

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
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DIVERSITY—LIVE AT HOME

A certain famous humorist says, "All I know is what I read in the papers." As a matter of fact, he goes to great expense to be on the grounds whenever any great event happens. This enables him to have first-hand information of the things about which he so understandingly and humorously writes. In like manner, the agricultural economists of the State and Federal agricultural forces spend much time in investigation in addition to what they "read" in the papers. They are quite aware that the farmer is really up against it. They wonder almost as much as do the farmers what the various Commissions, Boards, Co-operatives, Exchanges and other agricultural relief organizations can do to really aid the farmer. They are about all agreed that any real relief must begin with the individual farmers themselves. This is always the best relief.

Certain others of comic fame are noted for their optimism in trying circumstances. They have proven this course to be the best policy. We recommend a spirit of optimism of this nature to farmers at the present time. We will have to wear a smile before the banker who calls for our loan when we and he both know that it cannot be paid. That frayed collar and threadbare clothes will pass muster in any society introduced by the proper smile. The grouch is not wanted by any one, but rather every one admires a fellow known to be down and out but who keeps a-kicking and smiling.

Maggie is usually getting Jiggs into hot water, but he is equally as busy in scheming for ways and means of getting out to get some of his favorite corned beef and cabbage. Why shouldn't we farmers get busy in scheming to "find" the way out of our fix? At any rate, the short of it is that in every vocation and in every class there are periods of privation, worry, with blind and dark futures.

Some of the bright clouds might be mentioned. Certain of our

agricultural leaders have long said that the only way to get a farmer to change his habits was to starve him out. We have about reached that point now. Certain information in this publication will show that livestock, livestock products, etc., offer decidedly better returns or investments than do crops alone. Wisconsin is steadily increasing her farm income through livestock products.

Poultry under improved methods is proving to be profitable in North Carolina. Dairying will require several years to be "overdone." The growing of hogs can be managed easily and profitably. These types of livestock offer markets for almost all kinds of feeds and grains. Even those who want to grow some commercial vegetables will find a good market for the surplus through their livestock. Certain vegetables and fruits can be canned to advantage and sold during the winter months. Better attention to home gardens and winter vegetables should relieve food problems and at the same time insure better healthfulness in the farm families. The growing of certified seed is bound to offer attractive opportunities in the near future.

An adjunct to all of this is the utilization of spare time in reading and analyzing agricultural bulletins and publications which offer definite advice and business agricultural information. These publications are prepared only after great care in analyzing and assembling of the available information. It is based on the practical experiences of successful practices and known conditions. There is perhaps more agricultural information of a constructive type available for farmers than for any other industry in the country. It is regrettable, yet true, that a very small percent of the farmers take advantage of it. Those who do have done so have proven its value. Let it not be said that one "Can lead the farmer to the facts but cannot make him use them."



COLONIAL PLANTATION HOMESTEAD IN JONES COUNTY

The Commissioner's Letter

In this issue of *The Forecaster* is set before you a summary of the results of last year's agricultural efforts in North Carolina. In some instances these results have been gratifying, while in others they have been disappointing; but, taken as a whole, they emphasize the need for a continuation of the policy long stressed by the Department of Agriculture and now urged by Governor Gardner, that is, the diversification of crops and the production at home of food and feedstuffs. In this connection, I can do nothing better than to reiterate what I have urged since becoming Commissioner of Agriculture, a policy also stressed by my predecessors. To state this position in concise language, I have urged that every North Carolina farmer, be he land owner or tenant, should own a cow and a pig. This truism, emphasized by Benjamin Franklin, than whom there has never been a stauncher advocate of thrift, holds good today, and in substance and practice, I again commend it to the consideration of our people.

It affords me pleasure to express my appreciation of the work evidenced in this issue of *The Forecaster*, and I trust that those among whom it shall find circulation will learn many helpful things and be inspired to increased endeavor.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of Agriculture



STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING IN ASHEVILLE AUGUST, 1929

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NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Almost eleven years ago the State and Federal statistics and crop reporting work was merged as a united endeavor. From the first it was a successful step. The Farm Forecaster will celebrate its tenth year of publication with the next—our ANNUAL issue. It best illustrates the type of work developed by the statisticians of this office. Its work is recognized as authentic and official throughout North Carolina. The thousands of aids or voluntary crop reporters are the main connecting link with actual farm conditions.

This type of information is essential to the study of Governor Gardner's agricultural program. The Farm Forecaster is adopted by the State Department of Education and State College as the official farm facts organ. This suggests the advisability of studying and preserving each issue.

FRANK PARKER, Editor

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture
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W. F. CALLANDER, Chairman Crop Reporting Board (U. S.)
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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

According to the National Outlook Board, composed of leading economists from all of the States of the Union, which met in Washington late in January, the general production for 1930 is expected to be about the same as last year or slightly more, in as much as 1929 yields were below par. Livestock production will probably continue at about the same level for the country at large.

The purchasing power of the consumers of farm products during 1930 is expected to be less than last year, making it wise for farmers to plan a conservative production policy. This is a good time for farmers to make permanent improvements because materials can be bought at relatively low prices. The year 1930 will probably show depressed conditions in almost all lines of industry, which will naturally react on the consumption of agricultural products. This means that the chance of overproduction of cash crops is very likely to result. At least good returns—prices better than 1929 are not likely to be obtained.

There is only one safe policy for our North Carolina farmers under existing conditions. This is to follow Governor Gardner's live-at-home program. With no assurance of improved prices for cotton, tobacco and peanuts and with the cost of production probably greater than the price returns, the wise farmer will grow such crops only in addition to the necessary feed and food crops. It is better now to grow feed crops and

feed them to livestock and to otherwise speedily get way from a dependence on cash crops.

Land Banks are admittedly giving preference in their rare loans to those growing livestock. It is going to be difficult to secure credits this year, as both the growers and creditors have experienced heavy losses during recent years. This means that there will probably be a heavy decline in the uses of commercial fertilizers and in the resulting per acre yields.

There was never a greater need for sound business thought and careful planning on the part of individual farmers. The policy should be "How much can I save" rather than "How much can I make?"

Cotton production is shifting westward, with increased foreign competition. Boll weevils are a serious menace. Labor costs are minimized by the growing methods followed in Texas and Oklahoma. With the probability of an increased tobacco acreage, the chance of profitable returns is minimized. Considerable decrease in the acreage of peanuts will be required in North Carolina to improve the price situation appreciably. Prices of good quality Virginia type peanuts are the lowest since 1922.

At best, there is little relief in sight except to those farmers who judiciously study the situation; practice the utmost economy; depend as little as possible on cash crops, and develop interest in livestock.

LIVESTOCK REPORT—JANUARY 1, 1930

	Year	North Carolina			United States		
		No.	Value per Head (Dollars)	Total Value (Dollars)	Number	Value per Head (Dollars)	Total Value (Dollars)
Horses and Colts	1928	105,000	87.00	9,136,000	14,495,000	67.18	973,812,000
	1929	98,000	86.00	8,429,000	13,905,000	70.21	976,300,000
	1930	93,000	85.00	7,902,000	13,440,000	70.71	950,318,000
Mules and Colts	1928	279,000	119.00	33,311,000	5,504,000	79.82	439,320,000
	1929	276,000	124.00	34,324,000	5,390,000	82.34	443,839,000
	1930	279,000	119.00	33,312,000	5,322,000	83.00	441,726,000
All Cattle and Calves	1928	496,000	44.70	22,179,000	55,676,000	51.06	2,842,576,000
	1929	537,000	48.60	26,108,000	57,967,000	57.28	3,320,104,000
	1930	511,000	48.50	24,797,000	56,467,000	59.15	3,340,182,000
Cows and Heifers (2 yrs. old & over kept for milk)	1928	294,000	59.00	17,346,000	21,828,000	73.93	1,613,639,000
	1929	300,000	64.00	19,200,000	21,919,000	84.63	1,855,080,000
	1930	312,000	64.00	19,968,000	22,499,000	83.40	1,876,357,000
Heifers for milk (1-2 years old)	1928	50,000	---	---	4,184,000	---	---
	1929	53,000	---	---	4,413,000	---	---
	1930	56,000	---	---	4,669,000	---	---
Sheep and Lambs	1928	85,000	9.00	765,000	44,795,000	10.24	458,816,000
	1929	94,000	9.10	856,000	47,509,000	10.61	504,022,000
	1930	103,000	8.60	887,000	48,913,000	8.90	435,515,000
Swine including Pigs	1928	1,050,000	13.50	14,175,000	60,617,000	13.20	799,902,000
	1929	945,000	11.70	11,029,000	56,880,000	13.00	739,255,000
	1930	803,000	11.70	9,361,000	52,600,000	13.64	717,306,000
Aggregate, all Live-stock	1928	2,359,000	41.97	96,912,000	207,099,000	35.13	7,128,065,000
	1929	2,277,000	44.35	100,635,000	206,483,000	38.89	7,958,678,000
	1930	2,183,000	45.86	97,538,000	205,410,000	38.56	7,741,326,000

NOTE: The aggregate value of all livestock shown above does not include the value of Heifers for Milk (1-2 years old). The value per head is likewise exclusive of this class. The aggregate number does include this item.



ACREAGE AND FARM VALUES OF CROPS, BY STATES 1928 AND 1929

STATE	Aggregate acreage of ALL crops		Farm value of ALL crops		Value per acre ALL crops	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	(1,000 acres)		(1,000 dollars)		(dollars)	
Maine	1,602	1,586	\$ 41,074	\$ 85,093	\$26	\$54
New Hampshire	512	513	13,184	14,789	26	29
Vermont	1,123	1,126	29,343	31,471	26	28
Massachusetts	566	566	31,706	34,911	56	62
Rhode Island	59	59	2,671	2,952	45	50
Connecticut	476	470	29,817	32,867	63	70
New York	7,552	7,562	210,891	227,423	28	30
New Jersey	795	797	49,962	57,131	63	72
Pennsylvania	7,048	6,999	196,470	215,517	28	31
Ohio	10,649	10,904	246,659	261,900	23	24
Indiana	10,329	10,704	213,726	218,403	21	20
Illinois	20,311	20,510	446,974	433,419	22	21
Michigan	8,400	8,342	208,564	198,381	25	24
Wisconsin	9,657	9,714	250,150	253,733	26	26
Minnesota	17,636	17,873	284,843	319,227	16	18
Iowa	22,023	22,095	496,934	510,033	23	23
Missouri	14,104	13,703	269,136	252,720	19	18
North Dakota	20,861	20,747	236,963	183,039	11	9
South Dakota	15,794	17,096	160,155	185,555	10	11
Nebraska	20,415	20,957	323,524	343,707	16	16
Kansas	22,932	23,022	373,129	304,676	16	13
Delaware	396	393	15,015	16,485	38	42
Maryland	1,791	1,781	59,896	65,688	33	37
Virginia	4,220	4,077	153,481	164,384	36	40
West Virginia	1,737	1,733	58,909	59,482	34	34
North Carolina	7,134	7,116	308,088	291,177	43	41
South Carolina	5,261	5,002	141,611	154,513	27	31
Georgia	10,363	10,653	225,079	244,043	22	23
Florida	1,278	1,310	109,519	106,808	86	82
Kentucky	5,362	5,407	193,151	193,404	36	36
Tennessee	6,521	6,723	184,488	203,096	28	30
Alabama	7,918	7,924	193,219	199,975	25	25
Mississippi	6,684	6,733	220,817	261,858	33	39
Arkansas	7,073	7,122	208,444	214,368	29	30
Louisiana	4,546	4,576	154,472	164,820	34	36
Oklahoma	15,771	15,527	289,236	248,622	18	16
Texas	30,406	31,217	755,715	610,579	22	20
Montana	7,688	7,922	120,713	92,746	16	12
Idaho	2,913	2,923	91,222	103,661	31	35
Wyoming	1,846	1,918	31,636	37,882	17	20
Colorado	6,122	6,237	111,685	137,173	18	22
New Mexico	1,221	1,413	30,230	38,138	25	27
Arizona	634	670	47,332	50,724	75	76
Utah	1,160	1,182	39,659	39,179	34	33
Nevada	408	406	10,226	11,880	25	29
Washington	3,623	3,800	134,544	150,619	37	40
Oregon	2,776	2,834	88,687	97,773	32	34
California	5,110	5,175	479,964	539,145	94	104
United States	362,706	367,119	8,572,913	8,664,689	24	24

This table shows the aggregate crop information for the various States and for the Nation. It is sent preliminary to our annual Farm Forecaster which will not appear until late in the Spring.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

