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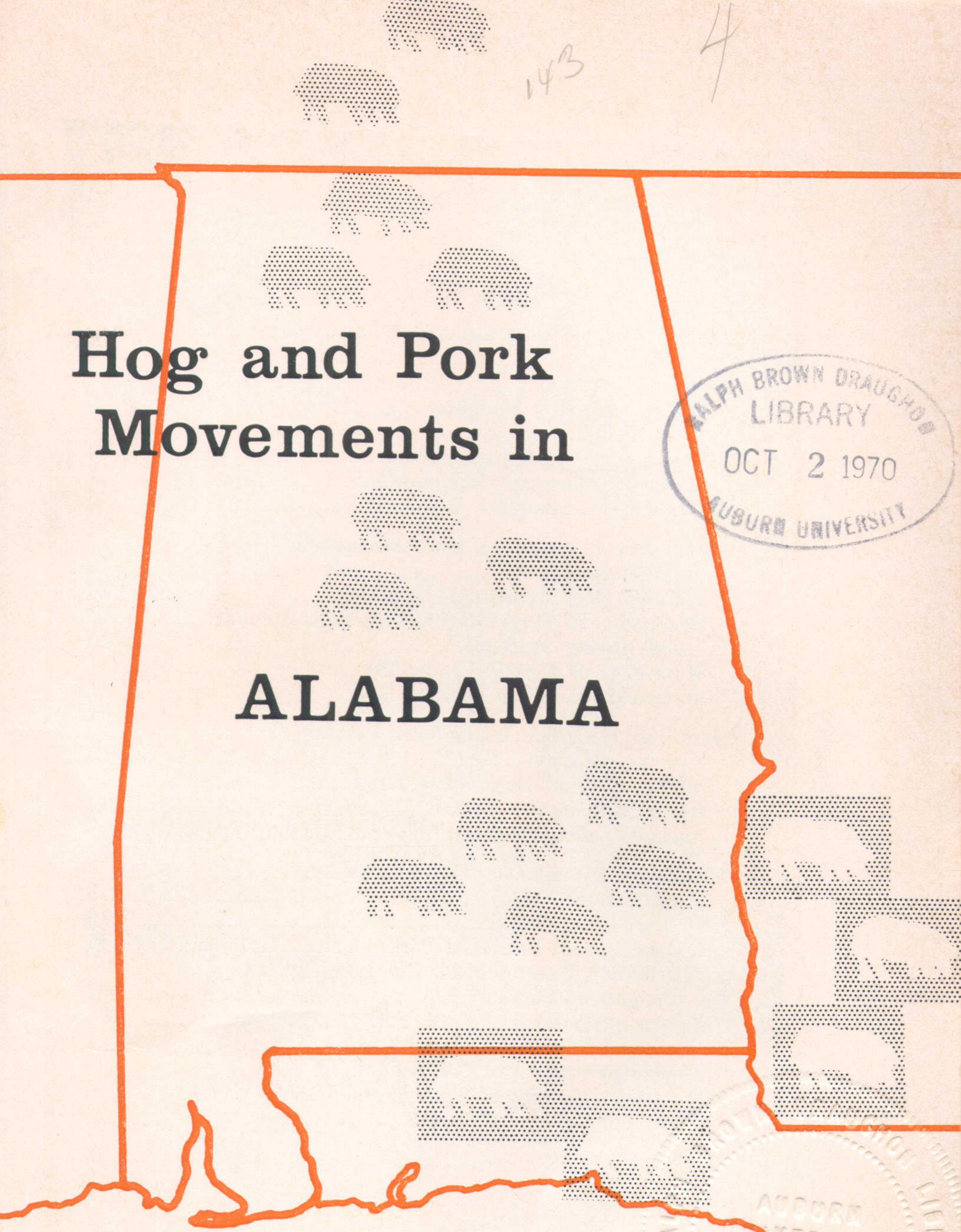

Hog and Pork Movements in ALABAMA

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HOG and PORK MOVEMENTS in ALABAMA*

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THE RAPID PACE of technical and social changes in recent years has increased the need for adjustments in the livestock and meats industry. Adjustments have been necessary because of shifts in sources of supply, differences in quality, changes in procurement costs, changes in transportation methods and costs, and keener competition for livestock. Further adjustments have been forced because of population shifts from farms to urban areas. This shift has reduced the amount of farm slaughter and increased the importance of commercial slaughter, particularly in the South.

Production and handling of livestock and livestock products through the assembling, slaughtering, processing, and distributing steps necessary to make such products available to consumers has become an important industry in the southern economy. Marketing efficiency, therefore, affects relative returns to producers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers. Increases in efficiency are likely to result in gains for all these agencies as well as for consumers.

Currently there is much speculation concerning the efficiency with which livestock and meats move through market channels to consumers. For example, instances have been observed in which locally produced hogs were purchased by slaughtering plants out-

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** Resigned.

side Alabama at the same time that slaughter plants within Alabama were securing part of their hogs outside the State. Frequently these hogs were obtained at great distances from the point of slaughter. A knowledge of hog and pork movements in Alabama will help determine if these inshipments and outshipments are necessary. Such knowledge should help to guide Alabama's livestock and meats industry in making needed adjustments to compete with other producing areas.

PURPOSE and METHOD of STUDY

The general purpose of this study was to determine actual live hog and pork movements from marketing areas to consuming areas through slaughter plants. More specifically, in describing these movements and the factors affecting them the study was planned:

1. To estimate marketings, slaughter, and consumption by homogeneous areas within Alabama;
2. To estimate the actual movement patterns of all hogs, by class, sold through auctions and buying stations within Alabama;[1]
3. To determine the origin of hogs, by class, purchased within slaughter areas of Alabama; and
4. To estimate the actual movement patterns of pork, by carcass cuts, from slaughter areas in Alabama.

Estimates of marketings, slaughter, and consumption were derived to determine areas which were surplus and/or deficit in live hogs and pork. Hog marketings were assumed to be distributed by areas in the same manner as the distribution of hogs on farms for 1956-58. Slaughter estimates, by areas, were derived from slaughter plant reports collected by the Alabama Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Statistical Reporting Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Area pork consumption estimates were derived from national per capita consumption estimates, weighted according to regional and racial differences and differences in the relative importance of rural or urban residence.

[1] Alabama was divided into three slaughter and market areas to facilitate the study of intrastate and interstate movement patterns of live hogs and pork. The basis for delineating areas was to group areas with similar marketing and production practices. Where possible, marketing areas were also selected to coincide with natural marketing areas. This division was also planned so that data obtained would not reveal movements of pork from a small number of large plants. Limitations placed upon slaughter areas were such as to require at least four slaughter plants in each area with no two plants in any one area contributing more than 50 per cent of the total pork slaughter.

Records of hog sales were collected from auctions and buying stations. Purchases of hogs and sales of pork were obtained from slaughter plants.

Data on shipments of live hogs were obtained from a sample of 16 auctions and 8 buying stations located throughout Alabama for weekly periods in each of the four quarters of the year beginning October 1959. Selection of these agencies was based primarily on volume of hogs sold so as to account for 50 per cent or more of all hogs sold in each marketing area.

Purchases of live hogs and records of pork sales were obtained from a sample of 17 slaughter plants in Alabama, again for a weekly period in each of the four seasonal quarters. These plants were selected on a volume basis to account for 50 per cent or more of the total commercial pork slaughter in each slaughter area. All federally inspected hog slaughter plants were included in the sample inasmuch as they were the only plants that could legally ship pork out of state. Data on all live animals sold through sample agencies and purchases by slaughter plants were expanded to represent sales and purchases for all agencies or plants for the sample periods used. Pork movement data were not expanded because the nature of the sample did not warrant expansion.

ESTIMATES of MARKETINGS, SLAUGHTER, and CONSUMPTION

Alabama is an important commercial hog producing area, although pork consumption has exceeded production in recent years. This deficit was estimated at about 16 per cent in 1959.[2] To evaluate the movement patterns of hogs and pork, aggregate data on marketings, slaughter, and consumption should provide a basis for determining the need for movements of hogs and pork in and out of Alabama.

Hog Marketings

Southern Alabama farmers marketed more than half of all hogs sold in Alabama during 1956-58, Table 1. Northern and central Alabama farmers accounted for 25 and 23 per cent, respectively, of annual hog marketings.

[2] M. J. Danner and D. A. Linton, "Where Does Our Pork Come From?" *Highlights of Agricultural Research,* Vol. 7, No. 4, Winter 1960, Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station.

TABLE 1. QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF HOG MARKETINGS, BY AREAS, ALABAMA, 1956-1958

Area of state and season	Yearly marketings		
	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds liveweight		
Northern			
Jan.-Mar.	12.5	12.2	12.0
Apr.-June	14.1	13.8	13.5
July-Sept.	10.3	10.1	9.9
Oct.-Dec.	17.4	17.0	16.6
TOTAL	54.3	53.1	52.0
Central			
Jan.-Mar.	13.9	13.4	13.1
Apr.-June	15.7	15.1	14.8
July-Sept.	11.4	11.1	10.8
Oct.-Dec.	19.3	18.6	18.3
TOTAL	60.3	58.2	57.0
Southern			
Jan.-Mar.	28.6	27.5	27.4
Apr.-June	32.4	31.1	31.0
July-Sept.	23.7	22.8	22.6
Oct.-Dec.	39.9	38.3	38.1
TOTAL	124.6	119.7	119.1
STATE TOTAL	239.2	231.0	228.1

Source: *Meat Animals, Farm Production, Disposition and Income, by States,* Annual Series, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Commercial Hog Slaughter

Commercial hog slaughter was concentrated in central Alabama. This area accounted for 60 per cent of the State's annual commercial hog slaughter, as compared with 28 and 12 per cent for southern and northern Alabama, respectively, Table 2. Commercial hog slaughter was concentrated near industrial and populous areas, while marketings were closer to production and sparsely populated areas.

