

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

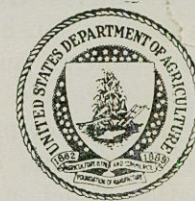


COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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NOVEMBER CROP REPORT

November finds North Carolina farmers with very confused ideas as to future plans. The year has been quite unsatisfactory so far as profits from crops and livestock are concerned. The agricultural situation is given more in detail on page 3. The November crop report shows that conditions throughout the country were more favorable than since the summer months. Extreme dry conditions, however, prevailed in the northeastern States. It is evident that outside of the Southern Atlantic States feed crops are likely to be much in demand until the next harvest.

Most of North Carolina is fortunate in most of its crop production. Even in the partially drought stricken counties of the Piedmont Belt, bottom land and some farms made fairly good yields. In general, the southeastern half of the State made fairly good crops.

In contrast to most other States, North Carolina's corn yield is practically the same as the ten-year average but some less than last year. Detailed data is shown on page 8. Tobacco continues to show a high record production, with the yield per acre appreciably above the average. It is

only in the type 11 or Old Belt that the production for 1930 is less than last year. It was generally understood that while the yield was fairly good, the quality was comparatively inferior, along with the lower level of prices offered.

Cotton shows a decided increase over last year's production for North Carolina in spite of the 10 percent decrease in acreage. The boll weevil ravages were not as serious as a year ago, due largely to the dry weather conditions prevailing since July. These conditions also permitted of early maturing and picking of the crop, together with the ginnings being cleaner than usual. November ginnings were decidedly more complete than for many year. The outlook report on page 3 offers no encouragement for this crop next year.

The peanut crop in North Carolina is reported to be quite short in yield and in quality. An early November inspection trip indicated that with the progress of "picking" a decided improvement might be found in both of these respects. While the peanuts had fewer pods per plant, the harvest showed fewer left in the ground

than usual. They are cleaner from dirt than usual, due to the dry soil conditions.

Hay crops are quite variable, with fairly good yields in the area where moisture conditions were satisfactory and short in the northern and western counties. For this reason, corn was generally harvested by cutting the stalk whole and shocking, thus providing not only the grain but roughage material.

The potato situation finds North Carolina with fewer sweet potatoes than last year but appreciably more than the five-year average. The yield per acre is 22 bushels less than last Fall. The Irish potato crop showed a good yield for the commercial early harvest, but short for the Fall yield. In spite of this, the yield of 100 bushels is appreciably above the average, while 10 bushels below last year. The quality is not as good as usual.

The fruit situation shows a considerable shortage in apples, pears and peaches (outside of the Sandhill Belt) over the State. Pecans are slightly below the usual. Most of this crop is found adjacent to homesteads and in the smaller towns of eastern Carolina.



Eastern North Carolina is naturally suited to growing of corn, soy beans and potatoes shown above. The corn at the left averages 75 bushels per acre, the soy beans 30 bushels of beans or 5,000 pounds of hay; and the sweet potatoes about 200 bushels in Craven County. County Agent Claude Faris was inspecting the beans in September.

The Commissioner's Message

Consecrated service always finds true expression in season of stress and adversity; it is then that the nobler incentives are brought into play. Prosperity brings its own sunshine and generates its own smiles. Adversity throws out its challenge to those who are willing to dare and to do. There is no other calling which presents the problems that are peculiar to agriculture. Upon this calling hinges the prosperity of any nation which undertakes to produce the things that are necessary for a proper and well-balanced economic system. Doubly dependent upon it are those who, unable themselves to produce, must look to other sections for the necessities of life.

The farmers of North Carolina, like those of other States and sections, have felt the heavy hand of adversity during the past season. They have sown with their hopes high and reaped with depressed hearts because of the conditions that came about to harrass them and over which they had no control; but they have not given up in despair, neither have they sought to spread gloom.

Even under adverse circumstances, the farmers of the State of North Carolina have, during the past season, done their work well. Conditions in our commonwealth are not unlike those in many other sections, but, in some respects, we have been singularly blessed, even as in other years when prosperity was at a low ebb.

Reverses have marked the production of some of our leading crops, but these have not been so pronounced as the disadvantages that have resulted from the demoralization of our markets. There has been no let-up in efforts to help the farmer in North Carolina; more thought has been given to the agricultural situa-

tion, from an economic standpoint. Many agencies have been employed in the hope that there might be worked out some system whereby conditions could be improved.

Renewed emphasis has been placed upon the importance of producing the real necessities of life, food and feed crops. Ways and means for the expansion and betterment of marketing facilities have been taken into account, not only from a local but from a south-wide standpoint.

Agriculture is being taken more seriously today than in any previous period in our history and we are earnestly endeavoring to secure for it a proper rating as a basic industry, entitling it to the same consideration that has been given other industries. When this is accomplished, and I believe it will be accomplished, then we will witness a change for the better that will justify all efforts that have been exerted.

In this issue of *The Farm Forecaster*, which is the result of much work on the part of those who compiled the data contained therein, are numerous outstanding facts and features, well worth the thought and consideration of those interested in the agricultural advancement of North Carolina.

Harvest time has brought to light many things upon which we should base future calculations and activities. I shall not undertake to review the contents of this issue, but I do take this occasion to express my appreciation of the efforts of those who compiled it and to commend the publication to the farmers of North Carolina for their consideration.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Live at Home - Diversify

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Your State Department of Agriculture, in cooperating with the National Department, attempts to render a real statistical economics service. Economics simply means "Business." Farm economics relates to the facts concerning crop acreages, yields, stocks, movements, markets and prices. In other words, in our work it deals with the supply and demand features of crops and livestock. No business can be successful that conducts its affairs without a dependable and constant knowledge of present and past facts affecting their affairs. Competition, costs, raw materials, market requirements, standardization, salesmanship and other features are prerequisites to success in any industry. Successful farmers are those who strive to follow business methods. Farm economics reports are available to those really interested. The Agricultural Extension Agents and Vocational Teachers are available to help interpret and to inform concerning these economic facts.

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

NOTES FROM NOVEMBER SOUTHERN OUTLOOK CONFERENCE—ATLANTA

"While the demand for Southern farm products is expected to increase during the next year, the credit outlook appears less favorable." It is thought that the "bottom" is about reached. This is based on the low level of industrial activity in comparison with former major depressions.

The present very low prices of raw materials offer such attractions to manufacturers as to warrant increased demand for these. The drought conditions will probably seriously curtail the farmers' credit for 1931 operations. The Carolinas have an advantage in this respect. The northern and western parts of North Carolina had a fair taste of the drought conditions, but nothing to compare with Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

"Tobacco indicates an unfavorable situation for 1931." The stocks are expected to be extremely high just before the markets open next July. The present depression has definitely slowed up the consumption of cigarettes. It was stated that in spite of this the bright leaf tobacco farmers are expected to increase their acreage again. The existing high production and low prices were expected this year. The previous agricultural outlook reports seem either to be ignored or else were not believed by the farmers.

The prospects for a better peach situation are expected in view of the greatly decreased plantings of commercial orchards for the past several years. Strawberries may show a much lower acreage for the 1931 crop.

The "business" depression is said by experts to be responsible for the low prices of cotton and tobacco. Perhaps the ten year "agricultural" depression has finally reached the business interests. Over half of the American people are country folks

and those dependent on farmers. These are the greatest cotton wearing consumers. This number having no surplus cash to buy with, it was bound to result in a general depression. With the farmers' "spending" lacking, the demand for manufactured goods was bound to be felt and result in a decline in their demand for raw products. The cure is always harder than the prevention. Farm relief several years ago might have prevented much of the present situation.

