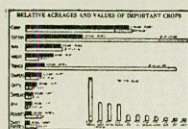


FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates

NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Division of Markets
Office of Agricultural Statistics



BULLETIN 28

RALEIGH

SEPTEMBER, 1924

TWO METHODS OF HARVESTING CORN



1. This shows a method of securing the most forage and grain.



2. This lessens the grain yield and furnishes expensive forage. About 75 per cent of North Carolina corn crop is harvested in this manner.

LATEST CROP FORECASTS—SEPTEMBER 1st

		NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		Condition Sept. 1st, Per Cent	Production Forecast, Sept. 1, 1924	Harvested Crop, 1923	Condition Sept. 1st, Per Cent	Production Forecast, Sept. 1, 1924	Harvested Crop, 1923
Corn.....	Bushels	65	40,625,000	50,568,000	66.4	2,512,888,000	3,046,000,000
Cotton.....	Bales	52	782,000	1,020,000	55.4	12,596,000	10,128,478
Tobacco.....	Pounds	72	294,000,000	386,000,000	70.6	1,195,000,000	1,491,000,000
Potatoes.....	Bushels	84	4,494,000	3,956,000	83.9	413,000,000	412,000,000
Sweet potatoes.....	Bushels	75	9,750,000	10,500,000	64.0	75,000,000	97,000,000
Peanuts.....	Pounds	72	145,821,600	153,000,000	69.8	615,000,000	636,000,000
Sorghum (for syrup).....	Gallons	80	2,728,000	2,944,000	69.2	28,000,000	32,000,000
Hay (tame).....	Tons	79	717,000	941,000	84.3	88,500,000	89,000,000
Apples (total crop).....	Bushels	88	6,482,000	2,700,000	57.9	179,000,000	197,000,000
Apples (commercial crop).....	Barrels		324,000	100,000		28,100,000	34,300,000
Peaches.....	Bushels	92	2,070,000	260,000	68.8	51,700,000	45,700,000
Pears.....	Bushels	75	252,700	65,000	64.6	17,300,000	17,390,000
Grapes.....	Tons	88	6,278		68.4	1,780,000	

THE HARVEST SEASON

The two illustrations shown above were photographed late in August. The one showing the fodder stripped is typical of most counties in the State. There are more ways of harvesting corn and its forage products than any other crop. As might be supposed, the practice has led to more attention being given to the forage than to the grain. The shocked corn affords the best means of providing a maximum of both forage and grain, with the least requirement of manual labor. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of our corn acreage has a forage crop taken in addition to the grain.

September is the harvest month and farmers are busy picking cotton, pulling fodder, mowing hay, curing tobacco, marketing products, preparing fields for small grains, and, in general, getting ready for the settlement of their bills in the winter season. Until the North Carolina farmers realize and practice the advisability of properly harvesting, housing, grading and marketing their products, the agricultural industry in this State will continue backward and largely unprofitable.

REPLY TO A LETTER CONCERNING GOVERNMENT FORECASTS

The July figures for the cotton crop estimates of various years may vary as widely from the final production as a recent cotton journal gave them. Any one familiar with the cotton estimates should know, because it distinctly states so, that the forecast is given on the basis of the outlook at the time of the report and does not take into consideration any unfavorable conditions that are to follow. It is physically impossible to estimate the final crop out-turn in August and come near the final ginning figures on this basis. In order to estimate the expected final production, one must know the trend of previous destruction by boll weevils, the usual weather conditions that follow the August report, the time of the year that the frost comes, together with the lateness of the crop and many other factors. These important factors are taken into consideration in the reports for later dates.

Any one familiar with cotton knows very well that in August of this year, on a basis of that date and without

(Continued on page 7)

CROP REPORT COMMENTS

The weather conditions, prior to the middle of September, while generally dry, had periodic rains in certain areas almost sufficient for the needs of crops. In general, soils were too dry, particularly in the central or Piedmont area, to permit of proper breaking or crop growth. The lower Piedmont belt has been extremely dry and crops have suffered. This has been particularly telling on cotton, corn, and the hay crops. Mr. L. A. Denson, Director of the Weather Bureau for this State, says that the area from Richmond to Rutherford County shows a great shortage of rainfall; Moore and Mecklenburg being only from 10 to 20 per cent of what it should have been in August. The Piedmont and mountain areas generally had a considerable deficiency. Conditions have been better in the east.

CORN

The corn crop is the most spotted for several years. Since the fodder has been pulled, the distressingly poor appearance of the ears is quite evident. Due to the shortage of forage this year, almost all farmers are pulling fodder, cutting tops, or both. The forage shortage is so great that farmers have a tendency to pull the fodder prematurely, meaning before the ears have gained sufficient maturity to not be damaged by taking the leaves off of the plants. Many farmers do not realize that as soon as the leaves are stripped that the ears and grain cease to develop. Premature pulling of fodder causes the grain to shrink and be loose on the cob. The quality of corn is expected to be poor this year, due in no small measure to the pulling of fodder. The condition of the crop is given at 65 per cent, while that of the Nation is 66 per cent of a full crop promise. This means that there will be a corn shortage not only in North Carolina, but in the country as a whole. While the farm price for August was \$1.24, or about the same as last year, the October and later prices may be expected to be much higher. The prices in the corn belt have advanced appreciably from last year.

There is almost apparent over 500,000,000 bushels of corn less than was made last year. North Carolina's shortage is 30 per cent and in reality may be even more than that. In all of the production forecasts, one should remember that these are not predictions of what the final results will be, but only what the present condition of the crop indicates, as explained in the article "Concerning Government Forecasts," appearing on the front page.

Corn fodder is by no means a minor crop in the South. From observations of fields during early September, it now appears that over 95 per cent of the acreage will have some form of forage other than the grain taken from the corn fields. Perhaps 80 per cent of this will be fodder. According to the estimate of 510 pounds of fodder and tops average per acre, it appears that North Carolina produces over one-half million tons of corn roughage, worth \$35 per ton. This would give the corn forage crop a value of about \$22,000,000. Last year's total grain corn crop was worth \$58,000,000. See the table on page four for district figures.

HAY

The condition of the hay crop over the State averages 79 per cent. There has been considerable complaint of deterioration due to dry weather, particularly on summer-planted hay crops. The poorest crops are in the southern central counties. A severe shortage in hay is anticipated. There is a probable reduction in acreage, due to inability to plant.

