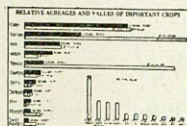


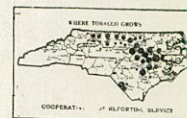
FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
H. C. Taylor, Chief
Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates

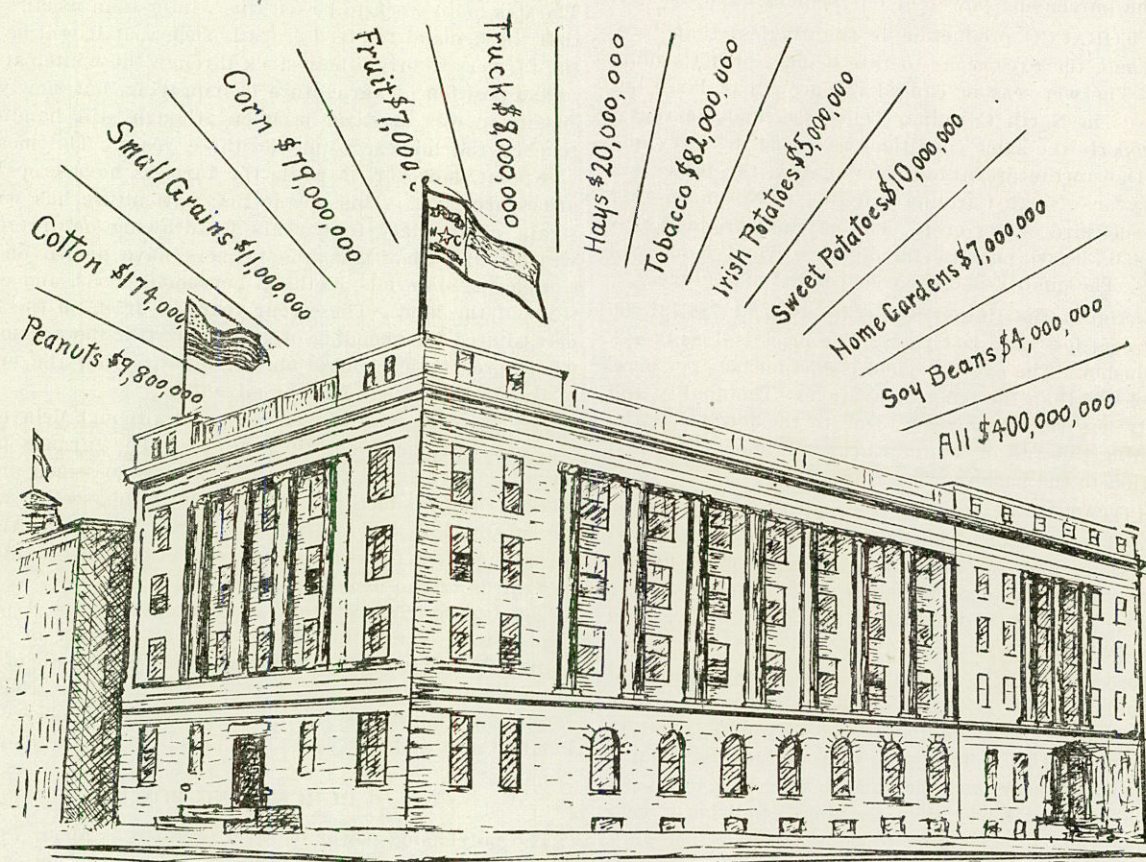
NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Division of Markets
B. F. Brown, Chief
Office of Agricultural Statistics



BULLETIN 19

RALEIGH

NOVEMBER, 1923



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING

NORTH CAROLINA'S CROPS FOURTH IN VALUE SECOND IN COTTON PRODUCTION

This year's average yields of all crops are 108 per cent as compared with our usual yields for a series of years. North Carolina ranks eighth among the states having the highest yields this year as compared with the usual yields.

VALUES OF CROPS

The TOBACCO crop has ranked first in value for three years, and is expected to maintain that lead with the present crop with a value of \$82,000,000.

With a production of 1,010,000 bales, this year's COTTON crop in North Carolina ranks second among the cotton states, with a prospective value of \$175,000,000. This is based on seed at \$45 a ton and lint at 32 cents per pound.

In SOYBEAN production North Carolina leads with a value of \$4,000,000 for the seed and hay.

In both SWEET POTATOES and PEANUTS this State ranks third with a combined value of \$19,735,000. The peanuts have an average value of about 7 cents per pound, while sweet potatoes are averaging \$1 per bushel.

The production of CORN amounting to 56,835,000 bushels, averaging 22.5 bushels per acre and \$1.20 per bushel, gives, together with the fodder, a total value of \$79,000,000.

North Carolina out-ranks all of the principal agricultural states, including Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., in the value per acre of her crops.

This State, last year, ranked fourth among the states of the Union in the total value of the twenty-two principal crops. This rank will perhaps be maintained this year.

UNITED STATES NOVEMBER FIRST CROP REPORT

CORN is generally recognized as the principal crop of the United States. This year's production, estimated at 3,029,192,000 bushels, with a value of 84 cents and a yield of 29.4 bushels per acre, has a total value of \$2,542,000,000. This is 4 per cent more in production and 28 per cent more in value than last year's crop. It is probable that the value per bushel may decline, due to the increased production, especially as the livestock producers cannot afford to use it in feeding their stock under the present price conditions. Last year's crop was considerably shorter than the usual. Consequently, this year's production is 1 per cent lower than 1921 and 5 per cent lower than 1920. The crop is very uneven in yield and quality. The purchasing power of our principal crop is low.

The National TOBACCO production is slightly less than forecasted a month ago, the exceptions to this being North Carolina and Wisconsin. The wet seasons caused the growth of large but light-weight leaves in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, while Virginia reports the same conditions resulting in heavy and coarse leaves. Due to the prevailing poor quality, the prices are lower than last year. North Carolina had sold to November first something over one-third of her crop. The national production is estimated at 1,436,738,000 pounds, the average yield being 815 pounds per acre. The quality is 3 per cent below the average.