Fall and winter were the periods of heaviest slaughter. The remainder was about evenly divided between spring and summer. Seasonal patterns of commercial hog slaughter are shown below:

Season	*Proportion of slaughter, per cent*
January-March	27
April-June	23
July-September	22
October-December	28

TABLE 2. QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF COMMERCIAL HOG SLAUGHTER, BY AREAS, ALABAMA, 1956-1958

Area of state and season	Yearly slaughter		
	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds liveweight		
Northern			
Jan.-Mar.	3.7	4.3	4.1
Apr.-June	2.8	3.7	4.2
July-Sept.	3.3	3.9	4.0
Oct.-Dec.	3.9	4.3	4.5
TOTAL	13.7	16.2	16.8
Central			
Jan.-Mar.	25.8	25.2	22.6
Apr.-June	23.1	23.0	20.8
July-Sept.	20.5	20.9	19.1
Oct.-Dec.	24.8	25.2	22.8
TOTAL	94.2	94.3	85.3
Southern			
Jan.-Mar.	13.4	11.5	10.5
Apr.-June	9.0	9.0	8.8
July-Sept.	9.0	9.1	9.1
Oct.-Dec.	13.3	12.1	12.6
TOTAL	44.7	41.7	41.0
STATE TOTAL	152.6	152.2	143.1

Source: *Livestock Slaughter,* Annual Series, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Farm Slaughter

Farm slaughter in Alabama declined 51 per cent between 1948 and 1958, Table 3. This compares with 41 per cent for the South and 43 per cent for the United States. This substantial decline in hog slaughter on farms occurred during a period when numbers of home freezers and farm slaughter of beef were rapidly increasing.

TABLE 3. AMOUNT OF FARM SLAUGHTER OF HOGS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1948 TO 1958, ALABAMA, THE SOUTH, AND THE UNITED STATES

Area	Hogs slaughtered		Percentage change
	1948	1958	
	Thousands	*Thousands*	*Per cent*
Alabama	500	245	—51
South	5,810	3,455	—41
United States	11,200	6,374	—43

Source: *Meat Animals, Farm Production, Disposition and Income, by States,* Annual Series, Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Per Capita Pork Consumption

Estimates of per capita pork consumption, by areas, for Alabama were derived by a system of equations that considered region, place of residence, and race. Per capita pork consumption in Alabama exceeded 67 pounds in 1958 for all areas, but decreased about 10 per cent from 1956 to 1958, Table 4. There was

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF PORK BY AREAS WITHIN ALABAMA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1956-1958

Area	Per capita consumption		
	1956	1957	1958
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Northern Alabama[1]	74.8	68.2	67.3
Central Alabama[1]	75.4	68.8	68.0
Southern Alabama[1]	75.6	69.1	68.4
United States[2]	67.4	61.5	60.7

[1] R. G. Stout, J. C. Purcell, and W. L. Fishel, *Marketing, Slaughter, and Consumption of Livestock in the South,* Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 66, August 1961, p. 26.
[2] *Livestock and Meat Statistics,* United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Statistical Bulletin No. 230, July 1958; supplement for 1958.

TABLE 5. QUARTERLY CONSUMPTION OF PORK BY AREAS, ALABAMA, 1956-1958

Area of state and season	Yearly consumption		
	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds liveweight		
Northern			
Jan.-Mar.	19.8	18.3	18.1
Apr.-June	18.0	16.7	16.4
July-Sept.	18.4	17.0	16.8
Oct.-Dec.	23.6	21.8	21.5
TOTAL	79.8	73.8	72.8
Central			
Jan.-Mar.	57.8	53.4	52.7
Apr.-June	52.7	48.7	48.1
July-Sept.	53.8	49.8	49.1
Oct.-Dec.	68.7	63.5	62.7
TOTAL	233.0	215.4	212.6
Southern			
Jan.-Mar.	25.2	23.6	23.6
Apr.-June	23.0	21.5	21.5
July-Sept.	23.5	22.0	22.0
Oct.-Dec.	30.0	28.1	28.0
TOTAL	101.7	95.2	95.1

Source: R. G. Stout, J. C. Purcell, and W. L. Fishel, *Marketings, Slaughter, and Consumption of Livestock and Meats in the South,* Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 66, August 1961.

little variation among areas in pork consumption. In 1958, the per capita pork consumption in Alabama was 7.2 pounds greater than that for the United States, Table 4.

Pork consumption in central Alabama amounted to more than 200 million pounds liveweight equivalent of pork in 1958, Table 5. Total consumption of pork in southern Alabama was 95.1 million pounds liveweight equivalent, and the figure for northern Alabama was 72.8 million pounds liveweight equivalent.

More pork was consumed during the fall than in any other season, accounting for 29 per cent of the annual total. Spring and summer consumption was lowest, 23 per cent in each quarter. Winter accounted for 25 per cent of total annual consumption.

Marketings-Slaughter Relationships

Total marketings exceeded total slaughter in two of the three areas in Alabama, Table 6. In 1958, approximately three hogs were marketed to each hog commercially slaughtered in northern and southern Alabama. Central Alabama hog producers, on the other hand, marketed only seven-tenths as much as was slaughtered. Marketings-slaughter relationships provide a good estimate of hog movements among areas, because hogs marketed for breeding and feeding account for a negligible percentage of total marketings.

TABLE 6. RATIO OF HOG MARKETINGS TO COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER BY AREAS IN ALABAMA, 1956-1958[1]

Area of state	Marketings to slaughter ratio		
	1956	1957	1958
Northern	4.0 : 1.0	3.3 : 1.0	3.1 : 1.0
Central	.6 : 1.0	.6 : 1.0	.7 : 1.0
Southern	2.8 : 1.0	2.9 : 1.0	2.9 : 1.0

[1] Based on Tables 1 and 2.

Consumption-Slaughter Relationships

Ratios of pork consumption to hog slaughter are shown in Table 7. These ratios provide information on the extent to which areas were surplus and/or deficit in pork supply. Total consumption exceeded total slaughter in all areas of Alabama. Northern and central Alabama had noticeable consumption-slaughter deficits in pork. The supply deficit was much less in southern Alabama.

TABLE 7. RATIO OF CONSUMPTION OF PORK TO TOTAL SLAUGHTER[1] BY AREAS, ALABAMA, 1956-1958

Area of state	Consumption to slaughter ratio		
	1956	1957	1958
Northern	3.0 : 1.0	2.6 : 1.0	2.5 : 1.0
Central	2.2 : 1.0	2.0 : 1.0	2.2 : 1.0
Southern	1.4 : 1.0	1.4 : 1.0	1.4 : 1.0

[1] Includes both commercial and farm slaughter.
Source: Appendix Table 2, Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 66, August 1961.

Commercial hog slaughtering plants in northern and central Alabama supplied less than 50 per cent of the pork consumed within these areas, assuming that all pork slaughtered in these areas was sold to local outlets. Southern Alabama slaughter plants furnished approximately two-thirds of the pork consumed in this area, using the same assumption.

MOVEMENT PATTERNS of HOGS MARKETED in ALABAMA

While aggregate data may indicate an imbalance between production, marketings, and slaughter, no evidence has been presented on net inshipments or outshipments of hogs and pork. Such information is difficult to obtain because while live hogs and pork may be shipped out, other live hogs and pork are also shipped in. This study was not designed to provide estimates of pork inshipments. It was designed, however, to obtain estimates of live movement patterns and to obtain pork destination data. Further, it was designed to secure inter-area movement within Alabama, and to determine the extent to which there was inter-area dependency on hogs and pork within the State.

Seasonal Hog Marketings, by Class

Barrows and gilts accounted for 74 per cent of all hogs sold through auctions and buying stations in Alabama. Feeder pigs made up 13 per cent of annual hog sales while butcher pigs accounted for 8 per cent. Sows and boars represented 4 and 1 per cent, respectively, of total hog sales.

Destination of Hogs Marketed through Auctions and Buying Stations

Pork processors, farmers, traders, and speculators within Alabama purchased 62 per cent of all hogs sold through the State's auctions and buying stations. Georgia buyers purchased 20 per cent; Florida, Tennessee, and Mississippi buyers took 10 per cent, 6 per cent, and 1 per cent, respectively. These movement patterns revealed that less than 1 per cent of all hogs marketed through auctions and buying stations were shipped to states other than Alabama and adjoining states; these were Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan.

Movement of Barrows and Gilts

Barrows and gilts made up 74 per cent of all hogs marketed; thus, movement patterns for all hogs were similar to movement patterns of barrows and gilts. Alabama buyers purchased 61 per cent of all barrows and gilts marketed in Alabama, while buyers from Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and Mississippi bought 25 per cent, 6 per cent, 6 per cent, and 1 per cent, respectively. Remaining barrows and gilts were shipped to Kentucky and other states during the winter.

NORTHERN ALABAMA. Of the 23,750 barrows and gilts marketed through auctions and buying stations in northern Alabama during the 4-week sample period, only 4,572, or 19 per cent, remained in the area.

The majority of barrows and gilts shipped from northern Alabama went to central Alabama, principally to the Birmingham metropolitan area. This area received over half of all barrows and gilts marketed in northern Alabama during each sample period of the year except the fall. Tennessee was also an important outlet for northern Alabama hogs. Buyers from Tennessee took 27 per cent of all barrows and gilts marketed in northern Alabama during the spring, 21 per cent during the summer, 25 per cent during the fall, and 20 per cent in the winter. Mississippi received a few hogs from northern Alabama during the fall period. For detailed movement patterns of barrows and gilts see Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

CENTRAL ALABAMA. Central Alabama is not an important corn producing area; therefore, production of hogs is limited. However, the industrial area around Birmingham is highly populated and many slaughter plants have located near this large consuming area.

