

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

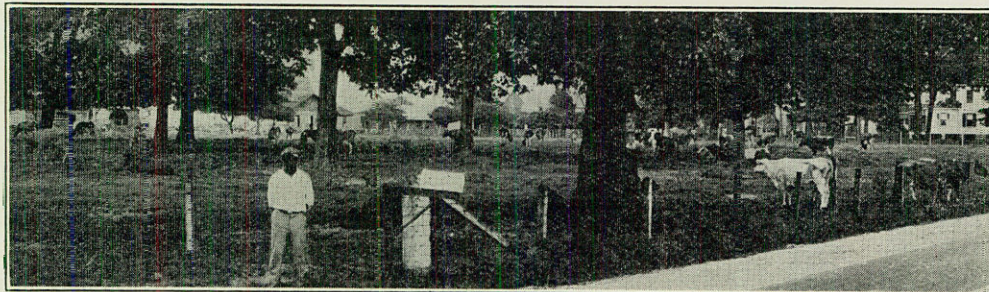


BULLETIN 47

RALEIGH

AUGUST, 1927

Just before
milking time
Lenoir County
Cotton-tobacco
side lines.



Diversified
farming
must soon
replace our
cotton.

THINGS COULD BE WORSE

While there are good reasons for pessimism, yet farm prospects could be worse. We grant that the cotton pests are severe and will probably become worse. The wheat harvest was disappointing, but largely due to the extra good yields of the previous three years. Any way, oats, rye and barley were good.

This is a good year for hays, pastures, weeds and grassy crops. Did you know that corn and cane are grasses? Even tobacco is usually called a weed. Vegetation is generally good this year. Fruiting may be shortened by unfavorable weather. The cold spring hurt the fruit crops, but those with good crops have secured extra good prices. Truck brought good prices.

We now have prospects for good tobacco production, quality and prices. Corn is fine. Hays are good and needed. Live-stock have good grazing opportunities. Peanuts are somewhat uncertain, due to the wet weather. The purchasing power of farm products (see graph below) is increasing in North Carolina more than elsewhere. The annual Farm Census enables the agricultural leaders to most intelligently analyze acreage and advise farmers from year to year. Through this agency the guess-work is minimized and the farmers' information maximized.

This State as a whole has fairly good diversification, but in certain of the cotton and tobacco counties there is not nearly enough balance in crops in these "cash crop" counties. There is not good distribution of man and especially team labor throughout the year. With the great available choice of crops, distribution of rainfall, variety of soils and climate, North Carolina should easily be a veritable farmers' paradise. Knowledge, energy and initiative will do it.

Crying over spilt milk doesn't bring it back. We CAN do much to relieve our individual distress. Study.

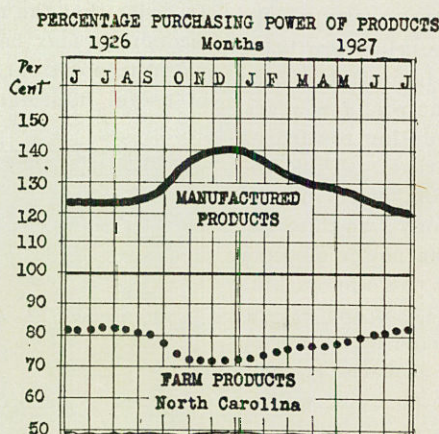
ARE CROP REPORTS ADVISABLE

"Reasonable or orderly production must precede orderly marketing. The successful farmer must keep himself posted months in advance concerning the probable production of the various kinds of crops and livestock during the coming season, as well as concerning the requirements of the market." This is the consensus of opinion of America's leading agriculturists. Manufacturers have long ago found this essential in any form of production—otherwise competition and variable production would lead to the same situation that now exists in farming.

"These government crop reports are agin' the farmers," is an idea that the average farmer swallows whole, without weighing the real facts in the case. Why is it that the best man in the community may have a bit of scandal rumored about him and half the public will believe it, with only a few disputing its probability? This is the way with these crop reports. Isn't it probable that those who trade in cotton rather encourage the farmers into doubting the value to them of the cotton reports? Yet these same fellows pay handsomely for their privately collected and distributed information. Why are they good for the trade (buyers) and not for the farmers (producers)?

No indeed, crop reports are not harmful to farmers. If the farmers do not study or even ever see or hear of the crop reports, yet the fact that they aid in stabilizing market prices as they do, reacts to the growers' benefits. Then, too, the bankers, supply merchants, and those depending on the farmers' welfare read these reports and pass the information along to the farmers, sometimes leaving them to marvel at the knowledge of these "wise men." Why not spend a few minutes each day in self study? This will prove more profitable than the way our usual off season time is spent.

The accuracy of the reports are self evident.



SUCCESS DEPENDS ON JUDGMENT, WHICH DEPENDS ON A KNOWLEDGE OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING ONE'S AFFAIRS

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

While corn is the principal crop that is backward over the United States at large—other crops showing improvements—cotton is the principal crop in North Carolina that now has a discouraging outlook. This threatening back-set is due to boll weevils and not to poor growing conditions.

Altogether the agricultural outlook is good for almost all parts of the State. The wheat harvest was disappointing in spite of spotted localities where good yields were made. Rye and barley made very good crops. Western small grain harvests have been good. A short corn crop in the western states will probably result in higher hog prices.

The tobacco harvest is in full swing in North Carolina, with the border markets of the South Carolina Belt opening about the middle of the month. Good prices were received. The color and quality are regarded as above the average. Every available tobacco barn is seemingly in use, according to observations during field investigations. Farmers are pleased with this year's prospects.

The soy bean crop is unusually good, except that the prices may not be pleasing after harvest. Peanuts are generally showing a good growth, with irregular stands. It is impossible yet to predict the kind of crop they will make. Excessive wet weather is hard on them. The prospects are for a considerable increase in the production throughout the South.

The fruit crop is especially short in North Carolina, as well as over the country at large. The peach crop brought good prices, although many localities in the State had little or no fruit. The apple crop is especially short in the mountains and those fortunate enough to have any should get a good price for them.