The WHEAT crop of the United States is given at 781,737,000 bushels, or 9 per cent less than last year. The price is 3 cents less at 95 cents per bushel. The average yield is 13.4 bushels per acre, which is 1 bushel less than the ten-year average. The quality and price are slightly less than last year. Due to the low price, the prospective planting this fall of winter wheat will show a reduced acreage in addition to the past year's decrease.

The SWEET POTATO crop shows 11 per cent decrease from the 1922 production. The yield of 97 bushels per acre is the same as the ten-year average, and forecasts a production of 97,429,000 bushels at an average value of \$1.02, which is 22 cents above the prices a year ago. The present production is slightly higher than the average for the past five years.

With a total forecast of 10,248,000 bales, representing a value of 30 cents per pound, the COTTON lint alone for the South would be worth \$1,470,000,000, and including the seed, would be worth approximately \$2,000,000,000. This year's production is about 5 per cent more than last year, and the condition averages 47.8 per cent, or almost 5 per cent lower than the final condition a year ago. The average yield is calculated to be 128 pounds per acre. The average production from 1910 to 1914 was 14,259,000 bales, and for 1915 to 1919, 11,481,000 bales. The stocks held by dealers are the lowest for many years. These conditions account to a large degree for the present high prices.

The PEANUT production is slightly more than last year, but one-third less than the five-year average. The yield is estimated at 507 pounds per acre, or 2 per cent less than the usual yield. The quality is about the same, but the average price at 7 cents, based on October 15th report, is 100 per cent higher than last year's at the same date.

SORGHUM SYRUP, with a production of 33,643,000 gallons, shows 9 per cent decrease from last year and 20 per cent decrease from the five-year average. The average production of 83.7 gallons per acre is some less than the usual.

The agricultural APPLE crop shows a considerable increased production over the five-year average and slightly less than last year. The commercial production shows about 9 per cent increase over last year and 30 per cent greater than the five-year average. The agricultural production is quoted at \$1.05 per bushel, or 6 cents higher than last year, while the commercial production is quoted at \$2.93, which is slightly less than last year.

The prospective production of HAY, estimated at 102,914,000 tons, is 10 per cent less than last year and 3 per cent more than the usual production. The yield per acre of 1.35 tons is reported, and the value at \$12.45 per ton, which is 15 per cent better than reported a year ago.

The IRISH POTATO crop shows 416,722,000 bushels, or 8 per cent less than last year and the usual production. The yield is reckoned at 107 bushels, which is 10 per cent above the usual production. The crop has an average quality and a price quoted at 83 cents, while last year it was reported at 63 cents. This shows a considerable increase in value over last year's crop.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

While two years ago corn was cheap enough to burn, times have now changed. Eighty-four cents, corn has a much better purchasing power than it has had for some time. In fact, this price does not represent income, especially in the Middle West, where it is a part of the cost of livestock production. It appears that a general increase in livestock is showing all over the country. There is more stock to be fed this winter than usual. This means that the demand for feed crops is such that it will be difficult for the farmers to bring their stock through the winter at a profit.

The position of agriculture is improving, but slowly. The purchasing power of farm products, though still handicapped, has reached the highest point for three years. The most favorable viewpoint, however, is while the farmers have crops to sell, the prices are good. This means that agriculture has withstood the strain of the last four years by drawing on its reserves. To weather the conditions, the farmers have drawn on their cash, equipment, materials, clothing, household goods, and even the fertility of the land. These four years of drain on the farmers has necessitated the spending of a large part of the accumulation of a whole prosperous generation. It appears that the buying power of livestock products has the advantage.

The cotton harvest is well advanced although delayed by storms and bad weather in certain localities. The farmers in the South have a general good feeling, and the business men are optimistic of the year's production. The income to this section will probably be substantially more than last year. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are the worse sufferers. Georgia's condition is only two-thirds of the usual condition.

The United States yields of all crops average 4 per cent less than usual. The states having the best average of all crops are Maine, Washington, Rhode Island, and Oregon, all of which have more than 110 per cent of their usual yields. North Carolina ranks the eighth best in this respect. It is observed that the Pacific Coast and the New England States are the most favored.

PURCHASING POWER

The purchasing power of farm products is about 78 per cent of what it was in 1913. This indicates 12 per cent better than a year ago. Cotton is notably the best of the agricultural products, wool being second. The average of all crops was 38 per cent higher than in 1913, while livestock was only 9 per cent greater. This means that all farm products average 123 per cent more than they did ten years ago, while the wholesale of nonagricultural commodities was 84 per cent more than ten years ago. The indicated purchasing power of farm products has improved gradually since September, 1922, when it was 64 per cent of its 100 per cent value in 1913.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR PER MONTH WITHOUT BOARD

Year	North Carolina	United States	Year	North Carolina	United States
1869.....	\$ 9.37	\$ 15.50	1918.....	\$ 37.50	\$ 48.80
1879.....	11.92	17.53	1919.....	45.00	56.29
1889.....	12.83	19.45	1920.....	43.15	64.95
1899.....	12.39	19.97	1921.....	32.00	43.32
1909.....	19.55	27.43	1922—		
1910.....	19.50	27.50	October.....	32.00	41.58
1911.....	20.10	28.77	December.....	33.00	41.79
1912.....	21.20	29.58	1923—		
1913.....	22.30	30.31	January.....	32.00	40.30
1914.....	21.90	29.88	April.....	37.00	44.47
1915.....	21.20	30.15	July.....	37.67	48.29
1916.....	23.40	32.83	October.....	37.00	48.70
1917.....	30.00	40.43	November.....	40.00	48.67

NOVEMBER FIRST CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

With the fine diversification of North Carolina's crop, and especially with cash crops, so well distributed over the State we are particularly fortunate in our agricultural interests this year. Cotton, of course, leads with not only a big value but with a high purchasing power. Wheat and corn are big assets with good values. Tobacco's large yield will help out wonderfully. All together the State has an advantage over any Southern state except the Texas Empire, and, area for area, we have that state completely overshadowed.

