

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FARM SURVEY ISSUE

NUMBER 77

USES OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND CROP REPORTS

The assessors and tax-listers in most of the important agricultural states have for many years collected statistics for the agricultural industry. The assessor is an important public official and has a responsible position. He is well qualified to get such information for the farming industry of the state. The assessors summary on crop acreages and the regular reports of crop reporters of the Department of Agriculture on yields, prices, and other items are the basis of the statistical reports for the agricultural industry. Only by the use of sound facts can the industry guide itself safely at any time but more particularly in times of difficulty.

The following is a list of the more common uses of this material:

(A) BY FARMERS:

Directly:

1. Guide to planning acreage changes of particular crops.
2. Guide to marketing by locating supply and demand.

Indirectly:

1. Prevent ill effects of misleading crop reports.
2. Reduce speculation. Dependable information on supply stabilizes prices and reduces the speculation margin that is necessarily taken when uncertainty of supply exists.
3. Aid railroads to distribute the cars needed for farm products.
4. Enable economical distribution of farm equipment and supplies.
5. Essential for crop programs of agricultural experiment stations, intelligent marketing programs of public marketing agencies, making farm loans by banks and insurance companies and the maintenance of maximum farm prices in terminal markets in accordance with supply and demand, all of which react to the farmer's advantage.
6. Essential for relief work such as drought relief, seed loans, and other rural relief measures.

(B) COOPERATIVE FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS:

1. Guide to intelligent marketing.
2. Basis for credit and other business transactions.

(C) DEALERS AND HANDLERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:

Reflect price trends, reduce speculation which goes with uncertainty of supply and reduce the necessary handling margin and enable the payment of maximum farm prices.

(D) AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND EXPERIMENT STATION WORKERS:

1. *Agricultural Extension and Experiment Station Services:* As the annual inventory is the real key to merchants and industry, the Farm Survey serves the same purpose to county agricultural leaders. The county agent needs such basic information.
2. *Agricultural Teachers:* For project and local teaching material, the Farm Survey provides ideal material. Students take more interest when studying home facts.

(E) STATE MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS:

First essential for all marketing programs.

(F) BANKERS AND FINANCIERS:

Basis for providing credit for production, storage and marketing of crops.

(G) RAILROADS:

Enable economical distribution of cars for moving crops and livestock.

(H) INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Basis for crop insurance and for placing farm loans.

(I) MANUFACTURERS:

1. Guide for determining quantities to be manufactured.
2. Best basis for distribution of manufactured products used in agriculture.

(J) MEAT PACKERS:

Reduce the uncertainty of supply, reflect future price trend and reduce the necessary handling margin and enable the payment of maximum price which might not be given otherwise.

(K) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Provide facts for advertising local advantages.

(L) PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS:

Best guide to relative agricultural resources and advantages.

(M) LEGISLATORS:

Basis for much of the constructive farm legislation.

(N) ECONOMISTS AND BUSINESS ANALYSTS:

Essential for analyzing agricultural and business conditions.

(O) BUSINESS MEN:

Valuable guide for determining whether to expand or contract business operations.

(P) NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Basis for many activities of the Department of Agriculture.
2. Indispensable in the time of war, and necessary in enacting much of the farm legislation.

(Q) GENERAL PUBLIC WELFARE:

Nearly all business is inter-dependent. That is, the prosperity and development of one business depends greatly on the prosperity and development of all other business. Crop reports furnish an indispensable link between agriculture and other lines of business. Agriculture prospers directly and indirectly through the information on price trends that crop reports indicate, and other business prospers directly and indirectly through the more economical manufacture and transportation of products, which in turn increase the buying power of consumers for farm products as well as manufactured products.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA'S FARM SURVEY

During the winter of 1917-1918 the county commissioners of some seventy counties were looking to their first county farm survey, contemplated on a voluntary basis for the spring of 1918. Informal explanations and requests resulted in seventy-eight counties having their tax-listers secure farm acreage reports on 87,912 farms. The Agricultural Extension Service provided the report forms and summarization clerical work, while the United State Agricultural Statistician planned and supervised the actual taking of the survey. The 1919 results, also on a voluntary co-operative basis, were much better.

The fine voluntary response of over 90 counties in 1921 resulted in a legislative enactment of the *Farm Survey* law. Repeated attempts to abolish this act have failed. Meanwhile, the attitude of farmers has improved rapidly until these surveys are now regarded as not only reliable but also essential to agricultural program work.

The confidential way in which these records have been handled has forestalled most objections. The inclination of list-takers to fake or to enter false figures has changed to a point where it is regarded as a violation of one's oath. Reliability of the records has been proved many times by checking with the United States Census. As a matter of fact, each township report is cross-checked to prove its reasonableness.

The tax-listing officials object to this seemingly unrelated work, which at times does add to the delay in handling the listing of taxable properties. The ultimate purpose or value is too often overlooked and the immediate bother exaggerated. However, the Farm Survey work is done in an identical manner as is the tax-listing. The machinery is established and no other

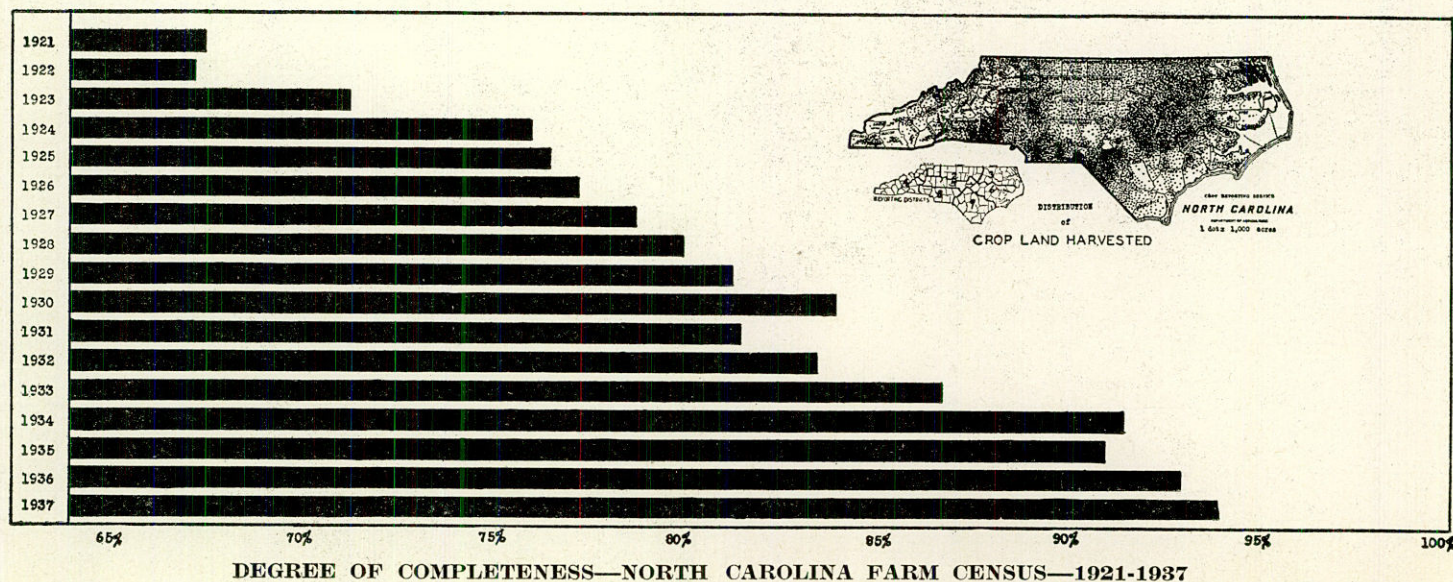
agency for it is available. Other states use their tax-listers or assessors in getting farm surveys for it is of county wide interest and advantage to do so.

The probable actual cash returns alone to farmers during the past five years have proven this to be an amazingly profitable investment. The back cover of this issue carries some of the usages which add to visible and invisible cash income. For example, what has it been worth to one farmer to get in the habit of more definitely thinking through his crop acreages before the planting season begins? Or what is it worth to be able to understand farm economic reports in making spring inventories?

Yes, the Farm Survey is established in many ways. The critic is either prejudiced or uninformed about it. From a cost standpoint, no other means could be used for less than the present cost—with perhaps not as good results. Basically, it holds advantages over the United States Census in that reports come from farm owners rather than tenants. The North Carolina Census secures only acreages as against 200 varied items on the United States schedule. The North Carolina Census secures reports at *planting time* instead of almost a year later when new crops are in mind. The North Carolina results are completed before the United States Census is even listed for the same year.

With the 1936 and 1937 results about 94 percent complete for crop land acreages, this survey is readily adjusted to 100 percent. Counties reporting less than 90 percent of crop land are the losers. This loss will obviously increase with the continuation of farm relief programs, which will certainly continue in steadily improved forms.

CONGRATULATIONS are due the county commissioners and list-takers of all the seventy-eight counties, each of which submitted 1937 farm survey reports averaging better than 90 percent coverage of their farms. This is the best evidence of their interest. All counties are to be praised for the reliability of the information recorded. The farmers themselves are to be commended for the fine spirit of coöperation shown these county officials, by so willingly reporting this confidential information.



FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA

FEBRUARY, 1938

FARM SURVEY ISSUE

TOBACCO 640,000 ACRES
COTTON 1,077,000 ACRES
CORN 2,296,000 ACRES
CROP LAND 6,982,000 ACRES
NUMBER FARMS 205,500

1937 SURVEY
BY
N.C. DEP'T. AGRIC.

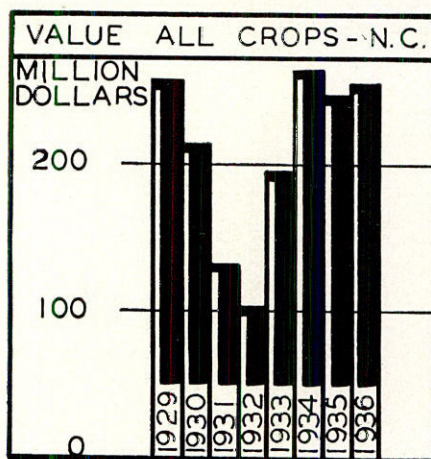
THE VALUE OF NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

The chart below is offered to the readers of the FARM FORECASTER for very careful study. The map shows the distribution of cultivated land throughout the state. Each dot represents one thousand acres of cultivated or crop land. While it is difficult to show the exact part of a county in which the cultivated land occurs, yet the statisticians are often times sufficiently familiar in a county to approximate such locations.

The little map shows the crop reporting districts. It will be noticed that Districts 1 and 4 are in the mountain, while 2, 5, and 8 are in the Piedmont and 3, 6 and 9 in the coastal belt.

The bar chart, with the heavy black lines, illustrates comparative values of the various crops grown in North Carolina. From this, rye shows the lowest value which is \$452,000 while tobacco shows the most at \$106,731,000. It will be noticed that the tobacco bar line is broken so it will show on this chart while it appears very little more than cotton, yet, in fact, it is about two and a half times as much in value as the cotton lint and seed. Corn, the third most valuable, shows almost \$40,000,000, somewhat less than cotton, however, if we were to include the tops and fodder value of corn it will probably be fully as much as cotton. Other crops range on down from tobacco to rye. The importance of these will prove to be interesting to those who wish to analyze them.

While tobacco, cotton, and corn are distinctly the leaders in the total production



and value of North Carolina farm crops, yet we find that there are several other little known farm products that rank high in their total values. For instance, the commercial truck crop which is shown with the value of more than \$14,000,000. Strictly speaking, Irish and sweet potatoes would also come under the head of commercial truck. However, since these are used for farm purposes they are given under different grouping. Probably many interested in agriculture will be surprised that the value of all hay crops is not more than the \$11,000,000 shown.

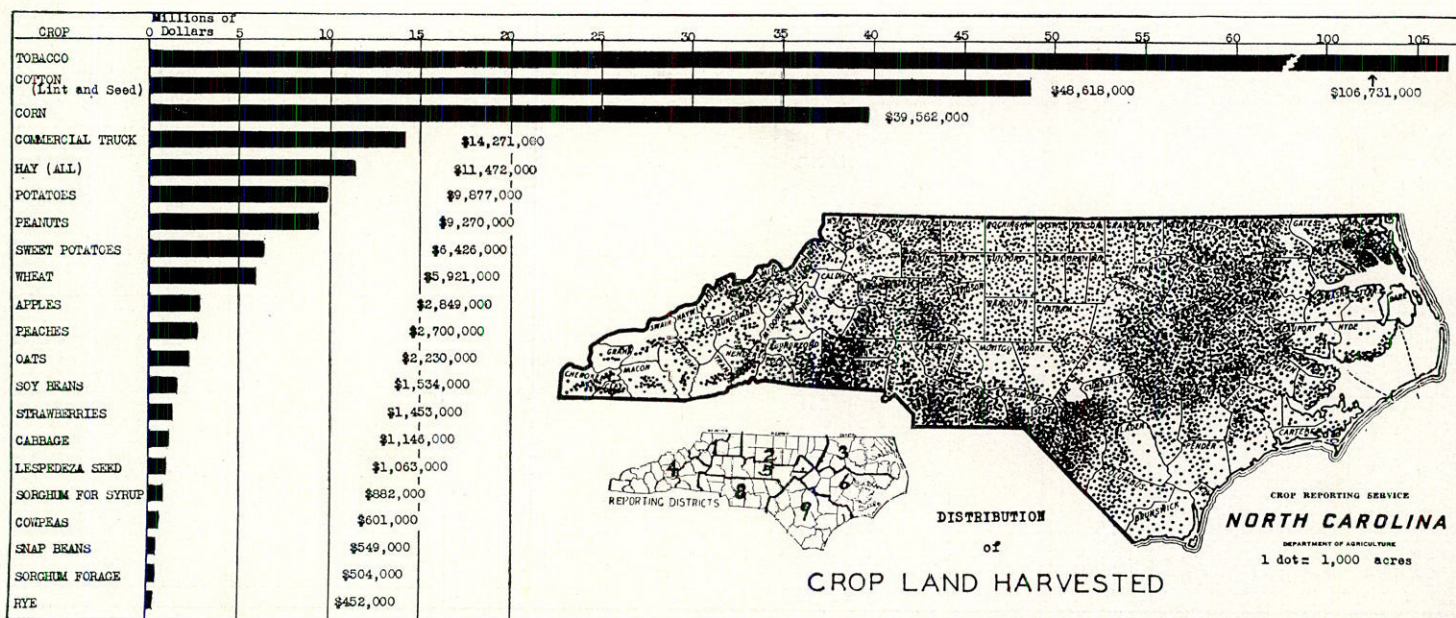
Each section of the state is naturally prejudiced or biased by the farming activities in that locality. For example, in the Piedmont section growers are bound to think everybody should be familiar with that crop where, as in the central Piedmont area, farmers look on wheat as the

major farm product. In the coastal counties soy beans rank high. Again in the Piedmont lespedeza has recently grown to great importance. The student should, therefore, study all parts of the state and nation in order to be truly familiar with the agricultural distribution.

To the student interested in the distribution of the state of individual crops, the crop reporting service has a special graphic issue which shows nothing but graphs and maps illustrating the distribution and trend for various farm commodities. In the aggregate North Carolina crops for 1936 were worth \$235,000,000, with the rank of fifth among all the states of the union. The value of the state's livestock added \$94,000,000 to that. In comparison with most of our middle western states our livestock value is quite low.

It will be noted on the map below that the most intensively cultivated areas in North Carolina follow very closely the distribution of the cotton acreage through the eastern and southern Piedmont counties of the state. A map showing the distribution of work stock in North Carolina also shows a correlation with the cotton acreage and the cultivated land area. It will be found that the counties in the central Piedmont areas are the most diversified farming section of this state, as they lie between the intensive cotton and tobacco counties and produce very little of either of these two crops. Small grains, dairying and live-at-home practices prevail.

1936 VALUE OF NORTH CAROLINA CROPS



profitable features of his work. He would be surprised at the results.

Many a dollar might be made or saved as a result of more complete daily farm records. This applies to the family expenses and usages of farm products by the family. The greatest weakness of farming as an industry is the slack methods, lack of basic facts for planning, and failure to utilize the basic information available for improving the quality and yields of products and income from their sales. No other industry could survive under such conditions. The low purchasing power of farm products in relation to the products farmers must buy to make crops, necessitates every economy possible on farms.

POULTRY

Probably the most generally produced farm product in North Carolina is poultry and eggs. It is unfortunate that more detailed and constructive information is not available for presentation in this issue. However, the data available since 1925 are shown herewith. It will be noticed that the number of chickens on farms, their value, the number raised, the number sold, and the number of hens and pullets, are indicated. In the same way, the number of eggs produced and sold on farms, as well as the value, is included.

The peak in value of eggs produced on the farms was in 1926 while the low point was in 1932. The information is not yet available for 1936 on eggs, but the last two years in the table show a definite climb in this respect, just as it does in the value of chickens on farms. The number of farms did not vary much during these past two years.

Unfortunately, the average farmer gives little thought to his poultry, as an income part of the farm work, as this is usually left to the womenfolk. However, just as with dairying, poultry may provide a steady income if properly handled. It might provide good winter work for the farmer. Just as with other livestock and crops, this product must be taken care of with the idea of productiveness. Poor attention to *any* farm production means a poor return on the investment.

This tabular matter provides some relatively new information for agricultural economic students and those interested in agricultural affairs. As will be noticed, monthly figures since January, 1935, are provided showing the receipts from sales of crops and livestock. The government payments are also shown, which together with the receipts from farm products shows the total for North Carolina and United States for months and years. The final right hand column shows the per cent of the total money received by farmers in relation to the United States' total. Of course, a very low percentage is the natural result.

While we think of our agricultural industry as being quite sizeable in relation to other states, yet we must realize that middle western states depend largely on the livestock products for their farm income while we can sell the crop as a raw product. They, in the west, depend on

the manure from the livestock for retaining and improving the soil fertility. While here we buy commercial fertilizer. Thus, even though the cash income to North Carolina farmers might be seemingly large yet, in the long run, the net profits are rather weak in relation to any other state. Perhaps that largely explains why the average farm net income in North Carolina is so small in relation to the average farm income of the middle west.

Farm Records

This brings to mind the importance of farm records. Without such information it is simply impossible for the farmer to tell how much profit alone he is making through his farming efforts. By having adequate records he could profitably look through them and find where the weak links are and where the strong ones are and build up on the weak ones or entirely eliminate them and resort to the more

POULTRY ESTIMATES

[illegible]

REVISED ESTIMATES OF N. C. LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND COLTS

Year	Number Jan. 1	Farm Value Per Head Jan. 1	Total Farm Value Jan. 1
1925	136,000	\$ 99.00	\$ 13,464,000
1926	125,000	86.00	10,750,000
1927	114,000	83.00	9,462,000
1928	106,000	87.00	9,222,000
1929	98,000	86.00	8,428,000
1930	89,000	85.00	7,565,000
1931	83,000	76.00	6,308,000
1932	77,000	65.00	5,005,000
1933	72,000	67.00	4,824,000
1934	69,000	85.00	5,862,000
1935	67,000	103.00	6,884,000
1936	68,000	117.00	7,960,000

MULES AND MULE COLTS

Year	Number Jan. 1	Farm Value Per Head Jan. 1	Total Farm Value Jan. 1
1925	285,000	\$ 119.00	\$ 33,915,000
1926	285,000	117.00	33,345,000
1927	285,000	107.00	30,495,000
1928	284,000	119.00	33,796,000
1929	282,000	124.00	34,968,000
1930	282,000	120.00	33,840,000
1931	282,000	114.00	32,148,000
1932	279,000	89.00	24,831,000
1933	285,000	89.00	25,365,000
1934	290,000	116.00	33,596,000
1935	295,000	140.00	41,242,000
1936	298,000	172.00	51,150,000

ALL CATTLE AND CALVES

Year	Number Jan. 1	Farm Value Per Head Jan. 1	Total Farm Value Jan. 1
1925	545,000	\$ 28.50	\$ 15,532,000
1926	529,000	30.00	15,870,000
1927	490,000	34.80	17,052,000
1928	496,000	44.70	22,171,000
1929	496,000	48.10	23,858,000
1930	507,000	47.80	24,235,000
1931	558,000	35.90	20,032,000
1932	594,000	27.20	16,157,000
1933	659,000	20.60	13,575,000
1934	679,000	19.70	13,399,000
1935	685,000	21.30	14,624,000
1936	671,000	27.20	18,225,000

STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS

Year	Number Jan. 1	Farm Value Per Head Jan. 1	Total Farm Value Jan. 1
1925	67,000	\$ 6.20	\$ 415,000
1926	73,000	6.60	482,000
1927	80,000	7.40	592,000
1928	85,000	9.10	774,000
1929	94,000	9.10	855,000
1930	88,000	8.70	766,000
1931	90,000	5.80	522,000
1932	86,000	3.90	335,000
1933	85,000	3.10	264,000
1934	81,000	3.45	278,000
1935	77,000	3.75	287,000
1936	73,000	4.80	351,000

HOGS INCLUDING PIGS

Year	Number Jan. 1	Farm Value Per Head Jan. 1	Total Farm Value Jan. 1
1925	894,000	\$ 13.00	\$ 11,622,000
1926	832,000	13.00	10,816,000
1927	867,000	14.20	12,311,000
1928	1,050,000	12.90	13,545,000
1929	945,000	11.70	11,056,000
1930	830,000	11.60	9,628,000
1931	913,000	10.20	9,313,000
1932	954,000	7.70	7,346,000
1933	1,096,000	5.10	5,590,000
1934	1,005,000	5.80	5,822,000
1935	947,000	7.60	7,241,000
1936	966,000	10.60	10,255,000

LIVESTOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA—Production and Income

CATTLE	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number on Hand January 1	507,000	558,000	594,000	659,000	679,000	685,000
Milk Cows	285,000	314,000	334,000	368,000	378,000	381,000
Beef Cows	18,000	21,000	20,000	22,000	26,000	24,000
Calves Born—Number	190,000	210,000	222,000	252,000	265,000	267,000
Number Shipped Out of State						
Cattle	27,000	27,000	23,000	67,000	57,000	105,000
Calves	29,000	7,000	35,000	35,000	51,000	17,000
Local Slaughter						
Cattle	37,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	20,000
Calves	20,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	60,000
Farm Slaughter						
Cattle	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	20,000	10,000
Calves	13,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	20,000	30,000
Number Died						
Cattle	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000
Calves	21,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	24,000
Production and Income from Cattle and Calves						
Net Production						
Cattle—Amount (Pounds)	60,000,000	67,550,000	76,700,000	86,600,000	84,000,000	89,060,000
Value (Dollars)	4,200,000	3,445,000	3,068,000	2,988,000	3,192,000	4,275,000
Calves—Amount (Pounds)	7,500,000	8,750,000	7,375,000	11,000,000	13,250,000	13,375,000
Value (Dollars)	720,000	630,000	406,000	500,000	662,000	829,000
Total Cattle and Calves—Amount (Pounds)	67,500,000	76,300,000	84,075,000	97,600,000	97,250,000	102,435,000
Value (Dollars)	4,920,000	4,075,000	3,474,000	3,488,000	3,854,000	5,104,000
Shipments and Local Slaughter						
Cattle (Pounds)	25,900,000	43,400,000	37,100,000	67,900,000	67,900,000	87,500,000
Calves (Pounds)	5,875,000	6,750,000	5,250,000	8,750,000	10,750,000	9,625,000
Farm Slaughter						
Cattle (Pounds)	6,000,000	5,400,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	12,000,000	6,000,000
Calves (Pounds)	1,625,000	2,000,000	2,125,000	2,250,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Cash Income (Dollars)	2,863,000	3,053,000	2,115,000	3,037,000	3,531,000	5,195,000
Gross Income (Dollars)	3,065,000	3,200,000	2,257,000	3,159,000	3,734,000	5,377,000

LIVESTOCK REVISIONS

The purpose of the Crop Reporting Service is to give usable information on crops and livestock. It is not their claim to give exact figures but estimates as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them. In this effort, judgments from a large number of farmers throughout the State are secured from which the Department of Agriculture can anticipate or forecast the approximate numbers or probable outcome of the crop considered. Obviously, errors creep into such information. This is, of course, anticipated and periodically the figures are corrected as soon as reliable information of a certain nature is available.