During the sample period, 9,756 barrows and gilts were sold through auctions and buying stations in central Alabama with most of these remaining in the area. Inshipments of barrows and gilts from other areas in Alabama were 56 per cent greater than marketings. Inshipments came largely from northern Alabama, although a few hogs came from southern Alabama.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA. During the sample period, 51,207 head of barrows and gilts were marketed through auctions and buying stations in southern Alabama. Outshipments of barrows and gilts represented slightly more than half of the total hogs marketed.

Hog production in southeastern Alabama is highly concentrated, primarily because of the large supply of feed grown in the area. Corn is the principal feed, although peanuts are utilized to some extent. Hogs fed solely on peanuts tend to carry a large amount of soft fat. Historically, buyers have tended to discount prices of these kinds of hogs. Some buyers cite the "lardy quality" of peanut-fed hogs as the reason for not buying hogs from this area.

Georgia and Florida outlets were the primary market for surplus hogs produced in southern Alabama. Georgia buyers took 37 per cent of all barrows and gilts marketed through auctions and buying stations during the fall, 35 per cent during the winter, 54 per cent during the spring, and 31 per cent during the summer. Florida buyers purchased 11 per cent during the fall, 12 per cent during the winter, 10 per cent during the spring, and 9 per cent during the summer. Central Alabama buyers purchased approximately 6 per cent of total marketings during the winter and spring, but bought few during the fall and summer.

Movement of Other Classes

Detailed movement patterns for all other classes of hogs are presented in Appendix Tables 3 through 10. Brief descriptions follow for sows, butcher pigs, feeder pigs, and boars.

SOWS. Alabama buyers purchased well over half of all sows marketed through Alabama auctions and buying stations. Buyers from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida took 28 per cent, 6 per cent, 6 per cent, and 4 per cent, respectively. A small number of sows was also shipped to Ohio during the spring.

BUTCHER PIGS. Few markets existed for butcher pigs within Alabama. Although butcher pigs made up 8 per cent of all hogs sold through auctions and buying stations, Alabama hog buyers purchased only about one-fifth of them. Florida outlets took nearly three-fourths, while Georgia and Mississippi buyers purchased small numbers.

FEEDER PIGS. Pigs weighing less than 160 pounds, which were returned to farms for further feeding, represented 13 per cent of all hogs sold through Alabama auctions and buying stations. Ninety-three per cent of these feeder pigs went back to farms within Alabama, 4 per cent moved into Georgia, and 2 per cent went to Tennessee. The remaining 1 per cent moved into Mississippi, Kentucky, Illinois, and Florida.

BOARS. Boars represented only 1 per cent of the hogs sold through auctions and buying stations in Alabama. Approximately three-fourths of these were purchased by local buyers and the remaining portion went to buyers from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, and Michigan. The final destination of locally bought boars was not known. Interviews with auction and buying station operators indicated that traders and dealers grouped these hogs throughout Alabama and moved them to distant markets in truck load lots.

ORIGIN of HOGS PURCHASED by ALABAMA PACKING PLANTS

A net deficit of pork existed in Alabama, based on estimates of marketings and consumption reported earlier. In 1958, total marketings were 60 per cent of consumption. This necessitated shipping in hogs and/or pork. The cost of moving hogs from distant sources to Alabama processors is related to distance hauled and is an added cost over hogs obtained locally. Pork processors would prefer to purchase hogs locally if costs could be lowered as a result. If deficits were seasonal, additional market opportunities would be open to Alabama farmers should they choose to level their production throughout the year.

Market Class of Hogs Slaughtered

The proportion of total hog slaughter by classes of Alabama packing plants is shown below and in Appendix Table 11:

Class	*Percentage of total*
Barrows and gilts	96
Sows	3
Butcher pigs	1

Origin of Slaughter Hogs

BARROWS AND GILTS. Alabama slaughter plants received 65 per cent of their annual slaughter of barrows and gilts from Alabama, 20 per cent from Tennessee, and 8 per cent from Illinois, Appendix Table 12. The remainder came from Kentucky, Florida, and Mississippi. During the fall, approximately 53 per cent of the barrows and gilts slaughtered in Alabama were purchased from Alabama sources. Of those slaughtered in winter, spring, and summer, 60 per cent, 73 per cent, and 78 per cent, respectively, were from Alabama sources. During the fall and winter of 1959 and 1960, seasons in which hog slaughter was proportionately heavier, hog prices were unusually low. This could have influenced local farmers to sell fewer hogs, thereby forcing pork processors to go out of state for a greater portion of their slaughter.

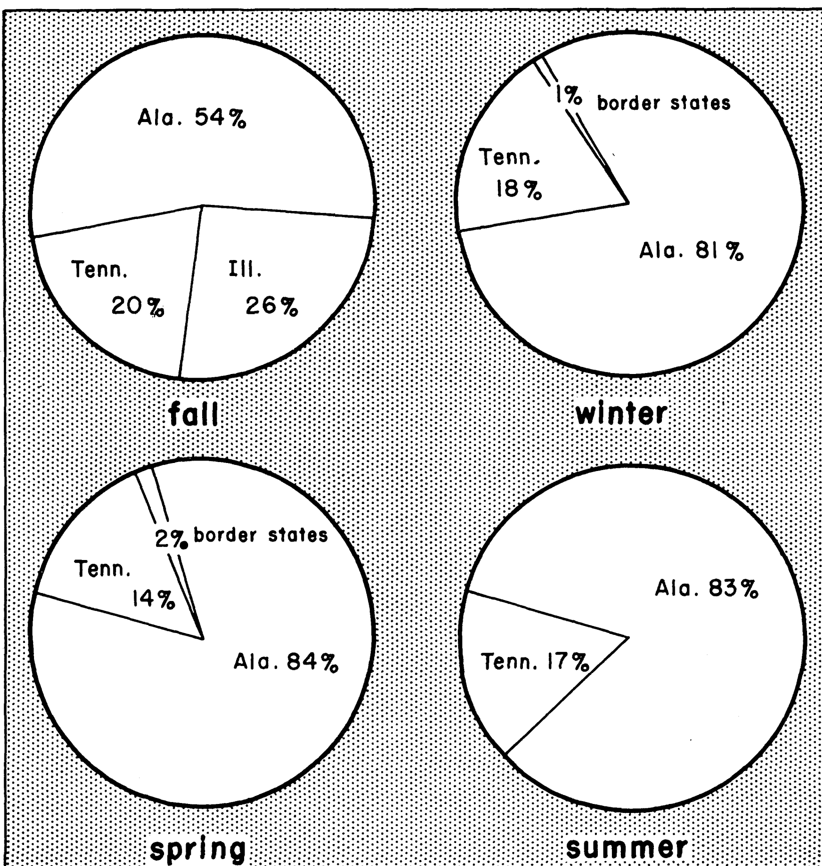

FIG. 1. Origin of barrows and gilts purchased by northern Alabama slaughter plants during 1959-60 is shown here for each season of the year.

Locally produced hogs represented a larger portion of slaughter during slack sales of summer. In any case, needs for hogs by Alabama processors are more critical in the fall and out-of-state sources must be sought.

For fall slaughter, northern Alabama plants relied on out-of-state sources for 46 per cent of the barrows and gilts, Figure 1. These hogs were shipped in from Illinois and Tennessee, supplying 26 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. During winter, spring, and summer, Alabama hog producers supplied more than 80 per cent of all barrows and gilts slaughtered in packing plants in northern Alabama. Nearly all of the remaining portion was shipped in from Tennessee.

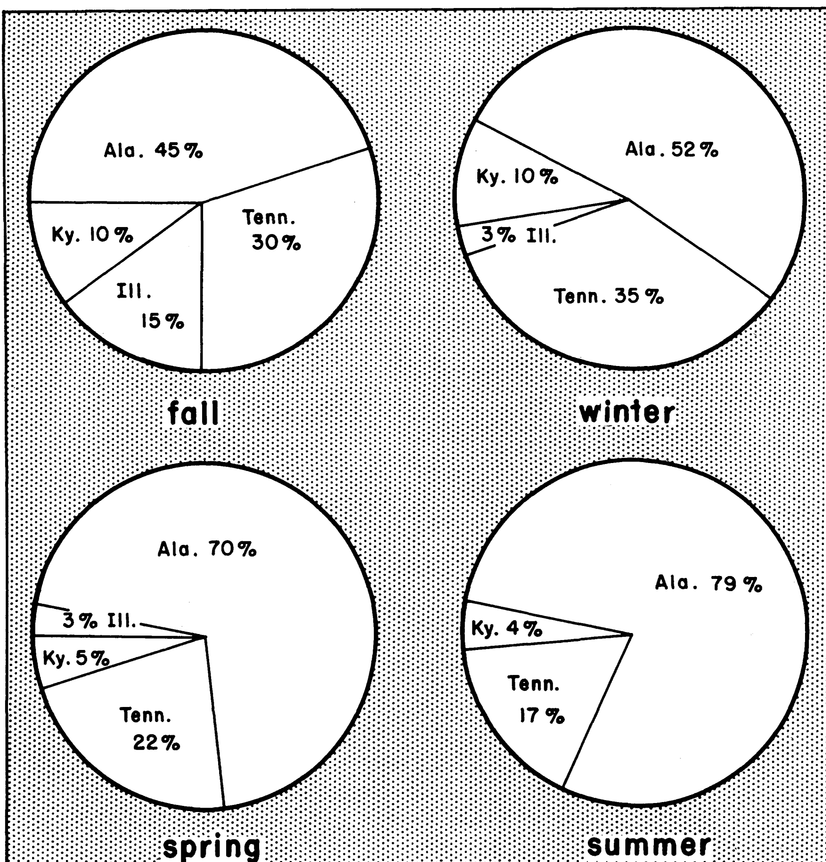

FIG. 2. Origin of barrows and gilts purchased by central Alabama slaughter plants during 1959-60 is shown here for each season of the year.