Irvin S. Cobb said that North Carolina needed a press agent, but according to inquiries coming in from large industrial interests, the Tar Heel activities and actions speak for themselves. The largest problem is going to be for the farmers to realize their advantage and to use it to the best purpose. That North Carolina is peculiarly fortunate in her agricultural industry this year is proven by the high yields and generally satisfactory prices of the farmers' commodities this year.

TOBACCO

The tobacco crop in North Carolina shows the largest yield since the 1920 crop, when it made the largest production in its history. The 357,000,000 pounds is about 25 per cent more than was produced last year and 12 per cent more than the five-year average. The yield of 700 pounds per acre is unusually large, as is shown by the 629 pounds per acre average yield for five years. This production is at the expense of quality, although last year's crop averaged 1 per cent less. The price per pound is running below last year's average.

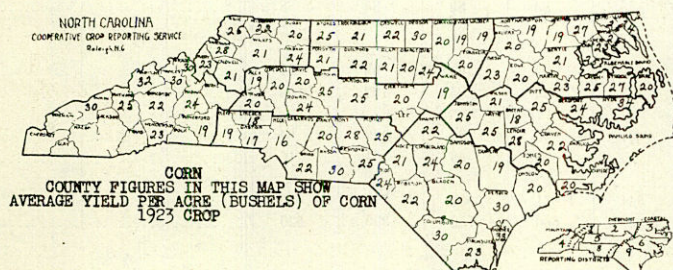
The general practice followed in planting the present crop was to leave it thicker in the row and to top it higher than usual. In fact, many fields were observed in Coastal counties that were not topped at all.

The rank of first in the value of tobacco will likely be maintained this year. Kentucky holds first rank in production with a yield of 476,000,000 pounds at an average of 800 pounds per acre, with the quality below last year's.

CORN

This State is unusually fortunate in its present corn crop, which is the best since 1918, when 63,630,000 bushels were made. The present production of 56,835,000 bushels has an average yield of 22.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 20 bushels for the ten-year average. This year's crop is 13 per cent better than last year's, while the average price for November 1st was 16 cents higher than the 88-cent average a year ago.

It is of peculiar interest to realize that North Carolina has the largest corn crop of any Southern state except Tennessee and Texas. Texas, being an empire in itself, eliminates competition. Tennessee's large interest in livestock and tendency to incline more to the mid-western farming practices, with least interest in southern crops, partially puts it in a different class. This is one of the evidences that North Carolina is not strictly a one-crop State. In fact, it is one of the most diversified states in the Union.



WHEAT

The wheat crop for North Carolina, with a production of 6,633,000 bushels, is the largest since 1920, when almost 8,000,000 bushels were produced. The value per bushel, however, is more favorable. The small grain crop for North Carolina was generally good, especially in the heavier producing counties. The harvesting and threshing seasons were favorable for satisfactory housing of the crop. Prospects are favorable for a good planting this fall.

COTTON

North Carolina's cotton crop is discussed on page 7. Special attention is given this, due to its overwhelming prominence in total value and purchasing power among the many agricultural products of this State.

POTATOES

With a rank of third in the value of sweet potatoes, this crop should claim considerable attention of the farmers of North Carolina. The present prospect for harvest is less than made last year according to the yield per acre. The quality appears to be quite good. The yield of 108 bushels per acre forecasts a total production of 10,800,000 bushels, averaging 90 per cent in quality. As reported to us, the per cent grown for market averages 31 per cent this year, or 2 per cent less than last year. The total production, therefore, will be 8 per cent less than was made in 1922.

The Irish potato prospective production is also less than last year, with the average yield of the summer and fall crops being 85 bushels per acre, or 12 per cent less than a year ago. The quality, at 88 per cent, averages the same as last year. It is estimated that 45 per cent of the white potato crop is grown for market. This would be about 15 per cent less than last year. The forecasted production of 3,740,000 bushels is about 12 per cent less than was produced in 1922. This is largely accounted for by reduction in acreage.

HAY

The hay crop has become quite important in this State, and its possibilities in aiding the feed problem is unlimited. The choice of varieties is numerous and the yield per acre may easily average up to two tons. The prospective production for this year will be about 800,000 tons. The quality is average to good, depending upon the localities and varieties.

PEANUTS

With an average yield of 1,050 pounds per acre, the prospective production of peanuts for this year amounts to 140,000,000 pounds. This gives a lead over Virginia, our nearest competitor, of over 6,000,000 pounds and 32,000,000 pounds more than the crop produced last year. The acreage harvested is 97 per cent of last year's area and 94 per cent of the area planted is harvested for nuts. The yield of the hay is estimated to average 1,450 pounds per acre. Eighty per cent of the acreage has the vines saved for hay.

SOYBEANS

The average yield per acre of 18 bushels showed a decreased yield from a year ago. It is reported that 70 per cent of the total acreage harvested for beans comes from the acreage intended primarily for that purpose. The remaining 30 per cent of the seed are picked from the acreage intended for hay and other purposes. The average yield of soybean hay is reckoned at 2,400 pounds per acre.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE FARM FORECASTER

The frequent demand for statistical information from the Crop Reporting Service office necessitates the reappearance of the FARM FORECASTER in a printed form. The rush of required work on the many and increasing reports, special requests for information, and the farm census work has prevented our publishing the important facts collected for several months. This is why the FARM FORECASTER has not been issued since May.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

