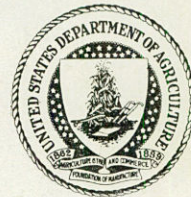


FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Statistics
Crop Reporting Service

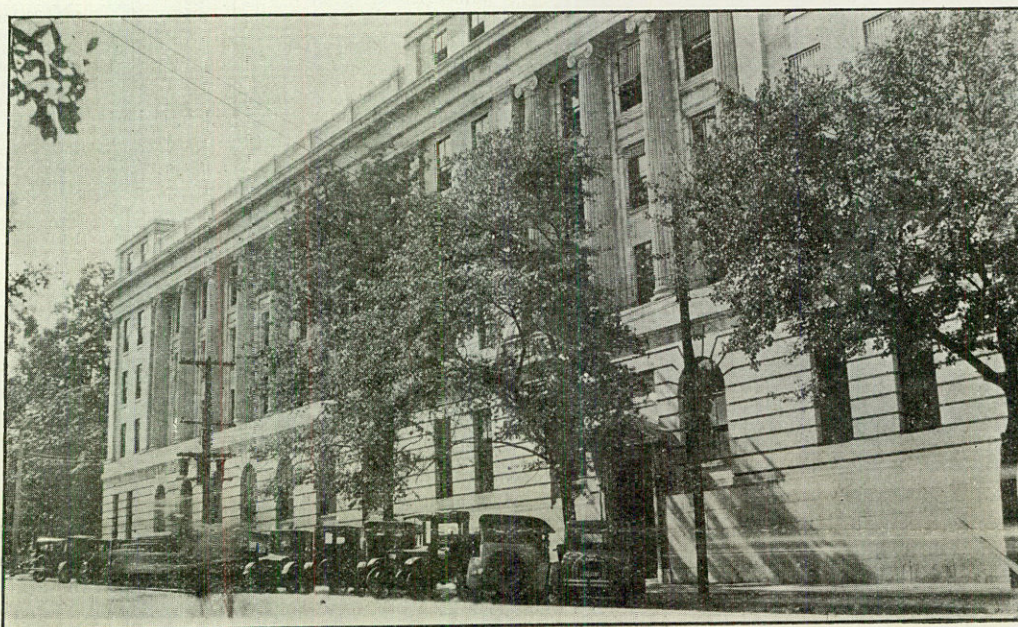


UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates

BULLETIN 45

RALEIGH

OCTOBER, 1926



THE STATE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH TOWARDS CAPITOL SQUARE

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

For more than a year now the agricultural situation, so far as the purchasing power of farm products is concerned, has been on a decline. Until this fall, the worst situation was in the Corn and Wheat Belt where conditions have been distressing for many months. With the evidence of a second large crop of cotton, the conditions in the South have not only caught up with but are more serious than in the West. As was brought out in the many meetings regarding the solution of the cotton problem, the diversification of crops is the remedy. Fortunately, North Carolina in the main is a fairly well-diversified State, but in over half of the cotton counties, this crop is the big factor.

In a recent publication coming from Wisconsin, it was noted that half of the gross farm income from the State comes from dairy products, while 32 per cent additionally comes from other livestock and products. This means that 18 per cent of the gross income comes from field crops. This is quite a contrast to the North Carolina income. Also in contrast to our diversification, 36 per cent of her crop land is in hay; 28 per cent in oats and 23 per cent in corn. The 13 remaining per cent is in other crops. In other words, Wisconsin is converting her field crops into livestock products and has grown rich doing so.

The present indication is for three great feed crops, corn, oats and hay to be ample but not large crops over the country at large. Corn in the Mid-West is late—still green and may be damaged by frost. The four great money crops show corn, wheat and fruit large enough to depress prices, while potatoes, on the other hand, show a medium acreage with fall diggings below expectations, thus holding prices relatively strong. The cotton belt is harvesting the

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THE COTTON SITUATION

As a delegate appointed by the Governor, our Agricultural Statistician listened to many views expressed by recognized leaders interested in farming. While all realized that the supply of cotton (production) exceeds the demand (consumption) and that the acreage must be reduced, yet all realized that it is a different problem to get this accomplished.

The Memphis cotton meeting largely recommended the handling of the situation with the Cotton Cooperative Association, the storing of 4,000,000 bales from the present crop and the reduction of one-fourth the cotton acreage next year. The Presidential Committee at Washington favors State Corporations to finance the marketing. The essential thing is that the acreage (production) must be greatly reduced next year. It will help greatly to stop selling the cotton as soon as baled. The staple will keep longer than any other farm commodity.

It seems but fair that those states which have been most responsible for the present over production, those which have increased their acreage most, should be the ones to reduce the most. Why should the farmer or State which diversifies most have to reduce his acreage as much as the strict cotton producers?

Columbus County has proven that cotton growing is not necessary for safe farming. Many counties in North Carolina which have less fertile and less easily tilled soils are not dependent on cotton and have better living conditions than the "cotton" counties.

Our Southern farmers are individualists. They object to outsiders injecting themselves and their views into farm matters.

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Hand-picking apples in the Statistician's Orchard near Raleigh

The Agricultural Situation

Continued from Page 1

largest crop in its history. The present crop is twice the size of the 1921 crop. This, in addition to last year's crop of equal size, is piling up entirely too large a surplus. The depression in the South will no doubt be felt Nation-wide.

Due to the fall in price of cotton, fruits and wheat the purchasing power of farm products has fallen from 93 to 82 per cent in the past year for the United States. The situation in the South, of course, is much more serious. While the whole price level has been falling, farm products have fallen faster. Last year the trouble was with livestock and feed supplies, which, after being fairly well corrected, has descended on the cash crops. The equilibrium of agriculture with the rest of the community is evidently not yet settled.