Farm Prices

The average price of cotton for May was 14 cents, while the present price is about 20 cents. The boll weevil and about a 12 per cent decrease in the acreage is responsible for this. However, the stocks of cotton are much less than were anticipated a few months ago. Corn prices are looking up considerably since the May average of 73 cents per bushel. The short crop outlook may send it still higher. The short winter wheat crop has resulted in a higher price for wheat. The crop in North Carolina in addition to being short, is of rather poor quality, but the price is holding up steadily.

The Irish potato crop has been bringing very good prices. The early truck crop in North Carolina brought very good prices, in addition to unexpectedly good yields. Sweet potatoes are bringing very good prices for the early truck crop moving out of northeastern counties.

Hogs are showing about two-thirds the price they did a year ago, with eggs in about the same proportion. While this trend is true for the country at large, better prices are being received in North Carolina where intensive interest has been manifested in these two farm products for the past few years.

Altogether the agricultural situation is pointing toward an optimistic year, especially in aggregate prices. Thus the purchasing power of farm products is coming more into its own. In 1921 farm products were worth only two-thirds of their pre-war value so far as their purchasing power of other products was concerned. This percentage is now approaching 90 which is the highest level reached since 1925, and excepting that, since 1920. See graph on front page and table on page seven. Grain crops show good values. Tobacco is about the best, with fruit and vegetables showing up quite well.

It appears that the most value can be obtained with farm products, if sold out of season, say June to September. The habit of selling crops as soon as harvested is very faulty, unless supported by good judgment.

THE COTTON CROP

While the North Carolina cotton condition for August 1st was officially reported to be 78 per cent or 8 per cent better than a year ago and 6 per cent better than for the ten-year average for this period, the boll weevil and red spider developments since that time are threatening to materially lower his figure before September 1st.

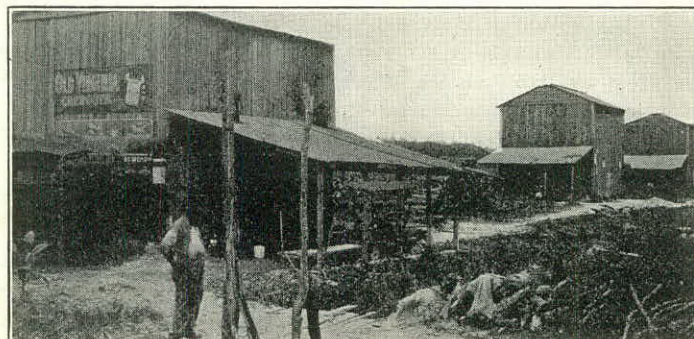
It will be remembered that conditions were discouraging a year ago. The crop was late and boll weevil ravages were anticipated. The dry conditions, however, were particularly favorable to the growth and fruiting of cotton, while at the same time holding the weevil damage to a negligible factor. The outcome was the largest crop in the State's history. Such favorable conditions seemed to have extended throughout the cotton belt, resulting in an amazingly large production. In turn, the manufacturers have utilized more than ever before, leaving less stocks on hand than were anticipated.

The acreage this year was reduced about 10 per cent in North Carolina and 12 per cent through the South, which, together with the boll weevil prospects, have carried the price to above 20 cents. The territory east of the Mississippi seems to be in the throes of the boll weevil ravages, while Texas and Oklahoma do not seem to be suffering materially from them. The extent of the boll weevil probable effects in the eastern states is not yet known, but it now appears to be serious. Further reduction of the cotton production prospects will probably send the price higher.

The National crop prospect is for 13,492,000 bales as based on the 69.5 per cent condition for the Southern Belt. With the acreage reduction, rainy weather, red spider and boll weevil infestation as general as they are over North Carolina, we may reasonably expect a greatly reduced crop as compared with the crop produced in this State last year.

NEED AND VALUE OF FARM STATISTICS

We are expecting to prepare a convenient size booklet at an early date for distribution to many now cooperating with us, and especially to be sent to new reporters. There still seems to be a large number of reporters who are somewhat unfamiliar with the proper methods of reporting, as well as still doubtful of the need and value of these reports. This is especially true of many county officers and farmers who should by all means know the true values of the information collected by the Crop Reporting Service. This booklet will be prepared as simply as possible and will include tables, graphs and illustrations with which farmers should become familiar. In order that the reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics may be of real value to farmers, this book is prepared to point out the ways to find and to appreciate the mine of useful information available.



Tobacco Curing Barns in Action, Craven County

CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

August 1, 1927

CORN

The corn crop, with a condition 85 per cent of normal on August 1st, was some better than the past ten-year average, and 4 points better than on August 1st last year. The 48,481,000 bushel crop indicated is 7.3 per cent less than that harvested last year, due to a slight reduction in the acreage, but is 9 per cent more than the 1925 crop and over 16 per cent more than that of 1924. It is about 2.5 per cent less than the past five-year average crop, however. Corn is looking fine in North Carolina just now and prospects are most favorable throughout the State due to the good rains. Considerable improvement is noted since July 31st.

Farmers' reports show that there has been some increase in the practice of interplanting corn with legumes, and this year 18 per cent of the total is reported with soy beans and 15 per cent with cowpeas. A considerable acreage in the upper Coastal counties has peanuts interplanted.

RYE

Although the quality of rye at 83 per cent of normal is much below that of last year, the average of 13 bushels per acre yield reported is the same as last year and is 3.4 bushels better than the past ten-year average yield. The production this year will exceed last year by 1 per cent. Farmers consider the crop very good, this being the third year of very good rye yields.

IRISH POTATOES

Commercial potato shipments this season have far exceeded expectations as 7,385 cars had been shipped by August 6th, as compared with 6,549 to that date last year and with a total shipment last year of 6,708 cars. Some of these latter were late potatoes coming from western counties. The condition of the late Irish potatoes averaged 84 per cent as compared with 64 last August. The early crop harvested, combined with expectations for the late crop, indicates 7,518,000 bushels total for the State this year. This is about 1.2 per cent more than was produced last year and nearly 14 per cent more than the past five-year average crop. The crop is growing nicely in the more important areas.