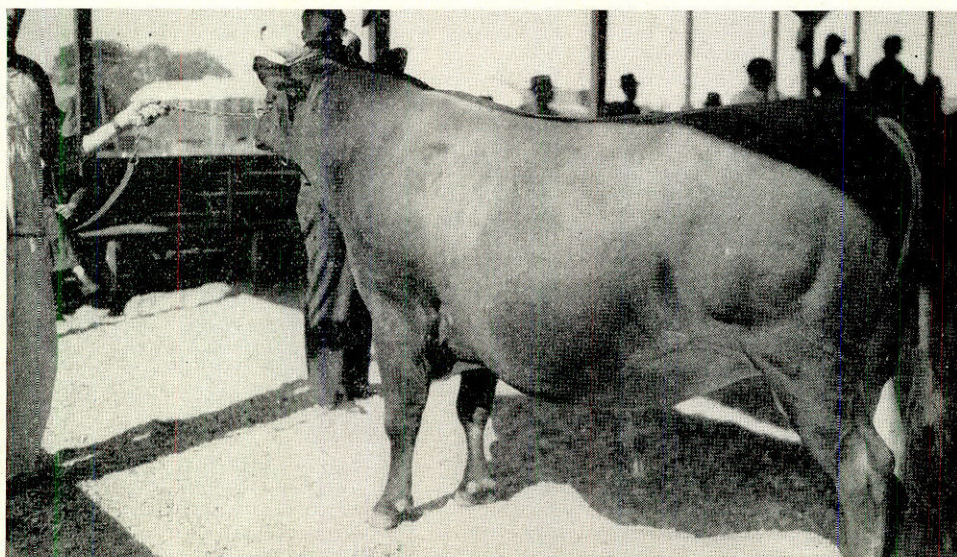
The usual time for such revision is following the United States Census because that provides the best information thus far available. Tobacco and cotton are adjusted annually because information of a reliable nature is secured from tobacco warehouse sales and cotton ginnings, so on this page is given the revised estimate

of livestock numbers. This is made possible by the 1935 Census. Instead of the Crop Reporting Service being ashamed of its estimates, it is nothing short of surprising or amazing how close the estimates are to the final check figures which become available.

Under the subject of horses and colts it will be observed that the total values shown for 1925 have become almost divided in half by 1936. This is partially due to the decrease in numbers which was largely occasioned by the automobile. The 1936 per head value of horses shown at \$117.00 was almost twice the price in 1932.

Mules have continued to show fairly much the same number throughout the twelve-year period. On the other hand, the price has gone up considerably.

Cattle have shown some increase in numbers since 1925. However, the price has not fully recovered from the depression years. The year 1934 showed the low point mark at about \$20.00 per head.



Champion Jersey Bull of State Fair, October 1937

TOBACCO—TOTAL FLUE-CURED

Production, Stocks, Disappearance and Prices, 1920-1936

Years	PRODUCTION					Stocks July Million Lbs.	Total Supply Million Lbs.	Disap- pearance Million Lbs.	Price per Lb. Cents	Exports
	Type 11 Million Lbs.	Type 12 Million Lbs.	Type 13 Million Lbs.	Type 14 Million Lbs.	Total Million Lbs.					
1920	297.3	220.0	87.0	11.7	616.0	304.2	920.2	437.1	21.5	
1921	168.2	127.9	56.2	6.5	358.8	483.1	841.9	401.2	21.9	
1922	231.1	126.3	54.0	4.0	415.4	440.7	856.1	417.4	27.2	
1923	268.8	205.3	97.4	9.2	580.7	438.7	1,019.4	542.8	20.8	
1924	205.2	139.1	61.5	31.5	437.3	476.6	913.9	451.6	21.6	
1925	213.0	215.4	95.6	51.1	575.1	462.3	1,037.4	582.0	20.0	
1926	226.6	212.2	79.7	41.6	560.1	455.4	1,015.5	549.0	24.9	
1927	284.2	262.0	110.6	62.0	718.8	466.5	1,185.3	620.3	20.5	
1928	245.6	284.7	121.5	87.3	739.1	565.0	1,304.1	741.1	17.3	413,949
1929	262.9	265.3	128.4	93.1	749.8	590.0	1,339.7	740.4	18.0	429,942
1930	294.1	315.9	145.3	106.0	864.3	599.3	1,463.6	786.8	12.0	432,688
1931	241.1	251.8	113.2	63.0	669.2	676.8	1,346.0	600.8	8.4	285,486
1932	143.1	150.7	69.6	13.3	376.8	745.2	1,122.0	543.8	11.5	269,662
1933	237.2	291.6	148.1	61.7	738.6	578.2	1,316.8	664.7	15.3	330,330
1934	198.5	226.4	97.2	34.8	556.9	652.1	1,209.0	567.2	28.4	244,500
1935	290.3	297.6	148.8	74.4	811.1	641.8	1,452.9	705.8	20.0	322,792
1936	245.6	222.7	124.9	89.7	682.9	747.1	1,430.0		22.0	302,634

the requirements, that the price should remain constant. The student will find in this data considerable information that will be of both interest and help in enabling him to understand why the price goes up or down.

Let's take the study of tobacco above. We find that the data begins with 1920 and continues through 1936, covering the production by types of tobacco, then follows the stocks, the total world's supply of Bright Leaf tobacco, the disappearance through the previous year and the year's average price. It is quite evident that there are strong relationships between these data.

The stocks of tobacco on hand as of July 1, 1936, were 747,000,000 pounds in comparison with the 1936 American production of about 683,000,000 pounds. Thus, adding the stocks on hand prior to the marketing season to the production we have 1,430,000,000 pounds for the total visible world supply of flue-cured tobacco when 1937 came in. On July 1, 1937, the stocks on hand were 752,304,000 pounds or about 5,000,000 pounds higher than a year earlier.

The farmer is only fooling himself by thinking that he is giving away secret information when he reports the information asked for to the state or federal office. As a matter of fact, it is quite obvious that the manufacturers keep a very close touch with all such information and judge or make their plans in accordance with facts available. The farmer is only fooling himself to think otherwise.

The cotton supply similar to the study on tobacco, shows the world's commercial production of cotton to be 26,641,000 bales from the 1935 crop. The 1936 production is estimated at 30,800,000 bales, which is very close to the world consumption of 30,900,000 bales. As of July 1, 1937, the world carry over was about 12,936,000 bales of cotton which was appreciably less than any year since 1929 and 1930. On the other hand the 1937 production of cotton is the largest on record. Both the American and foreign production is greatly increased. A very heavy surplus of cotton is in sight. These influences naturally have depressed prices. Farmers should know this information and be guided accordingly. It will be folly for farmers to be kept in ignorance of these trends when the trade knows them so well. The farmers refusing to give information on the cotton crop would not help at all in improving the price. It might act otherwise.

The accompanying distribution and price tables for cotton and tobacco provide a most interesting and useful study if one only will seek it out. First it is necessary to study the heading of each column and get a definite idea of its meaning then following the cost for given years the complete story is provided.

COTTON AND TOBACCO SUPPLY and DISTRIBUTION

To those interested in the cotton and tobacco crops perhaps no information is more valuable than that of supply and distribution data. The reason for this is that this information not only provides the production for any given year but also the consumption or disappearance and price trends. There is a definite relationship between the consumption and the

price in relation to production.

It is almost certain that after a surplus crop has been produced, that is, when more than the demand requirements are produced for a given year, that the price declines. The administration's program for control of the crop is to avoid just this situation. Their idea is that if the crop can be produced on a balance with

COTTON SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Season	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON AND LINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEARS END- ING JULY 31, (RUNNING BALES)						WORLD SUPPLY AND DIS- TRIBUTION FOR YEARS ENDING JULY 31		
	Average Price for Season (Cents)	United States Production (000) Bales	Consumed in United States (000) Bales	Net Exports from United States (000) Bales	Carryover on Hand July 31 (000) Bales	Aggregate Supply (000) Bales	Production Commercial Cotton (000) Bales	World Consumption (000) Bales	World Carryover Mixed Bales (000) Bales
1924-25	29.9	13,630	6,193	7,999	1,610	15,638	23,836	22,642	6,936
1925-26	19.6	16,105	6,456	8,045	3,543	17,933	26,678	23,930	9,484
1926-27	12.5	17,978	7,190	10,917	3,762	21,795	27,819	25,869	11,657
1927-28	20.2	12,956	6,834	7,529	2,536	16,793	23,426	25,285	9,657
1928-29	18.0	14,477	7,091	8,038	2,312	17,273	25,628	25,782	9,250
1929-30	16.8	14,825	6,106	6,675	4,530	17,219	26,653	24,878	11,281
1930-31	9.5	13,932	5,263	6,757	6,370	18,314	25,304	22,402	13,634
1931-32	5.7	17,095	4,866	8,707	9,678	23,169	26,329	22,896	16,954
1932-33	6.5	13,001	6,137	8,418	8,165	22,612	23,634	24,986	16,035
1933-34	10.3	13,047	5,700	7,531	7,744	20,894	26,106	25,324	16,071
1934-35	12.4	9,636	5,361	4,767	7,208	17,317	22,942	25,283	13,521
1935-36	11.1	10,638	6,351	5,970	5,409	17,730	26,641	27,631	11,983
1936-37	12.3	12,387							



The farm trailer hauls King Cotton to the gin anywhere in North Carolina

PRICES PAID TO NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Table shows quarterly and monthly comparisons for farm prices

DATES	GENERAL FARM CROP PRICES PER UNIT SHOWN													HAY CROPS		
	Corn Bushels	Wheat Bushels	Oats Bushels	Barley Bushels	Rye Bushels	Cotton Lint Pounds	Cotton Seed Tons	Tobacco Pounds	Soybeans Bushels	Cowpeas Bushels	Peas Pounds	Irish Potatoes Bushels	Sweet Potatoes Bushels	All Tame Loose Tons	Timothy Loose Tons	Clover Loose Tons
January 1929	\$ 1.09	\$ 1.49	\$.79	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.47	18.6	\$ 42.00	16.3	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.30	5.1	\$.90	\$.95	\$ 18.10	\$ 21.50	\$ 20.20
April	1.19	1.52	.78	1.34	1.41	19.0	40.00		2.16	3.01	4.9	.90	1.15	18.30	20.30	20.60
July	1.24	1.29	.71	1.13	1.29	18.3	35.00	13.9	2.40	3.55	4.6	1.00	1.20	17.60	22.50	20.30
October	1.18	1.42	.74	1.25	1.37	17.8	30.00	19.9	1.73	2.33	4.3	1.10	1.00	17.50	20.50	18.80
January 1930	.98	1.39	.73	1.23	1.34	16.3	26.00	16.8	1.78	2.46	3.4	1.25	.90	17.00	19.20	18.40
April	1.05	1.34	.74	1.27	1.34	15.2	28.00		2.04	3.13	3.0	1.50	1.05	17.50	20.50	19.50
July	1.11	1.09	.67	1.05	1.14	12.5	26.00		2.11	3.28	3.1	1.10	1.15	17.90	21.20	19.00
October	1.06	1.10	.66	1.16	1.25	9.4	21.00	14.9	1.60	2.36	4.7	1.10	.95	18.90	21.00	22.50
January 1931	.75	1.01	.58	.98	1.14	8.9	21.50	10.7	1.53	2.05	3.0	1.05	.85	17.10	22.00	20.00
April	.77	1.00	.61	.93	1.05	9.7	24.98		1.65	1.93	3.6	1.16	.92	18.61	24.40	22.27
July	.76	.74	.46	.66	.95	8.8	20.28		1.43	1.84	3.5	.71	.95	16.31	17.22	17.36
October	.51	.66	.37	.58	.68	5.6	8.07	9.9	.92	1.00	1.6	.65	.58	13.25	15.29	16.78
January 1932	.38	.74	.36	.63	.68	6.1	11.16	6.1	.69	.78	1.7	.58	.56	12.50	17.42	15.91
April	.38	.73	.37	.54	.61	6.1	10.43	7.5	.68	.73	1.5	.75	.56	11.43	13.30	13.00
July	.40	.59	.33	.47	.59	5.4	10.00	7.1	.65	.70	1.3	.65	.65	11.80	15.00	14.00
October	.47	.70	.35	.54	.64	6.7	11.80	11.5	.49	.76	1.8	.60	.50	12.00	13.90	14.90
January 1933	.44	.68	.35	.51	.61	6.1	10.00	11.3	.48	.60	1.1	.60	.43	10.70	13.30	13.50
April	.56	.74	.41	.53	.62	6.6	11.20		.60	.65	1.1	.70	.46	10.50	13.30	14.00
July	.88	1.05	.52	.79	.91	10.8	18.00		.90	1.20	2.1	.85	.55	13.30	15.00	16.00
October	.76	1.00	.60	.81	1.01	9.4	13.75	12.3	.75	.95	2.4	1.00	.60	14.50	16.00	15.20
January 1934	.64	1.02	.55	.76	.95	10.6	17.50	15.0	1.05	1.00	2.9	.95	.55	13.90	15.80	15.30
April	.72	1.04	.61	.76	.97	12.0	24.50		1.65	1.60	3.5	.80	.70	15.00	17.20	15.00
July	.79	1.01	.57	.71	.91	12.6	22.00		1.40	1.60	3.4	.45	.75	16.70	18.80	15.70
October	.83	1.11	.70	.85	1.09	12.7	34.00	31.1	1.20	1.20	3.5	.75	.70	18.40	20.00	19.30
January 1935	.85	1.10	.68	.86	1.00	12.6	43.00	17.9	1.20	1.40	3.5	.70	.60	17.10	22.00	19.10
April	.87	1.09	.70	.73	.95	11.8	40.00		1.15	1.65	4.2	.60	.70	16.00	22.00	17.50
July	.89	.90	.54	.75	.89	12.3	33.00		1.10	1.90	3.6	.60	.70	14.60	17.70	15.50
October	.84	1.06	.58	.82	.94	11.1	32.00	23.1	.95	1.30	3.5	.65	.60	14.50	19.00	16.00
January 1936	.63	1.08	.55	.75	.92	11.5	33.00	16.5	.80	1.25	3.0	.75	.65	13.10		16.60
February	.64	1.06	.54	.75	.92	11.6	34.00	10.0	.80	1.35	3.2	.75	.70	13.40		16.60
March	.64	1.06	.58	.80	.92	11.6	32.00		.85	1.35	2.9	.85	.75	15.30		14.00
April	.66	1.05	.51	.72	.90	11.6	32.00		.90	1.40	3.0	.85	.75	13.80		14.90
May	.71	1.05	.53	.71	.90	11.7	31.00		1.10	1.65	3.2	.95	.85	14.90		15.70
June	.71	1.02	.55	.75	.90	11.9	31.00		1.20	1.95	3.5	1.85	.85	15.00		19.50
July	.74	1.06	.56	.77	.93	13.0	31.00		1.30	2.15	4.5	1.50	.90	14.30		15.90
August	.94	1.14	.61	.89	1.03	12.6	32.00	20.0	1.20	2.05	4.1	1.20	1.05	15.40		15.20
September	.96	1.16	.63	.92	1.17	12.6	32.00	23.0	1.20	1.70	4.1	1.15	.90	14.90		15.90
October	.90	1.18	.68	.99	1.23	12.8	35.00	23.4	1.10	1.20	4.1	1.20	.80	15.80		16.50
November	.85	1.21	.65	.97	1.26	12.7	33.00	23.1	1.00	1.25	3.7	1.15	.70	16.10		17.00
December	.86	1.23	.63	.95	1.23	12.9	34.00	22.1	1.15	1.40	3.9	1.25	.70	16.50		17.00
January 1937	.90	1.33	.67	.98	1.18	13.0	37.00	23.5	1.25	1.45	4.6	1.25	.75	16.80		
February	.93	1.37	.69	.97	1.17	13.1	38.00	19.0	1.45	1.75	4.4	1.25	.80	16.40		
March	.93	1.39	.73	.95	1.17	14.0	38.00		1.55	1.90	4.5	1.50	.80	16.50		
April	1.03	1.43	.73	.93	1.16	14.5	37.00		1.65	2.10	4.8	1.40	.85	15.90		
May	1.11	1.41	.74	.93	1.20	13.8	39.00		1.70	2.15	4.8	1.45	.90	16.50		
June	1.13	1.29	.68	.90	1.07	13.0	36.00		1.65	2.10	4.4	.65	.50	16.30		
July	1.12	1.21	.61	.88	1.07	12.8	36.00		1.65	2.00	4.3	.55	.80	15.90		
August	1.05	1.17	.55	.85	1.07	11.3	34.00	24.6	1.45	1.75	4.1	.70	.90	15.20		

DATES	FRUIT		LIVESTOCK (Live Weight)						LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS PER UNIT SHOWN									
	Apples		Hogs per 100 Pounds	Beef Cattle per 100 Pounds	Veal Calves per 100 Pounds	Sheep per 100 Pounds	Lambs per 100 Pounds	Milk Cows per Head	Horses per Head	Mules per Head	Butter lb.	Milk qt.	Eggs doz.	Chick-ens Live lb.	Turkeys Live lb.	Wool (Un- washed) lb.		
	Bushel	Barrel																
January 1929	\$ 1.10	\$ 3.30	\$ 9.40	\$ 7.50	\$10.60	\$ 8.10	\$11.40	\$ 71.00	\$ 87.00	\$135.00	\$.38	\$.14	\$.35	21.0	\$.29	\$.41		
April	1.35	4.00	9.79	7.90	11.00	8.20	11.60	72.00	91.00	137.00	.37	.14	.23	25.0		.43		
July	1.05	3.05	10.19	8.10	11.40	8.20	11.50	74.00	92.00	137.00	.36	.14	.29	25.0		.38		
October	1.15	3.45	10.40	7.90	10.60	7.80	10.20	75.00	86.00	137.00	.40	.14	.40	22.0	.28	.39		
January 1930	1.45	4.35	10.10	7.90	11.00	7.30	10.80	72.00	87.00	136.00	.36	.15	.40	21.0	.24	.37		
April	1.75	5.25	9.60	7.80	10.50	8.10	11.00	69.00	89.00	140.00	.30	.14	.23	22.5		.34		
July	1.35	4.00	9.80	7.00	9.80	5.80	9.40	64.00	90.00	135.00	.32	.14	.23	20.6		.23		
October	1.00	3.46	9.83	6.09	8.99	5.28	7.40	56.90	77.50	132.64	.34	.14	.31	19.1	.23	.26		
January 1931	1.12	5.35	8.71	5.89	8.55	5.54	6.87	51.51	78.46	110.09	.31	.13	.29	16.9	.20	.23		
April	1.47	4.41	8.38	5.53	7.70	5.42	7.32	51.63	85.94	135.76	.29	.13	.19	17.7		.20		
July	.74	2.59	7.98	5.23	7.66	4.15	5.82	45.35	73.10	113.89	.25	.12	.18	18.0		.16		
October	.51	1.65	6.22	4.80	6.40	3.59	4.95	40.49	64.81	105.33	.26	.12	.24	16.7		.17		
January 1932	.59	2.00	5.36	4.46	6.07	3.65	4.85	37.12	62.88	85.65	.25	.11	.19	14.1	.19	.16		
April	.82	2.56	4.77	4.14	5.98	4.53	5.99	36.28	62.27	97.97	.22	.11	.12	13.4		.14		
July	.74	1.95	5.29	4.02	5.01	3.91	5.28	34.90	65.10	104.90	.20	.10	.12	12.0		.13		
October	.74	2.19	4.81	3.99	5.35	3.68	4.49	34.00	67.00	105.00	.20	.10	.23	11.2	.14	.14		
January 1933	.90	2.45	4.05	3.40	4.70	3.50	4.80	30.00	68.00	95.00	.19	.10	.24	9.2	.13	.13		
April	1.05	3.00	3.80	3.25	4.10	3.30	4.85	28.00	72.00	104.00	.17	.10	.10	9.8	.12	.13		
July	.70	2.00	4.55	3.55	4.55	3.45	5.50	31.00	82.00	115.00	.19	.10	.13	12.4		.25		
October	.65	2.00	4.90	3.50	4.65	3.45	5.20	30.00	87.00	112.00	.20	.11	.22	11.5	.14	.27		
January 1934	.90	2.75	4.95	3.25	4.60	3.00	4.90	29.00	85.00	124.00	.20	.11	.20	11.1	.14	.26		
April	1.25	3.75	4.75	3.50	5.20	3.80	5.40	31.00	99.00	135.00	.21	.11	.14	11.9	.14	.26		
July	.80		4.95	3.65	4.75	3.55	6.20	32.00	100.00	142.00	.21	.11	.16	15.0	.13	.25		
October	.85		6.70	4.15	5.20	3.35	5.10	33.00	99.00	150.00	.22	.12	.27	13.8	.14	.24		
January 1935	1.10		7.20	3.85	5.10	3.90	5.50	31.00	100.00	140.00	.23	.11	.26	12.8	.17	.25		
April	1.40		8.00	4.85	6.50	4.35	7.10	36.00	115.00	153.00	.24	11.5	18.0	15.2	.17	.25		
July	.75		7.90	4.95	5.90	4.35	6.69	37.00	111.00	150.00	.22	11.7	20.0	15.7	.16	.23		

INDEX NUMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRICES, 1910 to Sept. 1937

Based on Five Year Period—August, 1909-July, 1914 equals 100 per cent.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRE-WAR PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA

	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Cotton	Cotton Seed	Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Peanuts	Soybeans	Tobacco	Hay (All)	Apples	Peaches	CROP INDEX †	Hogs	Beef Cattle	Veal Calves	Lambs	Butter	Milk (Wholesale)	Chickens (Live)	Eggs	Wool	LIVESTOCK INDEX ‡
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1910.....	88	98	98	99	113	127	87	92	100	-----	82	90	82	77	98	112	97	98	101	98	99	99	96	128	99
1911.....	103	93	100	98	75	78	111	113	93	-----	85	106	87	112	85	98	92	96	95	93	99	94	84	100	95
1912.....	95	101	101	104	93	89	120	105	96	-----	124	105	76	84	105	87	93	92	81	102	99	96	91	84	94
1913.....	100	94	95	97	101	108	93	101	93	99	143	104	92	109	115	100	107	104	107	106	99	103	95	90	100
1914.....	102	109	103	99	62	83	107	102	93	96	85	111	54	86	79	106	121	115	109	102	101	105	101	94	105
Base*.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	98	117	101	101	89	147	90	98	96	94	87	103	74	82	92	96	115	112	118	102	99	102	90	109	100
1916.....	169	146	114	119	139	226	121	114	110	106	154	106	83	125	144	108	121	118	136	106	101	114	100	133	106
1917.....	208	207	155	188	220	280	236	154	156	166	243	122	97	113	223	163	162	158	188	136	125	152	151	199	145
1918.....	206	208	168	201	220	275	140	188	189	145	271	135	129	145	232	230	200	156	235	166	165	200	177	288	189
1919.....	227	222	176	195	284	306	181	231	249	184	411	166	175	150	315	231	216	208	239	183	175	230	199	261	201
1920.....	115	202	162	192	118	106	243	200	122	111	174	150	106	167	146	198	209	194	216	208	183	235	224	217	202
1921.....	95	127	109	121	136	141	131	176	127	111	205	120	214	213	161	132	131	135	144	161	153	154	146	54	149
1922.....	116	119	108	122	192	169	139	152	144	111	290	119	113	154	192	128	117	121	155	144	135	178	139	123	136
1923.....	125	115	116	129	233	182	145	160	160	122	173	125	128	186	192	127	124	123	163	157	139	183	146	157	141
1924.....	156	141	129	143	181	153	112	180	156	153	189	128	97	116	175	129	124	142	175	157	141	181	145	171	142
1925.....	119	157	116	147	157	141	173	188	103	113	187	128	121	145	163	149	133	152	208	157	145	182	161	180	152
1926.....	109	128	106	127	101	100	190	158	103	93	213	116	84	82	145	164	136	158	204	161	147	193	164	161	158
1927.....	109	130	112	128	159	156	197	140	132	95	174	109	137	154	160	155	155	177	204	157	147	190	143	165	154
1928.....	127	132	125	142	148	158	64	148	124	116	159	109	96	104	146	131	181	204	221	161	145	162	146	194	152
1929.....	117	123	116	136	133	117	122	135	81	111	154	107	117	127	135	133	185	210	217	161	145	166	161	185	156
1930.....	89	96	103	118	77	90	139	129	81	89	108	111	107	122	94	128	166	185	179	144	135	167	137	119	141
1931.....	46	64	60	69	48	43	64	92	41	40	73	81	60	60	59	99	121	138	122	115	117	140	102	75	113
1932.....	66	62	57	61	57	49	77	67	33	33	102	70	76	86	72	63	95	106	97	89	86	103	78	57	83
1933.....	81	92	89	95	86	62	99	87	69	72	134	87	68	77	101	57	82	87	99	81	83	64	79	109	78
1934.....	96	95	103	98	98	148	62	95	84	67	238	105	91	81	147	75	90	96	111	89	97	113	99	119	93
1935.....	83	89	87	92	92	131	71	97	77	55	170	89	79	86	118	116	114	119	128	98	105	132	119	109	113
1936.....	102	102	103	117	101	147	188	112	91	59	190	100	116	136	137	125	121	134	146	106	85	140	132	133	119
1937.....	100	119	106	119	104	151	142	98	110	71	167	103	137	-----	130	123	121	140	138	106	117	128	134	142	122
Jan.....	104	123	109	118	105	155	142	105	105	82	159	100	147	-----	128	123	119	137	140	106	117	129	109	142	120
Feb.....	104	124	116	118	112	155	171	105	108	88	-----	101	153	-----	118	123	131	140	144	106	117	131	98	142	117
March.....	115	128	116	120	116	151	160	112	115	93	-----	97	174	-----	121	120	136	146	161	102	117	135	55	146	117
April.....	124	126	118	121	110	156	165	118	115	96	-----	101	174	-----	119	123	133	152	146	102	117	135	99	146	118
May.....	126	115	108	108	104	147	74	118	105	93	-----	100	158	145	109	128	136	154	165	102	117	139	102	186	121
June.....	125	108	97	108	102	147	63	105	103	93	-----	97	79	213	105	138	138	142	165	102	115	142	109	171	123
July.....	117	105	87	108	90	139	80	118	98	82	205	63	68	109	134	136	136	158	165	106	115	139	119	165	126
August.....	109	103	87	113	75	86	80	112	89	62	184	93	68	109	117	135	147	162	163	106	117	148	140	165	131

*Average of Base Period from August 1909 to July 1914.

