Cattle

Beef production in the United States started to flourish around the mid-19th century with the advent of the Industrial Revolution. Cattle were propagated to utilize profitably the vast prairies and plains of the Western Frontier. The famous trail drives of those days brought the cattle herds to the new rail heads on the Great Plains, and the railroads transported the cattle to the slaughter houses in the industrial Midwest and East.

The increasing availability of beef in the cities whetted the appetites of both the blue- and white-collar populations. Since then the appetite for beef has continued to increase to the present historic highs in both production and consumption.

Considerable variety is practiced among cattle-producing operations in the United States. In 1974, cattle were produced on all census-classified types of farms; however, 82 percent of the cattle and calves sold were from livestock farms and dairy farms.

Most of the cattle produced from grazing operations on livestock farms and ranches are sold to farms and feedlots for further feeding. The cattle feeding industry, those fattening cattle on grain and concentrates and selling them for slaughter, is highly concentrated in specialized grain-producing areas. Sales of cattle from dairy farms consist primarily of bull calves, dairy cows, and heifers culled from the milking herd (table 8).

The number of farms with cattle has been declining during the past six censuses, from 1940 to 1974. Between 1968 and 1974, the percentage of all farms with cattle increased by 2 percent (table 9).

Some of this increase in the ratio of farms with cattle to total farms resulted from a change in the percentage of cattle enterprises on farms with a value of sales less than $2,500. Another contributory element was the change in farm definition which eliminated places with gross sales of less than $1,000 from the total farms. In 1969, approximately 54 percent of these farms reported cattle on hand compared with 68 percent in 1974 (table 10).

The decline in the number of small cattle operations remained a principal factor in the decrease of farms with cattle. In 1974, farms with less than 10 cattle decreased by nearly 40 percent from 1969. Discontinued cattle enterprises of less than 20 head accounted for 29 percent of the decrease in farms with cattle between 1974 and 1969. The number of farms increased in each herd-size group with more than 100 head. These farms accounted for 64 percent of all cattle (tables 11 and 12).

The decline of farms in the cattle industry is also reflected in the decreasing number of farms with cow herds. Farms with sales of $2,500 or more with cows on the place decreased in number by almost 8 percent between 1974 and 1969. This decrease occurred on farms with less than 50 cows (table 13).

Table 8. Cattle and Calves—Inventory and Sales: 1974

Table 9. Farms With Cattle: 1940 to 1974

Table 10. Farms With Cattle: 1974 and 1969

Table 11. Cattle and Calves—Inventory by Number Per Farm: 1974 and 1969