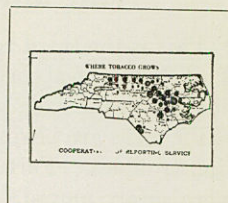


Farm Forecaster

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



BULLETIN TWELVE

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER, 1922

UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crop Estimates

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Department of Agriculture
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THE LAY OF THE LAND

REAPPEARANCE FARM FORECASTER

As you have observed, our FARM FORECASTER appears at irregular intervals. We hope to see it get back on the monthly basis. As will be noticed on the last page, the scope of our reports permit of little time for this publication, and it takes more time than one would suppose. However, we expect to render a service to you that should win your full cooperation.

RENEWED INTEREST OF REPORTERS

With this evidence of renewed service to our aids, it is opportune to remind you that this publication can be no better than our reporters aiding us make it. Babson's statistical service costs a minimum of \$90 a year even to their nonpaid aids. If we made a \$50 charge for our reports, they would be more appreciated. But we want to win your renewed cooperative interest. Let's see the result on the next reports.

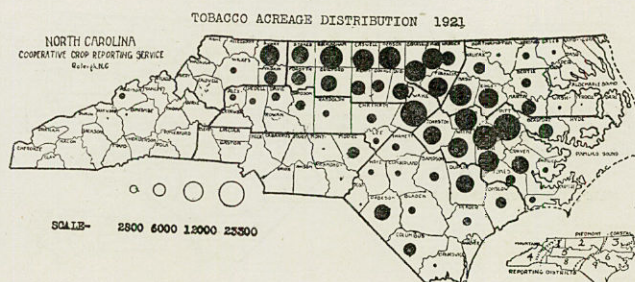
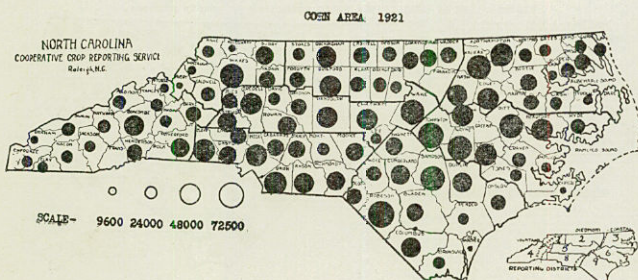
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CASH CROPS AND THEIR DANGER

Were you to travel over the State as the statistician and others do, you would be surprised to find that the greatest evidence of contentment and progress is not in the cotton or tobacco belts, but rather where they have no so-called "cash crops." The reason is simply that when a farmer depends on selling all he makes and buys what he needs for food and

feeds, that there is seldom anything left. In the central piedmont and the mountain counties, they grow what they need and sell the surplus for buying the extras. The diversified farmers are healthier, happier, and better off by so doing—and so are their farms.



"THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION"

This is the third consecutive year of bumper national crops. This holds good in the North Carolina piedmont counties, but not in the east, where wet weather has prevailed.

Farmers are beginning to feel the effects of the transportation troubles. Fortunately the "Redskin" Sandhills' peaches were safely moved. Grain elevators in the west are closing, cars not being available. The movement of farm products to industries dependent on coal to convert them into finished products, makes the coal situation one of the farmer's problems.

PRICE TRENDS

The strike situation tends to raise retail prices and to curtail consumption just at a time when farm prices are depressed by the heavy crop receipts. Movement of farm products is slowing up.

Wholesale prices have an upward tendency. Re-inflation may occur. Fuel is rising in price.

Hog interest is "coming back" in the corn belt. The South is more optimistic than most other sections, in spite of the boll weevil. Small grain and milk products are depressed owing to insufficient prices.

Farm products, during July, on a basis of 69 per cent purchasing power, decreased four per cent from the June equivalent.

In 1913 corn averaged 63.4 cents per bushel, and last month (August, 1922), 64.4 cents, while in July, 1921, it was only 61.7 cents per bushel.

Hay, in July, 1913 (before the war), averaged \$10.43 per ton, as compared this year with \$10.97. What a pity that this cannot substitute gasoline as a feed for the horse's substitute—the Ford.

Human food has the same trend. Farm prices of beef cattle in July for each of 1913, 1921, and 1922 were respectively 6 cents, 5.4, and 5.7 cents per pound. Eggs were 17.2, 26.6, and 20.5 cents per dozen for those years.

Most animal products have continued about the same price during the summer. Two important products selling below 1913 prices were cattle and their feed—corn.

When a pound of butter will buy a pound of wool, at 32½ cents per pound, it shows a reason for the increased interest in sheep, and the decreased attention paid to cattle. Last year's decline in sheep was due to the low wool price, 15.5 cents, while butter was 34 cents per pound then.

Hogs at \$9.20 have held slightly higher levels than last year, when they average \$8.09 in July, as compared with \$7.81 in 1913 (pre-war basis).

With December, 1921, as the low point, corn, cotton, hay, and butter have had trends upward, even through August, while wheat and hogs have had a lower trend this summer.

COMMODITY ARTICLES AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Farm products have been slightly higher compared with a year ago, and last month, the comparative 1913 basis was 119, while nonfarm products ranged from 124 for metals to 186 per cent for fuel and lighting.

Take farm products as the basis (100) for July of this year, only metals and chemicals were lower, while clothing was 134, fuel and lighting 188 (much higher), and building material 126, or higher than in June.

The farm products needed to buy \$100 worth of other essentials in 1913 will now buy only \$69 worth. The increased yield per acre partially offsets the loss.

Farm products have a normal (100 per cent) purchasing power of but 52 per cent of coal and 61 of freight charges. A strike situation problem.

The wages of farm labor is considerably below other classes and especially so when compared with coal and railway labor.

Agriculture, the most essential industry, and its workers, is now suffering from unbalanced prices, compared with other industries and their workers. While some farmers say "chickens will come home to roost," that fact offers them but little comfort when their products fall down in their purchasing value. They are wondering when the "prosperity just around the corner" will knock at their door.