The "independent" nature of our farmers is brought on by their isolation. Their lack of study and business methods, practically eliminates the chance of relief through organization agencies. The only means left is for the individual farmers to use these agencies so as to avoid obvious unprofitable products. The same information indicates good crops to plant or those that promise good returns. This information is available through crop reports.

"The hog situation indicates a smaller number next year. This may mean less grain demand. Truck crops are already overdone. The production has kept steadily ahead of the consumers' demand."

The economists at Atlanta stated on November 14th that "It is absolutely necessary that cotton planters consider some means of readjustment to improve their incomes." This means cheaper production and diversification. Suggested ideas are:

1. Decreasing the cotton acreage on poor soils.
2. It is essential to lower costs in production.
3. Circumstances should determine the alternate crops.
4. Cotton varieties used should be based on the highest income per acre.

5. The local credit and cash resources must be used unusually well.

"Each grower should readjust his farm operations in the light of his opportunities. Credits will be smaller than for several years—so its use must be considered well before spending.

The experts said that "The place of dairying in the South seems best as a supplement to rather than a substitute for the main money crops. Hog producers are apparently offered an opportunity to increase their incomes where pastures and grazing crops are available to reduce the cost of feeding."

"The South is not contributing its share of feed, dairy and poultry products, in spite of ideal climatic conditions for such production."

Farm taxes are expected to remain as a heavy burden on farm lands. These often amount to twenty or more percent of the gross farm income. The net incomes usually show up as minus quantities—losses.

"The extent of the price depression depends to some extent upon the control that producers exercise over output. The output of most farm products cannot be quickly changed. Growing crops must be harvested and livestock products must be taken when the animals mature. A factory or mine may be stopped at will in contrast. The wholesale price index decline of major groups of products for the past year shows that cotton, grains, feed, livestock and foods (farm products) have averaged more than 20 percent drop. These compare with five percent decrease for fuel, automobiles, fertilizers, farm implements, drugs and house furnishings. With farmers having to pay retail prices, the situation is even worse for them.



The Caledonia State Prison Farm in Halifax County is located in the big bend of the Roanoke River. Approximately 7,000 acres are worked by the 700 prisoners. Big dykes prevent overflow when the river is flooded. The clay loam soil has responded well to good treatment. This farm averaged over 28 bushels of wheat per acre. Almost 400 pounds of lint cotton was averaged—1400 bales. The peanuts averaged about 50 bushels, while corn showed more than 30 bushels per acre. They made good hay, diversified well, provided much meat, vegetables and other food products needed. This is the farm visited last summer by Secretary Arthur Hyde of the national Department of Agriculture.

OCTOBER 1 CROP REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Corn		Sorghum cane (for sirup) Condition	Potatoes (Irish) late crop		Sweet Potatoes and Yams		Tobacco			Soybeans Condition	Cowpeas Condition	Peanuts Condition	All tame hay yield per acre	Pasture Condition	Apples Condition	Pears Condition	Pecans Condition	Farm Wages				Cotton									
	Condition	Probable Yield per Acre		Condition	Probable Yield per acre this year	Condition	Probable Yield per acre	Condition	Probable Yield per acre	Soybeans Condition									Cowpeas Condition	Peanuts Condition	All tame hay yield per acre	Pasture Condition	Apples Condition	Pears Condition	Pecans Condition	By month without board	By day with board	By day without board	Condition	Probable Yield lint	Percent- age of Crop	
																															Gin- ned	Pick- ed
DISTRICT 1	%	bu	%	%	bu	%	bu	%	lb	%	%	%	lb	%	%	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	lb	%	%							
Alleghany	56	12	67	69	99	83	69	600	70	70	70	70	1,050	59	35	12	30	1.36	1.71	1.71	56	234	43	52								
Ashe	53	14	58	79	110	63	73	60	70	70	70	70	956	79	35	25	35	1.21	1.35	1.35	56	234	43	52								
Avery	66	18	78	79	115	75	60	60	70	70	70	70	1,000	72	44	25	37	1.33	1.75	1.75	56	234	43	52								
Caldwell	61	21	81	64	63	76	69	75	79	80	80	70	1,075	82	18	33	43	1.43	2.10	2.10	56	234	43	52								
Surry	41	10	53	55	58	55	39	60	533	60	70	40	850	54	27	15	31	1.35	1.75	1.75	56	234	43	52								
Watauga	76	29	83	79	98	80	75	88	70	70	70	75	1,500	82	49	40	40	1.31	1.63	1.63	56	234	43	52								
Wilkes	49	14	70	55	60	65	60	73	528	75	70	75	1,380	73	28	22	43	1.20	1.92	1.92	56	234	43	52								
Yadkin	77	19	78	70	64	77	50	69	550	54	66	66	1,675	71	21	28	42	1.33	1.83	1.83	56	234	43	52								
Northern Mountain (NW.)	57	17	70	66	87	68	57	70	547	69	71	68	1,091	73	35	23	38	1.30	1.75	1.75	56	234	43	52								
DISTRICT 4—Buncombe	63	21	82	66	71	82	63	75	800	78	75	75	2,000	70	41	38	40	1.38	2.17	2.17	56	234	43	52								
Burke	53	14	60	63	56	51	33	71	69	62	62	62	775	51	26	13	37	2.00	2.50	2.50	56	234	43	52								
Cherokee	85	20	80	75	78	79	82	68	725	87	80	78	1,750	75	18	13	45	1.00	1.55	1.55	56	234	43	52								
Clay	67	19	61	69	73	73	69	85	80	78	78	78	2,250	68	13	13	30	1.00	1.42	1.42	56	234	43	52								
Graham	75	18	75	84	74	50	50	80	713	50	50	50	1,000	50	45	12	40	1.33	1.88	1.88	56	234	43	52								
Haywood	85	30	83	66	60	90	50	80	713	50	50	50	1,150	85	45	12	40	1.33	1.88	1.88	56	234	43	52								
Henderson	52	18	62	49	54	72	81	66	63	50	50	50	1,500	63	38	12	40	1.33	1.88	1.88	56	234	43	52								
Jackson	73	20	73	80	80	85	75	50	73	70	70	70	2,000	85	35	14	38	1.25	2.17	2.17	56	234	43	52								
McDowell	66	16	74	71	70	59	74	70	80	70	70	70	1,633	70	25	14	38	1.25	2.17	2.17	56	234	43	52								
Macon	76	18	83	69	73	81	73	70	450	89	89	89	2,500	71	37	28	29	.95	1.44	1.44	56	234	43	52								
Madison	65	25	77	80	93	66	84	71	879	60	60	60	1,467	78	59	43	30	1.10	1.38	1.38	56	234	43	52								
Mitchell	74	27	82	80	91	82	96	87	550	70	70	70	1,700	61	54	20	43	1.27	1.92	1.92	56	234	43	52								
Polk	70	20	65	70	68	50	60	57	52	73	73	73	2,000	56	17	21	24	.85	1.11	1.11	56	234	43	52								
Rutherford	62	13	74	63	63	56	62	57	52	73	73	73	2,000	56	17	21	24	.85	1.11	1.11	56	234	43	52								
Swain	76	20	78	78	79	84	84	57	52	73	73	73	2,000	56	17	21	24	.85	1.11	1.11	56	234	43	52								
Transylvania	85	30	90	68	65	75	75	77	733	60	60	60	1,000	90	32	20	45	1.00	1.25	1.25	56	234	43	52								
Yancey	76	23	83	81	100	75	75	77	733	60	60	60	1,000	90	32	20	45	1.00	1.25	1.25	56	234	43	52								
Western Mountain (W.)	66	20	75	71	74	67	70	73	706	74	62	68	1,507	68	38	26	30	1.19	1.65	1.65	56	234	43	52								
DISTRICT 2—Alamance	73	18	90	40	40	76	55	78	583	73	71	70	970	67	18	25	32	1.19	1.50	1.50	56	234	43	52								
Caswell	72	17	74	75	50	75	63	74	540	59	59	59	2,000	62	37	35	29	1.38	1.88	1.88	56	234	43	52								
Durham	73	22	76	58	65	69	69	74	540	59	59	59	2,000	62	37	35	29	1.38	1.88	1.88	56	234	43	52								
Forsyth	73	22	82	72	75	68	92	77	669	73	63	85	1,660	53	29	38	45	1.70	2.05	2.05	56	234	43	52								
Franklin	55	14	45	42	86	61	97	72	563	65	60	78	1,975	61	25	19	58	.96	1.20	1.20	56	234	43	52								
Granville	78	17	72	45	50	80	83	78	608	84	80	70	1,800	63	50	28	56	1.13	1.38	1.38	56	234	43	52								
Guilford	65	18	68	40	50	56	45	74	567	72	72	72	850	52	25	8	50	1.50	1.50	1.50	56	234	43	52								
Orange	87	21	86	68	68	69	55	75	580	77	60	60	2,000	57	10	5	30	1.05	1.58	1.58	56	234	43	52								
Person	60	20	75	64	39	68	81	67	575	69	56	56	2,000	62	55	13	40	1.31	2.17	2.17	56	234	43	52								
Rockingham	64	13	73	53	50	72	105	74	650	63	72	72	1,050	80	39	13	39	1.75	2.17	2.17	56	234	43	52								
Stokes	50	8	60	45	70	63	100	58	533	58	40	40	1,500	45	17	12	40	1.70	2.00	2.00	56	234	43	52								
Vance	65	15	40	40	70	60	79	88	550	50	50	50	1,250	60	50	40	51	1.50	1.28	1.28	56	234	43	52								
Warren	59	11	59	38	55	65	74	509	60	59	44	44	1,000	55	32	20	45	1.00	1.25	1.25	56	234	43	52								
Northern Piedmont (N.)	67	17	72	48	51	66	81	73	577	68	62	63	1,861	60	27	21	47	1.29	1.69	1.69	56	234	43	52								
DISTRICT 5—Alexander	58	14	75	76	78	75	50	71	550	86	81	75	1,500	80	48	45	25	1.00	1.25	1.25	56	234	43	52								
Catawba	68	19	78	74	76	70	97	90	75	78	78	78	2,000	80	43	34	30	1.00	1.25	1.25	56	234	43	52								
Chatham	79	17	71	65	53	67	58	89	592	81	62	77	1,671	64	21	14	29	1.00	1.27	1.27	56	234	43	52								
Davidson	77	20	83	60	53	79	103	88	725	75	78	77	2,200	79	29	34	34	1.40	2.06	2.06	56	234	43	52								
Davie	72	16	70	64	77	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	1,800	56	36	40	28	1.13	1.67	1.67	56	234	43	52								
Iredell																																