The unusually low hog prices during the fall of 1959 may have accounted for some decrease in the volume of hogs supplied to slaughter plants by Alabama hog producers; however, most of the decrease was the result of seasonality of production.

Slaughter plants in northern Alabama received no barrows and gilts from other areas of the State during winter, spring, or summer and only 7 per cent came from central Alabama during the fall.

Central Alabama pork processors purchased 45 per cent of their hogs from sources within Alabama during the fall, 52 per cent during the winter, 70 per cent during the spring, and 79 per cent during the summer, Figure 2. Central Alabama pork processors purchased barrows and gilts from all marketing areas in Alabama, but received only a small volume from the large producing area of southern Alabama. Tennessee hog producers consistently supplied a large volume of barrows and gilts during all seasons, with Kentucky and Illinois also contributing a sizeable volume during the fall. During the fall and winter, central Alabama pork processors received approximately half of their slaughter from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois; however, during the spring and summer out-of-state purchases were decreased by approximately half. These data emphasize again that there appear to be attractive marketing opportunities for Alabama hog growers in the fall and winter.

Slaughter plants in southern Alabama received 68 per cent of their barrows and gilts from sources in Alabama during the fall, and 71, 75, and 73 per cent during the winter, spring, and summer, respectively, Figure 3. Nearly all of these hogs originated in southern Alabama, with the exception of a small number shipped in from northern and central Alabama. Roughly 8 per cent of all barrows and gilts slaughtered in southern Alabama were shipped in from Florida and Mississippi; sources in Illinois supplied 21 per cent during the fall, 13 per cent during the winter, 8 per cent during the summer, but none during the spring. Sources in Tennessee also supplied 7 per cent during the winter, 17 per cent during the spring, and 10 per cent during the summer.

Sows. Alabama was the source of 93 per cent of sows slaughtered within the State, Appendix Table 13. The remaining 7 per cent came from Tennessee, Illinois, and Mississippi.

Slaughter plants in northern Alabama received practically all of their sows from northern Alabama and Tennessee, with oc-

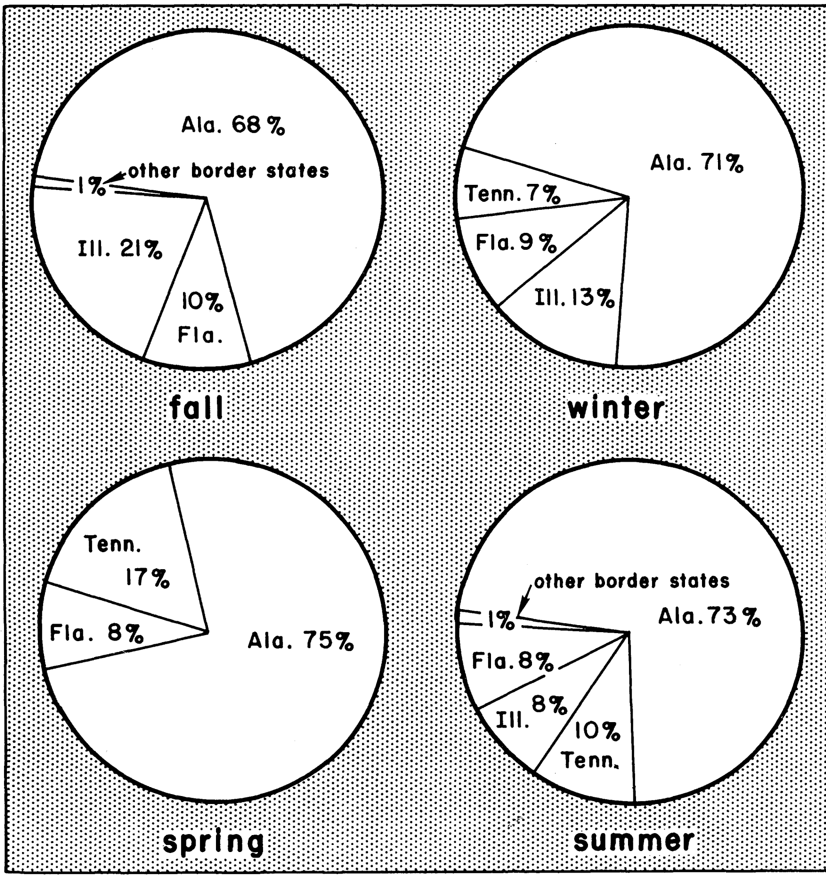

FIG. 3. Origin of barrows and gilts purchased by southern Alabama slaughter plants during 1959-60 is shown here for each season of the year.

casional shipments coming from Mississippi and central Alabama.

Central Alabama slaughter plants received sows from central and northern Alabama during the fall, but relied on Tennessee sources for 67 per cent during winter. No sows were purchased outside the area during spring and summer.

Southern Alabama slaughter plants received all of their sows from local sources during the fall, winter, and spring; during the summer, 16 per cent were shipped in from Illinois.

BUTCHER PIGS. Hog producers in Alabama supplied 95 per cent of all butcher pigs slaughtered by pork processors in the State, Appendix Table 14. The remaining 5 per cent were shipped in from Illinois, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Slaughter plants in northern Alabama consistently received part of their butcher pigs from Mississippi and Tennessee, but central and southern Alabama slaughter plants bought practically all of their butcher pigs from within their areas, with the exception of the fall quarter. During this period, central Alabama packer buyers purchased over one-third of their butcher pigs from Illinois.

BOARS. Boars made up only 0.1 per cent of the total hog slaughter by Alabama processors, Appendix Table 15. Practically all of these hogs were purchased locally by small slaughter plants for use in sausage and variety meats.

Agencies Selling Hogs to Alabama Slaughter Plants

Alabama pork processors have turned more to direct buying from farmers in the last 10 years. Analysis of hog procurement revealed that pork processors in 1960 relied on direct purchases from farmers to supply approximately 50 per cent of their pork slaughter. Over half of the direct purchases from farmers were made at buying yards at plants, while nearly all of the remaining portion was purchased at buying stations owned by slaughter plants but located in production areas. An earlier 1950 study of agencies selling hogs to slaughter plants showed that only 25 per cent of their hogs were purchased directly from farmers.[3] Although direct buying from farmers has increased, the proportion of hogs purchased from auctions remained about the same as in the earlier period. Apparently Alabama pork processors now rely less on dealers, traders, order buyers, and terminal markets, as shown below:

Source of purchase	*Percentage of total*
Buying yard at plant	31
Auction market	28
Buying stations owned but not at slaughter plant	17
Order buyer	17
Independent buying stations	4
Speculator-trader	2
Direct from farmers at farm	1

MOVEMENT PATTERNS of COMMERCIALLY SLAUGHTERED PORK

Estimates of pork slaughter and consumption revealed that a net deficit of pork existed in Alabama. At the same time, it is

[3] M. J. Danner, *Livestock Marketing Agencies in Alabama*, Bulletin 284, Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, December 1952, p. 15.

known that pork and pork products are shipped out of state. These movements probably are normal market-seeking adjustments. New developments in the pork processing industry may also be discovered with a study of pork movements.

Seasonal Pork Sales

The seasonal distribution of pork sales is shown below:

Season of year	*Percentage*
October-December	27
January-March	26
April-June	26
July-September	21

Alabama pork processors sold the largest volume of pork during the fall and the smallest volume during summer. This is consistent with seasonality of slaughter and indicates little, if any, storage of pork products. There was little difference in volume of pork sold during the fall, winter, and spring quarters. Changes in hog production have resulted in a more even supply of hogs throughout the year, thus enabling packers to process pork more consistently. New and different pork products have also been developed to keep consumers purchasing pork throughout the year.

Composition of Processed Pork

The kind and degree of carcass breakdown is generally determined by demand of the market being served and the kind and grade of hogs slaughtered. However, facilities used to store fresh and cured pork are different and will also influence the kind and degree of carcass breakdown. Pork processors who are limited in chilling rooms, which are necessary in storing fresh pork, tend to cure a greater volume of their pork because cured pork will store at higher temperatures than fresh pork.

Of the total pork slaughtered by Alabama processors, 42 per cent was sold as fresh pork and 33 per cent as cured pork, Figure 4. Lard, sausage and variety meats,[4] and edible offal[5] accounted for 11 per cent, 10 per cent, and 4 per cent, respectively.

Federally inspected wholesale slaughter plants sold approximately half of their pork slaughter as fresh pork. Nonfederally inspected slaughter plants sold only one-third of their volume as

[4] Variety meats include all processed luncheon meats containing pork, such as wieners, bologna, and luncheon meats.

[5] Edible offal includes liver, lungs, tongue, heart, brains, and kidneys.

