

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

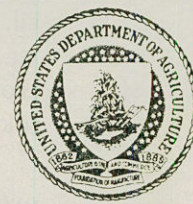


COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



FEBRUARY, 1931

HARVEST ISSUE

NUMBER 59

HOW SOME OF THE PRESENT FARM DISTRESS MAY BE RELIEVED

Leaders of all branches of farm interests are represented in the Raleigh Farm Hands Club. That is why its monthly informal programs are so full of broad interest and enlightenment. Their last luncheon meeting had as its major theme: "How Some of the Present Farm Distress May Be Relieved." Five minute talks were given by recognized authorities pertaining to the opportunities offered through the Legislature; agricultural education; farm management; the agricultural extension service; marketing agencies and commercial fertilization. Space here does not permit of the discussions.

The legislative opportunities were classified by Dr. C. C. Taylor, of State College, under the headings: (1) Taxation of a universal income nature, with relief on growing timber lands; (2) Revaluation of an equitable nature; (3) The short ballot; (4) Consolidation of the major State educational institutions, which might not be favorable to the agricultural interests; (5) Merging of weak counties and (6) Budget cuts. He thought that such cuts might lead to short sighted or "penny wise and pound foolish" results.

"Agricultural education is proving to be a great factor in the rural districts," said T. E. Browne, of the Vocational Educational Department. A generation ago a few

"Farm Life" schools were tried out. Only six of those are still in operation. On the other hand in 1917 the Smith-Hughes Federal Act started the vocational work in many rural high schools. There are now about 168 such communities served. The results for 1930 were about 12,000 farmers and prospective young farmers receiving helpful instruction in both theoretical and practical manner. Their progressive program of a bale to the acre of cotton, means releasing more acres for foods and feeds.

Farm management relates to the business side of farming—records of costs, rotation, plans, etc. It is too little practiced or appreciated, according to R. H. Rogers, of the Farm Economics Department of State College. The main hope of farmers is to intelligently reduce the cost of producing crops—learn where the leaks and unprofitable operations may be eliminated. Farm management records will do this.

The State's Farm Extension Service, directed by Dean I. O. Schaub, is operating in eighty-five counties. Outlook and Live-at-Home meetings were held in each of these during January. Fortunately, for this State the Crop Reporting Service had been able to provide basic data for determining the deficient and excess crop and livestock productions for each county.

Thus, definite programs were provided. If these "Outlook" suggestions are followed, safer farming is bound to result. The growing of the foods and feeds needed first, and then selling the surplus, is a needed policy.

Mr. Geo. R. Ross, former Marketing Chief of the Department of Agriculture and now Director of the many State-Owned Farms, talked on marketing. We have a surplus of some crops. There are few buyers at harvest time. Where should one go to sell? Unless these surpluses are held until the demand arises, glutting of markets and low prices are probable. Farm products must be presented in an attractive and quality form. Standards of packages and grades are established. Commonsense marketing offers a distinct relief.

That nitrogen is our most economically effective plant food was emphasized by Mr. Jas. M. Gray, formerly Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Service.

It is evident that many agencies are at work for the potential benefits of the farming people. It is evident that our farmers do not think and plan ahead as do other interests. It is evident that unless more business is put into farming that the business interests will get the farms.



NORTH CAROLINA'S CAPITOL BUILDING

This scene was taken while the present Legislature was in session. The Agricultural Building may be seen at the extreme right, where some of its windows are shown in the distance.

Agricultural Commissioner's Message

In spite of the widespread drouth of 1930, which seriously affected crops in parts of our own State, and the world-wide depression, which took heavy toll from agriculture, North Carolina came through undefeated. We shared in general losses, but in spite of our \$53,000,000 decline, we rose to the rank of sixth among all the states in the total value of our crops. Considerably heavier losses were sustained by other sections; and, taking the situation as a whole, we have much for which to be thankful.

It is a notable fact that we turned our attention toward the increased production of many food and feed crops and, at the same time, we decreased our cotton acreage, which revealed a marked tendency in the direction of those sound principles of balanced farming that have long been advocated.

There is an old proverb which reads: "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." We felt the heavy hand of depression and other adverse conditions; we suffered and sustained our relative share of national losses; but, at the same time, we avoided hysteria and followed safe and sane methods rather than radical departures.

Wm. A. GRAHAM,
Commissioner.

February 16, 1931.

Don't forget the last page.



This shows a 1930 harvested peanut field in Northampton County. It is the custom of the crop investigators to carefully inspect many fields and to get an idea of the probable yield from the number of stacks, together with the abundance and condition of the peanuts on the plants.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How Some of the Present Farm Distress May Be Relieved.....	1
Commissioner Graham's Message	2
The Crop Reporting Service	2
The State Farm Census	3
Farm Outlook for 1931	4
Results of January Live-at-Home meetings	5
State Crop Summary—all crops—table 1928-1930	6
United States crop summary table 1928-1930	7
Farm Census results by counties 1929-1930 tables Including crop acreages, numbers livestock, land areas	8-11
State Farm Prices—yearly trend received	12
State Price Index Numbers—Relationship to pre-war prices	12
The December Pig Survey—spring outlook—table	13
State and Federal Livestock Summaries—three years	13
Acreage and Value All Crops—by States	13
Tobacco monthly sales—1930 crop season	14
Supply and Disappearance flue-cured tobacco—table	14
Graphic illustration of tobacco production and prices	14
Cotton ginnings—monthly—with comments	15
Cotton supply and disappearance—18 years	15
Pictured trends of cotton production and prices	15
Some Agricultural Legislation proposed	16
General last minute notes	16

THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

There are people who still believe that "book" learning is foolish and that the "moon" has the greatest power on crop developments. Likewise there are still those who believe that such farm facts as may help the "speculator" offer no aid to the farmer. Such folks usually claim that they have never personally seen a government crop report, or the Farm Census results, and that, therefore, such reports must be prepared primarily for the "trade" usage.

If a report like the **Farm Forecaster** were sent to such an individual would he see any value in its information or even look at anything but the pictures? Would he study a bulletin or farm paper for ways and means of reducing his costs by better management and higher yields? Does he know what his crops really cost any way?

Facts of past performance are offered by this Service so that he who reads may make his future plans accordingly. This means that the distribution of economic information to the farmers depends on our agricultural and business leaders like County Farm Agents, bankers and merchants.

The source of information is directly from those in touch with conditions. Being on a voluntary basis (no pay), it is interest which is back of the judgments reported. These summaries are, therefore, as accurate as those reporting may make them. If the trade bases their plans for buying and selling on these, why should not the farmer do the same for producing and selling?

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

THE FARM CENSUS

By I. O. SCHAUB

Dean of Agriculture, North Carolina State College

Every business finds it vital to success to make an annual inventory and to compare the volume of business done in one year with another. In studying records of this kind information is gained that enables the business to become more successful from year to year.

In North Carolina more people are engaged in gaining a livelihood through farming than all other professions combined. If other lines of business find it profitable to make an inventory, it seems reasonable to assume that a similar activity on the part of farmers, individually and collectively, would result in much benefit. That this is true as regards the farm census which has now been made annually in this state for more than ten years, is easily demonstrated.

The past year serves as an outstanding illustration in connection with the "Live-at-home" campaign. If we did not have the farm census and agricultural statis-

tics, we would have no method by which we could measure the profits in connection with any agricultural movement. Because we did have these statistics we are able to show a big shift from cash crops in 1929 to feed crops during 1930. These facts, of course, show changes that have been made by the farmers.

Perhaps of more importance, however, in the long run is the fact that the farm census enables us to study our production and consumption needs, and thus be in a position to plan our agricultural program so as to meet our needs. By the use of these figures every county in the state has been studied and the surplus or deficiencies of food and feed crops calculated very closely. If we did not have such figures, it would simply be a question of the blind leading the blind.

Another example of the value of such an inventory is in connection with the

designation of the areas entitled to the government seed, feed and fertilizer loans in drouth areas. Had we not had such figures to present to the Department at Washington we should undoubtedly have had very much more difficulty in demonstrating to the Washington officials that our farmers had suffered so severely that they were entitled to the government loan. The value of these figures to the time cost of assembling and tabulating counties affected was probably much greater during this one year than the entire data.

Then, too, the longer such data is accumulated, the more valuable it becomes because it enables us to study the trends and shifts in crops and livestock not only in the state as a whole, but by counties, and even smaller sub-divisions. North Carolina occupies an enviable position in that it has such complete data, year by year, for a period of more than ten years.

THE FARM CENSUS

In 1918 most of the County Commissioners of North Carolina agreed to secure a crop acreage inventory survey, as a basis for better planning of crop shifts. By 1921 the returns resulted in a State law. In 1930 the survey totaled 218,261 owners' usable records. Every county was reported. Only four townships were missing without reasonable explanations.

At the present time North Carolina has the only yearly farm survey in the South. Each county is provided with comprehensive data showing yearly shifts in acreages and livestock. Thus, Governor Gardner is able to prove his "Live-at-Home" program effects. Commissioner Graham has proven his Diversification effects. The County Agricultural Extension and Vocational leaders have a definite and dependable basis for their 1931 farm plans. They know where they are heading and why.

HOME GARDENING



Have you a home garden?
Is it a 12 month's supply?
What have you growing now?

LIVING AT HOME

You are mistaken. This is a girl. She enjoys running the tractor or riding the mule, as well as working in her home garden. This family has an abundance of vegetables twelve months in the year. The home garden is the best paying piece of land on the farm, and yet, too frequently, the most neglected. The garden can easily supply half of the needed food for the average family. This can be produced at a negligible cost in money and with only a few minutes work each day if a wheel handcultivator is used.

Those who grow their own fruits and vegetables not only minimize their summer food costs, but through the canning of surplus summer products, provide healthful and appetizing varieties of dishes for the winter table at a low cost. The best paying part is the healthful giving properties of these fresh food essentials. The home garden should have now (February) onions, kale, turnips, mustard, collards, cabbage, carrots, spinach, beets and salsify which started in the fall. Now is the time to prepare for spring planting.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The farm situation as of February, 1931, is clouded by the general business depression, the large supplies of wheat, cotton, tobacco and certain livestock products. The drought has also had its effect, along with severe import restrictions by foreign countries. The maladjustment of price relationships, accompanying the recent world decline in all commodity prices, is also important.

The effects of the drought upon livestock production will continue for some time. The farmers in all States suffered from the world-wide business depression and the decline in the general price level. The general depression has caused a reduction in the consuming demand. The 5 percent smaller crop of 1930 had an aggregate value of 27 percent less than that of 1929. The general index of prices received by farmers dropped from 134 percent of the pre-war average in January, 1930, to 94 percent as of January, 1931. This is true in spite of the 1930 income being perhaps 20 percent less than the 1929 income. Cotton and tobacco in particular have been affected by the slump in industrial demand.

In general, agriculture stands to gain by the gradual stabilizing of business and prices. The domestic demand for farm products marketed during the first half of 1931 is not likely to show any material improvement. It is probable that recovery will be in evidence during the latter half of the year, continuing with greater momentum into 1932. The money income of factory employees for 1930 was about 19 percent below the 1929 total. The gross income from farm production in 1930 has been reduced by approximately the same amount. In spite of the farm production being reduced 2 percent, the prices received declined about 30 percent during the past year.

There are several factors which justify improvement in the domestic demand. However, there are others which might retard it. The lowest point of previous business depressions has been marked by low interest rates, low raw material prices, advances in stocks and bonds and increased employment in key industries where curtailment had been too drastic. Advances in the first two events are clearly in evidence now. There are indications of increased employment in some basic industries. Bond and stock prices have shown

considerable stability. Even cotton prices have improved. Many think that this is a good indication of the upward turn in the cycle.

The Credit Outlook

The supply of production credit available during the 1931 crop season will be considerably less than last year, or in fact less than for several years. A certain amount of relief is being provided in the northern tier of drought stricken counties through the Federal Seed and Fertilizer Drought Loan. Every section must produce crops with a minimum cash outlay. Farm mortgage credit is definitely restricted. Country banks have entered 1931 with a smaller volume of deposits than they had last year. They also have less adequate secondary reserves. The largest decline in bank deposits occurred in the cotton and tobacco counties of North Carolina and in the cotton belt of the Union. The ability of country merchants to extend credit to their customers will be adversely affected by an abnormally large carry-over of last year's accounts and by difficulty in obtaining new loans from the local banks.

Farm Labor and Fertilizers

While there is an abundance of farm labor available at greatly reduced wages, yet the lack of cash for hired labor and credit for tenants forestalls taking advantage of the labor supply. The greatest de-

cline in farm wages has occurred in the Southern States.

The fertilizer consumption fluctuates with the gross income per acre for important fertilizer consuming crops in the preceding year. Cotton and tobacco brought low returns last year which may greatly effect the quantity of fertilizer demanded for 1931. While the wholesale and retail fertilizer prices are lower than last year, the ability to secure cash and credit is very limited.

Outlook For Specific Crops

Due to the burdensome wheat stocks which have accumulated, another year of low prices is in prospect for 1931. Fall conditions were favorable for seeding, while the winter has been mild in the principal wheat growing States. This may result in another large crop.

The drought conditions through the Mississippi and Ohio River States greatly affected the corn crop. This will probably result in a moderate increase in the corn acreage for 1931. This may again result in a crop above the average and the largest since 1925. The total supply of corn available at the beginning of the feeding season, November 1st, was the smallest since 1901 and about 20 percent less than in 1929. Due to the low prices of cash crops, the Southern States are likely to increase their corn acreage. In spite of the 12 percent in North Carolina corn acreage last year, there is still room for expansion particularly if the interest in livestock increases.

TOBACCO: On page 14 a study of the tobacco situation is presented. A careful analysis of these data will show that a large surplus is now available, with the price average below 11 cents for the January, 1931, sales. To February 1st, 1931, there had been sold on the North Carolina markets 539,461,542 pounds. This indicates a State production of probably 560,000,000 pounds. Now plot on the graph this much production and the probable surplus of the 1930 crops will be seen to go much higher than the page 14 data indicates. Due to the low price of cotton now prevailing, it seems probable that the tobacco acreage and production will be increased still more with the 1931 crop. Any wise farmer should immediately see the outcome of such a crop.

OUTLOOK MEETINGS

NOTE: January experienced Farm Outlook meetings in all of the counties of North Carolina where the Agricultural Extension work is conducted. There were five parties, headed by the District Agents. They started at the Coast and went westward. Our Statistician attended these meetings in Johnston, Chatham and Person Counties. He vouches for the fact that the "Live-at-Home" talks were equally strong by the men and women leaders. Hearty support of these meetings and their programs was evident on the part of bankers, merchants and business men, as well as by ambitious farmers. The attendance was good but the interest was fine.

We present on the opposite page some of their ideas after their recent experiences. The men talked on the Farm Outlook and the women on Food Essentials for the farm family. Outlines of these talks may be secured from any of these men or by addressing the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh. Many crop reporters were present, proving their interest.



DIVERSIFIED FARMING DOES PAY

This illustrates a truck farm scene in Carteret County where vegetables are grown for shipping. The crops shown are from left to right, corn, Okra, chard, onions and cabbage. The cabbage crop did not pay last year, but potatoes, corn, onions and several other crops did for the early harvest. Many people have found it safe to have deposits in more than one bank. The same thing applies to having their money and time invested in different kinds of crops, particularly when their major efforts are devoted to cash crops.

COUNTY OUTLOOK MEETINGS FOR 1931

JOHN W. GOODMAN

District Extension Agent

I have just completed visiting twenty counties on the general Outlook and Program meetings, beginning in Currituck and extending to the western part of the State to Cherokee. I was especially impressed by the fact that we had good attendance in each of the twenty meetings. It was interesting to note the earnestness and desire of those attending to have definite facts in order that they might be able to plan well. The charts, giving the food and feed shortages, were of particular interest to them. I am confident that having clear cut facts to use enabled us and the farmers to grasp quickly the strong and weak points in the type of agriculture followed.

