FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

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NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT

September 1, 1937

During August and until September 14th the frequent and heavy rainfall was favorable to the growth of practically all crops. It was especially favorable to grasses and pasture. While the lower Piedmont counties showed the lowest rainfall, even in this area there was adequate rainfall. The preceding month of July was also generally favorable to growers. Thus, North Carolina has experienced favorable farming conditions since June. Conditions are now favorable for fall plowing and the planting of small grains. Fair weather has been available during September for the harvesting of most crops.

CORN

September 1 reports showed continued favorable weather for the preceding two months. Thus, the corn yield prospects are above the average. With a slight decline in acreage, the production of 44,194,000 bushels is about 2 percent better than last year and about 16 percent better than the ten-year average. For the United States as a whole, this year's crop is equal to the ten-year average and 60 percent better than last year's production. Thus, there is no apparent shortage of corn either on North Carolina farms or in the rest of the country.

TOBACCO

August conditions were generally favorable for the harvesting, curing and sale of tobacco. This year the August sales of 48,173,000 pounds was much more than last year's poundage and the price average was much the same as last year's. This is evidence that the farmers were marketing their crop and are, therefore, pleased with the price. The state's present crop production was estimated at approximately 560,000,000 pounds. This is about 22 percent more than last year's production and 19 percent above the five-year average. September 1st condition was reported at 81 percent of a full crop, which represents an improvement of about 6 percent during August. The present prospects are about 9 percent better than twelve months ago. Favorable weather conditions aided in the substantial increase in the September 1st estimate of the Old Bright Belt tobacco over the prospects of a month ago. The New and Border Belts show the same production as last month. Altogether, prospects are for the third largest crop on record. The years 1930 and 1935 showed more tobacco produced than 1937 now forecasts.

The Old Bright Belt or Type 11 tobacco experienced favorable weather conditions, resulting in a 7 percent increase in production for that area. This means a present prospect of 750 pounds per acre or 195,750,000 pounds, based on an 80 percent condition of growth. The growers of this area are now in the midst of the curing of their crop.

The New Bright or Type 12 Belt shows a production 288,640,000 pounds or an average of 880 pounds per acre, based on a condition of 82 percent of a full crop prospect. The crop in this area is practically all harvested with marketing in full progress. Prices in this Belt are considered satisfactory.

The Border or Type 13 Belt shows 68,400,000 pounds or 950 pounds to the acre. This is the same as forecasted a month ago. The crop is not only harvested in this area but most all of it is sold at an average of approximately 24¢ per pound, to September 1.

ALL TAME HAY

Hay crops were certainly experiencing favorable conditions during July and August on account of the favorable rainfall. The chief difficulty was experienced in saving the crop, particularly in the mountain counties. The poorest condition in the state was in the southern Piedmont counties where the rainfall has been lowest. These conditions forecast a crop 496,000 tons, which is 17 percent better than last year and almost 40 percent above the five-year average production. For the United States this year's prospective production is 18 percent better than last year and 7 percent above the five-year average. It will be recalled that drought conditions prevailed in the hay producing states during recent years. According to these figures, the feed crop in North Carolina will probably be sufficient this year.

PASTURE

July and August weather conditions were favorable for pasturage. The state average was 88 percent of a full prospect compared with 80 a year ago and a month ago. Thus, stock farmers are assured of good grazing into October. This will be most encouraging to those fortunate farmers who are taking an interest in livestock.

POTATOES

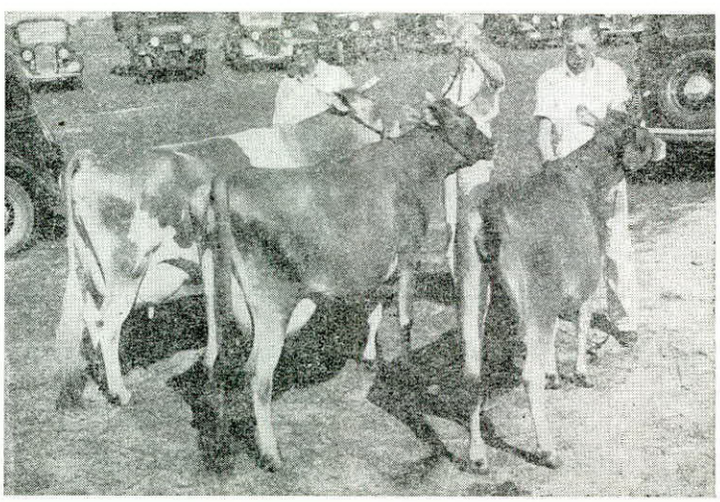
There are too few Irish potatoes grown in the fall to receive consideration at this time. In the western counties the so-called potato crop is already largely harvested and ceased plant growth largely during July. Many farmers were harvesting this crop during August in the western part of the state.

