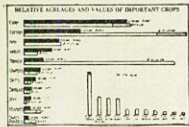


FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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NORTH CAROLINA
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BULLETIN 17

RALEIGH

APRIL, 1923

1923 FARM CENSUS

WHAT IS THE STATE FARM CENSUS?

It is township enumerations of crop acreage, productive livestock and other practical productive statistics. It is secured annually, in May, by the tax listers or assessors.

HOW AND WHERE WAS IT BEGUN?

The first North Carolina Farm Census was undertaken, on a voluntary basis, in 1918. This was done after realizing the need of more reliable and current farm information. It was found that many other states secured their best information in this way. First, efforts were made with the coöperation of the Director of the extension service and the county commissioners of 80 states. Discouragement on every hand was gradually overcome, as the idea was sold, our commissioners were convinced of the advisability of this need.

HOW HAS IT GROWN?

The first Farm Census, of 1918, results included about 40 per cent of the farm lands of the State, using the United States census figures as a basis. The 1922 results included 98 counties, having lists of over 25 per cent of their farm land area, satisfactorily reported. 80 counties made satisfactory reports on more than 50 per cent of their farm lands. 22 counties showed reports of over 80 per cent completion. The present indication is that the 1923 results will be surprisingly reliable and practicable.

IS IT REASONABLY RELIABLE?

The 1922 results have borne out previous findings, pointing to the lack of completed results available in the United States 1919 census. This is practically

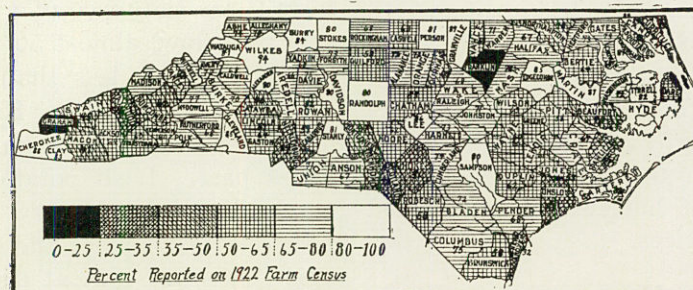
true with minor crops, hays and cultivated land area. It is reasonably more reliable than the United States results, if for no other reason, than that it has a yearly chance of growth, as compared with the ten year period of the federal work. It means that this year's results seem to be equivalent to 60 years of the Federal Census work. Not only this, but by having actual contact and practical knowledge during many years of the farm tendencies and conditions, as well as the development of this work, it is reasonable that quite reliable results should be gained. The very fact that most counties, including the farmers, fully approve of this, is self-evident as they render reliable information. At Raleigh, summarized results must be tabulated, edited, calculated and analyzed, as well as rechecked.

HOW AND WHO DOES IT BENEFIT OR HARM?

It does not harm the farmer and it does interfere with the speculator, as it prevents opportunity of taking advantage of their privately gained information. The census being confidentially secured and being strictly under government control, and responsibility, as well as handled by the agricultural interest, which naturally must be made to serve the farmer's interest, it is not used to their detriment. The more the farmer knows about accurate planting, or the number of productive livestock on the farm, the better he will be prepared to plant and sell crops, and to increase or reduce his livestock. The farmer has too long been without definite knowledge of agricultural trends. They can only help themselves by encouragement, and a means of enlightening themselves and by stabilizing the value of their productions. It therefore, benefits

(Continued on page eight)

Where did your
county stand last
year?



Where do you want
it to stand this
year?

COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES IN THE UNION, NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCES THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF FOODS AND FEEDS CONSUMED ON HER FARMS.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

More than half a million plows have been put to work for the 5,000,000 acres to be planted in North Carolina this spring. What other industry compares with this during the next three months, for long hours, risk and hard, dirty work?

There is considerable probability of superficial inflation of commercial conditions right now. The situation is approaching the peak of three years ago, just after which the depression was the most extensive in our history. It has been slowly and wobblingly climbing back to another peak, having now recovered almost two-thirds of the phenomenal drop. This means looser money and better spot prices, but the basis is apparently immeasurably high. High prices may not be counted on for this year's crops. A depression is inevitable.

The past war panic period is apparently over. We hope it may not be only temporarily so. The average American is at work and trade is active. City prosperity is of great interest to farmers even if it was gained to a considerable extent at the farmers' expenses. Now is the best time to study the situation carefully and to plant cash crops on a safe farming basis only.

The two items that offer a real opportunity for safe expansion are sheep and cotton. There is a shortage in the stocks of these. Corn and hay as raw materials, usually move with the livestock prices. The individual farm problem is tremendous.

Farming is still at a considerable disadvantage among the national productive industries. Being driven to it the more progressive farmers took the initiative, and until now there has been a strong sentiment in their favor that was not there before. None but the "reasoning" farmer with progressive methods may have a chance to make ends meet this year.

