

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 29

RALEIGH

JANUARY, 1925

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK IN CROP PRODUCTION

Crops	Production, Bushels		Rank in U. S.	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Sweet Potatoes	9,292,000	10,500,000	1	3
Peanuts	152,945,000	176,000,000	1	1
Soybeans	2,560,000	2,675,000	1	1
Cowpeas	2,545,000	2,600,000	1	3
Tobacco	278,320,000	409,500,000	2	2
Sorghum syrup	2,697,000	2,944,000	2	3
Grapes (tons)	6,525	5,832	6	8
Cotton (bales)	765,000	1,020,139	7	2
Peaches	2,070,000	260,000	7	26
Apples	6,500,000	2,700,000	9	16
Buckwheat	210,000	198,000	10	12
Meadow hay (tons)	167,000	170,000	12	14
Rye	852,000	780,000	14	16
Corn	44,514,000	58,568,000	17	15
Winter wheat	5,544,000	6,038,000	20	22
Irish potatoes	6,195,000	4,300,000	21	26
Oats	4,644,000	6,600,000	27	24
Tame hay (tons)	772,000	955,000	30	30

1924 FARM FACTS

In spite of adverse weather conditions throughout the year, North Carolina farmers have complained much less than they had reasons for. As shown in the table at the left, our production has decreased greatly, while much of the rest of the South have made good crops. The cotton was hurt perhaps more than any other.

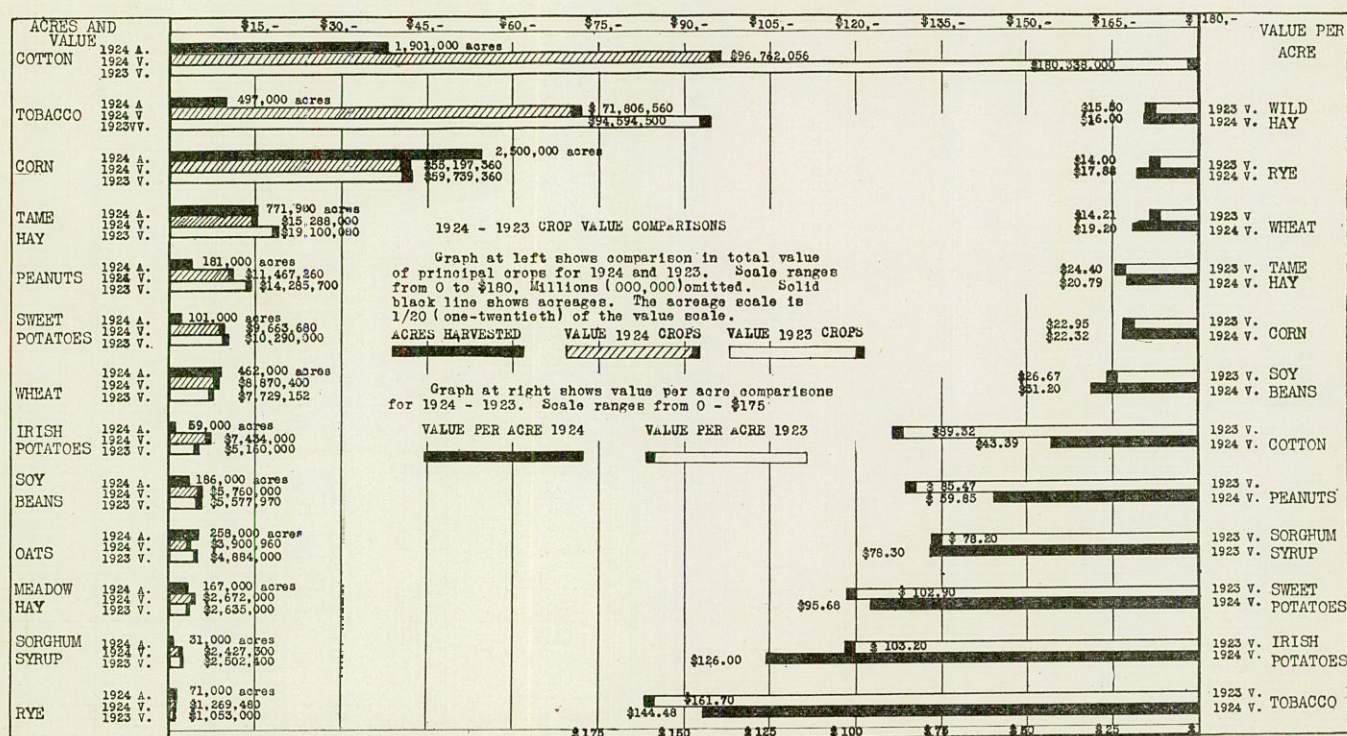
The late spring cold, the June wet weather, the dry summer in the Piedmont and September's disastrous rainy period told heavily at harvesting time. October and November were quite favorable for harvesting. The September delay and shortage of farm labor prevented the harvesting of crops as soon as they should have been out of fields. The belated farm work also had its effect on fall plowing and the planting of small grains. This is quite in contrast to the work a year ago.

The North Carolina farmers may be depended on to go ahead with the 1925 plans with more optimism than might be expected.

RANK OF NORTH CAROLINA IN CROP VALUES

States	Value All Crops, 1924	Rank, 1924	Value All Crops, 1923	Rank, 1923
Texas	\$ 920,081,000	1	\$1,064,775,000	1
Illinois	554,108,000	2	450,509,000	3
Iowa	531,136,000	3	457,920,000	2
Kansas	453,924,000	4	284,978,000	11
California	428,106,000	5	447,993,000	4
Oklahoma	427,904,000	6	264,975,000	13
Minnesota	408,829,000	7	302,491,000	9
Nebraska	369,779,000	8	285,823,000	10
Missouri	351,096,000	9	321,097,000	7
North Dakota	347,515,000	10	153,604,000	27
Ohio	330,724,000	11	326,013,000	6
North Carolina	320,415,000	12	415,737,000	5

COMPARISON IN VALUES AND ACRES OF CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA



1924 CROP SUMMARY FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Estimates for 1924 and 1923 Crops

	Season	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Total Value
Corn, for grain-----	1924	2,473,000	18.0 bu.	44,514,000 bu.	\$ 1.24	\$ 55,197,360
	1923	2,603,000	22.5 bu.	58,568,000 bu.	1.02	59,739,360
Corn, for forage-----	1924	50,000	3.6 tons	180,000 tons	13.00	2,340,000
	1923	30,000	4.4 tons	132,000 tons	12.00	1,584,000
Corn, for silage-----	1924	11,000	5.4 tons	59,400 tons	5.00	297,000
	1923	11,000	5.5 tons	60,500 tons	5.00	302,500
Corn, all (except sweet and pop.)-----	1924	2,500,000	18.0 bu.	45,000,000 bu.	1.25	56,250,000
	1923	2,667,000	22.5 bu.	60,007,500 bu.	1.02	61,207,650
Winter wheat planted-----	1924	495,040				
	1923	560,000				
Winter wheat harvested-----	1924	462,000	12.0 bu.	5,544,000 bu.	1.60	8,870,400
	1923	544,000	11.1 bu.	6,038,400 bu.	1.28	7,729,152
Oats-----	1924	253,000	13.0 bu.	4,644,000 bu.	.84	3,900,960
	1923	300,000	22.0 bu.	6,600,000 bu.	.74	4,884,000
Barley-----	1924	7,000	23.0 bu.	161,000 bu.	1.10	177,100
	1923	4,000	24.0 bu.	96,000 bu.	.84	80,640
Rye-----	1924	71,000	12.0 bu.	852,000 bu.	1.49	1,269,480
	1923	75,000	10.4 bu.	780,000 bu.	1.35	1,053,000
Buckwheat-----	1924	10,000	21.0 bu.	210,000 bu.	1.19	249,900
	1923	9,000	22.0 bu.	198,000 bu.	1.08	203,840
Grain sorghum-----	1924	1,000	16.0 bu.	16,000 bu.	1.50	24,000
	1923	1,000	18.0 bu.	18,000 bu.		
Cotton planted-----	1924	1,991,000				
	1923	1,687,000				
Cotton harvested-----	1924	1,901,000	192 lbs.	765,000 bales	.226	82,488,192
	1923	1,679,000	290 lbs.	1,020,139 bales	.308	149,968,280
Cottonseed-----	1924	1,901,000	1.70 tons	324,406 tons	44.00	14,273,864
	1923	1,679,000	.258 tons	434,196 tons	45.00	19,538,820
Tame hay, all-----	1924	771,900	1.0 tons	771,900 tons	18.00	13,894,200
	1923	805,650	1.1 tons	886,215 tons	20.00	17,724,300
Sorghum, for forage-----	1924	18,000	1.2 tons	21,600 tons	12.50	270,000
	1923	20,000	1.5 tons	30,000 tons	13.00	390,000
Meadow hay-----	1924	167,000	1.0 tons	167,000 tons	16.00	2,672,000
	1923	170,000	1.0 tons	170,000 tons	15.50	2,635,000
Potatoes, Irish-----	1924	59,000	105.0 bu.	6,195,000 bu.	1.20	7,434,000
	1923	50,000	86.0 bu.	4,300,000 bu.	1.20	5,160,000
Potatoes, sweet-----	1924	101,000	92.0 bu.	9,292,000 bu.	1.04	9,663,680
	1923	100,000	105.0 bu.	10,500,000 bu.	.98	10,290,000
Tobacco-----	1924	497,000	560.0 lbs.	278,320,000 lbs.	25.80	71,806,560
	1923	585,000	700.0 lbs.	409,500,000 lbs.	23.10	94,594,500
Sugar cane-----	1924	750	5.5 tons	4,125 tons		
	1923	750	5.0 tons	3,750 tons		
Sorghum, for syrup-----	1924	31,000	87.0 gals.	2,697,000 gals.	.90	2,427,300
	1923	32,000	92.0 gals.	2,944,000 gals.	.85	2,502,400
Clover seed-----	1924	8,000	2.8 bu.	22,400 bu.	15.00	336,000
	1923	8,600	3.2 bu.	27,520 bu.	13.20	363,264
Dry field beans-----	1924	2,100		8,300 bu.	5.00	41,500
	1923	2,000		8,400 bu.	4.50	37,800
Soybeans, grand total-----	1924	305,000				
	1923	348,000				
By method—Grown alone-----	1924	150,000				
	1923	175,000				
Grown in other crops-----	1924	155,000	9.0 bu.	900,000 bu.	2.40	2,160,000
	1923	108,000	9.0 bu.	972,000 bu.	1.99	1,934,280
By purpose—For grain-----	1924	150,000	13.0 bu.	2,400,000 bu.	2.40	5,760,000
	1923	159,000	13.4 bu.	2,803,000 bu.	1.99	5,577,970
For hay-----	1924	80,000	1.15 tons	57,500 tons	20.00	1,150,000
	1923	70,000	1.4 tons	98,000 tons	19.00	1,862,000
For grazing-----	1924	55,000				
	1923	65,000				
Casual grain-----	1924	36,000	8.0 bu.	288,000 bu.	2.40	691,200
	1923	37,000	9.0 bu.	333,000 bu.	1.99	662,670
Cowpeas, grand total-----	1924	425,000				
	1923	473,000				
By method—Grown alone-----	1924	198,000	10.0 bu.	700,000 bu.	2.29	1,603,000
	1923	250,000	12.5 bu.	1,125,000 bu.	2.03	2,283,750
Grown in other crops-----	1924	145,000	6.0 bu.	870,000 bu.	2.29	1,992,300
	1923	225,000	7.0 bu.	1,575,000 bu.	2.03	3,197,250
By purpose—For grain-----	1924	215,000	7.3 bu.	1,570,000 bu.	2.29	3,595,300
	1923	315,000	8.6 bu.	2,700,000 bu.	2.03	5,481,000
For hay-----	1924	138,000	.85 tons	108,300 tons	20.00	2,176,000
	1923	160,000	1.0 tons	160,000 tons	19.00	3,040,000
For grazing-----	1924	70,000				
	1923	98,000				
Casual grain-----	1924	75,000	6.0 bu.	450,000 bu.	2.29	1,030,500
	1923	86,000	7.0	602,000 bu.	2.03	1,222,060
Velvet beans:-----						
By method—Grown alone-----	1924	6,000	10.0 bu.	60,000 bu.	22.00	1,980,000
	1923	6,000	11.0 bu.	66,000 bu.		
Grown in other crops-----	1924	20,000	5.0 bu.	100,000 bu.		
	1923	30,000	5.0 bu.	150,000 bu.		
By purpose—For grain-----	1924	4,000	6.0 bu.	24,000 bu.		
	1923	5,000	6.0 bu.	30,000 bu.		
For grazing-----	1924	22,000				
	1923	31,000				
Peanuts, grand total-----	1924	181,000	845.0 lbs.	152,945,000 lbs.	.07	10,706,150
	1923	160,000	1,100.0 lbs.	176,000,000 lbs.	.074	13,024,000

