

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

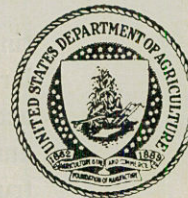


COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



DECEMBER, 1928

FALL HARVEST ISSUE

NUMBER 52

IT LOOKS LIKE WE HAVE STRUCK BOTTOM AND ARE READY TO CLIMB BACK

The farmers of America and of North Carolina appear to have struck bottom and are now ready to climb back up again.

Several million American farm families have left the farm since 1920. This drift to the towns is cutting down farm labor and farm power, and in consequence, supply and demand are getting on a more even keel. The surpluses we have had, under a proper economic system, should not have depressed prices as much as they have done; but from now on, these surpluses will likely be less serious.

For our North Carolina farmers the main lesson of 1928 would seem to be one the writer has often stressed:

WE MUST ADD ANIMAL PRODUCTION TO PLANT PRODUCTION

In the Western States this year crop prices have been poor but livestock prices have been good, and so farmers there have not suffered. In our cotton and tobacco sections both crops have been low and farmers have suffered. And the general tendency seems to be for livestock

prices to increase more rapidly than crop prices. The Irish Minister of Agriculture recently pointed out that wheat prices have increased only 18 per cent since 1840, while butter prices have increased 89 per cent; pork 160, cattle 340 and eggs 397 per cent. As compared with pre-war prices, the five leading American crops—cotton, corn, wheat, hay and potatoes—now average only 12 per cent above pre-war prices; while beef cattle, hogs, eggs, butter and wool—five leading forms of animal production—average 71 per cent over pre-war prices.

It is fine that we can grow both cotton and tobacco in North Carolina, but we have got to learn that growing two non-feed, non-food "money crops" is not really diversifying. Our North Carolina farmers are going to "climb back" but they are going to do it by learning that there is no genuine diversification on the farm until some form of *animal production*—such as dairying, poultry, or hog-raising—is added to *plant production*.

CLARENCE POE,

*Member, the State Board of Agriculture,
Member, State Agricultural Advisory Board,
Editor, The Progressive Farmer.*



THE HARVEST BEGINS IN THE FIELDS AND ENDS AT THE MARKET

THE COMMISSIONER'S HARVEST MESSAGE

The first harvest season occurred in the Garden of Eden, and since that time it has been an ever-recurring event, referred to in both religious and secular history. The test of one's ability is what he produces. The farm is valued according to what it yields at the end of the growing season; the factory by its annual output, and man by the showing he is able to make with the talents entrusted to him.

We of America take more into consideration than the fertility of the soil or the ability of the farmer to produce. We look to the Supreme Being, often referred to as the God of the Harvest. Although we may do our best, we are profoundly reminded at all times that we must look to a Higher Being for ultimate and lasting success.

North Carolina has again reaped its harvest. I shall not go into details as to the result of that harvest, but the reader will find in the following pages some interesting information on this point. This information was secured through earnest effort on the part of those charged with assembling it for public consumption, and to them I extend my cordial thanks for the work they are doing.

WM. A. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

EXPLANATION OF HARVEST ISSUE

"According to the harvest are the fruits of the year's labors, and the determination of the new year's living conditions."

The year is divided agriculturally into four periods, namely, (1) the spring or planting season; (2) the summer or growing season; (3) the fall or harvest time, and (4) the winter dormant or adjusting months. In keeping with these seasons, our Farm Forecaster is planned and published.

As the purpose of this publication is to report what has really happened as expressed in statistical reports, naturally its issuance is after the close of the period to be reported. The Crop Reporting Service sincerely hopes that this harvest issue will meet with the needs of those desiring preliminary information for the 1928 crop year.

The annual (winter) issue will be dated March, but due to the tremendous preparation and printing details, it will appear probably in April. This will carry complete county details on crops and livestock for North Carolina.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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This Publication is Issued Quarterly for North Carolina

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FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FARM RELIEF PROBLEMS

Two groups of well-known thinkers in farm matters assembled for conference in Raleigh during December. They were earnestly trying to determine the problems, difficulties and possible means of relief so that the new Administration might really do something. The causes of the troubles were easily located but the solutions were a-far-off.

As pointed out at the Farm Hands' Club meeting, the outstanding obstacle is that we farmers are not sufficient students or business men. In other words, we do not read and analyze and practice business-like ideas in the way that the manufacturing industries find so essential and are willing to pay high prices for. It is going to take more leadership among our practical "dirt" farmers, and the greatly lacking co-operation, so essential to weighty influence in any industry.

It was evident that the farm problem must first of all begin with the farmers themselves. They must be ready to enter wholeheartedly and loyally into the solving of any problem before others may aid them. Co-operative endeavors have not been really successful in the South yet. Mismanagement was partially to blame but the lack of co-operation and loyalty were greater factors.

It was admitted that the farmers are unduly taxed according to the average incomes of capitalized businesses. Then, too, the fact that farmers buy at retail, sell at wholesale, and have to pay high interest rates for finances, are great handicaps. Transportation and commission rates, or the cost of marketing equals or too often exceeds the total cost of production.

No true business man would think of operating without at least an annual inventory. He also keeps records of cost so as to determine which articles are not only profitable but how much is the gain or loss. He eliminates those that result in a loss. He is also enabled to locate where leaks and unnecessary expenses exist. He studies the markets constantly in order to know when and where and at what price to "unload."

He is, of course, a member of organizations and is loyal to them in spite of high membership costs. He subscribes to not only trade magazines, but to high priced Business Economic Services.

Recently a middle aged salesman, or rather investigator, for a well-known canned goods manufacturer was seeking data and trends concerning North Carolina crops. He wanted to establish direct contact with the producers of cabbage, corn, cucumbers, beans and other growers of "soup" vegetables. He admitted that the greatest drawback in our Southland was the indifference to classification, grading and packing of good priced farm vegetables.

This gentleman said that he was a farmer but gave it up as a hopeless livelihood, only to find too late that, although he maintained cost records, he had overlooked his inventories, for his increase in equipment, buildings and livestock resulted in a substantial profit. He was positive that records and inventories are as important in farming as in any other work. Otherwise the buyer has the upper hand in information, because he at least knows the maximum that can be paid, so too often buys for the lowest figure that farmers will sell at.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture through the County Tax List-takers, who are under the County Tax Supervisor or Accountant, secures and interprets detailed county farm information from about 200,000 farm owners each year. Thus to this extent the farmers do make a mental inventory. But do they stop there or carry the idea on to include the other features of their farming operations?

The March Annual FARM FORECASTER issue will carry several actual instances of where and how farmers have used agricultural statistics to advantage. One man said that he was literally blind to real farm opportunity until he began to use farm economic facts. Some one rightly said, "Knowledge gives confidence, and confidence provides the urge to great endeavor." Isn't it about time that we brag less about our hard hands and endeavor to limber up our mental facilities more?

Agricultural Commissioner Graham emphasized that the problem is one of education—yes, education of the adult as well as our younger generation.

IN RELATION TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

A bill was introduced to abolish the State Farm Census. This came from a county that has made poor reports and has consistently objected to the survey. Most counties that object to this information being collected depend on cash crops. That they are sincere in their objections is not doubted. When the Agricultural Committee met to consider this measure, they were disposed to approve the bill. After the true purposes and uses of the Farm Census were explained and many facts presented as proof of these reasons, the Committee unanimously reported the bill unfavorable.

That is the trouble with our farm relief problems. We do not know the real facts back of all the many contentions, suggestions and measures presented. We are a suspicious and pessimistic industry. Then, worst of all, we just do not try to find out the facts. Even if they are offered to us, we throw them aside as mere theory or propaganda. We just must realize that relief must come from within—by one's own efforts—become more open minded—seekers of facts and practical information rather than depending on help from the government and other agencies.



THE HARVESTING OF HAY BY THE MOWING MACHINE AND BY LIVESTOCK IS COMMON IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA (ASHE COUNTY)

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

NORTH CAROLINA FARM FORECASTER

Season 1926, Revised 1927, and December estimates for 1928

CROPS	Per cent of Crop Sold	Unit	Acreage			Yield per Acre			Production		
			1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Corn, for grain	6	Bushels	2,296,000	2,251,000	2,207,000	22.00	22.80	18.50	50,512,000	51,323,000	40,830,000
Corn, for silage	0	Tons	15,000	16,000	14,000	4.00	5.50	5.00	60,000	88,000	70,000
Corn, for forage			65,000	85,000	84,000		2.10	2.00		178,000	168,000
Corn, all (except sweet and pop)		Bushels	2,376,000	2,352,000	2,305,000	22.00	22.80	18.50	52,272,000	53,626,000	42,642,000
Corn, leaf fodder and tops	8	Tons	1,600,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	.47	.50	.51	752,000	675,000	612,000
Corn, top fodder	2	Tons	360,000	376,320	380,000	.24	.26	.26	86,400	97,843	98,800
Winter Wheat, planted			456,000	498,000	483,000						
Winter Wheat, harvested	32	Bushels	447,000	483,000	444,000	14.10	10.70	11.60	6,303,000	5,168,000	5,150,000
Oats, for grain	13	Bushels	310,000	273,000	191,000	22.00	21.00	22.00	6,820,000	5,733,000	4,202,000
Barley, for grain	22	Bushels	15,000	20,000	32,000	26.00	24.00	23.00	390,000	480,000	736,000
Rye, for grain	21	Bushels	104,000	94,000	89,000	13.00	12.00	11.50	1,352,000	1,128,000	1,024,000
Buckwheat	52	Bushels	10,000	10,000	10,000	22.00	20.00	19.00	220,000	200,000	190,000
Sorghum, for sirup	53	Gallons	30,000	22,000	20,000	91.00	92.00	86.00	2,730,000	2,024,000	1,720,000
Sorghum, for forage	3	Tons	20,000	22,000	20,000	1.25	1.40	1.50	25,000	31,000	30,000
Cotton, planted			2,015,000	1,749,000	1,919,000						
Cotton, harvested (lint)	100	Pounds	1,985,000	1,728,000	1,890,000	*292.00	238.00	212.00	*1,213,000	861,000	840,000
Cottonseed	94	Tons	1,985,000	1,728,000	1,890,000	543.00	443.09	394.54	539,000	382,834	372,840
Tobacco	100	Pounds	565,000	659,000	730,000	684.00	736.60	651.00	386,460,000	485,395,000	475,055,000
Potatoes, Irish (all)	52	Bushels	67,000	72,000	95,000	94.00	102.00	111.00	6,325,000	7,368,000	10,545,000
Potatoes, Irish (commercial early)	97	Bushels	32,000	36,000	46,000	120.00	120.00	138.00	3,840,000	4,320,000	6,403,000
Potatoes, sweet	28	Bushels	84,000	89,000	80,000	90.00	114.00	98.00	7,560,000	10,146,000	7,840,000
Sugar cane	8	Gallons	1,000	1,000	1,000	112.00	115.00	105.00	5,000	115,000	105,000
HAY CROPS											
Clover	11	Tons	91,000	100,000	116,000	1.00	1.00	1.10	91,000	100,000	128,000
Timothy	20	Tons	21,000	23,000	21,000	.90	.90	1.10	19,000	21,000	23,000
Clover and timothy, mixed	21	Tons	39,000	43,000	43,000	1.00	1.15	1.10	39,000	49,450	47,300
Alfalfa	11	Tons	5,000	6,000	7,000	1.90	1.85	2.00	9,500	11,150	14,000
Annual Legumes											
Cowpeas	17	Tons	81,000	105,000	80,000	.93	.95	.93	75,330	100,000	74,400
Soybeans	18	Tons	121,000	120,000	108,000	1.00	1.15	1.10	121,000	138,000	119,000
Velvet Beans*	3	Tons	3,000	3,000	2,700	.50	.80	.80	1,500	2,400	2,160
Vetch	2	Tons	14,000	15,000	16,000	1.00	.90	1.20	14,000	13,500	19,200
Peanuts	11	Tons	174,000	175,000	160,000	.70	.65	.70	121,800	113,750	112,000
Total annual legumes	16		393,000	418,000	366,700	.85	.88	.89	333,630	367,650	326,760
Grains cut Green for Hay*											
Wheat	0	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.05	1.00	.80	1,050	1,000	800
Oats	9	Tons	62,000	75,000	59,000	.80	.95	.91	49,600	71,250	53,690
Barley	1	Tons	2,000	2,000	2,400	1.50	1.30	1.00	3,000	2,600	2,400
Rye	6	Tons	29,000	34,000	33,000	.86	.88	.80	25,000	29,920	26,400
Total grains cut green		Tons	94,000	112,000	95,000	.83	.95	1.00	78,650	106,400	95,000
Other tame hay	22	Tons	120,000	122,000	122,000	1.00	1.00	1.00	120,000	122,000	122,000
All tame hay (total)	14	Tons	759,000	824,000	770,700	.90	.94	.98	681,000	777,650	756,060
Old meadow hay	16	Tons	160,000	155,000	155,000	.90	1.00	1.10	144,000	155,000	170,400
All wild hay	13	Tons	58,000	52,000	52,000	.90	1.10	1.15	52,000	57,200	59,800
LEGUMES FOR SEED											
Dry field beans	32	Bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	4.00	5.00	4.50	8,000	10,000	9,000
Soy Beans											
Total (equivalent solid)			295,000	304,000	304,000						
For beans, total production*	62	Bushels	174,000	184,000	196,000	12.00	17.00	15.00	2,088,000	3,128,000	2,940,000
Soy beans, acres actually harvested (equiv. solid)		Bushels	106,000	94,000	94,000	13.00	15.00	11.50	1,378,000	1,410,000	1,081,000
Cowpeas											
Total (equivalent solid)			176,000	277,000	184,000						
For peas, total production*	29	Bushels	95,000	172,000	104,000	12.00	12.00	9.00	1,140,000	2,064,000	936,000
Cowpeas, acres actually harvested (equiv. solid)		Bushels	76,000	89,000	53,000	9.00	9.00	6.50	684,000	801,000	344,000
Velvet Beans											
Total (for all purposes)	12	Tons	8,000	8,000	7,000	.50	.65	.65	4,000	5,200	4,550
Peanuts											
For nuts, solid	88	Pounds	180,000	227,000	210,000	1,038.00	954.00	950.00	185,400,000	216,558,000	199,500,000
FRUIT**											
Apples, (agricultural)	17	Bushels	4,730,000	4,730,000	4,700,000				5,986,000	1,825,000	5,000,000
Apples, (commercial)	78	Barrels	370,000	370,000	370,000				*315,000	91,000	250,000
Peaches, (agricultural)	63	Bushels	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,900,000				2,250,000	1,300,000	2,590,000
Peaches, (commercial)	96	Bushels	2,750,000	2,700,000	2,600,000				1,500,000	1,000,000	2,025,000
Pears, (total)	20	Bushels	230,000	230,000	230,000				270,000	100,000	234,000
Grapes	22	Tons							6,840	5,135	6,000
Pecans	65	Pounds	27,000	29,000	30,000				450,000	450,000	400,000
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS											
Snap beans	96	Hampers	3,390	4,480	6,900	90.00	85.50	86.40	305,000	383,000	596,000
Cabbage	91	Tons	620	780	780	5.00	4.20	5.00	3,100	3,300	3,900
Cantaloupes	82	Crates	2,100	2,310	2,310	84.00	115.00	113.00	176,000	265,650	261,030
Watermelons	86	Mellons	4,880	5,610	5,610	304.00	359.00	357.00	†1,484	2,014	2,003
Lettuce	93	Crates	1,420	1,490	1,370	267.00	190.00	190.00	379,000	283,100	260,300
Cucumbers	83	Hampers	4,570	4,340	4,340	116.00	176.00	132.00	530,000	763,840	572,880
Green Peas	89	Hampers	3,880	3,960	4,390	55.00	70.00	80.00	213,000	277,200	351,200
Peppers	92	Bushels	650	620	670	190.00	130.00	200.00	124,000	80,600	134,000
Strawberries	96	Quarts	5,080	5,800	6,200	2,147.00	2,872.00	2,687.00	10,907,000	16,657,600	16,659,400
Sweet Corn	98	Crates		2,200	2,000		110.00	100.00		22,000	20,000
Carrots	94	Bushels		680	450		200.00	200.00		316,000	290,000
Beets	94	Bushels		280	300						

