

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

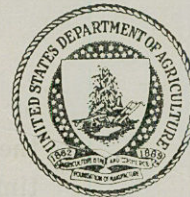


COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



JULY 1930

HISTORICAL DATA ISSUE

NUMBER 57

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

For the country at large, the present growing season opened up fairly well, with field work well advanced and the main crops showing good prospects. Some effects of the past winter are still evident in relation to the small grains, fruit and truck crops. Most of the cotton, corn, potatoes and other principal crops have been planted under rather favorable conditions, with rapid growth taking place after the rains late in May. July conditions have been somewhat unfavorable, due to lack of sufficient moisture. North Carolina, for instance, has had only about 11 inches of rainfall since the first of the year, with more than half of the year gone. The normal rainfall is close to 50 inches for the year. Due to the rather dry spring, wheat is rather short and the stands thin in portions of the Ohio Valley and the lower Mississippi delta, extending into Oklahoma and Texas.

Market conditions have been unfavorable for most crops and particularly wheat and cotton. The low price of wheat reflects the world wide condition of declining commodity prices, business recession, unemployment and reduced purchasing power. All of these have operated to the disadvantage of many producers of commodities entering into international trade. As a matter of fact, we have the problem of curtailed consumption within the United States and this is being felt in the markets for cattle, butter, eggs and certain vegetables. Farmers generally appear to feel that the present market situation thus far leaves a good deal of room for improvement.

The present ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid for manufactured articles shows a perceptible decline since a year ago; in fact, we are now in the lowest purchasing power situation since 1927 when the ratio was 81 as compared

with the present relationship of 83 percent to pre-war conditions. The prices paid by farmers for commodities bought shows that the country at large is paying 53 percent more than it did in the pre-war five-year period. Fruits, vegetables and meat animals show the highest index numbers of farm prices in relation to the pre-war conditions.

REAL DIVERSIFICATION

Secretary Arthur Hyde in his talk at Wilson stated that "Real diversification was not so much the growing of many different crops as it was a reasonable acreage of the crops one was most familiar with and then filling up the available time and acreage with other crops which could be accommodated without interfering with the major projects." It is more important to secure a maximum employment of man and team labor than it is to merely have many different kinds of crops.



TOBACCO AND PECANS GROWN TOGETHER IN HALIFAX COUNTY, JULY 17, 1930.
(WHEREIN MR. SHOOK ENTERS THE "SHADE-GROWN" FIELD).

From Commissioner Graham

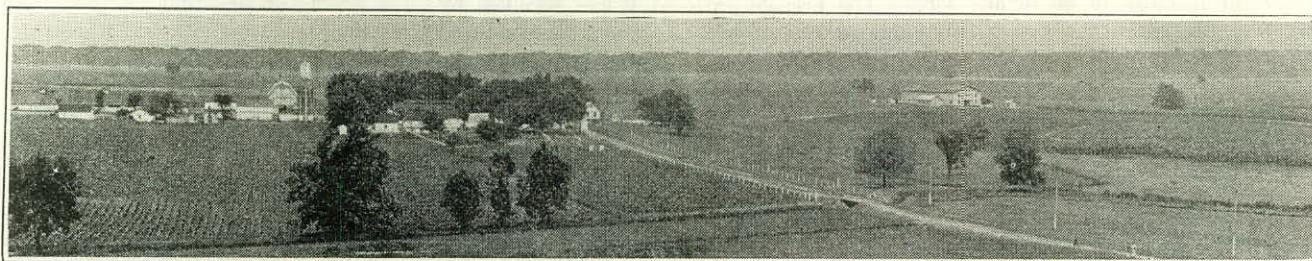
This issue of the *Farm Forecaster* brings to our farmers, and others of our people interested in agriculture, as nearly an exact statement of the status of agriculture in North Carolina as it is possible to make at this time. An examination of this publication will convince any one of the wide diversification of agricultural interests found in our State and many will be surprised and gratified at the progress made from 1865 till the present time. It will be seen that we have been greatly blessed of Providence in the past and this should make us determined to become an even greater blessing to our State in the coming year.

WM. A. GRAHAM,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

July 19th, 1930.

Live at Home - Diversify



LOOKING NORTH FROM THE MAIN STOCKADE OF THE CALEDONIA STATE PRISON FARM.

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THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

The most extensive statistical organization in the world is in the United States Crop Reporting Service. In North Carolina both the State and Federal agencies combine their endeavors in this line. Thus, this State is distinctly one of the leaders in the scope and quality of current farm information. This is the only State in the South having an annual farm census on which to reliably develop its county facts. The several thousand voluntary crop reporters provide a constant and intimate contact with every county. These aids get the benefit of the combined services. This is considered ample remuneration to our reporters who are interested in the Government's efforts to provide unbiased and well represented farm facts for their benefit.

FRANK PARKER,

Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture
WILLIAM H. RHODES, Jr., Associate Agricultural Statistician

W. F. CALLANDER, Chairman Crop Reporting Board (U. S.)
FRANK PARKER, Agricultural Statistician

BUSINESS NEEDED IN FARMING

(Talk at the Kiwanis Farmers' Dinner for Edgecombe County, July 15, 1930)

"The farm situation is approaching the most serious condition in the history of the country. No farm products are exempt from the plight. Certain crops find temporary relief only to soon be deplorably deficient. We can locate some of the troubles and some of the causes, but we cannot point to a probable or workable relief. Perhaps the chief obstacle is the farmer himself. All other industries and professions are organized. Even labor itself has its specialized group organizations. Only a few really successful farm associations have been developed. These are usually managed by business men along proven business methods. The most competitive of all productive enterprises is that of farming.

The Surplus is the Problem

"Because we are already producing too much—developing each year a surplus—means that the tariff would not work if provided for farm products. Other industries could easily produce surpluses, but they know better than to produce more than they can dispose of to advantage. Each manufacturer makes monthly reports of its new production, stocks, prices and demand activities. These industrial summaries are sent to the Department of Commerce where they enable the Industrial Advisory officials to offer the best practical information and legislative aid. Individual manufacturers find their commercial reports essential to safe planning for profitable operations.

"Farmers, on the other hand, are selfish in that they do not cooperate well, object to making even guessed at reports (for they have no actual daily records),

encourage legislative enactments that are really to their disadvantage and often to the advantage of others. Even when good information is available, not one in ten farmers will read it and not one in one hundred will really try to analyze and to use it constructively. But why not.

"The trouble is that too many farmers think and believe that everybody is "agin them." Both they and the business men too often really forget that general prosperity depends on farm profits as a foundation. All should truly work together. Manufacturers should really study the farmers' problems with a view to constructive help. Farmers should seek and welcome such as sincere aid.

Farm Isolation Results in Pessimism

"Our farmers have been so long isolated that they have become pessimistic and suspicious of town folks. They too often excuse suggestions for self improvement and study on the grounds that they "are too tired at night;" "Have no time in the day;" "Do not have any faith in these book theorists;" "Such ideas do not apply to their conditions;" "This kind of information is too technical;" "It involves too many tables, statistics and crazy ideas;" and in fact, "Nothing ever helps the farmer any way."

"There is a means for relief, but, as with any real relief, one has to pay the price. This price is not in money but in will-power and determination. The business man succeeds because he studies and knows the conditions affecting his needed raw materials as well as his selling market. He knows his costs and what his products must sell at for a profit. To compete

with others, he must produce as cheaply as possible. He, therefore, buys his raw farm products at as low figures as his conscience will let him.

Knowledge Means Study

"If the farmer knew the market situation, he would know reasonably well when and how to sell; when and how to buy his supplies; what products to avoid producing. To know these, he must study each day. There are market reports made over the radio two to three times daily. The Department of Agriculture issues weekly reports without cost. It sends valuable publications to those who provide monthly crop reports. The mere making of these reports help to keep the farmer's eyes open to conditions.

"Just as every other industry and individual has had to work out its own salvation, the farmer must face the problem in the same way. A first essential is that he must be open-minded to outside ideas, regardless of how expert he is in his practical farming methods. Farm economics requires the ability not only to be able to produce well, but to plan acreages and marketing of products, based on well studied plans. Farming is a complicated science and no one man knows half of its problems.

"I have shown that the low points in prices and of high production of cotton have occurred fairly regularly at six-year intervals. Any farmer can employ the available crop reports as an aid in safely mapping out his farm program for most crops. Merely saying or thinking that crop reports are for the speculators and that everyone is "agin" the farmer, doesn't get him anywhere.



Secretary Arthur Hyde, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, recently visited the Caledonia State's prison farm in Halifax County. It was a strictly informal day's entertainment and enlightenment. He gave an excellent address that night at Wilson, whose Chamber of Commerce was responsible for his visit.

Secretary Hyde said that the big agricultural problem is our SURPLUS. We make more of everything than we need. Distribution is the task even with the manufacturers who have heretofore considered production as the major objective. A careful study of market demands, price trends, surpluses and prospective, as well as past production of all competing products is essential. Governor O. Max Gardner was host. Commissioner William A. Graham is at extreme left.

JULY CROP REPORT

JULY 1, 1930, COTTON REPORT

North Carolina has lead the way in the reduction in cotton acreage among the cotton belt States. This State's reduction was 10 percent, with Oklahoma next with 8 percent. Texas showed 96 percent of last year's acreage and the Belt at large showed 2.7 percent reduction in the planted acreage for 1930.

The two factors entering in the cause of acreage reduction in North Carolina were the serious boll weevil damages resulting in low yields and therefore unprofitable returns last year. The second factor was the unfavorable planting and germinating conditions during the spring of 1930. The year thus far has shown a record low precipitation. The crop is generally in good cultivation in North Carolina at the present time. The plants are somewhat small and backward, but otherwise healthy. Boll weevils are reported to be generally found all the way through the eastern counties and as far west as Gaston. The stand is poor in eastern Carolina.

ALL CROPS

The first half of 1930 showed an unusually short rainfall, which resulted in the early preparation of soils for planting but later showed late and poor development of crops. Thus, for July 1st, the crop conditions are quite variable. The northwestern mountain counties are still very dry, with poor pastures and fruit prospects. Poor stands of cotton are found in the eastern half of the State, while tobacco has a similar condition in the New Bright type 12 belt. Vegetables and fruits have suffered greatly by the shortage of rainfall. The spring was cool which, together with dry weather, resulted in a late start for many crops.

Corn is looking quite good over most of the State, with an average condition of 86 percent of a full crop. The increase of 10 percent in acreage shows that the farmers are going in for the live-at-home program. The wheat crop yield at thrashing time turned out to be much better than was previously expected. The quality is unusually good on a reduced acreage this year. Oats show an average yield. There has been a considerable shift in recent years from fall to spring planted oats, due to the losses by winter killing. The peanut crop appears to be in only fair condition. The principal commercial area in the northeastern counties show an average condition of 76 percent.

Soy beans are looking good thus far with a large increase in acreage. The tame hay crop is showing the effects of the dry weather, with a condition of only 73 percent as compared with 86 a year ago.

UNITED STATES CROP CONDITIONS

Farmers have increased to some extent the acreages of corn, oats, rye, soy beans, cowpeas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and tobacco for the country at large. Decreased acreages have been planted to wheat, barley, hay, peanuts and cotton. Thus, the combined acreage of all crops shows an increase of less than 1 per cent of that cultivated last year. Spring conditions in many sections of the country have been too dry for satisfactory crop growth. This applies particularly to the southeastern States. This permitted good cultivation, however.

Among the cigarette types of tobacco the flue-cured acreage is increased 3.5 percent, burley little over 7 percent and Maryland 12.5 percent. Increases in all types of tobacco is 5.1 percent for the

country at large. The flue-cured type is reported to have a condition of 76 percent, although in eastern North Carolina a condition of only 68 is shown. The burley crop averages 70 percent, with the lowest conditions in West Virginia. The large Kentucky crop averaged 80 percent and Tennessee 77. The housing of tobacco is well under way in Georgia, South Carolina and eastern North Carolina.

The National fruit outlook shows an average of about 15 percent above the low productions secured last year and 10 percent below the ten-year average. The improvement over last year is due to the good prospects in the Northern Atlantic and Western States for all crops except peaches. These are the principal fruit producing areas. Fruit crops in the lower Mississippi Valley are very short this year.

The APPLE crop on July 1st is forecasted at 145,388,000 bushels. This is about 2 percent larger than last year's light crop but is considerably less than the average for the previous five-years. The crop in the South Atlantic States is quite small this year. The Northern apple crop is quite good.

PEACHES show a condition of 46.5 percent for July 1st which, when interpreted in its past relationship to final production, indicates a prospective crop of nearly 48,000,000 bushels or about 4 percent more than last year and 16 percent less than the average for the previous five years. The effect of the severe winter in many areas and subsequent late frosts made a more disastrous effect upon peaches than most any other of the fruit crops. The dry weather to the middle of July has caused the crop to deteriorate still further.

