,280	75.4	24.6	....	12,899	58.2	41.8	....
S. Dak.	22	239,992	85.6	14.4	....	78,668	70.9	29.1	....
Nebr.	73	993,889	93.2	6.8	....	43,362	94.8	5.2	....
Kans.	28	200,971	87.3	12.7	....	9,457	89.5	10.5	....
Okla.	26	208,000	73.0	27.0	....	4,616	87.0	13.0	....
Minn.	22	53,629	59.3	40.7	....	19,295	64.8	35.2	....
Iowa	45	372,090	73.2	26.2	0.6	55,907	84.2	15.7	0.1
Mo.	60	704,853	63.9	36.1	....	122,890	66.7	33.3	....
Wis.	2	11,000	40.9	59.1	....	800	71.9	28.1	....
Mich.	7	107,702	75.5	24.5	....	59,210	90.2	9.8	....
Ind.	40	230,038	72.1	27.4	0.5	58,038	69.0	30.7	0.3
Ohio	14	276,574	89.9	10.1	....	184,323	87.6	12.0	0.4
Region	**350**	**3,424,018**	**77.9**	**21.9**	**0.2**	**649,465**	**81.7**	**18.2**	**0.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Kentucky.

† Includes calves.

‡ Included with cattle.

Table 32. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Consigned to Auctions by Specified Types of Individuals or Agencies, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N. Dak.	11	21,335	49.5	50.5	....	4,051	60.5	39.5	....
S. Dak.	22	37,746	73.4	26.6	....	4,527	68.8	31.2	....
Nebr.	73	54,799	88.8	11.2	....	21,165	86.8	13.2	....
Kans.	28	82,205†	83.0	17.0	....	‡	....	....	....
Okla.	26	74,592	73.3	26.7	....	2,845	76.8	23.2	....
Minn.	22	10,472	49.1	50.9	....	7,441	50.0	50.0	....
Iowa	45	205,321†	66.4	33.5	0.1	‡	....	....	....
Mo.	60	79,676	65.6	34.4	....	58,885	73.6	26.4	....
Mich.	7	52,273	58.9	41.1	....	75,472	57.2	42.8	....
Ind.	40	44,579	67.4	32.6	....	63,210	71.1	28.9	....
Ohio	14	73,396	86.3	12.8	0.9	64,801	91.8	7.3	0.9
Region	**348**	**736,394**	**72.8**	**27.1**	**0.1**	**302,397**	**75.4**	**24.5**	**0.1**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.	11	18,970	77.8	22.2	....	2,822	66.3	33.7	....
S. Dak.	22	96,107	85.2	14.8	....	15,409	79.4	20.6	....
Nebr.	73	617,874	95.1	4.9	....	4,488	93.8	6.2	....
Kans.	28	111,720	87.5	12.5	....	3,468	80.3	10.7	....
Okla.	26	89,363	83.9	16.1	....	1,093	97.9	2.1	....
Minn.	22	9,117	56.4	43.6	....	1,930	58.2	41.8	....
Iowa	45	77,525	80.8	19.2	....	22,691	87.8	12.2	....
Mo.	60	152,455	72.5	27.5	....	23,025	70.7	29.3	....
Mich.	7	86,000	77.0	23.0	....	54,078	91.5	8.5	....
Ind.	40	62,875	76.1	23.9	....	15,808	71.0	29.0	....
Ohio	14	221,224	92.4	7.6	....	129,023	90.8	8.6	0.6
Region	**348**	**1,573,230**	**82.4**	**17.6**	....	**227,835**	**84.4**	**15.5**	**0.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Kentcky. Slaughter livestock not reported separately in Wisconsin.

† Includes calves

‡ Included with cattle.

Table 33. Percentage of Stockers, Feeders and Breeding Animals Consigned to Livestock Auctions by Different Types of Individuals and Agencies, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns	Total head consigned	Farmers	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N. Dak.	11	60,294	37.8	62.2	....	8,045	50.8	49.2	....
S. Dak.	22	133,574	75.7	24.3	....	54,240	71.0	29.0	....
Nebr.	73	324,766	85.8	14.2	....	198,988	85.2	14.8	....
Kans.	28	113,561†	81.4	18.6	....	‡	....	....	....
Okla.	26	173,558	53.9	46.1	....	4,405	69.5	30.2	....
Minn.	22	56,071	43.9	56.1	....	7,441	39.4	60.6	....
Iowa	45	251,847†	61.4	38.6	....	‡	....	....	....
Mo.	60	210,795	56.4	43.6	....	87,149	58.9	41.1	....
Wis.	2	13,000	23.1	76.9	....	3,000	75.0	25.0	....
Mich.	7	19,025	72.5	27.5	....	32,345	58.8	41.2	....
Ind.	40	69,137	69.4	30.6	....	26,366	65.9	34.1	....
Ohio	14	23,715	71.3	28.7	....	3,523	94.7	5.3	....
Region	**350**	**1,449,343**	**67.0**	**33.0**	....	**425,002**	**70.7**	**29.3**	....
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.	11	6,310	68.1	31.9	....	10,077	56.0	44.0	....
S. Dak.	22	143,885	85.9	14.1	....	63,259	68.8	31.2	....
Nebr.	73	376,015	90.2	9.8	....	38,874	94.9	5.1	....
Kans.	28	89,251	87.2	12.8	....	5,989	89.6	10.4	....
Okla.	26	118,643	64.7	35.3	....	3,523	83.6	16.4	....
Minn.	22	44,512	59.9	40.1	....	17,365	65.5	34.5	....
Iowa	45	294,565	71.2	28.1	0.7	33,216	81.8	18.1	0.1
Mo.	60	552,398	61.5	38.5	....	99,865	65.7	34.3	....
Wis.	2	11,000	40.9	59.1	....	800	71.9	28.1	....
Mich.	7	27,702	71.1	28.9	....	5,132	76.1	23.9	....
Ind.	40	167,163	70.5	29.5	....	42,230	68.2	31.8	....
Ohio	14	55,350	79.6	20.4	....	55,300	79.8	20.2	....
Region	**350**	**1,886,794**	**74.8**	**25.1**	**0.1**	**375,630**	**79.4**	**20.6**	

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Kentucky.

† Includes calves

‡ Included with cattle.

Table 34. Percentage of all Livestock Bought by Different Types of Buyers at Livestock Auctions, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Number of head	Packers	Farmers	Dealers and order buyers	Number of head	Packers	Farmers	Dealers and order buyers
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N. Dak.	11	81,629	1.3	25.5	73.2	12,096	0.7	25.2	74.1
S. Dak.	21	166,482	3.3	58.3	38.4	56,085	3.9	62.2	33.9
Nebr.	73	379,565	7.3	76.6	16.1	220,153	4.8	80.1	15.1
Kans.	28	195,766†	6.6	45.9	47.5	‡	....	....	....
Okla.	14	135,419†	8.0	46.1	45.9	‡	—	—	—
Minn.	22	66,543	3.3	45.8	50.9	14,882	10.4	45.8	43.8
Iowa	45	457,168†	8.4	46.1	45.5	‡	....	....	....
Mo.	59	283,671	6.7	46.2	47.1	142,643	7.2	40.2	52.6
Wis.	2	13,000	....	50.0	50.0	3,000	....	....	100.0
Mich.	7	71,298	61.0	22.7	16.3	107,717	52.6	27.2	20.2
Ind.	40	113,716	24.5	44.2	31.3	89,576	26.9	21.8	51.3
Ohio	14	97,111	59.1	19.1	21.8	68,324	79.7	4.4	15.9
Region	336	**2,061,368**	**15.1**	**46.8**	**38.1**	**714,476**	**23.3**	**42.0**	**34.7**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. Dak.	11	25,280	23.5	17.3	59.2	12,899	3.5	54.4	42.1
S. Dak.	21	237,915	3.9	49.1	47.0	75,702	0.3	59.0	40.7
Nebr.	73	993,889	35.8	33.4	30.8	43,362	8.2	83.4	8.4
Kans.	28	200,971	27.1	35.0	37.9	9,457	5.6	53.4	41.0
Okla.	14	124,729	9.4	38.9	51.7	1,094	0.6	63.9	35.5
Minn.	22	53,629	8.4	72.1	19.5	19,295	4.0	66.6	29.4
Iowa	45	372,090	2.3	67.5	30.2	55,907	3.0	49.8	47.2
Mo.	59	688,088	1.1	49.0	49.9	110,020	2.8	63.4	33.8
Wis.	2	11,000	....	61.4	38.6	800	....	81.2	18.8
Mich.	7	107,702	59.2	23.5	17.3	59,210	62.5	7.6	20.9
Ind.	40	230,037	6.6	64.1	29.3	58,038	17.2	49.4	33.4
Ohio	14	276,574	51.7	18.4	29.9	184,323	40.5	25.6	33.9
Region	336	**3,321,904**	**18.6**	**45.9**	**35.5**	**630,107**	**10.7**	**55.2**	**34.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Kentucky.

† Includes calves

‡ Included with cattle.

Table 35. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Bought by Different Types of Buyers at Auctions, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Number head	Packers	Dealers and order buyers	Number head	Packers	Dealers and order buyers
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
N. Dak.	11	21,335	5.1	94.9	3,951	2.1	97.9
S. Dak.	21	36,617	14.9	85.1	7,987	27.1	72.9
Nebr.	73	54,799	50.8	49.2	21,165	50.0	50.0
Kans.	28	82,205†	15.8	84.2	‡	----	----
Okla.	14	39,934†	27.0	73.0	‡	----	----
Minn.	22	10,472	21.1	78.9	7,441	20.8	79.2
Iowa	45	205,321†	18.7	81.3	‡	----	----
Mo.	59	75,676	24.8	75.2	58,885	17.3	82.7
Mich.	7	52,273	83.2	16.8	75,472	75.1	24.9
Ind.	40	48,119	74.6	25.4	65,437	76.3	23.7
Ohio	14	73,396	78.2	21.8	64,801	84.1	15.9
Region	**334**	**700,147**	**35.7**	**64.3**	**305,139**	**47.3**	**52.7**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
N. Dak.	11	18,970	31.3	68.7	2,822	15.9	84.1
S. Dak.	21	95,841	9.7	90.3	15,182	2.0	98.0
Nebr.	73	617,874	57.5	42.5	4,488	79.5	20.5
Kans.	28	111,720	48.7	51.3	3,468	15.3	84.7
Okla.	14	54,522	21.6	78.4	110	6.4	93.6
Minn.	22	9,117	49.6	50.4	1,930	39.6	60.4
Iowa	45	77,525	10.9	89.1	22,691	7.5	92.5
Mo.	59	147,255	5.3	94.7	17,825	17.3	82.7
Mich.	7	80,000	79.7	20.3	54,078	68.5	31.5
Ind.	40	63,375	46.9	53.1	20,262	71.1	28.9
Ohio	14	221,224	64.6	35.4	129,023	57.8	42.2
Region	**334**	**1,497,423**	**35.1**	**64.9**	**271,879**	**32.6**	**67.4**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

† Includes calves.

‡ Included with cattle

Table 36. Percentage of Stockers, Feeders and Breeding Animals Bought by Different Types of Buyers at Auctions, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	Number of of head	Farmers	Dealers and order buyers	Number of of head	Farmers	Dealers and order buyers
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
N. Dak.	11	60,294	34.5	65.5	8,145	37.4	62.6
S. Dak.	21	129,865	74.7	25.3	48,098	72.5	27.5
Nebr.	73	324,766	89.5	10.5	198,988	88.6	11.4
Kans.	28	113,561‡	79.2	20.8	§	----	----
Okla.	14	95,485‡	65.4	34.6	§	----	----
Minn.	22	56,071	54.4	45.6	7,441	91.6	8.4
Iowa	45	251,847‡	83.6	16.4	§	----	----
Mo.	59	207,995	63.1	36.9	83,758	68.5	31.5
Wis.	2	13,000†	50.0	50.0	3,000†	----	100.0
Mich.	7	19,025	85.0	15.0	32,245	90.8	9.2
Ind.	40	65,597	71.0	29.0	24,139	67.8	32.2
Ohio	14	23,715	78.3	21.7	3,523	85.3	14.7
Ky.	43	†	----	----	†	----	----
Region	**379**	**1,361,221**	**75.5**	**24.5**	**409,337**	**77.5**	**22.5**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
N. Dak.	11	6,310	69.2	30.8	10,077	69.6	30.4
S. Dak.	21	142,074	82.2	17.8	60,520	73.8	26.2
Nebr.	73	376,021	88.4	11.6	38,874	93.0	7.0
Kans.	28	89,251	78.9	21.1	5,989	84.4	15.6
Okla.	14	70,207	69.1	30.9	984	71.0	29.0
Minn.	22	44,512	86.9	13.1	17,365	74.0	26.0
Iowa	45	294,565	85.3	14.7	33,216	83.7	16.3
Mo.	59	540,833	62.3	37.7	92,195	75.6	24.4
Wis.	2	11,000†	61.4	38.6	800†	81.2	18.8
Mich.	7	27,702	91.2	8.8	5,132	87.0	13.0
Ind.	40	166,662	84.5	15.5	37,766	71.4	28.6
Ohio	14	55,350	92.1	7.9	55,300	85.2	14.8
Ky.	43	209,886	50.3	49.7¶	†	----	----
Region	**379**	**2,034,373**	**79.7**	**20.3**	**358,218**	**81.3**	**18.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois.

† Represents total purchases. Data on stockers and feeders not reported separately.

‡ Includes calves.

§ Included with cattle.

¶ This includes 5.5 percent of the total which were bought by scrum companies.

Table 37. Disposition of Livestock Received at the Public Markets Located in the 14 States, 1940

Markets	Total receipts	Stocker and feeder shipments	Other shipments	Local slaughter	Percentage of receipts: Stocker and feeder shipments	Other shipments	Local slaughter
	1000	1000	1000	1000	%	%	%
CATTLE							
Cincinnati, Ohio	222	13	19	190	5.9	8.6	85.5
Cleveland, Ohio	107	5	3	100	4.7	2.8	93.5
Dayton, Ohio	20	....	1	19	....	5.0	95.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	335	31	130	174	9.3	38.8	51.9
Evansville, Ind.	79	11	14	54	13.9	17.7	68.4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	22	....	2	20	....	9.1	90.9
Chicago, Ill.	1,926	133	455	1,337	6.9	23.6	69.4
Peoria, Ill.	88	12	32	44	13.6	36.4	50.0
Springfield, Ill.	6	1	1	3	16.7	16.7	50.0
Bushnell, Ill.	5	2	3	....	40.0	60.0	....
National Stockyards, Ill.	881	129	218	535	14.6	24.7	60.7
Louisville, Ky.	150	75	1	73	50.0	0.7	48.7
Detroit, Mich.	204	22	2	179	10.8	1.0	87.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	185	1	9	175	0.5	4.9	94.6
South St. Paul, Minn.	942	187	205	550	19.9	21.8	58.3
Sioux City, Iowa	735	220	142	373	29.9	19.3	50.8
West Fargo, N. Dak.	137	55	76	3	40.1	55.5	2.2
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	189	58	53	78	30.7	28.0	41.3
Omaha, Nebr.	1,206	339	118	749	28.1	9.8	62.1
Wichita, Kans.	258	117	17	98	45.3	6.6	38.0
Kansas City, Mo.	1,324	626	144	544	47.3	10.9	41.1
South St. Joseph, Mo.	340	80	28	232	23.5	8.2	68.3
Springfield, Mo.	64	6	50	7	9.4	78.1	10.9
St. Louis, Mo.	25	3	1	22	12.0	4.0	88.0
Joplin, Mo.	47	19	16	11	40.4	34.0	23.4
Oklahoma City, Okla.	395	166	70	159	42.0	17.7	40.3
Tulsa, Okla.	50	20	8	22	40.0	16.0	44.0
Region	**9,942**	**2,331**	**1,818**	**5,751**	**23.4**	**18.3**	**57.8**
CALVES							
Cincinnati, Ohio	96	....	13	83	....	13.5	86.5
Cleveland, Ohio	104	1	5	98	1.0	4.8	94.2
Dayton, Ohio	10	....	1	9	....	10.0	90.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	162	11	102	50	6.8	63.0	30.9
Evansville, Ind.	39	2	2	35	5.1	5.1	89.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11	....	11	....	....	100.0	....
Chicago, Ill.	271	....	23	248	....	8.5	91.5
Peoria, Ill.	47	2	15	30	4.3	31.9	63.8
Springfield, Ill.	9	1	1	7	11.1	11.1	77.8
Bushnell, Ill.	1	....	1	....	....	100.0	....
National Stockyards, Ill.	435	....	194	242	....	44.6	55.6
Louisville, Ky.	119	*	95	24	....	79.8	20.2
Detroit, Mich.	134	....	35	99	....	26.1	73.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	380	....	....	380	....	....	100.0
South St. Paul, Minn.	465	11	118	336	2.4	25.4	72.2
Sioux City, Iowa	62	48	....	14	77.4	....	22.6
West Fargo, N. Dak.	18	7	14	....	38.9	77.8	....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14	10	3	1	71.5	21.4	7.1
Omaha, Nebr.	120	46	1	73	38.3	0.8	60.9
Wichita, Kans.	62	46	1	38	74.2	1.6	61.3
Kansas City, Mo.	276	145	19	108	52.5	6.9	39.1
South St. Joseph, Mo.	58	15	....	43	25.9	....	74.1
Springfield, Mo.	78	10	64	4	12.8	82.1	5.1
St. Louis, Mo.	10	....	....	10	....	....	100.0
Joplin, Mo.	36	9	27	1	25.0	75.0	2.8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	161	57	2	102	35.4	1.2	63.4
Tulsa, Okla.	50	20	29	2	40.0	58.0	4.0
Region	**3,228**	**441**	**776**	**2,037**	**13.7**	**24.0**	**63.1**

Table 37. Disposition of Livestock Received at the Public Markets Located in the 14 States, 1940—Continued

Markets	Total receipts	Stocker and feeder shipments	Other shipments	Local slaughter	Percentage of receipts: Stocker and feeder shipments	Other shipments	Local slaughter
	1000	1000	1000	1000	%	%	%
HOGS							
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,140	2	193	945	0.2	16.9	82.9
Cleveland, Ohio	334	....	46	289	....	13.8	86.5
Dayton, Ohio	105	....	68	37	....	64.8	35.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,486	6	1,172	1,308	0.2	47.1	52.6
Evansville, Ind.	274	6	3	265	2.2	1.1	96.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	151	....	151	....	....	100.0	....
Chicago, Ill.	5,385	1	446	4,938	....	8.3	91.7
Peoria, Ill.	838	7	596	234	0.8	71.1	27.9
Springfield, Ill.	302	9	285	8	3.0	94.4	2.6
Bushnell, Ill.	91	3	87	1	3.3	95.6	1.1
Nat'l. Stockyards, Ill.	3,265	19	1,052	2,192	0.6	32.2	67.1
Louisville, Ky.	309	4	139	166	1.3	45.0	53.7
Detroit, Mich.	282	12	25	244	4.3	8.9	86.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	536	2	30	504	0.4	5.6	94.0
South St. Paul, Minn.	2,960	49	470	2,441	1.7	15.9	82.4
Sioux City, Iowa	1,710	58	227	1,425	3.4	13.3	83.3
West Fargo, N. Dak.	186	8	177	2	4.3	95.2	1.1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	487	1	244	243	0.2	50.1	49.9
Omaha, Nebr.	2,062	13	216	1,833	0.6	10.5	88.9
Wichita, Kans.	386	24	13	348	6.2	3.4	90.2
Kansas City, Mo.	720	33	92	596	4.6	12.8	82.8
South St. Joseph, Mo.	1,132	15	48	1,069	1.3	4.2	94.5
Springfield, Mo.	217	14	182	21	6.5	83.8	9.7
St. Louis, Mo.	137	3	38	95	2.2	27.7	69.3
Joplin, Mo.	116	34	58	24	29.3	50.0	20.7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	497	25	96	375	5.0	19.3	75.5
Tulsa, Okla.	115	20	24	71	17.4	20.9	61.7
Region	**26,223**	**368**	**6,178**	**19,674**	**1.4**	**23.6**	**75.0**
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Cincinnati, Ohio	263	16	72	176	6.1	27.4	66.9
Cleveland, Ohio	269	4	87	178	1.5	32.3	66.2
Dayton, Ohio	32	1	23	7	3.1	71.9	21.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	388	15	260	113	3.9	67.0	29.1
Evansville, Ind.	44	1	4	39	2.3	9.1	88.6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	39	....	39	....	....	100.0	....
Chicago, Ill.	2,103	58	282	1,763	2.8	13.4	83.8
Peoria, Ill.	109	6	83	20	5.5	76.2	18.3
Springfield, Ill.	4	1	2	1	25.0	50.0	25.0
Bushnell, Ill.	4	2	2	....	50.0	50.0	....
National Stockyards, Ill.	832	24	229	579	2.9	27.5	69.6
Louisville, Ky.	221	45	163	13	20.4	73.7	5.9
Detroit, Mich.	372	17	127	228	4.6	34.1	61.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	83	2	12	69	2.4	14.5	83.1
South St. Paul, Minn.	1,280	173	430	678	13.5	33.6	53.0
Sioux City, Iowa.	786	239	24	523	30.4	3.1	66.5
West Fargo, N. Dak.	215	42	173	....	19.5	80.5	....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	225	25	149	51	11.1	66.2	22.7
Omaha, Nebr.	1,576	356	185	1,034	22.6	11.7	65.6
Wichita, Kans.	245	62	3	180	25.3	1.2	73.5
Kansas City, Mo.	1,294	204	157	929	15.8	12.1	71.8
South St. Joseph, Mo.	978	157	63	758	16.1	6.4	77.5
Springfield, Mo.	73	3	70	....	4.1	95.9	....
St. Louis, Mo.	41	3	31	8	7.3	75.6	19.5
Joplin, Mo.	24	3	21	....	12.5	87.5	....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	196	28	50	118	14.3	25.5	60.2
Tulsa, Okla.	8	1	7	....	12.5	87.5	....
Region	**11,704**	**1,488**	**2,748**	**7,465**	**12.7**	**23.5**	**63.8**

* Included with cattle.

Source: Livestock, Meats, and Wool Market Statistics and Related Data, 1941, U. S. D. A. Agricultural Marketing Administration, p. 16, May 1942.