*Apples car lot shipments, 1926—415 cars, 1927—60 cars, 1928—175 cars. Cotton yield shown in lint pounds per acre and production in bales. Velvet beans show a lower yield than is actually harvested. This crop is grazed and yields well over a ton per acre, but if actually harvested (machine) would give about the yield shown. Price per unit of tobacco is shown in dollars per hundred pounds. Prices of grain cut green for hay are difficult to procure since so little of this type hay is sold. Soybeans and Cowpeas total potential production.

†Cars.

**Basis—Trees of bearing age.

Price per Unit (December 1)			Total Value			Value per Acre			Production Rank of State		Leading State in Production		CROPS
1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1927		
\$	Revised	\$	\$	Revised	\$	\$	Revised	\$					
.88	.91	1.03	44,450,560	46,703,930	42,054,900	19.36	20.75	19.10				Corn, for grain	
5.25	6.00	6.00	315,000	528,000	420,000	21.00	33.00	30.00				Corn, for silage	
												Corn, for forage	
.88	.91	1.03	45,999,360	48,799,660	43,921,260	19.36	20.75	19.05	18	16	Iowa	Corn, all (except sweet and pop)	
30.00	28.00	28.00	22,560,000	18,960,000	17,136,000	14.10	14.00	14.28				Corn, leaf fodder and tops	
15.00	14.00	14.50	1,296,000	1,369,800	1,432,600	3.60	3.64	3.77				Corn, top fodder	
												Winter wheat, planted	
1.43	1.45	1.52	9,015,290	7,493,600	7,828,000	20.16	15.52	17.63	21	21	Kansas	Winter wheat, harvested	
.69	.72	.78	4,705,800	4,127,760	3,277,560	15.18	15.12	17.16	23	23	Iowa	Oats, for grain	
1.00	1.10	1.20	390,000	528,600	883,200	26.00	26.40	27.60	27	26	Minnesota	Barley, for grain	
1.25	1.35	1.45	1,690,000	1,522,800	1,484,800	16.25	16.20	16.68	8	10	North Dakota	Rye, for grain	
1.00	1.00	1.00	220,000	200,600	190,000	22.00	20.00	19.00	11	12	Pennsylvania	Buckwheat	
.90	.90	.90	2,457,000	1,821,600	1,548,000	51.90	82.78	77.40	5	7	Arkansas	Sorghum, for sirup	
19.00	18.00	17.50	475,000	558,600	525,000	23.75	25.20	26.25				Sorghum, for forage	
												Cotton, planted	
.115	.195	.185	69,748,000	83,948,000	78,625,000	25.14	48.58	41.60	7	7	Texas	Cotton, harvested (lint)	
22.00	37.00	40.00	11,858,000	14,165,000	14,913,600	5.97	8.20	7.89	7	7		Cottonseed	
26.40	22.90	20.00	102,025,440	110,310,000	94,863,000	180.58	167.38	129.95	1	1	North Carolina	Tobacco	
1.60	1.50	.65	10,120,000	11,052,000	6,854,250	150.40	153.00	72.15	16	17	Minnesota	Potatoes, Irish (all)	
1.68	1.91	.54	6,451,000	8,251,200	3,458,000	201.60	229.20	74.53				Potatoes, Irish (commercial early)	
1.00	.80	.85	7,560,000	8,116,800	6,664,000	90.00	91.20	83.30	3	3	Texas	Potatoes, sweet	
.95	1.00	.90	106,400	115,000	94,500		115.00	94.50				Sugar cane	
												HAY CROPS	
26.50	20.00	20.00	2,411,500	2,000,000	2,560,000	26.50	20.00	22.07	20	24	Kansas	Clover	
24.00	21.00	20.60	456,000	441,000	473,800	21.60	18.90	22.56	33	33	West Virginia	Timothy	
27.00	24.00	25.00	1,053,000	1,176,000	1,182,500	27.00	27.60	27.50	32	34	West Virginia	Clover and Timothy, mixed	
24.00	22.70	21.00	228,000	253,105	294,000	45.60	42.00	42.00	41	41	California	Alfalfa	
												Annual Legumes	
25.50	23.00	24.00	1,920,915	2,300,000	1,785,600	23.72	21.90	22.32				Cowpeas	
26.50	24.00	25.00	3,206,500	3,312,000	2,975,000	26.50	27.60	27.55				Soybeans	
17.50	17.00	18.00	26,250	40,800	38,880	8.75	13.60	14.40				Velvet beans*	
26.50	25.00	24.00	371,000	337,500	460,800	26.50	22.50	28.80				Vetch	
14.00	15.00	15.00	1,705,200	1,706,250	1,680,000	9.80	9.75	10.50				Peanuts	
21.67	20.93	21.24	7,229,865	7,696,550	6,940,280	18.42	18.41	18.93	3	2	Illinois	Total annual legumes	
												Grains cut Green for Hay*	
16.00	15.00	14.00	16,800	15,000	11,200	16.80	15.00	11.20				Wheat	
19.00	18.00	18.00	942,400	1,282,500	966,420	15.20	17.10	16.38				Oats	
18.00	17.00	17.00	54,000	44,200	40,800	27.00	22.10	17.00				Barley	
17.00	16.00	15.50	425,000	478,720	409,200	14.62	14.08	12.40				Rye	
18.29	17.11	15.03	1,438,509	1,820,420	1,427,620	15.18	16.25	15.03	15	13	California	Total grains cut green	
20.55	20.00	20.00	2,466,000	2,440,000	2,440,000	20.55	20.00	20.00	26	29		Other tame hay	
20.00	20.35	20.26	13,620,000	15,827,075	15,318,200	18.00	19.21	19.88	31	31	New York	All tame hay (total)	
16.00	16.00	16.50	2,304,000	2,480,000	2,816,000	14.40	16.00	18.18				Old meadow hay	
16.00	13.40	13.40	832,000	763,800	801,320	14.40	14.74	15.41	22	22	South Dakota	All wild hay	
												LEGUMES FOR SEED	
4.25	4.25	5.00	34,000	42,500	45,000	17.00	21.25	22.50				Dry field beans	
												Soybeans	
												Total (equivalent solid)	
1.75	1.50	1.65	3,654,000	4,692,000	4,851,000	21.00	25.50	24.75			Illinois	For beans, total production*	
												Soybeans, acres actually harvested	
1.75	1.50	1.65	2,412,000	2,115,000	1,621,500	22.75	22.50	17.25	2	2		(equiv. Solid)	
												Cowpeas	
												Total (equivalent solid)	
2.25	1.75	1.95	2,565,000	3,612,000	1,825,200	27.00	21.00	17.55			South Carolina	For peas, total production*	
												Cowpeas, Acres actually harvested	
2.25	1.75	1.95	1,539,000	1,246,000	670,800	20.25	14.00	12.66	2	3		(equiv. solid)	
												Velvet Beans	
									8	8	Georgia	Total (for all purposes)	
												Peanuts	
.042	.045	.049	7,786,800	9,745,000	9,775,500	13.26	42.93	46.55	1	1	North Carolina	For peas, solid	
												FRUIT**	
.85	1.65	.90	5,088,000	3,011,000	4,500,000				12	18	Washington	Apples, (agricultural)	
2.30	5.10	2.70	793,500	464,100	675,000				21	28	Washington	Apples, (commercial)	
.90	1.70	.75	2,025,000	2,210,000	1,942,500				9	6	California	Peaches, (agricultural)	
		.65			1,316,250							Peaches, (commercial)	
1.15	1.35	1.10	310,000	135,000	257,400				17	22	California	Pears (total)	
50.00	50.00	45.00	342,000	257,000	275,000				6	7	California	Grapes	
.39	.36	.31	175,500	162,000	124,000				11	10		Pecans	
												COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS	
1.89	1.78	1.02	576,000	681,740	607,920	169.91	152.17	88.10	8	6	New Jersey	Snap beans	
30.00	50.75	54.00	93,000	167,000	211,000	150.00	214.10	270.51	29	29	New York	Cabbage	
.88	.97	.98	155,000	258,000	256,000	73.81	111.69	110.82	12	9	California	Cantaloupes	
77.00	149.00	136.00	114,000	300,000	272,000	23.36	53.48	48.48	9	7	Georgia	Watermelons	
2.00	1.87	1.60	758,000	529,397	416,480	533.80	355.30	304.00	7	7	California	Lettuce	
1.13	.90	.72	599,000	611,072	412,474	131.07	140.80	95.04	2	2	Florida	Cucumbers	
1.32	1.92	.82	281,000	532,224	287,984	72.42	134.40	65.60	5	6	California	Green peas	
1.25	.75	.53	155,000	61,000	71,000	238.46	98.39	105.97	4	6	New Jersey	Peppers	
.16	.16	.12	1,745,000	2,665,000	1,999,000	313.50	459.48	322.42	10	9	Washington	Strawberries	
												Sweet Corn	
		.48			139,200			30.93				Carrots	
												Beets	