1924 CROP SUMMARY FOR NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

	Season	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Total Value
<i>Peanuts—Continued</i>						
By method—Grown alone.....	1924	191,600	855.0 lbs.	163,818,000 lbs.	\$.07	\$ 11,467,260
	1923	175,500	1,100.0 lbs.	193,050,000 lbs.	.074	14,285,700
Grown in other crops.....	1924	4,000	450.0 lbs.	1,800,000 lbs.	.07	126,000
	1923	4,500	600.0 lbs.	2,700,000 lbs.	.074	1,998,000
By purpose—For grain.....	1924	181,000	845.0 lbs.	152,945,000 lbs.	.07	10,706,150
	1923	160,000	1,000.0 lbs.	160,000,000 lbs.	.074	11,840,000
For grazing.....	1924	14,000				
	1923	20,000				
Hay saved.....	1924	160,000	0.62 tons	98,400 tons	20.00	1,968,000
	1923	140,000	0.63 tons	87,800 tons		
All tame hay, total.....	1924	771,900	1.0 tons	771,900 tons	18.00	13,894,200
	1923	805,650	1.1 tons	886,215 tons	20.00	17,724,300
Clover, total.....	1924	158,600		195,755 tons	22.00	4,306,610
	1923	180,000		230,825 tons		
Red.....	1924	117,000	1.2 tons	140,400 tons	22.00	3,088,800
	1923	135,000	1.3 tons	175,500 tons		
Alsike.....	1924	4,600	1.3 tons	5,980 tons	22.00	131,560
	1923	5,000	1.4 tons	7,000 tons		
Crimson.....	1924	34,000	1.25 tons	45,500 tons	20.00	912,000
	1923	38,000	1.2 tons	45,600 tons		
Sweet (Mellilotus).....	1924	500	1.25 tons	625 tons	18.00	11,250
	1923	250	1.3 tons	325 tons		
Burr.....	1924	2,500	1.3 tons	3,250 tons	17.50	5,687,500
	1923	2,000	1.2 tons	2,400 tons		
Timothy.....	1924	25,000	1.2 tons	30,000 tons	22.00	660,000
	1923	25,000	1.3 tons	29,900 tons		
Clover and timothy mixed.....	1924	45,000	1.4 tons	63,000 tons	22.00	1,386,000
	1923	39,000	1.4 tons	54,600 tons		
Alfalfa.....	1924	5,000	2.7 tons	13,500 tons	25.00	337,500
	1923	4,400	2.8 tons	12,320 tons		
Annual legumes, total.....	1924	365,500		297,600 tons		
	1923	386,000		358,600 tons		
Cowpeas.....	1924	138,000	0.85 tons	117,300 tons	20.00	2,346,000
	1923	160,000	1.0 tons	160,000 tons		
Soybeans.....	1924	50,000	1.15 tons	57,500 tons	20.00	1,150,000
	1923	70,000	1.4 tons	98,000 tons		
Velvet beans.....	1924	4,500	2.0 tons	9,000 tons		
	1923	5,000	2.0 tons	10,000 tons		
Peanuts.....	1924	160,000	.63 tons	100,800 tons	20.00	2,016,000
	1923	140,000	.63 tons	78,500 tons		
Vetches.....	1924	13,000	1.0 tons	13,000 tons	20.00	260,000
	1923	11,000	1.1 tons	12,100 tons		
Grain cut green for hay, total.....	1924	79,300		84,030 tons		
	1923	80,000		90,600 tons		
Wheat.....	1924	1,000	1.0 tons	1,000 tons	19.00	19,000
	1923	1,000	.9 tons	900 tons		
Oats.....	1924	31,000	1.0 tons	31,000 tons	19.00	589,000
	1923	30,000	1.2 tons	36,000 tons		
Barley.....	1924	2,300	1.1 tons	2,530 tons		
	1923	2,000	1.0 tons	2,000 tons		
Rye.....	1924	45,000	1.1 tons	49,500 tons	15.00	742,500
	1923	47,000	1.1 tons	51,700 tons		
Other tame hay, total.....	1924	93,500		102,100 tons		
	1923	91,000		111,200 tons		
Johnson.....	1924	3,000	1.8 tons	5,400 tons	18.00	97,200
	1923	3,000	1.9 tons	5,700 tons		
Bermuda (pasture).....	1924	9,000	1.1 tons	9,900 tons		
	1923	8,000	1.2 tons	9,600 tons		
Millet.....	1924	3,500	1.3 tons	4,500 tons	18.00	81,000
	1923	3,000	1.4 tons	4,200 tons		
Soudan.....	1924	1,000	1.5 tons	1,500 tons	18.00	27,000
	1923	1,000	1.7 tons	1,700 tons		
Cowpea and sorghum mixed.....	1924	32,000	1.4 tons	44,800 tons	17.00	761,600
	1923	36,000	1.5 tons	54,000 tons		
Crabgrass and second-crop hay.....	1924	45,000	.8 tons	36,000 tons	20.00	720,000
	1923	40,000	.9 tons	36,000 tons	18.00	288,000
Leaf fodder.....	1924	1,010,000	.235 tons	237,350 tons	35.00	8,307,250
	1923	915,000	.235 tons	215,025 tons	23.00	4,945,575
Leaf and tops.....	1924	1,075,000	.410 tons	440,750 tons	18.00	7,933,500
	1923	1,000,000	.425 tons	425,000 tons	15.00	6,375,000
Stover.....	1924	200,000	.750 tons	150,000 tons	15.00	2,250,000
	1923	240,000	.850 tons	204,000 tons	15.00	3,060,000
Grapes.....	1924			6,525 tons	140.00	913,500
	1923			5,832 tons	170.00	991,440
Trees of Bearing Age						
Apples, agricultural.....	1924	5,025,000		6,500,000 bu.	1.03	6,695,000
	1923	5,000,000		2,700,000 bu.	1.40	3,780,000
Apples, commercial.....	1924	347,000		307,000 bbl.	3.41	1,046,870
	1923	340,000		100,000 bbl.	4.15	415,000
Peaches, agricultural.....	1924	2,800,000		2,070,000 bu.	1.28	2,449,600
	1923	2,700,000		260,000 bu.	2.05	533,000
Peaches, commercial.....	1924	825,000		1,050,000 bu.	1.65	1,737,500
	1923	700,000		95,000 bu.	2.16	205,200
Pears.....	1924	225,000		273,000 bu.	1.41	386,340
	1923	233,000		65,000 bu.	1.71	111,150
Pecans.....	1924	20,200		300,000 lbs.	.30	90,000
	1923	20,000		150,000 lbs.	.40	72,000