An important feature of the hay crop is the percentage of the acreage devoted to each kind. The reader should consult

the table on page four for details by districts. The column for the State average shows that cowpeas lead, clovers and soybeans come next with 20 per cent each, peanut hay has 10 per cent, and other crops smaller proportions.

POTATOES

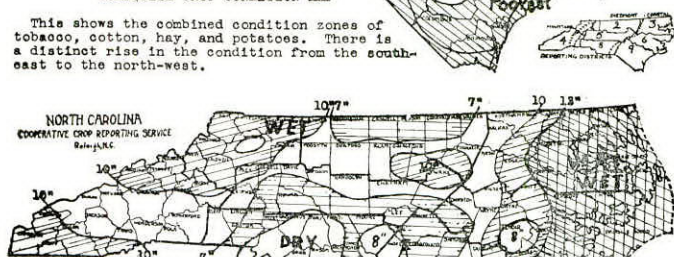
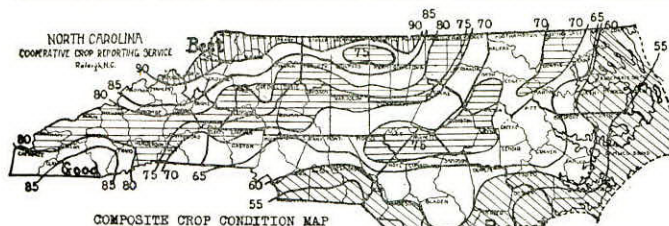
The sweet potato crop, with a condition of 75 per cent of a full-crop promise, is 8 per cent less than last year. The worse conditions are to be found in the Piedmont and eastern parts of the State. If the dry weather keeps up we will have a crop of good keeping qualities, even if the production is short.

The late Irish potato crop shows a condition of 84 per cent, which is better than last year and equal to the United States average. It should be noted that the late Irish potato crop is grown primarily in the mountain counties. The acreage appears to be about the same as a year ago. An increase is noted in several counties west of Burke County.

PEANUTS

The peanut crop, while showing a fairly good stand, had a season which was too wet to begin with and frequently too dry during the late growing season. Light sandy soils have frequently given poor results. At the same time, soils which were very stiff and not readily drained have made poor yields. Harvesting has begun. As a rule, wet weather makes good peanuts. The condition in the principal producing areas averages 73 per cent of a full crop, or 12 per cent below last year's crop.

RAINFALL AND COMPOSITE CROP CONDITION MAPS



The above maps show a comparison of crop conditions in North Carolina September 1st, with rainfall for the two months of July and August. The eastern coastal area shows a rainfall in excess of fifteen inches. This area shows the poorest condition of crops. The area in the southern Piedmont counties had rainfall below four inches. This also shows a very low condition of crops. The effects of excessive wet and dry weather are clearly reflected by the crops.

SOYBEANS

With an average reported condition of 81 per cent, the soybean crop appears to be 8 per cent less than a year ago. The dry weather has apparently been a limiting factor in their growth. The stands appear to be fairly good. There was reported an increase in the acreage. North Carolina being the principal soybean seed producing area of the United States, and in view of the fact that this crop is being more

(Continued on page 8)

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

While North Carolina has suffered heavily from weather conditions as to the probable production of crops, the Nation as a whole is going forward into better times. Our American farmers have experienced unfavorable economic conditions during the past few years and especially since late in 1920, when the purchasing power of all farm products in the United States averaged below 70 per cent of the value they had towards purchasing other products, having in consideration an equal value in 1913. There has been a gradual increase in the purchasing power of crops since August, 1922, from a point of 64 per cent to the present figure of 84 per cent.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that agriculture has traveled a long lane of distress, but the upturn in wheat and hogs, plus well-sustained cotton prices, has brought it to a turn in the road. Conditions at present look as though most of the major crops might have a higher gross value than last year. This has been anticipated. The wheat situation is much better than a year ago. North Carolina has particularly benefited by an unusually good production at good prices. The short Canadian crop is probably responsible for much of the good crop of American wheat this year.

Most major crops have good promise. The Nation's potatoes and fruits are on the way to good harvest and apparently fairly good prices. Cotton looks good for a large crop, with the best income for several years. It illustrates the profitable adjustment of production to demand. Of course, we realize that the farmers' ability to produce is held down by factors beyond their control more than by a definite policy of limited production.

The national feed outlook is good as to roughage and small grains. This is quite in contrast with North Carolina conditions. There is plenty of hay over the country and oats are showing good yields practically everywhere. The exception is with corn. There is a probability of a shortage of corn in cribs this winter. In spite of an increased acreage, bad weather conditions got the best of corn.

It is doubtless due to the corn shortage that improvement is shown in the hog situation. Prices are beginning to rise along with the periodic liquidation of the swine industry. This would probably be true even if corn were cheap. With expensive corn, it is likely that hog breeding stock will still further be reduced so that hog prices may be expected to reach a materially higher level by another year.

As a whole, agriculture is coming through in decidedly the best shape for four years. There is a real reason for this. Farmers should analyze these carefully. First, that prices respond where supply comes down to the level of demand. Second, that season's rise in wheat and corn prices is largely caused by a freak in the weather conditions. It is generally recognized that it would require even more fortunate weather for livable prices for grain to survive any expansion of acreage.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

Truck crops have suffered in local areas from dry weather conditions. The cotton crop prospect has improved during the past month. Picking is well under way. The general expectations of the crop seem to be around 13,000,000 bales. Leading sentiments appear to hold that such a crop sold at about the prevailing prices means a prosperous year for the South. Georgia is the outstanding state for its improved prospects over a year ago. Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma also have unusually good prospects in comparison with last year. Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina have suffered severely from a long period of wet weather in the early summer. This is particularly true in the coastal belt. All crops are affected. In the inner or Piedmont belt

of these states, dry weather has caused considerable shortage in the crops during the latter part of the summer.

CROP PRODUCTION

The crop productions for the country show appreciable increases over last year for wheat, oats, cotton, and peaches. Decreases occurred in corn and tobacco. The bad weather conditions in the Bright Leaf Belt is largely responsible for the tobacco decrease.

In comparison with the 1918 to 1922 average production, the present national crop forecasts show appreciable decreases for wheat, corn, rye, and tobacco. Increases occurred in oats, cotton, Irish potatoes, hay, apples, and peaches.

