

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

— CO-OPERATING —

DIVISION OF STATISTICS
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. F. CALLANDER, CHAIRMAN CROP REPORTING BOARD
FRANK PARKER, AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

W. KERR SCOTT, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
W. H. RHODES, CHIEF, DIVISION OF STATISTICS

NOVEMBER, 1937

ANNUAL ISSUE

NUMBER 76

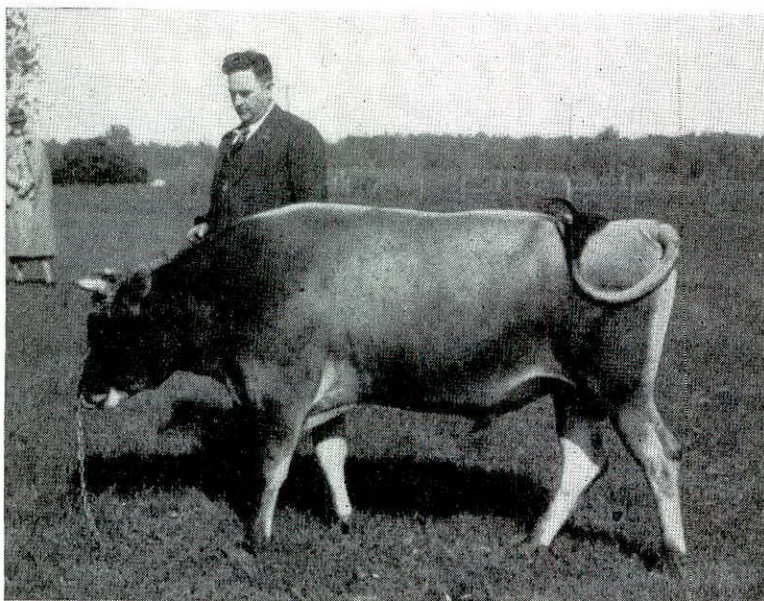
THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER W. KERR SCOTT

Promptly after Mr. W. Kerr Scott won the election for North Carolina's Commissioner of Agriculture last November, he planned for a harmonious and serviceable administration. He determined on a real coöperative program with state and national agencies.

With an united, interested and efficient personnel, working harmoniously with the State College, farmers' organizations, and coöperating with the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture, there was everything to be gained. Commissioner Scott now enjoys working agreements with the federal Bureaus, whereby this state gains the benefits of full services while contributing only a part of the cost. This, also, avoids matter of duplication, misunderstanding and haphazard methods. Illustration of this is the Crop Reporting Service which prepares the FARM FORECASTER and about 150 basic farm reports yearly—with the aid of thousands of voluntary crop reporters throughout the state.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES

An enlarged inspectional and regulatory service for the protection of North Carolina farmers, as well as manufac-



Commissioner Scott on his Melville Jersey Farm in Alamance County.

turers, is the goal of the State Department of Agriculture.

Equipped with the best seed laboratory in the South, Tar Heel growers are being given information as to the quality of the seeds they plant and in a large measure poor quality seed salesmen are being exposed. Once known as the dumping ground for poor quality seed, this state is moving toward the top in seed quality and germination test work—work for which the farmer is not charged.

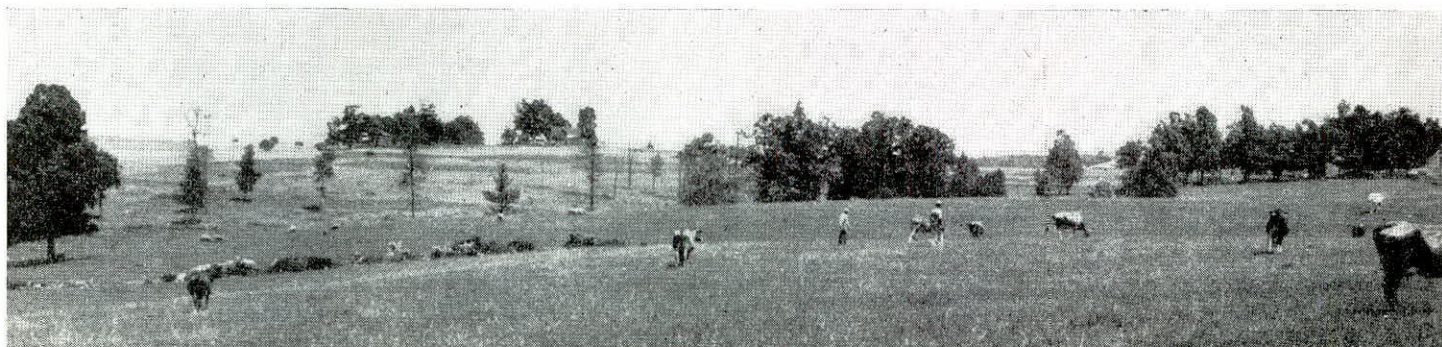
Important in his administrative program are modern livestock disease con-

trol, seed, feed, creamery and fertilizer inspection. Protection of our white pines from the dreaded white pine blister rust, the stricter enforcement of bee regulations, the fight against the destructive Japanese beetle, and the protection of our rapidly growing bulb industry. Checking scales, protecting the seller as well as the buyer against inferior weighing devices and incorrect weight practices offer North Carolinians a service that saves them money.

There was the all important matter of promotion of certain progressive pro-

grams. Included in these were the seven sectional test farms; marketing activities; farm-wide statistical information; better seeds, feed and fertilizers; a broader news service and better departmental contacts throughout North Carolina. This year's State Fair was successfully promoted under his state management. It carried several improvements in ground arrangements and educational features.

