

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

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RALEIGH

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NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT

October 1, 1937

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The national farm income is expected to be about \$9,000,000,000 this year, or the largest since 1929. This is about 10 percent less than the pre-depression years.

Strong consumer demand is anticipated for most crops, which demand is better than last year. Incomes of city consumers is better than a year ago. Industrial activity has probably about reached the top. Export of American agricultural products is necessary for agricultural prosperity. Foreign demand for these is expected.

Foreign production of cotton and tobacco will limit our exports of these products. Our wheat holds an advantage in view of a large home production and small foreign supply. The American farm income is appreciably above that of a year ago. Farm prices have averaged slightly better than a year ago, due primarily to better livestock prices, although crop prices were lower.

While cattle and hog prices are the best for about ten years, the price of feed grains is declining. This reflects increased production of meat animals. Already the large feed crops are reflecting a decline in farm meat animal prices. The necessary increase in breeding animals will probably shorten the marketings of meat animals for several months. Heavier feeding and shortage of livestock may result in heavier weights of animals marketed.

Heavier milk production is in prospect with cheaper feeds. Poultry producers have cheaper feeds, and in spite of low egg prices, the production has been on a record high level.

OCTOBER 1st CROP CONDITIONS

Ideal weather conditions prevailed in North Carolina for the harvest of crops. A very low rainfall is shown, although the soil had sufficient moisture in most areas. This was evidenced by the continued growth of plants like cotton and some hay crops. Almost every day permitted field work. There was a distinct shortage of labor for the harvest of cotton, since those growing tobacco were largely busy in preparing their crop for market; small grain farmers were busy preparing the soil for fall seedings. Cotton pickers are largely limited to farm families. Farmers are just as busy as the available help will permit.

CORN

The 84 percent of corn, indicating 19 bushels yield per acre, reflects excellent weather conditions. With the livestock prices favorable, a good corn crop is a good

economic factor for growers. Since little of the corn crop is sold, this means that the farmers can hold a definite feed advantage. This, with favorable hay prospects, insures a good supply of winter feed. This year's corn crop for the United States is about 65 percent better than last year's production. This, of course, reflects on the price which, in turn, may cause some decline in the price of farm meat animals.

SMALL GRAINS

With favorable conditions for the fall preparation of land, there is every reason to expect a considerable increase in the acreage of fall-planted small grains. This is particularly true of Western States. The extent of the acreage, of course, will be dependent upon weather conditions after October 15th.

TOBACCO

The crop of 1937 is definitely a favorable one, both as to production and price. Although the spring conditions were unfavorable, being accompanied by heavy blue mold troubles, yet the final acreage was in-

creased over last year's and the yield resulting is unusually good. In spite of the 25 percent increase over last year's production, North Carolina's money return from the crop will show an even larger percentage increase due to the very favorable prices being received, for flue-cured tobaccos. This obviously reflects considerable increase in the consumption of this type of tobacco. Weather conditions have generally been favorable throughout the growing period, with little loss of the crop during the harvest period. All bright leaf belts have brought good auction prices.

Type 11 shows 35 percent of this year's total production in North Carolina, based upon a condition of 80 percent. This is an excellent production. Type 12 shows 51 percent of our production and the market prices have been highly satisfactory. The South Carolina type 13 belt produced about 12 percent of the total crop, and the remainder of North Carolina's crop is made up of Burley tobacco (type 31) grown in the mountain counties, totaling 7,400,000 pounds or 1.4 percent of the total production.

HAY

This has been a wonderful hay year. Favorable rainfall during the summer months definitely produced an excellent growth of hay-yielding crops like small grains, clovers, soy beans, cowpeas, crabgrass, lespe-deza, and peanut vines. Thus, the 85 percent condition reported easily warrants the 17 percent increase over last year's production and 22 percent over the five-year average production for North Carolina. Much in the same way, the American crop is considerably better this year than it has been for the two previous years and about 6 percent better than the five-year average crop. It is true that North Carolina's increase is due in part to a 5 percent increase in acreage.