TREND OF CROP PRODUCTION

Winter wheat has made about seventy-five per cent more production than last year and appreciably more than the five-year average. Spring wheat, on the other hand, is considerably below last year and the five-year average. Corn shows about 8 per cent decline from last year and about a 6 per cent decline from the five year average, although appreciably more than in 1913. Oats show 16 per cent less than last year and some less than the five-year average. The late Irish Potato crop is 7 per cent above the last season and 10 per cent below the five-year average. The sweet potato crop, while 7 per cent below the five-year average, is about 25 per cent more than last year. Tobacco, with a 5 per cent decline from last year, shows an appreciable increase over the five-year average and almost 40 per cent increase over the 1913 production, due to the tremendous increase in smoking. Hay is considerably less than last year or the five-year average. Apples show one of the largest crops in the Nation's history. Peaches also have been unusually good. In the aggregate, twenty-one cultivated crops have about 2 per cent more acreage than was harvested last year.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

THE WEATHER EFFECTS

The weather has been exceedingly dry during September—very much as it was a year ago in October and November through the Piedmont and Mountain counties. Many wells are dry and towns are heavily curtailing their water consumption. Crops are fairly well advanced and an early frost will do no unusual damage. September was above the average in temperature.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP FORECASTS OCTOBER 1, 1926

Crops	Condition Oct. 1	Production indicated	1925 crop harvested
Corn.....	82%	49,849,000 bu.	41,321,500 bu.
Potatoes (Irish).....	65%		
Potatoes (sweet).....	73%	7,722,000 bu.	7,040,000 bu.
Tobacco.....	78%	360,095,000 lbs.	378,490,000 lbs.
Hay (tame) yield per acre 1 ton.....		831,000 tons	557,000 tons
Peanuts.....	67%	196,042,000 lbs.	223,400,000 lbs.
Sorghum syrup.....	85%	2,785,450 gals.	1,904,000 gals.
Apples (agricultural).....	80%	5,628,000 bu.	3,192,000 bu.
Apples (commercial).....	80%	282,000 bbls.	160,000 bbls.
Peaches.....	67%	1,910,000 bu.	1,500,000 bu.
Pears.....	70%	242,200 bu.	158,000 bu.
Grapes.....	88%	6,688 tons	4,950 tons
Pecans.....	83%	250,000 lbs.	135,000 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	76%	176,320 bu.	140,000 bu.

CORN

With a 1 per cent increase in acreage the North Carolina corn crop indicated from a condition of 82 per cent of normal is over 20 per cent larger than that produced last year. The yield per acre indicated is about 20.9 bushels, as compared with 18.5 harvested last year, and is slightly higher than the past ten year average yield. Prices paid to North Carolina farmers for corn averaged \$1.05 per bushel September 15th, compared with \$1.43 in September, 1925. This price is unusually low. Weather conditions in the corn states have been rather favorable for corn, with the results that a much larger crop will be produced than last year. The improved prospects have weakened the market somewhat, and with demand only moderate, prices have tended slightly downward since the first of September.

The North Carolina crop is extra good. Even the dry weather during most of the year did not seem to materially bother the corn crop. Many farmer's reports indicate that the government estimate is extremely conservative. Most farmers state that the corn crop is much above the average, particularly in the Mountain counties, and many say it is the best ever grown.

LATE IRISH POTATOES

There was a substantial increase in the acreage of late Irish potatoes this season and the 65 per cent condition of the crop October 1st was 12 points higher than on October 1st last year. No estimate of late potato production has been published for North Carolina. The late crop, however, does not usually yield as heavily as the early or summer crop. Farmers reported an average price received of \$1.60 per bushel September 15th, compared with \$1.72 September last year.

Sweet potatoes show a condition 7 points below the past ten year average of 80 per cent, but the crop indicated is about 10 per cent more than that harvested last year. The acreage was increased 3 per cent this year and the 73 per cent condition on October 1st was 9 points above the October 1st average last year, and represents a decline of 3 points during the past month. This latter fact is doubtless due to the effects of the dry fall when it usually makes its heaviest growth. The general appearance of the vines is good. Very little digging has been done to date.

HAY (Tame)

Fall hay crops in North Carolina are generally unusually good. The summer has been unusually dry and has offered the finest opportunity for harvesting for several years.



The Raleigh City Market, where farmers curb their products

Cowpea hay is far better than a year ago and the appearance of harvested fields is for a large yield. This applies also to mixed cowpeas and sorghum, as well as to soy bean hay.

Peanut hay promises fairly good yields, although the stands are much poorer than usual. The top growth is good. Harvesting has only recently begun.

Clover hay was not satisfactory, due to the very dry and late spring. Grains cut green for hay, especially oats, are found largely in the eastern part of the State. The growth is generally poor, due to the dry weather. The dry weather has left the fall pasturage in a very poor condition.

PEANUTS

The average yield per acre indicated from a condition 67 per cent of normal is approximately 891 pounds, forecasting a total crop of 196,042,000 pounds which is about 12 per cent below that harvested last year. It seems that the harvested nuts are not nearly so good as were expected, due to the healthy growth of plants. It is rather early yet to tell about this.

FRUIT

North Carolina has one of the best apple crops it has ever known. The crop indicated by the October 1st condition is 76 per cent more than was harvested last year and is about 54 per cent more than the average crop during the past five years. The commercial apple sections reported a slightly higher condition than was general over the rest of the State.

In view of the fact that this condition is general over the entire United States, it may be anticipated that the price and demand for North Carolina apples will be very low. Prices being received by farmers on September 15th, as reported by them, averaged 75c per bushel as compared with \$1.05 per bushel at that time last year.

The pear crop has averaged from fair to good this year, and grapes yielded one of the best crops harvested in years.

Pecans are unusually good in eastern and southern counties. Several growers state that they have got the best crop they have ever seen, and no reports of a poor crop have been received.

UNITED STATES CROPS

For the country as a whole, growing conditions during September appear to have been favorable for crops, notwithstanding the frosts that occurred in the northwest and the excessive rains in the central states. Southern crops have been helped by the warm weather and the East has been favored by the absence of frost. As a result, general crop prospects in the country as a whole show further improvement and instead of the short crops that seemed probable during the drought of early summer, it now appears that crop yields per acre will approximate the average during the last ten years.