In the East the shortage of gardens, milk cows, and in many instances hay crops and small grains, was very noticeable. There was a decided interest among the people in this section to correct this condition, as was indicated by the strong demand for the food and feed requirements for the family and livestock. This condition existed in all cash crop producing sections.

In the western portion of the State we found that there was not such a noticeable shortage in the food items as there was in things to sell for money. The emphasis there and the interest among the farmers was to make up the shortages where they existed of food and feed items, and to concentrate on increasing the cash income on the farm.

We appreciate very much that we were able to get so much of this information from the "Farm Forecaster," for without this we would not have had the definite facts to use in these State-wide meetings. "Facts" offer convincing evidence.

CHARLES A. SHEFFIELD

Assistant to Director Extension Service

In all counties visited I was particularly impressed by the close attention given to the State Outlook Report and facts presented about present farming operations in these counties. Many farmers gave a hearty approval of the "Live-at-Home" idea and expressed themselves as being determined to "Farm to make a living in 1931."

During 1930 farmers of North Carolina made a good showing, having increased the acreage planted to fourteen important food and feed crops. These increases are commendable for the State as a whole. However, some changes made by counties during 1930 in their farming operations were not commendable. Namely, the decrease of brood sows and laying hens on farms. In a few counties a reduction of as much as 40 percent took place while very few counties showed an increase. By handling the brood sow properly and growing the necessary feed economically a profit on her offspring sold as pork is assured. Similarly, the number of laying hens on farms in many counties has been decreased. Records kept by the Poultry Extension Division during 1930 show that poultry flocks in forty-six counties gave a return of \$2.29 per bird above feed cost.

Big business always surveys the field

where its commodity might be offered, keeps accurate record regarding the available supply of its products and a detailed cost system. Thus, it is enabled to produce what the people want, and knows what the costs are. Farmers likewise must keep records on each crop and livestock enterprise, so that they will know at all times whether they are making a profit or loss.

It is my belief that North Carolina farmers during 1931 by having had the benefit of knowing the prospects for farming and local production or consumption needs will push forward rapidly and more nearly produce their food and feed needs than for many years.

The local production figures presented in all counties were secured from the North Carolina Farm Forecaster. This valuable publication contains the facts which furnished the basis for the "Live-at-Home" campaign and I want to commend the excellent presentation of information which it contains.

O. F. McCRARY

District Extension Agent

In addition to its hogs and strawberries, Columbus County farmers are interested in growing a superior quality of tobacco this year. It has not been long since Whiteville was considered to be a market where poor, trashy tobacco prevailed. This year the Columbus County Agent was given \$250.00 to buy certified seed, and more money is available if needed. More than 75 percent of the seed sown in county were cleaned this year. Some claim a better crop after being given the "electrical treatment." Tobacco warehousemen are co-operating nicely in this work.

In holding these meetings emphasis was placed upon the fact that the data used in making up the charts was taken from figures furnished by the farmers themselves through the Farm Census and crop reports. One outstanding fact was the shortage of hay and oats in every county. No hay, no livestock. No livestock, no manure. No manure, high fertilizer bills and diminishing returns from farm crops.

I saw more hogs being fattened in Bladen than in any county we passed through on the trip. It looks like they will have plenty of hogs this year, whether they have the hominy or not. Farmers seemed to be optimistic. Crops in Stanly county were good last year due largely to the soil improvement work done by the County Agent, and it will be an easy matter for this county to more than produce its food and feed this year.

We had expected to find more pessimism than we did in Stokes County, where conditions are critical due to the severe drought last year and to the closing of the banks. Farmers are hoping to get some drought relief money from Uncle Sam to work themselves out of their predicament. While conditions are bad in Surry, due to drought, the banks are still operating. The mountaineers are resourceful and believe in producing all food and feed first. Beef cattle and sheep prices are unsatisfactory and feed is short, but Alleghany will come back in a hurry when conditions improve. Flocks of sheep were seen grazing on green fields of small grain.

The County School Superintendents, the teachers of vocational agriculture, and others agreed to carry the "Farm-to-make-a-living" program into every corner of every county. Several of the mountain counties have developed an extensive industry in producing Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, beans and other truck crops, and selling them in the Piedmont section. Vegetables are of superior quality.

The depression has farmers guessing and many of them seem confused and stunned. The great problem is to adjust their agricultural system to present conditions. I feel that many of them will make the adjustment this year by living at home first and then growing a small acreage of quality cash crops as surplus.

E. W. GAITHER

District Extension Agent

The increase in the production of food and feed in 1930 over 1929 was very encouraging. Indications are that there will be a considerable increase in 1931 over 1930. Those increasing their food and feeds for 1930 have made it possible to farm in 1931 without which operations would have been difficult or impossible.

Several of the tide-water counties, like many Piedmont counties, are in better shape than the Upper or Inner Coastal counties in that they have more feed, food and livestock and a better balanced system of agriculture.

From the interest shown in the Upper Coastal Plain counties there will be a considerable increase in food and feed production, some curtailment in cotton and likely an increase in tobacco if credit can be secured for this increase. There is a decided tendency in all sections to reduce the amount of farm labor usually used and to discharge tenants. Some of the land formerly occupied by tenants will lie idle, some will be planted to other cash crops than cotton and tobacco, and some to feed for sale as feed. Such procedure seem to offer little more profit than cotton or tobacco. There is a tendency, particularly in the East and to a considerable extent in the Piedmont sections, to increase food and feed crops and market these through some form of livestock. In this way more land will be utilized per worker than under an all cash crop system.

These trends will likely continue for sometime and if the movement of tenants and the utilization of more land per worker becomes general, it will likely result in an unemployment problem or in the clearing of more land for use in the production of other than cash crops in order to take care of surplus farm labor. There is a tendency toward the employment of hired labor rather than use the old share crop system of operation.

When we consider that the average income of the farm family in the South from 1920 to 1930 was only \$409.00 per year as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is evidently time to make some changes in our system. How far reaching these changes are already started and how long they will continue, depends on how soon conditions get back to normal and whether we can adapt ourselves to changed conditions and a different system of farming.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

FIELD CROPS	Units of Measure	ACREAGE			PRODUCTION			TOTAL VALUE*		
		1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Corn for Grain	Bushels	2,207,000	2,161,000	2,416,000	40,830,000	48,622,000	49,528,000	42,054,900	50,828,000	46,061,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	14,000	14,000	14,000	70,000	91,000	84,000	420,000	573,300	630
Corn for Forage	Tons	84,000	84,000	100,000	168,000	176,000	100,000			
Corn, all (except sweet & pop)	Bushels	2,305,000	2,259,000	2,530,000	42,643,000	50,828,000	51,865,000	43,921,260	50,828,000	48,234,000
Corn, leaf fodder	Tons	1,200,000	1,265,000	1,417,000	270,000	310,000	334,400	7,560,000	7,750,000	8,025,600
Corn, top	Tons	380,000	405,000	708,000	215,900	133,650	221,250	3,130,600	2,138,400	3,318,800
Winter Wheat, planted	Tons	477,000	464,000	361,000						
Winter Wheat, harvested	Bushels	444,000	457,000	343,000	5,150,000	5,347,000	4,288,000	7,828,000	7,539,000	4,674,000
Oats, for grain	Bushels	191,000	258,000	286,000	4,202,000	6,192,000	6,521,000	3,277,560	4,644,000	4,434,000
Barley, for grain	Bushels	32,000	40,000	43,000	736,000	960,000	924,000	883,200	1,129,000	979,000
Rye, for grain	Bushels	89,000	98,000	89,000	1,024,000	1,176,000	1,068,000	1,484,800	1,646,000	1,314,000
Buckwheat	Bushels	10,000	11,000	8,000	190,000	220,000	120,000	190,000	235,000	118,000
Sorghum, for syrup	Gallons	20,000	20,000	30,000	1,720,000	1,180,000	2,460,000	1,548,000	1,598,000	1,968,000
Sorghum, for forage	Tons	20,000	20,000	28,000	30,000	46,000	62,000	492,000	777,400	1,054,000
Cotton, harvested (lint)	Pounds	1,860,000	1,878,000	1,631,000	836,000	747,000	795,000	73,981,500	62,374,000	39,352,000
Cottonseed	Tons	1,860,000	1,878,000	1,631,000	370,800	331,000	352,000	14,913,600	9,599,000	7,744,000
Tobacco	Pounds	728,000	764,000	779,000	499,408,000	502,600,000	535,195,000	95,886,336	91,473,000	73,322,000
Potatoes, Irish (all)	Bushels	95,000	74,000	90,000	10,545,000	8,207,000	8,839,000	6,854,250	9,848,000	10,607,000
Potatoes, Irish (com. early)	Bushels	46,400	25,000	31,250	6,403,000	3,300,000	4,062,000	3,458,000	3,300,000	5,281,000
Potatoes, sweet	Bushels	80,000	78,000	98,000	7,840,000	9,126,000	9,506,000	6,664,000	8,213,000	8,555,000
Sugar cane	Gallons	1,000	1,000	1,200	105,000	133,000	115,000	94,500	119,700	109,250
HAY CROPS										
Clover, sweet	Tons	17,000	10,000	14,000	20,000	13,000	18,000	372,000	231,400	221,000
Clover, Japan	Tons	44,000	20,000	28,000	26,000	14,000	20,000	546,000	285,600	440,000
Clover, red, alsike, etc.	Tons	55,000	102,000	92,000	60,000	112,000	74,000	1,206,000	2,212,000	1,408,000
Clover, all	Tons	116,000	132,000	134,000	106,000	139,000	112,000	2,124,000	2,711,890	2,352,000
Timothy	Tons	21,000	22,000	19,000	23,000	22,000	13,000	473,800	429,000	286,000
Clover and Timothy mixed	Tons	43,000	45,000	40,000	47,300	50,000	30,000	1,182,500	954,500	630,000
Alfalfa	Tons	9,000	13,000	12,000	18,000	29,000	18,000	378,000	623,500	423,000
Cowpeas	Tons	85,000	46,000	44,000	79,000	39,000	33,000	1,896,000	802,620	660,000
Soybeans	Tons	108,000	120,000	156,000	119,000	144,000	156,000	2,975,000	3,018,240	3,198,000
Velvet beans*	Tons	2,700	2,500	3,000	2,160	2,250	3,000	38,880	39,375	48,000
Peanuts	Tons	185,000	198,000	198,000	120,000	115,000	109,000	1,800,000	1,805,500	1,526,000
Total annual legumes	Tons	396,700	364,000	398,000	334,560	298,000	298,000	4,671,000	5,626,360	5,384,000
GRAINS CUT GREEN for HAY										
Other tame hay	Tons	91,000	128,000	151,000	137,200	160,000	175,000	2,744,000	2,993,600	3,412,500
All tame hay (total)	Tons	772,700	833,000	921,000	749,950	848,000	811,000	15,395,600	15,916,960	14,598,000
All wild hay	Bushels	52,000	52,000	57,000	59,800	60,000	46,000	801,320	828,000	644,000
LEGUMES FOR SEED										
Dry field beans	Bushels	2,000	1,500	1,500	9,000	6,000	5,000	33,300	22,200	19,000
SOY BEANS										
Total (equivalent solid)	Bushels	326,000	370,000	478,000						
For beans, total production	Bushels	218,000	250,000	322,000	3,270,000	3,500,000	4,186,000	4,851,000	5,950,000	6,488,000
Actually harvested (equiv. solid)	Tons	120,000	162,000	219,000	3,380,000	1,944,000	1,752,000	2,277,000	3,304,800	2,715,600
COW PEAS										
Total (equivalent solid)	Bushels	209,000	114,000	125,000						
For peas (total production)	Bushels	124,000	68,000	81,000	1,116,000	816,000	891,000	2,176,200	1,876,800	1,871,100
Actually harv. (equiv. solid)	Bushels	53,000	50,000	70,000	344,000	450,000	490,000	670,800	1,035,000	1,029,000
VELVET BEANS										
Total (all purposes)	Tons	11,000	14,000	13,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	112,000	144,000	112,000
PEANUTS										
For nuts (harvested)	Pounds	205,000	220,000	213,000	215,250,000	224,400,000	191,700,000	10,547,250	8,976,000	6,326,000
FRUIT										
Apples, agricultural	Bushels	4,700,000	4,600,000	4,500,000	5,040,000	2,628,000	2,555,000	4,536,000	3,285,000	2,683,000
Apples, commercial	Barrels	370,000	360,000	390,000	250,000	150,000	100,000	675,000	562,000	315,000
Peaches, agricultural*	Melons	4,900,000	4,400,000	3,700,000	2,590,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	2,978,000	1,960,000	3,107,250
Peaches, commercial	Bushels	2,600,000	2,300,000	1,850,000	2,025,000	950,000	1,245,000	1,316,250	1,007,000	2,552,250
Pears, total	Bushels	230,000	220,000	200,000	234,000	205,000	115,000	257,400	246,000	150,000
Grapes	Tons				6,000	5,320	5,548	270,000	266,000	250,000
Pecans	Pounds	130,000	168,000	190,000	540,000	664,000	600,000	148,500	192,000	164,000
COMMERCIAL TRUCK										
Snap beans	Hampers	6,500	5,000	6,000	566,500	375,000	540,000	560,000	495,000	308,000
Cabbage	Tons	680	850	800	3,400	6,000	4,600	184,000	120,000	202,000
Cantaloupes	Crates	2,310	1,000	620	261,030	70,000	53,000	256,000	84,000	61,000
Watermelons		5,610	5,440	7,100	1,683	979,000	1,917,000	229,000	171,000	225,000
Lettuce	Crates	1,490	1,160	1,400	238,400	136,000	130,000	381,000	224,000	127,000
Cucumbers	Hampers	4,340	4,200	7,300	572,880	525,000	438,000	412,474	324,000	153,000
Green peas	Hampers	4,390	3,100	4,740	351,200	217,000	327,000	287,984	349,000	144,000
Peppers	Bushels	670	630	750	134,000	158,000	105,000	71,000	118,000	79,000
Strawberries	Quarts	6,200	6,600	5,100	16,659,400	15,840,000	9,792,000	1,999,000	2,059,000	1,175,000
Sweet Corn	Crates	2,000	2,200	2,700	200,000	242,000	270,000			
Carrots	Bushels	450	400	350	90,000	70,000	26,000	43,000	42,000	13,000

*Velvet Beans not included in Totals for Legumes. Peaches (agricultural) includes both commercial and non-commercial peaches.

The data on this page covers the past three years. It includes acreage, production and total value of the principal crops grown in North Carolina. Additional data on yield, price, value per acre, rank, etc., will appear in the Annual, which summary issue will probably be completed about May. The reason for the seeming delay is that the county data are developed after the State estimates are decided on by the United States Crop Reporting Board in December.

To develop county figures the following are necessary: (1) Use of spare time from regular required duties including about twelve reports monthly; (2) Assembling of all special and regular county indications collected during the year and showing these on State-county maps so

as to provide locational consistency. (3) Separate maps are required for each crop and feature of such crop in showing the reasonable average of the previous map indications; (4) These county averages must be assembled on State-county, summary sheets including three years for each of the acreage, yield, production, price, total value and value per acre. This is a very lengthy job even if no other duties intervened; (5) Copy must be prepared for the printer in the exact form (calculated) that it is to appear in the Farm Forecaster; (6) The printer must have time to get the material into type and printed. This requires several weeks. (7) This procedure applies to each issue of this publication.