PASTURE

In spite of low rainfall during September, pasture conditions continued favorable for most sections of the state. This was due to favorable moisture conditions in the soil as a result of the August rainfall and the cool September weather which avoided much of the usual drying-out conditions.

PEANUTS

This year is facing another good peanut crop; in fact, the indicated production this year is almost exactly that of last year although the acreage is slightly less. The 77 percent condition reported for October

(Continued on Page Three)



COTTON FIELD STUDY

In September the Statisticians examined cotton fields at five mile intervals for more than 2,500 miles. Detailed 15 foot analyses at each stop were made covering every feature affecting the probable yield.

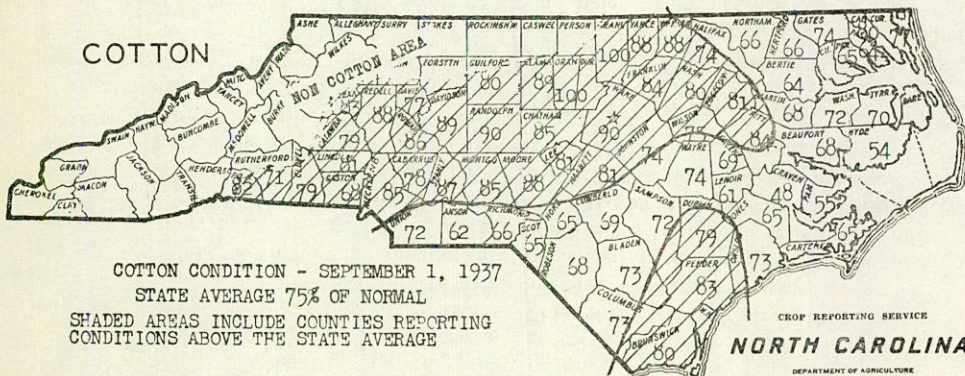
COTTON REPORT — SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

(Continued from Page One)

STATE	AREA IN CULTIVATION SEPTEMBER 1 1937 (000)	SEPTEMBER 1 CONDITION			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		GINNED to date. Running Bales. (000)
		Average crops 1923-32	Crop of 1936	Crop of 1937	Average crops 1923-32	Crop of 1936	Indicated 1937	1936 crop (000)	1937 crop indicated (000)	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Bales	Bales	
Virginia	64	72	74	64	270	298	300	33	40	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1,074	67	69	75	269	298	305	597	666	-
South Carolina	1,635	56	64	67	208	279	250	816	856	27
Georgia	2,631	56	64	72	176	228	240	1,066	1,321	220
Florida	113	61	72	79	125	170	169	31	40	10
Missouri	498	66	56	76	256	350	340	308	347	-
Tennessee	941	63	60	78	197	250	265	433	521	-
Alabama	2,558	59	72	77	172	236	245	1,145	1,310	129
Mississippi	3,344	58	74	80	191	305	290	1,911	2,027	166
Louisiana	1,547	54	67	78	192	260	270	761	873	180
Texas	12,667	55	52	76	139	121	175	2,933	4,622	1,079
Oklahoma	2,569	56	24	62	149	62	160	290	858	15
Arkansas	3,056	59	52	74	188	227	245	1,295	1,564	40
New Mexico	136	86	88	91	318	457	450	111	128	-
Arizona	269	86	90	88	327	438	434	191	244	3
California	614	88	97	91	366	574	500	442	642	-
All other	30	73	58	62	225	313	300	16	19	1
U. S. TOTAL	33,736	58	59	75	159.9	197.6	228.5	12,399	16,098	1,871

N. C. CROP REPORT
SOYBEANS AND COWPEAS

These crops have also experienced favorable conditions. Soybeans will stand more soil moisture than cowpeas as far as seed production is concerned and both like plenty of moisture for hay production; thus, this year promises to be an extra good hay year, although the seed production will be reasonably good. The acreage of cowpeas has increased tremendously.