UNITED STATES CROP FORECASTS, OCTOBER 1, 1926

Crops	Yield per acre indicated	Production (in millions)	
		1926	1925
Corn (bu.).....	26.5	2,680	2,905
All wheat (bu.).....	14.6	840	666
Oats (bu.).....	27.9	1,282	1,512
Barley (bu.).....	22.3	197	217
Rye (bu.).....	11.6	41.9	48.6
Buckwheat (bu.).....	18.8	15.1	14.5
Hay (all tame—tons).....	1.41	83.2	86.7
Peanuts (lbs.).....	729	685	694
Apples, total (bu.).....		234	172
Apples, commercial (bbls.).....		38.5	33.0
Peaches, total (bu.).....		67.2	46.6
Pears, total (bu.).....		25.0	19.8
Grapes (tons).....		2.36	1.97
Potatoes, white (bu.).....	109.6	351	326
Potatoes, sweet (bu.).....	94.9	79.0	62.5
Tobacco (lbs.).....	780	1,294	1,374
Sorghum syrup (gals.).....	87.4	34.0	25.5

CORN AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS

This year's corn crop is 8 per cent below that harvested last year and 6 per cent less than the average during the past five years. Heavy frosts occurring in several of the corn states about September 23rd and 24th did considerable damage to the crop. Much of the damage done by this and the excessive wet weather in the central states was offset by the favorable weather in the east and the present forecast is only slightly below that of a month ago.

Oat yields are slightly better than expected. The combined production of spring and winter wheat this year, 840 million bushels, will exceed last year's crop by 180 million bushels.

POTATOES

There was a slight decline in Irish potato prospects during September. The prospects for sweet potatoes are practically unchanged from a month ago. The condition of 78.3 per cent is 1.3 above the ten-year average and indicates a production of 78,957,000 bushels. This is approximately 16,500,000 bushels greater than the 1925 harvest.

TOBACCO

The tobacco crop declined 1 per cent in prospective production during September. While tobacco in the early states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania and New England has been harvested under favorable weather conditions, the crops in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland have been adversely affected by wet, cloudy weather. In the latter states, rotting in the field and houseburn are reported rather generally, and late crops will be lowered in quality by reason of the rank growth and poor curing weather.

HAY

Including both tame and wild hay the total 1926 hay crop of the country will be about 94,000,000 tons. In spite of an increase during September of about 4,000,000 tons, due to ample moisture for late hay crops, the total production of 83,000,000 tons of tame hay is still below last year's short crop of 87,000,000 tons and much below the large crop of 98,000,000 tons in 1924.

Due to a short first cutting in the North Central States, clover hay yield for the season was only 1.37 tons per acre, about the same as last year, but much below the 1924 yield of 1.60 tons.

Alfalfa hay production of 27,000,000 tons this year is 2,000,000 below last year and about the same as two years ago. The acreage increased 1 per cent, but the average yield per acre for the United States is less. Yields per acre and production are lower than last year in the Great Plains area from North Dakota to Kansas.