FARM PRICES

Elsewhere in this book will be found the average farm prices for farm products for both North Carolina and the United States. The prices a year ago varied from these as follows: The price of cotton was much less, so was corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, oats, eggs, and peanuts. In comparison with 1913, all crops are much higher now, while many of the livestock prices are lower. Beef cattle and hogs have been quite low for the past two years. The rise in the price of corn and wheat over the country during the past month was the principal feature of interest. This put the average of crop prices slightly above the general commodity price level. It is the first time that this has occurred in four years.

RELATIVE PURCHASING POWER

Based on July farm prices, and in comparison with what the same products would buy of other products in 1913, cotton is the outstanding best-purchasing commodity. Tobacco and wool are also good. For instance, cotton will purchase half again as much of all other commodities as it would eleven years ago. It will purchase one-third more of building materials than it would in 1913. It will purchase almost that much more of house-furnishing goods. Corn will purchase about the same as it would before the war. The same is true of Irish potatoes. Wheat, hay, butter and eggs will fall short of their pre-war purchasing power by about 15 to 25 per cent. Beef cattle and swine will purchase now barely more than one-half of what they would in 1913.

July witnessed a marked rise in the prices of grain. The exchange value of wheat and butter is near enough to par to probably encourage production. The exchange value of hogs and beef cattle is so low as to discourage production. This is doubtless one reason for the marked increase in the prices of these at the present time. The rise in grain prices, aided by a fall in non-foreign commodities brought the general index of purchasing power of farm products from 79 in June up to 83 in July. This is the highest point reached in forty-seven months.

BUSINESS INDICATIONS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

Cotton exports are running higher than a year ago. Wheat is much less. Business is still quiet. The stock market has been active and security prices have risen for the most part in response to very low interest rates. Business men take hope from the easy money situation and from the approach of the fall season, but actual production and trade have not yet shown much sign of revival. There is considerable unemployment in certain parts of the country, but wage rates are stubbornly maintained. Farm labor is difficult to secure in most of the South.

In spite of quiet times, however, the cities continue to absorb the usual quantity of farm products. Nothing in the urban situation appears likely to restrict prices of foodstuffs, though it is apparent that consumption of cotton and wool now hinges upon prices of the raw fibers, rather than the other way around.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT (By Districts)

CROPS AND FEATURES REPORTED	Unit	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES		PIEDMONT COUNTIES			COASTAL COUNTIES			STATE AVERAGE		U. S. Average, Sept., 1924
		Northern Mountain 1	Western Mountain 4	Northern Piedmont 2	Central Piedmont 5	Southern Piedmont 8	Northern Coastal 3	Central Coastal 6	Southern Coastal 9	Sept., 1924	Sept., 1923	
CORN—Condition.....	Per cent	78	74	79	63	56	65	65	53	65	89	66.4
IRISH POTATOES:												
Acreage compared last year.....	Per cent	99	104	94	94	89	82	92	92	100	-----	-----
Acreage compared usual.....	Per cent	100	102	95	93	87	86	93	94	101	-----	-----
Condition.....	Per cent	90	88	87	78	66	72	77	81	84	82	83.9
SWEET POTATOES—Condition.....	Per cent	84	82	85	73	72	73	77	72	75	83	64.0
TOBACCO—Condition.....	Per cent	81	78	81	73	78	67	72	57	72	86	70.6
APPLES—Condition.....	Per cent	88	86	91	90	90	84	87	85	88	34	57.9
HAY (TAME)—Condition.....	Per cent	92	84	88	80	69	77	72	71	79	83	84.3
Probable yield per acre.....	Pounds	2200	2547	1963	2355	1914	2206	1630	1318	2100	-----	2900
WOOL:												
Production 1924 compared 1923.....	Per cent	96	100	79	94	110	98	85	100	97	96	-----
Production 1924 compared usual.....	Per cent	99	98	100	99	110	98	72	100	98	-----	-----
CORN FODDER:												
Average yield per acre.....	Pounds	770	857	406	599	767	425	397	370	510	-----	-----
Per cent corn acreage (fodder).....	Per cent	78	88	71	77	65	66	62	72	77	-----	-----
Value per 100 pounds.....	Dollars	2.31	1.95	2.22	1.73	1.59	1.47	1.62	1.64	1.75	-----	-----
CLOVER FOR HAY—Condition.....	Per cent	91	88	83	80	69	86	92	100	82	84	-----
Probable yield per acre.....	Pounds	2763	2732	2292	3000	2800	2614	2000	-----	1.32	-----	-----
ALFALFA—Condition.....	Per cent	70	90	84	86	79	73	58	56	80	85	-----
Yield per acre.....	Pounds	2000	3000	4875	4400	4133	4333	4000	2.25	-----	-----	-----
CONDITION:												
Peanuts.....	Per cent	78	90	79	83	75	73	74	60	72	84	69.8
Pecans.....	Per cent	81	-----	84	75	55	71	93	75	78	-----	-----
Velvet Beans.....	Per cent	74	55	93	79	58	80	85	73	74	89	-----
Sugar Cane.....	Per cent	88	86	93	80	60	60	80	67	75	84	-----
Pasture.....	Per cent	92	81	85	83	67	72	80	83	83	90	80.8
Cowpeas.....	Per cent	86	83	88	73	61	68	76	68	71	85	-----
Soybeans.....	Per cent	88	82	87	81	68	79	86	75	81	89	-----
Grapes.....	Per cent	91	90	90	91	89	88	88	63	88	83	-----
Pears.....	Per cent	85	80	88	78	78	75	72	59	75	25	-----
Sorghum Cane (syrup).....	Per cent	90	95	84	84	73	70	75	71	80	86	69.2
Home Gardens.....	Per cent	90	74	77	64	46	60	60	54	64	-----	-----
WATERMELONS:												
Per cent normal yield per acre.....	Per cent	70	71	67	70	67	43	54	48	56	80	-----
Acreage harvested per cent of usual.....	Per cent	78	84	75	78	82	64	72	65	71	100	-----
CANTELOUPE:												
Per cent normal yield per acre.....	Per cent	74	74	79	72	87	56	70	58	66	-----	-----
Acreage harvested per cent of usual.....	Per cent	83	79	78	82	85	68	88	64	74	-----	-----
PEACHES:												
Total crop production.....	Per cent	98	78	96	94	89	91	102	82	92	20	-----
Quality of fruit.....	Per cent	92	77	86	80	84	76	86	74	83	67	68.8
HAY ACREAGE:*												
Per cent total acreage harvested from each kind—												
Cowpeas (alone).....	Per cent	18	6	44	28	28	15	34	57	26	-----	-----
Cowpeas and sorghum mixed.....	Per cent	8	4	8	2	14	1	5	4	5	-----	-----
Peanut hay.....	Per cent	0	0	1	0	0	33	13	2	10	-----	-----
Clovers, all kinds.....	Per cent	38	47	18	38	21	8	2	1	20	-----	-----
Alfalfa.....	Per cent	0	1	1	3	9	1	0	1	1	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	Per cent	1	11	14	12	11	22	37	20	20	-----	-----
Millet, sorghum or Sudan grass.....	Per cent	2	4	0	2	4	7	1	1	3	-----	-----
Johnson grass.....	Per cent	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	-----	-----
Grain cut green.....	Per cent	2	2	6	4	4	7	2	3	4	-----	-----
Other tame hay.....	Per cent	31	24	4	9	6	6	6	10	11	-----	-----
FARM LABOR:												
Supply compared normal.....	Per cent	85	86	87	83	92	77	85	77	85	-----	-----
Demand compared normal.....	Per cent	91	94	84	86	88	91	96	96	95	-----	-----
SEPTEMBER 1ST COTTON REPORT												
Condition September 1st.....	Per cent	-----	63.5	94.9	69.0	60.8	60.2	59.0	51.5	58	71	59.3
Number bolls per plant safe Sept. 1st.....	Number	-----	6	8	6	5	7	7	8	6.6	-----	-----
Number weevils compared last year.....	Number	-----	37	57	58	61	66	53	67	61	-----	-----
Number weevils compared usual.....	Number	-----	42	40	61	67	75	60	77	70	-----	-----
Date cotton picking begins.....	Date	-----	Sept. 22	Sept. 22	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21	Sept. 12	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	-----	-----
Usual date picking begins.....	Date	-----	Sept. 15	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 6	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	-----	-----
SEPTEMBER 16TH COTTON REPORT												
Condition Sept. 16th.....	Per cent	-----	57.6	59.4	63.2	57.2	56.6	55.6	43.6	52	64	55.4
Number bolls per plant safe Sept. 16th.....	Number	-----	7	8	6	5	8	7	7	6.7	-----	-----
Per cent crop picked Sept. 16th.....	Per cent	-----	1	0	2	8	0	7	19	8	-----	-----
Per cent crop ginned to date.....	Per cent	-----	0	0	0	4	0	3	10	4	-----	-----
Per cent acreage June 25th is now a failure.....	Per cent	-----	1	5	3	1	5	9	11	3	-----	-----