CROP SUMMARY THOUGHTS

While the figures on the opposite page give a fair idea of the crop situation for North Carolina for three years, covering acreage, production and total value, the information for acreages by counties only will be found on page 8 to 11 inclusive. The National crop facts are shown below.

Doubtless the average person is interested in his county's condition, and so basic acreage studies are presented on other pages. More detailed county data will appear in our annual issue which will be released about May.

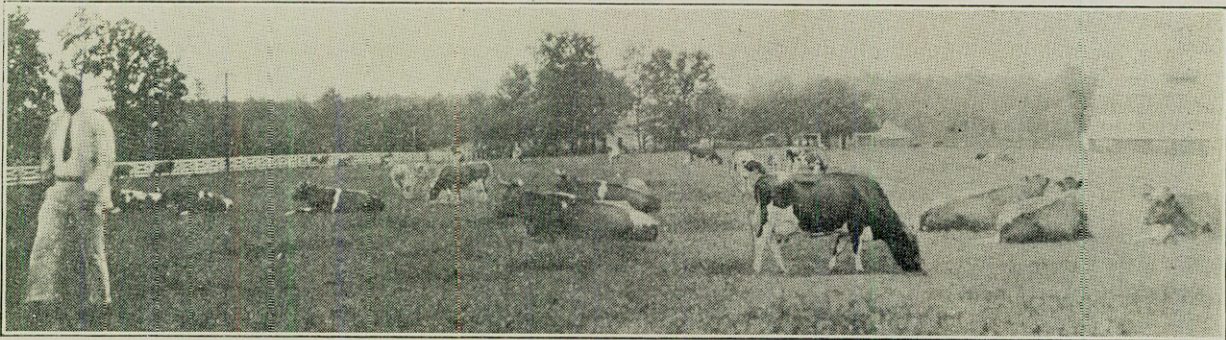
When it comes to studies of market influences, then the State and National and World figures are needed. Admittedly the tables of figures appearing in this publication are not for entertainment but for reference usage. This should justify care-

ful consideration of the various information when needed and when opportunity permits. It should be kept where convenient for future use. Unfortunately, we farmers include too little study of the influences effecting the crop values when we plan for our future crops.

The State figures on the opposite page include all crops of economic importance in North Carolina. It will be observed that the 1930 total value of crops has declined in the case of corn in spite of the drought. In fact, a study of page 12 will show that the farm prices for January, 1931, definitely indicate a downward trend. This is also shown in the Index Numbers table which gives the percentage comparison of prices received by farmers to those received before the war. The last columns in this

table show the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers. There is considerable disparity between the prices the farmers receive and those they have to pay for manufactured products. Thus, while the general depression has effected all industries, that of farming has suffered the most.

It is quite evident that the only safe program for 1931 is that advocated by Governor Gardner and Commissioner Graham for "Living-at-Home" and "Diversifying Crops—so as to make a living on the farm." This means that all of the foods and feeds needed should be produced first, and then any cash crops surplus for net sale. It is evident from the list shown that any farmer may make selections from a wide variety of available crops.



CROP DIVERSIFICATION INCLUDES LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

While few features of farming have been profitable during 1930, the safest have been in relation to livestock. While the information on these two pages relate to crops, it is full time that North Carolinians should give more attention to livestock in their farm programs. This is particularly true in view of the great need for organic matter in the soils, as well as for converting crops into more salable products.

UNITED STATES CROPS

Units	Acreage			Production			Total Farm Value		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Corn	bu. 100,673,000	97,856,000	100,829,000	2,818,901,000	2,614,132,000	2,081,048,000	2,119,046,000	2,042,893,000	1,378,874,000
Winter Wheat	bu. 36,213,000	40,059,000	38,608,000	578,673,000	576,213,000	604,337,000	599,207,000	613,621,000	388,627,000
Wheat, All	bu. 58,272,000	61,464,000	59,153,000	914,876,000	809,176,000	850,965,000	887,184,000	843,030,000	517,407,000
Oats	bu. 41,734,000	40,043,000	41,598,000	1,439,407,000	1,228,369,000	1,402,026,000	589,048,000	533,807,000	453,973,000
Barley	bu. 12,598,000	13,068,000	12,437,000	357,487,000	302,892,000	325,893,000	197,459,000	166,615,000	129,137,000
Rye	bu. 3,480,000	3,331,000	3,722,000	43,366,000	41,911,000	50,234,000	37,290,000	36,225,000	20,895,000
Buckwheat	bu. 749,000	729,000	658,000	13,148,000	11,474,000	8,975,000	11,511,000	11,210,000	7,588,000
Cotton	bales 45,341,000	45,793,000	46,191,000	14,478,000	14,828,000	14,243,000	1,301,796,000	1,233,385,000	1,048,205,000
Cottonseed	tons 58,140,000	60,265,000	58,473,000	6,435,000	6,590,000	6,328,000	233,447,000	199,881,000	136,789,000
Hay, Tame	tons 13,138,000	13,938,000	14,136,000	93,351,000	100,893,000	82,656,000	1,145,060,000	1,233,385,000	1,048,205,000
Hay, Wild	tons 71,278,000	74,203,000	72,609,000	12,915,000	12,765,000	12,111,000	94,896,000	103,561,000	87,089,000
Hay, All	tons 1,144,000	1,428,000	1,635,000	106,266,000	113,658,000	94,767,000	1,239,956,000	1,336,946,000	1,135,294,000
Soybeans (except hay)	bu. 1,391,000	1,050,000	1,151,000	16,256,000	18,608,000	20,539,000	29,180,000	35,400,000	33,300,000
Cowpeas (except hay)	bu. 1,930,000	2,021,000	1,827,000	13,352,000	10,055,000	10,488,000	25,721,000	23,193,000	20,966,000
Peanuts	lbs. 1,558,000	1,794,000	1,742,000	1,276,078,000	1,358,552,000	1,183,025,000	56,605,000	49,161,000	38,276,000
Velvet Beans	tons 3,837,000	3,338,000	3,394,000	713,000	804,000	692,000	11,178,000	9,505,000	5,050,000
Potatoes, White	bu. 810,000	821,000	838,000	465,350,000	359,048,000	361,090,000	251,048,000	469,837,000	326,457,000
Potatoes, Sweet	bu. 1,894,100	2,040,000	2,110,000	77,661,000	84,521,000	71,154,000	71,096,000	79,819,000	64,480,000
Tobacco	lbs. 349,000	346,000	384,000	1,374,547,000	1,524,677,000	1,510,308,000	277,658,000	282,764,000	216,895,000
Sorghum Syrup	gals. 27,152,000	26,181,000	24,132,000	186,893,000	142,788,000	163,543,000	185,842,000	187,984,000	152,548,000
Apples, Total	bu. 35,461,000	29,004,000	33,723,000	68,369,000	45,789,000	53,286,000	99,361,000	108,327,000	90,466,000
Apples, Commercial	bu. 24,212,000	22,063,000	25,703,000	2,671,076	2,099,000	2,369,000	63,643,000	62,140,000	42,340,000
Peaches, Total	bu. 53,705,000	33,839,000	47,691,000	24,212,000	22,063,000	25,703,000	24,663,000	31,588,000	19,611,000
Pears, Total	boxes 2,671,076	2,099,000	2,369,000	49,740,000	43,740,000	56,337,000	49,740,000	56,337,000	41,721,000
Grapes, Total	boxes 53,705,000	33,839,000	47,691,000	108,445,000	123,833,000	100,447,000	108,445,000	123,833,000	100,447,000
Oranges	boxes 10,500,000	10,718,000	14,153,000	18,900,000	28,577,000	26,142,000	18,900,000	28,577,000	26,142,000
Grape Fruit	boxes 7,900,000	5,900,000	7,020,000	20,540,000	21,830,000	21,060,000	20,540,000	21,830,000	21,060,000
Lemons (Cal.)	bbls. 551,000	546,500	570,500	7,997,000	7,154,000	5,789,000	7,997,000	7,154,000	5,789,000
Cranberries	bbls. 28,570	28,670	28,750	15,593,000	15,893,000	15,756,000	15,593,000	15,893,000	15,756,000
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS									
Asparagus	crates 96,710	97,620	100,610	9,450,000	9,766,000	10,403,000	14,565,000	15,893,000	15,756,000
Beans, Snap	tons 137,170	138,500	130,230	8,136,000	8,630,000	8,630,000	15,012,000	13,060,000	12,358,000
Cabbage	tons 100,660	107,140	127,380	984,200	946,000	822,000	23,138,000	19,194,000	17,939,000
Cantaloupes	crates 25,240	31,720	30,530	15,416,000	16,982,000	15,391,000	20,099,000	22,290,000	18,618,000
Carrots	bu. 25,240	31,720	30,530	6,992,000	10,957,000	10,994,000	4,867,000	6,553,000	6,612,000
Cauliflower	crates 21,430	25,580	27,520	5,031,000	6,500,000	5,595,000	5,010,000	5,206,000	4,630,000
Celery	crates 27,040	28,680	31,840	7,624,000	8,872,000	10,043,000	14,367,000	14,617,000	14,825,000
Corn Sweet (canning)	tons 305,960	357,310	375,760	592,900	704,400	661,700	7,497,000	9,254,000	8,769,000
Cucumbers	bu. 110,020	42,540	56,280	8,656,000	4,701,000	4,607,000	9,356,000	8,312,000	5,116,000
Egg Plants	bu. 3,890	3,630	4,220	896,000	713,000	857,000	777,000	887,000	727,000
Lettuce	crates 124,630	141,010	167,610	18,382,000	20,180,000	19,849,000	31,064,000	36,826,000	33,670,000
Onions	bu. 80,020	86,850	82,940	20,454,000	25,470,000	26,124,000	24,099,000	18,710,000	13,146,000
Peas, Green	tons 266,600	70,920	86,480	277,600	6,030,000	7,007,000	19,879,000	10,383,000	9,902,000
Peppers	bu. 17,890	17,930	18,760	4,466,000	4,160,000	4,381,000	4,201,000	4,682,000	4,341,000
Potatoes, early	bu. 401,370	273,130	331,540	55,475,000	34,695,000	42,659,000	31,076,000	44,387,000	47,732,000
Spinach	tons 65,350	70,250	57,650	140,800	226,400	138,000	8,052,000	8,609,000	6,924,000
Strawberries	qts. 206,920	200,420	175,720	334,331,000	327,975,000	229,336,000	45,711,000	43,690,000	38,648,000
Tomatoes	tons 399,730	444,870	528,250	1,394,000	1,896,600	2,132,400	41,261,000	52,910,000	52,978,000
Watermelons	no. 206,930	212,810	231,980	61,380,000	69,579,000	74,751,000	10,938,000	12,195,000	8,741,000

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	All Acres in Farm Tract		Cultivated Acres				Lying Out Idle		All Other Acres Woods, Waste, Pasture, Etc.		Tobacco		Cotton	
	1929	1930	By Owner		By Tenants		1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
DISTRICT 1														
Alleghany	143,817	155,587	12,050	16,055	6,391	4,270	3,236	4,239	123,537	130,982	32	102	4	2
Ashe	324,232	303,615	24,500	31,235	8,132	6,967	21,389	21,710	271,271	243,744	4	84	5	15
Avery	132,777	117,927	13,418	14,175	1,489	1,346	5,118	12,279	112,752	90,127				
Caldwell	307,335	340,590	29,616	28,772	13,214	11,722	18,705	18,366	245,868	251,943	595	854	644	665
Surry	412,234	321,546	55,970	46,063	26,440	27,629	19,839	19,453	309,988	228,401	22,078	18,555		
Watauga	167,970	214,381	22,378	21,790	2,077	2,048	9,116	3,275	135,015	187,240	6	55	23	8
Wilkes	479,545	480,377	53,066	60,178	20,825	16,316	24,568	22,454	373,062	381,424	1,138	1,488	343	431
Yadkin	224,545	222,147	48,357	43,574	19,848	24,070	25,574	18,216	130,837	136,287	10,748	11,942	958	744
Northern Mountain (NW.)	2,192,455	2,156,170	259,355	261,842	98,416	94,368	127,545	119,992	1,702,330	1,650,148	34,601	33,080	1,977	1,865
DISTRICT 4—Buncombe														
Burke	379,040	358,266	34,913	34,434	13,499	15,986	22,464	18,927	306,820	288,880	1,156	1,590		130
Cherokee	251,636	239,748	35,097	34,647	16,927	13,064	13,982	14,769	184,363	177,051	19	25	4,595	2,774
Clay	367,379	379,025	19,176	20,026	12,580	12,300	10,185	12,452	315,556	334,207	15	63		
Graham	76,250	107,620	11,432	11,828	4,556	5,115	6,712	3,093	53,608	87,585	10	20		
Haywood	44,387	68,024	6,613	6,806	1,179	1,631	6,102	5,704	30,488	53,870	19	30	16	
Henderson	193,072	283,301	23,652	18,373	7,289	11,504	10,218	11,185	152,034	242,239	541	918	32	
Jackson	226,399	192,465	26,773	21,615	8,028	11,451	22,689	19,411	168,941	140,467	43	124	51	33
McDowell	199,114	300,400	21,352	20,773	4,800	5,248	15,435	12,678	157,566	261,568	22	61	39	50
Macon	182,102	217,467	13,445	15,685	9,795	7,847	8,331	6,233	150,285	187,720	9	25	50	78
Madison	209,172	203,326	23,201	24,108	5,220	5,651	16,452	11,367	165,932	162,155	21	62		
Mitchell	262,279	255,782	24,732	23,947	14,000	15,679	20,640	20,225	202,715	183,231	3,609	4,554	34	79
Polk	99,458	103,281	18,349	17,921	3,150	2,599	3,945	5,291	73,936	77,469	86	136	35	30
Rutherford	102,264	136,440	14,709	11,587	12,277	13,620	7,602	5,766	67,465	105,346	7	2	9,914	9,706
Swain	340,044	285,724	48,662	38,209	43,318	50,189	24,058	15,988	224,306	181,338	5	107	42,829	35,882
Transylvania	126,964	142,337	12,685	12,715	3,574	2,931	8,246	7,640	102,466	119,051	9	33		23
Yancey	134,517	265,930	7,629	9,902	5,689	4,362	8,078	6,326	113,094	245,310	2	24	5	
Western Mountain (W.)	177,723	165,506	23,039	21,857	8,254	8,960	10,468	10,124	135,847	124,538	895	1,319	18	76
DISTRICT 2—Alamance	3,371,350	3,705,122	365,459	344,433	174,135	188,137	215,607	187,179	2,605,422	2,972,025	6,468	9,093	57,618	48,861
Caswell	283,335	301,716	56,194	57,600	23,256	22,025	40,597	40,956	163,454	181,093	9,275	8,490	4,230	3,443
Durham	258,860	266,399	19,678	18,537	34,573	35,828	32,670	31,251	170,908	180,783	19,432	19,182	482	217
Forsyth	216,675	192,063	18,563	19,091	24,404	24,598	15,305	17,287	157,899	130,933	11,627	9,509	2,687	2,656
Franklin	248,906	261,043	43,253	47,322	27,614	31,539	40,826	26,449	136,990	155,955	9,733	11,082	1,047	1,299
Granville	301,997	306,984	30,638	33,739	66,710	63,675	19,620	22,492	184,238	187,067	19,107	20,007	42,075	35,300
Guliford	312,126	348,582	27,822	32,112	29,948	33,733	30,975	33,360	220,960	249,217	20,025	23,189	3,752	3,370
Orange	417,464	426,187	91,596	92,872	27,258	30,982	38,205	43,074	259,629	259,260	15,490	15,564	2,607	3,203
Person	249,030	274,292	37,587	37,855	19,118	22,063	21,605	21,246	170,755	193,128	6,995	6,511	4,192	3,044
Rockingham	284,252	275,434	22,622	20,038	37,246	43,208	33,170	28,668	191,366	183,519	19,660	20,207	7	31
Stokes	302,371	296,454	36,666	37,417	34,319	27,150	32,517	16,450	198,900	215,183	21,843	16,938	12	97
Vance	284,645	289,922	38,834	37,165	30,176	29,515	31,600	24,038	183,584	199,180	22,490	22,128		11
Warren	173,540	178,434	16,063	19,112	26,911	25,658	16,195	12,347	112,797	121,317	15,644	16,246	9,795	8,362
Northern Piedmont (N.)	286,360	251,488	38,916	37,308	39,090	39,986	11,616	20,590	196,710	153,608	8,285	9,310	37,629	35,323
DISTRICT 5—Alexander	3,619,561	3,668,998	478,432	490,168	420,623	429,960	364,901	338,208	2,348,190	2,409,883	199,606	198,364	108,515	96,356
Catawba	166,252	153,071	28,189	29,334	8,801	10,894	11,751	14,742	117,516	98,101	1,279	1,685	5,595	5,646
Chatham	252,370	237,682	55,695	53,982	28,649	30,533	19,858	16,930	148,496	136,090		11	23,991	27,286
Davidson	460,618	491,885	61,132	62,236	26,841	30,400	45,531	41,522	325,427	357,664	3,929	4,371	16,442	12,375
Davie	310,202	322,413	68,363	57,845	27,315	33,208	42,676	44,893	178,663	186,467	4,716	6,587	5,632	7,404
Iredell	190,235	174,291	23,683	27,026	24,813	24,480	42,676	44,893	126,205	108,416	1,671	1,549	9,519	10,522
Lee	398,683	405,267	68,519	75,694	62,786	66,242	43,950	31,256	223,358	231,868	964	1,298	44,194	48,929
Randolph	146,980	140,060	19,455	17,975	14,593	15,801	8,333	6,001	104,598	100,283	3,709	4,088	12,719	10,527
Rowan	555,115	487,668	79,233	85,093	26,891	22,268	41,934	41,410	407,320	338,908	3,700	3,876	4,444	3,523
Wake	332,107	332,113	90,682	73,140	50,768	61,162	18,622	23,667	161,550	174,145	34	45	36,242	38,434
Central Piedmont (C.)	532,135	543,834	64,528	65,843	93,848	99,062	39,877	42,709	333,801	346,219	34,074	34,017	56,832	40,798
DISTRICT 8—Anson	3,334,197	3,288,285	559,484	548,168	365,305	384,050	288,087	277,499	2,126,934	2,078,161	54,076	57,527	215,610	205,444
Cabarrus	319,245	346,905	35,582	38,563	67,245	64,236	21,906	13,023	194,551	231,082	39	36	56,831	52,753
Cleveland	224,241	227,640	37,710	35,821	44,436	50,537	15,978	19,482	104,849	121,806	13		30,973	33,173
Gaston	258,474	283,040	58,199	53,180	70,632	79,925	10,740	3,347	118,519	146,587	7		79,428	87,267
Lincoln	236,014	253,538	53,561	49,551	28,435	39,154	11,950	11,034	123,171	153,649	23	9	32,480	54,733
Mecklenburg	189,895	192,532	40,697	44,698	30,852	33,940	14,888	8,704	103,461	105,189			32,023	34,889
Montgomery	334,698	327,498	51,445	52,124	80,384	73,825	28,951	27,546	175,325	174,003			67,627	63,742
Moore	343,385	291,348	27,001	26,217	13,001	15,333	13,662	10,097	289,376	239,701	906	710	9,686	12,598
Richmond	419,891	404,680	36,380	41,970	21,430	16,331	21,424	18,086	340,737	328,275	5,629	5,871	10,006	7,081
Stanly	336,892	336,129	33,737	30,000	59,373	53,825	14,296	27,688	225,430	224,525	336	869	49,736	36,730
Union	262,367	255,510	48,823	50,756	30,071	26,697	18,895	16,192	164,821	161,799	4	9	21,019	20,117
Southern Piedmont (S.)	384,070	449,536	61,752	64,617	76,320	71,753	17,112	19,035	230,093	294,130	15	104	75,183	72,617
DISTRICT 3—Bertie	3,309,173	3,368,356	484,887	487,497	522,179	525,556	189,302	174,234	2,070,333	2,180,746	6,972	7,608	464,992	475,700
Camden	392,219	380,054	33,136	34,712	62,998	60,661	3,923	5,423	290,497	279,251	8,926	9,849	19,785	16,988
Chowan	170,433	179,989	13,356	15,674	24,349	23,906	2,838	2,618	129,910	137,791			6,694	5,257
Currituck	114,495	120,853	17,481	17,368	17,937	18,626	1,729	1,638	77,145	83,173	816	922	10,162	7,112
Dare	136,077	129,893	15,050	17,579	19,973	21,299	5,923	5,131	95,094	85,917	1	1	4,078	3,211
Edgecombe	2,450	5,001	707	527	66	115	70	293	1,607	4,077			4	
Gates	301,466	313,886	17,											