OCTOBER CROP REPORT FOR N

COUNTIES	Corn		All Wheat Per cent Crop marketed by Oct. 1	Potatoes (Irish) (Late)		Sweet Potatoes		Tobacco		All Tame Hay Quality	Clover Hay Quality	Tame Hay Average yield per acre	Pasture Condi- tion	Peanut Condi- tion
	Condi- tion	Probable yield per acre		Condi- tion	Probable yield per acre	Condi- tion	Probable yield per acre	Condi- tion	Probable yield per acre					
	Per cent	Busbels		Per cent	Busbels	Per cent	Busbels	Per cent	Pounds			Pounds	Per cent	Per cent
DISTRICT 1														
Alleghany	92	28	23	75	50	75	60	85	800	82	82	1,650	89	
Ashe	93	28	47	84	98	75	60	83	800	83	83	2,000	94	
Avery	88	28	43	76	94	90	85	80	800	80	83	1,467	96	
Caldwell	88	26	47	60	70	86	98	77	800	77	80	2,400	88	
Surry	95	23	19	66	80	85	117	87	623	90	88	1,900	86	
Watauga	97	31	22	93	123	94	85	73	800	73	85	2,800	98	
Wilkes	88	22	29	66	59	83	83	90	600	83	77	1,750	83	
Yadkin	94	27	30	72	58	85	88	80	575	78	70	1,533	68	
Northern Mountain (N.W.)	92	26	32	76	83	85	91	85	604	82	83	1,882	88	
DISTRICT 4														
Buncombe	82	26	53	55	62	79	60	95	1,000	63	70	1,962	72	
Burke	78	28	49	56	68	88	103	73	77	73	77	1,400	80	
Cherokee	97	22	20	81	90	86	94	70	600	86	81	1,288	93	
Clay	95	31	27	93	95	91	115	97	600	97	92	2,250	97	
Haywood	90	27	17	78	83	83	55	80	700	72	80	1,300	93	
Henderson	88	30	25	49	67	84	106	80	600	77	75	2,200	90	
Jackson	100	28		80	85	88	70	90	900	90	90			
McDowell	86	25	38	52	56	82	94	75	700	71	84	1,666	93	
Macon	92	22	48	70		83	75	70	900	70	90		90	
Madison	84	24	20	83	81	94	100	80	683	80	85	1,400	89	
Mitchell	77	36	50	78	70	90	80	92	800	90	87	2,475	96	
Polk	90	24	25	72	75	83	83	85		85		1,500	50	
Rutherford	80	34	42			60	58	90		90	70		62	
Swain	100	32		100	83	90	100			95	95		95	
Transylvania	100	34		55	60					75		2,000	95	
Yancey	90	25	50	93	80	83	50	88	750	83	70		75	
Western Mount in (W.)	87	27	34	70	64	84	83	82	703	80	82	1,726	86	
DISTRICT 2														
Alamance	83	22	31	48	51	78	76	86	500	77	63	1,234	68	
Caswell	82	20		67		80	68	81	640	85	88	1,750	56	
Durham	82	20	83	50	40	68	75	75	617	81	65	1,250	57	
Forsyth	92	26	24	83	59	84	103	87	686	87	75	2,638	80	
Franklin	80	19		65	50	68	77	75	567	75	100	1,513	65	
Granville	83	21	40	53	40	63	107	85	600	78	70	2,000	58	
Guilford	83	20	28	75		68	100	91	650	85	65	2,250	52	
Orange	95	24	25	65		85	125	75		93	78	3,000	60	
Person	87	23	22	52		79	58	82	515	75	80	1,500	58	
Rockingham	93	25	50			80	175	78	500	63	60	1,836	50	
Stokes	90	25	33	75	44	77	47	84	650	80	82	1,400	66	
Vance	95	20						80	600				55	
Warren	68	14		20		70	63	73	510	75	60	1,300	48	
Northern Piedmont (N.)	84	21	29	62	43	75	80	82	592	80	75	1,935	62	
DISTRICT 5														
Alexander	88	24	33	60	60	80	85	73	550	85	75	3,500	71	
Catawba	88	19	28			85	97	95		95	92		71	
Chatham	90	19	40	46	45	84	95	83	550	78	57	1,820	68	
Davidson	91	23	49	43	75	77	138	88	700	94	80	2,633	68	
Davie	85	25	50			80		83	600	83	78		67	
Iredell	88	22	50	75	67	73	55	80	775	79	63	1,303	78	
Lee	81	19	22	62		75	100	83	700	94	75	1,850	60	
Randolph	93	28	65	65	55	81	97	94	650	89	83	1,650	66	
Rowan	90	26	48	63	94	81	105	90	800	94	83	2,250	80	
Wake	80	22	68			75	89	74	580	89	83	2,100	58	
Central Piedmont (C.)	89	23	47	62	71	78	91	82	592	87	76	1,965	70	
DISTRICT 8														
Anson	72	20	33	65		57	70			70	61	1,900	58	
Cabarrus	88	23	30			83	70			80		1,500	55	
Cleveland	85	20	36	51	78	77	113			87	83	2,179	76	
Gaston	77	21	20			74	83			65	50	2,000	33	
Lincoln	87	24	30		100	78				95	63	1,600	70	
Mecklenburg	96	25	55	90	40	68	105			87	92	2,750	49	
Montgomery	95	20	20	75		70				90	90	2,000	88	
Moore	85	22				76	69	84	775	79	75		57	
Richmond	85	20	20			75	63	85	600				75	
Stanly	96	23	34	67	74	92	94			93	86	1,864	82	
Union	84	23	48	70	50	80	103			71	63	2,000	80	
Southern Piedmont (S.)	87	22	33	63	67	77	89	86	740	82	73	2,030	69	
DISTRICT 3														
Bertie	67	19		63	43	58	75	73	700	85	75	2,250	48	
Chowan	80	28				70	60	70	800	83	75	2,250	65	
Currituck	71	23		60	46	75	115			80		2,000	50	
Dare	80	30		90	50	63	60			73			60	
Edgecombe	79	20		75	50	70	82	73	621	82	78	1,567	65	
Gates	68	20				53	50			70			60	
Halifax	67	18	50	58		67	79	76	608	80	73		65	
Hertford	70	24	60	55	61	58	86	83	850	75	75	4,000	50	
Martin	78	26		40	45	59	94	79	575	72			45	
Nash	72	20				73	89	63	567	60	75	1,783	62	
Northampton	76	20		45	43	76	105	85		83	90		78	
Pasquotank	80	35				75	96			100			100	
Perquimans														
Washington	82	28				75	105	80		80			43	
Northern Coast I (N.E.)	73	20	55	59	48	67	88	73	638	77	77	2,088	60	
DISTRICT 6														
Beaufort	81	32				50	60	67	625	85		1,650	39	
Carteret	85	28				80	120	85	600	90		2,000	75	
Craven	90	20		80	40	75	75	63	633	88		1,520	52	
Greene	86	22		66	30	80	88	85	825	82		1,800	82	
Hyde	75	25				67	83			76		3,050	60	
Johnston	75	22	58	80	30	73	70	69	590	95	88	1,917	56	
Jones	80	22				65	68	67	550	78		1,200	50	
Lenoir	78	23		70	25	76	97	78	725	83		1,500	72	
Pitt	87	22				58	81	79	675	70	70	1,500	45	
Wayne	83	20		25	25	87	80	78	667	83	90	1,650	77	
Wilson	70	18		25	25	76	103	76	640	65		2,150	53	
Central Coastal (E.)	79	21	58	60	26	71	80	74	655	82	87	1,740	59	
DISTRICT 9														
Bladen	69	16		70		65	73	64	567	81	93	1,400	72	
Brunswick	90	24				79	107	80	767	78		1,500	90	
Columbus	73	23		50		82	121	86	790	91	95	1,838	85	
Cumberland	83	21		83		64	54	78	600	90		2,000	66	
Duplin	81	26		95		67	86	73	642	89		1,920	68	
Harnett	79	19		80	90	70	70	78	675	75		1,700	69	
Hoke	81	22				67	68			83		1,667	50	
New Hanover	95	25				80	96			84				
Onslow	85	24		90		60	50			90		3,500	60	
Robeson	69	15				70	106	85	700	75		1,667	75	
Sampson	76	23				67	78	79	750	94		2,375	63	
Scotland	64	18				85	115			95		1,800	75	
Southern Coastal (S.E.)	76	21	95	75	70	71	90	77	702	86	98	1,666	70	
State average	82	22	35	65	66	73	94	78	640	82	76	1,995	75	

