Mimeographed Circular M-256 March, 1954

OKLAHOMA FARM PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FOR 1954

Agricultural Experiment Station
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater

and

Production Economics Research Branch
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
United States Department of Agriculture

FOREWORD

This report of the Oklahoma Productive Capacity Committee was prepared under the chairmanship of Peter Nelson, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. The data were assembled and the writeup was prepared by W. F. Lagrone, Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service. Basic crop and livestock data were supplied by the Oklahoma Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, K. D. Blood, Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

Production specialists and technicians of state and federal agricultural agencies participating in the evaluation of the assumptions and basic data of the study were:

Agricultural Experiment Station:

Peter Nelson, Chairman
Leo V. Blakley
H. B. Cordner
J. R. Harlan
L. E. Hawkins
J. C. Hillier
A. L. Larson
Raymond Marshall
H. F. Murphy
G. W. Newell
C. L. Norton
L. A. Parcher
F. A. Romshe
A. M. Schlehuber
E. W. Schroeder
R. L. Tontz
Howard Whitney

Soil Conservation Service:

Louis E. Derr

Agricultural Extension Service:

Wesley Chaffin
R. E. Chiles
E. L. Granstaff
J. M. Ives
George Stroup

State ASC Office:

Dick Shelby

Agricultural Research Service:

W. F. Lagrone, Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the tenth in a series of publications presenting the results of forward-looking appraisals of agricultural production prospects in Oklahoma. The results of the analysis for 1954, as summarized in this report, represent the combined judgment of members of the Oklahoma Productive Capacity Committee, composed of productive specialists and technicians of the Oklahoma A. & M. College and various agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture (see foreword).

Purpose of the Report

This report provides a bench mark of Oklahoma agriculture's probable production pattern in 1954. The probable acreages, livestock numbers, and livestock production indicated for 1954 are estimates of the production response of farmers in 1954 to the announced control programs, prospective price situation for farm products, and the availability and condition of production resources. Preliminary estimates of crops sown in the fall of 1953 for 1954 harvest and January 1, 1954 livestock numbers were used in arriving at the probable production pattern.

The figures also reflect consideration of the effect of practical improvements in production and what it would pay farmers to do in 1954. To this extent these estimates are not straight "forecasts" of 1954 production. They also can be used as part of the basic information needed in considering 1954 production problems and programs.

Basic Assumptions for 1954*

The business outlook has been more or less uncertain. Recent reports include both good and bad developments, but the general trend appears to be slightly downward. Business inventories have stopped going

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* Background for the assumptions for 1954 was secured from the various situation reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., and Current Farm Economics, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

up and apparently are in the process of being liquidated to a lower level. Consumer incomes and consumer spending are likely to remain high, although not at the record levels of 1953. Foreign demand is expected to show some improvement over the recent low levels and result in increased exports.

Farmers will be faced with legislative controls for excess production of cotton, wheat, and peanuts. The 1954 production grown on the allotted acres will be supported at prices of 90 percent of parity. Support prices for dairy products will be reduced from 90 to 75 percent of parity, effective April 1, 1954.

United States Supplies of Wheat, Cotton, Feed Grains, and Hay

The supply of American cotton available through August 1, 1954 is 21.8 million bales. This is 14 percent more than average supplies during the 1942-51 period and 22 percent more than supplies available through August 1, 1953 (Table 1).

Presently, a carryover of American cotton of about 8 million bales is expected on August 1, 1954. Current supplies of wheat, through July 1, 1954, are 1,736 million bushels and also are much larger than in past years. Wheat supplies are 20 percent more than the 1942-51 average and are 10 percent more than supplies available through July 1, 1953. The July, 1954 carryover is expected to be 800 million bushels, the largest on record.

The supply of feed concentrates available during the 1953-54 feeding year is greater than the 1942-51 average, and also greater than the 1952-53 feeding year, but is moderately lower than during 1950-51 and 1951-52. The estimated supply per animal unit compares favorably with past years (Table 2). Hay supplies appear relatively stable for the periods indicated in Table 2 but are lower than the record supplies of 1951-52 and also lower than 1950-51.

Summary of the Agricultural Production Pattern in 1954

The direction of farm crop production in Oklahoma in 1954 will be toward a reduction of wheat and an increase in feed grains. This reversal in the upward trend in wheat acreage since 1950, also a year of control, will be due to reimposition of acreage controls in wheat. The present cotton acreage control program will allow an acreage about the same as in 1953 but considerably less than in 1952. Livestock numbers and production

Table 1. Supply of Cotton and Wheat, United States, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

	COTTON			WHEAT		
	1942-51 av.	1952	1953	1942-51 av.	1952	1953
	(in 1000 bales)			(in 1000 bushels)		
Carryover 1/	6,879	2,613	5,156	335,350	255,670	562,270
Production	11,995	14,994	16,437	1,088,548	1,299,000	1,169,000
Imports	200	201	175	22,895	21,516	5,000
Total	19,074	17,808	21,768	1,446,793	1,576,186	1,736,270

1/ Carryover August 1 for cotton, July 1 for wheat.

Source: U.S.D.A. Situation and Crop Reports

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Table 2. Supply of feed concentrates and all hay, United States, average 1942-51, annual 1952 and 1953

	FEED CONCENTRATES			ALL HAY		
	1942-51 av.	1952	1953	1942-51 av.	1952	1953
	(in million tons)			(in million tons)		
Stocks beginning of year 1/	18.5	20.2	28.0	15.4	15.0	14.7
Production 2/	117.5	120.7	117.4	102.0	104.0	105.0
Other grains fed 3/	7.6	5.7	4.6	-	-	-
Byproduct feeds fed 4/	19.8	22.4	22.1	-	-	-
Total supply	163.4	169.0	172.1	117.4	119.0	119.7
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	.95	1.00	1.03	1.60	1.59	1.59

1/ October 1 for corn; July 1 for oats and barley; May 1 for hay.
2/ Corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums.
3/ Domestic wheat and rye and imported grains.
4/ Protein supplements and mill feeds.