Even cheap credit and transportation, coöperative marketing, tariffs, price fixing, or all these combined, will not save the selfish and inefficient farmer. As a class, we are low down in the scale of efficient methods and business thought, yet enlightenment is our only salvation.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices are distressingly low. Beef cattle average the same as in 1913, if slightly above the March, 1922 average. Hogs are declining almost to the ten year ago average of \$7.20 per hundred price. Eggs were better, of course declining at this season, but the average is about 60 per cent above the 1913 and one-fifty higher than a year ago averages. Butter, like eggs, is more stable with an average of 40 cents. The low stocks in storage of butter and eggs aided their February and March prices.

GENERAL FARM MATTERS

The farmers are quite busy getting land in shape for planting, throughout the south. Some cotton and

corn has been planted in the southeastern counties of North Carolina. Florida is harvesting early potatoes and truck. Heavy fruit damages were realized after the April 1st freeze. Migration of labor from the southern states has been quite noticable. The coöperative marketing organizations are becoming stronger and more favorably considered. The Supreme Court has approved their work and injunctions.

The prices of major crops advanced slightly this winter, better in the South than elsewhere. Crops are relatively much higher than livestock, and seem to be more stable. The price level of all commodities is slowly rising, but farm products continue at a great disparity with other industrial products.

PURCHASING POWER

It is found that farm products have a purchasing power of only 69 per cent of other commodities as compared with 1913 "before the war." This means that the \$100 worth of farm products that in 1913 would buy \$100 worth of other commodities will now buy only \$69 worth of the same products. The farmer has to pay relatively almost half again as much of his products to buy his other necessities, and the commercial or industrial interests get their agricultural raw materials at relatively 31 per cent less than in 1913. This explains one reason why farming will not pay, and why the young people and labor are leaving the farm. The present average of crop and livestock products is 118 per cent of nonagricultural products, 172 per cent above the 1913 average prices.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRICES

North Carolina was long considered the "no man's land State." It was between the northern and southern trucking and fruit areas. It was on the border of the cotton country. It had no real cities. It apparently had nothing to brag about. These conditions have developed far greater diversification for the State as a whole than one may realize. This means then, that with no great over-supply of the minor crops, that good prices may be expected. In this respect we are peculiarly blessed.

Cotton shows almost three times the 1913 price and near twice the price of a year ago. Corn still hangs relatively low, almost 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Wheat is less than last year and 25 per cent above the 1913 price. Hay declined this winter, but otherwise is much the same as both one year and ten years past. Irish potatoes have advanced quite recently but in February they were almost half the previous year's price and slightly above the 1913 average. Oats are low, at less than 50 cents per bushel.

The value of anything depends on what use is made of it—one's education for instance.

APRIL 1st CROP REPORT

The most conspicuous agricultural condition right now is the shortage in the peach crop of the whole State, even the sandhills will probably not make as much crop as has been expected. Other early blooming fruit was seriously damaged also. However, apples may make a fair crop.

The wheat crop for the State shows a condition of 88 per cent of the full crop, which is eight per cent below the condition of a year ago but five per cent above the condition in December. The price of \$1.46 per bushel is only six cents less than a year ago. The general growth and stand of the crop is good, the cold weather not having damaged it. The acreage is less than for the previous crop.

The oat crop is much the same as with wheat, showing the condition of 89 per cent with good stands and growth. Rye also has the same condition and trends as the oat crop. The winter clover shows an 88 per cent condition, which indicates a good supply of both seed and hay for the early summer. This being the first clover inquiry at this season, no comparative figures are available.

The prospective supply of pork may be had from the number of breeding sows compared with a year ago. This shows four per cent increase for this State and six per cent for the nation. According to the reports the present number of productive swine is slightly above the usual.

The farm labor conditions show a trend toward better wages than a year ago, this can somewhat be accounted for by a ten per cent shortage in the supply as compared with a year ago, while the demand of farm labor at current wages shows an equivalent need as compared with a year ago.

The spring and summer supply of eggs and frys will be the same as last year and perhaps slightly more than the usual according to reports received from all parts of the State. Our supply of milk will also be larger as the number of milk cows shows a three per cent increase.

The season is late as shown by the five hundred reports representing all counties, which show that there is perhaps 20 per cent less acreage plowed to April first than was the case a year ago and also with the usual year. The effect of tenants is reflected by the two per cent decrease in plow land to be cultivated this year, because of the reported ten per cent decrease in land worked by tenants and croppers.

The weather conditions show that the cold periods of March did considerable damage to the early truck and fruit, but perhaps helped the soil and winter crops. The boll weevil has many farmers scared, but apparently not enough so to prevent increases in the cotton acreage in most counties of the State.

COTTON

Because the boll weevil damage is so great and the world's visible supply short, the price of cotton will likely be good this year. Of course a greatly increased

acreage would at least have a depressing effect on the price. The last year's American average was not quite equal to the ten year average, while the production was almost 25 per cent short of that period. The probable summer stocks will be about half of those available last year. The consumption in foreign countries is on the increase. Many factors may change and effect the future prices. From the growers' view points, the situation is quite favorable. The problem is in productions.

The tendency to increase the North Carolina acreage at the expense of food and feed crops is unfortunate. It would be much better to produce it in addition to those. Farmers should buy as little as possible this year for prices of commercial products are relatively high and going higher with the probability of a drop in the summer or fall.