THE SEPTEMBER COTTON
CONDITION MAP

COTTON The zoning of the condition map herewith shows the areas having prospects above and those below the state average for September 1. For example, the northern part of Johnston County has a much better cotton prospect than does the southern and eastern section. Boll weevil ravages caused the chief decline during August. Of course, the wet weather, see map on preceding page, was a principal factor favoring weevil expansion and probable boll rotting.

SEPTEMBER 1 COTTON REPORT

The cotton crop in North Carolina was headed for a remarkable yield as of August 1st. However, due to the rapid expansion and ravages of the boll weevil, which begun in July, the prospects as of September 1 had declined to the extent of 20 pounds an acre thus reducing the prospects to 686,000 bales. This, however, is considerably better than last year. The favorable weather conditions during July and August resulted in good plant growth, with abundance of green leaves and new growth. The terrific number of weevils, evident in almost all cotton counties of the state, were destroying all young squares and bolls half-grown and younger. Apparently, mature bolls frequently showed damaged locks, especially those on the upper half of the plant. The heavy and frequent rains provided ideal conditions for boll weevil damage.

The cotton plants generally showed heavy bollage on the lower limbs which meant extra early setting. It is, therefore, natural to expect a fairly early opening of these bolls. As a consequence, cotton began to open rapidly late in August and early September. Insufficient cotton was open by September 1 to be ginned. Due to the numerous and conspicuous damage of weevils, most farmers were losing sight of the heavy bollage on the lower parts of the plants.

UNITED STATES

For the entire southern cotton belt, the crop is now forecasted at 16,098,000 bales. This is almost 50 percent more than last year's production. The September 1 prospective yield is 228.5 pounds per acre. This is 35 percent more than the ten-year average. Thus, the belt as a whole experienced much more favorable production conditions than did North Carolina, one of the chief factors being less abundant rainfall and less weevil damage.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

For the United States as a whole and excluding limited areas, the farm production and price prospects are the brightest since 1930. The prospects are now for good demand for farm products. Most every section is reporting favorable production condition in most crops. Drought conditions are almost entirely lacking this year. Wheat growers this year are enjoying unusually good crops and prices. Industrial activity is resulting in strong demand for agricultural products.

NATIONAL CROP OUTLOOK

Crop prospects declined less than one percent during August, chiefly as a result of the continued drought in the western Corn Belt and Great Plains area which ruined the corn crop in most of Nebraska and in

portions of adjoining States and reduced the prospective United States corn crop to 2,549,000,000 bushels. This would be about an average crop but is more than 100,000,000 bushels below the indications of a month ago.

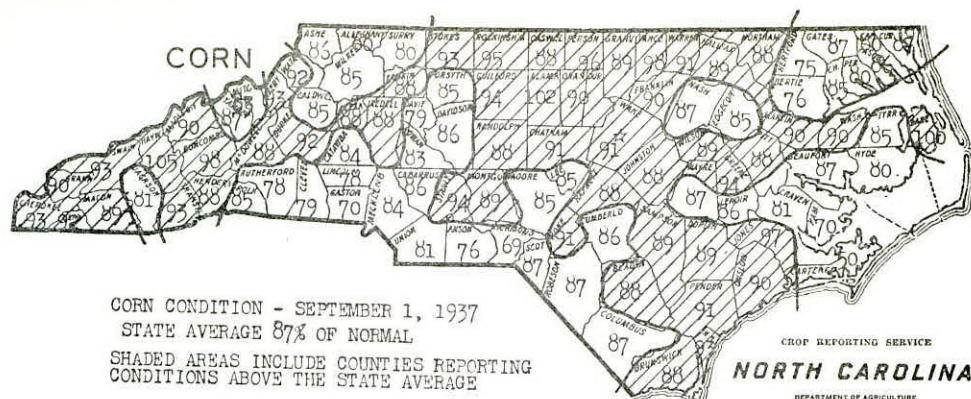
Outside of the drought area August weather was more favorable and crop conditions on September 1 indicated much improved prospects for beans and pecans, and slightly better prospects for oats, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, rice, buckwheat, and most fruits.

