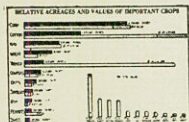


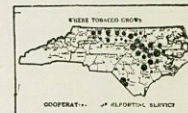
FARM FORECASTER

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 35

RALEIGH

JULY, 1925

JULY, 1925, CROP FORECASTS—STATE AND UNITED STATES

		Acreage under Cultivation this year	Yield per acre expected	Production (prospective)	Acreage compared last year
					Per cent
Corn.....	N. C.	2,423,540	21 bu.	50,894,340 bu.	98
	U. S.	106,621,000	29 bu.	3,095,000,000 bu.	101.5
Cotton.....	N. C.	2,099,000			
	U. S.	42,641,000			
Wheat (winter).....	N. C.	455,000	11 bu.	5,005,000 bu.	98.4
Wheat (all).....	U. S.	53,994,000	12.6 bu.	680,000,000 bu.	99.6
Oats.....	N. C.	276,000	19.3 bu.	5,327,000 bu.	107.0
	U. S.	44,467,000	29.1 bu.	1,292,000,000 bu.	104.7
Barley.....	N. C.	8,400	22 bu.	184,800 bu.	120.0
	U. S.	8,826,000	23.6 bu.	208,000,000 bu.	124.6
Irish potatoes (total crop).....	N. C.	53,000	87.1 bu.	4,620,000 bu.	90.0
	U. S.	3,453,000	101.2 bu.	350,000,000 bu.	94.3
Sweet potatoes.....	N. C.	103,000	99.1 bu.	10,209,000 bu.	102.0
	U. S.	1,014,000	86.3 bu.	87,609,000 bu.	108.1
Tobacco.....	N. C.	502,000	664.1 lbs.	333,428,000 lbs.	101
	U. S.	1,693,000	757.7 lbs.	1,282,916,000 lbs.	98.9
Peanuts.....	N. C.	181,000	989.0 lbs.	179,009,000 lbs.	100
	U. S.	909,000	679.0 lbs.	627,000,000 lbs.	92.3
Soybeans (for beans).....	N. C.	172,500	17 bu.	2,932,500 bu.	115
Cowpeas (for peas).....	N. C.	172,750	13 bu.	2,245,750 bu.	85
Velvet beans.....	N. C.	4,000			100
Sorghum cane for syrup.....	N. C.	28,210	86 gals.	2,426,060 gals.	91
	U. S.	397,000	77.9 gals.	30,900,000 gals.	98.3
Tame hay.....	N. C.	716,000	.96 tons	687,360 tons	97
	U. S.	60,745,000	1.29 tons	78,361,050 tons	98.8
Wild hay.....	N. C.	98,000	.93 tons	91,140 tons	98
	U. S.	15,151,000	.94 tons	14,241,940 tons	101.5
Apples (total crop).....	N. C.			3,657,000 bu.	
Apples (commercial).....	N. C.			183,000 bbls.	
Apples (total crop).....	U. S.			157,000,000 bu.	
Apples (commercial).....	U. S.			29,200,000 bbls.	
Peaches (total crop).....	N. C.			1,587,000 bu.	
Peaches (commercial).....	N. C.				
Peaches (total crop).....	U. S.			46,800,000 bu.	
Pears (total crop).....	N. C.			141,000 bu.	
	U. S.			17,298,000 bu.	

JULY 16 COTTON REPORT

The dry weather during the past month has been favorable to the cotton crop in North Carolina. This is particularly true regarding its effect on holding down the boll weevil, which with wet weather would have seriously damaged the crop. Cotton blooms are noticeable on the Atlantic Coast all the way from Virginia to Florida, which indicates that the weevil is not seriously damaging the crop yet. Dry conditions in Texas resulted in a decline of 8 points in the reported condition from June 25th to July 16th and 13 points less than a year ago.

The forecasted production for the entire belt shows a decline of 751,000 bales since the June 25th report, the forecasted crop being 13,588,000 bales. This should not be confused as meaning that the Department of Agriculture actually expects the crop to make that many bales, but rather that with the present growing conditions and with favorable conditions to follow the crop should reasonably make that many bales, judging by previous years results.

The accompanying table showing information for the various cotton states should afford some valuable comparisons. One new feature incorporated in this year's cotton reports is the yield per acre which is interpreted through the Government pars from the condition figures. It is believed that the yield per acre will show a more reasonable and understandable type of information than the condition figure reported.

As would naturally be expected, the dry weather has permitted of excellent cultivation so that the fertilizers used are working to a maximum advantage in growth and fruitfulness of the cotton plants.

It is of interest to note that the North Carolina forecasted yield per acre is 236 pounds in contrast with the cotton belt average of

140 pounds and Texas 101 pounds per acre. The southeastern counties, where a month ago the boll weevil was threatening dire destruction, have now reported the highest conditions in the State, namely 86 per cent of a full crop.

Farmers are naturally pessimistic and in spite of the evident good fruiting of plants, good cultivation and favorable availability of fertilizers, many reports show serious complaints. It is probable that these complaints indicate fear rather than actual bad conditions. This is borne out by many reports from the same localities indicating that the crop is unusually good in these respects.

State	Area in Cultivation June 25 (Thousands)	Condition			Yield per Acre (lbs.)		
		July 16 1925	June 25 1925	July 16 1924	Indicated by Condition		10- Year Average 1915- 1924
					July 16 1925	June 25 1925	
Virginia.....	96	76	83	54	241	257	244
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2,183	77	77	56	236	231	248
South Carolina.....	2,740	71	70	59	152	140	194
Georgia.....	3,564	74	76	76	126	119	144
Florida.....	115	82	84	76	98	92	92
Missouri.....	503	80	90	65	254	288	243
Tennessee.....	1,219	79	85	68	178	196	176
Alabama.....	3,425	78	79	70	140	138	124
Mississippi.....	3,424	83	88	70	179	187	151
Louisiana.....	1,916	76	81	66	137	141	146
Texas.....	18,237	56	64	69	101	112	138
Oklahoma.....	4,867	76	88	72	150	176	140
Arkansas.....	3,649	85	87	70	190	195	167
New Mexico.....	139	82	88	83	213	234	237
Arizona.....	163	94	92	94	263	294	262
California.....	170	92	95	90	265	278	284
All other states.....	38	79	94	70	164	194	
UNITED STATES.....	46,448	70.4	75.9	68.5	140	147.7	154

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS—JULY 1 CROP REPORT

CORN

The prevailing condition of corn in North Carolina this year has been very satisfactory. Extremely hot and dry weather in the Piedmont counties lowered the average in that section considerably, but the Mountain and Coastal areas report an unusually good crop. The 88 per cent average condition for the State indicates a yield of 21 bushels per acre and a total crop of 50,894,340 bushels. This will be 14 per cent more than last year's crop, notwithstanding the 2 per cent acreage decrease, due to the improvement in yield this year. The slight acreage decrease is possibly the result of increases in the cotton, tobacco, sweet potato, and soy bean crops which make up the major portion of the State's cultivated area.

