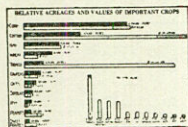


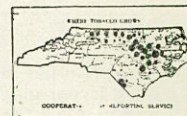
FARM FORECASTER

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 40

RALEIGH

FEBRUARY, 1926

LIVESTOCK ISSUE

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ESTIMATES, JANUARY, 1926

*FARM ANIMALS	NUMBER		VALUE PER HEAD		TOTAL VALUE	
	January 1, 1925	January 1, 1926	January 1, 1925	January 1, 1926	January 1, 1925	January 1, 1926
Horses and colts.....	130,000	120,000	\$ 99.00	\$ 86.00	\$ 12,870,000	\$ 10,320,000
Mules and mule colts.....	279,000	285,000	119.00	117.00	33,291,000	33,442,000
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	312,000	318,000	40.00	42.00	12,480,000	13,356,000
Heifers 1 to 2 years old being kept for milk cows.....	56,000	49,000				
†All cattle.....	545,000	529,000	29.80	32.03	16,241,000	16,943,870
Sheep and lambs (all).....	90,000	82,000	6.20	6.70	558,000	549,000
(Ewes 1 year old and over; Ewe lambs kept for breeding)						
Swine, including pigs.....	894,000	832,000	12.00	13.10	10,728,000	10,899,000
UNITED STATES ESTIMATES						
Horses and colts.....	16,554,000	15,778,000	64.18	65.08	1,062,511,000	1,026,905,000
Mules and mule colts.....	5,758,000	5,780,000	82.24	81.30	473,513,000	469,887,000
All cattle and calves.....	62,150,000	59,829,000	33.46	38.40	2,079,367,000	2,297,510,000
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	22,523,000	22,290,000	50.68	57.37	1,141,456,000	1,278,877,000
Heifers 1 to 2 years old being kept for milk cows.....	4,234,000	3,861,000				
Sheep and lambs.....	39,390,000	40,748,000	9.63	10.50	379,302,000	427,647,000
Swine including pigs.....	55,769,000	51,223,000	12.38	15.21	690,328,000	779,348,000

*NOTE—For 1925 all classes of livestock, except sheep, revised on basis of preliminary reports of the 1925 census.

†“All cattle and calves” includes milk cattle.

The Agricultural Situation

The National agricultural situation has shown little tendency to change during the past two months. The trend of events in evidence at the close of 1925 has continued through January and February, with every indication that present conditions will last for some time.

Quoting from “The Agricultural Situation,” published February 1st by the United States Department of Agriculture, we have the following: “Most of the first-of-the-year comments from business leaders express satisfaction with general business conditions and hope for their continuance. A note of caution, however, comes from some of the best informed men. There are apparently some reservations as to the probability of indefinite continuation of the building, automobile and other leading booms. Attention focuses quite definitely upon the building boom—as it goes so may go the whole industrial situation.

“So far as farmers are concerned, there appears to be little in the industrial outlook which should prompt any radical change in production programs. We might have an industrial slump next fall, as is possible any year. But there are no signs as yet which will be apt to influence farmers away from their usual spring programs.”

The statement above is fairly applicable to conditions in North Carolina at this time. In “The Agricultural Situation” for January, we find the following:

“The events of the year have somewhat discounted the prophets who foresaw an industrial slump based upon already replenished stock of material equipment. Notwithstanding that war time shortages of building, automobile, railway equipment, etc., have been made good in considerable part, the community has gone right ahead with its building boom, its automobile boom, its lakefront and climate booms, its stock market boom, etc.

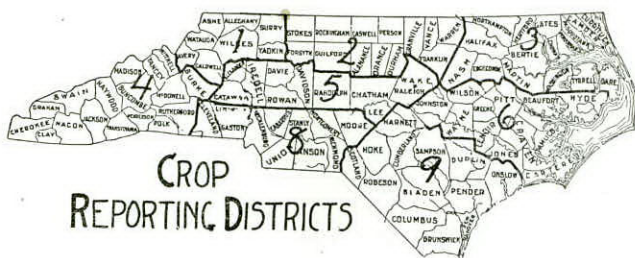
“The chief moving force back of all this remarkable activity appears to be cheap money. The tremendous stock of gold which has gravitated to this country has fathered an enormous credit fund. This swelling tide of cheap credit has found its outlet in these various “booms.” The interesting question is whether this process will go on to a general inflation of commodity prices or has already gone so far as to be now moving toward a period of reaction.”

The average farmer does not have at hand the information actually available to him to help him study these trends in

(Continued on page 7)

JANUARY, 1926—LIVESTOCK REPORT (DISTRICT SUMMARY)