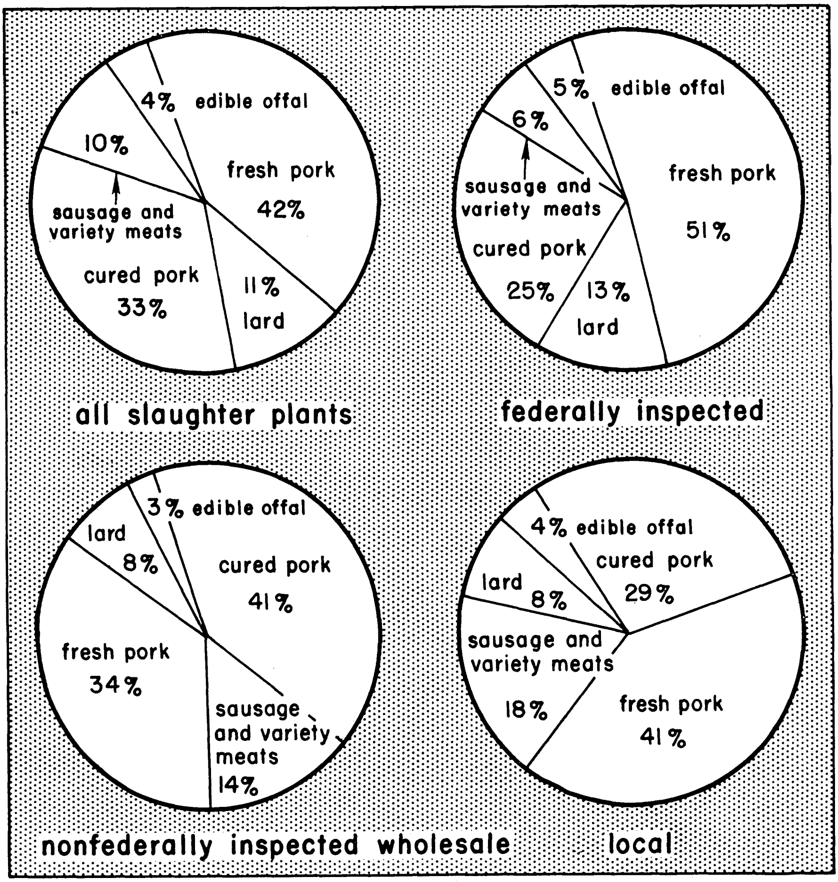

FIG. 4. Composition of pork processed in Alabama slaughter plants during 1959-60 is shown here for the four kinds of plant classifications.

fresh pork. This difference in sales probably was because federally inspected plants can ship meat beyond state lines, whereas nonfederally inspected plants cannot. Federally inspected pork processors could assure buyers large quantities of uniform carcasses made possible by their large volume of slaughter.

Federally inspected pork processors also sold a higher percentage of their pork as lard than did nonfederally inspected pork processors. This difference could result from closer trimming and/or from different fat-lean ratios used in making sausage. Rigid use of quality control measures increases the quality of primal cuts and sausage, but it may also increase the volume of lard, which is a relatively low priced item.

Local pork processors sold a larger proportion of their pork as sausage and variety meats than did federally inspected or nonfederally inspected pork processors.

Distribution Patterns of all Commercially Slaughtered Pork

The distribution patterns of pork from slaughter plants are largely determined by the demands of retail and wholesale meat buyers. These buyers' demands are in turn largely determined by demands of their customers who are final consumers. The distribution pattern of each slaughter plant is influenced by a number of factors that are directly associated with the plant. Kind and grade of hogs slaughtered, ability to supply a continuous volume of pork, whether it is federally inspected, relative prices of pork among slaughterers, extent of carcass breakdown, and other services rendered by slaughterers are some of the factors that influence buyers to purchase pork from a particular plant.

PORK MOVEMENTS OUTSIDE OF ALABAMA. Approximately 18 per cent of all commercially processed pork in Alabama was shipped out of state, Table 8. This pork was shipped by federally inspected pork processors and accounted for 30 per cent of their total pork sales. The major portion of pork shipped out of Alabama moved into areas along the east coast, with Georgia and Florida outlets receiving approximately two-thirds of the total out-of-state shipments. Other areas receiving pork from Alabama were Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The amount of pork shipped beyond border states, however, was no more than 4 per cent of the total out-of-state shipments.

TABLE 8. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF ALL PROCESSED PORK SHIPMENTS, BY AREAS, FROM FEDERALLY INSPECTED, NONFEDERALLY INSPECTED WHOLESALE, AND LOCAL PORK PROCESSORS IN ALABAMA, 1959-1960

Kinds of packers	Areas receiving pork								Total
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Other[1]	
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Federally inspected	----	42.4	27.9	10.5	7.9	1.7	3.8	5.8	100.0
Nonfederally inspected wholesale	28.6	61.8	9.6	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Local	59.4	18.3	22.3	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
ALL PROCESSORS	12.6	48.8	20.9	6.3	4.7	1.0	2.2	3.5	100.0

[1] Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

TABLE 9. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF ALL PORK FROM PLANTS IN SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-1960

Season of year and area of state	Areas receiving pork								Total
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Other[1]	
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.									
Northern	91.5	8.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Central	2.2	70.0	5.9	8.9	2.1	.9	6.1	3.9	100.0
Southern	----	15.7	69.6	.9	12.8	1.0	----	----	100.0
State	11.4	50.9	19.9	6.1	4.3	.8	4.0	2.6	100.0
Jan.-Mar.									
Northern	83.8	15.6	.6	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Central	2.2	74.5	6.6	9.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	4.0	100.0
Southern	----	12.0	75.4	.7	11.6	.3	----	----	100.0
State	15.0	46.2	26.1	5.1	4.0	.6	.8	2.2	100.0
Apr.-June									
Northern	92.9	7.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Central	2.1	65.3	5.5	9.6	3.0	1.2	5.3	8.0	100.0
Southern	----	15.6	65.0	.9	15.8	2.7	----	----	100.0
State	11.3	48.5	17.6	6.7	5.4	1.4	3.6	5.5	100.0
July-Sept.									
Northern	90.4	9.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	100.0
Central	2.4	69.7	7.9	11.1	2.1	1.3	----	5.5	100.0
Southern	----	15.3	65.6	.9	16.2	2.0	----	----	100.0
State	13.0	49.6	20.1	7.4	5.1	1.3	----	3.5	100.0
TOTAL FOR YEAR	12.6	48.8	20.9	6.3	4.7	1.0	2.2	3.5	100.0

[1] Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

PORK MOVEMENTS WITHIN ALABAMA. Slighty over 90 per cent of the commercially slaughtered pork in northern Alabama was sold to outlets within the area during fall, spring, and summer, Table 9. Winter sales within the area declined to 84 per cent of slaughter. Practically all pork shipped out of the area went to central Alabama.

One reason for the large volume of pork remaining in northern Alabama is that no federally inspected slaughter plants were located in the area; therefore, no pork could be shipped beyond state lines. Estimates of slaughter and consumption revealed that consumption was over twice as large as commercial slaughter. Since such a large pork deficit existed outlets for pork were found within the area.

Pork processors in central Alabama sold approximately 70 per cent of their slaughter to outlets within their area during fall, winter, and summer; spring sales were 65 per cent. The majority of this pork was sold to outlets in and around the large metropolitan area of Birmingham. Small amounts went to northern and southern Alabama. Out-of-state pork shipments from central Alabama varied from a low of 17 per cent in winter to a high of 27 per cent in the spring. Approximately 20 per cent was shipped out of state during both fall and summer.

More than two-thirds of the commercially slaughtered pork in southern Alabama was sold to local outlets. However, this area shipped a small volume of pork to central Alabama outlets. Out-of-state pork shipments from southern Alabama varied from 13 per cent in the winter to 19 per cent in the summer. Most of this pork was shipped to Florida, although a small portion went to outlets in Georgia and Mississippi.

Movement Patterns of Fresh Pork

NORTHERN ALABAMA. Pork processors in this area sold approximately 94 per cent of their fresh pork to local outlets, with little variation within the entire year. The remaining portion was sold to outlets in central Alabama during all periods. Fresh pork processed in northern Alabama moved relatively short distances, principally to local outlets. For detailed movement patterns of fresh pork see Appendix Table 16.

CENTRAL ALABAMA. Pork processors in central Alabama had a much wider fresh pork distribution pattern than did northern Alabama processors, chiefly because the area had federally inspected slaughter plants. From 60 to 70 per cent, dependent on the season, of the fresh pork sold by central Alabama pork processors went to local outlets, principally to the Birmingham area. Slaughter plants in this area did not ship fresh pork to other areas of Alabama in important quantities.

Approximately one-third of the fresh pork processed in central Alabama was shipped out of state. The amount varied from a low of 25 per cent during the fall to a high of 36 per cent during the spring. Of the volume of fresh pork shipped out of state, Georgia outlets received more than half during the fall, winter, and summer and slightly less than half during spring. Other states receiving fresh pork from central Alabama were Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. In the main, however, central Alabama pork processors depended upon the metropolitan areas of Birmingham and Atlanta as chief outlets for their fresh pork supplies.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA. Pork processors in southern Alabama sold about 75 per cent of their fresh pork locally during fall, winter, and summer and about 68 per cent during the spring. Central Alabama outlets received 10 to 15 per cent during each season and practically all of it went to the Birmingham area.

Practically all fresh pork shipped out of state from southern Alabama went to Florida outlets. Other states receiving small shipments were Georgia, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania. Georgia and Mississippi outlets took approximately 1 per cent each during each season, but Pennsylvania received nearly 4 per cent during the spring.

Movement Patterns of Cured Pork

Pork processors in Alabama cured approximately one-third of their pork slaughter and less than one-tenth of it was shipped to outlets outside of Alabama. Storage of cured pork is less expensive than fresh pork; therefore, many processors hold cured pork to sell on local markets. For detailed movement patterns see Appendix Table 17.

NORTHERN ALABAMA. As was the case with fresh pork, pork processors in this area depended upon local outlets to sell the majority of their cured pork. A slightly larger percentage of cured pork was shipped into central Alabama than fresh pork; however, most of this increase occurred during the winter.

CENTRAL ALABAMA. Pork processors in central Alabama used the same outlets for cured pork as were used for fresh pork, although out-of-state shipments were not as heavy. Approximately 66 per cent of their cured pork was sold locally during the fall, 78 per cent during the winter, 83 per cent during the spring, and 75 per cent during the summer. Northern Alabama outlets took 13 per cent of the cured pork processed in central Alabama during the fall, but less than 4 per cent during other seasons. Southern Alabama outlets also received cured pork from central Alabama processors. Purchases by these buyers varied from a low of 9 per cent in the fall to a high of 15 per cent during the summer.