The piedmont 2 to 10 acre cotton farmers are in relatively good circumstances, because they produce their cash crop as a net asset. Many sections will let their labor and machinery be the sole determining factors of acreage. Fertilizers are increased in spite of the difficulty of getting credit.

WHEAT

With the crop of wheat in the United States in good shape and below any crop's average since 1919, but considerably above the ten year average, we may expect an average crop this year. The stock on farms is below the average. The prices this year should be fairly stable.

The uncertain weather and world-wide market conditions cannot always be anticipated. Competition may have its influence. The North Carolina crop is considerably below last year's acreage but also much better in condition. It will be safe, but not a profitable crop.

TOBACCO

There is some risk with tobacco. The factor mostly in its favor is the coöperative marketing association. The acreage will be increased. The stocks are not as low as a year ago. The continued competition by the independent auction interests will help to boost prices. The plant beds are in good shape.

MAY 1ST CROP REPORT

The next schedules due to reach our regular reporters about April 26th, will be on the following subjects: Condition of wheat, rye, oats, hay, fruit, berries, potatoes and each kind of livestock; this year's acreage compared with last year for wheat, rye and hay; the per cent of last year's crop of hay on farms; the per cent of spring plowing and sowing done. It is suggested that reporters keep these in mind when talking with neighbors or when seeing their crops and livestock. Remember that you are responsible for the best State Coöperative Farm Reporting Service in the world.