Season 1927, Revised 1928, and December Estimates 1929

CROPS	% of Har-vested Crop Sold	Unit	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
			1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Corn, for grain	7	Bushels	2,251,000	2,207,000	2,161,000	22.80	18.50	22.50	51,323,000	40,830,000	48,622,500
Corn, for silage	2	Tons	16,000	14,000	14,000	5.50	5.00	6.50	88,000	70,000	91,000
Corn, for forage	2	Tons	85,000	84,000	84,000	2.10	2.00	2.10	178,500	168,000	176,400
Corn, all (except sweet & pop)	2	Bushels	2,352,000	2,305,000	2,259,000	22.80	18.50	22.50	53,626,000	42,643,000	50,827,500
Corn, leaf fodder & tops	8	Tons	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,265,000	.50	.51	.47	675,000	612,000	594,600
Corn, top fodder	2	Tons	376,320	380,000	405,000	.26	.26	.26	97,843	98,800	105,300
Winter wheat, planted	32	Bushels	498,000	477,000	464,000	10.70	11.60	11.70	5,168,000	5,150,000	5,346,900
Winter wheat, harvested	32	Bushels	483,000	444,000	457,000	21.00	22.00	24.00	5,733,000	4,202,000	6,192,000
Oats, for grain	23	Bushels	273,000	191,000	258,000	24.00	23.00	24.00	480,000	736,000	960,000
Barley, for grain	12	Bushels	20,000	32,000	40,000	12.00	11.50	12.00	1,128,000	1,024,000	1,176,000
Rye, for grain	36	Bushels	94,000	89,000	98,000	20.00	19.00	20.00	200,000	190,000	220,000
Buckwheat	48	Gallons	10,000	10,000	11,000	92.00	86.00	94.00	2,024,000	1,720,000	1,880,000
Sorghum, for syrup	8	Tons	22,000	20,000	20,000	1.40	1.50	2.30	31,000	30,000	46,000
Sorghum, for forage	8	Tons	22,000	20,000	20,000	1.40	1.50	2.30	31,000	30,000	46,000
Cotton, planted	100	Pounds	1,749,000	1,892,000	1,931,000	*233.00	215.00	184.00	861,000	836,000	729,369
Cotton, harvested (lint)	93	Tons	1,728,000	1,860,000	1,892,000	443.00	392.40	341.00	382,834	370,800	322,245
Cottonseed	96	Pounds	1,728,000	1,890,000	1,890,000	736.60	686.00	665.00	485,419,400	499,408,000	508,060,000
Tobacco	58	Bushels	659,000	728,000	764,000	102.00	111.00	110.00	7,368,000	10,545,000	8,140,000
Potatoes, Irish (all)	88	Bushels	72,000	95,000	74,000	120.00	138.00	132.00	4,320,000	6,403,000	3,300,000
Potatoes, Irish (com. early)	32	Bushels	36,000	46,400	25,000	114.00	98.00	117.00	10,146,000	7,840,000	9,126,000
Potatoes, sweet	10	Gallons	89,000	80,000	78,000	115.00	105.00	133.00	115,000	105,000	133,000
Sugar cane	10	Gallons	1,000	1,000	1,000	115.00	105.00	133.00	115,000	105,000	133,000
HAY CROPS											
Clover, sweet	10	Tons	12,000	17,000	20,000	1.20	1.20	1.30	14,400	20,000	26,000
Clover, Japan	15	Tons	29,000	44,000	50,000	.70	.60	.70	20,300	26,000	35,000
Clover, red, alsike, etc.	19	Tons	59,000	55,000	52,000	1.10	1.10	1.10	64,900	60,000	57,200
Clover, all	17	Tons	100,000	116,000	122,000	1.00	.91	.97	99,600	106,000	118,200
Timothy	17	Tons	23,000	21,000	22,000	.90	1.10	1.00	21,000	23,000	22,000
Clover and Timothy mixed	18	Tons	43,000	43,000	45,000	1.15	1.10	1.10	49,450	47,300	49,500
Alfalfa	8	Tons	6,000	9,000	13,000	1.85	2.00	2.20	11,150	18,000	28,600
ANNUAL LEGUMES											
Cowpeas	12	Tons	105,000	85,000	46,000	.95	.93	.85	100,000	79,000	39,100
Soybeans	16	Tons	120,000	108,000	120,000	1.15	1.10	1.20	138,000	119,000	144,000
Velvet beans	0	Tons	3,000	2,700	2,500	.80	.80	.90	2,400	2,160	2,250
Vetch	5	Tons	15,000	16,000	17,000	.80	.90	1.00	12,000	14,400	17,000
Peanuts	13	Tons	175,000	185,000	198,000	.65	.65	.58	113,750	120,000	114,840
Total annual legumes	14		418,000	396,700	383,500	.88	.84	.83	366,150	334,560	317,190
GRAINS CUT GREEN for HAY											
Wheat	0	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.00	.80	1.00	1,000	800	1,000
Oats	10	Tons	75,000	59,000	73,000	.95	.91	1.00	71,250	53,690	73,000
Barley	3	Tons	2,000	3,000	3,000	1.30	1.00	1.10	2,600	3,000	3,300
Rye	6	Tons	34,000	33,000	33,000	.88	.80	.90	29,920	26,400	29,700
Total grains cut green	4	Tons	112,000	96,000	110,000	.94	.87	.97	104,770	83,890	107,000
Other tame hay	14	Tons	91,000	91,000	91,000	1.50	1.51	1.75	136,500	137,200	159,250
All tame hay (total)	12	Tons	793,000	772,700	786,500	.99	.97	1.02	788,620	749,950	801,880
Old meadow hay	9	Tons	100,000	103,000	107,000	.85	.85	.90	85,000	88,000	96,300
All wild hay	8	Tons	52,000	52,000	52,000	1.10	1.15	1.15	57,200	59,800	59,800
LEGUMES FOR SEED											
Dry field beans	18	Bushels	2,000	2,000	2,000	5.00	4.50	4.00	10,000	9,000	8,000
SOYBEANS											
Total (equivalent solid)	--		304,000	326,000	370,000						
For beans, total production	52	Bushels	184,000	218,000	250,000	17.00	15.00	14.00	3,128,000	3,270,000	3,500,000
Actually harvested (equiv.solid)	--	Bushels	94,000	120,000	162,000	15.00	11.50	12.00	1,410,000	3,380,000	1,944,000
COWPEAS											
Total (equivalent solid)	--		277,000	209,000	114,000						
For peas (total production)	16	Bushels	172,000	124,000	68,000	12.00	9.00	12.00	2,064,000	1,116,000	816,000
Actually harvested (equiv.solid)	--	Bushels	89,000	53,000	50,000	9.00	6.50	9.00	801,000	344,000	450,000
VELVET BEANS											
Total (all purposes)	8	Tons	8,000	11,000	14,000	.65	.65	.65	5,200	7,000	9,100
PEANUTS											
For nuts solid	82	Pounds	227,000	228,000	245,000	954.00	1050.00	1020.00	216,558,000	239,400,000	249,900,000
FRUIT*											
Apples, agricultural	21	Bushels	4,730,000	4,700,000	4,600,000				1,825,000	5,040,000	2,628,000
Apples, commercial	74	Barrels	370,000	370,000	360,000				91,000	250,000	150,000
Peaches, agricultural	55	Bushels	5,000,000	4,900,000	4,400,000				1,300,000	2,590,000	1,400,000
Peaches, commercial	81	Bushels	2,700,000	2,600,000	2,300,000				1,000,000	2,025,000	950,000
Pears, total	17	Bushels	230,000	230,000	220,000				100,000	234,000	205,000
Grapes	16	Tons							5,135	6,000	5,320
Pecans	23	Pounds	29,000	30,000	37,000				450,000	400,000	420,000
COMMERCIAL TRUCK											
Snap beans	88	Hampers	4,480	6,500	5,900	85.5	87.0	75.0	383,000	566,500	442,500
Cabbage	82	Tons	780	680	850	4.2	5.0	7.0	3,300	3,400	5,950
Cantaloupes	62	Crates	2,310	2,310	1,000	115.0	113.0	70.0	265,650	261,030	70,000
Watermelons	92	Melons	5,610	5,610	5,440	359.0	300.0	180.0	2,014*	1,683*	*980
Lettuce	82	Crates	1,490	1,490	1,160	190.0	160.0	170.0	283,100	238,400	197,200
Cucumbers	66	Hampers	4,340	4,340	4,200	176.0	132.0	125.0	783,840	572,880	525,000
Green Peas	84	Hampers	3,960	4,390	3,100	70.0	80.0	70.0	277,200	351,200	217,000
Peppers	91	Bushels	620	670	630	130.0	200.0	250.0	80,600	134,000	157,500
Strawberries	89	Quarts	5,800	6,200	5,500	2872.0	2687.0	2550.0	16,657,600	16,659,400	14,025,000
Sweet corn	82	Crates	2,200	2,000	2,200	110.0	100.0	110.0	242,000	200,000	242,000
Carrots	80	Bushels	680	450	400	200.0	200.0	175.0	136,000	90,000	70,000
Beets	84	Bushels	280	300	290						

NOTES: Cotton yields shown in lint pounds per acre and production in bales. Fruit: Fruit estimates appearing under Acreage Columns represent total number bearing trees in orchards. Watermelons: Production estimates of watermelons are shown in car lots. Yield estimates represent number melons produced per acre.

UNITED STATES CROPS

CROPS	Unit	ACREAGE		YIELD		PRODUCTION		FARM PRICE Dec. 1		TOTAL FARM VALUE	
		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Corn	bu.	100,673,000	98,018,000	28.0	26.8	2,818,901,000	2,622,189,000	\$.752	\$.781	\$2,119,046,000	\$2,048,134,000
Winter Wheat	bu.	36,213,000	40,162,000	16.0	14.4	578,673,000	578,836,000	1.035	1.065	599,207,000	616,128,000
Wheat, all	bu.	58,272,000	61,141,000	15.7	13.2	914,876,000	806,508,000	.970	1.043	887,184,000	840,921,000
Oats	bu.	41,734,000	40,217,000	34.5	30.8	1,439,407,000	1,238,654,000	.409	.435	589,048,000	538,445,000
Barley	bu.	12,598,000	13,212,000	28.4	23.2	357,487,000	307,105,000	.552	.550	197,459,000	168,807,000
Rye	bu.	3,480,000	3,225,000	12.5	12.6	43,366,000	40,629,000	.860	.871	37,290,000	35,371,000
Buckwheat	bu.	749,000	729,000	17.6	15.8	13,148,000	11,505,000	.875	.977	11,511,000	11,241,000
Cotton*	bales	45,341,000	45,981,000	152.9	155.3	14,478,000	14,919,000	.180	.164	1,301,796,000	1,225,032,000
Cottonseed	tons					6,435,000	6,630,000	36.28	30.33	233,447,000	201,096,000
Hay, tame	tons	58,140,000	60,996,000	1.61	1.67	93,351,000	101,715,000	12.27	12.23	1,145,060,000	1,244,256,000
Hay, wild	tons	13,138,000	14,125,000	.98	.91	12,915,000	12,924,000	7.35	8.11	94,896,000	104,797,000
Hay, all	tons	71,278,000	75,121,000	1.49	1.53	106,266,000	114,639,000	11.67	11.77	1,239,956,000	1,349,053,000
Soybeans (total except hay)	bu.	1,144,000	1,373,000	14.2	13.2	16,256,000	18,146,000	1.80	1.87	29,180,000	33,979,000
Cowpeas (total except hay)	bu.	1,391,000	1,059,000	9.6	9.6	13,352,000	10,149,000	1.93	2.31	25,721,000	23,442,000
Peanuts	lbs.	1,930,000	2,024,000	661.2	672.1	1,276,078,000	1,360,277,000	.044	.036	56,605,000	49,247,000
Velvet Beans	tons	1,558,000	1,865,000	*915.2	*898.7	713,000	838,000				
Potatoes, white	bu.	3,837,000	3,370,000	121.3	106.1	465,350,000	357,451,000	.539	1.314	251,048,000	469,701,000
Potatoes, sweet	bu.	810,000	822,000	95.9	103.0	77,661,000	84,661,000	.915	.945	71,096,000	80,015,000
Tobacco	lbs.	1,894,100	2,018,490	725.7	744.3	1,374,547,000	1,500,891,000	.202	.190	277,658,000	285,583,000
Sorghum sirup	gals.	349,000	346,900	77.8	75.7	27,152,000	26,181,000	.917	.922	24,890,000	24,126,000
Apples, total	bu.					186,893,000	139,754,000	.994	1.317	185,842,000	184,107,000
Apples, commercial	bbls.					35,461,000	28,973,000	2.80	3.74	99,361,000	108,281,000
Peaches, total	bu.					68,369,000	45,998,000	.987	1.363	63,643,000	62,705,000
Pears, total	bu.					24,212,000	20,903,000	1.019	1.433	24,663,000	29,952,000
Grapes, total	tons					2,671,076	2,022,417	19.75	29.36	49,740,000	59,387,000

* Cotton yield and prices relate to pound units.

1929 CROP RESULTS

In addition to the remarks on "The Agricultural Situation" shown on the opposite page, it is noted that the wheat crop of the country at large shows a material decrease in the production of the year before, but the last crop is in line with the five-year average. The decrease was due largely to the spring wheat production in the Northwestern States.

Corn, likewise, shows a decrease, due to drought in the Corn Belt States. This is about 5 percent less than the five year average. Oats in like manner show a 16 percent decrease from the 1928 crop and about an 8 percent decrease from the five year average crop. The Irish potato crop, made up largely of the fall producing States, shows a decrease of about 24 percent, but the 1928 crop was unusually large. The last year's sweet potato crop was the largest for many years. Conditions were

favorable, especially for the production of large sized, individual potatoes.

Tobacco shows a steady increase in production, with the Burley crop being especially larger than the 1928 crop. Peanuts showed the largest production for several years. Hays, like wise, show a large increase. Fruit crops were quite short. Cotton showed about a 2 percent increase in production over the previous year.

