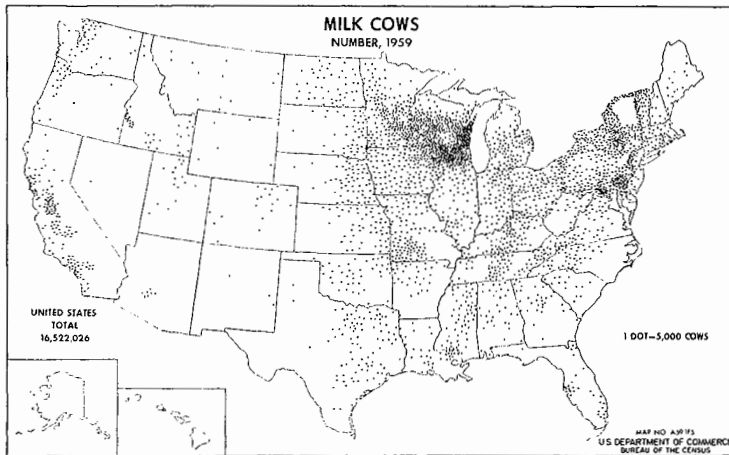


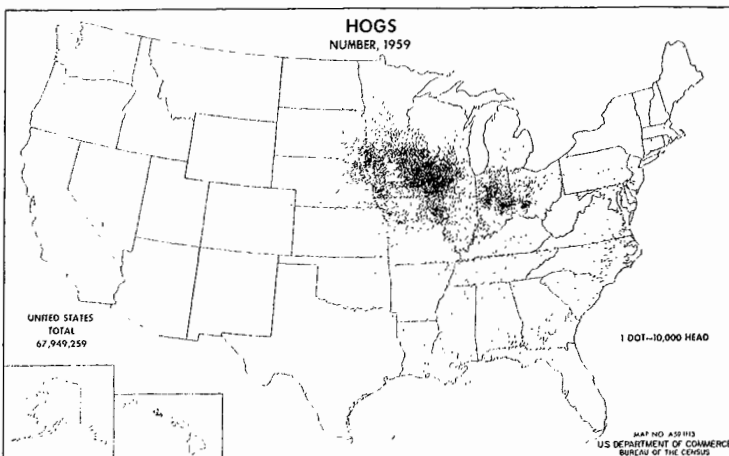
**CATTLE**

Cattle are more widely raised than any of the other livestock produced in the United States. In 1959 the Census of Agriculture reported the cattle population as 92.5 million. The heaviest concentration comprises southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, and southern Minnesota. This area of heavy concentration includes both the concentration of dairy cattle in the Dairy Belt and the concentration of large numbers of beef cattle in the western part of the Corn Belt. In the Western States, where cattle are grazed on the extensive rangelands, the highest densities coincide with areas of irrigated agriculture where cattle are fattened for market, or near the main centers of population where dairying is important. In terms of total numbers, Texas was the leading cattle producing State in 1959 with 8.5 million cattle. Iowa had 6.5 million.



**MILK COWS**

About one-sixth, or 18 percent, of the total cattle population could be classified as primarily used for dairy purposes in 1959. In the distribution of milk cows, the dairy belt centered in Wisconsin and Minnesota in the Lake States and in New York in the Northeast stands out prominently. In California the influence of large urban centers on dairying is readily apparent. Elsewhere, the leading concentrations are associated with the distribution of urban population or with physical conditions favorable for dairy production. Wisconsin reported 2.1 million milk cows in 1959. Minnesota and New York each reported 1.2 million head. Iowa, Pennsylvania, and California in that order were the next most important States in the number of milk cows reported. In 1959, milk cows numbered about 3.7 million fewer than in 1954.



**HOGS**

The hog population in 1959 was about 10.8 million more than reported by the census of agriculture in 1954. The heavy concentration of hog production in the Corn Belt and Lake States is shown on the accompanying map. This concentration also spills over into the eastern part of the Northern Plains States. The Corn Belt alone had 53 percent of the total number of hogs reported on farms in 1959. The Corn Belt, Lake States, and Northern Plains regions combined accounted for 76 percent of all hogs reported. Although production of hogs is not as widespread as that of cattle, a considerable number are grown throughout most of the Southern States in addition to the farm production regions mentioned above. Relatively few hogs are raised in the Northeast or in the West, largely because these areas do not produce large quantities of corn.