

change has been to differentiate between dairy and beef animals. Because of the varying classes, a comparison of inventory numbers only has been made for all years for which data are available. These data are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS: 1900 TO 1955

Year and date of enumeration	Horses and mules	Cattle and calves	Hogs and pigs	Sheep and lambs	Chickens
1955 (Jan. 1).....	Number (NA)	Number	Number	Number	Number
1954 (Jan. 1).....	¹ 106	5,757	1,062	9,110	43,026
1950 (Apr. 1).....	207	5,180	589	9,183	31,350
1939 (Oct. 1).....	496	2,236	1,201	6,046	20,278
1929 (Oct. 1).....	319	3,749	959	17,076	18,374
1920 (Jan. 1).....	395	1,869	310	6,858	10,979
1910 (Jan. 1).....	218	640	273	132	4,563
1900 (June 1).....	5	811	165	184	5,436
		18	10	-----	² 176

NA—Not available.

¹ Horses.

² Chickens and guinea fowls.

The judicial division comparisons of data for livestock and livestock products are restricted to 2 years. These are shown in Table 2. The numbers of livestock on hand were taken from the 1954 Alaska report (inventories as of Jan. 1, 1955) and from the 1950 Census report (inventories as of Apr. 1, 1950). Since the subclasses of cattle are not comparable for the two periods of observation, no attempt has been made to show data for cows, heifers, calves, etc., by judicial divisions. The quantities of products and income data were obtained from the same sources but cover the calendar years 1954 and 1949, respectively.

Table 3 presents all livestock data contained in the 1954 and 1953 reports submitted by Alaska official sources. The available figures are given by geographic areas, not by judicial divisions.

According to these reports milk was the most important source of farm income. In 1954, milk accounted for 47 percent of the total farm income. Of the total milk production, 67 percent came from the Matanuska Valley, 16 percent from the Southeastern area, 7 percent from the Tanana Valley, and 10 percent from all other areas. All areas except Southeastern Alaska showed substantial increases from 1953 to 1954.

TABLE 2.—SELECTED DATA FOR LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, BY JUDICIAL DIVISIONS: 1954 AND 1950

Item	Alaska, total	Judicial division			
		1	2 and 4	3	
CATTLE AND DAIRY PRODUCTS					
Cattle and calves on hand.....	number Jan. 1, 1955..	5,757	478	282	4,997
	number Apr. 1, 1950..	2,236	443	178	1,615
Dairy products sold.....	dollars 1954..	1,257,906	200,000	93,500	964,406
	dollars 1949..	663,725	182,771	121,076	359,878
Milk sold.....	pounds 1954..	11,429,802	2,000,000	860,000	8,579,802
	pounds 1949..	6,561,032	1,919,769	791,630	3,839,633
HOGS					
Hogs and pigs on hand.....	number Jan. 1, 1955..	1,062	-----	125	937
	number Apr. 1, 1950..	1,201	-----	347	854
SHEEP AND WOOL					
Sheep and lambs on hand.....	number Jan. 1, 1955..	9,110	-----	20	9,090
	number Apr. 1, 1950..	6,046	-----	20	6,026
Wool shorn.....	pounds 1954..	60,115	-----	-----	60,115
	pounds 1950..	57,019	-----	225	56,791
	value—dollars 1954..	30,056	-----	-----	30,056
	value—dollars 1950..	28,241	-----	90	28,151
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS					
Chickens on hand ²	number Jan. 1, 1955..	43,020	9,500	1,120	32,400
	number Apr. 1, 1950..	20,278	3,378	2,168	14,732
Poultry and/or poultry products sold.....	dollars 1954..	411,840	112,000	13,275	286,565
	dollars 1950..	237,541	74,174	18,907	144,400
Chicken eggs sold.....	dozens 1954..	357,340	100,000	9,000	248,340
	dozens 1950..	180,222	32,780	19,600	127,752
	dollars 1954..	348,450	100,000	9,900	238,550
	dollars 1950..	160,297	28,583	16,779	114,935
FUR ANIMALS					
Value of fur animals and pelts sold.....	dollars 1954..	61,000	61,000	-----	-----
	dollars 1950..	39,705	38,584	-----	1,121

¹ Part of Judicial Division 3 included with Judicial Division 1. See text.

² No age limit mentioned for 1955; 1950 data are for chickens 4 months old and over.

Poultry products were third in importance as a source of farm income. They contributed about 15 percent of the total in 1954 and 13 percent in 1953. Both milk and potatoes ranked above poultry products as sources of farm income. According to the 1954 Alaska report, "The disastrously low statewide egg prices

were responsible for lower egg prices in Alaska. Production of local eggs increased 25 percent, however, over 1953. The most severe price competition occurred during the latter part of the year and carried into 1955. Broiler and fryer production was down considerably in 1954."