THE PIG SURVEY

Careful study is directed to the table below in order that one may see the trends of breeding and farrowing of pigs for the past three years, as well as for the coming spring. This should help one to anticipate conditions relative to the breeding and marketing of hogs during 1930

DECEMBER PIG SURVEY

States and Divisions	Sows Farrowed				Pigs Saved		Sows Bred for Spring Farrowing				Swine over 6 Months Compared All Swine December 1		Average No. Pigs Saved Per Litter				
	Fall 1929 Compared		Fall 1928 Compared		Fall 1929 Compared Fall 1928	Fall 1928 Compared Fall 1927	Spring 1930 Compared		Spring 1929 Compared		1929	1928	Fall 1929	Fall 1928	Fall 1927	Spring 1929	Spring 1928
	Fall 1928	Spring 1929	Fall 1927	Spring 1928			Spring 1929	Swine over 6 months	Spring 1928	Swine over 6 months							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
North Carolina	83.4	98.4	96.4	111.2	89.5	90.7	104.1	17.5	112.2	18.7	55.1	53.2	5.80	5.40	5.80	5.40	5.80
United States	98.1	56.8	93.3	56.0	99.8	94.7	106.0	25.5	105.4	23.5	60.0	59.9	6.02	5.96	5.81	5.67	5.64
Corn Belt	102.8	44.8	96.0	42.1	103.7	98.6	105.1	26.8	103.3	24.4	62.9	62.7	6.05	6.04	5.88	5.72	5.65
N. Atlantic	93.3	95.1	91.1	98.3	93.3	91.4	96.4	27.7	95.2	24.7	45.4	47.0	6.67	6.75	6.57	7.00	6.00
Virginia	96.7	106.3	88.0	96.5	97.7	88.6	101.7	21.0	98.2	18.2	47.6	50.7	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.20
S. Carolina	80.9	104.3	79.7	104.0	88.8	78.3	122.0	18.2	107.1	16.1	54.5	55.1	5.70	5.20	5.30	4.80	5.20
Georgia	87.7	97.4	92.7	107.0	90.6	90.4	125.4	16.3	122.7	16.6	59.0	57.3	5.95	5.71	5.90	5.57	5.57
S. Atlantic	88.5	99.0	91.4	105.3	92.1	89.0	115.7	18.5	114.4	17.6	54.8	54.6	5.82	5.64	5.67	5.30	5.43
S. Central	81.5	102.0	80.8	100.5	84.9	80.0	108.6	19.1	108.9	18.9	51.6	52.4	5.16	5.24	5.16	5.16	5.16
Far Western	100.4	76.9	103.7	82.0	104.5	106.2	103.2	27.3	113.7	27.5	47.8	46.5	6.14	5.92	5.64	5.67	6.00



TYPICAL PEANUT FIELD—STACKED—HERTFORD COUNTY

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Looking back over 1929 it is noted that the productions showed a generally good balance, with increased income from livestock. There was some apparent gain in the stability of land values. The gross income from farms during the year was equal to or slightly exceeded the \$12,500,000,000 for 1928 values. The cotton crop showed the greatest decline.

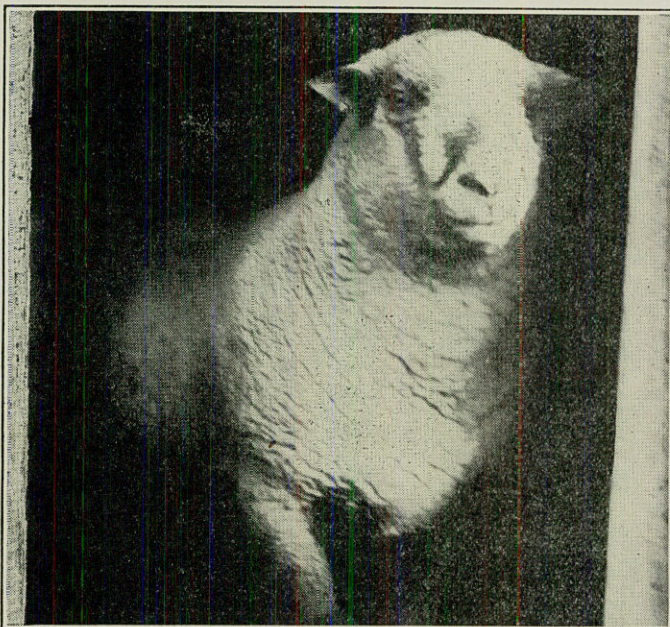
The December pig survey showed a fall "crop" about like that of a year ago, with an increase in the Corn Belt. The sows to farrow during the coming spring are expected to be about the same as last spring. The Wheat Belt shows a 2 percent increase in the acreage of this crop. The acreage of all crops in the United States was estimated to be 367,082,000 acres or 1 percent increase over the previous year, with most of the increase being in hays. Yields over the country at large were 5.3 percent less than for 1928 and 2.2 percent less than the ten-year average. This resulted in increased prices over the country at large which took care of the decrease in yields.

While hog prices showed a seasonal downward trend during the fall months, the price is now slightly more than a year ago. The purchasing power or the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers is slightly higher than a year ago, but is about the same for the past several years at this season. Livestock products distinctly show an advantage in the index number or purchasing power, over those of field crops.

An interesting situation shows that farm property taxes shows a rate of more than two and one-half times the pre-war averages, with 1929 being higher than any previous year. Thus it seems that conditions in North Carolina are no different from other States in this respect. Industrial wages are two and one-third times as much as they were in the pre-war years as compared with the farm wages being only about 70 percent higher.

Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living (foods and clothing) showed 62 percent higher than the pre-war conditions, while the things he has to buy in connection with the production of his crops and livestock were 46 percent higher. With these prices paid to farmers for commodities bought showing 154 percent of pre-war conditions and the living—production costs being 156 percent, it seems that the farm is experiencing more depressing conditions than prior to the war, while the standards of living, taxes, etc., are materially higher than fifteen to twenty years ago.

The situation in North Carolina is not greatly unlike other States except in particular localities like that centering around Pitt County, where weather conditions were extremely unfavorable. A study of farm income figures show that the so-called cash crops counties have an appreciable larger figure than do the livestock areas. On the other hand, it is in the livestock producing counties and particularly on such farms that we find the greatest contentment, the best condition of homes and living conditions generally. After all it is not the money return, but the money saved which counts most in the long run.



AS HIS MAJESTY GREETED THE STATISTICIAN ON A SHEEP FARM IN WATAUGA COUNTY

THE LONG LOOK AHEAD

The key note of the present agricultural situation was pictured by Mr. David Lawrence in an address before four hundred of Raleigh's leading business men on January 15th. Mr. Lawrence is editor of the United States Daily and is probably the leading authority on current world affairs.

Mr. Lawrence's leading thought is that every progressive business man, which includes farmers, must keep in mind the importance of perspective. This is a day of constant changes or evolution. Even the schools of thought are changing so rapidly that books are out of date before they are published. Each type of business man thinks in his own perspective realm. For instance, the banker thinks of ninety days; the farmer in seasons, while the economist thinks in periods or cycles.

We are now in a transition period or one of readjustment. The world war accelerated America's prosperity and progress. All economic machinery has been speeded up by the changed conditions. Business men think in mass production. The next decade must consider the marketing end more than for the past ten-year period. Production has been developed to a high degree, while the buyers have been somewhat neglected.

Mr. Lawrence emphasized that the next decade would be one of distribution. This will not only include the importance of economic transportation, but must be based on the bringing of the market and producer closer together. Intensive selling methods, based on scientific practices are essential. The quality and price of products are basic factors. Competition with each other is inevitable. The survival of the fittest will continue.

Heretofore business men have been provincial in many ways. Not only did Americans consider themselves independent of foreign conditions, but areas within the State even felt independent from National affairs. Late in 1929 the stock market situation convinced every one that we are all environed by world conditions which we must ever keep in mind. Even the world leaders of economic thought misjudged conditions last fall when the Federal Reserve Board gave warning against the conditions of the stock market. There are "normal" laws concerning the supply and demand. When world leaders misinterpret these, it should be a lesson to local business men and farmers to put away their personal opinion and to carefully weigh the trends of National and world markets.

It is inevitable that the surplus products will determine the prices. Credit hurts no one, but the Wall Street trouble was the result of the excess use of credit. Mr. Lawrence stated that the government is perhaps the least biased and the most unselfish seeker of formulae that may satisfy agricultural and industrial interests. This formula must recognize the economic problem as its basic background.

The government undoubtedly can and does offer the best and safest leadership. In the agricultural field the opportunity is now offered through the Federal Farm Board for a type of relief which was extended to other industries some years ago. If the farmers do not take advantage of it, they alone will be to blame. The \$30,000,000 aid offered to the cotton growers is an instance of this. The government must necessarily take the leadership in the experimental stages of any progressive movement. This is being done in the case of farming, just as it was done in industrial developments like railroading, aviation, etc. The government will thus be able to keep the proper perspective available to those really seeking wise information. The Experimental Stations and research work of the Department of Agriculture have been providing invaluable information which, all too often, has been cast aside as mere theory.

The government is constantly growing more useful by providing increasing benefits and information in return for the taxes levied.

Mr. Lawrence's thoughts expressed above appeal to those of the Crop Reporting Service because of their exact agreement with all that we have been thinking and striving to do. The facts and interpretations presented in publications like the "Crops and Markets;" economic bulletins and other periodicals like this one are not published merely to spend money but to provide real basic information which may prove of great value to those taking the trouble to really give them careful thought. Our North Carolina farmers are truly provincial in that they too often place their own judgment ahead of National advice which almost certainly reacts to their own disadvantage.

COUNTY	No. Regular Field Workers Including Tenants	FARM ACREAGE AREA					GENERAL FARM CROPS									
		All Acres In Farm Tract	ACRES CULTIVATED				Tobacco	Cotton	Corn	Wheat	Oats for Grain	Rye for Grain	Peanuts for Nuts	COWPEAS FOR PEAS		
			Culti- vated by Owners	Culti- vated by Tenants	Lying Out Cleared but not Tilled	All Other Acres Woods, Pasture								Grown Alone	Grown with Corn	
																Owned Acres
Alamance	6,235	296,646	58,834	24,348	42,504	171,134	9,711	4,429	28,723	17,158	3,142	2,459	64	183	22	
Alexander	3,428	153,463	26,021	8,124	10,847	108,476	1,181	5,165	11,831	7,939	781	2,503	88	528	96	
Alleghany	1,411	143,817	12,050	6,391	3,236	123,537	32	4	6,999	1,149	2,050	3,185	33	44	4	
Anson	9,709	327,873	36,544	69,062	22,498	199,809	39	58,367	26,026	5,695	12,229	3,302	65	119	1,043	
Ashe	2,069	324,232	24,500	8,132	21,389	271,271	4	5	15,994	3,006	5,349	3,850	11	4		
Avery	1,520	132,777	13,418	1,489	5,118	236,656			4,603	275	1,353	551	6	5		
Beaufort	3,817	353,916	37,780	43,302	7,286	257,447	14,976	16,056	34,050	28	1,812	39	1,362	189	167	
Bertie	4,402	372,276	31,451	59,795	3,724	275,726	8,472	18,779	23,371	43	497	71	35,108	134	109	
Bladen	2,253	519,091	45,406	27,728	11,864	433,235	7,483	20,121	34,362	202	1,264	559	3,393	342	1,632	
Brunswick	1,452	384,473	17,232	4,543	9,048	352,448	1,652	869	9,919	23	211	84	3,993	248	1,365	
Buncombe	3,613	357,768	32,954	12,741	21,203	289,601	1,092		23,441	4,821	4,664	1,778	31	74	70	
Burke	4,107	251,636	35,097	16,927	13,982	184,363	19	4,595	21,112	12,479	1,196	2,826	147	1,255	729	
Cabarrus	3,975	221,060	37,176	43,806	15,751	103,262	13	30,534	23,255	12,479	5,888	1,397	101	306	746	
Caldwell	4,448	307,335	29,616	13,214	18,705	245,868	595	644	18,287	8,288	1,671	2,273	112	407	252	
Camden	1,356	170,433	13,356	24,349	2,838	129,910		6,694	15,250	63	107	18	463	50	3	
Carteret	2,030	121,081	12,704	6,929	5,826	95,659	2,880	1,590	6,344	18	215	73	1,837	145	269	
Caswell	5,435	265,332	20,170	35,438	33,487	175,180	19,917	494	18,956	7,606	1,046	787	43	294	134	
Catawba	7,177	240,281	53,027	27,276	18,907	141,383		22,842	19,813	16,342	4,064	2,437	334	959	99	
Chatham	6,639	475,103	63,056	27,685	46,963	335,660	4,052	16,959	35,403	19,434	4,518	1,192	151	407	297	
Cherokee	3,463	367,379	19,176	12,580	10,185	315,556	15		21,690	158	329	2,970	5	138	329	
Chowan	1,106	114,495	17,481	17,937	1,729	77,145	816	10,162	10,107	49	176	64	10,693	333	428	
Clay	1,873	76,250	11,432	4,566	6,712	53,608	10		9,845	2,486	185	1,449	32	132	75	
Cleveland	8,451	258,474	53,199	70,632	10,740	118,519	7	79,428	33,824	7,054	3,930	440	29	100	36	
Columbus	4,600	405,047	44,645	24,820	8,896	316,634	14,546	6,237	30,526	85	1,512	101	2,175	385	4,067	
Craven	3,831	512,757	32,949	28,632	12,444	438,821	17,929	7,250	25,648	86	1,493	75	511	233	593	
Cumberland	8,983	364,026	41,834	62,830	20,654	238,711	3,552	51,730	35,721	465	2,740	693	220	347	1,871	
Currituck	2,223	145,867	16,132	21,410	6,349	101,935	1	4,372	16,283	22	200	60	80	429	88	
Dare (1926)	65	2,450	707	66	70	1,607		14	207	3	22	7	24			
Davidson	5,048	291,955	64,342	25,708	40,165	168,153	4,439	5,301	20,962	22,195	5,080	2,080	60	276	104	
Davie	2,325	190,235	23,683	24,813	15,555	126,205	1,671	9,519	14,375	11,231	2,490	1,492	154	180	28	
Duplin	8,919	459,250	53,575	47,588	17,112	339,857	23,099	15,720	45,167	84	1,838	164	1,560	289	1,882	
Durham	3,005	242,001	20,733	27,257	17,093	176,355	12,986	3,001	16,541	3,918	1,840	427	52	318	150	
Edgecombe	9,526	309,998	17,781	125,322	6,460	160,382	24,336	53,873	31,908	97	2,987	203	17,753	339	847	
Forsyth	2,280	248,906	43,253	27,614	40,826	136,990	9,733	1,047	19,935	13,974	4,926	1,284	7	118	30	
Franklin	7,529	301,997	30,638	66,710	19,620	184,238	19,107	42,075	29,883	785	998	441	12	234	367	
Gaston	4,351	244,755	55,544	29,488	12,393	127,733	24	33,683	26,358	8,299	4,661	876	104	310	384	
Gates	1,799	204,022	27,876	15,335	2,359	158,461	216	10,164	15,156	31	176	69	12,426	330	463	
Graham	1,400	41,339	6,158	1,098	5,683	28,394	17	15	5,241		102	224	4	56		
Granville	5,212	335,140	29,873	32,156	33,258	237,252	21,501	4,029	27,704	4,928	1,330	666	21	177	110	
Greene	7,312	161,879	12,207	58,713	2,753	87,416	25,754	19,503	22,912	28	1,481	30	64	47	804	
Guilford	7,991	392,907	86,208	25,655	35,958	244,356	14,579	2,454	38,037	19,878	4,564	4,116	69	278	46	
Halifax	10,286	468,028	50,482	108,670	15,800	293,511	8,547	73,869	39,679	230	932	155	30,910	196	79	
Harnett	8,143	344,493	48,125	43,635	8,435	244,159	10,963	42,863	27,843	1,359	2,033	221	25	62	322	
Haywood	2,070	193,072	23,652	7,289	10,218	152,034	541	32	14,052	4,146	3,905	1,474	25	150	62	
Henderson	882	226,399	26,773	8,028	22,689	168,941	43	51	18,174	1,280	811	2,800	44	241	169	
Hertford	4,425	203,872	14,900	48,565	4,189	136,239	3,895	15,266	14,780	32	498	21	26,108	245	75	
Hoke	4,098	170,744	16,838	51,582	9,958	92,381	4,379	39,136	18,221	720	2,499	501	17	25	1,486	
Hyde	787	116,144	19,091	20,111	3,107	74,153	19	6,264	18,318	122	1,721	165	1,848	317		
Iredell	8,945	381,718	65,603	60,114	42,079	312,853	923	42,313	35,667	24,686	5,769	4,261	201	1,229	427	
Jackson	2,534	199,114	21,352	4,800	15,435	157,566	22	39	13,193	1,889	1,309	851	12	35	29	
Johnston	17,196	484,503	83,255	109,891	11,032	280,359	28,059	86,576	58,593	599	6,205	309	282	362	2,350	
Jones	2,668	299,144	16,307	29,381	15,334	238,122	10,286	7,971	18,895	17	403	38	1,630	57	207	
Lee	1,976	157,022	20,784	15,590	8,903	111,745	3,963	13,588	12,694	2,208	1,906	191	64	72	79	
Lenoir	7,342	234,696	25,155	67,242	9,796	132,522	27,496	20,868	34,057	164	2,281	38	315	164		
Lincoln	7,083	211,976	45,429	34,439	16,620	115,492		35,747	21,454	12,019	3,360	947	173	384	263	
McDowell	1,878	182,102	13,445	9,795	8,331	150,285	9	50	13,432	3,623	263	1,419	20	163	88	
Macon	3,681	222,328	24,660	5,548	17,486	176,368	22		14,874	2,915	1,127	1,180	2	210	110	
Madison	3,581	262,279	24,732	14,000	20,640	202,715	3,609	34	16,220	4,000	4,143	995	8	55	15	
Martin	4,193	282,511	22,882	52,716	3,342	203,559	18,622	11,948	19,435	13	1,308	78	21,793	116	122	
Mecklenburg	8,674	334,698	51,445	80,384	28,951	175,325		67,627	43,081	4,819	4,916	934	81	759	358	
Mitchell	2,503	97,071	17,908													