As a whole, the Department of Agriculture serves as the "police agency" of the entire state—standing guard over the food and feed consumed, protecting the health of man and livestock.



Pasture on Piedmont Test Farm in Iredell County

THE FRONT COVER

The cover to this issue is an innovation for this service but we hope that it will appeal to all interested in agricultural work, especially to tobacco growers and to all students.

Reading from the top to the bottom, we first find a tobacco plant bed in Lenoir County. It will be noticed that the leaves have not yet appeared on trees. The second and third pictures show the tobacco being planted by machines and by hand. About 22 per cent of the state's tobacco crop is planted in April, 67 per cent in May and the remaining 11 per cent in June. The fourth shows a tobacco field in the midst of growth, while at the bottom are the leaves being hauled in on the small wagon and under the shed the leaves are being put on sticks for curing in barn. About 25 per cent of the crop is harvested in July, 43 per cent in August, 27 per cent in September, and the remainder during October. The upper right picture

shows the actual work of putting leaves on the stick. Under that is one of the tobacco barn's heating units. A stick of wood is being put in the furnace, while above that is the outlet flue through which the smoke escapes. The stringing of the tobacco is going on under the shed in the next picture. Next to the bottom is a farmer and his family sorting tobacco in the grading barn prior to the marketing. In this stage the leaves are sorted into different lengths and colors preparatory to selling. At the bottom right appears the tobacco auction sales. This is an actual auction scene showing that after the sale is made each pile is left in a rather disrupted condition. The average sale takes only three or four seconds. In the center is the typical flue-cured or Bright Leaf tobacco plant.

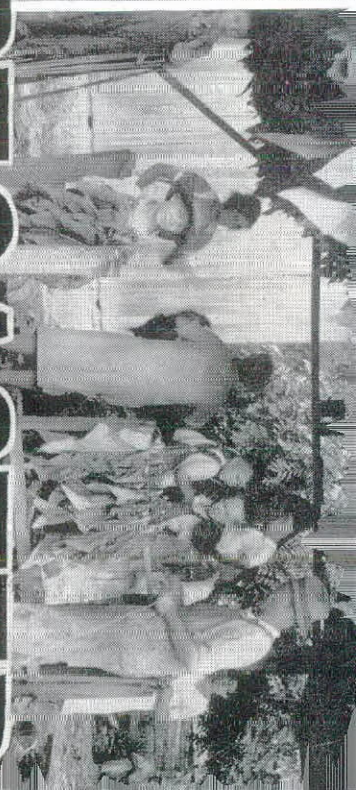
To complete the scene, we should show you the tobacco being hauled to the redrying plant, a scene in the tobacco factory and someone smoking it.

The FARM FORECASTER presents the official farm statistical records for the State of North Carolina, as prepared by the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture. This publication is increasingly being used for reference purposes in the schools of the State. For this reason, the descriptive comments included in this issue are intended primarily to assist students in a better understanding of the graphic and tabular matter provided.

Also, these comments provide the information in answer to constant requests received from farmers, agricultural leaders and others throughout the country for descriptive matter pertaining to farming activities.