Out-of-state buyers were most important during the fall, at which time they purchased 12 per cent of the cured pork sold by pork processors in central Alabama. Less than 7 per cent was taken during other seasons. It appeared that during the fall when slaughter was greatest, federally inspected pork processors in central Alabama turned to out-of-state outlets to market a larger volume of their cured pork. During this heavy period of slaughter, competition from nonfederally inspected pork processors apparently influenced federally inspected pork processors to seek out-of-state markets rather than compete with local processors.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA. Local outlets took approximately two-thirds of the cured pork processed in southern Alabama during the spring and summer and almost three-fourths during fall and winter. Central Alabama outlets were also consistent buyers of cured pork processed in southern Alabama. Their purchases varied from a low of 9 per cent during the winter to a high of 19 per cent in summer.

Out-of-state shipments accounted for 15 to 19 per cent of the cured pork sold by southern Alabama pork processors during each season. Practically all of this went to Florida.

Movement Patterns of Edible Offal

Approximately 80 per cent of the edible offal sold by Alabama pork processors was delivered to local outlets and the remaining 20 per cent was shipped out of state. For detailed movement patterns, see Appendix Table 18. The distribution of edible offal followed closely that of fresh and cured pork, although a higher percentage of edible offal was shipped to nonadjacent areas.

Pork processors have alternative ways of marketing edible offal. It can be sold in its original form (as liver, heart, brains, and kidneys) or it can be used in making sausage. Pork processors prefer to sell the greater portion of edible offal in its original form because it generally brings higher prices than when sold as sausage. Edible offal is highly perishable and requires constant refrigeration; therefore, processors strive to market these items as soon as possible after slaughter. It appears that, to market these items soon after slaughter, it was necessary to rely on distant outlets.

Movement Patterns of Sausage and Variety Meats

Sausage and variety meats did not follow the same movement patterns as fresh and cured pork. Less than one-tenth was shipped out of state and all of this was shipped by federally inspected pork processors in southern Alabama. For detailed movement patterns see Appendix Table 19.

Movement Patterns of Lard

Pork processors in Alabama sold all of their lard within Alabama, or to adjoining states. Approximately three-fourths was sold in Alabama, with the remaining portion going to outlets in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. For detailed movement patterns see Appendix Table 20.

SUMMARY

Hog producers, pork processors, and consumers of pork are concerned with the costs and efficiency with which hogs and pork are moved to market. The costs incurred in this movement can decrease the producers' margins, increase processors' costs of operation, and finally, increase the price of pork to consumers. Therefore, marketing costs affect the profitability of hog production in Alabama and the relative returns to processors, wholesalers, and retailers. Thus, increases in efficiency are likely to benefit consumers as well as producers.

Estimates of hog marketings and pork slaughter revealed that marketings were nearly three times as great as slaughter in northern and southern Alabama, although slaughter was approximately twice as great as marketings in central Alabama. Thus, a surplus of hogs relative to slaughter existed in northern and southern Alabama, while a considerable deficit was noted in central Alabama.

Consumption greatly exceeded slaughter in Alabama. Pork consumption in northern and central Alabama was approximately twice that of hog slaughter in 1958. Southern Alabama was slightly less deficit in pork slaughter relative to consumption.

Approximately three-fourths of the barrows and gilts sold through auctions and buying stations in Alabama were purchased by local buyers. Principal outlets for the remaining barrows and gilts were Georgia buyers.

About one-fifth of the barrows and gilts sold through auctions and buying stations in northern Alabama were bought by buyers from the area. Approximately half was shipped to central Alabama, while Tennessee outlets received about one-fifth. Little cross-hauling existed.

Most barrows and gilts marketed in central Alabama were slaughtered in the area. Inshipments from other areas in Alabama, principally the northern area, exceeded local marketings by 50 per cent. Cross-hauling of hogs was not important.

Southern Alabama auctions and buying stations accounted for more than half of the barrows and gilts sold through these types of agencies and about half was purchased by local area buyers.

Principal out-of-state outlets were buyers from Georgia and Florida. Buyers from other Alabama areas did not buy importantly in southern Alabama.

With certain exceptions movements of other classes of hogs through auctions and buying stations in Alabama followed a similar distribution pattern as barrows and gilts. Marketings of butcher pigs through auctions and buying stations were important only in southern Alabama, and Florida buyers took approximately three-fourths of these. Feeder pigs sold through auctions and buying stations in Alabama were purchased largely by local farmers.

Alabama slaughter plants received 65 per cent of their total hog slaughter from within the state, 20 per cent from Tennessee, and 8 per cent from Illinois. The remaining 7 per cent was shipped in from Kentucky, Florida, and Mississippi. Alabama hog producers supplied slightly more than half of packer needs during the fall and winter and approximately three-fourths during spring and summer.

In 1960 pork processors relied on direct purchases from farmers to supply approximately 50 per cent of their pork slaughter, much greater than was indicated in a 1950 study. However, the proportion of hogs purchased from auctions remained about the same as in the earlier period.

The sale of pork by processors in Alabama was fairly consistent throughout the year. Of total sales, 42 per cent was sold as fresh pork and 33 per cent as cured pork. Lard, sausage and variety meats, and edible offal accounted for 11 per cent, 10 per cent, and 4 per cent, respectively.

Federally inspected plants sold a larger volume of their pork as fresh pork while nonfederally inspected plants sold a larger proportion as cured pork. Federally inspected plants also sold a larger portion of their pork as lard than did nonfederally inspected plants. Local plants sold a larger volume of their pork as sausage and variety meats than did federally inspected or nonfederally inspected plants. Approximately one-fifth of all commercially processed pork in Alabama was shipped out of state, principally to Georgia and Florida.

Fresh pork processed in northern Alabama was largely sold to local outlets and a small portion was shipped into central Alabama. Central Alabama pork processors sold more than 60 per cent of their fresh pork to local outlets and approximately 30 per cent was shipped into Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Georgia outlets received the major portion of out-of-state shipments. Southern Alabama pork processors sold approximately 70 per cent of their fresh pork to local outlets and approximately 10 per cent to outlets in central Alabama. Practically all of the remaining portion was shipped into Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania, with Florida outlets receiving over three-fourths of the out-of-state shipments.

Cured pork was distributed similarly to fresh pork, although a proportionately larger volume of cured pork was sold to local outlets.

Sausage and variety meats were largely sold to outlets within Alabama. Less than one-tenth of the sausage and variety meats was shipped out of state and the majority of this was shipped to Florida.

Approximately three-fourths of the lard sold by Alabama pork processors was delivered to local outlets. The remaining portion was shipped to outlets in Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.

CONCLUSIONS

Processors in central Alabama relied on out-of-state sources for hogs much more than did those in other Alabama areas. Processors in all areas were heavy importers of hogs during the fall, with out-of-state sources accounting for about half of all hogs purchased. Lack of hogs marketed locally undoubtedly forces processors to seek out-of-state sources. With more care exercised in production and marketing programs, hog producers should be able to supply the fall needs of pork processors.

Out-of-state movement of Alabama marketed hogs was generally of little significance in northern and central Alabama; however, approximately 60 per cent of the hogs marketed in southern Alabama were shipped to adjoining states. Pork processors indicated they would prefer to purchase their slaughter hogs from sources within Alabama, but they were reluctant to buy hogs produced in southern Alabama. Reasons given for not purchasing hogs in that area were: (1) soft pork, (2) lardy hogs, and (3) poor quality hogs. It is questionable that this quality problem is as serious as indicated. Undoubtedly top quality hogs are produced in southern Alabama, but marketing practices employed in the area make it difficult to purchase high quality hogs without accepting some of average and poor quality. Most market outlets in southeastern Alabama still sell hogs in grouped lots based on weight. Under this system a buyer must bid an average price for the entire group; therefore, farmers producing high quality hogs are penalized. It may be that processors avoid buying hogs produced in southern Alabama because they cannot purchase hogs of uniform quality from this area. Operators of auctions and buying stations should give some attention to needed improvements in methods of selling hogs. Quality should be considered as well as weight.

Pork processors are now buying direct from farmers more than ever before. In this way they can control the quality of hogs purchased. It would appear, therefore, that marketing agencies must place equal emphasis on quality factors if they are to continue to get good hogs to sell.

Differences in pork processed by federally inspected packers and those not federally inspected were noted. These latter packers, for example, processed proportionately less as fresh pork, made more sausage, and had less lard than did the larger federally inspected packers. One-fifth of the output of smaller, local packers was in the form of sausage; whereas, sausage production of federally inspected plants amounted to only 8 per cent.

Most of the plants included in this study were concerned mainly with pork slaughter. Their primary interest was to increase the sale of pork and pork products. There could have been several reasons for the composition of pork output. A closer trim would result in a larger amount of fat and lard. A higher proportion of fat to lean in sausage products would reduce the amount of fat and lard available for sale. These are factors that can be controlled.