n	Wheat		Oats for grain		Rye for grain		Peanuts for nuts		Cowpeas for Peas				Soybeans for Seeds				DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	Grown Alone		Grown with Corn		Grown Alone		Grown with Corn		
1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	
7,824	1,149	959	2,050	1,926	3,185	2,685	33	19	44	32	4	67	429	990	185	225	DISTRICT 1
16,263	3,006	2,791	5,349	4,847	3,850	4,206	11						14	6	77	3	Alleghany
4,455	275	269	1,353	1,559	551	760	6	1	5	3	1	3	45	49	1	4	Ashe
19,518	8,288	6,531	1,671	1,572	2,273	2,016	112	72	407	504	252	137	463	530	367	335	Avery
33,591	12,301	8,995	2,516	2,791	4,385	3,022	57	38	470	446	78	57	253	367	70	47	Caldwell
8,784	936	695	2,628	2,805	1,400	1,243	8	107									Surry
41,787	14,025	11,336	1,825	1,982	8,213	5,912	38	99	1,586	1,836	341	275	717	1,011	775	428	Watauga
26,365	15,413	12,435	2,771	3,097	3,829	2,750	111	126	932	1,254	123	161	199	682	76	75	Wilkes
158,587	55,393	44,011	20,163	20,579	27,686	22,594	376	462	3,448	4,075	799	700	2,220	3,642	1,551	1,117	Yadkin
24,072	5,108	3,797	4,941	4,792	1,884	2,150	33	30	78	28	74	25	118	289	176	94	Northern Mountain (NW.)
21,147	12,479	9,509	1,196	1,503	2,826	2,161	147	220	1,255	919	729	250	307	540	263	157	Buncombe—DISTRICT 4
22,861	458	142	329	356	2,970	2,323	5	42	139	105	329	459	110	78	285	381	Burke
10,696	2,486	869	185	358	1,449	1,619	32	37	132	235	75	70	150	63	78	19	Cherokee
3,595		49	110	121	240	550			5	12	61	84	9		30	12	Clay
14,967	4,146	3,106	3,905	3,647	1,474	1,237	25	80	150	365	62	229	237	355	146	226	Graham
18,844	1,280	765	811	972	2,800	2,673	44	31	241	68	169	29	670	166	378	138	Haywood
15,190	1,889	860	1,309	1,093	851	868	12	20	35	63	29	7	118	129	92	128	Henderson
14,013	3,623	1,853	263	404	1,419	1,176	20	33	163	88	88	47	831	1,422	98	496	Jackson
17,565	2,743	1,499	1,061	1,472	1,110	1,633	2	15	197	238	103	99	553	491	289	251	McDowell
17,736	4,000	2,807	4,143	5,263	995	1,010	8		55	19	15	19	75	58	71	29	Macon
7,240	1,001	457	3,491	3,265	78	152	6	2	10	10			33	20	1	80	Madison
11,517	934	194	592	497	901	700	9	27	193	194	129	188	64	113	117	100	Mitchell
31,819	6,635	2,837	2,351	1,937	1,663	818	94	116	713	437	651	272	264	461	321	638	Polk
9,909	422	191	767	669	816	517			96	9	210	68	82	5	151	56	Rutherford
9,344	63	62	118	106	1,423	1,070				20	2		129	100	4	12	Swain
12,092	2,044	1,152	4,949	3,853	456	597	20	21	17	29	5	4	35	16	20	19	Transylvania
262,607	49,311	30,149	30,521	30,308	23,355	21,254	457	674	3,479	2,839	2,731	1,868	3,785	4,306	2,520	2,836	Yancey
30,225	16,389	12,078	3,001	3,551	2,348	2,560	61	71	174	164	21	46	171	63	42	27	Western Mountain (W.)
20,065	7,421	6,899	1,020	986	768	142	42	46	287	296	131	63	186	184	35	10	Alamance—DISTRICT 2
18,496	3,508	2,776	1,648	1,203	382	245	46	34	285	406	134	147	236	163	163	201	Caswell
22,965	13,974	12,387	4,926	6,471	1,284	1,719	7	48	118	297	30	70	246	439	18	60	Durham
33,985	785	974	998	1,899	441	596	12	16	234	134	367	146	264	329	87	803	Forsyth
28,912	4,590	3,414	1,239	1,435	621	815	20	16	165	110	102	40	56	114	26	214	Franklin
40,676	21,120	18,874	4,849	5,199	4,374	4,152	73	83	296	369	49	157	426	382	90	78	Granville
26,280	12,974	9,773	1,692	2,094	722	668	12	27	108	153	51	76	85	275	28	209	Guilford
24,995	7,162	5,073	1,951	2,485	136	152	3	10	122	351	78	395	159	129	55	89	Orange
25,246	11,481	8,734	1,744	2,077	2,105	2,346	61	48	240	158	106	73	267	157	110	39	Person
24,644	12,440	10,263	2,059	1,952	2,918	2,442	36	14	153	80	25	30	111	93	33	15	Rockingham
14,527	718	611	256	547	62	96			175	99	91	52	46	75	143	57	Stokes
22,970	1,649	1,204	652	1,349	278	133	304	110	931	956	161	348	148	294	33	149	Vance
333,986	114,211	93,060	26,035	31,248	16,439	16,066	677	693	3,212	3,565	1,307	1,637	2,430	2,765	777	2,028	Warren
14,723	8,601	7,711	846	797	2,712	2,754	95	124	572	692	104	200	701	786	30	167	Northern Piedmont (N.)
23,373	17,164	12,807	4,269	4,660	2,560	1,884	351	350	1,007	924	104	258	230	472	119	84	Alexander—DISTRICT 5
42,686	18,841	13,190	4,380	5,825	1,156	1,234	146	28	394	201	288	94	820	332	205	203	Catawba
22,913	23,582	18,343	5,398	5,637	2,210	2,171	64	147	293	360	111	125	331	365	115	81	Chatham
16,071	11,231	7,937	2,490	3,089	1,492	1,601	154	50	180	191	28	42	220	459	51	97	Davidson
40,621	25,783	18,954	6,025	7,139	4,450	3,519	210	196	1,283	2,161	446	652	862	1,286	152	322	Davie
13,885	2,067	1,389	1,784	1,906	179	145	60	47	68	372	74	166	97	120	14	147	Iredell
29,001	29,626	22,148	4,577	5,297	2,936	1,983	79	125	185	174	78	140	321	392	110	140	Lee
30,240	31,098	21,609	9,657	9,638	1,960	1,673	247	346	571	1,103	353	485	1,665	1,042	242	540	Randolph
56,066	2,824	3,372	4,014	5,838	538	845	159	267	371	662	300	809	473	732	264	1,405	Rowan
289,579	170,817	127,460	43,440	49,826	20,193	17,809	1,565	1,680	4,924	6,840	1,886	2,971	5,720	5,986	1,302	3,186	Wake
31,199	5,646	4,215	11,907	10,015	294	418	63	199	115	222	1,016	757	191	205	854	4,199	Central Piedmont (C.)
26,952	12,659	6,857	5,973	6,668	1,417	829	103	140	310	388	757	501	558	406	747	1,541	Anson—DISTRICT 8
38,221	7,054	2,290	3,930	5,652	440	368	29	51	100	303	36	60	30	70	37	88	Cabarrus
39,003	8,002	4,019	4,494	5,151	845	584	100	248	299	804	370	1,192	151	299	96	293	Cleveland
21,176	10,939	7,871	3,010	4,471	848	609	155	140	344	542	236	110	232	275	46	119	Gaston
41,914	4,819	1,664	4,916	5,328	934	574	81	241	116	956	358						