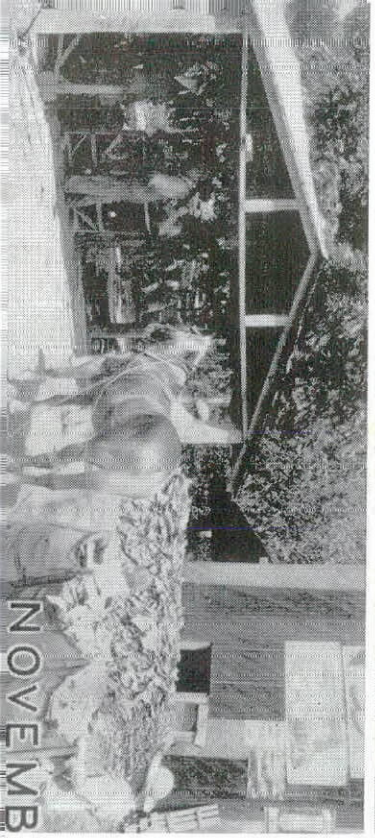
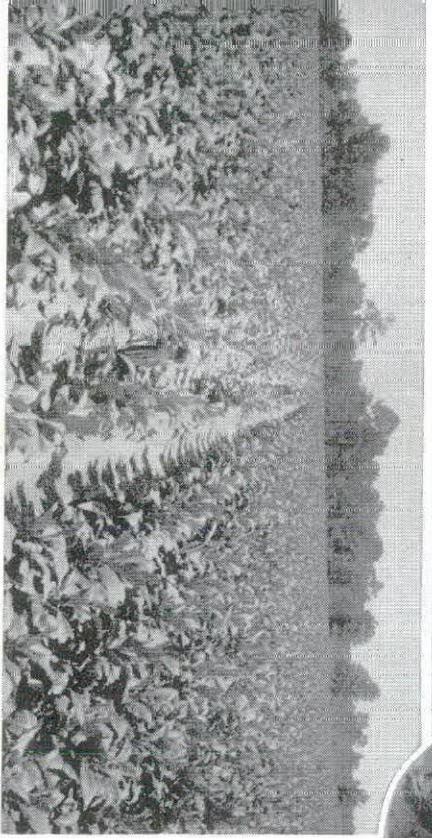
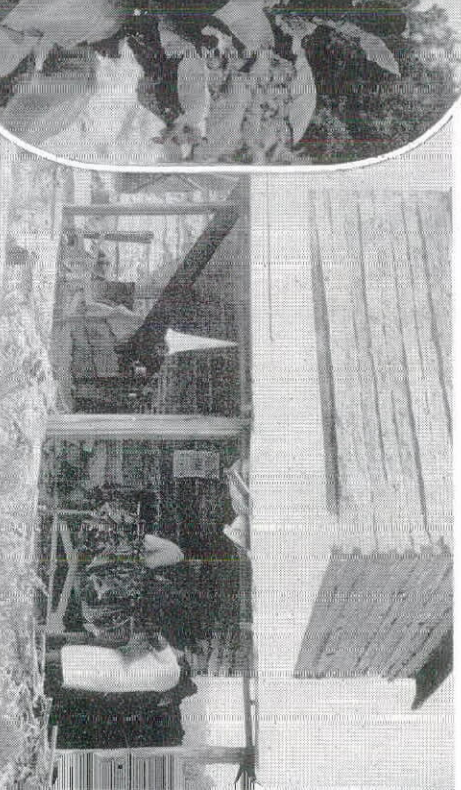
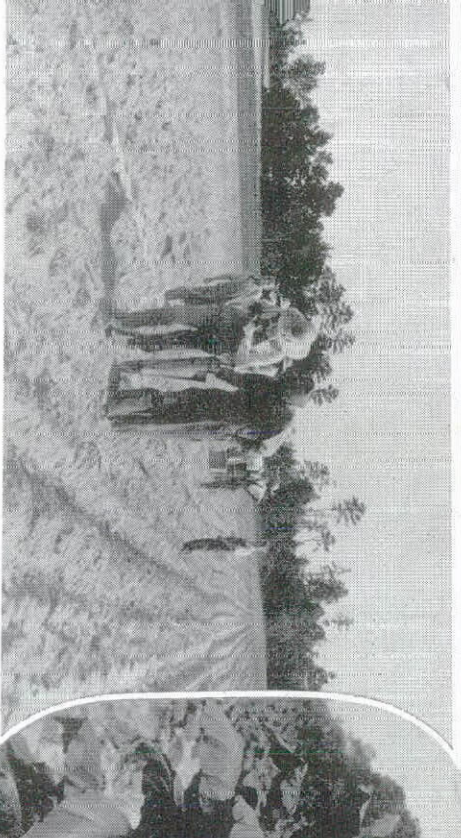
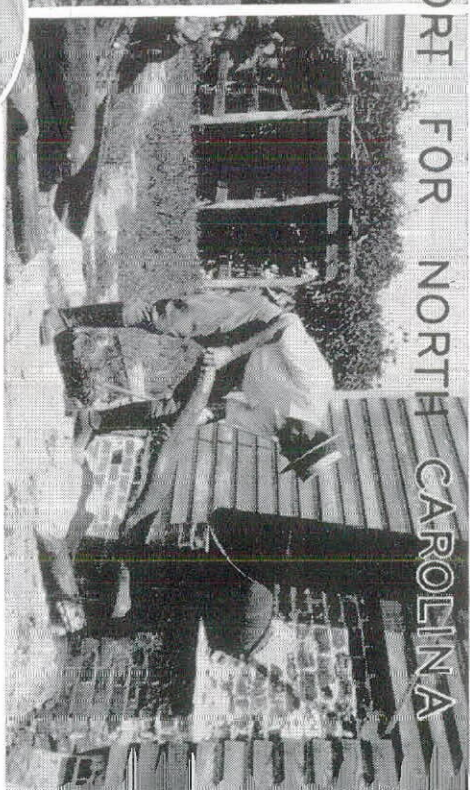
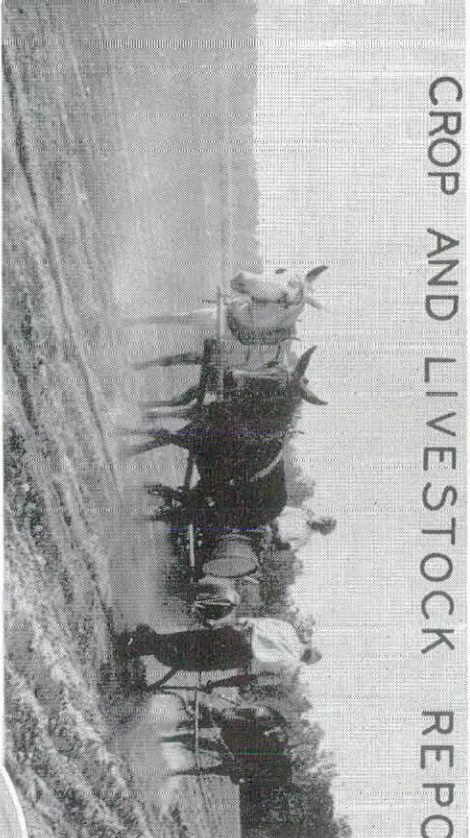
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Departmental Activities	3	HAY Crop by Counties (three years)	24
Agricultural Situation	4	PEANUTS Crop by Counties (three years)	25
November 1, 1937, Crop Report.....	5	Carlot Shipments of FRUITS and VEGETABLES	26
Revised Estimates North Carolina Crops 1924-1936	6- 7	Miscellaneous Farm Data, United States Census, by Counties	27
CORN Crop by Counties (three years)	8- 9	Commercial Peach Tree Survey by Counties.....	28-29
COTTON Crop by Counties (three years).....	10-11	Farm Labor and Wages	30
TOBACCO Crop by Counties (three years).....	12-13	Index Numbers and Purchasing Power Farm Prices	31
WHEAT Crop by Counties (three years).....	14-15	Prices Paid to Producers for Farm Products.....	32
OATS Crop by Counties (three years).....	16	Supply and Distribution COTTON and TOBACCO	33
RYE Crop by Counties (three years)	17	Livestock Production and Income, 1930-1935.....	34
IRISH POTATO Crop by Counties (three years)	18-19	Revised Estimates of LIVESTOCK, 1925-1936....	34
SWEET POTATO Crop by Counties (three years)	19-20	Receipts from Sales of Farm Products.....	35
SOY BEAN Crop by Counties (two years).....	21-22	Poultry Estimates—Chickens and Eggs.....	35
COWPEA Crop by Counties (two years)	22-23	Value of North Carolina Crops	36



FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



NOVEMBER 1937

N. C. CROP REPORT

(Continued from Page Three)

FRUITS

This year's apple crop is one of the best in the State's history. Both the production and the quality is extra good. Unfortunately, from a price consideration, the country as a whole has produced an excellent crop of apples. The North Carolina crop shows 240 percent increase over the production of last year and 30 percent more than the five-year average. The American crop is 25 percent more than the five-year average.

Pears and grapes are both considerably better than the ten-year average crop. Pecans are one percent better than last year but are still three percent below the ten-year average crop for North Carolina. This state's production is now going above the 1,100,000 pound mark. For the South as a whole, the crop is considerably above the five-year average production and 76 percent above last year's crop.

OCTOBER 1 COTTON REPORT
FOR NORTH CAROLINA

A North Carolina cotton crop of 695,000 bales was indicated by reports on condition received from growers on October 1. This crop is the largest harvested in this state since 1931 but is considerably below the five year average crop 1928-1932 of 752,000 bales. The largest crop ever harvested in North Carolina was that of 1926 when the

AS A MEASURE OF ECONOMY

Tables appearing in this publication are printed from cuts which are made by reducing typewriter copy to fit the page.

state produced 1,208,000 bales. The October 1 indication is 9,000 bales larger than was indicated a month ago and is 98,000 bales more than was harvested last year.

The yield per acre estimated at 309 pounds of lint compares with 298 pounds harvested last year and a past ten year average yield of 269 pounds. This indication has been exceeded only six times in the history of the crop in this state. The October estimate is four pounds more per acre than was indicated a month ago and is 11 pounds more than was harvested last year.

The crop was considerably reduced this year as a result of boll weevil infestation, however, the greater number of bolls on plants offset the weevil damage in comparison with recent years, and the principal damage to the crop, as a whole, was the loss of late bolls, squares and small bolls which developed after the first setting of bolls. During August there was heavy shedding of squares and small bolls so that by September only fully developed bolls remained on plants. It is probable that the State's cotton crop was reduced about 12 percent by the ravages of weevils.

The greater number of bolls on plants offset the weevil damage in comparison

with recent years, and the principal damage to the crop, as a whole, was the loss of late bolls. It is probable that the State's cotton crop was reduced about 12 percent by the ravages of weevils.

The month of September was most favorable for cotton, from the standpoint of weather, it being generally dry and unusually cool. The situation was ideal for the maturing and picking of the crop. Much of the rapidly opening cotton would have been spoiled had there been appreciable rain or much wind. The chief difficulty experienced by growers was the scarcity of available labor for cotton picking. The favorable weather conditions caused cotton to open rapidly. The wages required by farm labor have been unusually high in relation to the price being paid for the lint.

As a result of the good weather, ginner report ideal conditions for ginning. There were 218,000 bales ginned this season to October 1 as compared with 118,000 bales 12 months ago.

With the exception of the last 3 years this year's is the smallest cotton acreage harvested in North Carolina since 1902.

UNITED STATES COTTON CROP

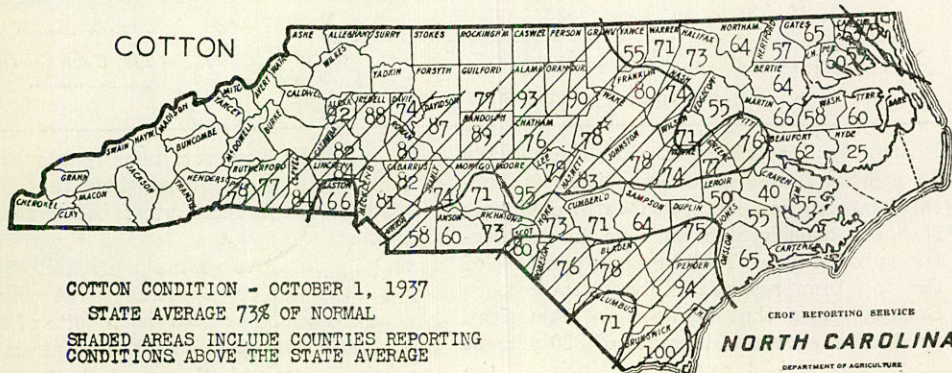
A United States crop of 17,573,000 bales was forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics based on conditions as of October 1, 1937. This is the second largest crop on record. The largest crop on record was produced in 1926 when 17,978,000 bales were harvested.

The indicated yield per acre for the United States of 249.3 pounds of lint is the highest yield on record and compares with 197.6 pounds in 1936 and the ten year (1923-1932) average yield of 169.9 pounds.

The increase in prospective production over that indicated on September 1, which is general throughout the cotton belt, was due to better than average conditions for the maturing of the crop, together with very light loss from boll weevil. Harvesting is progressing rapidly, although a general shortage is reported.

The October 1 estimate is 1,475,000 bales larger than was indicated a month ago.