UNITED STATES CROPS

CROPS	UNIT	ACREAGE		YIELD		PRODUCTION		FARM PRICE DEC. 1 TOTAL FARM VALUE (Based on Dec. 1)			
		1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
Corn	bu.	98,393,000	100,761,000	28.1	28.2	2,763,093,000	2,839,959,000	.723	.751	1,997,759,000	2,132,991,000
Winter Wheat	bu.	37,723,000	36,179,000	14.7	16.0	552,747,000	578,964,000	1.167	1.036	645,326,000	599,557,000
Wheat, all	bu.	58,784,000	57,724,000	14.9	15.6	878,374,000	902,749,000	1.115	.972	979,813,000	877,193,000
Oats	bu.	41,941,000	41,733,000	28.2	34.7	1,182,594,000	1,449,531,000	.450	.409	539,762,000	592,674,000
Barley	bu.	9,476,000	12,539,000	28.1	28.5	265,882,000	356,868,000	.678	.552	180,200,000	197,128,000
Rye	bu.	3,648,000	3,444,000	15.9	12.1	58,164,000	41,766,000	.853	.864	49,609,000	36,067,000
Buckwheat	bu.	810,000	750,000	19.5	17.6	15,755,000	13,163,000	.835	.876	13,155,000	11,525,000
Cotton	bales	40,138,000	45,326,000	*154.5	*151.8	12,955,000	14,373,000	†.196	†.180	1,269,885,000	1,291,589,000
Cottonseed	Tons					5,759,000	6,390,000	36.80	36.29	211,926,000	231,923,000
Hay, Tame	Tons	60,855,000	57,775,000	1.74	1.61	106,001,000	93,031,000	11.35	12.34	1,202,953,000	1,148,283,000
Hay, Wild	Tons	14,813,000	13,144,000	1.17	.98	17,326,000	12,922,000	6.59	7.36	114,204,000	95,076,000
Hay, all	Tons	75,668,000	70,919,000	1.63	1.49	123,327,000	105,953,000	10.68	11.74	1,317,157,000	1,243,359,000
Soybeans, (total except hay)	bu.	1,162,000	1,122,000	13.6	14.5	15,770,000	16,305,000	1.80	1.80	28,374,000	29,282,000
Cowpeas, (total except hay)	bu.	1,826,000	1,388,000	10.8	9.6	19,644,000	13,395,000	1.80	1.93	35,300,000	25,822,000
Peanuts	lbs.	1,785,000	1,909,000	735.0	644.0	1,311,793,000	1,230,390,000	.040	.046	52,199,000	56,082,000
Velvet Beans	Tons	1,534,000	1,541,000	*947.0	*915.0	726,000	705,000				
Potatoes, white	bu.	3,476,000	3,825,000	115.9	121.0	402,741,000	462,943,000	.965	.540	388,741,000	250,043,000
Potatoes, sweet	bu.	933,000	810,000	100.9	95.9	94,112,000	77,661,000	.825	.936	77,615,000	72,680,000
Tobacco	lbs.	1,584,900	1,912,100	765.0	718.0	1,211,909,000	1,373,501,000	†.212	†.185	256,882,000	254,322,000
Sorghum sirup	gals.	366,000	348,000	82.7	77.5	30,268,000	26,972,000	.850	.915	25,716,000	24,683,000
Apples, Total	bu.					123,693,000	184,920,000	1.386	1.001	171,394,000	185,126,000
Apples, Com'l.	bbls.					26,017,000	35,308,000	3.99	2.81	103,889,000	99,287,000
Peaches, Total	bu.					45,463,000	68,374,000	1.181	.987	50,494,000	63,649,000
Pears, Total	bu.					18,373,000	23,783,000	1.322	1.019	24,298,000	24,246,000
Grapes, Total	Tons					2,605,238	2,636,076	26.52	19.75	65,332,000	49,041,000

*Pounds.

†Per Pound.

THE DECEMBER, 1928, PIG SURVEY REPORT

A decrease of about 5 per cent in the total fall pig crop of 1928 from the fall crop of 1927 for the United States is reported by about 100,000 farmers to the Department of Agriculture. The decrease in the eleven Corn Belt States was only about 1½ per cent, but large decreases were shown in the Southern States. The survey was made as of December 1st in co-operation with the Post Office Department, through the rural carriers.

The decrease in the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1928 for the United States was about 7 per cent and for the Corn Belt States was 4 per cent. An increase in the average number of pigs saved per litter in the Corn Belt States offset in part these decreases in the number of sows farrowing.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the spring of 1929 point to a decrease in the spring pig crop of 1929, compared to the spring crop of 1928, if the relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings is similar to other years. The reports from farmers as of December 1st this year show increases of sows bred or to be bred for spring farrowing of about 5 per cent for the United States and 3 per cent for the Corn Belt States over the number of sows actually farrowed in the spring of 1928. But in other years the number of sows farrowed in the spring as reported in June has always been below the breeding intentions reported in December due to changes in plans and other causes.

If the farrowings reported next June are as much below breeding intentions reported in December as the average of past years, the decrease in sows farrowed next spring would be about 7 per cent for the United States and 6 per cent for the Corn Belt; if they are as much below as the smallest of past years, the decreases would be about 4 per cent for the United States as well as for the Corn Belt States.

NORTH CAROLINA PIG REPORT

While the South Atlantic States show 8.6 per cent decreased farrowings this last fall as compared with a year ago, North Carolina reduced her's only 3.6 per cent while compared with last spring there were 11 per cent more farrowed. The number of pigs saved was also less per sow than a year ago. The breeding for spring (1929) farrowings will probably result in a slight increase over last spring. There were 18.7 per cent of all swine over 6 months of age bred this winter, while 53.2 per cent of all swine were over six months of age. The average number of pigs per litter was 5.4 this last fall, 5.8 both last spring and a year ago.

STATES AND DIVISIONS	Sows farrowed this fall compared with		Pigs saved this fall comp'd. fall, 1927	Sows bred for Spring, 1929, farrowing comp'd with		Swine over 6 mos. Total swine Dec. 1	Average Number Pigs saved per litter		
	Fall, 1927	Spring, 1928		Sows, farrowed spring, 1928	Swine over 6 mos.		Fall, 1928	Fall, 1927	Spring, 1928
N. CAROLINA	96.4	111.2	90.7	112.2	18.7	53.2	5.4	5.8	5.8
UNITED STATES	93.3	56.0	94.7	105.4	23.5	59.9	5.96	5.81	5.64
Corn Belt	96.0	42.1	98.6	103.3	24.4	62.7	6.04	5.88	5.65
N. Atlantic	91.1	98.3	91.4	95.2	24.7	47.0	6.75	6.57	6.00
Virginia	88.0	96.5	88.6	98.2	18.2	50.7	6.6	6.6	6.2
S. Carolina	79.7	104.0	78.3	107.1	16.1	55.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Georgia	92.7	107.0	90.4	122.7	16.6	57.3	5.5	5.6	5.4
S. Atlantic	91.4	105.3	89.0	114.4	17.6	54.6	5.71	5.90	5.57
S. Central	80.8	100.5	80.0	108.9	18.9	52.4	5.64	5.67	5.43
Far Western	103.7	82.0	106.2	113.7	27.5	46.5	5.92	5.64	6.00

According to the 1928 Farm Census there were 136,366 sows of breeding age on farms in North Carolina. While this is admittedly not all, it is comparable with the previous surveys and shows an increase of 7.5 per cent over 1927. The hogs sold or slaughtered, reported at 921,546, shows that about 5 per cent more than the previous year. The Agricultural Outlook report for January, 1929, indicates that the hog market is favorable for this year. In fact, livestock in general promises well.



A FAMILIAR TOBACCO CURING SCENE (STOKES COUNTY)

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

For the country at large the agricultural year 1928 showed a slightly larger gross farm income than for 1927 which aggregated \$12,127,000,000. It is anticipated that the year 1929 should be still better.

The livestock industry has been experiencing good times for two years. Grainmen, haymen, tobacco men, cottonmen, peanutmen and truckers, especially potato growers, have had hard goings.

Despite bad weather, this year's yield per acre of crops was 3 per cent above average, in spite of heavy losses especially in the acreage of small grains. The late spring was cold and wet and hampered seeding-planting of crops.

The acreage of crops harvested was record breaking. The year's increase exceeded any year since 1918 when farmers planted for war. The 1927 Mississippi flood caused this sharp difference.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine reports: "Expansion of acreage is not always desirable, and the expansion this year in the case of certain crops—notably potatoes—was definitely undesirable. Expansion of acreage, however, is at least a mark of confidence in the future of agriculture. The increase was pretty well distributed throughout the country and was divided among cotton, spring wheat, potatoes, tobacco and other leading crops. A decline representing a shift to more intensive crops took place in the acreage previously devoted to hay."

"The usually large cotton acreage suffered unusually from the boll weevil. The wheat crop exceeded 900,000,000 bushels for the first time since 1919. The event of the year was the success of the livestock industry. Cattle prices reached a peak record-breaking for peace-time."

With the exception of a little cotton still to be picked and some corn to be housed, the 1928 crop year is ended for the United States at large. An increased acreage was planted to crops this year. Yields per acre were somewhat better than both last year and the usual. The total crop production was 7.6 per cent above the average for the past ten years.

Offsetting this is the fact that the population was increased more than the crop production. The present immigration laws have largely put a stop to the former rapid increase in population.

Naturally some of the principal crops were more than the average, and some less. Potatoes, for instance, illustrate a case of over production in all parts of the country. Last spring it was freely predicted that if the acreage of potatoes was substantially increased and particularly if growing conditions proved favorable, the crop would break the market. All three events occurred.

Wheat, oats, peanuts and tobacco made large crops. Cotton, hays, sweet potatoes and apples were about average crops. Corn showed a considerable increase over the previous year, with better distribution and

higher quality. In the South, this general condition was broken, with 14 per cent less corn. The carry-over of the 1927 corn crop was practically exhausted by the first of November, which means that there is very little more corn on hand now than there was a year ago.

As soon as the harvest is somewhat abated, the marketing problem overshadows everything else. This is particularly true in the wheat and corn belts where storage space has a great influence. Wheat must give way to corn storage. The thing that will hold corn prices steady will be orderly marketing.

There are fewer hogs but more cattle on feed, and relative prices favor heavy feeding of both hogs and cattle. The livestock industries have been largely responsible for sustaining the general price level of farm products this fall. However, the index of unit purchasing power of all farm products in terms of things farmers buy dropped from 90 to 88 for October, the five pre-war years' basis being considered as 100 per cent. The tables on page 11 illustrate these trends for North Carolina farm products.

Since the purpose of this publication is primarily to present North Carolina information, it will be preferable for one to draw their own conclusions from the various data shown herein. However, briefly stating, the cotton yield fell to 212 pounds per acre, and was the third lowest made in the State since 1909. Weather conditions favored grassiness and boll weevil damages. The tobacco crop was larger than was expected, due to the large increase in acreage. The yield per acre was distinctly less than last year. The peanut crop has made a poor yield, but some better than last year's. The total crop is less than last year's.

THE COUNTY FARM SURVEYS

The State Association of County Commissioners last August passed a resolution petitioning the Legislature to relieve the tax listers of the *Farm Census* duties and to have the County Farm Agents to handle it. As a result, conferences with the Commissioners of ten eastern counties were arranged. They raised the same old objections, which were usually clarified by other members present. After the purposes and advantages of these farm surveys were outlined to them, a unanimous attitude of approval of this work resulted. Not a single Commissioner recalled such a resolution and most of them were surprised at it. They suggested that a State-wide effort should be made to enlighten the farmers as to the "facts" in the case. Such enlightenment has been going on in this publication for years.

FALL SOWN GRAINS

The fall sown wheat crop shows about the same acreage in North Carolina as a year ago, while for the country at large it appears to be reduced almost 9 per cent. The condition of the National crop is 84.4 per cent, which is less than either last year or the ten-year average. This State's condition is reported at 83 per cent, which shows even a greater reduction from previous periods. It will be recalled by those familiar with the crop that the wheat results in North Carolina for the past two years have been disappointing in comparison with the three previous years. Following the severe freezes of last winter, growers anticipated a very short yield. However, the crop improved wonderfully just prior to the harvest and the final yield was surprisingly good.

With 89,000 acres of rye being sown in North Carolina this fall, we had the same acreage as last year and 5,000 acres less than two years ago. The condition of the crop is reported at 86 per cent of a full crop expectation, which is appreciably below last year and the ten-year average. The fall season was rather dry, which permitted of a maximum preparation of the soil, but was not good crop growing soil condition. For the country at large, the acreage is also reduced to 84.5 per cent of last year and about 88 per cent of two years ago. The condition of growth is reported at 84.4 per cent, which is the same as the condition of the wheat crop. The condition last fall was 89.3, and 88.2 per cent for the ten-year average.

Fall sown oats are reported to be about 8 per cent less than last year in acreage in North Carolina. The condition is 85 per cent. Last year's winter oats were largely killed out in this State.