The sweet potato crop has a wonderful growth of vines with a prospect of a good yield. Growers who have already harvested some of their crop in the eastern part of the state report good yield. The lowest district average reported was 78 percent of the full crop promise. The northern piedmont section, which has had favorable rainfall, reports a crop of 88 percent condition. The forecasted production is 8,670,000 bushels, which is about 15 percent better than last year and about 20 percent better than the five-year average. For the country at large the crop is also considerably above last year and the usual yield.

PEANUTS

With a reported condition of 78 percent of a full crop in the main peanut producing belt and the state average of 80 percent, the prospects are for 342,000,000 pounds or practically the same production as made last year and about 9 percent above the five-year average production. Weather conditions in the peanut counties have generally been favorable during July and August.

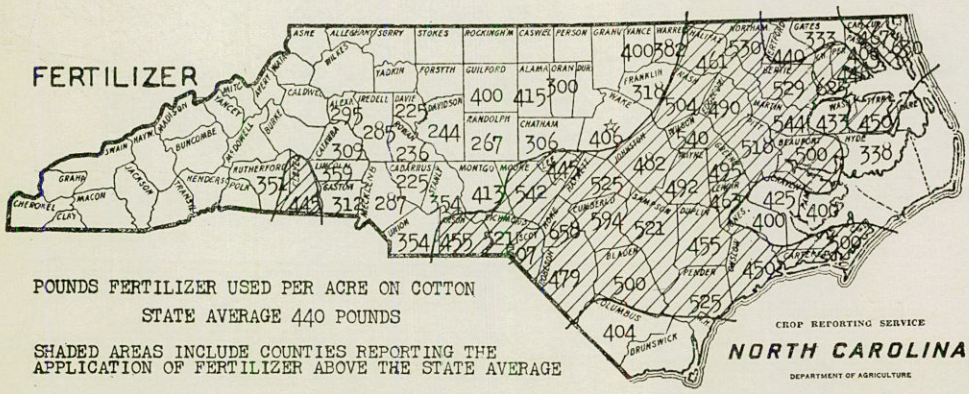
(Continued on Page Four)



Prize winning Jersey cattle at 1936 State Fair.
Shows three generations — all winners.

COTTON REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA
August 1, 1937

STATE	AREA IN CULTIVATION JULY 1, 1937 LESS 10-YEAR AVERAGE ABANDONMENT	AUGUST 1 CONDITION			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (GINNINGS) 500 pounds gross weight bales	
		Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	Indicated 1937	1936 Crop	1937 Crop Indicated August 1
	Thousand acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Thousand bales	Thousand bales
Virginia	64	74	62	90	270	298	310	33	42
North Carolina	1,068	72	60	85	269	298	325	597	727
South Carolina	1,618	64	54	74	208	279	255	816	863
Georgia	2,607	64	60	75	176	228	235	1,086	1,282
Florida	112	68	76	86	125	170	169	31	40
Missouri	488	72	90	83	256	360	360	308	367
Tennessee	935	72	81	85	197	250	260	433	508
Alabama	2,542	66	75	82	172	236	245	1,145	1,302
Mississippi	3,334	68	86	82	191	305	275	1,911	1,917
Louisiana	1,530	65	79	83	192	260	270	761	864
Texas	12,538	66	72	82	139	121	165	2,933	4,314
Oklahoma	2,511	71	48	76	149	62	170	290	891
Arkansas	3,040	70	84	84	188	227	235	1,295	1,493
New Mexico	133	85	91	89	318	457	425	111	118
Arizona	269	90	90	91	327	438	425	191	239
California	610	91	96	85	386	574	475	442	606
All other	30	75	88	87	225	313	322	16	20
U. S. TOTAL	33,429	67.7	72.3	81.3	169.9	197.6	223.3	12,399	15,593



AUGUST 1 COTTON REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

With the cotton crop condition in North Carolina reported by growers at 85 percent of normal on August 1, the yield per acre is indicated at 325 pounds compared with only 298 pounds harvested in 1936 and the probable production is estimated at 727,000 bales compared with 597,000 bales harvested last year, according to the report released on August 9, 1937 by the Federal Crop Reporting Board. The August 1 condition was 25 percent higher than on this date last year, 13 percent higher than the ten year average for the date 1923-32, and is the highest condition for any year since 1923.