DIST.	COUNTIES	Total Farms in County-Number	AREA CULTIVATED		Horses and Mules Worked	Commercial Fer-tilizers used-Tons	WHEAT-Condition Comp. Full Crop	OATS-Condition Comp. Full Crop	RYE-Condition Comp. Full Crop	Clover-Condition Comp. Full Crop	BREEDING Sows - Number April 1st Compared with 1922	HIRED FARM LABOR	
			By Owner - Acres	By Tenants - Acres								PRESENT SUPPLY - Compared year ago	PRESENT NEED -
1	Alleghany	1174	13034	3553	1712	985	91	83	89	98	102	90	
	Ashe	2950	27567	6183	5319	1421	78	88	83	80	94	98	1
	Avery	1700	19189	3636	1236	495	80	88	78	90	98	87	
	Caldwell	1968	26322	11564	2764	1236	101	94	97	93	99	96	1
	Surry	3181	42095	24543	5556	8194	95	78	88	96	97	92	
	Watauga	1815	13284	4904	2164	1279	80	80	85	93	112	90	
	Wilkes	4709	57835	15922	5255	2737	95	87	91	87	95	91	
	Yadkin	2277	37337	17363	3534	3274	86	71	94	88	93	94	
	District						91	82	88	90	96	92	
4	Buncombe	4051	44042	15975	5167	1056	92	81	80	92	99	93	
	Burke	2222	33588	15563	3552	1841	91	92	93	97	91	86	
	Cherokee	1481	16500	10109	2425	836	78	85	90	65	90	90	1
	Clay	718	12571	4963	1211	413	88	85	87	95	90	112	
	Graham												
	Haywood	1090	9282	5363	1830	474	97	85	93	93	108	104	
	Henderson	2113	24040	7006	2540	2077	95	90	88	87	90	97	1
	Jackson	1157	26936	5934	2411	628	98		90	70	88	100	1
	McDowell	1175	15773	7312	1898	520	95		87	87	91	85	
	Macon	1642	21793	6125	2185	2346	93		82	57	100	88	
	Madison	2560	27603	19135	4347	5458	76	82	100	85	100	82	
	Mitchell	1627	19837	3056	1871	928	80	90	80	97	105	95	15
	Polk	681	10439	7964	1037	1465	100	100	100	75	100	100	
	Rutherford	2637	42065	33651	5696	8615	86	83	76	61	93	88	
	Swain	1388	16464	519									
	Transylvania	950	9975	5372	1256	860	80		85	100	91	90	1
	Yancey	1879	30959	8473	2623	900	92	83	90	96	95	94	1
	District						87.4	74.6	85.6	84	94.7	92	
2	Alamance	2192	58572	19328	4840	5178	90	88	87	91	98	89	
	Caswell	1553	23717	29256	3986	6699	93	90	96	83	94	90	
	Durham	1559	22800	23388	3733	5472	85	88	90	98	95	81	
	Forsyth	2861	40096	22905	4918	5928	85	80	93	90	98	90	
	Franklin				6000			83	89	82	97	91	1
	Granville	2018	34587	32957	4434	9010	89	93	93	79	89	87	
	Guilford	3772	89137	31292	7656	8237	93	87	93	86	91	81	1
	Orange	1865	42424	14241	3829	2177	90	93		90	95	96	1
	Person	1427	23280	27813	4085	6651	82	80	88	75	93	85	
	Rockingham	2400	43872	37716	4930	7507	82	83	97	91	92	90	
	Stokes	2470	32349	25425	4454	5139	90	85	91	95	95	88	
	Vance	1556	21569	23888	3432	7747	81	81	84	82	96	87	
	Warren	2184	34048	38039	4511	8957	90	87	90	83	102	80	1
	District						88	86	91	84	95	88	
	Alexander	1655	32323	8852	2796	2318	94	89	97	94	92	89	
	Catawba	2919	70739	20790	5736	5794	91	89	86	96	97	88	
	Chatham	2837	62977	17423	5666	6966	86	90	93	92	96	80	
	Davidson	4093	67063	30117	6774	4732	81	86	98	95	106	90	1
	Dayie	1619	26971	20020	3021	2022	83	84	94	96	100	83	
	Iredell	3102	73475	41388	6860	6177	97	86	93	97	92	87	
	Lee	1329	19510	14468	2901	3272	85	93	100	88	103	100	
	Randolph	3484	95081	20344	7000	6370	95	96	96	93	97	83	
	Rowan	3235	105542	50832	7404	11149	91	90	94	98	95	90	
	Wake	4665	62100	69488	8932	24074	84	88	81	88	97	88	
	District						89	89	92	91	96	87	
8	Anson	1559	35417	36636	4753	1215	92	92	97	87	103	90	
	Cabarrus						90	88	80	81	100	82	
	Cleveland	2292	63694	51104	6344	11566	90	94	91	95	94	90	
	Gaston	1700	39970	25684	3992	3981	91	77	94	92	90	97	
	Lincoln	1264	47947	25306	4386	4167	91	91	98	93	90	85	
	Mecklenburg	2020	44919	86020	5779	6133	83	79	93	80	100	90	
	Montgomery	1536	28531	15679	2306	3944	88	91	75	93	93	88	
	Moore	2077	43112	13992	3451	7338	95	87	93		109	103	
	Richmond	1321	42950	33962	3788	8863	91	91	88		100	88	
	Stanly	1791	58258	24831	5417	5322	82	83	73	84	94	79	
	Union	2429	73311	56263	9085	8039	85	92	85	83	101	80	
	District						88	88	88	87	96	88	
3	Bertie	2401	39193	48132	5725	13402	85	89	90	88	95	95	
	Camden							90				90	
	Chowan	1072	17850	16665	2155	4927							
	Currituck	1379	42169	1891	2669	10439					100	90	
	Dare							100			90	90	
	Edgecombe	1536	52533	68621	7520	24852	95	91	92	87	91	96	
	Gates	1408	30439	12728	2629	5314		87		85	107	88	
	Halifax	2673	62023	7541	7760	20161	100	81	100	86	96	92	
	Hertford	1792	27832	32403	4109	4941	84	83	100	85	88	85	
	Martin	1170	28757	39496	2954	11969	100	88	93	93	108	98	
	Nash	3062	34057	81237	8250	12284	81	90	89	88	98	93	
	Northampton	1247	61608	49908	7426	5219		85		87	93	81	
	Pasquotank	1150	35221	23369	3082	2476	90	85	100	100	86	82	
	Perquimans	991	19817	29032	2847	4126		80	80		88	95	
	Tyrrell	550	10025	7457	1233	2499	90	90			88	90	
	Washington	763	16626	33275	1902	3784	100		90	100	80	80	
	District						89	87	92	87	95	90	
6	Beaufort	2569	51065	32008	5465	3898		90	100		110	85	
	Carteret	841	10292	6086	1273	3416						88	
	Craven	2075	31712	28139	3734	9903		95	100	100	89	106	
	Greene	1128	12649	53561	4548	16125	90	95	100	97	100	102	
	Hyde	825	12900	25425	1973	2873	84	84			86	96	
	Johnston	5443	72571	94397	11373	3635	100		97	96	106	95	
	Jones	745	13900	27938	2520	6771		108		110	100	90	
	Lenoir	1683	49635	43949	5145	19968		93	113		92	101	
	Pamlico	940	17845	13187	1210	3650					86	100	
	Pitt	1984	31597	83215	6759	9656	100	94	89	85	104	94	
	Wayne	2722	46976	86425	7074	21920	100	90	87		104	90	
	Wilson	1989	30902	68206	6123	21951	88	94	93	78	102	99	
	District						92	94	95	90	99	96	
9	Bladen	2146	37248	21544	3433	5478	95	92	95	90	100	84	
	Brunswick	1204	20625	3571	1385	732		103	110		88	87	
	Columbus	2937	51135	11622	3981	8105	90	95	105	100	103	91	
	Cumberland	2458	44902	41037	4340	5596	95	95	85		90	92	
	Duplin	2698	42623	38186	5777	18474	81	88	100		88	100	
	Harnett	2720	45591	34293	5414	17602	100	98	100		103	98	
	Hoke	818	17967	35565	2618	7052	85	84	85		85	90	
	New Hanover	1392	2874	1388	434	1427		95	84		90	84	
	Onslow							94	100		93	99	
	Pender	1726	21568	11185	2198	3682		100	81		100	84	
	Robeson	3351	69079	110586	8811	32856	80	97	90		99	80	
	Sampson	4793	65503	59394	8203	11357	75	99	81	89	115	93	
	Scotland	228	3963	11410	2024	9535	83	92	80		85	94	
	District						86	94	87	75	99	90	
	State						88	89	88	88	98	92	

*Leader lines in these columns mean "none."