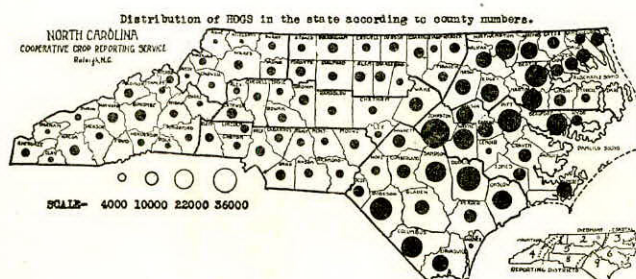
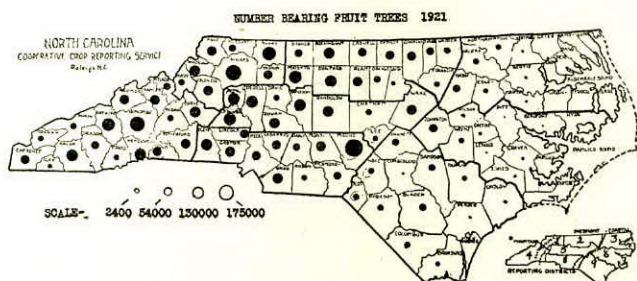
Cotton averaged for July as follows: 1913, 11.5 cents; 1921, 9.8 cents, and 1922, 20.7 cents per pound. The visible crop and supply is short of the world needs. The present and last year's crops combined will be little more than the 1914 crop alone.

Fuel is the outstanding disparagement in commodities. It is beyond the reach of exchange of most farm products.

The movement of farm products shows the export of wheat to be on the increase. Butter, since June, has moved decidedly faster than at any time this year. Cattle, since May, have moved faster than during any earlier months. Corn, hogs, cattle, and butter had a considerably larger movement than a year ago, and yet July showed a general slowing up, whereas this usually occurs at the end of the crop year.

Since the cold storage is the shock absorber between production and consumption, it is of interest to note that butter and eggs have been stored heavily while meats are scarce. This usually means that the demand will reach out to the farm supply, increasing local prices somewhat on meats.

The European wheat shortage of last year will be balanced by the American increase. Other countries suffering heavy depression will be balanced by Argentine and Austrian crops. In order to increase the economical supply, Europe is making considerable whole-wheat flour.



GENERAL CROP COMMENTS

UNITED STATES

The crop conditions for the United States show that 72 per cent of the 36 important crops were better on September 1st than they were a year ago, but only 55 per cent equal to the ten-year average at this date.

The combined conditions of all crops for North Carolina is 95 per cent of a normal or full crop prospect—of what they ought to have been had conditions been favorable for all crops. There was an average decrease of 2.6 per cent during August. The national average was 98.8 of a "full" or normal condition for all crops and 2.4 per cent decline during last month.

For the United States, peaches have the highest condition 132.5 per cent, as compared with the usual or average year. Apples are 22 above the average year with other crops compared with the usual as follows: Potatoes, 105.4; corn, 103 (5 per cent decline during August). Those below the average are: Sweet potatoes, 99.2; improved pastures, 98.3 (with 8.2 per cent drop during last month); tobacco, 97, and 6 decline; oats, 93 per cent, compared with the usual; peanuts, 89.6; and cotton 87.3 per cent of the average with almost 10 per cent August decline.

The present indications, or forecasts, for national crops show that, compared with last year, the following will make better yields per acre; wheat, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, tobacco, hay, cotton, with peanuts equal to last season.

In production, including the acreage with the yield, the crops showing increases are the same, excepting peanuts, which show 16 per cent decrease, due largely to reduced acreage. Fruit also shows an increased production.

The acreage comparisons with last year shows wheat with nine per cent less; oats almost seven less, and corn a fraction lower than in 1921. The most of crops have more acreage, of which rye has 22 per cent increase; Irish potatoes 11 per cent more, and sweet potatoes six more; tobacco has the largest increase of 23 per cent; hay is between three and four; cotton has ten per cent larger area.

The September 1st prices this and last year are as follows: Wheat 88 and 101 cents; corn 63 and 56 cents; oats 32 and 30; rye 63 and 90; buckwheat 86 and 114; Irish potatoes 88 and 169, with sweet potatoes at 108, compared with 136 a year ago. Hay averages \$11.17, compared with \$12.44 per ton; cotton 21.1 and 12.6 cents per pound; apples \$1.10 as against \$1.64 per bushel, and peanuts 4.4, compared with 3.9 cents per pound on September 1, 1921.

NORTH CAROLINA

The price of corn in North Carolina at 96 cents is the highest of all states, and last year only Alabama averaged higher than 95 cents per bushel—basis September 1st. We do not rank very high in our total production, however.

The trend of prices paid to crop producers decreased 5 per cent during August, as compared with half that amount for

the past ten years. Yet September 1st showed that the prices were 2.8 per cent higher than a year ago, and less than half of two years ago and only two-thirds of the ten-year average.

SEPTEMBER 1st STATE CROP COMMENTS

The weather during August was remarkably cool, in fact about the most so on record for that month. In eastern Carolina the rains continued too frequently, especially in the northern coastal belt. It has been comparatively free from rainfall for over two weeks. The central area has been dry, but generally favorable on most crops, excepting pastures and some hays. The river bottoms have been too wet for crops, but uplands were extra good.

CORN

With a condition of 81 per cent of a full crop, the North Carolina corn crop of 49,105,000 bushels promises at this date to be less than for several years. The last month resulted in appreciable improvement. The 96 cents per bushel price is about the same as a year ago. With such wonderful undeveloped opportunities for producing and utilizing corn, it is indeed unfortunate that we grow it as we do. Little consideration is given as to how to feed it, or give it a home to grow in. After it is produced, too little care in housing and feeding is given. If this is our principal crop and it is so neglected, how much more might we improve some other crops for foods and feeds?