Source: U.S.D.A. Situation and Crop Reports, and U.S.D.A. Circular No. 836, Consumption of Feed by Livestock, December 1949.

are expected to be about stationary, with a slight reduction in cattle numbers during the year. Hog, poultry, and egg production are expected to be greater than the relatively low production in 1953. The increased sorghum, oat, barley and rye acreages should result in feed grain production in 1954 85 percent greater than in 1952 and 82 percent greater than in 1953. Production was limited in both years by relatively low planted acreages and low yields caused by drought.

The ample United States supply of feed grains has been available for importation into Oklahoma during the last two years of low production in the State. Hay production has been about average in Oklahoma during 1952 and 1953 but short supplies of feed grains, pasture, and other forages have meant heavier feeding of hay and heavy importation from other states, about 665,000 tons in 1952-53 and 481,000 tons in the 1953-54 feeding season. Assuming normal weather conditions in 1954 and average yields (see Form 2 in Appendix), a probable production of feed grains about equal to requirements during the 1954-55 feeding season is indicated. Hay production in 1954 should be sufficient for some export of hay to other states.

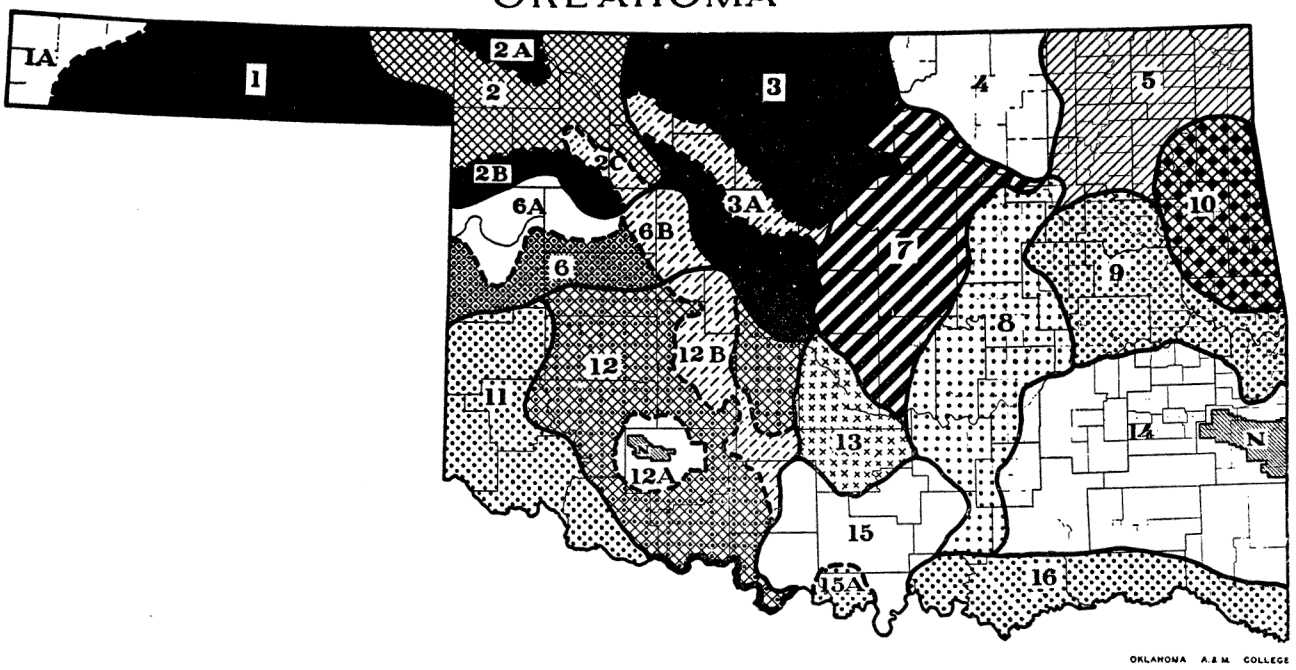
The reduction in wheat acreage will enable farmers, particularly in the western half of the State, to increase summer fallow, improve rotations through use of more legumes, and reduce double cropping. However, continued strong emphasis on small grains is suggested because of (1) their special adaptability for much of the land and equipment, (2) their importance as a source of income, (3) their importance in furnishing a protective cover on cultivated land, (4) their importance as a source of pasture and feed grains, and (5) their importance as crops for maximizing output in relation to labor used. The estimated acreage of wheat planted in the fall of 1953 for the 1954 crop includes 411,000 acres planted for pasture, hay, or forage. This is the acreage planted in addition to allotments and cannot be harvested for grain. The probable cotton acreage, 1,000,000 acres, assumes that about 91 percent of the cotton allotment of 1,098,283 acres will be planted.

Production prospects for major enterprises in 1954 are considered by type-of-farming areas (Figure 1). Guideposts used in the analysis of area production prospects were acreage allotments, the demand and price outlook, historical measures of recent production trends, and experience gained from recent research and contacts with farmers.

ADJUSTMENTS IN CROP ACREAGES

The probable acreages of crops in 1954 will require the use of approximately 13,000,000 acres of cropland, about the same as in 1952 and

PRELIMINARY TYPE-OF-FARMING MAP OF OKLAHOMA



Area Description of Counties by Type-of-Farming Areas in Oklahoma

Area 1:
Beaver
Cimarron
Texas

1. Cash grain and Livestock.
1A.—Largely range livestock.

Area 2:
Ellis
Harper
Woods
Woodward

2. Somewhat broken topography—some small grains, feed crops, livestock.
2A.—Cash wheat primarily.
2B.—Cash wheat primarily.
2C.—Sandy area, general farming.

Area 3:
Alfalfa
Canadian
Garfield
Grant
Kay
Kingfisher
Major
Noble

3. Cash grain, general farming.
3A.—A wooded area of sandy soil, general farming, some cotton produced on this strip.

Area 4:
Osage

4. Range livestock—some general farming.

Area 5:
Craig
Mayes
Nowata
Ottawa
Rogers
Tulsa
Washington

5. General farming, livestock, dairy, poultry and self-sufficing.

Area 6:
Blaine
Custer
Dewey
Roger Mills

6. Cash grain, general farming, cotton, livestock.
6A.—Rough, sandy area, scarcely any farming, some range livestock.
6B.—Wooded area, general farming, and cotton.