†Index of All Crops Combined, Items 1-14 Inclusive.

‡Index of All Livestock and Livestock Products Combined, Items 16-24 Inclusive.

INDEX NUMBERS

When understood, index numbers offer an ideal means of comparative study of prices for any given time in relation to some standard, or base period. For example, the data on page 31 covers the period from 1910 to 1937. The base period was from August, 1909, to July, 1914 (5 years), since this was very near a normal period of exchange values as between agricultural and manufactured products.

This five-year BASE period is therefore shown as an index of 100 per cent or standard for comparison. Any given year is therefore compared with this base. For example, the first year after the base, corn had an index of 98 per cent or 2 per cent less than the five-year period employed. The next two years (1916-1917) it jumped to 169 per cent and 208 per cent respectively. This simply meant that the 1917 price of corn more than doubled the price in 1915. In 1936 the price was 102 per cent of the pre-war base. In 1931 the index of ALL CROPS (Column 15) was only 59 per cent and corn 46 per cent or about half of the base period.

Column 30 shows the ratio of prices farmers received to the prices they paid for (manufactured) products they bought—(prices paid). To illustrate, in 1915 this ratio had declined to 93 per cent of the AVERAGE purchasing power that prevailed from 1910 to 1914. By 1917 it had risen to 117 per cent, due to World War inflation effects. This was the highest point reached from 1910 to 1937. In

1932 the farmers' products would buy only 61 per cent as much as they would in the base year. Thus, we realize the cause of the serious plight of farmers during the 1931-1933 depression. By 1936 this ratio, or farmers' purchasing power had risen to 92 per cent, while in January, 1937, it had recovered the pre-war value (102 per cent). This was short lived, for in September it had declined to 92 per cent.

If one is interested in forecasting price trends he may make a time series chart by showing across the bottom of a sheet of paper the years 1910 to 1936 (evenly divided distances). At the left a scale of indexes, say from 0 to 250 per cent in 10 unit divisions is shown. Then over each year a point is made to indicate the index for that year. When completed the cycle or trend in prices is shown for the 27 years. By studying related products, and the known yearly price influences like over or under production, economic factors, etc., the student should be enabled to compare the present situation with some other similar period and influences. Thus, seeing what happened then, he may forecast what may occur in the near future. This, of course, requires some work and study, but it certainly is worth while, to one who really needs such information.

It is obvious that since agricultural products have consistently been below par, or the base year, that non-agricultural (manufactured) products were more profitable or had a higher index and purchasing power than they showed before the

	Index Prices Received for N. C. All Commodities	Index Prices Received for U. S. All Commodities	Index Prices Farmers Pay U. S.	Ratio Prices Received (N. C.) To Prices Paid (U. S.)	Ratio Prices Received (U. S.) To Prices Paid (U. S.)
	26	27	28	29	30
1910.....	99	102	98	101	104
1911.....	87	95	101	86	94
1912.....	103	100	100	103	100
1913.....	113	101	101	112	100
1914.....	83	101	100	83	101
Base*.....	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	93	98	105	89	93
1916.....	139	118	124	112	95
1917.....	212	175	149	142	117
1918.....	226	202	176	128	115
1919.....	299	213	202	148	105
1920.....	154	211	201	77	105
1921.....	100	125	152	66	82
1922.....	184	132	146	123	89
1923.....	184	142	152	121	93
1924.....	170	143	152	112	94
1925.....	161	156	157	103	99
1926.....	147	145	155	95	94
1927.....	159	139	153	104	91
1928.....	147	149	155	95	96
1929.....	138	146	153	86	95
1930.....	101	126	145	70	87
1931.....	67	87	124	54	70
1932.....	74	65	107	69	61
1933.....	97	70	109	89	64
1934.....	139	60	123	113	73
1935.....	118	108	125	94	86
1936.....	134	114	124	108	92
1937.....	129	131	128	101	102
Jan.....	127	127	129	98	98
Feb.....	118	128	130	91	98
March.....	120	130	134	90	97
April.....	119	128	134	89	96
May.....	111	124	134	83	93
June.....	109	125	133	82	94
July.....	133	123	132	101	93
August.....	119	118	130	91	91

*See Note Under Table Above.

World War or normal base period. This index is shown in column 28. The purchasing power of non-farm products is obtained by dividing column 28 by columns 26 or 27 depending on whether North Carolina or United States ratios or purchasing power is wanted for any year desired.

FARM LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA

	Supply % of Normal	Demand % of Normal	Average Wages Being Paid to Hired Farm Labor					Supply % of Normal	Demand % of Normal	Average Wages Being Paid to Hired Farm Labor			
			By Month With Board	By Month Without Board	By Day With Board	By Day Without Board				By Month With Board	By Month Without Board	By Day With Board	By Day Without Board
1924							1931						
January	82	97	27.00	37.00	1.25	1.80	January	112	67	20.50	29.50	1.05	1.45
April	83	97	27.25	38.50	1.45	1.88	April	111	70	17.50	26.00	.90	1.20
July	83	99	30.00	41.00	1.65	2.00	July	105	73	17.25	25.50	.90	1.15
October	85	90	29.00	42.00	1.46	1.85	October	110	59	16.00	23.10	.85	1.05
1925							1932						
January	89	94	29.00	39.00	1.90	2.25	January	117	60	14.00	21.00	.70	.95
April	88	94	28.00	40.00	1.50	1.90	April	115	62	13.00	19.25	.65	.85
July	90	95	28.00	40.00	1.54	2.20	July	115	62	11.50	17.25	.60	.80
October	88	93	29.00	40.00	1.50	2.00	October	116	60	11.50	17.25	.60	.80
1926							1933						
January	87	88	27.00	39.00	1.53	1.95	January	118	56	9.75	14.75	.50	.70
April	87	92	29.00	40.00	1.50	1.90	April	113	59	9.75	14.75	.50	.65
July	90	91	29.00	41.00	1.50	1.90	July	107	65	11.25	17.25	.60	.75
October	86	92	30.00	41.00	1.50	1.90	October	100	76	13.75	20.00	.70	.90
1927							1934						
January			29.00	39.00	1.50	1.90	January	100	68	14.25	21.00	.75	.95
April	88	89	26.75	38.50	1.40	1.85	April	99	70	14.25	21.25	.75	.95
July	84	92	26.75	38.25	1.40	1.80	July	95	79	14.25	21.25	.80	1.00
October	89	91	27.50	38.00	1.40	1.75	October	95	81	15.50	23.25	.80	1.05
1928							1935						
January			28.25	40.50	1.50	1.90	January	96	77	15.50	23.00	.80	1.05
April	93	91	27.00	37.00	1.40	1.85	April	94	82	15.50	23.00	.80	1.00
July	90	91	27.50	39.00	1.45	1.85	July	92	83	16.00	24.25	.80	1.05
October	89	90	27.75	39.25	1.50	1.90	October	91	85	16.00	24.25	.85	1.10
1929							1936						
January			27.00	40.00	1.40	1.85	January	92	81	15.75	23.75	.85	1.10
April	95	90	26.25	38.50	1.40	1.80	April	90	86	15.75	23.50	.85	1.10
July	94	92	26.75	38.25	1.40	1.80	July	89	84	15.75	23.25	.85	1.10
October	92	85	28.75	39.25	1.40	1.80	October	84	88	16.50	24.25	.90	1.15
1930							1937						
January	99	80	25.00	35.00	1.35	1.75	January	88	89	17.00	25.75	.90	1.15
April	102	82	23.75	34.00	1.25	1.65	April	86	92	17.75	26.00	.90	1.20
July	106	78	23.25	33.25	1.25	1.55	July	83	94	18.25	26.25	.95	1.20
October	104	73	22.25	31.25	1.10	1.45	October	77	95	18.53	26.68	.97	1.26

FARM ECONOMIC STUDIES

Following the distribution of thousands of Rural Carrier Acreage cards during September and October of this year, letters were received from postmasters and rural carriers explaining why such poor returns were obtained. Quoting from a Duplin County postmaster we have the following: 1. Fear that the information is used in connection with the Triple A program to the disadvantage of the farmer. 2. Fear of an increase in their taxes. 3. Fear that this information is given to the trade or speculators to influence prices. 4. That they are already receiving too many of similar inquiries. 5. The average farmer cannot understand how this information can be of help to him. 6. Farmers do not keep books and therefore, do not understand this and economic methods. 7. It is not the fault of the rural carriers but the farmers themselves, since the farmers definitely refuse to give the carrier the information sought.

If farmers would seek nearly as diligently to obtain the constructive values of farm statistical information as they do destructive criticisms, they would be far better off than they have been. Of course, these reports do not affect one's taxes and the speculative trade effects are really negligible.

Farm economists have, during many years, endeavored to secure information that would be basic and con-

structive to farm programs. This is true of the Crop Reporting Service of North Carolina. More or less of a fight was necessary each year in continuing the Farm Census and other farm survey programs. It was a welcome day when the Triple A program was inaugurated because North Carolina had the facts better than any other southern state, which would establish this program on a safe basis. Instead of the North Carolina farmers appreciating this advantage there was a general expression of opposition to many of the basic acreages and production figures used for given counties. While there has been a definite improvement in the attitude of the farmers regarding this information, there is still a long ways to go before a safe and sane farm program can be established with the full coöperation of growers.

The statistics in this publication were collected from growers, and are offered back to them as certain evidence or indication of trends which affect the agricultural situation. Any farmer may take this information and readily determine where the principal production is made, where over-production occurs and where the demand for given products should be good. Even price trends are shown, not only for the present time but by months for the previous part of 1937 and for years back to 1909.

This information represents the results from expenditures of great sums of money through past years. The peculiarity of statistics is that with the passage of years the statistical information becomes of increasing value. This is due to the comparative usages available. Statistics become standardized. Fortunately, the agricultural high schools of North Carolina are taking a great deal of interest in this publication and are using the data in the class work. County agents are increasingly using it in their county programs. Individual farms should show like interest and obtain the benefits of the opportune results.

When farmers read and study the highly constructive information that is available to them, then conditions will improve.



Statisticians making cotton boll counts at 5 mile stops in field travel

NUMBER, AGE, AND VARIETY OF PEACH TREES

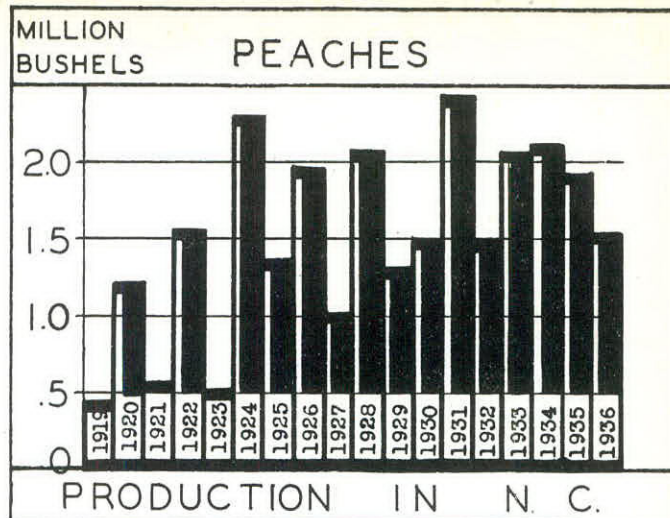
Survey of Commercial Orchards 1936

COUNTIES AND VARIETIES	Total Number	AGE OF TREES—YEARS					
		1-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12 and Over
ROBESON:							
Elberta.....	750						750
Hiley.....	400						400
Hale.....	400						400
Ga. Belle.....	350						350
Assorted.....	225	150					75
Total.....	2,125	150					1,975
ROWAN:							
Elberta.....	3,400	2,250	200	800		150	
Ga. Belle.....	1,825	1,000	475	350			
Early Rose.....	1,000	1,000					
Seedlings.....	665	350					315
Hale.....	600	500	50	50			
Jubilee.....	500	500					
Assorted.....	440		40	150		100	150
Mayflower.....	300	300					
Other Varieties.....	325	300	25				
Total.....	9,055	6,200	790	1,350		250	465
RUTHERFORD:							
Elberta.....	9,775	6,150	400	1,025	1,100	425	675
Hale.....	7,263	2,850	400	738	2,400	100	775
Assorted.....	4,695	1,470	1,150	1,700		325	50
Mammoth Iron Clad.....	3,001		300		2,000	26	675
Ga. Belle.....	2,050	575	325	200	250	100	600
Iron Clad.....	975	450	300	200		25	
Brackett.....	500	500					
English Cling.....	300						300
Jubilee.....	275	275					
Other Varieties.....	612	150		262	100	25	75
Total.....	29,446	12,420	2,875	4,125	5,850	1,026	3,150
STANLY:							
Seedlings.....	950	950					
Assorted.....	700				700		
Elberta.....	600		600				
Hale.....	500	500					
Red Bird.....	390	140	250				
Ga. Belle.....	200		200				
Total.....	3,340	1,590	1,050		700		
SURRY:							
Elberta.....	18,300	2,500	700	3,800	675	4,250	6,375
Ga. Belle.....	3,950	100	300	200	200	600	2,550
Hale.....	1,800	500			250		1,050
Mixed.....	500			500			
Cling Seedling.....	500				500		
Greensboro.....	450				400		50
Light Elberta.....	300	300					
Augbert.....	200						200
Salway.....	200				200		
Other Varieties.....	300				200	100	
Total.....	26,500	3,400	1,000	4,500	2,225	5,150	10,225
WAKE:							
Elberta.....	9,500	600			1,500	4,200	3,200
Jubilee.....	7,400	400	7,000				
Early Rose.....	4,500	500	4,000				
Assorted.....	4,200	700		650			2,850
Mayflower.....	4,100	100	3,000		1,000		
Ga. Belle.....	3,900	400				1,000	2,500
Hale.....	2,550	300			1,500	750	
Red Bird.....	2,100	1,800	300				
Early Elberta.....	300		300				
Uneda.....	300					300	
Total.....	38,850	4,800	14,600	650	4,000	6,250	8,550
WAYNE:							
Assorted.....	515	430			85		
Elberta.....	275					275	
Ga. Belle.....	250					250	
Total.....	1,040	430			85	525	
State.....	1,638,626	460,096	188,379	55,790	56,710	108,161	769,490

During 1936 the Divisions of Entomology of the State Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operated in a project to remove trees infected with phony disease from the commercial peach orchards in North Carolina.

All orchards having over 500 trees were inspected as well as all nursery environs where peach stocks were grown and the age and variety of all trees were recorded. The tabulation above presents a summary by counties of the results of this survey showing the totals of the commercial peach trees by ages and variety in commercial orchards only. In making up this summary minor varieties were grouped together under the classification of "Other Varieties" at the end of each county table.

Mr. J. A. Harris of the State Department of Agriculture had charge of this work for the Division of Entomology in co-operation with Mr. C. H. Hearn of the United States Department of Agriculture.



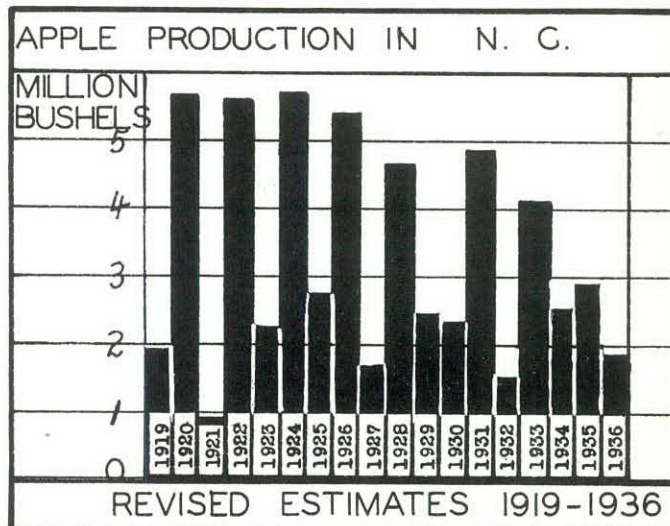
The peach crop in North Carolina has experienced favorable price conditions for the past three years. With the increase in planting of young trees the production is expected to expand in the near future. Peaches are an expensive crop, requiring attention throughout the year. For that reason, fair prices must be received in order for the growers to make ends meet. Close inspection by government experts are now required for good quality products.

While the peach graph, herewith, shows considerable variation from year to year, yet there is a definite trend or growth in production until the past three or four years. There is now a definite downward trend in production of this crop. Since it takes about four years for a peach tree to get into fairly good bearing, it is expected that upward trends will recur in about another year or two.

NORTH CAROLINA FRUIT CROPS

Total Production—Revised Estimates

Year	Apples Bushels (000)	Peaches Bushels (000)	Pears Bushels (000)	Grapes Tons
1919.....	1,938	479	112	5,340
1920.....	5,700	1,212	248	5,700
1921.....	962	596	130	4,000
1922.....	5,616	1,580	235	5,500
1923.....	2,260	529	86	5,300
1924.....	5,750	2,304	277	5,700
1925.....	2,793	1,393	164	4,200
1926.....	5,427	1,995	278	5,900
1927.....	1,688	1,032	104	4,200
1928.....	4,692	2,100	260	4,800
1929.....	2,465	1,326	196	3,720
1930.....	2,380	1,512	129	4,400
1931.....	4,884	2,944	380	6,000
1932.....	1,575	1,504	136	4,600
1933.....	4,189	2,080	290	7,000
1934.....	2,598	2,116	289	7,320
1935.....	2,915	1,962	294	6,600



NUMBER, AGE, AND VARIETY OF PEACH TREES

Survey of Commercial Orchards 1936

COUNTIES AND VARIETIES	Total Number	AGE OF TREES—YEARS					
		1-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12 and Over
ANSON:							
Elberta	30,875	13,900				550	16,425
Ga. Belle	11,025	4,000					7,025
Hiley	7,800	4,900					2,900
Early Rose	5,800	3,000	2,000			800	
Jubilee	4,920	4,800	120				
Hale	4,700	2,000					2,700
Red Bird	1,800	1,400	300				100
Mayflower	1,400	1,000		400			
Other Varieties	300			100		100	
Total	68,620	35,000	2,420	500		1,450	29,250
CABARRUS:							
Elberta	100					100	
Total	100					100	
CALDWELL:							
Elberta	5,750	2,350		600		1,100	1,700
Ga. Belle	3,100	200		600		800	1,500
Hale	2,400	300	300			1,300	500
Assorted	1,200			1,200			
Carman	550		50				500
Greensboro	500						500
Snip	500					500	
Other Varieties	475	225	250				
Total	14,475	3,075	600	2,400		3,700	4,700
CLEVELAND:							
Early Elberta	1,350	150			575	625	
Hale	600	100				500	
Ga. Belle	450	50				400	
Red Bird	350	50				300	
Assorted	200			200			
Other Varieties	350	250				100	
Total	3,300	600		200	575	1,925	
CUMBERLAND:							
Elberta	7,000	1,500				1,000	4,500
Ga. Belle	5,450						5,450
Hiley	3,850	1,000					2,850
Early Rose	1,200						1,200
Hale	1,200						1,200
Carman	300						300
Mayflower	300						300
Total	19,300	2,500				1,000	15,800
DAVIDSON:							
Elberta	300			300			
Pondorosa	300			300			
Other Varieties	210			210			
Total	810			810			
FORSYTH:							
Elberta	3,420	550	750	180	500		1,440
Pondorosa	2,480			370	2,100	10	
Hale	1,225	150	250		200		375
Ga. Belle	1,040	150	250	280	150		210
Carman	760	100	100	50			510
Slappy	610				250	350	10
Jubilee	535	535					
Hiley	360				300	60	
Arp	335					225	110
Other Varieties	925	100	375	170	150	75	55
Total	11,690	1,585	1,725	1,050	3,500	1,120	2,710
GASTON:							
Elberta	8,472	2,200	2,100		200		3,972
Assorted	6,545	3,145	1,000	900	200	800	500
Ga. Belle	2,920					185	2,735
Carman	1,400						1,400
Mayflower	550		200				350
Jubilee	300		300				
Arp	250					250	
Slippers Red	200	200					
Other Varieties	1,520	660			100	250	510
Total	22,157	6,205	3,600	900	500	1,485	9,467
HARNETT:							
Ga. Belle	9,000					1,500	7,500
Elberta	4,210					1,800	2,410
Hiley	1,200					1,150	1,200
Hale	1,150						
Total	15,560					4,450	11,110
HOKE:							
Elberta	12,433	2,433					10,000
Ga. Belle	5,410	1,000					4,410
Hiley	2,033	1,433					600
Early Rose	1,858	433					1,425
Red Bird	1,000	1,000					
Carman	800						800
Hale	200						200
Total	23,734	6,299					17,435