The yield estimate indicated by the August condition at 325 pounds has been exceeded only three times in the history of the crop in this State: namely, 1911, 1914, and 1923. The acreage for harvest estimated at 1,068,000 on the other hand, with the exception of the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 is the smallest acreage for this crop since 1900. Farmers reports on weevil infestation indicate that the damage from this pest occurred in spotted areas mostly in the eastern portion of the cotton belt. For example, it appears that the conditions are so varied that even on adjacent farms the damage will be heavy in one and negligible on the other. Portions of counties were reported to be definitely in contrast to other parts. It is definitely shown by the report that the weevil emergence has been heavier than usual this year and conditions favoring the weevil have continued since the first of August.

The month of July was generally favorable for the crop in North Carolina, both in temperature and rainfall. Following the dry months of May and June, July began with few signs of boll weevil. However, continued rains and hot weather resulted in widespread and heavy infestation by the end of the month. (Fairly heavy rainfall occurred through most of the coastal counties, with lighter and drier areas in the Piedmont.) With the rapid expansion of weevil infestation the cotton crop was at a crucial stage on August 1, and if generally wet weather should continue with further expansion of weevils, considerable reduction in the crop may be expected.

While many growers reported poor stands particularly in the Northeastern counties, growers generally report better than average stands for this date, and the average of 85 percent of a normal stand, is the highest in the past 18 years with the exception of 1927 and 1933. April and May weather conditions were unfavorable for good germination of seed, and much replanting was done, and with the later more favorable season, the stands showed a remarkable improvement.

In spite of the unfavorable start, it is, with the exception of 1933, the earliest cotton crop the state has had since 1919. Plants are unusually healthy and are generally heavily fruited. Growers reported a substantial increase in the usage of fertilizer, averaging about 440 pounds per acre compared with about 411 pounds used last season. The average value per ton of cotton fertilizer used was reported at $25.19 compared with $21.70 for purchases last season.

UNITED STATES COTTON CROP

For the United States a cotton crop of 15,593,000 bales was indicated by the August 1 condition of 81.3. This crop is 25.8 percent larger than the 1936 crop of 12,399,000 bales, but is only 6.3 percent larger than the five year average (1928-32).

The indicated yield per acre at 223.3 pounds is the highest ever recorded in the United States. The next highest yield occurred in 1898 when the estimate was 233.1 pounds per acre.

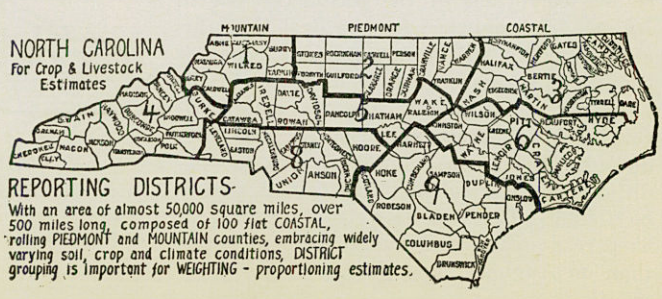
The acreage indicated for harvest is the estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1 less the 10-year average abandonment. This acreage is 11 percent larger than in 1936 but is 18 percent less than the five year average from 1928 to 1932.

The August condition indicated above average yields per acre in all states and larger yields than last year in all major states except South Carolina, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, and California where the yields were unusually high in 1936. In arriving at the cotton estimate allowance was made for probable loss due to boll weevil based on reports of weevil infestation on August 1. These reports indicate that loss from this source will be less than average in all states except Virginia and the two Carolinas.

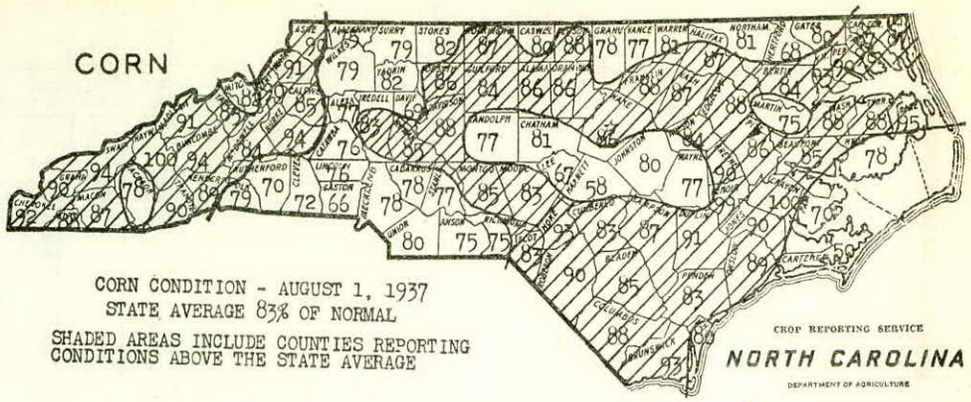
THE COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
W. F. Callander, *Chairman*, Crop Reporting Board
Frank Parker, *Agricultural Statistician*