DAIRY CATTLE AT EASE IN CRAVEN COUNTY

COUNTY	Per Cent Reported	Number Tenant Families on Farm	FARM ACREAGE AREA					GENERAL FARM CROPS							GROWN FOR ALL PURPOSES	
			All Acres In Farm Tract	ACRES CULTIVATED				Tobacco	Cotton	Corn	Wheat	Oats For Grain	Barley, Buckwheat and Vetch Beans	Field Crops for all Purposes	Soybeans	
				Cultivated By Owner	Cultivated By Tenant	Laying out Cleared but Not Tilled	All Other Acres— Woods, Pasture									
%	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Alamance	73	980	289,718	51,649	26,978	33,687	177,404	8,721	4,231	27,452	14,951	2,535	1,003	2,266	5,000	
Alexander	86	387	153,916	25,739	8,629	12,751	106,797	1,212	4,899	12,355	7,861	814	252	1,805	1,100	
Alleghany	86	136	137,678	15,783	3,677	18,057	100,161	3		7,524	8,887	2,094	2,559	22	1	
Anson	74	2,286	330,622	31,821	68,419	20,108	210,274		56,500	26,884	8,157	7,876	184	3,286	9	
Ashe	89	357	286,324	27,972	5,621	27,388	225,343			16,810	3,100	5,243	2,271	9	1	
Avery	54	205	132,874	12,201	2,079	6,666	111,928	2		5,051	620	1,363	609	30	1	
Beaufort	85	1,562	251,099	44,475	32,203	2,282	172,139	13,556	12,961	31,762	110	1,077	26	498	7	
Bertie	87	2,080	403,234	35,229	56,198	3,476	308,331	8,691	18,690	25,706	30	388	64	84	1	
Bladen	55	675	470,186	44,208	26,361	10,427	389,190	5,702	19,612	35,002	76	1,117	366	2,594	1,900	
Brunswick	56	145	156,890	19,241	4,316	5,576	127,757	1,427	227	9,410	18	222	333	1,615	9	
Buncombe	31	455	268,626	39,971	10,630	21,906	260,150	390		25,411	5,805	3,829	184	730	3	
Burke	57	1,202	221,701	33,761	44,242	21,095	196,119	19	3,860	21,554	11,444	1,625	426	2,600	1,000	
Cabarrus	64	515	357,424	29,487	9,293	16,539	302,105	452	28,296	23,534	12,444	3,577	1,537	3,267	1,000	
Caldwell	71	544	109,230	13,748	22,670	2,094	70,718	17	6,355	15,693	7,522	1,404	270	1,675	1,400	
Camden	72	202	278,890	11,290	5,739	7,509	244,352	2,046	612	5,964	8			371	10,300	
Carteret	66	1,444	266,853	24,984	27,396	32,455	182,018	18,090	257	20,180	7,222	790	149	2,133	8	
Caswell	67	1,213	264,220	56,739	29,089	18,303	160,089		22,597	23,028	18,096	3,808	1,660	5,325	2,100	
Chatham	55	1,117	463,199	57,483	30,145	37,947	337,624	4,464	18,757	37,350	18,398	2,362	246	2,723	3,500	
Cherokee	68	867	371,776	19,260	12,677	12,538	327,301	13		22,612	582	270	31	322	6	
Chowan	95	495	108,940	18,443	17,494	864	72,139	800	9,910	10,004	19	44	34	119	1,200	
Clay	69	209	73,113	12,438	4,251	6,089	50,335	7		10,050	3,147	387	12	358	1	
Cleveland	89	1,913	279,848	50,401	76,013	8,084	145,350		75,049	35,788	6,972	2,821	872	1,044	2,300	
Columbus	74	988	372,191	44,462	19,306	5,910	302,513	14,276	5,361	30,580	27	1,107	127	2,002	2,300	
Craven	7	1,028	394,267	27,710	21,401	20,925	324,231	13,874	5,164	20,095	52	831	23	874	3,500	
Cumberland	53	1,321	321,912	52,226	50,077	15,521	204,088	3,391	48,479	37,225	310	2,036	316	4,370	2,100	
Currituck	71	489	130,597	15,985	21,467	4,659	88,486	18	2,898	16,621	6	107	11	355	9,600	
Dare	64	3	3,858	733	3	56	3,065		8	315				2	2	
Davidson	78	815	359,723	65,373	26,411	45,020	228,615	6,309	5,403	32,785	26,447	3,749	3,944	2,724	4,300	
Davie	92	706	177,074	21,379	24,428	13,374	117,893	1,511	8,564	14,759	10,238	1,161	1,448	1,098	1,000	
Duplin	57	2,158	453,339	53,580	40,744	18,177	340,838	22,279	12,565	43,160	32	875	788	1,887	6,800	
Durham	64	1,290	195,725	17,456	25,319	13,344	139,606	10,959	2,270	16,382	2,864	1,137	234	2,118	1,200	
Edgecombe	95	3,573	301,059	19,695	118,266	6,266	165,554	20,523	56,513	32,769	140	1,833	39	647	2,100	
Forsyth	76	1,460	274,576	48,072	30,988	34,824	160,692	11,749	1,005	22,202	14,459	4,287	713	1,716	4,400	
Franklin	69	2,978	294,347	33,839	67,715	18,202	174,591	19,381	43,552	31,524	628	874	81	1,869	6,000	
Gaston	59	992	244,568	53,614	29,805	12,146	149,003		32,335	26,443	7,845	3,235	874	3,990	7,500	
Gates	83	667	174,773	25,652	17,532	3,574	128,015	240	10,242	15,182	38		2	142	2,500	
Graham	45	280	61,081	7,009	1,305	5,577	47,190			5,645				222	144	
Granville	64	1,568	329,406	26,356	31,822	35,585	235,643	20,907	4,240	24,919	2,345	774	11	1,212	3,000	
Greene	98	2,640	166,072	10,267	62,331	2,903	146,669	25,650	20,429	22,836	53	1,599	4	2,481	1,200	
Guilford	46	1,074	434,760	98,268	21,748	47,007	267,737	17,026	2,380	37,634	20,151	3,541	2,157	3,073	6,200	
Halifax	87	3,549	445,308	45,864	105,013	15,581	278,850	8,068	68,225	40,068	139	636	18	1,126	2,900	
Harnett	82	1,743	355,204	42,499	44,780	4,469	263,456	10,584	41,775	25,614	972	2,352	68	678	1,000	
Haywood	79	531	384,975	18,872	9,314	4,968	351,821	385		13,716	2,972	3,237	236	229	6	
Henderson	61	503	219,314	25,205	7,703	23,739	160,120	5		18,557	1,255	802	125	1,128	1,300	
Hertford	87	1,777	200,700	12,679	47,180	4,748	136,093	3,721	15,473	14,680	15	669	2	198	2,600	
Hoke	33	1,597	161,090	20,265	51,143	7,51	88,931	4,342	44,686	19,150	882	3,345	82	1,418	2,000	
Hyde	77	450	102,174	16,609	22,615	2,094	60,856	10	5,149	18,697	44	1,333	33	213	12,400	
Iredell	81	1,860	360,491	62,616	57,847	32,098	207,930	1,109	41,870	35,620	24,499	3,847	2,360	3,796	1,200	
Jackson	71	317	206,991	21,134	4,669	16,197	164,991	1		12,806	1,753	1,770	58	338	8,000	
Johnston	84	3,618	475,105	84,651	101,951	8,475	280,028	24,006	86,570	55,303	346	4,609	83	1,572	2,200	
Jones	61	1,178	245,039	17,879	30,268	9,304	187,588	10,898	6,970	21,228	195	720	10	695	3,500	
Lee	57	642	157,129	20,470	15,453	3,581	117,625	3,511		13,776	1,703	1,372	30	1,012	2,000	
Lenoir	38	2,546	240,090	20,414	70,318	9,987	145,371	25,874	21,642	33,125		731		1,475	2,600	
Lincoln	64	899	190,119	44,343	29,855	9,251	106,670	12	25,473	18,372	1,951	1,919	1,491	2,259	6,000	
McDowell	51	404	214,747	14,894	8,093	5,592	186,168	4	45	13,557	3,350	245	22	572	2,100	
Macon	56	415	195,785	22,914	5,635	13,081	154,155			16,481	3,245	1,038	45	456	9	
Madison	80	858	261,064	24,848	14,505	24,983	196,728	3,086		18,491	4,211	3,715	99	201	4	
Martin	90	1,788	288,629	23,248	50,493	2,762	212,126	16,818	12,264	18,911	20	1,221	23	209	1,600	
Mecklenburg	53	2,586	327,492	46,006	80,822	20,671	179,993		65,668	43,360	4,568	2,414	1,898	5,628	7,000	
Mitchell	81	100	95,521	19,472	1,708	5,082	69,259	18		7,712	705	3,106	66	23	1	
Montgomery	55	531	304,144	31,158	13,916	13,586	245,484	1,030	11,814	14,431						

NE	SYRUP	Crops Plowed Under For Soil Improvement	HAYS (Excepting cow-peas and soybeans)			FIELD VEGETABLES					All Fruit		PRODUCTIVE LIVE STOCK					COUNTY	
Peanuts For Nuts	Sorghum Cane For Syrup		Grains cut Green	Clover for Hay	Other grass, timothy, sorghum, millet	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Strawberries and Dewberries	Other field Crops	All Other Field Crops	Healthy Trees of Bearing Age	Commercial Fertilizer for all Crops this Year	Sows of Breeding Age	Hogs Sold, or Slaughtered	Hens of Laying Age	Milk Cows of Milking Age	Horses and Mules of Working Age		Automobiles and Trucks on Farms
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	No. Trees	Tons	Number of Animals					No.	
137	125	1,491	496	2,117	1,499	289	396	104	1,304	1,095	65,887	7,062	1,134	8,082	93,297	4,981	5,266	1,896	Alamance
71	217	733	237	396	116	278	350	19	204	1,407	132,897	2,122	322	2,957	39,889	2,002	2,033	825	Alexander
11	181	104	57	1,079	6,586	473	8	3	173	1,486	65,427	3,466	897	4,176	35,163	3,155	1,661	594	Alleghany
11	114	101	72	1,695	10,671	869	31	11	544	1,169	73,051	20,462	752	6,630	74,556	3,025	5,447	1,582	Anson
1,103	48	61	80	1,265	6,098	916	31	4	300	257	74,533	346	276	2,509	21,266	1,915	949	666	Ashe
4,769	37	212	585	13	29	156	118	115	324	77	26,221	16,684	3,471	21,396	59,736	1,064	5,719	1,680	Avery
662	193	55	172	67	317	131	1,079	177	861	613	34,145	11,138	2,437	13,706	50,929	1,997	3,369	1,039	Beaufort
4,341	5	57	212	42	911	181	2,236	57	1,187	648	16,055	2,746	2,100	12,845	26,764	612	1,534	639	Bertie
171	258	488	268	1,360	1,379	749	698	42	778	720	147,156	3,081	494	4,070	109,833	9,362	3,949	1,735	Bladen
70	145	653	541	1,285	1,845	289	249	23	551	231	69,340	6,272	777	5,854	70,564	3,985	4,485	1,736	Brunswick
56	407	304	320	225	1,615	945	616	14	510	984	137,590	2,560	591	3,941	59,673	3,326	2,521	986	Buncombe
1,829	39	200	149	86	2,635	1,519	36	632	414	7,810	3,663	6,671	1,193	7,651	32,186	721	1,809	515	Burke
27	111	1,512	307	1,380	900	473	793	43	1,763	783	51,230	10,368	468	4,922	63,256	3,005	3,836	2,040	Caldwell
261	285	1,088	1,144	3,098	833	477	1,426	189	1,964	1,554	149,452	14,128	787	6,015	91,711	4,866	4,735	2,191	Caswell
27	126	701	191	1,474	389	249	664	25	348	486	75,692	12,587	1,871	14,169	95,910	4,616	6,181	2,191	Catawba
7	325	320	128	60	3,463	1,172	542	25	466	1,535	82,199	784	622	4,575	53,542	2,980	2,426	495	Chatham
1,627	35	16	112	57	1,668	242	550	9	696	195	6,466	5,621	1,502	11,251	22,809	391	1,807	513	Cherokee
30	131	51	152	229	1,003	257	173	3	30	91	26,515	387	619	3,380	25,479	1,504	1,028	203	Chowan
1,777	69	267	365	18	266	485	2,815	2,407	784	1,197	28,079	12,911	2,912	18,001	52,380	1,428	3,818	3,088	Cleveland
560	78	103	671	252	1,440	1,210	1,240	12	465	104	14,395	10,919	1,881	12,701	38,056	1,394	2,965	1,493	Columbus
153	104	100	631	253	149	463	937	372	2,466	1,346	59,552	21,686	2,043	8,573	62,192	1,916	4,413	966	Craven
214	4	5	258	3	48	4,106	3,546	76	1,062	159	6,891	8,382	1,569	8,985	28,075	870	1,909	766	Cumberland
102	135	2,872	448	1,473	4,367	665	1,465	82	1,670	2,309	113,123	9,902	1,344	12,801	106,222	6,328	5,374	3,208	Currituck
8	50	1,107	138	1,264	2,103	164	242	11	1,050	719	38,136	2,688	477	4,568	51,470	3,323	2,666	1,101	Dare
1,853	151	158	879	130	844	3,882	2,095	4,345	999	1,220	30,324	24,187	5,590	33,892	75,983	2,370	6,139	2,763	Davidson
17	209	702	484	1,351	487	158	593	23	1,583	527	41,633	64,664	399	4,159	42,012	3,184	3,157	1,150	Davie
1,438	84	1,336	1,407	633	236	845	732	17	1,117	193	27,716	36,313	2,629	13,183	67,645	1,436	7,796	2,329	Duplin
8	137	2,289	581	833	2,598	610	562	49	2,552	793	30,069	6,970	645	7,601	95,910	5,528	4,723	2,620	Durham
16	68	554	271	339	428	253	886	62	1,196	764	48,866	22,211	856	7,756	69,693	3,281	6,145	2,060	Edgecombe
142	360	706	1,496	728	957	338	820	66	1,612	526	123,122	8,524	512	4,791	93,704	5,315	4,659	2,025	Forsyth
2,464	52	163	293	32	122	244	944	16	637	8	12,004	7,297	2,332	16,662	34,694	833	2,675	863	Franklin
5	25	228	262	443	6,995	264	67	155	113	20,291	20,291	200	297	1,778	14,264	1,059	801	69	Gaston
26	163	2,995	647	1,596	1,437	649	1,083	176	1,957	966	19,106	16,096	432	5,799	59,191	3,459	5,384	1,866	Gates
7,140	156	771	358	315	329	529	1,120	29	2,854	562	18,865	23,249	2,327	11,166	58,839	998	4,603	1,949	Graham
24	38	429	60	45	163	194	1,283	34	1,055	492	40,540	10,572	1,276	10,896	159,630	7,710	6,831	2,906	Granville
43	197	179	168	1,501	2,365	1,678	79	30	460	1,196	34,437	28,900	2,841	14,196	68,592	2,853	8,241	1,226	Halifax
8	261	1,076	444	623	1,727	2,342	259	82	1,952	1,524	1,294	2,317	1,251	9,029	54,978	1,763	4,501	1,769	Harnett
1,359	385	672	55	9	174	227	530	6	121	300	15,731	11,390	2,254	13,718	31,094	1,052	3,650	1,026	Haywood
15	6	18	24	761	3	412	233	85	885	312	15,080	19,098	812	2,436	23,743	927	3,527	1,073	Henderson
27	14	390	22	13	12	538	218	1	70	88	10,622	2,334	1,114	7,571	34,821	1,079	1,713	247	Hertford
30	185	1,250	1,599	2,381	456	509	92	1,023	2,091	132,702	9,352	1,052	10,122	103,596	6,031	6,445	2,562	402	Hoke
27	477	303	305	1,816	2,503	1,215	427	34	439	453	70,576	505	1,012	5,335	40,815	2,931	1,850	406	Iredell
161	89	284	1,210	124	571	746	3,657	71	2,005	710	89,471	42,225	5,300	30,205	111,539	3,500	10,398	4,216	Jackson
2,137	16	41	56	730	330	282	477	20	157	143	11,472	8,498	2,706	17,799	39,736	813	2,590	858	Johnston
23	68	60	42	49	12	112	364	98	243	47	27,736	8,449	324	3,106	29,278	1,328	2,223	844	Jones
431	5	42	1,702	145	355	1,094	768	11	479	500	15,312	22,821	2,309	13,552	44,371	1,028	3,669	1,510	Lee
128	345	644	883	1,757	594	207	479	64	635	752	113,741	4,738	612	4,828	69,526	3,072	3,834	1,619	Lenoir
10	220	200	90	190	340	651	512	16	700	674	2,050	692	239	2,622	33,132	1,772	1,564	488	Lincoln
18	358	84	415	666	2,382	918	220	18	591	462	76,234	1,053	943	5,968	44,023	3,242	2,445	507	McDowell
1	254	116	136	1,853	6,458	586	139	23	423	258	86,349	850	488	4,098	76,495	3,950	2,976	658	Macon
332	14	598																	