In recent years, consumption of pork per person has declined. If this trend is to be reversed, a pork product acceptable to consumers is a necessity. Most consumers desire pork with less fat. Closer trimming would result in a larger amount of a low-valued product, lard, and the need for locating a market outlet for such a product. This is a serious problem that Alabama hog producers can help meat processors solve by greater care in production programs.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1. BARROWS AND GILTS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Total head marketed	Total head remaining in area	Outshipments	Inshipments from areas of Alabama
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	5,473	1,411	4,062	0
Jan.-Mar.	6,471	1,295	5,176	0
Apr.-June	6,219	858	5,361	250
July-Sept.	5,587	1,008	4,579	84
Total	23,750	4,572	19,178	334
Central Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	1,676	1,563	113	2,692
Jan.-Mar.	2,797	2,749	48	4,728
Apr.-June	3,096	2,277	819	4,284
July-Sept.	2,187	1,741	446	3,527
Total	9,756	8,330	1,426	15,231
Southern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	12,323	6,066	6,257	0
Jan.-Mar.	15,861	7,641	8,220	0
Apr.-June	12,808	3,900	8,908	0
July-Sept.	10,215	5,930	4,285	15
Total	51,207	23,537	27,670	15
TOTAL	84,713	36,439	48,274	15,580

APPENDIX TABLE 2. BARROWS AND GILTS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Where marketed, proportion									
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Outside SE	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northern Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	25.8	43.0	0	0	0	6.5	24.7	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	20.0	59.5	0	0	0	.1	20.4	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	13.8	57.2	0	.2	0	1.8	27.0	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	18.1	60.5	0	0	0	.1	21.3	0	0	100.0
Central Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	0	93.3	0	5.6	0	.7	.4	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	98.3	0	1.3	0	.4	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	8.1	73.6	0	16.1	0	.8	0	1.4	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	79.6	.7	14.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	100.0
Southern Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	0	2.8	49.2	36.8	11.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	5.5	48.2	34.8	11.5	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	5.7	30.4	53.8	10.0	0	0	0	.1	100.0
July-Sept.	.8	1.4	58.0	30.8	9.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
STATE	5.8	27.8	27.8	24.8	6.4	.8	6.6	[1]	[1]	100.0

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. SOWS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Total head marketed	Total head remaining in area	Outshipments	Inshipments from areas of Alabama
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	453	197	256	0
Jan.-Mar.	444	241	203	0
Apr.-June	449	294	155	0
July-Sept.	345	200	145	0
Total	1,691	932	759	0
Central Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	160	127	33	29
Jan.-Mar.	196	152	44	3
Apr.-June	276	180	96	46
July-Sept.	106	94	12	39
Total	738	553	185	117
Southern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	557	336	221	0
Jan.-Mar.	1,086	290	796	0
Apr.-June	599	400	199	0
July-Sept.	593	373	220	1
Total	2,835	1,399	1,436	1
TOTAL	5,264	2,884	2,380	118

APPENDIX TABLE 4. SOWS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Where marketed, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Tenn.	Miss.	Fla.	Ohio	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northern Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	43.5	4.6	0	10.3	20.8	20.8	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	54.3	.7	0	10.4	23.4	11.2	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	65.5	4.5	0	3.3	8.7	18.0	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	58.0	11.3	0	2.3	17.4	11.0	0	0	100.0
Central Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	0	79.4	0	4.4	4.4	11.8	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	77.5	0	18.4	0	4.1	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	65.2	0	26.0	0	4.4	0	4.4	100.0
July-Sept.	0	88.7	.9	0	0	10.4	0	0	100.0
Southern Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	0	1.4	60.3	37.0	0	0	1.3	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	26.7	63.9	0	0	9.4	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	4.3	66.8	24.2	0	0	4.7	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	0	62.9	28.5	0	0	8.6	0	100.0
STATE	17.7	12.7	26.6	27.5	5.8	5.9	3.6	.2	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 5. BUTCHER PIGS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Total head marketed	Total head remaining in area	Outshipments	Inshipments from areas of Alabama
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	369	2	367	0
Jan.-Mar.	8	0	8	0
Apr.-June	20	19	1	0
July-Sept.	61	31	30	0
Total	458	52	406	0
Central Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	72	65	7	223
Jan.-Mar.	176	176	0	6
Apr.-June	141	10	131	0
July-Sept.	21	16	5	0
Total	410	267	143	229
Southern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	1,788	365	1,423	0
Jan.-Mar.	2,992	459	2,533	0
Apr.-June	909	18	891	0
July-Sept.	2,080	542	1,538	2
Total	7,769	1,384	6,385	2
TOTAL	8,637	1,703	6,934	231

APPENDIX TABLE 6. BUTCHER PIGS[1] MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Where marketed, proportion							
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Tenn.	Miss.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northern Ala.								
Oct.-Dec.	.5	60.4	0	0	0	0	39.1	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	75.0	0	0	0	25.0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	95.0	0	0	0	0	5.0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	50.8	0	0	45.9	0	3.3	0	100.0
Central Ala.								
Oct.-Dec.	0	90.3	0	9.7	0	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	7.1	0	92.2	0	0	.7	100.0
July-Sept.	0	76.2	9.5	0	0	0	14.3	100.0
Southern Ala.								
Oct.-Dec.	0	0	20.4	.2	79.4	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	15.3	1.5	83.2	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	0	2.0	.7	97.3	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	0	26.1	.1	73.8	0	0	100.0
STATE	.6	5.7	16.1	2.6	73.3	[2]	1.7	100.0

[1] Pigs weighing less than 160 pounds that were slaughtered.
[2] Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX TABLE 7. FEEDER PIGS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Total head marketed	Total head remaining in area	Outshipments	Inshipments from areas of Alabama
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	1,237	973	264	0
Jan.-Mar.	561	524	37	0
Apr.-June	667	595	72	104
July-Sept.	453	453	0	0
Total	2,918	2,545	373	104
Central Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	336	285	51	56
Jan.-Mar.	727	697	30	100
Apr.-June	366	195	171	0
July-Sept.	372	249	123	0
Total	1,801	1,426	375	156
Southern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	1,917	1,583	334	0
Jan.-Mar.	4,067	3,967	100	0
Apr.-June	1,758	1,634	124	0
July-Sept.	1,850	1,850	0	0
Total	9,592	9,034	558	0
TOTAL	14,311	13,005	1,306	260

APPENDIX TABLE 8. FEEDER PIGS[1] MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Where marketed, proportion									
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ill.	Fla.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northern Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	78.7	4.5	0	0	0	16.8	0	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	93.4	0	0	1.1	0	5.5	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	89.2	0	0	0	0	10.8	0	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	0	84.8	0	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	95.9	0	1.9	2.2	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	28.4	53.3	0	6.0	.3	0	12.0	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	66.9	0	33.1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern Ala.										
Oct.-Dec.	0	0	82.6	16.7	0	0	0	0	.7	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	2.5	97.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	0	92.9	0	0	0	0	7.1	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
STATE	18.5	11.1	63.1	3.7	.1	2.2	.3	.9	.1	100.0

[1] Pigs weighing less than 160 pounds that were returned to farms for further finish.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. BOARS AND STAGS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Total head marketed	Total head remaining in area	Outshipments	Inshipments from areas of Alabama
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	39	5	34	0
Jan.-Mar.	50	30	20	0
Apr.-June	87	81	6	4
July-Sept.	113	110	3	8
Total	289	226	63	12
Central Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	39	16	23	8
Jan.-Mar.	64	42	22	27
Apr.-June	33	12	21	21
July-Sept.	36	17	19	0
Total	172	87	85	56
Southern Ala.				
Oct.-Dec.	56	39	17	0
Jan.-Mar.	176	101	75	0
Apr.-June	67	46	21	1
July-Sept.	135	119	16	0
Total	434	305	129	1
TOTAL	895	618	277	69

APPENDIX TABLE 10. BOARS AND STAGS MARKETED THROUGH AUCTIONS AND BUYING STATIONS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Origin and season of year	Where marketed, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Tenn.	Miss.	Fla.	Mich.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northern Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	12.8	0	0	0	84.6	0	0	2.6	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	60.0	0	0	0	12.0	28.0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	93.2	3.4	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	97.3	0	0	0	2.7	0	0	0	100.0
Central Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	0	41.0	0	56.4	0	2.6	0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	65.6	0	34.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	12.1	36.4	3.0	42.4	0	6.1	0	0	100.0
July-Sept.	22.2	47.2	0	19.5	0	11.1	0	0	100.0
Southern Ala.									
Oct.-Dec.	0	14.3	69.6	0	0	0	16.1	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.	0	15.3	57.4	27.3	0	0	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June	0	26.9	68.6	0	0	0	4.5	0	100.0
July-Sept.	0	0	88.1	11.9	0	0	0	0	100.0
STATE	26.6	16.0	34.2	14.4	5.1	2.3	1.3	.1	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 11. MOVEMENT OF HOGS TO SLAUGHTER AREAS, BY CLASSES AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Total slaughtered	Barrows and gilts	Sows	Butcher pigs	Boars and stags
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Northern Ala.					
Oct.-Dec.	1,985	1,919	44	22	0
Jan.-Mar.	1,437	1,363	20	50	4
Apr.-June	1,692	1,640	29	22	1
July-Sept.	1,391	1,303	41	46	1
Total	6,505	6,225	134	140	6
Central Ala.					
Oct.-Dec.	10,443	10,369	13	61	0
Jan.-Mar.	8,638	8,513	30	95	0
Apr.-June	9,994	9,952	35	7	0
July-Sept.	8,764	8,665	62	35	2
Total	37,839	37,499	140	198	2
Southern Ala.					
Oct.-Dec.	5,456	4,911	228	314	3
Jan.-Mar.	4,459	4,186	64	208	1
Apr.-June	3,040	2,707	185	141	7
July-Sept.	3,633	3,383	208	42	0
Total	16,588	15,187	685	705	11
TOTAL	60,932	58,911	959	1,043	19