NUMBER, AGE, AND VARIETY OF PEACH TREES

Survey of Commercial Orchards 1936

COUNTIES AND VARIETIES	Total Number	AGE OF TREES—YEARS					
		1-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12 and Over
IREDELL:							
Ga. Belle	325		275				50
Hiley	285						285
Elberta	250						250
Hale	250		100				150
Assorted	240						240
English Cling	200						200
Other Varieties	200						200
Total	1,750		375				1,375
LEE:							
Ga. Belle	4,000						4,000
Elberta	2,000						2,000
Hale	1,500					1,500	
Total	7,500					1,500	6,000
LINCOLN:							
Assorted	850	100			450	300	
Elberta	690		240		450		
Carman	240		240				
Red Bird	240		240				
Chinese Cling	200		200				
Other Varieties	230		80		150		
Total	2,450	100	1,000		1,050	300	
MECKLENBURG:							
Elberta	1,885	475	100	250	710	325	25
Assorted	850		250		200	250	150
Ga. Belle	835	50	200	150	75	110	250
Other Varieties	570	95		100	125	60	190
Total	4,140	620	550	500	1,110	745	615
MONTGOMERY:							
Elberta	188,920	67,051	24,394	8,640	700	1,250	86,885
Ga. Belle	80,801	15,747	11,011	3,000	300	220	50,523
Early Rose	39,773	12,640	8,525	2,850	7,900	875	6,983
Hiley	36,235	16,750	9,610	1,250		1,705	6,920
Red Bird	13,340	4,140	3,200	1,500	2,300	1,100	1,100
Carman	10,958	2,925	1,888	740		180	5,225
Mayflower	9,535	2,277	5,758	550	650	100	200
Hale	9,300	2,000		50	200	400	6,650
Jubilee	8,625	7,802	823				
Gage Elberta	4,900	4,900					
Early Elberta	4,000	4,000					
Assorted	3,031	2,816	100	100	15		
Slappy	2,980	1,680	1,300				
Augbert	2,250	200					
Bracket	2,000	1,000		50	2,000		
Early Blush	1,500	1,500				1,000	
Late Elberta	1,000	1,000					
Other Varieties	2,775	1,325	500	600			350
Total	421,923	149,753	67,109	19,330	14,065	6,830	164,836
MOORE:							
Elberta	169,492	36,115	2,345	4,200	1,750	11,550	113,532
Ga. Belle	55,650	6,475	6,600			3,880	38,695
Hiley	50,630	14,545	6,270	1,950		4,550	23,315
Early Rose	26,270	8,650	2,860	500	4,450	600	9,210
Hale	18,500	2,900			3,300	2,300	10,000
Red Bird	18,250	9,675	3,650	600	600	500	3,225
Augbert	11,850	3,050	100		4,700		4,000
Carman	9,290	2,100		500		500	6,190
Jubilee	7,600	6,000	1,000	500			100
Mayflower	5,485	4,100	100	500		200	585
Late Elberta	2,000	2,000					
Bracket	2,000					2,000	
Slippers L. Red	1,550	1,550					
Mixed	1,000	1,000					
Early Red Blush	1,000		1,000				
Other Varieties	2,125	1,425	300				400
Total	382,692	99,585	24,225	8,750	14,800	26,080	209,252
POLK:							
Assorted	2,175	425	400	550	600	150	50
Elberta	652	127		275		250	
Elberta Queen	250						250
Stark Early Elberta	200			200			
Other Varieties	400	200				175	25
Total	3,677	752	400	1,025	600	575	325
RANDOLPH:							
Ga. Belle	850						850
Elberta	350						350
Total	1,200						1,200
RICHMOND:							
Elberta	211,376	41,708	32,500	5,000	600	9,950	121,618
Hiley	92,148	33,480	13,850			8,250	36,568
Ga. Belle	88,902	858	3,000			9,100	75,944
Red Bird	44,390	17,600	9,390	4,200	5,950	4,500	2,750
Hale	42,900	6,900				9,200	26,800
Early Rose	9,120	4,650	3,650			800	20
Augbert	7,600	4,000		500	1,100		2,000
Gage Elberta	6,200	6,200					
Slappy	4,730	2,400	930				1,400
Jubilee	4,428	2,428	2,000				
Carman	4,350					1,700	2,650
Other Varieties	7,048	4,808	740			200	1,300
Total	523,192	125,032	66,060	9,700	7,650	43,700	271,050

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DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Total Number of Farms		All Land in Farms (Acres)		Value of Farms Land and Buildings		Farm Population Jan. 1, 1935			Persons working on Farms Jan. 1935		*Farm Garden Vegetables	Milk Produced (Gallons)	Butter Churned (Pounds)
	1935	1930	1935	1930	1935	1930	Total	White	Colored	Family Labor	Hired Help	1934	1934	1934
DISTRICT 1—														
Allegheny	1,651	1,384	135,375	128,988	\$ 3,868,516	\$ 5,911,990	7,253	6,952	301	2,138	140	\$ 50,917	1,079,660	180,476
Ashe	4,061	3,660	257,445	*244,419	6,763,079	11,068,814	20,128	19,739	389	5,735	358	125,003	2,702,656	398,331
Avery	1,990	1,410	94,355	87,526	2,662,118	3,978,441	10,602	10,432	170	4,169	526	79,572	1,032,992	272,122
Caldwell	2,623	2,062	186,874	163,327	5,391,302	5,923,172	15,331	14,522	809	4,196	463	80,501	1,719,151	397,778
Surry	4,699	4,324	283,053	263,762	9,056,338	12,072,272	23,088	22,080	1,008	9,363	327	276,001	2,796,748	802,307
Watauga	2,614	2,375	166,394	163,136	5,569,105	8,042,418	13,431	13,360	71	4,208	406	85,148	1,876,494	388,661
Wilkes	5,630	5,125	372,849	365,700	7,894,801	11,205,765	30,064	28,533	1,531	10,341	649	116,857	3,241,035	656,495
Yadkin	3,079	2,788	192,812	179,804	6,110,753	7,413,544	15,454	14,857	597	6,153	146	83,132	1,827,374	537,814
Northern Mountain (NW.)	26,347	23,128	1,689,157	1,596,752	47,346,012	65,616,416	135,351	130,475	4,876	46,303	2,995	897,131	16,276,110	3,673,984
DISTRICT 4—														
Buncombe	5,519	3,895	263,817	230,761	11,743,892	20,321,031	27,816	27,123	693	7,751	1,191	185,776	5,038,912	766,346
Burke	2,668	2,136	159,655	156,488	5,145,627	6,207,769	14,632	13,534	1,068	4,750	540	90,997	1,535,808	322,422
Cherokee	2,400	1,958	168,764	154,406	2,844,059	3,292,398	12,588	12,498	90	4,285	194	75,123	1,236,670	328,389
Clay	1,008	898	64,480	60,525	981,531	1,741,340	4,754	4,703	51	1,821	57	49,324	464,515	141,809
Graham	861	692	51,344	48,299	647,833	1,278,320	4,683	4,540	143	1,313	24	25,322	380,347	96,854
Haywood	3,197	2,125	200,028	160,305	6,954,158	10,267,574	17,000	16,951	49	4,700	276	112,687	2,060,945	514,079
Henderson	2,690	1,983	145,428	120,226	7,184,740	8,606,704	12,548	12,010	538	3,717	261	92,091	2,010,746	382,305
Jackson	2,701	2,117	146,741	132,029	3,133,122	4,585,706	12,681	11,707	974	3,984	277	72,611	1,338,328	314,297
McDowell	1,707	1,268	119,892	111,683	2,769,439	3,447,754	9,275	8,660	615	3,030	240	41,144	1,091,035	263,295
Macon	2,283	1,847	148,609	130,415	2,656,303	3,859,727	11,756	11,510	246	3,663	321	81,958	1,463,726	325,986
Madison	4,195	3,267	221,537	203,652	5,222,596	7,038,199	20,145	20,006	139	7,177	177	128,098	2,441,018	552,706
Mitchell	2,043	1,887	91,979	91,266	2,764,032	3,933,707	11,399	11,367	32	3,220	211	67,438	1,128,962	269,349
Polk	1,565	1,229	103,772	99,094	2,334,388	3,399,616	7,677	6,832	845	2,670	165	49,311	782,969	203,265
Rutherford	4,319	3,791	271,478	237,093	7,863,169	10,626,309	22,375	19,091	3,284	6,666	585	129,682	2,684,104	737,546
Swain	1,733	1,174	106,131	93,490	1,999,691	3,100,126	9,369	8,223	1,146	2,370	106	50,722	874,561	238,718
Transylvania	1,078	730	62,880	62,858	2,604,662	2,818,577	5,635	5,515	120	1,732	158	37,616	560,548	120,143
Yancey	2,851	2,039	153,762	126,158	3,710,929	4,903,158	14,344	14,214	130	4,951	115	107,634	1,689,734	441,251
Western Mountain (W.)	42,908	33,036	2,480,297	2,208,748	70,560,574	99,488,075	218,677	208,484	10,193	67,800	4,898	1,397,774	26,812,928	6,018,760
DISTRICT 2—														
Alamance	2,831	2,620	230,425	220,290	5,474,865	7,436,511	16,093	11,688	4,405	4,393	613	109,694	2,253,807	447,616
Caswell	3,007	2,934	230,675	227,588	5,468,856	7,287,172	17,420	9,466	7,954	6,012	352	109,201	1,255,322	427,613
Durham	1,961	1,651	146,182	116,567	4,877,568	5,893,162	10,125	7,181	2,944	3,926	337	113,308	1,433,879	373,046
Forsyth	3,420	3,340	217,313	204,164	11,183,727	20,068,137	19,017	17,397	1,620	5,296	722	138,093	2,492,614	558,651
Franklin	4,160	4,205	256,519	230,366	6,602,709	8,969,492	22,648	12,743	9,905	7,382	856	157,389	1,348,013	385,373
Granville	3,278	3,668	287,437	275,273	6,805,538	9,327,007	18,306	9,484	8,822	6,427	963	119,342	1,549,322	528,266
Guilford	5,145	3,864	341,247	300,677	15,534,605	20,318,709	27,289	23,082	4,207	7,851	1,143	263,770	4,429,529	886,693
Orange	1,956	1,870	181,975	189,886	3,474,281	4,755,517	10,542	7,220	3,322	3,000	408	59,964	1,421,896	313,523
Person	2,672	2,996	226,109	195,082	4,847,684	6,297,857	14,980	8,740	6,240	4,780	833	127,040	1,265,684	475,196
Rockingham	4,423	4,191	309,521	303,596	8,016,388	11,343,692	22,412	17,276	5,136	8,841	486	228,495	2,566,598	717,205
Stokes	3,867	3,820	261,163	240,229	6,157,719	9,833,838	19,319	17,782	1,537	7,712	249	173,245	2,081,502	669,861
Vance	2,561	2,388	142,033	138,013	4,786,265	6,174,244	13,417	6,595	6,822	5,441	835	84,743	982,551	289,935
Warren	3,187	2,889	224,548	176,912	4,567,518	5,589,696	18,505	5,389	13,116	7,195	736	110,156	1,084,438	287,344
Northern Piedmont (N.)	42,468	40,436	3,081,142	2,818,643	87,877,726	123,325,034	230,073	154,043	76,330	78,256	8,533	1,794,440	24,165,155	6,360,322
DISTRICT 5—														
Alexander	2,166	1,690	148,966	134,043	3,442,127	4,508,099	10,846	10,108	738	4,763	436	77,936	1,338,438	293,052
Catawba	3,481	3,102	213,100	204,813	8,068,296	10,160,812	19,335	17,531	1,804	6,962	390	133,372	2,444,869	443,112
Chatham	3,243	3,191	309,555	310,377	4,854,180	6,480,863	15,774	10,711	5,063	6,925	372	90,761	1,846,539	439,565
Davidson	3,641	3,484	272,685	266,707	9,654,759	11,893,231	18,915	17,787	1,128	6,502	384	120,844	2,424,141	441,371
Davie	1,872	1,741	146,165	138,004	4,024,404	5,657,709	9,617	8,190	1,427	3,783	211	46,598	1,457,822	249,302
Fredell	4,206	3,966	342,493	302,220	10,015,887	13,260,371	22,539	18,588	3,951	8,236	551	105,364	3,059,467	717,416
Lee	1,786	1,621	123,928	107,154	3,499,751	4,073,763	9,355	6,724	2,631	2,824	173	58,892	834,808	203,763
Randolph	4,888	3,977	409,441	378,334	7,895,346	10,787,476	22,051	20,015	2,036	6,620	429	134,783	2,876,114	636,441
Rowan	3,669	3,241	272,569	250,325	10,412,888	14,121,421	21,615	17,695	3,120	8,370	557	110,650	2,913,604	582,150
Wake	5,975	6,475	408,892	383,744	13,188,294	20,140,092	34,030	21,593	12,437	13,567	1,676	207,200	3,247,816	681,962
Central Piedmont (C.)	34,957	32,488	2,647,794	2,475,761	75,055,929	101,083,837	184,077	148,942	35,135	68,556	5,179	1,086,400	22,443,618	4,688,134
DISTRICT 8—														
Anson	3,505	3,172	280,202	247,200	5,166,147	6,631,273	20,181	9,028	11,153	8,488	1,167	131,262	1,478,255	411,720
Cabarrus	2,385	2,370	211,553	189,412	6,453,691	8,937,326	14,966	11,725	3,241	5,811	520	64,328	2,088,102	359,590
Cleveland	5,268	5,181	264,732	242,902	12,878,688	18,527,732	28,066	20,332	7,734	12,816	670	146,608	3,505,802	836,581
Gaston	2,871	2,555	183,553	151,029	8,082,877	11,758,386	17,124	12,718	4,406	4,920	584	77,953	2,411,013	489,432
Lincoln	2,938	2,607	175,725	152,740	6,104,086	8,199,045	15,349	13,165	2,184	6,460	164	108,607	2,069,107	516,515
Mecklenburg	4,123	3,773	274,591	246,031	13,901,714	20,955,181	23,108	15,078	8,030	6,277	938	127,184	3,656,445	743,859
Montgomery	1,476	1,474	153,079	145,981	2,708,649	3,702,103	9,140	7,369	1,771	2,798	254	49,022	870,808	244,702
Moore	2,338	2,062	226,893	216,784	5,142,182	6,803,633	13,443	10,334	3,109	4,400	612	76,972	1,217,312	265,173
Richmond	1,952	1,811	179,458	164,319	4,273,372	5,761,829	12,062	6,656	5,406	4,639	608	66,056	945,760	179,960
Stanly	2,728	2,404	210,597	189,076	5,069,039	7,213,051	14,945	13,997	948	5,241	303	93,638	1,923,101	369,297
Union	5,074	5,442	358,685	317,755	7,926,341	13,116,640	27,309	21,866	5,443	10,381	764	117,222	2,716,991	696,774
Southern Piedmont (S.)	34,658	32,851	2,519,068	2,273,269	77,736,786	111,606,199	195,693	142,268	53,425	72,231	6,584	1,058,892	22,882,896	5,113,603
DISTRICT 3—														
Bertie	3,237	3,474	258,644	243,545	7,593,617	10,078,699	17,850	7,185	10,665	8,171	542	112,987	342,257	67,286
Camden	879	721	62,953	53,679	2,268,126	2,990,380	4,576	2,649	1,927	1,468	162	19,476	259,616	54,076
Chowan	1,027	1,102	72,901	70,603	2,888,295	3,966,327	6,246	3,447	2,799	1,406	314	17,814	136,265	21,124
Currituck	932	763	70,736	70,235	2,488,899	3,342,953	4,984	3,182	1,802	1,156	335	19,105	197,220	19,011
Dare	126	53	5,249	2,963	190,185	124,151	556	500	56	129	8	4,810	44,124	1,494
Edgecombe	3,514	4,000	290,034	237,413	10,217,037	12,968,714	23,837	8,846	14,991	6,986	1,870	87,826	637,009	79,130
Gates	1,395	1,400	98,051	109,195	2,912,277	3,629,737	7,298	4,042	3,256	2,297</				

PEANUTS

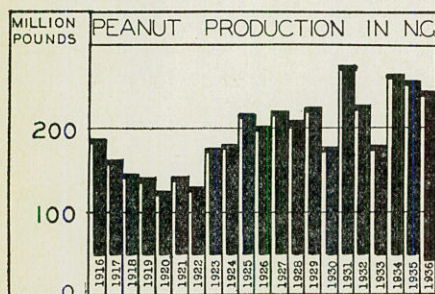
Peanuts showed a decline in North Carolina production toward the close of the war (1918). However, an increase in production occurred following 1922 until the peak was reached in 1931. In 1937 it is still on a relatively high base. The present indicated crop is 243,000,000 pounds. The current pre-marketing price of peanuts is not quite as good as a year ago.

As will be noticed, on the peanut table, showing county data, the principal producing counties are: Northampton, Halifax, Bertie, Hertford, Edgecombe, Martin, all of which have more than 18,000 acres.

There is considerable demand for peanuts for oil purposes. However North Carolina farmers do not seem interested in growing them for this purpose. The farm relief program is planning to divert a part of the crop for this purpose in

order to aid the price. The crop in the northeastern counties is grown almost entirely alone. While in the southeastern counties a small per cent of the acreage is grown in corn and most of it is hogged off. The principal commercial belt in District 3 grows the crop almost entirely for nuts.

Those familiar with the peanut industry think of the few northeastern counties of North Carolina as practically limiting the peanut production of this state. A few others know that peanuts are grown to a less commercial extent in the southern counties. However, the actual weighted geographic center of the peanut area of North Carolina is about the corner of Edgecombe, Bertie and Martin counties. The soil best suited for peanuts, centers perhaps in Wayne County. Thus, the opportunity for planting peanuts exists in a considerable area outside of the recognized peanut growing counties. It will be noticed from the table herewith that the average yield of peanuts for the past three years has been well over a thousand pounds in the northern counties and below that figure elsewhere. It is the desire of the Department of Agriculture to provide a test farm more nearly in the center of the peanut soil area so as to give opportunity to small growers for increasing their yield and quality.



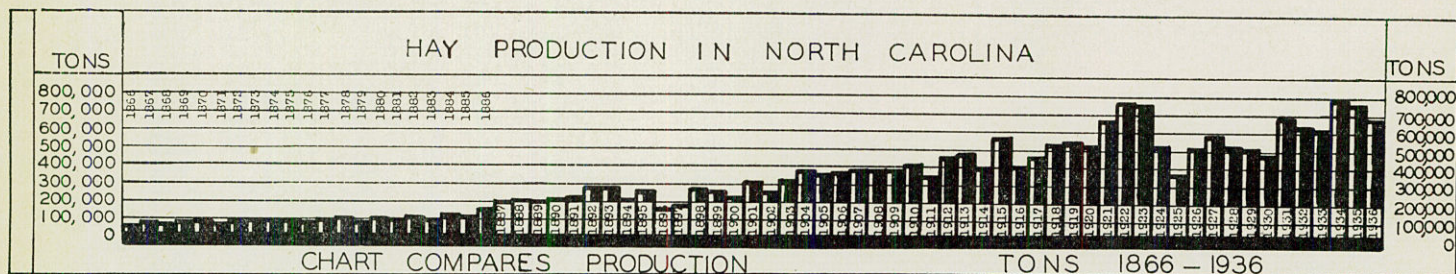
HAYS

More detailed comments on hay will be found on page 22 where soy bean and cowpea data are given. These two crops provide a large portion of the hay in North Carolina.

Lespedeza hay is coming into prominence due to the convenience of growing it in the fall with spring planted small grains, thus utilizing the land and labor of the grain crops. Hay can then be cut in the late summer or fall. The volunteer crabgrass hay is also of importance in many counties. Then there are the clovers, alfalfa, sorghum cane mixture, millet and other crops that provide good hays. A distinct advantage of hay crops is their soil preserving or erosion preventive quality. Considering the abundance of idle land available farmers could grow more hay crops to advantage.



Peanut Stacks. When threshed or "picked" the remaining "vines" are baled for hay usage



Car Lot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables from North Carolina

	SEASONS					1936 SEASON												Total
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Apples	127	4	16	3														
Apples, Dried	8	1	2	1														
Beans, Snap and Lima	710	626	474	498	659					73	112	47		10	6			248
Beets		67	29	23	9						2							2
Blackberries, Dewberries		51	8	24	23						4							4
Cabbage	189	58	127	114	122					15	1							16
Cantaloupes	110	180	178	199	174							127	7					134
Carrots											1							1
Corn, Green		139	67	90	114						26	52						78
Cucumbers	439	527	235	292	340						285	25						310
Greens, Except Spinach		4	1													5	6	11
Honey-dew Melons				1	7								1					1
Lettuce and Romaine	498	110	195	44	150				1	141								142
Mixed Vegetables	239	346	469	576	523				2	77	166	116	18		1			380
Peaches	2,564	1,833	1,280	1,161	1,494						4	440	463					637
Peas, Green	554	284	335	264	221					103	3							106
Peppers	61	24	45	32	45						1	20	3					24
Potatoes, Irish	8,680	5,877	7,044	10,753	8,170					5	4,831	521	1					5,358
Spinach				1					3									3
Strawberries	1,228	619	849	306	787				44	439								483
Sweet Potatoes	798	561	441	495	493	46	39	44	30	19	9	5	35	4	7	39	80	357
Onions					1													
Tomatoes	158	162	83	66	79						8	60						68
Turnips and Rutabagas				7	14						2	2						4
Watermelons	2,486	1,628	1,705	1,239	1,340							631	612					1,243
Total	18,849	13,101	13,583	16,189	14,805	46	39	44	80	872	5,455	2,046	1,170	14	14	44	86	9,910
Truck Shipments (Incomplete)																		
Strawberries		931	1,288	1,036	1,611				38	659								697