NORTH CAROLINA'S OWN FARM CENSUS

Only those unfamiliar with the collection of reliable information think the procedures and efforts to this end are easy. Until the Farm Census was inaugurated on a voluntary basis in 1918, there was much guess work in the basic crop acreages used in crop estimates work. Since then it has even been satisfactorily shown that the North Carolina surveys are at least in some particulars more reliable than the Federal ten-year enumerations.

Few realize that the 191,000 farmers' reports for the 1928 crops required many careful inspections or editing, summarizations, checkings and comparisons to insure reasonableness and dependability. This requires more actual time by the State Department of Agriculture than is realized by any one not actually engaged in the work. Then add to this the tedious tasks of formulating and printing the complicated township report books; the distribution and collection of these and the assurance of obtaining good reports; the development of detailed county crop information, and the printing and distribution of this in an attractive and comprehensive form to all parts of the State and Nation. Both the State and counties have a big share in the expense and work involved.

Is this annual Census worth while? Does it justify the cost and annoyance? These may be answered by questions. Does an education justify the cost and annoyance? Does dependable information, which always means heavy expenses by some agency, prove to be a good investment with other industries? Most emphatically, yes! But let's look at the Census from certain angles indicated below.

WHAT IS THE FARM CENSUS?

Many States secure annual basic farm and crop acreage information directly from the farmers through the tax list-takers or assessors. This has been done in North Carolina since 1918. The survey relates to acreages because this is the simplest to get, is the basis of production, and is not speculative.

WHY IS THE FARM CENSUS MADE?

Realizing that the best facts should come from the farmers themselves, this is deemed the best way of getting the best and most current facts. That crop acreages vary appreciably from year to year; that the *private* estimates are biased and often harmful to the farmers' interests, justifies such information being secured by the State and Federal recognized agricultural services. The acreage facts are the most erratic and difficult to secure, hence the need of a maximum number of farm reports to secure the facts as a basis for stabilizing the crop situation and the farmers' planning.

WHO IS INVOLVED IN THIS CENSUS WORK?

The State-Federal Departments of Agriculture prepared and distributed the necessary blanks; they also summarize (add) the reports and develop them into county and State data, then print and distribute the results in the annual issue of the Farm Forecaster to many thousands of farm-in-

terested persons. The County Tax List-takers, under the supervision of the County Tax Supervisor, enter the records in the township crop listing books. The Commissioners are authorized (State Law) to have the tax listers do this work. It is released to the farm interested people of North Carolina, who are best suited to use it.

WHEN IS THE FARM CENSUS MADE AND USED?

The tax listers make their records in May and early June. This is at a time when the farmers have either planted their crops or else know fairly well what their acreage will be. Thus there is a maximum chance to secure and complete the Census State acreage results by the time the harvest season is about over. In November the final yields are secured and applied to the county acreages. Thus it is impossible for the "trade" to take advantage, even if it were available to them. The detailed county information is published in the winter months before the farmers begin their new year's planting and too late for speculators to use advantageously. It would be available earlier, but it involves complicated printing and this alone means about two months time. The government provides "free" postage for mailing.

WHICH FARM FEATURES ARE INVOLVED?

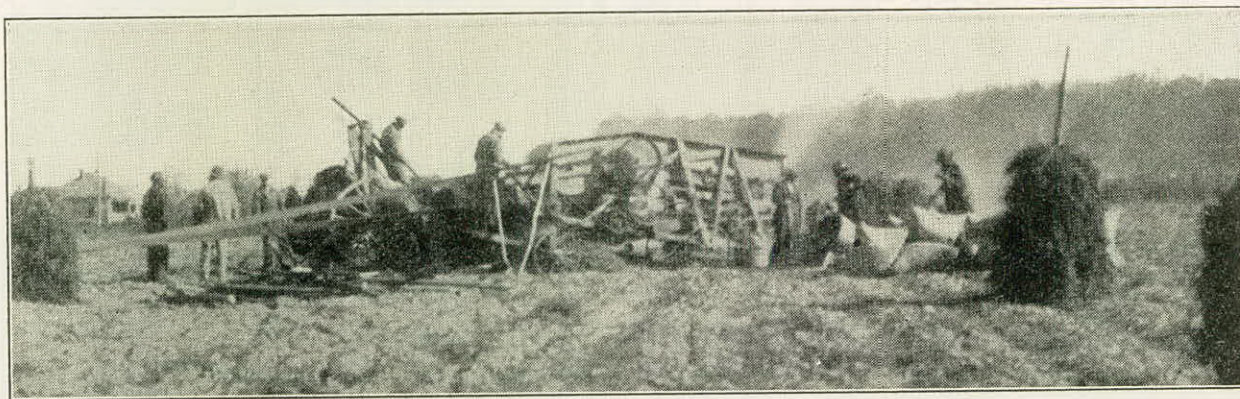
The Farm Census relates to numbers of units only. This means acres and livestock. The production, quality, stocks, and values must be made late in the season and does not involve any one save the Raleigh office. The speculative and taxable features are thereby eliminated.

DOES THE COST JUSTIFY ITSELF?

The extra cost to the average county for this work varies from nothing to perhaps \$500.00. Some counties provide extra help for this crop census work, which means a maximum cost. Others provide rush hours help at not to exceed 10 cents per farm. Several counties are providing excellent results at no additional cost while others more considerate add to the pay in recognition of this duty. Thus the cost probably is less than \$100 per county for the census records. This means 5 cents per farm record. With the high farm taxes, this is a ridiculously low cost for the farming interests.

WHAT IS THE RETURN VALUE OF THE INVESTMENT?

As an *investment* the average county agent alone might easily make this annual information prove a return value of much more than this cost. New Agents may immediately inform themselves thereby, while otherwise they must patch up such as best they may over many months. The agricultural teachers are making valuable use of these surveys in their class work and teaching their student (prospective farmers) valuable examples in the use of home grown county information. Local bankers, supply merchants, school teachers and public officials make the investment increasingly profitable. Surely farmers might easily benefit by at least its low cost—if any extra—by studying trends and planning according to their deducted reasoning.



A NOVEMBER PEANUT THRESHING SCENE IN GATES COUNTY

PRICES PAID TO NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

This table shows yearly, and monthly comparisons and price trends. These prices are those to farmers and NOT retail prices.

	Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928											
		Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Farm Crops:																	
Corn	bu.	1.30	1.08	.84	.90	.89	.91	.97	1.03	1.12	1.17	1.22	1.24	1.22	1.17	1.10	1.03
Wheat	bu.	1.62	1.79	1.40	1.44	1.44	1.49	1.55	1.65	1.87	1.84	1.59	1.46	1.43	1.45	1.52	1.52
Oats	bu.	.79	.74	.69	.73	.74	.74	.80	.81	.83	.87	.84	.80	.75	.78	.78	.78
Barley	bu.			1.10	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.26	1.22	1.35	1.36	1.33	1.26	1.21	1.42	1.46	1.20
Rye	bu.	1.40	1.53	1.25	1.34	1.32	1.29	1.38	1.38	1.43	1.42	1.44	1.36	1.39	1.46	1.47	1.45
Cotton, (lint)	lb.	.22	.18	.11	.19	.19	.17	.18	.19	.20	.20	.21	.19	.18	.18	.18	.19
Cottonseed	ton	37.00	34.60	20.60	38.00	38.50	40.00	40.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	42.00	39.00	36.00	35.00	40.00	40.00
Irish Potatoes	bu.	1.03	2.18	1.70	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.25	.75	.70	.70	.85	.85	.65
Sweet Potatoes	bu.	1.21	1.20	1.00	.80	.80	.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.25	1.15	1.10	.95	.85
Apples	bu.	1.07		.95	1.89	1.90	2.10					1.65	.90	.85	.80	.85	.90
Apples	bbl.	3.60	1.39	3.30	5.60	6.00	5.80					4.40	2.90	2.75	2.40	2.55	2.70
Tobacco	100 lbs.		23.10	23.70	21.73	19.07	13.98						14.42		20.45	22.54	18.50
Livestock (Live wt.):																	
Hogs	100 lbs.	10.40	12.20	12.20	10.80	10.60	10.40	9.10	9.00	9.10	9.80	9.90	10.00	10.40	10.70	10.20	
Beef Cattle	100 lbs.	5.20	5.80	5.50	7.20	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.60	7.40	7.90	7.60	7.90	7.80	8.10	8.00	
Veal Calves	100 lbs.	7.90	8.60	7.70	9.80	9.80	9.90	10.70	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	10.80	11.40	11.30	
Sheep	100 lbs.	6.00	7.70	8.00	7.60	8.00	7.60	8.30	8.70	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.70	8.30	8.70	
Lambs	100 lbs.	9.20	10.40	11.50	11.00	10.70	11.10	12.70	12.10	11.60	12.40	12.00	10.80	10.90	10.60	11.00	
Livestock and Products:																	
Milk Cows	head	41.50	50.70	51.00	68.00	65.00	69.00	70.00	72.00	73.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	74.00	74.00	73.00	
Horses	head	96.00	90.00	72.00	90.00	88.00	93.00	92.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	91.00	88.00	88.00	
Mules	head				125.00	126.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	145.00	145.00	140.00	140.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	
Butter	lb.	.39	.41	.38	.39	.39	.39	.39	.38	.41	.40	.37	.37	.38	.39	.40	
Wool (unwashed)	lb.		.39	.35	.36	.35	.35	.36	.40	.40	.42	.42	.41	.45	.43	.43	
Eggs	doz.	.50	.51	.49	.44	.39	.31	.21	.22	.23	.25	.27	.26	.33	.38	.42	
Chickens (live wt.)	lb.	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.24	.25	.25	.24	.23	.23	.23	
Turkeys (live wt.)	lb.		.30	.31	.30	.30								.28	.30		
Hay Crops:																	
Hay, all (loose)	ton	20.20	22.50	19.10	17.00	17.50	18.00	17.10	17.40	17.90	18.00	18.00	17.30	17.30	17.20	17.20	17.30
Timothy, (loose)	ton	20.00	29.00		19.00	22.00	20.80	17.70	19.70	21.50	20.00	21.00	19.00	20.90	19.00	20.00	
Clover hay, (loose)	ton	19.00	19.50	22.00	18.50	20.50	19.80	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	21.00	19.00	20.90	19.60	20.00	
Alfalfa (loose)	ton				23.00	25.00	22.00	22.00	20.30	21.00	20.00	22.00	20.90	22.00	21.00	21.00	
Prairie (loose)	ton			24.00	15.50	16.50	17.50	16.00	14.00	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.30	13.50	15.00	15.60	13.40