STATE AND NATIONAL CROPS	1929 HARVEST						1930 FORECAST					
	Acreage 1,000 Acres	Per cent of 1928 Acre- age	Yield	Con- dition July 1	Pro- duc- tion 1,000	Value 1,000	Acreage 1,000	Per cent of 1929 Acre- age	Yield	Con- dition June 1	Con- dition July 1	Produc- tion 1,000
CORN—Bus. North Carolina	2,259	98.0	22.5	77.0	48,568	50,828	2,462	109.0	—	—	86	54,164
United States	98,018	97.0	26.8	77.6	2,614,307	2,048,134	101,531	103.6	27.6	—	79.9	2,802,442
WHEAT—Bus. North Carolina	457	103.0	11.7	—	5,347	7,539	366	80.0	12.5	78	—	4,575
United States	40,162	105.0	13.2	75.9	577,784	616,128	38,490	95.9	—	71.7	73.8	577,719
OATS—Bus. North Carolina	258	135.0	24.0	—	6,192	4,644	281	109.0	23.6	70	—	6,632
United States	40,217	96.3	30.8	79.0	1,233,574	538,445	41,898	104.2	—	83.2	80.7	1,329,407
BARLEY—Bus. North Carolina	40	125.0	24.0	—	960	1,229	39	97.0	22.0	75	—	858
United States	13,212	—	—	76.7	303,552	168,807	12,780	97.7	—	86.4	84.3	331,925
RYE—Bus. North Carolina	98	110.0	12.0	—	1,176	1,646	89	91.0	12.0	83	—	1,068
United States	3,225	92.7	12.6	76.2	40,533	35,371	3,498	108.7	—	81.4	79.6	47,858
Hay—Tame, tons. North Carolina	787	102.0	1.02	86.0	776	15,049	836	103.0	.9	—	72.0	752
United States	60,996	105.0	1.67	85.2	101,715	1,244,256	59,807	98.1	1.4	—	72.4	85,431
ALFALFA—Tons. North Carolina	13	145.0	2.20	90.0	29	615	13	100.0	1.8	—	70.0	23
United States	—	—	84.5	—	29,847	—	11,495	100.0	2.4	—	79.1	28,117
SOYBEANS—Bus. North Carolina	162	135.0	12.0	81.0	1,944	3,305	—	120.0	—	—	83.0	—
United States	892	136.0	12.8	81.4	11,432	21,378	—	113.4	—	—	81.5	—
PEANUTS—Lbs. North Carolina	245	107.4	1020	78.0	249,900	9,996	233	97.0	—	—	77.0	—
United States	1,328	110.0	700.8	80.1	930,700	33,691	1,449	90.1	—	—	73.5	—
COW PEAS—Bus. North Carolina	50	94.3	9.0	74.0	450	1,238	—	103.0	—	—	74.0	—
United States	735	105.2	5.8	75.9	4,269	9,861	—	113.0	—	—	72.4	—
POTATOES—Bus. North Carolina	74	78.0	110	8.6	8,140	9,768	85	115.0	97	—	76	8,204
United States	3,370	88.0	106	83.1	357,451	469,701	3,482	103.3	114	—	83.4	398,419
SWEET POTATOES—Bus. North Carolina	78	97.5	117	79.0	9,126	8,213	90	115.0	103	—	79.0	9,270
United States	822	101.5	103	79.4	84,661	80,015	858	104.4	86	—	69.9	73,987
TOBACCO—Lbs. North Carolina	764	105.0	644	69.0	498,593	92,109	787	103.0	640	—	72.0	503,680
United States	2,016	106.0	744	77.3	1,520,674	285,583	2,141	105.1	746	—	76.4	1,597,670
COTTON—Bales, North Carolina	1,878	101.0	190	—	747	61,872	1,724	90.0	—	—	—	—
United States	45,793	100.9	155	—	14,828	1,225,032	45,815	97.3	—	—	—	—

Acreage Production and Values above have the thousands (000) omitted to save space.

For County July Crop Conditions refer to Page 8 and 9

DOUBLE DUTY SERVICES

The Post Office Department

The government has studied every reasonable means available for improving its crop and livestock reporting information. A cooperative agreement was made with the Post Office Department about five years ago whereby each rural carrier was to distribute ten report cards to as many farmers on his route. These were to be filled out and dropped back into the mail box for collection by the rural carrier. These were then returned to Raleigh for development into a detailed State report. Three such reports are collected annually. Two of these deal with livestock information in June and December, while the crop acreage report is collected in September.

Realizing that this is somewhat annoying to the carriers who oftentimes find it necessary to aid the farmers in filling out the cards, it is gratifying to know that this service is continued. As a matter of fact, the Post Office Department is improving its service, while it appears that the farmers are not providing their share of the cooperation. There are about 1,400 carriers in the State which means that 14,000 cards would be distributed. There are returned by the farmers less than 20 percent of these. Lack of interest in such efforts of the government departments on the part of the farmers is one definite reason for the present plight of the farmers.

It is the purpose of the government to render a maximum service at a minimum cost. This is why the cooperation of different departments is utilized in securing the reports mentioned. The Postmasters have shown a fine spirit of cooperation, as have most of the carriers. The Crop Reporting Service is grateful to them for this aid.

The County Officials and Commissioners

It was in 1918 that the County Commis-

sioners in many parts of the State were approached with a plan for securing crop acreages through the tax listers. The many advantages and the small additional cost appealed to the county officials which resulted in eighty-eight counties cooperating in this first State Farm Census on a voluntary basis. This voluntary program was continued in 1919 with still greater aid. The interest and results gained, culminated into a legislative enactment in 1921, made this a law. The complimentary feature is that North Carolina is the only state in the South providing such valuable and extensive annual data, but the fact that it was begun on a voluntary basis, really counts most.

During 1929-30 every county in the State has cooperated with dependable results from practically all of them. The results from over 200,000 farms were collected last year, with indications for an increase for 1930. As in the case of the Post Office Department, this involves double duty on the tax listers. In spite of this, most of them provide good results, with no complaint. Oddly enough it is in the counties that render the least aid where most of the complaints occur. Of course, it is quite natural that annoyances and inconveniences arise where two different sets of information are being collected at the same time. It is, therefore, to be expected that the officials doing this work should object to it.

On the other hand, it should be realized that it is by far the cheapest and the only practical means for collecting dependable county farm information. The fact that it is done at a cost of less than 5c per farm, or about \$100 per county, immediately eliminates from the expense objection. The entire State is indebted to the county officials, and the tax listers for their part in the annual Farm Census.

The Department of Agriculture, in a clearing-house way, endeavors to prove

the advisability of these surveys by compiling the results into county data such as appears from time to time in the Farm Forecaster. After all the best service that the Department can render is in collecting and returning information and service back to the counties.

Cotton Ginners' and Census Bureau

That the government's cotton estimates have been greatly improved during the past five years is due in no small part to the reports secured from the many cotton ginners. The Census Bureau has not only cooperated with the Crop Reporting Service, but takes considerable interest in the cotton estimates work; in fact, the monthly ginnings reports are now released through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Many ginners have the idea that the Department of Commerce objects to their submitting reports to us, but this is in error. While it is not essential that reports from all ginners be used, it is highly desirable that many of them return reports which they have heretofore been overlooking. The monthly ginnings have provided checks which have enabled the Crop Reporting Board to "see ahead" better than they were able to do without them. We are desirous of obtaining full cooperation from the ginners and want to provide them with information such as appears in this issue in return for their services. It really requires no appreciable time to fill out the report blanks sent to them.

Other Double Duty Services

The North Carolina Crop Reporting Service endeavors to get check data from all agencies available. These include mills and elevators, the cotton weighers, railroad carlot movements, shipping associations, peanut cleaners and others; in fact it is the purpose to leave no information source unsolicited for data which will make the North Carolina reports as dependable as possible.



This is one pen of the crop of hogs being grown on the State Prison Farm July 17, 1930. Notice the uniform size. They are now in their prime for marketing. They have a nice lay-out of brood pens and houses, as well as young stock in another lot.

LIVING AT HOME

There is a concerted program for diversification and the growing of essential food and feed crops in North Carolina. This is sponsored by Governor Gardner, Commissioner Graham and President Brooks, of State College. There is ample evidence in this issue that this campaign is bearing wonderful fruit. The figures on the opposite page show the percentage increase in acreage over last year and important crops. The state owned farms are practicing this program.

NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING PARTICULAR CROPS AND LIVESTOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTIES	All Acres in Farms			Acres Cultivated per Owned Farm						Lying Out Idle			Tobacco		
	Total Acres	Producing Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	By Owners			By Tenants			Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres
				Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres						
Alamance	296,646	3,062	96.9	58,834	2,245	26	24,348	889	27	42,504	1,980	21	9,711	197	49
Alexander	153,463	2,117	72.5	26,021	1,202	22	8,124	466	17	10,847	756	14	1,181	436	3
Alleghany	143,817	1,584	90.7	12,050	1,113	11	6,391	507	14	3,236	55	59	32	30	1
Anson	327,873	2,137	153.4	36,544	1,076	34	69,062	1,024	67	22,498	822	27	39	4	9
Ashe	324,232	4,908	66.1	24,500	2,731	90	8,132	783	10	21,389	787	27			
Avery	132,777	1,740	76.3	13,418	1,284	10	1,489	127	12	5,118	295	17			
Beaufort	353,916	3,602	101.1	37,780	2,142	18	43,302	1,461	30	7,286	403	18	14,976	1,679	9
Bertie	372,276	3,286	113.3	31,451	1,532	21	59,795	1,133	53	3,724	267	14	8,472	1,355	6
Bladen	519,091	4,577	113.4	45,406	2,401	19	27,728	840	33	11,864	779	15	7,483	1,330	6
Brunswick	384,473	4,089	94.0	17,232	1,567	11	4,543	390	12	9,048	866	10	1,652	472	4
Buncombe	357,768	5,241	68.3	32,954	3,201	10	12,741	903	14	21,203	1,247	17	1,092	1,197	1
Burke	251,636	3,446	73.0	35,097	2,232	16	16,927	836	20	13,982	1,108	13	19	6	3
Cabarrus	221,060	1,968	112.3	37,176	1,151	32	43,806	927	47	15,751	787	20			
Caldwell	307,335	3,530	87.1	29,616	2,364	13	13,214	837	16	18,705	1,536	12	595	220	3
Camden	170,433	1,122	151.9	13,356	432	31	24,349	477	51	2,838	145	20			
Carteret	121,081	1,752	69.1	12,704	1,036	12	6,929	448	15	5,826	555	10	2,880	401	7
Caswell	265,332	1,871	141.8	20,170	1,016	20	35,438	1,057	34	33,487	1,440	23	19,917	1,749	14
Catawba	240,281	3,188	75.4	53,027	2,353	23	27,276	1,040	26	18,907	1,140	17			
Chatham	475,103	4,120	115.3	63,056	2,778	23	27,685	1,100	25	46,963	2,258	21	4,052	643	6
Cherokee	367,379	2,641	139.1	19,176	1,809	11	12,580	602	21	10,185	1,295	8	15	78	
Chowan	114,495	1,594	71.8	17,451	738	24	17,937	568	32	1,729	146	12	816	64	13
Clay	76,250	832	91.6	11,432	670	17	4,556	257	18	6,712	412	16	10	6	2
Cleveland	258,474	3,031	85.3	58,199	1,865	31	70,632	1,422	50	10,740	678	16	7	6	1
Columbus	405,047	4,335	82.1	44,645	2,852	16	24,820	1,247	20	8,996	919	10	14,546	2,635	6
Craven	512,757	4,023	127.5	32,949	1,650	20	28,632	985	29	12,444	697	18	17,929	1,943	9
Cumberland	364,026	3,816	95.4	41,834	1,881	22	62,830	1,556	40	20,654	1,069	19	3,552	463	8
Currituck	145,867	1,290	130.8	16,132	565	29	21,410	435	49	6,349	279	23			
Davidson	291,955	3,976	73.4	64,342	2,308	28	25,708	978	26	40,165	2,354	17	4,439	1,020	4
Davie	190,235	2,413	78.8	23,683	1,287	18	24,813	892	28	15,555	946	16	1,671	630	3
Duplin	459,250	4,578	100.3	53,575	4,028	13	47,588	1,661	29	17,112	1,297	13	23,099	2,973	8
Durham	242,001	2,341	103.4	20,733	1,269	16	27,257	991	28	17,093	1,269	13	12,986	1,579	8
Edgecombe	309,998	2,376	130.5	17,781	609	29	125,322	1,913	66	6,460	336	19	24,336	1,722	14
Forsyth	248,906	4,210	59.1	43,253	2,208	19	27,614	1,209	23	40,826	2,279	18	9,733	1,611	6
Franklin	301,997	3,368	89.7	30,638	1,549	20	66,710	2,005	33	19,620	1,115	18	19,107	2,103	9
Gaston	244,755	3,158	77.5	55,544	1,901	29	29,488	882	33	12,393	506	24	24	1,382	
Gates	204,022	1,634	124.9	27,876	1,050	27	15,335	447	34	2,359	220	11	216	36	6
Graham	41,339	677	61.1	6,158	629	10	1,098	109	10	5,683	482	12			
Granville	335,140	2,549	131.5	29,873	1,542	19	32,156	1,191	27	33,258	1,852	18	21,501	2,158	10
Greene	161,879	1,513	107.0	12,207	510	24	58,713	1,117	53	2,753	266	10	25,754	1,325	19
Guilford	392,907	4,577	85.8	86,208	3,548	24	25,655	989	26	35,958	2,281	16	14,579	2,204	7
Halifax	468,028	4,492	104.2	50,482	1,727	29	108,670	2,266	48	15,800	782	20	8,547	998	9
Harnett	344,493	3,289	104.7	48,125	2,025	24	43,635	1,171	37	8,435	706	12	10,963	993	11
Haywood	193,072	2,208	87.7	23,652	1,647	14	7,289	487	15	10,218	459	22	541	397	1
Henderson	226,399	3,819	59.3	26,773	2,358	11	8,028	587	14	22,689	1,580	14	43	47	1
Hertford	203,872	2,016	101.1	14,900	793	19	48,565	1,307	37	4,189	339	12	3,895	529	7
Hoke	170,744	1,189	143.6	16,838	514	33	51,582	718	72	9,958	176	57	4,379	291	15
Hyde	116,144	922	126.0	19,091	524	36	20,111	276	73	3,107	168	18			
Iredell	381,718	4,725	80.8	65,603	2,726	24	60,114	2,103	29	42,079	2,426	17	923	436	2
Jackson	199,114	2,722	73.1	21,352	2,189	10	4,800	386	11	15,435	1,129	14	22	25	1
Johnston	484,503	7,097	68.3	83,255	3,976	21	109,891	3,622	30	11,032	1,489	7	28,059	3,909	7
Jones	299,144	1,314	227.6	16,307	661	25	29,381	645	46	15,334	422	36	10,286	877	12
Lee	157,022	1,828	85.9	20,784	1,037	20	15,590	562	28	8,903	447	20	3,963	604	7
Lenoir	234,696	1,879	124.9	25,155	1,061	24	67,242	1,220	55	9,796	498	20	27,496	1,757	16
Lincoln	211,976	2,156	98.3	45,429	1,659	27	34,439	941	37	16,620	1,027	16			
McDowell	182,102	1,717	106.1	13,445	1,079	12	9,795	548	18	8,331	680	12	9	7	1
Macon	222,328	2,344	94.8	24,660	1,896	13	5,548	431	13	17,486	1,026	17			
Madison	262,279	3,110	84.3	24,732	2,074	12	14,000	899	16	20,640	1,027	20	3,609	1,985	2
Martin	282,511	2,397	117.9	22,882	1,038	21	52,716	1,125	47	3,342	145	23	18,622	1,676	11
Mecklenburg	334,698	3,839	87.2	51,445	1,895	27	80,384	2,024	40	28,951	1,440	20			
Mitchell	97,071	1,850	52.5	17,908	1,618	11	3,074	305	10	3,850	376	10			
Montgomery	382,100	2,872	133.0	30,046	1,451	21	14,467	538	27	15,202	906	17	1,008	175	6
Moore	445,229	3,748	118.8	38,575	1,726	22	22,723	738	31	22,717	1,061	21	5,969	809	7
Nash	297,583	4,113	72.4	26,632	1,603	17	95,958	2,851	34	6,596	757	9	33,111	3,183	10
New Hanover	115,513	1,441	80.2	4,647	408	11	2,726	205	13	3,630	403	9	3	1	3
Northampton	316,371	3,054	103.6	34,665	1,483	23	85,335	1,499	57	5,063	550	9	185	6	31
Onslow	314,683	2,456	128.1	29,363	1,664	18	20,822	644	32	12,953	938	14	10,613	2,435	4
Orange	240,945	2,639	91.3	36,366	1,623	22	18,497	659	28	20,903	1,378	15	6,768	942	7
Pamlico	98,601	1,253	78.7	18,444	831	22	14,333	457	31	2,151	203	11	1,150	176	7
Pasquotank	122,729	1,430	85.8	30,954	906	34	25,188	499	50	5,093	256	20	31	4	8
Pender	261,667	2,663	98.3	29,707	2,147	14	9,937	659	15	9,070	700	13	2,954	754	4
Perquimans	131,254	1,414	92.8	27,085	884	31	22,892	427	54	443	23	19	33	7	5
Person	284,252	2,168	131.1	22,622	996	23	97,246	1,215	31	33,170	1,492	22	19,660	1,900	10
Pitt	400,951	3,398	118.0	30,245	1,486	20	125,380	2,398	52	5,382	301	18	58,663	2,945	20
Polk	121,290	1,230	98.6	17,446	938	19	14,562	496	29	9,017	579	16	8	1	8
Randolph	623,006	6,288	99.1	88,929	3,884	26	30,180	1,323	23	47,062	2,072	18	4,153	1,030	4
Richmond	317,205	3,100	102.3	31,765	1,205	26	55,903	1,137	49	13,460	450	30	461	54	9
Robeson	538,976	3,788	142.2	52,812	1,724	31	157,388	2,020	78	11,262	487	23	24,233	2,077	12
Rockingham	302,371	3,112	97.2	36,666	1,621	23	34,319	1,104	31	32,517	1,614	20	21,843	2,039	11
Rowan	321,607	3,804	84.5	90,682	2,437	37	50,768	1,406	36	18,622	1,377	14	34	5	7
Rutherford	327,827	3,668	89.4	46,914	2,146	22	41,762	1,538</							

NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING PARTICULAR CROPS AND LIVESTOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA

Cotton			Corn			Wheat			Peanuts			Sows of Breeding Age			Cows of Milking Age			COUNTIES
Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Acres	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—Acres	Total Number	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—No.	Total Number	Total Farms Number	Av. per Farm—No.	
4,429	1,041	4	28,723	2,537	11	17,158	1,721	10.0	64	42	1.5	908	635	1.4	5,435	2,295	2.4	Alamance
5,165	1,006	5	11,831	1,481	8	7,939	1,068	7.4	88	124	.7	287	206	1.4	2,000	1,291	1.5	Alexander
58,367	1,858	31	6,999	1,304	5	1,149	212	5.4	677	568	1.2	677	568	1.2	3,459	1,331	2.6	Alleghany
16,056	1,935	8	26,026	1,818	14	5,695	770	7.4	749	366	2.0	749	366	2.0	3,339	1,482	2.3	Anson
18,779	2,113	9	15,994	2,916	5	3,006	596	5.0	794	608	1.3	794	608	1.3	6,719	2,857	2.4	Ashe
20,121	2,420	8	4,603	1,172	4	275	58	4.7	309	207	1.5	309	207	1.5	1,954	1,077	1.8	Avery
869	336	3	34,050	2,435	14	28	14	2.0	1,362	328	4.2	2,775	1,372	2.0	1,371	819	1.7	Beaufort
4,595	1,096	4	23,371	2,393	10	43	6	7.1	2,391	14.7	3,248	1,513	2.1	856	573	1.5	Bertie	
30,534	1,653	18	34,362	2,825	12	202	65	3.1	3,393	333	10.2	2,240	1,275	1.8	1,917	1,265	1.5	Bladen
644	269	2	9,919	1,647	6	23	40	.6	1,113	3.6	1,964	960	2.0	665	448	1.5	Brunswick	
6,694	682	10	23,441	3,400	7	4,821	825	5.8	31	2	15.5	598	446	1.3	10,551	3,152	3.3	Buncombe
1,590	519	3	21,112	2,667	8	12,479	1,775	7.0	147	169	.9	745	319	2.3	4,379	2,016	2.2	Burke
494	86	6	23,255	1,738	13	12,479	1,108	11.3	101	267	.4	731	489	1.5	4,214	1,501	2.8	Cabarrus
22,842	2,226	10	18,287	2,562	7	8,288	904	9.2	112	154	7.6	804	409	2.0	4,130	2,129	1.9	Caldwell
16,959	2,634	6	15,250	817	19	63	5	12.6	463	61	7.6	950	441	2.2	677	430	1.6	Camden
10,162	985	10	6,344	1,020	6	18	4	4.5	1,837	451	4.1	908	451	2.0	451	281	1.6	Carteret
79,428	2,699	29	18,956	1,728	11	7,606	956	8.0	43	33	1.3	444	225	2.0	2,764	1,427	1.9	Caswell
19,503	1,180	5	19,813	2,587	8	16,342	1,789	9.1	334	555	.6	526	383	1.4	4,428	2,337	1.9	Catawba
2,454	614	4	35,403	3,318	11	19,434	1,943	10.0	151	52	2.9	1,392	918	1.5	4,353	2,537	1.7	Chatham
73,869	3,615	20	21,690	2,152	10	458	47	9.7	5	3	1.7	302	206	1.5	2,748	1,781	1.5	Cherokee
42,863	2,207	19	10,107	949	11	49	4	12.2	10,693	843	12.7	1,210	448	2.7	496	218	2.3	Chowan
15,266	1,320	12	9,845	700	14	2,486	294	8.5	32	6	5.3	600	266	2.3	1,591	704	2.3	Clay
39,136	994	39	33,824	2,655	13	7,054	1,035	6.8	29	74	.4	308	163	1.9	5,371	2,401	2.3	Cleveland
6,264	645	10	30,526	3,638	8	85	14	6.1	2,175	409	5.3	2,749	1,845	1.5	1,400	1,093	1.3	Columbus
42,313	3,507	12	26,548	2,067	12	86	5	17.2	511	194	2.6	2,018	1,036	1.9	1,208	635	1.9	Craven
86,576	6,048	14	53,721	2,561	14	465	90	5.2	220	68	3.2	1,919	992	1.9	2,201	1,095	2.0	Cumberland
7,971	690	12	16,283	656	25	22	10	2.2	80	27	3.0	1,469	450	3.3	1,110	448	2.5	Currituck
13,588	1,320	10	20,962	2,966	7	23,795	2,304	10.3	60	131	.5	1,074	715	1.5	5,715	2,158	2.6	Davidson
20,868	1,480	14	14,375	1,600	9	11,231	1,003	11.2	154	46	3.3	439	267	1.6	3,456	1,220	2.8	Davie
35,747	1,859	19	45,167	3,536	13	84	24	3.5	1,560	555	2.8	4,361	1,689	4.4	2,161	1,502	2.0	Duplin
50	9	5	16,541	1,821	9	3,918	461	8.5	52	5	10.4	404	237	1.7	3,454	1,589	2.2	Durham
11,948	1,053	11	31,908	2,025	16	97	21	4.6	17,753	859	20.7	2,256	992	2.3	1,318	632	1.9	Edgecombe
67,627	3,258	21	19,935	2,724	7	13,974	1,675	8.3	12	9	1.3	899	226	1.8	4,601	1,941	2.4	Forsyth
10,778	1,305	8	29,883	2,693	11	785	245	3.2	12	9	1.3	764	477	1.6	3,154	1,894	1.7	Franklin
10,610	1,478	7	26,358	1,454	18	8,299	902	9.2	104	69	1.5	425	292	1.5	5,562	1,833	3.0	Gaston
49,052	3,361	15	15,156	1,288	12	31	6	5.1	2,426	1,164	10.7	2,024	1,053	1.9	643	566	1.1	Gates
93	10	9	5,241	644	8	4,928	878	5.6	21	16	1.3	419	230	1.8	1,000	577	1.7	Graham
53,114	2,499	21	27,704	2,085	13	4,928	878	5.6	21	16	1.3	534	350	1.5	3,728	1,859	2.0	Granville
6,351	983	6	22,912	1,283	18	28	6	4.7	64	16	4.0	1,586	745	2.1	801	501	1.6	Greene
4,056	597	7	38,037	3,811	10	19,878	2,106	9.4	69	8	8.6	1,288	693	1.9	8,936	3,494	2.6	Guilford
7,452	836	9	39,679	3,342	12	1,030	56	18.4	30,910	1,998	15.5	3,006	1,491	2.0	2,670	1,610	1.7	Halifax
10,102	738	14	27,843	2,229	12	1,359	312	4.4	25	12	2.1	1,296	703	.8	1,822	1,326	1.2	Harnett
5,381	1,307	4	14,052	1,603	9	4,146	509	8.1	25	12	2.1	552	336	1.6	3,700	1,464	2.5	Haywood
14,644	1,092	13	18,174	1,876	10	1,280	273	4.7	44	12	3.7	428	223	1.9	4,031	1,727	2.3	Henderson
32,240	2,134	15	14,780	1,723	9	720	106	6.8	26,108	1,740	15.0	2,110	933	2.3	804	543	1.5	Hertford
11,759	818	14	18,221	1,026	18	122	18	6.8	165	16	10.3	694	339	1.8	911	569	1.6	Hoke
4,987	1,540	3	35,667	3,353	11	24,686	3,353	10.4	201	284	.7	1,052	636	1.7	6,213	3,016	2.1	Hyde
46,829	1,804	26	13,193	2,107	6	1,889	351	5.4	282	131	2.2	929	549	1.7	3,677	1,989	1.8	Iredell
102,452	2,932	35	18,895	960	20	59	123	4.9	1,630	294	5.5	4,975	2,543	2.0	3,181	2,351	1.4	Jackson
36,242	3,329	11	12,694	1,386	9	2,208	458	4.8	64	60	1.0	2,000	687	2.9	576	336	1.7	Johnston
41,290	2,660	16	34,057	1,768	19	12,019	1,229	9.8	315	102	3.1	595	316	1.9	1,326	862	1.5	Jones
61,979	3,849	16	21,454	1,920	11	12,019	1,229	9.8	173	298	.6	2,041	978	2.1	1,500	552	2.7	Lee
46,736	1,047	45	13,432	1,364	10	3,623	469	7.7	20	38	.5	315	198	1.5	3,420	1,941	1.8	Lenoir
21,376	2,516	8	14,874	1,818	8	2,915	466	6.3	845	424	2.0	845	424	2.0	3,497	1,857	1.9	Lincoln
			16,220	2,570	6	4,000	734	5.4	430	277	1.6	430	277	1.6	2,182	1,182	1.9	McDowell
			19,435	1,831	11	4,819	645	7.5	21,793	1,738	12.5	2,929	1,234	2.4	581	431	1.3	Macon
			43,081	3,105	14	977	162	6.0	81	24	3.4	703	478	1.5	9,620	2,993	3.2	Madison
			6,876	1,459	5	8,773	1,096	8.1	52	50	1.0	215	157	1.4	2,025	1,313	1.5	Martin
			14,735	1,664	9	8,773	1,096	8.1	52	50	1.0	322	204	1.6	1,859	1,283	1.4	Mecklenburg
			19,219	1,915	10	7,984	1,018	7.8	62	48	1.3	478	357	1.3	2,192	1,456	1.5	Mitchell
			31,087	3,320	9	276	72	3.8	1,817	94	19.3	1,573	947	1.7	1,977	1,112	1.8	Montgomery
			1,845	281	7	3	1	3.0	995	97	10.3	147	73	2.0	519	114	4.6	Moore
			28,654	2,374	12	33	55	.6	34,564	2,117	16.3	2,708	1,419	1.9	1,868	1,251	1.5	Nash
			20,088	1,827	11	43	9	4.8	6,931	1,423	4.9	2,973	1,297	2.3	713	465	1.5	New Hanover
			21,779	1,746	12	12,553	1,228	10.2	495	319	1.6	495	319	1.6	3,780	1,690	2.2	Northampton
			15,408	1,050	15	22	5	4.4	92	36	2.6	903	462	2.0	587	482	1.2	Onslow
			22,879	1,010	23	18	6	3.0	631	87	7.3	2,250	639	1.4	1,953	659	3.0	Orange
			17,729	2,294	8	17	7	2.4	3,332	816	4.1	2,261	1,242	1.8	1,257	766	1.6	Pamlico
			17,355	1,045	17	9	2	4.5	8,109	697	11.6	2,494	805	3.1	945	501	1.9	Pasquotank
			24,235	1,921	13	7,162	1,029	7.0	268	195	1.4	268	195	1.4	3,132	1,863	1.8	Pender
			46,770	2,921	16	136	17	8.0	4,828	668	7.2	3,370	1,551	2.2	1,774	968	1.8	Perquimans
			12,242	1,100	11	1,108	261	4.2	89	211	.4	1,200	67	1.8	1,552	906	1.7	Person
			26,758	4,081	9	33,250	3,257	10.2	58	17	3.4	1,858	1,142	1.6	6,827</			