APPENDIX TABLE 12. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF BARROWS AND GILTS TO SLAUGHTER AREAS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Area of origin, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ill.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.									
Northern	47.5	6.7	0	0	.2	20.1	0	25.5	100.0
Central	19.4	22.6	3.0	0	.3	29.5	10.3	14.9	100.0
Southern	0	0	68.3	10.1	.6	0	0	21.0	100.0
State	17.0	14.4	21.3	2.9	.4	20.0	6.2	17.8	100.0
Jan.-Mar.									
Northern	80.6	0	0	0	.7	18.7	0	0	100.0
Central	21.8	24.9	4.9	0	.6	34.9	9.5	3.4	100.0
Southern	3.0	0	67.8	8.9	0	7.0	0	13.3	100.0
State	22.0	15.1	23.1	2.6	.4	25.0	5.8	6.0	100.0
Apr.-June									
Northern	84.0	0	0	0	1.7	14.3	0	0	100.0
Central	28.7	39.5	2.1	0	0	22.4	4.6	2.7	100.0
Southern	1.2	0	73.6	8.1	0	17.1	0	0	100.0
State	29.9	27.5	15.4	1.5	.2	20.5	3.2	1.8	100.0
July-Sept.									
Northern	83.2	0	0	0	0	16.8	0	0	100.0
Central	28.6	41.9	8.6	0	0	17.0	3.9	0	100.0
Southern	0	2.3	70.8	8.1	1.6	9.7	0	7.5	100.0
State	26.7	27.8	23.5	2.0	.4	15.1	2.6	1.9	100.0
STATE	23.5	20.7	20.8	2.3	.4	20.2	4.5	7.6	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 13. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF SOWS TO SLAUGHTER AREAS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Area of origin, proportion						
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ill.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.							
Northern	68.2	18.2	0	0	13.6	0	100.0
Central	15.4	84.6	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	11.2	6.7	80.0	0	2.1	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.							
Northern	90.0	0	0	0	10.0	0	100.0
Central	0	33.3	0	0	66.7	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	15.8	8.8	56.1	0	19.3	0	100.0
Apr.-June							
Northern	79.3	0	0	3.4	17.3	0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	9.2	14.1	74.3	.4	2.0	0	100.0
July-Sept.							
Northern	95.2	0	0	2.4	2.4	0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	83.7	0	0	16.3	100.0
State	12.6	20.0	55.9	.3	.3	10.9	100.0
STATE	11.7	13.1	67.9	.3	3.5	3.5	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 14. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF BUTCHER PIGS TO SLAUGHTER AREAS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Area of origin, proportion						
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ill.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.							
Northern	36.4	54.5	0	0	9.1	0	100.0
Central	1.6	60.7	0	0	0	37.7	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	2.3	12.3	79.1	0	.5	5.8	100.0
Jan.-Mar.							
Northern	94.0	0	0	6.0	0	0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	13.3	26.9	58.9	.9	0	0	100.0
Apr.-June							
Northern	59.1	0	0	31.8	9.1	0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	7.6	4.1	83.0	4.1	1.2	0	100.0
July-Sept.							
Northern	95.7	0	0	0	4.3	0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
State	35.8	28.5	34.1	0	1.6	0	100.0
STATE	10.8	17.8	67.6	1.0	.6	2.2	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 15. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF STAGS AND BOARS TO SLAUGHTER AREAS, BY AREAS OF ORIGIN AND SEASON, ALABAMA, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Area of origin, proportion				
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Tenn.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.					
Northern	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
State	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
Jan.-Mar.					
Northern	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
State	80.0	0	20.0	0	100.0
Apr.-June					
Northern	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
State	12.5	0	87.5	0	100.0
July-Sept.					
Northern	0	0	0	100.0	100.0
Central	0	100.0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	0	0	0	0
State	0	66.7	0	33.3	100.0
STATE	26.3	10.5	57.9	5.3	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 16. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF FRESH PORK FROM SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Areas receiving pork, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Other[1]	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.									
Northern	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.6	64.6	3.9	15.6	3.9	1.0	2.4	7.0	100.0
Southern	0	12.6	72.0	1.0	13.9	.5	0	0	100.0
State	9.8	48.3	17.8	11.1	5.7	.8	1.6	4.9	100.0
Jan.-Mar.									
Northern	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.4	69.6	3.9	17.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	100.0
Southern	0	10.5	79.0	.7	9.5	.3	0	0	100.0
State	7.6	50.2	22.7	11.7	3.0	.7	1.4	2.7	100.0
Apr.-June									
Northern	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.0	59.9	3.1	14.0	5.2	1.4	0	15.4	100.0
Southern	0	15.1	68.0	.7	13.4	2.8	0	0	100.0
State	8.8	48.7	12.5	10.8	5.9	1.5	0	11.8	100.0
July-Sept.									
Northern	93.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.3	62.1	3.5	20.0	2.5	1.4	0	9.2	100.0
Southern	0	9.6	74.2	.3	14.3	1.6	0	0	100.0
State	9.7	48.9	13.9	15.2	4.1	1.3	0	6.9	100.0
STATE	9.0	49.0	16.8	12.1	4.7	1.1	.8	6.5	100.0

[1] Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

APPENDIX TABLE 17. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF CURED PORK FROM SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Areas receiving pork, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Other[1]	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.									
Northern	90.9	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	13.3	66.0	8.7	5.2	.7	1.2	3.3	1.6	100.0
Southern	0	11.6	72.4	.9	14.1	1.0	0	0	100.0
State	19.1	48.0	21.4	3.7	3.4	1.1	2.2	1.1	100.0
Jan.-Mar.									
Northern	80.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	3.6	77.6	12.0	.5	1.5	1.9	.8	2.1	100.0
Southern	0	9.0	76.3	.6	13.7	.4	0	0	100.0
State	23.5	38.4	30.5	.4	5.2	.9	.3	.8	100.0
Apr.-June									
Northern	94.1	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	3.3	82.8	9.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	0	.2	100.0
Southern	0	17.1	64.2	1.2	15.0	2.5	0	0	100.0
State	13.4	55.0	23.9	1.0	5.1	1.5	0	.1	100.0
July-Sept.									
Northern	87.1	12.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	3.9	74.7	15.3	1.0	2.8	2.0	0	.3	100.0
Southern	0	18.8	65.0	1.3	12.5	2.4	0	0	100.0
State	16.6	50.7	25.1	.9	4.7	1.8	0	.2	100.0
STATE	18.6	47.3	25.3	1.6	4.6	1.2	.7	.7	100.0

[1] Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

APPENDIX TABLE 18. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF EDIBLE OFFAL[1] FROM SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Areas receiving pork, proportion								
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Other[2]	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.									
Northern	93.6	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	.8	77.4	2.7	4.9	3.1	.3	2.2	8.6	100.0
Southern	0	17.4	76.2	.3	4.4	1.7	0	0	100.0
State	4.8	59.6	20.4	3.6	3.3	.6	1.5	6.2	100.0
Jan.-Mar.									
Northern	95.0	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	.3	67.8	3.9	2.4	1.4	.8	3.7	19.7	100.0
Southern	0	20.0	70.7	.6	8.6	.1	0	0	100.0
State	9.6	55.2	12.6	2.0	2.2	.6	2.8	15.0	100.0
Apr.-June									
Northern	94.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.1	74.9	3.4	6.0	.8	1.9	0	11.9	100.0
Southern	0	8.0	54.1	.9	35.0	2.0	0	0	100.0
State	6.0	60.3	11.4	4.8	6.3	1.8	0	9.4	100.0
July-Sept.									
Northern	92.7	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	.5	76.2	2.6	6.1	.2	.8	0	13.6	100.0
Southern	0	19.3	50.8	1.2	26.9	1.8	0	0	100.0
State	3.9	57.9	15.8	4.4	7.6	1.0	0	9.4	100.0
STATE	6.3	58.0	15.3	3.5	4.5	.9	1.3	10.2	100.0

[1] Includes liver, lungs, tongue, heart, brains, and kidneys.
[2] Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

APPENDIX TABLE 19. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF SAUSAGE AND VARIETY MEATS[1] FROM SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Areas receiving pork, proportion						
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.							
Northern	94.6	5.4	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	3.3	85.5	11.2	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	12.3	69.5	1.2	16.5	.5	100.0
State	19.0	45.7	29.1	.4	5.6	.2	100.0
Jan.-Mar.							
Northern	86.0	8.7	5.3	0	0	0	100.0
Central	3.8	89.4	6.8	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	14.7	65.1	1.1	18.9	.2	100.0
State	18.1	51.5	24.3	.3	5.7	.1	100.0
Apr.-June							
Northern	94.2	5.8	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	5.6	82.7	11.7	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	10.2	69.0	.9	17.4	2.5	100.0
State	20.6	43.8	28.7	.3	5.8	.8	100.0
July-Sept.							
Northern	93.3	6.7	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	6.3	80.5	13.2	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	9.2	65.4	1.0	22.2	2.2	100.0
State	19.4	41.8	29.7	.3	8.0	.8	100.0
STATE	19.3	45.7	27.9	.3	6.3	.5	100.0

[1] Includes all processed luncheon meats containing pork, such as wieners, bologna, luncheon slices, and souse.

APPENDIX TABLE 20. MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF LARD FROM SLAUGHTER AREAS OF ALABAMA, BY SEASONS, 1959-60

Slaughter area and season of year	Areas receiving pork, proportion							
	N. Ala.	C. Ala.	S. Ala.	Ga.	Fla.	Miss.	Tenn.	Total
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Oct.-Dec.								
Northern	82.0	18.0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.1	60.4	3.1	2.0	0	0	33.4	100.0
Southern	0	37.5	54.2	.6	5.4	2.3	0	100.0
State	10.3	49.8	15.5	1.4	1.3	.6	21.1	100.0
Jan.-Mar.								
Northern	89.2	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.9	89.5	8.6	0	0	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	24.1	70.6	.3	4.5	.5	0	100.0
State	13.2	49.3	35.2	.1	2.0	.2	0	100.0
Apr.-June								
Northern	83.7	16.3	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.9	40.6	3.3	15.5	.1	.6	38.0	100.0
Southern	0	21.3	57.0	.2	18.0	3.5	0	100.0
State	9.0	34.7	13.4	11.1	3.5	1.1	27.2	100.0
July-Sept.								
Northern	86.9	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Central	1.4	89.2	8.3	.7	.4	0	0	100.0
Southern	0	25.8	54.1	1.1	17.3	1.7	0	100.0
State	12.3	57.1	23.0	.8	6.2	.6	0	100.0
STATE	10.8	46.2	19.7	4.2	3.1	.7	15.3	100.0