SUMMER AND FALL HAYS							TRUCK AND FRUIT				PRODUCTIVE LIVE STOCK							COUNTY
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
44	6,079	343	1,944	797	1,966	933	387	473	1,870	38,298	908	9,826	85,926	5,435	5,359	114	Alamance	
28	798	386	112	84	977	92	242	250	230	129,154	287	3,155	30,071	2,000	1,960	18	Alexander	
185	60	20	8,561		1,755	3,156	325	13	1,011	34,714	677	4,337	32,211	3,459	1,727	17	Alleghany	
877	797	650	596	643	1,082	938	426	914	545	14,757	749	6,368	7,449	3,339	5,115	62	Anson	
77	13	42	9,127	24	127	5,866	666	24	901	113,814	794	8,292	63,259	6,719	3,063	23	Ashe	
1	56	13	6,505	90	658	2,616	973	4	683	87,635	309	2,691	17,975	1,954	995	40	Avery	
3,571	4,710	160	32	1,880	137	124	4,919	1,136	711	10,690	2,775	21,497	79,577	1,371	4,748	71	Beaufort	
459	956	1	25	521	6	87	192	865	465	16,326	3,248	20,400	51,303	856	5,650	34	Bertie	
2,044	1,112	405	63	130	9	128	279	971	1,069	8,736	2,240	18,929	44,616	1,917	3,430	50	Bladen	
385	512	153	35	29	81	147	2,225	940	8,388	1,964	14,033	29,154	665	1,531	23	Brunswick		
167	1,365	255	3,093	544	1,025	3,546	1,212	615	1,033	145,749	598	7,622	96,642	10,551	3,776	135	Buncombe	
263	1,480	817	764	501	948	623	632	246	753	120,067	745	5,421	73,799	4,379	3,102	47	Burke	
737	1,872	295	3,588	1,116	2,129	2,067	207	218	753	27,970	731	6,626	54,093	4,214	4,745	157	Cabarrus	
367	1,455	669	1,565	395	287	798	1,036	655	1,238	86,815	804	6,599	51,684	4,130	2,704	57	Caldwell	
327	1,241			73			2,721	843	189	2,212	950	3,933	31,328	677	1,996	36	Camden	
322	1,087	95	174	16	13	59	1,467	1,908	1,155	3,859	908	7,933	20,515	451	1,194	25	Carteret	
36	619	459	124	467	680	271	540	590	1,652	31,141	444	5,355	56,022	2,764	3,817	59	Caswell	
113	1,573	924	464	1,196	4,366	879	370	1,148	1,773	62,368	526	6,069	67,057	4,428	4,369	178	Catawba	
212	3,191	226	631	190	1,438	346	248	598	530	41,295	1,392	13,010	78,077	4,353	5,894	103	Chatham	
285	390	125	2,308	72	32	1,593	834	459	257	54,297	302	3,663	40,026	2,748	2,169	16	Cherokee	
1,504	20	14		4	23	161	60	473	842	2,920	1,210	10,676	2,416	496	1,802	26	Chowan	
73	90	37	832	26	68	653	247	165	293	19,494	600	3,796	22,614	1,591	1,088	10	Clay	
37	79	209	64	792	58	187	227	817	942	71,170	308	6,052	90,157	5,371	7,499	131	Cleveland	
3,556	1,155	1,009	19	29	28	107	289	3,272	2,603	9,250	2,749	18,137	48,653	1,400	4,067	40	Columbus	
2,408	3,796	508	46	18	7	315	282	1,202	586	11,611	2,018	12,276	40,085	1,208	3,668	30	Craven	
3,472	2,562	1,387	130	751	65	312	443	1,101	2,054	20,942	1,919	11,630	51,520	2,201	4,120	50	Cumberland	
656	1,337	61		10	118	2,500	3,041	632	3,950	1,469	9,287	25,445	1,110	1,868	58	Currituck		
110	3,221	763	5,116	413	4,674	1,108	460	1,260	1,929	39,329	1,074	9,377	64,885	4,715	4,344	105	(1926) Dare	
51	1,492	77	2,268	232	2,356	480	259	278	833	19,232	439	4,651	43,553	3,456	2,844	37	Davidson	
14,274	1,870	731	5	287	27	289	1,512	1,842	4,502	20,322	4,361	32,087	66,768	2,161	5,866	87	Davie	
182	2,210	956	516	733	1,185	760	358	685	1,684	21,940	404	4,659	44,963	3,454	3,579	50	Duplin	
2,038	666	132	425	631	190	476	539	1,035	13,734	2,256	12,737	66,309	1,318	7,777	80	Durham		
18	3,181	250	2,477	453	6,154	875	491	433	2,578	52,963	399	6,305	69,024	4,601	3,945	95	Edgecombe	
87	236	164	12	479	209	257	236	816	1,766	34,215	764	8,770	63,899	3,154	6,302	80	Forsyth	
100	927	719	1,237	2,279	1,392	641	274	1,027	2,005	39,067	425	4,898	101,167	5,562	4,639	96	Franklin	
1,262	325	22	10	154	7	49	315	737	367	6,619	2,024	15,336	27,042	643	2,639	23	Gaston	
28		15	686	17	43	627	299	119	46	17,126	419	1,246	11,442	1,000	770	2	Gates	
28	240	184	12	126	287	389	265	544	1,036	15,748	534	8,682	63,075	3,728	5,972	79	Graham	
3,104	343	896	1	3	28	495	531	486	6,470	1,586	7,899	46,797	801	4,575	72	Granville		
84	7,344	826	3,794	1,117	4,115	1,375	739	1,112	3,667	72,048	1,288	10,948	123,700	8,936	6,724	219	Greene	
1,497	370	76	2	239	579	465	377	1,245	2,562	22,966	3,006	17,168	66,140	2,670	8,511	73	Guilford	
1,134	462	362	7	555	8	110	163	1,151	1,208	17,679	1,296	8,975	58,920	1,822	4,416	79	Halifax	
146	732	173	1,616	310	834	3,029	1,181	89	1,376	98,990	552	3,605	45,113	3,700	1,812	23	Harnett	
378	1,639	453	1,226	225	1,110	1,492	2,068	348	2,321	126,247	428	4,041	61,004	4,031	2,123	193	Haywood	
2,615	510	45	5	130	19	36	233	469	327	9,000	2,110	13,442	31,126	804	3,965	57	Henderson	
915	321	1,147		57	28	25	40	66	637	8,505	694	4,169	24,638	911	2,827	28	Hertford	
221	448			7	7	270	177	88	2,904	1,034	5,821	34,626	1,119	1,705	15	Hoke		
146	536	516	2,395	926	5,404	699	524	491	1,528	78,898	1,052	9,906	85,922	6,213	6,666	111	Hyde	
92	698	73	1,058	182	768	3,185	1,102	353	841	70,495	929	5,627	39,953	3,677	2,203	29	Iredell	
13,912	2,478	546	201	758	123	796	1,098	3,691	2,772	56,607	4,975	34,486	101,271	3,181	11,555	151	Jackson	
2,379	2,201	251	6	103	22	142	130	243	312	5,101	2,000	14,970	28,143	576	2,323	10	Johnston	
15	289	710	24	9	26	46	144	368	476	9,770	595	3,411	27,455	1,326	2,276	5	Jones	
7,106	1,397	1,992	4	177	9	47	458	803	722	9,562	2,041	11,596	40,781	1,500	4,665	36	Lee	
52	897	509	478	664	2,124	601	282	415	534	48,232	303	5,052	61,021	3,420	4,687	134	Lenoir	
98	1,525	34	141	97	145	288	501	374	1,004	42,681	315	2,751	26,374	1,935	1,597	20	Lincoln	
308	786	142	1,643	130	301	2,011	874	235	1,000	69,047	845	6,092	36,303	3,497	2,324	39	McDowell	
71	296	46	4,451	172	1,236	4,950	633	158	533	78,366	430	4,326	63,491	4,068	3,065	50	Macon	
1,160	454	61	22	115	17	133	374	710	297	7,834	2,929	20,464	49,395	581	4,646	36	Madison	
334	1,832	483	1,642	2,618	690	1,778	282	52	2,371	57,463	703	8,050	97,902	9,620	7,647	284	Martin	
145	390	152	125	322	581	191	175	201	350	62,821	215	3,000	21,522	2,025	1,346	39	Mecklenburg	
109	760	419	85	492	150	309	231	464	1,157	23,064	478	4,434	43,708	2,192	2,943	35	Mitchell	
1,256	467	135	13	698	451	582	396	1,226	1,738	31,528	1,573	12,910	69,882	1,977	8,172	106	Montgomery	
62	419	59		19	33	71	158	3,196	428	147	798	7,408	519	499	25	Moore		
1,562	810	34	138	90	65	281	516	523	25,870	2,708	19,747	62,102	1,868	7,056	95	Nash		
3,358	1,338	135	35	6	53	55	813	885	13,159	2,973	19,348	31,531	713	2,513	14	New Hanover		
27	3,336	246	900	179	1,423	310	232	286	793	36,200	495	5,704	62,675	3,780	3,823	80	Northampton	
2,449	1,529	62	36	2	90	3,700	1,325	640	3,920	903	7,761	27,284	587	1,551	10	Onslow		
111	2,459	15	7	30	35	89	4,472	170	1,602	5,152	2,250	16,756	46,406	1,953	2,965	45	Orange	
12	876	455	40	288	14	10	169	1,285	2,658	10,555	2,261	15,722	39,489	1,257	2,466	48	Pamlico	
1,311	949			471	11	49	105	504	207	4,617	2,494	21,459	42,536	945	2,620	35	Pasquotank	
55	238	368	173	132	1,870	247	573	560	1,424	41,023	268	6,074	53,885	3,132	4,754	49	Pender	
5,981	2,631	8,078	11	721	38	294	1,072	1,071	330	21,212	3,370	20,324	96,571	1,774	9,809	82	Perquimans	
139	290	379	67	75	169	235	885	714	714	22,116	120	1,916	30,786	1,552	1,603	69	Person	
123	6,867	271	1,544	543	5,332	958	666	630	1,343	70,677	1,858	13,628	136,235	6,827	6,881	108	Pitt	
1,																		

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SUPPLY TO DEMAND CONCERNING CASH CROPS

In studying the price trends of the cash crops in North Carolina it was inevitable that the factors concerning supply and demand should be the primary basis. A study of the tables on this page in relationship to the chartings on the opposite page reveals at once that there is a distinct relationship between the price one year and the production the next. It is also observable that the high peaks in production are opposite low prices.