Area 7:
Cleveland
Lincoln
Logan
Oklahoma
Pawnee
Payne
Pottawatomie

7. General farming, cotton, livestock, dairy, and poultry.

Area 8:
Creek
Hughes
Okfuskee
Pontotoc
Seminole

8. Cotton, general farming, self-sufficing, dairy, (An area of generally poor soil, except on small bottoms).

Area 9:
Haskell
LeFlore
McIntosh
Muskogee
Okmulgee
Sequoyah
Wagoner

9. Cotton, some dairy, potatoes, commercial vegetables, self-sufficing.

Area 10:
Adair
Cherokee
Delaware

10. Some fruit, general farming, dairy and poultry, self-sufficing (rough wooded land).

Area 11:
Beckham
Greer
Harmon
Jackson
Tillman

11. Cotton, supplemented with cash grain, livestock, dairy, and poultry.

Area 12:
Caddo
Comanche
Cotton
Grady
Kiowa
Stephens
Washita

12. Cotton, cash grain, livestock, some dairy and poultry.
12A.—Range livestock.
12B.—Sandy, wooded section, cotton, general farming.

Area 13:
Garvin
McClain

13. Cotton, livestock, general farming, broomcorn.

Area 14:
Atoka
Coal
Latimer
Pittsburg
Pushmataha

14. Cotton, self-sufficing, livestock (rough, mountain and wooded area).

Area 15:
Carter
Jefferson
Johnston
Love
Murray

15. Rang livestock, general farming, self-sufficing.
15A.—Cotton.

Area 16:
Bryan
Choctaw
Marshall
McCurtain

16. Cotton, general farming.

N—National Forest.

1953. The reduction of wheat in 1954 will result in a small grain and sod crop acreage about 7 percent less than in 1953 but actually greater than in 1952 when small acreages of oats and barley were planted. It is probable that the total of intertilled crops in 1954 will be about 264,000 acres greater than in 1952 and 561,000 acres greater than in 1953. Summer fallow acreage would be increased and the acreage devoted to crops decreased in Western areas in 1954. Details of the probable use of farm land in 1954 are presented in the Appendix (Form 1). Probable 1954 crop acreages by type-of-farming areas are presented in Table 3.

Wheat

The 1954 wheat allotment for Oklahoma is 5,236,000 acres, and the distribution of this allotment to counties is reflected in the area acreages (Table 3). The estimated December 1 planted acreage of wheat for 1954 production is 5,642,000, which includes about 411,000 acres for use as cover, hay, or forage but not for grain.

The most significant reductions in wheat acreages will take place in the North Central and Western areas of Oklahoma, in particular areas 2, 3, 6, and 11. In some of the Eastern areas wheat allotments, based on a ten-year historical period and raised somewhat by minimum farm allotments, are actually greater than the 1952 planted acreage; but the acreage in these areas is a relatively small part of the State total. Wheat acreage reduction will induce an increase in feed grains, oats, barley, and sorghums for grain, as well as an increase in cover, hay, and forage crops.

Cotton

The probable cotton acreage in 1954 is estimated at 1,000,000 acres. This estimate is based on the revised cotton allotment of 1,098,000 acres and new provisions for use and apportionment of cotton allotments on individual farms, within counties, and within the State as a whole.

The evaluations indicate that considerable reduction in cotton acreage compared with 1952 is likely in Southwestern Oklahoma, Areas 6, 11, and 12, where about three fourths of the State's cotton acreage has been planted in recent years. Acreage in Eastern and Southern areas will probably be greater than in 1952. Latest estimates indicate that much of the reduction below 1952 acreages in the Southwest (Areas 6, 11, and 12) took place in 1953 and that, for these areas as a whole, 1954 allotments will require only minor reductions below 1953 plantings with the possible

Table 3. Probable Acreage of Selected Crops in 1954, with Comparisons 1/ Oklahoma

Type of Farming Area 2/	Wheat	Cotton	All sorghums except Sirup	Corn	Hay All Tame	Oats	Peanuts Grown Alone	Broomcorn
			1000 acres					
1	917.2	0.3	671.9	2.1	10.7	5.1	-	20.7
2	598.3	1.5	246.3	3.6	34.3	15.3	-	10.0
3	1660.3	24.3	201.1	27.1	163.0	226.2	0.4	3.0
4	23.7	4.6	7.9	11.9	20.5	30.3	0.1	-
5	69.4	5.5	66.8	113.3	68.6	160.0	0.1	-
6	539.4	88.0	167.5	10.4	40.0	43.3	0.1	18.3
7	155.4	18.0	76.4	74.1	112.1	155.5	8.9	-
8	5.6	19.0	32.4	82.7	75.0	33.3	30.1	-
9	32.2	72.0	36.6	159.3	82.6	50.0	6.4	1.6
10	6.9	0.1	3.8	20.3	42.0	35.0	-	-
11	493.0	353.0	168.1	8.1	136.9	50.2	1.2	5.0
12	699.2	306.0	259.6	51.3	163.6	167.4	33.1	21.8
13	16.4	16.5	16.2	44.7	33.1	15.0	2.8	29.1
14	1.8	14.2	22.7	37.5	42.4	20.1	12.5	-
15	12.3	36.0	22.4	38.1	49.7	34.9	12.6	-
16	4.9	41.0	10.3	65.5	75.5	18.4	28.7	-
State	5236.0	1000.0	2000.0	750.0	1150.0	1050.0	137.0	110.0
			Percent of 1952					
1	84	100	131	50	116	150	-	131
2	77	94	157	73	133	139	-	120
3	77	77	173	74	146	262	100	136
4	73	107	146	47	130	192	100	-
5	84	117	131	79	92	219	100	-
6	81	71	160	13	131	172	100	131
7	99	96	114	94	109	211	114	-
8	311	124	112	103	113	206	116	-
9	177	129	100	96	115	208	110	145
10	56	100	112	64	112	229	-	-
11	82	72	148	145	139	198	92	208
12	84	73	151	107	118	203	106	110
13	134	102	102	80	87	217	104	128
14	257	106	90	91	133	365	110	-
15	89	78	113	120	79	209	112	-
16	490	99	86	91	119	145	115	-
State	81	78	140	90	121	216	111	126

(Continued)

Table 3. Probable Acreage of Selected Crops in 1954, with Comparisons 1/ Oklahoma -- Continued