	UNIT	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES		PIEDMONT COUNTIES			COASTAL COUNTIES			STATE AVERAGE
		1	4	2	5	8	3	6	9	
HORSES										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Under 1 year old.....	\$	27	35	37	37	39	41	35	53	38
1 and under 2 years old.....	\$	42	51	61	51	57	60	56	89	58
2 years old and over.....	\$	60	70	83	71	88	99	94	121	85
MULES										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Under 1 year old.....	\$	34	40	46	45	46	53	51	57	49
1 and under 2 years old.....	\$	49	57	77	64	67	83	92	89	76
2 years old and over.....	\$	78	85	107	102	113	141	143	152	123
CATTLE										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Milk cows (all).....	\$	36	41	39	40	45	55	50	58	44
Milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over.....	\$	32	34	38	42	36	45	51	53	40
Other cows and heifers 2 years old and over.....	\$	24	28	30	29	28	35	30	32	29
All heifers 1 year old and under 2 years old.....	\$	17	16	20	20	17	21	18	23	20
All steers 1 year old and over.....	\$	25	19	20	25	18	42	25	23	23
Bulls 1 year old and over.....	\$	28	20	24	26	30	36	34	28	27
Calves under 1 year old.....	\$	10	8	9	11	8	11	11	11	10
CATTLE (other than Milk Cows)										
Average price, January 1, 1926.....										
Under 1 year old.....	\$	10	9	11	11	11	14	13	12	11
1 and under 2 years old.....	\$	17	15	19	18	19	23	21	18	18
2 years old and over.....	\$	26	24	29	29	29	33	37	31	29
SHEEP										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Lambs.....	\$ c.	7.50	4.86	4.71	5.36	2.13	3.40	3.50	2.38	4.75
Ewes 1 year old and over.....	\$ c.	10.36	7.27	7.06	8.25	3.17	4.17	3.88	3.75	6.65
Wethers 1 year old and over.....	\$ c.	6.20	5.55	4.33	6.33	3.88	4.28	4.33	4.67	5.19
Rams.....	\$ c.	12.03	8.27	8.06	10.88	4.00	5.33	8.33	4.50	8.15
SWINE										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Sows and gilts bred or to be bred for spring pigs.....	\$	23	24	25	25	24	23	22	25	24
All other hogs 6 months old and over (including boars).....	\$	14	16	19	17	19	15	12	14	16
Pigs under 6 months old.....	\$ c.	7.00	7.83	10.12	7.33	8.00	6.50	5.25	6.75	6.95
Swine of all ages.....	\$ c.	12.03	12.86	15.33	12.10	13.90	10.80	12.65	12.73	12.60
POULTRY										
Average price per head, January 1, 1926.....										
Hens and pullets of laying age.....	\$ c.	.93	.84	.90	.94	.89	1.04	.92	.96	.91
Poultry other than hens and pullets.....	\$ c.	.75	.64	.71	.90	.61	.95	.77	.89	.75
All poultry.....	\$ c.	.70	.72	.75	.83	.69	.86	.71	.91	.77
MILK PRODUCTION										
Average number gallons per cow.....	gallons	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6
FARM WAGES										
Average wages paid hired farm labor, Jan. 1, 1926.....										
By the month with board.....	\$	30	30	28	27	26	29	29	25	28
By the month without board.....	\$	43	44	40	38	37	40	39	37	40
By the day with board.....	\$ c.	1.50	1.68	1.53	1.41	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.38	1.50
By the day without board.....	\$ c.	1.96	2.11	1.94	1.92	1.83	1.83	1.88	1.77	1.92
FARM LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND										
Supply compared with normal.....	%	84	88	84	90	93	88	93	84	88
Demand compared with normal.....	%	82	89	89	87	90	91	95	87	89

CROP
REPORTING DISTRICTS

From "Agriculture and Industry," published by State College, Raleigh, N. C.

FARM FORECASTER GIVES MANY FACTS

"The Farm Forecaster, which gives the crop and livestock report for North Carolina each month, is one of the most valuable publications of its kind in the country. It carries in each issue a wealth of information that is of fundamental importance to the intelligent promotion of agriculture in this State.

"The January number—an unusually good one—gives the agricultural situation as of December, 1925, for such important crops as cotton, tobacco, winter wheat, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and corn. There is an interesting statement on the 1925 farm census, which is now complete. Other articles deal with the farm labor situation in North Carolina, the Government cotton estimates, the cotton ginner's report, and the U. S. Farm Census, 1925. Tables and a diagram further present valuable data."

LIVESTOCK COMMENTS

	Value, 1926	Value, 1925
Horses	\$10,320,000	\$12,870,000
Mules	33,442,000	33,291,000
All cattle	16,944,000	16,241,000
Sheep	549,000	558,000
Swine	10,899,000	10,728,000
	<u>\$72,154,000</u>	<u>\$73,688,000</u>

The value of livestock on farms January 1st, 1926, in North Carolina shows a decrease of about 2 per cent from that one year ago. This is the result of a reported decrease in the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. An increase is noted in the number of mules on farms and also in the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, which includes dairy cattle.

The total value of all classes of livestock on farms in 1926 was \$72,154,000 compared with \$73,688,000 in 1925 (basis January 1st estimates).

The decrease in numbers and demand for livestock during 1925, was in a large part due to shortage of both pasturage and feed crops. Dry weather was excessive and during several months many of the livestock usually on pasture at that season were being fed and there were prospects of an unusual shortage in feed crops to tide the stock through the winter. As a result, a large number of the stock were disposed of. Later in the summer, weather conditions improved somewhat and as the final yield of crops were in excess of earlier expectations, a revival of interest in livestock was evident. In view of the reduction in numbers of livestock shown by the National 1925, livestock report as compared with previous years, livestock producers seem to be at the point where careful study of the situation can be made to produce results most advantageous. "The current spread between feed prices and animal products will likely generate a renewed upswing in livestock production." However, "the 1926 outlook is considered reasonably good for producers of hogs, dairy products and sheep."

HORSES

The estimated number of all horses, including colts, on farms in North Carolina decreased about 7.7 per cent from last January. The average value per head this year was \$86.00 as compared with \$99.00 a year ago and represents a 69 per cent decline since 1921. The estimated number of horses in 1921 was 163,000, the present estimate being the result of a constant decline in both the number of these animals and also their worth in competition with motor-drawn vehicles. As a work animal on the farm they do not compare with the mule, are not as hardy and require more careful attention.

MULES

The number of farm mules and mule colts in the State increased during the past year about 2 per cent over the estimate on January 1st, 1925. A decline in the average value per head was reported January 1st, 1926, at \$117.00 compared with \$119.00 a year ago. As a work animal the mule has been found to be unsurpassed in this State by any other type.