Number Compared with last April 1st		LAND		Supplies Remaining on Farms 1922 Crops		SHIPMENT OUT OF COUNTY 1922 CROPS					PROSPECTIVE AVERAGE 1923 CROPS													

NORTH CAROLINA WAREHOUSE SALES REPORT

SEASON 1922-1923

COUNTIES AND MARKETS	NUM- BER HOUSES	PRO- DUCERS' SALES	DEAL- ERS' RE- SALES	WARE- HOUSE RESALES	TOTAL SALES	AVERAGE PRICES	
						1922-23	1921-22
Alamance							
Burlington	2	1,998,088	60,662	119,701	2,178,451	\$28.15	\$16.37
Mebane	2	2,731,058	53,478	172,321	2,956,857	36.76	17.11
Beaufort							
Washington	2	2,044,294	23,214	110,230	2,177,738	27.47	24.20
Columbus							
Chadbourne	1	426,403	102,603	163,276	692,282	19.88	10.42
Fair Bluff	2	1,211,249	207,495	285,452	1,704,196	19.06	13.72
Whiteville	2	1,679,051	182,253	113,622	1,974,926	22.87	13.28
Duplin							
Wallace	1	1,007,266	42,600	15,868	1,065,934	20.78	25.04
Warsaw	1	2,364,192	26,744	125,584	2,516,520	22.19	22.28
Durham							
Durham	2	6,932,771	860,721	531,261	8,324,753	30.44	24.50
Edgecombe							
Tarboro	2	2,986,498	71,178	218,386	3,276,062	25.40	21.70
Forsyth							
Winston-Salem	5	27,536,108	3,111,628	1,932,709	32,630,445	26.67	24.39
Franklin							
Youngsville	2	2,796,603	47,044	149,725	2,993,372	26.59	26.60
Granville							
Oxford	2	7,178,699	362,830	419,463	7,960,992	26.88	22.43
Halifax							
Enfield	2	1,523,640	80,632	72,692	1,676,964	23.51	22.99
Hertford							
Ahoskie	2	1,741,674	78,238	52,942	1,872,854	21.27	23.90
Johnston							
Smithfield	1	1,995,297	76,173	231,932	2,303,402	26.90	22.10
Lee							
Sanford	1	1,077,032	75,591	35,798	1,188,421	27.11	27.67
Lenoir							
Kinston	4	13,687,439	662,875	778,209	15,128,523	23.88	23.54
Martin							
Robersonville	1	2,558,520	31,010	194,484	2,784,014	27.59	27.98
Williamston	2	1,545,611	670	30,154	1,576,435	21.28	27.45
Moore							
Aberdeen	1	832,116	91,348	58,264	981,728	23.98	30.71
Carthage	1	693,366	11,462	49,330	754,158	24.73	30.21
Nash							
Rocky Mount	3	14,824,048	76,064	480,522	15,380,634	28.25	25.20
Onslow							
Jacksonville	1	600,424	9,438	49,752	659,614	21.58	
Richlands	1	Not reported					
Person							
Roxboro	1	3,120,448	233,136	111,052	3,464,636	32.40	17.58
Pitt							
Farmville	2	4,730,604	222,834	185,078	5,138,516	27.48	31.40
Greenville	5	19,146,450	780,942	956,546	20,883,938	28.27	28.70
Robeson							
Fairmont	2	3,152,795	290,630	68,370	3,511,795	22.74	13.87
Lumberton	2	995,246	96,677	119,942	1,211,865	19.40	9.00
Rockingham							
Madison	1	843,742	15,402	76,836	935,980	25.20	19.57
Reidsville	2	2,161,893	88,095	25,317	2,275,305	23.61	18.27
Stoneville	2	934,095	3,806	77,628	1,015,529	29.34	19.65
Surry							
Mt. Airy	2	4,085,310	488,453	289,075	4,862,838	28.54	24.40
Elkin	1	582,519	32,970	34,412	649,901	28.15	22.26
Vance							
Henderson	2	6,567,583	20,274	250,777	6,838,634	24.96	25.55
Wake							
Raleigh	2	2,073,700	88,572	201,896	2,364,168	31.85	23.24
Varina	2	3,087,598	87,980	91,208	3,266,786	34.86	37.70
Wendell	2	3,337,752	139,140	244,478	3,721,370	29.09	24.74
Zebulon	3	3,169,198	70,356	200,478	3,440,032	30.00	22.66
Warren							
Warrenton	3	3,653,034	6,323	33,436	3,692,793	23.89	23.10
Wayne							
Goldsboro	1	1,307,316	23,855	165,735	1,496,906	20.68	18.84
Wilson							
Wilson	6	35,602,161	4,926,834	1,821,166	42,350,161	29.61	28.54
Reported Sales	86	200,572,891	13,962,430	11,345,107	225,880,428	27.41	24.57