NUMBER OF FARMS IN NORTH CAROLINA UNITED STATES CENSUS

COUNTY	1930	1925			1920	1910		Increase 1925-1930		Increase 1920-1930	
	Number Farms	Number Farms	Acres Per Farm	All Farm Popula- tion	Number Farms	Number Farms	Acres Per Farm	Number Farms	Per Cent	Number Farms	Per Cent
Alamance	2,628	3,161	74.1	13,985	2,705	2,508	100.7	— 533	—16.9	— 77	— 2.8
Alexander	1,686	1,860	78.1	9,453	1,921	1,924	83.1	— 174	— 9.4	— 235	—12.2
Alleghany	1,386	1,438	93.8	6,526	1,409	1,466	102.3	— 52	— 3.6	— 23	— 1.6
Anson	3,173	3,567	68.2	19,896	3,706	3,332	87.0	— 394	—11.0	— 533	—14.4
Ashe	3,720	3,576	70.1	18,345	3,407	3,215	83.0	— 144	— 4.0	— 313	— 9.2
Avery	1,415	1,463	62.8	7,824	1,315			— 48	— 3.3	— 100	— 7.6
Beaufort	3,427	3,711	51.2	17,558	3,228	2,951	84.4	— 284	— 7.7	— 199	— 6.2
Bertie	3,472	3,444	67.3	18,011	3,340	3,183	88.7	— 28	— .8	— 132	— 4.0
Bladen	2,669	2,749	81.7	13,748	2,452	2,495	115.3	— 80	— 2.9	— 217	— 8.8
Brunswick	1,520	1,358	104.0	7,165	1,417	1,666	160.9	— 162	—11.9	— 103	— 7.3
Buncombe	3,892	3,798	62.5	17,570	3,701	4,145	101.3	— 94	— 2.5	— 191	— 5.2
Burke	2,138	2,474	67.5	12,667	2,194	2,569	86.8	— 336	—13.6	— 56	— 2.6
Cabarrus	2,370	2,672	72.7	13,575	2,427	2,374	87.4	— 302	—11.3	— 57	— 2.3
Caldwell	2,083	2,170	87.3	11,208	1,972	2,543	85.7	— 87	— 4.0	— 111	— 5.6
Camden	722	938	59.2	4,236	875	821	73.1	— 216	—23.0	— 153	—17.5
Carteret	839	934	55.0	4,712	858	982	78.6	— 95	—10.2	— 19	— 2.2
Caswell	2,934	2,274	99.4	13,497	2,553	2,002	131.8	— 660	—29.0	— 376	—14.7
Catawba	3,103	3,086	71.0	16,039	2,916	3,199	75.3	— 17	— .6	— 187	— 6.4
Chatham	3,195	3,539	90.7	17,978	3,741	3,646	104.1	— 344	— 9.7	— 546	—14.6
Cherokee	1,955	2,227	95.6	11,121	1,903	1,912	105.5	— 272	—12.2	— 52	— 2.7
Chowan	1,104	1,261	44.2	6,128	1,028	983	75.9	— 157	—12.5	— 76	— 7.4
Clay	898	859	70.1	4,298	808	762	108.4	— 39	— 4.5	— 90	—11.1
Cleveland	5,178	4,670	55.8	23,805	4,015	4,032	65.2	— 508	—10.9	— 1,162	—28.9
Columbus	4,193	3,924	57.4	19,826	3,580	3,394	98.2	— 269	— 6.9	— 613	—17.1
Craven	2,106	2,124	67.5	10,275	2,598	2,098	96.4	— 18	— .8	— 492	—18.9
Cumberland	2,841	3,151	58.4	16,632	3,100	3,463	117.7	— 310	— 9.8	— 259	— 8.4
Currituck	762	873	66.2	4,185	954	932	93.7	— 111	—12.7	— 222	—22.6
Dare	51	79	65.7	354	77	136	53.2	— 28	—35.4	— 26	—33.8
Davidson	3,503	4,022	75.4	18,692	3,770	3,505	94.5	— 519	—12.9	— 267	— 7.1
Davie	1,741	1,869	77.3	8,802	1,768	1,794	86.7	— 128	— 6.8	— 27	— 1.5
Duplin	4,971	4,495	63.0	22,210	4,686	3,847	102.1	— 476	—10.6	— 285	— 6.1
Durham	1,649	1,700	70.7	8,795	1,769	1,616	85.0	— 51	— 3.0	— 120	— 6.8
Edgecombe	3,998	3,953	53.7	22,418	3,840	2,929	96.6	— 45	— 1.1	— 158	— 4.1
Forsyth	3,342	3,239	63.4	15,668	2,849	2,647	83.8	— 103	— 3.2	— 493	—17.3
Franklin	4,204	4,290	47.4	20,324	4,226	3,567	72.4	— 86	— 2.0	— 22	— .5
Gaston	2,551	2,493	65.6	13,500	2,339	2,859	69.9	— 58	— 2.3	— 212	— 9.1
Gates	1,400	1,584	65.2	8,034	1,533	1,439	95.0	— 184	—11.6	— 183	—11.6
Graham	1,692	1,642	80.3	7,726	1,746	770	102.4	— 50	— 7.8	— 54	— 7.2
Granville	3,738	4,065	69.3	19,070	3,503	3,259	96.4	— 327	— 8.0	— 235	— 6.7
Greene	3,260	2,825	38.3	13,187	2,740	2,193	60.2	— 435	—15.4	— 520	—19.0
Gulford	3,866	4,067	79.7	20,546	4,021	3,776	97.1	— 201	— 4.9	— 155	— 3.9
Halifax	4,570	4,858	63.9	27,849	4,671	4,295	81.9	— 288	— 5.9	— 101	— 2.2
Harnett	3,939	3,219	61.8	17,863	3,378	2,710	90.8	— 720	—22.4	— 561	—16.6
Haywood	2,121	2,175	87.1	12,271	2,074	2,125	91.3	— 54	— 2.5	— 47	— 2.3
Henderson	1,980	1,957	63.6	9,195	1,973	2,169	86.1	— 23	— 1.2	— 7	— .4
Hertford	2,117	2,212	65.8	10,976	2,084	2,258	81.5	— 95	— 4.3	— 33	— 1.6
Hoke	1,886	2,127	65.9	10,575	1,496			— 241	—11.3	— 390	—26.1
Hyde	1,023	1,248	55.8	6,212	1,148	1,341	63.9	— 225	—18.0	— 125	—10.9