Noticeable increases in the cotton stocks on hand at the end of the season (July 1st) follow the big production years like 1914, 1920 and 1926. Low points in prices are shown for these same periods. If our farmers would study such trends as these, they would be better enabled to avoid unprofitable crops. For instance, right now we have a crop which is about an average for the past six years. However, the stocks show that with the exception of last summer, the supply is plentiful. The prices resulting show a low wave during these six years.

While no cotton crop forecasting information is available, any wide-awake farmer may reckon an average crop for the coming year and draw his own conclusions as to the probable plantings.

The tobacco data shows an appreciable and steady increase in both the production and stocks of bright leaf or flue-cured tobaccos. We now have available almost a decade of post-war conditions which offer comparisons of prices on the new basis. These show a gradual increase in production over the stocks on hand at the end of the season (July 1st) which situation would naturally depress prices.

The January Agricultural Outlook Report Board composed of farm economists from all of the States of the Union had their annual meeting in Washington. The results of their studies concerning tobacco indicate that there will be a material increase in the acreage of tobacco which, with average yields, will mean a still greater production. With stocks already on a high level such a condition would seem to warrant still lower prices for the coming 1930 crop. At any rate, these tables and charts are offered for any one to make their own analysis and to draw their own conclusions.

It is regrettable that information concerning peanut stocks is not available for analyzing conditions regarding that crop. We know last year's crop was one of the largest in history and that the prices were disappointingly low. The prospect of the tariff probably accounted for much of the increase in the acreage. This would lead to the conclusion that the stocks of peanuts in storage are unusually heavy and that a decided surplus in supplies may be carried over.

If farm organizations were developed on a real business basis, valuable data on all important crops would be available thus permitting of an analysis of conditions affecting prices which are not now available to North Carolina with the exception of tobacco and cotton.

Farmers could have just as good information aiding them towards the guidance of safe planting as do manufacturers in the production of their products if the information was available in an interpretative form to them. This would doubtless be the case if the farm organizations had sufficient membership and loyalty to provide for such a course.

North Carolina has set an enviable example to other Southern States through the operation of its Farm Census which is collected through the tax listers. While many do not understand the purposes and uses of this information, it is nevertheless true that county farm information has been developed since this work was begun. No other Southern State has as dependable county data covering the annual farm conditions since the World War.

This information has made it possible for County Agents, Agricultural teachers and agricultural extension specialists to study local conditions to an advantage which would not be possible otherwise. These agricultural leaders are increasingly using the Farm Census as a basis for an analysis of North Carolina farm conditions and formulating plans on a definite and comprehensive style. This type of information not only increases in value but the records for each year past also increase in value because of the studies and trends available from year to year.

We do not mean to infer that no one but an organization can analyze the farm information that is available to them. Indeed it is increasingly possible and needful that individual farmers should study farm facts, draw their own conclusions and check up with our agricultural leaders. Experience and practice of this kind is just as important towards success as it is for the farmer to get acquainted with the various angles of his crop and livestock problems. It is also probably true that time given to such studies will be more remunerative than that actually given to his actual field work.

COTTON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

YEAR	Stocks* on hand Aug. 1	Ginnings	Net Imports 500 lb. bales	Aggregate supply	Consumption	Exports
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1905-06	1,935	10,726	133	12,794	4,909	6,763
1906-07	1,349	13,305	203	14,857	4,985	8,503
1907-08	1,515	11,326	141	12,982	4,539	7,573
1908-09	1,236	13,432	165	14,833	5,241	8,574
1909-10	1,484	10,386	151	12,021	4,799	6,339
1910-11	1,040	11,966	231	13,237	4,705	7,781
1911-12	1,375	16,109	229	17,713	5,366	10,682
1912-13	1,777	14,091	225	16,093	5,786	8,801
1913-14	1,511	13,983	266	15,760	5,577	8,655
1914-15	1,366	15,906	264	17,636	5,597	8,323
1915-16	3,936	11,068	421	15,425	6,398	5,896
1916-17	3,140	11,364	288	14,792	6,789	5,303
1917-18	2,720	11,248	217	14,185	6,566	4,288
1918-19	3,450	11,906	197	15,553	5,766	5,592
1919-20	4,287	11,325	683	16,295	6,420	6,545
1920-21	3,563	13,271	211	17,045	4,893	5,673
1921-22	6,590	7,978	352	14,920	5,910	6,184
1922-23	2,832	9,729	450	13,011	6,666	4,823
1923-24	2,325	10,171	272	12,768	5,681	5,656
1924-25	1,556	13,639	303	15,498	6,193	7,997
1925-26	1,610	16,123	314	18,047	6,451	8,050
1926-27	3,543	17,755	382	21,680	7,203	10,923
1927-28	3,762	12,783	321	16,866	6,833	7,540
1928-29	2,536	14,269	442	17,145	7,091	8,038
1929-30	2,312					

TOBACCO: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE FLUE-CURED, U. S. TYPE NOS. 11, 12, 13 AND 14.

1917-1928

BRIGHT FLUE-CURED

YEAR	Production	*Stocks end of Season	*Total Supply end of Season	Stocks Remain- one year later	Disappearance Year Commencing July 1	*Average North Carolina Price
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	c per lb.
1917	358,750	253,436	612,186	292,357	319,829	---
1918	487,060	292,357	779,417	327,277	452,140	---
1919	487,486	327,277	814,763	304,206	510,557	53.0
1920	630,830	304,206	935,036	483,109	451,927	25.3
1921	371,422	483,109	854,531	440,697	413,834	26.0
1922	408,768	440,697	849,465	438,667	410,798	27.6
1923	592,949	438,667	1,031,616	476,626	554,990	21.0
1924	436,801	476,626	913,427	462,311	451,116	25.8
1925	576,258	462,311	1,038,569	455,371	583,198	23.0
1926	564,488	455,371	1,019,859	466,476	553,383	25.6
1927	715,944	466,496	1,182,420	564,989	617,431	23.0
1928	739,763	564,989	1,304,752	589,978	714,774	19.5
1929	752,325	589,978	1,342,303			

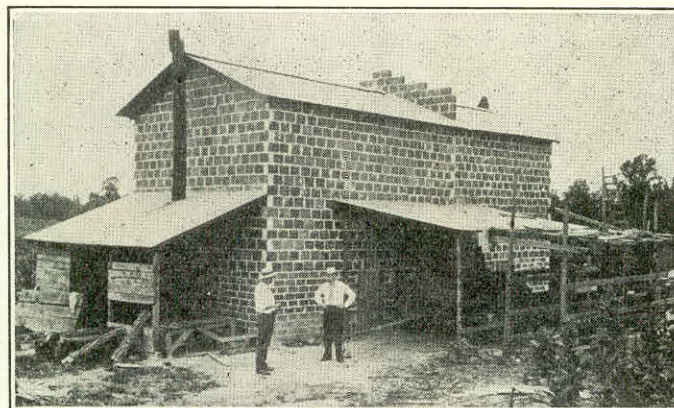
BURLEY

U. S. Type No. 31

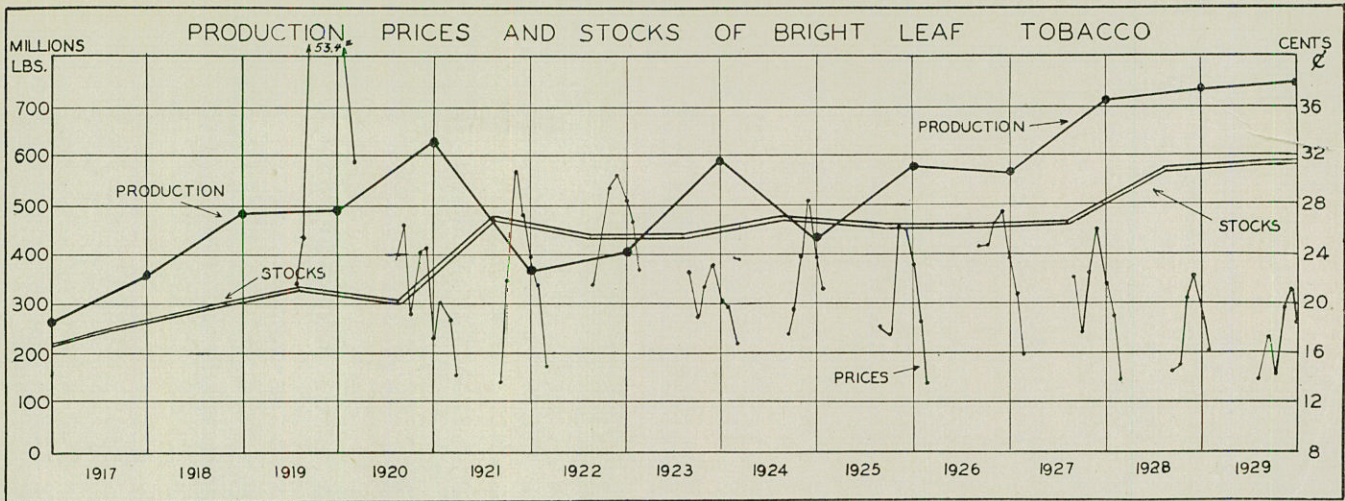
1912-1928

YEAR	Production	*Stocks end of Season	*Total Supply end of Season	Stocks Remain- one year later	Disappearance Year Commencing July 1	*Average North Carolina Price
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	c per lb.
1912	196,080	215,307	411,387	225,199	186,188	11.0
1913	176,776	225,199	401,975	203,672	198,303	12.3
1914	224,664	203,672	428,336	249,804	178,532	8.1
1915	217,338	249,804	467,142	199,321	267,821	9.5
1916	257,050	199,321	456,371	207,594	248,777	15.5
1917	251,520	207,594	459,114	190,137	268,977	26.5
1918	312,000	190,137	502,137	229,891	272,246	32.6
1919	277,650	229,891	507,541	267,789	239,752	24.5
1920	315,259	267,789	583,048	324,351	258,697	13.4
1921	220,849	324,351	545,200	280,856	264,344	22.4
1922	275,601	280,856	556,457	342,885	213,572	25.2
1923	329,504	342,885	672,389	428,332	244,057	21.4
1924	299,200	428,332	727,532	459,087	268,445	21.3
1925	275,146	459,087	734,233	466,037	268,196	19.0
1926	301,015	466,037	767,052	451,251	315,801	13.1
1927	180,197	451,251	631,448	347,827	283,621	26.0
1928	269,469	347,827	617,296	396,541	220,755	29.5
1929	300,203	396,541				

* Stocks and Supply: Flue-cured season ends July 1, Burley season ends October 1. Average price flue-cured relates to N. C. and Burley price relates to Burley Belt. Figures shown in thousands (000 omitted).



A DOUBLE, FIREPROOF TOBACCO BARN, NASH COUNTY

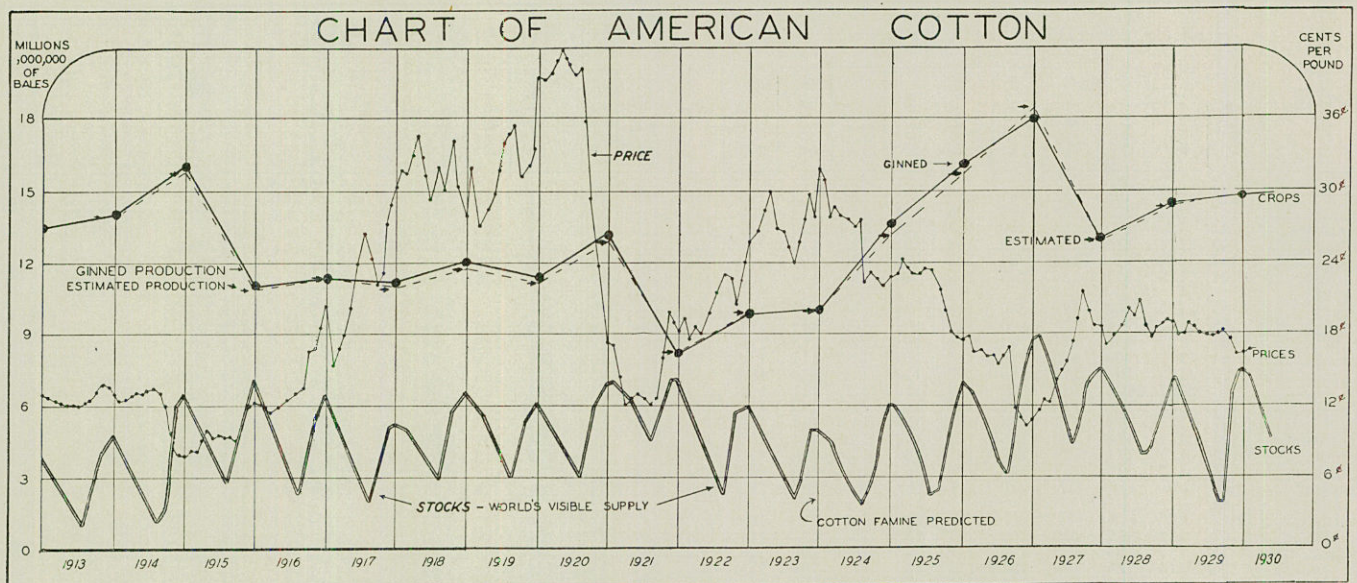


TOBACCO

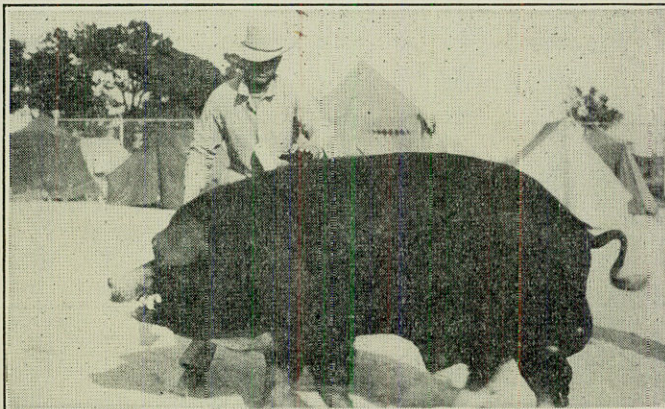
The graph above illustrates for the first time the relationship of the production, stocks and prices of our bright leaf tobacco. The stocks relate to July 1st supplies on hand, as shown on opposite page. The stocks at the present time are shown to be the highest in the history as is also the production of tobacco. The general price level is also showing a decided downward trend. The irregular fine dotted line shows the monthly average sales prices of all of the tobacco sold in North Carolina. This shows distinctly that the prices reached their peak in November, with October the nearest level. This illustration offers to those interested in tobacco the relationship of supply and demand for the past thirteen years.