SWEET POTATOES

The outlook is good in the principal producing districts of eastern Carolina. The condition of 84 per cent is 8 points better than on August 1st last year though only 1 point better than the past ten-year average. The 8,813,000 bushels indicated are slightly below the average for five years past but about 17 per cent more than were harvested last year. The more favorable weather this year has resulted in better prospects.

TOBACCO

During July tobacco improved wonderfully in North Carolina. The crop is 6 points better now than a month ago and 9 points better than a year ago. The present indication of 421,742,000 pounds will be the second largest crop ever grown

in North Carolina. It is 8 per cent more than last year's crop, about 23 per cent larger than the average for the past five years and represents 37 per cent of the National tobacco crop. It is also over twice the crop expected in Kentucky this year. A large part of the crop has been harvested but there is a great deal yet in the field. Barns are going at full capacity. Rains from July 31st until August 12th have probably done some damage to that remaining for harvest. The color of the leaf is unusually good. The leaves have a good body but are somewhat smaller than last year, due to the cool nights. The present outlook for the crop is very bright in this State.

HAY

Hay crops are good in almost all parts of the State. Recent rains have probably improved the pastures and grasses as much or more than any other crop. With a condition 84 per cent of normal for cultivated hay crops, prospects are the best since 1923, the indicated production being 926,000 tons as compared with 686,000 last year and a five-year average of 752,000 tons.

The condition of pastures was reported at 88 per cent as compared with 64 last August and a past ten-year average of 84 per cent. Pastures like other hay crops have been good since the drought conditions ended June 1st.

SOY BEANS AND COWPEAS

The outlook for the soy bean crop is unusually good. The 84 per cent condition is considerably better than last year. The stands are fine and the growth all that could be expected. The meeting of the American Soy Bean Growers Association, August 9th to 12th, consisting of tours through the principal soy bean counties of eastern Carolina, was an eye opener to many attending the meeting. The growers were conducted through Beaufort and Hyde counties and the section adjacent to Elizabeth City. Farmers in these counties state that the crop is unusually fine this year and that seasons have been most favorable. A little more rain during July would have pushed the plants up a little higher, but they are growing fine now.

The 82 per cent condition of cowpeas is 5 points above last August and last year's crop was one of the best cowpea crops for many years. Weather conditions during the next month will determine the harvest.

PEANUTS

Although the stands of peanuts are unusually spotted and broken, the growth of the plants remaining is considered by growers to be very good. Conditions were much improved during July and growers report an average 73 per cent of normal as compared with 79 last August and a ten year acreage of 79 per cent. The acreage increase this year of 120 per cent over the 194,000 harvested in 1926 is therefore responsible for the large crop prospect this season. The 214,313,000 pounds indicated is about 12 per cent more than the 1926 crop and is over 22 per cent more than the average crop for the past five-year period. The recent rains were not greatly needed by the peanut crop and may prove to be somewhat unfavorable.

Continued on Page 6

Here is seen
Cotton on left.
Soy bean hay
following oats.
Corn with beans
in background.
Clean cultivation
and hedge rows.



Eastern
North
Carolina
believes in
making full use
of her farm
lands.
Few idle
fields found.

CONDITION—Per cent of a full (normal)