While widespread early frosts or other unusually adverse weather conditions could still hurt potatoes and other late crops there are now rather favorable prospects for normal to ample domestic supplies of practically all crops, except flaxseed and clover seed.

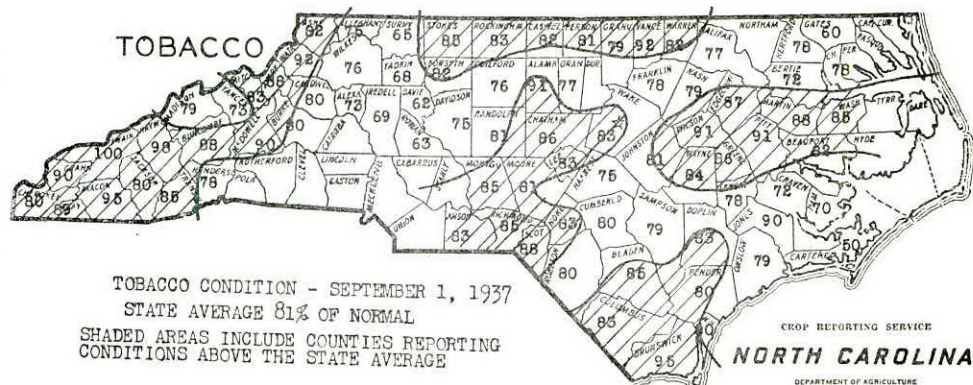
Tobacco production seems likely to be substantially larger than any of the last 5 crops but below the average of the preceding 5 years. There is a rather large crop of soybeans in prospect, and cotton is expected to give a record high yield per acre and the largest production since 1931.

Most of the principal food crops will show better than average production. Peanuts are in promising condition and a very large crop could be secured, but the price is expected to decrease the proportion harvested for nuts in the Gulf States and increase the proportion harvested by hogs.

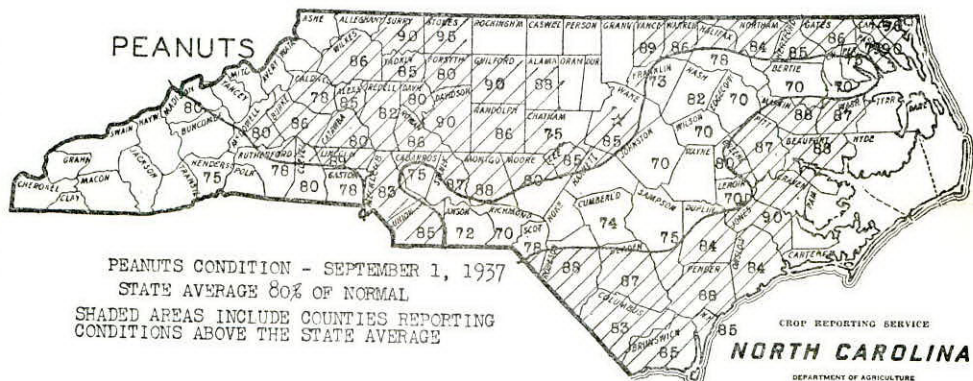
CORN With an average condition of 87 percent, the map herewith illustrates clearly where the better conditions prevailed (shaded area) and where those below the average existed (unshaded area). In the main, the southern piedmont section had the lowest condition and the lowest rainfall. However, the rainfall for the entire state was appreciably above the average for August which accounts for the extra good corn crop prospects now. County figures are approximations since some counties did not have enough reports to warrant exactness.