OATS

While wheat was again poor this year, the oat crop was comparatively good, but not nearly normal. The harvest indicated 83 per cent of a full crop condition. The fall-sown crop was much the better this season. Reports on yields are being returned from the threshermen of this State, and this information will be available by next month, with their comments. Who knows the condition of small grains better than those who thresh them?

TOBACCO

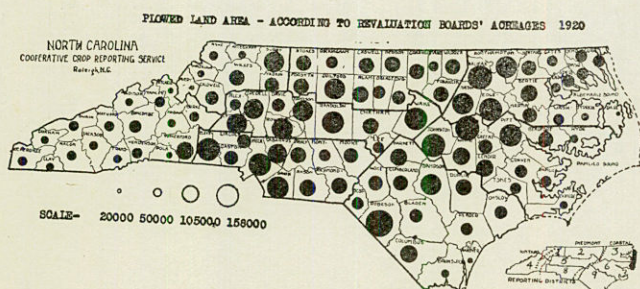
The competition between the independent auction warehouse sales and the cooperative growers warehouse receipts is creating considerable interest now. Of course the advances made by the cooperative association is not a sale, nor even an indication of what the selling price may be. Each faction is probably claiming more than the true situation justifies. The condition of this State's tobacco is quite variable. In the old belt, or Piedmont, the crop is quite satisfactory, while in the new or eastern belt it varies widely. The weather conditions are responsible for most of the trouble. Much of the bright colored deliveries are in high order. The thin and light weight conditions mean too much wet weather. Greene County is the center of the poorest and worst conditions.

APPLES

East of the Blue Ridge Mountains the apple crops are generally good, whereas beyond, in the mountain counties, they vary considerably, but generally from 40 to 65 per cent of a normal crop. The quality is good, especially in the Piedmont area. Reasonable prices will likely prevail, reasonable to the producer and consumer who buys direct.

HAY AND PASTURES

Wet weather makes grass, whether for cutting or grazing, and this has been a wet year. Wet weather also means poor harvesting conditions, and much hay has been lost for this reason. This has been a season when it was best to let the livestock do their own harvesting on pastures and meadows.



The Statistics Below Show the Condition of the Principal Crops as Reported to Us, Together with Some Other Interesting Features of the Report for September 1, 1922