NOVEMBER INQUIRIES	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES		PIEDMONT COUNTIES			COASTAL COUNTIES			STATE AVERAGE		U. S. Average, 1923	U. S. Average, 1922
	Northern Mountain 1	Western Mountain 4	Northern Piedmont 2	Central Piedmont 5	Southern Piedmont 8	Northern Coastal 3	Central Coastal 6	Southern Coastal 9	1923	1922		
CORN FOR GRAIN:												
Average yield per acre.....Bu.	22	26	22	20	20	22	25	23	22.5	20	29.4	28.1
Per cent of crop merchantable quality.....%	87	85	85	85	87	89	83	92	86	8.4	79.4	85
Per cent last year's crop on farms Nov. 1st.....%	5	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	4.5	2.9	5.8
CORN FOR SILOS—Yield per acre.....Tons	1.4	2.3	3.9	1.0	1.4	2		5	5	5		
METHOD OF HARVESTING CORN ACREAGE:												
For grain.....%	91	94	90	95	95	95	97	94	96	93		
For silage.....%	2	3.7	2	3	1.4	1	.3	.5	.5	.4		
For forage.....%	7	2.3	8	2	3.6	4	2.7	5	3.5	3		
BUCKWHEAT:												
Average yield per acre.....Bu.	21	43							22	20	18.8	19.3
Quality.....%	90	98							90	91		91.7
WHITE POTATOES (IRISH):												
Average yield per acre.....Bu.	91	85	74	82	92	113	82	88	85	95	107.1	102.6
Quality.....%	88	86	87	93	84	85	90	83	88	87		87.4
Per cent grown for market.....%	38	40	20	29	21	37	49	51	45	52		
SWEET POTATOES:												
Average yield per acre.....Bu.	87	93	108	114	101	113	99	118	108	113	96.8	97.8
Quality.....%	85	90	92	91	88	88	90	89	90	91	87.9	87.4
Per cent grown for market.....%	23	34	42	41	31	23	24	29	31	33		
TOBACCO:												
Average yield per acre.....Lbs.	558	700	622	625	650	712	800	806	700	590	815	755
Quality.....%	74	89	78	80	91	72	76	78	77	76	81.4	84.3
APPLES:												
Total production (compared normal).....%	40	35	31	23	23	30	26	32	33	78		68.5
Quality.....%	73	63	67	55	62	64	60	76	65	81		79.1
Per cent of crop shipped from county.....%	34	30	2	4	.6		3		15			
APPLE TREES OF BEARING AGE:												
Increase (new trees coming in bearing).....%	12	19	20	12	26	7	10	7	13	22		
Decrease (old trees dying out).....%	9	13	11	8	8	10	14	5	10	12		
AVERAGE WEIGHT PER BUSHEL GRAIN THIS YEAR:												
Winter wheat.....Lbs.	56	59	59	59	59	60	59	58	59.4	57.3	57.4	57.7
Oats.....Lbs.	31	37	32	31	35	44	30	31	33	31	32.1	32
HAY (Quality):												
All tame or cultivated varieties.....%	81	89	89	91	94	84	85	93	89			
Wild hay.....%	63	66	82	88	83	83		85	86			
Clover.....%	72	87	83	86	91	80	100	100	85			
Alfalfa.....%		91	88	88	92	85			88			
Timothy.....%	79	82	84	75					81			
GRAPES:												
Total production (compared normal).....%	61	57	83	78	82	80	87	91	81	84		96
Quality.....%	71	79	90	84	92	88	95	88	87	90		95.5
PEARS:												
Total production (compared normal).....%	63	25	38	9	8	33	17	52	25	65		86.3
Quality.....%	91	68	71	40	59	68	65	63	66	85		88.9
SORGHUM CANE:												
Average yield sirup per acre.....Gals.	97	100	88	89	84	107	96	96	92	98	83.7	81.5
PEANUTS:												
Average yield per acre.....Lbs.			600	1,550		1,100	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,000		661
Per cent of normal yield per acre.....%		83	89	100		83	91	91	84	77		
Acreage dug compared usual acreage.....%		83	89	99		91	91	95	97	90		
Quality.....%		72	87	100		89	91	89	90	86		86.2
FARM WAGES (Paid hired farm labor):												
By the month with board.....\$	28.70	37.28	30.00	30.45	27.30	25.90	25.85	27.24	29.00			
By the month without board.....\$	39.83	49.21	43.70	41.60	39.10	36.50	36.72	37.53	40.00			
By the day with board.....\$	1.48	1.81	1.66	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.45	1.29	1.50			
By the day without board.....\$	1.79	2.04	2.22	2.02	1.92	1.91	1.79	1.69	1.90			
FARM LABOR (Supply and demand):												
Supply compared usual.....%	73	72	77	76	83	79	83	82	79			
Demand compared usual.....%	95	89	99	99	106	98	97	95	98			
GRAIN SORGHUM (Grown for forage):												
Average yield per acre.....Tons	2	3	1.7	3	2.5	3	1.9	3	2.3	2.2		
Per cent of normal yield per acre.....%	100	96	90	91	87	80	70	90	89	90		
Acreage harvested compared usual acreage.....%	100	87	93	85	96	89	75	105	99	94		
COWPEAS:												
Average yield peas per acre.....Bu.	16	11	13	20	13	19	13	11	12.5			
Per cent of normal yield per acre.....%	87	65	88	83	82	83	77	53	70			
SOYBEANS:												
Average yield beans per acre.....Bu.	12	22	17	14	17	22	20	19	18			
Per cent of normal yield per acre.....%	98	84	92	89	85	86	89	86	88			
PEANUTS:												
Acreage harvested for nuts—												
Compared with last year.....%		88	80	97	104	97	97	98	97			
Compared with usual.....%		85	87	98	103	93	95	100	96			
Per cent of total acreage—												
Harvested for nuts.....%		99	97	93	91	90	31	49	94			
Grazed or hogged off.....%		1	3	7	9	10	69	51	16			
Average yield per acre from—												
Solid acreage.....Lbs.				1,250	344	1,071	930	773	1,050			
Acreage planted in corn.....Lbs.				450	1,090	660	750	300	620			