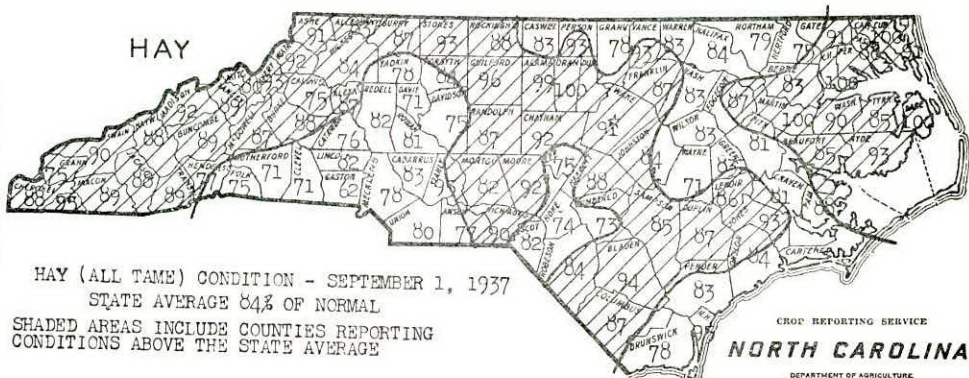
TOBACCO September conditions found the South Carolina belt harvested which is also largely true of eastern Carolina. The conditions, therefore, relate to the harvested crop rather than to present growing conditions. This map is provided to show where the areas are which are above and below the state average. Some deviations from the reported figure are permissible since some counties did not have adequate reports.



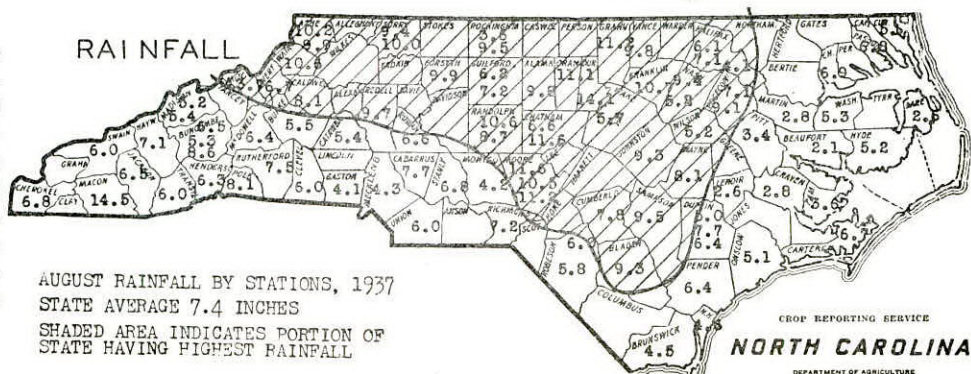
PEANUTS While the commercial peanut growing belt is the eastern portion of the state (with 83 percent of it in a few north-eastern counties), yet small patches of peanuts are grown in other parts of the state. Obviously, the figures shown outside of the main peanut belt may represent individual crops rather than county conditions. The conditions vary widely in the main commercial belts as illustrated on the map herewith.



HAY The mountain counties are distinctly favored with rainfall which indicates good hay growing conditions. The lower piedmont area again reflects the lighter rainfall although the entire state had an abundance. Another lighter area of rainfall reflects lower conditions in the eastern part of the state (unshaded zone).



RAINFALL As will be observed by the map opposite this space, the rainfall during August was quite heavy. The shaded area shows that certain localities had unusually heavy rainfall. Even in the light areas the stations reporting the lowest rainfall showed adequate moisture. In addition, the Weather Bureau records show that rains were frequent during the month of August. These conditions combined show the cause for good growth condition.