*Sums of items composing hay acreage equals 100 per cent.



HARVEST PROSPECTS

Readers who have crops for sale realize that their greatest problem is getting fair prices from local markets. The more familiar they become with the above information, by sections, for North Carolina, the more intelligently they can argue the reasonableness for better prices.

It is undoubtedly true that this State has one of the poorest general harvest prospects for many years. Economy in the best methods of harvesting and the saving of maximum yields will be necessary. The rains in the east and dry weather in the central areas have curtailed production seriously.

This does not mean that fair yields will not be made, but that we cannot hope to equal the high record made during the past two years. It is pleasing to observe how favorably our farmers are taking this off-year.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT (County Averages)

COUNTY	CONDITION OF CROPS (Per Cent of Normal)										Tame Hay, Probable Yield Per Acre Pounds	Milk Production Per Cow Per Day, Gallons	Corn Fodder, Per Cent Total Acreage Stripped	Peaches, Total Production, Per Cent
	Corn, Per Cent	Irish Potatoes, Per Cent	Sweet Potatoes, Per Cent	Tobacco, Per Cent	Apples, Per Cent	Tame Hay, Per Cent	Peanuts, Per Cent	Pasture, Per Cent	Cowpeas, Per Cent	Soy-beans, Per Cent	Home Gardens, Per Cent			
Alamance.....	83	87	87	87	88	93	95	88	89	90	82	2072	1.7	89
Alexander.....	63	89	88	73	91	93	88	92	84	89	74	2033	2.0	93
Alleghany.....	77	96	85		84	95		82			84	2000	2.6	92
Ashe.....	78	93	90		85	93		98			85	1500	2.0	
Avery.....	86	88	75		77	91		92			95	1600	3.0	85
Beaufort.....	69	55	73	58	90	71	71	81	80	88	57	1900	3.0	52
Bertie.....	74	75	74	73	70	65	75	75	60	86	64	4000	1.6	75
Bladen.....	49	85	80	80	75	83	85	93	76	86	37	1500	2.0	82
Brunswick.....	55		70	50		75		90	90	50	63			80
Buncombe.....	68	93	80	75	85	78		68	90	88	62	2000	2.5	100
Burke.....	80	88	84		100	92		90	90	90	80	2500	2.5	100
Cabarrus.....	55		75		80	70	75	68	60		60	2000	2.3	70
Caldwell.....	63	89	80	80	99	84	92	95	86	92	82	2500	2.0	91
Camden.....	70		65		90			70	80		40		2.0	60
Caswell.....	83	87	87	87	84	83		65	82	79	74	1900	2.0	98
Catawba.....	75	85	78		88	65	85	85	75	75	70	2000	2.0	83
Chatham.....	42	96	59	68	90	85	100	94	68	86	59	3500	1.4	85
Cherokee.....	68	87	84		92	81		81	98	90	72	2000	3.2	75
Chowan.....	80	60		75	85	60	75	60	75	75	50	2000		
Clay.....	57	88	88		88	90	100	80	85	80	70	1200	2.0	90
Cleveland.....	61	56	74	90	79	80	79	78	62		65	1200	2.0	68
Columbus.....	47	72		53	80	77	68	100	75	50	75	1667	3.0	
Craven.....	62	80	75	72	67	83	75	95	75	88	43	2500	2.4	90
Cumberland.....	64	90	77	59	77	63		70	51	75	50	1100	3.0	71
Dare.....	80	90	85								90		2.3	80
Davidson.....	66		65	80	88	74	100	71	76	75	48	1833	1.7	95
Davie.....	52	80		75	90	65			70		48	2000	2.0	80
Duplin.....	47	90	58	54	60	69	72	72	70	79	50	1375	1.8	67
Durham.....	67		80	73	98	95	95	97	93	93	80	3500	3.0	78
Edgecombe.....	56		71	68	68	97	66	96	66	71	75		1.0	63
Forsyth.....	78	75	65	82	92	80		73	80	88		2000	3.0	80
Franklin.....	60		80		85	80	90	85	90	75	70	3000		
Gaston.....	50	55	74	95	94	70	68	74	52		48	1500	1.7	56
Gates.....	76	70	79	75	85	62	73	56	50	80	44	1667	3.0	70
Granville.....	60	87	92	64	90	85	80	80	85	85		1750	2.0	100
Greene.....	73		65	75	100		80	80	80	80			1.3	80
Guilford.....	92	82	81	92	91	81	80	83	85		65	2325	2.5	90
Halifax.....	53	62		60	81	78	73	69	66	71	58	1270	1.5	68
Harnett.....	76	88	87	79	92	80		91	77	85	75	1075	2.0	92
Haywood.....	63	95	90		75	83		90	90	95	83	1750	2.7	88
Henderson.....	63	80	70	94	81	77		73	79	84	58	2250	2.3	72
Hertford.....	73	90	82	89	90	80	83	67	70	82	58	2000		85
Hoke.....	48		75	58	87	88	60	73	69	70		2000	3.0	100
Hyde.....								90	73	73	41		2.0	
Iredell.....	74	96	84	89	95	82	90	86	74	89	72	3000	2.5	70
Jackson.....	75	85	90		90	90		90	90	90	80	1500	1.5	
Johnston.....	77		87	70	102	88		95	75		75	2000		87
Jones.....	45	70	73	58		73	70	83	88	75	50	1250	1.5	63
Lee.....	60	83	73	75	93	85		88	62	85	63	1250	1.8	62
Lenoir.....	64	88	74	75	97	64	62	73	76	85	65	967	3.0	72
Lincoln.....	52	80		98		78		61	65		30	2000	1.6	105
McDowell.....	65	87	75		84	82	90	87	82	84	63	2433	2.0	95