DISTRICT	COUNTIES	CORN, Condition, Per Cent	OATS, Condition, Per Cent	WHITE POTATOES, Condition, Per Cent	SWEET POTATOES, Condition, Per Cent	TOBACCO, Condition, Per Cent	APPLES, Condition, Per Cent	HAY (Tame), Yield Per Acre, Tons	FATTENING HOGS, Compared Year Ago, Per Cent	WOOL, Production Com- pared 1921, Per Cent	PASTURE, Condition, Per Cent	COWPEAS, Condition, Per Cent	WATERMELONS, Per Cent Normal Yield	SORGHUM CANE, Condition, Per Cent	PEANUTS, Condition, Per Cent	COTTON	
																August 25 Con- dition, Per Cent	Per Cent Abandoned
1	Alleghany.....	67	60	75	87	-----	52	1.0	95	90	95	-----	60	100	-----	-----	-----
	Ashe.....	77	62	85	73	-----	50	.9	95	80	100	100	-----	83	-----	-----	-----
	Avery.....	85	65	96	95	100	75	1.0	94	95	95	-----	96	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Caldwell.....	89	82	86	95	90	80	1.7	100	100	93	88	93	96	92	-----	-----
	Surry.....	78	77	86	92	93	-----	1.6	98	90	92	83	56	85	-----	-----	-----
	Watauga.....	83	63	102	100	-----	63	1.5	100	97	100	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Wilkes.....	88	81	91	97	96	93	1.7	99	100	94	94	69	94	-----	-----	-----
	Yadkin.....	90	87	-----	95	89	92	-----	97	-----	80	85	53	82	90	-----	-----
	NORTH MOUNTAIN (N.W.).....	71	75	88	92	93	80	1.3	98	95	93	89	65	91	91	-----	-----
	Alamance.....	78	81	91	94	80	74	1.5	96	95	93	91	73	89	94	-----	-----
2	Caswell.....	92	87	105	98	93	98	1.3	100	95	95	100	90	98	100	-----	-----
	Durham.....	92	94	102	102	99	99	1.8	98	100	94	87	95	75	78	85	1.0
	Forsyth.....	91	86	94	96	86	96	2.4	104	-----	98	92	82	91	-----	-----	-----
	Franklin.....	81	95	90	83	75	100	1.5	98	-----	90	100	100	100	80	70	2.0
	Granville.....	95	97	91	94	93	101	1.6	94	100	98	97	92	94	80	-----	-----
	Guilford.....	89	96	91	97	88	87	1.3	97	95	105	98	76	87	90	-----	-----
	Orange.....	99	97	91	95	94	72	1.5	97	108	102	100	83	101	-----	85	-----
	Person.....	99	97	87	99	100	94	1.0	99	100	102	90	97	95	-----	-----	-----
	Rockingham.....	80	89	93	93	86	87	1.3	100	90	98	95	81	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Stokes.....	87	74	91	91	85	93	1.0	100	99	97	88	79	78	80	-----	-----
3	Vance.....	82	94	85	95	92	80	-----	98	95	103	95	87	90	-----	83	-----
	Warren.....	90	92	88	93	78	105	1.0	98	-----	100	104	83	100	88	69	1.2
	NORTH PIEDMONT (N.).....	87	88	93	95	89	90	1.4	99	98	98	94	83	88	87	75	1.0
	Bertie.....	63	85	80	83	56	100	.6	93	100	100	100	80	90	72	68	2.2
	Camden.....	75	85	75	80	-----	95	1.2	73	-----	80	90	-----	-----	-----	54	4.0
	Chowan.....	50	74	65	79	53	85	1.2	100	-----	100	110	60	75	75	65	3.0
	Currituck.....	63	-----	75	78	-----	-----	-----	70	90	95	90	80	80	-----	68	6.5
	Dare.....	85	-----	79	80	-----	-----	-----	90	75	100	80	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Edgecombe.....	78	84	84	88	70	93	1.6	93	100	94	91	83	90	70	67	3.1
	Gates.....	62	73	68	72	76	107	-----	84	100	106	80	63	70	68	48	5.7
4	Halifax.....	86	90	77	80	76	97	1.7	93	-----	96	74	100	-----	68	66	2.0
	Hertford.....	60	73	63	77	72	85	1.2	86	100	90	75	83	-----	75	65	5.2
	Martin.....	86	80	85	93	66	93	-----	101	-----	88	82	88	90	76	68	2.7
	Nash.....	85	87	89	90	69	94	1.5	98	100	87	83	85	83	65	74	3.0
	Northampton.....	81	84	73	75	80	98	1.0	91	93	98	78	100	78	72	68	2.0
	Pasquotank.....	83	60	77	82	-----	93	2.0	90	87	100	88	95	82	80	83	3.0
	Perquimans.....	66	90	-----	68	-----	78	2.0	85	100	90	85	-----	85	63	70	4.4
	Tyrrell.....	50	-----	-----	100	-----	100	-----	80	-----	90	100	100	90	60	60	1.0
	Washington.....	90	75	80	80	75	-----	2.0	95	-----	100	84	90	80	60	66	.8
	NORTH COASTAL (N.E.).....	77	81	79	82	70	93	1.4	91	95	95	84	83	84	71	66	4.0
5	Buncombe.....	98	55	95	95	-----	75	1.9	90	-----	98	100	88	98	-----	-----	-----
	Burke.....	80	84	94	85	60	93	1.4	105	80	84	83	94	79	87	-----	-----
	Cherokee.....	82	75	85	87	90	90	1.3	93	75	95	90	97	85	-----	-----	-----
	Clay.....	82	80	83	92	80	97	1.1	88	85	87	85	88	98	100	-----	-----
	Graham.....	92	57	82	88	100	73	1.3	92	103	104	100	80	96	-----	-----	-----
	Haywood.....	89	83	79	88	-----	65	1.1	96	-----	95	73	80	89	-----	-----	-----
	Henderson.....	80	-----	90	100	90	100	-----	100	100	100	90	60	90	-----	-----	-----
	Jackson.....	93	74	92	93	-----	88	1.7	97	-----	96	94	85	92	75	-----	-----
	McDowell.....	88	55	88	90	-----	95	1.0	93	-----	83	90	90	95	-----	-----	-----
	Macon.....	99	65	98	96	97	76	2.1	90	99	100	100	100	99	-----	-----	-----
6	Mitchell.....	86	53	98	91	100	76	1.6	101	100	98	100	100	95	80	-----	-----
	Polk.....	87	-----	-----	60	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	85	-----	85	-----	80	-----
	Rutherford.....	87	81	87	99	-----	78	1.0	81	80	90	83	80	65	84	76	2.0
	Swain.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Transylvania.....	95	50	78	70	75	75	1.2	103	-----	70	90	-----	85	-----	-----	-----
	Yancey.....	75	50	87	88	75	77	1.5	100	100	103	-----	100	100	-----	-----	-----
	WEST MOUNTAIN (W.).....	87	68	88	90	90	82	1.4	95	99	94	87	88	86	80	73	2.0
	Alexander.....	90	88	88	94	91	91	2.0	95	95	99	93	91	88	85	76	1.6
	Catawba.....	94	91	88	88	-----	88	2.0	101	-----	88	88	81	92	94	83	1.6
	Chatham.....	76	90	-----	98	85	77	1.0	100	87	99	83	105	85	80	91	1.1
7	Davidson.....	88	98	88	80	100	85	1.3	95	-----	95	90	80	100	100	83	-----
	Davie.....	78	80	87	90	90	75	2.0	95	100	100	75	-----	-----	-----	84	1.0
	Iredell.....	89	92	91	86	80	80	2.1	100	98	95	93	91	89	94	83	.1
	Lee.....	86	89	75	88	85	89	1.3	96	100	87	84	81	76	78	78	1.3
	Randolph.....	87	100	94	97	93	91	1.0	101	93	96	90	81	89	93	89	-----
	Rowan.....	-----	96	76	88	-----	79	1.7	81	95	97	86	88	90	90	78	1.0
	Wake.....	87	96	91	92	80	84	1.4	94	88	95	89	90	86	90	77	.3
	CENTRAL PIEDMONT (C.).....	85	93	87	91	87	86	1.5	96	87	95	89	87	87	89	73	.9
	Beaufort.....	78	70	100	80	81	74	1.1	94	90	97	77	90	-----	60	72	2.7
	Carteret.....	73	-----	-----	90	65	-----	1.0	90	-----	100	80	-----	90	60	53	7.0
	Craven.....	62	-----	78	78	60	85	1.0	88	-----	80	73	67	-----	65	50	2.5
8	Greene.....	52	85	87	72	41	75	.8	-----	100	94	78	62	75	69	48	5.1
	Hyde.....	66	62	70	86	-----	87	-----	96	81	72	90	75	-----	63	4.2	-----
	Johnston.....	91	90	88	92	91	63	1.1	89	100	96	87	80	92	95	71	1.7
	Jones.....	75	85	65	90	65	74	1.0	100	-----	100	90	-----	85	-----	-----	-----
	Lenoir.....	77	85	83	89	65	72	.9	94	-----	94	83	59	72	76	63	4.0
	Pamlico.....	80	-----	80	80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90	67	70	78	66	3.7
	Pitt.....	62	60	84	80	57	-----	.8	100	-----	93	90	50	45	73	60	3.7
	Wayne.....	77	71	88	86	58	69	1.0	88	-----	93	91	50	-----	73	60	3.7
	Wilson.....	83	-----	81	89	63	81	1.5	100	-----	95	93	83	-----	94	73	3.8
	CENTRAL COASTAL (E.).....	74	77	78	95	65	74	1.0	94	90	92	85	67	78	77	64	3.0