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Growing Condition in Percentage of a Full Crop or Normal Prospect																		Winter Wheat			
	Corn		Tobacco		Peanuts		Hay		Sorghum Syrup	Sweet Potatoes	Soy- beans	Cow- peas	Alfalfa	Pasture	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Grapes	Pecans	Yield Bushels	Quality Percent	
	All Tame																					
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
DISTRICT 1																						
Alleghany	89	87	--	68	--	--	100	53	90	75	--	--	--	63	29	16	10	82	--	--	50	
Ashe	73	78	--	80	--	--	94	54	73	66	--	--	--	53	32	0	0	67	--	16	90	
Avery	81	81	--	40	--	--	98	51	--	50	--	--	--	56	35	0	13	75	--	--	--	
Caldwell	92	81	68	80	50	--	94	76	77	70	80	75	65	71	12	9	6	83	--	10	91	
Surry	94	80	77	71	--	--	95	58	75	73	67	65	65	59	28	23	19	72	--	10	92	
Watauga	85	81	60	--	--	--	93	48	65	50	100	80	56	37	35	--	--	53	--	11	100	
Wilkes	92	80	75	65	--	--	93	60	81	73	80	70	55	60	28	17	10	83	50	12	96	
Yadkin	86	91	69	84	--	--	86	72	90	89	74	73	58	77	40	32	24	86	100	13	92	
Northern Mountain (NW.)	86	82	71	73	50	--	94	59	77	73	75	71	60	61	30	18	14	76	50	12.1	92	
DISTRICT 4																						
Buncombe	80	85	87	76	--	--	93	63	85	68	77	85	42	64	32	15	15	71	--	16	94	
Burke	76	88	--	75	70	--	83	66	84	76	86	64	70	65	34	25	11	78	100	13	88	
Cherokee	86	87	85	73	--	--	83	83	80	88	95	90	--	76	32	10	60	78	--	8	95	
Clay	72	91	--	100	--	--	94	88	89	73	100	90	--	90	35	5	--	63	--	9	70	
Graham	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Haywood	75	85	85	75	--	--	95	50	90	90	90	90	--	63	33	--	25	100	--	20	93	
Henderson	85	90	75	60	--	--	75	74	75	70	55	70	--	50	38	4	13	71	--	21	86	
Jackson	75	98	--	90	--	--	65	50	80	93	88	--	--	68	10	--	--	65	--	12	100	
McDowell	66	88	--	85	85	90	88	70	76	77	84	70	--	76	27	21	--	81	100	12	96	
Macon	70	89	--	83	100	--	100	74	89	82	89	92	90	69	35	26	40	78	--	14	97	
Madison	78	81	75	87	--	--	92	58	77	72	60	73	85	66	39	13	40	70	--	9	97	
Mitchell	88	87	88	86	--	--	83	58	75	69	92	--	--	56	38	5	5	79	--	12	84	
Polk	90	--	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Rutherford	70	82	--	80	85	88	70	63	81	77	86	71	60	65	33	25	23	68	90	15	95	
Swain	90	90	--	--	--	--	100	80	85	--	100	100	--	70	50	50	40	60	--	--	--	
Transylvania	95	75	--	50	--	--	90	50														

Percent	Barley Yield Bushels	Rye		Potatoes Irish		Wool Weight per Fleece Lbs.	Farm Wages				F'm Labor		Cotton			Total Population		DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES			
		Yield Bushels	Quality Percent	Yield Early Bushels	Condi- tion Late Percent		By Month		By Day		Supply Compared N'm'l Pct.	Demand Compared N'm'l Pct.	Pct. Full Stand Percent	Began Bloom- ing Date	Acreage Compared Previous Year	1929	1930				
							With Board	With- out Board	With Board	With- out Board							U. S. Census 1920	Offi- cial 1930 Gain			
5	---	10	83	67	75	5	30	41	1.38	1.63	104	68	---	---	---	---	---	7,403	218	DISTRICT 1	
6	---	16	92	65	75	5	22	34	1.14	1.43	100	62	---	---	---	---	---	21,001	18	Alleghany	
8	25	10	85	150	77	5	35	45	1.50	1.83	92	79	---	---	---	---	---	10,335	1,470	Ashe	
3	14	12	89	102	81	---	32	45	2.00	2.30	86	86	---	---	74	90	---	19,984	6,552	Avery	
0	---	12	84	61	63	---	26	39	1.81	2.06	100	77	---	---	---	---	---	32,464	7,285	Caldwell	
0	---	11	96	55	61	---	28	37	1.25	1.70	75	67	---	---	---	---	---	13,477	1,678	Surry	
0	20	11	96	52	63	---	22	36	1.26	1.53	98	83	---	---	81	45	---	32,644	3,518	Watauga	
0	---	9	96	70	77	---	28	42	1.25	1.75	96	67	---	---	60	83	---	16,391	1,619	Wilkes	
0	19.0	11.8	92	73	69	5.4	26	39	1.42	1.73	96	75	---	---	73	77	---	153,699	22,358	Yadkin	
---	---	14	86	81	75	---	30	43	1.50	2.11	103	73	---	---	---	---	---	64,148	33,751	Northern Mountain (NW.)	
---	28	11	87	69	70	---	27	29	1.58	2.00	120	48	---	---	124	80	---	23,297	6,977	DISTRICT 4	
5	---	12	94	73	73	---	15	---	1.25	1.68	90	81	90	July 12	---	---	---	15,242	918	Buncombe	
---	---	10	83	85	77	---	25	40	1.50	2.00	100	85	---	---	---	---	---	4,646	790	Burke	
0	---	10	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,872	969	Cherokee	
6	---	15	95	70	5	---	60	1.63	1.92	105	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,496	4,966	Clay	
3	---	15	91	71	62	---	20	30	1.50	1.96	106	97	---	---	---	---	---	18,248	5,140	Graham	
3	---	9	90	100	73	---	---	---	1.63	2.08	109	100	---	---	---	---	---	13,396	4,981	Haywood	
3	---	12	97	93	76	---	25	40	1.22	1.85	90	78	---	---	---	275	---	16,763	3,719	Henderson	
3	---	9	92	58	84	4	26	33	1.12	1.25	110	70	---	---	---	10	---	12,887	833	Jackson	
3	25	14	90	75	77	4	25	35	1.00	1.44	122	78	---	---	---	---	---	20,083	221	McDowell	
8	---	45	68	81	---	---	27	45	1.60	2.00	90	72	---	---	---	---	---	11,278	2,680	Macon	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	109	---	---	---	85	120	---	8,832	1,473	Madison	
11	---	11	93	116	70	---	21	33	1.29	1.71	110	68	84	July 10	122	113	---	31,426	9,023	Mitchell	
10	---	7	50	---	100	---	20	30	1.85	1.75	100	80	---	---	---	---	---	13,224	1,657	Polk	
75	---	---	---	50	80	---	---	---	1.25	1.50	100	100	---	---	---	---	660	9,303	288	Rutherford	
35	26	13.6	90	78.8	74	4.3	24	37	1.40	1.79	105	74	84.2	July 11	113	113	---	15,093	685	Swain	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	306,234	78,221	Transylvania	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,093	685	Yancey	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Western Mountain (W.)
6	12	8	80	45	89	5	28	40	1.44	1.88	102	80	72	July 12	102	73	---	32,718	9,416	DISTRICT 2	
8	---	13	85	40	85	---	27	38	1.54	1.92	88	93	---	---	---	---	---	15,759	2,454	Alamance	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42,219	24,980	Caswell
6	30	13	100	88	77	---	25	40	1.81	2.25	100	96	---	---	---	---	---	77,269	34,426	Durham	
39	50	8	75	88	73	---	20	31	.94	1.16	99	60	80	July 13	103	83	---	26,667	2,797	Forsyth	
37	---	12	88	91	81	5	25	38	1.33	1.75	105	85	---	---	---	---	---	26,846	1,875	Franklin	
33	---	20	90	47	90	---	35	52	1.88	2.25	103	90	---	---	215	110	---	79,272	53,717	Granville	
78	---	---	---	90	73	---	22	30	1.13	1.88	58	48	---	---	94	38	---	17,895	3,273	Guilford	
37	---	11	91	63	87	---	26	38	1.29	1.88	91	81	---	---	---	---	---	18,973	3,069	Orange	
90	---	14	100	65	95	---	30	---	2.00	2.50	140	70	---	---	60	---	---	44,149	6,924	Person	
78	---	13	87	59	67	---	20	33	1.42	2.00	103	90	---	---	---	---	---	20,575	1,615	Rockingham	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,799	4,495	Stokes	
36	28	20	80	46	77	3	24	32	1.18	1.43	121	73	84	July 9	107	92	---	21,593	1,871	Vance	
34	23.8	12.2	87	65	81	4.3	25	37	1.40	1.79	99	81	78.8	July 11	109	88	---	446,734	150,912	Warren	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Northern Piedmont (N.)
85	30	12	90	140	83	---	27	37	1.42	1.83	117	83	89	July 14	108	93	---	12,212	770	DISTRICT 5	
85	20	7	90	88	65	---	15	30	1.13	1.68	117	58	79	July 9	110	111	---	33,839	10,152	Alexander	
75	18	11	88	65	65	5	23	34	1.04	1.44	98	70	76	July 11	96	71	---	23,814	365	Catawba	
92	18	9	92	102	86	---	23	40	1.42	2.00	105	59	85	July 7	136	85	---	35,201	11,348	Chatham	
85	20	10	90	90	75	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,578	1,808	Davidson
90	20	9	93	99	73	4	21	31	1.31	1.94	88	90	83	July 15	115	112	---	37,956	8,717	Davie	
87	---	7	90	100	90	---	20	28	1.00	1.33	107	85	78	July 9	122	98	---	13,400	2,600	Iredell	
81	19	13	89	90	84	4	27	35	1.31	1.81	93	76	84	July 14	76	56	---	30,856	5,785	Lee	
85	22	12	85	56	69	7	21	33	1.29	1.79	93	79	85	July 12	109	109	---	44,062	12,004	Randolph	
82	10	90	90	87	77	---	19	30	1.00	1.60	102	90	75	July 14	89	70	---	75,155	19,309	Rowan	
85	19.7	10.7	90	87	76	5.2	22	33	1.20	1.63	99	77	81.0	July 12	104	95	---	320,073	72,858	Wake	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Central Piedmont (C.)
76	---	7	83	85	85	---	18	30	1.12	1.05	104	71	82	June 30	88	72	---	28,334	1,162	DISTRICT 8	
85	20	7	88	56	57	---	21	31	1.08	1.50	100	90	91	July 9	100	78	---	33,735	10,490	Anson	
83	32	20	88	82	66	4	20	30	.95	1.24	102	74	87	July 9	114	102	---	34,272	18,033	Cabarrus	
75	15	---	80	60	67	---	22	32	1.03	1.44	110	61	82	July 12	104	106	---	51,242	26,807	Cleveland	
80	22	11	82	58	85	---	21	34	1.08	1.47	141	60	81	July 5	114	116	---	17,862	4,961	Gaston	
87	27	7	75	74	86	6	25	33	1.03	1.31	97	79	81	July 6	102	102	---	80,695	47,260	Lincoln	
90	31	16	85	80	100	---	20	28	.94	1.21	106	89	82	July 11	94	98	---	14,607	1,610	Mecklenburg	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,388	5,026	Montgomery
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,567	8,441	Moore
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,429	2,633	Richmond
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36,029	4,897	Stanly
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Union
---	24	12	89	102	75	8	27	35	1.07	1.78	143	80	87	July 2	105	103	---	37,160	131,320	Southern Piedmont (S.)	
---	25	10	90	58	71	---	20	28	.94	1.23	99	69	83	July 2	101	85	---	---	---	DISTRICT 3	
---	24.6	11.5	---	74	74	6.0	24	30	1.00	1.31	104	74	83.9	July 7	100	91	---	---	---	Bertie	
25	---	25	25	89	57	---	20	35	1.08	1.43	99	73	67	July 10	99	89	---	23,993	1,858	Camden	
83	---	---	---	100	90	6	20	30	1.25	1.55	98	88	85	July 3	82	98	---	5,382	79	Chowan	
60	---	---	---	68	70	---	18	25	1.06	1.25	100	80	69	July 4	128	57	---	10,649	633	Currituck	
---	---	---	---	90	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,263	565	Dare
---	---	---	---	75	---	---	50	60	2.00	2.50	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	5,115	8	Edgecombe	