Type of Farming Area 2/	Barley	TRUCK CROPS Processing	TRUCK CROPS Fresh Market	Total 11 Crops	Cropland 1950 Census
		1000 acres			
1	55.2	-	-	1683.2	1694.2
2	22.6	-	0.2	932.1	1023.2
3	35.8	-	3.2	2344.4	2599.6
4	2.4	-	0.1	101.5	126.1
5	9.2	0.9	3.0	496.8	727.2
6	15.2	-	0.3	923.0	1017.4
7	16.6	-	1.5	618.5	806.8
8	1.2	-	0.6	279.9	420.0
9	3.8	9.0	5.3	448.8	723.9
10	1.0	1.5	2.0	102.6	160.2
11	13.4	-	.1	1229.0	1327.6
12	20.0	-	5.4	1727.4	1912.7
13	1.4	-	.4	175.6	247.4
14	.6	-	1.0	152.8	254.2
15	1.2	0.3	2.5	210.0	310.2
16	.4	0.3	.4	245.4	347.6
State	200.0	12.0	26.0	11671.0	13698.3
		Percent of 1952			
1	1284	-	-	103	
2	1883	-	100	94	
3	2238	-	91	92	
4	400	-	100	103	
5	460	150	94	114	
6	950	-	100	95	
7	1107	-	88	122	
8	600	-	100	120	
9	141	112	91	116	
10	167	150	100	103	
11	279	-	100	93	
12	171	-	92	98	
13	700	-	100	102	
14	600	-	100	117	
15	300	150	89	102	
16	80	150	100	107	
State	588	120	93	100	

1/ Planted acreage except all tame hay, broomcorn, and truck crops.
2/ See page 5 for description of type-of-farming areas and counties included.

exception of Area 11, the extreme Southwest. In Eastern and Southern Oklahoma, cotton acreages were greater in 1953 than in 1952 in Areas 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, and 16. (They were about 36 percent more in Area 9.) The allotment program will probably permit planting about as much cotton in these areas in 1954 as was actually planted in 1953.

Peanuts

The 1954 peanut allotment is 137,000 acres picked and threshed. This is about 10 percent more than the actual planted acreage in 1952 and 1953 and considerably more than the acreage picked and threshed in those years. The 1954 farm allotment program will permit 1954 peanut acreages equal to or greater than 1952 plantings in all areas except Area 11 where only a small acreage is grown. Significant acreage increases are probable in two major peanut sections, Area 8 and Area 16.

Feed Grains

The 1954 probable acreages of feed grains are about 52 percent more than in 1952 and 50 percent more than in 1953:

	1952 (1000 acres)	1953 (1000 acres)	Probable in 1954 (1000 acres)
Corn	833	583	750
Oats for grain	402	539	750
Sorghum for grain	472	613	1000
Barley for grain	26	39	170
Rye for grain	115	95	140
Total	1848	1869	2810

Corn: The 1954 probable acreage is 750,000 acres compared with 833,000 acres in 1952 and 583,000 acres in 1953. Both 1952 and 1953 were years of widespread drought damage to corn. The distribution of corn acreage by areas reflects adaptability of corn to soil and climate and the competition for cropland from other crops.

Sorghums for Grain: The 1954 probable acreage of grain sorghums is 1,000,000 acres, out of a total of 2,000,000 acres of sorghums for all purposes; but weather conditions will be a determining factor of the

acreage actually harvested for grain.

Oats, Barley, and Rye: The probable 1954 planted oat acreage is 1,050,000 acres with 750,000 acres for grain harvest. The probable planted acreage is 216 percent of the small 1952 oat acreage which was limited by weather conditions. It is 129 percent of the 1953 acreage. Increases compared with 1952 would be significant throughout the State.

The acreage of barley probable for 1954 is 170,000 acres harvested out of 200,000 acres planted compared with the small 1952 and 1953 acreages. The 1954 probable acreage of rye, a crop used for cover, pasture, and grain, is more than in either 1952 or 1953.

Hay and Forage Crops

The probable acreage of hay and forage crops in 1954 is 9 percent more than in 1952 and 3 percent more than in 1953:

	1952 (1000 acres)	1953 (1000 acres)	Probable in 1954 (1000 acres)
Tame hay	950	1055	1150
Wild hay	458	412	412
Sorghums for forage and silage	806	882	850
Total	2214	2349	2412

Tame and Wild Hay: All tame hay acreage probable in 1954 is 1,150,000 acres, 21 percent more than in 1952 and 9 percent more than in 1953. Present indications point to 1954 probable alfalfa hay acreage almost 50 percent greater than in 1952 and 1953.

The probable wild hay acreage is 412,000 acres, the same as in 1953.

Sorghums for Forage and Silage: The 1954 acreage of sorghums probable for forage and silage is 850,000 acres, which is slightly greater than in 1952 but slightly less than in 1953. It appears that farmers will emphasize sorghums for grain in 1954, and, even though a larger total sorghum acreage will be seeded in 1954 than in 1953, a larger proportion will be combined for grain.

Broomcorn

The probable acreage of broomcorn for harvest in 1954 is 110,000 acres, compared with 87,000 acres in 1952 and 97,000 acres harvested in 1953.

Commercial Truck Crops

The probable 1954 acreage of truck crops for commercial processing is 12,000 acres which is 20 percent more than in 1952. A considerable acreage of cowpeas, not shown in this total, is expected to furnish peas for processing in 1954.

The probable 1954 acreage of truck crops, including strawberries, for fresh markets is 26,000 acres, slightly less than in 1952 but 2000 acres more than in 1953. The increase would be in watermelons and sweet corn.

Other Crops

The 1954 probable acreage of Irish potatoes is 5,000 acres, including 800 acres for commercial production. This is the same acreage as in 1952 but 1,000 acres more for home use than in 1953.

Sweet potato acreage probable in 1954 is 4,000 acres, 1,000 acres more than in 1953 and 2,000 acres more than in 1952.

Soybean acreage is expected to be about the same as in 1952 but double the 1953 acreage.

Popcorn acreage probable in 1954 is 20,000 acres, the same as in 1952 but more than in 1953.

The probable 1954 vetch acreage is 400,000 acres (based on full seeding) which is down considerably from the 525,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1952 for use in 1953.