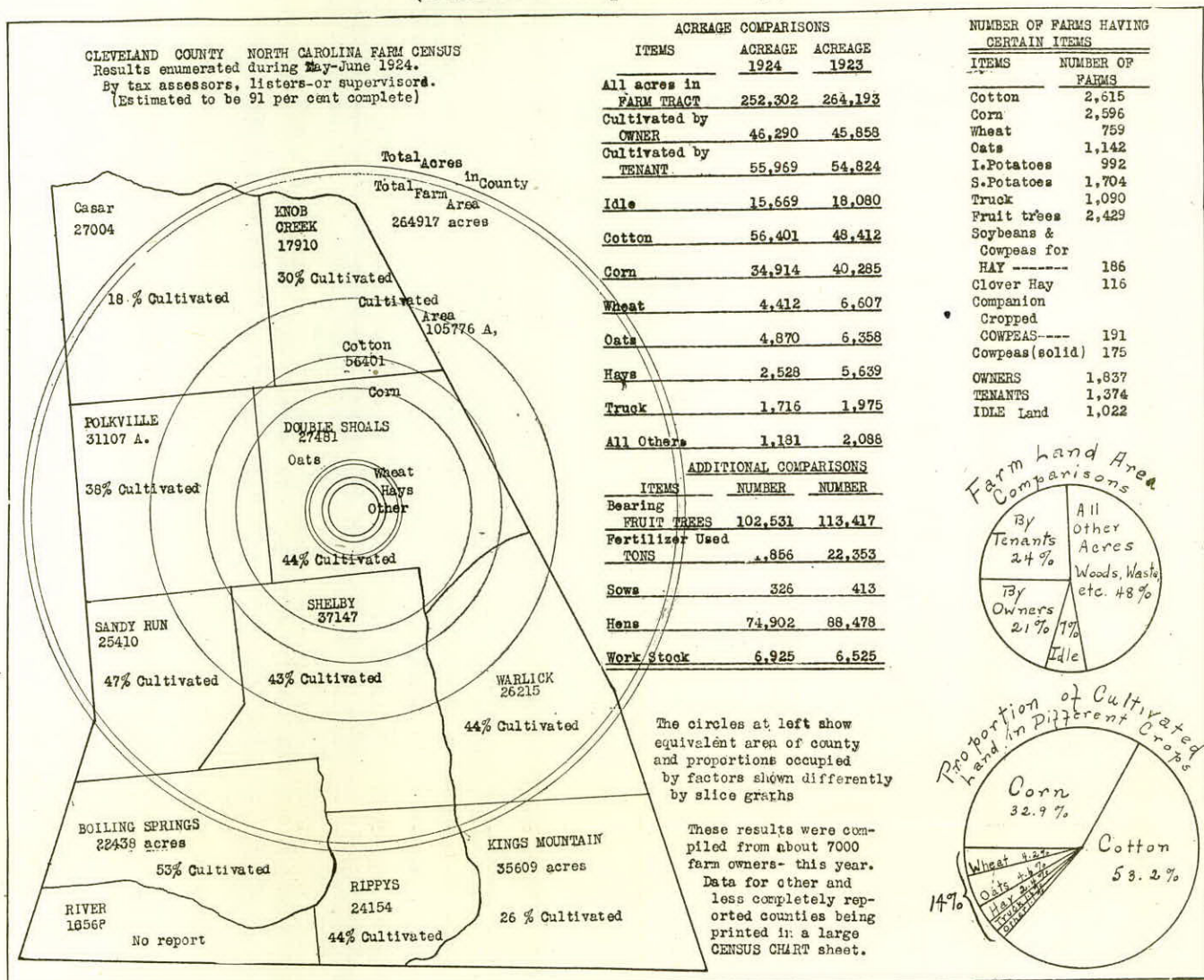
ACREAGE AND YIELD OF NORTH CAROLINA'S PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1924

Based on Tax Listers' Acreage Reports and Crop Reporters' Yield Estimates in November.