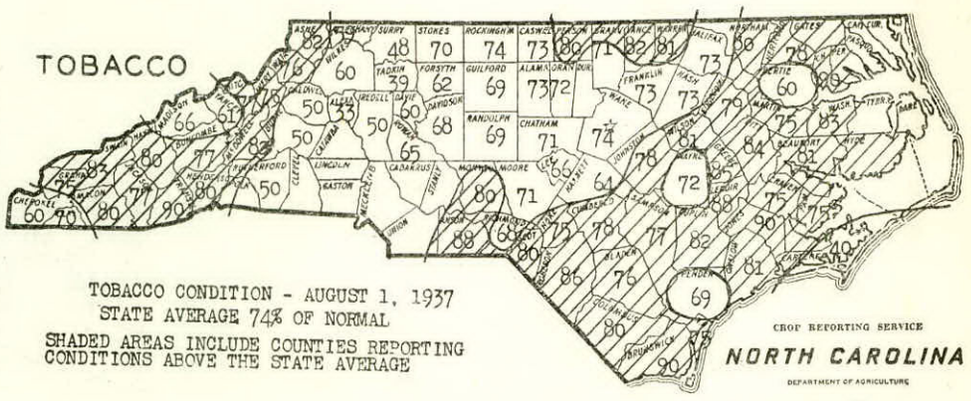
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
W. Kerr Scott, *Commissioner of Agriculture*
W. H. Rhodes, *Associate Agri. Statistician*



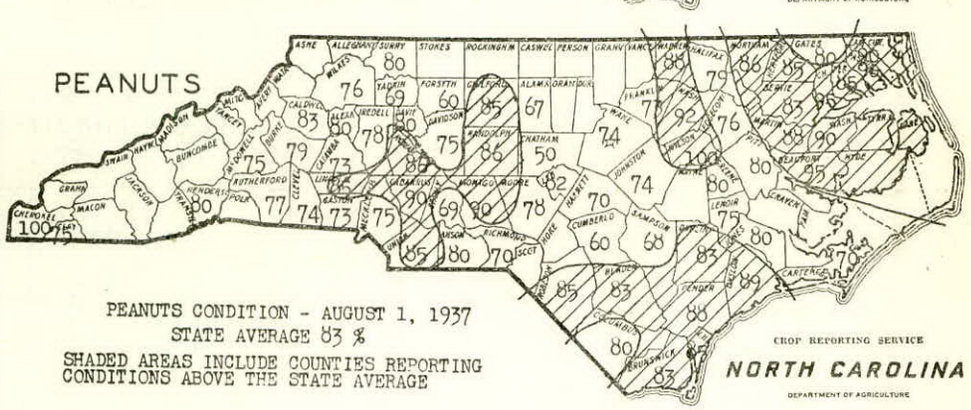
CORN: The shaded areas on the map at the right show the location of the poorer and better conditions of the corn crop on August 1. The clear area on the western edge of the piedmont section locates the counties in the State having the lowest rainfall during July. A narrow strip extending through the State from Randolph to Wayne also shows conditions below the State average. Some similarity is noticeable in all the maps on this page.



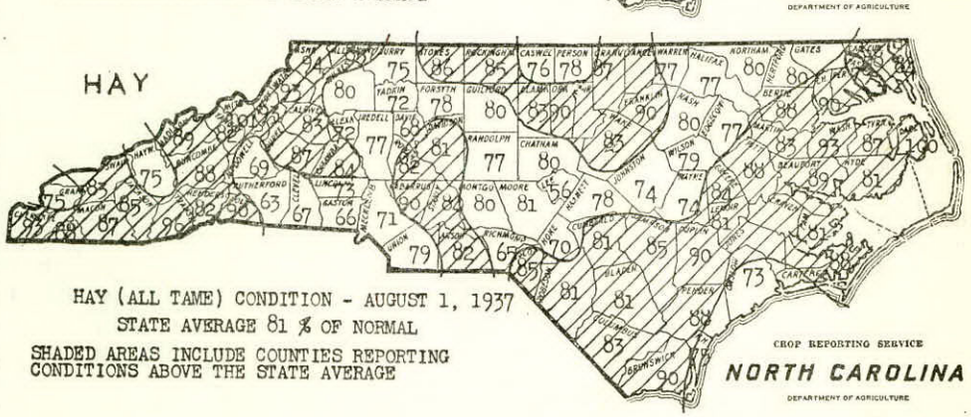
TOBACCO: The responce of the tobacco plant to good rainfall and to good seasons is evident from the shading on the tobacco map at the right. This map is very similar to the hay crop map shown below. The lower conditions of tobacco are noticeable in the piedmont or the Old Bright belt. The plentiful rainfall occurring in the coastal counties during July resulted in a larger area of high condition in the east than was the case a month ago.