INDEX NUMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRICES FOR 1926-1928

Based on Five-Year Period--August, 1909-July, 1914--100

	RELATIVE FARM PRICES																							
	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	Index Agr. Products (N. C.)	Index Non-Agr. Products (U. S.)	Purchasing Power of Farm Prod. (N. C.)	Purchasing Power of Non-Agr. Products
1926																								
January	126	170	119	147	304	194	148	135	126	122	136	162	161	152	207	48	188	171	167	182	132	165	80	125
February	127	173	116	146	332	205	150	131	129	120	139	168	157	149	219	58	197	185	158	173	134	164	82	122
March	122	165	109	136	319	184	137	140	129	133	131	146	156	169	230	57	198	141	158	182	131	162	81	124
April	121	157	114	140	365	176	139	153	130	119	140	162	152	180	210	53	197	180	158	172	130	160	81	123
May	113	163	109	131	361	184	133	145	124	135	148	167	162	179	226	59	218	173	163	132	162	160	83	121
June	112	159	111	136	323	202	123	150	120	130	139	146	168	184	223	55	255	175	161	163	129	160	81	124
July	113	144	103	133	191	227	128	151	122	145	145	153	169	177	217	53	198	171	161	172	130	159	82	122
August	111	134	105	138	185	202	134	142	126	143	146	149	174	176	212	55	203	165	168	172	130	160	81	123
September	112	132	103	133	200	184	137	137	140	147	153	140	172	164	205	53	189	165	165	169	130	161	81	124
October	109	123	111	122	179	154	101	101	118	148	151	173	163	178	209	52	188	168	154	179	118	160	74	136
November	104	125	111	123	207	135	95	90	132	149	150	164	162	188	228	54	192	179	163	179	116	161	72	139
December	101	126	111	126	205	159	89	81	120	139	151	161	164	201	233	49	191	196	158	175	113	158	72	140
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	137
February	98	127	111	121	190	140	101	109	114	141	161	164	169	195	205	54	199	145	158	159	116	155	75	134
March	94	127	106	121	191	151	104	126	113	145	163	169	169	171	228	59	202	129	154	172	118	153	77	130
April	94	121	105	115	188	131	104	126	111	142	166	162	150	173	190	58	196	147	150	167	116	151	77	130
May	92	123	105	115	186	132	113	113	110	140	168	182	152	177	205	61	206	147	146	159	118	150	79	127
June	98	127	105	115	215	140	118	120	111	141	159	170	151	182	205	60	243	138	152	154	121	150	81	124
July	103	133	106	112	197	167	119	126	113	147	171	173	154	172	200	57	180	141	161	167	123	151	81	123
August	107	131	111	121	173	167	138	140	113	152	176	185	159	187	203	59	186	159	164	167	130	151	86	116
September	113	131	114	126	156	158	171	154	114	169	187	177	158	176	197	56	172	175	157	179	141	152	93	108
October	113	129	111	129	148	131	168	159	120	170	194	185	137	159	213	56	182	168	158	169	140	151	93	108
November	111	127	113	133	146	136	168	162	109	182	195	198	145	172	198	56	190	171	167	175	142	151	94	106
December	108	130	118	135	151	127	153	150	107	182	201	205	145	191	224	61	195	176	163	179	139	151	92	109
1928																								
January	106	129	119	134	147	114	153	147	110	169	196	191	142	196	222	58	193	162	163	159	135	151	89	112
February	107	132	117	130	152	127	138	156	111	164	206	187	140	174	218	60	192	155	163	159	132	151	87	114
March	111	137	125	139	160	132	143	162	102	175	204	200	123	203	263	61	191	124	163	172	135	151	89	112
April	116	143	125	138	161	119	150	171	101	171	206	203	114	196	218	62	186	147	158	191	137	155	88	113
May	122	163	128	144	165	121	159	173	103	167	211	196	123	201	228	63	199	153	154	182	142	156	91	110
June	123	163	136	143	134	118	154	172	105	180	205	183	129	194	232	62	230	156	161	191	143	157	91	110
July	123	149	133	147	84	133	165	176	108	175	209	202	129	193	223	62	188	159	161	201	145	157	92	108
August	123	135	129	139	86	149	153	176	109	188	215	219	135	187	209	64	199	153	168	196	145	157	92	108
September	130	132	119	142	88	151	147	159	110	191	227	208	137	199	203	60	190	165	165	224	144	157	92	109
October	131	131	124	146	105	169	150	147	111	203	224	229	137	198	215	59	192	173	163	215	147	157	94	107
November	131	136	124	146	104	161	151	167	110	203	215	224	131	205	228	58	198	175	167	215	147	157	94	107

CASH CROPS

COTTON

With the acreage of cotton about 10 per cent more than last year, but still much less than the 1926 crop, and with a yield of 212 pounds per acre being almost to the low point reached in 1924, we have a crop indicated at 840,000 bales as compared with 1,213,000 two years ago. The cotton mill demands slumped very materially during the past year and only became active late in the fall of 1928. The severe damage by boll weevils was responsible for most of the short yield in this State. The most favorable conditions were found from Vance to Bertie county and the territory lying along the Virginia border. The western belt counties also had good yields. The late fall conditions were favorable for good feeding for the weevil so that they went into hibernation in a thrifty condition for withstanding the winter siege. Many argue that this is a favorable sign for a good crop of weevils next year.

TOBACCO

While the normal consumption of tobacco is increasing at about 7 per cent annually for the Bright Leaf types, the past two years have resulted in productions that are piling up surplus stocks for competition with the future productions. The 1928 crop of 475,000,000 pounds in North Carolina and 485,000,000 in 1927 are calculated to materially handicap the opportunities for favorable prices next year. Tobacco is an expensive crop to grow and should be considered well by the would-be growers who are unfamiliar with the crop. The actual production is materially more than was earlier expected, while the average price, based on earlier expectations, was easily about 14 per cent less than last year's. Weather conditions were unfavorable to good yields and quality in many parts of the State. The most favored section was that in the northeastern counties.

PEANUTS

The peanut crop this year shows a second poor yield per acre. August and September weather conditions were probably responsible for most of the shortage. The plants just simply did not set the needed number of pods, for the quality was generally recognized as being good. The nuts are distinctly larger this year, and the color much better than last year. This naturally means that the weight per bag is less this season. Quite a large proportion of the nuts, probably almost entirely from the August settings, were left in fields when harvested. The vines or plants were distinctly better than usual—that is, more hay was made. The stands were good. The acreage was reduced about 6 per cent, while the yield per acre was increased.

FRUIT AND TRUCK CROPS

In about fifteen eastern Carolina counties the growing of commercial vegetables has become quite a recognized industry. Principal among these counties are Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Pamlico, Carteret, Wayne, Duplin, Pender, New Hanover, Columbus and Scotland. The Sand Hill area is well known for its intensive and extensive peach orchards. Surry, Wilkes, Alexander, Buncombe, Haywood and Henderson Counties are known for their apples, although several other mountain counties produce equally as large quantities under less improved methods. The combined values of the commercial vegetables run well above \$10,000,000, while the commercial fruits also go into large figures.

COST OF PRODUCTION REPORT

It is customary to make inquiries of a limited number of farmers on

the cost of production of their crops for the previous year. We are sending instead a very large number of these for North Carolina to be reported on early in January. We know of no feature of farming that offers greater enlightenment than does study of this type. The results of this report will appear in the March annual issue.

If you have received one of these report blanks, it is hoped that you will do yourself the favor of giving it most careful attention. If you do not get one, you can to advantage study such information either in the March, 1928, or March, 1929, *Farm Forecaster*.

DIVERSIFYING CROPS LEGUMES

Probably no state in the Union offers a better opportunity for the employment of so large a number and variety of legume crops as does North Carolina. Velvet beans do well in the southeastern counties, soy beans grow ideally in the upper Coastal Belt, clovers are made in the western counties, while Lespedeza or Japan clover may be found in almost any section. On pages 4-5 the annual hays include soy beans, cowpeas, vetch, peanuts, velvet beans, etc., which are produced on fairly large scales. Alfalfa is found doing well in most any part of the Piedmont Plateau area. The various clovers offer two or three varieties that are especially suited to particular areas of the State. Many people do not think of the peanuts crop as a legume. In as much as the entire peanut plant is harvested, the chance of soil improvement through the growing of this crop is reduced to a minimum since it is largely the nodules grown on the roots which supply the stored up nitrogen. This State has long been known for its importance in the production of cowpeas. However, it has declined steadily in its commercial production of seed.

CORN

The corn crop is important, not only for its grain, which is valued in this State at over \$42,000,000, but for its forage including leaf fodder and tops which are valued at almost \$20,000,000. Still another value often overlooked is the opportunity for growing companion or intertilled crops like soy beans, cowpeas, velvet beans, peanuts and late planted clovers without interfering with the growth of either. Thus corn becomes the very key of diversified crops and occupies a very large percentage of the total crop acreage of the State.

HAYS

After the early commercial truck crops and the small grain crops are harvested, there is offered an ideal opportunity for a second planting or summer crop. Hays fit into this scheme ideally and many sections take advantage of this opportunity. A great diversity of hay crops are available for profitable and safe production. A certain amount of roughage is needed for all kinds of livestock. With such a natural hay-growing State and with so much land lying idle each year the production of more hay if properly harvested and baled should prove to be a valuable factor in the farm crop program.

SMALL GRAINS

The advantages offered by the growing of small grains are well known. Two of these might be especially mentioned. They may be grown during the time of the year when they would least interfere with other crops, and they offer a valuable roughage for feeder stock, especially in the case of oats.

Then, too after they are harvested there is still time to make a good hay crop. Corn, soy beans or other crops usually mature if planted soon after harvesting small grains. These crops were disappointing in yields for the past two years, although spring oats were very good in eastern counties in 1928. Barley continues in favor.

CROP REPORTERS' PAGE

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Here are some titles of articles appearing under date of December 26, 1928 issue:

Indiana to Develop State Marketing Program.
 Good Prospects for American Apples Abroad.
 Virginia Tobacco Inspection Attracting Wide Attention.
 Pennsylvania Cannery Use Large Quantities of Inspected Produce.
 South Jersey Apples Graded for Export.
 Sees Strong Demand for Seed Potatoes.
 Farmers Must Consider Needs of Markets.
 Weather Data Important in Crop Estimates Work.
 More Well-graded Products in Storage.
 Farm Mortgage Credit Situation "Easy."
 Direct Hog Marketings Show Large Increase.

If the above is a sample of the contents of the official weekly publication of this one part of the one Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, it is easy to appreciate the enormous amount of valuable information that the many other Divisions and Bureaus are issuing. This is why we so frequently say that as farmers, we are poor students—do too little studying of the little information coming to us, much less the vast and valuable features which we neither see nor seek.

We had hoped that our voluntary reporters would send us some valuable bits of their thoughts that would be timely and helpful for this page. It is intended as a farmer's forum. We regret that only two articles were sent.

Here is the message from Mr. P. B. Neal, of Madison, Rockingham County.

"Can't you very evidently see that the Southern farmer is failing-dying because of no salesmanship? Our scientific methods have stimulated and resulted in heavy production with no salesmanship. The consuming world cannot financially nor physically 'digest' our crops.

"Why shouldn't there be a salesman in the Cabinet to teach the farmers to sell as the agriculturalists have taught us to grow? Salesmanship is the salvation of the producer the world over. The farmer is a grower—a producer—a manufacturer and needs the salesmanship methods employed by other industries. His products are made from the soil while factories usually re-work what the farmers first develop."

Editor's Note: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Division of Markets function largely in the capacity suggested by Mr. Neal. Along with the importance of selling ability, is intelligent planning to avoid competition and overproduction, which they also encourage.

Arthur Simmons, of Burlington writes: "The 'Farm Relief' campaign is a good one for both parties. It is now up to the farmers to act fast. Thirty years ago apples were the King of fruit. Now we find bananas are King of fruit. It is only the exceptionally fine apples that have a market, while bananas have a ready sale.

"Our paper mills use 12,000,000 cords of wood—half of it foreign grown. This part should be grown here. Our farm prosperity will return when we plant 25 per cent of our crop land back to timber and close the immigration gates. We must raise our own fruit crops and livestock, which aggregate \$1,000,000,000 in value.

"We will receive nothing from Congress if the Farm Relief measures are taken up in the short session along with all the other 'Pie Counter' bills.

"We imported last year 'free of duty' \$34,000,000 of bananas, which killed our home apple market. The apples rotted on the trees."

NOTE: The banana, orange and grape growers have been also heavily handicapped, due to unprofitable prices paid for their products. Then too the world is demanding well graded, high quality products which too many growers are being careless about.

SOME SIDE THOUGHTS

From the two articles shown above, we see that these men are concerned with the marketing problem. That is the big factor. We produce

more than our markets require, but not more than they can use economically. The marketing factors are very complex, and for solution require first of all, the farmers' full co-operation.

This first requirement means that only high quality, well graded and standardized packages be offered for sale. This again means that special and laborious and expensive care be given to fruits and vegetables. Culls and seconds that are often put on the markets hamper the sale of the expensively produced products. Ungraded products sell at cull prices.