STATE TOBACCO SUMMARY

TOBACCO SALES REPORT

SEASON 1922-1923

Auction warehouses operated	86
Total Producers' sales—reported	200,572,891 lbs
Dealers' and warehouse resales	25,307,537 "
Total sales reported	225,880,428 "
Average season price per 100 pounds	\$ 27.41
Tobacco Cooperative Marketing Association receipts to March 31, 1923	64,940,006 lbs
Total Producers' sales—reported	265,512,897 "
Tobacco sold over borders in excess of imported farmers' sales	10,000,000 "
Unreported by warehouses for the season	1,300,000 "
Government estimate for crop—December 1922	306,000,000 "
SEASON 1921-1922	
Total Producers' sales	251,682,496 lbs
Dealers' and warehouse resales	45,255,742 "
Total sales	296,938,238 "
1921 Crop—average price paid	\$24.57
1920 " " " —1st hand	20.74
1919 Average price paid producers	50.60
1918 " " " "	35.10
1917 " " " "	31.50
1916 " " " "	20.00

ESTIMATED TOBACCO CROP IN PRINCIPAL TOBACCO COUNTIES	CULTI- VATED ACREAGE	POUNDS YIELD	POUNDS PRO- DUCTION
Alamance	5,707	490	2,796,430
Alexander	1,519	665	1,010,135
Beaufort	12,438	515	6,405,570
Bertie	3,958	500	1,979,000
Bladen	1,824	782	1,426,368
Buncombe	347	540	187,380
Caldwell	303	650	196,950
Carteret	1,273	300	381,900
Caswell	15,488	546	8,456,448
Chatham	4,132	500	2,066,000
Columbus	7,374	578	4,262,172
Craven	10,008	553	5,534,424
Cumberland	668	643	429,524
Davidson	4,402	560	2,495,120
Davie	2,124	700	1,486,800
Duplin	14,429	590	8,513,110
Durham	8,927	480	4,284,960
Edgecombe	15,291	552	8,440,632
Forsyth	9,074	720	6,533,280
Franklin	15,059	552	8,312,568
Granville	20,821	600	12,492,600
Greene	16,007	412	6,594,884
Guilford	12,315	580	6,526,950
Halifax	6,262	580	3,631,960
Harnett	3,903	742	2,896,026
Hertford	2,016	610	1,229,760
Hoke	486	800	388,800
Iredell	876	750	657,000
Johnston	14,395	577	8,305,915
Jones	6,262	712	4,458,544
Lee	1,925	610	1,174,250
Lenoir	16,362	610	9,980,820
Madison	2,575	610	1,570,750
Martin	9,328	510	4,757,280
Montgomery	616	605	372,680
Moore	4,680	523	2,447,640
Nash	23,071	610	14,073,310
Northampton	131	750	98,250
Onslow	3,004	657	1,973,628
Orange	4,777	520	2,484,040
Pamlico	255	500	127,500
Pender	2,586	900	2,327,400
Person	14,039	550	7,721,450
Pitt	28,431	398	11,315,538
Randolph	2,849	610	1,737,890
Robeson	11,359	548	6,224,732
Rockingham	16,171	550	8,894,050
Sampson	5,656	642	3,631,152
Stokes	14,983	600	8,989,800
Surry	15,964	625	9,977,500
Vance	13,286	570	7,573,020
Wake	27,074	574	15,540,476
Warren	8,571	545	4,671,195
Wayne	15,121	540	8,165,340
Wilkes	964	480	462,720
Wilson	20,980	563	11,811,740
Yadkin	6,551	625	4,094,375

No more reports this season.

JUST SOME FACTS WORTH FACING

Three groups of the State Bankers Association were this month addressed by Mr. Parker and Mr. Rhodes of the Coöperative Crop Reporting Service for North Carolina. Since bankers are the recognized best generally informed business men of the State, the findings of these experiences might be a good guide to some needed remarks concerning agricultural statistics.

All business men agree that audits and inventories are essential to good business methods. All industries and commercial interests now recognize this. Agriculture alone, takes no audits or inventories. It is the only unorganized industry, and incidentally, it is the most abused, neglected, unappreciated and unprofitable of the essential industries.

SEEKING FOR AID

The Crop Reporting Service of the Department of Agriculture has for several years, been trying to locate a means of directing, or better, a means of supplying a similiar basis to that used by other industries. Crop estimates were not sufficiently accurate to justify this. In 1918, the first effort was made toward securing a farm census. This being on a voluntary basis, results could not be complete or very reliable. The four years' results since that time, have convinced us that we are not only following the right line, but that wonderful results have been gained.

In getting together all of the available agricultural statistics, we found the revaluation board's county and township figures, in most instances, showed larger areas than the United States census of 1920. The live stock figures collected by the tax listers were compared with the federal census, and in many instances gave larger numbers than did the official census. Figures of threshed grain operations were sought and creditably procured. These in conjunction with our crop estimates and previously compiled records, gave a very good basis for valuable study, which has convinced us of certain facts and trends that were previously merely obvious.

FARMERS' AFFAIRS AFFECT OTHERS

In talking to the bankers, it was learned that they really had a very limited knowledge of economic agriculture, or of many problems experienced by farmers. They welcomed the idea that there is a state service which can now increasingly supply fairly reliable and basic statistical agricultural information. They realized quite readily that the possession of timely and economic farm data would help them greatly in facilitating credit for agricultural interests. They realized too that the basis of practically all property begins with the farmer, for the simple reason that raw materials usually come from the farm, and when the farmer has any money, he usually spends it. North Carolina being over 70 per cent agricultural in population, means that the outstanding spenders are the rural people. It being the biggest industry, the bankers should naturally be most interested in their affairs. These financiers agreed with the suggestions, that no

better investment can be made than time and interest spent toward supplying farmers with essential information and in bringing them to realize and to employ business methods in their work.