STATE	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1937 (000)	OCTOBER 1 CONDITION			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		GINNED TO DATE.
		Average crops 1923-32	Crop of 1936	Crop of 1937	Average crops 1923-32	Crop of 1936	Indi- cated 1937	1936 crop (000)	1937 crop indicated (000)	Running Bales. (000)
	Acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Bales	Bales	Bales
Virginia	64	65	67	76	270	298	299	33	40	5
NORTH CAROLINA	1,074	61	68	74	289	298	309	597	655	218
South Carolina	1,635	53	66	67	208	279	256	818	875	415
Georgia	2,631	54	66	75	176	228	260	1,086	1,430	582
Florida	113	62	74	75	125	170	169	31	40	28
Missouri	488	62	71	77	256	360	363	308	370	100
Tennessee	941	58	66	80	197	250	295	433	580	152
Alabama	2,558	57	73	82	172	236	267	1,145	1,425	670
Mississippi	3,344	58	82	86	191	305	343	1,911	2,400	1,214
Louisiana	1,547	56	76	86	192	260	309	761	1,000	672
Texas	12,667	55	52	79	139	121	190	2,933	5,025	2,650
Oklahoma	2,569	53	26	64	149	62	160	290	858	229
Arkansas	3,056	56	60	81	188	227	274	1,295	1,750	732
New Mexico	136	83	85	94	318	457	457	111	130	17
Arizona	269	84	91	85	327	438	463	191	260	35
California	614	86	94	89	326	574	528	442	675	40
All other	30	70	64	85	225	313	320	16	20	5
U. S. TOTAL	33,736	56	62	79	169.9	197.6	249.3	12,399	17,573	8,259



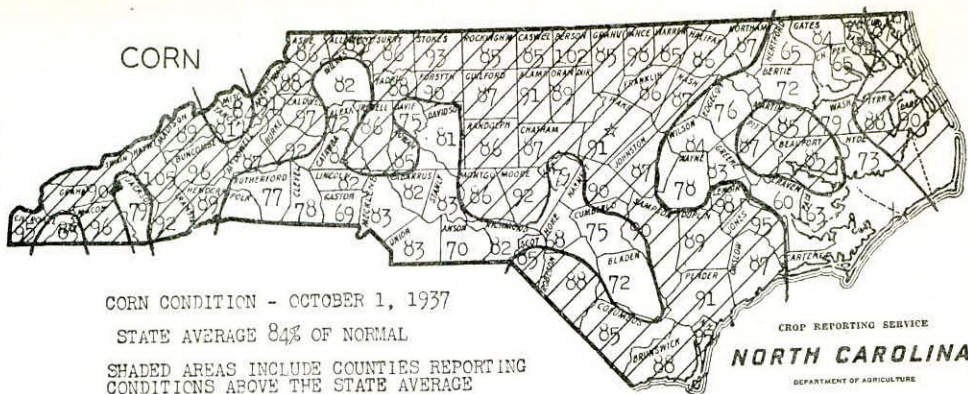
COTTON

While the cotton crop is generally good throughout the Cotton Belt, spotted areas show variable harvest condition. For example, a narrow poorer belt is shown from Union county eastward, spreading out over most of the northeastern counties. The indicated yield of 309 pounds reflects anything but poor condition, even though weevils did affect the late crop considerably.

CORN

This is the most generally grown crop in North Carolina, yet very little of it is moved from the farm where grown. This is a good crop year, which also applies to corn. The Southern Piedmont and half of the eastern counties are below the average in condition. However, 84 percent condition is extra good, for any year and for livestock growers.

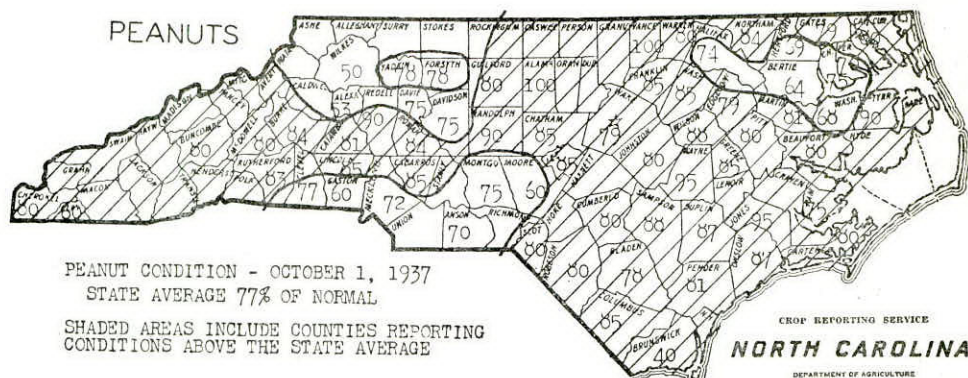
CORN



PEANUTS

The commercial peanut area is confined to eastern counties (largely District 3). The condition for harvest declined during September, although the fields harvested showed clean and bright shells which were well filled. Most fields showed excellent harvest conditions. The conditions shown for central and western counties relate to "patches" of peanuts.