CROP REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1 1937

CROPS	NORTH CAROLINA CROPS									UNITED STATES CROPS								
	ACREAGE		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION				ACREAGE (000)		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	Indicated 1937		1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	Indicated 1937	
Corn	2,350,000	2,326,000	77	82	87	38,415,000	43,475,000	44,194,000		92,829	96,146	71.0	40.0	76.0	2,554,772	1,529,327	2,549,281	
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	-	-	-	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	77.0	56.0	78.0	1,215,102	769,100	1,136,167	
Buckwheat	4,000	4,000	76	75	84	58,000	60,000	68,000		370	418	78.0	64.0	82.0	8,277	6,218	7,223	
Potatoes	82,000	92,000	74	50	80	7,540,000	5,986,000	9,292,000		3,058.2	3,223.9	74.0	59.0	77.0	372,115	329,997	403,393	
Sweet Potatoes	84,000	85,000	77	75	81	7,141,000	7,560,000	8,670,000		822	826	72.0	61.0	76.0	66,368	64,144	74,857	
Tobacco:																		
Type 11	237,000	261,000	-	74	80	170,482,000	177,750,000	195,750,000		-	-	-	76.0	81.0	236,056	245,625	262,410	
Type 12	293,000	328,000	-	70	82	254,996,000	222,680,000	288,640,000		-	-	-	70.0	82.0	254,996	222,680	288,640	
Type 13	61,000	72,000	-	71	81	39,342,000	51,545,000	68,400,000		-	-	-	70.0	82.0	115,260	124,895	170,680	
Type 31	6,000	8,000	-	71	83	4,315,000	5,400,000	7,200,000		-	-	-	51.0	78.0	336,845	218,254	352,390	
Total	597,000	669,000	76	72	81	469,135,000	457,375,000	559,990,000		1,436.9	1,689.7	74.0	66.0	79.0	1,427,174	1,153,083	1,448,875	
Soy beans	258,000	258,000	82	86	85	1,187,000	1,475,000	1,495,000		5,635	6,049	81.0	60.0	83.0	11,096	27,459	36,065	
Cowpeas	180,000	207,000	75	80	83	-	-	-		3,263	3,520	70.0	61.0	75.0	-	-	-	
Peanuts, for nut	228,000	225,000	76	81	80	223,450,000	243,960,000	243,000,000		1,736	1,666	73.0	72.0	77.0	946,231	1,300,540	1,258,435	
Hay (Tame)	690,000	937,000	76	76	84	571,000	680,000	796,000		57,055	55,773	78.0	55.0	77.0	70,146	63,309	74,860	
Alfalfa Hay	8,000	8,000	75	72	84	10,000	13,000	16,000		14,034	14,177	78.0	54.0	70.0	23,544	24,750	27,995	
Clover & Timothy	53,000	64,000	*.94	*.65	*.90	76,000	34,000	58,000		22,010	19,674	*1.15	*.97	*1.24	30,554	21,324	24,412	
Wild Hay	25,000	26,000	*.97	*.85	*1.10	22,000	21,000	29,000		10,694	12,546	*.82	*.65	*.79	10,719	6,915	9,943	
Pasture	-	-	78	80	88	-	-	-		-	-	72.0	40.0	68.0	-	-	-	
Fruit:																		
Apples	-	-	52	33	82	3,199,000	1,890,000	4,240,000		-	-	57.0	42.0	73.0	164,355	117,506	204,319	
Peaches	-	-	59	50	64	1,877,000	1,558,000	1,984,000		-	-	60.0	52.0	67.0	57,298	47,650	59,396	
Pears	-	-	51	49	51	220,000	240,000	247,000		-	-	64.0	62.0	67.0	24,334	28,956	30,311	
Grapes	-	-	76	76	81	4,704	7,900	8,100		-	-	74.0	63.0	83.0	2,214	1,916	2,574	
Pecans	-	-	65	72	72	725,000	1,100,000	1,109,000		-	-	50.0	37.0	52.0	62,965	40,135	68,777	

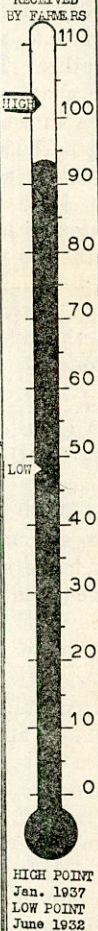
*Figures under condition indicate yield per acre

Irish potato condition figures relate to late crop only.