TOBACCO

The 81 per cent condition reported July 1st forecasts a tobacco crop of 333,428,000 pounds, as compared with 278,320,000 pounds in 1924 and 409,500,000 pounds in 1923. The 1 per cent acreage increase and the good condition of the plant are responsible for the increased production this year. The crop this year is over eight million pounds more than the past five-year average crop. The National crop is considerably more than last year's, though about forty-seven million pounds less than the five year average. The dry season in North Carolina has favored good cultivation. Plants have good growth, with good color and heavy body. The stocky development of the plant is very favorable to quality. Recent rains have greatly improved conditions in the Old Belt.

SWEET POTATOES

Conditions in the sweet potato growing counties have been very favorable this year. The 103,000 acres in cultivation is 2 per cent more than last year, and the 84 per cent condition of the crop forecasts a crop of 10,209,000 bushels as compared with 9,292,000 bushels last year; 10,500,000 in 1923 and a five year average crop of 10,564,000 bushels. The forecast for the National crop is 22 per cent more than was produced last year. Prices at this time are about the same as during July last year. Attention is called to the forecast of potato prices appearing elsewhere in this issue.

HAY CROPS

The principal hay producing section of the State is found in the mountain counties where serious drought conditions have resulted in extremely poor hay prospects. Meadow lands in the Piedmont and Mountain counties have suffered from drought also. Pastures are parched and dry, and in many counties livestock have been taken off of grazing areas. The condition of hay crops are reported as follows: Tame Hays, 74 per cent of normal; Wild Hays, 83 per cent; Clovers 63; Alfalfa 70 and Pastures 70 per cent.

LEGUMES

Soy beans and Cowpeas show a 90 and 78 per cent condition respectively. This State had large stocks of soy beans remaining unused this spring. The expected demand did not occur, as many of the producing areas in this State and west of the Alleghanies produced the seed they needed. The so-called Middle West are now producing the soy beans needed for their acreage, so that farmers in North Carolina will have to turn more to hay production than to seed. The State's acreage shows a 15 per cent increase this year, as last year's crop was short due to unfavorable weather conditions for both planting and harvesting. The acreage will be shorter in western counties, due to inability to plant.

The cowpea acreage was reduced 15 per cent this year. Seed were scarce and high. This crop is unprofitable for sale and too expensive to grow for home use. As a hay crop, they cannot compare with soy beans in production and ease of harvesting.

PEANUTS

The acreage in peanuts this year is about the same as last year. The 86 per cent condition forecasts an 18 per cent larger crop than last year; 2 per cent larger than 1923, and 26 per cent more than the past five year average crop. The National peanut crop shows an increase this year of about 10 per cent over last year and about 2 per cent more than the five year average.

APPLES

The average condition of apples over the United States is 53.3 per cent of a full crop promise or about 8 per cent less than the ten-year average. The commercial crop shows almost 58 per cent condition or 8 per cent less than last year. Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee show the lowest conditions, averaging about one-third of a general crop. The commercial crop is found to be poorest in this same area, with the best conditions in the North-western states. East of the Mississippi, Illinois and New York have conditions of 51 and 55 respectively. Washington state has a forecast of 9,121,000 barrels and New York state 3,948,000 barrels. Eight states have commercial productions of over 1,000,000 barrels.

With a condition of 49 per cent for both the agricultural and commercial production in North Carolina there is a much less shorter production prospects than last year; in fact, the present outlook is barely more than half of what was estimated to have been produced last year. Commercial crop was estimated at 82 per cent a year ago.

PEACHES

The condition of the national peach crop is 59 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 60.8 and forecasts a 46,835,000 bushel crop as compared with 53,137,000 bushels harvested last year and a past five-year average crop of 46,519,000 bushels.

North Carolina's total peach crop, with a July 1 condition of 65 per cent, is estimated at 1,587,000 bushels as compared with 2,070,000 bushels harvested last year, and an average crop of 1,105,000 bushels for the past five years. No estimate on the commercial peach crop was released with the July crop report.

ESTIMATED PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS

June 15, 1925-1924

North Carolina and United States

PRODUCTS	Per Unit	NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
		1925	1924	1925	1924
Wheat	bu.	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.527	\$.99
Corn	bu.	1.48	1.10	1.11	.81
Oats	bu.	.77	.77	.483	.47
Rye	bu.	1.55	1.28	1.018	.62
Potatoes, Irish	bu.	1.35	1.60	.844	1.01
Potatoes, sweet	bu.	1.59	1.50	1.702	1.39
Hay, all loose	tons	19.40	22.00	11.82	13.75
Cotton	lb.	.23	.29	.23	.28
Butter	lb.	.35	.34	.38	.36
Eggs	doz.	.27	.25	.261	.21
Chickens	lb.	.23	.26	.216	.21
Hogs	100 lbs.	10.60	9.50	10.82	6.55
Beef cattle	100 lbs.	5.90	5.20	6.46	5.79
Sheep	100 lbs.	6.70	6.50	7.04	7.09
Lambs	100 lbs.	10.50	9.00	11.62	11.21
Milk cows	head	46.40	45.00	57.79	56.45
Horses	head	80.00	105.00	80.90	77.08
Apples (agricultural)	bu.	1.47	-----	2.01	1.59
Apples (commercial)	bbl.	-----	-----	-----	4.40
Cotton seed	ton	37.00	38.50	36.48	39.96
Hay:					
Timothy	ton	22.30	-----	13.05	17.52
Clover	ton	21.30	-----	12.26	15.95
Alfalfa	ton	18.00	-----	12.83	13.70
Prairie	ton	-----	-----	8.55	8.54
Brn, as bought	ton	46.00	39.00	36.36	31.59
Cotton-seed meal, as bought	ton	45.10	44.80	46.36	47.99

COMMENTS ON SPECULATIVE CROPS FOR THE UNITED STATES

WHEAT

The wheat crop for the whole country shows about the same acreage as was planted last year, aggregating 54,000,000 acres. The winter wheat is reduced 10 per cent and the spring wheat increased 19 per cent. The average July 1st condition was 73.4 per cent of a full crop of normal prospects, or 5.5 per cent less than a year ago and 8 per cent less than the ten-year average at this date. The forecasted production is 680,000,000 bushels. Last year's production was 28 per cent more than this or about 16 bushels to the acre—this year's average is 13 bushels. The present outlook is for a short crop and good prices. This opens up a favorable prospect for the North Carolina crop selling at good prices.