District and Counties		Rye		Corn		Potatoes, Irish		Potatoes, Sweet		Tobacco		Hay, All Tame		Pasture		Peanuts	
Average Yield per Acre— Bushel		Quality— Per Cent		1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
District 1		12	10	95	86	83	87	81	93	73	100	76	96	67	99	83	65
Alleghany		12	19	95	86	83	82	90	92	70	80	70	96	67	99	88	65
Avery		15	10	88	75	69	72	86	87	56	75	63	57	92	63	98	98
Caldwell		8	7	95	82	72	85	41	96	59	89	65	75	66	84	50	94
Surry		14	12	95	80	85	87	51	91	80	86	79	80	65	91	67	85
Watauga		14	14	97	73	79	86	91	95	84	87	66	93	53	98	85	98
Wilkes		10	9	90	83	67	86	69	89	70	50	61	58	84	81	58	80
Yadkin		10	8	90	80	78	78	80	85	72	78	58	84	81	58	80	80
District 4		12	12	95	81	76	84	74	92	72	66	71	63	90	58	92	92
Northern Mountain (N.W.)		12	12	95	81	76	84	74	92	72	66	71	63	90	58	92	92
Buncombe		13	12	86	62	74	85	45	73	75	92	92	55	81	55	83	83
Burke		13	11	102	82	70	84	40	82	70	92	87	47	91	28	95	95
Cherokee		15	10	84	62	98	84	64	89	85	87	70	88	84	75	75	95
Clay		11	5	95	65	82	67	60	77	69	88	88	81	80	80	80	100
Graham		13	10	100	80	77	91	83	85	75	78	50	55	66	78	100	100
Haywood		13	19	92	85	83	89	89	79	74	88	90	52	52	79	61	82
Henderson		14	19	92	85	83	89	89	79	74	88	90	52	52	79	61	82
Jackson		13	38	95	90	92	90	95	100	75	87	66	66	66	78	55	74
McDowell		12	11	96	86	66	94	49	93	55	92	87	53	89	43	89	89
Macon		13	10	97	86	89	84	87	82	87	90	73	73	71	96	100	100
Madison		13	8	98	77	90	93	79	90	73	71	82	72	89	70	100	100
Mitchell		19	10	100	87	66	75	75	99	48	60	60	51	70	48	87	87
Polk		11	11	87	83	66	88	50	69	52	91	90	55	80	28	88	88
Rutherford		17	11	100	83	100	100	88	100	80	100	100	80	100	65	90	90
Swain		11	90	80	88	60	88	50	69	52	91	90	55	80	28	88	88
Transylvania		16	18	100	70	100	90	75	100	75	85	84	84	84	84	84	84
Yancey		18	20	100	89	80	85	85	84	85	84	74	74	74	74	74	74
District 2		14	13	95	78	80	87	70	85	84	85	71	71	71	71	71	71
Western Mountain (W.)		14	13	95	78	80	87	70	85	84	85	71	71	71	71	71	71
Alamance		11	6	95	79	69	91	63	92	89	84	85	84	81	73	93	76
Caswell		13	14	88	79	83	85	43	83	81	78	88	78	68	78	65	65
Durham		13	20	75	75	78	75	45	78	72	78	72	78	66	80	78	78
Forsyth		15	11	82	80	87	86	61	78	72	86	66	80	67	67	75	55
Franklin		7	8	98	70	85	80	50	68	63	63	66	66	80	67	70	65
Granville		16	12	98	90	97	94	81	88	83	86	78	83	72	91	88	94
Guilford		13	15	100	78	89	84	33	75	88	83	84	84	84	74	73	91
Orange		15	25	70	93	88	79	48	72	65	79	80	82	85	83	90	90
Person		14	11	88	88	93	83	65	100	86	90	81	89	87	84	72	84
Rockingham		14	11	94	81	90	78	68	79	81	78	76	81	80	84	71	93
Stokes		11	12	97	91	83	78	78	105	77	91	77	84	54	54	88	74
Vance		9	12	100	84	100	84	100	75	78	84	70	79	85	81	69	91
Warren		12	9	93	83	88	81	62	81	81	87	76	70	79	81	81	75
District 5		14	12	93	83	88	81	72	81	62	73	73	84	73	89	80	80
Northern Piedmont (N.)		14	12	93	83	88	81	72	81	62	73	73	84	73	89	80	80
Alexander		9	16	95	89	82	85	55	80	77	72	72	80	80	75	52	52
Catawba		12	10	94	83	73	80	65	88	79	87	74	83	83	81	86	88
Chatham		13	21	91	86	87	74	82	95	88	79	91	80	80	80	80	84
Davidson		13	13	91	83	70	80	51	88	75	73	65	67	92	82	88	88
Davie		12	12	80	87	80	80	51	88	75	73	65	67	92	82	88	88
Iredell		15	17	99	92	88	88	51	88	75	76	67	92	82	88	88	88
Lee		15	15	92	96	84	84	72	85	83	83	83	88	74	78	85	91
Randolph		14	11	93	87	90	86	86	72	81	79	86	84	83	88	88	75
Rowan		18	15	94	89	89	79	67	85	85	50	50	75	69	79	87	63
Wake		24	15	80	80	88	86	55	102	77	87	70	76	76	84	80	81
District 8		13	14	94	89	84	82	57	84	74	85	66	84	80	81	71	71
Central Piedmont (C.)		13	14	94	89	84	82	57	84	74	85	66	84	80	81	71	71
Anson		15	11	78	75	60	82	71	58	79	72	75	67	87	87	87	87
Cabarrus		16	16	99	100	91	79	60	83	87	97	97	82	93	81	95	92
Cleveland		8	13	85	66	68	80	40	70	74	86	86	77	77	88	65	79
Gaston		13	14	93	88	96	75	40	68	70	80	80	60	60	60	60	64
Lincoln		12	21	83	88	96	75	40	68	70	80	80	60	60	60	60	64
Mecklenburg		15	15	95	90	82	83	50	68	78	82	85	85	85	85	85	74
Montgomery		12	12	97	83	80	83	74	95	81	80	60	60	60	60	60	50
Moore		10	10	81	90	70	85	40	60	58	84	75	90	78	78	80	81
Richmond		11	9	100	95	96	93	64	83	85	57	91	52	79	58	80	90
Stanly		11	10	98	95	96	93	64	83	85	57	91	52	79	58	80	90
Union		10	9	100	95	96	93	64	83	85	57	91	52	79	58	80	90
District 3		12	13	90	83	80	83	64	77	70	84	73	82	82	82	82	82
Southern Piedmont (S.)		12	13	90	83	80	83	64	77	70	84	73	82	82	82	82	82
Bertie		17	17	80	60	81	86	48	80	77	72	75	67	87	87	87	87
Camden		17	17	80	60	81	86	48	80	77	72	75	67	87	87	87	87
Chowan		25	25	80	60	81	86	48	80	77	72	75	67	87	87	87	87
Carr																	

