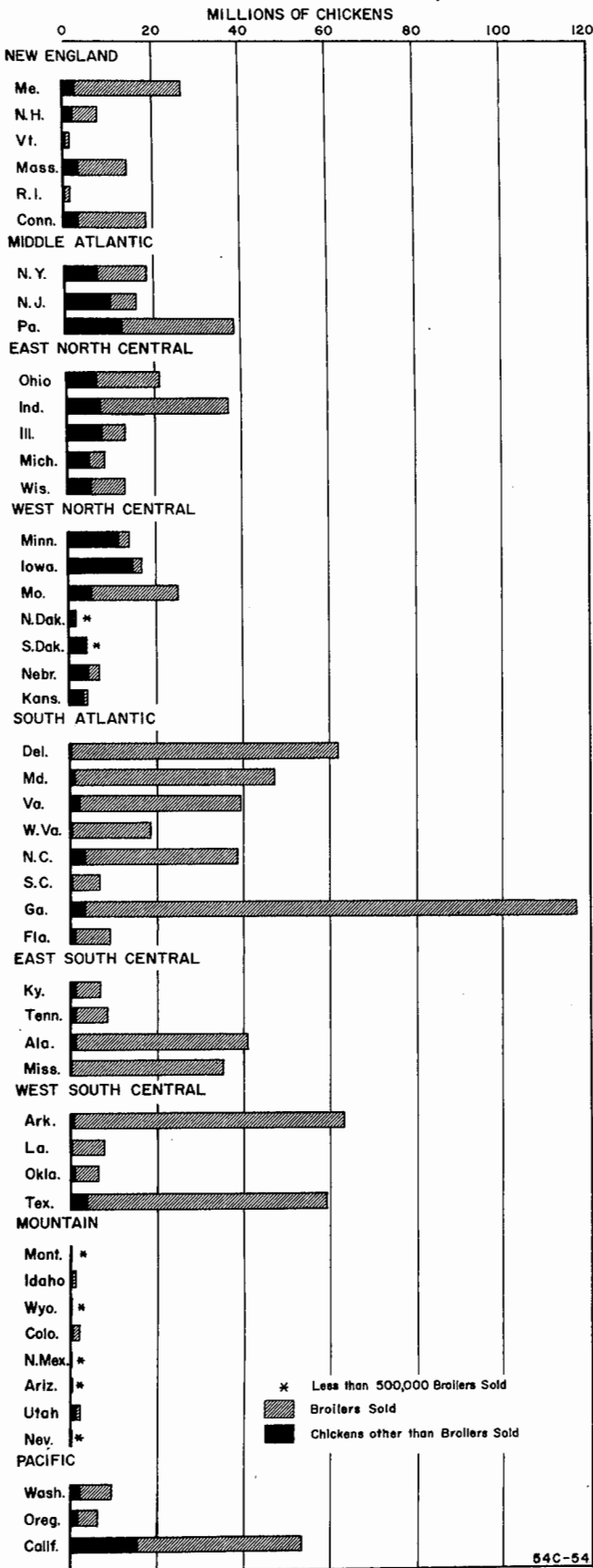


NUMBER OF BROILERS AND OTHER CHICKENS SOLD, BY STATES: 1954



comprised only 0.06 percent of all sheep and lambs in the United States in 1950.

The inquiries regarding sheep and lambs on hand provided for the reporting, first, for the total number of all ages, followed by a breakdown of this total into three groups. The first group specified lambs under one year old; the second, ewes one year old and over; and the third, rams and wethers one year old and over. Only those sheep one year old or over were classified by sex.

The inquiries regarding sheep shorn and wool were separated from the inventory questions on the 1954 Questionnaire. This arrangement, adopted for the 1950 Census, was used to secure a more complete enumeration of sheep shorn and wool produced on farms on which sheep had been shorn, but on which there were no sheep at the time of the enumeration.

**Goats and mohair.**—In 1954, goats were enumerated in only seven States. For New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Missouri (except in 30 southeastern counties), the questions were contained on the Agriculture Questionnaire. In Arizona, the data are limited to a special enumeration of goats and mohair on the Hopi and Navajo Indian Reservations. The inquiries called for the total number of goats and kids of all ages, and separately for the number of Angora and of other goats. Further inquiries called for the number of goats and kids clipped and the pounds of mohair.

The enumeration of goats in the 1950 Census was also limited to seven States. Five of the seven States were the same as in 1954. Table 38 presents available data for the nine States covered in either the 1950 or the 1954 Census. Comparative data from Censuses prior to 1954 are shown for the nine States individually with separate totals for "All other States" and for the United States. Data in Table 37 show the number of farms reporting and the number of goats for all States from 1900 to 1940. These data will indicate roughly the relative importance of goats in States for which goats were not enumerated in 1954 and in 1950.

**Animals sold alive.**—The 1954 Questionnaire had separate inquiries for number sold alive and value of sales for (1) cattle, excluding calves; (2) calves; (3) hogs and pigs; (4) sheep and lambs; and (5) horses and mules. These inquiries were standard in all the States except Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina where the inquiry in respect to sales of sheep and lambs was not carried. The classification of animals sold as cattle or as calves was to be made by the farm operator.

The totals of animals sold alive for any given area may properly include the same animals sold more than once during the year. For the United States as a whole, the total number of meat animals sold would include animals sold as stockers and feeders from farms and ranches and as finished animals from other farms and ranches. In some cases, the same animals would be included two or more times in the sales figures.

For meat animals, both sales to other farm operators and sales to central markets would be reported. Since no attempt was made to confine sales to animals for immediate slaughter, the totals for meat animals sold alive should exceed the number slaughtered in meat-processing plants.

Livestock slaughter figures are compiled periodically by the United States Department of Agriculture. The table below presents, for the United States, a comparison of the number of cattle, hogs, and sheep sold alive as shown by the Census with the estimated numbers of these animals slaughtered, excluding farm slaughter, for the two latest years for which Census figures are available, viz, 1954 and 1949.

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