CORN

The National corn crop averages 86.4 per cent of a full prospect which is 14 per cent better than was reported a year ago. The acreage having 1.5 per cent increase gives a basis for a forecast of 3,095,000 bushels, which in contrast to wheat shows 27 per cent increase in production. The average yield per acre is 29 bushels as compared with 23.2 a year ago and 28.3 for the five-year average.

COTTON

With a considerable increase in acreage amounting to 9 per cent, the Crop Reporting Board estimates that the acreage of cotton standing on June 25th was 46,448,000 acres. With an average condition of 76 per cent the forecasted production is 14,339,000 bales. Conditions in Texas have been very dry, while on the Atlantic Coast more favorable weather prevails. It is too early to tell yet what the *probable* production is going to be, as the season for heavy boll weevil damage is yet to come. During the past ten years, forecasts at this date have ranged from 27 per cent above the final ginnings to 15 per cent below. The final out-turn of the crop will depend upon the character of the remaining growing season. The stand of the crop shows improvement over last year in nearly all states. The area from North Carolina to Georgia is the only section showing a condition probably poorer than last year at the same date. Weevil infestation is generally light in Texas. It is heavy in South Carolina, Louisiana and portions of North Carolina and Georgia. Infestation has increased rapidly in the Atlantic states. The hot, dry weather and poisoning methods have somewhat held the weevils in check in this area. Lice have been bad in Texas and northeastern North Carolina.

OATS

With a condition of 76.3 per cent of a full crop and an acreage of 4.7 per cent increase over last year, the oat crop shows a large decrease from last year's production. The prospective yield per acre is 29.1 bushels in contrast to the 36.3 made last year. The condition is more than 10 points less than a year ago.

SMALL GRAINS

The 455,000 acres of WHEAT in cultivation this year is a reduction of 1.6 per cent from last year and the 11 bushel per acre yield indicates a crop 10 per cent less than last year's. The quality of the grain is 91 per cent of normal and prices of wheat are expected to be a little better than usual. The farm price on June 25th was \$1.91 per bushel, as compared with \$1.30 at this time last year. Last year's wheat crop was an abnormally good one. The condition estimates this year forecasts a good yield but not so good as last year.

The quality of OATS is generally considered good this year. Present prices are about the same as at this time last year, and no especial causes are in evidence that might tend to reduce the price further. The 1924 spring oats yielded much heavier than the winter. This year, the table is turned, with the fall oats 22 bushels and spring, 17 bushels per acre. The 5,327,000 bushel crop is 15 per cent more than was produced last year, due in part to the improvement in yield. The acreage for grain was increased about 7 per cent.

The estimates on the BARLEY crop in this State show the increasing popularity of this crop. The 8,400 acres under cultivation is 20 per cent more than last year with a prospective yield of 22 bushels per acre.

USING CROP STATISTICS TO ADVANTAGE

The use of crop reports as an aid to farming is a thing that few "dirt farmers" have been able to do. The reasons for this have most likely been a lack of knowing how to use them and the fact that the proper information is not always at hand when needed.

To overcome this last factor, the farmer who is interested in any particular information concerning a certain crop should formulate in his mind just what information about that crop would be most useful to him. It is possible that this Department can either supply it at once, or arrange a way to get it when most needed.

A knowledge of how to use the figures is most essential, as valuable information that might mean dollars in your pocket will otherwise become only waste-basket material.

Trends are an important factor in the use of crop estimates. If you take price reports, for instance, you find that a single report on the price of a product is a mere matter of interest. On the contrary, if you have a monthly price on the product over a long series of years and compare them with the production of that product during that time, you will perceive a trend toward which the figures are moving that will indicate what you may expect at some future date. Your deductions will not be infallible, but they will certainly help to lead you out of the dark and afford you more certainty of what that crop should be expected to bring when sold.

It possibly never occurs to many farmers to think of themselves as speculators. However, that is what you are. The dirt farmer speculates in crops in a small way by producing and selling, whereas the larger speculator buys and sells.

In order that your speculations may be successful, the Crop Reporting Service has been established to supply you the same information that larger crop speculators secure for themselves.

Just as sure as crops are grown, they must be bought and sold. If the "farmer speculator" is to succeed in his selling end of the game, he must reduce his margin of uncertainty to the minimum. The "consuming speculator" has found the study of crop reports to be the most successful aid in realizing a profit on what you raise. It is certain that you, the "producing speculator," must know these facts if you expect to compete on the market today.

The reports are available for your use. Few can tell you how to use them. Others have worked out a way for their own success and you must do the same.

FARM LABOR—FARM WAGES

		Supply and Demand		Average Wages Being Paid to Hired Farm Labor			
		Supply compared with normal	Demand compared with normal	By the month with board	By the month without board	By the day with board	By the day without board
		Per cent	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
June.....	1924	83	98				
July.....	1924	83	99				
August.....	1924	97	100				
September.....	1924	85	95				
October.....	1924	85	90	29.00	42.00	1.46	1.85
November.....	1924	85	91				
December.....	1924	87	92				
January.....	1925	89	94	29.00	39.00	1.90	2.25
February.....	1925	89	92				
March.....	1925	89	90				
April.....	1925	88	94	28.00	40.00	1.50	1.90
May.....	1925	88	95				
June.....	1925	88	94				
July.....	1925	90	95	28.00	40.00	1.54	2.20

CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	Corn		Wheat	Oats		Irish Potatoes			Sweet Potatoes		Tobacco		Condition			
	Acreage compared last year	Condi- tion	Yield per Acre	Yield per Acre fall oats	Quality all oats	Acreage compared last year	Yield per Acre	Condi- tion	Acreage compared last year	Condi- tion	Acreage compared last year	Condi- tion	Tame hay	Clover hay	Alfalfa	Pasture
	Per cent	Per cent	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Alamance	97	79	9	18	91	91	45	61	88	74	90	68	78	70	80	61
Alexander	102	74	11	21	92	101	63	66	87	79	88	64	68	63	50	57
Alleghany	99	83	11		97	89	103	68	93	70			56	58		63
Anson	99	68	9	17	83	100	40	90	110	95			70	50	60	65
Ashe	105	84	12		73	105	78	55	100				63	63		66
Avery	100	94	11	40	90	86	87	72	75	50			58	58		71
Beaufort	105	94		13	53	78	97	82	109	102	104	91	91	100	88	88
Bertie	105	98				90	40	93	103	94	94	89				85
Bladen	100	100		50	92	100			113	100	103	85	80			100
Brunswick						100		110	100	110	100	90				
Buncombe	96	85	16	27	89	70	54	57	80	65	80	68	69	76	73	56
Burke	97	86	14	43	88	88	81	66	99	82	90	75	64	54	50	48
Cabarrus	103	79	8	23	98	85	45	62	91	75			65	52		52
Caldwell	99	83	13	19	99	102	67	62	88	85	60	40	82	73	90	65
Camden	100	80				100							80			80
Carteret*																
Caswell	98	70	9	19	94	98	50	88	87	90	94	67	78	70	60	60
Catawba	95	71	12	21	90	99	70	60	88	60	100	60	64	57	73	56
Chatham	99	87	7	17	89	93	65	94	100	100	96	78	81	84		83
Cherokee	110	105	14	14	76	82	71	48	88	93		42	89	75		62
Chowan	103	92		15		72		75	88	82	130	50	60	65	70	65
Clay	98	95	8	30	90	85	75	68	100	83	100	100	80	83		
Cleveland	101	67	10	15	91	95		58	104	82			67	53	73	50
Columbus	107	100		22	89	86	100	82	108	95	104	99	88			90
Craven	100	95		19	76	93	55	80	101	86	96	86	65			83
Cumberland	99	82				75			100							
Currituck	100								100							
Dare	100	80							100							
Davidson	88	71	9	20	80	95	40	50	88	80	90		63	50		63
Davie	93	65	8	20	90				50	50						
Duplin	101	100		24	94	91	81	86	99	93	80	85	78	68	80	68
Durham	91	86	15	29	88	92	72	92	95	89	86	69	86	50		84
Edgecombe	103	99	13	25	92	97	85	94	104	94	102	89	77	82	77	75
Forsyth	92	68	10	21	88	88	83	60	88	67	93	57	61	53	57	55
Franklin	107	95	18	13	90	102	105	86	100	94	98	88	73	90		71
Gaston	96	81	13	21	93	96	48	56	88	66			65	65	50	68
Gates	103	103			75	91	73	70	83	71	55	45	75		90	68
Graham*																
Granville	101	96	17	24	83	104	70	95	100	95	92	97	83	78	95	95
Greene	100	102		17	80	90	83	95	88	88	106	95	80			100
Guilford	97	83	10	21	89	87	43	75	95	75	92	68	68	75	90	68
Halifax	100	85	15	24	86	91	97	88	90	86	93	80	95	72	78	83
Harnett	102	97	23	24	91	100	100	96	100	86	85	96	89	80		79
Haywood	94	92	15	25	80	80	79	78	100	90	110	60	59	68	50	72
Henderson	99	85	12		75	60	85	64	98	86	112	85	74	65	70	71
Hertford	94	87			90	97		80	85	87	95	98	65	90	85	77
Hoke	101	87	12	23	93	81	60	78	100	87	105	90	83		80	87
Hyde	95	91		35	88	73	83		86	75			86			9
Iredell	96	72	10	19	95		57	70	90	60	89	64	62	59	63	53
Jackson	100	90			60	60		50	86	89	90	98	90	50		80
Johnston	102	98	13	29	104	94	91		80	85	80	92	89	85	95	86
Jones	105	99		26	94	100		95	102	100	93	80	98			83
Lee	96	84	10	21	77	86	60		89	94	89	82	92	88	88	77
Lenoir	103	91		21	98	97		56	98	90			83	59		84
Lincoln	102	87	17	21	93	91	38	37	95	78	75	70	73	62	60	61
McDowell	102	87	12	23	63	91		57	82	90	75	50	67	53	75	64
Macon	96	87	15		78	70	69	63	84	70	62	66	50	58		44
Madison	92	81	12		79	88	61	63	87	91	101	97	85	75	80	8
Martin	103	101		12	93	90	66		91	91			64	66	61	6
Mecklenburg	100	69	10	22	93	95		50	90	68			67	62		78
Mitchell	107	94	14		102	104	63	95	95	90	95	85	67	62		78
Montgomery	102	74	12	22	90	100	45	95	95	88	75	85	74	88		55
Moore	102	96	5	20	93	105		90	100	100	99	93			85	90
Nash	103	91	14	33	95	100	85	81	96	88	102	89	85	85	60	85
New Hanover		98							105	95			95			90
Northampton	106	91				103		75	100	85			85			67
Onslow	104	98			90	93	88	85	102	93	107	98	90			83
Orange	100	92	11	15	100	100		90	100		93	85	77	75		77
Pamlico	105	101			77	100	115	90	107	92	85	88	97			90
Pasquotank	95	100				75										77
Pender	98	88			80	88			108	80	95	85				77
Perquimans	100															
Person	99	72	10	12	87	100		77	103	65	82	62	79	72		6
Pitt	101	94		27	85	90	100		82	80	102	88	8			8
Polk	102	79	14	22	90	95	116	77	105	72			50	63	85	5
Randolph	101	89	10	31	95	95	40	78	98	78	91	83	84	76		5
Richmond	100	88	8	20	100	100		75	95	100			75			8
Robeson	99	86		30	73	89	105	82	81	88	100	86	83			8
Rockingham	95	80	9	27	85	92	58	73	94	77	81	63	65	60	65	6
Rowan	95	72	10	21	90	90	53	50	103	65			62	60	50	6
Rutherford	95	83	11	14	89	75	50	55	77	80			40			1
Sampson	102	91	15	27	85	97	45	90	101	86	97	82	89			1
Scotland	100	100	12	37	85	100		100	100	100		75	100			1
Stanly	99	92	10	20	97	85	92	83	93	88			81	84	83	1
Stokes	102	80	10	25	90	98	42	76	94	85	99	65	83	73	70	100
Surry	99	83	10	17	79	91	53	55	92	70	89	64	70	67		53
Swain		100	12		100			50	100	100			40	40		5
Sylvania	100	95	12			80	90	60					35	40		5
Tyrrell		100		25	100				100	100			100			7
Union	106	91	13	23	94	100	50	89	104	92			82	83	50	7
Vance	90	80	10						100		95	85	79	77	75	9
Wake	103	86	14	27	88	96	64	85	99	85	93	86	85	82		8
Warren	102	90	11	15	82	88		80	85	95	91	81	85	82		8
Washington		90			95	100	90		100	85			80			6
Watauga	100	95	17	23	100	118	105	78					61	58		75
Wayne	101	100			90	74	49				94	93	72		75	86
Wilkes	98	87	10	19	88	93	54	51	91	107	97	88	62	64	50	54
Wilson	93	97		23	77	100	100	100	92	83	98	93	93			100
Yadkin	91	68	9	28	84	92	35	64	98	75	60	64	63	63		53
Yancey	99	85	14	40	83	77	83	84	90	83	84	74	62	61		61
State	98	88	11	19.3	88	90	90	85	102	84	101	81	74	63	70	70
United States	101.5	86.4	12.3	29.1	76.3	94.3	101.2	84.1	108.1	77.2	98.9	79.8	72.2	78.5		74