Crop—August 1										FARM LABOR Compared with Normal				COTTON—August 1					DISTRICT AND COUNTIES	
Soy Beans		Cow Peas		Sorghum Cane		Apples		Peaches		Supply		Demand		Condition		Per Cent of Perfect Stand		Boll Weevil Infes- tation		
1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1927		
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
75	68	50	---	73	93	67	9	70	2	72	92	91	97	---	---	---	---	DISTRICT 1		
---	---	---	---	68	76	61	12	65	4	90	85	90	91	---	---	---	---	Alleghany		
---	---	---	---	69	70	79	10	63	---	81	76	81	82	---	---	---	---	Ashes		
65	87	66	83	68	88	52	43	42	26	86	82	83	89	---	---	---	---	Avery		
75	89	75	83	74	86	75	20	65	21	84	85	85	97	---	---	---	---	Caldwell		
75	---	90	---	74	80	74	10	66	10	97	90	86	92	---	---	---	---	Surry		
73	83	74	82	71	85	74	13	66	11	87	86	91	88	---	---	---	---	Watauga		
70	73	73	77	90	80	67	18	68	14	95	92	105	83	---	---	---	---	Wilkes		
73	86	71	81	72	84	71	15	64	13	87	86	88	92	---	---	---	---	Yadkin		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Northern Mountain (N.W.)		
64	75	60	85	70	100	76	5	31	0	78	87	61	85	---	---	---	---	DISTRICT 4		
50	94	48	97	62	88	78	10	76	3	75	71	92	73	---	---	---	---	Buncombe		
81	86	88	78	89	87	74	5	55	1	57	82	62	68	---	---	---	---	Burke		
87	85	88	78	82	74	80	3	---	1	92	95	104	103	---	---	---	---	Cherokee		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Clay		
73	90	---	90	57	95	100	0	57	0	80	100	---	100	---	---	---	---	Graham		
73	81	81	92	77	87	59	8	23	0	94	102	72	82	---	---	---	---	Haywood		
90	90	90	---	70	---	57	0	---	0	100	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	Henderson		
75	91	68	88	56	88	54	15	46	10	94	91	92	91	---	---	---	---	Jackson		
87	89	85	89	86	79	65	9	28	3	89	93	96	86	---	---	---	---	McDowell		
---	90	50	---	78	90	80	0	41	0	91	100	89	100	---	---	---	---	Macon		
83	82	---	90	83	92	67	5	68	0	91	92	91	90	---	---	---	---	Madison		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Mitchell		
45	58	45	79	66	78	49	14	43	7	89	89	75	94	60	65	70	80	17	Polk	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Rutherford	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Swain	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Transylvania	
73	85	67	86	74	85	68	9	48	3	87	91	84	85	59	86	66	88	5	Yancey	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Western Mountain (W.)	
85	78	85	85	77	85	68	61	50	43	89	91	79	80	62	88	77	88	4	DISTRICT 2	
78	89	78	81	70	75	70	58	---	63	100	80	100	82	---	---	---	---	Alamance		
67	83	77	70	50	---	53	75	33	73	55	80	70	75	50	---	75	---	Caswell		
64	90	90	96	82	80	78	29	55	25	82	93	88	98	---	---	---	---	Durham		
75	85	75	80	90	73	66	65	56	67	84	93	84	79	63	68	73	84	6	Forsyth	
79	101	78	95	72	75	69	45	62	63	83	93	86	88	---	---	61	75	93	5	Franklin
80	93	92	91	75	85	45	60	54	41	89	87	86	77	---	---	---	---	Granville		
80	87	75	87	---	78	25	38	---	34	90	93	80	80	75	61	88	74	8	Guilford	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Orange	
73	83	82	83	77	80	79	29	68	34	88	88	88	81	---	---	---	---	Person		
50	80	74	88	78	80	83	33	86	33	92	88	84	93	---	---	---	---	Rockingham		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Stokes	
78	69	72	69	---	50	58	71	55	70	88	86	90	84	77	80	75	88	0	Vance	
76	85	80	83	77	78	67	51	60	48	87	87	88	86	69	75	75	85	3	Warren	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Northern Mountain (N.)	
71	90	73	90	71	78	80	49	48	18	87	96	91	88	75	71	75	88	0	DISTRICT 5	
67	92	70	91	63	63	78	36	62	24	74	83	84	63	78	68	78	82	6	Alexander	
89	80	90	77	80	90	---	66	---	54	81	94	78	82	63	81	74	90	14	Catawba	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Chatham	
65	87	---	---	90	90	60	25	40	15	75	73	50	75	98	78	80	82	12	Davidson	
76	84	77	83	75	77	67	36	75	23	84	82	87	79	77	77	71	84	11	Davie	
73	86	80	79	83	79	37	68	35	63	100	90	81	93	72	87	83	91	15	Iredell	
83	85	84	89	75	79	36	50	23	20	89	83	89	87	70	88	70	91	6	Lee	
87	91	87	90	60	90	68	37	60	28	85	74	86	84	80	77	80	88	3	Randolph	
91	84	90	80	64	83	59	74	51	65	89	89	89	91	65	81	79	89	27	Rowan	
79	86	81	84	72	80	61	52	55	38	86	85	86	84	69	79	77	87	12	Wake	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Central Piedmont (C.)	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	DISTRICT 8	
86	83	93	88	86	92	60	39	46	19	100	84	89	84	83	84	82	92	7	Anson	
60	81	73	78	67	76	86	23	80	9	102	87	80	76	71	84	75	90	8	Cabarrus	
62	84	56	79	76	75	78	37	66	10	94	88	66	75	66	77	77	87	11	Cleveland	
85	75	89	85	76	80	86	30	79	11	100	93	80	83	70	75	83	83	9	Gaston	
80	91	64	95	59	88	73	30	66	20	85	91	87	87	67	80	67	94	19	Lincoln	
---	87	71	83	82	89	55	61	67	62	98	98	95	90	71	84	72	84	24	Mecklenburg	
60	80	75	95	---	90	56	98	62	67	101	97	95	68	68	82	74	86	13	Montgomery	
65	50	58	92	30	77	68	45	68	50	87	85	92	73	75	86	86	92	10	Moore	
90	82	91	86	91	88	39	61	47	49	98	94	101	93	63	87	78	88	23	Richmond	
65	90	70	89	44	82	55	75	17	52	80	75	84	79	56	78	75	92	21	Stanly	
74	82	75	84	71	80	71	44	66	29	96	90	87	83	67	81	75	89	17	Union	
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80																				