NORTH CAROLINA PEANUT CROP

25

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Harvested			Yield Per Acre (Pounds)			Production (Pounds)			Price Per Pound (Cents)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany.....	5	5	31	800	807	700	4,000	4,037	21,700	4.0	3.2	4.5	\$ 160	\$ 129	\$ 977	\$32.00	\$25.80	\$ 31.52
Ashe.....	15	12	9	800	809	700	12,000	9,708	6,300	4.0	3.2	4.5	480	310	284	32.00	25.83	31.56
Avery.....	14	16	6	800	859	700	11,200	13,745	4,200	4.0	3.2	4.5	448	439	189	32.00	27.44	31.50
Caldwell.....	46	68	54	800	832	700	36,800	56,594	37,800	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,472	1,811	1,701	32.00	26.63	31.50
Curry.....	52	8	17	800	911	750	41,600	7,286	12,750	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,664	233	574	32.00	29.13	33.76
Watauga.....	24	12	31	800	809	700	19,200	9,708	21,700	4.0	3.2	4.5	768	310	977	32.00	25.83	31.52
Wilkes.....	65	89	78	800	845	700	52,000	75,203	54,600	4.0	3.2	4.5	2,080	2,406	2,457	32.00	27.03	31.50
Yadkin.....	97	37	48	800	830	800	77,600	30,719	38,400	3.5	3.2	4.5	2,716	983	1,728	28.00	26.57	36.00
Northern Mountain (NW).....	318	247	274	800	838	721	254,400	207,000	197,450	3.8	3.2	4.5	9,788	6,621	8,887	30.78	26.81	32.43
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe.....	51	45	61	800	789	700	40,800	35,521	42,700	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,632	1,136	1,922	32.00	25.24	31.51
Burke.....	120	88	86	800	799	750	96,000	70,303	64,500	4.0	3.2	4.5	3,840	2,249	2,903	32.00	25.56	33.76
Cherokee.....	39	50	7	800	804	700	31,200	40,189	4,900	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,248	1,286	221	32.00	25.72	31.57
Clay.....	28	18	32	800	772	700	22,400	13,890	22,400	4.0	3.2	4.5	896	444	1,008	32.00	24.67	31.50
Graham.....	4	48	4	789	700	700	3,112	37,855	2,800	3.2	4.5	4.5	1,211	1,216	126	25.23	31.50	31.50
Haywood.....	14	37	34	800	794	700	11,200	29,373	23,800	4.0	3.2	4.5	448	939	1,071	32.00	25.38	31.50
Henderson.....	96	25	41	800	804	700	76,800	20,095	28,700	4.0	3.2	4.5	3,072	643	1,292	32.00	25.72	31.51
Jackson.....	23	11	9	800	771	700	18,400	8,481	6,300	4.0	3.2	4.5	736	271	284	32.00	24.64	31.56
McDowell.....	19	21	40	800	773	700	15,200	16,224	28,000	4.0	3.2	4.5	608	519	1,260	32.00	24.71	31.50
Macon.....	51	20	15	800	771	700	40,800	15,427	10,500	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,632	493	473	32.00	24.65	31.53
Madison.....	10	13	16	800	771	700	8,000	10,019	11,200	4.0	3.2	4.5	320	320	504	32.00	24.62	31.50
Mitchell.....	9	16	2	800	772	700	7,200	12,353	1,400	4.0	3.2	4.5	288	395	63	32.00	24.69	31.50
Polk.....	4	30	17	700	799	800	2,800	23,965	13,600	4.0	3.2	4.5	112	766	612	28.00	25.53	36.00
Rutherford.....	243	271	226	740	792	800	179,820	214,721	180,800	4.0	3.2	4.5	7,193	6,871	8,136	29.60	25.35	36.00
Swain.....	43	19	24	800	773	700	34,400	14,687	16,800	4.0	3.2	4.5	1,376	469	756	32.00	24.68	31.50
Transylvania.....	95	3	34	800	759	700	76,000	2,277	23,800	4.0	3.2	4.5	3,040	72	1,071	32.00	24.00	31.50
Yancey.....	2	5	13	800	774	700	1,600	3,870	9,100	4.0	3.2	4.5	64	123	410	32.00	24.60	31.54
Western Mountain (W).....	847	720	661	782	791	743	662,620	569,250	491,300	4.0	3.2	4.5	26,505	18,207	22,112	31.29	25.29	33.45
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance.....	76	66	67	850	911	900	64,600	60,108	60,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	2,261	1,923	2,714	29.75	29.14	40.51
Caswell.....	46	45	27	700	910	900	32,200	40,945	24,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,127	1,310	1,094	24.50	29.11	40.52
Durham.....	34	21	40	780	913	900	26,520	19,163	36,000	3.5	3.2	4.5	928	613	1,620	27.29	29.19	40.50
Forsyth.....	26	13	6	700	938	800	18,200	12,200	4,800	3.5	3.2	4.5	637	390	216	24.50	30.00	36.00
Franklin.....	73	60	33	710	916	770	51,830	54,930	25,410	3.0	3.2	3.8	1,555	1,757	966	21.30	29.28	29.27
Granville.....	34	12	12	840	873	750	28,560	10,474	9,000	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,000	335	405	29.41	27.92	33.75
Guilford.....	53	32	149	830	898	900	43,990	28,745	134,100	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,540	919	6,035	29.06	28.72	40.50
Orange.....	10	10	12	800	958	900	8,000	9,582	10,800	3.5	3.2	4.5	280	306	486	28.00	30.60	40.50
Person.....	2	11	3	700	952	900	1,400	10,474	2,700	3.5	3.2	4.5	49	335	122	24.50	30.45	40.67
Rockingham.....	56	55	44	700	904	800	39,200	49,693	35,200	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,372	1,590	1,584	24.50	28.91	36.00
Stokes.....	5	12	30	700	942	800	3,500	11,307	24,000	3.5	3.2	4.5	123	361	1,080	24.60	30.08	36.00
Vance.....	13	2	12	900	863	800	11,700	1,725	9,600	3.0	3.2	4.5	351	55	432	27.00	27.50	36.00
Warren.....	499	313	659	1,010	913	790	503,990	285,779	520,610	2.5	3.2	3.1	12,600	9,144	16,139	25.25	29.21	24.49
Northern Piedmont (N).....	927	652	1,094	899	913	820	833,690	595,125	896,820	2.9	3.2	3.7	23,823	19,038	32,893	25.70	29.20	30.07
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander.....	126	134	81	600	859	800	75,600	115,167	64,800	3.5	3.2	4.5	2,646	3,685	2,916	21.00	27.50	36.00
Catawba.....	385	486	350	775	858	800	298,375	416,766	280,000	3.5	3.2	4.6	10,443	13,336	12,880	27.13	27.44	36.80
Chatham.....	62	44	26	740	865	900	45,880	38,065	23,400	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,606	1,218	1,053	25.90	27.68	40.50
Davidson.....	151	72	83	700	851	900	105,700	61,293	74,700	3.5	3.2	4.5	3,700	1,961	3,362	24.50	27.24	40.51
Davie.....	56	55	178	700	858	800	39,200	47,185	142,400	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,372	1,909	6,408	24.50	27.44	36.00
Iredell.....	253	165	158	780	859	800	197,340	141,679	126,400	3.5	3.2	4.7	6,907	4,533	5,941	27.30	27.47	37.60
Lee.....	22	29	7	750	855	900	16,500	24,808	6,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	578	793	284	26.27	27.34	40.57
Randolph.....	70	54	37	750	860	900	52,500	46,456	33,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,838	1,486	1,499	26.26	27.52	40.51
Rowan.....	194	184	203	710	855	900	137,740	157,367	182,700	3.5	3.2	4.6	4,821	5,035	8,404	24.85	27.36	41.40
Wake.....	218	195	176	780	858	700	165,680	167,339	123,200	3.3	3.2	4.0	5,467	5,354	4,928	25.08	27.46	28.00
Central Piedmont (C).....	1,537	1,418	1,299	738	858	814	1,134,515	1,216,125	1,057,200	3.5	3.2	4.5	39,378	38,910	47,675	25.62	27.44	36.70
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson.....	56	53	44	760	852	1,075	42,560	45,173	47,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,490	1,445	2,129	26.61	27.26	48.39
Cabarrus.....	193	189	120	750	839	900	144,750	158,660	108,000	3.5	3.2	4.7	5,066	5,077	5,076	26.25	26.86	42.30
Cleveland.....	143	156	149	800	837	800	114,400	130,622	119,200	3.5	3.2	4.5	4,004	4,179	5,364	28.00	26.79	36.00
Gaston.....	175	152	87	760	838	800	133,000	127,396	69,600	3.6	3.2	4.8	4,788	4,076	3,341	27.36	26.82	38.40
Lincoln.....	231	246	156	800	839	800	184,800	206,281	124,800	3.5	3.2	4.6	6,468	6,600	5,741	28.00	26.83	36.80
Mecklenburg.....	182	118	102	800	835	900	145,600	98,579	91,800	3.5	3.2	4.7	5,096	3,154	4,315	28.00	26.73	42.30
Montgomery.....	65	23	37	770	856	900	50,050	19,693	33,300	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,652	630	1,499	25.42	27.39	40.51
Moore.....	44	38	47	900	843	1,060	39,600	32,043	49,820	3.5	3.2	4.5	1,386	1,025	2,242	31.50	26.97	47.70
Richmond.....	169	221	167	800	837	1,065	135,200	184,918	177,855	3.5	3.2	4.2	4,732	5,917	7,470	28.00	26.77	44.73
Stanly.....	133	69	82	840	834	900	111,720	57,523	73,800	3.5	3.2	4.5	3,910	1,840	3,321	29.40	26.67	40.50
Union.....	107	62	58	810	834	900	86,670	51,737	52,200	3.5	3.2	4.5	3,033	1,655	2,349	28.35	26.69	40.50
Southern Piedmont (S).....	1,498	1,32																

NORTH CAROLINA TAME HAY CROP (*See Note)

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted			Yield Per Acre (Pounds)			Production (Tons)			Price Per Ton (Dollars)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	18,834	9,175	9,718	1,950	1,825	1,550	18,363	8,372	7,532	\$18.00	\$11.00	\$17.00	\$ 330,534	\$ 92,092	\$ 128,044	\$17.54	\$10.04	\$ 13.17
Ashe	12,120	14,878	14,591	2,000	1,850	1,500	12,120	13,762	11,600	19.00	11.50	17.50	230,280	158,263	203,000	19.00	10.64	13.91
Avery	11,985	11,362	12,258	2,000	1,900	1,600	11,985	10,794	9,806	17.50	12.00	17.00	209,738	129,528	166,702	17.50	11.40	13.60
Caldwell	6,743	3,496	2,976	2,000	2,150	1,470	6,743	3,758	2,187	19.00	15.00	16.50	128,117	56,370	36,085	19.00	16.12	12.12
Curry	5,778	3,277	3,244	1,950	1,925	1,610	5,634	3,154	2,612	18.50	15.00	16.60	104,229	47,310	43,359	18.04	14.44	13.36
Watauga	9,888	8,796	7,036	2,100	2,050	1,510	10,382	9,016	5,312	18.00	13.00	16.50	186,876	117,208	87,648	18.90	13.33	12.46
Wilkes	6,168	4,094	2,902	2,100	1,975	1,590	6,476	4,043	2,307	19.00	14.00	15.80	123,044	56,602	36,451	19.95	13.83	12.56
Yadkin	6,281	4,787	2,978	2,000	2,000	1,520	6,281	4,787	2,263	19.00	15.00	16.30	119,137	71,805	36,887	19.00	15.00	12.39
Northern Mountain (NW.)	77,797	59,865	55,703	2,004	2,084	1,566	77,984	57,686	43,619	18.36	12.64	16.92	1,432,359	729,178	738,176	18.41	12.18	13.25
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	12,467	11,879	6,377	2,050	2,150	1,550	12,779	12,770	4,942	18.50	16.00	18.50	236,412	204,320	91,427	18.96	17.20	14.34
Burke	6,410	3,839	3,010	1,950	2,150	1,540	6,250	4,126	2,318	18.00	14.00	17.00	112,500	57,764	39,406	17.55	15.05	13.09
Cherokee	2,405	3,034	2,400	2,100	2,150	1,640	2,525	3,262	1,966	17.50	15.00	18.00	44,188	48,930	35,388	18.37	16.13	14.74
Clay	1,632	1,131	1,009	2,000	2,100	1,600	1,632	1,188	807	17.00	14.00	17.50	27,744	16,632	14,122	17.00	14.71	14.00
Graham	985	1,411	1,395	1,900	2,000	1,600	936	1,411	1,116	18.00	14.00	18.50	16,848	19,754	19,742	17.10	14.00	14.80
Haywood	6,885	6,286	4,092	2,050	2,050	1,630	7,057	6,443	3,335	18.50	15.00	17.50	130,555	96,645	58,363	18.96	15.37	14.26
Henderson	2,901	2,689	4,629	2,100	2,100	1,650	3,046	2,824	3,819	17.50	15.00	18.00	53,305	42,360	68,742	18.37	15.75	14.85
Jackson	2,977	3,163	3,233	2,100	2,100	1,600	3,121	2,587	1,900	15.00	15.00	18.00	59,394	49,815	46,566	19.95	15.75	14.40
McDowell	2,002	1,484	1,476	1,900	2,100	1,600	1,902	1,558	1,181	19.00	15.00	17.50	36,138	23,370	20,668	18.05	15.75	14.00
Macon	3,127	3,035	2,478	2,100	2,050	1,640	3,283	3,111	2,032	17.50	14.00	18.00	57,453	43,554	36,576	18.37	14.35	14.76
Madison	9,056	7,424	9,365	1,900	1,800	1,500	8,603	6,882	5,032	18.00	15.00	18.00	154,854	100,230	126,432	17.10	13.50	13.50
Mitchell	6,163	7,548	6,932	1,900	1,750	1,625	5,855	6,605	5,632	18.50	13.00	17.50	108,318	85,865	98,500	17.58	11.38	14.22
Polk	920	1,022	1,237	1,700	2,000	1,480	782	1,022	915	18.00	15.00	16.50	14,076	15,330	15,098	15.30	15.00	12.20
Rutherford	5,493	5,037	5,147	1,900	2,050	1,640	5,218	5,163	4,221	18.00	15.00	17.10	93,924	77,445	72,179	17.10	15.38	14.02
Swain	967	1,097	691	1,950	2,000	1,570	943	1,097	543	18.50	14.00	17.00	17,446	15,358	9,231	18.04	14.00	13.36
Transylvania	1,105	2,172	1,016	2,200	2,000	1,700	1,216	2,172	864	18.00	15.00	17.50	21,888	32,580	15,120	19.81	15.00	14.88
Yancey	5,224	6,853	5,738	1,850	1,725	1,675	4,832	5,911	4,806	19.00	14.00	17.50	91,808	82,754	84,105	17.57	12.08	14.66
Western Mountain (W.)	70,719	69,104	60,225	1,979	1,987	1,598	69,985	68,666	48,108	18.24	14.75	17.72	1,276,851	1,012,706	852,629	17.06	14.65	14.16
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	11,123	10,171	8,318	1,850	1,895	1,680	10,289	9,637	6,987	19.50	14.00	17.75	200,636	134,918	124,019	18.04	13.26	14.91
Caswell	5,261	5,237	4,994	1,700	1,600	1,620	4,472	4,190	4,045	18.00	15.50	17.50	80,496	64,945	70,787	15.30	12.40	14.17
Durham	4,811	4,523	5,113	1,750	1,600	1,620	4,210	4,297	4,244	19.00	15.00	17.00	79,990	64,455	72,148	16.63	14.25	14.11
Forsyth	15,074	9,535	7,735	2,050	2,100	1,610	15,451	10,102	6,227	20.00	15.50	17.50	309,020	155,186	108,973	20.50	16.28	14.09
Franklin	6,140	4,711	5,272	1,750	1,800	1,620	5,373	4,240	4,270	18.50	15.50	16.50	99,401	65,720	70,455	16.19	13.95	13.36
Granville	5,870	5,354	5,778	1,800	1,700	1,590	5,283	4,551	4,594	18.50	16.00	17.00	97,736	72,816	78,098	16.65	13.60	13.52
Guilford	16,389	16,240	11,008	1,900	2,050	1,630	15,570	16,646	8,972	19.50	15.00	17.50	303,615	249,690	157,010	18.53	15.38	14.26
Orange	7,542	5,870	5,683	1,800	1,900	1,640	6,788	5,577	4,660	18.50	14.50	18.00	125,578	80,867	83,880	16.65	13.78	14.76
Person	3,984	2,991	3,422	1,750	1,700	1,630	3,486	2,542	2,789	18.00	14.50	17.25	62,748	36,859	48,110	15.75	12.32	14.06
Rockingham	8,895	8,030	7,079	1,750	1,850	1,600	7,783	7,428	5,663	19.00	15.00	16.75	147,877	111,420	94,855	16.62	13.88	13.40
Stokes	4,288	3,455	2,307	1,700	1,900	1,650	3,645	3,282	1,903	19.00	14.50	16.50	69,255	45,948	31,399	16.15	13.30	13.61
Vance	3,252	3,657	4,141	1,850	1,750	1,600	3,008	3,200	3,313	18.00	15.00	16.75	54,144	48,000	55,493	16.65	13.13	13.40
Warren	6,172	6,838	4,494	1,800	1,650	1,500	5,555	5,641	3,370	17.50	15.00	16.50	97,213	84,615	55,605	15.75	12.37	12.37
Northern Piedmont (N.)	98,801	86,612	75,344	1,840	1,876	1,620	90,913	81,243	61,037	19.00	14.96	17.22	1,727,709	1,215,439	1,050,832	17.49	14.03	13.95
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	5,668	2,172	1,638	1,850	1,750	1,530	5,243	1,901	1,253	19.00	15.00	16.00	99,617	28,515	20,048	17.58	13.13	12.24
Catawba	15,060	9,983	5,979	2,000	2,050	1,500	15,060	10,233	4,484	18.50	15.00	16.50	278,610	153,495	73,986	18.50	15.37	12.37
Chatham	7,327	5,387	3,325	1,800	2,050	1,640	6,594	5,522	2,727	18.00	14.00	16.00	118,692	77,308	43,632	16.20	14.35	13.12
Davidson	14,453	10,782	10,115	1,900	2,100	1,590	13,730	11,321	8,042	19.00	15.00	17.00	260,870	169,815	136,714	18.05	15.75	13.52
Davie	11,989	5,765	3,618	2,050	2,050	1,570	12,289	5,909	2,840	19.00	14.00	16.75	233,491	82,726	47,570	19.48	14.35	13.15
Iredell	23,331	12,009	6,439	1,950	2,000	1,610	22,748	12,009	5,183	19.00	15.00	16.00	432,212	180,135	83,965	18.53	15.00	13.04
Lee	2,988	1,550	1,863	1,700	1,725	1,500	2,540	1,337	1,397	18.50	14.50	15.75	46,990	19,387	22,003	15.73	12.50	11.81
Frederick	13,646	12,072	6,258	1,950	2,100	1,550	13,305	12,676	4,850	18.50	14.00	16.10	246,143	177,464	78,085	18.04	14.70	12.48
Randolph	30,401	19,003	12,263	2,000	2,050	1,550	30,401	19,478	9,504	18.50	14.00	16.00	562,419	272,692	157,766	18.50	14.35	12.86
Rowan	15,142	12,023	11,064	1,800	1,850	1,630	13,628	11,121	9,017	19.50	15.00	16.00	265,746	172,376	144,272	17.55	14.34	13.04
Wake	140,005	90,746	62,562	1,936	2,016	1,576	135,538	91,507	49,297	18.78	14.58	16.39	2,544,790	1,333,913	808,041	18.18	14.70	12.91
Central Piedmont (C.)																		
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	14,857	11,267	12,226	1,850	1,650	1,560	13,743	9,295	9,536	19.00	14.00	15.50	261,117	130,130	147,808	17.58	11.55	12.00
Cabarrus	18,095	7,045	6,270	2,000	2,050	1,630	18,095	7,221	5,110	18.00	15.00	16.50	325,710	130,315	84,315	18.00	15.37	13.45
Cleveland	8,861	8,226	6,855	1,950	2,200	1,600	8,639	9,049	5,484	18.50	14.50	17.60	159,822	131,211	96,518	18.04	15.95	14.08
Gaston	7,575	5,873	5,002	1,850	2,050	1,580	7,007	6,020	3,952	18.75	15.00	17.50						

NORTH CAROLINA COWPEA CROP

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DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage			Acreage			Yield		Production (Bushels)		Price Per Bushel		Total Value		Value Per Acre	
	Grown Alone	Grown with Corn	Equivalent Solid	Grown Alone	Grown with Corn	Equivalent Solid	Per Acre (Bushels)	Per Acre (Bushels)	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1935			1936												
DISTRICT 1—																
Alleghany	17		17	13	18	22	5.0	6.3	85	139	\$1.34	\$1.55	\$ 114	\$ 215	\$ 6.70	\$ 9.77
Ashe		2	1	1		1	5.0	7.0	5	7	1.34	1.53	7	11	6.70	11.00
Avery	6	5	8	1	6	4	4.0	6.3	32	25	1.34	1.55	43	39	5.36	9.75
Caldwell	461	363	642	403	173	489	5.0	5.5	3,210	2,690	1.45	1.55	4,655	4,170	7.25	8.53
Surry	762	255	889	668	239	787	7.0	5.5	6,223	4,329	1.28	1.60	7,965	6,926	8.96	8.80
Watauga	12	13	18	19	24	31	5.0	6.6	90	205	1.34	1.52	121	312	6.70	10.06
Wilkes	1,914	796	2,312	1,600	752	1,976	7.0	6.5	16,184	12,844	1.30	1.62	21,039	20,807	9.10	10.53
Yadkin	1,184	163	1,265	887	124	949	7.0	7.0	8,855	6,643	1.33	1.63	11,777	10,828	9.31	11.40
Northern Mountain (NW.)	4,356	1,597	5,152	3,592	1,336	4,259	6.7	6.3	34,684	26,882	1.32	1.61	45,721	43,308	8.87	10.17
DISTRICT 4—																
Buncombe	306	159	385	265	199	364	6.0	6.8	2,310	2,475	1.29	1.60	2,980	3,960	7.74	10.88
Burke	945	505	1,197	600	602	901	5.0	7.0	5,985	6,307	1.30	1.50	7,781	9,461	6.50	10.50
Cherokee	280	606	583	231	507	484	8.0	5.7	4,664	2,759	1.30	1.50	6,063	4,139	10.40	8.55
Clay	225	406	428	219	255	346	7.0	5.5	2,996	1,903	1.35	1.55	4,045	2,950	9.45	8.53
Graham	32	932	498	32	277	170	5.0	4.5	2,490	765	1.25	1.70	3,113	1,301	6.25	7.65
Haywood	93	162	174	102	54	129	7.0	6.0	1,218	774	1.29	1.50	1,571	1,161	9.03	9.00
Henderson	300	169	384	492	181	582	7.0	6.2	2,688	3,608	1.37	1.52	3,683	5,484	9.59	9.42
Jackson	70	196	168	58	107	111	7.0	6.1	1,176	677	1.25	1.55	1,470	1,049	8.75	9.45
McDowell	190	291	335	142	182	233	6.0	6.6	2,010	1,538	1.25	1.47	2,513	2,261	7.50	9.70
Macon	241	722	602	135	386	328	8.0	6.5	4,816	2,132	1.20	1.60	5,779	3,411	9.60	10.40
Madison	43	99	92	47	52	73	5.0	6.2	460	453	1.29	1.53	593	693	6.45	9.49
Mitchell	45	61	76	17	13	23	5.0	6.2	380	143	1.29	1.50	490	215	6.45	9.35
Polk	298	204	400	475	256	603	8.0	6.0	3,200	3,618	1.25	1.40	4,000	5,065	10.00	8.40
Rutherford	1,389	1,843	2,310	1,538	2,123	2,599	8.0	6.5	18,480	16,894	1.35	1.45	24,948	24,496	10.80	9.43
Swain	106	295	253	79	340	249	4.0	4.4	1,012	1,096	1.30	1.65	1,316	1,808	5.20	7.26
Transylvania	26	18	35	14	8	18	6.0	6.3	210	113	1.29	1.50	271	170	7.74	9.44
Yancey	20	25	32	6	8	10	5.0	6.4	160	64	1.29	1.50	206	96	6.45	9.60
Western Mountain (W.)	4,609	6,693	7,952	4,452	5,550	7,223	6.8	6.3	54,255	45,319	1.31	1.49	70,822	67,720	8.91	9.38
DISTRICT 2—																
Alamance	246	127	309	185	73	221	7.0	6.5	2,163	1,437	1.35	1.60	2,920	2,299	9.45	10.40
Caswell	381	730	746	416	660	746	6.0	6.0	4,476	4,476	1.60	1.58	7,162	7,072	9.60	9.48
Durham	359	396	557	402	337	570	7.0	6.0	3,899	3,420	1.35	1.67	5,264	5,711	9.45	10.02
Forsyth	266	35	283	321	59	350	8.0	6.5	2,264	2,275	1.45	1.65	3,283	3,754	11.60	10.73
Franklin	1,953	2,657	3,281	1,856	3,767	3,739	6.0	7.0	19,686	26,173	1.40	1.70	27,560	44,494	8.40	11.90
Granville	659	401	860	951	449	1,175	7.0	6.0	6,020	7,050	1.35	1.60	8,127	11,280	9.45	9.60
Guilford	605	229	719	502	238	621	8.0	7.0	5,752	4,347	1.50	1.63	8,628	7,086	12.00	11.41
Orange	127	106	180	253	148	327	7.0	6.2	1,260	2,027	1.30	1.65	1,638	3,345	9.10	10.23
Person	542	540	812	383	790	778	6.0	5.8	4,872	4,512	1.40	1.60	6,821	7,219	8.40	9.28
Rockingham	394	436	612	931	886	1,374	7.0	5.5	4,284	7,557	1.55	1.60	6,640	12,091	10.85	8.80
Stokes	439	52	465	391	63	422	7.0	6.0	3,255	2,532	1.50	1.62	4,883	4,102	10.50	9.72
Vance	661	885	1,103	790	1,067	1,323	6.0	6.3	6,618	8,335	1.43	1.63	9,464	13,586	8.58	10.27
Warren	222	482	463	2,478	1,763	3,359	7.0	6.6	3,241	22,169	1.40	1.60	4,537	35,469	9.80	10.56
Northern Piedmont (N.)	6,854	7,076	10,390	9,859	10,300	15,005	6.5	6.4	67,790	96,310	1.43	1.64	96,927	157,508	9.33	10.50
DISTRICT 5—																
Alexander	625	311	780	456	364	638	6.0	8.0	4,680	5,104	1.30	1.54	6,084	7,860	7.80	12.32
Catawba	1,168	704	1,520	1,118	512	1,374	7.0	8.5	10,640	11,679	1.42	1.53	15,109	17,869	9.94	13.00
Chatham	750	585	1,042	289	280	429	6.0	7.5	6,252	3,218	1.52	1.52	9,503	4,891	9.12	11.40
Davidson	885	174	972	511	204	613	7.0	8.5	6,804	5,211	1.47	1.58	10,002	8,233	10.29	13.43
Davie	288	120	348	384	131	449	7.0	8.5	2,436	3,817	1.20	1.51	2,923	5,764	8.40	12.84
Iredell	1,714	1,473	2,450	1,493	821	1,903	7.0	9.0	17,150	17,127	1.30	1.55	22,295	26,547	9.10	13.95
Lee	772	584	1,064	526	705	878	7.0	5.0	7,448	4,390	1.45	1.50	10,800	6,585	10.15	7.50
Randolph	491	326	594	322	130	387	7.0	7.0	4,158	2,709	1.40	1.60	5,821	4,334	9.80	11.20
Rowan	1,209	690	1,554	1,013	1,382	1,704	8.0	9.0	12,432	15,336	1.25	1.52	15,540	23,311	10.00	13.68
Wake	1,738	3,344	3,410	2,379	4,813	4,785	6.0	6.5	20,460	31,103	1.40	1.65	28,644	51,320	8.40	10.73
Central Piedmont (C.)	9,580	8,311	13,734	8,491	9,342	13,160	6.7	7.6	92,460	99,694	1.37	1.57	126,721	156,714	9.23	11.91
DISTRICT 8—																
Anson	1,174	6,916	4,632	1,928	10,017	6,936	7.0	7.0	32,424	48,552	1.45	1.50	47,015	72,828	10.15	10.50
Cabarrus	800	1,233	1,416	708	1,396	1,406	7.0	8.0	9,912	11,248	1.42	1.58	14,075	17,772	9.94	12.64
Cleveland	858	284	1,000	2,622	1,992	3,618	7.0	7.0	7,000	25,326	1.45	1.48	10,150	37,482	10.15	10.36
Gaston	830	971	1,315	1,946	1,662	2,777	7.0	7.5	9,205	20,828	1.52	1.55	13,992	32,283	10.64	11.03
Lincoln	722	871	1,157	1,372	768	1,756	7.0	8.5	8,099	14,926	1.50	1.50	12,149	22,389	10.50	12.75
Mecklenburg	1,967	3,093	3,513	2,069	4,											

SOY BEANS

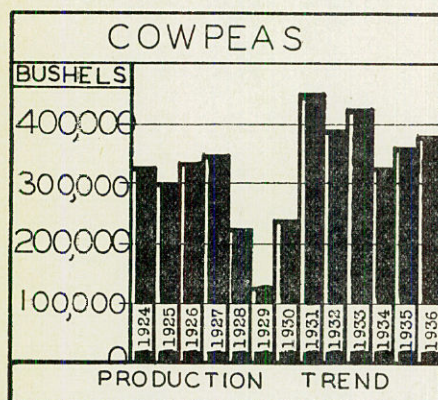
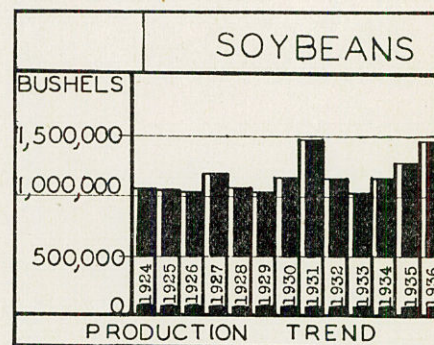


Soy Beans in Hyde County

The soy bean data is not available for many years. In fact, 1924 was the first year that the United States Census secured this information. The growth of the soy bean industry in the middle western states has definitely affected the acreage in North Carolina since the western states are now growing their own seed. Due to the soil conservation program, the acreage of soy beans has definitely been increased in North Carolina since 1933. This state has not yet gained much interest in growing soy beans for oil. The western states are taking more interest in oil production than for any other purpose.