	Soybeans for Hay		Cowpeas for Hay		Mead- Hays	Mixed Hays	Small Grains Cut Green	All Clovers for Hays	Other Grasses and Hays	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Other Field Truck	Wat- er Mel- ons Canta- lopes					
DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930				
DISTRICT 1																		
Alleghany	60	34	20	189	8,561	6,440	7	1,755	362	3,156	3,219	325	441	13	6	1,011	1	
Ashe	13	11	42	20	9,127	8,210	24	127	737	5,866	10,358	666	851	24	14	901	5	
Avery	56	71	13	19	6,505	3,784	90	170	658	2,616	3,265	973	1,290	4	43	683	23	
Caldwell	1,455	1,688	669	395	1,565	688	395	301	287	798	1,451	1,036	1,231	655	767	1,238	578	
Surry	1,214	1,518	266	81	1,373	329	165	271	1,352	1,602	1,886	774	763	582	524	1,548	167	
Watauga	3	5	79	3	4,702	6,340	3	9	31	3,584	1,821	1,817	2,403	61	55	1,722	143	
Wilkes	1,293	1,746	599	326	746	732	131	214	1,214	1,574	1,682	1,427	1,549	1,722	839	861	1,818	261
Yadkin	1,784	1,669	430	549	1,064	465	181	225	2,473	3,339	388	846	420	559	302	746	952	390
Northern Mountain (NW.)	5,878	6,742	2,118	1,582	33,643	26,988	989	1,271	7,897	8,251	19,692	24,273	7,560	9,260	2,480	3,016	9,873	1,568
District 4—Buncombe	1,446	2,366	270	484	3,277	3,144	576	532	1,086	1,449	3,757	3,299	1,284	2,019	229	527	1,987	119
Burke	1,480	2,213	817	397	764	286	501	209	948	1,494	623	755	632	665	645	697	1,033	402
Cherokee	390	502	125	98	2,308	2,067	72	103	32	89	1,593	1,872	834	1,110	459	609	257	89
Clay	90	193	37	39	832	970	26	24	68	102	653	439	247	266	165	223	293	103
Graham			16	2	736	33	19		47	28	673	1,878	322	361	128	156	49	7
Haywood	732	868	173	238	1,616	1,957	310	418	884	786	3,029	1,446	1,181	1,853	89	95	1,376	27
Henderson	1,639	1,590	453	169	1,226	649	225	148	1,110	705	1,492	1,379	2,068	2,341	348	306	2,321	42
Jackson	698	777	73	89	1,058	2,510	182	215	768	575	3,185	1,889	1,102	1,696	353	490	841	20
McDowell	1,525	1,761	34	31	141	171	97	54	145	261	288	370	501	738	374	471	1,004	158
Macon	739	1,010	134	72	1,545	1,582	122	192	283	349	1,892	1,593	822	1,035	221	323	941	24
Madison	296	368	46	80	4,451	2,609	172	190	1,236	1,697	4,950	4,737	633	822	158	221	533	23
Mitchell	103	121	19	47	5,889	1,919	55	79	271	496	950	5,196	693	1,077	60	45	954	5
Polk	244	220	320	106	57	52	64	51	143	25	198	397	172	343	602	715	602	181
Rutherford	409	457	730	152	78	280	234	190	140	62	710	348	434	560	1,713	1,570	1,471	688
Swain	224	161	23	28	538	189	72	40	363	79	862	955	634	557	245	205	445	19
Transylvania	166	72		2	483	730	14	42	283	248	646	888	421	734	66	140	490	
Yancey	97	104	55	54	6,404	1,893	26	29	1,014	892	2,576	6,893	819	979	176	470	750	14
Western Mountain (W.)	10,278	12,783	3,325	2,088	31,403	21,041	2,767	2,516	8,821	9,337	28,077	34,364	12,799	17,156	6,031	7,263	15,347	1,921
District 2—Alamance	5,807	7,006	327	371	1,857	390	761	568	1,877	2,709	891	2,333	370	554	451	590	1,775	685
Caswell	604	913	448	771	121	259	456	575	664	1,439	264	434	527	646	576	639	1,612	770
Durham	1,979	2,827	856	989	462	174	656	464	1,061	1,515	681	378	320	425	613	1,011	1,508	652
Forsyth	3,181	4,088	250	268	2,477	419	453	594	6,154	7,968	875	2,593	491	941	433	768	2,578	1,225
Franklin	236	874	164	190	12	409	479	405	209	695	257	395	236	502	816	1,271	1,766	518
Granville	224	873	171	360	11	271	117	346	267	894	362	329	265	534	544	796	1,036	226
Guilford	7,803	10,277	877	363	4,031	1,419	1,187	1,012	4,372	5,944	1,461	4,407	785	1,179	1,181	1,570	3,896	1,560
Orange	3,448	4,579	254	261	930	385	185	501	1,471	2,680	320	900	240	437	296	488	819	75
Person	238	363	368	626	173	195	132	336	1,870	3,635	247	430	573	544	560	532	1,424	338
Rockingham	1,258	1,557	719	633	236	488	473	255	1,591	1,777	1,271	1,069	601	771	744	884	2,240	591
Stokes	373	599	104	57	1,619	1,012	138	86	1,799	2,708	558	1,025	813	873	731	791	1,716	294
Vance	272	862	92	179	13	150	373	330	430	833	279	321	200	415	356	588	841	502
Warren	410	500	518	463	195	314	282	181	1,657	1,603	463	519	318	392	657	610	1,248	766
Northern Piedmont (N.)	25,833	35,318	5,148	5,504	12,137	5,885	5,692	5,653	23,422	34,400	7,929	15,133	5,739	8,213	7,958	10,538	22,459	8,202
District 5—Alexander	864	1,090	419	524	121	71	91	92	1,058	1,362	100	370	263	427	270	388	250	317
Catawba	1,652	2,291	970	1,132	488	688	1,256	929	4,586	4,078	924	522	359	574	1,206	1,628	1,863	639
Chatham	3,094	5,625	219	101	612	417	184	243	1,394	2,462	335	863	240	432	580	878	514	371
Davidson	3,422	3,875	810	272	5,436	2,076	439	407	4,966	4,437	1,177	4,699	489	997	1,339	1,851	2,049	981
Davie	1,492	2,459	77	190	2,268	605	232	245	2,356	3,198	480	2,495	259	462	278	465	833	449
Iredell	560	1,662	539	898	2,501	1,718	967	741	5,644	8,868	730	2,887	547	708	513	668	1,596	787
Lee	270	412	665	566	23	509	8	157	24	135	43	199	135	226	345	477	446	164
Randolph	6,119	6,794	242	214	1,376	480	484	491	4,751	5,345	853	1,275	594	583	562	549	1,197	559
Rowan	3,777	4,728	1,002	691	4,565	1,416	2,437	2,403	9,528	12,297	1,178	4,795	500	684	571	718	2,025	895
Wake	1,551	3,080	622	660	14	466	813	726	197	420	799	700	370	790	2,114	2,968	4,318	1,712
Central Piedmont (C.)	22,801	32,016	5,565	5,248	17,404	8,446	6,911	6,434	34,504	42,602	6,619	18,805	3,786	5,883	7,778	10,590	15,091	6,874
District 8—Anson	776	1,037	633	237	581	253	626	273	1,053	3,532	914	1,111	415	368	800	847	531	226
Cabarrus	1,899	2,665	299	251	3,639	689	1,132	599	2,160	3,291	2,097	4,069	210	271	721	265	764	288
Cleveland	79	235	209	449	64	387	792	386	58	193	187	393	227	386	817	1,181	942	531
Gaston	894	1,525	694	470	1,193	782	2,198	1,230	1,342	1,406	618	1,207	265	451	990	1,372	1,933	918
Lincoln	803	1,008	456	434	428	479	595	471	1,902	2,030	535	533	253	436	372	785	478	415
Mecklenburg	1,832	1,874	483	721	1,643	1,024	2,618	873	690	1,403	1,778	2,869	282	433	518	894	2,371	1,041
Montgomery	351	455	137	209	112	399	290	251	522	829	171	218	157	229	181	249	314	224
Moore	717	1,256	396	486	80	262	464	415	142	350	291	449	218	337	438	585	1,092	457
Richmond	568	2,157	564	1,346	248	813	40	248	54	164	477	480	236	540	563	1,055	2,357	1,295
Stanly	155	157	97	85	1,179	643	512	192	5,564	6,990	477	480	327	390	379	442	658	85
Union	78	51	51	80	1,441	1,997	2,281	759	4,832	6,789	1,038	1,711	566	852	999	1,157	984	265
Southern Piedmont (S.)	8,152	12,420	4,019	4,768	10,608	7,728	11,548	5,697	18,319	26,977	8,320	13,790	3,156	4,693	6,368	8,832	12,424	5,745
District 3—Bertie	1,008	1,123	1	9	26	38	549	645	6	7	92	71	202	330	911	1,325	490	95
Camden	1,241	1,234					73	31	1			14	2,721	2,965	843	683	189	8
Chowan	20	224					4	46			161	59	60	248	473	653	842	800
Currituck	1,247	1,782	14	4			18	10	47		110	36	2,332	3,422	2,837	4,663	589	797
Dare			12										49	12	108	127	7	
Edgecombe	648	631	128	177		85	413	612	614	963	184	249	468	75				

Apple Trees of Bearing Age	Peach Trees of Bearing Age	Sows of Breeding Age		Hogs Sold or Slaughtered		Hens of Laying Age		Milk Cows	Sheep Ewes of Breed- ing Age	Horses and Mules Working Age	Radi- os on Farms	Pure Bred Bulls	No. Field Wrks Inclgd Ten- ants	No. Ten- ants on Farms	DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	
1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	
34,714	8,011	677	807	4,337	3,876	32,211	32,954	3,459	7,884	1,727	1,722	17	68	1,411	165	DISTRICT 1
113,814	19,680	794	647	8,292	8,234	63,259	74,398	6,719	13,665	3,063	2,819	23	108	2,069	519	Alleghany
87,635	8,070	309	240	2,691	1,979	17,975	17,118	1,954	3,145	995	817	40	27	1,520	96	Ashe
86,815	58,018	804	550	6,599	5,255	51,684	52,348	4,130	234	2,704	2,247	57	125	4,448	881	Avery
137,829	78,328	803	274	8,758	6,814	72,951	70,631	5,424	58	5,868	4,890	43	50	8,484	1,718	Caldwell
88,858	6,433	857	153	3,112	2,592	34,114	42,539	3,653	7,328	1,813	1,693	10	43	1,630	97	Surry
247,201	96,399	697	721	10,497	9,630	80,189	91,341	6,878	754	4,477	4,227	68	109	9,059	1,116	Watauga
48,538	39,951	348	327	5,600	5,370	57,632	64,267	3,414	101	3,871	3,899	64	65	3,452	1,049	Wilkes
845,404	314,890	5,289	3,719	49,886	43,750	410,015	445,596	35,631	33,169	24,518	22,314	322	595	32,073	5,641	Yadkin
154,415	41,206	633	419	8,075	7,158	102,388	91,528	11,178	1,773	4,000	3,560	143	204	3,828	1,328	Northern Mountain (NW.)
120,067	68,867	745	365	5,421	4,261	73,799	72,912	4,379	4	3,102	2,656	47	39	4,107	565	Buncombe—DISTRICT 4
54,297	17,204	302	319	3,663	3,310	40,026	55,278	2,748	410	2,169	2,412	16	28	3,463	883	Burke
19,494	7,070	600	478	3,796	3,333	22,614	23,472	1,591	984	1,088	952	10	21	1,873	315	Cherokee
18,388	7,808	450	389	1,337	1,482	12,286	14,022	1,074	1,323	827	706	2	19	1,502	179	Clay
98,990	17,445	552	517	3,605	3,735	45,113	45,292	3,700	4,743	1,812	1,766	23	147	2,070	898	Graham
126,247	14,647	428	296	4,041	3,222	61,004	56,773	4,031	401	2,123	1,837	193	72	882	387	Haywood
70,495	36,395	929	801	5,627	5,135	39,953	38,140	3,677	2,990	2,203	2,055	29	65	2,534	516	Henderson
42,681	20,373	315	158	2,751	2,117	26,374	28,444	1,935	164	1,597	1,454	20	26	1,878	734	Jackson
64,961	25,283	795	700	5,732	5,360	34,155	40,272	3,290	1,580	2,186	2,143	37	64	3,463	529	McDowell
78,366	18,263	430	273	4,326	4,133	63,491	70,208	4,068	3,169	3,065	3,236	50	84	3,581	1,161	Macon
64,366	11,107	220	170	3,074	2,430	22,051	23,917	2,075	1,457	1,379	1,166	40	33	2,565	230	Madison
18,647	24,437	101	74	1,615	1,134	25,957	18,712	1,309	91	1,352	1,218	58	12	2,903	674	Mitchell
58,819	78,443	444	643	6,865	5,322	70,354	67,442	4,796	37	5,302	4,372	102	65	9,798	1,740	Polk
45,703	11,536	266	98	1,978	1,701	21,979	20,175	1,845	252	1,282	1,149	12	30	2,712	177	Rutherford
16,434	3,230	356	248	2,112	1,712	15,705	16,566	1,174	572	709	706	50	22	1,017	226	Swain
85,556	52,896	337	335	4,443	6,921	32,516	34,067	2,997	2,083	2,087	1,858	30	41	2,856	512	Transylvania
1,137,926	456,210	7,903	6,283	68,461	62,466	709,765	717,620	55,867	22,033	36,283	33,246	862	972	51,032	11,054	Yancey
36,579	36,611	867	775	9,385	9,299	82,071	100,080	5,191	757	5,118	5,219	109	131	5,956	1,046	Western Mountain (W.)
30,382	22,741	433	257	5,225	5,100	54,655	58,837	2,696	58	3,724	3,857	58	19	5,303	2,706	Alamance—DISTRICT 2
19,644	20,339	362	314	4,172	4,360	40,257	46,135	3,092	89	3,205	2,895	45	37	2,690	1,071	Caswell
52,963	63,872	399	621	6,305	6,595	69,024	96,261	4,601	150	3,945	4,515	95	142	2,280	1,950	Durham
34,215	28,614	764	566	8,770	8,589	63,899	70,113	3,154	460	6,302	6,153	86	19	7,529	2,758	Forsyth
15,748	18,819	497	406	8,085	7,723	58,744	69,135	3,472	434	5,562	5,801	74	30	4,854	1,788	Franklin
76,551	60,796	1,369	897	11,632	11,126	131,431	142,661	9,541	377	7,144	6,952	233	162	8,490	1,403	Granville
37,414	38,223	511	331	5,895	6,583	64,779	73,457	3,907	190	3,952	4,087	83	74	3,195	1,100	Guilford
41,023	23,482	268	253	6,074	6,314	53,885	59,185	3,132	56	4,754	4,698	49	17	5,337	2,093	Orange
52,888	36,388	425	510	3,919	4,195	61,158	64,997	3,069	334	4,213	4,014	135	17	7,277	1,273	Person
82,510	44,546	219	202	6,316	5,902	71,084	78,045	3,791	269	5,055	4,876	45	31	5,764	1,650	Rockingham
19,267	13,929	289	275	2,902	3,376	30,599	35,287	1,799	375	3,355	3,339	83	15	3,154	1,389	Stokes
31,348	18,081	688	464	6,848	6,075	42,803	38,296	2,774	274	4,398	4,126	53	13	5,983	1,780	Vance
530,532	426,441	7,091	5,871	85,528	85,237	824,389	932,489	50,219	3,823	60,727	60,532	1,148	707	67,812	22,007	Warren
139,916	38,917	311	266	3,418	3,536	32,577	38,116	2,167	79	2,123	2,106	19	26	3,714	634	Northern Piedmont (N.)
65,506	71,570	553	698	6,374	4,376	70,431	68,251	4,651	159	4,589	4,147	187	100	7,538	954	Alexander—DISTRICT 5
40,036	32,963	1,350	1,178	12,613	14,137	75,697	95,344	4,220	855	5,714	5,978	100	87	6,436	1,441	Catawba
41,787	596	1,141	1,320	9,963	11,043	68,940	74,864	5,010	682	4,516	4,714	112	99	5,363	1,947	Chatham
19,232	21,954	439	434	4,651	4,119	43,553	45,298	3,456	830	2,844	2,794	37	91	2,325	887	Davidson
82,405	77,898	1,098	826	10,347	10,672	89,741	101,591	6,489	407	6,963	7,058	116	101	9,343	2,559	Davie
9,145	13,356	557	243	3,193	3,143	25,699	36,555	1,241	25	2,130	1,947	5	10	1,830	711	Iredell
62,975	44,666	1,655	1,041	12,143	9,547	121,389	107,288	6,083	668	6,131	5,373	96	116	5,589	684	Lee
52,245	62,315	1,212	855	10,677	9,493	86,824	91,496	6,760	528	6,368	6,630	162	103	6,535	2,377	Randolph
64,615	46,397	1,250	1,188	14,694	14,063	111,565	113,632	6,522	554	9,769	8,852	206	64	15,814	4,294	Rowan
577,862	410,632	9,566	8,049	88,073	84,129	726,416	772,435	46,599	4,787	51,147	49,599	1,040	797	64,487	16,488	Wake
14,369	53,626	729	362	6,200	6,276	51,653	62,691	3,251	122	4,981	5,335	60	20	9,454	2,028	Central Piedmont (C.)
28,372	34,324	742	502	6,721	6,053	54,872	58,567	4,275	422	4,814	4,712	159	90	4,033	1,700	Anson—DISTRICT 8
71,170	78,231	308	225	6,052	6,624	90,157	94,671	5,371	177	7,499	7,806	131	28	8,451	2,651	Cabarrus
37																