Iredell	3,970	4,135	76.5	20,928	4,115	3,967	88.7	— 165	— 4.0	— 145	— 3.5
Jackson	2,114	2,162	72.1	11,028	1,852	1,897	86.0	— 48	— 2.2	— 262	—14.1
Johnston	7,512	7,515	50.2	36,505	7,026	6,022	74.7	— 3	*	— 486	— 6.9
Jones	1,531	1,408	83.4	7,569	1,540	1,367	125.0	— 123	— 8.7	— 9	— .6
Lee	1,621	1,593	72.5	8,689	1,465	1,272	94.1	— 28	— 1.8	— 156	—10.6
Lenoir	3,765	3,353	50.3	15,728	3,162	2,423	88.8	— 412	—12.3	— 603	—19.1
Lincoln	2,608	2,343	66.8	12,512	2,063	2,244	77.1	— 265	—11.3	— 545	—26.4
McDowell	1,265	1,526	84.2	7,675	1,435	1,624	207.4	— 261	—17.1	— 170	—11.8
Macon	1,844	1,865	86.9	9,408	1,925	1,944	105.7	— 21	— 1.1	— 81	— 4.2
Madison	3,271	3,072	74.7	14,933	2,935	3,273	78.5	— 199	— 6.5	— 336	—11.4
Martin	2,654	2,763	61.8	14,707	2,515	2,134	97.1	— 109	— 3.9	— 139	— 5.5
Mecklenburg	3,753	4,013	68.5	22,394	4,344	4,439	71.7	— 260	— 6.5	— 591	—13.6
Mitchell	1,888	1,622	59.6	7,840	1,543	2,486	70.4	— 266	—16.4	— 345	—22.4
Montgomery	1,474	1,817	89.3	9,379	1,657	1,671	122.1	— 343	—18.9	— 183	—11.0
Moore	2,058	2,135	94.8	11,804	2,176	1,825	128.5	— 77	— 3.6	— 118	— 5.4
Nash	5,826	6,007	43.0	30,022	4,451	4,194	67.4	— 181	— 3.0	— 1,375	—30.9
New Hanover	278	368	47.6	1,873	323	420	85.1	— 90	—24.5	— 45	—13.9
Northampton	3,877	3,793	48.9	19,011	3,501	3,441	80.3	— 84	— 2.2	— 376	—10.7
Onslow	2,395	2,165	92.3	11,118	2,179	2,061	124.3	— 230	—10.6	— 216	— 9.9
Orange	1,868	2,082	91.2	11,436	2,183	1,967	107.2	— 214	—10.3	— 315	—14.4
Pamlico	887	1,191	69.4	5,406	1,316	1,082	83.2	— 304	—25.5	— 429	—32.6
Pasquotank	1,178	1,530	55.9	7,489	1,360	1,264	65.1	— 352	—23.0	— 182	—13.4
Pender	1,984	2,020	81.1	9,892	1,886	1,983	134.6	— 36	— 1.8	— 98	— 5.2
Perquimans	1,220	1,496	54.1	6,885	1,462	1,319	76.7	— 276	—18.4	— 242	—16.6
Person	2,996	2,804	76.1	14,310	2,787	2,365	100.5	— 192	— 6.8	— 209	— 7.5
Pitt	6,769	6,228	39.9	35,415	5,937	4,696	73.1	— 541	— 8.7	— 832	—14.0
Polk	1,228	1,225	79.8	5,952	1,200	1,166	95.8	— 3	— .2	— 28	— 2.3
Randolph	3,988	4,241	96.5	21,649	3,871	4,011	108.0	— 253	— 6.0	— 117	— 3.0
Richmond	1,729	2,384	65.1	13,527	1,797	1,621	108.3	— 655	—27.5	— 68	— 3.8
Robeson	7,673	7,048	45.1	39,027	6,564	6,450	73.5	— 625	— 8.9	— 1,109	—16.9
Rockingham	4,190	3,846	76.5	18,300	3,664	3,189	103.0	— 344	— 8.9	— 526	—14.4
Rowan	3,225	3,557	73.4	18,924	3,474	3,241	89.2	— 332	— 9.3	— 249	— 7.2
Rutherford	3,788	3,510	67.3	18,718	3,625	3,447	80.0	— 278	— 7.9	— 163	— 4.5
Sampson	6,102	5,906	53.6	28,746	5,771	4,577	107.4	— 196	— 3.3	— 331	— 5.7
Scotland	1,896	2,210	47.5	12,256	1,830	1,489	83.9	— 314	—14.2	— 66	— 3.6
Stanly	2,404	2,485	80.6	13,251	2,519	2,445	90.7	— 81	— 3.3	— 115	— 4.6
Stokes	3,824	3,473	70.8	17,724	3,372	3,357	81.7	— 351	—10.1	— 452	—13.4
Surry	4,324	4,562	62.0	22,748	4,065	4,187	72.1	— 239	— 5.2	— 259	— 6.4
Swain	1,174	1,370	79.4	7,328	1,264	1,383	91.9	— 196	—14.3	— 90	— 7.1
Transylvania	728	1,023	86.5	4,738	799	892	121.0	— 295	—28.8	— 71	— 8.9
Tyrrell	540	675	63.9	3,347	643	698	80.8	— 135	—20.0	— 103	—16.0
Union	5,439	4,991	65.4	26,588	4,820	4,856	74.1	— 448	— 3.0	— 619	—12.8
Vance	2,391	2,263	64.8	11,347	2,036	2,021	77.6	— 128	— 5.7	— 355	—17.4
Wake	6,475	6,604	59.7	33,562	6,804	6,137	78.4	— 129	— 2.0	— 329	— 4.8
Warren	2,888	3,180	62.4	17,750	3,169	2,720	78.1	— 292	— 9.2	— 281	— 8.9
Washington	1,091	1,273	57.2	6,337	1,110	975	86.5	— 182	—14.3	— 19	— 1.7
Watauga	2,407	2,133	74.8	10,914	2,020	2,332	99.6	— 274	—12.8	— 387	—19.2
Wayne	4,905	4,995	46.5	24,986	5,030	4,035	79.8	— 90	— 1.8	— 125	— 2.5
Wilkes	5,127	5,208	70.6	26,290	4,971	5,233	78.6	— 81	— 1.6	— 156	— 3.1
Wilson	4,739	4,616	38.2	22,822	4,439	3,406	57.9	— 123	— 2.7	— 300	— 6.8
Yadkin	2,790	2,910	69.7	13,899	2,646	2,476	84.1	— 120	— 4.1	— 144	— 5.4
Yancey	2,041	2,367	66.3	12,665	2,222	2,164	76.2	— 326	—13.8	— 181	— 8.1