JULY 1, 1925—COUNTY SUMMARY

Peanuts		Soy beans		Cow peas		Velvet beans		Apples	Peaches	Sorghum Cane (for sirup)		Wool	Farm Wages Paid Hired Farm Labor				Cotton	
Age in years	Condition	Acreage compared last year	Condition	Acreage compared last year	Condition	Acreage compared last year	Condition	Condition	Condition	Acreage compared last year	Condition	Average weight per fleece	By month with board	By month without board	By day with board	By day without board	Acreage compared last year	Condition
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent	Per cent
90	75	97	77	85	75	55	50	60	62	6	27.00	45.00	1.75	2.33	95	90		
98	80	100	85	61	78	49	59	88	83	5	32.00	44.00	1.40	1.77	96	72		
				75	70	65	43	75	72		28.00	40.00	1.70	1.95				
						80	80	75	63		33.00	40.00	1.75	2.25	101	77		
						83	40				25.00	40.00	1.38	1.63				
		80	80			53	40	81	84	5	30.00	39.00	1.73	2.10				
00	84	106	87	103	88	62	42				30.00	43.00	1.17	1.75	94	81		
99	84	104	91	75	73	30	47			4	24.00	34.00	1.33	1.84	110	74		
00	90	125	100	63	75	25	53			4	27.00	33.00	1.33	1.83	93	92		
50	100		100			100	100	100		4	35.00	50.00	2.00	2.25	135	90		
		85	81	88	80						32.00	48.00	1.63	2.06				
00	76	92	80	70	77	24	33	100	70	3	28.00	37.00	1.35	1.94				
95	75	105	85	79	67	64	59	77	68		27.00	29.00	1.44	1.88	104	68		
90	83	100	75	55	63	30	53	97	80		19.00	30.00	1.58	2.03				
08		100	85			20	30			5	25.00	40.00	1.50	2.00	103	73		
															86	95		
		103	63	57	75	50	63	80	70	4	24.00	32.00	1.55	2.12				
97	65	88	76	69	58	39	25	88	61		28.00	40.00	1.63	2.13	99	83		
00		130	96	64	70	56	73	70	98	6	30.00	41.00	1.69	2.16	97	78		
		84	93	100	100	51	40	86	87	4	23.00	35.00	2.00	2.10				
08	85	95	87	80	100	50	50	60	85	4	25.00	35.00	1.17	1.67	100	70		
		80	98	60	100	45	23	88	100	3	28.00	40.00	1.63	2.00				
00	75	135	63	80	87	46	51	98	65		28.00	39.00	1.38	1.83	101	73		
30	97	109	94	69	81	70	82	88	83		22.00	34.00	1.15	1.50	128	94		
		100	90			50					30.00	40.00	1.50	2.00	106	78		
		106	88	72	67	66	79	100	70		26.00	35.00	1.19	1.61	97	79		
		100													97	68		
00	75	105	90	63	60	23	25				30.00	40.00	2.00	2.50	95	68		
		90	80			40	20				33.00	43.00	1.63	2.38	99	69		
89	91	110	95	87	84	63	70	83	92		22.00	37.00	1.21	1.83	92	90		
95	85	98	90	75	75	64	80	83	90		28.00	42.00	1.75	2.50	105	90		
01	89	103	89	85	101	52	63	100	92	5	29.00	38.00	1.44	1.64	99	79		
		92	81	82	73	38	47	75	80		29.00	40.00	1.67	2.33				
90	90	103	90	77	97	40	68	90	95		27.00	41.00	1.50	1.81	102	85		
68	83	80	50	60	73	35	56	91	76		28.00	40.00	1.50	2.00	103	86		
96	84	117	95			41	35	75	67	6	25.00	39.00	1.54	2.17	98	95		
		103	98	90	97	62	60	100	94	5	27.00	39.00	1.37	1.88	96	92		
00	95	100	99	81	92	62	66	73	100		40.00	45.00	1.75	2.25	104	73		
		92	85	72	94	50	50	80	75		30.00	51.00	1.90	2.15				
99	85	100	90	83	82	45	56	90	95		29.00	44.00	1.26	1.51	109	88		
		108	93	68	92	72	85	87	93		22.00	32.00	1.42	2.00	108	82		
		103	81	100	70	55	46	100	86	5	38.00	46.00	1.83	2.19				
		98	86	80	83	55	67	91	95	5	24.00	43.00	1.94	2.75				
95	97	83	87	80	90	50	50	100	100	5	23.00	37.00	1.75	2.50	98	81		
		105	90	107	88	43	77	105	83		22.00	34.00	1.00	1.33	104	84		
		96	95	70	95	45	50			6	21.00	25.00	1.12	1.45	97	88		
90	75	95	75	63	63	48	50	65	53	6	27.00	41.00	1.38	2.00	99	75		
								80	80				2.00					
90	80	101	93	66	73	58	74	75	89	2	28.00	38.00	1.29	1.70	103	87		
95	78	95	91	100	90						25.00	38.00	1.00	1.30	100	90		
00	95	93	81	65	89	55	66	93	80		30.00	42.00	1.44	1.74	98	86		
95	88	101	93	92	70	67	66	100	88		27.00	39.00	1.50	1.88	105	92		
00		110	100	40	75	41	17	92	87		30.00	50.00	2.00	2.50	101	78		
90	90	94	88	65	73	46	25	91	91		28.00	43.00	1.38	1.92				
80	75	100	65	85	78	73	44	89	86	8	28.00	44.00	1.55	2.10				
				75	83	47	57	91	78	2	40.00	57.00	1.40	2.00				
96	89	102	96	80	81	41	46	70			26.00	36.00	1.33	1.79	99	74		
		108	68	73	65	56	76	92	50		27.00	37.00	1.57	2.00	104	70		
						82	75	80	88	4			1.57	1.88				
		100	94	85		53	83	78	76		29.00	40.00	1.06	1.50	108	78		
97	85	118	93	90	98	73	91				40.00	50.00	1.44	2.00	106	84		
105	94	125	92	100	105	34	37				30.00	44.00	1.44	2.00	104	84		
96	81	102	84	65	90	30	40						1.75					
96	97	112	100	72	81	60	58	90	80		26.00	36.00	1.58	1.75	99	82		
		97	83	80	80	52	67				25.00	36.00	1.25	1.58	93	82		
80	100	110	100			75	72				30.00	45.00	1.50	2.00	95	82		
75	75	110	100			70	85				25.00	38.00	1.38	1.83	96			
00	85	108	90										2.50		94	80		
00	70									2					95	90		
		100	60	70	50	45	47						1.50		96	76		
90		98	93	88	75	63	75				33.00	44.00	1.75	2.37				
90	75	90	83			49	56				25.00	38.00	1.60	2.17	99	78		
30		98	84			85	75	97	90	4	33.00	52.00	1.81	1.94	98	84		
		75	95	94	85		75	88	85	4	33.00	49.00	2.00	2.50	97	85		
30	70	110	82	72	73	57	66				25.00	37.00	1.50	2.00	99	86		
		94	74	80	74	36	51	72	66	6	26.00	37.00	1.29	1.59	99	87		
		100	75	75	75	58	73				29.00	39.00	1.65	2.17				
		50	40	40	40	40	47				29.00	40.00	1.75	2.00	101	77		
0	98	103	86	89	85	68	78	100	84		18.00	33.00	1.75	2.12	99	74		
						50	60	90	100		30.00	43.00	1.50	2.00	106	81		
99	95	84	56	82	81	52	65	94	91		20.00	25.00	1.25	1.38	102	84		
		90	79	85	73	47	46	93	83		30.00	39.00	1.63	2.12	102	74		
		100	84	70	64	35	35	92	65		34.00	41.00	2.10	2.40				
			40		35	40	50				31.00	44.00	1.97	2.23				
		100	93			30	20	80	85		35.00	45.00						
10		110	100								43.00	60.00	1.80	2.50				
00	90	103	98	88	89	57	84	89	89				1.50					
						50	50				22.00	35.00	1.45	1.90	100	75		
100	91	109	89	72	84	48	57	96	91		27.00	35.00	1.50		94	91		
98	92	99	97	77	94	34	29	63	90		28.00	39.00	1.45	1.83	100	83		
90	90	150	100			75	50				24.00	34.00	1.51	1.81	101	85		
						76	90	100	90	6	30.00	40.00	1.50	2.50	87	82		
78	80	99	96	66	86					5	28.00	39.00	1.50	2.00				
100	75	97	78	89	73	42	74	80	88		25.00	35.00	1.81	2.21	105	81		
75	100	92	100	92	60	38	37	95	74	4	38.00	48.00	1.46	1.88				
0	50	85	75	58	60	45	73	80	78		27.00	40						