PRICES PAID TO NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

FARM PRODUCTS		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930												1931
	Unit	July	July	July	July	July	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
FARM CROPS:																			
Corn	Bu.	1.46	1.06	.83	.89	1.09	.98	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.06	.98	.83	.75
Wheat	Bu.	1.88	1.90	1.42	1.44	1.49	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.28	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.01
Oats	Bu.	.85	.74	.66	.74	.79	.73	.74	.72	.74	.70	.70	.67	.65	.66	.68	.66	.64	.58
Barley	Bu.				1.25	1.33	1.23	1.27	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.18	1.05	.95	1.10	1.16	1.13	1.03	.98
Rye	Bu.	1.56	1.44	1.20	1.32	1.47	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.31	1.32	1.14	1.14	1.20	1.25	1.22	1.17	1.14
Cotton (lint)	Lb.	.228	.184	.116	.190	.186	.163	.153	.143	.152	.150	.143	.125	.120	.102	.094	.100	.091	.089
Cottonseed	Ton	40.00	35.50	23.00	38.50	42.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	27.00	26.00	23.00	23.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	21.50
Irish Potatoes	Bu.	1.04	2.58	1.70	1.25	.90	1.25	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05
Sweet Potatoes	Bu.	1.20	1.36	1.00	.80	.95	.90	.95	.95	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.05	.95	.85	.85	.85
Apples	Bu.	1.30	1.58	1.00	1.90	1.10	1.45	1.55	1.60	1.75	1.80	1.60	1.35	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10
Apples	Bbl.	4.00	5.30	3.00	6.00	3.30	4.35	4.65	4.80	5.25	5.40	4.80	4.00	3.15	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.40
Tobacco	100 lbs.	21.13	18.57	20.88	19.07	16.30	15.57	13.40						10.98	11.84	14.92	13.92	12.54	10.80
LIVESTOCK: Live weight and per head																			
Hogs	100 lbs.	10.90	12.00	12.50	10.60	9.40	10.10	10.00	9.60	9.60	9.80	10.00	9.80	9.20	9.90	9.80	9.70	8.80	8.70
Beef Cattle	100 lbs.	5.60	4.90	6.00	6.80	7.50	7.90	7.60	7.90	7.80	7.40	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.20	6.00	6.00	5.60	5.80
Veal Calves	100 lbs.	7.90	8.30	8.60	9.80	10.60	11.00	10.40	10.30	10.50	10.70	10.30	9.80	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.70	7.90	8.10
Sheep	100 lbs.	6.50	6.20	8.00	8.00	8.10	7.30	7.60	7.80	8.10	7.90	6.40	5.80	6.10	5.20	5.20	5.60	5.70	5.50
Lambs	100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.70	11.40	10.80	11.20	10.70	11.00	10.10	9.40	9.40	8.00	7.20	7.40	7.90	7.10	6.80
Chickens	Lb.	.20	.20	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.22	.23	.23	.22	.21	.19	.19	.19	.18	.17	.17
Turkeys	Lb.		.30	.30	.30	.29	.24									.22	.22	.20	.20
Milk Cows	Head	43.00	45.10	50.00	65.00	71.00	72.00	72.00	69.00	69.00	67.00	67.00	64.00	58.00	56.00	56.00	55.00	55.00	51.00
Horses	Head	92.00	73.00	77.00	88.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	89.00	89.00	92.00	90.00	80.00	80.00	77.00	72.00	72.00	73.00
Mules	Head		104.00	105.00	126.00	135.00	136.00	140.00	139.00	140.00	140.00	143.00	135.00	120.00	120.00	122.00	117.00	120.00	110.00
PRODUCTS:																			
Butter	Lb.	.38	.40	.37	.39	.38	.36	.36	.35	.36	.36	.32	.32	.31	.33	.34	.34	.33	.31
Wool (unwashed)	Lb.	.34	.40	.35	.35	.41	.37	.36	.37	.34	.28	.22	.23	.23	.24	.25	.24	.24	.22
Eggs	Doz.	.43	.41	.38	.39	.35	.40	.30	.22	.23	.23	.23	.23	.22	.29	.31	.34	.35	.28
HAY CROPS:																			
Hay, all (loose)	Ton	21.00	20.00	18.50	17.50	18.10	17.00	18.00	17.60	17.90	18.80	17.90	17.90	18.10	18.60	18.90	19.00	18.00	17.10
Timothy (loose)	Ton		24.00	24.00	22.00	21.50	19.20	20.00	19.50	20.50	21.50	20.50	21.20	21.70	22.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Clover Hay (loose)	Ton		22.00	23.00	20.50	20.20	18.40	19.00	19.90	19.50	18.90	19.70	19.00	20.00	21.60	22.50	21.50	21.00	20.00
Alfalfa (loose)	Ton		19.00	23.00	25.00	23.00	21.50	21.70	21.80	21.70	21.30	21.00	21.00	22.00	22.70	21.80	22.50	23.50	22.50
Prairie (loose)	Ton			18.00	16.50	17.50	15.00	14.60	14.10	13.20	13.20	14.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	16.40	15.50	15.50

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRICES FOR 1920-1930

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

YEARS MONTHS	PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRE-WAR PRICES																			Index Agr. Products (N.C.)	Index Non-Agr. Products (U.S.)	*Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid N.C.	*Ratio of N. C. Prices Paid to Received	*Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid U.S.	
	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Cotton	Cotton Seed	All Hay	Beef Cattle	Milk Cows	Veal Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter						Wool
January—1920	221	210	176	210	180	214	293	311	156	221	277	205	214	230	241	104	243	233	213	245	227	254	92	109	90
April	233	231	177	208	277	205	317	295	175	216	274	199	203	239	250	110	246	233	200	258	234	251	92	109	90
July	239	277	209	205	346	223	296	283	183	209	260	187	195	202	207	104	256	241	204	172	231	251	92	109	90
October	218	224	178	207	217	214	200	151	157	210	243	197	192	237	215	93	235	236	204	120	194	237	82	122	75
January—1921	127	180	131	159	169	171	99	80	148	166	181	170	153	196	187	85	215	196	208	118	134	196	68	146	69
April	113	163	126	159	114	143	82	72	139	135	169	144	123	121	134	84	193	140	158	109	115	171	67	149	67
July	104	141	121	124	100	197	71	83	120	120	140	122	119	131	140	76	188	135	152	96	106	159	67	150	70
October	110	131	113	125	154	177	158	145	130	123	143	132	125	130	144	77	202	168	158	91	131	159	82	121	75
January—1922	88	124	106	116	159	151	137	127	124	119	137	117	129	134	141	68	180	179	154	90	119	158	75	133	72
April	98	132	102	110	161	127	130	144	118	110	123	119	124	130	144	71	172	133	138	124	115	156	74	136	80
July	94	130	110	124	139	140	161	153	117	113	127	119	129	136	160	73	180	141	130	124	123	177	69	144	73
October	104	112	102	123	127	152	166	143	118	128	127	137	129	143	169	75	176	141	146	150	130	176	74	135	73
January—1923	111	121	110	117	116	106	202	176	119	132	133	133	137	164	169	74	192	175	158	141	141	177	80	126	79
April	119	127	115	128	129	108	227	215	121	117	120	118	119	117	148	74	184	147	154	148	145	180	81	124	78
July	126	133	113	127	128	133	205	197	121	118	126	119	120	130	165	72	188	159	161	158	147	169	87	115	79
October	135	114	102	126	161	165	225	196	130	128	131	131	129	185	178	72	175	150	146	165	150	165	91	110	83
January—1924	125	117	127	121	147	143	263	177	129	124	127	133	123	162	170	67	177	142	167	159	155	164	95	106	86
April	125	113	122	130	135	152	236	159	122	113	123	129	117	151	153	65	168	133	150	172	114	164	88	114	82
July	121	124	119	127	146	187	215	164	125	122	133	127	123	140	177	68	173	153	157	167	144	158	91	110	86
October	152	131	132	149	117	180	189	147	133	130	136	157	133	155	207	67	185	177	154	179	146	158	92	108	90
January—1925	174	168	137	159	122	171	184	152	132	139	130	154	146	160	207	61	183	179	158	154	151	165	92	109	88
April	160	150	122	151	105	181	181	167	122	128	122	135	140	167	200	63	184	167	158	182	152	162	94	107	90
July	159	159	119	146	155	185	178	140	116	127	133	132	145	140	182	62	180	159	148	177	144	164	88	114	91
October	140	150	119	157	207	251	173	141	131	143	152	184	151	167	222	59	185	173	158	190	145	164	88	113	87
January—1926	126	170	119	147	304	194	148	135	126	122	136	162	161	152	207	48	188	171	167	182	132	165	80	125	87
April	121	157	114	140	365	176	139	153	130	119	140	162	152	180	210	53	197	180	158	172	130	160	81	123	88
July	113	144	103	133	191	227	128	151	122	145	145	153	169	177	217	53	198	171	161	172	130	159	82	122	87
October	109	123	111	122	179	154	101	101	118	148	151	173	163	178	209	52	188	168	154	179	118	160	74	136	84
January—1927	99	127	106	122	200	143	94	88	116	149	151	168	168	196	237	51	196	158	154	159	114	156	73	137	82
April	94	121	105	115	188	131	104	126	111	142	166	162	150	173	190	58	196	147	150	167	116	151	77	130	81
July	103	133	106	112	197	167	119	126	113	147	171	173	154	172	200	57	180	141	161	167	123	151	81	123	84
October	113	129	111	129	148	131	168	159	120	170	194	185	137	159	213	56	182	168	158	169	140	151	93	108	91
January—1928	106	129	119	134	147	114	153	147	110	169	196	191	142	196	222	58	193	162	163	159	135	151	89	112	89
April	116	143	125	138	161	119	150	171	101	171	206	203	114	196	218	62	186	147	158	191	137	156	88	114	90
July	128	149	133	147	84	133	165	176	108	175	209	202	129	193	223	62	188	159	161	201	145	156	93	108	93
October	131	131	124	146	105	169	150	147	111	203	224	229	137	198	215	59	192	173	163	215	147	156	94	106	88
January—1929	130	133	127	150	106	136	150	160	114	187	214	207	126	199	235	58	192	146	158	186	142	156	91	110	86
April	134	132	120	141	94	131	150	159	107	178	206	203	123	185	210	59	218	153	154	205	142	155	92	109	89
July	131	121	113	131	112	160	141	147	105	187	215	210	132	191	213	60	192	171	161	182	141	154	92	109	90
October	133	128	117	137	136	154	146	126	113	198	227	213	133	186	207	58	188	182	167	195	144	154	94	107	91
January—1930	117	124	118	137	147	129	137	99	107	197	217	215	135	179	224	58	193	167	150	168	136	153	89	113	88
February	119	123	117	135	152	127	122	106	111	178	215	196	134	174	219	56	194	150	150	163	130	152	86	117	86
March	117	120	112	136	154	125	113	105	105	187	201	193	130	191	222	58	199	129	150	177	128	151	85	118	83
April	118	117	114	134	156	119	120	111	104	176	197	194	122	183	198	58	197	153	150	162	128	150	85	117	85
May	116	114	108	132	160	126	118	121	109	167	194	210	132	186	198	59	192	153	146	127	127	150	85	118	83
June	115	113	109	133	161	129	111	109	105	170	191	188	132	148	175	60	204	144	139	100	124	149	83	120	82
July	117	102	106	116	124	153	96	109	107	161	186	180	128	135	175	59	155	135	139	109	118	149	79	126	74
August	115	103	105	116	130	155	95	104	114	155	173	169	124	139	153	54	164	129	141	109	115	149	77	130	73
September	122	104	104	122	131	138	83	102	118	152	172	163	131	119	133	53	157	145	143	120	113	149	76	132	74
October	119	99	108	125	130	146	77	88	122	150	169	175	126	124	151	52	161	141	142	125	109	149	73	137	71
November	117	96	104	121	128	144	83	92	122	152	162	172	125	132	163	47	160	142	142	120	110	149	74	135	69
December	100	95	103	118	126	135	74	87	113	142	163	165	118	143	144	49	155	140	138	120	102	149	68	146	68
January—1931	89	90	94	116	124	121	72	82	107	144	154	158	117	135	141	48	158	117	129	100	98	149	66	152	68

DECEMBER PIG SURVEY

STATES AND DIVISIONS	Sows Farrowed				Pigs Saved		Sows Bred For Spring Farrowing				Swine over 6 months Compared All Swine December 1		Average No. Pigs Saved				
	Fall 1930 Compared		Fall 1929 Compared		Fall 1930 Com- pared Fall 1929	Fall 1929 Com- pared Fall 1928	Spring 1931 Compared		Spring 1930 Compared		1930	1929	Per Litter				
	Fall 1929	Spring 1930	Fall 1928	Spring 1929			Spring 1930	Swine over 6 Mos.	Spring 1929	Swine over 6 Mos.			Fall 1930	Fall 1929	Fall 1928	Spring 1930	Spring
North Carolina	91.3	93.9	83.4	98.4	96.5	89.5	112.8	18.7	104.1	17.5	56.3	55.1	6.10	5.80	5.40	6.00	5.40
United States	97.4	56.3	98.1	56.8	98.8	99.8	112.2	26.6	106.0	25.5	57.5	60.0	6.09	6.02	5.96	5.97	5.67
Corn Belt	100.9	44.8	102.8	44.8	102.4	103.7	109.9	27.6	105.1	26.8	59.7	62.9	6.14	6.04	6.04	5.99	5.72
N. Atlantic	91.4	98.8	93.3	95.1	93.2	93.3	103.1	27.5	96.4	27.7	45.0	45.4	6.60	6.67	6.75	6.63	7.00
Virginia	95.9	102.0	96.7	106.3	91.8	97.7	101.1	22.3	101.7	21.0	47.2	47.6	6.40	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60
S. Carolina	91.7	114.1	80.9	104.3	89.8	88.8	133.8	20.5	122.0	18.2	52.7	54.5	5.60	5.70	5.20	5.60	4.80
Georgia	97.9	115.7	87.7	97.4	99.3	90.6	147.5	16.9	125.4	16.3	57.1	59.0	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.90	5.70
S. Atlantic	92.7	107.7	88.5	99.0	93.3	92.1	124.4	18.8	115.7	18.5	53.6	54.8	5.95	5.95	5.71	6.00	5.57
S. Central	77.7	99.3	81.5	102.0	77.5	84.9	116.5	20.7	108.6	19.1	51.9	51.6	5.80	5.82	5.64	5.70	5.30
Far Western	110.2	80.8	100.4	76.9	114.2	104.5	131.9	33.3	103.2	27.3	46.0	47.8	6.08	6.14	5.92	6.60	5.67

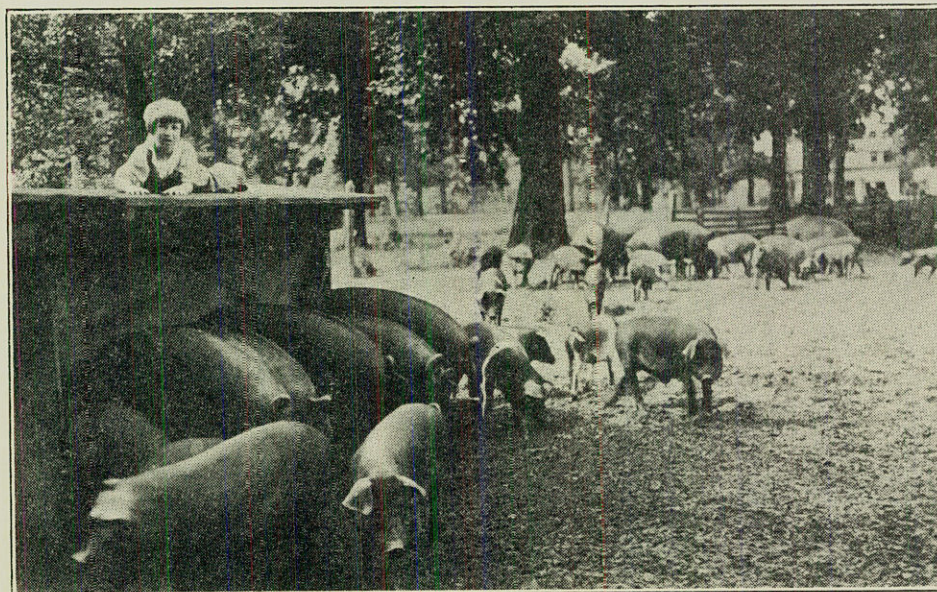
LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1ST