The tendency during the past few years of breaking up the larger plantations into smaller farm tracts is evident from the fact that the number of farms in the State in 1900, according to the National Census, was 224,637; in 1910, 253,725 and in 1920, 269,763. Compared with these figures, the actual land in cultivation has declined. In 1900 there were 22,749,000 acres in cultivation; 1910, 22,439,000 acres and in 1920, 20,022,000. The necessity created by the increased

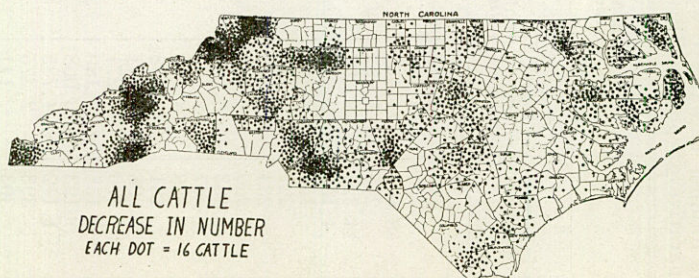
number of farms for more work animals has evidently therefore, resulted in a constant increase in the number of mules since 1900. The value per head has declined with the increase in numbers.

CATTLE

In estimating the number of cattle on farms January, 1926, an effort was made to segregate the various types of cattle, especially dairy and beef types. The number of cows and heifers, two years old and over, kept for milk increased about 2 per cent with a slight improvement in value per head. The number of heifers one to two years old being kept for milk cows was about 12.5 per cent below the number January 1st, 1925. Cattle other than milk also declined about 8.5 per cent from the number a year ago.

The total number of all cattle on farms January 1st, 1926, was 529,000 as compared with 545,000 the year before and is a decline of 3 per cent for all types.

The value of all cattle increased, however, from \$16,241,000 to \$16,944,000 and is representative of the improvement in the breed of both dairy and other types.



The above map shows the areas where the decrease in numbers of cattle was heaviest in North Carolina. In counties where no dots appear, an increase was shown. This arrangement was based on the figures collected by the tax assessors in May, 1925, and is comparable with figures collected the previous May.

SHEEP

Sheep in North Carolina, found to a small extent throughout the State, are to be found in large numbers in the extreme northwestern counties. The price of all sheep and lambs averaged \$6.70 per head January 1st, 1926, as compared with \$6.20 the previous year. The number of sheep in this State, as with other livestock except mules, has declined constantly for a number of years. The sections of this State where pasturage for sheep has heretofore been plentiful are rapidly being opened up and good roads are bringing these sections nearer to markets. Farmers in these mountain sections seem to be turning their attention more toward crop production and giving attention to raising livestock in large numbers. The total value of all sheep in the State decreased about 1.6 per cent during 1925.

SWINE

The numbers of all swine on farms in North Carolina January 1st, 1926, declined 7 per cent from the number a year ago and have been decreasing gradually for a number of years. North Carolina ranks fourteenth among the states in the number of swine, and is exceeded only by Texas, Georgia and Tennessee among the Southern States.

According to the State Farm Census for the past two years, the number of breeding sows on farms decreased nearly 12 per cent from May, 1924, to May, 1926, with a decrease in the number of farms reporting breeding sows.

Although decreases in numbers of swine in the State are evident, the total value of all swine, due to the increase in the value per head, was about 1.5 per cent higher than a year ago. The better prices for swine are no doubt the reflection of conditions in the Corn Belt in the West where the

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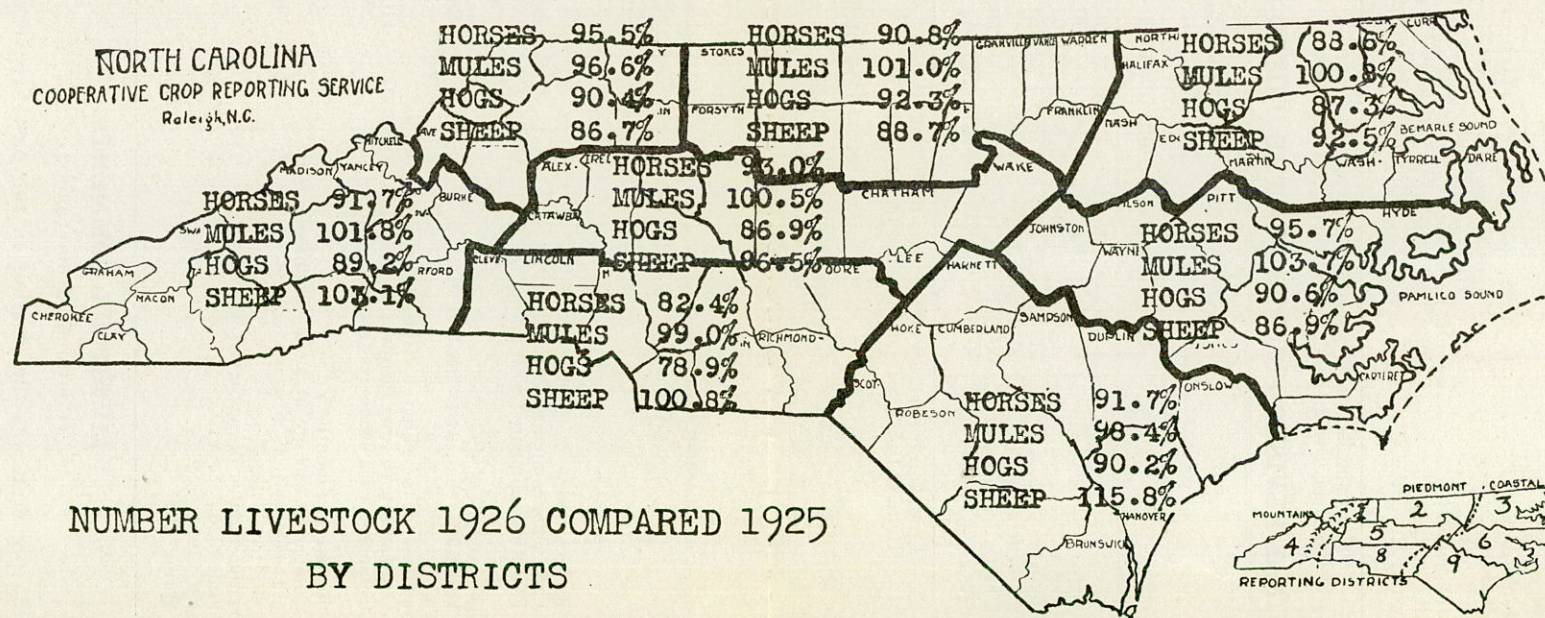
SUMMARY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIVESTOCK

It will be noticed that the Census figures for dairy cows milked frequently exceeds the number of dairy cows. This is probably due to the incompleteness of returns from these counties. The United States Census figures are printed herewith for comparative purposes with the tax listers returns.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK LISTED FOR TAXATION IN 1925 (including livestock in towns and on farms)						NUMBER OF MILK COWS IN STATE, UNITED STATES CENSUS FOR 1925				PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AS REPORTED IN 1925 ON THE NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS		
	Acres in Land	Horses (number)	Mules (number)	Cattle (number)	Hogs (number)	Sheep (number)	Total Dairy Cows (number)	Total Cows Milked (number)	Dairy Cows Milked (number)	Beef Cows Milked (number)	Sows of Breeding Age (number)	Hens of Laying Age (number)	Milk Cows of Milking Age (number)
Alamance	246,074	3,167	2,567	7,118	6,056	713	4,588	4,687	4,460	227	772	87,263	4,543
Alexander	158,560	749	1,746	3,819	2,636	151	2,338	2,787	2,450	337	295	43,795	2,756
Alleghany	142,064	1,688	413	8,783	3,055	8,064	1,107	3,559	1,110	2,449	499	26,852	3,312
Anson	311,516	1,070	4,980	5,638	5,869	245	3,497	4,097	3,437	660	678	59,960	3,653
Ashe	273,370	3,694	551	20,117	5,279	14,325	2,307	7,699	2,416	5,283	496	62,010	7,384
Avery	133,045	1,009	262	5,031	1,665	4,155	2,254	2,498	2,204	294	274	16,585	2,112
Beaufort	472,195	1,927	3,296	2,325	14,544	458	865	1,086	812	274	1,955	60,317	1,116
Bertie	408,568	1,887	4,419	2,483	19,178	227	576	878	562	316	3,040	55,504	1,235
Bladen	524,467	527	2,872	4,443	10,149	234	1,745	1,648	1,604	44	1,849	50,406	2,095
Brunswick		475	1,525	3,800	17,000	2,200	598	566	547	19	1,825	35,758	846
Buncombe	541,847	2,852	2,265	17,682	5,195	1,483	5,504	9,788	5,369	4,419	1,205	114,849	10,831
Burke	290,306	1,265	1,766	4,694	3,120	47	2,193	3,028	2,160	868	402	62,521	3,796
Cabarrus	213,404	1,940	2,672	6,506	4,184	528	4,867	4,881	4,674	207	784	68,402	5,210
Caldwell	266,188	1,313	1,361	5,803	3,549	181	3,236	3,701	3,297	404	411	56,673	3,982
Camden	148,497	956	959	1,373	4,084	908	341	644	301	343	435	22,197	602
Carteret	384,193	1,003	669	1,774	5,465	470	271	260	257	3	1,380	33,177	799
Caswell	264,562	1,666	2,258	3,817	4,903	138	2,189	2,689	2,079	610	341	49,517	2,934
Catawba	255,867	2,253	2,888	7,772	4,457	193	5,068	5,411	5,293	118	732	83,442	5,352
Chatham	430,673	2,018	4,577	7,237	7,552	1,112	4,735	4,669	4,405	264	1,790	95,252	4,851
Cherokee	296,692	858	1,641	6,189	3,223	393	2,475	3,475	2,505	970	554	53,261	3,858
Chowan	107,725	668	1,596	1,152	8,783	303	141	135	128	7	1,086	23,983	410
Clay	80,788	371	896	3,272	2,708	908	693	1,367	572	795	667	32,284	2,107
Cleveland	275,628	1,235	6,564	9,146	6,203	82	6,759	6,940	6,479	461	240	86,511	6,100
Columbus	512,056	706	3,983	3,435	24,427	274	1,542	1,660	1,499	161	2,368	49,907	1,570
Craven		1,100	2,000	2,500	16,000	270	1,134	1,139	1,093	46	2,204	52,987	1,540
Cumberland	352,548	811	3,645	3,665	10,767	140	1,815	1,914	1,776	138	1,736	59,113	1,879
Currituck	134,462	951	957	2,698	7,294	1,762	333	344	310	34	1,122	28,771	791
Dare	254,868	616	15	1,967	1,046	560	13	54	11	43	17	4,678	482
Davidson	350,288	3,500	2,600	9,000	10,000	600	5,073	5,995	4,836	1,159	939	101,203	7,022
Davie	163,711	1,367	1,560	5,278	3,811	324	3,046	3,476	2,924	552	500	52,853	3,448
Duplin	455,391	2,076	4,223	4,249	24,780	644	2,165	2,006	1,986	20	4,427	80,214	2,256
Durham	196,338	1,875	1,341	4,607	3,056	66	3,723	2,731	2,672	59	359	48,467	4,040
Edgecombe	310,724	1,579	6,699	3,349	13,211	1,061	1,263	1,184	1,042	142	2,338	76,570	1,647
Forsyth	226,357	2,801	2,578	6,584	6,759	611	4,801	5,143	4,665	478	712	71,380	5,283
Franklin	285,687	2,028	4,175	5,166	7,693	366	3,413	3,376	3,288	88	1,184	57,682	2,926
Gaston	214,365	1,167	3,391	12,398	4,705	298	4,258	4,975	4,235	740	304	79,016	5,321
Gates		1,250	1,700	2,000	14,200	665	126	494	125	369	2,067	38,523	1,020
Graham	159,616	488	350	3,173	3,724	993	1,078	1,085	1,045	40	816	14,823	1,539
Granville	332,896	2,935	2,995	5,736	6,271	673	4,439	4,372	4,341	31	513	89,662	4,429
Greene	165,107	692	3,592	1,686	11,660	74	666	819	595	224	1,974	54,263	1,093
Guilford	396,380	3,663	3,605	11,991	8,804	284	7,867	7,722	7,462	260	1,785	132,864	7,263
Halifax	322,936	2,694	6,384	5,415	13,214	858	2,306	2,291	1,631	660	2,443	65,857	2,619
Harnett		1,100	4,480	4,300	15,300	85	2,096	2,107	1,962	145	1,286	51,008	2,037
Haywood	344,555	2,069	938	17,031	3,666	5,222	2,177	5,060	2,020	3,040	444	66,988	6,188
Henderson	19,895	1,500	1,000	6,700	2,500	200	3,161	3,555	3,133	422	399	63,950	4,689
Hertford	215,339	1,425	2,725	2,231	13,410	393	61	497	60	437	1,916	31,283	1,173
Hoke	171,762	532	2,280	2,170	5,815	220	961	1,062	918	144	963	28,287	1,150
Hyde	405,367	1,680	808	2,406	5,718	1,368	1,368	1,115	1,094	21	733	33,224	1,225
Iredell	366,342	2,478	4,782	9,579	7,431	216	6,271	6,825	6,139	686	1,046	98,786	7,238
Jackson	314,423	1,446	771	8,117	4,916	3,115	2,044	3,441	2,038	1,403	889	34,417	3,331
Johnston	489,070	1,526	9,774	6,563	33,104	752	3,742	3,554	3,420	134	5,050	114,505	3,852
Jones	280,662	600	1,600	1,500	12,500	460	398	461	371	90	2,334	36,165	823
Lee	153,243	467	1,873	2,563	3,096	68	1,721	1,662	1,628	34	282	28,448	1,469
Lenoir	240,101	1,362	3,364	2,686	14,037	161	1,491	1,389	1,374	15	2,937	59,450	1,336
Lincoln	186,355	1,165	2,990	5,133	3,191	123	2,740	3,296	2,749	547	340	65,567	3,769
McDowell	257,475	679	1,300	3,487	2,065	93	1,024	2,024	996	1,028	265	32,025	2,338
Macon	218,469	1,050	1,241	7,792	5,139	1,603	1,640	3,612	1,692	1,920	1,128	38,954	3,890
Madison	259,263	2,019	2,100	13,277	4,311	4,354	4,078	4,964	4,116	848	373	76,916	5,198
Martin	273,918	864	3,721	1,946	16,246	160	582	638	499	139	3,296	59,952	854
Mecklenburg	331,743	1,886	5,628	12,350	5,477	460	9,331	9,111	8,046	165	550	92,204	9,974