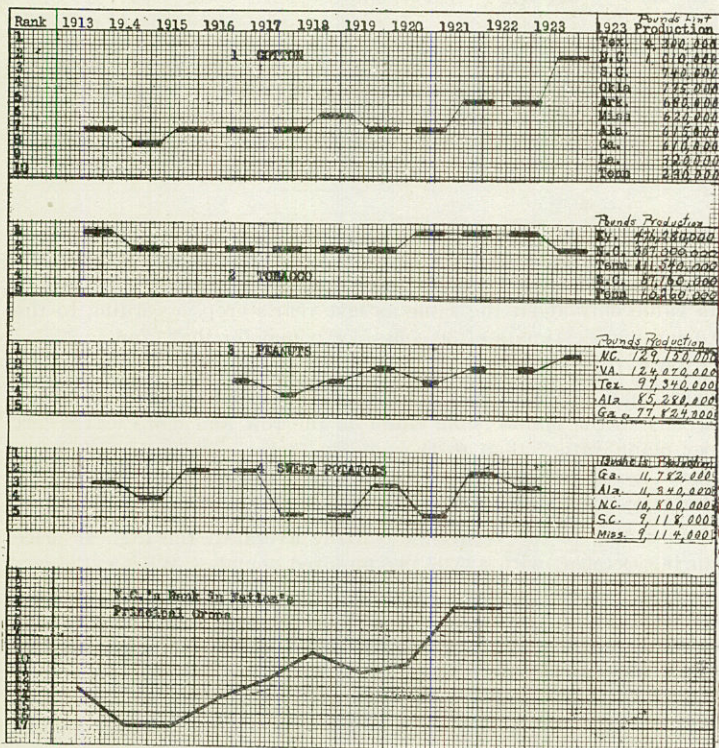
NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT, NOVEMBER 1, 1923—Continued.

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PEANUTS—Continued.												
Peanut hay—												
Average yield per acre.....Lbs.			2,000	1,333		1,386	1,275	1,705	1,450			
Per cent acreage, hay saved.....%			68	65	93	78	73	70	80			
COWPEAS:												
Per cent of total bushels harvested—												
From acreage for peas.....%		78	63	59	63	81	39	53	62			
From casually picked acreage intended for hay or grazing, etc.....%		22	37	41	37	19	61	47	38			
Average yield per acre—												
Peas from solid acreage.....Bu.		14	10	12	13	14	22	12	12.5			
Peas from other acres such as hay, etc.....Bu.		9	6	7	7	6	16	7	10			
Average yield per acre cowpea hay.....Lbs.		2,333	2,142	2,300	2,335	2,088	1,800	1,962	2,200			
SOYBEANS:												
Per cent of total bushels harvested—												
From acreage principally for beans.....%		59	65	71	90	82	67	53	70			
From other acres such as hay, etc.....%		41	35	29	10	18	55	57	30			
Average yield per acre—												
Beans from solid acres.....Bu.		16	20	15	4	17	22	17	18			
Beans from other acres such as hay, etc.....Bu.		11	5	6		9	20	16	14			
Soybean hay, average yield per acre.....Lbs.		1,960	2,071	2,313	3,500	2,482	2,152	2,135	2,400			
VELVET BEANS:												
Condition (compared with normal).....%			90	98	100	79	92	86	88			
PECANS:												
Production (per cent of a full crop).....%			50	75	91	82	72	70	65			
SUGAR CANE:												
Condition (compared with normal).....%		85	90	95	7	87	67	90	90			



AVERAGE FARM PRICE OF IMPORTANT PRODUCTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARMS

	1922	1923
Hogs (per 100 lbs.).....	\$9.80	\$9.80
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.....	5.10	5.10
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.....	5.70	5.90
Sheep, per 100 lbs.....	6.50	6.20
Lambs, per 100 lbs.....	8.20	9.20
Wool, unwashed, per lb.....	.30	.38
Milk cows, per head.....	42.50	40.00
Horses, per head.....	111.00	100.00
Apples:		
Per bushel.....	.90	1.09
Per barrel.....	2.85	3.37
Peaches, per bushel.....	1.70	2.00
Beans, dry, per bushel.....	2.90	3.30
Cotton seed, per ton.....	28.70	42.50
Hay, per ton:		
Timothy.....	22.00	23.00
Clover.....	21.80	19.90
Alfalfa.....	22.80	25.00
Wild grasses.....	15.50	15.00
Clover seed, per bushel:		
As sold at farm.....	15.20	13.00
As bought at farm.....	14.00	14.30
Timothy seed, per bushel:		
As sold.....	6.20	5.00
As bought.....	6.20	4.50
Bran, per ton.....	33.50	40.00
Cottonseed meal, per ton.....	41.20	44.50
Wheat, per bushel.....	1.24	1.26
Corn, per bushel.....	.93	1.20
Oats, per bushel.....	.64	.72
Rye, per bushel.....	1.23	1.26
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	.88	1.08
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1.03	1.30
Sweet potatoes, per bushel.....	.99	1.07
Hay, loose, per ton.....	18.20	20.20
Cotton, per pound.....	.20.3	.27.4
Butter, per pound.....	.35	.35
Eggs, per dozen.....	.31	.33
Chickens, per pound.....	.21	.20.8



OCTOBER, 1923, TOBACCO SALES REPORT

(Summary of Auction Warehouse Sales)