FARM INCOME

NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF CROPS—1924-1928

CROPS	Year	Production	Home Consumption	Used for Seed	Fed to Livestock	Loss, Waste & Shrinkage	Sold or for Sale	Farm Price	Farm Value	Gross Income	Cash Income
Corn, bushels	1924	41,706	2,080	---	---	---	2,004	1.40	58,388	5,718	2,806
	1925	44,400	2,080	---	---	---	1,712	1.07	47,508	4,057	1,832
	1926	52,272	2,080	---	---	---	3,524	.90	47,045	5,044	3,172
	1927	53,626	2,080	---	---	---	4,619	1.02	54,699	6,833	4,711
	1928	42,642	2,080	---	---	---	2,450	1.14	48,612	5,164	2,793
Wheat, bushels	1924	4,968	1,300	494	447	99	2,628	1.58	7,849	6,206	4,152
	1925	4,466	1,300	547	402	90	2,127	1.76	7,860	6,032	3,744
	1926	6,303	1,300	598	441	126	3,838	1.43	9,013	7,347	5,488
	1927	5,168	1,200	572	517	103	2,776	1.45	7,494	5,765	4,025
	1928	5,150	1,200	572	515	103	2,760	1.50	7,699	5,920	4,126
Oats, bushels	1924	4,644	---	---	---	---	279	.81	3,762	226	226
	1925	4,902	---	---	---	---	343	.73	3,578	250	250
	1926	6,820	---	---	---	---	477	.67	4,569	320	320
	1927	5,733	---	---	---	---	401	.71	4,070	285	285
	1928	4,202	---	---	---	---	252	.79	3,320	199	199
Barley, bushels	1924	161	---	---	---	---	3	1.25	201	4	4
	1925	230	---	---	---	---	5	1.25	288	6	6
	1926	390	---	---	---	---	8	1.14	445	9	9
	1927	480	---	---	---	---	10	1.21	531	12	12
	1928	736	---	---	---	---	15	1.35	994	20	20
Rye, bushels	1924	639	30	93	192	16	308	1.42	907	480	437
	1925	920	30	117	184	28	561	1.46	1,343	863	819
	1926	1,352	30	107	338	27	850	1.26	1,704	1,109	1,071
	1927	1,128	30	102	282	28	686	1.27	1,433	909	871
	1928	1,024	30	102	236	26	630	1.36	1,393	898	857
Buckwheat, bushels	1924	180	12	9	42	---	117	1.19	214	154	139
	1925	140	12	9	42	---	77	1.12	157	100	86
	1926	220	12	9	42	---	157	.95	209	161	149
	1927	200	12	9	42	---	137	.95	190	142	130
	1928	190	12	9	42	---	127	.95	180	132	121
Cotton (lint)* pounds	1924	825	---	---	---	---	.23	93,150	93,150	93,150	---
	1925	1,102	---	---	---	---	.20	108,228	108,228	108,228	---
	1926	1,213	---	---	---	---	.13	76,510	76,510	76,510	---
	1927	861	---	---	---	---	.20	85,714	85,714	85,714	---
	1928	836	---	---	---	---	.19	77,330	77,330	77,330	---
Cottonseed, tons	1924	336	---	39	159	---	534	37.35	1,367	8,777	8,777
	1925	488	---	39	195	---	742	34.60	16,885	11,280	11,280
	1926	538	---	34	202	---	840	24.56	13,213	9,087	9,087
	1927	382	---	38	100	---	626	38.14	14,569	8,963	8,963
	1928	371	---	38	122	---	582	39.20	14,543	9,134	9,134
Tobacco, pounds	1924	286,769	---	---	---	---	.26	73,986	73,986	73,986	---
	1925	380,165	---	---	---	---	.23	87,438	87,438	87,438	---
	1926	386,460	---	---	---	---	.26	102,025	102,025	102,025	---
	1927	485,683	---	---	---	---	.22	106,850	106,850	106,850	---
	1928	499,608	---	---	---	---	.19	97,090	97,090	97,090	---
All Hay, tons	1924	738	---	---	---	---	74	21.00	15,498	1,554	1,554
	1925	518	---	---	---	---	41	20.70	10,723	849	849
	1926	733	---	---	---	---	29	19.45	14,257	564	564
	1927	355	---	---	---	---	21	17.41	6,181	366	366
	1928	794	---	---	---	---	48	17.78	14,117	853	853
Soybeans, bushels	1924	1,160	---	54	174	---	932	2.45	4,464	2,283	2,283
	1925	1,348	---	72	202	---	1,074	2.10	4,393	255	255
	1926	1,378	---	74	207	---	1,097	1.65	3,445	1,810	1,810
	1927	1,410	---	74	212	---	1,124	1.45	4,536	1,630	1,630
	1928	1,081	---	77	162	---	842	1.80	5,292	1,516	1,516
Cowpeas, bushels	1924	502	58	46	251	---	147	2.80	2,794	574	412
	1925	273	58	52	55	---	108	3.10	1,978	515	335
	1926	684	58	95	274	---	257	2.25	2,565	709	578
	1927	801	58	68	400	---	275	1.75	3,612	583	481
	1928	344	58	44	103	---	139	1.90	1,778	374	264
Peanuts, pounds	1924	175,500	1,392	7,700	---	---	166,408	.043	8,204	7,215	7,156
	1925	212,750	1,392	6,755	---	---	204,603	.055	13,915	11,330	11,253
	1926	185,400	1,392	7,945	---	---	176,063	.067	12,543	11,889	11,796
	1927	201,294	1,392	7,350	---	---	192,552	.065	14,076	12,606	12,516
	1928	185,250	1,392	8,085	---	---	175,773	.043	8,578	7,618	7,558
Potatoes, bushels	1924	6,195	1,050	160	---	434	4,551	1.48	9,169	8,289	6,735
	1925	4,524	910	151	---	271	3,192	1.43	6,460	5,866	4,565
	1926	6,325	1,050	178	---	443	4,654	2.64	16,698	15,059	12,287
	1927	7,368	1,120	261	---	368	5,619	1.92	14,147	12,939	10,788
	1928	10,545	1,400	218	---	844	8,083	1.17	12,338	11,095	9,457
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	1924	7,360	2,200	160	---	---	5,000	1.37	10,083	9,864	6,850
	1925	7,040	2,200	168	---	---	4,672	1.43	10,067	9,827	6,681
	1926	7,560	2,200	178	---	---	5,182	1.20	9,072	8,858	6,218
	1927	10,146	2,200	160	---	---	7,786	1.07	10,856	10,685	8,331
	1928	7,840	2,200	164	---	---	5,476	1.21	9,486	9,288	6,626
Apples, bushels	1924	6,350	1,727	---	254	---	4,369	.92	5,842	5,608	4,019
	1925	3,192	1,570	---	96	---	1,526	1.15	3,671	3,560	1,755
	1926	5,986	2,041	---	479	---	3,466	.79	4,729	4,351	2,738
	1927	1,825	1,256	---	36	---	533	1.30	2,372	2,326	693
	1928	5,040	1,884	---	176	---	2,980	.90	4,536	4,378	2,682
Peaches, bushels	1924	2,500	910	---	50	---	1,540	1.28	3,200	3,136	1,971
	1925	1,500	325	---	15	---	1,160	1.60	2,400	2,376	1,856
	1926	2,250	910	---	90	---	1,250	.90	2,025	1,944	1,125
	1927	1,300	260	---	13	---	1,027	1.70	2,210	2,188	1,746
	1928	2,590	1,040	---	104	---	1,446	1.15	2,978	2,859	1,663
Pears, bushels	1924	273	140	---	8	---	125	1.41	385	374	176
	1925	158	105	---	5	---	48	1.70	269	260	82
	1926	270	140	---	11	---	119	1.15	310	298	137
	1927	100	70	---	3	---	27	1.35	135	131	36
	1928	234	126	---	7	---	101	1.10	257	250	111
Grapes, Prod. in tons (000)	1924	6,600	2,490	---	198	---	3,912	65.00	429	416	254
	1925	4,950	1,860	---	99	---	2,991	74.00	366	359	221
	1926	6,840	2,940	---	205	---	3,695	50.00	342	332	185
	1927	5,135	1,860	---	154	---	3,121	50.00	257	249	156
	1928	6,000	1,660	---	180	---	4,160	45.00	270	262	187
Strawberries, quarts (commercial)	1924	16,713	95	---	---	---	.13	2,294	2,294	2,282	---
	1925	12,312	95	---	---	---	.14	1,823	1,823	1,810	---
	1926	10,907	95	---	---	---	.16	1,847	1,847	1,832	---
	1927	16,658	95	---	---	---	.16	2,813	2,813	2,798	---
	1928	16,659	95	---	---	---	.12	2,110	2,110	2,099	---
Pecans, pounds	1924	474	213	---	---	---	261	.35	168	168	92
	1925	213	149	---	---	---	64	.39	82	82	25
	1926	711	249	---	---	---	462	.36	256	256	166
	1927	711	256	---	---	---	455	.35	248	248	159
	1928	630	252	---	---	---	378	.31	193	193	116
Sorghum Sirup, gals.	1924	2,697	1,214	---	---	---	674	.809	2,427	1,821	728
	1925	1,904	857	---	---	---	476	.571	1,866	1,400	560
	1926	2,730	1,228	---	---	---	683	.819	2,457	1,842	737
	1927	2,024	911	---	---	---	506	.607	1,822	1,366	546
	1928	1,720	774	---	---	---	430	.516	1,548	1,161	465