Statistics—Continued

District	COUNTIES	CORN, Condition, Per Cent	OATS, Condition, Per Cent	WHITE POTATOES, Condition, Per Cent	SWEET POTATOES, Condition, Per Cent	TOBACCO, Condition, Per Cent	APPLES, Condition, Per Cent	HAY (Tame), Yield Per Acre, Tons	FATTENING HOGS, Compared Year Ago, Per Cent	WOOL, Production Com- pared 1921, Per Cent	PASTURE, Condition, Per Cent	COWPEAS, Condition, Per Cent	WATERMELONS, Per Cent Normal Yield	SORGHUM CANE, Condition, Per Cent	PEANUTS, Condition, Per Cent	COUNTY	
																August 25 Con- dition, Per Cent	Per Cent Abandoned
SOUTH WEST	Anson.....	89	97	88	92	100	88	2.0	95	92	92	77	78	89	100	53	3.0
	Cabarrus.....	85	93	93	91	80	80	2.2	95	100	100	100	84	90	90	67	1.4
	Cleveland.....	84	86	92	87	76	76	1.0	96	90	90	87	87	88	98	75	.4
	Gaston.....	89	87	82	89	85	85	1.8	96	93	84	87	87	87	94	70	.4
	Lincoln.....	81	100	93	98	89	89	1.2	97	95	95	101	93	112	100	79	1.2
	Mecklenburg.....	74	74	72	83	78	78	1.1	97	100	81	81	72	86	85	65	.3
	Montgomery.....	81	85	84	94	95	81	1.5	86	80	96	86	110	87	90	64	.4
	Moore.....	81	83	84	92	91	80	1.5	100	95	81	83	82	85	71	68	.4
	Richmond.....	93	85	75	92	60	60	1.7	100	100	98	98	88	90	90	61	1.0
	Stanly.....	82	93	94	95	89	89	1.8	99	107	98	84	83	86	88	61	.9
	Union.....	80	88	78	86	84	84	1.4	96	99	93	86	84	90	90	66	.9
	SOUTH PIEDMONT (S.).....	83	88	85	91	93	84	1.4	96	99	93	86	84	90	90	66	.9
	Bladen.....	80	70	70	95	65	75	1.0	95	100	95	100	65	100	50	1.7	1.5
	Brunswick.....	78	75	78	101	75	103	1.0	83	100	92	95	65	75	103	30	2.0
	Columbus.....	69	85	75	83	68	90	1.1	97	75	93	83	68	83	75	28	3.0
	Cumberland.....	93	80	50	75	68	75	.8	100	93	83	83	67	85	63	4.0	.6
	Duplin.....	81	70	66	78	53	74	1.3	93	100	80	80	68	75	85	54	.6
SOUTH EAST	Harnett.....	97	94	86	96	89	85	.8	99	100	98	85	101	80	100	73	2.0
	Hoke.....	80	95	100	95	70	65	1.3	105	105	105	85	63	98	90	60	3.0
	New Hanover.....	85	72	78	82	72	75	1.0	93	83	84	87	66	83	84	46	5.5
	Onslow.....	73	70	85	78	63	50	1.1	95	100	83	83	65	60	83	42	2.0
	Pender.....	78	83	60	88	73	73	1.3	83	75	90	55	50	70	75	59	.1
	Robeson.....	80	75	50	75	58	59	1.5	95	95	95	85	49	91	80	54	1.0
	Sampson.....	88	93	74	85	89	59	1.5	95	95	95	85	49	91	80	54	1.0
	Scotland.....	88	93	74	85	89	59	1.5	95	95	95	85	49	91	80	54	1.0
	SOUTH COASTAL (S.E.).....	83	83	74	85	75	78	1.0	95	84	92	82	71	84	85	54	1.0
	State average (official).....	81	83	87	88	75	82	1.3	105	100	94	86	80	84	71	66	2.2
	Reporters' average.....	81	83	87	89	76	83	1.2	98	94	94	86	81	84	72	66	2.5
	United States.....	78.5	76.1	79	82.4	76.2	68.2	1.5	108	81.3	81.1	87.0	76.0	73.8	57.0		

AUGUST CROP PRICES

PRICES PAID TO FARMERS

	1922	1921
Cotton, per lb.....	\$.21.3	\$.10
Corn, per bu.....	.96	.97
Wheat, per bu.....	1.27	1.36
Oats, per bu.....	.63	.69
Hogs (live weight), per 100 lbs.....	9.90	9.70
Beef cattle (live weight), per 100 lbs.....	4.95	5.25
Sheep (live weight), per 100 lbs.....	5.65	5.52
Lambs (live weight), per 100 lbs.....	7.60	7.25
Milch cows, per head.....	42.50	49.10
Horses, per head.....	108.78	117.00
Milk (whole), wholesale, per gal.....	.39	.41
Wool (unwashed), per lb.....	.28	.19
Apples, per bu. of 48 lbs.....	1.00	1.40
Peaches, per bu. of 48 lbs.....	1.50	2.12
Pears, per bu. of 48 lbs.....	1.50	1.95
Peanuts, per 100 lbs.....	3.50	4.80
Beans (dry), per bu. of 60 lbs.....	3.00	3.46
Sweet potatoes, per bu. of 55 lbs.....	1.39	1.54
Tomatoes, per bu. of 56 lbs.....	1.17	1.80
Cabbages, per 100 lbs.....	2.36	2.52
Onions, per bu. of 57 lbs.....	1.63	1.37
Clover hay (loose), per ton 2,000 lbs.....	20.36	22.93
Alfalfa hay (loose), per ton 2,000 lbs.....	22.50	25.75
Prairie hay (loose), per ton 2,000 lbs.....	16.67	14.33
Clover seed (red), per bu. of 60 lbs.....	13.13	8.83
Tobacco, per lb.....	.22	.14
Cotton seed, per ton 2,000 lbs.....	35.50	20.20
Eggs, per doz.....	.24	.27
Chickens (live weight), per lb.....	.20	.23
Cowpeas, per bu.....	2.11	2.70
Cream, per lb. butter fat.....	.40	.39