Markets	Number Houses	Producers' Sales	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Total Sales	Average Price		Season's Producers' Sales to Date
						1923	1922	
Aberdeen	1	504,922	24,526	45,670	575,118	\$18.51	\$23.23	680,672
Ahoskie	2	756,924	12,704	28,702	798,330	21.57	23.00	1,708,673
Burlington	2	533,698	15,228	19,716	568,642	19.09	28.58	533,698
Carthage	2	466,699	11,024	26,412	504,135	21.18	26.09	715,425
Durham	3	1,786,630	121,790	142,662	2,051,082	21.34	31.13	2,060,064
Enfield	2	175,112	4,480	16,310	195,902	20.81	26.83	556,748
Elkin	1	265,418	23,754	41,104	330,276	17.16	27.96	265,418
Fairmont	2	185,874	38,542	12,150	236,566	13.96		6,858,054
Farmville	2	2,337,786	41,982	57,488	2,437,256	25.07	31.15	4,715,800
Fuquay Springs	3	701,338	20,972	7,368	729,668	23.63	38.30	891,212
Goldsboro	*2	653,422		68,004	721,426	20.60	21.50	2,109,630
Greenville	6	8,573,652	237,100	649,346	9,460,098	23.32	32.19	15,682,715
Henderson	3	1,410,714	198	105,530	1,516,442	20.34	26.40	1,641,846
Jacksonville	1	406,694	9,082	29,270	445,046	22.27	25.20	956,860
Kinston	*4	5,941,212	382,343	249,980	6,573,535	22.39	26.78	16,153,197
Louisburg	2	517,956	16,100	47,480	581,536	17.69		632,647
Madison	1	323,484	4,490	25,736	353,710	17.62	27.23	323,484
Mebane	2	543,810	3,782	37,230	584,822	20.52	37.42	543,810
Mount Airy	2	1,331,002	66,062	140,606	1,537,670	15.08	27.38	1,331,002
New Bern	1	140,014	2,334	21,160	163,508	19.39		409,456
Oxford	5	1,543,992	57,681	100,264	1,701,937	19.49	28.31	1,733,160
Raleigh	2	441,001	13,342	14,524	468,867	20.15	35.49	542,713
Reidsville	2	592,434	15,452	13,534	621,420	18.09	24.00	592,434
Robersonville	1	576,436		59,144	635,580	19.58	30.07	1,509,400
Rocky Mount	3	3,983,472	123,826	82,326	4,189,624	22.20	29.84	7,494,441
Roxboro	3	717,916	17,766	20,438	756,120	20.54	33.25	840,270
Sanford	2	461,006	11,494	94,626	567,126	19.48	30.57	568,672
Smithfield	1	921,263	33,221	104,702	1,059,186	20.65	29.92	2,069,149
Stoneville	2	318,651	508	30,338	349,497	18.48	27.07	318,651
Tarboro	2	678,277	21,520	12,652	712,449	20.50	30.49	1,951,004
Wallace	*2	99,514		7,732	107,246	15.68	25.44	1,491,360
Warrenton	3	370,932		1,774	372,706	17.85	26.59	471,616
Warsaw	*2	384,824	1,072	45,472	431,368	17.76	24.82	1,835,828
Washington	*3	665,544	3,806	44,666	714,016	23.15	32.13	2,259,447
Wendell	3	815,602	58,122	44,634	918,358	19.52	32.15	1,533,502
Williamston	3	941,506	598	29,262	971,366	20.37	25.67	2,297,332
Wilson	6	14,478,250	2,511,314	789,180	17,778,744	23.74	31.04	28,668,260
Winston-Salem	5	8,459,308	578,750	721,526	9,759,584	18.28	26.73	8,459,308
Youngsville	2	761,632	4,406	27,340	793,378	20.49	27.08	886,426
Zebulon	4	850,835	19,298	55,264	925,397	19.56	29.85	1,367,031
Total of late reports		2,998,479	23,866	341,342	3,363,687			
Sales from closed markets								11,738,449
State totals	*100	68,617,235	4,532,535	4,412,654	77,562,424	21.52	29.48	137,398,864
October, 1922, report	77	62,328,030	(4,348,232	total resales)	70,050,201			

NOTE.—Stars indicate missing report on market.

COOPERATIVE TOBACCO GROWERS ASSOCIATION
DELIVERIES TO NOVEMBER 10

	Deliveries	Per cent in N. C.
South Carolina Belt	33,774,830 lbs.	40
Eastern Carolina Belt	17,612,455 lbs.	100
Old N. C.-Va. Belt	21,464,893 lbs.	75
	72,852,178 lbs.	40,000,000 lbs.

THE NOVEMBER 1 TOBACCO REPORT AND OCTOBER
WAREHOUSE SALES

The North Carolina tobacco crop for the present year will have a probable total value of about \$80,000,000 on a basis of between 22 and 23 cents average for the year. Our probable 357,000,000 pounds production in comparison with Kentucky's 476,000,000 this year, if sold at the same ratio of value per pound as has been experienced for the past three years, will still give us the lead of first place in the total value of the crop. The October sales show an increased value per pound over the previous month. With the season's average to date approximating 21 cents per pound and

one-third of the crop sold, it may be safely assumed that the crop will average 23 cents. On this basis our present estimated crop, although 105,000,000 pounds more than last year, will aggregate in value only about the same as last year's crop, according to the Government estimate of 30 cents per pound for that crop.

While the quality averages low, the yield per acre is 110 pounds more than last year's production of 590 pounds. This was due largely to the plants being closer in the row and more leaves left per plant, rather than to the quality factor. There is also some doubt as to the acreage as compared with last year, which preliminary Government figures show to be 99 per cent.

According to the reports, Farmville averaged the highest price during October, with \$25.07 per hundred pounds. Wilson, Fuquay Springs, Greenville, and Washington each averaged over 23 cents per pound. Last year Fuquay Springs, Mebane and Raleigh averaged the highest prices respectively, all being over 35 cents per pound for the October sales.

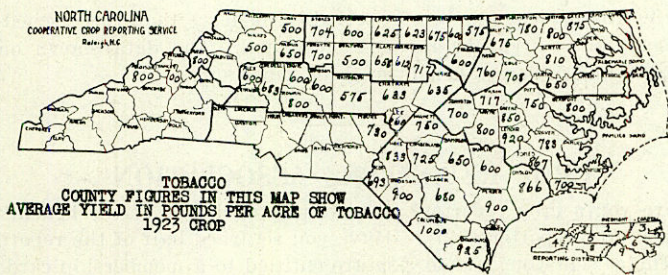
The auction warehouses in North Carolina have reported producers' sales to November 1 amounting to 138,000,000 pounds. This is about 33 per cent of the estimated 1923 crop. Last year about 20 per cent of the year's crop had been sold by November 1. Neither of these figures include receipts from the Cooperative Association. The average price of all sales reported to date is

\$20.65 per hundred pounds. Warehousemen are unanimous in the remark that the quality of tobacco sold during October is from average to poor.