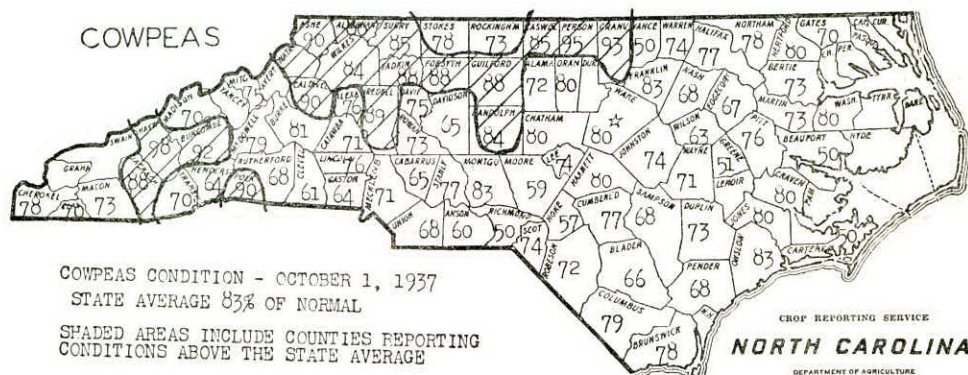
PEANUTS



COWPEAS

The western two-thirds of North Carolina has cowpeas mostly for a companion corn crop. Most of the annual legume hay in that area is cowpeas. The weather conditions were favorable for hay, but not so much so for seed production as seed do better under drier conditions. Real concentrated producing areas do not exist as with soy beans and peanuts in eastern counties.

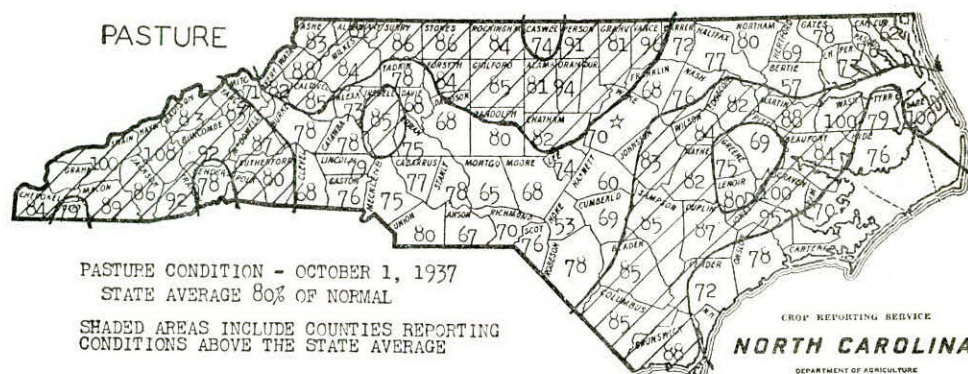
COWPEAS



PASTURE

The best barometer of weather conditions is pasture condition, for while September was dry and cool, yet pastures were good as a result of adequate moisture in the soil. Such conditions are ideal for harvesting crops. The poorer pasture conditions extend through most of the Piedmont (south central) and northeastern counties. The healthy growth of crops during September was evidence of favorable weather, in spite of low rainfall.

PASTURE



N. C. CROP REPORT

(Continued from Page One)

1st is 4 percent better than last year and 5 percent better than the ten-year average. For the Southern States as a whole, the crop is some better in the yield per acre prospects, but is less in acreage.

SOY BEANS

Here again the October 1st condition warrants a considerable increase over the production of last year and the five-year average crop, although the same acreage as last year was estimated to be planted in

North Carolina this year. For the country as a whole, the present condition is one-third larger than last year which obviously shows a considerable increase in prospective production. The rapid expansion of the soy bean acreage in the Mid-Western States means that the present American production shows an increase of 320 percent over the 1928-32 average. Much of the Western crop is going into oil production.

SWEET POTATOES

The sweet potato crop of North Carolina has an unusually heavy growth of vines, resulting from favorable soil moisture con-

ditions. This, however, usually results in a short yield of potatoes, since the somewhat drier conditions cause a better formation of stored up plant food in the roots—commonly called tubers. As a result of the dry weather during September, the present crop is of excellent quality. In spite of this, the prospective yield is 15 percent better than last year and 21 percent better than the five-year average and the acreage shows a 1 percent increase. For the country at large the production of 75,000,000 bushels indicates 13 percent increase over the five-year average crop.

(Continued on Page Four)