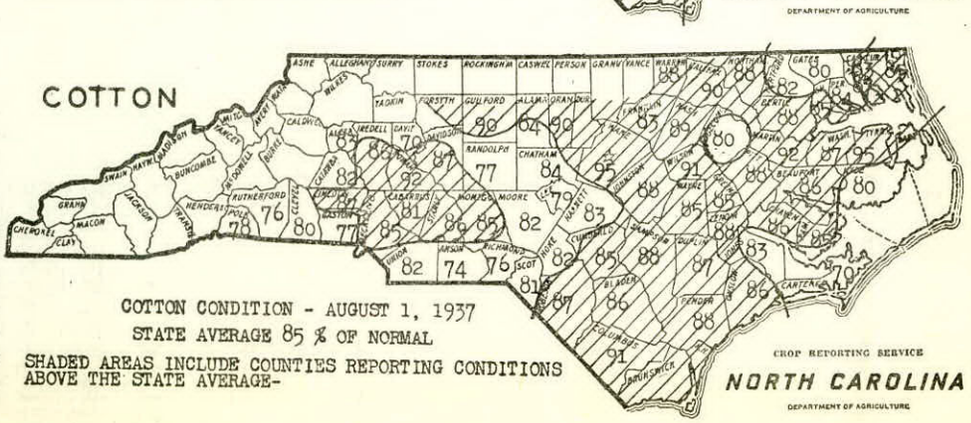
PEANUTS: The commercial peanut areas located principally in the north eastern coastal area was in the favored section of the State from the standpoint of rainfall. The condition of the peanut crop reported at 83 percent of normal on August 1 was an improvement of 5 percent over the condition a month ago and the stands and the appearance of the crop is reported by farmers to be extra good. The August 1 condition is 7 percent better than on August 1 last year and is 5 percent better than the past ten year average.



ALL TAME HAYS: The beter conditions of hays shown by the eastern counties was off-set to some extent by the poorer conditions shown by the piedmont counties which was in contrast to conditions a month ago. Lower conditions are also shown in several of the mountain counties. It is very easy for hay crops which are maturing from April to October to suffer very rapid changes as the result of favorable or unfavorable rainfall conditions.



COTTON: The map at the right showing county conditions of the cotton crop as of August 1 is published for the first time this season and it will be noted that the poorer conditions of cotton are to be found in the piedmont counties, whereas the eastern or coastal areas show uniformally good conditions. Even here, however, spotted conditions as to stand and fruitfulness are to be found. The condition on August 1 at 85 percent of normal was 25 percent better than on August 1 last year.



NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1937

CROPS	NORTH CAROLINA CROPS								UNITED STATES CROPS							
	ACREAGE		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION			ACREAGE (000)		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
			Average			Average		Indicated	Thousands Omitted		Average			Average		Indicated
	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937	1936	1937	1923-32	1936	1937	1928-32	1936	1937
Corn	2,350,000	2,326,000	78	75	83	38,415,000	43,475,000	44,194,000	92,829	95,146	75.6	46.8	83.2	2,554,772	1,529,327	2,658,748
Winter Wheat	530,000	519,000	*10.7	*9.8	*12.0	3,790,000	5,194,000	6,228,000	37,608	47,079	*15.2	*13.8	*14.6	623,220	519,013	688,145
Oats	245,000	233,000	*17.6	*14.0	*20.0	3,572,000	3,430,000	4,660,000	33,213	35,933	78.0	55.0	79.5	1,215,102	789,100	1,130,628
Barley	9,000	7,000	*18.1	*17.0	*19.0	361,000	153,000	133,000	8,322	11,166	75.7	48.4	66.6	281,237	147,452	227,398
Rye	60,000	62,000	*7.8	*6.5	*7.5	486,000	390,000	465,000	2,757	3,960	*12.0	*9.3	*13.1	38,212	25,554	51,869
Buckwheat	4,000	4,000	81	65	79	58,000	60,000	56,000	370	418	81.9	58.3	83.0	8,277	6,218	7,007
Potatoes	82,000	92,000	77	46	79	7,540,000	5,986,000	9,200,000	3,058.2	3,223.9	79.8	59.8	81.3	372,115	329,997	402,537
Sweet Potatoes	84,000	85,000	79	72	80	7,141,000	7,560,000	8,500,000	822	826	75.6	66.1	77.5	66,368	64,144	73,989
Tobacco:																
Type 11	237,000	261,000		68	69	170,482,000	177,750,000	182,700,000								
Type 12	293,000	328,000		65	78	254,996,000	222,680,000	288,640,000								
Type 13	61,000	72,000		62	82	39,342,000	51,545,000	68,400,000								
Type 31	6,000	8,000		62	73	4,315,000	5,400,000	7,200,000								
Total	597,000	669,000	73	66	75	469,135,000	457,375,000	546,940,000	1,436.9	1,689.7	72.6	61.7	74.9	1,427,174	1,153,083	1,417,015
Soybeans	258,000	258,000	82	79	84	-	-	-	5,635	6,049	81.4	59.5	84.6	-	-	-
Cowpeas	180,000	207,000	77	73	81	-	-	-	3,263	3,520	74.8	65.9	78.4	-	-	-
Peanuts	245,000	235,000	78	76	83	-	-	-	2,056	2,016	76.3	72.4	77.4	-	-	-
Hay (Tame)	890,000	937,000	76	66	81	571,000	680,000	750,000	57,055	55,773	78.8	57.5	80.8	70,146	63,309	74,904
Alfalfa Hay	8,000	8,000	75	57	77	10,000	13,000	16,000	14,034	14,177	79.4	52.8	74.6	23,544	24,750	28,408
All Clover & Timothy	53,000	64,000	78	49	84	76,000	34,000	58,000	22,010	19,674	81.5	61.1	85.8	30,554	21,324	24,230
Wild Hay	25,000	26,000	77	61	78	22,000	21,000	26,000	10,694	12,546	73.6	42.0	68.3	10,719	6,915	9,993
Pasture	-	-	77	60	80	-	-	-	-	-	74.4	41.6	73.9	-	-	-
Fruit:																
Apples	-	-	50	34	76	3,199,000	1,890,000	4,240,000	-	-	57.1	40.3	70.9	164,355	117,506	202,274
Peaches	-	-	55	46	59	1,877,000	1,558,000	1,922,000	-	-	60.7	49.9	65.7	57,298	47,650	59,018
Pears	-	-	46	43	47	220,000	240,000	257,000	-	-	61.6	58.8	64.5	24,334	26,956	30,388
Grapes	-	-	78	77	81	4,704,000	7,900,000	8,100,000	-	-	78.6	66.6	83.7	2,214	1,916	2,517
Pecans	-	-	68		65	725,000	1,100,000	939,000	-	-	53.2		49.8	62,965	40,135	63,440

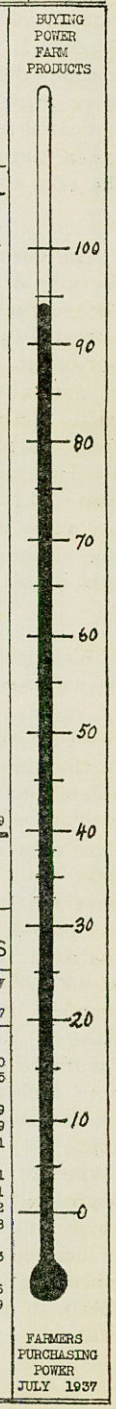
*Figures under condition for wheat, oats, barley and rye are estimates of actual yield per acre.
Irish potato condition figures relate to late crop only.
Production estimates in bushels except tobacco and pecans in pounds, and hay in tons.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP CONDITIONS AUGUST 1ST. - DISTRICT AVERAGES