THE NEWEST AGRICULTURAL AID

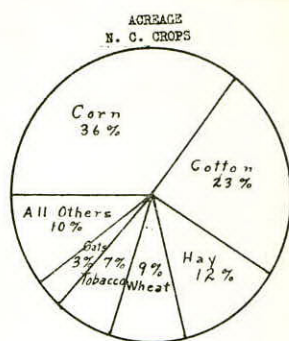
Probably the newest and certainly not the least important development in agricultural education is that of economics. The North Carolina State College along with the University have developed economic courses, in line with our big western universities. In coming in contact with Dr. C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Economist of the State College, and with Dr. E. C. Branson, Rural Economist of the University, we have been convinced that our endeavors are in the right line and quite in keeping with modern rural progress.

Many farmers believe, what many traders like for them to think, that the government is taking advantage of them when asking for and publishing economic agricultural statistics. The progressive business man knows that such is not the case, for stabilization comes only with acquainting the public with the true facts of any situation. Our pessimistic and narrow-minded farmers can only harm themselves and weaken their industry by discouraging widespread dissemination of what the farmers are doing, so that seasonal changes may not be exaggerated.

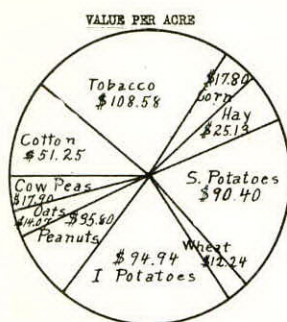
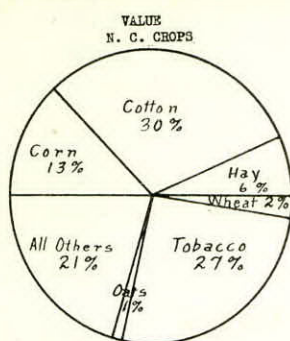
PERCENTAGE OF FARM FOOD SUPPLY DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, BY STATES

STATES Arranged according to rank	PRODUCED ON FARM	PRODUCED LOCALLY NOT ON FARM	NOT PRODUCED LOCAL- LY BUT CAN BE REA- SONABLY DISPLACED BY LOCAL PRODUCTION		EXTENT SELF FEEDING
			No	Yes	
	%	%	%	%	%
NORTH CAROLINA...	72.4	6.5	14.0	7.1	52
Virginia.....	72.0	7.2	16.0	4.8	78
Maryland.....	71.3	7.2	16.9	4.6	56
Tennessee.....	71.1	6.9	15.1	6.9	78
Ohio.....	70.2	7.2	17.3	5.3	81
Alabama.....	69.6	4.4	17.1	8.9	44
Delaware.....	69.2	9.9	15.9	5.0	76
Kentucky.....	67.9	8.2	18.4	5.5	75
Georgia.....	67.7	6.6	15.7	10.0	43
South Carolina.....	67.1	6.1	17.1	9.7	44
Mississippi.....	66.0	6.8	18.3	8.9	45
Utah.....	64.6	13.8	14.1	7.5	72
Michigan.....	63.7	9.2	20.3	6.8	81
Indiana.....	63.2	9.2	20.9	6.7	118
Pennsylvania.....	61.8	7.8	23.4	7.0	43
Missouri.....	61.4	8.8	21.9	7.9	116
Minnesota.....	60.1	8.0	23.9	8.0	122
Idaho.....	59.7	13.3	18.7	8.3	139
Iowa.....	58.7	6.3	24.0	10.0	195
Nebraska.....	58.4	8.2	24.9	8.5	188
Wisconsin.....	57.6	9.2	24.3	8.9	122
Oklahoma.....	57.4	9.5	23.4	9.7	104
New Hampshire.....	57.4	5.4	30.3	6.9	56
Kansas.....	57.3	9.5	24.7	8.5	177
Arkansas.....	55.4	7.6	23.8	13.2	58
South Dakota.....	55.2	7.7	28.0	9.1	162
Illinois.....	54.6	11.0	24.7	9.7	98
Rhode Island.....	54.0	6.5	23.5	16.0	12
New York.....	53.8	9.0	29.3	29.3	40
West Virginia.....	53.3	8.9	27.2	10.6	56
Montana.....	53.2	9.3	29.4	8.1	74
New Jersey.....	53.1	7.8	30.5	8.6	25
Maine.....	53.0	7.9	29.7	9.4	99
Louisiana.....	51.6	11.5	22.5	14.4	39
North Dakota.....	51.5	9.3	29.8	9.4	169
Vermont.....	51.5	8.7	30.4	9.4	111
Wyoming.....	49.6	6.6	30.6	13.2	83
Washington.....	49.4	13.6	26.1	10.9	110
Massachusetts.....	49.2	6.3	38.1	6.4	15
Colorado.....	48.9	14.8	26.9	9.4	109
Oregon.....	48.8	12.8	27.9	10.5	109
Texas.....	48.7	13.1	24.8	13.4	69
Florida.....	47.5	11.5	27.3	13.7	47
New Mexico.....	45.7	12.1	32.6	9.6	68
Connecticut.....	38.2	8.6	37.6	15.6	25
California.....	34.8	20.0	28.8	16.4	111
Arizona.....	33.1	19.6	30.4	16.9	44
Nevada.....	30.0	22.5	17.5	30.0	91