Nash	331,409	1,633	6,819	4,092	12,995	103	2,719	2,692	2,599	98	1,589	86,739	2,434
New Hanover	106,872	455	638	1,200	1,320	1,525	972	909	878	31	150	8,944	502
Northampton	333,670	2,235	4,504	3,661	15,083	522	1,007	1,564	944	620	3,053	71,951	2,678
Onslow	368,175	716	2,128	2,618	18,990	518	545	502	458	44	3,207	37,502	893
Orange	241,603	1,914	1,908	4,566	4,339	249	3,461	3,381	3,365	16	484	59,630	3,574
Pamlico	173,034	723	924	1,440	5,233	131	571	568	557	11	667	37,165	603
Pasquotank	131,171	1,700	1,450	3,300	10,000	2,000	924	1,369	832	537	1,698	45,041	1,745
Pender	457,898	514	1,712	2,135	9,743	379	1,204	1,084	1,075	9	1,911	40,278	1,299
Perquimans	165,376	1,170	1,767	1,950	10,669	939	279	567	273	294	1,489	29,384	947
Person	249,241	1,951	2,459	4,109	5,035	145	2,738	2,684	2,571	113	792	59,083	3,274
Pitt	398,193	2,407	6,361	3,354	20,061	284	1,191	1,564	1,125	439	3,704	107,714	1,902
Polk		475	1,325	975	1,800	74	1,451	1,585	1,422	163	213	23,938	1,580
Randolph		2,400	4,500	9,000	8,450	875	5,157	6,514	5,853	661	1,406	128,001	6,261
Richmond	254,345	676	3,866	3,167	3,232	80	1,379	1,952	1,305	647	450	41,000	2,499
Robeson		1,780	8,390	5,360	30,500	75	3,128	3,096	3,040	56	4,778	102,432	
Rockingham	344,983	1,891	3,611	7,415	6,680	172	3,445	4,741	3,629	1,112	292	73,164	4,522
Rowan	317,376	3,195	3,407	9,491	6,907	280	5,914	6,278	5,679	599	982	104,303	6,748
Rutherford	341,443	1,040	4,401	7,835	4,998	49	4,868	6,003	5,577	426	203	74,814	4,982
Sampson	542,096	1,410	6,561	5,647	22,169	211	3,013	2,907	2,783	124	3,661	84,151	3,169
Scotland	192,152	572	3,038	1,662	4,336	39	574	972	569	403	380	16,804	626
Stanly	245,470	1,547	3,355	6,114	4,671	191	3,208	4,268	3,058	1,210	641	68,227	3,468
Stokes	283,932	1,288	3,551	5,337	5,542	116	2,070	3,891	2,079	1,812	956	64,254	4,027
Surry	336,725	1,500	4,000	8,875	6,800	125	4,749	5,676	4,579	1,097	206	60,735	5,580
Swain	349,245	778	539	5,037	2,050	342	1,457	1,809	1,407	402	336	22,101	2,118
Transylvania	187,384	704	400	2,371	2,108	674	1,276	1,524	1,188	336	493	31,658	1,679
Tyrrell	164,448	487	679	1,101	5,318	888	78	605	73	532	761	22,106	612
Union	395,812	2,077	6,825	11,790	6,339	1,014	6,670	8,137	6,342	1,795	858	109,650	7,176
Vance	158,345	1,605	1,531	3,095	3,631	205	2,606	2,530	2,497	33	233	33,678	2,020
Wake	522,065	2,591	6,175	8,903	11,125	83	7,185	7,414	7,053	361	1,460	105,441	6,483
Warren	270,795	2,307	2,527	6,686	6,110	274	3,301	3,006	2,960	46	854	47,697	3,543
Washington	218,160	722	1,369	1,364	7,493	485	383	590	203	387	1,221	30,682	604
Watauga	173,160	1,909	464	9,758	3,147	922	2,302	4,220	2,417	1,803	376	32,476	3,466
Wayne	341,433	2,084	6,251	3,894	21,482	100	2,307	2,143	2,131	12	3,362	94,682	2,595
Wilkes	461,472	2,143	2,995	11,696	7,590	431	6,360	8,138	6,160	1,978	568	87,752	7,458
Wilson	228,573	1,296	6,213	2,979	25,916	172	983	1,061	951	110	1,301	69,763	1,167
Yadkin	211,417	1,355	2,287	4,720	4,535	168	3,134	3,646	3,152	494	302	63,244	3,452
Yancey	157,263	1,390	1,207	7,200	3,000	2,800	996	3,762	1,053	2,709	460	33,305	3,313
State	26,041,709	147,817	286,108	539,730	836,909	87,093	251,211	301,511	242,641	58,870	120,482	5,776,184	311,445