CROP REPORT—OCTOBER 1, 1937

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS										UNITED STATES CROPS									
CROPS	ACREAGE		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION			ACREAGE (000)		CONDITION % FULL CROP			*PRODUCTION (In Thousands)					
	1936	1937	Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1928-32	1936	Indicated 1937	Thousands	Omitted	Average 1923-32	1936	1937	Average 1928-32	1936	Indicated			
Corn	2,350,000	2,325,000	75	81	84	38,415,000	43,475,000	44,194,000	92,829	96,146	73	45	78	2,554,772	1,529,327	2,561,936			
All wheat	530,000	519,000	*10.7	*9.8	*12.0	3,790,000	5,194,000	5,228,000	48,820	68,198	*14.4	*12.8	*13.0	864,532	626,461	886,695			
Oats	245,000	233,000	*17.6	*14.0	*20.0	3,572,000	3,430,000	4,660,000	33,213	35,933	*30.2	*23.8	*32.1	1,215,102	789,100	1,152,433			
Buckwheat	4,000	4,000	75	77	76	58,000	60,000	60,000	370	418	74	63	74	8,277	6,218	7,109			
Barley	9,000	7,000	*18.1	*17.0	*19.0	361,000	153,000	133,000	8,322	11,166	*22.6	*17.7	*20.9	281,237	147,452	232,878			
Potatoes, Irish	82,000	92,000	70	49	77	7,540,000	5,986,000	9,384,000	3,058	3,224	74	64	75	372,115	329,997	398,765			
Potatoes, Sweet	84,000	85,000	73	75	79	7,141,000	7,560,000	8,670,000	822	826	71	62	75	66,368	64,144	75,058			
Tobacco:																			
Type 11	237,000	261,000	-	74	80	170,482,000	177,750,000	202,275,000	-	-	-	75	79	236,056	245,625	272,975			
Type 12	293,000	328,000	-	70	82	242,996,000	222,680,000	295,200,000	-	-	-	70	82	254,996	222,680	295,200			
Type 13	61,000	72,000	-	71	81	39,342,000	51,545,000	68,400,000	-	-	-	70	82	115,260	124,895	174,800			
Type 31	6,000	8,000	-	71	83	4,315,000	5,400,000	7,400,000	-	-	-	63	82	336,845	218,254	359,385			
Total	597,000	669,000	74	72	81	469,135,000	457,375,000	573,275,000	1,437	1,690	75	71	80	1,427,174	1,153,063	1,474,683			
Soy beans	258,000	258,000	79	79	83	1,187,000	1,475,000	1,552,000	5,635	6,049	79	61	81	11,096	27,459	35,539			
Cowpeas	180,000	207,000	71	77	73	-	-	-	3,263	3,520	68	60	70	-	-	-			
Peanuts, for nuts	228,000	225,000	72	73	77	223,450,000	243,960,000	243,000,000	1,736	1,666	71	70	74	946,231	1,300,540	1,270,150			
Hay (Tame)	690,000	937,000	*.81	*.76	*.85	571,000	680,000	796,000	57,055	55,773	*1.29	*1.11	*1.34	70,146	63,309	74,576			
Alfalfa Hay	8,000	8,000	*1.81	*1.60	*1.60	10,000	13,000	13,000	14,034	14,177	*2.06	*1.76	*1.93	23,544	24,750	27,364			
Pasture	-	-	74	77	80	-	-	-	-	-	73	54	66	-	-	-			
Fruit:																			
Apples	-	-	51	35	85	3,199,000	1,890,000	4,505,000	-	-	57	41	76	164,355	117,506	206,716			
Peaches	-	-	57	50	64	1,877,000	1,558,000	1,984,000	-	-	62	54	69	57,298	47,650	59,626			
Pears	-	-	52	49	58	220,000	240,000	281,000	-	-	66	65	68	24,334	26,956	29,622			
Grapes	-	-	75	81	82	4,704	7,900	8,100	-	-	72	63	86	2,214	1,916	2,627			
Pecans, all	-	-	74	70	71	725,000	1,100,000	1,109,000	-	-	50	34	53	62,965	40,135	70,553			

*Figures under condition indicate yield per acre.

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

NORTH CAROLINA CROP CONDITIONS OCTOBER 1 - DISTRICT AVERAGES

PRINCIPAL CROPS	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES				PIEDMONT COUNTIES						COASTAL COUNTIES						State		Ratio of PRICES PAID TO PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	
	Northern District 1		Western District 4		Northern District 2		Central District 5		Southern District 8		Northern District 3		Central District 6		Southern District 9		October 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	86.0	86.0	88.0	77.0	89.0	79.0	85.0	81.0	80.0	82.0	82.0	84.0	83.0	79.0	85.0	81.0	84.5	110
Corn, probable yield per acre	Bu.	21.5	26.0	23.7	26.4	19.3	23.4	20.4	22.0	18.2	18.8	24.7	24.1	23.4	23.8	20.9	23.5	21.6	23.4	
Potatoes, condition late Irish crop	%	50.0	75.0	48.0	77.0	54.0	75.0	48.0	68.0	58.0	71.0	50.0	65.0	62.0	68.0	41.0	59.0	49.0	77.0	100
Sweet potatoes, percent full condition	%	72.0	82.0	80.0	83.0	71.0	84.0	75.0	79.0	76.0	78.0	71.0	76.0	75.0	78.0	77.0	77.0	75.0	79.0	
Soybeans, Percent of full condition	%	79.0	86.0	82.0	87.0	75.0	85.0	82.0	80.0	84.0	72.0	76.0	82.0	77.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	79.0	83.0	90
Cowpeas, percent full crop condition	%	75.0	85.0	85.0	76.0	75.0	80.0	81.0	78.0	86.0	67.0	68.0	73.0	66.0	69.0	77.0	72.0	77.0	73.0	
Peanuts, percent full crop condition	%	-	68.0	80.0	81.0	79.0	85.0	75.0	81.0	75.0	75.0	72.0	76.0	78.0	85.0	77.0	82.0	73.0	77.0	80
Pasture, percent of growing condition	%	76.0	84.0	79.0	84.0	68.0	82.0	74.0	76.0	90.0	73.0	69.0	75.0	74.0	81.0	74.0	80.0	77.0	80.0	
FRUIT (Percent full crop production)																				
Apples	%	24.0	83.0	31.0	94.0	33.0	73.0	36.0	79.0	41.0	82.0	49.0	69.0	53.0	78.0	56.0	65.0	35.0	85.0	70
Pears	%	40.0	58.0	23.0	61.0	43.0	66.0	37.0	60.0	30.0	80.0	59.0	45.0	76.0	41.0	67.0	36.0	49.0	58.0	
Grapes	%	78.0	80.0	80.0	78.0	77.0	83.0	82.0	84.0	82.0	81.0	80.0	77.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	60
Pecans, percent full crop condition	%	68.0	75.0	52.0	70.0	74.0	58.0	69.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	63.0	69.0	69.0	75.0	76.0	71.0	70.0	71.0	
Milk per cow in herd, October 1	lbs.	11.5	12.1	12.9	12.6	12.4	14.0	12.0	12.2	10.9	11.5	9.2	9.4	12.3	14.2	9.4	10.5	11.4	12.2	
Milk per cow milked, October 1	lbs.	14.7	15.4	16.5	16.9	16.7	17.5	16.5	17.1	14.6	15.7	14.6	14.4	17.6	19.3	15.5	17.0	15.6	16.6	
Eggs laid per 100 hens, October 1	eggs	28.0	31.0	26.0	29.0	26.0	30.0	28.0	32.0	28.0	30.0	23.0	23.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	29.0	26.1	29.0	
FARM LABOR																				
Supply compared with normal	%	63.0	73.0	84.0	82.0	90.0	79.0	78.0	76.0	86.0	73.0	84.0	77.0	86.0	80.0	85.0	75.0	84.4	77.0	10
Demand compared with normal	%	90.0	93.0	85.0	93.0	96.0	97.0	84.0	94.0	87.0	93.0	91.0	89.0	89.0	103.0	84.0	99.0	87.8	95.0	
Wages by month with board	\$	20.91	19.80	16.26	19.00	17.18	18.44	15.19	17.67	13.58	17.03	16.00	18.22	16.79	20.24	16.33	18.16	16.50	18.53	
Wages by month without board	\$	28.53	27.86	24.08	27.37	24.17	27.48	23.74	26.08	22.70	25.13	22.42	25.97	25.55	27.17	24.69	26.67	24.25	26.68	
Wages by day with board	\$	.97	1.08	.94	.99	.98	1.04	.86	.92	.72	.85	.85	.91	.78	.94	.83	.92	.90	.97	
Wages by day without board	\$	1.20	1.36	1.20	1.33	1.29	1.33	1.14	1.27	.98	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.07	1.23	1.08	1.21	1.15	1.28	