	Year	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		Number	Value Per Head	Total Value	Number	Value Per Head	Total Value
Horses and Colts	1929	98,000	\$86.00	\$ 8,429,000	13,897,000	\$70.11	\$ 974,290,000
	1930	89,000	85.00	7,537,000	13,364,000	70.69	944,709,000
	1931	80,000	76.00	6,095,000	12,803,000	61.36	785,624,000
Mules and Colts	1929	276,000	124.00	34,324,000	5,389,000	82.33	443,652,000
	1930	276,000	119.00	32,928,000	5,279,000	82.97	438,019,000
	1931	270,000	113.00	30,588,000	5,131,000	68.60	351,994,000
All Cattle and Calves	1929	496,000	48.60	24,106,000	56,389,000	59.09	3,332,141,000
	1930	521,000	47.20	24,588,000	57,978,000	57.30	3,321,992,000
	1931	547,000	36.10	19,723,000	58,955,000	39.71	2,340,921,000
Cow and heifers (2 yrs. old and over) kept for milk	1929	285,000	64.00	18,240,000	21,849,000	84.57	1,847,767,000
	1930	285,000	64.00	18,240,000	22,443,000	83.43	1,872,353,000
	1931	299,000	48.00	14,352,000	22,975,000	57.57	1,322,666,000
Heifers for milk 1-2 yrs. old)	1929	57,000	---	---	4,416,000	---	---
	1930	58,000	---	---	4,675,000	---	---
	1931	64,000	---	---	4,688,000	---	---
Sheep and Lambs	1929	94,000	9.10	856,000	47,704,000	10.62	506,610,000
	1930	88,000	8.70	764,000	50,503,000	8.92	450,684,000
	1931	92,000	5.80	529,000	51,911,000	5.35	277,708,000
Total Swine including pigs	1929	945,000	11.70	11,029,000	57,410,000	13.05	749,373,000
	1930	803,000	11.70	9,361,000	53,238,000	13.76	732,560,000
	1931	827,000	10.20	8,476,000	52,323,000	11.66	610,200,000
Aggregate all livestock	1929	1,909,000	---	78,744,000	180,790,000	---	6,006,066,000
	1930	1,777,000	---	75,178,000	180,362,000	---	5,887,964,000
	1931	1,816,000	---	65,411,000	181,123,000	---	4,366,447,000

ACREAGE AND FARM VALUES OF CROPS, BY STATES 1929 AND 1930

	Total Acreage of 51 crops		Farm Value of 22 Principal Crops		Farm Value of 75 Crops	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Maine	1,420	1,411	\$ 84,087	\$ 49,142	\$ 85,602	\$ 50,881
New York	7,469	7,331	194,095	180,829	227,047	212,803
Pennsylvania	6,991	7,047	207,232	187,594	214,224	194,424
Ohio	10,481	10,248	246,165	172,371	258,583	183,504
Indiana	10,460	10,379	203,815	147,251	219,313	163,086
Illinois	20,246	20,697	411,232	293,976	431,990	309,343
Michigan	8,184	8,259	185,582	151,233	202,391	173,081
Wisconsin	9,569	9,690	240,973	211,790	254,109	225,469
Minnesota	17,822	17,770	315,061	227,055	320,551	233,263
Iowa	21,839	21,908	494,686	359,091	501,807	367,171
Missouri	13,623	13,799	235,274	152,699	253,176	164,104
North Dakota	20,877	20,509	185,364	118,780	186,937	120,007
South Dakota	17,077	17,562	183,409	113,668	186,418	115,908
Nebraska	20,923	21,469	344,608	247,702	343,827	257,020
Kansas	22,936	23,626	302,206	201,140	305,187	203,840
Virginia	4,073	4,037	151,897	86,342	163,968	93,608
West Virginia	1,734	1,659	59,490	34,543	61,336	35,404
North Carolina	7,211	7,350	266,449	216,304	293,015	240,206
South Carolina	5,037	5,272	129,881	109,970	153,600	132,824
Georgia	10,555	10,622	209,635	162,814	200,599	200,721
Kentucky	5,432	5,245	188,250	105,415	195,383	109,926
Tennessee	6,667	6,580	184,203	114,933	204,868	130,559
Alabama	8,028	8,337	172,491	120,721	203,031	146,453
Mississippi	6,811	6,787	216,500	107,064	262,469	134,460
Arkansas	7,145	7,137	176,262	74,067	209,613	90,987
Louisiana	4,639	4,623	121,082	73,076	164,724	107,808
Oklahoma	15,309	14,739	222,449	120,149	243,678	132,248
Texas	30,685	31,049	521,749	365,282	608,974	434,512
Montana	7,986	7,805	90,114	55,969	94,067	61,256
Colorado	6,271	6,579	105,746	89,363	135,950	121,453
Washington	3,806	3,837	140,494	99,133	155,646	110,640
Oregon	2,825	2,807	83,078	59,173	100,636	68,554
California	5,180	5,252	301,677	228,038	542,454	431,036
United States	364,520	366,507	7,662,383	5,419,885	8,675,270	6,274,427

MR. AND MRS. HOG BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF 5.8 PIGS COMPARED WITH 6.1 LAST SPRING



The table on this page illustrates an interpretation of the trend in pig production. Some idea of the future may be forecasted by a careful analysis of the trends to date.

LIVESTOCK

The Pig Survey at the top of the page indicates clearly that while the United States is showing a decline in the number of sows farrowed, the number of pigs saved is practically the same as last year. The fall farrowings showed a decline in North Carolina as compared with a year ago and as compared with two years ago; in fact, the pig production has gradually declined in this State for several years. The pig crop is thought to be a fairly safe one at the present time.

Livestock on farms for the past three years is shown for North Carolina and the United States in the table at the left. The value per head in this table is a clue to the trend of probable profit or loss.

The table immediately above offers a study of the total acreages and values of crops for each of the States of the Union. North Carolina now ranks sixth in the total crop value.

MONTHLY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE SALES

POUNDS SOLD AND PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

MARKETS	No. Wh.	August		September		October		November		December		Total Producers Sales to Jan. 1
		Producers Sales	Ave. Price	Producers Sales	Ave. Price	Producers Sales	Ave. Price	Producers Sales	Ave. Price	Producers Sales	Ave. Price	
Old Bright Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 11												
Aberdeen	2			335,583	13.28	1,788,663	15.81	1,466,320	12.97	699,572	11.17	4,290,138
Burlington	2			47,202	11.75	822,068	13.96	1,052,498	12.00	479,346	9.76	2,401,114
Carthage	2			341,590	13.21	1,287,830	17.71	1,282,906	14.88	732,610	14.97	3,644,936
Durham	5			926,652	11.63	5,869,126	17.62	7,548,288	16.74	4,903,631	15.27	19,247,697
Fuquay Springs	4			457,179	11.15	2,434,762	17.56	2,121,988	17.00	835,674	15.54	5,849,603
Henderson	5			777,044	12.43	6,229,840	16.59	6,888,000	14.96	5,020,294	12.65	18,915,178
Louisburg	3			111,442	11.45	1,511,852	15.30	1,804,776	13.87	921,573	10.74	4,349,643
Madison	2			6,026	9.34	245,912	7.24	692,228	6.30	369,794	5.16	1,313,960
Mebane	3			83,078	8.02	610,794	15.90	1,751,368	17.53	757,142	14.94	3,202,382
Mt. Airy	3			32,358	8.80	753,773	8.10	1,309,544	4.76	813,736	3.39	2,909,411
Oxford	6			776,398	11.42	6,200,412	16.50	6,437,904	16.45	4,920,496	14.50	18,335,210
Reidsville	4			178,780	11.41	2,885,525	13.63	3,605,268	13.26	2,399,739	10.47	9,069,312
Roxboro	4			142,666	8.99	756,120	13.62	1,798,890	14.39	984,648	12.80	3,682,324
Sanford	3			418,712	12.53	1,431,586	16.64	1,268,178	15.17	777,942	14.54	3,896,418
Stoneville	2					231,736	8.92	500,964	5.33	364,064	4.30	1,096,764
Warrenton	2			69,164	11.74	779,834	13.76	1,519,094	11.20	721,434	9.24	3,089,516
Wendell	4			1,059,498	10.66	1,549,304	15.36	1,465,118	14.82	585,880	12.55	4,659,800
Winston-Salem	8			446,296	13.16	9,355,120	12.09	14,326,444	9.67	11,681,408	8.19	35,809,268
Zebulon	2			444,022	10.49	571,756	14.23	589,816	13.73	226,430	12.05	1,832,024
Total Old Belt	67			6,653,690	11.63	45,316,013	15.03	57,429,582	13.38	38,195,413	11.33	147,594,698
New Bright Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 12												
Ahoskie	2			858,012	11.08	839,062	15.81	810,274	14.73			2,507,348
Enfield	2			315,110	9.45	361,210	12.14	431,988	12.32	46,704	12.10	1,155,012
Farmville	4			5,638,852	10.30	6,733,882	14.38	6,037,222	14.26	2,156,258	12.23	20,626,214
Goldsboro	3			3,520,304	9.26	3,311,582	12.64	2,992,290	10.74	530,136	10.23	10,354,312
Greenville	9			14,315,060	10.60	19,568,334	15.62	18,586,166	14.59	7,264,451	13.88	59,734,011
Kinston	6			11,534,694		12,850,229		10,433,156		3,173,192		37,491,271
New Bern	1			468,570	9.75							468,570
Robersonville	3			2,840,292	9.49	3,105,848	11.99	2,572,598	11.45	862,402	11.47	9,381,140
Rocky Mount	9			6,366,880	12.00	13,970,750	15.79	12,805,918	15.48	7,168,248	14.51	40,311,796
Smithfield	3			2,496,584	10.29	2,955,434	14.01	2,336,484	12.94	652,684	12.23	8,441,186
Tarboro	3			1,162,434	10.08	1,663,214	11.91	2,099,270	12.25	490,860	9.57	5,415,778
Wallace	2			1,130,624	9.94	1,532,698	14.99	1,173,514	13.20	192,946	10.13	4,029,782
Washington	2			1,262,388	10.33	1,241,820	14.53	902,608	12.82	22,444	10.20	3,429,260
Williamston	3			1,901,744	9.46	1,994,112	12.30	1,845,810	11.33	168,998	10.23	5,910,664
Wilson	9			19,686,252	10.70	22,527,520	15.20	19,352,243	15.43	11,346,025	14.68	72,912,040
Windsor	1			221,936		99,570	9.66					
Total New Belt	62			73,779,736	10.54	92,255,265	14.90	82,379,541	14.41	34,075,348	13.92	282,489,890
S. Carolina Belt—Flue-cured Type No. 13												
Chadbourn	3	1,397,981	9.56	1,370,648	11.71							2,768,629
Clarkton	2	686,950	8.78	273,380								960,330
Fair Bluff	4	909,676	9.68	1,665,814	12.75							2,575,490
Fairmont	5	7,338,834	11.70	15,281,334	14.93	5,114,599	14.87	1,799,760	11.81			29,534,527
Lumberton	4	4,087,911	11.10	7,098,482	14.13	323,862	10.57					11,510,255
Tabor	2	516,672	9.53	534,980	12.52							1,051,652
Whiteville	3	3,548,618	10.88	5,142,104	14.39	576,424	12.77					9,267,146
Total S. C. Belt	23	18,486,642	10.98	31,366,742	14.35	6,014,885	14.42	1,799,760	11.81			57,668,029
Burley Type No. 31												
Asheville	1									1,178,390	15.26	1,178,390
State Totals 1930	153	18,486,642	10.98	111,800,168	11.84	143,586,163	14.92	141,608,883	13.92	73,449,151	12.54	488,931,007
State Total 1929	152	31,119,648	17.34	108,864,083	14.10	142,875,782	19.91	118,304,300	21.43	44,884,570	18.60	446,048,383
1928	151	23,090,202	14.42	104,990,763	15.05	142,564,950	20.45	110,082,295	22.54	50,503,248	18.95	431,231,458
1927	149	21,886,060	22.36	108,684,096	17.87	133,620,441	22.81	120,977,862	26.28	46,625,686	21.73	431,794,145
1926	146	9,983,519	24.78	72,859,038	24.80	107,403,917	26.73	104,032,285	27.66	45,213,494	23.67	339,492,253
1925	120	11,812,188	18.23	72,000,329	17.40	82,719,771	26.40	86,139,078	26.17	48,852,879	23.14	301,524,245

TOBACCO: Supply and Disappearance

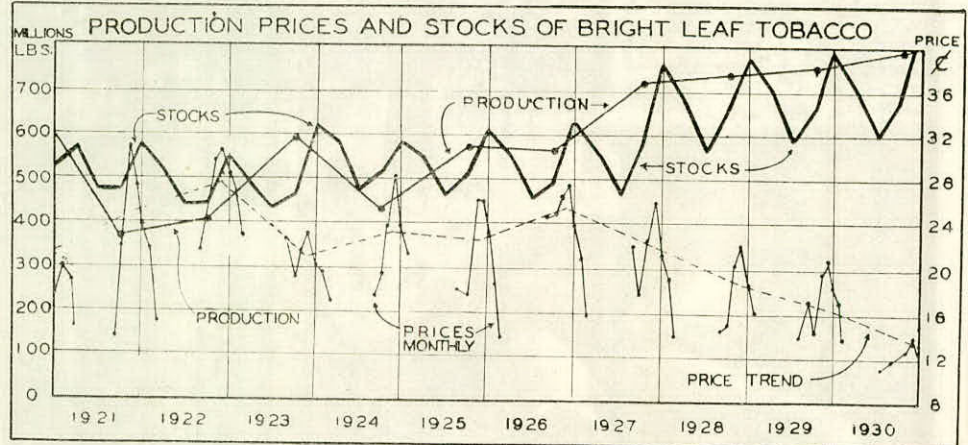
Flue-Cured, U. S. Type Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14

YEAR	Production	*Total Supply end of Season	Stocks Remain- one year later	Disap- pearance Com'g July 1	*Average N. C. Price
1917	358,750	612,186	292,357	319,829	
1918	487,060	779,417	327,277	452,140	
1919	487,486	814,763	304,206	510,557	53.0
1920	630,830	935,036	483,109	451,927	25.3
1921	371,422	854,531	440,697	413,834	26.0
1922	408,768	849,465	438,667	410,798	27.6
1923	592,949	1,031,616	476,626	554,990	21.0
1924	436,801	913,427	462,311	451,116	25.8
1925	576,258	1,038,569	455,371	583,198	23.0
1926	564,488	1,019,859	466,476	553,383	25.6
1927	715,944	1,182,420	564,989	617,431	23.0
1928	739,763	1,304,752	589,978	714,774	19.5
1929	750,899	1,340,877	599,259	741,618	18.4
1930	790,950	1,390,209			

BURLEY U. S. Type No. 31, 1917-1930

1917	251,520	459,114	190,137	268,977	26.5
1918	312,000	502,137	229,891	272,246	32.6
1919	277,650	507,541	267,789	239,752	24.5
1920	315,259	583,048	324,351	258,697	13.4
1921	220,849	545,200	280,856	264,344	22.4
1922	275,601	526,457	342,885	213,572	25.2
1923	329,504	672,389	428,332	244,057	21.4
1924	299,200	727,532	459,087	268,445	21.3
1925	275,146	734,233	466,037	268,196	19.0
1926	301,015	767,052	451,251	315,801	13.1
1927	180,197	631,448	347,827	283,621	26.0
1928	269,469	617,296	396,541	220,755	29.5
1929	334,566	731,107	488,657	292,450	21.7
1930	305,566	744,223			

The purpose of statistical tabulation is to present information in a form that permits of comparisons to a maximum degree. Multiple comparisons of the same subject provide trends. It is the trend of past influences that permits one to anticipate future probabilities. The graph below simply illustrates the "looks" of the data at the left.



This shows the trend of tobacco prices paid to North Carolina growers monthly. The heavy solid line illustrates the yearly production of bright leaf tobacco. The heavy zig-zag line indicates the quarterly stocks of tobacco in storage. Since 1926 the production and stocks have gone up rapidly. At the same time the prices have steadily gone down.