Note * Thousands (000) omitted in tables above.

(1) Cotton—Production given in bales.

(2) Cottonseed—33% of that remaining on farm fed to livestock.

(3) Cottonseed—55% of that for sale includes that delivered to Oil Mills and exchanged for meal.

(4) Sorghum Sirup—given as toll.

FARM INCOME

The above farm income study is the first available on this subject. This is not the results of an actual enumeration, but are approximations arrived from a large number of reports from all parts of North Carolina. Expressed in a digested form, the farm value relates to the value of the total outturn of each commodity. This is irrespective of its use—whether it is sold, consumed on or off of the farm where grown. Cash income relates to the value of quantities actually sold off of the farm where produced. Gross income relates to the cash income PLUS the value of the products consumed in the farm household of the farm where produced. It is planned to prepare similar statements annually hereafter.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK

Corn for the years 1924-28 inclusive has shown a gross income of about five million dollars, except in 1927 when it went to

almost seven million. This compares with the farm value of from forty-seven to fifty-eight million dollars. The cash income has ranged between two to five million, or approximately 5 percent of the total value. The income from wheat shows quite a different situation in as much as the gross income indicates a large percentage of the value of the crop. The cash income indicates from fifty to sixty percent of the total value. Oats, on the other hand, show a small cash revenue. Rye is more like wheat, in that over half of its value results in a cash income.

Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, truck crops, fruits, forest products, gardens, etc., show a gross income almost equal to the total farm value, with a large cash income resulting.

Poultry and dairy products show large percentages of income in relation to their value. The gross income from almost all livestock expresses almost full farm values.