Districts	Counties	Cultivated Acres	Corn		Cotton		Tobacco		Wheat		Oats		Soy beans for Beans		All Hays		Irish Potatoes		Sweet Potatoes		Peanuts			
			Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre	Acres	Yield per Acre		
1	Alleghany	26,023	7,585	19			263		3,153	10	4,990	18	91	14	4,600	1,900	443	70	71	52				
	Ashe	34,530	16,471	19			16		1,433	11	1,720	21	447		20,622	2,000	286	90	32	40				
	Avery	20,354	4,475	21					261	11	1,847	20	13		12,877	1,583	613	104	20	100				
	Caldwell	42,057	18,955	17			749	500	6,643	11	1,716	20	649	15	5,488	1,600	808	74	473	78				
	Surry	83,415	36,569	18			18,384	508	12,203	10	2,768	22	391		7,805	1,667	639	65	477	60				
	Watauga	24,397	7,360	20			1		572	11	1,847	21	100		11,996	2,117	669	120	19	149				
	Wilkes	75,149	37,998	18			1,366	600	11,971	11	1,409	20	587	14	4,820	1,950	1,225	74	795	95				
	Yadkin	65,230	23,722	19			2,447		8,029	615	15,746	10	3,324	21	8,545	1,850	395	70	312	75				
		Northern Mountain (N.W.)	371,155	153,135				2,447		28,808		51,982		19,621		2,569		76,753		5,078		2,199		77
4	Buncombe	73,872	28,570	24			612	700	701	13	4,098	22	690	14	16,836	2,100	1,924	95	446	61				
	Burke	45,207	19,465	18			2,078		9,146	13	1,130	20	359	14	4,659	2,000	510	70	477	88				
	Cherokee	31,272	18,373	21			68	600	529	10	574		249		2,327	1,500	853	90	370	98				
	Clay			17						8		15		12		1,300		60		52				
	Graham	9,318	6,725	20			78				61	15	13	11	1,248		278	55	126	96				
	Haywood	23,507	10,948	19			324	650	3,077	10	1,590	22	67	11	8,640	1,280	731	65	105	53				
	Henderson	36,015	19,930	21			273	500	975	12	615	22	505	15	6,768	1,850	2,065	95	245	73				
	Jackson	26,092	13,102	21					2,666	11	1,115		106		8,413	1,700	813	65	273	96				
	McDowell	25,705	14,893	19			34		3,504	12	412	18	933	12	1,841	1,650	532	65	428	54				
	Macon	28,612	13,892	22			77		2,906	9	758	20	375	13	5,386	1,500	622	90	152	98				
	Madison	41,373	17,882	20			3,200	475	4,902	9	4,307	16	235	11	13,040	1,930	603	75	122	63				
	Mitchell	21,239	5,464	22			105		279	12	2,544	22	9		7,385		381	80	52	66				
	Polk	28,890	13,190	16			12,132	195	12		1,040	13	560	18	36	15	2,376	1,600	222	90	508	72		
	Rutherford	85,770	37,681	17			35																	

Central Piedmont (C.)			951,648	292,558	239,562	35,462	166,548	58,315	4,337	92,826	4,833	8,156	1,076										
8	Anson	99,746	30,710	13	50,356	175	788	15	10,548	20	115	11	3,915	1,500	442	65	936	109	41				
	Cabarrus	102,852	32,507	13	35,790	230		14	9,980	19	434	14	12,806	2,000	326	70	544	55	112				
	Cleveland	107,372	36,660	13	59,221	204	85	14	5,114	17	105	12	2,528	1,900	221	60	753	120	32				
	Gaston	86,350	33,155	16	37,122	180	307	13	3,204	21	81		6,418	1,800	464	75	892	76	91				
	Lincoln	79,283	21,376	17	26,647	198		16	3,640	23	416	14	6,694	2,000	301	80	521	97	91				
	Mecklenburg	120,755	43,767	12	53,977	154	29	13	5,147	20	120	17	12,155	1,520	297	60	684	57	39				
	Montgomery	43,670	15,567	13	11,611	199	1,435	12	2,780	20	98		2,034	1,600	243	60	292	69	28				
	Moore	63,424	21,231	17	15,412	182	3,330	8	3,830	18	92		2,493	1,500	203	90	400	85	15				
	Richmond	99,330	27,940	14	53,645	170	760	12	8,390	22	100	16	2,835	1,400	360		740	95	55				
	Stanly	95,658	23,100	12	18,678	205		11	6,828	16	13	10	5,313	1,950	207	85	331	87	35				
	Union	134,578	47,788	11	66,603	173		11	12,926	18	155	12	8,155	1,600	826	70	916	53	56				
Southern Piedmont (S.)			1,033,018	333,801	429,062	6,734	80,635	72,387	1,729	65,346	3,890	7,009	595										
3	Bertie	92,430	27,943	18	28,076	188	3,374	54	852	18	805	18	1,858	2,000	158	40	1,206	87	33,277	915			
	Camden	31,815	14,113	16	7,355	185		9	673	12	6,650	12	1,433	1,700	1,869		512	75					
	Chowan	37,224	12,277	21	11,476	250	246		313	18	1,232	18	655	2,000	314		671	100	10,193	990			
	Currituck	35,225	15,110	18	4,981			43	131	20	6,213	13	1,325	1,600	2,924	120	3,137	130	2				
	Dare	1,090	269		40				11		139	16	25		85	95	117	200	7				
	Edgecombe	156,722	36,420	14	68,471	220	13,846	554	212	12	4,046	20	867	13	4,796	1,700	442	85	888	127	13,354	760	
	Gates	36,888	14,475	19	9,803	129	150	550	3		64	18	898	15	880	1,600	226	110	868	125	7,901	870	
	Halifax	139,281	40,510	12	65,868	156	3,814	416	188	8	702	16	585	13	2,725	1,700	395	65	978	72	23,937	910	
	Hertford	61,253	17,644	15	19,481		1,326	600	52	11	19		406	16	2,263	1,800	126		430	115	22,458	960	
	Martin	78,575	22,031	19	19,568	146	9,866	415	9		1,808	22	752	17	2,042	1,500	566	90	993	127	20,033	790	
	Nash	122,392	36,264	15	58,463	260	18,200	598	115	17	2,357	21	289	13	3,994	1,600	434	90	1,845	150	1,663		
	Northampton	113,732	32,358	11	43,921	159	9		19		1,946		959	12	2,335	1,700	390	55	1,181	85	30,508	820	
	Pasquotank	53,752	22,726		12,294	232	62		13		397		13,111		3,579	1,500	4,588		228	68	162		
	Perquimans	48,666	17,939	21	14,200	200	22		29		682		6,589	13	2,364	1,800	293		685	59	5,597	996	
	Tyrrell	17,994	7,846	19	3,700	115	10		10		576		4,160	16	874	1,800	1,433	105	259	139	520	900	
	Washington	32,363	13,207		6,815	125	281		8		629		3,546		2,756	1,700	320		328	101	5,911	960	
Northern Coastal (N.E.)			1,059,402	331,132	374,512	51,206	897	15,206	47,201	33,904	14,563	14,326	175,523										
6	Beaufort	78,395	32,578	17	20,501	122	9,110	558	125		3,879	20	3,888	15	2,855	1,850	4,841	90	1,715	80	630	910	
	Carteret	22,775	7,708	21	2,891	167	2,406	510	27		303		1,423	13	1,415	2,000	937	100	1,793	129	1,413	830	
	Craven	60,193	26,912	14	6,818		11,356	488	148		2,491	12	3,393	17	4,075	1,550	507	120	1,673	89	1,175	830	
	Greene	68,566	24,170	13	21,984	171	17,587	613	12	11	2,349	20	853	17	2,395	1,550	347	60	690	100	86		
	Hyde	42,887	20,636	15	6,995		5		85		1,879	20	11,917	14	403	1,900	288	90	185	123	83		
	Johnston	180,338	58,842	19	90,156	235	12,347	433	386	16	4,930	24	1,351	15	4,761	2,000	463	75	3,473	98	155		
	Jones	50,624	20,004		9,272		6,701	385	15		1,786	20	2,580	15	1,983	1,600	199		576	70	1,845		
	Lenoir	82,310	33,538	17	18,632	188	16,436	610	56	15	3,414	20	1,502	16	3,802	1,500	364	90	1,022	104	608	820	
	Pamlico	31,584	13,996	18	5,673		449	683	3		1,331	11	3,008	17	1,610		2,901	120	1,308	125	73	940	
	Pitt	150,405	50,442	18	44,178	234	37,107	555	116		7,046	19	2,667	18	5,830	1,600	931	70	1,471	105	2,090	620	
	Wayne	134,037	52,814	16	50,636	208	16,695	633	300	15	3,414	24	1,623	16	8,256	1,600	2,260	75	2,214	96	226		
	Wilson	105,304	30,427	18	46,740	239	23,865	638	172	15	3,335	22	372	17	967	1,600	526	75	1,098	101	140		
Central Coastal (E.)			1,007,418	372,067	324,476	154,064	1,445	36,157	34,577	38,352	14,564	17,218	8,524										
9	Bladen	66,972	33,413	10	20,467	150	3,341	475	67		1,906	18	874		1,887	1,580	125		1,281	78	103		
	Brunswick	6,812	11,022	10	1,488	120	918	466	12		178	20	626	16	900	1,400	148	60	2,468	75	2,816	900	
	Columbus	77,095	35,021	10	3,772		10,393	465	82		2,688	24	1,725	18	5,537	1,530	904	80	3,754	53	1,218	800	
	Cumberland	108,271	39,175	11	65,336	184	981	525	384	13	3,478	22	451	16	5,136	2,000	359	95	1,023	72	21		
	Duplin	103,896	47,273	13	18,901	125	15,968	534	98		2,048	19	2,665	18	4,807	1,750	2,592	85	2,657	92	1,863	900	
	Harnett	92,610	32,106	18	48,112	281	4,072	560	1,088	10	3,754	19	377	19	1,572	1,600	119	90	1,363	115	41		
	Hoke	46,876	15,405	13	23,765	170	2,139	400	792	14	2,629	23	26		1,775	1,400	132	80	389	104	11		
	New Hanover	7,393	1,133	18					5		145	12	40	14	288		134	95	163	83	347		
	Onslow	50,208	21,282	12	10,068	66	6,036	375	28	15	374	16	1,305	18	2,167	1,600	133	100	1,043	80	6,252		
	Pender	36,004	15,719	19	3,771	108	1,319	875	54		644		955	14	1,984	1,500	589	80	1,472	75	4,551	860	
	Robeson	198,931	75,783	11	93,576	118	14,750	354	717	12	8,706	21	474	11	9,915	1,650	829	80	2,008	74	108	990	
	Sampson	141,241	53,848	12	60,630	147	5,042	405	168	18	2,470	23	1,020	13	5,846	2,000	1,143	80	5,451	64	173		
	Scotland	88,887	22,351	14	50,690	167	90	500	504	14	3,603	24	37	15	7,756	1,600	210	100	341	106	39		
Southern Coastal (S.E.)			1,025,196	403,531	400,576	65,049	3,999	32,623	10,575	49,570	7,417	23,413	17,543										
State			6,908,611	2,458,672	1,957,780	192,504,765	560,459,077	12,293,636	18,107,960	13,545,849	1,980	67,312	105	86,212	92	203,911	845						