PRINCIPAL CROPS		MOUNTAIN COUNTIES				PIEDMONT COUNTIES						COASTAL COUNTIES						STATE	
		Northern District 1		Western District 4		Northern District 2		Central District 5		Southern District 8		Northern District 3		Central District 6		Southern District 9		Average August 1	
		1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Corn, percent of full crop condition	%	69.0	83.0	74.0	87.0	73.0	84.0	68.0	81.0	67.0	76.0	86.0	85.0	84.0	84.0	74.0	86.0	75.0	83.0
Potatoes, condition late Irish crop	%	47.0	78.0	45.0	79.0	56.0	73.0	43.0	66.0	41.0	70.0	58.0	69.0	60.0	55.0	47.0	66.0	46.0	79.0
Sweet potatoes, percent full condition	%	63.0	76.0	64.0	82.0	75.0	83.0	66.0	79.0	63.0	76.0	78.0	83.0	78.0	79.0	71.0	81.0	72.0	80.0
Tobacco, percent of full crop condition	%	63.0	61.0	61.0	72.0	70.0	72.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	76.0	64.0	74.0	67.0	80.0	64.0	79.0	66.0	74.0
Soybeans, percent of full crop condition	%	66.0	76.0	70.0	82.0	75.0	81.0	67.0	78.0	61.0	76.0	81.0	86.0	81.0	84.0	78.0	83.0	79.0	84.0
Cowpeas, percent of full crop condition	%	69.0	79.0	70.0	82.0	75.0	82.0	68.0	79.0	70.0	76.0	73.0	83.0	80.0	82.0	74.0	82.0	73.0	81.0
Peanuts, percent of full crop condition	%	51.0	75.0	61.0	80.0	74.0	77.0	63.0	79.0	62.0	78.0	76.0	84.0	82.0	80.0	75.0	82.0	76.0	83.0
Tame hays, percent of full crop condition	%	49.0	85.0	50.0	85.0	65.0	82.0	59.0	78.0	53.0	75.0	78.0	82.0	80.0	81.0	69.0	83.0	66.0	81.0
Alfalfa, condition of growing crop	%	59.0	76.0	46.0	88.0	66.0	76.0	54.0	75.0	45.0	76.0	66.0	89.0	78.0	70.0	25.0	60.0	57.0	77.0
Clover & Timothy hay, condition	%	49.0	85.0	45.0	87.0	64.0	79.0	54.0	77.0	47.0	75.0	52.0	88.0	86.0	85.0	50.0	80.0	49.0	84.0
Pasture, percent of growing condition	%	51.0	79.0	57.0	84.0	70.0	84.0	61.0	75.0	52.0	73.0	80.0	80.0	77.0	84.0	60.0	79.0	60.0	80.0
FRUIT (Percent of full crop prospect)																			
Apples	%	23.0	73.0	27.0	81.0	37.0	75.0	33.0	75.0	41.0	72.0	54.0	68.0	47.0	71.0	57.0	68.0	34.0	76.0
Peaches	%	19.0	48.0	12.0	40.0	31.0	58.0	26.0	62.0	38.0	70.0	51.0	49.0	46.0	42.0	50.0	39.0	46.0	59.0
Pears	%	24.0	45.0	19.0	41.0	41.0	55.0	34.0	52.0	31.0	52.0	55.0	39.0	64.0	37.0	56.0	36.0	43.0	47.0
Grapes	%	77.0	84.0	79.0	81.0	75.0	81.0	72.0	87.0	72.0	81.0	76.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	80.0	81.0	77.0	81.0
REPORTER'S METHODS OF GROWING CORN																			
Corn grown alone	%	90.3	83.4	73.1	60.7	86.4	81.5	80.8	65.5	56.2	51.4	35.2	29.2	30.5	28.7	23.9	16.5	53.1	46.1
Corn grown with peanuts only	%	-	.4	-	.6	-	-	2.2	-	0.0	.1	.4	-	.3	-	2.1	.3	.7	.2
Corn grown with soybeans only	%	2.6	1.0	17.0	17.4	5.3	2.3	2.6	3.8	21.5	8.4	53.1	57.1	51.1	57.9	32.5	33.6	27.3	27.3
Corn grown with peas only	%	6.8	11.8	8.7	18.8	8.0	16.1	13.8	29.3	20.7	38.1	10.9	13.4	14.9	11.4	32.2	39.0	16.2	23.2
Corn grown with velvet beans only	%	.2	1.0	.8	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	.4	.1	1.5	1.6	4.0	6.1	1.3	1.8
Corn with TWO interplanted crops	%	.1	2.4	.4	2.1	-	-	.5	.1	.4	.4	-	.2	1.7	.4	5.3	4.5	1.4	1.4
Milk production per cow milked, Aug. 1	gals.	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Egg production per hen on August 1	eggs	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
COTTON REPORT AUGUST 1																			
Percent of full crop condition	%	-	-	45.0	76.0	53.0	86.0	53.0	86.0	46.0	82.0	67.0	88.0	68.0	86.0	66.0	86.0	59.1	85.0
Reported bolls safe per plant, August 1	No.	-	-	.2	1.9	0.0	2.2	.2	2.4	.6	2.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	5.0	3.9	6.3	2.4	4.1
Date that first grown bolls were expected		-	-	8/14	8/1	8/13	8/4	8/13	8/8	8/14	7/31	8/1	7/27	7/28	7/23	7/25	7/20	8/4	7/28
Date that first open bolls were expected		-	-	9/11	9/2	9/6	8/30	9/13	9/1	9/16	8/30	8/28	8/24	8/26	8/20	8/24	8/18	9/3	8/25
Boll weevils, percent full infestation	%	-	-	6.1	5.9	3.4	7.5	4.2	7.9	7.7	12.8	9.5	16.3	10.5	17.9	12.4	23.9	9.0	15.8
Cotton acreage receiving fertilizers	%	-	-	99.0	99.7	99.1	96.6	98.0	98.6	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.4	96.0	98.3	97.0	97.2	98.0	98.2
Total pounds per acre used this year	lbs.	-	-	320	351	343	366	306	319	355	384	452	491	432	488	496	510	411	440
Average value per ton of fertilizer used	$	-	-	21.14	25.19	20.93	24.63	22.39	25.08	21.60	25.03	21.08	24.91	22.73	25.61	21.69	25.37	21.72	25.19