CROP YIELDS

Estimates of 1954 production are based on crop yields about the same or slightly higher than average during the ten-year period, 1942-51 (Appendix Form 2). The yields reflect the influence of the 1954 probable

cropping pattern as well as some improvement in production practices. The wheat yield in 1954 is based on published December, 1953 indications. Recent years have emphasized again the importance of weather conditions on Oklahoma crop yields but the 1954 level should be close to normal or usual expectations.

ADJUSTMENTS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock numbers and production in Oklahoma appear to be reaching a peak with a slight leveling off probable in 1954. All cattle and calves were at the highest numbers in history on January 1, 1954, 3,315,000 head, and numbers of beef cows on Oklahoma farms have continued to set new records in each of the past three years. Milk production in 1954 is expected to be about the same as 1953 but higher than in 1952. Egg production is expected to be about the 1952 level in 1954 but greater than production in 1953. Low number of sows and pigs raised in 1953 indicate an even lower pork production in 1954. The probable numbers and output of major livestock products in 1954 by type-of-farming areas can be determined from Table 4. Additional information is presented in Form 4 of the Appendix.

Cattle and Calves

The probable number of cattle and calves on hand January 1, 1955 is 3,215,000 head, which is slightly (3 percent) less than the number on hand January 1, 1954 but 5 percent more than on January 1, 1952. Cattle numbers are expected to be greater on January 1, 1955 than on January 1, 1952 in all areas except Areas 1, 2, and 6, the Northwestern areas which have been most severely affected by the 1952 and 1953 droughts.

Milk Production

Milk production and milk cow numbers increased between 1952 and 1953 for the first time since 1944. Increase in numbers was modest but increased production per cow milked resulted in milk production in 1953 which was 7 percent greater than in 1952. Since milk cow numbers remained the same between January 1, 1953 and January 1, 1954, and prices are lower, milk production in 1954 is expected to be about the same as in 1953. Nevertheless, because of attempts to maintain farm income and some slackening of labor shortages, a slight increase in both milk cow numbers and milk production is probable in 1955. A slight increase is possible

Table 4. Probable Production of Selected Livestock and Livestock Products in 1954, with Comparison, Oklahoma

Type of Farming Area	All cattle and Calves 1/	Milk Production	Sows Farrowed 2/	Egg Production	Chickens Raised 3/	Turkeys Raised
	1,000 Head	Million pounds	1,000 Head	1,000 Dozen	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
1	142.9	30.0	2.2	1946.8	364.0	7.3
2	202.1	70.0	3.1	3212.8	537.8	43.0
3	383.8	234.0	9.7	16347.0	2495.5	112.2
4	143.9	30.0	2.7	1383.8	187.8	9.4
5	322.5	248.0	12.0	10811.7	1431.5	70.3
6	159.2	95.0	3.5	4338.8	817.8	22.0
7	272.5	272.0	12.2	11397.9	1590.2	106.9
8	161.3	112.0	9.9	4550.3	705.8	26.2
9	254.1	173.0	13.7	8243.5	1085.0	26.2
10	93.9	77.0	8.0	3470.6	382.7	13.6
11	119.4	58.0	2.3	3858.4	641.7	21.0
12	360.3	225.0	11.0	11937.7	1834.0	100.7
13	79.6	56.0	4.4	3002.3	323.2	15.7
14	170.5	63.0	9.9	3177.6	493.5	17.8
15	204.1	72.0	5.8	3048.6	452.7	42.0
16	144.9	60.0	9.6	3272.2	656.8	15.7
State	3215.0	1875.0	120.0	94000.0	14000.0	650.0
			Percent of 1952			
1	91	107	81	97	109	91
2	96	103	100	96	107	81
3	106	101	82	104	116	105
4	106	103	87	111	123	85
5	106	107	77	102	113	83
6	96	100	78	96	107	105
7	106	112	83	105	117	100
8	111	112	86	101	112	82
9	111	112	77	98	109	82
10	109	108	78	107	118	85
11	102	100	68	91	101	100
12	106	107	77	96	106	105
13	112	112	80	109	122	98
14	106	109	81	98	109	99
15	106	111	71	94	105	82
16	106	107	77	101	112	98
State	105	107	79	100	111	94

1/ On farms January 1, 1955.
2/ Total spring and fall.
3/ Not including commercial broilers.

in 1954. Milk production is expected to receive most attention in Eastern and Central areas of the state.

Hogs

The probable number of sows to farrow in 1954 is 120,000 head, about 21 percent less than in 1952 but 24 percent more than the abnormally small numbers in 1953. Since it takes time to wean and fatten pigs for market, the increased numbers of sows in 1954 will not result in higher pork production in Oklahoma before 1955.

Poultry

Chickens and Eggs: The probable January 1, 1955 inventory of hens and pullets is 7,500,000 head, about 5 percent more than the number on hand on January 1, 1953 and January 1, 1954 but less than the number on hand January 1, 1952. Increase in the rate of lay per bird is expected to continue with better quality of birds and feeding practices. The resulting egg production in 1954 is expected to be about the same as in 1952 and 8 percent more than in 1953. This increase also reflects more pullets on farms in the fall of 1954 and consequently considerably more production than in the similar period of 1953. Farm chickens raised mostly for egg production will be up in 1954 compared with 1953, and commercial broiler production about the same as in 1953. Much of the increased interest in poultry production will be due to favorable 1953 prices for eggs and the attempt to maintain farm incomes.

Turkeys: Latest Oklahoma Crop and Livestock Reporting Service estimates indicate that about 650,000 turkeys will be raised in 1954 compared with 580,000 head raised in 1953 and 690,000 head in 1952. Turkey production is expected to be concentrated in North Central and West Central Oklahoma (Table 4).

Other Livestock

Sheep and lamb numbers, particularly stock sheep, have not varied greatly during recent years and no change is expected in 1954. However, in future years, sheep may gain an increased advantage as a supplementary enterprise on many farms in Oklahoma with a consequent increase in numbers in the future.

Horses and mules continue to fade away, with only 120,000

head on hand January 1, 1954, 13 percent less than were on hand January 1, 1953.

Livestock-Feed Balance

A total of 633,000 tons of imported feed grains, more than half of requirements, were needed to balance home-grown forage and grain supplies during the 1952-53 feeding season (October 1, 1952 to October 1, 1953). The estimated required net imports during 1953-54 are 459,000 tons if probable livestock production is to be attained. These imports are considerably above any prior years for which estimates are available. These large imports required are the result of high livestock numbers and the intensity of the 1952 and 1953 drought conditions in the State.