The world is buying "looks" more frequently than taste. Last year's crates look dingy this year, and so new packages bring better prices. The grower who thinks that he can get by with even slightly "off" conditions not only hurts himself but others too.

Now for a thought that should go before the crop is harvested, or even grown at all. What makes us decide to plant 20 acres in corn, 10 acres in tobacco, cotton or other cash crops, 2 acres in hays and keep one brood sow? Is it habit or well thought out planning based on careful investigations of market trends for a series of years in relation to prices and production and carry-over?

A well built house, farm, factory or business must first be basically well planned ahead of the building. This is equally true of crop production. Why not grow crops that will largely AVOID the market competition and probable low prices? The Pig Survey Report on page 6 gives an idea of what our farmers plan regarding the spring breeding. Why not take advantage of that information now?

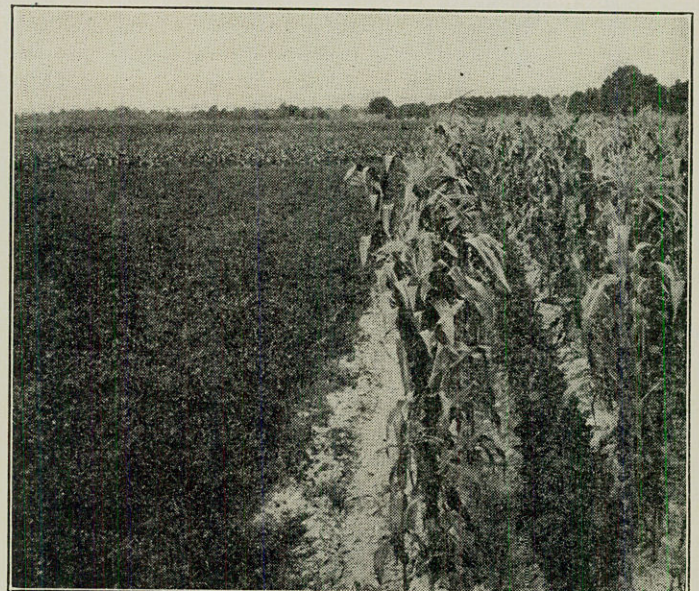
FARMERS INDIFFERENT

Farmers seem to give very little attention to farm legislation which vitally concerns them. Frequently Legislators introduce bills that are intended to be of aid to the farmers, but which often react to the farmers hurt.

Unless farmers give their Representatives the benefit of their opinions, it is often difficult to act wisely. More initiative on the part of the farmer is needed. Is it not possible that the most helpful legislation should be thought out and suggested by the farmer himself?

Isn't it probably true that, as a class, we are too indifferent to such matters? We complain after it is too late, but offer no real constructive ideas. Wouldn't it help greatly for us to read and study these public matters more?

A bill was introduced to change the time of tax assessments from May 1st to January 1st. This would work admirably for all save the farmers. How many farmers explained that at the beginning of the year he has his maximum wealth and, therefore, his heaviest taxable assets such as meats, stocks of grain, hays, etc.? Isn't it also true that merchants and manufacturers just after the Christmas and New Year holidays have low taxable stocks? Does this look like farm relief?



DIVERSIFIED FARMING. A LEGUME HAY MIXTURE, CORN AND SOY BEANS, WITH TOBACCO IN THE BACKGROUND

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO SALES REPORT, BY BELTS, FOR NOVEMBER, 1927, AND 1928 OLD BRIGHT BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE NO. 11

MARKETS	No. of Houses		PRODUCERS SALES		TOTAL SALES INCLUDING REALES		AVERAGE PRICE		SEASON'S PRODUCERS SALES	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
Aberdeen	2	2	1,179,136	1,299,739	1,316,898	1,486,872	\$25.70	\$20.98	2,873,487	3,248,867
Burlington	3	3*	1,155,058	405,903	1,306,898	473,723	26.20	19.69	2,044,798	1,191,145
Carthage	2	2	625,748	538,846	650,026	538,846	24.92	22.08	1,918,706	1,941,850
Durham	5	7*	7,322,958	5,953,584	8,318,800	6,742,250	28.26	24.40	14,778,666	13,967,096
Elkin	2	1	494,888	248,448	518,460	274,864	22.35	17.27	879,186	600,796
Fuquay Springs	4	4	2,352,002	2,071,292	2,575,218	2,335,398	28.41	24.26	5,508,778	4,625,581
Henderson	4	5	6,505,662	6,216,028	6,909,125	6,606,988	27.86	22.66	12,496,420	14,060,036
Louisburg	3	3	1,544,424	883,685	1,657,304	969,373	25.81	19.75	3,042,328	1,967,515
Madison	2	2	823,764	335,717	885,382	387,552	22.47	17.50	1,409,022	866,877
Mebane	3	3	1,740,232	1,394,916	1,941,712	1,545,554	32.54	27.60	3,046,816	2,768,310
Mount Airy	3	3	2,108,616	1,217,572	2,479,650	1,464,798	19.77	16.61	3,797,330	3,166,986
Oxford	6	6	5,939,690	5,074,533	6,622,592	5,582,182	28.25	21.37	12,628,810	11,135,086
Reidsville	4*	4*	1,140,882	1,515,063	1,320,018	1,685,987	24.02	21.73	2,766,205	3,278,659
Roxboro	4	4	2,459,667	1,723,532	2,622,137	1,930,156	29.09	22.63	4,332,609	3,051,292
Sanford	2	2*	783,332	155,364	852,348	189,626	25.67	18.21	1,734,246	1,070,264
Stoneville	3	2	911,639	580,172	1,136,830	744,366	22.31	18.29	1,653,380	1,224,436
Warrenton	3	2	1,251,992	873,470	1,280,232	894,106	24.02	20.43	2,676,604	1,601,520
Wendell	4	2	1,006,606	717,438	1,070,014	808,040	25.93	21.23	3,900,484	2,573,228
Winston-Salem	8	8	19,975,812	14,666,727	22,477,243	16,574,388	24.10	20.19	35,579,181	31,161,227
Zebulon	3	3	616,164	616,238	722,150	715,966	25.65	20.54	2,571,404	2,275,368
OLD BELT, Total	70	68	59,938,272	46,488,267	66,663,037	51,950,945	25.99	21.60	119,638,460	105,776,139

NEW BRIGHT BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE NO. 12

Ahoskie	3*	2*	79,422	181,126	79,422	203,608	20.25	22.61	2,556,054	2,983,998
Enfield	2	2	506,430	570,319	593,602	648,195	23.80	20.25	2,704,720	2,402,275
Farmville	3	3	3,762,308	4,082,916	4,133,688	4,428,980	26.73	23.65	16,811,106	16,536,614
Goldsboro	1	3	874,190	1,316,952	934,600	1,473,612	23.83	18.80	3,071,378	5,839,685
Greenville	7	9	15,042,466	15,496,632	16,609,134	17,160,462	27.17	24.45	50,476,986	54,589,940
Kinston	6	6	7,967,948	8,266,078	8,989,946	9,098,630	24.86		32,203,134	31,683,027
New Bern	2	2	703,818	447,488	735,036	505,286	25.52	19.30	2,835,432	3,097,708
Robersonville	2	3	1,178,098	1,449,912	1,264,098	1,536,046	27.71	21.51	5,368,588	6,712,486
Rocky Mount	6	7	8,954,878	9,032,048	9,559,218	9,697,780	26.49	22.78	28,510,591	28,762,508
Smithfield	2	2	581,864	976,020	691,340	1,092,082	22.49	18.34	3,489,331	4,476,843
Tarboro	3	3*	1,393,582	671,504	1,480,468	723,978	27.22	20.48	5,335,288	4,606,301
Wallace	2	2	229,486	389,075	272,338	457,255	21.96	22.24	1,582,673	1,714,769
Washington	3	3	1,106,080	1,020,532	1,210,074	1,135,484	27.40	23.05	4,433,892	5,544,210
Williamston	3	3	1,677,796	1,223,558	1,827,960	1,280,998	25.71	22.63	6,856,408	6,598,474
Wilson	7	8	16,791,262	17,816,474	18,929,480	20,073,434	27.26	23.77	60,802,058	66,389,939
Windsor	2	2	189,962	378,932	194,940	433,328	23.25	22.08	1,410,514	1,588,048
NEW BELT, Total	54	60	61,039,590	63,319,566	67,505,344	69,949,158	26.56	23.34	228,448,153	243,526,824
State Totals	124	128	120,977,862	110,082,295	134,168,381	122,233,677	26.28	22.54	386,015,087	393,126,039

* The following warehouses failed to report their November, 1928, sales: Morgan's, Burlington, N. C.; Watt's, Reidsville, N. C.; Clarke's, Tarboro, N. C.; Banner, Durham, N. C.; Brick, Ahoskie. 3 W's, Sanford, N. C., report received too late to be included in market totals, but is included in the State totals.

† The season's producers sales to December 1st include sales from houses closed prior to November 1st.

The following warehouses failed to report their November, 1927, sales: Watt's, Warehouse, Reidsville, N. C.; Farmers' Warehouse, Ahoskie, N. C.

RADIO TALK BY THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

A class in Agricultural News Writing from the Department of Journalism at State College visited my office recently. There were 25 boys from the farms of this State in that class and they asked many questions. All of them made written reports of their visit. These boys are just like your boy, and you may be interested in hearing what they saw if you are at all interested in agricultural information or the work of the Agricultural Departments. These students had no teacher with them, so they saw what they wrote. The clerks in the statistical office primarily explained the work to the visitors. When Mr. Stewart Robertson, State College Journalist Chief, asked me today to look these papers over, I dropped my own talk and am using the one written by Mr. E. L. Gooding, of Oriental, Pamlico County, of the Oriental High School. Each student brought out different features worthy of mention, but five minutes do not permit of more.

THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

By E. L. GOODING

"If the farmers of North Carolina would go to the statistical division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture as the class of State College students did and see the crop reporting and farm census machinery they would doubtless be impressed and go away with not only a better understanding of this work but with more faith in its value. The crop reports I am sure would have a decidedly different influence on that farmer who had seen and heard the Agricultural Statistician. Rather than submit these valuable circulars directly to the waste basket I'll

wager they would be studied carefully and neatly filed away in that farmer's desk. I'll go farther, if that tiller of the soil, after having intelligently studied and heeded the reports, does not realize a fair profit from his farm, there is absolutely no profit in agriculture.

"Upon being questioned as to the purpose of the Crop Reporting Service, Mr. Parker answered by saying that it was an organization to bring supply and demand on a closer par, aiding both the producer and consumer. The farmer, he states, will be better prepared to plan for another year if he is informed of the conditions for the current year. The real problem lies in the fact that the average farmer thinks of this information as something useless or dead. For this reason the majority are making farming a hit or miss industry, the statistician says. They are not students in the sense of daily analysis of information.

"Another thing which tends to aid the depression of agriculture is the fact that some farmers will plant heavy when advice is given to plant light, thinking that there will be a shortage, and that they will receive a premium on this crop. This bias fact hinders the work of the statisticians to a considerable degree.

"Having given us a discussion on the purposes and results of his business, Mr. Parker had his office force explain their specific jobs. Their efficiency and rapidity were very remarkable. As an illustration of their quick work, he said that they issued a few days ago ginning reports within three hours after they entered the office.

"In tabulating crop reports and the Farm Census, they divide the State into eight districts, which are divided into counties and again into townships for their tabulations.

"The rural mail carriers distribute to the farmers report card blanks for the individual report of farm conditions. They are filled out and re-

turned to the Department. Through the co-operation of the government mails it is very efficient and at the same time relatively inexpensive to the Department.

"The State also has the tax listers to help the Department by reporting acreage of certain crops and livestock. Until one sees the great amount of work done in this connection it is difficult to understand what this office really does.

"The data is all compiled and the weighted figures for the State obtained. Based on previous figures, these, and his own estimates, Mr. Parker himself makes an estimate which goes with the farmers' report to Washington. Contrary to the general opinion, the statisticians do not confine themselves to the office but visit farms in different sections of the State. Mr. Parker states that during this year he and his two assistants have personally examined over 400 cotton farms alone. By intensive study of present and former trend figures it is only natural that his estimates are of value.

"When information from the various sources is in at Washington, usually on the 9th of the month, the National Crop Reporting Board convenes. When they enter into the conference, the doors are all locked to outside intervention. All communications are cut off and the Board works without recess until the report is finished.

"When the work is completed radios, telephones, and telegraphs are used over the United States to distribute the crop reports. In this way every one interested has an equal chance of knowing the information in the quickest time. This, however, is not the only means of distributing the valuable information. Newspapers and farm papers play a very important part. Multigraph and mimeograph summaries are mailed out to all sufficiently interested. Information is also gained by personal correspondence to individual farmers and farm representatives."

RESULTS COUNT

As results are what really tell the story of any enterprise, the fact that the State cotton estimates for several years averaged within one per cent for each of its monthly forecasts in comparison with the final spring ginnings report for North Carolina speaks for itself. Three years estimate showed 99.7 per cent of the ginnings or better. The tobacco estimates were also remarkably close to the final spring warehouse sales figures. These are the only two crops having absolute checks in this State.