Production estimates in bushels except tobacco and pecans in pounds; grapes and hay in tons.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP CONDITIONS SEPTEMBER 1 - DISTRICT AVERAGES

		MOUNTAIN COUNTIES				PIEDMONT COUNTIES				COASTAL COUNTIES				STATE					
PRINCIPAL CROPS		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 September 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	%	78.0	85.0	84.0	89.0	77.0	92.0	82.0	87.0	83.0	81.0	88.0	86.0	87.0	87.0	79.0	89.0	82.0	87.0
Potatoes, condition late Irish crop	%	52.0	79.0	48.0	80.0	57.0	76.0	57.0	74.0	50.0	67.0	61.0	62.0	62.0	63.0	57.0	79.0	50.0	80.0
Sweet potatoes, percent full condition	%	68.0	81.0	74.0	85.0	76.0	88.0	77.0	83.0	78.0	79.0	76.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	72.0	78.0	75.0	81.0
Tobacco, percent of full crop condition	%	71.0	76.0	69.0	82.0	75.0	82.0	76.0	79.0	73.0	83.0	68.0	79.0	71.0	84.0	72.0	82.0	72.0	81.0
Cotton, percent of full crop condition	%			60.0	74.0	66.0	85.0	62.0	85.0	60.0	76.0	77.0	72.0	75.0	70.0	75.0	72.0	70.0	75.0
Soybeans, percent of full crop condition	%	76.0	85.0	81.0	87.0	79.0	88.0	79.0	85.0	80.0	78.0	96.0	85.0	86.0	85.0	78.0	87.0	86.0	85.0
Cowpeas, percent of full crop condition	%	74.0	85.0	83.0	86.0	80.0	88.0	82.0	84.0	86.0	78.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	86.0	80.0	83.0
Peanuts, percent of full crop condition	%	90.0	86.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	86.0	79.0	83.0	82.0	79.0	81.0	79.0	83.0	80.0	79.0	84.0	81.0	80.0
Tame hay, percent full crop condition	%	49.0	87.0	65.0	86.0	75.0	89.0	79.0	83.0	75.0	79.0	82.0	86.0	83.0	83.0	76.0	85.0	76.0	84.0
Pasture, percent of growing condition	%	77.0	87.0	83.0	91.0	79.0	92.0	83.0	85.0	78.0	79.0	79.0	84.0	79.0	91.0	75.0	88.0	80.0	88.0
FRUIT (Percent of full crop prospect)																			
Apples	%	25.0	75.0	29.0	89.0	38.0	72.0	37.0	85.0	33.0	77.0	50.0	72.0	50.0	73.0	55.0	67.0	33.0	82.0
Peaches	%	22.0	53.0	19.0	46.0	28.0	55.0	29.0	73.0	32.0	74.0	44.0	53.0	54.0	46.0	58.0	51.0	50.0	64.0
Pears	%	42.0	50.0	22.0	51.0	43.0	57.0	41.0	58.0	36.0	60.0	58.0	44.0	67.0	39.0	70.0	33.0	49.0	51.0
Grapes	%	76.0	80.0	83.0	80.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	85.0	76.0	81.0	71.0	79.0	75.0	79.0	76.0	81.0	76.0	81.0
Milk per cow in herd, September 1	lbs.	12.6	11.3	14.4	13.0	13.5	14.3	12.9	12.9	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	12.7	10.0	10.1	12.3	12.2
Milk per cow milked, September 1	lbs.	15.5	15.5	18.9	17.2	18.1	18.9	17.2	17.2	16.3	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.2	18.1	16.3	16.3	17.2	17.2
Eggs laid per 100 hens, September 1	eggs	30.0	32.0	35.0	35.0	37.0	37.0	31.0	36.0	32.0	35.0	30.0	26.0	32.0	34.0	31.0	37.0	32.7	34.0