It is customary for Oklahoma hay producers to have supplies sufficient for State livestock needs and a net surplus for sale outside of the State. However, drought conditions caused an estimated net importation of 665,000 tons of hay in the State in 1952-53. Estimated feed needs in 1953-54 will require 481,000 tons of imported hay, although this total probably will be reduced because of good wheat pasturage and a mild winter in 1953-54. The required imports of hay into the State have not been approached in prior years of estimates. In fact since 1943-44 only in 1943-44 and 1944-45 have net imports of hay into Oklahoma been necessary.

The anticipated production of livestock feeds on 1954 probable crop acreages indicates that production of feed grains would meet livestock requirements during the 1954-55 feeding season. Supplies of hay and forage during the 1954-55 feeding season, based on expected yields (Form 2, Appendix), should be sufficient to reverse the net deficit in forage to one of net surplus with 383,000 tons of hay available for sale outside of the State.

Anticipated total carrying capacities of Oklahoma pasture and range land should be sufficient in the 1954 and 1955 grazing seasons for the indicated livestock numbers provided normal yields of forage are attained. Due to drought conditions, pasture forage production in 1953 was estimated to have been 92 percent of normal livestock requirements or a deficit of 8 percent for numbers on hand. In addition there were many farmers who had a much greater deficit of pasture available for their livestock than this, due to variable weather conditions between areas of the State and overstocking on individual farms. Details of the procedure used in determination of livestock production, feed supplies, and feed requirements are presented in the Appendix, Forms 3, 4, and 5.

APPENDIX

Form 1. Estimates of Use of Farm Land, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons

Oklahoma

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1952 1/	Reported or estimated for 1953 1/	1954 Probable
Column	1	2	3	4
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Corn, all	Planted	833	583	750
Sorghums, all except sirup	do.	1430	1673	2000
All sorghums for grain	Harvested	472	613	1000
All sorghums for silage	do.	77	120	150
All sorghums for forage	do.	729	762	700
Soybeans, grown alone	Planted	154	75	150
Soybeans for beans	Harvested	82	50	100
Cowpeas, grown alone	Planted	56	67	75
Peanuts, grown alone	Planted	123	125	137
Peanuts picked and threshed	Harvested	112	120	137
Peanuts for hay	do.	107	98	110
Cotton, all upland	Planted	1283	1058	1000
Broomcorn	Harvested	87	97	110
Sweet potatoes	Planted	2	3	4
Popcorn	do.	20	13	20
Strawberries	Harvested	3	2	2
Irish potatoes	Planted	5	4	5
Truck crops, processing	Harvested	10	8	12
Snapbeans	do.	1	1	2
Spinach	do.	5	5	5
Truck crops, fresh market	do.	25	22	24
Watermelons	do.	18	17	18
Sweet corn	do.	4	2	3
Spinach	do.	2	2	2
Cantaloupes	do.	1	1	1
Other truck crops 2/	do.	4	8	10
Tomatoes	do.	2	2	3
Radishes	do.		4	4
Snapbeans	do.	2	2	3
Other intertilled crops, total		75	75	75
Adjustment for multiple use 3/		100	100	100
Total cropland used for intertilled crops 4/		4010	3713	4274

Continued

Form 1. Estimates of Use of Farm Land, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons (Continued)

Oklahoma

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1952 1/	Reported or estimated for 1953 1/	1954 Probable
Column	1	2	3	4
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Oats	Planted	486	816	1050
Barley	do.	34	51	200
Winter wheat	do.	6450	6966	5642
Rye	do.	230	239	300
Oats for grain	Harvested	402	539	750
Barley for grain	do.	26	39	170
Rye for grain	do.	115	95	140
Total cropland used for close-growing crops 4/		7200	8072	7192
Hay, all tame--except soybean, cowpea, peanut, and small grain hay	Harvested	737	734	795
Hay, all tame	do.	950	1055	1150
Alfalfa hay	do.	421	413	600
Seeds, hay and cover crop, all	do.	207	115	223
Alfalfa	do.	98	42	70
Lespedeza	do.	3	3	3
Vetch	do.	190	70	150
Rotation (cropland) pasture	do.	1000	1000	1300
Adjustment for multiple use 3/		507	415	700
Total cropland used for sod crops 4/		1437	1434	1618
Total cropland used for crops 4/		12647	13219	13084
Summer fallow		500	400	600
Idle cropland		953	481	416
Total cropland 4/		14100	14100	14100
Wild Hay	Harvested	458	412	412
Open permanent pasture		14203	14249	14249
Woods pastured		5019	5019	5019
Woods not pastured		880	880	880
Other land in farms		1347	1347	1347
Total land in farms		36007	36007	36007
Grazing land not in farms		6000	6000	6000
Other land not in farms		2173	2173	2173
Total land area		44180	44180	44180

Continued

Form 1. Estimates of Use of Farm Land, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons (Continued)

Oklahoma

Use of farm land	Acreage	Reported for 1952 1/	Reported or estimated for 1953 1/	1954 Probable
Column	1	2	3	4
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Cover crops:				
Vetch	Planted	450	525	400

1/ By the Agricultural Marketing Service, except as otherwise indicated.
2/ Market garden estimates.
3/ In making the adjustment for multiple use of land by crops in the same group or in two or more groups, the first use in the crop years is considered to be the primary use.
4/ Total acres used for crops is less than the sum of the acreages of individual crops to the extent that two or more crops were, or will be, planted on or harvested from the same land during the year.