COTTON

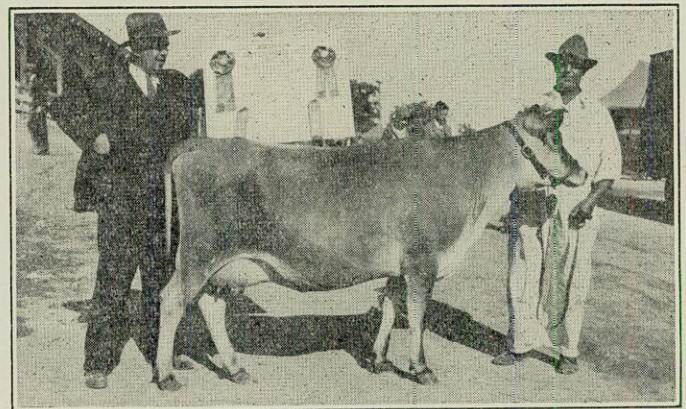
This is practically the same presentation shown on the front of our last annual Farm Forecaster. The information for this is shown on the opposite page. The best basis for an analysis of any commodity is a study of the relationship of supply and demand and the resulting effect on prices. This table offers graphically such a study of the American cotton crop since 1913. Unlike the tobacco crop, the cotton stocks reached the lowest condition last year that has been shown since 1914. The stocks reached a high peak in the winter of 1926-27 following a post-war rather sharp incline. Cotton prices have been rather stable for the past two year, following rather wild fluctuations. There is, however, a sharp relationship between the production and prices.



GOOD SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ABOVE CASH CROPS



GRAND CHAMPION POLAND-CHINA BOAR AT 1929 STATE FAIR



FIRST PRIZE JERSEY COW AT 1929 STATE FAIR

PRICES PAID TO NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

FARM PRODUCTS	Unit	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929												1930
		Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Farm Crops																		
Corn	bu.	1.46	1.06	.83	.89	1.09	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.18	1.06	1.00	.98
Wheat	bu.	1.88	1.90	1.42	1.44	1.49	1.51	1.49	1.52	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39
Oats	bu.	.85	.74	.66	.74	.79	.79	.80	.78	.77	.73	.71	.73	.71	.74	.76	.74	.73
Barley	bu.				1.25	1.33	1.38	1.35	1.34	1.38	1.20	1.13	1.18	1.25	1.25	1.31	1.27	1.23
Rye	bu.	1.56	1.44	1.20	1.32	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.34
Cotton (lint)	lb.	.228	.184	.116	.190	.186	.184	.197	.190	.183	.183	.183	.185	.186	.178	.167	.167	.163
Cottonseed	ton	40.00	35.50	23.00	38.50	42.00	43.00	43.00	40.00	39.00	36.00	35.00	34.00	31.50	30.00	30.00	29.00	26.00
Irish Potatoes	bu.	1.04	2.58	1.70	1.25	.90	.85	.95	.90	.85	.95	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sweet Potatoes	bu.	1.20	1.36	1.00	.80	.95	1.00	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.00	.95	.90	.90
Apples	bu.	1.30	1.58	1.00	1.90	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35		1.25	1.05	.95	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Apples	bbl.	4.00	5.30	3.00	6.00	3.30	3.30	4.00	4.00		3.80	3.05	2.85	3.15	3.45	3.75	4.05	4.35
Tobacco	100 lbs.	21.13	18.57	20.88	19.07	16.30						13.96	17.55	14.10	19.91	21.43	18.60	
Livestock (live wt)																		
Hogs	100 lbs.	10.90	12.00	12.50	10.60	9.40	9.40	9.70	9.70	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.60	10.40	10.10
Beef Cattle	100 lbs.	5.60	4.90	6.00	6.80	7.50	7.50	7.80	7.90	8.10	7.90	8.10	8.20	7.80	7.90	7.80	7.20	7.90
Veal Calves	100 lbs.	7.90	8.30	8.60	9.80	10.60	10.80	11.00	11.00	11.20	10.80	11.40	11.00	11.10	10.60	11.00	10.80	11.00
Sheep	100 lbs.	6.50	6.20	8.00	8.00	8.10	7.80	7.70	8.20	8.20	8.40	8.20	7.70	8.00	7.80	7.60	7.50	7.30
Lambs	100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.70	11.40	11.20	11.11	11.60	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.10	10.20	10.60	10.70	10.80
Livestock & Prod.																		
Milk Cows	head	43.00	45.10	50.00	65.00	71.00	71.00	72.00	72.00	74.00	73.00	74.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	72.00
Horses	head	92.00	73.00	77.00	88.00	87.00	88.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	92.00	92.00	91.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	87.00	87.00
Mules	head		104.00	105.00	126.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	136.00
Butter	lb.	.38	.40	.37	.39	.38	.38	.37	.37	.36	.37	.37	.37	.38	.39	.39	.39	.36
Wool (unwashed)	lb.	.34	.40	.35	.41	.43	.44	.43	.43	.38	.37	.38	.38	.38	.39	.39	.38	.37
Eggs	doz.	.43	.41	.38	.39	.35	.31	.29	.23	.26	.28	.29	.30	.36	.40	.43	.46	.40
Chicken (live wt)	lb.	.20	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22	.23	.25	.26	.27	.26	.23	.22	.22	.22	.22	.206
Turkeys (live wt)	lb.		.30	.30	.30	.29									.28	.28	.26	.24
Hay Crops																		
Hay, all (loose)	ton	21.00	20.00	18.50	17.50	18.10	18.60	18.60	18.30	18.90	18.00	17.60	17.20	17.50	17.50	16.80	17.00	17.00
Timothy (loose)	ton		24.00	24.00	22.00	21.50	21.00	21.00	20.30	21.00	21.60	22.50	21.50	20.50	20.50	19.50	19.50	19.20
Clover Hay (loose)	ton		22.00	23.00	20.50	20.20	20.30	21.30	20.60	19.90	19.40	20.30	19.20	19.00	18.80	17.80	17.70	18.40
Alfalfa (loose)	ton		19.00	23.00	25.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.00	22.50	22.50	23.50	22.50	21.80	22.40	21.50	20.70	21.50
Prairie (loose)	ton			18.00	16.50	17.50	18.50	17.90	17.90	17.00	17.00	16.00	15.30	15.90	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00

NOTE: These prices are averaged from hundreds of reports coming from all parts of North Carolina, based on prices paid to farmers the middle of the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRICES FOR 1926-1929

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

YEARS MONTHS	PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRE-WAR PRICES																				Index Agr. Products (N.C.)	Index Non-Agr. Products (U.S.)	*Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid N.C.	*Ratio of N. C. Prices Paid to Prices Received	*Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid U.S.
	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					
1926																									
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	87
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	85
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	86
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	84
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	84
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	82
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	82
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	82
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	82
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	81
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	82
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	84
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	84
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	86
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	91
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	91
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	89
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	90
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	89
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	87
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	89
April	116	143	125	138	161	119	150	171	101	171	206	203	114	196	218	62	186	147	158	191	137	156	88	114	90
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	95
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	92
July	128	149	133	147	84	133	165	176	108	175	209	202	129	193	223	62	188	159	161	201	145	156	93	108	93
August	128	135	129	139	86	149	153	176	109	188	215	219	135	187	209	64	199	153	168	196	145	156	93	108	89
September	130	132	119	142	88	151	147	159	110	191	227	208	137	199	203	60	190	165	165	224	144	156	92	108	91
October	131	131	124	146	105	169	150	147	111	203	224	229	137	198	215	59	192	173	163	215	147	156	94	106	88
November	131	136	124	146	104	161	151	167	110	203	215	224	131	205	228	58	198	175	167	215	147	156	94	106	86
December	128	134	123	149	102	151	152	166	108	187	216	224	133	209	215	59	197	176	167	220	145	156	93	108	86
1929																									
January	130	133	127	150	106	136	150	160	114	187	214	207	126	199	235	58	192	146	158	186	142	156	91	110	86
February	132	134	125	144	92	133	147	168	115	176	212	204	126	179	219	57	203	155	158	195	141	156	90	111	88
March	134	132	125	140	101	138	156	174	111	185	210	206	131	188	230	61	211	171	154	210	146	156	94	107	90
April	134	132	120	141	94	131	150	159	107	178	206	203	123	185	210	59	218	153	154	205	142	155	92	109	89
May	129	125	118	141	88	137	144	156	104	182	214	219	137	193	235	60	222	173	150	172	142	155	92	109	88
June	128	114	114	134	102	135	142	144	105	180	208	197	133	194	223	60	253	175	161	168	140	154*	91	110	87
July	131	121	113	131	112	160	141	147	105	187	215	210	132	191	213	60	192	171	161	182	141	154*	92	109	90
August	132	129	118	134	123	143	147	153	108	195	224	219	143	176	212	61	191	176	168	182	145	154*	94	106	92
September	136	130	113	143	131	145	151	139	111	191	230	213	139	183	207	57	184	180	165	190	145	154*	94	106	92
October	133	128	117	137	136	154	146	126	113	198	227	213	133	186	207	58	188	182	167	195	144	154*	94	107	91
November	126	126	121	137	152	161	138	125	108	197	221	218	136	179	119	56	195	179	163	195	141	154*	92	109	88
December	120	126	119	138	151	143	136	114	107	182	222	226	140	188	218	59	198	184	163	190	137	154*	89	112	--
1930																									
January	117	124	118	137	147	129	137	99	107	197	217	215	135	179	224	58	193	167	150	168	136	154*	88	113	--

NORTH CAROLINA PEACH SURVEY

YEARS OF PLANTING	Elberta	Ga. Belles	Hileys	Hales	Carmen	Greensboro	Mayflower	Red Bird	Slappy	All Other	State Total
1915	15,951	13,131	90	127	4,397	1,025	1,675	60	2,025	579	39,060
1916	6,268	8,969	850		733	200	850	16		845	18,731
1917	13,465	9,903	172	5		20	1,500	5		1,755	26,825
1918	12,753	10,675	1,120	475	400		1,800	200		770	28,193
1919	15,372	5,248	1,926	2,012						1,895	26,489
1920	70,077	47,182	11,135	5,650	3,200	215	225	450		2,045	140,179
1921	128,083	66,844	12,960	14,165	2,091	50	1,955	50		10,088	236,286
1922	151,230	62,581	25,507	22,440	5,580	15	840	1,200	250	6,945	276,588
1923	139,774	85,781	35,845	26,549	6,280	18	80	1,300	29	7,296	302,952
1924	57,287	11,005	30,198	19,596	3,047	159	80	518	205	5,286	127,381
1925	19,731	12,207	2,653	15,800	3,396	370	2,230	9,870	75	12,663	78,995
1926	14,700	397	1,317	4,388	10	20		2,750	25	3,125	26,732
1927	692	244	35	1,209	1,050	227	1,000	2,800		2,420	9,677
1928	5,845	458	420	857			500	4,525		5,395	18,000
1929	2,775	10		235				1,200		2,600	6,820
Totals	654,003	334,635	124,264	113,508	30,184	2,319	12,735	24,944	2,609	63,707	1,362,908

NOTE: The figures above show the total trees by varieties and years of planting in those commercial orchards reporting on the 1919 peach survey. This survey was not complete for all commercial orchards and NO estimate for unreported orchards are included in the above. This survey was conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. 1915 includes trees planted in 1915 and years prior to 1915.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Just at this season every one wonders what the New Year (1930) will mean to them. A national survey of 1929 as compared with 1928 shows a slight increase in the buying power of farm products, but this is more than offset in North Carolina by the decline in prices of our cash crops. Cotton consumption was less than in 1928 which accounts in part for the lower price. Commodity prices and business failures declined. Bank debits were 7 percent greater which establishes a new high record. Business profits were 19 percent higher, making a new record. In fact, high records were made in ten other businesses, including electricity output, 12 percent increase over 1928; union wage rates 3 percent more; chain store sales, 20 percent; mail order sales 27 percent, department store sales 3 percent; automobile output 21 percent; steel output 13 percent; business profits 19 percent; life insurance 12 percent and corporate financing 24 percent increase over 1928 figures. In fact, outside of the farming industry, conditions were seemingly favorable. Farmers had a record crop of failures, but "other" industries had considerably less than in 1928.