Ratio of
PRICES
PAID TO
PRICES
RECEIVED
BY FARMERS

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS

FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES		FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES	
	August 15 1936	June 15 1937	July 15 1937	August 15 1937	July 15 1937	August 15 1937		August 15 1936	June 15 1937	July 15 1937	August 15 1937	July 15 1937	August 15 1937
	1936	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937		1936	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Corn, per bushel	\$.94	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.03	Mules, per head	\$165.00	\$170.00	\$171.00	\$169.00	\$115.30	\$112.30
Wheat, per bushel	1.14	1.29	1.21	1.17	-1.13	+ .99	Chickens, per pound	-.16	+.16	-.17	+.16	+.15	-.17
Oats, per bushel	.61	.68	.61	.55	-.43	-.29	Turkeys, per pound	.17	.17	.18	.18	-	+.14
Barley, per bushel	.89	.90	.88	.85	+ .64	+ .52	Eggs, per dozen	-.24	-.20	.21	-.23	+.19	+.20
Rye, per bushel	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.07	.81	-.71	Butter, per pound	.25	.24	.24	.25	+.29	-.30
Buckwheat, per bushel	.84	.95	.95	.90	-1.01	-.94	Butterfat, per pound	.28	.27	.28	.28	+.31	-.32
Cotton lint, per pound	-.13	.13	-.13	+.11	+.12	-.11	Milk, retail, per quart	-.12	-.12	.12	+.12	-	-
Cottonseed, per ton	32.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	34.53	26.59	Milk, wholesale, per 100 pounds	2.50	2.90	2.85	2.85	1.81	1.87
Potatoes, per bushel	1.20	.65	.55	.70	+ .80	-.70	Wool (unwashed) per pound	.30	.35	.36	.35	+.31	+.31
Potatoes, per 100 pounds	2.60	1.30	1.00	1.10	-	-	Apples, per bushel	.90	1.50	.75	.65	+.12	.82
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	1.05	.90	.80	.90	+ .99	-1.05	Hay (loose), per ton	15.40	16.30	15.90	15.20	9.48	8.97
Peanuts, per pound	+.04	+.04	+.04	+.04	.04	-.04	Hay, all (baled), per ton	17.50	19.50	19.50	18.00	-	-
Soybeans, per bushel	1.20	1.65	1.65	1.45	+1.32	+1.02	Alfalfa hay (loose), per ton	21.70	20.90	20.50	20.30	10.53	10.23
Cowpeas, per bushel	2.05	2.10	2.00	1.75	+1.83	-1.55	Clover hay (loose), per ton	15.20	-	-	-	-	-
Hogs, per 100 pounds	9.60	9.70	10.40	10.70	10.70	11.46	Mixed Clover & Timothy, per ton	15.70	16.80	17.80	15.20	11.06	10.23
Beef Cattle, per 100 pounds	5.20	5.70	5.80	5.70	7.46	7.64	Prairie hay (loose), per ton	12.00	11.00	9.70	9.00	6.39	6.00
Veal Calves, per 100 pounds	7.30	8.00	7.80	8.20	8.25	8.69	Legume hay, per ton	-	17.10	17.10	16.00	-	-
Sheep, per 100 pounds	4.30	4.45	4.45	4.50	4.53	4.52	Grain hay, per ton	-	15.30	15.30	15.00	-	-
Lambs, per 100 pounds	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.64	Lespedeza hay (loose), per ton	-	18.80	17.50	15.00	-	-
Milk Cows, per head	40.00	42.00	41.00	43.00	57.30	57.90	Lespedeza seed, per bushel	3.64	-	2.83	3.00	-	-
Horses, per head	118.00	136.00	130.00	122.00	95.20	93.60	Lespedeza seed, per 100 pounds	7.00	12.00	11.80	11.00	-	-