HISTORICAL CROP DATA

COTTON

Year	Acreage Harvested	Yield per Acre (Lbs.)	Production (Bales)	Price per Pound	Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	385,630	250	91,000	Cts.	\$
1867	559,163	160	150,000		
1868	380,231	176	140,000		
1869	418,254	145	124,531		
1870	451,714	175	170,000		
1871	388,474	143	127,000		
1872	450,629	173	180,000		
1873	513,717	159	176,400		
1874	609,243	172	238,000		
1875	621,428	156	218,000		
1876	609,000	184	210,000	9.0	10,085,040
1877	584,640	186	242,000		
1878	590,500	169	221,766	8.4	8,382,738
1879	625,900	156	204,269		
1880	973,537	198	410,520	10.0	19,276,033
1881	1,061,155	150	380,000		
1882	1,050,543	194	463,000	9.5	19,361,507
1883	1,050,543	177	398,200	9.3	17,292,988
1884	1,061,048	175	404,100	9.3	17,268,556
1885	1,071,658	157	407,230	8.5	14,301,276
1886	1,071,658	157	365,762	8.3	13,964,775
1887	1,066,301	191	443,581	8.7	17,718,724
1888	1,071,632	165	364,576	8.5	15,029,663
1889	1,147,136				
1890	1,082,135	182	490,000	8.7	17,134,526
1891	1,017,207	178	415,000	7.4	13,398,651
1892	773,077	183	300,000	8.6	12,166,686
1893	1,180,000	174	400,000	7.2	14,783,040
1894	1,296,522	210	454,920	5.0	13,613,481
1895	1,050,183	168	397,752	8.2	14,467,321
1896	1,228,714	208	521,795	6.7	17,095,570
1897	1,302,437	184	646,726	7.0	16,775,389
1898	1,311,708	227	629,620	5.9	17,567,705
1899	1,087,000	193	421,267		
1900	1,143,000	199	477,269	9.4	2,431,643
1901	1,395,000	142	415,808	7.2	14,969,088
1902	1,111,000	236	549,542	8.0	21,981,672
1903	1,201,000	210	528,707	10.6	28,021,492
1904	1,439,000	233	703,760	9.2	32,372,970
1905	1,230,000	240	619,141	10.8	33,433,560
1906	1,374,000	201	579,326	9.5	27,517,700
1907	1,408,000	205	605,310	10.2	30,571,320
1908	1,458,000	211	646,958	9.0	29,113,200
1909	1,359,000	210	600,606	13.9	41,741,700
1910	1,478,000	227	706,142	14.1	49,782,870
1911	1,624,000	315	1,075,826	8.8	47,336,080
1912	1,545,000	267	865,653	12.2	52,805,260
1913	1,576,000	239	792,545	12.6	49,930,020
1914	1,527,000	290	930,631	6.9	32,107,080
1915	1,282,000	260	699,494	11.2	39,172,000
1916	1,451,000	215	654,603	19.4	63,496,491
1917	1,515,000	194	617,989	27.7	85,591,476
1918	1,600,000	268	897,761	26.4	118,504,000
1919	1,490,000	266	830,293	35.2	146,232,000
1920	1,587,000	275	824,761	14.5	67,045,000
1921	1,403,000	264	776,222	16.4	63,650,000
1922	1,625,000	250	852,000	24.5	104,326,000
1923	1,678,000	290	1,020,000	30.8	157,080,000
1924	2,005,000	196	825,000	22.6	93,262,000
1925	2,017,000	261	1,102,000	19.0	104,671,000
1926	1,985,000	292	1,213,000	11.5	69,748,000
1927	1,728,000	238	861,000	19.5	83,948,000
1928	1,860,000	215	836,000	18.5	73,891,500
1929	1,892,000	188	745,000	17.4	61,872,399
1930	1,724,000				

TOBACCO

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Lbs.)	Production (Pounds)	Avg. Price per Pound	Total Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	57,722	683	39,423,900	Cts.	\$
1867	61,674	652	40,212,000	14.3	5,637,618
1868	62,429	657	41,016,000	12.4	4,986,288
1869	65,944	508	33,500,000	10.9	5,085,984
1870	51,194	586	30,000,000	12.7	3,651,500
1871	16,026	599	9,600,000	9.3	892,800
1872	19,819	666	13,200,000	8.3	1,174,800
1873	24,500	591	14,500,000	14.4	1,203,500
1874	25,757	330	8,500,000	8.5	1,224,000
1875	29,500	500	14,750,000	8.2	1,253,750
1876	29,500	550	16,225,000		1,330,450
1877	20,800	620	12,896,000	6.0	773,760
1878	21,400	556	11,898,400	7.0	832,888
1879	63,229	565	35,724,385	9.0	3,215,195
1880	56,071	443	24,827,532	13.5	3,351,717
1881	64,452	500	32,275,792	12.0	3,873,095
1882	60,000	484	29,048,213	12.5	3,631,027
1883	69,600	501	34,858,000	11.5	4,008,670
1884	77,952	480	37,417,000	10.6	3,966,198
1885	75,141	420	31,559,000	9.5	2,998,105
1886	60,113	485	29,155,000	10.0	2,915,481
1887	57,107	451	25,755,000	8.0	1,931,644
1888	97,077	375	36,375,258	11.0	4,001,278
1889	99,018	560	55,450,080	11.0	6,099,509
1890	100,008	490	49,003,920	9.6	4,704,376
1891	98,008	485	47,533,850	9.5	4,515,719
1892	88,208	509	44,897,872	8.0	3,591,830
1893	63,510	662	42,043,620	9.0	3,783,926
1894	143,156	800	114,525,000	9.2	10,536,300
1895	134,567	510	68,629,170	8.0	5,490,334
1896	104,962	550	57,729,100		
1897	98,664	550	54,265,200		
1898	203,023	628	127,503,400	6.6	8,415,224
1899	193,329	618	119,504,625	7.0	8,096,164
1900	189,020	560	105,307,677	9.0	9,714,243
1901	219,263	650	142,520,950	7.0	9,976,466
1902	214,878	627	134,728,506	6.3	8,487,896
1903	143,968	685	98,618,080	8.6	8,481,155
1904	136,770	608	83,156,160	8.8	7,317,742
1905	120,353	580	69,807,640	10.0	6,980,764
1906	161,400	625	100,875,000	11.0	11,096,000
1907	200,000	670	134,000,000	10.5	14,070,000
1908	221,900	626	138,813,000	9.5	13,187,000
1909	200,000	600	120,000,000	10.6	12,720,000
1910	140,000	710	99,400,000	11.6	11,530,000
1911	179,000	620	110,980,000	16.0	17,757,000
1912	250,000	670	167,500,000	18.5	30,988,000
1913	265,000	650	172,250,000	11.5	19,809,000
1914	320,000	620	198,400,000	11.2	22,221,000
1915	320,000	550	176,000,000	20.0	35,200,000
1916	380,000	630	239,400,000	31.5	75,411,000
1917	468,000	705	329,940,000	35.1	115,809,000
1918	528,000	616	325,248,000	53.6	174,333,000
1919	625,000	694	433,750,000	25.3	109,739,000
1920	450,000	561	252,450,000	26.0	65,637,000
1921	515,000	564	290,372,000	27.6	80,143,000
1922	552,000	700	386,400,000	21.0	81,144,000
1923	497,000	577	386,769,000	25.8	79,986,000
1924	547,000	695	380,165,000	23.0	87,438,000
1925	565,000	634	386,460,000	25.0	96,615,000
1926	659,000	637	485,419,400	22.3	108,248,526
1927	728,000	686	499,408,000	19.2	95,886,336
1928	764,000	644	498,593,000	18.3	92,109,000
1929	787,000				

CORN

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Bus.)	Production (Bushels)	Price per Bushel	Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	1,804,714	12.0	21,656,566	\$0.78	\$16,892,121
1867	1,549,482	11.6	17,974,000	.74	13,300,760
1868	1,633,956	14.3	23,366,000	.58	13,552,280
1869	1,175,675	14.8	17,400,000	.79	13,746,000
1870	1,541,095	14.6	22,500,000	.70	15,753,500
1871	1,478,571	14.0	20,700,000	.64	13,248,000
1872	1,500,750	16.0	24,012,000	.55	13,206,600
1873	1,488,028	14.2	21,130,000	.59	12,466,700
1874	1,352,805	16.4	22,186,000	.65	14,420,900
1875	1,485,000	15.0	22,275,000	.52	11,583,000
1876	1,575,342	14.6	23,000,000	.49	11,270,000
1877	1,628,571	14.0	22,800,000	.51	11,628,000
1878	1,662,000	13.6	22,603,200	.45	10,171,440
1879	1,711,900	15.0	25,678,500	.58	14,893,530
1880	2,253,300	16.4	36,954,120	.52	19,216,142
1881	2,307,600	11.7	26,977,000	.79	21,311,830
1882	2,446,056	14.0	34,260,700	.53	18,158,171
1883	2,494,977	11.5	28,692,200	.65	18,649,930
1884	2,519,927	12.5	31,499,000	.60	18,899,400
1885	2,545,126	9.9	25,199,000	.55	13,859,450
1886	2,596,029	10.5	27,215,000	.57	15,512,550
1887	2,673,910	13.4	35,830,000	.59	21,139,700
1888	2,673,910	10.6	28,343,000	.58	16,438,940
1889	2,754,127	12.0	33,050,000	.53	17,516,248
1890	2,726,586	13.3	36,264,000	.55	19,944,977
1891	2,672,054	14.1	37,676,000	.58	21,852,057
1892	2,485,010	10.2	25,347,000	.54	13,687,435
1893	2,435,310	12.3	29,954,313	.50	14,977,157
1894	2,459,663	13.4	32,959,484	.47	15,490,957
1895	2,508,856	14.5	36,378,412	.38	13,823,797
1896	2,455,679	12.0	29,504,148	.37	10,916,535
1897	2,409,505	13.0	31,323,565	.43	13,469,133
1898	2,433,600	14.0	34,070,400	.43	14,650,272
1899	2,457,936	13.0	31,953,168	.47	15,017,989
1900	2,482,515	12.0	29,790,180	.57	16,980,403
1901	2,553,474	12.0	30,641,688	.73	22,368,432
1902	2,706,682	13.9	37,622,880	.60	22,573,728
1903	2,625,482	14.7	38,594,565	.61	23,542,697
1904	2,677,992	15.2	40,705,478	.62	25,237,396
1905	2,704,772	15.3	37,596,331	.64	24,061,652
1906	2,731,820	15.3	41,796,846	.68	28,421,855
1907	2,732,000	16.5	45,078,000	.74	33,358,000
1908	2,787,000	18.0	50,166,000	.79	39,631,000
1909	2,459,100	13.8	34,063,000	.85	28,954,000
1910	2,650,000	18.6	49,290,000	.76	37,460,000
1911	2,700,000	18.4	46,680,000	.82	40,738,000
1912	2,808,000	18.2	51,106,000	.83	42,418,000
1913	2,835,000	19.5	55,282,000	.88	48,648,000
1914	2,835,000	20.3	57,550,000	.86	49,493,000
1915	2,900,000	21.0	60,900,000	.77	46,893,000
1916	2,600,000	18.5	48,100,000	1.10	52,910,000
1917	2,920,000	20.0	58,400,000	1.70	99,280,000
1918	3,030,000	21.0	63,630,000	1.77	112,625,000
1919	2,531,000	19.0	48,089,000	1.85	88,965,000
1920	2,428,000	22.5	54,630,000	1.13	61,732,000
1921	2,552,000	19.3	49,254,000	.78	38,418,000
1922	2,577,000	20.0	51,540,000	.89	45,871,000
1923	2,603,000	22.5	58,568,000	1.02	59,739,000
1924	2,317,000	18.0	41,706,000	1.24	51,715,000
1925	2,400,000	18.5	44,400,000	1.10	48,840,000
1926	2,376,000	22.0	52,272,000	.88	45,999,000
1927	2,352,000	22.8	53,626,000	.91	47,999,600
1928	2,305,000	18.5	42,643,000	1.03	43,921,260
1929	2,259,000	22.5	50,827,500	1.00	50,827,500
1930	2,462,000				

HISTORICAL CROP DATA

WINTER WHEAT

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Bus.)	Production (Bushels)	Avg. Price per Bushel	Total Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	490,728	5.8	2,846,223	\$1.89	\$ 5,379,361
1867	494,927	6.9	3,415,000	1.51	5,156,650
1868	503,559	5.9	2,971,000	1.49	4,426,790
1869	460,714	8.4	3,870,000	1.21	4,682,700
1870	490,465	8.6	4,218,000	1.09	4,597,620
1871	421,665	6.0	2,530,000	1.28	3,238,400
1872	401,097	8.2	3,289,000	1.36	4,473,040
1873	450,806	6.2	2,795,000	1.43	3,996,850
1874	359,750	8.0	2,878,000	1.24	3,568,720
1875	406,666	7.5	3,050,000	1.08	3,294,000
1876	410,958	7.3	3,000,000	1.10	3,300,000
1877	469,879	8.3	3,900,000	1.06	4,134,000
1878	465,200	6.5	3,023,800	1.00	3,023,800
1879	460,500	7.0	3,223,500	1.28	4,126,080
1880	761,127	6.4	4,871,213	1.15	5,601,895
1881	682,200	6.9	4,579,000	1.49	6,822,710
1882	710,000	7.7	5,494,800	1.06	5,824,488
1883	717,100	5.9	4,230,800	1.17	4,950,636
1884	767,290	6.1	4,650,000	.89	4,138,500
1885	682,888	4.1	2,790,000	1.00	2,790,000
1886	696,546	4.6	3,209,000	1.00	3,209,000
1887	717,442	7.1	5,094,000	.88	4,482,720
1888	710,268	5.4	3,835,000	1.05	4,026,750
1889	724,473	6.2	4,492,000	.90	4,042,560
1890	717,228	4.4	3,156,000	1.00	3,156,000
1891	731,573	6.8	4,975,000	1.02	5,074,190
1892	716,942	7.1	5,090,000	.89	4,530,556
1893	724,111	8.2	5,937,710	.72	4,275,151
1894	695,147	5.0	3,475,735	.65	2,259,228
1895	618,196	6.9	4,248,552	.72	3,418,957
1896	633,140	7.3	4,621,922	.83	3,836,195
1897	521,210	8.0	4,169,680	.94	3,919,499
1898	573,331	9.2	5,274,645	.78	4,114,223
1899	521,731	6.7	3,495,598	.82	2,866,390
1900	620,917	9.6	5,960,803	.82	4,887,857
1901	777,255	8.7	6,762,118	.82	5,544,937
1902	576,558	5.3	3,055,757	.92	2,811,296
1903	633,060	5.1	3,228,606	.97	3,131,748
1904	571,228	8.6	4,912,561	1.19	5,845,948
1905	593,325	6.7	3,975,278	1.02	4,054,784
1906	532,091	9.1	5,297,028	.93	4,926,236
1907	560,000	9.5	5,320,000	1.07	5,692,000
1908	568,000	10.0	5,680,000	1.07	6,078,000
1909	502,000	7.6	3,827,000	1.27	4,860,000
1910	598,000	11.4	6,817,000	1.10	7,499,000
1911	626,000	10.6	6,636,000	1.02	6,769,000
1912	598,000	8.9	5,322,000	1.11	5,907,000
1913	605,000	11.7	7,078,000	1.06	7,503,000
1914	611,000	12.0	7,332,000	1.17	8,578,000
1915	900,000	10.9	9,810,000	1.20	11,772,000
1916	870,000	10.5	9,135,000	1.76	16,078,000
1917	860,000	10.0	8,600,000	2.34	20,124,000
1918	705,000	7.0	4,935,000	2.30	11,490,000
1919	680,000	11.7	7,956,000	2.10	16,708,000
1920	600,000	7.5	4,500,000	1.44	6,480,000
1921	600,000	9.0	5,400,000	1.36	7,344,000
1922	544,000	11.1	6,038,000	1.28	7,729,000
1923	414,000	12.0	4,968,000	1.60	7,949,000
1924	406,000	11.0	4,466,000	1.71	7,637,000
1925	447,000	14.1	6,303,000	1.43	9,013,000
1926	483,000	10.7	5,168,000	1.45	7,493,600
1927	444,000	11.6	5,150,000	1.52	7,828,000
1928	457,000	11.7	5,346,900	1.41	7,539,100
1929	366,000	12.5	4,575,000		