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Due to the limited space in this publication, reports on the Agricultural Situation necessarily consists of a very brief summary of the economic conditions as published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Crop prospects are moderately good. The growing season has been the most changeable, opening up very early; cold in May; hot in early June; too dry in the East, Central West and Southwest, and too wet in portions of the North. On the whole, spring planted crops except oats are in fairly good shape to date; but winter grains and grass are not showing up so well. Oats suffered from heat and drought and headed short. Haying is now well under way with much of the crop short and weedy.

Wheat ripened prematurely over much of the western part of the Belt, and harvest is early. Threshings so far have turned out unsatisfactory yields but grain of fairly good quality. The chief conjecture in regard to the short wheat crop is how the shrinkage in this country will balance up against better crops abroad.

The outlook in the corn belt is apparently good. Hogs are relatively high priced, and may go higher. Corn prices are not so high as to prohibit feeding, and everything points to a profitable feeding season ahead. It is from conditions like this year, when price ratios furnish a stimulus to feedings, that the corn belt can usually hope for some degree of prosperity.

Crops in the South are in fairly good shape. Cotton is in all stages of development. Showers have helped conditions over parts of Texas and Oklahoma, while in the East they have somewhat encouraged the boll weevil. The entire belt has been in need of good soaking rains.

"The central fact in the present outlook is that while production will be ample, agriculture will not be in the market this fall with any unwanted surplus of the major products. Given strengthening livestock markets and fair feed crops, plus fair returns from wheat and cotton, farmers would come out of 1925 better than they have in most of the years since 1919. Taken as a whole, the main crops promise fairly well except in case of winter wheat. The present nice balance in both livestock and crop production is a tribute to the readjustments made by American farmers since the fall of 1921."

THE SOUTH AT A GLANCE

Conditions in the South have been generally too dry, though relieved by local showers through the East. Cotton doing fairly well in spite of some weevil damage in East, and lice, grasshoppers and drought in the West. Corn and other crops making good progress except where too dry.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS

Reviewing the prices received by producers for agricultural products, with exception of cotton, hay, potatoes and wool, prices during June this year were substantially higher than during June last year. Prices on grain crops showed an upward trend from May 15th to June 15th, wheat, corn and oats each making a gain of about 3 cents during that period. Cotton remained the same, although prices at spot markets have increased slightly since May 15th.

Market prices during May and June have fluctuated violently, but the present trend appears to be definitely upward. Eggs were higher than in May; their usual seasonal advance seems to be nearly a month ahead of last year.

Present tendencies in the general business situation point to little change in the prices of non-agricultural commodities and consequently no marked change in the purchasing power of farm products need be expected for June.

FIGHT THE BOLL WEEVIL

Cotton producers in North Carolina should be sure that they understand the boll weevil situation in this State this year and especially as it affects their own farms. The following extract from Extension Folder No. 17 on "North Carolina Boll Weevil Program for 1925" is printed here for the benefit of our crop reporters who are unfamiliar with the best methods recommended for boll weevil control. These suggestions are brief and to the point. Full details are presented in the folder, which may be obtained by our crop reporters upon application to this office.

Assuming that proper cultural methods have been followed during the early growth of cotton to date, the following plan of procedure is recommended:

"1. Gathering and Burning Infested Squares.

"This is suggested more especially where standard dust-poison will not be used later; for small acreages; or for cases where cheap labor is available. Covering fallen squares by cultivation is not effective. Gather ahead of cultivation. Gather and burn the infested squares once a week from middle to end of July. This method cannot be depended upon for adequate protection under infestation.