Table 38. Percentage of Livestock Bought from Different Types of Markets and Agencies by Packers Obtaining All or Part of Their Supplies Direct, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Plants reporting	Head	Terminal public markets	Concentration yards		Packer buyers in county	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns	Auctions or sale barns	Farmers and others
				Own	Other					
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE										
N.D.-S.D.	12	325,115	26.9	1.8	1.8	....	15.7	7.0	0.7	46.1
Nebr.	19	550,152	95.5	....	....	....	....	....	2.6	1.9
Kans.	23	345,002	79.3	0.1	....	3.8	0.2	....	4.9	11.7
Okla.	22	59,517	65.2	....	....	8.3	8.4	....	1.7	16.4
Minn.	13	380,266	35.0	3.2	....	6.0	30.8	5.0	....	20.0
Iowa	21	622,994	7.9	1.8	....	39.6	20.4	0.6	2.2	27.5
Mo.	19	234,900	39.0	6.6	26.4	1.6	4.9	0.7	5.2	15.6
Wis.	8	195,180	26.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	46.3	3.4	....	23.1
Mich.	5	31,005	37.0	....	....	....	....	0.1	16.7	46.2
Ill.	21	172,495	75.6	....	....	0.5	3.1	....	1.2	19.6
Ind.	19	90,354	44.4	....	....	....	8.0	....	5.1	42.5
Ohio	16	278,235	62.5	8.4	0.7	14.3	7.3	....	5.7	1.1
Ky.	36	150,736	60.0	....	....	....	....	....	23.1	16.9
Region	**234**	**3,435,951**	**55.4**	**3.3**	**1.4**	**8.4**	**7.4**	**0.4**	**6.6**	**17.1**
CALVES										
N.D.-S.-D.	12	57,183	12.8	3.8	0.1	....	24.6	15.4	0.4	42.9
Nebr.	19	44,385	95.0	....	....	....	....	....	0.4	4.6
Kans.	23	147,433	94.6	....	....	2.0	....	....	0.5	2.9
Okla.	22	2,413	48.4	....	....	3.2	3.6	....	1.6	43.2
Minn.	13	367,049	25.7	8.2	....	2.2	28.2	7.3	....	28.4
Iowa	21	151,786	2.2	5.1	3.6	....	49.0	1.2	3.1	35.8
Mo.	19	201,844	35.6	11.2	0.2	....	4.6	1.5	34.4	12.5
Wis.	8	489,120	0.1	0.9	....	0.8	55.2	6.8	....	36.2
Mich.	5	14,938	2.0	....	0.3	....	....	....	22.7	75.0
Ill.	21	38,173	41.9	....	0.2	....	5.0	....	1.5	51.4
Ind.	19	54,702	2.4	4.6	....	....	3.4	....	33.4	56.2
Ohio	16	107,010	47.1	22.9	3.2	8.2	2.7	....	13.6	2.3
Ky.	36	75,633	54.8	....	....	....	....	....	21.3	23.9
Region	**234**	**1,751,669**	**38.5**	**9.1**	**1.4**	**3.4**	**7.6**	**0.9**	**12.6**	**26.5**
HOGS										
N. D.-S.D.	12	2,099,567	11.7	0.4	4.3	....	12.0	3.2	0.3	68.1
Nebr.	19	1,230,909	56.9	19.4	18.2	....	....	....	1.2	4.3
Kans.	23	1,697,497	24.5	1.9	0.6	2.4	38.2	....	2.6	29.8
Okla.	22	219,331	51.3	....	....	4.3	5.7	....	1.0	37.7
Minn.	13	2,570,711	2.8	8.6	....	8.6	34.2	9.5	....	36.3
Iowa	21	6,848,565	1.4	7.2	0.8	0.4	45.2	7.4	....	37.6
Mo.	19	1,704,073	37.6	4.0	6.3	0.3	12.9	1.5	....	37.4
Wis.	8	2,014,781	8.6	11.9	17.7	9.9	33.0	1.7	....	17.2
Mich.	5	186,588	12.5	....	0.7	0.7	....	6.5	23.0	56.6
Ill.	21	1,783,630	74.1	....	13.4	....	1.8	....	....	10.7
Ind.	19	708,684	6.0	5.8	....	....	5.7	....	0.7	81.8
Ohio	16	1,769,037	31.3	30.4	18.6	11.1	2.8	0.2	2.3	3.3
Ky.	36	435,767	48.7	....	....	....	....	....	8.5	42.8
Region	**234**	**23,269,140**	**31.1**	**12.5**	**9.1**	**5.1**	**9.4**	**1.5**	**4.0**	**27.3**
SHEEP AND LAMBS										
N.D.-S.D.	12	974,413	5.3	....	10.4	....	6.7	8.0	....	69.6
Nebr.	19	940,075	80.2	....	....	6.4	....	....	0.1	19.7
Kans.	23	675,372	96.0	....	....	3.1	....	....	....	0.9
Okla.	22	162	91.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.6
Minn.	13	819,258	37.1	5.6	4.7	25.2	15.8	1.6	....	12.0
Iowa	21	1,471,670	26.0	3.6	0.7	32.4	15.6	1.3	....	20.4
Mo.	19	182,164	43.5	0.9	1.9	....	27.5	0.6	....	25.6
Wis.	8	84,102	18.6	0.5	0.4	1.9	55.5	4.7	....	18.4
Mich.	5	14,243	7.9	....	....	....	....	1.2	10.4	80.5
Ill.	21	55,916	97.4	....	....	....	0.1	....	....	2.5
Ind.	19	5,275	7.6	....	....	....	4.5	....	....	87.9
Ohio	16	314,061	53.4	7.9	25.6	7.9	1.3	....	3.0	0.9
Ky.	36	266,831	5.8	....	....	....	....	....	81.6	12.6
Region	**234**	**5,803,542**	**47.6**	**3.0**	**9.2**	**5.3**	**4.8**	**0.6**	**7.8**	**21.7**

Table 39. Percentage of Livestock Slaughtered and Resold by Packers Buying All or Part Direct, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Head	Slaughtered	RESOLD			
			At packing plants	At public markets	At Auctions	To others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE			
N. D.-S. D.	325,115	92.1	1.8	1.0	....	5.1
Nebraska	550,152	99.0	0.9	0.1	....	....
Kansas	345,002	99.0	....	0.8	0.2	....
Oklahoma	59,517	98.5	....	0.5	0.4	0.6
Minnesota	380,266	99.6	0.1	....	....	0.3
Iowa	622,994	97.2	0.7	0.4	....	1.7
Missouri	234,900	99.6	....	0.3	....	0.1
Wisconsin	195,180	89.9	9.7	0.1	....	0.3
Michigan	31,005	96.3	....	0.5	....	3.2
Illinois	172,495	99.2	....	0.4	....	0.4
Indiana	90,354	95.2	3.7	0.5	....	0.6
Ohio	278,235	97.0	2.2	....	....	0.8
Kentucky	150,736	99.8	....	0.2	....	....
Region	**3,435,951**	**97.3**	**1.4**	**0.3**		**1.0**
			CALVES			
N. D.-S. D.	57,183	98.8	0.9	....	....	0.3
Nebraska	44,385	100.0	....	....	....	....
Kansas	147,433	100.0	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	2,413	99.2	....	....	....	0.8
Minnesota	367,049	99.9	....	....	....	0.1
Iowa	151,786	99.9	....	....	....	0.1
Missouri	201,844	100.0	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	489,120	100.0	....	....	....	....
Michigan	14,938	93.3	....	6.7	....	....
Illinois	38,173	98.9	....	1.1	....	....
Indiana	54,702	99.0	0.6	0.4	....	....
Ohio	107,010	100.0	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	75,633	96.8	2.7	0.5	....	....
Region	**1,751,669**	**98.8**	**0.3**	**0.8**	....	**0.1**
			HOGS			
N. D.-S. D.	2,099,567	94.1	5.3	....	....	0.6
Nebraska	1,230,909	99.6	....	0.4	....	....
Kansas	1,697,497	99.8	....	....	0.1	0.1
Oklahoma	219,331	98.4	....	1.5	....	0.1
Minnesota	2,570,711	99.4	0.3	0.3	....	....
Iowa	6,848,565	99.2	0.6	....	....	0.2
Missouri	1,704,073	98.6	0.8	0.6	....	....
Wisconsin	2,014,781	92.2	4.8	2.7	....	0.3
Michigan	186,588	100.0	....	....	....	....
Illinois	1,783,630	99.7	....	....	0.1	0.2
Indiana	708,684	97.2	2.0	....	....	0.8
Ohio	1,769,037	98.8	1.2	....	....	....
Kentucky	435,767	98.8	....	1.2	....	....
Region	**23,269,140**	**98.7**	**0.9**	**0.3**	....	**0.1**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. D.-S. D.	974,413	86.8	10.1	....	....	3.1
Nebraska	940,075	100.0	....	....	....	....
Kansas	675,372	100.0	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	162	100.0	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	819,258	100.0	....	....	....	....
Iowa	1,471,670	92.5	2.8	....	....	4.7
Missouri	182,164	99.9	....	0.1	....	....
Wisconsin	84,102	88.3	9.4	0.5	....	1.8
Michigan	14,243	98.6	....	1.4	....	....
Illinois	55,916	100.0	....	....	....	....
Indiana	5,275	94.2	3.8	0.2	1.8	....
Ohio	314,061	99.6	0.3	....	....	0.1
Kentucky	266,831	99.8	....	0.2	....	....
Region	**5,803,542**	**98.2**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**

Table 40. Livestock Settled for at Plants in Relation to the Total Purchases Direct by Packers, by States, 1940

State	Packing plants reporting	Total purchased	Purchased at plant	Percentage purchased at plant	Total purchased	Purchased at plant	Percentage purchased at plant
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
North Dakota-South Dakota	10	323,715	219,092	67.7	57,033	46,970	82.4
Nebraska	19	550,152	10,527	1.9	44,385	2,039	4.6
Kansas	23	345,002	43,944	12.7	147,433	6,739	4.6
Oklahoma	16	47,187	16,626	35.2	1,278	1,093	85.5
Minnesota	5	380,266	212,971	56.0	367,049	202,798	55.3
Iowa	21	622,994	466,945	75.0	151,786	130,210	85.8
Missouri	19	234,900	49,856	21.2	201,844	37,724	18.6
Wisconsin	8	195,180	140,000	71.7	489,120	459,063	93.8
Michigan	5	31,005	13,384	43.2	14,938	11,273	75.5
Illinois	21	172,495	20,164	11.7	38,173	17,064	44.7
Indiana	19	90,354	45,696	50.6	54,702	32,627	59.6
Ohio	16	278,235	36,973	13.3	107,010	26,822	25.1
Kentucky	36	150,736	21,023	13.9	75,633	18,048	23.9
Region	**218**	**3,422,321**	**1,297,201**	**27.6**	**1,750,384**	**992,470**	**43.3**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota-South Dakota	10	2,093,967	1,739,998	83.1	973,913	775,440	79.6
Nebraska	19	1,230,909	53,412	4.3	940,075	133,657	14.2
Kansas	23	1,697,497	1,167,659	68.8	675,372	27,218	4.0
Oklahoma	16	176,281	99,551	56.5	*	----	----
Minnesota	5	2,570,711	1,861,665	72.4	819,258	240,105	29.3
Iowa	21	6,848,565	6,175,730	90.2	1,471,670	742,227	50.4
Missouri	19	1,704,073	881,725	51.7	182,164	97,682	53.6
Wisconsin	8	2,014,781	1,061,562	52.7	84,102	66,020	78.5
Michigan	5	186,588	99,151	53.1	14,243	11,477	80.6
Illinois	21	1,783,630	185,335	10.4	55,916	4,088	7.3
Indiana	19	708,684	620,004	87.5	5,275	4,875	92.4
Ohio	16	1,769,037	617,031	34.9	314,061	27,890	8.9
Kentucky	36	435,767	186,568	42.8	266,831	7,732	2.9
Region	**218**	**23,220,490**	**14,749,391**	**47.8**	**5,802,880**	**2,138,411**	**35.3**

* Sample too small to include.

Table 41. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter from Specified Type of Individual or Market, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Number of meat dealers	Terminal public markets	Concentration yards or local markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Local coop. ass'ns	Auctions (sale barns)	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE and CALVES				
North Dakota	31	....	8.1	11.1	....	3.1	77.7
South Dakota	15	1.2	....	12.8	....	47.4	38.6
Nebraska	35	3.0	....	2.8	....	66.9	27.3
Kansas	30	5.5	....	1.4	....	35.5	57.6
Minnesota	43	0.4	7.3	5.1	0.4	....	86.8
Iowa	10	....	....	9.9	....	28.8	61.3
Missouri	28	7.1	....	5.2	....	4.9	82.8
Wisconsin	14	....	....	3.9	....	....	96.1
Oklahoma	20	7.9	....	21.3	....	23.8	47.0
Illinois	7	14.3	....	7.0	....	14.8	63.9
Indiana	21	10.3	....	2.0	....	24.1	63.6
Ohio	11	....	....	22.9	....	29.4	47.7
Kentucky	8	....	46.2	....	....	24.8	29.0
Region	**273**	**3.3**	**2.4**	**9.3**	....	**23.7**	**61.3**
			HOGS				
North Dakota	31	....	4.2	2.1	....	....	93.7
South Dakota	15	....	....	3.1	....	43.0	53.9
Nebraska	35	....	....	2.1	8.4	68.5	21.0
Kansas	30	2.9	....	0.7	....	32.2	64.2
Minnesota	43	0.3	12.3	6.5	1.8	....	79.1
Iowa	10	....	....	28.8	....	18.2	53.0
Missouri	28	....	....	4.1	....	6.2	89.7
Wisconsin	14	....	....	9.2	....	....	90.8
Oklahoma	20	3.2	....	18.0	....	19.0	59.8
Illinois	7	29.0	....	....	....	14.3	56.7
Indiana	21	1.5	0.1	....	....	0.1	98.3
Ohio	11	....	4.0	....	....	38.9	57.1
Kentucky	8	....	44.6	....	....	24.5	30.9
Region	**273**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**4.6**	**1.1**	**22.2**	**66.0**
			SHEEP and LAMBS				
North Dakota	31	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
South Dakota	15	....	....	....	....	44.8	55.2
Nebraska	35	....	5.5	....	....	27.8	66.7
Kansas	30	....	....	20.0	....	55.0	25.0
Minnesota	43	....	1.6	....	....	....	98.4
Iowa	10	....	....	10.8	....	2.9	86.3
Missouri	28	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Wisconsin	14	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Oklahoma	20	2.5	....	....	....	....	97.5
Illinois	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	21	....	....	....	....	....	100.0
Ohio	11	....	....	21.3	....	70.9	7.8
Kentucky	8	....	44.8	....	....	25.4	29.8
Region	**273**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**7.3**	....	**25.2**	**66.1**

* Data not collected in Michigan.

Table 42. Disposition of Livestock Bought by Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter, by Species and States, 1940*

State	Head	Slaughtered	RESOLD					
			Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Auctions	Dealers or truck buyers	Concentration yards	Farmers and others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE AND CALVES					
North Dakota	4,966	88.3	4.0	3.5	2.2	....	1.5	0.5
South Dakota	3,100	93.2	3.2	....	....	....	....	3.6
Nebraska	5,385	99.8	0.2	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	4,403	79.6	11.4	....	9.0	....	....	....
Oklahoma	3,839	87.0	11.1	....	1.6	....	....	0.3
Minnesota	6,365	96.9	....	3.1	....	....	....	....
Iowa	2,068	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	3,466	97.0	....	0.1	....	2.9	....	....
Wisconsin	5,085	46.9	17.7	18.7	....	....	....	16.7
Illinois	1,674	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	12,260	90.0	6.6	....	....	....	....	3.4
Ohio	1,867	96.8	1.1	....	2.1	....	....	....
Kentucky	5,954	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**60,432**	**88.5**	**4.9**	**2.7**	**1.5**	....	**0.1**	**2.3**
			HOGS					
North Dakota	4,066	94.1	2.5	0.8	2.5	....	....	0.1
South Dakota	4,441	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	8,314	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	4,431	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	3,447	93.5	2.0	....	4.5	....	....	....
Minnesota	5,083	98.0	....	2.0	....	....	....	....
Iowa	643	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	8,847	95.5	....	3.4	....	1.1	....	....
Wisconsin	3,275	80.2	16.8	3.0	....	....	....	....
Illinois	4,400	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	18,800	79.3	16.6	....	....	....	1.1	3.0
Ohio	630	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	5,610	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**71,987**	**95.1**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**0.4**	....	**0.1**	**0.2**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS					
North Dakota	207	56.0	32.9	11.1	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	67	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	36	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	40	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	200	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	124	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa	139	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	58	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	89	88.8	11.2	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	352	60.2	39.8	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	141	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	670	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**2,123**	**92.0**	**7.2**	**0.8**				

* Data not collected in Michigan.

Table 43. Average Number of Head Sold Per Farm Selling Livestock, Number of Times Sales Were Made, and Number of Head Per Sale, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Average head sold per farm				Average number of sales per farm			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
North Dakota	12.7	3.8	18.8	64.6	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9
South Dakota	19.4	5.0	41.4	139.5	2.4	4.5	3.0	2.3
Nebraska	22.8	11.3	44.0	138.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.1
Kansas	27.7	7.1	27.1	88.9	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.1
Oklahoma	21.8	4.6	20.7	47.7	1.8	3.8	2.4	2.8
Minnesota	9.5	6.4	37.0	43.4	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.6
Iowa	22.9	5.0	73.5	64.5	2.4	2.5	3.9	1.5
Missouri	14.2*	†	36.4	31.9	3.2*	†	3.2	2.4
Wisconsin	5.7	9.1	34.2	25.0	2.7	5.6	3.2	1.8
Michigan	9.4	5.2	20.7	55.6	3.2	3.9	2.8	1.8
Illinois	17.8	5.3	58.0	39.3	2.5	3.4	3.9	1.9
Indiana	10.6	4.5	67.1	48.4	1.9	3.2	3.5	1.5
Ohio	8.3	4.8	42.8	36.9	2.2	3.5	3.6	2.1
Kentucky	13.3	4.8	38.0	63.9	1.6	3.0	2.9	3.0
Region	**14.9**	**6.0**	**45.3**	**53.8**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**2.0**

	Average head per sale per farm			
North Dakota	4.9	1.9	8.6	34.2
South Dakota	8.0	1.1	13.8	60.2
Nebraska	9.1	5.7	13.4	65.7
Kansas	12.0	3.1	9.7	42.2
Oklahoma	12.0	1.2	8.8	17.0
Minnesota	4.3	1.9	12.8	27.2
Iowa	9.7	2.0	18.9	43.2
Missouri	4.4*	†	11.4	13.1
Wisconsin	2.1	1.6	10.6	13.8
Michigan	3.0	1.3	7.4	30.2
Illinois	7.2	1.5	14.9	21.2
Indiana	5.5	1.4	19.4	32.5
Ohio	3.8	1.4	11.8	17.7
Kentucky	8.4	1.6	13.1	21.6
Region	**6.2**	**1.6**	**13.8**	**27.4**

* Includes calves.

† Included with cattle.

Table 44. Percentage of Farmers Selling Livestock in Various Average Size Lots, by States, 1940

State	1 head	2 head	3 head	4 head	5 head	6-10 head	11-15 head	16-20 head	21-25 head	26 head and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE										
North Dakota	18.0	22.7	17.1	9.2	8.1	15.4	4.3	0.9	1.3	3.0
South Dakota	13.0	13.4	12.3	10.6	6.2	21.9	9.2	4.9	2.4	6.1
Nebraska	15.3	22.0	13.2	8.5	6.4	16.1	5.7	4.1	2.3	6.4
Kansas	24.9	16.1	12.3	7.3	6.1	13.5	5.1	4.1	3.2	7.4
Oklahoma*	22.7	18.3	13.5	8.1	6.2	16.4	6.4	1.8	2.1	4.5
Minnesota	36.8	21.9	12.9	6.8	4.5	10.9	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.9
Iowa	17.6	15.7	9.2	6.7	6.1	17.1	8.2	6.2	4.3	8.9
Missouri*	33.6	21.7	11.1	8.2	4.6	11.3	4.1	2.2	1.0	2.2
Wisconsin	53.7	27.8	9.1	3.0	1.3	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5
Michigan	46.4	22.4	7.4	5.8	3.6	7.8	3.0	1.9	0.4	1.3
Illinois	30.4	20.7	7.2	6.4	3.7	12.9	5.4	4.3	3.5	5.5
Indiana	36.1	21.7	9.5	6.4	3.9	10.5	4.4	2.5	2.0	3.0
Ohio	44.2	18.0	10.0	6.5	3.9	8.9	2.9	1.4	2.2	2.0
Kentucky*	39.1	15.4	9.1	8.4	6.2	11.3	5.8	1.5	1.2	2.0
Region	**32.4**	**20.3**	**10.6**	**6.9**	**4.7**	**11.9**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**3.8**
CALVES										
North Dakota	47.2	32.1	10.4	2.8	3.8	0.9	1.9	....	....	0.9
South Dakota†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	44.9	31.1	8.6	4.8	3.3	4.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Kansas	41.8	22.4	12.5	7.0	3.6	6.3	2.5	1.9	0.4	1.6
Oklahoma‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	56.7	30.9	7.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Iowa	48.1	27.3	10.1	4.7	1.2	6.7	1.0	0.7	....	0.2
Missouri†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	46.3	39.6	9.7	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	....	....	....
Michigan	70.0	23.2	3.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	....	....	....	....
Illinois	57.4	31.3	5.7	2.5	1.2	1.5	0.4	....	....	....
Indiana	66.4	22.9	5.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	....	....	....	....
Ohio	79.4	13.2	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	....	....	....	....
Kentucky‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**57.1**	**27.6**	**7.4**	**2.9**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**
HOGS										
North Dakota	8.8	11.2	9.9	8.8	4.2	27.2	13.0	5.5	4.4	7.0
South Dakota	2.2	3.1	2.7	5.5	4.8	25.5	19.5	13.5	8.6	14.6
Nebraska	2.8	4.1	3.4	7.2	6.1	27.1	16.4	13.4	8.2	11.3
Kansas	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.4	32.2	14.3	8.6	3.2	6.5
Oklahoma	9.9	8.8	10.5	7.1	8.2	31.8	10.9	4.9	1.9	6.0
Minnesota	8.8	5.9	4.9	5.2	5.0	25.0	19.8	11.0	5.2	9.2
Iowa	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.1	16.9	20.2	19.7	12.0	24.8
Missouri	5.3	4.9	5.5	6.6	8.5	33.0	15.2	8.9	5.2	6.9
Wisconsin	6.1	4.5	6.7	5.8	8.3	32.5	16.9	6.7	4.9	7.6
Michigan	9.9	9.0	7.8	8.6	10.5	30.4	12.2	7.0	2.0	2.6
Illinois	2.9	3.6	2.6	5.2	4.7	26.7	17.8	13.3	8.5	14.7
Indiana	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.7	21.1	15.7	13.4	9.4	25.0
Ohio	6.9	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.9	30.4	16.0	7.8	5.4	10.5
Kentucky	7.8	6.8	3.9	6.4	6.0	27.8	11.9	13.3	5.8	10.3
Region	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.7**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**26.9**	**16.4**	**11.4**	**6.7**	**12.8**
SHEEP AND LAMBS										
North Dakota	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.7	15.4	11.7	12.8	6.4	41.4
South Dakota	3.3	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.4	15.0	14.6	9.9	4.4	43.1
Nebraska	8.0	6.8	5.7	3.4	9.1	23.9	5.7	3.4	3.4	30.6
Kansas	4.6	5.1	4.6	8.3	6.9	18.5	14.4	7.9	5.6	24.1
Oklahoma	5.1	10.3	5.1	3.8	7.7	9.0	14.1	11.6	5.1	28.2
Minnesota	6.0	5.5	3.3	6.2	5.7	20.0	16.0	10.2	7.1	20.0
Iowa	4.1	3.3	4.8	3.7	4.1	25.8	11.4	11.4	5.5	25.9
Missouri	4.8	3.7	3.5	6.2	5.3	32.3	17.6	9.5	5.9	11.2
Wisconsin	8.6	7.9	8.6	4.7	5.3	24.5	17.2	8.6	4.7	9.9
Michigan	3.8	1.9	3.8	2.2	3.0	16.6	16.1	14.0	11.3	27.3
Illinois	5.9	7.6	4.4	9.1	6.1	27.4	17.2	6.5	4.1	11.7
Indiana	5.1	3.8	5.3	6.1	6.9	26.4	10.9	11.9	7.4	16.2
Ohio	4.9	2.8	3.1	6.2	5.1	24.2	15.4	12.9	6.9	18.5
Kentucky	1.9	1.9	1.2	3.4	3.0	19.1	17.6	14.9	10.7	26.3
Region	**4.7**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**23.4**	**15.0**	**11.0**	**6.8**	**21.3**

* Includes calves. † Sample too small to include. ‡ Included with cattle.