The average quality of the crop this year is 77 per cent of a normal quality, with an average yield per acre of 700 pounds. The acreage this year is about the same as last year, which is 110 pounds per acre more than in 1922.

The Cooperative Tobacco Marketing Association shows approximately 40,000,000 pounds of their members' tobacco delivered to November 10th in North Carolina, out of a total of 72,852,178 pounds delivered in the three states in which they operate.

On the same basis as previous years, North Carolina will probably maintain its rank of first in value of the tobacco crop.



COTTON

The cotton report released last week brought out that North Carolina holds second rank as a cotton State. In fact, the value of lint and seed makes the crop worth \$174,960,000, basing the value of lint at 32 cents and seed at \$45 per ton. This means the crop in this State is worth over 40 per cent more than last year's value and 100 per cent more than the 1920 or 1921 crop. It further means that North Carolina's cotton crop is worth more than 10 per cent of the entire crop of the South. The nearest competitors in the value of cotton are South Carolina and Oklahoma, whose total value, including seed, approximate \$126,000,000 each.

A further observation is that for the first time since 1919 the cotton crop of the South distinctly holds a larger per cent of the value of all crops.

North Carolina's cotton crop this year is worth almost as much as the value of all crops for the five years average, 1910-1914. Many explanations have been made as to the cause of the large crop this year. During August and September there were general cries of terrific damage by the boll weevil. Weather terrors were reported. Hundreds of reports were received by the CROP REPORTING SERVICE to the effect that they would not make one-half crop. Now that the harvest is fairly well completed, it appears that this State is making one of the largest yields in her history.

Whatever may be the opinion of an individual, we must give credit to the good Lord for the favorable seasons during July, when the heaviest setting of bolls in our history was made. The production of squares during August and September largely supplied the weevil with enough feeding grounds to keep them off of the developing bolls. The methods of combating the weevil by frequent cultivation, picking up the squares, and use of calcium arsenate in its various forms, of course, helped considerably. The human efforts, however, were not responsible for the setting of the squares in July, which is the real basis of this year's large crop. Nature again, aided by the methods employed, enabled the early setting of squares to come through in good shape, resulting in a probable yield 275 pounds per acre of lint cotton. The high purchasing power of cotton enabled the farmers growing this product to have an advantage of almost any farmer in the country. It should be remembered, however, that he has experienced some hard times and contracted heavy debts which must be settled.

When it is realized that the average farmer produces less than ten bales of cotton, the gross value of which is \$1,500, and his investment in land and equipment amount to more than \$8,000, any one can observe that even the cotton farmers are not rolling in wealth, especially as cotton is a hand-made crop. Labor is at present an expensive factor, making the actual production, in the case of cotton, very high. We do not begrudge the farmer 50 cents a pound for cotton, as he deserves every cent of it.

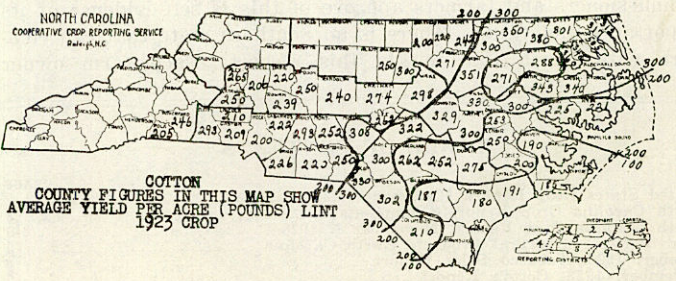
It will be of interest to some to learn that the average width of cotton rows this year was 42 inches, while the plants in the row average about 12 inches with 8 to 10 bolls per plant.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON REPORT

	PIEDMONT COUNTIES				COASTAL COUNTIES			North Carolina Average	United States Average
	Northern Piedmont 2	Central Piedmont 5	Southern Piedmont		Northern Coastal 3	Central Coastal 6	Southern Coastal 9		
			4	8					
Condition—per cent of normal yield expected.....	73	75	75	73.5	78	68.3	64	70	47.8
Average yield per acre—lint cotton (pounds).....	441	241	242	240	307	276	249	275	128
Per cent of total crop picked by October 25th.....	77	83	71	85	68	83	89.5	83	
Number bolls per plant safe (including those already picked by October 25th).....	11	11	9	8	12	10	11	9	
Average distance between cotton rows (inches).....	38	38	37	37	41	48	48	43	
Average distance between plants in rows (inches).....	12	10	10	10	11	12	11	12	
Per cent of cotton acreage abandoned.....	1.9	2.4		1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	.4	
Per cent acreage is a total failure.....	1.7	.8	1.3	3.2	.5	2.2	1.2	.4	

FERTILIZER USED ON COTTON

	1923	1922
Acres cotton planted July 1st.....	1,704,000	1,654,000
Percentage acreage receiving fertilizer.....	98%	95%
Number acres of cotton fertilized.....	1,670,000	1,571,000
Fertilizer used per acre (Pounds).....	445	410
Total fertilizer used in State on cotton (Tons).....	371,575,000	322,055,000
Value fertilizer per ton.....	\$ 30.20	\$ 31.00
Total value fertilizer used on cotton.....	\$ 11,222,000.00	\$ 9,984,000.00
Value per acre of fertilizer used.....	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.36



NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS 1923

MADISON COUNTY

Results of the enumeration from farm owners through Tax Listers May 1923. Analyses made by the COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE, Raleigh, N. C. State and Federal Departments of Agriculture and County Commissioners, as required by law.