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

	1922	1921
Clover seed (red), per bu. of 60 lbs.....	\$14.42	\$18.79
Timothy seed, per bu. of 45 lbs.....	5.00	4.90
Alfalfa seed, per bu. of 60 lbs.....	15.00	12.50
Bran, per ton.....	34.03	35.16
Cotton seed meal, per ton.....	45.28	39.00
Cotton seed hulls, per ton.....	18.48	16.10

WAREHOUSE SALES REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1922

Markets	Houses Reporting	Producers' Sales	Total Sales	Average Price
Ahoskie	1*	217,560	225,888	\$18.21
Chadbourn	1	398,729	606,175	20.84
Enfield	2	252,030	290,656	19.70
Fair Bluff	2	839,783	1,092,444	19.89
Fairmont	2	2,428,759	2,712,996	23.10
Farmville	2	469,042	516,842	23.30
Goldsboro	1	297,281	334,171	19.47
Greenville	5	2,452,266	2,678,414	22.78
Jacksonville	1	114,560	114,560	19.10
Kinston	3*	1,450,809	1,552,725	18.36
Lumberton	2	878,003	1,073,045	19.95
Robersonville	1	255,098	276,878	23.65
Rocky Mount	3	1,023,262	1,053,396	22.31
Smithfield	1	512,544	561,717	23.88
Wallace	1	226,812	237,032	16.23
Warsaw	1	254,630	287,946	15.54
Washington	2	316,740	336,850	21.55
Wendell	1*	235,246	264,534	18.16
Whiteville	2	1,427,455	1,659,433	23.56
Williamston	2	184,357	187,253	18.28
Wilson	5*	3,766,672	4,128,726	24.90
Zebulon	2	157,942	175,460	19.70
State	43	18,159,580	20,367,141	\$21.60
August (1921)	21	11,840,109	14,345,383	\$13.56

*Indicates one house failed to report.

Due to some misunderstanding in regard to the requirements concerning the tobacco sales reports, those from the Coöperative Marketing Association's warehouses are coming in too late to be included in the above report.

NEEDED—An agricultural college graduate, who is willing to do small things, is ambitious, and willing to learn at some one else's expense, at a reasonable salary.

HONEY BEES

Among the many important agricultural products of North Carolina are bees and honey. In number, this State has more than 200,000 colonies. According to the 1920 census, only California and the Texas Empire have surpassed us. Yet eight states produced more honey. There was a thirteen per cent decrease of our bees since 1910. The climate and honey-making plants here offer better opportunities than do most states that exceed our production.

There is, perhaps, nothing on the farm that would pay better than good intelligent attention to the bees. They need modern hives and protection from disease and starvation. The less they swarm, the better the attention that is being given. The kind of bees largely determine the production of honey. This state has an experienced bee specialist, Mr. C. L. Sams, who wants to help in improving this industry.

Last winter was very bad for bees. The losses were very heavy. The spring start was hampered. The honey-furnishing plants have been generally good this year, yet the surplus honey seems to have been very light—too little. The condition of bees on September 1st averaged 67 per cent of what they should have been had conditions been favorable this season.

PECANS

Pecans are bought in large quantities in North Carolina each winter. These nuts are usually seedlings of only fair quality. Many ambitious dreamers buy peacan trees, set them, and then neglect their food and protection. Various enemies have their chance, and too often win.

More than half of this opportunity state offers attractive soils and climate for satisfactory pecan production. Many farmers and townspeople have from one to twenty-five producing trees. All the attention they get is that of enemies. The insects and diseases cut and decay the bodies, leaves, and nuts. The boys and squirrels rob the nuts. And even nature doesn't get half a chance at helping one of her most valuable trees. As a shade tree, it is as good as any, and with reasonable care, a profitable one.

Our efforts at securing pecan estimates and information has been an almost continuous failure. We send out 500 inquiries and get back thirty reports. Is this in line with their attention to their trees? Their average condition report indicates a two-thirds crop prospect.

WHAT THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE OFFER

What has been your idea on this subject? Are you one of those who imagines that the function of the Government is to pay big salaries to men unfamiliar with farmers' problems, and who are taking advantage of the farmers' privations?

Or are you one who realizes that the Government requires its employees to labor without regard for remuneration. Did you know that it has specialists who can readily get twice to four times their salaries in private industries? Do you realize that this means they are efficient and practically experts, who were raised on the farm, and most of them still having farming interests.

These specialists, after years of trials, experiences, and proven results, are constantly issuing their finding to those who will read and learn. In this line may be found all features of general and specialized farm and farm home problems and conditions. The Departments of Agriculture have

It seems that the condition of the trees—prospects for production—is above the average year. Last year the crop was quite short and of small, poor quality nuts. More trees are coming into bearing age each year, but the planting interest is not so noticeable as before the war period.

COTTON REPORT—AUGUST 25 BASIS

A decline of 13 per cent during August, and a heavy cry from all over the weevil area of the State from unexpected heavy damage, indicates that the crop is likely to go lower than the 65 per cent condition for North Carolina. The hot and dry September, following a cool August, may prove to be like it was last year, by making a heavy late crop, provided the frost and weevils permit. Shedding has been very heavy.