FARM VALUE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

GROSS INCOME AND CASH INCOME FROM FARM PRODUCTION

HOGS	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	CATTLE AND CALVES	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Balance Sheet (number in 1,000 heads)						Balance Sheet: (1000 heads)					
On hand Jan. 1.	1,020	894	832	849	951	On hand Jan. 1 Total	562	545	523	486	496
Pigs Saved: Spring	609	660	708	793	737	Milk Cows	306	312	303	297	294
Fall	498	448	494	586	497	Other Cows	28	24	24	20	20
Total	1,107	1,108	1,202	1,379	1,234	Other Cattle	117	112	103	88	93
Sum of debits	2,127	2,002	2,034	2,228	2,185	Calves	111	97	93	81	89
Shipped out	137	100	109	116	166	Calves born: Number	194	195	190	184	185
Local slaughter			30	30	35	% of all Cows	58	58	58	58	59
Farm slaughter	920	900	860	920	935	Shipped in	756	740	713	672	682
Died during year: Old Hogs	25	22	21	22	25	Sum of debits	10	11	31	44	40
Pigs	151	148	165	189	150	Shipped out: Cattle	47	52	57	44	40
Total	176	170	186	211	175	Calves	69	69	60	56	58
Sum of credits	1,233	1,170	1,185	1,277	1,311	Local Slaughter: Cattle	20	20	20	20	18
On hand Jan. 1 following year	894	832	849	951	874	Calves	20	20	17	16	18
Change in Inventory: Increase	126	62	17	102	77	Farm Slaughter: Cattle	15	15	20	20	19
Decrease						Calves	15	15	10	9	10
Production and Farm Value (1000 lbs.)						Deaths: Cattle	15	15	12	11	12
Shipped and Slaughtered	239,000	227,000	225,000	240,800	245,900	Calves	211	217	227	176	176
Net Disappearance (less deaths)	239,000	227,000	225,000	240,800	245,900	Sum of credits	97	93	81	89	95
Change in Inventory: Increase	14,275	5,450	1,075	10,250	8,250	On hand Jan. 1 following year	545	523	486	496	506
Decrease						Calves					
Net Production	224,725	221,550	226,675	251,050	237,650	Production (000 omitted)					
Farm Price (cents per pound)	9.8	11.3	11.6	10.5	9.9	Cattle Shipped & Slaughter: Number	99	100	103	72	76
Farm Value (1000 dollars)	22,023	25,035	24,934	26,360	23,527	Pounds	67,300	68,000	73,900	48,800	51,400
Income						Shipped in: Number				2	1
Shipped and Local Slaughter:						Pounds				1,400	700
Quantity (1000 lbs.)	27,400	20,000	27,800	29,200	40,200	Net disappearance (less death) No	99	100	108	70	75
Farm Price (cents per lb.)	9.8	11.3	11.0	10.5	9.9	Pounds	67,300	68,000	73,900	47,400	50,700
Total Value (1000 dollars)	2,685	2,260	3,058	3,066	3,980	Change in Inventory: Increase				1,500	2,700
In shipments stocker, feeders and						Decrease	2,700	10,700	15,150		
breeders, cost per pound, cts.	11.3	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.4	Net Production: Pounds	64,600	57,300	58,750	48,900	53,450
Cash incomes from sale of hogs						Value (\$1,000)	3,359	3,209	2,644	2,934	4,062
(1000 dollars)	2,685	2,260	3,058	3,066	3,980	Calves Shipped & Slaughtered: No.	82	87	97	84	77
Farm Slaughter: Quantity (\$1000)	211,600	207,000	197,800	211,600	205,700	Pounds	10,400	11,025	12,325	10,500	9,625
Farm Price, cts. per lbs.	9.8	11.3	11.0	10.5	9.9	Value (\$1,000)	624	662	740	840	1,020
Total Value \$	20,737	23,391	21,758	22,218	23,264	Income (1000 omitted)					
Sold as pork %	15	15	15	15	15	Cattle shipped local slaughter: Lbs.	55,300	56,000	63,700	39,200	40,600
Value of Home Consumption (\$1000)	17,626	19,882	18,494	18,855	19,009	Price per pound, cents	5.2	5.6	4.5	6.0	7.5
Cash income from sale of pork "	4,044	4,562	4,243	4,333	4,362	Total value shipped & slaughtered	2,876	3,136	2,866	2,352	3,085
Cash income from hogs and pork "	6,729	6,822	7,301	7,399	8,342	In shipments stocker, feeder & dairy				1,400	700
Gross income from hogs and pork "	24,355	26,704	25,795	26,284	27,351	Cost per pound, cts.				5.0	6.3
						Additional cost as dairy cattle				78	
						Total cost of in shipments				148	44
						Money income from cattle	2,876	3,136	2,866	2,204	3,042
						Calves shipped & local slaughter, lbs	8,375	9,000	9,625	8,000	7,250
						Price per pound, cents	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	10.6
						Money income from calves, dollars	502	540	578	640	768
						Money income from cattle & calves	3,378	3,676	3,444	2,844	3,810
						Cattle farm slaughter, pounds	12,000	12,000	10,200	9,600	10,800
						Price per pound, cents	5.2	5.6	4.5	6.0	7.6
						Total value cattle slaughtered	624	672	459	576	821
						Calves farm slaughter, pounds	2,025	2,025	2,700	2,500	2,375
						Price per pound, cents	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	10.6
						Total value calves slaughtered	122	122	162	200	252
						Tot. val. cattle & calves slaughtered	746	794	621	776	1,073
						Percent sold as beef and veal	65	65	65	65	65
						Value of amount consumed on farm	261	278	217	272	376
						Cash income from beef & veal sold	630	671	525	655	906
						Cash income cattle, calves, veal sold	4,008	4,347	3,969	3,499	4,716
						Estimated No. of all Chickens on					
						Farms Jan. 1 (000 omitted)	9,570	8,900	8,900	9,345	10,116
						Chickens, number: Raised	16,881	17,226	18,087	19,896	16,514
						Lost	1,148	1,068	1,068	1,121	1,214
						Produced	15,733	16,158	17,019	18,775	15,300
						Home consumption	10,457	10,672	9,810	11,427	10,241
						Sold	5,946	5,486	6,764	6,577	6,590
						Farm Price per head, dollars	.55	.55	.58	.57	.58
						Farm value	8,653	8,887	9,871	10,702	8,874
						Gross income	9,021	8,887	9,613	10,262	9,710
						Cash income	3,270	3,017	3,923	3,749	3,770
						Eggs, number: Laid	442	455	470	509	590
						Used for hatching	34	34	36	40	33
						Home consumption	164	161	154	169	158
						Sold (except for hatching)	244	260	280	300	399
						Farm Price per egg, cents	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.3
						Farm value (\$1,000)	10,299	11,739	12,549	11,860	11,650
						Gross income (\$1,000)	9,506	10,862	11,588	10,928	10,831
						Cash income (\$1,000)	5,685	6,708	7,476	6,990	7,200
						MILK					
						Cows milked (1000)	294	292	285	281	279
						Milk per cow (lbs.)	3,440	3,350	3,640	3,730	3,660
						Milk produced—million lbs.	1,011	978	1,037	1,048	1,021
						Price per 100 pounds (dollars)	2.60	2.70	2.90	2.60	2.80
						Gross Value (thousand dollars)	26,286	26,406	30,073	27,248	28,538
						Whole milk fed to calves—million lbs.	18	18	18	18	17
						Milk produced less that fed "	993	960	1,019	1,030	1,004
						Gross income (thousand dollars)	25,818	25,920	29,551	26,780	28,112
						Butterfat in milk (percent)	4.40				
						Milk equivalent consumed on farm					
						Farm Butter (million lbs.)	365	365	365	365	365
						Milk or cream (million lbs.)	353	353	353	353	353
						Total (million lbs.)	718	718	718	718	718
						Milk equivalent sold (million lbs.)					
						Farm butter	107	106	106	104	104
						Other milk products	168	136	195	208	182
						Total	275	242	301	312	286
						Cash income (thousand dollars)	7,150	6,534	8,729	8,112	8,008
						HONEY CROPS					
						Production (1000 lbs.)	1,073	1,073	1,073	486	1,090
						Home consumption (1000 lbs.)	971	971	971	431	971
						Sold or for sale (1000 lbs.)	102	102	102	55	119
						Farm price per lb. (cents)	24	23	24	23	23
						Farm value (1000 dollars)	258	247	256	112	252
						Gross income (1000 dollars)	258	247	256	112	252
						Cash income (1000 dollars)	24	23	24	13	27

NOTE: Numbers and values in the tables above are shown in thousands (000) omitted.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM FORECASTER