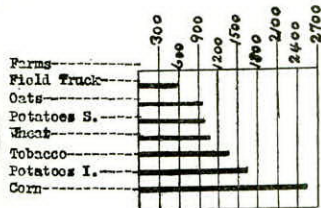
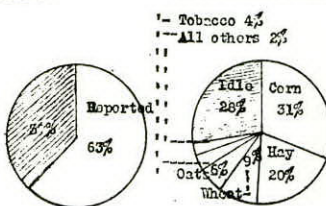
Madison County									
Important Crops	Number Acres	Acres Owned	Special Farms	Number of Units	% of Farms	Owned	Number of Units	% of Farms	Owned
1923	1919	% growing	Subjects	1919	1919	Having	1919	1919	Having
1. Corn	21047	101	2512	a. Land Area	237071	111	2378		
2. Cotton	45	-	11	b. Cultivated Acres	43763		2378		
3. Cowpeas	99	261	41	c. Idle Acres	19179	117	1285		
4. Field Truck	318	994	512	d. Fruit, Bearing Trees	114835	123	2425		
5. Hay	15165	209	?	e. Fertilizers, Tons	580	-	922		
6. Oats	3776	143	924	f. Manure, Barnyard, tons	9580	-	1455		
7. Potatoes I.	682	152	1614	g. Cows, Milking Age	5658	132	2420		
8. Potatoes S.	246	417	943	h. Sows, Breeding Age	695	77	317		
9. Rye	324	70	155	i. Hens, Breeding Age	2191	99	455		
10. Soy Beans	73	-	32	j. Hens, Laying Age	80759	84	2455		
11. Tobacco	2571	142	1305	k. Horses & Mules Worked	4365	81	2254		
12. Wheat	7006	69	1037	l. Improved Pastures, A	54925	-	2507		
				m. Tenants	1197	127	876		
				n. Wooded Land A.	92479	95	2627		

* B, c and l. used together (Improved)

CULTIVATED AREA REPORTED AND MISSING

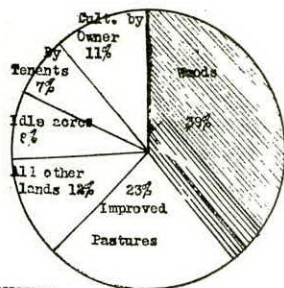
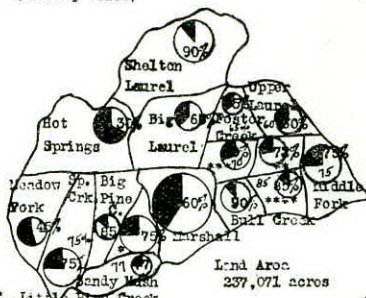
SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF CULTIVATED LAND IN DIFFERENT CROPS

SHOWING FARMS HAVING DIFFERENT CROPS



PROPORTION CULTIVATED AREA REPORTED AND ESTIMATED LACKING (Shaded) by townships. (See map below)

PERCENTAGES OF FARM LAND AREA Devoted to different purposes



COMMENTS

The results shown above are fairly accurate and reasonable, but may show some slight discrepancies on account of the fact that Madison County as a whole was very incompletely reported

Frank Parker, State Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau Agri. Economics. Cooperating with B. F. Brown, Chief, Div. Markets, N. C. Dept. Agriculture. Compiled by T. W. Hancock, Jr., and Mrs. Rebecca W. Horton, Census Assistants

THE FARM CENSUS

Unforeseen circumstances made it necessary to slack up on the farm census work. In October all except two clerks were released from attention to this kind of report calculation. This means that the 1923 farm census results cannot possibly be completed when so vitally needed in December when we had hoped to complete it. It is gratifying to find the results of the taxlisters so much better than last year's reports. Each year has shown wonderful improvement in this form of information. The fact that the county commissioners and farmers approve of this is self-evidence of its importance and value. There is no Southern state that can compare with North Carolina in this respect. Each farm owner

reports for his own and his tenant's crop acreages. The guess and estimate is minimized, making it an ideal basis for determining farm information.

HEAVY DUTY

During the past few months there have been numerous report schedules sent to our voluntary aids for reports. Many did not answer, some of them thinking that we were asking for an unreasonable free service. We hope that you were one of those who stuck by and did your best. After all, each inquiry requires but a few minutes to answer and time-cost is the only factor to be considered. We appreciate keenly the loyalty of our many regular reporters. We have plans in store for them that should please them. There are more than ten reports to be secured and developed during the present four-weeks period. Not more than three schedules for these went to any one individual. The data shown on pages 4 and 5 were taken from these reports.

CROP REPORTERS ASSOCIATION

Are you a crop reporter? Are you appreciative of the benefits a good crop reporter gains? Have you returned half of the report schedules sent you? If so, you are entitled to a membership card, which is a symbol of service and loyal cooperative interest, in the Crop Reporters Association. We want each reporter to get one of these membership cards. They cannot be bought, but we will be glad to send one free to each worthy reporter. If you have been overlooked, please remind us of it. Our annual meeting is in connection with the State Farmers' Convention in Raleigh in August, when two birds can be killed with one stone.

COOPERATION AND SERVICE

With North Carolina's wonderful economic advantage that she is now enjoying, each farmer should inquire into and analyze the cause for this condition. We must admit that an unusually favorable climate during the growing seasons was the main factor, besides the good Lord favored us in several other ways. Our good crops are not due so largely to either efficiency or to superior intelligence. Next year may find us in the position Georgia is in this year. It is not one chance in a thousand that we will have such wonderful fortune. Should we not put on our thinking-cap and prepare for safer farming as well as to lay up some of the surplus this year for the rainy days that are sure to come.

Cooperative marketing is good, but each farmer must do more individual planning for himself. Crop and market reports will help. A farmer, by reporting systematically or regularly to us, will not only get valuable information in the publication supplied, but he will also become familiar and an authority on his local farm problems without realizing it. This in turn keeps him keenly awake to the economic changes and probable trends of farm conditions. By such cooperation, one serves and gains a rich reward that cannot be secured in any other way.

CHRISTMAS

Our FORECASTER will not reach you again until after the Christmas season. We sincerely wish you the keenest joys and pleasures that can best be appreciated AT HOME. May you have a happy time and many pleasant surprises.

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An original service to the press, our reporters, and to those interested in agricultural economics studies.

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Agricultural Statistician.