CAROLINA—COUNTY SUMMARY

Soybeans			Cowpeas			Apples	Grapes	Pecans	Sorghum cane for sirup	Farm Wages		Farm Labor		Cotton				
Per cent total soybean acreage intended principally for			Per cent total cowpea acreage intended principally for							By month without board	By day without board	Supply compared normal	Demand compared normal	Condi- tion Oct. 1, 1926 compared normal	Number bolls per plant safe to date	Probable average yield this year		Per cent of total crop picked to date
Beans	Hay	grazing and turning under	Peas	Hay	grazing and turning under	Condi- tion	Condi- tion	Condi- tion	Condi- tion			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Seed	Lint	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	\$	\$ ¢	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Per cent
			40	35	25	74	97	90		47	2.05	65	81					
						95	96	95	89		1.90	77	85					
						83	94		77	50	2.00	75	75					
38	45	17	40	38	17	80	95		98	46	2.00	75	86					
23	66	11	56	35	9	87	92	75	89	43	2.29	86	93					
						99	89		100	46	2.17	97	98					
42	32	26	65	19	16	75	87		99	40	1.68	86	88					
22	78	0	34	42	24	76	98		80	40	2.50	87	98					
32	54	14	52	32	16	84	93	89	93	44	1.98	83	89					
9	82	9	42	53	5	81	98		73	51	2.56	77	73					
29	60	11	48	38	14	81	89	33	84	54	2.22	92	93					
13	76	11	42	48	10	84	101		100	52	1.81	80	79					
23	70	7	48	33	18	77	100		87	47	2.33	87	95					
5	78	17	7	75	18	92	100		90	43	2.33	73	82					
13	72	15	13	73	20	83	88		88	46	2.50	88	98					
						75	50		100	52	2.75	50	100					
19	67	14	57	32	11	81	91		84	47	2.32	93	98					
25	75	0	38	43	18	95	97		98	40	2.00	92	102					
15	80	5	25	70	5	99	82		90	37	2.25	92	98					
0	100	0				84	95		86	40	2.25	89	92					
100	0	0	92	8	0	95	97		93	32	1.88	97	87					
3	97	0	80	15	5	94	91		96	40	1.90	100	98	65	4	538	204	18
70	30	0	50	50	0	96	97		100	35	2.00	90	100					
0	50	50				85	100		90	53	2.25	95	100					
						75	95		95			100	100					
19	71	10	49	40	11	85	93	66	90	47	2.22	88	92	65	4	538	204	18
1	96	3	47	48	5	63	83	70	64	39	1.94	90	80	83	8	510	197	20
5	93	2	45	53	2	82	81		60	39	2.17	93	90					
3	93	4	27	58	15	73	81		85	41	2.17	83	88					
11	89	0	45	49	6	91	94		87	42	2.39	80	77					
25	45	30	37	58	5	60	93	75	65	38	2.10	92	109	62	6	608	209	19
13	70	17	45	43	12	95	90	68	77	43	2.25	92	97	80	7	650	220	10
0	87	13	33	52	15	63	91		78	50	2.38	88	90					
						55	95		90	60	2.25	100	100	67	5	700	240	2
12	75	13	29	62	9	73	80		92	37	2.12	85	103					
10	70	20	20	60	20	93	80		60	40	2.75	60	88					
20	53	27	48	38	14	82	89		83	49	2.40	94	97					
			50	50	0	88	98		80			90	85			450	150	
9	88	3	78	12	10	65	83		75	36	1.70	93	87	60	7	617	207	13
8	84	8	43	48	9	73	88	71	77	41	2.19	88	91	68	6	690	219	16
29	70	1	40	48	12	88	88	90	93	42	1.50	47	73					
10	80	10	30	65	5	89	95		90	44	2.00	86	96					
5	94	1	61	34	5	48	97	50	80	42	1.88	87	91	68	4	625	213	23
18	72	10	42	47	11	55	90		90	55	2.25	75	86	69	8	673	264	18
2	95	3	53	44	3	73	84		87	48	2.00	73	85	69	9	933	300	23
49	39	12	54	27	19	83	86		74	38	1.96	87	89	75	6	721	255	19
13	75	12	38	51	11	38	94		79	43	1.75	68	87	58	6	525	185	31
22	75	3	38	57	5	39	71		86	43	2.00	90	102	77	8	950	342	33
25	72	3	31	61	8	68	88	85	85	38	1.82	74	92					
25	42	33	10	70	20	73	86	70	80	35	1.69	86	104	80	5	733	250	20
20	73	7	43	48	9	67	89	74	84	42	1.86	79	92	60	6	633	215	11
														70	7	731	258	21
5	80	15	61	30	9	69	88	60	65	32	1.53	80	57	66	7	660	228	46
60	40	0	90	10	0		70		95	35	1.50	100	70	76	7	658	237	23
			51	41	8	88	83	70	93	35	1.72	87	85	65	6	655	231	22
20	65	15	40	50	10	77	93	70	84	38	2.50	83	90	69	4	500	166	35
5	90	5	45	42	12	90	92		77	40	2.00	100	90	74	5	638	222	27
30	47	23	45	43	12	95	95		93	40	2.00	93	108	68	7	528	189	12
			40	45	15	48	77		90	39	1.92	98	97	73	6	700	250	31
25	75	0	50	45	5	65	75		80	43	1.65	103	96	73	7	700	275	31
0	100	0	50	50	0		90			40	2.75	100	100	70	10	756	271	46
47	52	1	60	29	11	66	93		92	40	1.94	97	105	83	7	800	250	43
10	40	50	28	50	22	61	76		84	50	1.75	90	93	61	5	539	186	30
25	61	14	50	40	10	76	83	68	87	39	1.78	92	89	69	6	631	223	31
24	47	29	29	38	33	83	86	66	50	36	2.00	82	96	55	6	53		