OATS

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Bus.)	Production (Bushels)	Price per Bushel	Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	206,208	14.3	2,948,771	\$0.49	\$ 1,455,234
1867	261,578	13.3	3,479,000	.46	1,594,957
1868	267,615	13.0	3,479,000	.48	1,682,552
1869	231,788	15.1	3,500,000	.52	1,802,694
1870	169,753	16.2	2,750,000	.51	1,407,092
1871	207,547	10.6	2,200,000	.57	1,246,400
1872	207,246	13.8	2,860,000	.71	2,026,572
1873	193,006	16.3	3,146,000	.52	1,622,247
1874	238,992	12.9	3,083,000	.60	1,834,788
1875	250,000	13.0	3,250,000	.51	1,643,418
1876	261,481	13.5	3,530,000	.49	1,747,204
1877	256,774	15.5	3,980,000	.45	1,780,934
1878	278,000	16.0	4,448,000	.43	1,908,822
1879	266,900	16.0	4,270,400	.45	1,921,680
1880	501,400	11.0	5,515,400	.51	2,812,854
1881	506,300	8.1	4,081,000	.62	2,530,220
1882	582,245	9.8	5,713,400	.48	2,742,432
1883	593,890	8.7	5,142,000	.51	2,622,420
1884	617,646	7.5	4,622,000	.46	2,126,120
1885	599,117	7.5	4,483,000	.50	2,241,500
1886	635,064	9.9	6,276,000	.45	2,824,200
1887	654,116	13.0	8,504,000	.44	3,741,760
1888	660,657	9.2	6,078,000	.46	2,795,880
1889	680,477	10.2	6,941,000	.44	3,053,981
1890	673,672	9.2	6,198,000	.51	3,160,869
1891	538,338	9.5	5,120,000	.51	2,611,155
1892	549,717	9.7	5,332,000	.44	2,399,515
1893	544,220	14.1	7,673,502	.44	3,376,341
1894	527,893	10.9	5,754,034	.44	2,531,775
1895	506,777	15.1	7,652,333	.38	2,907,887
1896	481,438	12.0	5,777,256	.35	2,022,040
1897	447,737	13.0	5,820,581	.37	2,153,615
1898	443,260	14.3	6,338,618	.37	2,345,289
1899	398,934	12.0	4,787,208	.41	1,962,755
1900	363,930	13.9	5,046,117	.45	2,270,753
1901	253,344	14.4	3,648,154	.51	1,860,559
1902	238,143	12.7	3,024,416	.51	1,542,452
1903	216,710	11.4	2,470,494	.52	1,284,657
1904	205,874	15.8	3,252,809	.52	1,691,461
1905	203,815	15.3	3,118,370	.47	1,465,634
1906	195,662	16.2	3,169,724	.49	1,553,165
1907	192,000	15.6	2,995,000	.60	1,797,000
1908	200,000	16.5	3,300,000	.63	2,079,000
1909	228,900	12.2	2,783,000	.66	1,837,000
1910	221,900	18.2	4,022,000	.60	2,413,000
1911	219,900	16.5	3,614,000	.63	2,277,000
1912	204,900	18.6	3,794,000	.62	2,352,000
1913	230,900	19.5	4,485,000	.61	2,736,000
1914	250,900	17.5	4,375,000	.65	2,844,000
1915	350,900	23.0	8,050,000	.62	4,991,000
1916	390,900	17.5	6,825,000	.74	5,050,000
1917	275,000	16.0	4,400,000	.93	4,092,000
1918	300,000	17.0	5,100,000	1.08	5,508,000
1919	170,000	16.7	2,839,000	1.06	3,009,000
1920	154,000	22.0	3,388,000	.96	3,252,000
1921	170,000	18.0	3,060,000	.70	2,142,000
1922	220,000	21.0	4,620,000	.67	3,095,000
1923	231,000	22.0	5,082,000	.74	3,761,000
1924	258,000	18.0	4,644,000	.84	3,901,000
1925	258,000	19.0	4,902,000	.76	3,726,000
1926	310,000	22.0	6,820,000	.69	4,706,000
1927	273,000	21.0	5,733,000	.72	4,127,760
1928	191,000	22.0	4,202,000	.78	3,277,560
1929	258,000	24.0	6,192,000	.75	4,644,000
1930	281,000	23.6	6,632,000		

RYE

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Bus.)	Production (Bushels)	Price per Bushel	Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	55,422	6.7	371,327	\$1.18	\$ 438,982
1867	50,519	7.7	389,000	1.01	392,901
1868	52,567	7.4	389,000	.96	373,371
1869	48,192	8.3	400,000	.91	364,501
1870	48,192	8.3	400,000	.87	348,294
1871	48,484	6.6	320,000	.77	247,482
1872	46,216	7.4	342,000	.82	281,718
1873	37,901	8.1	307,000	.73	240,285
1874	39,294	8.5	334,000	.83	277,078
1875	37,777	9.0	340,000	.76	257,890
1876	42,857	8.4	360,000	.81	290,376
1877	43,258	8.9	385,000	.61	235,944
1878	42,700	8.3	354,410	.66	233,443
1879	40,600	8.0	324,800	.80	259,840
1880	59,458	8.0	475,664	.74	351,991
1881	60,600	6.2	376,000	.97	364,720
1882	63,630	6.3	402,320	.86	345,995
1883	64,266	6.1	394,274	.82	323,305
1884	65,551	5.6	367,000	.80	293,600
1885	64,895	4.2	273,000	.85	231,675
1886	65,551	4.8	315,000	.86	270,900
1887	68,173	5.8	395,000	.80	316,000
1888	68,855	5.3	365,000	.82	299,244
1889	56,496	4.9	276,339	.76	210,018
1890	55,366	5.7	315,586	.81	255,625
1891	54,812	7.0	383,684	.85	326,131
1892	54,812	6.5	356,278	.85	302,836
1893	55,908	7.7	430,492	.70	301,344
1894	53,113	9.0	478,017	.70	334,612
1895	56,831	7.7	437,599	.64	280,063
1896	51,148	7.5	383,610	.71	272,363
1897	49,614	8.8	436,603	.60	261,962
1898	52,591	9.1	478,578	.64	306,290
1899	45,754	7.0	320,278	.75	240,208
1900	46,212	8.9	411,287	.76	312,578
1901	26,191	8.5	222,624	.78	173,647
1902	22,786	8.2	186,845	.85	158,818
1903	20,735	8.8	182,468	.84	153,273
1904	19,698	9.9	195,010	.87	169,659
1905	17,334	9.5	164,673	.86	141,619
1906	15,427	11.0	169,697	.85	144,242
1907	14,600	10.5	154,000	.97	149,000
1908	14,000	8.9	125,000	.98	122,000
1909	49,000	5.8	280,000	1.03	28

HISTORICAL CROP DATA

POTATOES (White)

Year	Acreage	Yield per Acre (Bus.)	Production (Bushels)	Price per Bushel	Value (Basis Dec. 1st Price)
1866	10,254	81.0	830,565	\$0.49	\$ 409,389
1867	9,010	93.0	838,000	.44	372,178
1868	11,026	76.0	838,000	.66	554,926
1869	9,121	74.0	675,000	.63	427,892
1870	9,160	81.0	742,000	.63	466,248
1871	7,771	105.0	816,000	.64	521,007
1872	8,293	103.0	848,000	.62	525,775
1873	8,298	94.0	780,000	.64	495,580
1874	9,360	75.0	702,000	.62	436,772
1875	8,764	85.0	745,000	.58	435,179
1876	12,142	70.0	850,000	.59	498,625
1877	11,847	72.0	853,000	.76	647,218
1878	12,100	99.0	1,197,000	.59	705,350
1879	12,000	92.0	1,104,000	.63	695,520
1880	12,120	105.0	1,272,600	.67	852,642
1881	18,682	38.0	709,916	.70	496,941
1882	19,503	55.6	1,100,370	.75	825,277
1883	21,556	63.0	1,377,000	.65	895,003
1884	19,997	63.0	1,260,000	.55	693,000
1885	20,597	61.0	1,256,000	.77	716,158
1886	21,215	60.0	1,273,000	.56	712,880
1887	21,427	52.0	1,114,000	.59	657,260
1888	20,199	65.0	1,312,935	.68	892,796
1889	18,369	73.0	1,340,937	.52	697,287
1890	18,553	73.0	1,354,369	.65	880,340
1891	18,367	75.0	1,377,525	.68	936,717
1892	19,285	55.0	1,060,675	.61	647,012
1893	18,321	97.0	1,777,137	.60	1,066,282
1894	17,955	62.0	1,113,210	.60	667,926
1895	18,494	79.0	1,461,026	.55	803,564
1896	18,309	79.0	1,446,411	.43	621,957
1897	16,295	66.0	1,075,470	.64	688,301
1898	16,132	67.0	1,080,844	.62	670,123
1899	16,293	57.0	928,701	.66	612,943
1900	17,434	61.0	1,063,474	.65	691,258
1901	24,644	64.0	1,577,216	.72	1,135,596
1902	24,800	64.0	1,592,960	.67	1,067,283
1903	24,641	67.0	1,650,947	.74	1,221,701
1904	25,627	78.0	1,998,906	.70	1,399,234
1905	25,883	77.0	1,992,991	.68	1,355,234
1906	23,812	75.0	1,785,900	.74	1,321,566
1907	23,000	88.0	2,024,000	.78	1,579,000
1908	25,000	79.0	1,975,000	.77	1,521,000
1909	32,000	74.0	2,372,000	.81	1,921,000
1910	33,000	89.0	2,937,000	.73	2,144,000
1911	31,000	48.0	1,488,000	1.08	1,607,000
1912	30,000	85.0	2,550,000	.76	1,938,000
1913	30,000	80.0	2,400,000	.82	1,968,000
1914	33,000	52.0	1,716,000	.92	1,579,000
1915	35,000	90.0	3,150,000	.73	2,300,000
1916	40,000	95.0	3,800,000	1.40	5,320,000
1917	50,000	90.0	4,500,000	1.43	6,435,000
1918	45,000	95.0	4,275,000	1.35	5,771,000
1919	47,000	80.0	3,760,000	1.63	6,129,000
1920	46,000	91.0	4,186,000	1.42	5,944,000
1921	46,000	88.0	4,048,000	1.43	5,789,000
1922	50,000	94.0	4,700,000	1.01	4,747,000
1923	46,000	86.0	3,956,000	1.20	4,747,000
1924	59,000	105.0	6,195,000	1.12	6,938,400
1925	58,000	78.0	4,524,000	1.80	8,143,000
1926	67,000	94.0	6,325,000	1.60	10,120,000
1927	72,000	102.0	7,368,000	1.50	11,052,000
1928	95,000	111.0	10,545,000	.65	6,854,250
1929	74,000	110.0	8,140,000	1.20	9,768,000
1930	85,000				

SWEET POTATOES

Year	Acreage	Yield (Bushels)	Production Bushels	Price per Unit	Total Value
1900	69,000	88	6,072,000	\$0.42	\$ 2,550,000
1901	71,000	87	6,177,000	.46	2,841,000
1902	70,000	88	6,160,000	.46	2,834,000
1903	72,000	97	6,984,000	.45	3,143,000
1904	73,000	100	7,300,000	.50	3,650,000
1905	73,000	95	6,935,000	.47	3,259,000
1906	75,000	87	6,525,000	.50	3,262,000
1907	78,000	90	7,020,000	.60	4,212,000
1908	80,000	93	7,440,000	.53	3,943,000
1909	84,000	100	8,400,000	.57	4,812,000
1910	84,000	100	8,400,000	.55	4,620,000
1911	77,000	86	6,620,000	.62	4,172,000
1912	75,000	90	6,750,000	.62	4,185,000
1913	80,000	100	8,000,000	.61	4,880,000
1914	76,000	90	6,840,000	.65	4,446,000
1915	85,000	105	8,925,000	.56	4,998,000
1916	87,000	107	9,309,000	.75	6,982,000
1917	90,000	95	8,550,000	1.05	8,978,000
1918	95,000	110	10,450,000	1.32	13,794,000
1919	87,000	107	9,309,000	1.38	12,846,000
1920	99,000	104	10,296,000	1.14	11,737,000
1921	102,000	101	10,302,000	.97	9,993,000
1922	110,000	113	12,430,000	.80	9,944,000
1923	100,000	105	10,500,000	.98	10,290,000
1924	80,000	92	7,360,000	1.04	7,654,000
1925	80,000	88	7,040,000	1.20	8,448,000
1926	84,000	90	7,560,000	1.00	7,560,000
1927	89,000	114	10,146,000	.80	8,116,800
1928	80,000	98	7,840,000	.85	6,664,000
1929	78,000	117	9,126,000	.90	8,213,400
1930	90,000				

PEANUTS

Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield per Acre Lbs.	Production Pounds	Price per Pound	Total Value Dollars
1889	17,767	545	9,686,174		
1890	95,856	830	79,590,097	4.3	1,852,110
1891	195,134	705	137,561,137	2.6	5,368,826
1892	205,000	782	160,310,000	4.3	6,970,000
1893	163,000	1,012	164,956,000	8.0	13,125,000
1894	160,000	1,035	165,600,000	9.0	14,904,000
1895	116,000	984	114,144,000	10.1	11,528,500
1896	126,000	1,011	127,386,000	5.6	7,134,000
1897	141,000	919	129,579,000	5.6	7,256,000
1898	145,000	840	121,800,000	4.0	4,872,000
1899	160,000	1,100	176,000,000	7.4	13,024,000
1900	195,000	900	175,500,000	5.4	9,477,000
1901	185,000	1,150	212,750,000	3.9	8,297,000
1902	180,000	1,038	186,840,000	4.2	7,787,000
1903	227,000	954	216,558,000	4.5	9,745,000
1904	228,000	1,050	239,400,000	4.9	11,731,000
1905	245,000	1,020	249,900,000	3.5	8,747,000
1906	233,000				