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS

FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES		FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES	
	July 15 1936	May 15 1937	June 15 1937	July 15 1937	June 15 1937	July 15 1937		July 15 1936	May 15 1937	June 15 1937	July 15 1937	June 15 1937	July 15 1937
Corn, per bushel	$ .74	$ 1.11	$ 1.13	$ 1.12	+$ 1.17	-$ 1.18	Mules, per head	$165.00	$180.00	$170.00	$171.00	$117.10	$115.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.06	1.41	1.29	1.21	- 1.09	- 1.13	Chickens, per pound	-.18	-.16	+.16	-.17	-.15	+.15
Oats, per bushel	.56	.74	.68	.61	+ .48	- .43	Turkeys, per pound	.18	.18	.17	.18	-	-
Barley, per bushel	.77	.93	.90	.88	+ .71	+ .64	Eggs, per dozen	-.22	+.19	-.20	.21	-.18	+.19
Rye, per bushel	.93	1.20	1.07	1.07	+ .85	.81	Butter, per pound	.23	.24	.24	.24	-.29	+.29
Buckwheat, per bushel	.84	.95	.95	.95	+ 1.00	- 1.01	Butterfat, per pound	.27	.28	.27	.28	-.31	+.31
Cotton lint, per pound	.13	-.14	.13	-.13	+ .12	+ .12	Milk, retail, per quart	-.12	-.12	-.12	.12	-	-
Cottonseed, per ton	31.00	39.00	36.00	36.00	36.81	34.53	Milk, wholesale, per 100 pounds	2.40	2.90	2.90	2.85	1.74	1.81
Potatoes, per bushel	1.50	1.45	.65	.55	- .91	+ .80	Wool (unwashed) per pound	.30	.31	.35	.36	+.31	+.31
Potatoes, per 100 pounds	3.25	2.70	1.30	1.00	-	-	Apples, per bushel	1.00	1.65	1.50	.75	+1.56	+1.12
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	.90	.90	.90	.80	- 1.05	+ .99	Hay (loose), per ton	14.30	16.50	16.30	15.90	10.93	9.48
Peanuts, per pound	-.05	-.05	+.04	+.04	+ .04	.04	Hay, all (baled), per ton	18.00	20.00	19.50	19.50	-	-
Soybeans, per bushel	1.30	1.70	1.65	1.65	- 1.50	+ 1.32	Alfalfa hay (loose), per ton	18.20	22.20	20.90	20.50	11.76	10.53
Cowpeas, per bushel	2.15	2.15	2.10	2.00	- 1.97	+1.83	Clover hay (loose), per ton	15.90	-	-	-	-	-
Hogs, per 100 pounds	9.10	9.30	9.70	10.40	9.97	10.70	Mixed Clover & Timothy, per ton	16.00	18.10	16.80	17.80	12.50	11.06
Beef Cattle, per 100 pounds	5.20	5.60	5.70	5.80	7.13	7.46	Prairie hay (loose), per ton	10.00	10.20	11.00	9.70	7.32	6.39
Veal Calves, per 100 pounds	7.00	7.90	8.00	7.80	8.01	8.25	Legume hay, per ton	-	17.00	17.10	17.10	-	-
Sheep, per 100 pounds	4.30	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.52	4.53	Grain hay, per ton	-	15.70	15.30	15.30	-	-
Lambs, per 100 pounds	7.60	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.88	8.50	Lespedeza hay (loose), per ton	-	18.00	18.80	17.50	-	-
Milk Cows, per head	40.00	42.00	42.00	41.00	57.30	57.30	Lespedeza seed, per bushel	2.48	3.75	-	2.83	-	-
Horses, per head	122.00	133.00	130.00	130.00	96.50	95.20	Lespedeza seed, per 100 pounds	7.20	13.50	12.00	11.80	-	-



NOTE: The thermometer at the right of the table above illustrates a measure of the index of the buying power of farm products