Table 45. Percentage of Livestock Sold by Farmers in Various Average Size Lots, by States, 1940

State	1 head	2 head	3 head	4 head	5 head	6-10 head	11-15 head	16-20 head	21-25 head	26 head and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE										
North Dakota	4.2	10.1	9.9	6.3	6.7	24.2	9.3	6.2	3.3	19.8
South Dakota	2.9	4.3	5.6	5.8	3.5	18.5	14.5	13.1	5.1	26.7
Nebraska	1.9	5.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	15.6	9.4	9.2	6.2	38.8
Kansas	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9	10.7	5.5	5.8	7.6	57.7
Oklahoma*	3.6	5.4	5.6	3.1	3.1	16.7	8.2	4.3	4.4	45.6
Minnesota	10.8	10.9	10.5	7.1	6.1	23.1	7.7	4.6	4.5	14.7
Iowa	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	14.7	12.6	13.4	11.5	33.5
Missouri*	9.6	11.5	7.9	7.1	5.2	17.0	11.8	5.5	4.4	20.0
Wisconsin	26.7	25.5	11.5	3.8	2.0	15.8	5.2	1.5	3.3	4.7
Michigan	18.3	14.2	7.3	6.3	4.7	14.8	17.1	7.2	1.2	8.9
Illinois	4.3	5.8	2.7	4.0	2.6	14.5	9.7	11.1	14.1	31.2
Indiana	6.7	8.5	6.3	5.5	3.6	15.8	9.8	13.1	9.3	21.4
Ohio	13.6	12.9	7.4	7.3	6.5	17.6	8.2	5.3	9.3	11.9
Kentucky*	9.4	8.7	7.1	9.3	9.2	21.4	12.5	3.8	5.2	13.4
Region	**6.5**	**7.7**	**5.7**	**4.7**	**4.1**	**16.3**	**9.9**	**8.3**	**7.5**	**29.3**
CALVES										
North Dakota	27.5	32.5	13.5	5.2	7.5	1.5	6.8	....	....	5.5
South Dakota†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	17.2	23.6	9.9	7.3	6.4	12.6	5.3	2.9	8.4	6.4
Kansas	17.9	15.0	8.5	7.8	4.1	11.7	8.6	6.0	3.3	17.1
Oklahoma‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	40.6	31.9	9.6	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	11.3	0.4
Iowa	31.0	31.5	12.2	7.3	1.2	9.6	2.1	3.8	....	1.3
Missouri‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	34.8	44.9	12.5	4.2	2.1	1.2	0.3	....	....	....
Michigan	59.7	30.8	4.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	....	....	....	....
Illinois	47.3	34.9	7.3	3.0	2.4	3.6	1.5	....	....	....
Indiana	55.9	27.9	6.4	3.7	2.1	4.0	....	....	....	....
Ohio	71.9	16.4	6.0	2.4	1.5	1.8	....	....	....	....
Kentucky‡	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**43.4**	**34.3**	**9.6**	**3.6**	**2.0**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**2.1**	**0.7**
HOGS										
North Dakota	1.2	2.9	4.1	3.4	2.2	24.2	19.1	9.2	9.9	23.8
South Dakota	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.1	16.7	17.8	17.9	13.2	28.7
Nebraska	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.1	2.2	15.8	15.3	17.3	13.7	32.0
Kansas	0.5	0.9	2.1	3.5	4.5	27.6	17.8	13.2	7.7	22.2
Oklahoma	1.9	2.6	3.7	2.8	4.4	31.9	15.6	7.6	2.8	26.7
Minnesota	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.5	19.1	24.9	17.2	9.3	22.2
Iowa	....	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	9.2	15.1	18.5	13.8	41.4
Missouri	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.1	22.5	17.5	14.5	11.1	25.6
Wisconsin	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.9	4.6	25.9	20.4	10.4	10.8	22.9
Michigan	1.8	2.5	3.7	5.1	7.0	29.4	19.2	15.0	6.5	9.8
Illinois	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.7	13.8	16.7	16.8	14.1	34.5
Indiana	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	9.0	10.7	13.2	11.5	52.5
Ohio	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	20.1	20.9	8.8	10.6	31.8
Kentucky	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	17.2	11.6	20.5	14.1	30.2
Region	**0.4**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**16.1**	**17.1**	**15.6**	**11.9**	**33.5**
SHEEP AND LAMBS										
North Dakota	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.5	5.8	5.8	4.7	77.8
South Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.2	....	0.1	1.5	3.3	2.9	0.8	91.0
Nebraska	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	4.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	87.6
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	4.6	5.4	3.8	3.6	80.4
Oklahoma	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	3.7	5.8	12.7	3.2	71.7
Minnesota	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	6.2	7.4	7.5	7.0	68.4
Iowa	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.9	3.1	5.7	3.4	81.5
Missouri	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.0	16.2	16.6	10.2	8.4	42.9
Wisconsin	0.5	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.0	12.0	11.9	12.5	4.4	50.2
Michigan	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	5.6	6.6	5.7	8.8	71.1
Illinois	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	10.8	8.5	5.1	3.6	66.7
Indiana	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	6.9	4.9	7.0	4.4	73.6
Ohio	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	12.0	8.2	12.3	7.4	54.4
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	6.7	8.3	13.3	11.8	57.8
Region	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**7.4**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**5.6**	**69.6**

* Includes calves. † Sample too small to include. ‡ Included with cattle.

Table 46. Average Number of Head of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought Per Farm, Number of Times Purchases Were Made, and Number of Head Per Purchase, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Cattle and calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs
	Average head bought per farm			Average number of purchases per farm		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
North Dakota	18.0	12.6	81.0	2.1	1.6	1.3
South Dakota	31.9	30.2	293.6	3.6	2.5	2.4
Nebraska	40.7	22.6	262.3	3.7	2.2	2.6
Kansas	56.0	18.9	484.3	3.3	1.9	2.0
Oklahoma	34.9	22.6	56.8	3.4	2.9	1.3
Minnesota	24.6	14.5	164.9	2.5	1.5	0.9
Iowa	43.9	54.2	183.3	3.1	2.2	1.4
Missouri	27.6	26.6	57.9	2.7	2.3	1.7
Wisconsin	19.3	18.8	129.0	1.9	1.7	1.2
Michigan	18.6	18.3	263.9	2.5	1.7	2.3
Illinois	31.1	32.2	175.4	2.4	2.5	1.7
Indiana	21.3	40.6	270.3	3.1	2.8	4.6
Ohio	17.9	14.9	93.8	1.5	1.5	1.2
Kentucky	16.0	18.5	16.8	2.5	1.9	1.1
Region	**29.6**	**26.3**	**165.2**	2.7	**2.1**	**1.8**
	Average head per purchase per farm					
North Dakota	8.7	8.0	60.8			
South Dakota	9.0	12.3	124.2			
Nebraska	11.0	10.5	102.9			
Kansas	17.1	9.9	246.0			
Oklahoma	10.2	7.9	42.6			
Minnesota	9.8	9.3	177.6			
Iowa	13.9	25.1	128.3			
Missouri	10.1	11.7	33.4			
Wisconsin	10.0	11.0	111.8			
Michigan	7.4	10.6	114.3			
Illinois	13.2	12.8	102.8			
Indiana	6.9	14.4	59.1			
Ohio	11.9	10.0	80.4			
Kentucky	6.5	9.8	14.8			
Region	**11.0**	**12.0**	**73.7**			

Table 47. Percentage of Farmers Buying Stocker and Feeder Livestock in Various Average Size Lots, by States, 1940

State	1 head	2 head	3 head	4 head	5 head	6-10 head	11-15 head	16-20 head	21-25 head	26 head and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE AND CALVES										
North Dakota	31.3	21.3	3.8	11.2	3.8	11.2	5.0	1.2	5.0	6.2
South Dakota	23.3	9.9	4.8	7.3	3.1	14.5	10.4	5.9	2.1	18.7
Nebraska	21.5	13.5	8.5	6.5	3.8	18.0	6.2	6.2	4.6	11.2
Kansas	20.8	15.7	7.1	7.8	4.8	14.5	6.0	5.8	2.4	15.1
Oklahoma	38.0	11.4	10.4	5.6	3.8	14.4	6.1	2.0	1.0	7.3
Minnesota	55.2	12.3	5.7	4.2	2.5	8.8	4.5	2.2	0.7	3.9
Iowa	9.6	8.1	7.1	4.4	5.7	16.5	10.6	9.1	7.4	21.5
Missouri	21.8	10.6	7.0	6.5	6.3	16.7	9.3	7.2	6.1	8.5
Wisconsin	39.5	9.3	10.5	2.3	3.5	5.8	5.8	3.5	9.3	10.5
Michigan	35.1	12.2	5.8	6.4	3.5	14.3	7.0	6.7	2.3	6.7
Illinois	22.9	9.8	4.9	4.2	2.5	13.5	7.7	6.5	5.2	22.8
Indiana	38.3	16.4	7.7	3.3	3.3	11.0	5.2	3.9	3.5	7.4
Ohio	27.1	13.5	8.1	....	10.8	16.2	5.4	5.4	2.7	10.8
Kentucky	25.2	11.2	7.3	4.9	4.3	19.9	11.6	5.3	4.0	6.3
Region	**28.5**	**11.9**	**7.2**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**14.0**	**7.3**	**5.4**	**4.3**	**11.9**
HOGS AND PIGS										
North Dakota	27.1	27.1	4.2	10.4	....	10.4	2.1	8.3	2.1	8.3
South Dakota	31.8	16.4	7.4	3.0	4.0	9.5	7.5	6.0	3.5	10.9
Nebraska	15.7	9.2	8.2	7.7	9.2	23.0	10.2	5.1	1.5	10.2
Kansas	9.5	15.6	8.2	7.6	6.5	27.3	9.5	6.0	3.8	6.0
Oklahoma	21.0	18.3	9.7	9.7	6.2	20.6	7.8	3.1	1.2	2.4
Minnesota	51.7	14.7	5.7	5.1	1.7	9.1	5.0	2.2	2.1	2.7
Iowa	14.5	1.7	3.4	1.1	3.9	15.1	13.4	16.2	6.7	24.0
Missouri	6.9	9.1	8.5	7.2	6.9	29.6	11.8	7.9	4.4	7.7
Wisconsin	10.5	11.1	10.5	5.9	8.2	24.0	11.1	5.3	7.0	6.4
Michigan	13.2	17.3	7.5	11.3	7.1	24.0	9.0	4.5	2.3	3.8
Illinois	18.4	8.7	3.1	5.6	4.5	23.9	13.8	7.2	4.7	10.1
Indiana	28.1	7.8	7.1	4.2	4.2	16.4	8.7	7.3	3.8	12.4
Ohio	4.9	9.8	7.3	17.1	2.4	39.0	7.3	9.8	....	2.4
Kentucky	24.7	14.4	5.7	9.8	3.1	21.7	6.2	3.6	4.1	6.7
Region	**18.5**	**11.3**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**5.0**	**22.1**	**9.5**	**7.1**	**3.7**	**8.7**
SHEEP AND LAMBS										
North Dakota	....	33.3	....	....	....	....	33.3	16.7	....	16.7
South Dakota	15.3	4.4	4.4	1.5	2.2	8.8	8.8	5.1	3.6	45.9
Nebraska	3.8	7.7	....	3.8	7.7	7.7	23.1	....	....	46.2
Kansas	7.1	9.5	4.8	2.4	4.8	11.9	7.1	4.8	4.8	42.8
Oklahoma	29.0	6.5	....	3.2	3.2	9.7	12.9	9.7	6.5	19.3
Minnesota	54.4	5.7	2.1	2.1	2.9	9.3	2.1	5.0	1.4	15.0
Iowa	9.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	....	9.5	4.8	4.8	2.4	61.8
Missouri	15.7	5.9	3.9	3.9	....	9.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	52.9
Wisconsin	7.7	....	....	7.7	....	7.7	7.7	....	15.4	53.8
Michigan	9.6	1.9	....	....	....	7.7	....	5.8	1.9	73.1
Illinois	3.7	3.7	5.6	1.8	5.6	12.9	7.4	5.6	7.4	46.3
Indiana	36.9	6.6	0.8	1.6	3.3	17.2	6.6	4.9	1.6	20.5
Ohio	0.1	....	....	....	....	3.6	1.6	....	6.9	87.8
Kentucky	6.1	4.9	4.9	....	1.2	20.7	9.8	9.8	14.6	28.0
Region	**14.1**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**10.2**	**7.2**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**47.2**

Table 48. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Farmers in Various Average Size Lots, by States, 1940

State	1 head	2 head	3 head	4 head	5 head	6-10 head	11-15 head	16-20 head	21-25 head	26 head and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CATTLE AND CALVES										
North Dakota	3.8	4.7	1.1	4.5	2.4	15.6	6.7	1.4	8.1	51.7
South Dakota	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	5.9	6.6	5.3	2.5	74.7
Nebraska	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	13.6	8.2	10.3	10.3	46.4
Kansas	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4	11.2	5.0	6.7	6.4	59.3
Oklahoma	3.2	2.0	3.4	2.0	1.3	16.3	11.9	1.8	1.6	56.5
Minnesota	8.2	5.0	4.6	2.5	4.1	12.7	12.6	6.5	1.9	41.9
Iowa	0.6	1.0	2.5	0.9	2.4	12.1	15.9	10.1	8.4	46.1
Missouri	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	16.8	11.3	11.5	7.5	40.2
Wisconsin	3.5	3.1	3.5	0.7	1.7	3.3	4.1	8.4	23.7	48.0
Michigan	5.0	4.2	3.1	5.9	3.3	16.5	9.2	12.5	4.3	36.0
Illinois	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	8.7	6.3	6.8	5.6	63.2
Indiana	4.5	3.9	2.7	1.6	1.6	9.7	7.6	9.5	9.8	49.1
Ohio	3.4	2.3	6.4	....	4.5	13.1	4.8	10.2	3.8	51.5
Kentucky	4.1	4.4	7.0	2.9	3.1	16.5	18.3	10.7	8.6	24.4
Region	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.3**	**12.3**	**10.1**	**8.5**	**7.0**	**50.3**
HOGS AND PIGS										
North Dakota	2.7	9.3	2.6	3.4	....	9.9	1.9	12.3	4.3	53.6
South Dakota	2.3	2.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	5.6	6.8	8.3	6.1	64.6
Nebraska	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.2	5.2	18.2	14.7	8.7	3.8	40.0
Kansas	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	23.3	12.8	7.9	16.1	27.8
Oklahoma	3.4	6.6	5.6	3.6	4.3	28.5	24.3	7.5	3.4	12.8
Minnesota	8.7	4.9	2.7	3.4	1.3	17.6	14.7	16.7	9.1	20.9
Iowa	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.5	7.0	15.6	2.9	69.5
Missouri	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.0	16.8	16.6	13.7	12.2	29.2
Wisconsin	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.9	17.3	17.3	8.5	11.0	34.5
Michigan	1.1	2.8	1.8	4.5	3.5	17.9	23.7	11.2	4.8	28.7
Illinois	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.3	12.0	15.3	13.4	16.9	36.8
Indiana	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	10.6	7.4	12.3	7.6	56.2
Ohio	0.6	1.3	1.4	4.5	0.8	35.2	14.0	32.6	....	9.6
Kentucky	3.1	1.9	1.1	4.3	6.0	15.9	10.2	8.6	21.0	27.9
Region	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**16.0**	**13.3**	**13.6**	**9.0**	**38.0**
SHEEP AND LAMBS										
North Dakota	....	0.8	....	....	....	....	4.7	7.2	....	87.3
South Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	....	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	96.9
Nebraska	....	0.1	....	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.0	....	....	97.1
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.1	....	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	96.2
Oklahoma	1.5	0.7	....	0.7	0.8	6.1	8.2	9.2	7.7	65.1
Minnesota	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.2	2.5	1.2	75.7
Iowa	0.1	....	....	0.1	....	0.4	1.5	0.7	12.9	84.3
Missouri	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	....	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	95.3
Wisconsin	0.2	....	....	0.2	....	0.4	0.8	....	2.9	95.5
Michigan	....	0.2	....	....	....	0.6	....	4.8	0.2	94.2
Illinois	....	....	0.1	....	0.2	1.0	2.4	0.6	1.3	94.4
Indiana	0.7	0.1	....	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	93.7
Ohio	0.1	....	....	....	....	3.6	1.7	....	6.9	87.7
Kentucky	0.3	0.3	0.8	....	0.8	7.3	6.4	7.5	14.6	62.0
Region	**1.1**	**0.1**	**....**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**3.6**	**91.1**

Table 49. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets and Marketing Agencies by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940

State and number	Head sold	CATTLE—WHERE SOLD: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. Yds. or local markets	Local coop. ass'ns	Farmers or others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:								
Less than 5 head	204	20.6	11.8	37.2	1.0	8.8	16.7	3.9
5 to 19 head	1,467	30.8	17.5	23.4	2.2	9.9	13.3	2.9
20 head and over	2,536	52.0	24.6	11.8	0.8	3.5	5.9	1.4
South Dakota:								
Less than 5 head	447	36.2	16.1	13.4	22.6	5.8	2.5	3.4
5 to 19 head	1,693	45.1	13.5	16.8	14.4	6.4	1.2	2.6
20 head and over	3,499	51.2	34.0	4.1	10.0	0.1	0.6	....
Nebraska:								
Less than 5 head	514	37.2	7.0	7.0	40.1	1.7	0.4	6.6
5 to 19 head	2,333	51.1	6.9	6.6	28.1	2.0	0.4	4.9
20 head and over	10,007	81.4	2.0	2.6	7.8	0.5	3.9	1.8
Kansas:								
Less than 5 head	835	34.5	11.5	14.5	26.4	7.3	0.2	5.6
5 to 19 head	2,678	51.7	8.6	10.8	18.3	5.6	0.4	4.6
20 head and over	16,749	86.6	3.9	1.9	4.3	2.0	0.1	1.2
Oklahoma:								
Less than 5 head	825	22.7	12.0	35.4	22.7	....	....	7.2
5 to 19 head	2,810	39.0	13.2	29.4	11.3	....	....	7.1
20 head and over	6,148	70.4	7.0	9.7	11.1	....	....	1.8
Minnesota:								
Less than 5 head	1,908	40.4	20.1	17.1	0.8	6.1	12.2	3.3
5 to 19 head	3,656	49.6	17.5	10.7	2.2	6.2	11.0	2.8
20 head and over	6,405	60.5	19.8	3.3	1.2	11.5	2.9	0.8
Iowa:								
Less than 5 head	388	29.9	16.8	22.7	15.2	2.8	6.4	6.2
5 to 19 head	2,460	29.0	21.3	25.0	14.3	2.2	2.9	5.3
20 head and over	16,505	67.0	20.8	7.3	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.2
Missouri:								
Less than 5 head	1,722	52.6	14.9	12.1	2.0	10.2	2.0	6.2
5 to 19 head	4,564	58.5	12.9	9.8	1.6	9.5	3.3	4.4
20 head and over	12,298	86.8	2.2	2.7	0.5	4.6	....	3.2
Wisconsin:								
Less than 5 head	1,875	25.0	19.4	35.9	0.1	....	17.6	2.0
5 to 19 head	1,841	28.3	23.9	28.1	....	0.2	17.1	2.4
20 head and over	1,686	62.1	26.0	8.7	....	....	1.7	1.5
Michigan:								
Less than 5 head	1,248	13.9	8.7	39.0	17.0	11.5	3.6	6.3
5 to 19 head	3,070	24.3	13.4	28.0	19.1	6.5	4.8	3.9
20 head and over	4,035	49.6	20.2	18.3	5.1	2.0	1.7	3.1
Illinois:								
Less than 5 head	2,297	42.7	11.1	13.0	4.8	15.3	5.4	7.7
5 to 19 head	11,900	50.2	8.7	15.3	4.2	11.8	4.0	5.8
20 head and over	29,349	78.3	5.2	4.9	1.8	7.3	0.8	1.7
Indiana:								
Less than 5 head	965	45.1	7.4	18.2	7.9	11.5	2.1	7.8
5 to 19 head	2,233	50.0	12.0	8.9	8.3	12.0	3.0	5.8
20 head and over	6,377	78.5	3.8	3.7	2.2	6.6	4.3	0.9
Ohio:								
Less than 5 head	1,024	16.4	7.4	23.8	23.1	16.9	5.4	7.0
5 to 19 head	1,882	18.1	10.3	21.1	26.3	14.2	5.5	4.5
20 head and over	2,128	11.5	31.9	14.6	18.1	16.6	5.6	1.7
Kentucky:								
Less than 5 head	183	31.7	1.1	21.3	30.1	8.7	....	7.1
5 to 19 head	1,419	39.6	4.0	11.9	33.5	9.2	....	1.8
20 head and over	5,085	26.6	9.9	27.3	23.3	12.3	....	0.6
Region:								
Less than 5 head	**14,435**	**34.9**	**12.9**	**19.6**	**14.2**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**6.0**
5 to 19 head	**44,006**	**42.0**	**13.8**	**17.0**	**12.0**	**6.3**	**4.2**	**4.7**
20 head and over	**122,807**	**68.1**	**12.9**	**6.8**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**

Table 49. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets and Marketing Agencies by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940—Continued

State and number	Head sold	HOGS—WHERE SOLD						
		Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. Yds. or local markets	Local coop. ass'ns	Farmers or others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:								
Less than 10 head	719	35.5	11.8	21.8	1.3	8.6	11.7	9.3
10 to 59 head	4,618	34.8	22.2	10.7	1.5	9.1	20.3	1.4
60 head and over	1,856	45.6	25.5	....	0.1	11.9	16.9	....
South Dakota:								
Less than 10 head	647	9.3	44.7	22.0	11.6	3.7	6.5	2.2
10 to 59 head	9,636	23.5	51.2	5.8	10.6	5.2	2.8	0.9
60 head and over	10,713	35.3	46.2	2.8	9.6	3.9	1.1	1.1
Nebraska:								
Less than 10 head	654	17.6	6.4	6.0	59.5	7.2	0.3	3.0
10 to 59 head	9,364	38.8	10.5	6.2	34.2	7.8	0.9	1.6
60 head and over	17,577	64.9	4.2	2.0	22.1	6.2	0.6	....
Kansas:								
Less than 10 head	1,623	26.8	13.5	6.8	36.5	10.7	1.0	4.7
10 to 59 head	13,142	31.7	27.7	6.7	24.4	7.4	0.5	1.6
60 head and over	9,141	30.5	33.0	13.9	12.5	8.3	1.2	0.6
Oklahoma:								
Less than 10 head	1,417	23.1	17.6	32.2	19.3	....	....	7.8
10 to 59 head	5,722	43.1	17.3	29.1	6.7	....	....	3.8
60 head and over	4,456	68.2	14.0	15.0	2.0	....	....	0.8
Minnesota:								
Less than 10 head	1,680	36.2	22.9	9.7	0.3	9.4	13.5	8.0
10 to 59 head	23,331	35.8	26.3	13.7	0.4	12.1	10.4	1.3
60 head and over	29,816	38.5	22.4	12.7	0.3	16.2	9.4	0.5
Iowa:								
Less than 10 head	219	20.5	33.9	25.6	7.3	7.3	1.3	4.1
10 to 59 head	12,407	20.2	27.1	31.4	2.2	11.1	6.9	1.1
60 head and over	64,454	20.2	33.3	23.0	1.1	16.3	5.8	0.3
Missouri:								
Less than 10 head	2,823	46.0	21.4	10.5	2.2	8.6	4.8	6.5
10 to 59 head	30,421	52.6	24.8	7.1	0.7	10.4	2.5	1.9
60 head and over	43,881	70.5	19.1	2.0	0.3	7.3	0.3	0.5
Wisconsin:								
Less than 10 head	1,409	25.8	17.7	26.9	....	0.9	18.6	10.1
10 to 59 head	15,851	22.3	31.2	28.8	....	0.8	15.5	1.4
60 head and over	17,001	24.8	35.9	21.4	....	0.1	17.8	0.5
Michigan:								
Less than 10 head	1,580	15.1	10.9	22.8	19.8	12.3	3.0	16.1
10 to 59 head	11,371	22.6	23.4	15.6	16.0	12.8	6.5	3.1
60 head and over	5,349	29.9	28.8	7.6	5.3	22.5	5.3	0.6
Illinois:								
Less than 10 head	2,084	39.3	15.9	8.3	1.3	19.9	5.6	9.7
10 to 59 head	39,046	54.1	14.8	4.3	0.5	17.7	5.9	2.7
60 head and over	101,533	65.3	8.7	1.1	0.2	19.9	3.9	0.9
Indiana:								
Less than 10 head	1,089	41.9	15.9	5.8	2.7	21.5	2.7	9.5
10 to 59 head	18,864	42.1	16.6	2.6	1.4	30.6	4.6	2.1
60 head and over	65,234	53.0	11.0	1.0	0.5	31.1	3.1	0.3
Ohio:								
Less than 10 head	1,033	13.1	7.4	16.5	19.1	28.9	4.6	10.4
10 to 59 head	12,756	15.7	12.8	19.5	19.4	24.9	5.8	1.9
60 head and over	23,812	16.8	17.3	19.9	13.6	23.4	8.3	0.7
Kentucky:								
Less than 10 head	583	33.4	1.5	7.4	42.1	9.8	....	5.8
10 to 59 head	5,967	29.4	9.6	9.9	36.8	12.1	....	2.2
60 head and over	11,122	37.0	5.7	8.5	38.6	9.8	....	0.4
Region:								
Less than 10 head	**17,560**	**29.0**	**21.4**	**15.5**	**9.8**	**12.2**	**5.0**	**7.1**
10 to 59 head	**212,496**	**33.5**	**22.5**	**15.9**	**6.2**	**14.0**	**6.2**	**1.7**
60 head and over	**405,995**	**40.5**	**22.1**	**11.6**	**4.0**	**15.9**	**5.4**	**0.5**