NOTE—Several counties' reports were missing. Estimates are shown in italics for these counties.



FINAL REVISED FIGURES FOR NORTH CAROLINA FOR NUMBERS AND VALUES LIVESTOCK 1920-1924

CLASS	NUMBER, JANUARY 1 (in thousands)					TOTAL VALUE (in thousands)				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Horses.....	171	163	155	147	138	\$26,730	\$20,344	\$16,775	\$15,905	\$ 14,236
Mules.....	257	260	264	268	273	49,236	40,724	34,209	34,512	35,217
Milk cows*	300	306	312	309	306	23,400	17,748	13,104	12,051	13,158
Milk heifers†	67	66	63	59	52	23,271	20,344	17,748	16,507	15,524
All cattle.....	680	670	600	580	562	35,275	26,933	17,758	16,507	17,524
Swine.....	1,271	1,246	1,186	1,100	1,020	25,420	19,562	14,232	14,630	12,750

*Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk.

†Heifers, 1 to 2 years old being kept for milk cows.

FINAL REVISED FIGURES FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR NUMBERS AND VALUES LIVESTOCK 1920-1924

CLASS	NUMBER, JANUARY 1 (in thousands)					TOTAL VALUE (in thousands)				
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Horses.....	19,848	19,134	18,564	17,943	17,222	\$1,915,653	\$1,618,120	\$1,321,396	\$1,267,624	\$ 1,127,619
Mules.....	5,475	5,586	5,638	5,702	5,730	812,828	656,455	502,563	497,044	492,209
Milk cows*	21,427	21,408	21,788	22,063	22,255	1,833,348	1,372,813	1,110,470	1,123,876	1,183,834
Milk heifers†	4,418	4,155	4,023	4,147	4,137	3,834,517	2,773,555	2,163,022	2,217,751	2,196,465
All cattle.....	68,871	67,184	67,264	66,156	64,507	1,141,102	762,217	597,395	792,949	640,767
Swine.....	59,813	58,711	59,355	68,447	65,937					

*Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk.

†Heifers, 1 to 2 years old being kept for milk cows.

DECEMBER PIG SURVEY

Collected and Published by the United States Department of Agriculture

CLASSIFICATION OF SURVEY	Unit	AVERAGE FOR STATE GROUPES								
		East North Central States	West North Central States	Corn Belt States	North Atlantic States	South Atlantic States	NORTH CAROLINA	South Central States	Far Western States	United States Total
Sows farrowed—										
Fall, 1925, compared with Fall, 1924.....	%	85.9	84.7	85.4	96.7	86.0	80.8	78.2	87.3	84.6
Fall, 1925, compared with Spring, 1925.....	%	58.7	31.4	39.9	100.5	97.7	94.5	95.0	66.2	51.6
Pigs saved—										
Fall, 1925, compared with Fall, 1924.....	%	88.0	87.2	87.8	103.5	92.7	89.5	83.4	92.2	88.1
Sows bred (or to be bred) for Spring farrowing, 1926										
Compared with sows farrowed, Spring, 1925....	%	110.2	111.5	111.1	109.1	110.8	109.1	117.9	113.0	111.9
Compared with swine over six months old.....	%	25.3	25.8	25.5	28.6	17.2	14.8	17.7	26.1	24.3
Swine over six months old										
Compared with total swine (including pigs)										
December 1, 1925.....	%	56.9	71.2	66.3	47.5	57.8	60.7	57.6	55.7	63.7
Average number of pigs saved per litter										
Fall, 1925.....	No.	5.90	5.57	5.72	6.50	5.76	5.9	5.61	5.91	5.73
Fall, 1924.....	No.	5.73	5.34	5.47	6.09	5.35	5.3	5.22	5.66	5.45
Spring, 1925.....	No.	6.20	5.58	5.78	6.61	5.89	6.0	5.56	5.88	5.79

LIVESTOCK COMMENTS

(Continued from page 3)

1925 pig crop was the smallest in the past five years and represents from 5 to 5½ million fewer pigs farrowed than in 1924. The National Pig Survey, made in December, 1925, indicates an increase of 11 per cent in sows bred for next spring farrowing over the number that actually farrowed last spring. Hog production in the South has declined continuously for the last five years and is probably at the lowest point in over fifteen years.