SEPTEMBER, 1926, TOBACCO SALES REPORT—BY BELTS

Markets	Number Houses	Producers' Sales	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Total Sales	Average Price	
						1926	1925
OLD BRIGHT BELT							
Aberdeen.....	2	176,968	8,034	8,938	193,940	\$ 25.80	\$.....
Carthage.....	2	320,298		7,126	327,424	29.42	
Durham.....	5	518,738	35,712	30,482	584,932	24.48	
Fuquay Springs.....	4	467,972	24,856	17,746	510,574	27.51	
Henderson.....	5	399,094		37,300	436,394	21.25	
Louisburg.....	3	211,340	900	24,240	236,480	22.07	
Oxford.....	5	291,306	1,906	24,416	317,628	21.74	
Sanford.....	2	149,710		20,848	170,558	25.31	
Warrenton.....	3	109,434	2,066	466	111,966	21.29	
Wendell.....	3	572,648	12,098	25,072	609,818	23.56	15.52
Zebulon.....	3	365,821	10,128	32,556	408,505	20.27	14.28
Total.....	37	3,583,329	95,700	229,190	3,908,219	\$ 23.99	\$.....
NEW BRIGHT BELT							
Ahoskie.....	3	1,090,401	5,220	57,776	1,153,397	26.42	16.31
Enfield.....	2	942,862	25,118	68,766	1,036,746	26.11	19.41
Farmville.....	3	3,925,616	13,262	99,110	4,037,988	25.41	18.29
Goldsboro.....	3	2,033,737	54,856	142,910	2,231,503	23.13	17.26
Greenville.....	8	11,558,678	470,194	754,290	12,783,162	25.69	18.30
Kinston.....	5	7,680,474	490,968	403,848	8,575,290	23.03	15.48
New Bern.....	2	956,890	49,404	52,742	1,059,036	24.02	17.50
Robersonville.....	2	1,292,332	8,184	39,554	1,340,070	26.49	18.02
Rocky Mount.....	5	5,617,088	113,138	289,142	6,019,368	25.86	17.11
Smithfield.....	3	906,857	16,906	98,914	1,022,677	25.17	14.83
Tarboro.....	2	1,273,368	15,528	71,556	1,360,452	26.13	18.26
Wallace.....	3	1,074,848	22,752	136,594	1,234,194	23.27	15.07
Warsaw.....	2	257,598	2,088	16,050	275,736	20.37	14.13
Washington.....	4	*1,335,824	33,584	77,660	1,447,068	24.34	16.05
Williamston.....	3	1,916,727	11,370	83,656	2,011,753	27.36	18.73
Wilson.....	7	13,019,380	636,188	466,150	14,121,718	25.57	18.71
Windsor.....	1	326,564	15,076		341,640	24.88	15.87
Total.....	57	55,209,244	1,983,836	2,858,718	60,051,799	\$ 25.14	\$.....
SOUTH CAROLINA BELT							
Chadbourn.....	3	790,112	79,532	130,882	1,000,526	20.26	12.48
Clarkton.....	2	706,268	24,392	87,054	817,714	21.92	13.77
Fair Bluff.....	3	1,282,819	99,405	196,842	1,579,066	23.82	15.95
Fairmont.....	4	5,600,977	370,044	507,673	6,478,694	25.94	17.83
Lumberton.....	3	2,254,960	141,602	44,899	2,441,461	20.76	15.89
Tabor.....	3	422,742	28,988	76,536	534,266	22.42	13.25
Whiteville.....	3	3,002,587	137,832	478,874	3,619,293	23.44	15.48
Total.....	21	14,066,465	881,795	1,522,760	16,471,020	\$ 23.76	\$.....
State total.....	115	72,859,038	2,961,331	4,610,668	80,431,037	\$ 24.80	\$ 17.40
September, 1925.....	77	72,000,329	2,658,154	4,926,639	79,585,122	\$.....	\$.....

The Cotton Situation

Continued from Page 1

Even the wisest suggestions are given little attention, and heeded not at all. But just let some schemer, pessimist, bogus salesman or other obstructionist come along and we will listen with mouths wide open, then swallow hook, bait and sinker only to wake up too late for "release."

As surely as it seems fairly certain that an acreage reduction will be made, a large number of farmers say nothing but increase their own acreage, thereby parasitizing the movement in the hope of making a "killing." As Mr. Clarence Ousley, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Wilson, said at Raleigh on October 11th, "There are two classes of farmers responsible for the cotton situation. One is the large "cotton planter" who plants cotton only and depends on cheap labor and a gambler's chance of profit. The other is the "tenant cropper" who is attracted by the easy, short year labor. Each seeks a parasitic advantage."

He also said that "cotton growing is gambling. It is usually unprofitable. The cost of production is high in relation to the return. It is a crop that means women and children field labor. It is probably the easiest of all crops to grow, and its "cash" aspect overshadows the "safe" nature of diversified farming. The cotton belt farms are the poorest in appearance of any part of the Nation. Where balanced or diversified farming is, as a rule we find more culture, contentment, nice homes and bank credits."

There is a terribly weak foundation to our farming methods. Each farmer thinks for himself only. All business economics have found this fundamentally wrong. The farmer rarely knows where his money goes or from where it comes. He doesn't know at the end of the year which crop pays best or least. He doesn't reckon the labor cost of himself or that of his family. In short, our farmers do not keep accounts and records of their operations and business dealings. Because of this, he cannot offer *proof* of his costs and losses or profits.

We cannot long make the world think North Carolina is a paradise state if our farming continues on the haphazard basis followed in the past. The remedy is easy, cheap and immensely profitable.

As some one said, "Diversified farming will automatically sufficiently reduce the cotton acreage. Then, too, we must remember that as long as we depend on others to buy our products, we are not *independent* and should listen to the views of those who have succeeded in other lines, with the idea of applying appropriate remedies to our own weaknesses. In other words, we must get more business into our farming, and to begin with we must be students to business people who have been successful in other industries.

Just remember what Mr. Ousley said: "Cotton farming alone offers the lowest wages and the lowest standard of living of the American people. It means that the women and children are used. King Cotton demands the whole family as its slaves."

A cooperative marketing association with even a fifty per cent membership throughout the cotton states would go a long way toward solving the present bad situation for the cotton farmers.

On October 25th the U. S. Crop Reporting Board estimated that a 17,454,000 bale cotton crop will be produced this year, based on October 18th indications. Census reports show 8,722,066 running bales ginned from the 1926 crop prior to October 18th, compared with 9,518,946 for the same date in 1925, and 7,615,981 for 1924.

The estimate of the North Carolina crop was for 282 pounds lint yield per acre and a crop of 1,200,000 bales from 2,036,000 acres. There has been no change in the North Carolina estimates since October 1.