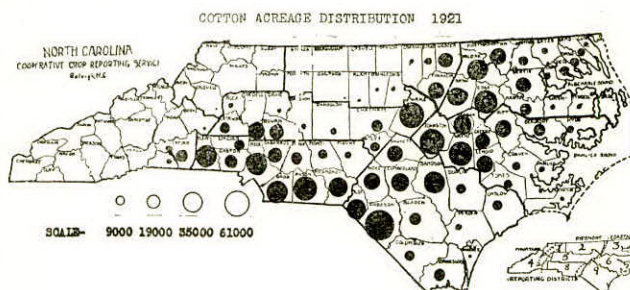
This year's abandonment is estimated to be 2.2 per cent on account of weather and insect damages. The acreage in this State to be harvested is 1,587,000, with a forecasted production of 750,000 bales, which is 26,000 less than made last year on 12 per cent less acreage.

The heaviest abandonment and worst conditions centered about Greene County and reaching into adjoining counties. In fact the entire coastal belt has had quite favorable cotton weather. Our State condition declined 10 per cent more than usual during August.

The weevil-affected area has reached to a line marked by Catawba, Wake, and Pitt counties. The damage from Robeson to Union is estimated at about 40 per cent with effective attacks on grown bolls.

The conditions in the cotton belt average much the same as this State. East of the Mississippi have very poor crops and west of it are good cotton prospects.

See the figures on page 4 for county details.



one of the most perfectly developed organizations in the world. The National Department of Agriculture operates all over the United States at a total cost of less than one per cent of the Government expenditures, and yet farming constitutes an industry almost equal to all the others combined.

A free service is offered you. A county farm agent is in your own or neighboring counties. Specialists are constantly studying your own county conditions and problems. Crop and farm reporters are dotted all over your county, issuing the agricultural officials' current and practical information. An outbreak of insects or disease is miraculously found out at headquarters just as soon as it occurs. Market and farm trends are ever available through the bulletins published weekly. Experiment stations and demonstration farms may be found in every state and county when they are offered aid.

If you have a farm problem and want some expert advice, get in touch with your county agent or the agricultural editor of the Departments of Agriculture at Raleigh, who will direct you toward getting it.

ANNUAL FARM CENSUS

HOW

The tax-lister is required, in May, to ask each farm owner for the acres of each crop grown by him. This information is sent to Raleigh, and after careful examination, is edited by townships to insure reasonableness as compared with others in the same county.

The approved reports are tabulated and compiled into township and county figures; it being assumed that the unreported part (farms) will have crops in the same proportion as that reported, and a full or one hundred per cent report is thus determined.

The information being made by the farmer himself, to a responsible county officer each year, and the blanks used being as simple as it is possible to provide, insures a maximum degree of reliability and currency of information.

The county figures are assembled and about February are put into a complete State chart or bulletin, in such a manner that an intelligent person can readily determine what the year's results are and how they compare with preceding years. In this way the farmer is given a chance to know even better farm figures than the speculators have heretofore been providing themselves with.

In order to insure a maximum degree of reliability and speed in securing the results, the department is this year utilizing the punched card method of statistical calculation. This was decided on after very careful inquiry and investigation, and it became evident that it was the economical thing to do.

As soon as the first county is completed, which will be early in October, a preliminary mimeographed report will be made and sent to the newspapers of the State, as well as to a considerable number of officials and important farmers of the particular county concerned.

As evidence that the Department is doing this for the farmer and the county interests, this information will be distributed to a large number of county interests first, and the original booklets made by the tax-lister will be utilized in every way possible for the advancement of the agricultural interests of that county. The principal agencies at present are, the county agent, the superintendent of public instruction, and the coöperative farmers' organizations. The original lists can positively not be secured for any private gain or propaganda.

This work means that farmers at least review their crop plans once a year. They should see that the results are made available to them.

WHY

The principal objections to securing an annual Crop Acreage Census are (1) taking advantage of the farmers' private affairs; (2) providing confidential information for the speculators to benefit by; (3) takes too much time of the tax-lister, and interferes with tax-listing; (4) the farmers will not give reliable acreages, frequently none at all.

The first objection can best be answered by the experience of other industries which are now succeeding as never before. The principal basis of their success is due to the basic information which is gathered from like interests, in order that they may know when to buy, sell, and work to the best advantage. At first they felt that they could not afford to give others the benefit of their own private information, but the more liberal-minded ones soon proved the wisdom of this course. Others seeing the results soon followed, and now agriculture is the only industry in which auditing and annual

inventories do not form the basic principal of their operations. With enlightenment, farmers will find the same thing to be true.

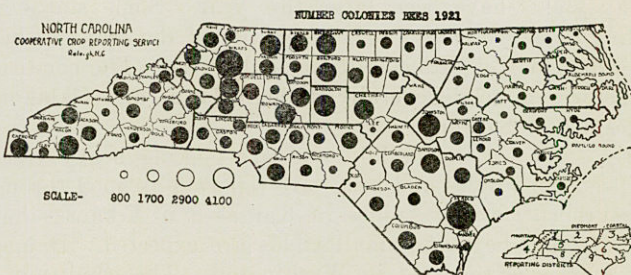
The second objection is absolutely unfounded for the reason that the Department of Agriculture must necessarily work for the interest of the farmer. Those in charge are farm-raised and educated. It is the only unbiased agency in position to handle such information, and no one is allowed to utilize the information until it is released, unless the object be for the sole purpose of aiding farm interests for a community or larger area. This information is released to the public after the crops are made and harvested, so that the speculator must make their own deductions before this basic information can be obtained by them. It is available to the farmer at just the time when he can best plan for his next year's operations, knowing what the preceding year's results were.

Perhaps it does take appreciable time of the tax-listers, but the very fact that the large majority of them have furnished very comprehensive reports, and say that by careful study of ways of getting the farmers to answer readily, and that no serious objections are made, is the best answer to this objection.