RESULTS OF THE DECEMBER 1, 1925, PIG SURVEY

[Periods covered Dec. 1 to June 1 (Spring); June 1 to Dec. 1 (Fall)]

The number of sows farrowed in North Carolina during the fall of 1925 was 80.8 per cent compared with the fall of 1924, and was 94.5 per cent compared with the number farrowed during the spring of 1925. The number of pigs saved during the fall of 1925 was 89.5 per cent compared with the fall of 1924. A slight improvement is shown in the average number of pigs saved per litter during the fall of 1925 over the spring of 1925 and also over the fall of 1924.

The results of the December 1 Pig Survey is given by groups of states herewith as above.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 1)

events that might be helpful to him at this time in arranging his plans for planting. The actual facts that come to his hand are few and are prepared by those who can use them least. The farmer should seek them out. While industrial welfare is in a large measure dependent on agriculture to feed its maw, the farmer's success depends on the ability of the community to absorb his product and the demand for the product when it becomes available.

TRUCK

The first crops that will appear on the market this spring are the early truck crops. Conditions are considered most favorable for these and it is almost certain that the early trucker will receive good prices. Irish potatoes are selling at prices never before paid in this State and the demand is good and expected to continue so for several months. Mr. A. E. Merker, Market Specialist of the Department of Agriculture, states that he is very optimistic in regard to this crop. The effects of the tuber moth on the Virginia crop and a shortage of the crop in other commercial sections is expected to create a demand calculated to uphold the present high prices. A substantial increase in the planted acreage is reported from several of the early commercial areas in this State. Market conditions are considered good for other early truck crops. This office is preparing to release a report on expected changes in acreage of early truck which will be furnished to the State press.

The following comments on the national situation are taken from the report released by the Department of Agriculture, February 1st, under the caption, "Growing Strength in the Livestock Situation":

LIVESTOCK

"The animal industries are now definitely a factor of stability in the general situation. This Bureau's estimate as of January 1st, 1926, shows 59,829,000 head of cattle on farms, a reduction of 3.7 per cent in one year. There was a reduction during the year of 1 per cent in milk cows and heifers, and of about 9 per cent in yearling milk heifers; swine decreased 8 per cent; sheep increased 3.4 per cent; horses decreased about 5 per cent. The ratio of milk heifers to milk cows has dropped from 18.8 per cent a year ago to 17.3 per cent now.

"Looking back over a five-year period, the beef cattle industry has made a skillful readjustment in production. It has kept its producing plant fairly up to par, meanwhile curtailing its finished product, steers. The new census shows a fraction of 1 per cent increase in total beef cattle since 1920 but a 25 per cent reduction in steers. The number of dairy animals in the East has been reduced, though the opposite has been true in certain western butter and cheese territory. The census shows 17 per cent decrease in total dairy cattle, including a 10 per cent decrease in cows, 19 per cent decrease in yearling heifers and 37 per cent decrease in calves, since 1920, though some authorities consider these reductions exaggerated.

"Last year 9,713,398,200 pounds of hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection, for which the buyers paid \$1,147,528,876. The smallest hog crop in four years thus brought considerably the highest cash return in four years. Two billion fewer pounds last year sold for 200 million dollars more than 1924. Furthermore, foreign buyers spent just about their average amount of money (224 million dollars last year) for our pork products, although it did not buy as much pork. With production on a moderate basis, consumption and export demand holding up well, and a favorable spread be-

tween hog and corn prices, the swine industry is at present on strong ground.

"A year ago corn had a unit purchasing power of 117 per cent of the pre-war level with hogs similarly at 71 and beef cattle at 58. Now the corn index has dropped to 69 while hogs have risen to 91 and beef cattle to 75. Feed has become relatively cheap while the animals have become well worth feeding. In short, livestock production has been geared down toward levels of normal stability once more."

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Seldom has North Carolina experienced a period of more apparent prosperity than during the past two or three years. However one must observe several facts at this time that are indicative of the necessity for caution. The business of several large time merchants in the eastern counties have recently gone into receivers hands, due to farmers inability to pay their debts and insufficient capital to carry them along. While money at this time is considered cheaper and easier to obtain than for a number of years the average farmer finds himself still in debt from the past several years crop returns, and few have been able to clear this burden with their 1925 crops. Collections are difficult especially in the eastern counties, though trade is active and good through the Piedmont and western counties.

THE AVERAGE FARM

The following comparisons were made from the 1925 State Farm Census summary for the purpose of computing the crop returns from an average North Carolina farm.

The average farm in the State consisted of almost exactly 100 acres in area. Of this amount, only 27 acres were in actual cultivation; 5.6 acres were lying out idle and the remaining 67.4 acres were in woods, waste and pasture land.

Of the 27 acres in cultivation, 9.7 acres were in corn, valued at about \$20.35 per acre for grain. Approximately 80 per cent of this corn area had fodder taken from it making about 6.86 acres so used with a value of about \$84.04 for the fodder and a total of \$281.44.

7.7 acres were in cotton which, at the average value per acre for the State in 1925 of \$61.07, was worth \$470.24. This includes the value of both the seed and the lint.

2.5 acres were in hay crops, both cultivated and wild, which averaged about \$14.55 per acre, making a total of \$36.38.

2.1 acres were in tobacco which showed the greatest per acre return of any crop, averaging about 660 pounds, worth approximately \$151.80 per acre. The gross value of the 2.1 acres to the farmer was therefore about \$318.78.

1.7 acres were in wheat worth about \$31.98.

1.3 acres were in truck crops which, valued at \$200.00 an acre, would be worth \$260.00.

1.0 acres were in peanuts worth about \$58.86.

1.0 acres in other crops worth about \$50.00.

The gross income from the 27 cultivated acres totals about \$1,507.68. This amount approximately covers the actual cash value of the field crops produced and does not include returns from livestock products, poultry and by-products from the crops themselves.

Unfortunately, lack of space herein does not permit of further development of this subject, but we expect to enlarge on it in the near future. This will be from the standpoint of the size of the average family, the consumption of food and feed products, the cost to maintain the average farm family, etc.