Macon.....	89	95	88		87	75		92	88		92	2750	2.4	98
Madison.....	83	100	97	75	85	95		100		77	95	1750	3.7	67
Martin.....	61	65	72	64	85	76	72	61	55		64	2000	2.0	47
Mecklenburg.....	63	65	76		95	60			64		31	1800	1.4	101
Mitchell.....	100		100		80	100		103			100			98
Montgomery.....	43	70	83	80	85	63		73	70		50	1000	2.0	75
Moore.....	74		78	77	93	70			90		50	2000	1.0	93
Nash.....	76		80	72		88		84	85	87	65	2500	4.0	73
New Hanover.....	50		60			75	80	75	75				3.0	100
Northampton.....	53						67	75			67			70
Onslow.....	55		58	42	82	70		90	66	76	33	1100	2.0	65
Orange.....	64		90	85		100		97	100	100	90	1933	2.0	67
Paslico.....	73	90	85	80	100			80	75	95	75		3.0	95
Pasquotank.....	60						75		75	70	50		2.4	
Pender.....	44	85	60	53		75		85	90	90	70		1.0	75
Person.....	97	97	95	90	98	93		100	100		100	1000		100
Pitt.....	69	65	76	66	86	67	73	70	74	82	46	1250	2.5	100
Randolph.....	53	72	73	76	88	83	93	74	76	74	67	1860	2.0	102
Richmond.....			75					50	63		50			100
Robeson.....	47	70	75	51			70	85	52	77	57	1075	3.0	52
Rockingham.....	83		80	82	70	83	70	87	88	90	67	2250	3.5	100
Rowan.....	79	61	78	80	88	69	83	70	73	75	68	2671	1.7	103
Rutherford.....	75		60		83		80	50					1.3	95
Sampson.....	45	80	81	65	95	76		72	67	73	61	1600	2.0	77
Scotland.....	48	96	84	64	86	65		83	65	67	58	1440	3.0	91
Stanly.....	55	80	68		95	73		60				3000	2.0	75
Stokes.....	90	100	90	82		93		91	94	88	96	1933	2.5	77
Surry.....	88	84	83	83	93	92	80	93	91	88	91	2000	2.3	80
Swain.....			63		75	68		45		75		2500	2.0	
Transylvania.....					90	95		100		90	95		2.0	85
Tyrrell.....	50		80		90		80		75	75			1.3	70
Union.....	52	50	66		95	59	75	56	49	70	33	2375	1.6	68
Vance.....	53	95	80	76	80	90		75	85	75			1.5	87
Wake.....	63		69	62	91	80	75	72	68	80	57	2000	2.5	90
Warren.....	55		80	61	85			80	75	75	55	1667	1.4	105
Watauga.....	84	92	82		77	99		100			98	2500	3.3	63
Wayne.....	74	100	90	79	85	71	95	80	81	94	66	900	3.0	74
Wilkes.....	75	91	88	85	97	99	60	94	88	96	85	2500	1.5	81
Wilson.....	61	105	76	75	90	76	65	80	59	74	85	2500	3.0	38
Yadkin.....	74	78	83	75	84	74	65	76	76	72	76	3000	1.2	63
Yancey.....	92	90	90	80	75	91		78		80	93	2000	2.5	78
State average.....	65	84	75	72	88	79	72	83	71	81	64	2100	3.0	77

NOTE.—Readers interested in county figures have the opportunity offered above for comparing their own with other counties. All of these figures were taken from the September 1st crop report, released for State and National conditions September 9th. For State and National figures, the "Crops and Markets" publication, appearing about the same time as the FARM FORECASTER, should be consulted. Farmers must realize that in order to be prepared for wise marketing of their year's products they should be acquainted with this year's prospects in comparison with previous years for the different producing areas.

TOBACCO

SUMMARY OF WAREHOUSE SALES FOR AUGUST, 1924

Markets	Number Houses	Producers' Sales	Dealers' Resales	Ware- house Resales	Total Sales	Average Price	
						1924	1923
Chadbourn.....	2	500,283	31,973	114,273	646,529	\$17.34	\$ 22.11
Clarkton.....	1	304,402	1,450	33,564	339,416	15.69	-----
Fair Bluff.....	2	794,546	17,338	35,797	847,681	16.43	22.20
Fairmont.....	3	3,153,237	279,588	99,925	3,532,750	18.03	24.79
Lumberton.....	3	1,440,201	61,972	124,879	1,627,052	16.89	-----
Rowland.....	1	136,254	17,032	9,804	163,090	15.36	21.18
Tabor.....	2	No report	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Whiteville.....	3	2,222,653	55,837	187,401	2,465,891	17.72	24.55
Totals.....	17	8,551,576	465,190	605,643	9,622,409	17.44	22.52
August, 1923....	58	11,408,915	868,714	518,116	12,795,745	-----	-----

During the month of August, there were 17 warehouses operating in North Carolina on 8 markets in the three counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Robeson. All of these markets are in the southeastern section of the State and are considered as belonging to the South Carolina belt. The producers' tobacco sold on these markets amounted to 8,551,576 pounds, as compared with 11,408,915 pounds sold during August last year. Last year there were 58 warehouses open during August. Quite a number of these were in the New Bright Belt, which did not open this year prior to September first.