NORTH CAROLINA'S 1924 FARM CENSUS (Results Best Reported County)



CLEVELAND COUNTY CENSUS

This county was selected for illustrating the farm census results of 1924 because it was fairly completely reported. It also illustrates the trend toward the one-crop plan. Twenty years ago there was a large proportion of cotton and small grains grown in this county.

The reader's attention is called to the many result features shown. An important item is that showing the numbers of farms which grew certain crops. Then, there is the idle-land feature that is gaining so steadily in the central Piedmont counties. The map illustrates the township and agricultural proportions of the county.

In the center of this FORECASTER will be found the detail data for other counties. It offers very comprehensive comparisons for you and others interested in the business side of farming in North Carolina. Productive livestock, fruit, fertilizers, and other important basic farm information is shown.

Did you know that the most important industry in this State is farming? Did you know that the most backward business methods are practiced by farmers? Did you realize that the average farmer is the most selfish, suspicious, and unappreciative of business men toward advice? Farmers believe in their independence and own personal knowledge. They also think that they are taken advantage of more than others. The truth is that they fail to profit by the opportunities that are offered them through personal contact with suc-

cessful business men, neighbors, and especially regarding farm papers and BOOKS.

Too few realize that agricultural books are essentially the results—experiences of those who have found certain things true by having done or proven what they tell. We can't all afford the time or money to try out all the methods available.

In this census information we offer very valuable and CURRENT information as to the acres all the farmers in this State planted in 1924. We farmers are not going to overcome our troubles by refusing to follow the examples of business men and manufacturing producers. They seek and strive to apply new methods of production—selling. By following the farmers principles—methods, manufacturers would all be failures—more so than the farmers have been.

How may a farmer plan profitably when he does not know how much he spends, the cost of his crops, his productions, his farm consumption, and market-sales income? Without even approximate information he has no economic basis for doing business, finding pitfalls, or knowing where his profits and losses are most prominent.