The principal producing area of soy beans will be found in the coastal counties, particularly those north of the Albemarle Sound. However, that area between the Albemarle and the Pamlico Sounds also grows large quantities of soy beans. The chief producing counties, for a 3-year average, are: Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans, Johnston, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne and

several others. For the counties growing this crop alone, that is other than with corn, we have Pasquotank distinctly ranking first with Camden a close second. Perquimans comes next and Hyde and Beaufort following. On the back cover it will be noticed that soy beans rank between strawberries and oats in total value. Few people realize that the strawberry crop is almost as valuable as the total soy-bean crop.



COWPEAS

The total value of the cowpea crop is only about \$600,000. Oddly enough, this is less than the sorghum for syrup crop and but little more than the snapbean. However, it should be remembered that this is for the seed and not hay purposes. For the period 1928 to 1930 cowpeas reached a low ebb of interest. 1931 showed a decided shift from soy beans to cowpeas. 1937 is showing somewhat a similar shift. The frequency of cowpeas being planted in corn is quite noticeable in the central counties of the state. The chief producing counties in 1936 were: Robeson, decidedly first; Columbus and Scotland counties next with many other counties having between 4,000 and 6,000 acres. This crop is rarely picked completely but instead it is casually picked, only a part of the crop being saved. Even after some of the seed are picked the crop may be harvested for hay.

HAY

North Carolina has shown a very distinct expansion in hay crops since 1885. See graph herewith. Of course, there were big and small production years, in the meantime. The 1934 crop is the largest on record, and the 1937 crop is also showing prospects, following quite favorable hay producing seasons this year.

Hay production is similar to tobacco in its growth. In 1866 less than 50,000 tons of hay was produced, whereas in 1937 the estimate is practically 800,000 tons.

Tame hays in North Carolina include many crops such as clover, grain hays cut green, alfalfa, millet, sorghum cane, cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts for hay, lespedeza, crabgrass, etc. In proportion to the cultivated land, the principal hay producing counties are found in the mountain counties or Districts 1 and 4. However, Robeson County shows the most acreage, with 20,247 acres reported in 1936. Wayne, Anson, Rowan, Davie, Guilford, Avery, Ashe and some other counties report figures above 10,000 acres.

The tame hay crop table, giving the county data, shows the acreage, yield, production and value for the years 1934 to 1936. The increase in hay production is quite noticeable and is recognized by merchants. Only a few years ago farmers might be seen at almost any time hauling hay from the town to the farm. This practice has decreased in recent years.

With an expansion in the hay production it is natural to expect an accompanying increase in feed livestock. This would be obviously relating to cattle and sheep.

There has been some expansion but not nearly that justified under the conditions prevailing in this state. There are abundant opportunities available for producing more and better hay, which are too often overlooked by farmers. For example, as soon as the crops are harvested, the soil may be prepared to advantage for small grain, like oats. In the late winter months clover, or lespedeza may be sown over this winter crop. In the late spring the oats may be cut green or mature for a valuable hay. By mowing this the weeds are cut off as an aid to the hay crop that is to follow. In August the lespedeza or in July the clover may be harvested with a good yield and if lespedeza is grown it may be cut in August, which will give time for the crop to grow and develop plenty of seed for either harvest or re-seeding the land for another year. Thus, an abundance of hay may be grown with a minimum of labor, and at the same time practicing the soil conservation program.

Assuming that our agriculture is somewhat unbalanced for lack of adequate livestock, the production of more hay and increased pasturage would invite the expansion in livestock. Certainly hay crops hold the soil or prevent erosion much better than clean culture practices. North Carolina is peculiar in the fact that it is able to grow any one of several hay crops during every month of the year. The abundance of idle land to be found could advantageously be put into hay crops. From a farm economic standpoint, the distribution of labor afforded by the production of hay offers an attraction.

Note—See page 26.

NORTH CAROLINA SOY BEAN CROP

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DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage for Beans			Acreage for Beans			Yield		Production (Bushels)		Price Per Bushel		Total Value		Value Per Acre	
	Grown Alone	Grown with Corn	Equivalent Solid	Grown Alone	Grown with Corn	Equivalent Solid	Per Acre (Bushels)	Per Acre (Bushels)	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	1935			1936												
DISTRICT 1—																
Alleghany	379	12	385	30	48	54	12.0	10.0	4,620	540	\$1.05	\$1.20	\$ 4,851	\$ 648	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.00
Ashe	38		38	2	1	2	12.0	10.0	456	20	1.05	1.20	479	24	12.60	12.00
Avery	5	6	8	17	11	22	12.0	10.0	96	220	1.05	1.17	101	257	12.60	11.68
Caldwell	381	266	514	382	391	577	11.0	10.0	5,654	5,770	1.05	1.20	5,937	6,924	11.55	12.00
Surry	278	72	314	332	158	411	13.0	10.0	4,082	4,110	1.05	1.25	4,286	5,138	13.65	12.50
Watauga	9	55	36	9	61	39	12.0	10.0	432	390	1.05	1.15	454	449	12.60	11.51
Wilkes	750	546	1,023	511	532	777	12.0	10.0	12,276	7,770	1.05	1.15	12,890	8,936	12.60	11.50
Yadkin	35	28	49	69	140	139	13.0	10.0	637	1,390	1.05	1.21	669	1,682	13.65	12.10
Northern Mountain (NW.)	1,875	985	2,367	1,352	1,342	2,021	12.0	10.0	28,253	20,210	1.05	1.19	29,667	24,058	12.21	11.90
DISTRICT 4—																
Buncombe	442	76	480	429	297	577	12.0	10.0	5,760	5,770	1.09	1.21	6,278	6,982	13.08	12.10
Burke	365	122	426	255	166	238	12.0	10.0	5,112	3,380	1.09	1.18	5,572	3,988	13.08	11.80
Cherokee	205	286	348	117	267	250	12.0	10.0	4,176	2,500	1.09	1.25	4,552	3,125	13.08	12.50
Clay	57	58	86	40	52	66	12.0	10.0	1,032	660	1.09	1.25	1,125	825	13.08	12.50
Graham	35	98	84	2	47	25	12.0	10.0	1,008	250	1.09	1.30	1,099	325	13.08	13.00
Haywood	38	50	63	129	147	202	12.0	10.0	756	2,020	1.09	1.20	824	2,424	13.08	12.00
Henderson	225	120	285	140	316	298	12.0	10.0	3,420	2,980	1.09	1.20	3,728	3,576	13.08	12.00
Jackson	11	53	37	58	30	73	12.0	10.0	444	730	1.09	1.20	484	876	13.08	12.00
McDowell	791	642	1,112	899	330	1,064	13.0	10.0	14,456	10,640	1.09	1.15	15,757	12,236	14.17	11.50
Macon	129	198	228	175	202	276	12.0	10.0	2,736	2,760	1.09	1.25	2,982	3,450	13.08	12.50
Madison	46	40	66	86	82	127	12.0	10.0	792	1,270	1.09	1.15	863	1,461	13.08	11.50
Mitchell	44	20	54	56	30	71	12.0	10.0	648	710	1.09	1.25	706	888	13.08	12.51
Polk	48	44	70	75	40	95	12.0	10.0	840	950	1.09	1.20	916	1,140	13.08	12.00
Rutherford	465	752	841	598	677	936	12.0	10.0	10,092	9,360	1.09	1.25	11,000	11,700	13.08	12.50
Swain	67	51	92	34	5	36	12.0	10.0	1,104	360	1.09	1.30	1,203	468	13.08	13.00
Transylvania	116	59	146	123	79	162	12.0	10.0	1,752	1,620	1.09	1.25	1,910	2,025	13.08	12.50
Yancey	21	3	22	10	13	16	12.0	10.0	264	160	1.09	1.30	288	208	13.08	13.00
Western Mountain (W.)	3,105	2,672	4,440	3,226	2,780	4,612	12.0	10.0	54,392	46,120	1.09	1.21	59,287	55,697	13.35	12.08
DISTRICT 2—																
Alamance	130	45	152	149	89	193	12.0	12.5	1,824	2,413	1.07	1.16	1,952	2,799	12.84	14.50
Caswell	32	62	63	101	94	148	12.0	10.0	756	1,480	1.07	1.20	809	1,776	12.84	12.00
Durham	117	51	142	59	48	83	11.0	12.5	1,562	1,038	.95	1.16	1,484	1,204	10.45	14.51
Forsyth	208	26	221	200	75	237	13.0	10.0	2,873	2,370	1.07	1.35	3,074	3,200	13.91	13.50
Franklin	343	452	569	481	626	794	11.0	9.0	6,259	7,146	.90	1.12	5,633	8,004	9.90	10.08
Granville	108	22	119	208	70	243	12.0	9.0	1,428	2,187	.98	1.15	1,369	2,515	11.76	10.35
Guilford	355	189	450	230	347	403	13.0	10.0	5,850	4,030	1.07	1.20	6,260	4,836	13.91	12.00
Orange	96	81	136	57	42	78	12.0	12.5	1,632	975	1.00	1.15	1,632	1,121	12.00	14.37
Person	39	92	85	56	55	83	12.0	10.0	1,020	830	1.00	1.18	1,020	979	12.00	11.80
Rockingham	169	75	206	201	89	245	13.0	10.0	2,678	2,450	1.07	1.25	2,865	3,063	13.91	12.50
Stokes	68	29	82	119	106	172	12.0	10.0	984	1,720	1.07	1.24	1,053	2,133	12.84	12.40
Vance	116	133	182	176	324	338	11.0	9.0	2,002	3,042	.95	1.17	1,902	3,559	10.45	10.53
Warren	2	1	2	205	196	303	10.0	9.0	20	2,727	.90	1.10	18	3,000	9.00	9.90
Northern Piedmont (N.)	1,783	1,258	2,409	2,242	2,161	3,320	12.0	9.8	28,888	32,408	1.01	1.18	29,101	38,189	12.08	11.50
DISTRICT 5—																
Alexander	162	66	195	100	117	158	10.0	10.0	1,950	1,580	1.10	1.17	2,145	1,849	11.00	11.70
Catawba	219	170	304	209	171	294	14.0	10.0	4,256	2,940	1.10	1.16	4,682	3,410	15.40	11.60
Chatham	207	195	304	184	138	253	10.0	10.0	3,040	2,530	.95	1.15	2,888	2,910	9.50	11.50
Davidson	259	67	292	133	174	220	12.0	10.0	3,504	2,200	1.10	1.14	3,854	2,508	13.20	11.40
Davie	16	11	21	57	92	103	12.0	10.0	252	1,030	1.10	1.20	277	1,236	13.20	12.00
Iredell	253	264	385	187	267	320	11.0	10.0	4,235	3,200	1.10	1.10	4,659	3,520	12.10	11.00
Lee	199	133	265	249	246	372	12.0	8.0	3,180	2,976	.95	1.13	3,021	3,363	11.40	9.04
Randolph	205	71	240	196	243	317	11.0	10.0	2,640	3,170	1.10	1.16	2,904	3,677	12.10	11.60
Rowan	154	132	220	156	434	373	13.0	10.0	2,860	3,730	1.10	1.11	3,146	4,140	14.30	11.10
Wake	590	512	846	769	1,144	1,341	12.0	8.0	10,152	10,728	.88	1.15	8,934	12,337	10.56	9.20
Central Piedmont (C.)	2,264	1,621	3,072	2,240	3,026	3,751	12.0	9.1	36,069	34,084	1.01	1.14	36,510	38,950	11.88	10.38
DISTRICT 8—																
Anson	250	1,373	936	900	4,135	2,967	12.0	10.0	11,232	29,670	1.04	1.11	11,681	32,934	12.48	11.10
Cabarrus	105	456	333	132	736	500	12.0	9.0	3,996	4,500	1.04	1.11	4,156	4,995	12.48	9.99
Cleveland	59	95	106	87	669	421	13.0	10.0	1,378	4,210	1.04	1.15	1,433	4,842	13.52	11.50
Gaston	68	109	122	142	225	254	12.0	10.0	1,464	2,540	1.04	1.12	1,523	2,845	12.48	11.20
Lincoln	62	44	84	265	83	306	12.0	10.0	1,008	3,060	1.04	1.20	1,048	3,672	12.48	12.00
Mecklenburg	341	247	464	372	558	651	11.0	9.0	5,104	5,859	1.04	1.15	5,308	6,738	11.44	10.35
Montgomery	123	63	154</													

NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATO CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel (Dollars)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	3	6	19	90	69	82	270	414	1,558	\$.72	\$.66	\$.76	\$ 194	\$ 273	\$ 1,504	\$ 64.80	\$ 45.54	\$ 62.32
Ashe	42	21	57	85	72	81	3,570	1,512	4,617	.74	.71	.80	2,642	1,075	4,657	62.90	51.12	64.80
Avery	49	16	28	92	67	71	4,508	1,072	1,988	.75	.72	.83	3,381	768	2,084	69.00	48.24	58.93
Caldwell	632	591	448	105	97	90	66,360	57,327	40,320	.71	.74	.83	47,116	42,464	42,259	74.55	71.78	74.70
Surry	608	559	620	107	96	74	65,056	53,664	45,880	.72	.71	.78	46,840	38,043	45,177	77.04	68.16	57.72
Watauga	11	14	72	94	98	77	1,034	1,372	5,544	.70	.72	.82	724	990	5,744	65.80	70.56	63.14
Wilkes	845	756	652	98	86	83	82,810	65,016	54,116	.70	.74	.79	57,967	48,147	53,965	68.00	63.64	65.57
Yadkin	402	676	364	107	80	73	43,014	54,080	26,572	.73	.72	.77	31,400	38,914	25,823	78.11	57.60	56.21
Northern Mountain (NW.)	2,592	2,639	2,260	103	89	80	266,622	234,457	180,595	.71	.73	.79	190,264	170,674	181,213	73.40	64.67	80.18
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	269	255	281	99	84	93	26,631	21,420	26,133	.73	.75	.81	19,441	16,093	26,771	72.27	63.00	75.33
Burke	517	543	494	100	95	79	51,700	51,585	39,026	.69	.75	.70	35,673	38,710	34,519	69.00	71.25	55.30
Cherokee	390	451	406	92	90	82	35,880	40,590	33,292	.69	.74	.75	24,757	30,055	31,549	63.48	66.60	61.50
Clay	222	185	172	80	89	71	19,980	16,465	12,212	.72	.74	.70	14,386	12,178	10,810	64.80	65.86	49.70
Graham	129	125	148	91	99	67	11,729	9,916	9,916	.68	.74	.75	7,983	9,134	9,418	61.88	73.26	50.25
Haywood	81	130	124	96	82	72	7,776	10,660	8,928	.74	.72	.80	5,754	7,655	9,047	71.04	59.04	57.60
Henderson	354	330	311	97	97	82	34,338	32,010	25,502	.68	.69	.79	23,550	22,008	25,471	65.96	66.93	64.78
Jackson	243	202	182	100	87	91	24,300	17,574	16,562	.70	.72	.83	17,010	12,613	17,352	70.00	62.64	75.53
McDowell	408	352	394	106	105	89	43,248	36,960	35,066	.70	.73	.75	30,274	26,966	33,266	74.20	76.65	66.75
Macon	260	251	251	101	99	89	26,260	24,849	25,899	.71	.75	.80	18,465	18,659	26,214	71.71	74.25	71.20
Madison	128	124	202	102	82	74	13,056	10,988	14,948	.70	.74	.82	9,139	8,133	15,496	71.40	60.68	60.68
Mitchell	67	105	72	90	77	64	6,030	8,085	4,608	.75	.77	.83	4,523	6,220	4,825	67.50	59.29	53.12
Polk	468	685	601	92	102	81	43,056	69,870	48,681	.70	.73	.73	30,139	50,975	44,911	64.40	74.46	59.13
Rutherford	2,080	1,985	1,801	105	103	88	218,400	204,455	158,488	.71	.72	.69	155,064	146,967	138,259	74.55	74.16	60.72
Swain	259	261	326	95	77	74	24,605	20,097	24,124	.73	.76	.77	17,962	15,310	23,476	69.35	58.52	56.98
Transylvania	54	183	70	98	79	80	5,292	14,457	5,600	.71	.74	.80	3,757	10,700	5,660	69.58	58.46	64.00
Yancey	40	42	97	103	82	67	4,120	3,444	6,499	.72	.75	.84	2,966	2,566	6,913	74.16	61.50	56.28
Western Mountain (W.)	5,969	6,219	5,972	100	96	83	596,411	595,884	495,484	.71	.73	.74	420,823	434,942	463,957	70.50	69.94	77.69
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	563	432	459	107	91	91	60,241	39,312	41,769	.75	.69	.82	45,181	26,994	43,299	80.25	62.79	74.62
Casswell	927	697	602	100	78	79	92,700	54,366	47,558	.74	.68	.80	68,598	36,766	48,069	74.00	53.04	63.20
Durham	714	705	732	99	88	101	70,686	62,040	73,932	.70	.67	.78	49,480	41,276	72,898	69.30	58.96	78.78
Forsyth	631	571	655	110	113	84	69,410	64,523	55,020	.75	.70	.80	52,058	45,035	55,638	82.50	79.10	67.20
Franklin	1,616	1,376	1,043	110	103	90	177,760	141,728	93,870	.73	.72	.73	129,765	101,824	86,599	80.30	74.16	65.70
Granville	1,039	1,307	1,032	95	84	87	98,705	109,788	99,784	.78	.66	.79	76,990	71,960	89,702	74.10	55.44	68.73
Guilford	1,133	1,107	1,045	111	110	93	125,763	121,770	97,185	.72	.74	.81	90,549	90,070	99,643	79.92	81.40	75.33
Orange	390	311	251	103	93	96	40,170	28,923	24,096	.78	.73	.80	31,333	21,117	24,375	80.34	67.89	76.80
Person	659	617	483	97	82	82	63,923	50,594	39,606	.75	.71	.81	47,942	35,809	40,574	72.75	58.22	66.42
Rockingham	972	1,179	797	103	90	81	100,116	106,110	64,557	.73	.74	.81	73,085	78,452	66,085	75.19	66.60	65.61
Stokes	671	552	533	108	107	72	72,468	59,064	38,376	.75	.71	.76	54,351	41,823	36,865	81.00	75.97	54.72
Vance	665	776	606	98	79	82	65,170	61,304	49,692	.70	.71	.77	45,619	43,395	48,371	68.60	56.09	63.14
Warren	975	826	616	92	80	78	89,700	66,080	48,048	.75	.74	.74	67,275	48,862	44,965	69.00	59.20	57.72
Northern Piedmont (N.)	10,955	10,456	8,854	103	92	86	1,126,812	965,602	763,493	.74	.71	.78	832,226	663,363	756,983	75.97	65.36	85.50
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	388	356	231	96	84	84	37,248	29,904	19,404	.63	.74	.76	23,466	22,147	18,622	60.48	62.16	63.84
Catawba	1,542	1,653	1,193	124	103	88	191,208	170,259	104,984	.61	.75	.71	116,637	127,757	94,244	75.60	77.25	62.48
Chatham	936	910	805	108	101	97	101,088	91,910	78,085	.60	.75	.78	60,653	68,960	77,061	64.80	75.75	75.66
Davidson	2,290	2,488	2,439	125	120	86	286,250	298,560	209,754	.63	.73	.75	180,338	217,735	198,935	78.75	87.60	64.50
Davie	328	415	299	115	106	63	37,720	43,990	18,837	.61	.74	.75	23,009	32,569	17,865	70.15	78.44	47.25
Iredell	628	665	397	125	102	82	78,500	67,830	32,554	.73	.74	.78	57,305	50,200	32,096	91.25	75.48	63.96
Lee	502	423	425	115	109	98	57,730	46,107	41,650	.72	.73	.75	41,566	33,611	39,515	82.80	79.57	73.50
Randolph	559	520	494	111	112	77	62,049	58,240	38,038	.70	.72	.82	43,434	41,862	39,439	77.70	80.64	63.14
Rowan	609	609	538	114	123	84	69,426	74,907	45,192	.69	.74	.75	47,904	55,411	42,845	78.66	91.02	63.00
Wake	2,663	2,697	2,209	112	111	99	298,256	299,367	218,691	.72	.73	.71	214,744	218,256	196,361	80.64	81.03	70.29
Central Piedmont (C.)	10,445	10,736	9,030	117	110	89	1,219,475	1,181,074	807,189	.66	.74	.74	809,056	868,508	756,983	77.46	80.90	83.83
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	1,246	972	922	102	103	73	127,092	100,116	67,306	.69	.74	.83	87,693	74,045	70,655	70.38	76.22	60.59
Cabarrus	350	370	314	104	128	68	36,400	47,360	21,352	.66	.75	.76	24,024	35,506	20,486	68.64	96.00	51.68
Cleveland	1,472	1,785	1,459	117	101	94	172,224	180,285	137,146	.71	.73	.72	122,279	131,448	124,820	83.07	73.73	67.68
Gaston	1,139	1,048	784	109	102	91	124,151	106,896	71,344	.66	.75	.75	81,940	80,243	67,674	71.94	76.50	68.25
Lincoln	772	622	533	116	108	90	89,552	67,176	47,970	.63	.72	.76	56,418	48,308	46,110	73.08	77.76	68.40
Mecklenburg	1,029	848	777	102	98	61	104,958	83,104	47,397	.68	.74	.87	71,371	61,513	52,135	69.36	72.52	53.07
Montgomery	317	308	231	106	110	86	33,602	33,880	19,866	.69	.76	.79	23,185	25,805	19,852	73.14	83.60	67.94
Moore	811	646	511	109	114	106	88,399	73,644	54,166	.73	.71	.82	64,531	52,148	56,131	79.57	80.94	86.92
Richmond	750	709	500	100	109	68	75,000	77,281	34,000	.66	.74	.81	49,500	57,201	34,820	66.00	80.66	55.08
Stanly	360	331	298	105	116	74	37,800	38,396	22,052	.64	.72	.75	24,192	27,624	20,930	67.20	83.52	55.50
Union	1,032	921	1,701	103	119	66	106,296	109,5										

IRISH POTATOES

The Irish potato acreage has expanded extensively in the last half century, as is illustrated by the graph herewith. The county data on page 18 provides an interesting study of county comparisons for students interested in this subject. The commercial producing area of the early crop is in the coastal counties, centering around the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, as well as around Mount Olive. The late crop is confined largely to the mountain districts. District 1 grows a considerable amount of commercial potatoes which are harvested in the late summer or the early fall. Study the dotted map herewith for this and other areas.

It will be noted that the 1936 crop brought a very nice price following two years of unreasonably low prices. As might be expected, 1937 resulted in a big crop and unsatisfactory prices.