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS

FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES		FARM COMMODITY	NORTH CAROLINA PRICES				U. S. PRICES		THERMOMETER
	Sept. 15 1936	July 15 1937	August 15 1937	Sept. 15 1937	August 15 1937	Sept. 15 1937		Sept. 15 1936	July 15 1937	August 15 1937	Sept. 15 1937	August 15 1937	Sept. 15 1937	
Corn, per bushel	\$.96	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.05	\$.98	\$ -1.03	\$ -.94	Mules, per head	\$165.00	\$171.00	\$169.00	\$168.00	\$112.30	\$112.60	20
Wheat, per bushel	1.16	1.21	1.17	1.15	+.99	.93	Chickens, per pound	-.16	-.17	+.16	+.17	-.17	+.17	30
Oats, per bushel	.63	.61	.55	.55	-.29	.29	Turkeys, per pound	.18	.18	.18	.18	+.14	.15	
Barley, per bushel	.92	.88	.85	.87	+.52	-.53	Eggs, per dozen	-.29	.21	-.23	.27	+.20	-.23	
Rye, per bushel	1.17	1.07	1.07	1.12	-.71	+.68	Butter, per pound	.26	.24	.25	.25	-.30	+.30	10
Buckwheat, per bushel	.90	.95	.90	.83	-.94	-.77	Butterfat, per pound	.30	.28	.28	.29	-.32	+.33	
Cotton lint, per pound	-.13	-.13	+.11	+.09	-.11	.09	Milk, retail, per quart	-.12	.12	+.12	+.12	-	-	
Cottonseed, per ton	32.00	36.00	34.00	21.00	26.59	19.25	Milk, wholesale, per 100 pounds	2.50	2.85	2.85	2.90	1.87	1.96	
Potatoes, per bushel	1.15	.55	.70	.70	-.70	-.54	Wool (unwashed) per pound	.31	.36	.35	.35	+.31	-.31	0
Potatoes, per 100 pounds	2.30	1.00	1.10	1.15	-	-	Apples, per bushel	.90	.75	.65	.65	.62	-.73	
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	.90	.80	.90	.85	-.105	+.90	Hay (loose), per ton	14.90	15.90	15.20	15.20	8.97	8.91	
Peanuts, per pound	+.04	+.04	+.04	-.04	-.04	+.03	Hay, all (baled), per ton	16.90	19.50	18.00	17.10	-	-	
Soybeans, per bushel	1.20	1.65	1.45	1.10	+.102	-.90	Alfalfa hay (loose), per ton	21.00	20.50	20.30	18.90	10.23	10.39	
Cowpeas, per bushel	1.70	2.00	1.75	1.35	-.155	-.137	Clover hay (loose), per ton	15.90	-	-	-	-	-	
Hogs, per 100 pounds	10.00	10.40	10.70	10.20	11.46	10.55	Mixed Clover & Timothy, per ton	16.30	17.80	15.20	15.00	10.23	10.19	HIGH POINT
Beef Cattle, per 100 pounds	5.10	5.80	5.70	6.20	7.64	7.54	Prairie hay (loose), per ton	11.00	9.70	9.00	8.60	6.00	6.03	Jan. 1937
Veal Calves, per 100 pounds	7.30	7.80	8.20	8.40	8.69	8.91	Legume hay, per ton	-	17.10	16.00	17.00	-	-	LOW POINT
Sheep, per 100 pounds	4.35	4.45	4.50	5.00	4.52	4.35	Grain hay, per ton	-	15.30	15.00	15.00	-	-	June 1932
Lambs, per 100 pounds	8.40	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.64	8.57	Lespedeza hay (loose), per ton	-	17.50	15.00	15.00	-	-	
Milk Cows, per head	42.00	41.00	43.00	43.00	57.90	57.90	Lespedeza seed, per bushel	4.00	2.83	3.00	2.50	-	-	
Horses, per head	120.00	130.00	122.00	121.00	93.60	93.10	Lespedeza seed, per 100 pounds	7.50	11.80	11.00	9.50	-	-	