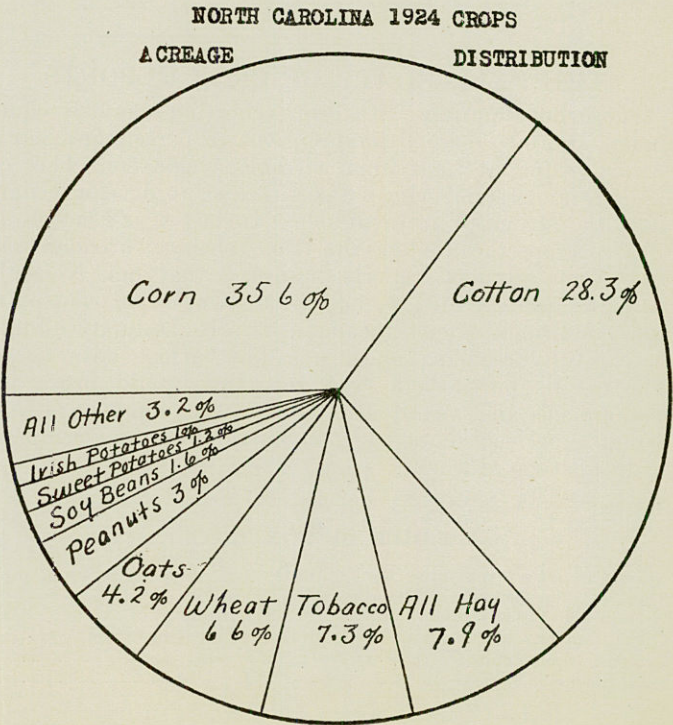
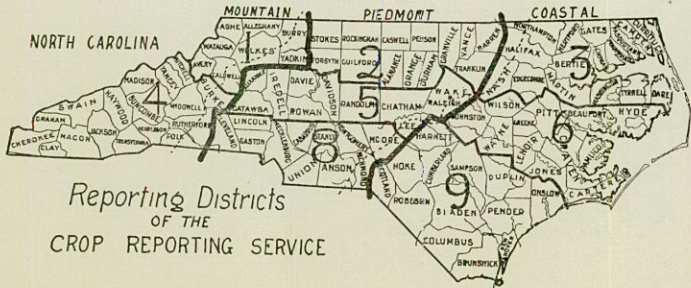
It has been definitely established that the Farm Census annual enumeration helps farmers both directly and indirectly. The mere mental review of the year's plantings is certainly advisable. Reporting the crops naturally raises one's curiosity of about what others are doing and results in the farmers paying more attention to statistical reports. If this practice is observed, it will not be long until any farmer may be thoroughly well informed about his own, his neighborhood, his county, state, national and world situations.

DECEMBER CROP ESTIMATES—BY DISTRICTS
(Crop Report December 1st)

	Unit	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES		PIEDMONT COUNTIES			COASTAL COUNTIES			State Average, 1924	State Average, 1923
		North-ern 1	West-ern 4	North-ern 2	Cent-ral 5	South-ern 8	North-ern 3	Cent-ral 6	South-ern 9		
WINTER WHEAT:											
Acres sown this fall—											
Compared last fall.....	%	93	89	92	95	94	105	80	84	96	94
Compared usual.....	%	85	86	89	91	92	100	79	78	88.3	92
Condition of crop.....	%	91	91	88	90	88	100	89	93	88	91
RYE:											
Acres sown this fall—											
Compared last fall.....	%	92	93	98	94	96	99	92	103	98	100
Compared usual.....	%	87	87	95	94	96	98	100	103	92.9	95
Condition of crop.....	%	92	93	91	90	90	91	94	90	91.3	92
CORN:											
Price per bushel for husking or pulling—											
From standing corn.....	c. per bu.	7	6	12	4	7	10	9	9	8.8	8.0
From shock.....	c. per bu.	7	7	13	4	7	9	4	9	8.6	8.0
FALL OATS:											
Acres sown compared with last year.....	%	85	87	93	93	98	97	85	97	93.2	
Acres sown compared usual.....	%	85	88	92	94	95	95	89	98	93.3	
Condition of crop.....	%	84	89	88	91	89	94	83	91	89.1	
VELVET BEANS:											
Acreage compared last year.....	%	80	85	83	102	101	97	92	89	90.2	
Acreage compared usual.....	%	74	82	85	99	113	92	96	92	81.3	
Per cent all acres picked comes from—											
Acreage intended for picking.....	%	80	50	43	68	100	62	61	27	48.4	
Acreage intended for hay, grazing, etc.....	%	20	50	57	32		38	39	73	51.6	
Average yield from—											
Shelled beans.....	bu.	25	10	8	10	10	25	14	13	13.3	
Beans in hulls.....	tons	10	1.5	2	1	.5	2	1	7	2.0	
PECANS:											
Production (per cent of full crop).....	%			65	103	65	91	73	81	79	
Production (per cent of last year).....	%		47	57	144	119	112	93	110	107.8	
Of total production per cent that are seedlings.....	%			74	67	10	42	40	40	42.1	
Per cent improved varieties.....	%			26	33	90	58	60	60	57.9	
Average price per pound—											
Seedlings.....	c.			27		28	26	33	22	27.1	
Improved varieties.....	c.			35		48	37	55	43	44.6	
SUGAR CANE FOR SYRUPS:											
Per cent total acres saved for seed.....	%	32	9	57	33	49	7	60	11	31.0	
Average yield per acre.....	gal.	108	77	54	97	74	15	53	120	83.6	
Price per gallon.....	c.	84	88	94	91	103	94	80	80	90	
HOME GARDENS:											
Condition of crop.....	%	81	83	80	87	76	76	83	76	80.3	
FALL PLOWING:											
Per cent of all farm land plowed.....	%	16	15	23	14	15	87	22	10	13.3	24.0
FARM LABOR:											
Supply compared normal.....	%	86	85	86	87	89	86	86	91	87.7	1.55
Demand compared normal.....	%	93	94	90	89	94	98	89	81	91.0	1.95

SMALL GRAINS

The small grain acreage in North Carolina planted this fall shows a reduction of 4 per cent in wheat and 2 per cent in rye, as compared with a year ago. There was an increase over the country at large. The greatly delayed harvesting of crops and dry November conditions partially prevented the intended acreages of these crops. The condition in December was generally considered good, so far as growth is concerned. The late December cold period may have done much damage in some areas, due to the tender condition of the crops when the heavy freeze came.