Form 2. Estimates of Crop and Pasture Yields per Acre, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons

Oklahoma

Crop	Acreage	Unit	Yield per acre 1/			
			Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Probable in 1954 2/
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Corn, all	Plt.	Bu.	17.3	12.1	11.0	17.0
Grain sorghum	Hvt.	do.	13.7	9.0	12.5	14.0
Silage sorghum	do.	Ton	4.8	3.5	5.5	5.0
Forage sorghum	do.	do.	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.4
Soybeans for beans	do.	Bu.	9.7	10.5	10.0	10.0
Peanuts Picked and Threshed	do.	Lb.	499.0	425.0	930.0	525.0
Cotton	Plt.	do.	155.0	99.0	202.0	160.0
Broomcorn	Hvt.	do.	322.0	295.0	300.0	300.0
Irish potatoes	Plt.	Bu.	64.2	75.5	50.0	65.0
Sweet potatoes	do.	do.	66.0	64.0	75.0	70.0
Strawberries	Hvt.	Crate 3/	77.0	60.0	40.0	75.0
Oats for grain	do.	Bu.	18.7	21.0	21.5	21.0
Barley for grain	do.	Bu.	15.3	17.5	19.0	17.0
Winter wheat	Plt.	do.	11.6	16.9	10.2	13.0
Rye for grain	Hvt.	do.	7.9	8.0	7.5	9.0
Processing Truck Crops:						
Snap beans	Hvt.	Ton	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Spinach	do.	do.	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Tomatoes	do.	do.	1.8	1.0	-	1.8
Fresh Market Truck Crops:						
Spinach	Hvt.	Bu. 3/	192.0	170.0	180.0	190.0
Watermelons	do.	No. 3/	187.0	185.0	190.0	190.0
Cantaloupes	do.	Crate 3/	57.0	55.0	60.0	57.0

Form 2. Estimates of Crop and Pasture Yields per Acre, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons (Continued)

Oklahoma

Crop	Acreage	Unit	Yield per acre 1/			
			Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Probable in 1954 2/
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh Market Truck Crops:						
Onions	Hvt.	50# sack 3/	92.0	120.0	150.0	120.0
Hay, all tame	do.	Ton	1.28	1.23	1.22	1.30
Wild Hay	do.	do.	1.16	0.85	0.95	1.20
Rotation (cropland) pasture		A. U. M.	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.60
Open pasture in farms		do.	1.00	0.83	0.87	1.00
Woodland pasture in farms		do.	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10
Other pasture in farms 4/		do.	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.60
Grazing land not in farms-grassland		do.	1.00	0.83	0.87	1.00
-woodland		do.	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10

1/ Reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service except as otherwise indicated.
2/ Assuming 1954 cropping pattern (Form 1, Col. 4), level of practices attainable by 1954, and normal weather.
3/ 3-yr. average 1949-51.
4/ Aftermath of harvested crops, wheat and rye pastures, etc.

Form 3. Estimates of Supply of Feeds Available for Feeding Livestock and for Other Purposes, 1954-55, with Comparisons

Oklahoma

Item	Year beginning October 1		
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Column	1	2	3
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Feed grains			
Corn, net supply 1/	289,016	175,336	352,800
Sorghums for grain, net supply 2/	139,132	210,336	387,800
Oats, net supply 3/	106,288	151,808	218,400
Barley, net supply 3/	9,336	10,584	62,160
Wheat fed on farms where grown	77,130	80,000	85,000
Other wheat produced and fed in the State	10,000	15,000	20,000
Rye fed on farms where grown	7,476	7,600	8,000
Total net supply 4/	638,378	650,664	1,134,160
Total needed for food and industrial use	58,000	58,000	58,000
Total available for feeding livestock and outshipments	580,378	592,664	1,076,160
Total needed for feeding livestock 5/	1,213,700	1,052,300	1,071,500
Total available for outshipments	-	-	4,660
Total inshipments needed 6/	633,322	459,636	-
Other farm-produced concentrates			
Peanuts fed (including hogged off)	1,500	1,500	1,500
Cowpeas fed	150	150	175
Cottonseed fed	6,000	8,000	5,000
Soybeans fed	200	200	200
Hay			
Tame and wild hay, net supply 7/	1,593,000	1,791,000	1,989,000
Total needed for feeding livestock 5/	2,258,500	2,272,200	1,606,200
Available for outshipments	-	-	382,800
Inshipments needed 6/	665,500	481,200	-

Continued

Form 3. Estimates of Supply of Feeds Available for Feeding Livestock and for Other Purposes, 1954-55, with Comparisons (Continued)

Oklahoma

Item	Year beginning October 1		
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Column	1	2	3
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Other roughages produced and fed			
Sorghum silage	270,000	660,000	750,000
Corn silage	216,000	192,000	200,000
Sorghum forage	437,000	914,000	980,000
Carrying capacity of pastures and ranges	Animal Unit Mos.	Animal Unit Mos.	Animal Unit Mos.
Rotation (cropland) pasture	520,000	780,000	780,000
Open permanent pasture and range in farms	12,397,000	14,249,000	14,249,000
Woods pastured	402,000	502,000	502,000
Other pasture in farms 8/	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Grazing land not in farms	1,305,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total carrying capacity	15,624,000	19,031,000	19,031,000
Total requirements for livestock 5/	17,007,000	17,251,000	16,918,000

1/ Carry-in October 1 plus production (planted acreage x yield per planted acre) less seed and carry-out.
2/ Carry-in October 1 plus production (harvested acreage x yield per harvested acre) less seed and carry-out.
3/ Carry-in July 1 plus production (harvested acreage x yield per harvested acre) less seed and carry-out.
4/ Available for feeding livestock, food, industrial use and outshipments.
5/ See Form 5, column 7, line 14 for feed grains; column 10, line 14 for hay; and column 11, line 14 for pasture and range.
6/ For feeding livestock, carry-over at the end of the year, and for food and industrial uses within the State.
7/ Carry-in May 1 plus production less carry-out.
8/ Aftermath of harvested crops, wheat and rye pastures, etc.

Form 4. Estimates of Number of Livestock and Production of Livestock and Livestock Products, 1954 Probable, with Comparisons

Oklahoma

Item of livestock and livestock products	Unit	Reported for 1952	Reported for 1953	Reported or Probable for 1954	Probable in 1955
Column	1	2	3	4	5
		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
On farms, January 1:					
Horses, mules and colts	Number	183	157	138	120
Cattle and calves, all	do.	3065	3218	3315	3215
Cows kept for milk, 2 yrs.+	do.	552	558	558	570
Other cows, 2 yrs. +	do.	1034	1161	1227	1175
Sheep and lambs, all	do.	181	146	159	150
Stock sheep	do.	116	116	119	120
Ewes, 1 yr. +	do.	86	84	90	90
Hens and pullets	do.	8389	7167	7111	7500
During year:					
Sows farrowed, spring	do.	93	51	60	60
Sows farrowed, fall	do.	58	46	60	60
Chickens raised (excl. comm. broilers)	do.	12588	11600	14000	14000
Commercial broiler production	do.	6728	6800	6800	6800
Turkeys raised	do.	690	580	650	650
Cattle put on feed 1/	do.	55	70	60	70
Sheep and lambs put on feed 1/	do.	65	30	40	65
Milk cows, average during year	do.	497	553	553	564
Milk produced	1,000 lbs.	1749	1874	1875	1915
Eggs produced	Dozen	93583	86667	94000	100000
Wool produced	Pound	963	915	1005	1000
Net production of hogs 1/	Do.	245755	165530	131512	151425

1/ Twelve-month period beginning the preceding October 1.