The average price of the sales to September 1st was \$17.44 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$22.52 last August. The total paid for all sales during the month, including resales, amounted to \$1,678,733. The highest average for the month (\$18.03) was shown by the Fairmont market. The August sales amount to less than one per cent of the total crop to be marketed this year.

The 72 per cent condition of tobacco September 1st forecasts a total crop of 294,000,000 pounds in North Carolina. This is an improvement of about 8 per cent over the August forecast, but is only 75 per cent of the crop harvested last year. (This forecast only shows what the indication is at the present time and does not take into consideration any changes that may occur later.)

The outlook for the national crop is a decrease of 20 per cent from last year and a considerable decrease from the usual production. The national acreage was reduced almost 8 per cent this year.

A review of the conditions that have produced the reduction in North Carolina tobacco this year shows that, in the first place, the State's acreage was reduced 10 per cent from last year's acreage. In addition, the long wet weather period, followed by dry conditions, resulted in a tobacco weed of thin texture and light weight. The eastern counties, having the greatest damage to the general crops from wet conditions, also had poor tobacco. The greatest damage from weather was in the area nearest the coast and in the S. C. belt. The old belt in North Carolina has a much better quality and particularly weighs better than that grown in the eastern section. This was due to much more favorable weather while the color is generally considered good. The low prices on the auction markets indicate poor offerings. The South Carolina crop is poor, due to the long and continued rainy period, resulting in a crop of poor quality. The crop in Virginia is better than that in North Carolina, but it has also suffered from too much rainy weather. The crop in Georgia is quite good as compared with the rest of the bright leaf belt. The four states in the bright belt showed a change in production forecasts during the past two months as follows: Virginia, 8 per cent decline; North Carolina, 7 per cent decline; South Carolina, 15 per cent decline, and Georgia, 15 per cent increase.

FERTILIZER USED ON COTTON, 1923-1924

Cotton Factors	Units	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas	Ark.	Tenn.	Okla.	Total United States
Acres of cotton June 25th—														
1923.....	Thousands	74	1,687	2,005	3,844	171	3,190	3,392	1,464	14,440	3,120	1,221	3,400	38,701
1924.....	Thousands	92	1,822	2,185	3,767	111	3,190	3,256	1,537	15,595	3,058	1,184	3,672	40,403
Acreage receiving fertilizer—														
1923.....	Per cent	95	98	89	93	88	88	44	38	5	31	30	1	36.7
1924.....	Per cent	98	99	95	95	91	88	46	50	8	35	45	5	38.7
Acres of cotton fertilized—														
1923.....	Thousands	70	1,653	1,784	3,575	150	2,807	1,492	556	722	967	366	34	14,088
1924.....	Thousands	90	1,804	2,076	3,579	101	2,807	1,498	768	1,248	1,070	533	18	15,617
Fertilizer applied per acre when used—														
1923.....	Pounds	385	445	310	250	250	230	190	190	190	185	210	150	258
1924.....	Pounds	440	450	345	270	200	238	200	175	175	177	205	150	268
Total fertilizer used on cotton—														
1923.....	Tons	13,475	367,792	276,520	446,875	18,750	322,805	141,740	52,820	54,340	89,448	38,430	2,550	1,826,745
1924.....	Tons	19,800	405,900	358,110	483,165	10,100	334,033	149,800	67,200	109,200	94,695	54,632	1,350	2,089,955
Average price of fertilizer per ton—														
1923.....	Dollars	32.00	30.20	27.50	29.80	29.00	30.50	36.00	35.50	34.00	34.20	28.50	32.00	30.63
1924.....	Dollars	27.40	26.70	25.40	27.00	28.00	29.20	35.00	38.50	35.20	35.60	27.50	29.50	28.80
Total cost of fertilizer used on cotton—														
1923.....	Thousand \$	431	11,107	7,604	13,317	544	9,846	5,103	1,875	1,848	3,059	1,095	82	55,959
1924.....	Thousand \$	543	10,838	9,096	13,045	283	9,754	5,243	2,587	3,844	3,371	1,502	40	60,202
Average cost of fertilizer per acre—														
1923.....	Dollars	6.16	6.72	4.26	3.72	3.63	3.51	3.42	3.37	2.56	3.16	2.99	2.41	3.94
1924.....	Dollars	6.03	6.01	4.38	3.64	2.80	3.47	3.50	3.37	3.08	3.15	2.82	2.22	3.85

COTTON

On September 1st the condition of cotton indicated a crop of 828,000 bales in North Carolina and 12,787,000 bales for the United States. While this expectation is only 81 per cent of last year's in this State, the United States crop is 126 per cent compared with last year, or an increase over the 1923 crop of 2,659,000 bales.

Last year there was ginned in North Carolina 1,017,000 bales and 10,128,000 in the United States. The condition of 58 per cent in this State September 1st was only 1 per cent poorer than it was two weeks ago, and indicates a yield per acre of 219 pounds of lint cotton.

According to the average report from farmers throughout the State's cotton belt, cotton picking will begin in this State about September 13th to 15th. The usual date is about September 5th, indicating that the crop is from 10 to 15 days late. Practically all states showed considerable declines in condition during the past month except Virginia and North Carolina. Virginia's crop improved 14 per cent, while that in this State held to a 58 per cent prospect. The average for the United States showed a decline of 8 per cent this year, 13 per cent last year, and an average decline of 9 per cent over a period of ten years.

Georgia has been making quite a stir over her bright cotton prospects. All Tar Heels are glad of this, for the Crackers

have certainly been up against it during recent years. While the conditions in North Carolina look gloomy, it is interesting to note that while the Georgia yield per acre is 154 pounds of lint compared with North Carolina's 219 pounds average, this still leaves North Carolina a good advantage. Texas is reported as having a comparatively good crop, but her yield is only 132 pounds per acre, based on her present condition of 55 per cent of a full crop.