Table 49. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers at Various Types of Markets and Marketing Agencies by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940—Continued

State and number	Head sold	SHEEP AND LAMBS—WHERE SOLD: Terminal public markets	Packing plants	Country Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. Yds. or local markets	Local coop. ass'ns	Farmers or others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:								
Less than 20 head	520	29.2	29.6	8.0	0.6	7.6	24.4	0.6
20 to 99 head	4,538	40.3	23.0	8.8	1.5	3.5	21.3	1.6
100 head and over	5,658	71.2	12.8	7.4	....	3.1	5.5	....
South Dakota:								
Less than 20 head	775	16.8	56.3	9.3	14.1	3.5	....	....
20 to 99 head	3,696	26.2	47.8	9.9	10.8	2.2	0.6	2.5
100 head and over	5,614	57.0	40.5	1.1	0.8	0.2	....	0.4
Nebraska:								
Less than 20 head	323	53.3	6.2	1.5	24.1	5.3	....	9.6
20 to 99 head	619	59.1	19.9	....	11.3	....	....	9.7
100 head and over	10,031	95.8	2.2	....	....	2.0	....	....
Kansas:								
Less than 20 head	728	63.6	13.9	1.4	2.6	12.9	1.2	4.4
20 to 99 head	3,103	68.1	19.0	....	0.5	3.0	8.6	0.8
100 head and over	8,477	94.7	2.4	....	....	....	2.9	....
Oklahoma:								
Less than 20 head	303	60.7	18.8	10.9	1.0	....	....	8.6
20 to 99 head	1,468	75.2	17.9	6.5	0.4	....	....	....
100 head and over	1,265	89.3	10.7	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota:								
Less than 20 head	2,024	45.8	21.3	12.5	0.2	6.7	13.1	0.4
20 to 99 head	6,317	38.8	29.1	4.9	0.6	7.8	18.0	0.8
100 head and over	10,631	40.6	50.1	2.3	0.7	2.8	3.5	....
Iowa:								
Less than 20 head	923	16.8	22.9	34.6	12.8	4.4	6.3	2.2
20 to 99 head	3,905	22.5	27.9	30.4	4.6	7.3	5.0	2.3
100 head and over	11,051	44.8	41.9	3.1	....	10.2	....	....
Missouri:								
Less than 20 head	4,091	57.7	16.0	8.1	1.0	11.7	3.1	2.4
20 to 99 head	12,378	64.7	15.7	6.7	0.2	7.7	2.6	2.4
100 head and over	6,891	81.4	16.3	2.3	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin:								
Less than 20 head	912	35.2	19.6	23.8	....	....	20.6	0.8
20 to 99 head	1,510	24.7	24.8	18.8	....	0.7	31.0	....
100 head and over	1,566	53.1	46.9	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan:								
Less than 20 head	1,136	22.9	2.7	29.5	12.5	19.3	9.1	4.0
20 to 99 head	7,715	33.3	6.0	15.4	25.5	8.8	9.8	1.2
100 head and over	17,186	62.1	5.2	6.4	8.9	13.0	4.4	....
Illinois:								
Less than 20 head	2,963	62.0	8.9	1.7	3.0	16.2	6.3	1.9
20 to 99 head	4,050	69.0	4.6	7.8	1.7	9.1	5.2	2.6
100 head and over	12,388	81.2	2.0	....	0.1	14.0	2.7	....
Indiana:								
Less than 20 head	1,978	49.1	8.3	2.4	1.5	30.0	5.8	2.9
20 to 99 head	3,925	61.5	5.1	5.9	2.9	17.5	5.0	2.1
100 head and over	11,780	73.0	5.5	....	....	19.8	1.7	....
Ohio:								
Less than 20 head	1,814	17.8	7.8	18.2	21.4	23.3	11.1	0.4
20 to 99 head	6,029	22.6	6.5	17.3	22.6	17.2	12.6	1.2
100 head and over	5,056	10.2	14.9	17.2	17.0	20.0	19.9	0.8
Kentucky:								
Less than 20 head	864	29.3	5.6	11.7	42.1	9.5	....	1.8
20 to 99 head	6,309	25.3	0.8	1.1	58.3	13.8	....	0.7
100 head and over	9,077	8.4	2.1	1.2	81.5	6.8	....	....
Region:								
Less than 20 head	**19,354**	**37.8**	**14.7**	**14.5**	**11.8**	**11.7**	**6.9**	**2.6**
20 to 99 head	**65,562**	**42.2**	**16.4**	**11.1**	**12.0**	**8.4**	**7.7**	**2.2**
100 head and over	**116,671**	**55.9**	**19.1**	**3.6**	**9.8**	**8.1**	**3.4**	**0.1**

Table 50. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought at or from Each Type of Market or Agency, by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940

State and number	Head bought	CATTLE AND CALVES—WHERE BOUGHT: Terminal public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. yds. or local markets	Coop. agencies distrib. direct	Farmers or ranchers
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:							
Less than 5 head	32	4.4	15.2	23.9	6.5	4.4	45.6
5 to 19 head	262	8.4	24.0	16.0	3.1	4.2	44.3
20 head and over	1,337	59.0	3.8	15.4	6.1	9.6	6.1
South Dakota:							
Less than 5 head	93	11.8	10.8	43.0	....	....	34.4
5 to 19 head	719	8.3	13.9	57.4	....	2.5	17.9
20 head and over	4,391	15.5	6.1	49.4	0.8	0.5	27.7
Nebraska:							
Less than 5 head	194	2.6	6.7	49.5	5.1	....	36.1
5 to 19 head	884	8.3	1.1	67.3	1.4	....	21.9
20 head and over	10,382	38.0	0.3	47.4	0.2	....	14.1
Kansas:							
Less than 5 head	313	9.3	4.5	48.2	4.5	....	33.5
5 to 19 head	1,570	12.4	7.5	52.5	3.9	1.2	22.5
20 head and over	26,648	33.7	2.3	23.5	4.3	0.5	35.7
Oklahoma:							
Less than 5 head	209	12.4	9.6	30.6	....	....	47.4
5 to 19 head	859	18.6	11.4	39.1	....	....	30.9
20 head and over	8,657	15.8	2.7	29.4	....	....	52.1
Minnesota:							
Less than 5 head	223	10.3	17.1	20.6	4.1	2.2	45.7
5 to 19 head	1,120	22.6	16.0	23.2	5.7	4.1	28.4
20 head and over	5,928	29.3	9.2	10.5	4.5	13.0	33.5
Iowa:							
Less than 5 head	337	6.5	20.8	32.0	2.4	....	38.3
5 to 19 head	917	7.3	23.6	45.8	0.5	1.5	21.3
20 head and over	19,333	37.1	13.7	24.1	3.9	1.0	20.2
Missouri:							
Less than 5 head	428	11.2	9.1	21.5	3.1	1.6	53.5
5 to 19 head	1,951	21.9	8.5	24.5	5.3	0.8	39.0
20 head and over	12,999	52.5	5.6	11.4	3.3	1.4	25.8
Wisconsin:							
Less than 5 head	116	0.9	25.8	16.4	....	7.8	49.1
5 to 19 head	322	12.1	20.5	11.8	4.7	10.9	40.0
20 head and over	1,652	51.2	17.8	....	0.6	1.5	28.9
Michigan:							
Less than 5 head	321	3.7	17.1	18.1	1.2	....	59.9
5 to 19 head	1,322	9.1	28.6	18.2	10.0	0.8	33.3
20 head and over	5,304	23.8	27.5	11.4	3.2	1.6	32.5
Illinois:							
Less than 5 head	625	8.0	12.6	18.7	1.3	1.3	58.1
5 to 19 head	2,441	13.9	20.6	21.9	6.6	3.4	33.6
20 head and over	25,339	37.0	29.5	9.8	6.3	5.6	11.8
Indiana:							
Less than 5 head	236	5.5	12.3	15.7	5.1	3.0	58.4
5 to 19 head	1,008	21.6	30.4	9.6	7.0	3.7	27.7
20 head and over	5,586	51.4	11.8	2.4	5.5	8.4	20.5
Ohio:							
Less than 5 head	274	9.1	12.8	29.9	1.1	5.1	42.0
5 to 19 head	962	6.3	31.6	27.4	9.2	2.0	23.5
20 head and over	2,270	9.2	22.6	16.2	8.9	13.0	30.1
Kentucky:							
Less than 5 head	125	23.2	4.8	28.0	1.6	....	42.4
5 to 19 head	1,097	20.8	16.8	32.5	7.7	....	22.6
20 head and over	4,555	27.4	14.6	39.6	2.9	1.0	14.5
Region:							
Less than 5 head	**3,586**	**8.3**	**12.5**	**31.1**	**2.7**	**1.0**	**44.4**
5 to 19 head	**15,434**	**13.0**	**16.5**	**37.9**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**27.0**
20 head and over	**134,381**	**35.0**	**11.7**	**22.2**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**24.6**

Table 50. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought at or from Each Type of Market or Agency, by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940—Continued

State and number	Head bought	HOGS—WHERE BOUGHT: Terminal public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. yds. or local markets	Coop. agencies distrib. direct	Farmers or ranchers
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:							
Less than 10 head	143	11.2	....	12.6	0.7	2.8	72.7
10 to 59 head	277	35.7	....	....	12.3	....	52.0
60 head and over	283	72.4	....	....	....	....	27.6
South Dakota:							
Less than 10 head	127	5.5	3.1	45.7	1.6	....	44.1
10 to 59 head	704	2.6	13.5	50.6	5.5	....	27.8
60 head and over	1,517	....	....	78.2	....	....	21.8
Nebraska:							
Less than 10 head	374	5.3	1.1	63.4	....	....	30.2
10 to 59 head	2,131	2.4	2.1	79.7	1.5	....	14.3
60 head and over	2,637	....	....	83.7	....	....	16.3
Kansas:							
Less than 10 head	832	7.9	0.8	45.5	2.3	....	43.5
10 to 59 head	3,484	6.9	4.7	43.9	2.1	0.5	41.9
60 head and over	2,915	15.4	....	55.5	3.4	....	25.7
Oklahoma:							
Less than 10 head	630	7.0	3.8	29.2	....	....	60.0
10 to 59 head	1,715	20.1	5.5	23.1	....	....	51.3
60 head and over	3,260	5.2	56.7	5.2	....	....	32.9
Minnesota:							
Less than 10 head	645	5.1	4.0	5.8	4.0	2.2	78.9
10 to 59 head	1,784	6.9	14.8	30.7	2.7	0.8	44.1
60 head and over	1,881	24.2	7.9	7.9	13.3	4.0	42.7
Iowa:							
Less than 10 head	228	7.0	5.3	32.9	....	0.9	53.9
10 to 59 head	2,840	4.3	11.4	50.0	....	1.1	33.2
60 head and over	7,855	5.6	15.4	17.0	1.1	0.6	60.3
Missouri:							
Less than 10 head	1,665	8.4	5.7	15.0	0.3	....	70.6
10 to 59 head	7,543	7.3	7.1	15.3	2.4	1.2	66.7
60 head and over	11,019	7.0	26.9	20.7	1.0	0.3	44.1
Wisconsin:							
Less than 10 head	493	11.4	9.3	3.7	2.2	2.0	71.4
10 to 59 head	2,099	6.8	27.5	6.0	....	2.7	57.0
60 head and over	1,456	....	71.9	....	....	13.7	14.4
Michigan:							
Less than 10 head	818	4.3	13.1	16.0	5.0	0.9	60.7
10 to 59 head	1,716	3.0	4.5	29.5	3.6	0.3	59.1
60 head and over	3,398	44.5	5.0	21.3	....	3.2	26.0
Illinois:							
Less than 10 head	1,113	8.5	9.0	12.4	2.7	0.5	66.9
10 to 59 head	5,726	4.8	13.5	18.0	2.5	1.2	60.0
60 head and over	12,612	7.3	14.6	9.0	6.6	....	62.5
Indiana:							
Less than 10 head	368	10.1	7.6	5.2	1.1	....	76.0
10 to 59 head	3,971	8.8	6.0	17.0	2.1	....	66.1
60 head and over	7,882	3.2	8.6	16.6	6.9	....	64.7
Ohio:							
Less than 10 head	697	6.4	8.2	15.2	1.0	0.6	68.6
10 to 59 head	2,504	5.7	8.0	17.5	4.0	1.6	63.2
60 head and over	2,096	4.9	18.6	23.6	3.3	....	49.6
Kentucky:							
Less than 10 head	396	10.6	6.1	20.4	0.8	1.5	60.6
10 to 59 head	1,485	6.2	16.2	31.0	3.4	....	43.2
60 head and over	2,430	....	1.0	77.7	....	....	21.3
Region:							
Less than 10 head	**8,529**	**7.8**	**5.9**	**23.2**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**61.2**
10 to 59 head	**37,979**	**6.7**	**9.7**	**30.9**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**49.8**
60 head and over	**61,241**	**8.3**	**17.0**	**27.8**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**43.0**

Table 50. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought at or from Each Type of Market or Agency, by Size Groups, by Species, and by States, 1940—Continued

State and number	Head bought	SHEEP AND LAMBS—WHERE BOUGHT					
		Terminal public markets	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Con. yds. or local markets	Coop. agencies distrib. direct	Farmers or ranchers
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota:							
Less than 20 head	43	25.5	....	28.0	....	....	46.5
20 to 99 head	47	25.5	....	74.5	....	....	....
100 head and over	504	100.0	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota:							
Less than 20 head	105	11.4	16.2	46.6	4.8	....	21.0
20 to 99 head	529	28.4	16.2	39.9	....	....	15.5
100 head and over	3,163	3.2	27.7	7.1	....	....	62.0
Nebraska:							
Less than 20 head	109	5.5	....	66.1	....	....	28.4
20 to 99 head	157	31.8	....	19.1	....	....	49.1
100 head and over	7,210	66.2	....	....	....	....	33.8
Kansas:							
Less than 20 head	107	12.1	18.7	14.0	....	....	55.2
20 to 99 head	389	71.5	....	13.4	....	....	15.1
100 head and over	14,935	7.4	11.0	0.2	....	10.0	71.4
Oklahoma:							
Less than 20 head	20	50.0	....	10.0	....	....	40.0
20 to 99 head	50	100.0	....	....	....	....	....
100 head and over	440	31.8	....	....	....	....	68.2
Minnesota:							
Less than 20 head	61	11.5	1.6	11.5	....	....	75.4
20 to 99 head	233	39.1	11.6	....	14.6	14.1	20.6
100 head and over	4,453	34.7	41.3	0.1	3.8	....	20.1
Iowa:							
Less than 20 head	120	6.7	1.7	10.8	7.5	0.8	72.5
20 to 99 head	369	30.6	....	24.4	....	8.7	36.3
100 head and over	9,098	47.6	12.2	1.2	12.0	17.2	9.8
Missouri:							
Less than 20 head	213	15.0	5.6	21.1	8.5	8.0	41.8
20 to 99 head	1,103	33.1	5.8	10.6	6.0	5.1	39.4
100 head and over	3,851	21.8	0.3	2.3	....	15.6	60.0
Wisconsin:							
Less than 20 head	44	....	15.9	22.7	....	29.6	31.8
20 to 99 head	150	39.3	....	....	....	16.7	44.0
100 head and over	1,500	34.7	43.3	....	....	22.0	....
Michigan:							
Less than 20 head	151	....	13.2	27.2	9.9	....	49.7
20 to 99 head	483	21.7	50.8	....	....	....	27.5
100 head and over	14,085	49.8	33.4	4.2	5.5	2.1	5.0
Illinois:							
Less than 20 head	189	20.1	8.5	16.9	13.2	....	41.3
20 to 99 head	483	23.2	12.4	19.3	4.1	10.4	30.6
100 head and over	12,901	41.2	16.6	2.8	15.8	4.0	19.6
Indiana:							
Less than 20 head	105	20.0	....	21.0	5.7	....	53.3
20 to 99 head	85	70.6	....	....	29.4	....	....
100 head and over	11,162	48.1	2.8	....	21.6	26.6	0.9
Ohio:							
Less than 20 head	228	2.2	11.0	24.1	3.1	6.6	53.0
20 to 99 head	505	....	18.2	20.0	13.5	17.8	30.5
100 head and over	3,514	25.3	13.0	8.3	9.1	38.3	6.0
Kentucky:							
Less than 20 head	101	8.9	7.9	68.3	....	....	14.9
20 to 99 head	240	21.7	16.7	32.0	....	16.7	12.9
100 head and over	400	....	25.0	....	....	....	75.0
Region:							
Less than 20 head	**1,596**	**9.6**	**6.1**	**29.0**	**4.6**	**2.1**	**48.6**
20 to 99 head	**4,823**	**34.6**	**7.9**	**16.0**	**4.5**	**5.8**	**31.2**
100 head and over	**87,216**	**41.3**	**13.1**	**1.8**	**6.2**	**10.9**	**26.7**

Table 51. Means by which Livestock Sold by Farmers Were Moved from Farms, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Head	In farmers own trucks	By hired truckers	By the buyers	By other means	Head	In farmers own trucks	By hired truckers	By the buyers	By other means
	No.	%	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE					CALVES			
North Dakota	6,512	29.5	41.5	29.0	....	449	44.3	32.3	23.4	....
South Dakota	10,638	17.9	56.3	25.8	....	2,183	17.9	47.4	34.7	....
Nebraska	13,916	17.3	70.0	12.7	....	4,988	16.4	63.7	19.9	....
Kansas	33,606	24.7	46.5	13.3	15.5	4,815	26.9	45.2	25.8	2.1
Oklahoma	14,805	19.1	34.8	19.0	27.1	4,619	20.7	41.4	30.8	7.1
Minnesota	15,019	20.8	61.1	18.1	....	8,139	30.3	52.7	17.0	....
Iowa	23,041	5.5	84.3	10.2	....	2,321	30.7	48.1	21.2	....
Missouri	24,308	21.9	59.3	17.0	1.8	11,678	21.8	54.3	21.7	2.2
Wisconsin	7,542	16.6	49.1	34.1	0.2	13,066	32.6	46.7	20.3	0.4
Michigan	10,866	32.8	27.7	39.5	....	4,754	45.2	26.0	28.8	....
Illinois	34,796	9.0	77.6	9.1	4.3	10,129	15.0	56.9	26.8	1.3
Indiana	11,905	20.8	63.6	15.0	0.6	4,449	32.8	55.0	12.1	0.1
Ohio	4,452	19.3	47.8	32.9	....	3,244	38.6	33.8	27.6	....
Kentucky	9,495	24.2	56.9	18.9	....	2,412	25.9	64.4	9.7	....
Region	**220,901**	**17.1**	**61.5**	**17.2**	**4.2**	**77,246**	**29.9**	**48.1**	**21.4**	**0.6**
		HOGS					SHEEP AND LAMBS			
North Dakota	6,854	35.7	48.7	15.6	....	11,308	47.7	37.5	14.8	....
South Dakota	21,467	25.5	57.3	17.2	....	23,847	13.9	56.0	30.1	....
Nebraska	28,725	24.7	67.0	8.3	....	8,878	52.2	36.6	11.2	....
Kansas	28,535	41.7	42.0	15.9	0.4	20,572	24.7	21.9	32.8	20.6
Oklahoma	13,563	34.0	47.0	19.0	....	3,659	35.5	50.4	14.1	....
Minnesota	55,594	20.7	63.6	15.7	....	17,524	35.9	56.0	8.1	....
Iowa	85,908	11.7	76.1	12.2	....	18,101	5.7	76.2	18.1	....
Missouri	91,598	21.0	65.4	12.4	1.2	27,380	16.3	70.4	10.7	2.6
Wisconsin	36,182	26.7	51.7	19.7	1.9	4,202	24.0	67.0	8.4	0.6
Michigan	17,804	47.3	32.2	20.5	....	22,248	47.4	40.9	11.7	....
Illinois	140,927	15.5	77.4	6.2	0.9	18,948	12.2	76.4	4.7	6.7
Indiana	92,428	20.5	72.6	6.5	0.4	18,816	21.2	65.4	11.1	2.3
Ohio	25,351	27.2	47.5	25.3	....	9,734	36.9	47.3	15.8	....
Kentucky	19,485	25.5	66.9	7.6	....	16,337	27.8	69.6	2.6	....
Region	**664,421**	**20.6**	**66.2**	**12.8**	**0.4**	**221,554**	**27.0**	**57.4**	**13.7**	**1.9**

Table 52. Extent to which Livestock Dealers Also Did Custom Trucking of Livestock, by States, 1940*

State	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs
	Custom trucking as percentage of all livestock bought by dealers			
	%	%	%	%
North Dakota	18.4	14.0	30.2	28.5
South Dakota	16.3	17.6	52.0	7.7
Nebraska	27.6	17.7	0.2	229.2
Kansas	2.4	3.8	2.9	----
Oklahoma	41.8	71.7	15.0	157.1
Minnesota	13.5	15.5	2.0	0.8
Iowa	6.0	----	5.7	5.6
Missouri	11.2	20.1	14.2	17.6
Michigan	12.3	31.8	35.2	37.8
Illinois	20.0	9.1	35.0	17.8
Indiana	26.0	60.3	89.5	7.7
Ohio	7.6	13.6	4.7	2.6
Kentucky	7.9	2.1	5.8	7.2
Region	**12.6**	**19.9**	**18.8**	**20.4**
	Custom trucking as percentage of all livestock bought by dealers doing custom trucking			
North Dakota	109.7	180.8	149.6	875.3
South Dakota	70.8	47.7	138.8	128.2
Nebraska	288.5	96.2	0.3	229.2
Kansas	45.5	----	205.5	----
Oklahoma	368.1	379.3	98.3	----
Minnesota	83.3	62.7	6.3	9.8
Iowa	27.7	----	37.3	50.6
Missouri	115.1	95.3	54.9	59.4
Michigan	86.6	339.6	226.8	391.4
Illinois	55.4	111.8	101.6	33.6
Indiana	53.8	15.5	15.8	6.1
Ohio	24.6	27.1	12.1	14.2
Kentucky	71.0	125.0	54.0	106.7
Region	**79.0**	**119.8**	**84.2**	**125.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Wisconsin.