Form 5.-Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1952

Oklahoma

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.					Total livestock and feed					
	Concentrates				Tame and wild hay 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	A.U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,400	--	30	1,430	2,600	157	109.9	----	2.4	204.1	785
2. Milk cows	900	60	260	1,220	2,400	558	251.1	16.7	72.5	669.6	3,627
3. Beef cows	150	10	200	360	1,000	1,161	87.1	5.8	116.1	580.5	7,546
4. Feeder cattle	1,300	--	700	2,000	1,200	70	45.5	----	24.5	42.0	210
5. Other cattle and calves	150	10	120	280	1,000	1,499	112.4	7.5	89.9	749.5	4,497
6. Ewes, 1 year +	10	--	4	14	200	84	.4	----	.2	8.4	126
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	130	--	10	140	80	30	2.0	----	.2	1.2	18
8. Other sheep and lambs	10	--	4	14	200	32	.2	----	.1	3.2	32
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	380	10	60	450	-----	1,655	314.4	8.3	49.6	-----	166
10. Hens and pullets 6/	42	1	22	65	xxx	7,167	150.5	3.6	78.8	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	18	0.1	3	21.1	xxx	11,600	104.4	.6	17.4	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced	5	--	5	10	xxx	6,800	17.0	----	17.0	xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	65	--	20	85	xxx	580	18.8	----	5.8	xxx	xxx
14. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,213.7	42.5	474.5	2,258.5	17,007

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat fed from any source including harvested grains, corn silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded in Form 3 will be used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Form 4, Column 3. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced.

Form 5a.--Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1953

Oklahoma

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.					Total livestock and feed					
	Concentrates				Tame and wild hay 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	A. U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,400	--	30	1,430	2,530	138	96.6	----	41.4	174.6	690
2. Milk cows	900	60	240	1,200	2,400	558	251.1	16.7	67.0	669.6	3,627
3. Beef cows	75	10	180	265	1,000	1,227	46.0	6.1	110.4	613.5	7,976
4. Feeder cattle	1,300	--	700	2,000	1,200	60	39.0	----	21.0	36.0	180
5. Other cattle and calves	70	10	100	180	1,000	1,530	53.6	7.6	76.5	765.0	4,590
6. Ewes, 1 year *	8	--	4	12	200	90	.4	----	.2	9.0	135
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	115	--	10	125	80	40	2.3	----	.2	1.6	24
8. Other sheep and lambs	7	--	3	10	200	29	.1	----	.1	2.9	29
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	380	10	50	440	---	1,315	249.8	6.6	32.9	-----	
10. Hens and pullets 6/	42	1	22	65	xxx	7,111	149.3	3.6	78.2	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	18	0.1	3	21.1	xxx	14,000	126.0	.7	21.0	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced	5	--	5	10	xxx	6,800	17.0	----	17.0	xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	65	--	20	85	xxx	650	21.1	----	6.5	xxx	xxx
14. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1052.3	41.3	472.4	2272.2	17,251

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat fed from any source including harvested grains, corn silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded in Form 3 will be used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Form 4, Column 4. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced.

Form 5b.--Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1954

Oklahoma

Class of livestock	Feed per animal, bird or cwt.						Total livestock and feed				
	Concentrates				Tame and wild hay 4/	Units of livestock 5/	Concentrates			Tame and wild hay 4/	Pasture and grazing
	Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/	Total			Grains 1/	Seeds and skim milk 2/	Commercial by-products 3/		
Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 units	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	A. U. months
1. Horses, mules and colts	1,400	--	30	1,430	2,500	120	84.0	----	1.8	150.0	600
2. Milk cows	900	60	240	1,200	2,400	570	256.5	17.1	68.4	684.0	3,705
3. Beef cows	60	10	200	270	600	1,175	35.2	5.9	117.5	352.5	7,638
4. Feeder cattle	1,300	--	700	2,000	1,200	70	45.5	----	24.5	42.0	210
5. Other cattle and calves	50	10	90	150	500	1,470	36.8	7.4	66.2	367.5	4,410
6. Ewes, 1 year +	8	--	4	12	130	90	.4	----	.2	5.8	135
7. Feeder sheep and lambs	115	--	10	125	80	65	3.7	----	.3	2.6	39
8. Other sheep and lambs	7	--	3	10	120	30	.1	----	.1	1.8	30
9. Hogs, cwt. net production	380	10	50	440	---	1,514	287.7	7.6	37.8	-----	151
10. Hens and pullets 6/	42	1	22	65	xxx	7,500	157.5	3.8	82.5	xxx	xxx
11. Chickens raised 7/	18	0.1	3	21.1	xxx	14,000	126.0	.7	21.0	xxx	xxx
12. Comm. broilers produced	5	--	5	10	xxx	6,800	17.0	----	17.0	xxx	xxx
13. Turkeys raised	65	--	20	85	xxx	650	21.1	----	6.5	xxx	xxx
14. Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,071.5	42.5	443.8	1,606.2	16,918

1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, rye, and wheat fed from any source including harvested grains, corn silage, corn fodder, unthreshed grain, or commercial mixed feeds. 2/ Includes peanuts hogged off and fed whole, cowpeas, velvet beans, cottonseed fed whole, soybeans fed whole, and skim milk (dry basis). 3/ Includes oilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 4/ It is assumed that the other roughages recorded in Form 3 will be used for supplementing hay. 5/ Numbers and net production recorded on Form 4, column 5. 6/ Feed per bird should include an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 7/ Excluding commercial broilers produced.