The condition and production by states is as follows: Virginia, 65 per cent and 41,000 bales; North Carolina, 58 per cent and 828,000; South Carolina, 52 and 767,000; Georgia, 64 and 1,209,000; Florida, 72 and 27,000; Alabama, 61 and 948,000; Mississippi, 60 and 1,033,000; Louisiana, 47 and 371,000; Texas, 55 and 4,284,000; Arkansas, 66 and 1,109,000; Tennessee, 65 and 421,000; Missouri, 70 and 228,000; Oklahoma, 70 and 1,289,000; and the United States averages 59.3 per cent, with a total of 12,787,000 bales.

Reply to a Letter Concerning Government Forecasts

(Continued from page 1)

consideration of later possibilities of weather and insect damages, that the prospects were quite different from what they may be on December 1st. Instead of quoting the August report, which is made on a basis of July 25th conditions, the critics should take our December estimate. In fact, it is distinctly stated in the reports that even the *October first report does not* take into consideration the abandonment that takes place after June 25th. This is not accounted for until the December report.

There is no doubt but that the Crop Reporting Board for the Government has studied more factors and plans than any other organization on earth, and has realized the many shortcomings and deficiencies of the present system of reporting. In spite of all of this, they have found no method up to this date which is better than the one being followed. Almost every year a new plan is tried out in relation with the old. Take, for example, the field counts were started two years ago and this year the crop frontage meter was started to replace the automobile speedometer in estimating crop acreages which have previously been our bug-a-boo. North Carolina alone has over 3,000 cotton reporters. Many of these men are supply merchants, bankers, cotton commission men, as well as farmers. All of our reporters must be recommended in definite ways before they are enlisted as reporters.

A prominent commercial journal of New York recently came out with a very drastic article criticizing the Government's cotton reports. It stated that it was sending a staff representative through the South to get the facts of the real situation. It seems a joke to those familiar with the business that such a prominent publication could even imagine that it could send one man, strange to the cotton territory, through such an enormous area as the Southern cotton states and get the facts in a limited time of one or two weeks. If it takes a longer time than this, they would not get the true situation because conditions can change radically in a week's time. At best, even with an automobile, one could hardly interview parties at more than fifty important points. If he travels by train he goes through the worst agricultural sections, because the railroad does not go through the best farming areas.

The Government's State statisticians are men unbiased in their judgment and who are sincerely doing their very best to arrive at the true facts of the cotton situation. It is humanly impossible to anticipate when the first serious frost will occur or when a hail storm, drought, flood, weevil ravage or other serious factors may occur. That is why the Government's estimate is "A crop based on present conditions and not subjected afterwards to unfavorable weather, insect pests, or other injurious agencies."

A prominent southern cotton paper had a special article in its last issue in which it stated that the Government's reports were biased and underestimated the crop. In the same paper was an article stating that the Government's estimate was too high. It seems that the critics should be consistent in their viewpoints. The last year's Government estimate in December came remarkably close to the final production. There was no check on the final production until the March Ginner's Report appeared. It is impossible to make a final estimate of the crop until the final conditions affecting production are known. It is even impossible to know what per cent of the crop will be left in the fields unpicked, due to labor shortage, weather conditions, lateness, or unsatisfactory prices.

The Government's estimate is simply an established method of getting an index to the crop according to the present conditions, and one is presuming when he states that the July and August forecasts were so far more or less than the final production. As a matter of fact, the states are forbidden to make production forecasts until about September 1st. Earlier than that the report should indicate the condition of the crop rather than the basis for forecasting production.

APPLE SITUATION

A recent commercial apple inquiry returned some very interesting information on varieties and on the percentages of the total production belong to summer, fall, or early winter, and winter production. Estimates for all of the principal apple-producing counties of the State show that of the total crop in prospect this year, 19 per cent belongs to the summer varieties, 35 per cent was estimated as fall or early winter, and winter varieties make up 46 per cent of the prospective crop.

A tabulation of the number of times each variety was reported showed that of the summer varieties Red June, including those reported as "June apples," was well in the lead. Early Harvest was second and Horse and Transparent were third, each being reported an equal number of times. In the fall and early winter class Bonum was well in the lead as a first, followed by Buckingham and Virginia Beauty on a fifty-fifty basis as second in importance. Grimes and Delicious shared for third place. Of the winter varieties Winesap and Red Limbertwig were reported an equal number of times for first place. Stayman stood second and York followed closely as a third.

The apple crop this year is generally reported as very good and the September 1st condition report indicates 83 per cent of a full crop. Scab has been difficult to control in some sections, but it is expected that a large per cent of the crop will be first-class fruit.

"A bountiful supply of apples is in store for the North Carolinians this year," says C. D. Matthews, State Horticulturist. "The crop is one of the best in years and an abundant supply will be available for eating and canning throughout the State; in fact, it is the duty of every man, woman, and child of North Carolina to consume as much fruit as possible so that the crop may not be wasted."

"North Carolina shows an increase of 324 per cent in volume over last year's crop, which is a greater increase than has been made by any other state."

"During the fall reports of rather dry weather have been made, but no serious losses have resulted. Nearly all varieties show good to heavy crop. The size and color prospects are excellent."

"More orchards were sprayed this year than in any year past, and in these orchards the quality is very good."

"Prospects for apple prices are good for high quality fruit, properly graded and properly packed. As usual, low grade, poor quality stock will be difficult to dispose of."

PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS (Farm Prices)