Table 53. Percentage of Livestock Transported to Auctions by Rail and Truck, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota	11	24.8	75.2	11.2	88.8	....	100.0	4.3	95.7
South Dakota	19	17.2	82.8	14.0	86.0	3.8	96.2	20.1	79.9
Nebraska	73	12.9	87.1†	6.1	93.9‡	2.1	97.9	8.1	91.9
Kansas	28	13.6§	86.4†	¶	¶	0.1	99.9	2.3	97.7
Oklahoma	26	4.0	96.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0
Minnesota	22	12.0	88.0	12.0	88.0	12.0	88.0	12.0	88.0
Iowa	46	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0
Missouri	59	4.1	95.9	5.6	94.4	0.8	99.2	8.2	91.8
Wisconsin	2	4.6	95.4	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0
Michigan	10	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	0.2	99.8
Indiana	40	2.5	97.5	....	100.0	0.2	99.8	....	100.0
Ohio	14	8.2	91.8	0.4	99.6	....	100.0	6.0	94.0
Kentucky	43	2.6	97.4	2.3	97.7	0.3	99.7	4.0	96.0
Region	**393**	**10.3**	**89.7**	**7.1**	**92.9**	**4.4**	**95.6**	**7.9**	**92.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois.
† Includes 4.2 of the cattle delivered on foot.
‡ Includes 5.4 of the calves delivered on foot.
§ Includes calves.
¶ Included with cattle.

Table 54. Percentage of the Livestock Purchased Direct by Packers that Was Transported to Plants by Rail and by Truck, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Packing plants reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota-									
South Dakota	12	38.3	61.7	29.3	70.7	9.3	90.7	35.1	64.9
Nebraska	19	6.0	94.0	6.4	93.6	9.4	90.6	63.9	36.1
Kansas	23	4.8	95.2	1.6	98.4	13.3	86.7	6.0	94.0
Oklahoma	15	1.3	98.7	0.4	99.6	....	100.0	....	100.0
Minnesota	5	17.6	82.4	17.0	83.0	27.0	73.0	35.7	64.3
Iowa	21	4.2	95.8	5.2	94.8	24.7	75.3	30.3	69.7
Missouri	19	29.2	70.8	55.2	44.8	11.6	88.4	26.3	73.7
Wisconsin	8	43.6	56.4	22.4	77.6	56.3	43.7	48.7	51.3
Michigan	5	16.5	83.5	0.7	99.3	15.8	84.2	4.7	95.3
Illinois	21	7.0	93.0	2.0	98.0	2.3	97.7	....	100.0
Indiana	19	2.6	97.4	....	100.0	0.6	99.4	....	100.0
Ohio	16	17.3	82.7	14.3	85.7	16.0	84.0	18.4	81.6
Kentucky	36	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0
Region	**219**	**13.0**	**87.0**	**9.7**	**90.3**	**12.7**	**87.3**	**14.8**	**85.2**

Table 55. How Livestock Were Delivered to Dealers, by Species, and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Delivered to dealers by farmers or custom truckers	Picked up on farms by trucks owned or hired by dealers	Delivered to yards by other dealers†
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
North Dakota	43	32,318	12.0	86.6	1.4
South Dakota	63	65,238	26.9	65.9	7.2
Nebraska	10	2,720	52.5	44.6	2.9
Kansas	27	29,722	16.2	68.6	15.2
Oklahoma	32	9,122	15.3	83.7	1.0
Minnesota	41	26,367	15.6	84.4	----
Iowa	54	73,388	58.9	40.7	0.4
Missouri	199	137,097	20.1	75.8	4.1
Wisconsin	24	15,060	21.9	74.8	3.3
Michigan	65	31,053	----	100.0	----
Illinois	54	28,625	10.6	89.4	----
Ohio	25	9,892	9.4	90.0	0.6
Kentucky	29	32,119	67.8	25.1	7.1
Region	**666**	**492,721**	**22.6**	**74.2**	**3.2**
			CALVES		
North Dakota	43	6,452	16.7	81.6	1.7
South Dakota	63	18,289	17.1	80.7	2.2
Nebraska	10	1,415	58.7	39.9	1.4
Kansas	27	2,600	23.1	7.7	69.2
Oklahoma	32	2,401	10.0	88.9	1.1
Minnesota	41	20,682	71.1	23.9	5.0
Iowa	54	2,350	34.0	66.0	----
Missouri	199	63,032	15.6	81.4	3.0
Wisconsin	24	31,500	41.9	54.8	3.3
Michigan	65	6,739	----	100.0	----
Illinois	54	18,795	5.8	94.2	----
Ohio	25	5,290	34.9	64.8	0.3
Kentucky	29	15,308	61.0	15.3	23.7
Region	**666**	**194,853**	**29.6**	**61.5**	**8.9**
			HOGS		
North Dakota	43	21,804	18.4	81.3	0.3
South Dakota	63	149,811	63.6	32.3	4.1
Nebraska	10	22,978	5.7	93.4	0.9
Kansas	27	52,546	43.7	56.3	----
Oklahoma	32	15,707	32.9	66.7	0.4
Minnesota	41	333,047	41.5	42.4	16.1
Iowa	54	624,112	49.9	49.5	0.6
Missouri	199	330,975	48.2	50.8	1.0
Wisconsin	24	47,604	68.4	30.7	0.9
Michigan	65	22,534	----	100.0	----
Illinois	54	75,080	36.3	63.7	----
Ohio	25	48,165	20.4	79.6	----
Kentucky	29	117,959	73.3	19.2	7.5
Region	**666**	**1,862,322**	**41.2**	**56.1**	**2.7**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	43	29,766	66.7	33.3	----
South Dakota	63	184,395	77.5	18.8	3.7
Nebraska	10	240	25.0	75.0	----
Kansas	27	76,840	----	3.4	96.6
Oklahoma	32	350	92.9	7.1	----
Minnesota	41	72,980	36.3	63.7	----
Iowa	54	36,666	31.8	68.2	----
Missouri	199	52,726	32.8	58.8	8.4
Wisconsin	24	2,627	31.8	64.4	3.8
Michigan	65	9,880	----	100.0	----
Illinois	54	22,525	1.0	99.0	----
Ohio	25	29,848	20.6	79.4	----
Kentucky	29	5,537	64.8	25.3	9.9
Region	**666**	**524,380**	**30.9**	**58.0**	**11.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Indiana.

† Includes livestock delivered by rail direct from ranges.

Table 56. How Livestock Handled by Local Cooperative Associations Moved from Farms, by Species, and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Head	Delivered to yards by farmers or custom truckers	Picked up on farms by ass'n trucks and delivered to yards	Delivered from farms to buyers by farmers or custom truckers	Picked up on farms by ass'n trucks and delivered to buyers
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE			
North Dakota	25	11,033	43.3	30.1	....	26.6
South Dakota	9	1,889	55.7	....	1.9	42.4
Nebraska	4	142	6.3	....	....	93.7
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	13,987	23.0	24.2	....	52.8
Iowa	36	35,501‡	67.1	....	32.9	....
Missouri	24	6,265	48.7	36.1	....	15.2
Wisconsin	18	9,225	71.6	11.9†	....	16.5†
Michigan	12	1,840	47.5	51.3	....	1.2
Indiana	12	9,736	100.0	....	....	....
Ohio	2	1,037	40.5	59.5	....	....
Region	**180**	**90,655**	**49.4**	**19.0**	**5.5**	**26.1**
			CALVES			
North Dakota	25	1,456	49.2	8.3	....	42.5
South Dakota	9	450	33.3	....	....	66.7
Nebraska	4	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	8,388	46.7	20.7	....	32.6
Iowa	36	§		....	....	....
Missouri	24	8,060	46.2	36.0	....	17.8
Wisconsin	18	35,271	75.6	6.2†	....	18.2†
Michigan	12	6,163	58.9	41.1	....	....
Indiana	12	6,937	100.0	....	....	....
Ohio	2	2,566	60.0	40.0	....	....
Region	**180**	**69,291**	**57.4**	**15.2**	....	**27.4**
			HOGS			
North Dakota	25	10,782	29.2	30.8	....	40.0
South Dakota	9	17,281	88.3	3.5	0.1	8.1
Nebraska	4	15,548	99.5	....	....	0.5
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	64,160	27.0	21.5	....	51.5
Iowa	36	361,424	78.1	....	21.9	....
Missouri	24	35,006	25.3	43.8	....	30.9
Wisconsin	18	72,334	88.3	2.4†	....	9.3†
Michigan	12	26,167	39.8	60.2	....	....
Indiana	12	39,924	100.0	....	....	....
Ohio	2	23,393	44.5	55.5	....	....
Region	**180**	**666,019**	**54.5**	**16.5**	**3.6**	**25.4**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS			
North Dakota	25	14,799	38.8	25.1	....	36.1
South Dakota	9	2,485	47.7	....	....	52.3
Nebraska	4	2,719	97.1	....	....	2.9
Kansas	9	22,258	100.0	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	9,647	30.9	13.0	....	56.1
Iowa	36	10,639	66.0	....	34.0	....
Missouri	24	15,380	23.5	37.9	....	38.6
Wisconsin	18	6,058	77.2	3.5†	....	19.3†
Michigan	12	14,828	35.5	64.5	....	....
Indiana	12	15,965	100.0	....	....	....
Ohio	2	16,280	43.7	56.3	....	....
Region	**180**	**131,058**	**53.5**	**12.7**	**5.4**	**28.4**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.
† Associations did not own the trucks, but hired the trucking.
‡ Includes calves.
§ Included with cattle.

Table 57. How Livestock Were Delivered to Concentration Yards or Local Markets, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Concentration yards reporting	Head	Delivered to the yards by farmers or custom truckers	Picked up on farms by trucks owned or hired by the yards	Delivered to yds. by live-stock dealers	Delivered to yds. by local coop. ass'ns	Delivered by rail
	No.	No.	%	%	%	%	%
			CATTLE				
N. D.-S. D.	7	77,570	32.1	22.9	0.6	43.3	1.1
Nebr.-Kans	6	804	100.0	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	23,663	74.8	7.3	17.9	....	....
Iowa	36	14,046	94.1	....	5.9	....	....
Missouri	4	16,502	93.6	1.1	5.3	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	14,317	72.7	....	23.0	2.9	1.4
Illinois	20	40,616	26.4	....	59.9	....	13.7
Indiana	58	15,470	99.6	....	0.4	....	....
Ohio	11	26,364	61.3	12.1	19.2	....	7.4
Region	**152**	**229,352**	**76.4**	**4.1**	**14.4**	**1.6**	**3.5**
			CALVES				
N. D.-S. D.	7	7,056	36.6	18.5	2.8	37.4	4.7
Nebr.-Kans.	6	306	100.0	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	23,515	70.4	9.1	20.5	....	....
Iowa	36	24,601	54.0	....	46.0	....	....
Missouri	4	41,603	95.0	0.8	4.2	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	50,232	75.1	....	21.2	2.5	1.2
Illinois	20	1,823	90.0	....	10.0	....	....
Indiana	58	60,398	99.5	0.5	....	....	....
Ohio	11	30,698	85.2	5.0	9.8	....	....
Region	**152**	**240,232**	**83.5**	**2.3**	**12.7**	**1.3**	**0.2**
			HOGS				
N.D.-S.-D.	7	59,198	67.1	14.7	15.2	1.1	1.9
Nebr.-Kans.	6	1,003,231	82.0	6.3	6.9	....	4.8
Minnesota	7	675,945	57.2	27.8	15.0	....	....
Iowa	36	2,927,464	68.8	0.2	18.9	1.0	11.1
Missouri	4	202,726	96.9	0.4	2.7	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	172,123	36.8	....	14.2	1.1	47.9
Illinois	20	1,856,455	78.9	1.8	10.0	....	9.3
Indiana	58	2,165,666	98.9	0.3	0.8	....	....
Ohio	11	566,211	67.3	29.8	2.9	....	....
Region	**152**	**9,629,019**	**77.1**	**9.5**	**7.0**	**0.3**	**6.1**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. D.-S. D.	7	62,813	57.7	35.7	6.6	....	....
Nebr.-Kans.	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	53,936	57.2	1.2	41.6	....	....
Iowa	36	40,933	87.0	....	13.0	....	....
Missouri	4	54,426	96.7	0.6	2.7	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	3	122,588	67.0	....	29.2	2.7	1.1
Illinois	20	574,049	46.8	....	5.0	....	48.2
Indiana	58	73,720	94.6	0.4	5.0	....	....
Ohio	11	127,305	42.5	19.8	3.6	....	34.1
Region	**152**	**1,109,770**	**69.9**	**6.7**	**8.5**	**0.2**	**14.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 58. How Livestock Were Delivered to Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Retail meat dealers reporting	Head	Delivered to meat dealers' yds. by farmers or custom truckers	Picked up on farm by trucks owned or hired by meat dealers	Delivered to yards by livestock dealers
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
North Dakota	31	3,215	19.7	63.5	16.8
South Dakota	13	1,808	38.8	29.6	31.6
Nebraska	35	4,490	69.9	30.1	—
Kansas	30	4,303	59.7	35.6	4.7
Oklahoma	19	3,307	16.1	67.2	16.7
Minnesota	43	3,160	28.0	6.5	65.5
Iowa	10	741	7.6	74.2	18.2
Missouri	28	2,540	38.4	49.5	12.1
Wisconsin	14	1,450	4.5	92.8	2.7
Illinois	7	1,212	70.6	15.5	13.9
Indiana	21	6,227	28.8	70.0	1.2
Ohio	11	1,296	37.0	33.1	29.9
Kentucky	8	2,584	100.0	—	—
Region	270	**36,333**	**37.3**	**43.3**	**19.4**
			CALVES		
North Dakota	31	1,751	52.6	41.5	5.9
South Dakota	13	654	37.2	21.1	41.7
Nebraska	35	895	46.6	53.4	—
Kansas	30	100	—	62.0	38.0
Oklahoma	19	641	23.4	72.4	4.2
Minnesota	43	3,205	47.5	1.6	50.9
Iowa	10	1,327	12.8	82.7	4.5
Missouri	28	926	60.4	35.8	3.8
Wisconsin	14	3,635	15.8	83.9	0.3
Illinois	7	462	71.4	4.8	23.8
Indiana	21	6,033	9.3	90.7	—
Ohio	11	571	30.6	62.4	7.0
Kentucky	8	3,370	100.0	—	—
Region	270	**23,570**	**33.0**	**51.6**	**15.4**
			HOGS		
North Dakota	31	4,066	46.6	49.2	4.2
South Dakota	13	3,377	74.5	17.3	8.2
Nebraska	35	8,314	69.3	30.7	—
Kansas	30	4,431	59.6	37.8	2.6
Oklahoma	19	3,275	24.7	60.9	14.4
Minnesota	43	5,083	33.7	5.4	60.9
Iowa	10	643	16.3	75.9	7.8
Missouri	28	8,847	41.2	48.5	10.3
Wisconsin	14	3,275	14.5	85.5	—
Illinois	7	4,400	63.1	7.9	29.0
Indiana	21	18,800	53.7	46.3	—
Ohio	11	630	40.5	59.5	—
Kentucky	8	5,610	100.0	—	—
Region	270	**70,751**	**45.3**	**43.2**	**11.5**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	31	207	39.6	60.4	—
South Dakota	13	67	25.4	74.6	—
Nebraska	35	36	61.1	38.9	—
Kansas	30	40	—	25.0	75.0
Oklahoma	19	150	100.0	—	—
Minnesota	43	124		—	100.0
Iowa	10	139	10.8	2.9	86.3
Missouri	28	58	53.4	3.5	43.1
Wisconsin	14	89	—	100.0	—
Illinois	7	—	—	—	—
Indiana	21	352	47.4	52.6	—
Ohio	11	141	70.9	7.8	21.3
Kentucky	8	670	100.0	—	—
Region	270	**2,073**	**38.1**	**32.6**	**29.3**

* Data not collected in Michigan.

Table 59. Percentage of Livestock Transported from Yards of Dealers by Rail and by Truck, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota	43	40.0	60.0	55.4	44.6	60.8	39.2	84.6	15.4
South Dakota	43	31.4	68.6	29.9	70.1	26.8	73.2	72.8	27.2
Nebraska	10	1.9	98.1	3.7	96.3	65.4	34.6	....	100.0
Kansas	27	30.1	69.9	76.9	23.1	38.8	61.2	96.7	3.3
Oklahoma	33	3.3	96.7	4.7	95.3	....	100.0	....	100.0
Minnesota	41	8.1	91.9	14.7	85.3	23.9	76.1	11.5	88.5
Iowa	54	45.2	54.8	....	100.0	29.1	70.9	4.1	95.9
Missouri	198	25.9	74.1	7.7	92.3	9.1	90.9	11.4	88.6
Wisconsin	24	24.1	75.9	36.6	63.4	60.5	39.5	29.1	70.9
Michigan	68	13.8	86.2	45.4	54.6	2.2	97.8	25.9	74.1
Illinois	54	....	100.0	....	100.0	24.8	75.2	....	100.0
Ohio	25	6.1	93.9	11.3	88.7	13.1	86.9	21.6	78.4
Kentucky	29	8.0	92.0	....	100.0	35.6	64.4	....	100.0
Region	**649**	**21.2**	**78.8**	**23.1**	**76.9**	**26.6**	**73.4**	**28.0**	**72.0**

* Data not collected in this form in Indiana.

Table 60. Percentage of Livestock Transported by Rail and by Truck from the Yards where They Were Assembled by Local Cooperative Associations, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota	25	60.9	39.1	56.8	43.2	46.2	53.8	50.9	49.1
South Dakota	9	55.7	44.3	33.3	66.7	20.6	79.4	47.7	52.3
Nebraska	4	....	100.0	....	....	5.2	94.8	85.6	14.4
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	99.8	0.2
Minnesota	29	33.1	66.9	57.3	42.7	34.7	65.3	33.7	66.3
Iowa	36	70.0‡	30.0	§	....	84.1	15.9	66.4	33.6
Missouri	24	36.9	63.1	35.6	64.4	54.7	45.3	46.0	54.0
Wisconsin	83	43.9	56.1	40.2	59.8	54.4	45.6	52.9	47.1
Michigan	12	38.2	61.8	70.0	30.0	76.3	23.7	72.9	27.1
Indiana	12	97.0	3.0†	78.2	21.8†	88.9	11.1†	77.3	22.7†
Ohio	2	60.8	39.2	66.4	33.6	59.0	41.0	83.7	16.3
Region	**245**	**47.6**	**52.4**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**52.6**	**47.4**	**52.3**	**47.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.

† Of the livestock transported by truck, 0.8 percent cattle, 21.8 percent calves, 9.3 percent hogs and 22.7 percent of the sheep were delivered to concentration points where they were combined with livestock from other associations and shipped by rail.

‡ Includes calves.

§ Included with cattle.

Table 61. Percentage of Livestock Transported from Concentration Yards or Local Markets by Rail and by Truck, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Concen. Yds. reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N. D.-S. D.	7	88.6	11.4	86.5	13.5	77.0	23.0	95.3	4.7
Nebr.-Kans.	6	100.0	....	100.0	....	79.3	20.7	....	....
Minnesota	7	43.8	56.2	56.1	43.9	88.0	12.0	67.5	32.5
Iowa	43	65.4	34.6	99.2	0.8	90.6	9.4	55.0	45.0
Missouri	4	29.1	70.9	73.4	26.6	51.2	48.8	81.3	18.7
Wis.-Mich.	3	51.7	48.3	95.2	4.8	95.0	5.0	95.0	5.0
Illinois	20	3.5	96.5	87.8	12.2	47.0	53.0	....	100.0
Indiana	58	25.7	74.3	43.3	56.7	86.3	13.7	67.1	32.9
Ohio	11	47.2	52.8	73.5	26.5	73.2	26.8	87.9	12.1
Region	**159**	**42.1**	**57.9**	**72.2**	**27.8**	**78.8**	**21.2**	**66.7**	**33.3**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 62. Percentage of Livestock Transported from Auctions by Rail and by Truck, Classified by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Auctions reporting	CATTLE		CALVES		HOGS		SHEEP and LAMBS	
		By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck	By rail	By truck
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North Dakota	11	64.3	35.7	60.2	39.8	44.0	56.0	43.5	56.5
Nebraska	73	14.7	85.3	12.2	87.8	36.3	63.7	3.8	96.2
Kansas	28	10.1†	89.9†	‡	‡	7.6	92.4	2.0	98.0
Oklahoma	26	2.5	97.5	....	100.0	0.4	99.6	....	100.0
Minnesota	22	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0
Iowa	46	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	84.0
Missouri	59	0.6	99.4	0.4	99.6	....	100.0	....	100.0
Wisconsin	2	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0
Michigan	10	1.5	98.5	17.2	82.8	11.6	88.4	9.6	90.4
Indiana	40	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0
Ohio	14	10.4	89.6	27.9	72.1	24.8	75.2	52.0	48.0
Kentucky	43	11.6	88.4	57.4	42.6	39.3	60.7	71.3	28.7
Region	**374**	**10.0**	**90.0**	**14.6**	**85.4**	**15.2**	**84.8**	**14.2**	**85.8**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and South Dakota.

† Includes calves.

‡ Included with cattle.

Table 63. Percentage of Livestock Received by Dealers (Including Those Delivered to the Yards and Picked Up at Farms) from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE				
North Dakota	43	39.0	33.9	19.7	6.0	1.4
South Dakota	36	18.3	22.4	18.1	22.0	19.2
Nebraska	10	35.6	53.0	10.5	0.6	0.3
Kansas	27	17.1	25.1	26.8	9.7	21.3
Oklahoma	10	50.6	39.2	9.5	0.7	....
Minnesota	37	52.8	31.9	14.0	1.3	....
Iowa	48	52.1†	26.0	12.0	0.9	9.0
Missouri	198	37.5	34.9	12.4	5.5	9.7
Wisconsin	8	64.9	24.1	7.6	2.7	0.7
Michigan	66	38.8	31.6	19.0	6.0	4.6
Illinois	54	59.8	17.2	17.7	4.9	0.4
Indiana	19	49.9	42.2	7.9	....	....
Ohio	25	48.7	33.8	12.1	....	5.4
Region	**581**	**44.4**	**29.7**	**14.6**	**4.6**	**6.7**
		CALVES				
North Dakota	43	35.9	29.8	22.3	9.7	2.3
South Dakota	36	14.6	16.9	36.8	15.5	16.2
Nebraska	10	38.9	50.0	10.1	0.7	0.3
Kansas	27	1.2	3.5	16.2	2.3	76.8
Oklahoma	10	61.2	29.5	8.5	0.8	....
Minnesota	37	70.0	27.7	2.3	....	....
Iowa	48	‡	....	....	....	....
Missouri	198	36.6	30.1	18.7	8.6	6.0
Wisconsin	8	76.5	17.4	4.0	2.1	....
Michigan	66	61.2	26.6	7.9	2.0	2.3
Illinois	54	45.8	32.3	12.7	6.2	3.0
Indiana	19	86.3	13.4	0.3	....	....
Ohio	25	78.7	19.7	1.6	....	....
Region	**581**	**51.4**	**22.6**	**11.3**	**4.0**	**10.7**
		HOGS				
North Dakota	43	49.9	43.0	5.6	1.0	0.5
South Dakota	36	28.9	29.4	21.8	13.7	6.2
Nebraska	10	49.0	41.4	9.6	....	....
Kansas	27	22.9	34.7	34.6	7.0	0.8
Oklahoma	10	39.6	37.5	14.5	3.4	5.0
Minnesota	37	54.3	9.3	16.4	....	....
Iowa	48	70.4	25.1	3.5	1.0	....
Missouri	198	35.6	31.3	20.0	8.4	4.7
Wisconsin	8	90.7	7.7	1.1	0.5	....
Michigan	66	58.2	27.8	6.1	2.2	5.7
Illinois	54	55.2	35.4	7.0	1.9	0.5
Indiana	19	54.9	45.0	0.1	....	....
Ohio	25	62.7	31.9	3.0	....	2.4
Region	**581**	**53.6**	**29.5**	**11.7**	**3.2**	**2.0**
		SHEEP AND LAMBS				
North Dakota	43	20.3	18.9	19.0	36.6	5.2
South Dakota	36	10.4	16.7	44.1	13.1	15.7
Nebraska	10	50.0	40.0	10.0	....	....
Kansas	27	0.2	0.2	....	....	99.6
Oklahoma	10	§	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	37	32.4	27.8	25.3	14.5	....
Iowa	48	73.2	21.9	4.7	....	0.2
Missouri	198	42.9	33.1	16.3	1.2	6.5
Wisconsin	8	73.7	17.9	5.7	2.7	....
Michigan	66	48.8	26.9	3.5	....	20.8
Illinois	54	8.8	7.7	3.8	3.6	76.1
Indiana	19	96.9	3.1	....	....	....
Ohio	25	72.8	25.8	1.4	....	....
Region	**581**	**45.6**	**20.5**	**10.8**	**4.8**	**18.3**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky.
† Includes calves.
‡ Included with cattle.
§ No data available.