DAIRY HERD ON WINTER PASTURE, PASQUOTANK COUNTY

BRIEF DIGEST OF FEBRUARY 1, 1930 CROP REPORT

The February crop schedule called for many features new to the Service, but which are of economic importance at this time of the year and especially for conditions confronting farmers in 1930. These include per cow and per farm production of dairy products; percentage of cattle of the different breeds; per farm egg production; poultry sold; percentage of chickens of different breeds; value of vegetables and fire wood.

According to about four hundred farm reports, the average milk per cow produced on these farms during the past year was approximately six hundred gallons, with an average butterfat content of 4.4 percent. A year ago the average milk production was reported at appreciably less than this, but with slightly higher butter content. It seems that the dairy milk consumption on farms was eight quarts, including that necessary for making one pound of butter per day, exclusive of Sunday. These reports indicate that three quarts of milk are fed to calves or other livestock per day.

Forty-five percent of the farm cattle are reported as being of the Jersey breed, 11 percent Guernsey, 5 percent Holstein, while other dairy breeds make up less than 4 percent. The rest of the milk is provided from Shorthorn, 4 percent; and other dual purposes or beef breeds, 3 percent. Mixed and grade cattle produce 29 percent of the farm milk supply. The western part of the State is distinctly the area producing by far the largest proportion of dairy products.

About 103 eggs per hen were produced during the past year. The average farm reporting showed that 254 dozens of eggs were sold during the year, while 67 dozen were consumed on the farm. The average weight of young chickens sold was 2.4 pounds, while the mature chickens averaged 4.9 pounds. The report shows that Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds each averaged 23 percent of the total chickens on farms, Leghorns showed 19 percent, while mixed breeds were 23 percent. Other light weight birds showed 6 percent, as did also other heavy weight breeds.

The February report shows the average farm using \$76 worth of garden vegetables and \$25 worth of strawberries,

grapes and other small fruits for home use only. Considering that the garden area is usually not more than one-fourth of an acre, it would seem that the farmer can afford to give good attention to this part of the farm work.

The estimates indicate that approximately \$140 worth of wood products were sold per farm during 1929, while \$76 worth of fire wood and fence posts were used on the average of these farms.

The labor supply shows the highest figure for several months, there being a surplus at this time, while the demand is very low.

Reports come from most of the counties that farmers object to stating or reporting economic information of this type concerning their private affairs. Complaint is particularly common concerning that furnished through the Tax Listers for the Farm Census. While the progressive farmer does not only offer such information, but he is interested in the general trend of farms in his county and State.

With the farming business isolated from outside contact and with the farmer supplying most of the labor from his own family, he is out of touch with production and market trends. Any other industry under the sun working under the conditions which farmers are experiencing would be doomed to certain failure. If repetition gives emphasis, we want to repeat again that not only should farmers join such organizations as The Crop Reporting Service and provide pertinent information for their communities, but that they should be even more interested in reading and hunting out economic information bearing on their problems.

All educational agencies are now endeavoring to reach the farmers in a way to awaken them to the part they must play in solving their own problems. Until they take an active interest, there is no known remedy which will offer any appreciable or permanent relief. The farmer must get out and hunt for helpful information and not wait for it to come to him.

By applying these figures to the Farm Census data (livestock) on page 9, county and state results may be obtained.

MONTHLY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE SALES

POUNDS SOLD AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

MARKETS	Number Houses	July and August		September		October		November		December		Total Producers Sales to January 1, 1930
		Combined Producers Sales	Average Price	Producers Sales	Average Price	Producers Sales	Average Price	Producers Sales	Average Price	Producers Sales	Average Price	
Old Bright Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 11		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds		Pounds
Aberdeen	2			362,378	11.88	1,269,390	17.07	1,118,604	17.49	477,324	16.14	3,227,696
Burlington	3					709,614	15.68	760,728	17.32	299,416	16.25	1,769,758
Carthage	2			356,246	14.48	1,016,418	18.82	716,276	18.32	184,906	15.06	2,273,846
Durham	7			1,700,980	13.30	5,435,638	19.42	7,230,742	22.27	3,234,378	20.11	17,601,738
Fuquay Springs	4			687,868	13.92	1,650,591	19.80	1,705,616	23.75	954,738	21.67	4,998,813
Henderson	5			1,354,106	13.63	5,727,476	18.67	6,618,346	22.32	3,724,614	20.45	17,424,542
Louisburg	3			205,160	12.04	912,950	15.05	637,650	16.89	281,721	16.33	2,037,481
Madison	3					793,481	14.37	922,184	14.95	352,429	14.01	2,068,094
Mebane	3					1,223,686	20.68	1,734,182	23.39	513,734	21.04	3,471,602
Mt. Airy	3					1,905,185	15.96	1,802,574	14.66	656,730	14.81	4,364,489
Oxford	6			1,259,406	13.74	5,992,406	19.39	6,413,600	23.02	3,259,387	20.38	16,924,799
Reidsville	4					2,779,650	15.46	3,079,058	16.93	1,299,694	16.13	7,158,402
Roxboro	4					1,504,252	19.09	2,464,754	23.87	829,844	20.32	4,798,850
Sanford	2			315,442	14.18	817,858	17.48	831,820	16.23	366,554	18.78	2,331,674
Stoneville	2					723,390	16.77	913,068	17.14	313,100	15.87	1,949,558
Warrenton	2			196,816	11.95	988,632	16.61	919,982	17.67	309,024	16.76	2,414,454
Wendell	3			1,687,286	13.55	1,202,232	20.25	999,514	22.47	341,744	19.15	4,230,776
Winston-Salem	8					16,178,517	16.63	18,891,386	18.09	8,714,925	17.35	43,784,828
Zebulon	2			944,860	12.89	581,950	18.40	344,324	19.00	148,432	14.55	2,019,566
Total Old Belt	67			9,070,548	13.42	51,413,316	17.86	58,104,408	20.02	26,262,694	18.55	144,850,966
New Bright Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 12												
Ahoscie	2			1,269,477	14.42	823,606	20.57	370,544	19.33			2,463,627
Enfield	2			968,328	12.11	676,300	16.28	332,744	18.12	44,720	10.86	2,022,092
Farmville	4			5,505,354	13.22	6,316,462	21.97	4,053,344	22.90	1,446,482	19.62	17,321,642
Goldsboro	3			3,346,333	12.99	3,214,134	19.67	1,577,324	19.08	432,246	13.01	8,570,037
Greenville	9			12,223,386	13.11	16,836,456	20.50	12,704,475	21.85	3,993,588	16.78	45,757,905
Kinston	6			11,898,646		12,847,494		6,892,973		1,503,426		33,142,539
New Bern	2			777,603	12.95	742,410	16.78	372,696	16.51	58,160	12.44	1,950,869
Robersonville	3			2,079,134	12.07	1,599,454	19.81	1,094,424	21.23	376,068	17.44	5,149,080
Rocky Mt.	8			10,355,440	13.89	14,140,004	21.66	10,597,424	23.81	3,361,652	18.46	38,454,520
Smithfield	2			2,697,056	13.60	1,732,180	19.75	819,360	21.44	251,234	19.91	5,499,830
Tarboro	3			2,000,902	13.70	1,815,056	19.05	1,115,774	19.34	349,050	16.61	5,280,782
Wallace	2			535,294	13.47	847,854	20.19	357,072	19.41			1,740,220
Washington	3			1,540,607	13.94	991,636	18.76	606,542	20.09	84,108	17.70	3,222,893
Williamston	3			1,907,926	11.77	1,489,644	18.76	959,242	18.13	271,174	14.98	4,627,936
Wilson	8			22,710,366	13.62	25,942,410	22.39	18,185,718	24.85	6,449,968	20.60	73,288,462
Windsor	2			664,380	12.07	517,356	17.67	160,236	17.10			1,341,972
Total New Belt	62			80,480,232	13.39	90,532,456	21.20	60,199,892	22.98	18,621,876	18.68	249,834,456
S. Carolina Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 13												
Chadbourn	2	2,013,561	17.95	737,726	17.28							2,751,287
Clarkton	2	1,127,489	15.46	390,776	14.68							1,518,265
Fair Bluff	4	2,059,872	16.82	1,486,380	16.32							3,546,252
Fairmont	5	11,959,112	17.74	9,933,885	17.36	930,010	17.87					22,823,007
Lumberton	4	6,000,679	16.77	2,946,861	15.41							8,947,540
Tabor	2	1,404,418	16.23	350,588	16.79							1,755,006
Whiteville	3	6,554,517	17.68	3,467,087	17.27							10,021,604
Total S. C. Belt	22	31,119,648	17.34	19,313,303	16.92	930,010	17.87					51,362,961
State Total 1929		31,119,648	17.34	108,864,083	14.10	142,875,782	19.91	118,304,300	21.43	44,884,570	18.60	446,048,383
State Total 1928	151	23,090,202	14.42	104,990,763	15.05	142,564,950	20.45	110,082,295	22.54	50,503,248	18.95	431,231,458

NORTH CAROLINA CAR LOT SHIPMENTS OF
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commodity	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Apples	77	384	220	433	344	393	80	231	142
Dried Apples	1	1			6	2	1	4	
Dry Beans	2		1	1	3				
String Beans	128	219	261	559	459	550	504	690	721
Cabbage	253	213	364	263	371	347	293	254	253
Cantaloupes	894	700	620	401	655	397	606	304	80
Cucumbers	641	687	1,175	1,639	1,562	869	935	812	634
Carrots		1		3	11	28	11	1	3
Celery							1		
Lettuce	445	622	718	714	537	540	447	477	361
Mixed Vegetables	66	326	758	1,093	853	673	761	517	395
Deciduous Fruits		3	1			4			
Peaches	594	1,452	215	1,657	2,024	2,155	1,2	3,242	1,244
Potatoes (Irish)	3,071	4,202	3,475	6,566	4,052	6,713	7,555	9,736	6,001
Sweet Potatoes	982	721	654	720	1,189	1,364	1,692	760	305
Peppers		3	10	11	18	11	39	107	117
Tomatoes	1			8	8	27	33	3	1
Turnips, Rutb'g's	6	9	5	2	3		4	3	
Watermelons	1,657	993	1,542	664	991	1,301	1,085	1,252	705
Grapes				1		1	1	2	4
Green Peas					491	596	570	685	355
Onions						2			2
Spinach	5	5	25	21	11	2	21	2	
Strawberries	503	1,101	1,668	2,046	1,634	1,253	2,202	2,151	1,471
T'l Cars Reported	9,326	11,642	11,712	16,802	15,222	17,228	18,543	21,233	12,794

OBSERVE THE GROWTH IN SHIPMENTS ABOVE.

A comprehensive study of the month sales and the average price of tobacco, reported by the auction warehouses of the State, is shown above. In studying these figures it should be kept in mind that the lugs and poorer grades of tobaccos are sold early in the season, with scrappy materials depressing the average price increasingly with the December sales. The Federal tobacco grading work instituted at Smithfield shows that the same grade did not vary so greatly during the different months of the season. The results of the official grades will be given in our annual Farm Forecaster later in the year.



A Typical Tobacco Warehouse Scene in North Carolina

COTTON GINNED, Quantities in Running Bales

(Linters Not Included)