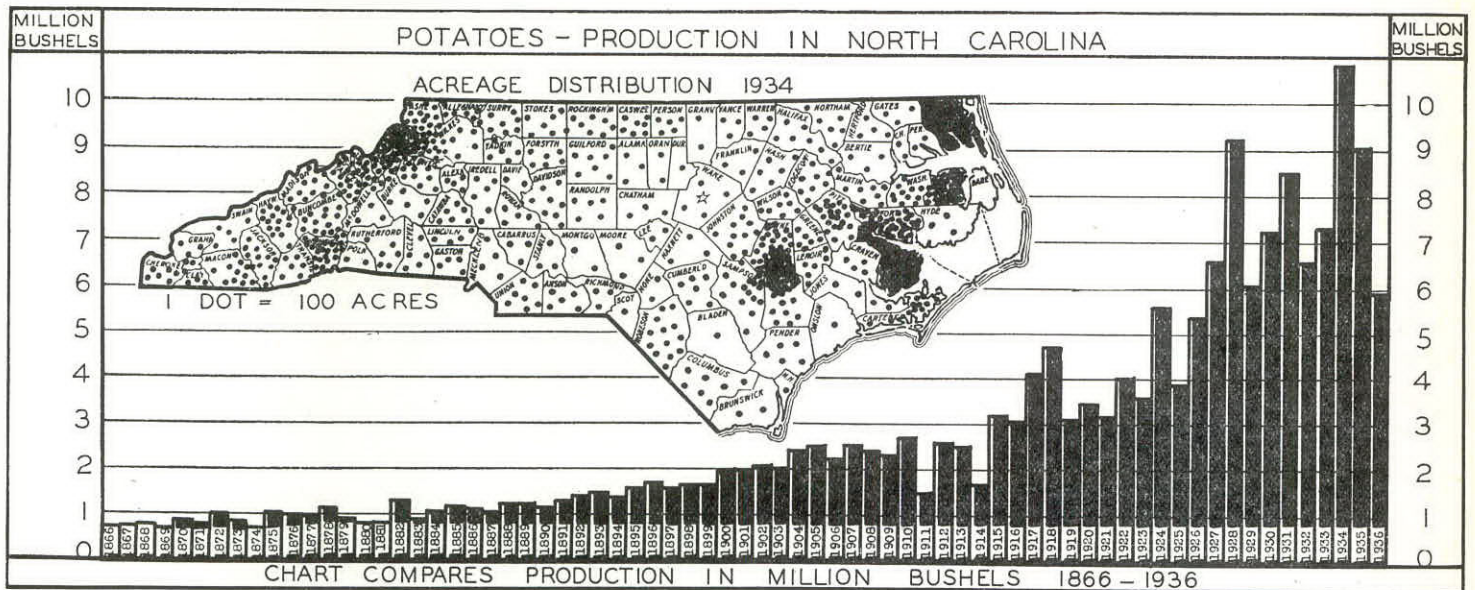
The movement of commercial early potatoes amounted to 9,551 cars shipped to September 4th of this year, and com-

pared with 5,358 during 1936. Last year's shipments were the lowest for many years, while 1934 showed the highest number of cars (10,753) moved. Thus, the current year's crop is almost equal to the record. In much the same way, the early potato crop for the United States was increased almost 50 percent in the number of cars moved this year, as compared with 1936. It is impossible to estimate the year's carlot movement for the United States since the late crop is barely harvested in many of the Northern and Western States.

During years of heavy production, the shipments of commercial potatoes are somewhat reduced or controlled by withholding No. 2 or small potatoes from the market. The proportion of No. 2 potatoes varies according to seasonal growing conditions. Since they always bring much lower prices than do the larger potatoes, their elimination materially affects the price of the crop shipped. The carlot shipments do not, therefore, always indicate the

crop produced but more nearly the crop of No. 1 commercial potatoes grown. Potatoes are a highly speculative crop which means that new growers should plant this crop only after considerable study of conditions. The coastal counties have a distinct advantage by being able to ship several days earlier than elsewhere and this advantage alone often means the difference between profit and loss, since Virginia and the states south of us offer highly competitive agencies.

Coming back to North Carolina, we find on the map herewith the concentrated areas of production. The outlying or thinner dotted counties represent *average non-commercial farm* production, which occurs in patches of from $\frac{1}{20}$ to 2 acres in size. As a rule, this farm crop yields much lower than do the commercial-producing farm. For example the average farm production for 1936 was 73 bushels as compared with about 150 bushels per acre for the average commercial-producing farm.



SWEET POTATOES

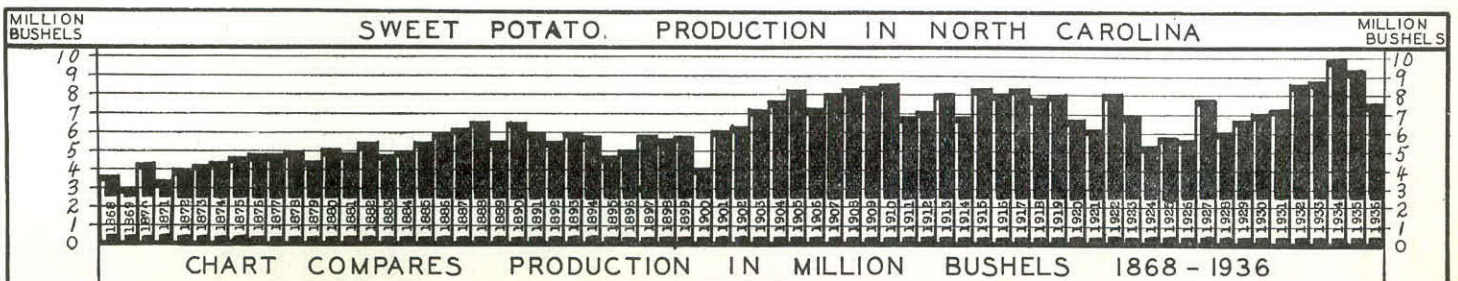
While North Carolina is not the home of the sweet potato, the sweet potato is certainly at home in North Carolina since practically all farm families grow some for home use. The Northern markets like or demand a different type of potato than

that generally grown in North Carolina. They have not yet come to like the "juicy" southern sweet potato in the way that we do.

The principal producing commercial areas are in the eastern counties, although

other counties grow sizable quantities also. The largest producing counties are: Johnston, Columbus, Currituck, Robeson, Sampson, Brunswick, and Wayne.

The peak of production was made in 1934.



NORTH CAROLINA IRISH POTATO CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel (Dollars)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	602	484	420	105	99	48	63,457	47,763	20,108	\$.54	\$.52	\$ 1.43	\$ 34,510	\$ 24,603	\$ 28,852	\$ 57.33	\$ 50.83	\$ 68.70
Ashe	1,471	1,463	1,032	115	110	60	169,077	163,878	62,243	.49	.51	1.39	82,085	82,802	86,259	55.80	55.46	83.58
Avery	1,887	1,948	1,542	85	102	72	160,284	198,055	110,794	.49	.55	1.52	77,841	109,087	168,302	41.25	56.00	109.15
Caldwell	1,201	786	665	80	83	39	95,768	65,169	25,918	.55	.63	1.51	53,033	41,198	39,135	44.16	52.41	58.85
Surry	762	710	746	68	73	45	52,122	51,583	33,749	.57	.62	1.49	29,879	32,088	50,231	39.21	45.19	67.33
Watauga	3,538	3,643	2,379	110	108	73	388,475	393,032	173,037	.53	.52	1.44	204,524	205,816	248,642	57.81	56.50	104.52
Wilkes	1,434	1,386	1,206	66	75	46	95,026	103,485	55,624	.51	.56	1.44	48,898	57,867	79,897	34.10	41.82	66.25
Yadkin	479	481	505	73	80	47	35,171	38,422	23,745	.58	.69	1.62	20,508	26,652	38,469	42.81	55.49	76.18
Northern Mountain (NW.)	11,374	10,931	8,495	93	97	59	1,059,380	1,061,387	505,218	.52	.55	1.46	551,278	550,253	739,787	48.47	53.08	87.08
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	1,575	1,636	1,348	84	87	43	132,230	142,682	57,366	.62	.60	1.44	82,149	86,246	82,410	52.16	52.72	61.14
Burke	583	540	596	83	75	42	48,308	40,301	24,856	.74	.67	1.52	35,675	26,934	37,780	61.19	49.88	63.38
Cherokee	924	1,105	1,029	63	82	43	58,290	90,513	43,815	.68	.56	1.44	39,697	50,629	62,966	42.96	45.82	61.19
Clay	253	290	240	88	71	53	22,305	20,476	12,779	.68	.65	1.39	15,194	13,320	17,731	60.05	45.93	73.88
Graham	305	354	344	77	80	45	23,414	28,302	15,588	.73	.65	1.49	17,055	18,397	23,171	55.92	51.97	67.36
Haywood	1,511	1,738	1,060	87	85	49	131,490	147,768	51,679	.54	.54	1.39	71,499	80,065	71,630	47.32	46.07	67.58
Henderson	2,178	2,291	2,222	76	84	40	164,764	192,503	88,683	.63	.57	1.49	104,046	109,427	131,976	47.77	47.76	59.40
Jackson	1,211	1,035	991	83	89	51	100,436	92,469	50,134	.56	.56	1.33	56,529	51,733	66,895	46.68	49.98	67.50
McDowell	468	484	434	84	76	50	39,312	37,040	21,556	.73	.59	1.54	28,599	21,709	33,145	61.11	44.85	76.37
Macon	1,076	990	971	87	78	46	93,658	77,080	44,798	.58	.56	1.39	54,592	43,123	62,059	50.74	43.56	63.91
Madison	933	954	777	75	68	42	69,627	65,342	32,369	.58	.59	1.34	40,591	38,628	43,220	43.51	40.81	55.62
Mitchell	1,337	1,311	1,095	82	83	65	109,432	108,772	70,918	.52	.51	1.38	57,422	55,928	98,227	42.95	42.66	89.71
Polk	186	282	226	56	66	56	10,968	18,520	12,639	.71	.60	1.56	7,820	11,185	20,149	39.90	39.66	89.15
Rutherford	595	738	541	54	77	60	32,164	49,039	32,650	.74	.60	1.64	23,684	26,215	53,597	39.80	39.59	99.07
Swain	544	634	521	77	78	45	41,776	49,430	23,593	.58	.53	1.44	24,280	26,271	33,951	44.63	41.44	65.17
Transylvania	566	505	340	81	87	51	45,720	43,952	17,484	.61	.51	1.43	28,004	22,224	25,086	49.48	44.01	73.78
Yancey	1,292	1,339	1,730	84	75	59	108,446	100,034	101,251	.53	.51	1.42	57,944	50,555	143,461	44.85	37.76	82.93
Western Mountain (W.)	15,547	16,226	14,465	79	80	49	1,232,340	1,304,223	702,158	.60	.56	1.43	744,780	735,889	1,007,454	47.91	45.35	69.65
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	330	336	339	75	70	62	24,671	23,623	21,065	.81	.75	1.57	19,935	17,736	33,058	60.41	52.79	97.63
Casswell	682	581	491	54	51	57	36,791	29,473	27,880	.83	.71	1.49	30,391	21,043	41,480	44.56	36.22	84.48
Durham	112	198	208	66	80	68	7,437	15,764	14,215	.68	.72	1.59	5,045	11,413	22,621	45.04	57.64	108.75
Forsyth	613	583	578	89	86	53	54,655	50,194	30,771	.81	.75	1.69	44,119	37,465	52,119	71.97	64.57	90.17
Franklin	286	390	431	85	80	61	24,317	31,081	26,400	.58	.69	1.54	14,187	21,368	40,674	49.60	54.79	94.37
Granville	222	639	496	64	60	58	14,244	38,405	28,637	.87	.71	1.50	12,474	27,431	42,824	56.19	42.93	86.34
Guilford	697	824	665	85	80	67	59,219	65,779	44,849	.83	.78	1.64	48,619	51,133	73,665	70.18	62.05	110.77
Orange	244	242	162	71	76	63	17,235	18,309	10,222	.78	.69	1.54	13,422	12,548	15,743	55.01	51.85	97.18
Person	453	493	381	55	55	64	24,868	27,062	24,369	.88	.70	1.44	21,769	19,066	35,033	48.05	38.67	91.95
Rockingham	673	1,029	712	62	56	55	41,867	57,662	39,169	.80	.72	1.54	33,357	41,665	60,340	49.56	40.49	84.75
Stokes	676	595	586	71	75	58	48,399	44,388	33,800	.71	.69	1.59	34,335	30,511	53,785	50.79	51.28	91.78
Vance	272	384	313	55	56	59	14,952	21,480	18,346	.73	.73	1.54	10,885	15,726	28,262	40.02	40.95	90.29
Warren	399	404	394	62	58	62	24,829	23,445	24,472	.68	.72	1.54	16,908	16,958	37,665	42.37	41.68	95.60
Northern Piedmont (N.)	5,659	6,698	5,756	70	67	60	393,484	446,565	344,195	.78	.73	1.56	305,746	324,243	537,309	54.03	48.41	93.35
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	363	330	247	58	66	43	21,074	21,863	10,730	.74	.60	1.49	15,550	13,222	15,952	42.84	40.07	64.58
Catawba	579	570	384	77	77	38	44,418	43,761	14,656	.75	.67	1.59	33,239	29,229	23,284	57.41	51.28	60.64
Chatham	330	324	319	75	72	70	24,933	23,225	22,366	.71	.69	1.54	17,689	15,937	34,410	53.60	49.19	107.87
Davidson	786	617	653	106	80	71	83,161	49,244	46,335	.76	.65	1.64	63,035	32,014	76,003	80.20	51.88	116.39
Davie	224	346	250	69	79	51	15,588	27,311	12,867	.78	.68	1.59	12,135	18,457	20,447	54.17	53.43	81.79
Iredell	590	657	398	76	73	60	44,008	47,742	24,015	.76	.66	1.64	33,794	31,479	39,420	57.28	47.91	99.04
Lee	162	201	192	77	81	74	12,410	16,310	14,145	.68	.72	1.49	8,469	11,771	21,036	52.28	58.56	109.56
Randolph	502	514	524	93	85	68	46,840	43,691	35,791	.78	.70	1.56	36,432	30,750	55,778	72.57	59.82	106.45
Rowan	484	558	454	103	77	55	52,212	42,853	24,968	.73	.67	1.64	38,043	28,620	40,967	78.00	51.29	90.24
Wake	389	439	425	85	76	62	33,106	33,248	26,384	.58	.68	1.56	19,299	22,513	41,115	49.61	51.28	96.74
Central Piedmont (C.)	4,409	4,556	3,846	86	77	60	378,350	349,248	232,257	.73	.67	1.59	277,685	234,018	368,412	62.98	51.36	95.79
DISTRICT 6—																		
Anson	543	529	568	83	82	60	44,948	43,324	34,295	.73	.70	1.49	32,771	30,482	51,073	60.35	57.62	89.92
Cabarrus	286	337	280	102	79	52	29,250	26,822	14,424	.73	.67	1.59	21,342	17,924	22,946	74.62	53.19	81.95
Cleveland	470	473	452	62	82	40	29,182	38,738	18,063	.77	.66	1.69	22,411	25,467	30,595	47.68	53.90	67.69
Gaston	359	333	289	69	80	42	24,926	26,544	12,057	.76	.70	1.59	18,907	18,660	19,191	52.67	56.04	66.40
Lincoln	399	373	312	68	73	43	27,275	27,412	13,285	.78	.65	1.54	21,218	17,805	20,478	53.18	47.73	65.63
Mecklenburg	414	497	410	74	70	45	30,817	35,021	18,577	.74	.66	1.64	22,783	23,052	30,525	55.03	46.38	74.45
Montgomery	210	262	175	99	71	68	20,839	18,726	11,968	.73	.76	1.49	15,206	14,173	17,835	72.41	54.10	101.91
Moore	292	280	304	90	80	76	26,322	22,340	23,221	.68	.76	1.52	17,914	16,927	35,289	61.35	60.45	116.08
Richmond	320	378	337	71	78	71	22,849	29,427	23,935	.66	.68	1.56	15,106	19,894	37,375	47.21	52.63	110.91
Stanly	274	323	283	106	76	69	29,625	24,424	19,537	.71								

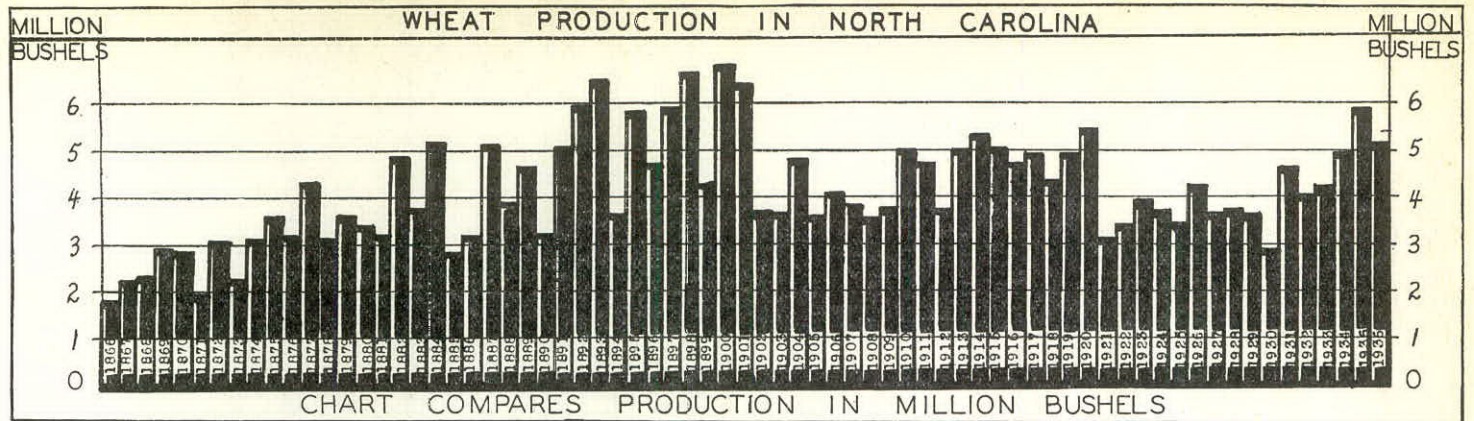
NORTH CAROLINA RYE CROP

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DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel			Total Value			Value Per Acre		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany.....	3,222	2,730	1,877	7.0	7.8	6	22,554	21,294	11,262	\$.93	\$.91	\$ 1.15	\$ 20,975	\$ 19,378	\$ 12,951	\$ 6.51	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.90
Ashe.....	5,880	5,302	3,985	7.5	8.5	9	44,100	45,067	35,865	.91	.90	1.12	40,131	40,560	40,169	6.83	7.65	10.08
Avery.....	2,069	1,890	1,189	7.0	7.8	8	14,483	14,742	9,512	.94	.94	1.10	13,614	13,857	10,463	6.58	7.33	8.80
Caldwell.....	1,970	1,387	1,115	7.0	6.3	5	9,709	8,738	5,575	.96	.98	1.21	9,321	8,563	6,746	6.72	6.17	6.05
Curry.....	4,172	3,050	2,253	7.0	6.7	7	29,204	20,435	15,771	1.01	.98	1.20	29,496	20,026	18,925	7.07	6.57	8.40
Watauga.....	2,640	1,984	1,578	9.0	9.0	9	23,760	17,856	14,202	.92	.93	1.09	21,859	16,606	15,480	8.28	8.37	9.81
Wilkes.....	7,931	6,988	5,094	6.5	6.4	6	51,551	44,723	30,564	.95	.96	1.16	48,973	42,934	35,454	6.18	6.14	6.96
Yadkin.....	3,587	3,369	2,365	7.5	7.4	7	26,903	24,931	16,555	1.03	.99	1.24	27,710	24,682	20,528	7.73	7.33	8.68
Northern Mountain (NW.)	31,471	26,700	19,456	7.2	7.4	7	222,264	197,786	139,306	.96	.94	1.15	212,079	186,606	160,716	6.85	6.99	8.26
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe.....	2,524	2,565	1,574	8.0	9.0	8	20,192	23,085	12,592	1.04	.98	1.14	21,000	22,623	14,355	8.32	8.82	9.12
Burke.....	2,631	2,732	2,138	6.5	6.6	6	17,102	18,031	12,828	.95	.98	1.24	16,247	17,678	15,907	6.18	6.47	7.44
Cherokee.....	3,575	3,922	3,798	7.5	7.0	8	26,813	27,454	30,384	.94	.92	1.15	25,204	25,258	34,942	7.05	6.44	9.20
Clay.....	2,286	1,527	1,246	7.5	7.6	7	17,145	11,005	8,722	.93	.90	1.18	15,945	10,445	10,292	6.98	6.84	8.26
Graham.....	1,044	649	483	7.0	6.6	5	7,308	4,283	2,415	.97	.95	1.20	7,089	4,069	2,898	6.79	6.27	6.00
Haywood.....	1,375	1,213	634	7.5	8.7	8	10,313	10,553	5,072	1.00	.96	1.15	10,313	10,131	5,833	7.50	8.35	9.20
Henderson.....	4,894	3,797	4,466	8.0	8.6	7	39,152	32,654	31,262	1.01	.95	1.13	39,544	31,021	35,326	8.08	8.17	7.91
Jackson.....	1,525	1,182	980	8.0	8.6	8	12,200	10,165	7,840	.96	.93	1.11	11,712	9,453	8,702	7.68	8.00	8.88
McDowell.....	1,811	1,472	1,174	6.5	6.7	7	11,772	9,862	8,218	1.01	.94	1.20	11,890	9,270	9,862	6.57	6.30	8.40
Macon.....	2,191	1,433	1,214	9.0	7.4	7	19,719	10,604	8,498	.94	.90	1.13	18,536	9,544	9,603	8.46	6.66	7.91
Madison.....	1,669	1,300	1,119	7.6	8.5	8	12,684	11,050	8,952	.97	.94	1.15	12,303	10,387	10,295	7.37	7.99	9.20
Mitchell.....	919	868	555	7.5	7.7	7	6,893	6,684	3,885	.96	.95	1.12	6,617	6,350	4,351	7.20	7.32	7.84
Polk.....	714	802	736	8.0	7.6	5	5,712	6,095	3,680	1.05	.97	1.25	5,998	5,912	4,600	8.40	7.37	6.25
Rutherford.....	2,242	1,919	1,560	9.5	7.4	6	21,299	14,201	9,360	1.12	.98	1.25	23,855	13,917	11,700	10.64	7.25	7.50
Swain.....	676	737	788	7.0	7.0	7	4,732	5,159	5,516	1.06	.94	1.14	5,016	4,849	6,288	7.42	6.58	7.98
Transylvania.....	2,125	1,639	944	7.5	8.0	7	15,938	13,112	6,608	1.02	.94	1.18	16,257	12,325	7,797	7.65	7.52	8.26
Yancey.....	1,970	1,435	1,060	7.5	8.3	7	14,775	11,911	7,420	.94	.96	1.15	13,889	11,435	8,533	7.05	7.97	8.05
Western Mountain (W.)	34,171	29,192	24,469	7.7	7.8	7	263,749	226,508	173,252	.99	.95	1.16	261,415	214,667	201,284	7.63	7.35	8.23
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance.....	2,455	2,306	1,640	8.0	8.0	7	19,640	18,448	11,480	1.17	1.02	1.30	22,979	18,817	14,924	9.36	8.16	9.10
Caswell.....	690	773	1,097	7.0	8.3	8	4,830	6,416	8,776	1.20	1.00	1.30	5,796	6,416	11,409	8.40	8.30	10.40
Durham.....	379	429	528	8.0	8.4	9	3,032	3,604	4,752	1.20	1.06	1.30	2,638	3,820	6,178	9.60	8.90	11.70
Forsyth.....	1,249	1,153	1,055	9.0	8.7	11	11,241	10,031	11,605	1.15	1.01	1.28	12,927	10,131	14,854	10.35	8.79	14.08
Franklin.....	901	878	1,177	8.0	9.2	10	7,208	8,078	11,770	1.30	1.12	1.40	9,370	9,047	16,478	10.40	10.30	14.00
Granville.....	607	1,095	867	8.0	8.3	9	4,856	9,089	7,803	1.28	1.05	1.40	6,216	9,543	10,924	10.24	8.72	12.59
Guilford.....	3,570	4,020	2,977	9.0	8.3	10	32,130	33,366	29,770	1.16	1.00	1.24	37,271	33,366	36,915	10.44	8.30	12.40
Orange.....	574	508	468	7.0	8.0	9	4,018	4,064	4,212	1.16	1.05	1.30	4,661	4,267	5,476	8.12	8.40	11.70
Person.....	268	316	186	8.0	7.8	7	2,144	2,465	1,302	1.25	1.02	1.30	2,680	2,514	1,693	10.00	7.96	9.10
Rockingham.....	2,527	2,621	2,186	6.5	7.6	9	16,426	16,920	19,674	1.15	.99	1.25	18,890	19,721	24,593	7.48	7.52	11.25
Stokes.....	2,490	1,801	1,592	7.0	8.2	9	17,430	14,768	14,328	1.05	1.00	1.23	18,302	14,768	17,623	7.35	8.20	11.07
Yancey.....	142	230	213	7.0	8.9	9	994	2,047	1,917	1.33	1.07	1.40	1,322	2,190	2,684	9.31	9.52	12.60
Warren.....	390	609	583	8.0	9.1	9	3,120	5,542	5,247	1.35	1.09	1.40	4,212	6,041	7,346	10.80	9.92	12.60
Northern Piedmont (N.)	16,242	16,739	14,569	7.8	8.2	9	127,069	137,838	132,636	1.17	1.02	1.29	148,264	140,641	171,037	9.08	8.40	11.74
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander.....	2,851	2,033	1,247	7.0	6.0	5	19,957	12,198	6,235	1.01	.97	1.23	20,157	11,832	7,669	7.07	5.82	6.15
Catawba.....	2,496	1,863	1,255	9.5	7.2	7	23,712	13,414	8,785	.96	.99	1.22	22,764	13,280	10,718	9.12	7.13	8.54
Chatham.....	815	834	482	10.0	8.6	7	8,150	7,172	3,374	1.20	1.01	1.30	9,780	7,244	4,386	12.00	8.69	9.10
Davidson.....	1,926	1,704	1,944	8.5	8.0	8	16,371	13,632	15,552	1.05	.97	1.18	17,180	13,223	18,351	8.93	7.69	9.44
Davie.....	2,151	1,809	1,203	8.4	7.5	6	18,068	13,568	7,218	1.04	1.00	1.25	18,791	13,508	9,023	8.74	7.50	7.50
Iredell.....	5,486	3,523	2,305	7.5	7.6	6	41,145	26,775	13,830	.98	.96	1.20	40,322	25,704	16,596	7.35	7.30	7.20
Lee.....	211	361	345	11.0	8.7	7	2,321	3,402	2,415	1.30	1.06	1.30	3,017	3,606	3,140	14.30	9.22	9.10
Randolph.....	2,468	2,654	1,860	9.0	8.3	7	22,212	21,763	13,020	1.05	.99	1.25	23,323	21,545	16,275	9.45	8.22	8.75
Rowan.....	1,292	1,621	937	8.0	9.2	7	10,336	14,913	6,559	1.08	.98	1.21	11,163	14,615	7,936	8.64	9.02	8.47
Wake.....	1,063	1,447	1,288	9.0	8.2	9	9,567	11,895	11,592	1.30	1.10	1.40	12,437	13,085	16,229	11.70	9.02	12.60
Central Piedmont (C.)	20,759	17,879	12,566	8.3	7.8	7	171,839	136,732	88,580	1.05	.99	1.25	178,944	137,702	110,323	8.69	9.93	8.57
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson.....	517	1,149	1,101	8.0	7.8	8	4,136	8,962	8,808	1.16	1.05	1.28	4,798	9,410	11,274	9.28	8.19	10.24
Cabarrus.....	423	511	441	7.5	8.4	8	3,173	4,292	3,528	1.06	.96	1.19	3,363	4,120	4,198	7.95	8.06	9.52
Cleveland.....	761	824	592	10.5	8.4	9	7,991	6,922	5,328	1.15	1.00	1.27	9,190	6,922	6,767	12.08	8.40	11.43
Gaston.....	1,046	880	701	13.0	8.4	7	13,598	7,992	4,907	1.11	1.03	1.25	15,094	7,614	6,134	14.43	8.65	8.75
Lincoln.....	930	755	491	10.5	8.6	7	9,765	6,493	3,437	1.12	1.02	1.20	10,937	6,623	4,124	11.76	8.77	8.40
Mecklenburg.....	500	663	567	10.0	8.7	8	5,000	5,768	4,536	1.13	1.03	1.26	5,650	5,941	5,715	11.30	8.96	10.08
Montgomery.....	286	386	297	7.5	7.8	8	2,145	3,011	2,376	1.20	1.00	1.23	2,574	3,011	2,922	9.00	7.80	9.84
Moore.....	1,103	840	777	8.0	8.7	9	8,824	7,308	6,993	1.25	1.07	1.27	11,030	7,820	8,881	10.00	9.31	11.43
Richmond.....	923	1,128	700	9.0	7.7	6	8,307	8,686	4,200	1.20	1.05	1.30	9,968	9,120	5,460	10.80	8.09	7.80
Stanly.....	275	446	319	8.0	9.0	8	2,200											