Table 64. Livestock Received by Local Cooperative Associations from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
North Dakota	25	47.9	38.2	11.5	2.4	70.4	26.6	2.9	0.1
South Dakota	5	61.7	36.3	2.0	....	82.2	17.1	0.7	....
Nebraska	4	39.4	58.5	2.1	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnsota	29	85.3	12.5	2.0	0.2	84.8	13.7	1.4	0.1
Iowa	36	93.8†	6.2‡	....	....	§	....	....	....
Missouri	24	82.2	17.1	0.7	....	82.3	17.1	0.6	....
Wisconsin	18	78.3	1.0	....	....	78.8	20.6	0.6	....
Michigan	11	78.3	16.5	5.2	....	82.1	16.4	1.5	....
Indiana	12	88.4	11.6	....	....	79.2	20.8	....	....
Ohio	2	78.6	21.4	....	....	53.8	46.2	....	....
Region	**175**	**77.9**	**18.8**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**79.4**	**19.2**	**1.3**	**0.1**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
North Dakota	25	49.8	34.7	12.8	2.7	52.9	33.4	11.5	2.2
South Dakota	5	51.8	43.0	4.3	0.9	73.9	26.1	....	....
Nebraska	4	30.0	68.6	1.4	....	33.1	33.4	33.5	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	39.9	39.8	16.0	4.3
Minnesota	29	90.1	9.3	0.5	0.1	86.2	11.7	1.9	0.2
Iowa	36	75.2	24.8†	....	....	90.9	9.1‡	....	....
Missouri	24	82.6	16.3	1.1	....	84.2	15.3	0.5	....
Wisconsin	18	79.6	20.3	0.1	....	81.0	18.3	0.7	....
Michigan	11	85.4	13.3	1.3	....	87.3	11.8	0.9	....
Indiana	12	74.0	26.0	....	....	79.3	20.7	....	....
Ohio	2	61.8	38.2	....	....	61.3	38.7	....	....
Region	**175**	**76.6**	**20.6**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**77.7**	**18.2**	**3.5**	**0.6**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.
† Includes calves. ‡ Over 10 miles. § Included with cattle.

Table 65. Percentage of Livestock Received at Concentration Yards or Local Markets (Including Those Delivered at the Yards and Picked Up at Farms) from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Concentration yards reporting	Less than 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles	Less than 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N.D.-S.D.	7	46.6	29.0	14.4	10.0	52.1	27.9	13.9	6.1
Kans.-Neb.	6	10.2	12.7	77.1	....	39.8	50.1	10.1	....
Minnesota	7	54.3	19.9	10.6	15.2	66.4	12.0	3.2	18.4
Iowa	36	67.0	26.2	6.8	....	81.1	18.9	....	....
Missouri	4	34.2	46.1	19.7	....	32.7	46.6	20.7	....
Mich.-Wis.	3	95.0	4.6	....	0.4	95.0	4.5	....	0.5
Illinois	20	11.6	14.6	48.6	25.2	76.8	23.2	....	....
Indiana	58	97.1	2.9	....	....	95.7	4.3	....	....
Ohio	11	87.4	5.8	0.9	5.9	85.9	14.1	....	....
Region	**152**	**73.8**	**10.9**	**10.4**	**4.9**	**83.5**	**14.5**	**1.3**	**0.7**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N.D.-S.D.	7	48.4	34.2	15.0	2.4	60.3	26.8	11.6	1.3
Kans.-Neb.	6	36.4	24.6	23.2	15.8	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	55.4	29.2	7.5	7.9	38.6	16.4	4.2	40.8
Iowa	36	72.2	16.5	4.8	6.5	77.4	22.6	....	....
Missouri	4	49.1	38.3	12.6	....	29.8	48.0	22.2	....
Mich.-Wis.	3	37.9	1.8	....	60.3	95.0	5.0	....	....
Illinois	20	38.4	19.5	21.9	20.2	2.5	6.1	42.6	48.8
Indiana	58	90.2	9.4	0.4	....	90.9	8.8	0.3	....
Ohio	11	81.8	18.2	....	....	85.9	14.1	....	....
Region	**152**	**71.4**	**15.7**	**4.9**	**8.0**	**74.5**	**13.4**	**5.7**	**6.4**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 66. Percentage of Livestock Received at Auctions (Including Both Truck and Rail Receipts) from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Auctions reporting	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE					CALVES				
N. D.	11	15.6	20.2	29.8	21.6	12.8	22.4	24.7	26.7	17.1	9.1
S. D.	23	11.3	12.0	21.5	25.6	29.6	13.4	13.9	26.4	23.6	22.7
Nebraska	73	15.4	26.3	24.1	13.1	21.1	15.5	29.0	28.7	13.3	13.5
Kansas	28	19.6*	29.1	25.0	9.8	16.5	†	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	26	19.8	28.0	25.9	12.6	13.7	32.5	45.0	15.0	7.5	....
Missouri	58	23.2	25.6	22.3	14.0	14.9	23.7	26.4	19.0	13.9	17.0
Michigan	9	23.8	32.4	32.5	8.4	2.9	27.6	34.2	30.6	5.8	1.8
Indiana	40	36.4	41.3	16.7	3.0	2.6	50.9	38.5	9.4	1.1	0.1
Ohio	14	33.4	33.6	15.6	8.1	9.3	44.6	34.7	14.8	5.3	0.6
Region	**282**	**22.2**	**28.2**	**22.9**	**12.0**	**14.7**	**28.4**	**31.2**	**20.8**	**10.7**	**8.9**
		HOGS					SHEEP AND LAMBS				
N. D.	11	31.4	35.2	22.0	11.3	0.1	27.7	34.6	19.3	12.6	5.8
S. D.	23	21.8	22.3	24.2	22.7	9.0	12.6	15.1	17.7	18.3	36.3
Nebraska	73	24.0	37.0	26.4	9.1	3.5	19.2	32.6	24.2	8.0	16.0
Kansas	28	33.5	34.7	22.9	3.2	0.7	29.4	35.0	24.6	8.5	2.5
Oklahoma	26	22.2	34.7	24.8	13.4	4.9	46.6	50.0	2.5	0.9	....
Missouri	58	28.9	28.7	19.4	13.1	9.9	27.6	35.5	18.9	6.3	11.7
Michigan	9	30.2	34.3	27.7	5.4	2.4	33.9	30.3	27.4	5.5	2.9
Indiana	40	45.2	41.9	11.3	1.4	0.2	39.3	43.3	14.9	2.4	0.1
Ohio	14	44.1	41.2	12.4	2.1	0.2	35.8	34.4	15.7	6.0	8.1
Region	**282**	**31.1**	**34.8**	**21.1**	**9.3**	**3.7**	**29.6**	**35.1**	**18.9**	**7.1**	**9.3**

* Includes calves.

† Included with cattle.

A study made in Iowa shows that in 1936 receipts of all species of livestock combined came from distances as follows: Less than 10 miles, 31 percent; 10 to 25 miles, 28 percent; 25 to 50 miles, 13 percent; 50 to 100 miles, 9 percent; and over 100 miles, 19 percent. Iowa Agri. Exp. Sta. Bull. 376 (1938).

A study made in Minnesota shows that in 1938 receipts of all species of livestock combined came from distances as follows: Less than 25 miles, 75 percent; 26 to 50 miles, 20 percent; 51 to 100 miles, 4 percent; and over 100 miles, 1 percent. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota Bull. 352 (1941).

Data were not collected in this form in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky.

Table 67. Percentage of Livestock Received Direct at Packing Plants (Including Both Truck and Rail Receipts) from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Packing plants reporting	Less than 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles	Less than 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	Between 50 and 100 miles	More than 100 miles
	No	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N.D.-S.D.	12	9.1	19.1	22.7	49.1	13.8	22.2	24.4	39.6
Nebraska	16	50.8	16.0	22.5	10.7	67.3	14.8	16.9	1.0
Kansas	23	36.0	20.4	18.0	25.6	23.3	34.1	39.5	3.1
Oklahoma	15	53.3	35.7	1.8	9.2	37.2	56.0	2.4	4.4
Minnesota	5	20.9	27.6	25.0	26.5	18.0	24.6	31.0	26.4
Iowa	21	26.0	32.7	20.2	21.1	26.0	28.3	25.6	20.1
Missouri	19	23.4	13.8	13.1	49.7	2.1	10.3	18.5	69.1
Wisconsin	5	21.3	17.4	33.5	27.8	22.2	12.3	34.6	30.9
Michigan	4	13.0	37.6	30.7	18.7	11.0	50.8	29.9	8.3
Illinois	21	65.7	26.1	4.2	4.0	70.4	23.1	2.4	4.1
Indiana	19	71.9	20.1	6.2	1.8	91.9	7.7	0.4	....
Ohio	14	13.8	15.6	17.7	52.9	45.7	19.6	11.6	23.1
Region	**174**	**29.9**	**22.3**	**16.8**	**31.0**	**41.1**	**25.7**	**16.1**	**17.1**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N.D.-S.D.	12	17.6	36.6	29.0	16.8	8.1	21.6	24.3	46.0
Nebraska	16	55.7	14.0	24.1	6.2	20.0	10.0	10.0	60.0
Kansas	23	15.4	14.5	17.5	52.6	9.6	37.5	28.1	24.8
Oklahoma	15	54.2	35.4	8.0	2.4	84.1	15.9	....	....
Minnesota	5	13.5	17.8	38.2	30.5	9.3	15.5	28.4	46.8
Iowa	21	29.1	35.4	16.7	18.8	8.9	17.8	18.5	54.8
Missouri	19	8.4	19.0	37.3	35.3	1.1	10.1	20.9	67.9
Wisconsin	5	17.1	15.5	30.2	37.2	25.0	24.9	49.9	0.2
Michigan	4	10.3	21.3	45.3	23.1	4.7	25.0	26.6	43.7
Illinois	21	14.6	7.2	3.3	74.9	94.0	1.0	....	5.0
Indiana	19	64.9	16.1	19.0	....	95.8	4.2	....	....
Ohio	14	24.5	19.7	32.4	23.4	10.0	9.3	33.5	47.2
Region	**174**	**26.3**	**20.2**	**26.1**	**27.4**	**29.1**	**13.9**	**22.3**	**34.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky.

Table 68. Percentage of Livestock Received by Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter, from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	More than 50 miles	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	More than 50 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N. D.	31	60.1	34.6	4.7	0.6	62.8	32.8	3.3	1.1
S. D.	14	42.8	21.4	25.3	10.5	63.4	35.9	0.7	....
Nebraska	35	61.8	25.9	11.9	0.4	73.5	22.7	3.8	....
Kansas	30	58.7	31.6	8.6	1.1	90.0	10.0	....	....
Oklahoma	18	49.2	29.1	15.1	6.6	65.8	27.7	0.2	6.3
Minnesota	43	88.2	11.0	0.8	....	86.3	11.4	2.3	....
Iowa	10	88.5	11.5	....	....	87.6	12.4	....	....
Missouri	28	62.7	20.9	5.5	10.9	73.5	24.0	1.6	0.9
Wisconsin	14	100.0	....	....	....	100.0	....	....	....
Illinois	7	....	75.8†	11.5	12.7	....	95.2†	2.8	2.0
Indiana	21	74.4	22.3	3.3	....	84.7	15.3	....	....
Ohio	11	83.4	16.2	0.4	....	80.0	14.7	5.3	....
Region	**262**	**69.0**	**23.2**	**5.7**	**2.1**	**75.6**	**21.7**	**2.1**	**0.6**

Table 68. Percentage of Livestock Received by Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter, from Various Distances, by Species and by States, 1940*—Continued

State	Dealers reporting	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	More than 50 miles	Less than 10 miles	Between 10 and 25 miles	Between 25 and 50 miles	More than 50 miles
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N. D.	31	62.9	32.8	4.3	....	63.6	35.4	1.0	....
S. D.	14	58.3	14.5	14.0	13.2	57.8	37.5	4.7	....
Nebraska	35	67.6	24.1	8.2	0.1	66.7	33.3	....	....
Kansas	30	74.2	22.9	2.9	....	80.0	20.0	....	....
Oklahoma	18	55.5	31.7	10.7	2.1	68.0	....	....	32.0
Minnesota	43	86.4	11.9	1.7	....	100.0	....	....	....
Iowa	1	95.8	4.2	....	....	100.0	....	....	....
Missouri	28	68.0	25.2	4.5	2.3	82.8	17.2	....	....
Wisconsin	14	100.0	....	....	....	100.0	....	....	....
Illinois	7	....	90.3†	9.7	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	21	92.5	7.5	....	....	97.4	2.6	....	....
Ohio	11	83.8	14.9	1.3	....	95.7	4.3	....	....
Region	**262**	**74.1**	**21.4**	**3.8**	**0.7**	**86.1**	**11.5**	**0.3**	**2.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Michigan and Kentucky.
† Less than 25 miles.

Table 69. Approximate Average Weights, and Most Common Ranges in Weights Comprising 50 Percent and 75 Percent of Specified Species and Classes of Livestock Sold by Farmers, by States, 1940

State	Average	Range of 50 percent of number	Range of 75 percent of number	Average	Range of 50 percent of number	Range of 75 percent of number
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	FED CATTLE			BUTCHER HOGS		
North Dakota	883	800- 950	700-1000	234	200-250	200-300
South Dakota	944	900-1100	750-1100	227	200-250	200-275
Nebraska	853	705-1001	599-1107	249	216-282	192-306
Kansas	837	718- 945	602-1045	224	203-240	200-271
Oklahoma	679	550- 799	500- 850	208	200-220	195-225
Minnesota	960	900-1100	800-1150	235	200-250	200-300
Iowa	1048	933-1170	852-1349	242	217-249	204-267
Missouri	882	650- 899	500- 949	221	210-229	200-229
Wisconsin	989	840-1130	750-1194	219	198-235	188-248
Michigan	952	926-1069	887-1105	225	207-235	202-252
Illinois	1016	875-1150	800-1175	231	220-242	200-250
Indiana	900	775-1024	700-1100	220	190-209	170-229
Ohio	935	865-1044	797-1095	214	206-235	200-244
Kentucky	837	750- 900	575-1000	207	200-210	200-229
Region	**937**	**814-1051**	**719-1136**	**230**	**209-241**	**197-260**
	SLAUGHTER LAMBS					
North Dakota	91	90- 95	85- 97			
South Dakota	88	80- 90	80- 95			
Nebraska	95	81-105	72-114			
Kansas	89	86- 97	83- 99			
Oklahoma	78	75- 80	70- 90			
Minnesota	86	80- 92	79- 95			
Iowa	79	71- 83	64- 87			
Missouri	81	75- 84	70- 89			
Wisconsin	82	75- 90	72- 96			
Michigan	95	91-100	86-105			
Illinois	94	89-100	80-104			
Indiana	93	90- 99	87-102			
Ohio	83	77- 89	71- 97			
Kentucky	80	77- 82	75- 85			
Region	**86**	**80- 91**	**75- 96**			

Table 70. Approximate Average Weight, and Most Common Weight Ranges Comprising 50 Percent and 75 Percent of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Farmers, Classified by Species and Classes and by States, 1940*

State	Average	Range of 50 percent of number	Range of 75 percent of number	Average	Range of 50 percent of number	Range of 75 percent of number
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	STEERS			HEIFERS		
North Dakota	493	400-550	350-550	†	---	---
South Dakota	589	402-707	400-707	537	500-600	450-600
Nebraska	700	545-855	434-966	590	513-667	457-723
Kansas	408	290-509	250-625	365	259-475	234-550
Oklahoma	†	---	---	†	---	---
Minnesota	534	450-625	425-700	503	400-600	400-750
Iowa	537	528-760	423-799	411	271-390	209-430
Missouri	521	400-599	350-649	493	400-499	350-549
Michigan	626	426-671	381-692	437	372-441	356-617
Illinois	619	500-700	400-850	431	400-500	350-500
Indiana	510	405-699	350-750	425	375-524	325-574
Ohio	498	452-582	379-633	496	467-544	441-600
Kentucky	450	350-500	250-600	410	350-450	300-500
Region	**544**	**452-671**	**373-752**	**449**	**362-495**	**317-547**
	HOGS AND PIGS			LAMBS		
North Dakota	59	50- 80	50-100	63	50-76	50-76
South Dakota	73	48-104	43-106	64	50-65	50-65
Nebraska	51	40- 62	32- 70	71	61-81	54-88
Kansas	57	41- 83	36-103	67	60-75	58-78
Oklahoma	80	60- 95	60-100	---	---	---
Minnesota	51	30- 80	25- 80	---	---	---
Iowa	120	101-136	80-147	---	---	---
Missouri	70	---	---	70	70-74	65-74
Michigan	85	63-109	27-117	63	55-72	53-75
Illinois	82	80- 90	55- 95	68	60-75	60-75
Indiana	70	45- 70	35- 84	62	55-70	50-75
Ohio	61	---	---	59	---	---
Kentucky	62	50- 70	40- 80	---	---	---
Region	**76**	**65- 89**	**49-101**	**67**	**60-76**	**56-79**

* Wisconsin not included on account of small sample.

† Sample too small to include.

Table 71. Percentage of Range and Native Cattle and Calves Bought by Farmers for Grazing and Feeding, by States, 1940*

State	CATTLE AND CALVES			
	Farmers Reporting	Head	Range	Native
	No.	No.	%	%
Minnesota	38	804	42.2	57.8
Iowa	65	2,777	49.4	50.6
Missouri	119	2,314	31.5	68.5
Wisconsin	7	102	23.5	76.5
Michigan	92	3,442	46.0	54.0
Illinois	108	4,693	80.8	19.2
Indiana	177	1,959	66.1	33.9
Ohio	19	362	50.0	50.0
Region	**625**	**16,453**	**53.3**	**46.7**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. Owing to apparent discrepencies in classifying range and native cattle and calves purchased by farmers in the States along the western border of the region, which comprise some range areas, the States North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma are omitted from this table.

Table 72. Percentage of Slaughter Livestock Sold by Farmers by Weight and by the Head, by Species and Classes and States, 1940

State	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
	SLAUGHTER CATTLE			VEAL CALVES		
North Dakota	1,620	82.7	17.3	183	80.9	19.1
South Dakota	2,628	90.5	9.5	*	---	---
Nebraska	1,998	98.5	1.5	*	---	---
Kansas	2,553	91.3	8.7	211	77.7	22.3
Oklahoma	2,365	89.4	10.6	159	77.4	22.6
Minnesota	2,037	95.9	4.1	1,624	95.4	4.6
Iowa	2,596	97.3	2.7	367	86.1	13.9
Missouri	3,021	94.3	5.7	1,374	79.1	20.9
Wisconsin	682	79.0	21.0	2,884	92.3	7.7
Michigan	3,850	84.4	15.6	1,156	76.0	24.0
Illinois	7,064	98.0	2.0	1,808	73.9	26.1
Indiana	2,556	90.3	9.7	1,856	82.9	17.1
Ohio	971	92.5	7.5	996	95.1	4.9
Kentucky	3,865	97.8	2.2	1,110	89.8	10.2
Region	37,806	93.9	6.1	13,728	87.3	12.7
	SLAUGHTER HOGS			SLAUGHTER LAMBS		
North Dakota	2,594	93.4	6.6	5,089	92.3	7.7
South Dakota	10,558	98.5	1.5	4,243	98.7	1.3
Nebraska	5,411	98.8	1.2	903	100.0	---
Kansas	5,270	96.6	3.4	4,526	99.9	0.1
Oklahoma	3,660	86.6	13.4	951	99.9	0.1
Minnesota	13,035	99.0	1.0	1,313	94.1	5.9
Iowa	15,104	99.7	0.3	1,481	97.9	2.1
Missouri	12,482	98.8	1.2	4,256	91.9	8.1
Wisconsin	6,100	98.8	1.2	327	100.0	---
Michigan	5,752	99.0	1.0	12,199	99.9	0.1
Illinois	28,708	98.9	1.1	3,340	95.0	5.0
Indiana	32,215	99.4	0.6	4,981	98.6	1.4
Ohio	8,539	98.9	1.1	2,466	98.4	1.6
Kentucky	8,978	99.9	0.1	9,573	99.7	0.3
Region	158,406	98.9	1.1	55,648	97.3	2.7

* Sample too small to include.

Table 73. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
	CATTLE AND CALVES			HOGS AND PIGS		
North Dakota	747	84.2	15.8	†	---	---
South Dakota	2,244	54.8	45.2	1,275	58.7	41.3
Nebraska	1,781	88.5	11.5	668	78.9	21.1
Kansas	3,264	69.8	30.2	968	53.7	46.3
Oklahoma	1,026	63.4	36.6	2,499	83.6	16.4
Minnesota	899	62.0	38.0	378	16.1	83.9
Iowa	2,717	89.7	10.3	1,655	78.9	21.1
Missouri	1,985	52.1	47.9	2,972	35.4	64.6
Michigan	3,446	60.0	40.0	1,567	69.3	30.7
Illinois	4,740	79.4	20.6	3,393	60.0	40.0
Indiana	1,656	81.9	18.1	2,526	16.6	83.4
Ohio	491	85.1	14.9	534	29.2	70.8
Kentucky	3,474	60.7	39.3	2,121	70.2	29.8
Region	28,470	75.3	24.7	20,556	54.3	45.7

Table 73. Percentage of Stocker and Feeder Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head, by Species and by States, 1940*—Continued

State	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	%	%
	SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	†	---	---
South Dakota	3,680	75.8	24.2
Nebraska	1,415	66.7	33.3
Kansas	3,970	24.4	75.6
Oklahoma	‡	---	---
Minnesota	‡	---	---
Iowa	493	90.9	9.1
Missouri	255	78.8	21.2
Michigan	6,487	100.0	---
Illinois	1,923	99.3	0.7
Indiana	3,152	100.0	---
Ohio	555	74.8	25.2
Kentucky	‡	---	---
Region	**21,930**	**77.0**	**23.0**

* Wisconsin omitted because samples were too small.
† Sample too small to include
‡ No purchases.