PRICES PAID TO NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS	Unit	1924	1925	1926					1927						
		Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Corn.....	per bu.	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.98
Wheat.....	per bu.	1.37	1.70	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.39	1.41	1.44	1.42
Oats.....	per bu.	.83	.70	.65	.65	.70	.70	.69	.66	.70	.68	.68	.68	.67	.67
Barley.....	per bu.	1.00	1.00	.83	.83	.83	1.24	1.10	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.10
Rye.....	per bu.	1.33	1.50	1.35	1.30	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.10
Cotton lint.....	per lb.	.28	.24	.17	.17	.12	.12	.11	.12	.13	.13	.13	.14	.15	.16
Cottonseed.....	per ton	35.43	39.30	31.60	31.10	24.10	21.50	20.60	23.00	27.80	31.00	31.70	28.10	30.00	30.00
White potatoes.....	per bu.	1.00	1.52	1.50	1.60	1.45	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.00	1.75
Sweet potatoes.....	per 100 lbs.	1.25	1.41	1.70	1.40	1.00	.80	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25
Peanuts.....	per lb.	.07	.04	.04	.05	.04	.06	.06	.06	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
Soybeans.....	per bu.	2.40	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.84	1.57	1.57	1.67	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.73	1.77	1.75
Cowpeas.....	per bu.	2.74	3.30	3.00	2.31	2.01	1.97	1.87	1.87	1.92	1.83	1.72	1.75	1.70	1.74
Apples.....	per bu.	.70	.99	.70	.75	.70	.85	.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.35	1.20
Pears.....	per bbl.	3.00	3.90	3.00	3.00	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50
Tobacco.....	per lb.	1.25	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.50	1.53
Hogs.....	per 100 lbs.	.22	.18	.21	.25	.27	.28	.24	.24	.22	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20
Beef Cattle.....	per 100 lbs.	10.00	12.60	13.00	13.00	12.70	12.60	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.50	11.80	11.30	11.50	11.80
Veal calves.....	per 100 lbs.	5.40	6.20	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.30	6.20	6.20	6.40
Sheep.....	per 100 lbs.	8.20	9.00	7.50	7.30	8.60	8.30	7.70	8.60	8.70	9.00	8.80	9.30	8.30	9.40
Lambs.....	per 100 lbs.	6.10	7.00	7.70	7.20	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.00	7.70	7.50	7.90	7.40
Milk cows.....	per head	9.50	10.00	11.00	11.00	10.30	11.00	11.50	11.50	10.50	11.00	10.60	10.50	11.00	10.70
Horses.....	per head	49.00	44.30	49.00	50.00	50.00	51.00	51.00	54.00	56.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	56.00	59.00
Mules.....	per head	103.00	90.00	82.00	80.00	78.00	82.00	72.00	77.00	84.00	88.00	90.00	92.00	92.00	88.00
Butter.....	per lb.	114.00	114.00	114.00	116.00	105.00	103.00	106.00	105.00	115.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	123.00	125.00
Butterfat.....	per lb.	.37	.38	.37	.38	.37	.39	.38	.37	.38	.37	.36	.35	.35	.37
Milk (whole) retail.....	per lb.	.38	.40	.35	.36	.37	.40	.39	.39	.39	.42	.40	.37	.35	.39
Milk (whole) wholesale.....	per qt.	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.13	.14	.14	.14	.15	.14	.14	.14	.15
Wool.....	per 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50	4.65	4.83	3.73	3.35	3.46	3.45	4.10	3.27	3.97	3.59	3.59	3.59
Eggs.....	per doz.	.32	.34	.36	.34	.36	.35	.35	.35	.35	.36	.35	.35	.34	.35
Chickens.....	per lb.	.28	.31	.28	.33	.37	.43	.49	.38	.29	.22	.22	.22	.22	.24
Hay (loose).....	per ton	.23	.23	.24	.23	.23	.22	.21	.21	.22	.22	.22	.24	.26	.24
Hay (baled).....	per ton	24.00	19.50	20.00	22.00	18.30	20.50	19.10	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Timothy hay (loose).....	per ton	30.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.50	24.00	24.00	24.50	25.23	24.32	24.84	25.90	24.42	24.49
Clover hay (loose).....	per ton	17.00	25.00	27.50	24.50	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.00	24.00	22.00	22.00
Alfalfa hay (loose).....	per ton	16.00	20.50	20.00	22.00	22.80	21.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	22.00	23.00	21.00	22.00
Prairie hay (loose).....	per ton	18.00	28.33	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	27.00	25.50	21.50	23.00	23.00

CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Continued from Page 3

FRUIT

Apples: Growers report one of the poorest crops of fruit in several years. The condition on August 1st was 30 per cent as compared with 69 last year and a ten-year average of 56 per cent and indicates a total production for the State of 2,151,000 bushels and a commercial production of 108,000 barrels. Conditions through the commercial counties are reported much lower than the average for the general farm crop.

Peach shipments to August 6th totaled 1,610 cars compared with total shipments last year of 2,156 cars. These

were from the Sand Hills. The condition for the State averaged 38 per cent as compared with 55 last year (August 1st) and a ten-year average condition of 56. The total production indicated is 1,281,000 bushels as compared with 2,100,000 last year and a five-year average crop of 1,474,000 bushels.

WEATHER

The month of July had sufficient rainfall, with few areas of deficiency or excess moisture. The month ended with a very heavy rainfall in almost all parts of the State, with continued heavy rains from the 1st to the 12th of August. This will cause grassiness which it will be difficult to kill by cultivation this late. It may affect the yield of some crops. The nights have been rather cool, although the days are not.

INDEX NUMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRICES FOR 1926 BASED ON FIVE-YEAR PERIOD—
AUGUST, 1909-JULY, 1914—100

1926	RELATIVE FARM PRICES																				Index Agricultural Products (N. C.)	Index Non- Agricultural Products (U. S.)	Purchasing Power of Farm Products (N. C.)
	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton	Cotton Seed	All Hay	Beef Cattle	Milk Cows	Veal Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter	Wool			
January	126	170	119	147	304	194	148	135	126	122	136	162	161	152	207	48	188	171	167	182	132	165	80
February	127	173	116	146	332	205	150	131	129	120	139	168	157	149	219	58	197	185	158	173	134	164	82
March	122	165	109	136	319	184	137	140	129	133	131	146	156	169	230	57	198	141	158	182	131	162	81
April	121	157	114	140	365	176	139	153	130	119	140	162	152	180	210	53	197	180	158	172	130	160	81
May	113	163	109	131	361	184	133	145	124	135	148	167	162	179	226	59	218	173	163	132	132	160	83
June	112	159	111	136	323	202	123	150	120	130	139	146	168	184	223	55	255	175	161	163	129	160	81
July	113	144	103	133	191	227	128	151	122	145	145	153	160	177	217	53	198	171	161	172	130	159	82
August	111	134	105	138	185	202	134	142	126	143	146	149	174	176	212	55	203	165	168	172	130	160	81
September	112	132	103	133	200	184	137	137	140	147	153	140	172	164	205	53	189	165	165	169	130	161	81
October	109	123	111	122	179	154	101	101	118	148	151	173	163	178	209	52	188	168	154	179	118	160	74
November	104	125	111	123	207	135	95	90	132	149	150	164	162	188	228	54	192	179	163	179	116	161	72
December	101	126	111	126	205	159	89	81	120	139	151	161	164	201	233	49	191	196	158	175	113	158	72
1927																							
January	99	127	106	122	200	143	94	88	116	149	151	168	168	196	237	51	196	158	154	159	114	156	73
February	98	127	111	121	190	140	101	109	114	141	161	164	169	195	205	54	199	145	158	159	116	155	75
March	94	127	106	121	191	151	104	126	113	145	163	169	169	171	228	59	202	129	154	172	118	153	77
April	94	121	105	115	188	131	104	126	111	142	166	162	150	173	190	58	196	147	150	167	116	151	77
May	92	123	105	115	186	132	113	113	110	140	168	182	152	177	205	61	206	147	146	159	118	150	79
June	98	127	105	115	215	140	118	120	111	141	159	170	151	182	205	60	243	138	152	154	121	150	81
July	103	133	106	112	197	167	119	126	113	147	171	173	154	172	200	57	180	141	161	167	123	149	82