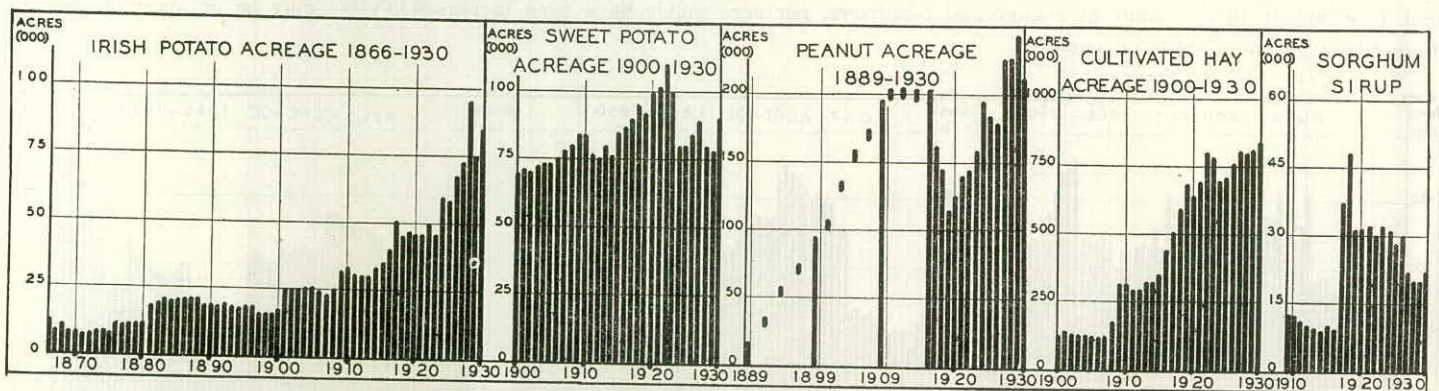
CULTIVATED HAY

Year	Acreage	Yield	Total Tons	Price	Total Value
1900	125,305	1.41	176,680	\$11.20	\$ 1,978,816
1901	146,817	1.66	243,716	10.80	2,632,000
1902	132,135	1.44	190,274	12.25	2,330,856
1903	129,492	1.60	207,187	13.42	2,780,450
1904	128,197	1.72	220,499	14.56	3,210,465
1905	125,633	1.60	201,013	12.80	2,572,968
1906	125,633	1.54	193,475	15.00	2,902,125
1907	127,000	1.50	190,000	16.50	3,135,000
1908	175,000	1.50	262,000	13.50	3,537,000
1909	315,000	.95	299,000	14.40	4,306,000
1910	315,000	1.50	472,000	14.60	6,891,000
1911	290,000	1.05	304,000	17.00	5,168,000
1912	293,000	1.30	381,000	16.70	6,363,000
1913	320,000	1.31	419,000	16.50	6,914,000
1914	320,000	1.15	368,000	17.10	6,293,000
1915	350,000	1.85	648,000	16.50	10,692,000
1916	440,000	1.30	572,000	17.50	10,010,000
1917	506,000	1.13	572,000	19.70	11,268,000
1918	590,000	1.16	684,000	21.00	14,364,000
1919	682,000	1.02	696,000	24.20	16,843,000
1920	640,000	1.05	672,000	23.00	15,456,000
1921	690,000	1.30	897,000	19.80	17,761,000
1922	800,000	1.30	1,040,000	18.20	18,928,000
1923	784,000	1.20	941,000	20.00	18,820,000
1924	695,000	.98	678,000	21.00	14,238,000
1925	710,000	.68	481,000	22.00	10,582,000
1926	759,000	.90	681,000	20.00	13,620,000
1927	806,000	.94	761,000	18.00	13,698,000
1928	797,000	.94	756,000	17.30	13,079,000
1929	813,000	.95	776,000	17.80	13,813,000
1930	125,633	1.60	201,013	12.80	2,572,968

SORGHUM SIRUP

Years	Acreage	Yield	Production Gallons	Price per Gallon	Total Value
1909	12,200	90	1,099,000	\$0.45	\$ 495,000
1910	12,000	102	1,224,000	.44	539,000
1911	10,800	98	1,058,000	.45	476,000
1912	10,300	90	927,000	.47	436,000
1913	9,600	93	893,000	.48	429,000
1914	9,100	90	819,000	.47	385,000
1915	10,000	88	880,000		
1916	9,500	100	950,000	.45	428,000
1917	37,000	92	3,404,000	.78	2,655,000
1918	48,000	98	4,704,000	.99	4,657,000
1919	31,000	80	2,480,000	1.01	2,505,000
1920	31,000	97	3,007,000	1.00	3,007,000
1921	32,000	94	3,008,000	.78	2,346,000
1922	30,000	98	2,840,000	.80	2,272,000
1923	32,000	92	2,940,000	.80	2,352,000
1924	31,000	87	2,697,000	.90	2,427,000
1925	28,000	68	1,904,000	.98	1,866,000
1926	44,000	91	4,004,000	.90	3,604,000
1927	22,000	92	2,024,000	.90	1,822,000
1928	20,000	86	1,720,000	.90	1,548,000
1929	20,000	94	1,880,000	.85	1,598,000
1930	19,500				

Unfortunately only crop reports on Irish potatoes (white) have been secured for as long time as our important crops. In the case of peanuts, only recent information is available—other than the ten-year Federal Census and that only back to 1889. Peanut yields in pounds per acre date back to 1920 only. Adjustments are made for earlier years. Peanuts are of a speculative nature (cash crop) in the northeastern counties where grown commercially.



13

[illegible]

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

* Purchasing power relates to the quantity of other products that a given commodity will buy as compared with pre-war conditions. This is shown in the columns "Ratio of prices received to prices paid."

JUNE PIG SURVEY

A decrease of about 6 percent in the spring pig crop of 1930 from that of 1929 for the United States as a whole is shown by the June pig survey covering about 72,000 farms. The decrease shown in the eleven Corn Belt States was about 3 percent. This survey was made in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the Rural Mail Carriers.

The number of sows farrowed this spring showed more of a decrease than did the number of pigs saved. For the United States as a whole the decrease in sows farrowed was about 10 percent and for the Corn Belt the decrease was about 7 percent. Weather during and after farrowing time was generally favorable this spring which resulted in an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter in most areas.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of

1930 point to but little change in the number that will farrow this fall from the number that farrowed in the fall of 1929, if the relationship between breeding intentions and subsequently reported farrowings is about as shown in the preceding three years. The report shows intended increases of 18 percent for the United States and 15.5 percent for the Corn Belt in sows bred to farrow this fall compared with sows farrowed in the fall of 1929. For the preceding three years December farrowings have been below June breeding intentions on the average by about the amount of the increases in breeding intentions shown in the June survey this year.

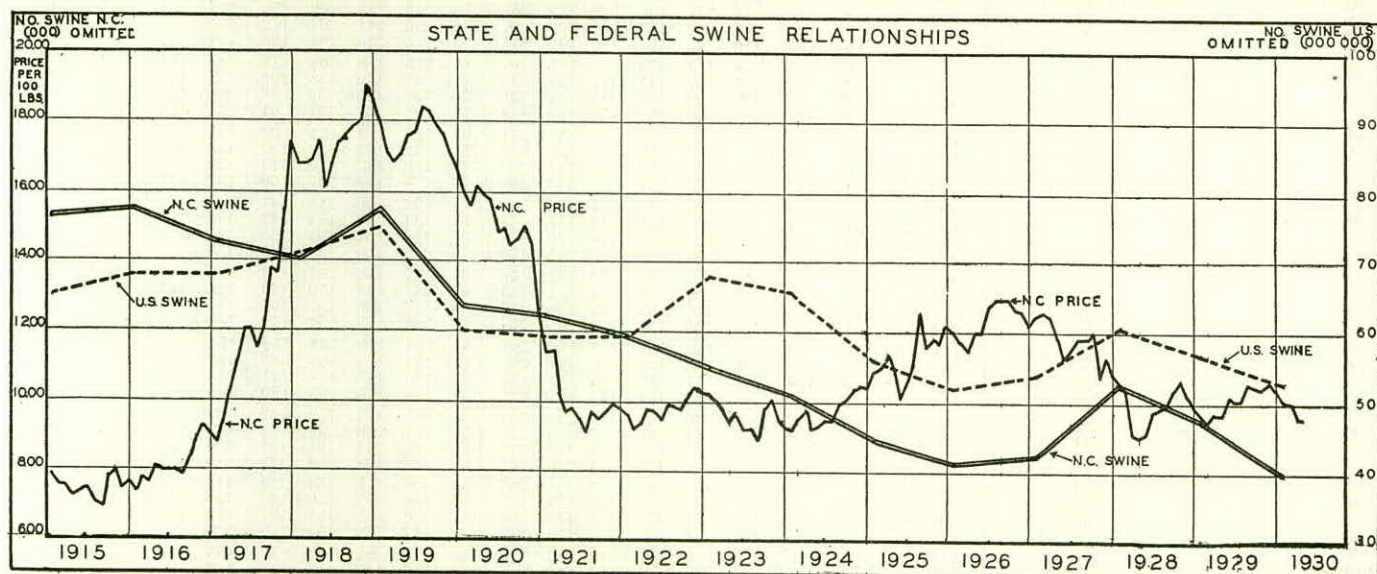
If the June survey this year indicates the change in the market supply of spring pigs from the Corn Belt States about as the June surveys for the past three years have indicated these changes, the market supply from this year's spring crop will be but little different from the supply from the 1929 spring crop and some-

what smaller than the supply from that of 1928.

The North Carolina situation shows an appreciable shortage in both the sows farrowed and in the pigs saved as compared with a year ago. The spring farrowings are usually much greater than those in the fall. This State showed 35 percent of the sows farrowed this spring to be gilts. About 39 percent of all swine were over six months of age. The number of pigs per litter saved this year showed a slight increase over both the spring and fall of last year. North Carolina was slightly below the average for the South Atlantic States in the breeding trends of the past year.

Our competing States show Virginia with about the same trend as North Carolina, but with South Carolina showing a big increase in the sows farrowing this spring as compared with last fall and a slight increase as compared with a year ago. The pigs saved in South Carolina showed a considerable increase.

STATES AND DIVISIONS	Sows Farrowed				Sows Bred for Farrowing				Gifts Farrowed Compared with Spring 1929	Swine Over 6 Months Compared All Swine		Pigs Saved		Average Number of Pigs Saved per Litter				
	Spring 1930 Compared		Spring 1929 Compared		Fall 1930 Compared		Spring 1930 Compared			June 1 1930	June 1 1929	Spring 1930 Compared Spring 1929	Spring 1929 Compared Spring 1928	Spring 1930	Spring 1929	Spring 1928	Fall 1929	Fall 1928
	Spring 1929	Fall 1929	Spring 1928	Fall 1928	Fall 1929	Swine Over 6 Months	Spring 1929	Swine Over 6 Months										
North Carolina	83.5	114.2	80.8	102.4	120.2	33.2	104.1	17.5	35.3	38.7	42.3	92.7	75.7	6.00	5.40	5.80	5.80	5.40
United States	90.3	210.6	90.3	222.4	118.2	23.7	106.1	25.5	62.0	31.0	32.8	94.3	91.6	5.97	5.67	5.63	6.02	5.96
Corn Belt	92.8	241.8	92.3	261.5	115.5	22.8	105.1	26.8	66.6	27.1	29.2	97.1	93.9	5.99	5.72	5.64	6.05	6.04
N. Atlantic	80.4	96.0	75.0	90.3	109.0	35.1	96.4	27.7	31.9	42.4	43.0	79.3	85.0	6.63	7.00	6.00	6.67	6.75
Virginia	85.1	103.7	77.8	89.8	110.8	31.4	101.7	21.0	30.8	40.4	43.5	84.8	82.6	6.60	6.60	6.20	6.70	6.60
South Carolina	101.8	135.6	89.8	134.9	151.4	27.3	122.0	18.2	41.3	45.3	46.6	113.2	83.4	5.60	5.00	5.20	5.70	5.20
Georgia	95.1	131.4	90.1	131.5	144.6	25.8	125.4	16.3	35.3	43.4	44.6	98.5	95.2	5.90	5.70	5.40	5.70	5.50
South Atlantic	93.8	120.7	85.7	114.8	129.6	28.3	115.7	18.5	37.2	42.8	44.7	98.3	84.9	6.00	5.57	5.57	5.95	5.71
South Central	75.7	110.0	78.3	113.4	122.9	25.5	108.6	19.1	43.0	46.3	45.8	78.5	79.9	5.70	5.30	5.43	5.82	5.64
Far Western	83.7	164.4	93.0	144.0	123.3	26.3	103.2	27.3	57.0	35.4	36.0	83.3	93.7	6.00	5.67	6.00	6.14	5.92



This presents the yearly production of North Carolina and the United States in the number of hogs in relationship to the monthly prices paid to North Carolina producers. The National production is given to show its effect on North Carolina prices. The period from 1925-27 showing improvement in prices.

THE STATE'S FARM CENSUS IS CONSTANTLY IMPROVING

The 1930 Farm Census shows the best and most complete results thus far reported. Not a single township report was returned which was not usable. Practically all reports were received by the middle of July. Every county cooperated in a most creditable way. It is quite evident that farmers have learned to anticipate these reports and are fairly well prepared to furnish the information. The time required by the tax lister in making out the acreage reports undoubtedly is annoying and results in some inconvenience in listing taxable properties.