Table 74. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head by Dealers, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
North Dakota	43	32,318	30.8	69.2	6,452	31.6	68.4
South Dakota	66	68,342	43.2	56.8	18,169	40.9	59.1
Nebraska	10	2,720	69.1	30.9	1,415	73.2	26.8
Kansas	27	29,722	66.4	33.6	2,600	76.9	23.1
Oklahoma	34	10,396	15.6	84.4	2,434	14.3	85.7
Minnesota	41	26,367	66.3	33.7	20,682	86.8	13.2
Iowa	54	85,338	86.1	13.9	2,350	98.0	2.0
Missouri	199	137,097	44.0	56.0	63,032	34.0	66.0
Wisconsin	24	15,060	34.3	65.7	31,500	70.6	29.4
Michigan	71	37,511	41.3	58.7	13,596	64.8	35.2
Illinois	54	28,625	53.4	46.6	18,795	14.2	85.8
Indiana	19	5,570	6.9	93.1	1,070	---	100.0
Ohio	25	9,892	52.7	47.3	5,290	80.3	19.7
Kentucky	29	32,119	89.4	10.6	15,308	91.0	9.0
Region	**696**	**521,077**	**52.5**	**47.5**	**202,693**	**61.4**	**38.6**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	43	21,804	75.4	24.6	29,766	69.8	30.2
South Dakota	66	157,687	95.8	4.2	203,850	69.3	30.7
Nebraska	10	22,978	94.3	5.7	240	97.9	2.1
Kansas	27	52,546	90.0	10.0	76,840	26.9	73.1
Oklahoma	34	15,847	41.0	59.0	350	85.7	14.3
Minnesota	41	333,047	97.8	2.2	72,980	97.6	2.4
Iowa	54	624,112	98.3	1.7	36,666	90.4	9.6
Missouri	199	330,975	65.2	34.8	52,726	51.4	48.6
Wisconsin	24	47,604	94.9	5.1	2,627	45.9	54.1
Michigan	71	49,916	73.1	26.9	43,719	87.7	12.3
Illinois	54	75,080	75.4	24.6	22,525	89.3	10.7
Indiana	19	3,685	2.7	97.3	325	---	100.0
Ohio	25	48,165	94.2	5.8	29,848	82.6	17.4
Kentucky	29	117,959	98.2	1.8	5,537	100.0	---
Region	**696**	**1,901,405**	**82.4**	**17.6**	**577,999**	**69.4**	**30.6**

Table 75. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head, at Concentration Yards or Local Markets, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Concentration yard or local markets reporting	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
			CATTLE			CALVES	
N.D.-S.D.	7	77,570	90.0	10.0	7,056	95.0	5.0
Kansas-Nebraska	6	804	100.0	....	306	100.0	....
Minnesota	7	23,663	98.2	1.8	23,515	100.0	....
Iowa	36	14,046	100.0	....	24,601	100.0	....
Missouri	4	16,502	99.6	0.4	41,603	99.7	0.3
Michigan-Wisconsin	4	14,317	99.0	1.0	50,231	99.5	0.5
Illinois	20	40,616	100.0	....	1,823	56.1	43.9
Indiana	58	15,470	88.7	11.3	60,398	99.7	0.3
Ohio	11	26,364	99.0	1.0	30,698	99.6	0.4
Region	**153**	**229,352**	**95.9**	**4.1**	**240,231**	**95.0**	**5.0**
			HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS	
N.D.-S.D.	7	59,198	98.9	1.1	62,813	95.5	4.5
Kansas-Nebraska	6	1,003,231	100.0	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	675,945	100.0	....	53,936	100.0	....
Iowa	36	2,927,464	100.0	....	40,933	100.0	....
Missouri	4	202,726	100.0	....	54,426	99.8	0.2
Michigan-Wisconsin	4	172,123	100.0	....	122,588	100.0	....
Illinois	20	1,856,455	100.0	....	574,049	100.0	....
Indiana	58	2,165,666	99.9	0.1	73,720	99.8	0.2
Ohio	11	566,211	99.6	0.4	127,305	99.6	0.4
Region	**153**	**9,629,019**	**99.8**	**0.2**	**1,109,770**	**99.7**	**0.3**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 76. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head Direct at Packing Plants, by Species and by States, 1940

State	plants reporting	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
	Packing		CATTLE			CALVES	
N.D.-S.D.	12	325,115	99.9	0.1	57,183	99.9	0.1
Nebraska	19	550,152	100.0	....	44,385	100.0	....
Kansas	23	345,002	99.2	0.8	147,433	99.8	0.2
Oklahoma	22	59,517	97.0	3.0	2,398	96.8	3.2
Minnesota	5	380,266	100.0	....	367,049	100.0	....
Iowa	21	622,994	100.0	....	151,786	100.0	....
Missouri	19	143,220	99.6	0.4	130,025	99.9	0.1
Wisconsin	8	195,180	99.8	0.2	489,120	100.0	....
Michigan	5	31,005	97.6	2.4	14,938	100.0	....
Illinois	28	172,495	98.3	1.7	38,173	96.3	3.7
Indiana	19	90,355	95.9	4.1	54,702	100.0	....
Ohio	16	278,235	99.9	0.1	107,010	100.0	....
Kentucky	36	21,023	100.0	....	18,048	100.0	....
Region	**233**	**3,214,559**	**99.0**	**1.0**	**1,622,250**	**99.5**	**0.5**
			HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS	
N.D.-S.D.	12	2,099,567	100.0	....	974,413	100.0	....
Nebraska	19	1,230,909	100.0	....	940,075	100.0	....
Kansas	23	1,697,497	99.9	0.1	675,372	99.9	0.1
Oklahoma	22	219,341	99.6	0.4	254	88.2	11.8
Minnesota	5	2,570,711	100.0	....	819,258	100.0	....
Iowa	21	6,848,565	100.0	....	1,471,670	100.0	....
Missouri	19	1,063,533	99.8	0.2	103,017	99.9	0.1
Wisconsin	8	2,014,781	100.0	....	84,102	100.0	....
Michigan	5	186,588	100.0	....	14,243	100.0	....
Illinois	28	1,783,630	100.0	....	55,916	100.0	....
Indiana	19	708,684	100.0	....	5,275	98.3	1.7
Ohio	16	1,769,039	100.0	....	314,061	99.9	0.1
Kentucky	36	186,568	100.0	....	7,732	100.0	....
Region	**233**	**22,379,413**	**100.0**	....	**5,465,388**	**99.1**	**0.9**

Table 77. Livestock Bought by Weight and by the Head by the Retail Meat Dealers Who Slaughter, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Head	By weight	By the head	Head	By weight	By the head
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
North Dakota	31	3,065	60.9	39.1	1,700	80.3	19.7
South Dakota	15	2,468	80.1	19.9	654	87.3	12.7
Nebraska	35	4,490	91.7	8.3	895	93.2	6.8
Kansas	30	4,303	79.4	20.6	100	90.0	10.0
Oklahoma	20	3,359	39.2	60.8	596	50.2	49.8
Minnesota	43	3,160	71.1	28.9	3,205	92.0	8.0
Iowa	10	741	96.0	4.0	1,327	91.6	8.4
Missouri	28	2,540	68.4	31.6	926	66.4	33.6
Wisconsin	14	1,450	65.9	34.1	3,635	73.0	27.0
Illinois	7	1,212	79.4	20.6	462	94.6	5.4
Indiana	21	6,227	65.1	34.9	6,033	87.8	12.2
Ohio	11	1,296	79.8	20.2	571	72.4	27.6
Kentucky	8	2,584	100.0	----	3,370	100.0	----
Region	**273**	**36,895**	**74.4**	**25.6**	**23,474**	**82.5**	**17.5**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	31	3,916	86.4	13.6	195	67.7	32.3
South Dakota	15	4,441	95.8	4.2	135	96.3	3.7
Nebraska	35	8,314	98.9	1.1	36	83.3	16.7
Kansas	30	4,431	86.2	13.8	40	75.0	25.0
Oklahoma	20	3,447	59.5	40.5	200	22.5	77.5
Minnesota	43	5,083	89.9	10.1	124	94.4	5.6
Iowa	10	643	98.4	1.6	139	100.0	----
Missouri	28	8,847	84.1	15.9	58	56.9	43.1
Wisconsin	14	3,275	78.8	21.2	89	100.0	----
Illinois	7	4,400	99.2	0.8	----	----	----
Indiana	21	18,800	91.9	8.1	352	89.2	10.8
Ohio	11	630	93.6	6.4	141	100.0	----
Kentucky	8	5,610	100.0	----	670	100.0	----
Region	**273**	**71,837**	**89.3**	**10.7**	**2,179**	**85.8**	**14.2**

* Data not collected in Michigan.

Table 78. Number of Auctions Selling Specified Species and Classes of Livestock by Weight and by the Head, Classified by States, 1940*

State	By weight only	By weight largely	By head only	By head largely	About equal both ways	By weight only	By weight largely	By head only	By head largely	About equal both ways
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	SLAUGHTER CATTLE					FEEDER CATTLE				
North Dakota	----	4	8	----	----	----	4	8	----	----
South Dakota	12	6	3	----	----	5	6	----	3	7
Nebraska	59	----	4	5	----	56	----	4	----	13
Kansas	3	3	8	1	----	3	1	8	3	----
Oklahoma	3	2	18	1	2	1	----	20	2	2
Minnesota	14	5	----	----	----	4	11	----	4	----
Missouri	----	2	45	10	2	----	2	52	4	2
Wisconsin	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Michigan	----	12	----	1	----	----	4	----	12	----
Indiana	5	----	35	----	----	----	----	40	----	----
Ohio	9	4	----	----	----	2	9	1	2	----
Kentucky	----	43	----	----	----	----	----	----	43	----
Region	**105**	**81**	**121**	**18**	**4**	**71**	**37**	**135**	**73**	**24**
	SLAUGHTER CALVES					FEEDER CALVES				
North Dakota	----	4	8	----	----	----	4	8	----	----
South Dakota	8	8	4	----	1	----	9	4	3	5
Nebraska	59	----	4	----	5	34	----	4	----	34
Kansas	1	3	10	1	----	----	----	11	4	----
Oklahoma	4	1	18	----	3	4	1	18	----	3
Minnesota	13	6	----	----	----	1	12	----	6	----
Missouri	----	2	52	4	2	----	2	54	3	2
Wisconsin	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Michigan	----	12	----	1	----	----	5	----	12	----
Indiana	5	----	35	----	----	----	----	40	----	----
Ohio	11	2	----	----	----	2	7	2	3	----
Kentucky	43	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	43	----
Region	**144**	**38**	**131**	**6**	**11**	**41**	**40**	**143**	**74**	**44**

Table 78. Number of Auctions Selling Specified Species and Classes of Livestock by Weight and by the Head, Classified by States, 1940*—Continued

State	By weight only	By weight largely	By head only	By head largely	About equal both ways	By weight only	By weight largely	By head only	By head largely	About equal both ways
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	SLAUGHTER HOGS					FEEDER PIGS				
North Dakota	—	4	8	—	—	—	2	8	1	—
South Dakota	16	2	2	—	—	1	6	5	—	8
Nebraska	61	—	4	5	—	5	—	11	—	53
Kansas	4	3	7	1	—	—	—	11	4	—
Oklahoma	6	1	17	—	2	1	—	21	1	3
Minnesota	19	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	8	—
Missouri	2	3	46	6	2	—	3	52	1	3
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Michigan	—	12	—	1	—	—	1	—	13	—
Indiana	5	—	35	—	—	—	—	38	2	—
Ohio	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—
Kentucky	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
Region	**167**	**27**	**119**	**13**	**4**	**7**	**21**	**152**	**85**	**67**
	SLAUGHTER SHEEP AND LAMBS					FEEDER SHEEP AND LAMBS				
North Dakota	—	4	8	—	—	—	3	8	1	—
South Dakota	10	6	2	—	1	4	7	3	—	6
Nebraska	47	—	5	—	5	40	—	9	—	12
Kansas	3	3	8	1	—	2	—	9	4	—
Oklahoma	4	1	18	1	2	—	—	22	1	2
Minnesota	10	2	1	1	—	7	5	3	4	—
Missouri	—	2	47	1	1	—	2	49	1	2
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Michigan	—	12	—	1	—	—	6	—	9	—
Indiana	5	—	35	—	—	—	2	38	—	—
Ohio	11	2	—	—	—	7	5	1	1	—
Kentucky	43	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—
Region	**133**	**32**	**124**	**5**	**9**	**103**	**30**	**144**	**21**	**22**
	MILK COWS					BROOD SOWS				
North Dakota	—	—	8	4	—	—	2	8	2	—
South Dakota	—	1	15	3	2	—	4	6	1	9
Nebraska	1	—	49	—	20	2	—	56	—	11
Kansas	2	1	9	3	—	3	2	8	2	—
Oklahoma	—	—	24	—	2	—	—	24	—	2
Minnesota	—	1	15	3	—	4	5	3	7	—
Missouri	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
Indiana	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Ohio	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	9	5	—
Kentucky	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	43	—	—
Region	**3**	**3**	**277**	**27**	**24**	**9**	**13**	**258**	**30**	**22**
	BREEDING EWES									
North Dakota	—	—	8	4	—					
South Dakota	—	—	18	2	—					
Nebraska	1	—	52	7	—					
Kansas	2	1	9	3	—					
Oklahoma	—	—	23	1	2					
Minnesota	—	—	12	7	—					
Missouri	—	—	56	—	—					
Wisconsin	—	—	2	—	—					
Michigan	—	2	—	12	—					
Indiana	—	—	40	—	—					
Ohio	—	—	12	2	—					
Kentucky	—	—	43	—	—					
Region	**3**	**3**	**275**	**38**	**2**					

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Iowa.

Table 79. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Dealers Who Sold Direct to Packers on the Basis of Specific Arrangements They Had with the Packers at the Time of Purchase, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Head	No price arrangement before delivery	Obtained bids before purchasing	Purchased first but obtained bids before delivery
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
North Dakota	43	6,009	87.1	---	12.9
South Dakota	24	28,606	99.4	0.6	---
Nebraska	10	46	4.3	4.3	91.4
Kansas	27	12,403	97.3	2.7	---
Oklahoma	5	334	44.9	---	55.1
Minnesota	41	14,986	45.9	44.1	10.0
Iowa	54	26,561	50.7	15.9	33.4
Missouri	67	7,613	82.1	13.8	4.1
Wisconsin	18	3,415	89.8	10.2	---
Michigan	18	11,131	87.5	12.5	---
Illinois	54	4,800	91.1	8.9	---
Ohio	15	5,193	32.4	50.7	16.9
Region	**376**	**121,097**	**71.1**	**17.7**	**11.2**
			CALVES		
North Dakota	43	1,196	62.0	---	38.0
South Dakota	24	10,663	95.3	4.7	---
Nebraska	10	10	10.0	10.0	80.0
Kansas	27	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma	5	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	41	18,972	60.2	32.4	7.4
Iowa	54	2,300	100.0	---	---
Missouri	67	10,015	33.3	66.4	0.3
Wisconsin	18	21,715	82.0	18.0	---
Michigan	18	9,857	100.0	---	---
Illinois	54	1,075	91.9	8.1	---
Ohio	15	3,990	45.3	39.7	15.0
Region	**376**	**79,793**	**71.0**	**23.2**	**5.8**
			HOGS		
North Dakota	43	11,716	48.4	17.8	33.8
South Dakota	24	155,195	36.3	63.4	0.3
Nebraska	10	15,500	4.9	4.8	90.3
Kansas	27	46,890	100.0	---	---
Oklahoma	5	1,890	83.1	---	16.9
Minnesota	41	315,729	27.4	42.5	30.1
Iowa	54	589,151	9.1	69.3	21.6
Missouri	67	138,553	56.8	42.8	0.4
Wisconsin	18	42,804	81.0	19.0	---
Michigan	18	35,880	100.0	---	---
Illinois	54	29,825	55.3	14.5	30.2
Ohio	15	36,598	14.8	48.5	36.7
Region	**376**	**1,419,731**	**51.7**	**33.0**	**15.3**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	43	5,553	89.0	---	11.0
South Dakota	24	34,280	72.3	27.7	---
Nebraska	10	---	---	---	---
Kansas	27	2,500	100.0	---	---
Oklahoma	5	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	41	66,637	88.2	7.1	4.7
Iowa	54	32,661	34.1	52.6	13.3
Missouri	67	21,525	62.7	14.1	23.2
Wisconsin	18	720	---	48.6	51.4
Michigan	18	13,509	85.7	14.3	---
Illinois	54	250	100.0	---	---
Ohio	15	18,008	6.0	6.3	87.7
Region	**376**	**195,643**	**58.8**	**19.3**	**21.9**

* Data not collected in this form in Indiana and Kentucky.

Table 80. Extent to which Feed and Water Were Given to Livestock Sold at Auctions, by States, 1940*

State	Number of auctions	Head	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing	Head	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing
		No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
North Dakota	11	81,629	2.8	4.4	92.8	12,096	2.1	6.0	91.9
South Dakota	18	163,166	....	....	100.0	49,415	....	....	100.0
Nebraska	73	379,565	5.5	29.3	65.2	220,153	9.6	32.9	57.5
Kansas	29	195,766†	12.5	74.9	12.6	‡	....	....	....
Oklahoma	26	252,486	23.2	54.0	22.8	5,144	20.2	59.6	20.2
Minnesota§	22	66,543	....	0.8	99.2	14,882	....	0.8	99.2
Iowa¶	45	166,131	46.6	21.3	32.1	36,187	67.7	24.6	7.7
Missouri	58	281,383	12.0	68.3	19.7	142,617	17.1	63.0	19.9
Wisconsin	2	13,000	....	....	100.0	3,000	....	100.0	....
Michigan	12	90,304	84.6	15.2	0.2	119,736	84.8	15.0	0.2
Ohio	14	97,111	59.3	10.6	30.1	68,324	93.9	....	6.1
Region	**310**	**1,787,084**	**26.1**	**33.8**	**40.1**	**671,554**	**38.9**	**28.7**	**32.4**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
North Dakota	11	25,280	30.0	12.0	58.0	12,899	1.5	5.0	93.5
South Dakota	18	205,204	10.1	15.9	74.0	81,407	1.4	....	98.6
Nebraska	73	993,889	13.8	65.5	20.7	43,362	4.8	49.5	45.7
Kansas	29	200,971	18.8	77.3	3.9	9,457	13.1	82.9	4.0
Oklahoma	26	224,679	31.0	56.2	12.8	4,871	28.8	64.7	6.5
Minnesota§	22	53,629	....	1.0	99.0	19,295	....	1.8	98.2
Iowa¶	45	381,188	39.0	39.5	21.5	67,766	70.4	18.0	11.6
Missouri	58	684,570	15.9	65.2	18.9	105,892	16.5	69.8	13.7
Wisconsin	2	11,000	....	....	100.0	800	....	....	100.0
Michigan	12	142,931	86.1	13.8	0.1	91,892	76.8	23.2	....
Ohio	14	276,574	59.1	33.4	7.5	184,323	94.1	2.7	3.2
Region	**310**	**3,199,915**	**28.8**	**46.6**	**24.6**	**621,964**	**35.7**	**37.7**	**26.6**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

† Includes calves. ‡ Included with cattle. § Based on data for 1938. ¶ Based on data for 1936.

Table 81. Extent to which Feed and Water Were Given to Livestock Bought at Concentration Yards or Local Markets, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Concentration yards and local markets reporting	Head	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing	Head	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
N.D.-S.D.	7	69,820	94.4	0.3	5.3	6,692	79.9	0.1	20.0
Neb.-Kans.	6	804	100.0	....	....	306	100.0	....	....
Minnesota	7	23,663	83.1	....	16.9	23,515	79.5	....	20.5
Iowa	36	14,046	100.0	....	....	24,601	100.0	....	....
Missouri	4	16,432	100.0	....	....	41,463	100.0	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	4	14,317	99.8	....	0.2	50,231	99.8	....	0.2
Illinois	20	42,231	15.8	84.2	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	11	26,364	100.0	....	....	30,698	100.0	....	....
Region	**95**	**207,677**	**86.4**	**12.7**	**0.9**	**177,506**	**98.1**	....	**1.9**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N.D.-S.D.	7	58,569	91.1	0.2	8.7	60,016	99.5	0.3	0.2
Neb.-Kans.	6	964,981	68.2	29.5	2.3	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	7	675,945	85.0	....	15.0	53,936	58.4	....	41.6
Iowa	36	2,927,464	89.8	3.1	7.1	40,933	100.0	....	....
Missouri	4	202,726	100.0	....	....	54,306	100.0	....	....
Wis.-Mich.	4	172,123	52.5	....	47.5	122,488	100.0	....	....
Illinois	20	1,858,455	45.8	54.2	....	574,099	0.8	99.2	....
Ohio	11	566,211	100.0	....	....	127,305	100.0	....	....
Region	**95**	**7,426,474**	**82.4**	**10.5**	**7.1**	**1,033,083**	**82.6**	**15.8**	**1.6**

Table 82. Extent to which Feed and Water were Given to Livestock Bought Direct at Packing Plants, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Total head assembled	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing	Total head assembled	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing
	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
	CATTLE				CALVES			
N.D.-S.D.	318,365	70.9	0.3	28.8	53,844	51.0	....	49.0
Kansas	26,604	100.0	....	....	6,598	100.0	....	....
Oklahoma	59,517	100.0	....	....	2,413	100.0	....	....
Minnesota	212,971	99.4	0.6	....	202,798	98.3	1.7	....
Iowa	622,994	98.9	....	1.1	151,786	100.0	....	....
Missouri	49,746	12.2	87.8	....	37,719	2.8	97.2	....
Wisconsin	135,200	78.5	....	21.5	395,430	81.4	18.6	....
Illinois	18,913	94.5	5.5	....	16,982	95.4	4.6	....
Ohio	46,812	100.0	....	....	16,216	100.0	....	....
Kentucky	150,736	100.0	....	....	75,633	100.0	....	....
Region	**1,641,858**	**93.0**	**5.0**	**2.0**	**959,419**	**92.1**	**6.1**	**1.8**
	HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
N.D.-S.D.	1,983,777	87.1	4.9	8.0	973,903	77.7	....	22.3
Kansas	1,054,998	77.3	22.7	....	27,218	100.0	....	....
Oklahoma	219,331	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	1,861,665	96.6	3.4	....	240,105	99.5	0.5	....
Iowa	6,848,565	97.6	2.4	....	1,471,670	100.0	....	....
Missouri	881,683	9.1	90.9	....	97,677	0.2	99.8	....
Wisconsin	1,032,650	90.9	....	9.1	67,479	82.7	....	17.3
Illinois	186,210	97.7	2.3	....	1,514	79.4	20.6	....
Ohio	498,899	100.0	....	....	25,419	100.0	....	....
Kentucky	435,767	100.0	....	....	266,831	100.0	....	....
Region	**15,003,545**	**92.2**	**7.2**	**0.6**	**3,171,816**	**90.5**	**7.9**	**1.6**

* Data not collected in this form in Nebraska, Michigan, and Indiana.

Table 83. Feeding and Watering Practices Followed when Assembling Livestock at Yards by Local Cooperating Associations, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Total head assembled	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing	Total head assembled	No feed or water before weighing	Water only before weighing	Feed and water before weighing
	No.	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
		CATTLE				CALVES			
South Dakota	4	1,053	100.0	....	....	150	100.0	....	....
Nebraska	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	4,697	84.9	15.1	....	5,132	96.5	3.5	....
Missouri	24	5,313	89.7	9.4	0.9	6,623	88.6	11.0	0.4
Wisconsin	83	30,730	100.0	....	....	113,167	100.0	....	....
Michigan	12	1,900	74.5	....	25.5	6,123	72.0	....	28.0
Indiana	12	9,736	100.0	....	....	6,937	100.0	....	....
Ohio	2	1,037	100.0	....	....	2,566	100.0	....	....
Region	**179**	**54,466**	**91.4**	**7.3**	**1.3**	**140,698**	**96.3**	**2.4**	**1.3**
		HOGS				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
South Dakota	4	15,486	100.0	....	....	1,185	100.0	....	....
Nebraska	4	15,473	100.0	....	....	2,640	100.0	....	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	22,258	35.9	64.1	....
Minnesota	29	23,763	87.8	12.2	....	3,452	4.1	95.9	....
Missouri	24	24,197	78.6	20.8	0.6	9,442	88.7	11.3	....
Wisconsin	83	155,447	100.0	....	....	16,940	100.0	....	....
Michigan	12	26,177	92.0	....	8.0	14,828	91.8	....	8.2
Indiana	12	39,924	100.0	....	....	15,965	100.0	....	....
Ohio	2	23,293	100.0	....	....	16,280	100.0	....	....
Region	**179**	**323,760**	**92.7**	**6.9**	**0.4**	**102,990**	**56.2**	**43.4**	**0.4**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois, Iowa and North Dakota. No associations operating in Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Table 84. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Packers from Local Dealers and Local Cooperative Associations that were Paid for on the Basis of Weight Taken at the Plant or at Country Points, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Number of packers	At the plant	At country points	At the plant	At country points
		%	%	%	%
		CATTLE		CALVES	
N.D.-S.D.	7	96.3	3.7	100.0	----
Nebraska	4	----	----	----	----
Kansas	23	----	----	----	----
Oklahoma	7	100.0	----	100.0	----
Iowa	21	96.5	3.5	96.9	3.1
Missouri	19	100.0	----	100.0	----
Wisconsin	7	98.3	1.7	98.7	1.3
Michigan	2	100.0	----	100.0	----
Illinois	21	93.3	6.7	88.4	11.6
Indiana	19	53.0	47.0	10.1	89.9
Ohio	16	99.4	0.6	78.0	22.0
Kentucky	36	100.0	----	100.0	----
Region	**145**	**94.6**	**5.4**	**81.7**	**18.3**
		HOGS		SHEEP AND LAMBS	
N.D.-S.D.	7	86.4	13.6	80.4	19.6
Nebraska	3	----	100.0	----	----
Kansas	23	100.0	----	----	----
Oklahoma	7	100.0	----	----	----
Iowa	21	93.6	6.4	96.2	3.8
Missouri	19	100.0	----	100.0	----
Wisconsin	7	72.3	27.7	96.4	3.6
Michigan	2	100.0	----	100.0	----
Illinois	21	100.0	----	100.0	----
Indiana	19	41.5	58.5	100.0	----
Ohio	16	95.5	4.5	98.1	1.9
Kentucky	36	100.0	----	100.0	----
Region	**145**	**88.9**	**11.1**	**97.9**	**2.1**

* Data not collected in this form in Minnesota.