COTTON GINNED, QUANTITIES IN RUNNING BALES

COUNTIES	Final Seasons Ginnings			Ginnings — Crop 1930 to.			
	1927	1928	1929	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 16
Alamance	1,763	2,196	1,900		526	886	1,225
Anson	27,987	22,900	17,452	9,013	20,326	23,466	24,826
Beaufort	7,288	9,020	4,804	617	4,380	5,188	5,558
Bertie	9,959	11,098	7,496	1,414	5,187	6,785	7,542
Bladen	6,367	5,825	5,422	1,030	3,859	5,134	5,473
Cabarrus	12,432	11,963	14,861	3,710	11,784	14,076	14,739
Camden	2,404	2,788	2,215	387	1,771	2,092	2,173
Catawba	10,375	13,308	16,087	3,320	11,923	15,041	16,117
Chatham	7,741	6,759	4,670	444	2,833	4,060	4,407
Chowan	5,068	5,289	3,005	1,197	2,908	3,249	3,393
Cleveland	48,699	53,634	64,287	17,279	50,958	59,123	61,651
Columbus	1,719	826	1,873		993	1,311	1,371
Craven	1,486	2,376	1,980		1,123	1,414	1,573
Cumberland	17,085	16,848	16,990	6,358	15,737	18,891	19,806
Davidson	1,845	2,041	2,279		1,325	2,020	2,439
Davie	4,391	4,869	6,114	797	3,727	5,064	6,056
Duplin	9,560	7,317	7,424	2,114	5,481	6,435	6,713
Durham	1,242	1,064	530				
Edgecombe	26,358	25,370	18,736	5,557	15,125	18,136	19,268
Franklin	19,303	20,006	12,964	2,767	9,560	12,041	12,870
Gaston	12,459	13,272	13,670	3,356	10,281	12,625	13,595
Gates	4,858	5,131	4,892	764	3,017	3,876	4,121
Granville	931	1,052	1,102		432	567	647
Greene	8,275	7,044	3,128	719	2,833	3,406	4,008
Halifax	39,413	43,795	33,328	6,219	22,197	28,696	31,023
Harnett	35,811	33,414	30,978	11,014	24,885	29,418	31,023
Hertford	5,864	6,139	3,916	564	2,246	2,909	3,384
Hoke	13,527	14,188	9,969	5,133	10,603	12,730	13,735
Iredell	16,955	18,431	20,829	4,342	15,641	18,970	20,643
Johnston	51,274	41,223	39,265	10,308	29,002	35,718	38,935
Jones	1,937	1,590	1,187	209	908	1,126	1,263
Lee	8,752	8,332	5,701	902	4,107	5,387	5,999
Lenoir	9,787	10,200	5,792	1,663	5,366	6,626	7,654
Lincoln	12,707	15,567	19,488	5,273	15,113	17,861	19,027
Martin	5,023	5,213	3,029	909	2,499	3,036	3,345
Mecklenburg	22,745	21,060	25,197	4,301	18,778	22,892	24,767
Montgomery	5,825	6,371	5,497	802	3,678	5,090	5,713
Moore	5,768	5,100	3,369	513	1,874	2,605	2,890
Nash	40,794	38,937	23,369	5,255	17,774	21,637	23,871
Northampton	29,603	33,853	29,990	5,849	16,974	21,728	23,351
Onslow	1,262	1,571	1,626		731	1,125	1,389
Orange	1,648	1,753	1,301		389	738	993
Pamlico	1,078	1,824	1,253				
Pasquotank	2,222	2,344	1,097		552	679	732
Pender	892						
Perquimans	5,556	6,386	3,273	616	2,175	2,736	3,047
Pitt	19,641	17,579	6,861	2,382	6,725	8,274	9,556
Polk	3,013	3,936	5,524	1,065	3,908	4,656	4,978
Randolph	1,540	1,724	1,444		693	1,051	1,215
Richmond	14,886	13,541	8,715	4,047	8,499	9,758	10,271
Robeson	40,210	38,672	40,549	16,142	37,849	47,048	51,502
Rowan	13,279	15,092	15,977	3,232	12,453	15,744	17,154
Rutherford	13,762	17,758	23,313	5,144	16,757	19,788	20,746
Sampson	29,213	22,468	25,992	9,351	22,252	26,869	28,156
Scotland	25,450	22,252	16,186	8,932	17,902	21,378	23,581
Stanly	10,716	11,498	10,527	1,889	7,122	9,577	10,302
Union	34,909	31,470	30,239	4,952	20,999	25,948	27,941
Vance	5,252	6,020	5,489	788	3,015	3,803	4,150
Wake	30,152	27,954	18,152	3,467	10,418	13,521	14,927
Warren	14,519	17,607	18,744	2,539	10,170	12,827	13,367
Washington	1,144	1,796	864	204	889	1,072	1,140
Wayne	25,970	21,549	15,251	5,437	14,895	17,664	19,124
Wilson	23,741	19,964	12,001	2,944	8,993	11,084	12,221
All Others	4,242	5,749	7,624	1,225	5,126	6,871	7,404
North Carolina	879,677	866,921	766,787	198,454	590,266	723,526	780,070

COTTON

The graph below offers convincing evidence that the present cotton situation is extremely unfavorable to both the farmers and manufacturers. While the production would have not normally been excessive for the past four years, the competition of rayon and silk in clothing has resulted in a poor demand for cotton goods. The heavy curved line at the bottom of the illustration indicates the stocks or visible supply of cotton in mills and storage. The high peak of this line at the close of 1930 is proof that the consumption is not nearly up to normal. This is more true with American than foreign cotton. With the production on a high scale and the stocks at a record peak, low prices for cotton are inevitable.

GINNINGS:

The average percent of the crop ginned to January 16th for the years 1926 to 1929 was about 96 percent. Therefore, the table on this page might be assumed to represent not exceeding 98 percent of the crop. The crop was ginned out earlier than usual, although, due to the low prices of the crop, the final pickings were not as close as might have otherwise been the case. The ravages from the weevils were not as heavy as in 1929, due to the dry late summer.

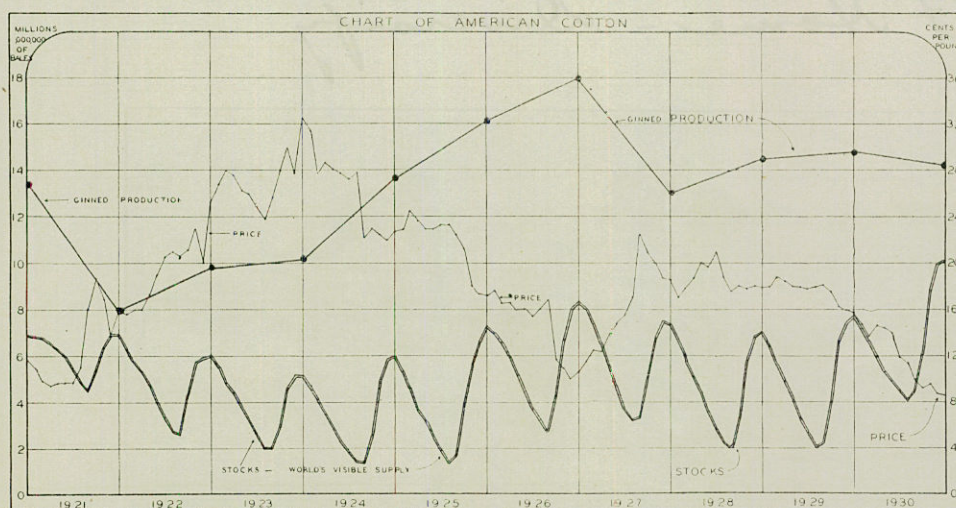
THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE:

The Crop Reporting Service is indebted to a large percentage of the ginner in North Carolina for supplying monthly ginnings figures, which were of tremendous help in checking against the crop estimates; in fact, such ginner's data is now recognized as being one of the most important indications used by the Crop Reporting Board. Ginner are, therefore, urged to cooperate in future requests of this nature. Under the "Out look" comments on page 4, suggestions, for the 1931 situation are discussed.

TOBACCO:

As the primary cash crop of North Carolina, tobacco may appropriately be discussed in relation to cotton. Both crops are destined to be decidedly unprofitable during 1931. A study of the tobacco chart at the bottom of page 14 illustrates, as does cotton, that the production is high while the price continues low; in fact, the production has been gradually increasing for the past ten years, while the consumption has also increased, the crop has grown faster. Manufacturers are now overloaded with the leaf. The monthly prices of tobacco for 1930 show decidedly low averages for the close of the season. This is illustrated in the tobacco graph below, and the causation figures given at its left.

SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OF AMERICAN COTTON



The light wavy line indicates the monthly prices paid to farmers from 1921 through 1930. The black balled line shows the annual production of the American crop. The heavy wavy line indicates the monthly stocks in warehouses and manufacturing plants. The stocks now on hand (February) are the highest on record. This definitely indicates greatly decreased consumption. As a rule the prices go down with appreciable increases in production and stocks on hand.

COTTON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Stocks on hand Aug. 1	Ginnings	Net Imports 500 lb. bales	Aggregate Supply	Consumption	Exports
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1905-06	1,935	10,726	133	12,794	4,909	6,763
1906-07	1,349	13,305	203	14,857	4,985	8,503
1907-08	1,515	11,326	141	12,982	4,539	7,573
1908-09	1,236	13,432	165	14,833	5,241	8,574
1909-10	1,484	10,386	151	12,021	4,799	6,339
1910-11	1,040	11,966	231	13,237	4,705	7,781
1911-12	1,375	16,109	229	17,713	5,366	10,682
1912-13	1,777	14,091	225	16,093	5,786	8,801
1913-14	1,511	13,983	266	15,760	5,577	8,655
1914-15	1,366	15,906	264	17,636	5,597	8,323
1915-16	3,936	11,068	421	15,425	6,398	5,896
1916-17	3,140	11,364	288	14,792	6,789	5,303
1917-18	2,720	11,243	217	14,185	6,566	4,288
1918-19	3,450	11,906	197	15,553	5,766	5,592
1919-20	4,287	11,325	683	16,295	6,420	6,545
1920-21	3,563	13,271	211	17,045	4,893	5,673
1921-22	6,590	9,778	352	14,920	5,910	6,184
1922-23	2,832	7,929	450	13,011	6,666	4,823
1923-24	2,325	10,171	272	12,768	5,681	5,656
1924-25	1,556	13,639	303	15,498	6,193	7,997
1925-26	1,610	16,123	314	18,047	6,451	8,050
1926-27	3,543	17,755	382	21,680	7,203	10,923
1927-28	3,762	12,783	321	16,866	6,833	7,540
1928-29	2,536	14,269	442	17,145	7,091	8,038
1929-30	2,312	14,537	368	17,217	6,114	6,678
1930-31	4,531					

Some Agricultural Legislation Proposed

1. State's support of the six months' school term has passed both houses of the Legislature. The revenue for such support is thus far undertermined. With the exception of any additional school term by the county support, this relieves farmers of their school taxes which make a large proportion of the total paid annually. This should enable counties to provide for eight months' school terms with less burden than has previously been experienced. It is now proposed to secure the six months' school funds from advalorem sales taxes. The sale taxes are expected to be on luxuries and non-essential commodities. At any rate, this is a great relief to land owners' taxes.

2. State Controlled Highways. The administration bill, providing for the State Highway taking over the construction and work of county, as well as State highways, will further relieve farmers of considerable tax burden. At the same time, it is claimed that the cost and efficiency of the results would be an improvement over the present situation. The revenue is intended to come from an additional 1 cent gasoline tax, thus throwing the cost of the highways on those who use them most.

3. Weights and Measures. At the present time the Commissioner of Agriculture is superintendent of the weights and measures regulation. The findings thus far are that North Carolina's laxity in relation to standardized weights and measures has resulted in much faulty equipment being sold and used in this State. The odd part is that the fault usually lies in a shortage rather than an overage from standard weights and measures. More efficient enforcement of this law is the aim of the proposed legislation.

4. State to pay Farm Agents' salaries. While it is not likely that this bill will pass, it is proposed that an increase be made in the commercial fertilizer tax which will be sufficient to provide each county in the State with a Farm Demonstration agent. In as much as the Federal Government now pays half of the expenses of the Agricultural Extension Service in the various counties of the State, such a program would result in the county having to pay a little more than the county

In talking with Chairman Price, of the Senate Agricultural Committee, and Representative White of the House Agricultural Committee, concerning any measures which have or may come before them which affects agriculture, both agreed that practically nothing had yet appeared which was strictly of an agricultural nature. The accompanying measures more or less effect farmers, however.

CROP FORECASTING

It is interesting to note the difference in the attitude of the present Legislature and that of a few years ago regarding the introduction of bills prohibiting the publication of crop reports and predictions. This is also true as regards the Farm Census, collected through the county tax-listers. The introduction of such bills two years ago proved to be fortunate in that it awakened the public to the importance and advantages of such information. On pages 3 and 5 this matter is discussed by disinterested parties, as to just how such information is being used.

travel expenses of the agent. Such a course would probably have to meet the approval of the manufacturers, as otherwise, it might not be constitutional.

5. Tobacco sales grade. While the Federal tobacco grades services are available to any market offering full cooperation, there is no intention of forcing any market to adopt the government official classifications. Even though this might be distinctly to the advantage of the buyers, warehousemen and growers, more time is needed to educate these parties to such a program. It has been suggested that a bill be introduced which will require that all original warehouse sale tags and records show the amount of leaf which is bought primarily for usage as fertilizers and chemicals, separately from that for smoking and chewing. This is intended to show just how much tobacco really goes into these two types of manufacture. The 1930 crop, particularly in the Old Flue-cured Belt, took a second growth after the August rains and developed a heavy, inferior quality. Thus a large proportion of the crop in this Belt is known to have been used for fertilizer and chemical purposes. There is already collected data on manufacturers' stocks, showing pounds of official grades on hand each quarter. This is better than provided for in the above bill.

THE FARM BOARD

Chairman Legge, of the National Farm Board, is leaving to resume management of the International Harvester Company. Another member has resigned also. This organization is made up of known leaders who have given their very best thought for an unappreciated service. Their activities have been criticized, especially by business interests. They were blamed for the depression in prices of farm products and for the loss of huge government funds. The greatest criticism came from interests benefitting by the high tariff, which farmers have helped to pay for without receiving equal benefits.

The critics of the Farm Board's actions seem to overlook the effects of the general depression. Their actions have been successful to a considerable extent in retarding declining prices for the effected commodities. It must be remembered that their judgment and decision is based on the findings of the country's leading economists, after careful investigation. Successful business methods and facts provide the foundation for their recommendations concerning the Cooperative Marketing Associations. The very fact that they have been criticized is evidence that they must have been succeeding in their objectives.

Under the leadership of Mr. U. B. Blacklock, of the Cotton Growers' Association, and Dr. Clarence Poe, of The Progressive Farmer, a round table discussion of the Farm Board's benefits and deficiencies is being undertaken by the Farm Hands' Club on February 19th. This Farm Forecaster goes to the press on that day.

The Tobacco Growers' Association is establishing headquarters in Raleigh. Many improvements over the old Association have been effected, due to the suggestions and guidance of the Farm Board. Due to heavy stocks and low prices, the outlook is discouraging for 1931.

A new cooperative association will probably be initiated in North Carolina late in February. This is expected to have departments devoted to specialized products like poultry, truck, crops, etc. We wish it success.

Live at Home - Diversify



SOME OF THE MULES ON THE CALEDONIA STATE PRISON FARM, HALIFAX COUNTY

Due to the amount of labor available (convicts) and to the approximately 7,000 acres in cultivation, large numbers of workstock are needed. This farm attempts to not only feed its workstock but other types of livestock, about 800 prisoners. A large surplus is grown in cotton, peanuts, wheat, sirup, etc. They really practice "live-at-home" methods here.