THE GOVERNMENT COTTON ESTIMATES

(Covering sixteen years—1910 to 1926)

The following data is given concerning the facts of the government crop estimates as compared with the Census final ginnings for North Carolina and for the United States. This convincing information should give confidence to the government crop estimates and to the sincerity of the estimates made by thousands of farmer reporters over the Cotton Belt.

Years	Bales Ginned		Average Price	Deviation of Government Estimate		U. S. Prices	
	U. S.	N. C.		U. S.	N. C.	Low	High
1910	11,606,616	706,142	14.1¢	98.5%	95.5%	11.6	16.5
1911	15,692,701	1,075,826	8.8	94.9	87.0	9.2	13.4
1912	13,703,421	865,653	12.2	100.9	101.4	10.75	13.40
1913	14,156,486	792,545	12.6	96.6	96.5	11.0	14.50
1914	16,134,930	930,631	6.9	99.0	102.0	7.25	10.60
1915	11,191,820	699,494	11.2	98.8	101.2	9.20	13.45
1916	11,449,939	654,603	19.4	100.2	98.6	13.35	27.65
1917	11,302,375	617,989	27.7	96.7	92.2	21.20	36.0
1918	12,040,532	897,761	26.4	97.2	97.0	25.0	38.20
1919	11,420,763	830,293	35.2	96.6	105.3	28.85	43.75
1920	13,439,603	924,761	15.4	96.7	90.8	10.85	40.0
1921	7,953,641	776,222	16.5	104.9	103.0	10.82	23.75
1922	9,762,069	851,937	24.5	102.0	100.0	20.35	31.30
1923	10,139,671	1,020,139	28.5	99.4	100.0	23.50	37.65
1924	13,627,936	825,324	23.4	96.6	92.6	22.15	31.50
1925	16,085,905	1,101,090	19.0	97.3	99.0	19.00	26.05
1926	?	?	?	?	?	12.00	20.00

NOTE: The deviations are from the final ginning. The low and high prices indicate the lowest and highest prices paid for middling cotton at New York during the year.

DEVIATION OF PRELIMINARY NATIONAL COTTON FORECASTS

The present *semi-monthly* cotton forecasting reports were begun in 1924. The results of the past two years are given in percentage relation to the final ginnings shown below. The monthly reports issued prior to 1924 show for the period from 1915 to 1923 that the August 25th forecast was 1 per cent above the final ginnings; September 25th and December 1st were each 1 per cent below the

final ginnings, while no reports were issued in October and November.

The new reports begun in 1924 show the following percentage deviations from the final ginnings shown.

U. S. Crop	Report Dates		
	1924 Per cent of ginnings	1925 Per cent of ginnings	1926 Forecasts (bales)
June 25	84.4%	89.1%	15,635,000
July 16	87.0	84.4	15,368,000
August 1	90.0	84.1	15,621,000
August 16	94.4	86.9	15,248,000
September 1	93.1	85.3	15,166,000
September 16	91.5	86.4	15,810,000
October 1	91.0	91.0	16,626,000
October 16	92.2	94.5	17,454,000
November 1	92.0	95.4	
November 16	94.6	94.9	
December 1	95.8	96.9	
U. S. bales ginned	13,727,936	16,104,000	?

RESULTS OF UNDER AND OVER ESTIMATES

U. S. There were twelve years of under estimates and four of over estimates.
N. C. There were ten years of under estimates and six of over estimates.

U. S. average under estimates	97.3%	N. C. average under estimates	93.3%
U. S. average over estimates	101.9%	N. C. average over estimates	101.6%
U. S. average all estimates	98.5%	N. C. average all estimates	97.6%

THE TWO YEARS OF MOST VIOLENT DEVIATION

LOWEST, 1911—UNITED STATES	HIGHEST, 1921—UNITED STATES
Bales ginned.....15,693,000	Bales ginned.....7,954,000
Deviation (bales).....808,000—94.9%	Deviation (bales).....386,359—104.9%
Increase over 1920.....4,143,000 bales	Drop from 1920.....5,487,000 bales
Ginnings over 1910.....135%	Ginnings under 1920.....59.3%
ESTIMATES over 1910.....123%	ESTIMATES under 1920.....62.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	NORTH CAROLINA
Bales ginned.....1,076,000	Bales ginned.....776,220
Deviation (bales).....140,000—87%	Deviation (bales).....23,778—103%
Increase over 1910.....369,684 bales	Drop from 1920.....148,540 bales
Ginnings over 1910.....152%	Ginnings under 1920.....84%
ESTIMATES over 1910.....133%	ESTIMATES under 1920.....86%

The above figures are worthy of study and, in as much as the private cotton reporting agencies have reliable information regardless of the government estimates, it is undoubtedly best for the government to have its stabilizing and unbiased estimates released frequently for the benefit of the producers themselves. The truth will come to light and the government is the best agency for handling this important matter in an unbiased way.

ESTIMATING COTTON FROM BOLL COUNTS

According to Dr. R. Y. Winters, Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, who has had twenty years' experience in variety studies of cotton, it takes from 70 to 120 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. He estimates that the North Carolina bolls will average about 80 bolls to the pound, due to the large percentage of Cleveland, Mexican, Rooker and other large boll varieties grown. In our own field studies this year the samples weighed have averaged 20 ounces per hundred bolls.

Our voluntary reporters coöperated very nicely in making boll count tests for the October 1st report. One hundred forty-seven gave us results from the following test: Twenty or more feet are measured on an average row (or better, rows) and the limits marked in the ground. (1) The number of plants are counted, regardless of size; (2) the number of opened and picked bolls are counted; (3) the number of unopened bolls that are considered "safe" or large enough to reasonably expect to harvest should be counted.