NOVEMBER	NORTH CAROLINA CROPS						UNITED STATES CROPS						U. S.	N. C.	
CROPS	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production		Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Total Value	Value per Unit	Value Total
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1929 000 omitted	1929	1929 000 omitted
Corn ----- bu.	2,462,000	2,259,000	20.5	21.5	50,471,000	48,568,000	01,531	98,018	20.6	26.8	2,094,000	2,622,189	2,048,134	1.00	48,623
Cotton ----- lbs.	1,715,000	1,878,000	234.0	190.0	840,000	747,000	44,791	47,569	154.0	155.3	14,438	14,919	1,225,032	.174	62,129
Tobacco ----- lbs.	787,000	764,000	685.0	655.0	539,095,000	508,060,000	2,140	2,016	710.0	744.3	1,519,000	1,500,891	285,583	.183	92,295
Peanuts ----- lbs.	233,000	220,000	850.0	1020.0	181,050,000	220,400,000	1,160	1,328	655.0	700.8	759,000	930,700	49,247	.04	9,996
Wheat (winter) ----- bu.	366,000	457,000	12.5	11.7	4,575,000	5,347,000	59,024	40,162	14.2	14.4	840,000	578,336	616,128	1.41	7,539
Oats ----- bu.	281,000	258,000	23.6	24.0	6,632,000	6,192,000	41,398	40,217	33.7	30.8	1,411,000	1,238,654	538,445	.75	4,644
Rye ----- bu.	89,000	98,000	12.0	12.0	1,068,000	1,176,000	3,498	3,225	13.3	12.6	46,700	40,629	35,371	1.40	1,646
Barley ----- bu.	39,000	40,000	22.0	24.0	858,000	960,000	12,780	13,212	25.7	23.2	328,000	307,105	168,807	1.28	1,229
Potatoes, Irish ----- bu.	85,000	74,000	100.0	110.0	8,494,000	8,130,000	3,482	3,370	106.0	106.1	368,000	357,451	469,701	1.20	9,768
Potatoes, Sweet ----- bu.	90,000	78,000	95.0	117.0	8,550,000	9,126,000	858	822	84.6	103.0	72,600	84,661	80,015	.90	8,213
Buckwheat ----- bu.	8,000	11,000	15.0	15.0	120,000	220,000	727	729	12.9	15.8	9,400	11,520	11,241	1.07	235
Hays, Tame ----- tons	836,000	813,000	.85	.95	711,000	776,000	59,807	60,996	1.41	1.67	84,100	101,715	1,244,256	18.77	15,049
Soy Beans ----- bu.	194,000	162,000	9.0	12.0	1,746,000	1,944,000	1,056	893	11.5	12.8	12,106	11,414	39,979	1.70	3,305
Cowpeas ----- bu.	65,000	50,000	7.0	9.0	455,000	450,000	912	735	5.2	5.8	4,773	4,269	23,442	2.75	1,238
Velvet Beans ----- lbs.	4,500	14,000	9.0	1300.0	40,500	18,200,000	2,049	1,865	810.0	898.7	1,660	1,676	16,755	—	—
Flax ----- bu.	22,000	20,000	82.0	94.0	1,804,000	1,880,000	4,389	2,992	5.5	5.6	25,168	16,755	24,126	.85	1,598
Sorghum Syrups ----- gals.	1,000	1,000	133.0	133.0	133,000	133,000	120	117	158.6	189.0	19,000	22,100	—	—	—
Broom Corn ----- tons	500	200	250†	325†	—	—	396	303	3.13	2.43	48	47	—	—	—
FRUITS															
Apples ----- bu.	—	—	35*	36*	2,555,000	2,628,000	—	—	52*	46*	162,016	142,078	184,107	125	3,285
Peaches ----- bu.	—	—	45*	40*	1,665,000	1,400,000	—	—	53*	49*	49,300	45,800	62,705	140	1,960
Pears ----- bu.	—	—	32*	57*	115,000	205,000	—	—	74*	62*	25,229	21,563	29,952	120	246
Pecans ----- lbs.	—	—	54*	57*	600,000	664,000	—	—	39*	41*	36,750	38,005	—	281	118
Grapes ----- tons	—	—	73*	70*	5,548	5,320	—	—	81*	66*	2,368	2,098	59,387	5000	266

NOTE—(*) Per cent of a full crop (normal) production. (†) Truck crops, vegetables are very important this year, but not practicable to show here.

The Harvest Season for the year 1930 finds North Carolina farmers facing a serious economic situation. This is emphasized by the fact that the ratio of prices received by farmers to the prices paid for necessities by them—in other words, the purchasing power of the farmers' products is only about 70 percent of what it was before the World War. This means that a unit of farm produce now buys less than half of the non-agricultural products that it did before the World War, the purchasing power of manufactured products showing 149 percent of the pre-war level. Small grains, cotton and tobacco show the lowest levels. Fruits and vegetables, as of October, showed the highest index number at 150 percent. Even livestock products are on a low basis.

The country as a whole is experiencing a bad agricultural year. The yields are low (due largely to drought conditions), while at the same time prices received are low. The surplus productions of products is very spotted. Within given States, counties show decidedly different conditions. For instance, in North Carolina, the

Northern Piedmont and Mountain counties have experienced dry conditions, although not nearly as disastrous as were experienced in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, due to light rains in August and September. Livestock production in this area was affected, due to the shortage of grains, hays and pastures.

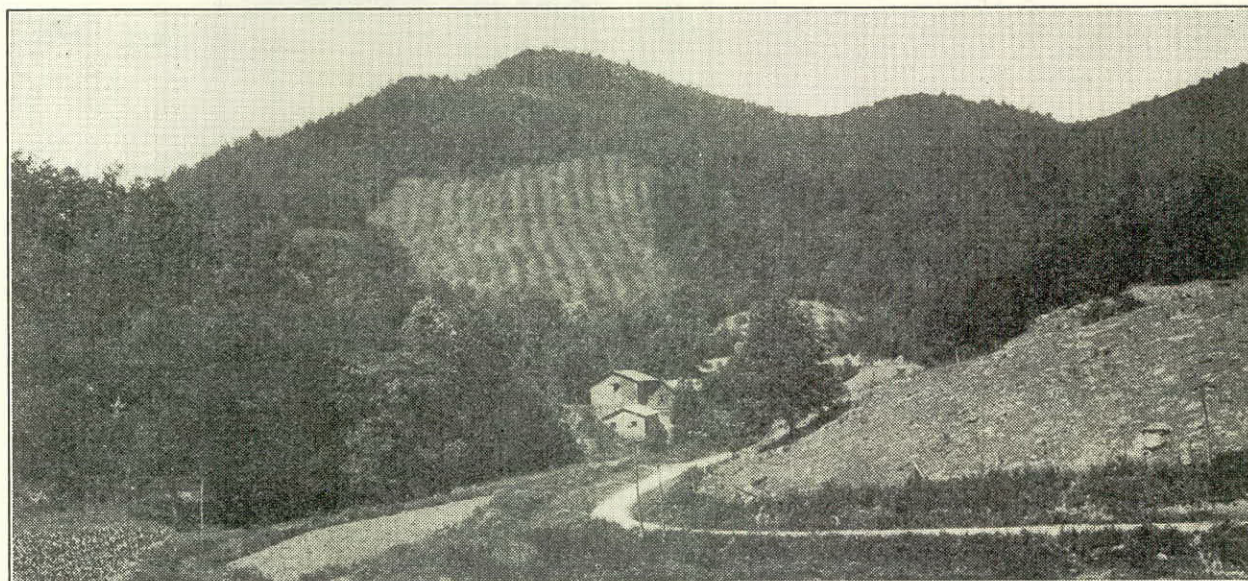
The prospective crop yield for North Carolina, expressed as a percentage of the average during the past ten years, shows 99.6 percent, as compared with Virginia's 65 percent and South Carolina's 117 percent. Thus, it will be observed that it is easily reasonable that about half of our State experienced favorable conditions and about half less favorable. September and October showed an improvement of about 8 percent in the condition of crops over the August prospects.

Cotton showed a condition of 63 percent of a full crop promise, or an estimate of 242 pounds yield per acre, for October. This compares with a ten-year average of 60 percent condition and 255 pounds yield. The acreage was reduced about 10 percent from last year. Tobacco showed

a final condition of 76 percent as compared with the ten-year average of 74. As a result of the gradual increase in acreage the 1930 crop of 539,000,000 pounds is a decided record for the State.

It is worthy of mention to note that due to a program of the Commissioner of Agriculture and to allied campaigns, the acreages of feed and food crops have been increased appreciably during the current year. This particularly applies to corn, hays, vegetables and legumes. Shortages have occurred in cotton, peanuts and wheat. Favorable prices were received for fruits, due to the decreased numbers of producing trees.

The outlook for 1931 is still quite problematical. However, present conditions warrant certain shifts in crop acreages, looking to better diversification and safe farming practices. The probabilities are for decreased acreages in cotton and tobacco, with increases in small grains, hays, peanuts, fruits and vegetables. The farmers are satisfied that they need not expect to obtain good prices next year and consequently will probably plant the crops essential for the farm needs.



Wilkes County has much rugged land. The fields are often on mountain faces or covered with stones. Orchards are usually set high up above the "frost line." Homesteads are built in the valleys near the roads. Water is piped from "up stream." The fellows shown on the front page wonder how these "hill" farmers make a living from their barren patches of land. They have fruits, small grains, vegetables and livestock products instead of "cash" crops—so much enjoyed in the east.