"2. Standard Dust-poison Method.

"We regard this as the most dependable and the most profitable method yet proven for use under heavy infestation such as often occurs in our Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont sections. It should be studied and prepared for in advance. This method is strongly recommended for fruiting cotton in preference to any molasses mixture or other liquid poison yet tested.

"(1) Dusting should begin when infestation reaches the point that ten per cent of the squares (on the plants) show weevil puncture. This dusting point of 10 per cent has been reached in a few fields as early as late June, in a few others as late as August 1st to 10th; but the *average* for starting dusting has been about July 20th to 25th.

"Just as the recommendation for pre-square poisoning is safeguarded against waste by advising not to use it unless the infestation is as high as twenty weevils per acre; so also here, in regard to the Standard Dusting, we advise that it be not begun until the 10 per cent point is reached, and this also is a safeguard against waste.

"(2) Use five to seven pounds of calcium arsenate per acre each application.

"(3) At least three such applications should be made at intervals of four and not more than five days apart.

"(4) Good strong approved dusting machines should be used.

"(5) After the first three applications apply only as needed to keep the infestation below 20 per cent until the crop of bolls has been set and become well grown.

"(6) If a rain (not a light shower) washes off an application within 24 hours, do not count that application but immediately apply another in its place.

"(7) Dust when the air is calm and the plants are moist, which often means at night. However, most dusting is done during the late evening and early morning and occasionally there are days that are very favorable for this operation.

"(8) Machines and calcium arsenate should be secured early or their quick availability assured, in order to be prepared in time to meet the situation. Operator should know working of machine before actual dusting begins.

"(9) Consult your County Agent and Extension Specialists. Secure copy of Extension Circular 137 of N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, 'Dust Poison Method for Control of Boll Weevil.'

"3. Autumn Operations (Mainly October and November) Destroying Stalks.

"This checks late season increase of weevils, hence helps against those for the following spring. After prompt picking of crop cut or chop the stalks before they would be killed by frost, if

(Continued on Next Page)

FORECASTING CROP PRICES

This office has received several inquiries whether there is any method by which potato prices can be predicted in advance. While the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service cannot undertake to forecast the probable trend of prices, nevertheless a considerable amount of study and research has been devoted to the problem and some progress has been made.

The price at which any product will sell is influenced by many factors—the supply, the demand, the industrial and trade situation, the financial situation, the condition of the market for and supply of other and competitive products, and the trend of prices in general. Manifestly, the problem is full of complexities and cross currents.

In view of the interest in the matter, the accompanying article has been prepared at our suggestion to show a method of approach to this intricate subject. It should not be expected that this or any other method of forecasting prices will prove infallible.

FRANK PARKER, *Statistician*.

FORECASTED PRICE OF 1925 SWEET POTATO CROP

A forecasting or estimating equation developed from the data below and applied to production for the given period of time gave the following results:

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Actual Prices.....	50.6	57.5	58.1	58.3	60.4	58.3	62.2
Estimated Prices....	49.8	56.9	60.7	58.4	62.3	62.2	63.1

Year	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Actual Prices.....	70.0	66.1	68.5	67.1	75.5	72.6	72.6
Estimated Prices....	66.5	68.6	68.3	71.1	76.3	79.5	73.8

When the actual price increased or decreased from the previous year, the estimated price followed in the same general direction with the exception of two years, 1910 and 1912. The reverse movements were probably due to some influencing variables, other than price and production which were not given consideration in this analysis.

The formula, $-.777x + 4.593$, which was used in forecasting prices of sweet potatoes from 1900-1913 was applied to the 87,609,-

000 bushels estimated production for 1925 and the indications are that the average price per bushel in the United States for 1925 will show a very slight increase from last year's price which was 128.4 cents per bushel.

While there are more variables influencing price than were used in developing this equation that should be given weight by the process of multiple correlation to forecast accurately, this is a close approximation to the truth.

D. R. PALMER,
Associate Census Assistant.

NOTE: It should be understood that a forecasted price can only be relied upon as a reasonable expectation and should not be regarded as a certainty.

IRISH POTATOES

The six million bushel Irish Potato crop in North Carolina last year was an unusually large one, and yields were extra good. Poor prices for the crop seem to have discouraged producers this year, resulting in a 10 per cent reduction in acreage. The 53,000 acres cultivated this year have an average condition of 83 per cent of normal and indicate a total production for the State of 4,620,000 bushels as compared with 6,195,000 bushels last year, and 4,300,000 in 1923, and a past five-year average crop of 4,685,800 bushels.

FARM LABOR

The demand for hired labor on the farm is about 95 per cent compared with normal, and the supply about 10 per cent below normal. Attention is called to the table in the bulletin on Farm Labor Supply and Demand, and wages paid for same.

FIGHT THE BOLL WEEVIL

(Continued from Page 6)

possible. We advise plowing the stalks under (not burning). It serves less purpose to do this after the stalks are dead and less purpose as the winter passes.

"4. Winter Operations (December to March) Clean Up (of minor importance).

"A cleanup of rubbish and waste places, ditch banks, briar and weed patches during the winter stands some chance to reduce early infestation the following season as well as to kill other insects; and it helps the looks of farm and field. We do *not* advise and we do urge *against* the general burning of woods and forest areas in this connection."