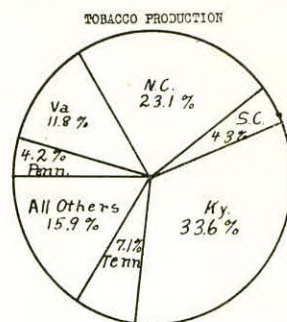
GRAPHIC INFORMATION OF NORTH CAROLINA'S AGRICULTURE



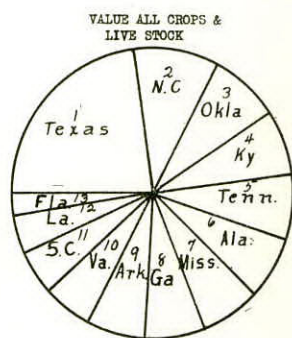
#1 #2
Showing comparison of six principal crops in acreage and value



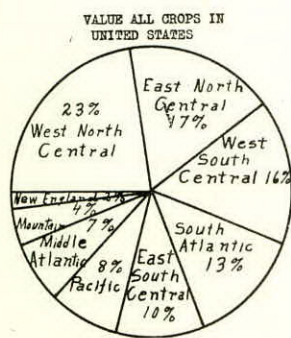
#3
A comparison in the value per acre of principal North Carolina crops



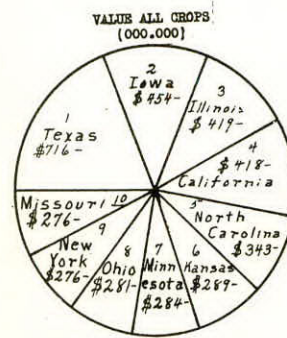
#4
Giving a comparison in production of the six leading tobacco states



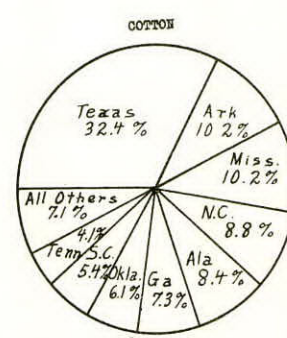
#5
Showing a graphic comparison of the thirteen southern states



#6
Showing the United States grouped in nine Agricultural Districts. (see note)



#7
Comparing the total value of all crops in the ten leading states



#8
Shows the comparative value of the 1922 cotton crop in nine leading cotton states.

1923 FARM CENSUS

(Continued from page one)

the farmer by stabilizing his affairs and interferes with any advantage the speculators might take of him. It offers the farmer enlightenment where otherwise advantage would be taken.

WHO AIDS WITH THE FARM CENSUS?

Principally agents in this work or county commissioners, and the State Department of Agriculture. The tax listers working for the county commissioners and the Crop Reporting Service, works for the State, the Extension Service, is coöperating as is the State College of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Agricultural Statistician in a coöperative relationship has supervision of the whole work, as provided by the State law.

WHEN AND HOW IS IT DEVELOPED?

The farm census is collected in connection with the tax listing, in May, of each year. The Crop Reporting Service prepares the listing blank and instructions which are furnished through the supervisors to the listers. The farmers are supposed to come prepared to give the information. The final reports or lists, are returned to Raleigh, where they are tabulated and put into final shape. Mimeographed reports are made, of the most complete counties. Large statistical charts and bulletins, including the whole results are worked up for each county during the winter, when they will be most opportune for the next year's farm planting.

TONNAGE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER AND COTTON SEED MEAL SOLD

YEAR	VIRGINIA	NORTH CAROLINA		SOUTH CAROLINA
	COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER INCLUDING C. S. MEAL	COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER SOLD	COTTON SEED MEAL SOLD	COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER INCLUDING C. S. MEAL
1910	356,183	630,905	70,131	975,039
1911	359,645	711,381	110,132	1,048,806
1912	372,108	695,706	135,995	886,223
1913	412,606	840,447	120,130	918,336
1914	437,809	872,828	112,035	1,095,578
1915	406,076	647,189	121,260	581,512
1916	369,520	626,660	112,735	670,610
1917	496,220	849,728	68,485	846,861
1918	430,549	921,962	133,960	1,064,886
1919	420,150	961,239	147,831	1,033,887
1920	465,190	1,221,796	100,307	1,253,890
1921	369,495	695,543	152,030	669,984
1922	449,446	936,275	114,207	507,068

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An original service to the press, our reporters, and to agricultural specialists on agricultural economics features.

WM. H. RHODES, JR.,
Assistant Statistician.

FRANK PARKER,
Agricultural Statistician.