NOTE: The Price and Production data used in computing this index number are the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures in the index column represent the price level of the 20 Farm Products shown as compared with the price level of the five years from August, 1909, to July, 1914, as a base (100%). The same is true of the 20 individual items as shown.

PRICE TRENDS

The one thing that most farmers should be most interested in, and frequently know least about, is the trend of prices. Manufacturers have found it essential to not only know the trend of prices during the different months of a series of years, but to know the causes and effects of those prices. In this way, they can anticipate future trends.

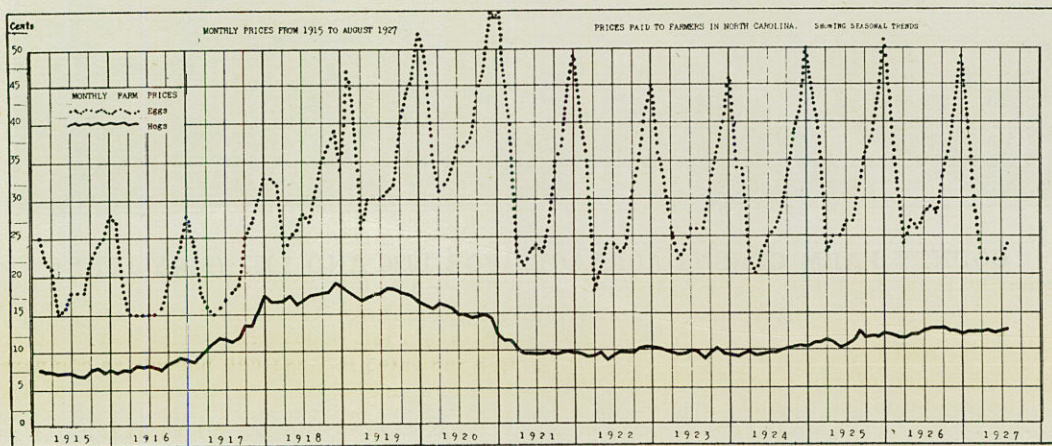
There is no doubt that supply and demand control prices more than anything else. The supply means the available production, or frequently the prospective production, which has some influence. If the demand is sufficient to utilize the production without appreciable carry-over or over stocking the demand market, prices are likely to be more or less satisfactory. Over production usually causes a depression and unsatisfactory prices.

The tables on the opposite page clearly show the trends of prices for the past few years. August prices are shown for

four years and the monthly trend for the past year in the various farm products. The lower table shows the index numbers which mean the present prices as compared with pre-war prices paid farmers. In most of these the prices are naturally higher than they were before the war. On the other hand, manufactured products are so much higher than they were before the war, that farm products have a relatively low purchasing power. During the past two years, the purchasing power of North Carolina farm products reached its lowest level in November and December, while the July prices indicated 82 per cent purchasing power of farm products in comparison with 125 per cent for manufactured products. While the farm products show an index of 123 or 23 per cent higher than before the war, the non-agricultural products show 149.

Each farmer should be familiar with price trends if he is to be able to compete in modern farming which more and more will require a knowledge of farm economics, including price trends and farm accounting.

TRENDS OF FARM PRICES FOR EGGS AND HOGS



CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA—AUGUST, 1927

CROPS	Production Unit	CONDITION—August 1st		PRODUCTION		
		10-year Average 1917-1926	1927	Harvested		Indicated by Condition August 1st
				5-year Average Crop	1926	
		%	%			
Corn.....	bu.	84	85	49,697,000	52,272,000	48,481,000
Wheat (winter).....	bu.	*10.1	*10.7	5,435,000	6,303,000	4,976,000
Oats.....	bu.	*19.2	*21.0	5,517,000	6,820,000	5,985,000
Barley.....	bu.		*24	260,000	390,000	456,000
Rye.....	bu.	* 9.6	*13.0	834,000	1,352,000	1,365,000
Peanuts.....	lbs.	79	73	175,234,000	190,120,000	214,313,000
Potatoes (Irish).....	bu.	†81	†84	5,424,000	7,400,000	7,518,000
Potatoes (sweet).....	bu.	83	84	8,978,000	7,560,000	8,813,000
Tobacco.....	lbs.	77	80	344,425,000	393,190,000	421,742,000
Hay (tame).....	tns	70	84	752,000	686,000	926,000
Pasture.....		84	88			
Apples—Agricultural (total).....	bu.	56	30	4,846,000	5,986,000	2,151,000
Commercial.....	bbls.			230,000	345,000	108,000
Peaches.....	bu.	56	38	1,474,000	2,100,000	1,281,000
Grapes.....	tns	79	73	6,020,000	6,840,000	5,548,000
ESTIMATES FOR UNITED STATES						
Corn.....	bu.	80.3	71.2	2,767,000,000	2,647,000,000	2,385,000,000
Wheat (winter).....	bu.	*15.0	*17.0	556,000,000	627,000,000	553,000,000
Oats.....	bu.	79.4	74.8	1,352,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,279,000,000
Barley.....	bu.	78.4	83.3	193,000,000	188,000,000	249,000,000
Rye.....	bu.	*13.6	*11.4	63,900,000	41,000,000	61,500,000
Peanuts.....	lbs.	80.5	76.8	670,000,000	627,000,000	810,000,000
Potatoes (Irish).....	bu.	80.4	83.8	394,000,000	356,000,000	411,000,000
Potatoes (sweet).....	bu.	80.7	81.4	81,300,000	83,700,000	87,500,000
Tobacco.....	lbs.	78.3	74.6	1,342,000,000	1,321,000,000	1,138,000,000
Hay.....	tns	78.0	91.6	90,900,000	86,200,000	102,000,000
Pasture.....		79.0	86.9			
Apples—Agricultural.....	bu.	58.5	41.8	199,000,000	246,000,000	128,000,000
Commercial.....	bbls.	62.3	44.6	33,700,000	39,400,000	24,800,000
Peaches.....	bu.	60.4	46.9	54,300,000	69,700,000	44,800,000
Grapes.....	tns	82.5	81.8	2,100,000	2,350,000	2,540,000