COUNTIES	Final Season Ginnings			Ginnings—Crop 1929 to:			
	1926	1927	1928	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 16
Alamance	2,726	1,763	2,196				1,661
Anson	33,503	27,987	22,900	1,965	10,632	14,660	16,990
Beaufort	11,553	7,288	9,020		2,631	4,229	4,756
Bertie	15,079	9,959	11,098		2,203	5,430	7,303
Bladen	11,234	6,367	5,825	721	3,766	5,125	5,395
Cabarrus	19,076	12,342	11,963	986	7,793	11,799	14,459
Camden	4,716	2,404	2,788		1,218	1,896	2,165
Catawba	15,566	10,375	13,308	345	7,166	11,623	15,259
Chatham	10,190	7,741	6,759		1,606	3,188	4,436
Chowan	7,810	5,068	5,289		1,930	2,534	2,955
Cleveland	47,550	48,699	53,634	2,357	30,611	47,496	59,982
Columbus	2,150	1,719	826			1,725	1,867
Craven	3,531	1,486	2,376			1,731	1,952
Cumberland	31,327	17,085	16,848	3,463	12,485	15,850	16,883
Davidson	12,943	1,845	2,041		448	1,261	2,114
Davie	5,835	4,391	4,869	147	2,222	3,743	5,484
Duplin	15,776	9,560	7,317	528	5,194	6,742	7,386
Durham	2,408	1,242	1,064				
Edgecombe	40,384	26,358	25,370	278	7,913	14,357	17,874
Franklin	28,884	19,303	20,006		5,392	9,223	12,463
Gaston	13,612	12,459	13,272	481	6,869	10,321	13,065
Gates	6,468	4,858	5,131		1,983	3,947	4,754
Granville	3,057	931	1,052				1,038
Greene	14,003	8,275	7,044		1,002	1,895	3,029
Halifax	55,098	39,413	43,795	142	11,656	23,892	32,051
Harnett	50,380	35,811	33,414	7,192	23,046	28,482	30,827
Hertford	9,062	5,864	6,139		1,151	3,054	3,922
Hoke	17,566	13,527	14,188	1,991	6,953	9,705	9,925
Iredell	23,673	16,955	18,431	556	8,319	13,797	19,065
Johnston	73,143	51,274	41,223	3,991	23,299	33,593	38,846
Jones	2,865	1,937	1,590		805	1,065	1,168
Lee	12,147	8,752	8,332	105	2,663	4,351	5,606
Lenoir	16,315	9,787	10,200	174	2,997	4,623	5,755
Lincoln	16,555	12,707	15,567	707	10,217	15,484	18,768
Martin	7,898	5,023	5,213		833	2,116	2,800
Mecklenburg	32,166	22,745	21,060	1,326	12,541	18,555	23,721
Montgomery	9,307	5,825	6,371	265	2,363	4,038	5,285
Moore	10,054	5,768	5,100	112	1,750	2,707	3,240
Nash	57,391	40,794	38,937	173	9,219	16,589	22,484
Northampton	39,234	29,603	33,853	425	11,677	22,069	28,950
Onslow	2,947	1,262	1,571			1,370	1,608
Orange	2,272	1,648	1,758		173	511	1,115
Pamlico	1,964	1,078	1,824		457	1,128	1,151
Pasquotank	4,434	2,222	2,344			857	1,019
Pender	2,070	892					
Perquimans	9,484	5,556	6,386		1,712	2,771	3,119
Pitt	30,707	19,641	17,579		2,151	4,236	6,631
Polk	2,561	3,013	3,936		2,470	3,916	5,083
Randolph	2,279	1,540	1,724				1,328
Richmond	23,984	14,886	13,541	1,157	5,733	7,667	8,455
Robeson	69,040	40,210	38,672	7,624	27,658	38,064	40,044
Rowan	18,264	13,279	15,092	1,173	7,692	11,465	14,916
Rutherford	12,873	13,762	17,758	632	10,146	15,594	21,456
Sampson	42,417	29,213	23,468	5,288	18,737	24,179	25,893
Scotland	36,344	25,450	22,252	2,543	10,725	14,337	16,109
Stanly	15,072	10,716	11,498	235	5,178	8,010	10,232
Union	37,310	34,909	31,470	635	16,133	23,704	28,978
Vance	7,813	5,252	6,020		1,695	3,369	5,130
Wake	45,504	30,152	27,954	973	9,686	14,068	17,641
Warren	18,151	14,519	17,607	121	6,750	12,425	17,644
Washington	1,263	1,144	1,796				
Wayne	39,590	25,970	21,549	603	7,898	12,487	14,928
Wilson	31,660	23,741	19,964	174	5,005	8,692	11,762
All Others	6,416	4,242	5,749	605	8,361	8,237	8,302
No. Carolina	1,246,754	879,677	866,921	50,193	390,914	559,352	738,119

It will be found that the number of bales ginned do not agree with the production figures by counties. This is due to the fact that while county lines determine the production limits (farms), gins draw cotton from cross-county lines. Take Cleveland for example. With over 60,000 bales ginned on less than 80,000 acres, she would have to average about 500 pounds of lint per acre to make that.



COTTON GIN

COTTON GINNINGS

The problems concerning crop forecasting have made it essential to hunt out all of the factors offering check data. One of the best brought into use in the last few years is that of the monthly ginnings. Our crop reporters will be especially interested in how these are used, for the Census Bureau guards their ginnings reports carefully and does not complete their reports until too late for the State offices to use them. The Federal Departments of Commerce and Agriculture cooperate in the ginnings reports.

We send schedules to as many ginnerers as we have been able to get the names and addresses. About 20 percent of these answer our request. These provide check trends in the progress of ginnings and enable us to roughly forecast the ginnings. The ginnings in turn offer suggested final ginnings in relation to past years having similar conditions. This then provides one of the several kinds of estimates used in forecasting the crop. Cotton boll counts and condition of the crop are two others. Special charts, based on the results of previous years, are one of the best checks.

It is important that a maximum list of ginnerers and that a larger percent of these shall cooperate by returning their reports, in order for us to improve our crop estimates. However, this is also true concerning each of our crop reports. We earnestly request and urge those to whom we send inquiry forms (schedules) to make an especial effort to return them regularly and promptly. We can render them, as well as the farmers in general, a far better service—because of the more facts available.

Now take these ginnings as a basis for studying this year's final ginnings. Previous years ginnings published in the Census Bureau's Cotton Production Annual Summary show that a certain percentage of the crop was ginned to each gin report date. These indicate a rather definite trend. Farmers might easily get rough crop approximates of their own from these reports.

The Crop Reporting Service re-issues important Census Bureau's county ginnings reports when the office work will permit. The last report on this page was not available until February. Thus we are providing real, last minute information.

Our annual issue, to appear late in the spring, will probably give more complete ginnings information.

At this writing it seems from these ginnings (738,119 bales) that our December 1st cotton forecast for North Carolina (735,000 bales) was very close to what the final ginnings will show. The State gins about 97 percent of its crop by January 15th. The running bale of ginnings averages about 480 pounds which means that the 500 pound bale basis of the government estimates will be four percent less than the indicated or actual bales finally ginned.

Cleveland is distinctly the ranking county in cotton production. She has more than 60 percent of her cultivated land in this one crop. Only one other county has over 50 percent.

COTTON FACTS

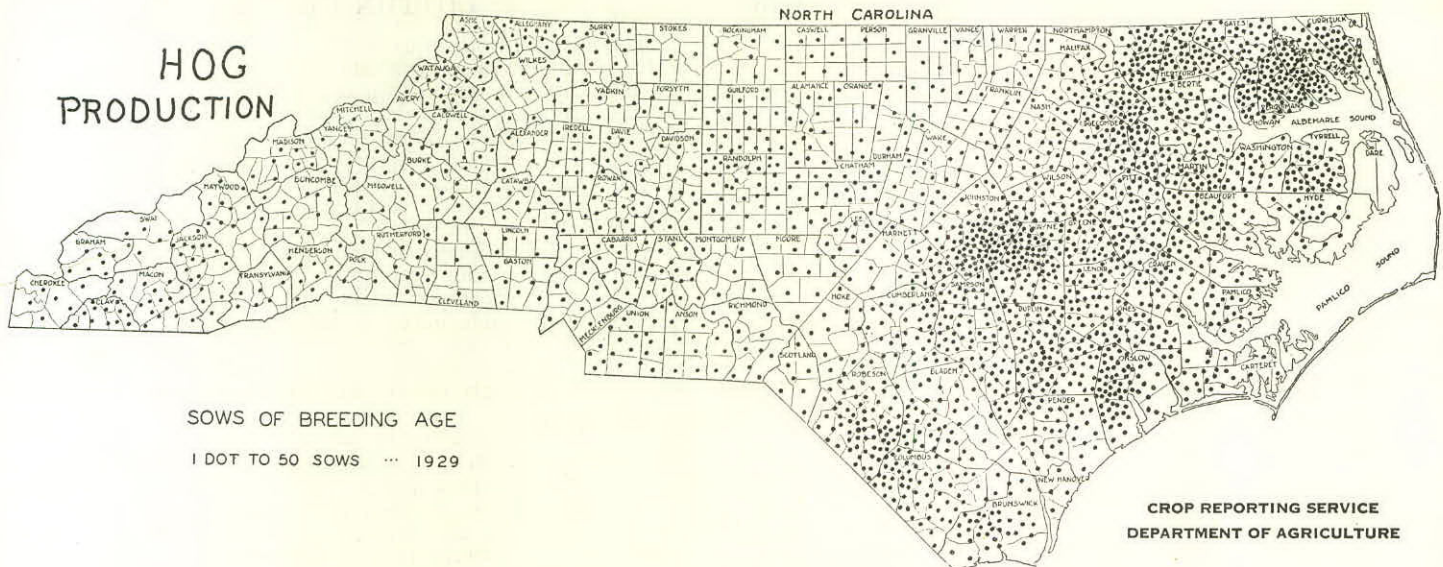
It seems unfortunate to us that the cotton growers are prohibited from knowing probable cotton acreage intentions prior to the planting season. Such information would be of help to the planters in deciding whether to plant more or less acreage. We call attention to pages 10 and 11 for facts worth studying.

There are many private interests who have surveyed the cotton belt, and say that indications are for an increase. Those familiar with the cotton situation have warned repeatedly against any increase in production.

In other industries it is the producers or manufacturers, who require supply and demand facts. They get them too, even if the cost is heavy. Yet our crop producers are said to be the ones who repeat that laws be passed to prohibit the publication of government intentions on cotton average.

It is true that cotton is highly speculative. But it is helping the farmer to be kept ignorant of the facts, while the buyers and manufacturers are posted on the probable actions regarding plantings—as reported to them by the farmers themselves?

There is such a thing as suggestive propaganda. Suppose someone wanted even a good preacher to be driven out of the community. Suggestive scandal might do wonders. Suppose some individuals or organizations preferred that the cotton growers be kept in the dark about cotton conditions—wouldn't it be easy to tell half truths of the harm that such reports do, by supplying the buyers with this damaging information. But no suggestion is made that such a handicap to the farmers would not prevent the speculators from having the needed information from other organized sources.



PIG SURVEYS

The government is more and more depending on surveys and actual enumerations, rather than an estimates or, as some think, "guess work." The reason is simply that if enough samples or farms are reported to obtain good averages, the elimination of personal bias or probable error is about minimized.

The pig surveys were begun on such a basis in 1924, through the aid of the Post Office Department and the rural carrier. Each carrier is given ten cards to distribute to as many farmers, who fill out the cards and drop them into the mail box. These results are summarized in Raleigh for the State and are forwarded to Washington where they enter into the development of the National report. In this way information concerning all of the States is made available to the farmers of the country who are interested in the growing of pigs.

The results of such a survey made in December are shown on page 6. This shows that the number of pigs per litter saved during the past fall farrowings was somewhat more than the year previous. It also shows that as of December 1st 55 percent of all swine were over six months of age; 4 percent more sows were bred than in the spring and the sows bred were 17.5 percent of all of the swine over six months of age. The pigs saved—that is, the net number as compared with the previous fall, showed a decrease of 10 percent. Both the last fall and last spring farrowings showed decreases.

One must recognize that the competitors with North Carolina pig production are all of the States, and particularly those in the South Atlantic area. The number of sows bred last fall are practically the same as the year before, but only 77 percent of the spring farrowings. The number of pigs saved however was 4.5 percent more for the country at large and 8 percent less in the South Atlantic States than the previous fall.

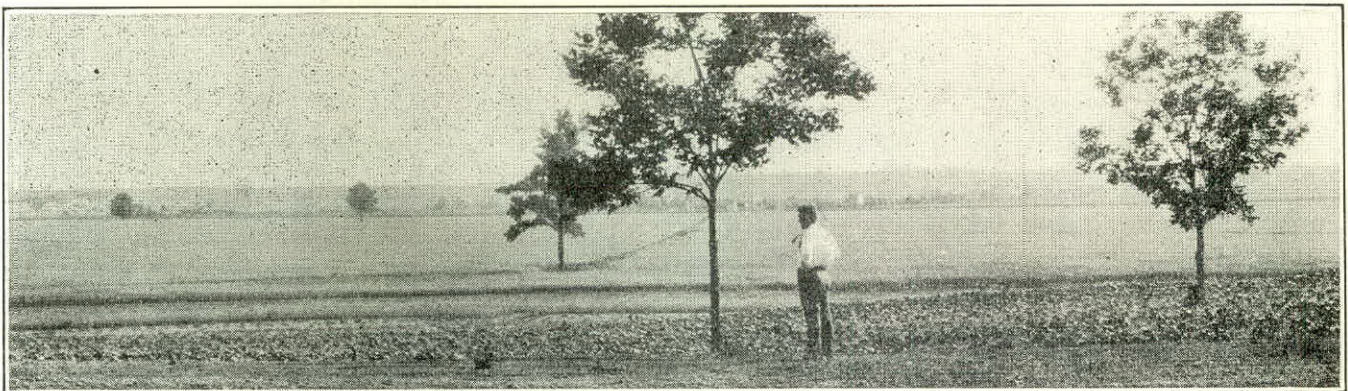
THE FARM CENSUS

It was inevitable that the Farm Census would be recognized for its true worth. The three bills introduced in the last Legislature to abolish this survey made through the tax listers have opened the eyes of all agricultural interests to its existence and needed use. Governor Gardner's live-at-home program brought forth a plan for all of the high schools of the State to give serious study to the agricultural conditions in their home counties. The basic information for such studies was not available except through the Farm Census. Accordingly, the Department of Education has sent copies of our last annual Farm Forecaster and its county farm facts to all of the high schools of the State. It is to form the basis of the present farm program.

The cost of the Farm Census averages less than \$140.00 per county, and less than 5 cent per farm. In the ten years that it has been secured, this would mean 50 cents per farm or the equivalent cost of one Federal Census enumeration. Since its beginning it has grown to be the recognized and official basis of the farm statistics for North Carolina. Its reliability has won the admiration and confidence of the Federal Department of Agriculture. In many counties it has proven to be more dependable even than the Federal Census.

The tax listers of the various townships are to be commended for their fine spirit of cooperation in this work. While ten years ago there was strong opposition to the Farm Census, it is now true that it is an exceptional lister who fails to make a careful effort towards a good report. It is equally true that the farmers are showing little objection and more interest to this annual part of their appearance before the tax listers. They have truly found that it is confidential and strictly non-taxable.

The change from May to April for tax listing may seriously hurt this work, but even then, it will be far better than none at all.



FARM VIEW IN WAYNE COUNTY