The 1922 farm census results were by far the best yet obtained. Personal experiences in investigating the listing showed that in many cases the farmers reminded the lister that he had not inquired for the crop information. The predominating evidence is that the farmer has become more interested in this than the tax-listers admit. Careful analysis of the reports made by 170,000 farm owners indicate that the farmers must be interested and are quite willing to report even the minor crops. The lister should by all means encourage the farmers to be prepared for listing before they turn in their taxables. They should make a memorandum list of each crop's acreage at their home before appearing before the lister.

STATE FAIR TICKETS

Due to the change in management of the State Fair, we are unable to again offer our 300 best reporters season fair tickets at Raleigh this year. We wish, however, to "forecast" a really good fair—one without the gambling and money-losing fakirs' traps, but a fair full of worth-while exhibits. The new race track, the enlarged and improved exhibit spaces, the increased interest in agricultural affairs, promise to make this the biggest and best fair ever held. Mrs. Vanderbilt, as president, has put her whole heart into this, and rewards have already begun to show.



ANNUAL STATISTICAL CHART

1921

In June of this year, a statistical sheet was issued for the counties of North Carolina. It carried a large map showing many important farm items in each county space. At the bottom were ten small State maps showing circle graphs of the distribution of as many crops by counties. Between these features was a tabulated chart showing the percentage distribution of crops, etc., by counties. On the reverse side was the summary of the 1921 farm census made by the tax-listers. This gave county data on 28 items of farm information. Besides this was eleven columns of yields of individual crops. Thus the acreage combined with the yields offers the productions of crops for a given county. Knowing the local average value and applying it to the production, the total value may be easily arrived at. All this could not be shown.

1922

Some time early in the next year the results of the 1922 census will be put into printed form. The tax-listers' records are far more complete and reasonable than ever before. This is evidence of the increased interest of both farmers and the listers. Practically no one any longer thinks this information will affect his taxes. All realize that it is for their ultimate good, or the State would not require it of them. Even a yearly mental review of one's planting program is a help. This year's census contains many new and practically valuable features, like number of tenants and their land, improved pastures, cover crops, truck crops, etc. A new, faster, and more accurate method of tabulation is used. More detailed information will be available. Mimeographed county reports will be made of the counties having complete surveys.

CROP NOTES FOR UNITED STATES— LATTER HALF OF AUGUST

Dry and hot weather during the latter half of August set many crops back in condition. Damage from hail and frost occurred in several states; however, farm work and preparation for fall planting has gone on satisfactorily.

The cotton crop has suffered from the usual pests, and picking is in progress through most of the belt. Some sections of Texas report bumper yields. No top crop is expected to develop this year.

Excessive heat and dryness have damaged CORN. The crop is maturing rapidly in the south, but more slowly in states around Wisconsin and Michigan. Considerable injury from chinch bugs, firing, and hail storms has occurred in many states, and on the whole the crop has deteriorated considerably since the middle of the month.

Wheat threshing is practically completed, though market conditions have held up the movement of the crop. Spring wheat shows inferior yields in states along the Pacific coast, but in the main belt of Minnesota and the Dakotas yields are normal and of good quality.

Oat yields have been light though a considerable production was made this year.

Much damage to tobacco has occurred in Virginia from wild fire, in Kentucky due to firing, and in Tennessee from dry weather. Harvesting is continuing, and the crop as a whole promises to be good.

The conditions of the late potato crop is very variable. Unsatisfactory prices are reported from Missouri and Kansas. Many states report severe damage from drought. The crop in Idaho is in excellent condition and the sweet potato crop is generally looking well.

Hay yields have been large this year. Some states are needing moisture badly, and the quality of the crop has been somewhat poor, due to conditions at harvest. The condition of pastures is good generally, though Texas and Oklahoma ranges are drying up.

Tree fruits in the middle west are making heavy yields. Prospects for apples and pears are reported as good through the southern states. Apples in Kansas and Arkansas have suffered from heat and small yields are expected. Damage from worms is reported in Washington. The condition of fruit is fine in most states, and the crop is being marketed now.

Livestock conditions are good at present. Hog cholera exists in a few localities. Many southern states report a big supply of young pigs and a probable surplus for shipment. An increase in dairying and a tendency to establish creameries is noted in the southern states.

The labor supply is reported to be ample in all sections.

COST OF PRODUCTION

The Coöperative Growers' Marketing Associations are in need of cost of production figures. This office is the logical one to get it. If our reporters receive an inquiry on this soon, it is requested that complete and prompt attention be given. In attending to puzzling schedules and inquiries, it is wise to discuss it carefully with a reliable neighbor. It has been found that cotton is costing in the neighborhood of 20 cents a pound to produce it this year. Of course this figure includes interest or rental value of the land and other legitimate expenses, such as any industry would charge in determining a cost item.

THE SCOPE OF OUR REPORTS

The reader will be surprised to learn that the Crop Reporting Service is the active coöperative agency for collecting the State and Federal agricultural statistics. Included in this work are the following: Monthly Crop Report (all crops excepting cotton); Special Monthly Cotton Report; Monthly Price Report; Monthly Farmers' Deliveries of Tobacco to Warehouses; Weekly Farm Notes; Semimonthly Crop Notes; The Farm Forecaster; many special reports of one to four times a year each, like: Threshed Grain Reports (all threshermen); Legumes, Pecans, Honey Bees, Fruit, Truck, Livestock, Small Grains, Daily Statistical Service, Statistical Reports to Newspapers, and other important facts and figures of irregular occurrence. A part of the service is the valuable Weekly Weather, Crops and Markets Bulletin, which has replaced the Monthly Crop Reporter and Weekly News Letter.

To furnish this information there are more than ten thousand voluntary regular and special aids in North Carolina, but we also get the benefit of other hundreds of thousands all over the United States and foreign countries. Our organization is world-wide.