*Yield per acre. †Late crop of potatoes.

FIRST PRELIMINARY FARM CENSUS
COUNTY REPORTS, 1927

Along with other efforts at efficiency, below are shown the preliminary county summaries of crop acreages for this year. These crops are mostly still being cultivated. It is remarkable to publish the county crop acreages within a few weeks of the time it is first listed by the farmers.

Some of the problems encountered by us are: (1) The difficulty of getting the reports sent to Raleigh promptly; (2) Many tax listers fail to follow the instructions and return reports that require considerable editing and reworking; (3) Most all books have to be re-added or checked for correctness. We pity the county tax officers if their tax work is in any such condition. (4) The evident lack of interest and efficiency. (5) Unsatisfactory or misunderstood pay received by listers

Corn and Beans.
Follow crop hay
with hay stock.
Cotton with soy
beans in middles.
Sweet potatoes
at left bottom.
Intensive
Farming.



DIVERSIFIED
FARMING
FOUND IN
MANY
EASTERN
COUNTIES OF
NORTH
CAROLINA

COUNTY FARM CENSUS ACREAGES FOR 1926 AND 1927 (MAY-JUNE)

FARM ITEMS	DAVIDSON		EDGEcombe		HENDERSON		SURRY		SAMPSON		UNION	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
Number of tenants.....	1,443	1,402	4,219	3,995	535	665	1,837	1,443	3,265	2,865	2,507	2,589
Total acres in farms.....	346,219	350,342	310,024	314,045	205,853	200,590	348,209	342,301	533,334	548,917	387,249	401,548
Cultivated by owners.....	67,390	68,742	17,944	21,361	24,245	26,147	53,226	59,032	79,486	91,050	70,237	73,408
Cultivated by tenants.....	29,784	29,144	118,005	114,682	9,047	8,598	28,669	21,811	67,873	63,218	62,282	70,219
CROPS												
Tobacco.....	4,953	4,549	18,060	21,357	21	3	17,572	18,528	7,929	10,065	222	21
Cotton.....	7,811	4,927	64,495	53,157	14	101	119	41	67,362	67,505	66,420	74,936
Corn.....	25,214	23,199	34,174	33,673	18,201	20,471	35,739	33,611	54,527	56,522	42,797	43,589
Wheat.....	25,403	31,315	116	254	1,261	1,049	16,607	13,896	119	651	4,273	9,011
Oats for grain.....	8,693	6,045	2,794	2,499	1,275	1,109	3,425	2,559	3,683	3,491	15,477	14,655
Rye for grain.....		2,226		160		3,370		3,809		191		483
Cowpeas grown alone.....	1,822	* 4,028	425	* 822	248	* 1,060	1,029	* 2,504	1,429	* 1,970	472	* 1,466
Soy beans grown alone.....	1,542	* 2,755	1,165	* 1,123	1,068	* 1,290	806	* 1,961	1,433	* 2,021	231	* 231
Peanuts grown alone.....	141	156	12,459	15,669	15	23	4	2	177	220	53	190
Cowpeas—double crop.....		461		1,262		632		396		5,443		1,510
Soy beans—double crop.....		284		3,312		172		86		6,007		327
Small grains cut green.....	† All	551	† All	1,278	† All	212	† All	275	† All	1,696	† All	1,259
All clovers for hay.....	† Hays	2,736	† Hays	707	† Hays	1,114	† Hays	1,189	† Hays	572	† Hays	2,181
Other grasses for hay.....	† 7,591	3,540	† 2,496	175	† 3,664	1,337	† 3,232	1,820	† 3,660	733	† 4,159	1,222
Irish potatoes.....	670	567	529	631	1,606	1,825	748	535	815	1,265	464	416
Sweet potatoes.....	1,338	1,410	862	715	294	211	654	455	2,697	2,568	879	773
Watermelons and cantaloupes.....		810		401		48		243		448		214
Other field truck.....		537		357		741		415		2,098		128
SPECIAL FEATURES												
Peach trees (bearing age).....		72,591		12,909		29,524		70,130		42,322		68,838
Gardens (for home use).....		1,167		1,288		1,276		1,330		1,553		918
Sows of breeding age.....		1,105		2,228		523		221		4,308		593
Hogs sold or slaughtered.....	†	9,474	†	11,069	†	3,692	†	4,564	†	25,023	†	3,989
Hens of laying age.....	88,630	89,833	70,435	62,149	68,148	71,001	66,273	70,678	83,917	82,896	114,102	105,793
Cows of milking age.....	5,962	6,534	1,470	1,378	5,026	4,480	5,263	4,808	3,184	3,534	6,656	5,271
Ewes of breeding age.....		462		597		1,600		24		227		477
Tractors on farms.....		447		105		86		94		91		325

*Cowpeas and soy beans grown alone include those both for seed and for hay in 1927. They were reported for seed only in 1926.
†All hays were reported in bulk in 1926, while in 1927 besides the figures shown, the acreages for cowpeas and soy beans (above) also included their hay acreage.
‡The important hog products are the hogs sold or slaughtered, which may vary widely from the number of sows shown.

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