Table 85. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Dealers According to Different Methods of Arriving at Prices, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Dealers reporting	Head	By telephone without previous examination	Price agreed on after examination	Priced upon delivery
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
North Dakota	43	32,318	1.0	93.7	5.3
South Dakota	58	58,420	1.4	92.6	6.0
Nebraska	10	2,720	1.5	96.2	2.3
Kansas	27	29,722	0.2	99.8	----
Oklahoma	34	10,336	0.5	93.4	6.1
Minnesota	41	26,367	1.3	91.8	6.9
Iowa	54	85,338	0.1	98.3	1.6
Missouri	199	137,097	8.3	86.7	5.0
Wisconsin	24	15,060	12.0	75.0	13.0
Michigan	71	37,421	17.6	82.4	----
Illinois	54	28,625	5.4	90.7	3.9
Indiana	19	5,570	4.0	96.0	----
Ohio	25	9,892	1.0	99.0	----
Kentucky	29	32,119	----	25.1	74.9
Region	**688**	**511,005**	**4.6**	**89.2**	**6.2**

Table 85. Percentage of Livestock Bought by Dealers According to Different Methods of Arriving at Prices, by Species and by States, 1940—Continued

State	Dealers reporting	Head	By telephone without previous examination	Price agreed on after examination	Priced upon delivery
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CALVES		
North Dakota	43	6,452	1.0	97.0	2.0
South Dakota	58	18,384	0.6	97.4	2.0
Nebraska	10	1,415	0.7	98.0	1.3
Kansas	27	2,600	....	100.0	....
Oklahoma	34	2,434	1.1	92.7	6.2
Minnesota	41	20,682	8.2	42.5	49.3
Iowa	54	2,350	....	100.0	....
Missouri	199	63,032	4.7	94.4	0.9
Wisconsin	24	31,500	11.9	59.1	29.0
Michigan	71	13,596	10.8	89.2	....
Illinois	54	18,795	1.7	94.4	3.9
Indiana	19	1,070	0.5	99.5	....
Ohio	25	5,290	15.6	57.5	26.9
Kentucky	29	15,308	....	15.4	84.6
Region	**688**	**202,908**	**5.4**	**80.3**	**14.3**
			HOGS		
North Dakota	43	21,804	13.2	72.5	14.3
South Dakota	58	166,882	21.2	27.7	51.1
Nebraska	10	22,978	4.8	55.4	39.8
Kansas	27	52,546	18.6	81.4	....
Oklahoma	34	15,846	3.5	87.3	9.2
Minnesota	41	333,047	40.0	39.7	20.3
Iowa	54	615,512	24.3	56.6	19.1
Missouri	199	330,975	12.6	79.5	7.9
Wisconsin	24	47,604	44.1	40.0	15.9
Michigan	71	49,916	29.8	70.2	....
Illinois	54	75,080	24.2	45.9	29.9
Indiana	19	3,685	0.2	99.8	....
Ohio	25	48,165	26.6	53.0	20.4
Kentucky	29	117,959	....	19.2	80.8
Region	**688**	**1,901,999**	**23.5**	**58.8**	**17.7**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	43	29,766	0.7	97.1	2.2
South Dakota	58	136,360	1.6	91.4	7.0
Nebraska	10	240	4.2	75.0	20.8
Kansas	27	76,840	1.5	98.5	....
Oklahoma	34	300	....	100.0	....
Minnesota	41	72,980	....	94.2	5.8
Iowa	54	36,666	20.9	62.2	16.9
Missouri	199	52,726	15.9	82.1	2.0
Wisconsin	24	2,627	4.8	68.0	27.2
Michigan	71	44,039	42.5	57.5	....
Illinois	54	22,525	67.3	32.7	....
Indiana	19	325	....	100.0	....
Ohio	25	29,848	3.4	96.6	....
Kentucky	29	5,537	....	25.3	74.7
Region	**688**	**510,779**	**13.1**	**78.3**	**8.6**

Table 86. Percentage of Livestock Bought at Concentration Yards or Local Markets According to Different Methods of Arriving at Prices, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Concentration yards reporting	Head	By telephone without previous examination	Price agreed on after examination	Priced upon delivery
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
N.D.-S.D.	7	77,570	—	41.6	58.4
Nebraska-Kansas	6	804	5.1	19.0	75.9
Minnesota	7	15,582	—	34.2	65.8
Iowa	36	14,046	12.8	63.9	23.3
Missouri	3	3,500	—	1.4	98.6
Wisconsin-Michigan	3	39,784	3.6	3.5	92.9
Illinois	20	40,616	—	1.9	98.1
Indiana	58	15,404	—	40.6	59.4
Ohio	10	16,738	—	86.1	13.9
Region	**150**	**224,044**	**2.4**	**47.9**	**49.7**
			CALVES		
N.D.-S.D.	7	7,056	—	29.5	70.5
Nebraska-Kansas	6	306	19.9	75.2	4.9
Minnesota	7	3,028	—	2.1	97.9
Iowa	36	24,601	—	0.1	99.9
Missouri	3	7,227	—	1.4	98.6
Wisconsin-Michigan	3	23,763	22.1	21.6	56.3
Illinois	20	1,823	—	65.8	34.2
Indiana	58	60,398	0.2	6.7	93.1
Ohio	10	25,249	—	2.1	97.9
Region	**150**	**173,451**	**2.3**	**14.9**	**82.8**
			HOGS		
N.D.-S.D.	7	59,198	1.8	15.4	82.8
Nebraska-Kansas	6	1,003,231	5.2	0.3	94.5
Minnesota	7	612,595	9.4	—	90.6
Iowa	36	2,927,464	16.6	7.5	75.9
Missouri	3	120,935	10.3	1.7	88.0
Wisconsin-Michigan	3	172,125	54.7	7.2	38.1
Illinois	20	1,856,455	4.8	0.2	95.0
Indiana	58	2,147,953	0.6	9.1	90.3
Ohio	10	492,262	11.5	11.6	76.9
Region	**150**	**9,392,218**	**10.5**	**8.0**	**81.5**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
N.D.-S.D.	7	62,813	2.3	39.3	58.4
Nebraska-Kansas	6	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	7	35,726	—	33.8	66.2
Iowa	36	40,933	17.5	40.8	41.7
Missouri	3	6,000	—	2.0	98.0
Wisconsin-Michigan	3	108,675	12.9	12.8	74.3
Illinois	20	574,049	—	—	100.0
Indiana	58	70,018	—	16.8	83.2
Ohio	10	105,280	3.4	35.8	60.8
Region	**150**	**1,003,494**	**4.6**	**24.6**	**70.8**

* Data not collected in Kentucky. No concentration yards operating in Oklahoma.

Table 87. Percentage of Livestock Bought Direct by Packers According to Different Methods of Arriving at Prices, by Species and by States, 1940

State	Packers reporting	Head	By telephone without previous examination	Price agreed upon after examination	Animals priced upon delivery
	No.	No.	%	%	%
			CATTLE		
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	10	320,884	----	30.5	69.5
Nebraska	16	10,527	----	34.5	65.5
Kansas	23	53,134	----	27.8	72.2
Oklahoma	15	14,724	4.2	28.3	67.5
Minnesota	5	98,526	----	40.1	59.9
Iowa	21	417,755	0.3	57.1	42.6
Missouri	19	40,495	----	11.1	88.9
Wisconsin	8	106,051	----	6.0	94.0
Michigan	5	31,005	----	7.3	92.7
Illinois	21	36,250	3.8	46.7	49.5
Indiana	19	38,438	----	32.3	67.7
Ohio	16	48,930	----	54.8	45.2
Kentucky	36	21,023	----	28.5	71.5
Region	**214**	**1,237,742**	**0.6**	**37.9**	**61.5**
			CALVES		
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	10	56,633	----	0.3	99.7
Nebraska	16	2,039	----	----	100.0
Kansas	23	6,798	----	38.4	61.6
Oklahoma	15	1,220	73.8	6.1	20.1
Minnesota	5	112,488	0.6	----	99.4
Iowa	21	54,345	0.9	4.9	94.2
Missouri	19	25,380	----	0.3	99.7
Wisconsin	8	341,732	----	0.5	99.5
Michigan	5	14,938	----	----	100.0
Illinois	21	20,459	0.2	10.7	89.1
Indiana	19	30,780	----	1.4	98.6
Ohio	16	29,669	14.5	2.6	82.9
Kentucky	36	18,048	----	----	100.0
Region	**214**	**714,529**	**9.4**	**5.3**	**85.3**
			HOGS		
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	10	2,086,662	0.4	0.5	99.1
Nebraska	16	29,808	----	15.7	84.3
Kansas	23	545,504	3.4	8.1	88.5
Oklahoma	15	92,131	3.6	5.5	90.9
Minnesota	5	1,156,660	0.5	7.0	92.5
Iowa	21	2,600,457	24.6	0.3	75.1
Missouri	19	642,239	1.1	0.4	98.5
Wisconsin	8	943,637	----	2.7	97.3
Michigan	5	186,588	----	3.8	96.2
Illinois	21	184,935	12.2	7.2	80.6
Indiana	19	579,930	----	10.5	89.5
Ohio	16	636,925	14.8	0.7	84.5
Kentucky	36	186,568	----	----	100.0
Region	**214**	**9,872,044**	**8.1**	**3.6**	**88.3**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	10	973,903	----	26.2	73.8
Nebraska	16	133,657	----	----	100.0
Kansas	23	27,258	----	70.0	30.0
Oklahoma	15	44	----	----	100.0
Minnesota	5	288,394	----	67.5	32.5
Iowa	21	776,362	3.1	43.0	53.9
Missouri	19	46,594	----	0.1	99.9
Wisconsin	8	51,036	----	----	100.0
Michigan	5	14,243	----	----	100.0
Illinois	21	1,596	----	----	100.0
Indiana	19	4,635	----	2.7	97.3
Ohio	16	38,249	9.9	9.7	80.4
Kentucky	36	7,732	----	----	100.0
Region	**214**	**2,363,703**	**3.6**	**12.4**	**84.0**

Table 88. Percentage of Mixed Lots of Livestock of Specified Species and Classes Bought by Dealers on Sorted and Unsorted Basis, by States, 1940*

State	Dealers reporting	Head	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis	Head	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
			HOGS			VEAL CALVES	
North Dakota	43	9,867	74.9	25.1	1,219	46.2	53.8
South Dakota	38	157,251	4.4	95.6	10,530	23.6	76.4
Nebraska	10	4,317	74.7	25.3	----	----	----
Kansas	27	52,546	53.4	46.6	2,600	----	100.0
Oklahoma	11	4,470	5.3	94.7	300	33.3	66.7
Minnesota	35	315,090	53.5	46.5	16,924	43.0	57.0
Iowa	43	341,835	33.0	67.0	----	----	----
Missouri	198	99,776	59.7	40.3	7,748	62.8	37.2
Wisconsin	24	47,604	20.7	79.3	31,500	10.2	89.8
Michigan	49	12,276	79.7	20.3	4,344	84.6	15.4
Illinois	54	25,077	68.0	32.0	4,103	93.6	6.4
Ohio	24	24,350	78.6	21.4	313	----	100.0
Region	**556**	**1,094,459**	**50.5**	**49.5**	**79,581**	**38.2**	**61.8**
			LAMBS				
North Dakota	43	10,417	77.0	23.0			
South Dakota	38	----	----	----			
Nebraska	10	----	----	----			
Kansas	27	76,840	91.1	8.9			
Oklahoma	11	----	----	----			
Minnesota	35	67,396	75.8	24.2			
Iowa	43	7,932	24.2	75.8			
Missouri	198	11,746	64.1	35.9			
Wisconsin	24	2,627	9.2	90.8			
Michigan	49	14,460	98.4	1.6			
Illinois	54	750	100.0	----			
Ohio	24	12,070	75.8	24.2			
Region	**556**	**204,238**	**64.1**	**35.9**			

* Data not collected in this form in Indiana and Kentucky.

Table 89. Percentage of Mixed Lots of Livestock of Specified Species and Classes Bought at Concentration Yards or Local Markets on Sorted and Unsorted Basis, by States, 1940*

State	Concentration yards reporting	Head	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis	Head	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
			HOGS			VEAL CALVES	
N. D.-S. D.	6	40,329	0.8	99.2	211	----	100.0
Nebr.-Kans.	6	859,172	3.1	96.9	----	----	----
Minnesota	7	442,550	20.1	79.9	12,434	----	100.0
Iowa	36	2,361,831	5.8	94.2	22,666	4.7	95.3
Missouri	4	57,304	0.5	99.5	3,727	----	100.0
Wis.-Mich.	4	172,123	0.6	99.4	24,864	0.9	99.1
Illinois	20	1,856,455	1.4	98.6	1,823	43.9	56.1
Indiana	58	1,298,345	47.6	52.4	15,003	33.1	66.9
Ohio	11	200,407	13.1	86.9	4,234	75.0	25.0
Region	**152**	**7,288,516**	**19.5**	**80.5**	**84,962**	**36.5**	**63.5**
			LAMBS				
N. D.-S. D.	6	16,156	----	100.0			
Nebr.-Kans.	6	----	----	----			
Minnesota	7	14,469	15.2	84.8			
Iowa	36	22,356	6.3	93.7			
Missouri	4	3,000	----	100.0			
Wis.-Mich.	4	121,581	0.9	99.1			
Illinois	20	574,049	0.5	99.5			
Indiana	58	45,906	18.0	82.0			
Ohio	11	70,631	10.1	89.9			
Region	**152**	**868,148**	**9.9**	**90.1**			

* Data not collected in Kentucky. No concentration yards operate in Oklahoma.

Table 90. Percentage of Livestock of Specified Species and Classes Bought at Packing Plants on Sorted and Unsorted Basis, by States, 1940*

State	Packing plants reporting	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis	Bought ungraded at flat price per hundred-weight	Sorted into uniform lots and priced on that basis
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
		HOGS		VEAL CALVES		LAMBS	
N. Dak.-S. Dak.	9	14.1	85.9	4.0	96.0	27.5	72.5
Nebraska	16	6.2	93.8	....	100.0	....	....
Kansas	23	2.5	97.5	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	11	38.6	61.4	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	5	14.5	85.5	5.0	95.0	22.5	77.5
Iowa	21	1.3	98.7	6.9	93.1	19.4	80.6
Missouri	18	2.4	97.6	0.2	99.8	....	100.0
Wisconsin	8	....	100.0	9.5	90.5	....	100.0
Michigan	5	0.4	99.6	....	100.0	....	100.0
Illinois	21	44.8	55.2	7.7	92.3	35.6	64.4
Indiana	19	41.4	58.6	....	100.0	22.2	77.8
Ohio	15	28.0	72.0	9.2	90.8	46.0	54.0
Region	**171**	**21.4**	**78.6**	**5.9**	**94.1**	**29.4**	**70.6**

* Data not collected in this form in Kentucky.

Table 91. Extent to which Livestock Assembled at Yards of Local Cooperative Associations were Graded and Mingled Compared with Those Identified by Marks, by Species and by States, 1940*

State	Associations reporting	Total head assembled	Graded and mingled with stock from other members	Marked, shipped as a lot and resorted at destination	Total head assembled	Graded and mingled with stock from other members	Marked, shipped as a lot and resorted at destination
	No.	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
		CATTLE			CALVES		
North Dakota	25	11,033	....	100.0	1,456	....	100.0
South Dakota	6	1,853	....	100.0	450	....	100.0
Nebraska	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	29	13,987	....	100.0	8,388	7.5	92.5
Missouri	24	3,313	....	100.0	4,123	....	100.0
Wisconsin	83	30,730	....	100.0	113,167‡	....	....
Michigan	12	1,900	....	100.0	6,123	....	100.0
Indiana	12	9,736	....	100.0	6,937	....	100.0
Ohio	2	970	....	100.0	2,188	4.3	95.7
Region	**206**	**73,522**	....	**100.0**	**142,832‡**	**4.0**	**96.0**
		HOGS			SHEEP AND LAMBS		
North Dakota	25	10,782	12.9	87.1	14,799	....	100.0
South Dakota	6	16,886	87.5	12.5	2,485	....	100.0
Nebraska	4	15,548	0.3	99.7	2,719	8.3	91.7
Kansas	9	....	....	....	22,258	53.7	46.3
Minnesota	29	61,460	17.9	82.1	9,647	4.1	95.9
Missouri	24	22,697	....	100.0	8,942	6.2	93.8
Wisconsin	83	155,477‡	....	....	16,940	....	100.0
Michigan	12	26,177	12.8	87.2	14,828	17.6	82.4
Indiana	12	39,924	17.6	82.4	15,965	....	100.0
Ohio	2	14,630	100.0	....	8,839	28.9	71.1
Region	**206**	**363,581†**	**17.1**	**82.9**	**117,422**	**5.4**	**94.6**

* Data not collected in this form in Illinois and Iowa. No associations operate in Kentucky and Oklahoma.
† All animals moved by truck were marked and sold on individual ownership basis. Most of the calves and hogs transported by rail were sorted and graded upon delivery, usually on a weight basis, and sold in multiple ownership lots.
‡ Data for Wisconsin not included in regional percentages for calves and hogs.

Table 92. Relative Importance of Markets and Marketing Agencies of Various Types from which Farmers Reported Price Information Was Received for the Purpose of Deciding where to Sell Livestock, by States, 1940

State	Terminal public markets	Concentration yards or local market	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Auctions or sale barns	Other
North Dakota	100.0	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	58.4	....	38.6	1.3	1.7	....
Nebraska	88.4	....	2.7	0.3	8.6	....
Kansas	85.9	5.7	6.1	....	2.3	....
Oklahoma	93.2	6.8	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	88.2	0.2	11.4	0.2	....	....
Iowa	59.3	4.3	29.9	4.0	2.5	....
Missouri	100.0	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	82.7	....	16.9	0.4	....	....
Michigan	81.5	0.6	7.3	5.6	4.1	0.9
Illinois	93.0	6.9	....	0.1	....	....
Indiana	83.8	12.9	3.3	....	....	....
Ohio	80.4	19.6	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	86.5	1.8	....	....	11.7	....
Region	**82.3**	**4.7**	**10.5**	**0.7**	**1.8**	....

Table 93. Relative Importance of Markets and Marketing Agencies of Various Types from Which Farmers Reported Price Information Was Received for the Purpose of Deciding Where to Buy Livestock, by States, 1940*

State	Terminal public markets	Concentration yards or local markets	Packing plants	Dealers or truck buyers	Local cooperative associations	Auction or sale barns	Other
South Dakota	48.9	....	8.9	....	....	37.8	4.4
Nebraska	83.9	....	2.4	1.4	....	12.0	0.3
Kansas	94.8	2.6	....	....	....	2.6	....
Oklahoma	91.8	8.2	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	88.2	....	11.8	....	....	....	....
Iowa	53.5	20.1	14.6	....	....	11.8	....
Missouri	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	100.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan	70.5	1.6	1.1	6.0	8.2	4.4	8.2
Illinois	96.3	2.5	....	1.2	....	....	....
Indiana	92.7	5.2	2.1	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	85.5	2.5	....	....	....	12.0	....
Region	**84.8**	**3.3**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**6.9**	**1.0**

* Information not obtained in North Dakota and Ohio.

Table 94. Relative Importance of Different Means by which Market News for Determining where to Sell Livestock were Obtained, by States, 1940*

State	Radio	Livestock market Newspapers	Papers	Telephone	Commission Agencies	Local buyers	Other
			CATTLE				
North Dakota†	66.8	24.1	1.7	1.7	0.8	4.1	0.8
South Dakota	54.8	39.9	....	....	5.3	....	....
Nebraska	60.8	30.0	....	....	2.4	....	6.8
Kansas	41.0	40.9	1.1	0.6	15.3	0.9	0.2
Minnesota	66.9	26.1	0.2	0.4	....	4.2	2.2
Iowa	80.4	13.4	....	3.1	3.1	....	....
Wisconsin	49.8	43.8	1.1	....	3.0	2.1	0.2
Michigan	50.8	31.2	....	....	4.8	11.4	1.8
Illinois	48.8	31.3	....	1.8	17.4	....	0.7
Indiana	68.6	23.6	0.2	....	3.6	3.1	0.9
Kentucky	49.9	50.1	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**55.8**	**34.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**5.9**	**2.0**	**1.1**
			CALVES				
North Dakota†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	52.4	38.1	....	....	9.5	....	....
Nebraska	62.4	28.3	....	....	2.7	....	6.6
Kansas	43.9	40.1	0.7	0.7	14.6	....	....
Minnesota	67.9	24.9	0.2	0.7	....	4.7	1.6
Iowa	65.6	28.6	....	2.9	2.9	....	....
Wisconsin	51.2	43.3	0.9	....	1.7	2.5	0.4
Michigan	49.8	32.8	....	....	4.3	11.4	1.7
Illinois	52.6	31.9	....	1.3	14.0	....	0.2
Indiana	73.5	21.6	0.2	....	1.4	2.7	0.6
Kentucky	49.9	50.1	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**57.4**	**34.4**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**1.0**
			HOGS				
North Dakota†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	54.6	41.3	....	....	4.1	....	....
Nebraska	62.1	29.3	....	....	2.6	....	6.0
Kansas	41.7	40.6	1.2	0.6	15.3	0.6	....
Minnesota	67.2	25.9	0.4	0.7	4.2	1.6	....
Iowa	82.6	12.8	....	3.6	1.0	....	....
Wisconsin	51.6	41.6	0.8	....	2.7	3.3	....
Michigan	47.1	34.9	....	....	6.5	11.5	....
Illinois	50.4	31.5	....	2.4	15.7	....	....
Indiana	72.0	22.0	0.2	....	2.0	2.6	1.2
Kentucky	49.9	50.1	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**56.0**	**34.3**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**6.2**	**1.8**	**0.6**
			SHEEP AND LAMBS				
North Dakota†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	56.5	37.1	....	....	6.4	....	....
Nebraska	74.0	21.7	....	....	4.3	....	....
Kansas	39.0	36.0	2.0	....	23.0	....	....
Minnesota	70.0	23.3	....	0.8	....	5.1	0.8
Iowa	84.4	12.5	....	....	3.1	....	....
Wisconsin	51.0	31.9	4.3	....	6.4	6.4	....
Michigan	48.0	33.1	....	....	4.7	7.7	6.5
Illinois	49.3	30.4	....	1.9	18.4	....	....
Indiana	68.9	23.2	....	....	4.6	2.6	0.7
Kentucky	49.9	50.1	....	....	....	....	....
Region	**55.7**	**36.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**5.1**	**1.9**	**0.8**

* Information not furnished for Oklahoma, Missouri and Ohio.

† Information not classified by species.

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