CORRELATION OF PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATOES

YEAR	PRODUCTION OF SWEET POTATOES						PRICE OF SWEET POTATOES					
	Production (000) Bushels	Difference from Previous Year	Percentage Change	Difference from Mean (+2.738)	d ²	Multiples of Standard Deviation (6.47)	Price per Bushel Dec. 1 (cents)	Difference from Previous Year	Percentage Change	Difference from Mean (+2.466)	d ²	Multiples of Standard Deviation (6.372)
	X	D	x	d			Y	D	y	d		
1899.....	41,593						53.0					
1900.....	48,346	+ 6,753	+ 16.23	+13.492	182.03	+ 2.085	50.6	- 2.4	- 4.52	- 6.986	48.80	- 1.096
1901.....	44,697	- 3,649	- 7.54	-10.278	105.64	- 1.588	57.5	+ 6.9	+ 13.63	+11.164	124.63	+ 1.752
1902.....	45,344	+ 647	+ 1.44	- 1.298	1.68	- .200	58.1	+ .6	+ 1.04	- 1.426	2.03	- .224
1903.....	48,870	+ 3,526	+ 7.77	+ 5.032	25.32	+ .777	58.3	+ .2	+ .34	- 2.126	4.52	- .333
1904.....	48,705	- 165	- .33	- 3.068	9.41	- .474	60.4	+ 2.1	+ 3.60	+ 1.134	1.28	+ .178
1905.....	51,034	+ 2,329	+ 4.78	+ 2.042	4.17	+ .315	58.3	- 2.1	- 3.47	- 5.936	35.24	- .932
1906.....	49,948	- 1,086	- 2.12	- 4.858	23.60	- .750	62.2	+ 3.9	+ 6.68	+ 4.214	17.76	+ .661
1907.....	49,813	- 135	- .27	- 3.008	9.05	- .464	70.0	+ 7.8	+ 12.54	+10.074	101.48	+ 1.581
1908.....	55,352	+ 5,539	+ 11.11	+ 8.372	70.09	+ 1.294	66.1	- 3.9	- 5.57	- 8.036	64.58	- 1.261
1909.....	57,764	+ 2,412	+ 4.35	+ 1.612	2.60	+ .249	68.5	+ 2.4	+ 3.63	+ 1.164	1.35	+ .183
1910.....	59,938	+ 2,174	+ 3.76	+ 1.022	1.04	+ .158	67.1	- 1.4	- 2.04	- 4.506	20.30	- .707
1911.....	54,538	- 5,400	- 9.00	-11.738	137.78	- 1.814	75.5	+ 8.4	+ 12.51	+10.044	100.88	+ 1.576
1912.....	55,479	+ 941	+ 1.72	- 1.018	1.04	- .157	72.6	- 2.9	- 3.84	- 6.306	39.77	- .990
1913.....	59,057	+ 3,578	+ 6.44	+ 3.702	13.70	+ .572	72.6	0	0	+ 2.466	6.08	+ .387

PRIVILEGES OF A CROP REPORTER

Any practical farmer knows of the many hard-ships, shortcomings of farming as a profession. Perhaps few of them have ever really analyzed the situation to know what the privileges and advantages offered by farming are in comparison with other professions.

Crop reporters are generally aware of the objectionable features encountered in securing and reporting monthly conditions, but few of them have really tried to determine what the privileges and advantages are to them available through crop reporting. Most of us think of the mercenary or money side of life. There are times when bits of information coming to one may be turned into far more money and advantage than mere periodic pay for service.

The factors to be considered as privileges in the Crop Reporting Service are: 1. Information secured as reporter; 2. Outlines or timely schedules of important farm features; 3. Systematic study and investigation of current trends; 4. Reputation as a crop reporting authority; 5. The satisfaction and relief offered or available through these agencies.

Reporters in exchange for their periodic information sent to the Government are furnished free of cost bulletins, weekly and monthly publications and special information whenever requested. No one should expect another to anticipate exactly what he wants or needs to know. For this reason a reporter should request of the Statistician or the Department of Agriculture information on special lines which he desires.

Printed schedules are sent to reporters for definite information. The features included are the result of many years, experience and should represent to the farmer a definite outline of important phases regarding farming which effect final production. This being true, they should be regarded and analyzed very carefully by each individual reporter and the results remembered as vitally affecting the farm outcome.

As a crop reporter, one can talk with bankers, merchants and specialists who make a business of knowing what economic trends are and who are glad to discuss these matters. This contact alone should be worth untold value to any one. Farmers live such an isolated existence that the value of contact with the business world is not duly appreciated. Every business man recognizes that for success he must anticipate with a fair degree of accuracy what effect the present conditions are going to have on the future production, marketing, etc. A knowledge of current and future trends is essential to profits.

If a reporter follows the above methods of gaining information, he will not only gain an immense amount of valuable information, but among farmers and business men alike, his reputation will grow and his authority on the subject will be recognized. Best of all, the satisfaction or mental relief offered and realized will be the best type of compensation that can be desired. The average farmer realizes that the future is a blind wall. Few of them can even imagine how the veil can be pulled from over their eyes in order that they may see even slightly what the future holds forth.

If the privileges available to crop reporters are taken full advantage of, they will not only make better crop reporters but will make better farmers and certainly much bigger profits through more efficient methods and knowledge of their industry.

THE FUTURE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Modern industry fully realizes the importance of the analytical, statistical or economic feature of their business. This agency has largely eliminated guess work from their methods. Farming has been the last to adopt and utilize this in their work.

The Crop Reporting Service in North Carolina as a coöperative enterprise was started in 1919. Its value and service was appreciated from the beginning. Of course, many looked on it as a mere new venture to give a new politician a new job. Those engaged in this service are not only strangers to political methods and aspirations, but are highly trained in agriculture and the special lines of work being pursued. Their aim is to make this Service really worth while to the farmers.

The Crop Reporting Service work, as a part of the Department of Agriculture, was recently separated from the Division of Markets by the Board of Agriculture. It will hereafter serve as an independent organization directly under the Commissioner of Agriculture, as it should do. This work should cover the whole field of agriculture as it was intended. The best way for it to do this is to be under a management which will permit of serving all divisions of the Department of Agriculture, the College and elsewhere.

The new arrangement should permit of some good service and should be utilized as an agency for statistical information by all agricultural organizations interested.

PERSONAL ITEMS

Mr. W. G. Yeager, County Agent of Rowan, was in our office on the 10th. As is generally known, he is one of the most wide-awake men in the Extension force. We are delighted at his interest in the Farm Census both this year and as evidenced by previous year's requests. He reported getting some valuable information through the field counts method employed by this office. By this he learned that a certain per cent of the farm homes were painted. He also discovered that where the most cotton was grown he found the largest percentage of unpainted homes and tenant farmers. Some of our statistical methods might offer many of the agents new forms of information which would be valuable and interesting.

Statistician Frank Parker is taking his annual leave of absence. After he will probably take several months leave without pay to recuperate physically and to look after personal interests. During his absence Mr. William H. Rhodes, Jr., Assistant Statistician since the organization of the Crop Reporting Service, will be in charge.

Mr. C. E. Gage, Field Executive of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Washington, spent the 13th with us, making arrangements for handling the work during Mr. Parker's leave of absence.

Mrs. Rebecca W. Horton, Census Assistant, is actively developing the farm census results secured through the State tax listers during May and June. She has several clerks editing, adding and summarizing the 1,100 township books and hopes for the earliest completion of the results ever yet accomplished. The reports made by the listers are the best thus far returned.

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This Farm Forecaster is issued monthly for North Carolina by the

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

FRANK PARKER, <i>State Agricultural Statistician.</i>	WILLIAM H. RHODES, JR., <i>Assistant Statistician.</i>
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