There were 425 reports received today by this office. Almost half a million pieces of mail are handled in a year. Several thousand inquiries have been sent out within the past few days. Thousands of miles of field studies, crop meter measurements, cotton, peanut and other field examination are made each season.

THE ACCURACY OF COTTON FORECASTS

In studying the National cotton reports for the past five years (since the present methods have been used), it is found that the December 1st forecasts averaged 99.9 per cent of the March final ginnings. The November 1st forecasts were 98 per cent; October was 94.5, and September 92.2 per cent of the actual season's production.

The North Carolina reports have shown over 99 per cent accuracy for the December estimates. November was almost 99; October 99, and September practically 100 per cent accuracy in the cotton forecasts.

It is noticed that the tendency is to UNDERESTIMATE the production. It was observed that especially during the past two years, the government estimates were appreciably below the level of private reports. Suppose there had been no government reports? Would prices probably have been below or above what they were?

It is because of the reliability of the government crop reports that they have had such a stabilizing effect on the market trends. These reports must be, and are, devoid of bias or prejudice. That they are based on thousands of farmers' studies, boll counts, boll examinations, and their contacts with other farmers' observations, safeguards these official forecasts against appreciable errors.

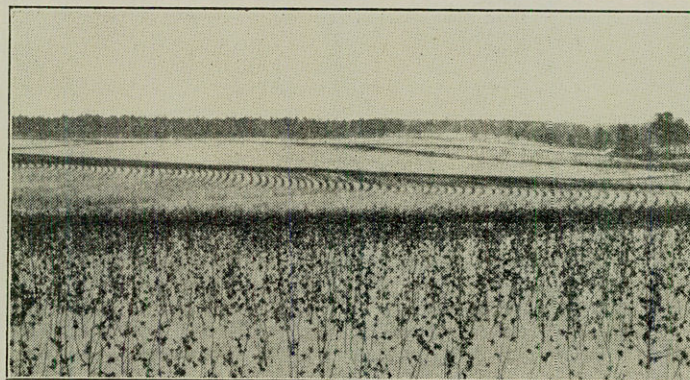
COTTON GINNED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 1, IN NORTH CAROLINA: CROPS OF 1927 AND 1928

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of the Census, announce the preliminary report on cotton ginned by counties, in North Carolina, for the crops of 1928, 1927 and 1926. The totals are in running bales. Linters are not included.

County	1928	1927	1926
Alamance (11)*	1,431	1,134	1,710
Anson (46)	21,030	26,357	29,929
Beaufort (13)	7,786	6,506	9,427
Bertie (33)	8,496	7,488	11,228
Bladen (9)	5,558	6,209	10,611
Cabarrus (24)	9,883	11,214	15,169
Camden (7)	2,590	2,236	4,338
Catawba (19)	9,919	8,407	12,361
Chatham (32)	5,440	6,566	7,666
Chowan (7)	4,760	4,563	7,163
Cleveland (39)	45,343	44,568	37,807
Columbus (5)	710	1,665	2,048
Craven (4)	2,034	1,220	2,943
Cumberland (31)	16,236	16,688	29,242
Davidson (10)	1,326	1,282	1,752
Davie (9)	3,305	3,169	3,746
Duplin (16)	8,862	9,005	14,423
Durham (10)	773	856	1,383
Edgecombe (60)	21,403	22,419	30,215
Franklin (30)	17,212	16,231	20,241
Gaston (17)	10,491	10,942	9,930
Gates (11)	4,429	3,898	5,335
Granville (6)	808	621	1,838
Greene (11)	5,216	7,405	10,820
Halifax (61)	33,826	32,101	38,096
Harnett (31)	29,752	34,473	46,422
Hertford (13)	4,556	4,304	6,722
Hoke (15)	13,694	13,440	16,572
Iredell (18)	13,463	13,770	18,046
Johnston (74)	37,641	48,356	63,376
Jones (7)	1,463	1,745	2,493
Lee (12)	13,463	13,770	18,046
Lenoir (20)	8,743	8,938	12,709
Lincoln (24)	12,919	11,390	13,301
Martin (8)	4,141	3,905	5,382
Mecklenburg (25)	17,548	20,308	23,800
Montgomery (17)	5,461	5,126	6,897
Moore (16)	4,621	5,313	8,145
Nash (44)*	31,963	36,107	39,523
Northampton (34)	26,952	24,262	27,583
Onslow (6)	1,270	1,086	2,350
Orange (10)	1,204	1,184	1,172
Pamlico (6)	1,767	979	1,691
Pasquotank (4)	1,979	1,839	3,711
Perquimans (7)	5,932	4,576	8,148
Pitt (27)	13,660	16,970	23,133
Polk (4)	2,909	2,440	1,482
Randolph (9)	1,256	1,121	1,444
Richmond (47)	13,060	14,454	21,435
Robeson (66)	36,945	39,545	64,064
Rowan (27)	11,075	10,855	13,451
Rutherford (19)	13,936	11,538	8,932
Sampson (50)	22,001	28,129	38,949
Scotland (25)	21,562	25,141	32,840
Stanly (16)	9,715	9,509	12,368
Union (36)	28,347	32,187	28,475
Vance (7)	4,992	3,797	4,837
Wake (79)	24,452	26,950	33,017
Warren (21)	14,639	11,578	12,675
Washington (8)	1,584	898	985
Wayne (49)	19,088	24,146	34,140
Wilson (28)	17,065	22,366	25,718
All others (25)	4,425	3,776	5,641
STATE (1455)*	740,165	787,208	1,000,280
Final	870,000	879,677	1,246,754
Ginned to Dec. 1	85%?	89.5%	80.2%
Av. weight bales	486?	490	486.4
Est. yield per A.	212 lbs.	238 lbs.	295
Acreage change†	108%	87%	104%
Nov. price (av)	18.5c	19.5c	11.5c

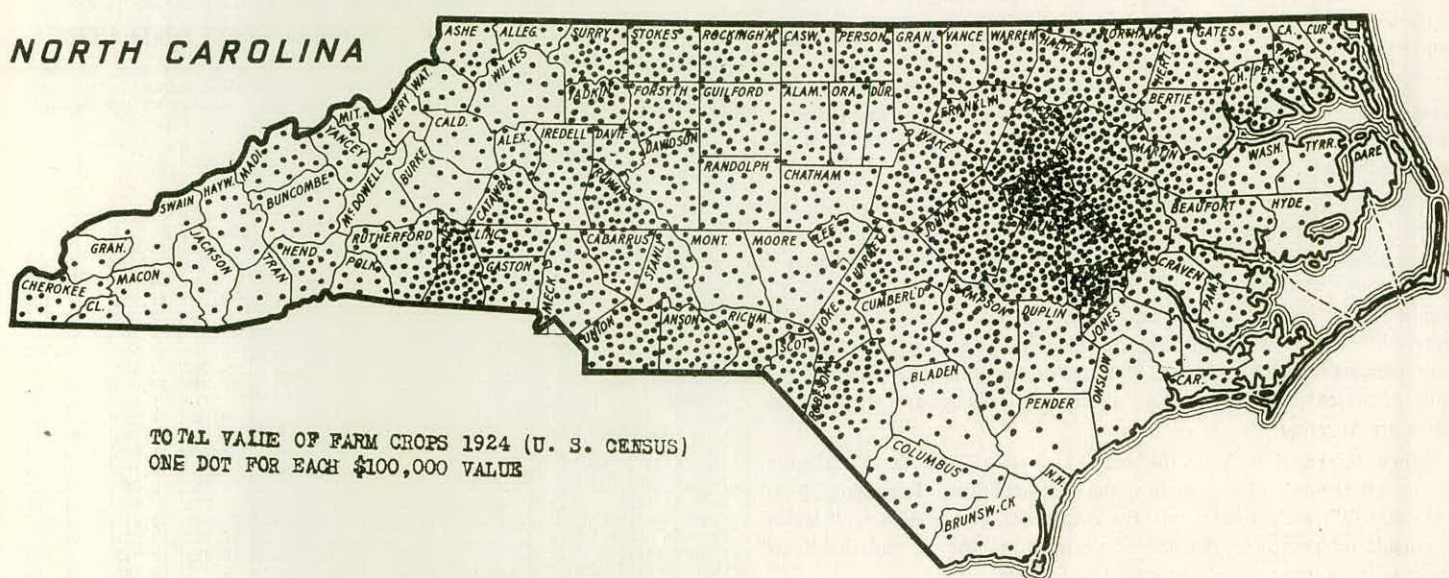
* NOTE: Number active gins operating 1927 shown just after county names.

† Acreage compared with previous year.



AS A PIEDMONT COTTON FIELD APPEARS AFTER HARVEST WITH THE FIRST SNOW

NORTH CAROLINA



TOTAL VALUE OF FARM CROPS 1924 (U. S. CENSUS)
ONE DOT FOR EACH \$100,000 VALUE

NORTH CAROLINA, A DIVERSIFIED STATE

One needs only to make a study of pages 4-5 of this issue to note that a great diversity of crops not only may be but are grown in North Carolina. While the great Middle Western States are acknowledged to lead in general agricultural standards, and especially in livestock production, North Carolina has them beaten when it comes to the number of crops grown, as well as the acreage of these. A study of the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa or Illinois will show that their four leading crops make up very largely their entire acreage, while in North Carolina, cotton, corn, tobacco and hays make up only 77 per cent of the cultivated acreage. The corn crop in this State occupies decidedly the largest area, which is only about 32 per cent of the total crop land. Of the other States mentioned, this crop runs well over 50 per cent.

When it comes to the value of crops, we have many running into the millions of dollars. On page 5 in the column headed "Production Rank of State," it will be noted that this State ranks well among the States of the Union in many crops. This could be a prime livestock producing State if pure bred types and intelligent and careful feeding were employed. This is clearly proven in the case of swine and poultry. Both of

these types of livestock are now gaining recognition on the large consuming markets. The reputation, based on the results gained, has penetrated to many other States.

A farmer of many acres in an eastern county has repeatedly said that he does not understand how any one can make a living on the rolling, hilly and poor soils to be found in the Piedmont and Mountain Counties. Yet those familiar with the State know that some of the best homes, diversified farms, and social communities are to be found in the western half of this State. On the other hand, it is generally acknowledged that farming may be done more easily and on a bigger scale in the eastern half. In this area a great variety of crops may be chosen, and it is not uncommon for three different crops to be grown on the same land in a single year.

With the aid of the agricultural specialists, including the County Agents and Agricultural Teachers, and in which this State has a distinct leadership, there is ample opportunity for almost any farmer, regardless of his educational advantages, to gain valuable information and profitable results if he will only be open-minded and persevering in following the advice available.

NORTH CAROLINA CAR LOT SHIPMENTS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commodity	Approximate Shipping Season		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	To Dec. 1928*	Value Comm'l Crop	
											1927	1928
Apples	Aug. - Jan.	(a)	77	384	220	433	344	415	80	145	\$464,100	\$675,000
Dried Apples		(a)	1	1			6	2	1			
Dry Beans		(a)	2		1	1	3					
String Beans	May-June and Fall		128	219	261	559	459	550	504	672	681,740	607,920
Cabbage	Early-April-June (a)											
Cabbage	Late-Aug. Nov. (a)		253	213	364	263	371	347	292	212	167,000	211,000
Cantaloupes	July-Aug.		894	700	620	401	655	397	606	274	258,000	256,000
Cucumbers	June-July		641	687	1,175	1,639	1,562	869	935	790	611,072	412,474
Lettuce	Feb.-March		445	622	718	714	537	540	447	476	529,397	416,480
Mixed Vegetables	Jan.-Dec.		66	326	758	1,093	853	673	761	504		
Peaches	June-Sept.		594	1,452	215	1,657	2,024	2,155	1,702	3,098		1,316,250
Spinach	Winter Months		5	5	25	21	11	2	14	8		
Strawberries	April-June		503	1,101	1,668	2,046	1,634	1,253	2,202	2,137	2,665,000	1,999,000
Potatoes	May-July	(a)	3,071	4,202	3,475	6,566	4,052	6,713	7,555	9,632	8,251,200	3,458,000
Tomatoes	Summer		1			8	8	27	21	3		
Carrots		(a)		1		3	11	28				
Turnips and Rutabagas	Winter and Spring		6	9	5	2	3					
Watermelons	July-Sept.		1,657	993	1,542	664	991	1,301	1,085	1,178	300,000	272,000
Sweet Potatoes	July-May	(a)	982	721	654	720	1,189	1,364	1,689	400		
Peppers		(a)		3	10	11	18	11	39	107	61,000	71,000
Mixed Deciduous Fruits	Summer and Fall			3	1			4				
Grapes	Fall					1		1	1	2	257,000	275,000
Green Peas	April-May						491	596	570	667	532,224	287,984
Onions		(a)						2		2		
Celery		(a)										
Total Shipments			9,326	11,642	11,712	16,802	15,222	17,250	18,504	20,307		

*1928. Subject to Revision by Additional Reports.

(a) Due to cold storage facilities and semi-non-perishable qualities some fruits and vegetables are shipped in all seasons.