The distance between cotton rows in North Carolina averages less than forty-two inches. The Coastal counties average wider than the Central or Piedmont counties. With rows three and one-half feet apart, an acre will have 60 rows, each 210 feet long, or 12,600 row feet. At 1 boll per foot and at 80 bolls to the pound of seed cotton, we will have 150 pounds, which when ginned will reasonably yield one-third lint or 50 pounds. Given the number of bolls per foot and knowing the size of bolls (average weight lint), together with the width of rows, one can fairly accurately

determine the probable yield of cotton any time in September and much more accurately in October. Thus 10 bolls per foot of large boll cotton should yield about a bale per acre.

Our farmers know how to grow cotton as shown by the State having the highest yield in the South, but very few put enough thought and study into the other phases like marketing, etc. It will be well for each farmer to anticipate through the above method his crop's future as well as its cultivation. As we have many times stated, farmers must put more business into their work. That is, think and plan more carefully for the future.

THE NORMAL AND PAR EXPLAINED

The "normal" condition of crop growth is synonymous with a "full crop" condition. The "par" refers to the normal or full crop yield. It is to the yield what the normal is to the condition.

Full normal crops are very rare even in limited localities, and consequently the State never averages a normal or full crop. Many understand the normal to be an average, but as may be recognized the normal is higher than an average but not as high as a "bumper" crop. The word normal has been used to meet the farmers' expression of full crop growth under favorable conditions.

Since the "par" refers to a normal yield, a 100 per cent or normal condition would indicate almost a maximum yield. The par is determined on the average yield of several years in relation to the condition reported.

Suppose the ten year known yields averaged 260 pounds of lint cotton per acre; also that the ten-year average condition has been 70 per cent (of normal). The 100 per cent yield would therefore give a par yield of 371 pounds. The par is a basis of determining condition into yield probabilities. The par necessarily varies from year to year and month to month for the simple reason that no single year is apt to be the same as an average year, and for the same reason the condition for a single month will probably vary from the same time in a five or ten-year average.

There are conditions which directly affect the par. These are bad weather, abandonment, insect damage, lateness or earliness, degree of fruiting, etc. These we call seasonal pars.

JUST DREAMING

A typical cotton farmer some time ago was passing through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and kept remarking "Surely, I'm dreaming." Only recently in a meeting preparing for the Memphis cotton conference, a prominent authority said that the contrast between the Shenandoah Valley and the South was most amazing, for there the evidence of prosperity and happiness was on every hand. In describing this, one man was heard to remark, "Ah, he is just dreaming."

No these people are not dreaming but are living in reality. They are not dependent on cotton and in fact the evidences of "cash" crops are rather lacking, while livestock are to be seen on every farm. Then there is plenty of fruit and vegetables. Hay and forage crops, together with suitable barns for housing them are conspicuous. The green pastures and fields clear of weeds and rubbish lend a perfect setting for the picturesque landscape. Their roads are perfect, their houses are well-painted, with modern conveniences. These people are living and are not just dreaming.



Cotton, dewberries and corn—diversified farming—Moore County.

FARM PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS IN NORTH CAROLINA September 15, 1925-1926 and October 15, 1925-1926 Averaged from over 200 reports for each date, over the State.

		Sept., 1926	Sept., 1925	Oct., 1926	Oct., 1925
Corn.....	per bu.	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.43	\$.99	\$ 1.25
Wheat.....	per bu.	1.43	1.73	1.36	1.67
Oats.....	per bu.	.65	.74	.71	.75
Barley.....	per bu.	.83		1.39	
Rye.....	per bu.	1.30	1.49	1.41	1.57
Cotton lint.....	per lb.	.169	.22	.119	.21
Cotton seed.....	per ton	31.10	37.60	24.29	33.70
White potatoes.....	per bu.	1.60	1.72	1.59	1.68
White potatoes.....	per 100 lbs.	2.96		3.04	
Sweet potatoes.....	per bu.	1.40	1.45	1.21	1.63
Sweet potatoes.....	per 100 lbs.	2.26		2.56	
Peanuts.....	per lb.	.049		.06	
Soybeans.....	per bu.	1.90		1.70	
Cowpeas.....	per bu.	3.00		2.31	
Apples.....	per bu.	.75	1.05	.87	1.15
Apples.....	per bbl.	3.00		4.00	4.00
Pears.....	per bu.	1.16		1.14	
Tobacco.....	per lb.	.217		.25	
Hogs, live weight.....	per 100 lbs.	13.00	11.60	14.43	11.80
Beef cattle, live weight.....	per 100 lbs.	6.00	5.80	6.22	5.70
Veal calves, live weight.....	per 100 lbs.	7.30	7.50	7.86	9.00
Sheep, live weight.....	per 100 lbs.	7.20	6.00	9.14	7.00
Lambs, live weight.....	per 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	11.35	10.90
Milk cows.....	per head	50.00	47.60	52.00	50.20
Horses.....	per head	80.00	84.00	85.00	88.00
Mules.....	per head	116.00		113.00	
Butter.....	per lb.	.38	.40	.40	.41
Butterfat (cream).....	per lb.	.36	.37	.41	.40
Milk, whole, retail.....	per qt.	.14		.14	
Milk, whole, wholesale.....	per 100 lbs.	4.50		4.65	
Wool, unwashed.....	per 100 lbs.	.34	.36	.34	.38
Eggs.....	per doz.	.33	.36	.40	.38
Chickens, live weight.....	per lb.	.23	.23	.24	.22
Hay (all loose).....	per ton	22.00	18.80	20.37	20.20
Hay (all baled).....	per ton	25.80		23.97	
Timothy (loose).....	per ton	27.50		25.17	
Clover (loose).....	per ton	20.00		24.14	20.00
Alfalfa (loose).....	per ton	28.00		28.38	
Prairie (loose).....	per ton	23.50		17.67	

CROP REPORTING SERVICE OFFICES MOVED

The front page picture of the State Agricultural Building offers definite idea of our new location—Rooms 202 to 206 (the three windows at left front on second floor). We formerly occupied rooms shown by the three windows (center front) on the third floor. Due to the separation of the Farm Census work, we have moved into more adequate quarters vacated by the Home Demonstration Extension headquarters when they moved to State College in West Raleigh.

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This Farm Forecaster is issued monthly for North Carolina by the
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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