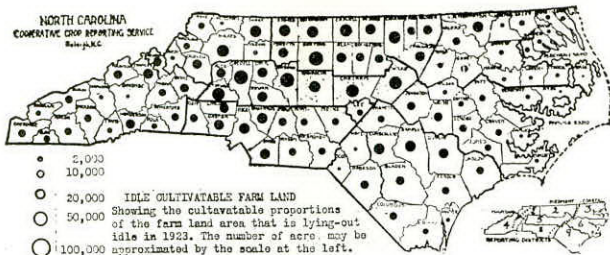
COMPARISONS OF U. S. AND N. C. CENSUS 1924

At the close of the year, the United States Bureau of the Census is undertaking its first five year Farm Census. Being in charge of this work, the State Statistician has had opportunity to observe many points of interest in comparison with the State Department of Agriculture's annual enumeration through tax listers.

The U. S. enumerators usually find the farmers unprepared to answer the information and, so far as production and value are concerned, underestimate true conditions. These results when completed will be available for the counties as minimum areas and then only in time to consider the information when it is one to two years old. Even five year periods are too infrequent to get real economic comparisons and information.

The North Carolina information is secured annually at a time when the farmers are fairly sure of their year's work. They come to the enumerator prepared to give this information. Values and production are not asked for, consequently there is no reason for bias in the acreage estimate reported. The information is tabulated and put into printed form by the close of the year, making it possible for all agencies to adjust themselves for safest procedure during the new year. Much of the results for 1924 are shown in this issue of the Forecaster. Year to year enumerations offer the most valuable facts for all purposes. The enumerators become familiar with the work in comparison with the strangeness in Federal infrequent enumerations.

Neither of these types of information are accurate; in fact, it is impossible to accurate information by any known method from farmers. For instance, not a single farmer in the state knows accurately how many acres of each crop, how much he produced from each crop or the exact value he produced. The pessimist would greatly underestimate it and even the optimist would be afraid of overestimating. This is largely due to ever-fearful idea of taxation. Most farmers are realizing that the census results have nothing whatever to do with taxes.



THE RELIABILITY OF CROP REPORTS

Those not familiar with crop reporting methods cannot understand how mere estimates, given in percentages, can be made to show information on acreages, yields, etc. They can neither understand why it takes so long to develop a figure after the estimates are available. In last year's cotton and tobacco crops the final results from tobacco warehouse sales and cotton ginner's reports indicated that our November estimates were within a small fraction of 1 per cent of the true conditions. Scientific methods are absolutely essential in carefully securing and using the various data needed. The details pursued in crop reporting would prove very monotonous and vexatious. Only after many months of actual experience does one become familiar and competent with this type of work.

NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL FARM CENSUS

This State is fortunate in having the most reliable available method of securing annual crop acreages. The basic information, which is most difficult to determine otherwise, is secured after most of the crops are planted and final results are developed soon after most of the crops are harvested and before the next year's plantings are decided upon.

Several counties made very creditable returns in this information for 1924. Unfortunately, there are still a few counties which have not been open-minded enough nor interested enough to uphold the law providing for the annual census. Some people pretending to be the farmers' friends cannot see where this information is of any benefit to farmers, but rather that it handicaps the farmers market conditions.

Cleveland County is one of the most progressive in the state and has consistently secured good results through the tax listers along this line. Strange to say, the Piedmont counties have shown best results. Counties where cities are located have fallen down, due to the presumed lack of interest in rural information and welfare.

Some of the benefits available, either directly or indirectly, to farmers are as follows: 1. It prevents unfavorable bias by buyers and enables the farmers to know the conditions of supply and demand sufficiently well for them to know approximate economic conditions. 2. It prompts farmers each year to make at least a mental inventory of their farm work, which in the past they have neglected too much. It permits them to study near-by buying and selling areas. 3. Offers handy and basic information for county agents and extension workers to study and advise concerning the farmers' problems. 4. Offers the most valuable and accurate basis for crop estimates yet devised, which is far better than mere percentage comparison estimates by using a large number of reports. 5. Offers largest benefits through indirect agencies to farmers; namely, by enabling business men, bankers and manufacturers to be prepared for the expected needs of farmers thereby preventing shortages and surplus of finances and supplies needed by farmers.

All manufacturing and business interests have found it absolutely essential to make inventories and audits annually in order that they may plan for and conduct their work safest and most profitably. Farmers have unfortunately lagged furthest behind as a productive enterprise in this respect. The risk and probability of being taken advantage of will continue so long as individual farmers fool themselves into believing that nobody else should have a hand in their business and that their interests will be safe-guarded by buyers not knowing what they are doing. It is certainly true that the trade people must make their margin of profit greatest where the largest risk is involved. Everything the farmer can do to stabilize the situation, like taking an interest in marketing conditions and furnishing the best information, will result directly to their benefit.

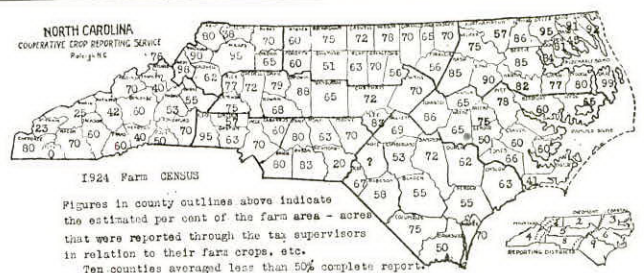


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
North Carolina's Comparative Rank, Crop Values, Acreages, etc.....	1
The 1924 Crop Summary for North Carolina.....	2
Acreage and Yield of North Carolina's Principal Crops.....	4
North Carolina's 1924 Farm Census (Cleveland County Illustrated).....	6
December Crop Estimates (by Districts).....	7
Comparisons of Federal and State Census, 1924.....	8

W. A. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

GEORGE R. ROSS,
Division of Markets.

This Farm Forecaster is issued monthly for North Carolina by the

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

FRANK PARKER,
State Agricultural Statistician.

E. B. MORROW,
Field Assistant.

H. C. TAYLOR,
Chief U. S. Bureau Agri. Economics.

W. F. CALLANDER,
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates.

WILLIAM H. RHODES, JR.,
Assistant Statistician.