With the change in the date of tax list-

ing to April for 1930, it was fully expected that the reports would be greatly affected as to their value and completeness. Instead, it appears that the reports are better than usual and that farmers in this State do largely anticipate their acreages prior to the dates of planting. Due to the earlier listing date, it was possible this year to secure the approximate shifts in acreages by counties in time for the preliminary Federal estimates, based on July 1st conditions. These data appear on the opposite page for five of our most important crops. Thus the use of over 10,000 identical farms has

permitted a service which has not heretofore been available. This gives North Carolina first rank among the Southern States, and perhaps any in the Union, in the reliability of early county acreage trends.

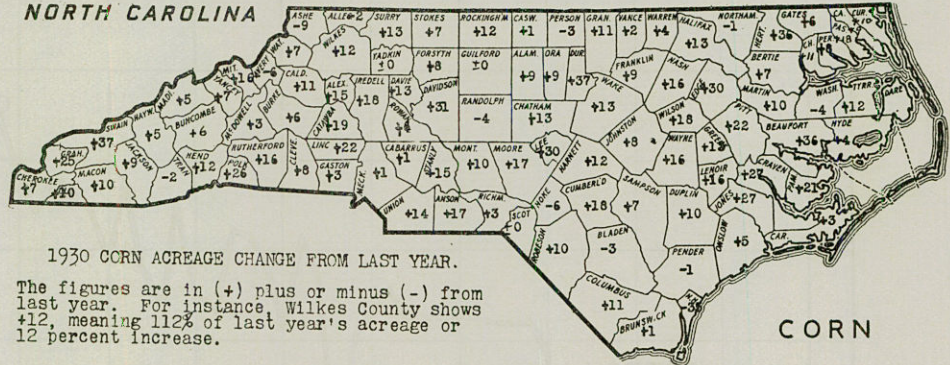
It is believed by the Educational Department, Agricultural Extension Service, the vocational agricultural schools, the marketing organization, banks and supply merchants that this is the very foundation of our current agricultural information and as such is too valuable to receive serious consideration looking to its curtailment.

ACREAGE CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR

1930 CORN ACREAGE

Corn occupies one-third of the total cultivated acreage of the State. It is the most evenly distributed crop of all. While there is a decided increase in the acreage this year, this crop usually shows very little change from year to year. It is grown for feed rather than for sale.

NORTH CAROLINA

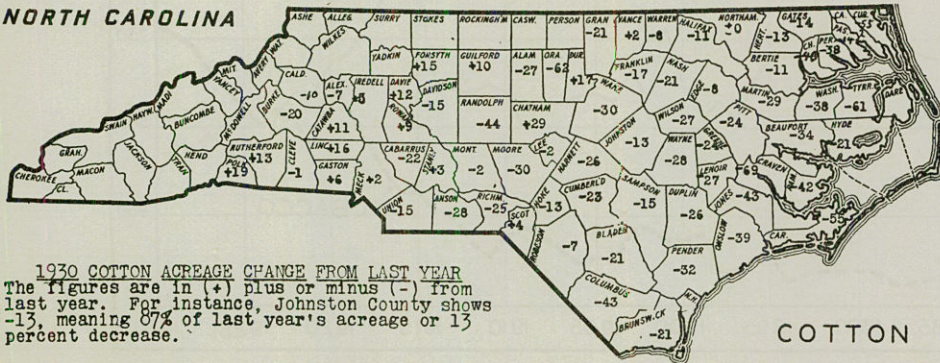


1930 CORN ACREAGE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR.

The figures are in (+) plus or minus (-) from last year. For instance, Wilkes County shows +12, meaning 112% of last year's acreage or 12 percent increase.

CORN

NORTH CAROLINA



1930 COTTON ACREAGE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR. The figures are in (+) plus or minus (-) from last year. For instance, Johnston County shows -13, meaning 87% of last year's acreage or 13 percent decrease.

COTTON ACREAGE 1930

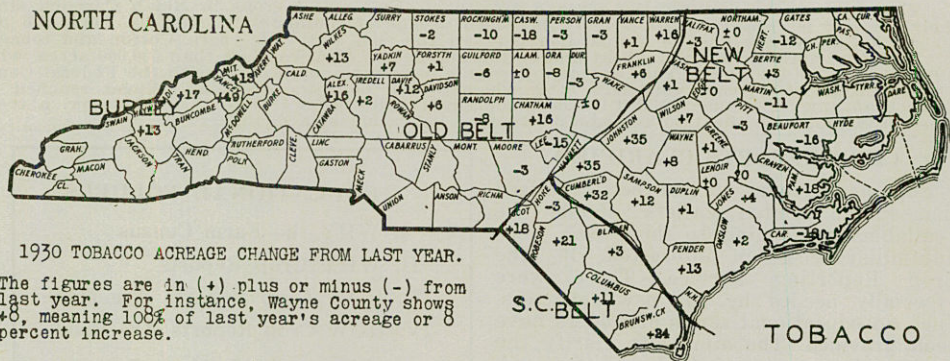
Cotton occupies 27.3 percent of the total cultivated land, making it the second most extensive crop grown in North Carolina. The acreage this year shows a 10 percent decrease from last year. The crop is not grown in the extreme western and northwestern counties. The greatest reduction is found in the southeastern portion of the State where the boll weevil damage was greatest last year.

COTTON

TOBACCO 1930 ACREAGE SHIFT

With this crop occupying 11.2 percent of the crop land in North Carolina, it is our third most important crop in acreage, while first in value. The shift in the acreage shows about a 3 percent increase, with most of this occurring in the South Carolina Belt counties where the crop was generally good last year. The stands are rather irregular in the New Belt.

NORTH CAROLINA

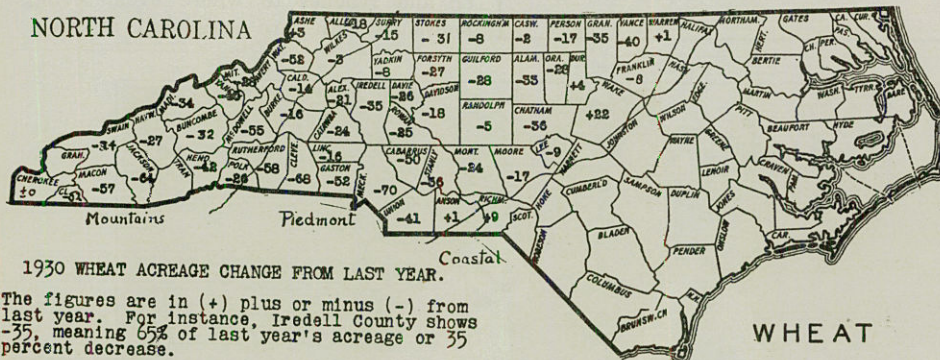


1930 TOBACCO ACREAGE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR.

The figures are in (+) plus or minus (-) from last year. For instance, Wayne County shows +8, meaning 108% of last year's acreage or 8 percent increase.

TOBACCO

NORTH CAROLINA



1930 WHEAT ACREAGE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR.

The figures are in (+) plus or minus (-) from last year. For instance, Iredell County shows -35, meaning 65% of last year's acreage or 35 percent decrease.

WHEAT

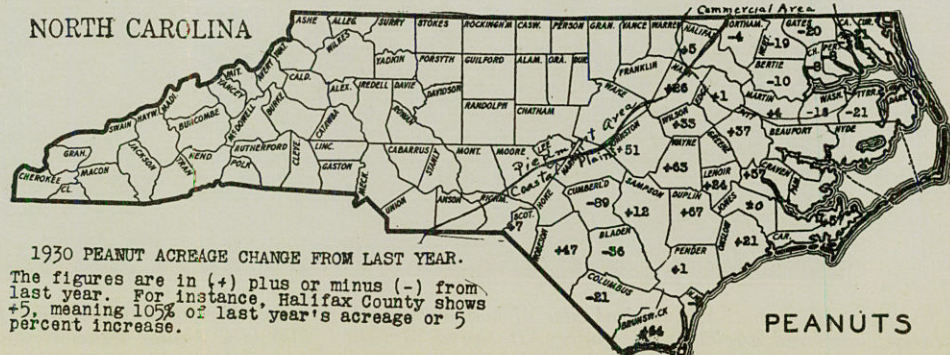
1930 WHEAT ACREAGE CHANGE

The acreage of this crop has shifted considerably until only about 7 percent of the crop land area is devoted to it. While the important area is in the central Piedmont counties, where a heavy reduction occurs, the prevailing low price has caused a general decline. The yield is good this year. See page 8.

ACREAGE CHANGE OF PEANUTS
1930

The commercial growing counties are in the northeastern district, where a decline is noted. No appreciable acreage is grown west of the Coastal Plain counties. Peanuts occupy almost 4 percent of the State's crop area and almost 20 percent of the cultivated land of the seventeen northeastern counties.

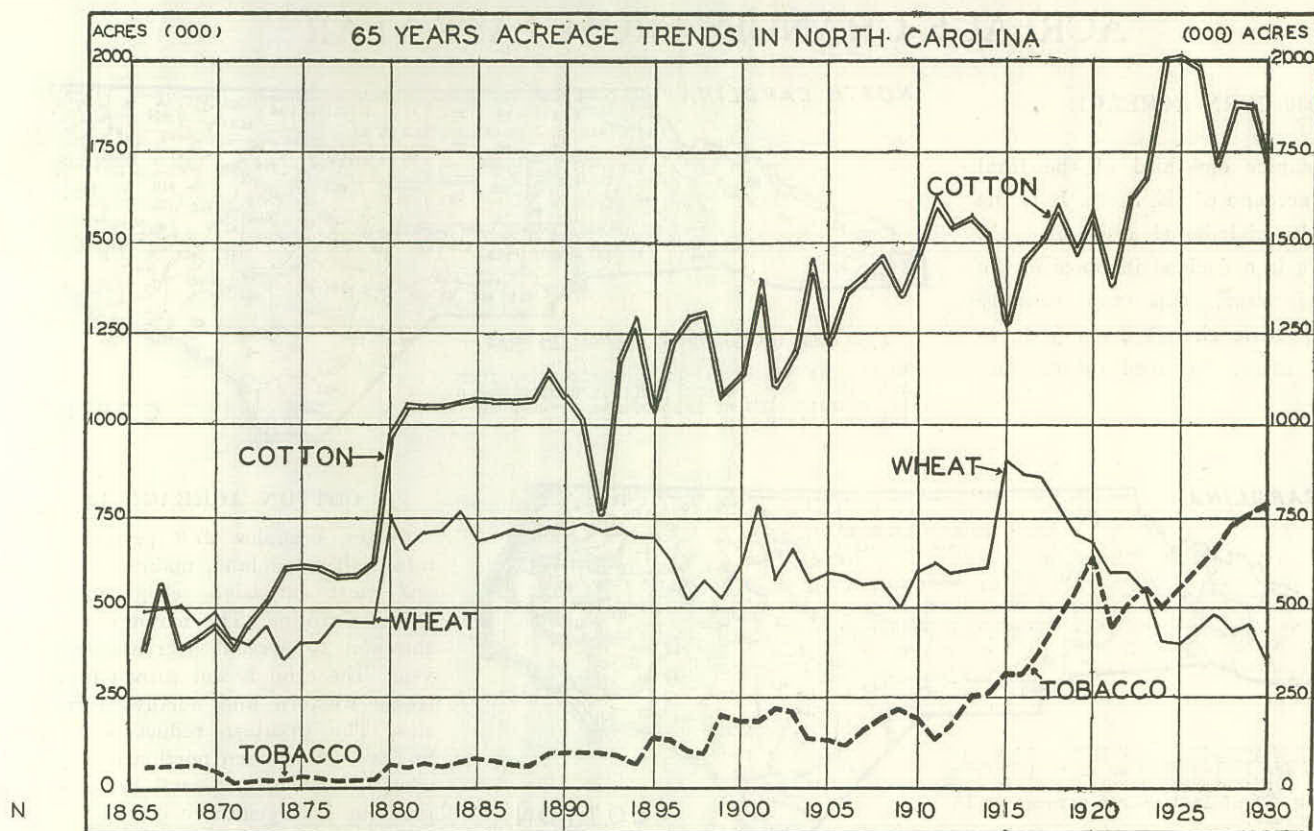
NORTH CAROLINA



1930 PEANUT ACREAGE CHANGE FROM LAST YEAR.

The figures are in (+) plus or minus (-) from last year. For instance, Halifax County shows +5, meaning 105% of last year's acreage or 5 percent increase.

PEANUTS



The graph above pictures the acreage growth of three major crops in North Carolina since 1865. Our yields have been stimulated, but their increase is greatly neutralized by increased useage of commercial fertilizers. Corn and peanuts have also expanded considerably. This illustration shows the lines of annual increases for the past sixty-five years. Cotton and tobacco show amazing increases.

It will be noticed that the wheat and cotton acreage in 1865 was less than 500,000 acres, while tobacco was about 50,000. Cotton made a big jump in 1880, as did wheat. This was doubtless due in part to adjustment with the Federal Census which was made that year. Cotton showed a steady trend of increase until 1925, after which time it has been declining. Wheat reached its highest acreage in 1915 but 1930 shows it lower than any time since 1865. Tobacco made slight gains from 1875 to 1911. However, a tremendous rise has been noted during the past nineteen years, with the 1930 acreage showing no indication of a change.

CROP REPORTS CLARIFIED

For many years it has been realized that simple printed leaflets should be available for sending to those who were unfamiliar with but interested in the Crop Reporting Service. These were especially needed by our new reporters. Such an educational series of folders have been provided. The aim is to clarify the scope and purposes of the basis, the need, the way and usage of crop and livestock statistical reports.

EDUCATIONAL FOLDERS

- I. WHY the Farm Census
 - II. WHY Crop Reports
 - III. HOW Crop Reports Are Made
 - IV. HOW Crop Reports Are Used
- Copies Available Upon Request

STATISTICS AS A SCIENCE

A prominent State official said: "Oh yes, I had statistics in grammar school—why speak of it as a science any more than bookkeeping." Too many think of it in this way. True statistics involves the combined usage of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, etc. It even goes further and reaches to where even college mathematicians are completely at sea.



This is an actual and typical case of boll weevil counts made throughout the State from July to October by cotton reporters, the Statisticians and agricultural leaders. It shows Mr. J. J. Morgan, Junior Statistician, Mr. J. B. Britt, Halifax County Agent, and Mr. Parker.