	North Carolina		U. S.
	1924	1923	1924
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS:			
Hogs (live weight), per 100 lbs.	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.90	\$ 8.54
Beef cattle (live weight), per 100 lbs.	5.40	5.20	5.67
Veal calves (live weight), per 100 lbs.	8.20	6.20	7.94
Sheep (live weight), per 100 lbs.	6.10	6.40	6.32
Lambs (live weight), per 100 lbs.	9.50	8.60	10.15
Milk cows, per head	49.00	42.00	55.74
Horses, per head	103.00	105.00	79.14
Chickens (live weight), per lb.	.23	.22	.20
Eggs, per doz.	.28	.26	.26
Butter, per lb.	.37	.37	.377
Milk (whole), retail, per quart	.137	.137	.106
Milk (whole), wholesale, per 100 lbs.	.41	.41	2.18
Butter-fat, per lb.	.38	.38	.358
Wool (unwashed), per lb.	.32	.33	.335
GRAINS AND SEEDS:			
Corn, per bu. of 70 lbs.	1.24	1.24	1.074
Wheat, per bu. of 60 lbs.	1.37	1.37	1.168
Oats, per bu. of 32 lbs.	.83	.83	.491
Barley, per bu. of 48 lbs.	1.33	1.33	.757
Rye, per bu. of 56 lbs.	1.33	1.33	.798
Buckwheat, per bu. of 48 lbs.	1.25	1.25	1.239
Flax seed, per bu. of 56 lbs.	1.21	1.21	2.102
Kaffir corn, per bu. of 56 lbs.	3.10	3.60	1.028
Beans (dry edible), per bu. of 60 lbs.	2.40	1.40	3.52
Beans, soy, per bu. of 60 lbs.	2.90	2.90	2.51
Peas (dry edible), per bu. of 60 lbs.	2.74	2.74	3.03
Cowpeas, per bu. of 60 lbs.	14.00	14.00	2.56
Clover seed (red), per bu. of 60 lbs.	4.50	4.50	12.09
Timothy seed, per bu. of 45 lbs.	35.43	42.00	3.20
Alfalfa seed, per bu. of 60 lbs.	4.50	4.50	10.99
Cotton seed, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	35.43	42.00	38.44
Popcorn, per 100 lbs. in ear	4.50	4.50	3.73
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, per bu. of 48 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.22
Apples, per barrel	3.00	3.00	3.31
Pears, per bu. of 48 lbs.	1.25	1.80	1.75
Peaches, per bu. of 48 lbs.	1.26	2.10	1.52
Grapes, per lb.	.07	.052	.035
White potatoes, per bu. of 60 lbs.	1.00	1.00	1.113
Sweet potatoes, per bu. of 55 lbs.	1.25	1.40	1.514
Cabbage, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	30.80	30.80	37.38
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	2.70	2.75	2.76
Turnips, per bu. of 55 lbs.	.84	.84	1.028
Onions, per bu. of 57 lbs.	1.50	1.60	1.69
Tomatoes, per bu. of 56 lbs.	1.40	1.70	1.347
HAY CROPS:			
Hay, all (loose), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	24.00	24.00	12.95
Hay, all (baled), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	30.00	30.00	15.86
Timothy hay (loose), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	17.00	22.10	15.24
Clover hay (loose), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	16.00	20.60	14.00
Alfalfa hay (loose), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	23.00	23.00	13.84
Prairie hay (loose), per ton of 2,000 lbs.	8.60	8.60	8.60
OTHER COMMODITIES:			
Cotton (lint), per lb.	.28	.28	.278
Broomcorn, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	171.29	171.29	171.29
Tobacco, per lb.	.22	.23	.24
Honey (comb), per lb.	.24	.24	.206
Honey (extracted), per lb.	.23	.23	.175
Peanuts, per lb.	.07	.069	.066
PRICES PAID BY PRODUCERS:			
Clover seed (red), per bu. of 60 lbs.	17.50	16.00	14.67
Timothy seed, per bu. of 45 lbs.	5.10	5.00	4.18
Alfalfa seed, per bu. of 60 lbs.	12.30	12.30	13.01
Corn meal (ground corn), per 100 lbs.	2.80	2.80	2.71
Soy-bean meal, per 100 lbs.	3.00	3.00	3.02
Bran, per ton	41.00	41.00	32.81
Middlings, per ton	41.80	41.80	37.14
Cottonseed meal, per ton	44.00	46.10	49.78
Cottonseed hulls, per ton	22.20	21.10	21.43
Rock salt, per 100 lbs.	1.44	1.44	1.25

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS

The Extension Service of the State College has announced county agricultural fairs at many places over the State. These should be attended and studied carefully. There are object lessons available to farmers who do not understand why their products do not bring good prices. Types, grading, and packing examples are there. Then, too, farmers need these opportunities to give their families this type of contact and change.

The State Fair will probably in the future be under the management of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. They propose to make certain exhibits that will be

open for inspection all the year. This arrangement should offer the students a good experience in arrangements, display, judging and the exercise of their initiative. It should mean an improvement in future State Fairs.

The Department of Agriculture and fruit exhibits will be in the concrete Horticultural Building near the new race track and poultry building.

No fair tickets will be available for reporters this year. The fair management has discontinued this privilege and no funds are available to purchase them. We would like to have reporters who come to the fair visit our booth there and the Crop Reporting work office in the Agricultural Building facing the Capitol Square. The fair will be worth taking advantage of.

Crop Report Comments

(Continued from page 2)

and more popular in other states, warrants the expanded area for seed production as well as for hay. It is decidedly easier and cheaper to grow than cowpeas.

PASTURES

Farmers should be mindful of the fact that pastures are not nearly as good as a year ago. In fact, many are about dried up already, which will necessitate a dependence upon forage crops. With a serious shortage of hay and corn, many farmers are faced with a serious problem for feed crops. Corn silage is going to prove a valuable crop this winter. So are velvet bean fields where they can be grazed.

NATIONAL CROP CONDITIONS

North Carolina crops in general show about 12 per cent below the average ten-year condition at this season. During August there was about a 4 per cent improvement. The United States shows a 4 per cent deficiency in crop conditions as compared with the ten-year average. The national corn crop is 15 per cent below the ten-year average; peanuts, 13 per cent; tobacco, 11 per cent; cotton, almost 5 per cent, and pastures about 2 per cent less than the ten-year average condition at this season.

The peanut crop has increased about 8 per cent in acreage, but the low condition offset the acreage increase.

DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER 16th COTTON REPORT

The boll weevil is at last making the acquaintance of the North Carolina farmers. This pest is not only attacking squares and young bolls, but a large percentage of grown bolls are found with mature weevils or damaged locks in them. There was a decline of 6 per cent in the condition of the crop during the first half of September. The prospect of 782,000 bales from a much larger acreage shows a 23 per cent decrease in the crop from last year. The present condition of 52 per cent of a full crop, indicating 208 pounds per acre, is the lowest in our history.

As will be seen from report on the bottom of page 4, an average of 6.7 bolls per plant were reported safe September 15th. This is probably more than was actually safe. Eastern counties have had entirely too much rain, favoring enemies of cotton. Many expect less than a 12,000,000-bale crop this year for the United States and 700,000 for North Carolina.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Latest Crop Forecasts	1
The Harvest	1
Concerning Government Forecasts	1
Crop Comments	2
Agricultural Situation	3
September Crop Report (District Figures)	4
September Crop Report (County Averages)	5
Tobacco Sales Report	6
Fertilizer Used on Cotton	6
Apple Situation	7
Prices Paid Producers	8
Cotton—September 16th	8

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This Farm Forecaster is issued monthly for North Carolina by the

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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