PRICE INDEX FOR NORTH CAROLINA

The following table shows the price index for North Carolina as based on the commodities shown. This table was computed by Mr. D. R. Palmer of the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, and Mr. F. W. Risher, student in the Department of Economics, North Carolina State College.

YEAR	PRICE INDEX OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK—ON ONE YEAR BASE—1913=100																
	CROP RELATIVES																INDEX
	Cotton	To- bacco	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Buck- wheat	Hay	Pota- toes	Sweet Pota- toes	Horses	Mules	Milk Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	
1900.....	74	38	65	77	74	77	72	68	79	69	42	43	61	83	52	48	57
1901.....	57	49	83	77	84	79	79	65	88	75	51	52	63	66	55	48	66
1902.....	35	38	68	87	84	87	79	74	81	75	52	55	62	64	54	51	63
1903.....	84	34	69	92	85	86	83	81	90	74	56	58	66	66	58	70	67
1904.....	73	46	70	112	85	89	91	88	85	82	63	65	74	72	64	63	70
1905.....	86	48	73	96	77	88	85	78	83	77	68	70	69	70	64	61	72
1906.....	75	54	77	88	80	87	82	91	90	82	77	79	90	74	86	64	78
1907.....	81	59	85	101	98	99	91	100	95	98	89	92	80	81	79	69	87
1908.....	71	57	90	101	103	100	100	96	94	87	84	85	80	81	85	73	86
1909.....	110	51	97	119	108	105	103	87	99	93	85	86	83	77	77	82	90
1910.....	112	57	86	101	98	103	103	88	89	90	95	93	85	84	84	94	90
1911.....	70	63	93	96	108	102	103	103	131	103	98	99	93	90	96	99	96
1912.....	97	86	94	105	102	107	109	101	93	102	98	97	93	85	90	96	96
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	55	62	98	110	106	107	106	104	112	106	109	108	117	116	103	117	105
1915.....	89	61	87	113	102	107	105	100	89	92	102	102	121	114	106	107	98
1916.....	154	108	125	166	121	133	108	94	171	123	95	95	113	113	103	101	113
1917.....	219	170	193	221	152	204	167	120	174	172	98	101	123	130	126	126	147
1918.....	209	190	201	217	177	202	192	127	165	216	109	113	169	166	213	222	167
1919.....	279	290	210	220	174	214	179	147	199	226	114	119	229	214	281	273	184
1920.....	115	137	128	198	157	194	141	139	173	187	120	120	259	237	306	260	156
1921.....	130	141	84	136	115	127	109	120	174	159	95	104	193	179	213	204	119
1922.....	194	149	99	128	110	122	124	110	123	131	84	87	140	116	158	156	107
1923.....	244	114	193	121	121	138	138	121	146	160	84	87	130	115	181	173	113
1924.....	179	139	139	126	137	152	153	127	137	170	80	87	143	116	206	188	123
1925.....	151	124	125	136	161	160	141	132	220	197	77	80	133	109	200	156	118

Results of the Monthly Estimates on Milk and Egg Production by Districts

	Unit	MOUN- TAIN COUNTIES		PIEDMONT COUNTIES			COASTAL COUNTIES			State Average
		Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	Dist.	
		1	4	2	5	8	3	6	9	
MILK PRODUCTION										
Av'age daily yield per cow										
January, 1925	Gal.	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7
February, 1925	Gal.	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8
March, 1925	Gal.	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6
April, 1925	Gal.	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
May, 1925	Gal.	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
June, 1925	Gal.	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
July, 1925	Gal.	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
August, 1925	Gal.	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
September, 1925	Gal.	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8
October, 1925	Gal.	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
November, 1925	Gal.	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
December, 1925	Gal.	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
January, 1926	Gal.	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6
February, 1926	Gal.	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8
EGG PRODUCTION										
Av. number laid per hen, per day										
January, 1925	Egg	.23	.29	.20	.27	.20	.15	.18	.28	.28
February, 1925	Egg	.27	.30	.26	.31	.25	.26	.57	.26	.29
March, 1925	Egg	.44	.47	.54	.48	.45	.37	.42	.49	.46
April, 1925	Egg	.52	.48	.58	.53	.57	.51	.46	.55	.53
May, 1926	Egg	.46	.55	.47	.51	.52	.46	.46	.50	.50
June, 1925	Egg	.48	.48	.46	.38	.48	.35	.37	.61	.46
July, 1925	Egg	.43	.44	.37	.46	.45	.36	.37	.56	.44
August, 1925	Egg	.51	.44	.37	.34	.36	.30	.33	.39	.38
September, 1925	Egg	.44	.32	.33	.30	.28	.20	.30	.40	.32
October, 1925	Egg	.36	.36	.32	.21	.26	.23	.23	.33	.29
November, 1925	Egg	.26	.29	.23	.25	.22	.17	.19	.18	.23
December, 1925	Egg	.20	.19	.22	.18	.12	.17	.19	.27	.19
January, 1926	Egg	.28	.31	.21	.30	.24	.14	.18	.26	.25
February, 1926	Egg	.26	.28	.28	.21	.25	.33	.24	.37	.29

See District Map on page 2.

GROWING STRENGTH OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM CROP PRICES

From this index, it appears that the prices paid to North Carolina farmers for their crops and livestock on December 1st, 1925, were about 18 per cent higher than those paid for the same crops and livestock on December, 1913, but were 46 per cent under the prices in 1919, the high water mark of the period from 1900 to 1925 inclusive.

The year of 1913 was taken as a base year as it was just prior to the World War, and at the end of a period of normal prices. The yields of this year were used as a base to weight these prices. The method used in the computation was what is commonly known as the Aggregative Method. The prices were used as variables while the production of 1913, was kept constant thruout the series.

It is planned to bring this index up to date from time to time as changes occur. There is one exception that should be noted. The prices of livestock were of January 1st, since they are thus reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

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