NORTH CAROLINA OATS CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	1,083	1,271	1,458	16	18	16	17,328	22,878	23,328	\$.58	\$.59	\$.66	\$ 10,050	\$ 13,498	\$ 15,396	\$ 9.28	\$ 10.62	\$ 10.56
Ashe	3,270	2,691	3,956	20	17	20	65,400	45,747	79,120	.53	.58	.68	34,662	26,533	53,802	10.60	9.86	13.60
Avery	1,517	1,203	1,748	14	17	18	21,238	20,451	31,464	.66	.61	.71	14,017	12,475	22,339	9.24	10.37	12.78
Caldwell	1,366	1,242	1,186	17	19	15	23,222	23,598	17,750	.63	.57	.66	14,630	13,451	11,741	10.71	10.83	9.90
Curry	1,883	1,457	1,948	17	18	16	32,011	26,226	31,168	.63	.59	.65	20,167	15,473	20,259	10.71	10.62	10.40
Watauga	2,484	2,659	2,797	21	20	29	52,164	53,180	81,113	.57	.60	.68	29,733	31,608	55,157	11.97	12.00	19.72
Wilkes	1,155	799	899	20	18	16	23,100	14,382	14,384	.66	.53	.67	15,246	7,622	9,637	13.20	9.54	10.72
Yadkin	3,155	2,370	2,637	17	19	17	53,635	45,030	44,829	.65	.62	.66	34,863	27,919	29,587	11.05	11.78	11.22
Northern Mountain (NW.)	15,913	13,692	16,629	18	18	19	288,098	251,492	323,196	.60	.59	.66	173,368	148,879	217,918	10.89	10.87	13.10
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	2,625	3,261	2,208	15	16	11	39,375	52,176	24,288	.58	.54	.63	22,838	28,175	15,201	8.70	8.64	6.93
Burke	1,159	1,079	1,191	18	17	12	20,862	18,343	14,292	.64	.55	.65	13,352	10,089	9,290	11.52	9.35	7.80
Cherokee	465	574	162	16	18	24	7,440	10,332	3,888	.60	.59	.72	4,464	6,096	2,799	9.60	10.62	17.28
Clay	77	134	115	17	16	23	1,309	2,144	2,645	.64	.60	.71	838	1,286	1,878	10.88	9.60	16.33
Graham	80	36	66	15	13	14	1,200	468	924	.62	.62	.73	744	290	675	9.30	8.06	10.23
Haywood	2,723	2,584	2,371	16	16	13	43,568	41,344	30,823	.66	.57	.66	28,755	23,566	20,343	10.56	9.12	8.58
Henderson	781	595	500	15	17	13	11,715	10,115	6,500	.61	.56	.64	7,146	5,664	4,160	9.15	9.52	8.32
Jackson	531	440	492	16	16	19	8,496	7,040	9,348	.65	.60	.69	5,522	4,224	6,450	10.40	9.60	13.11
McDowell	328	310	331	17	20	5	5,576	6,620	6,620	.64	.52	.68	3,569	2,740	4,502	10.88	8.84	13.60
Macon	548	663	856	21	18	24	11,508	11,934	20,544	.62	.57	.69	7,135	6,802	14,175	13.02	10.26	16.56
Madison	2,303	1,753	2,345	14	15	12	32,242	26,265	28,140	.57	.53	.67	18,378	13,936	18,854	7.98	7.95	8.04
Mitchell	2,430	1,519	1,945	15	15	14	36,450	22,785	27,230	.67	.58	.72	24,422	13,215	19,606	10.05	8.70	10.08
Polk	928	827	788	17	16	10	15,776	13,232	7,880	.73	.58	.70	11,516	7,675	5,516	12.41	9.28	7.00
Rutherford	4,612	4,429	4,107	18	21	11	83,016	93,009	45,177	.72	.59	.67	59,772	54,875	30,269	12.96	12.39	7.97
Swain	279	338	270	15	14	14	4,185	4,732	3,780	.63	.60	.71	2,637	2,839	2,684	9.45	8.40	9.34
Transylvania	165	115	108	15	16	14	2,475	1,840	1,512	.60	.57	.68	1,485	1,049	1,028	9.00	9.12	9.52
Yancey	2,401	1,929	2,107	15	14	12	36,015	27,006	25,284	.62	.56	.67	22,329	15,123	16,940	9.30	7.84	8.04
Western Mountain (W.)	22,435	20,586	19,962	16	17	13	361,208	348,065	258,875	.65	.57	.67	234,902	197,644	174,470	10.48	9.60	8.74
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	3,791	3,178	4,064	20	21	19	75,820	66,738	77,216	.66	.58	.64	50,041	38,708	62,218	13.20	12.18	15.31
Caswell	746	842	1,058	15	19	16	11,190	15,998	16,928	.69	.60	.66	7,721	9,599	11,172	10.35	11.40	10.56
Durham	770	1,039	1,608	16	19	27	12,320	19,741	43,416	.72	.65	.68	8,870	12,832	29,523	11.52	12.35	18.36
Forsyth	6,865	6,519	6,322	20	22	18	137,300	143,418	113,796	.63	.60	.71	86,499	86,051	80,795	12.60	13.20	12.78
Franklin	1,434	2,025	2,104	18	17	19	25,812	34,425	39,976	.73	.62	.65	18,843	21,344	25,984	13.14	10.54	12.35
Granville	1,051	1,709	1,747	17	17	14	17,867	29,053	24,458	.71	.64	.66	12,686	18,594	16,142	12.07	10.88	9.24
Guilford	5,683	5,928	6,149	21	22	19	119,343	130,416	116,831	.64	.59	.61	76,380	76,945	71,267	13.44	12.88	11.59
Orange	1,147	1,278	1,980	20	21	21	22,940	26,838	41,580	.70	.61	.67	16,058	16,371	27,859	14.00	12.81	14.07
Person	1,545	1,622	1,596	15	18	13	23,175	29,196	20,748	.71	.62	.67	16,454	18,102	13,901	10.65	11.16	8.71
Rockingham	2,163	2,621	2,833	17	21	16	36,771	55,041	45,328	.68	.59	.65	25,004	32,474	29,463	11.56	12.39	10.40
Stokes	1,376	1,239	1,569	18	22	19	24,768	27,258	29,811	.65	.61	.66	16,099	16,627	19,675	11.70	13.42	12.54
Vance	661	1,063	978	19	18	16	12,556	19,134	15,648	.72	.62	.67	9,042	11,863	10,484	13.68	11.16	10.72
Warren	1,459	1,499	1,338	18	21	14	26,262	31,479	18,732	.72	.63	.68	18,909	19,832	12,738	12.96	13.23	9.52
Northern Piedmont (N.)	28,691	30,562	33,346	19	21	18	546,127	628,735	604,468	.66	.60	.68	362,606	379,342	411,221	12.62	12.41	12.33
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	1,162	966	1,164	17	19	16	19,754	18,354	18,624	.75	.52	.60	14,816	9,544	11,174	12.75	9.88	9.60
Catawba	5,232	5,898	5,401	17	20	16	88,944	117,960	86,416	.68	.54	.62	60,482	63,698	53,578	11.56	10.80	9.92
Chatham	2,601	3,297	4,563	16	21	19	41,616	69,237	86,697	.72	.60	.63	29,964	41,542	54,619	11.52	12.60	11.97
Davidson	7,128	7,149	7,757	17	22	20	121,176	157,278	155,140	.61	.56	.62	73,917	88,076	96,187	10.37	12.32	12.40
Davie	4,495	4,446	4,908	18	21	18	80,910	93,366	88,344	.60	.54	.72	48,546	50,418	63,608	10.80	11.34	12.96
Iredell	9,692	8,292	8,447	18	21	15	174,456	174,132	126,705	.58	.51	.60	101,184	88,807	76,023	10.44	10.71	9.00
Lee	1,738	2,365	2,420	15	19	20	26,070	44,935	48,400	.73	.64	.65	19,031	28,758	31,460	10.95	12.16	13.00
Randolph	6,088	5,479	6,420	16	20	19	97,408	109,580	121,980	.67	.57	.65	65,263	62,461	79,287	10.72	11.40	12.35
Rowan	11,587	12,777	12,318	19	23	17	220,153	239,871	209,406	.59	.58	.67	129,890	170,445	140,302	11.21	13.34	11.39
Wake	4,921	6,296	6,997	18	17	17	88,578	107,032	118,949	.75	.68	.64	66,434	72,782	76,127	13.50	11.56	10.88
Central Piedmont (C.)	54,644	56,965	60,395	18	21	18	959,065	1,189,745	1,060,661	.64	.57	.64	609,527	676,531	682,365	11.20	11.88	11.30
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	12,668	14,494	14,157	15	19	18	190,020	275,386	254,826	.75	.59	.68	142,515	162,478	173,282	11.25	11.21	12.24
Cabarrus	8,156	8,122	9,347	17	21	17	138,652	170,562	158,899	.65	.57	.63	90,124	97,220	100,106	11.05	11.97	10.71
Cleveland	11,073	10,719	10,063	20	21	17	221,460	225,099	171,071	.75	.57	.64	166,095	128,306	109,485	15.00	11.97	10.88
Gaston	5,537	5,496	5,865	19	22	15	105,203	120,912	87,975	.74	.58	.66	77,850	70,129	58,064	14.06	12.76	9.90
Lincoln	4,605	4,499	5,345	19	21	17	87,495	94,479	90,865	.73	.56	.65	63,871	52,908	59,062	13.87	11.74	11.05
Mecklenburg	6,975	7,810	8,466	18	20	17	125,550	156,200	143,922	.74	.58	.65	92,907	90,596	93,549	13.32	11.60	11.05
Montgomery	2,895	3,049	3,146	13	19	20	37,635	57,931	62,920	.70	.59	.64	26,345	34,179	40,269	9.10	11.21	12.80
Moore	2,475	2,978	3,423	15	18	18	37,125	53,604	61,614	.71	.63	.67	26,359	32,771	41,281	10.65	11.34	12.06
Richmond	3,433	4,100	3,276	15	20	20	51,495	82,000	65,520	.69	.61	.65	35,532	50,020	42,588	10.35	12.20	13.00
Stanly	7,396	8,776	8,473	16	22	19	118,336	193,072	160,987	.64	.55	.61	75,735	106,190				



SMALL GRAIN

The graphs or illustrations on this page are intended to show the growth in the production of small grain from 1866 to 1936.

WHEAT

The wheat crop is largely confined to the central or Piedmont counties. It is especially important in counties between the cotton and tobacco belts, (District 5). While it may not be classed strictly as a cash crop, because of its low yield per acre, yet many farmers do produce excess quantities for sale. The crop is advantageously grown in connection with livestock farming. In recent years it has been grown as a mother crop for lespedeza, thereby getting the benefit of the land usage after the grain is harvested. In this way soils are improved to advantage and a good hay or feed crop is harvested in the fall. North Carolina farmers are using small grains to a great advantage in this way, in building up their land.

The principal wheat producing counties are Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Randolph, Stanly and Union counties. There are 22 counties that usually produce over 100,000 bushels yearly. As a rule, wheat farmers practice safe farming. They usually have a well diversified farming program, live well and have some money in the bank.

North Carolina's wheat production was less than 2,000,000 bushels in 1866. A steady increase in the crop occurred until about 1900, after which a definite drop occurred. Again the production increased from 1921 until the present time. The 1937 production is the largest since 1901, except in 1935 only.

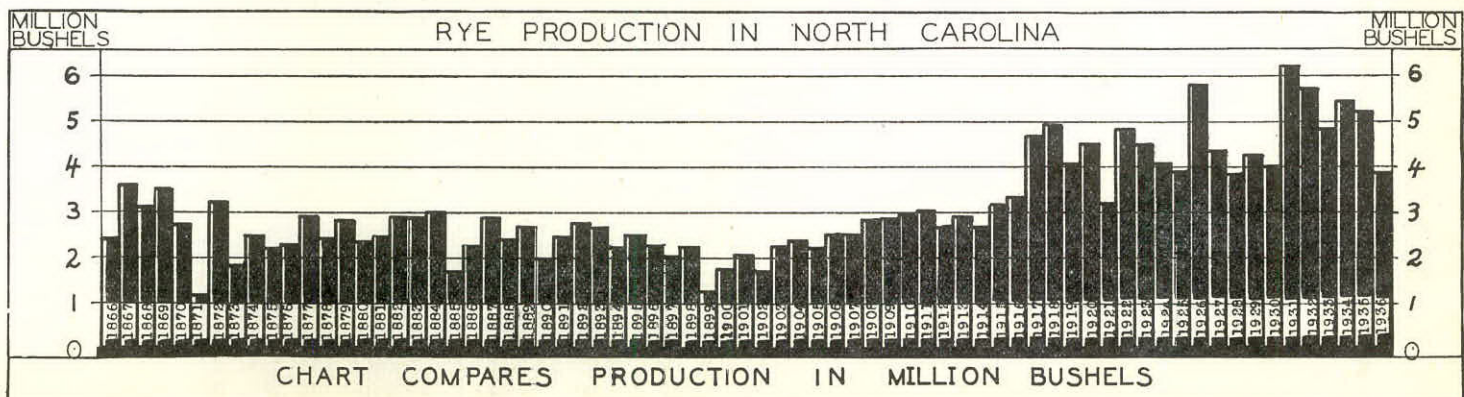
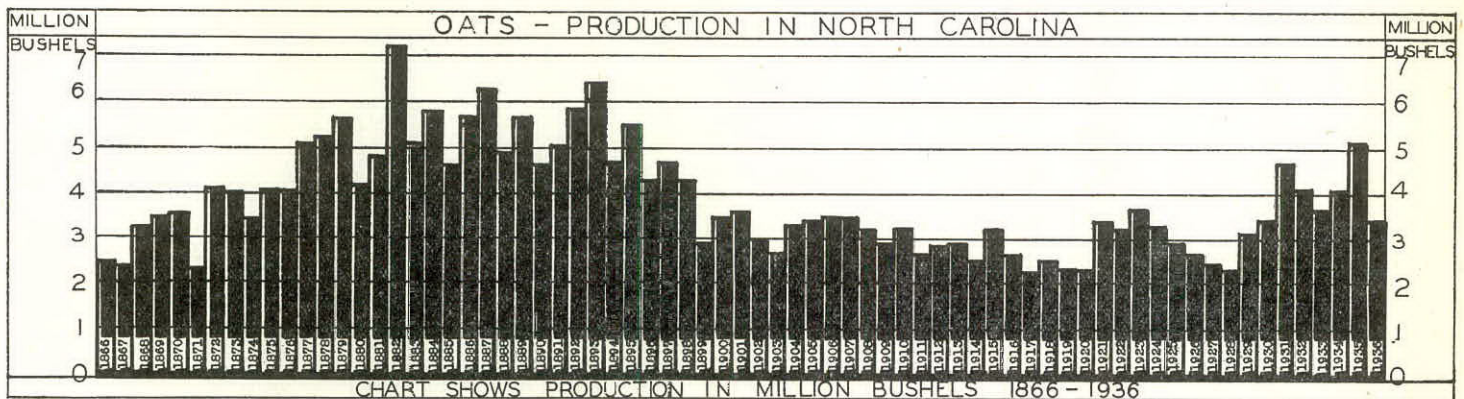
OATS

The oat crop deserves considerably more attention and thought than is usually given it by farmers. It provides an excellent feed crop both as to grain and forage. It may be sown in the fall or early spring. This state could expand its oat acreage to a considerable advantage. A study of the data on the opposite page

should provide interesting, educational facts for students. Data for a three-year period is offered covering the basic facts of the crop, including acreage, yield, production and value. It is frequently used as a mother crop for spring legumes like lespedeza, clover, vetch, etc., although, wheat is more frequently used for this purpose. During recent years the planting time has shifted from the fall seeding to the early spring, even in the Piedmont counties. On the other hand, the eastern counties have shifted somewhat to the fall season. In this latter area oats are cut off almost entirely for feed purposes either in the late "dough" stage, or after being fairly mature. They are rarely threshed in the eastern counties.

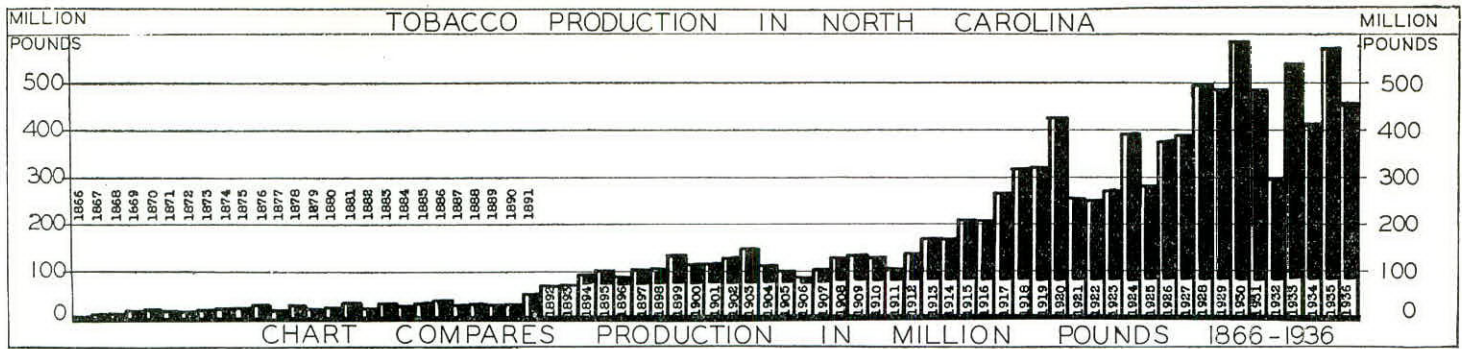
RYE

Rye had a rather steady trend until about 1915, since which time the production has increased fairly steadily. 1936 and 1937, however, show a definite decline. There is a loss of interest in this crop.



NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Harvested			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel (Dollars)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	1,560	1,900	1,770	8.6	9.7	8.5	13,450	18,380	15,120	1.04	.96	1.13	13,949	17,640	17,041	8.94	9.28	9.63
Ashe	4,870	4,470	4,280	8.6	10.8	9.0	41,920	48,230	38,700	1.02	.96	1.12	42,681	46,285	43,256	8.70	10.35	10.11
Avery	620	530	450	7.6	9.5	6.7	4,730	5,040	3,010	1.02	.99	1.13	4,841	4,990	3,393	7.81	9.42	7.54
Caldwell	7,190	6,310	5,920	8.6	10.0	8.1	61,880	63,060	47,940	1.12	.99	1.20	69,487	62,429	57,566	9.66	9.89	9.72
Surry	11,140	10,060	8,170	8.7	10.6	7.1	96,950	106,570	58,330	1.05	1.01	1.14	101,654	107,651	66,272	9.13	10.70	8.11
Watauga	1,290	1,480	1,370	9.4	10.4	10.5	12,170	15,400	14,330	1.06	.98	1.13	12,856	15,090	16,151	9.97	10.20	11.79
Wilkes	9,470	11,260	10,530	9.2	9.6	8.1	87,160	108,090	85,180	1.05	1.00	1.16	91,400	108,094	99,142	9.65	9.60	9.42
Yadkin	11,320	11,120	10,330	9.8	10.6	9.5	110,550	117,810	98,320	1.05	1.01	1.11	116,332	119,007	108,985	10.28	10.70	10.55
Northern Mountain (NW.)	47,460	47,130	42,820	9.0	10.2	8.4	429,210	482,580	360,930	1.06	1.00	1.14	453,200	481,186	411,806	9.55	10.21	9.62
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	7,410	8,290	6,490	7.4	11.5	8.6	54,820	95,320	55,580	1.06	.98	1.04	58,036	93,396	58,020	7.83	11.27	8.94
Burke	7,650	7,890	8,740	9.6	9.6	8.6	73,460	75,700	74,850	1.03	1.01	1.15	75,577	76,467	86,434	9.88	9.66	9.89
Cherokee	940	1,280	1,100	7.6	9.4	7.6	7,160	12,000	8,360	1.07	.99	1.15	7,651	11,882	9,651	8.14	9.28	8.77
Clay	1,930	1,720	2,520	8.5	9.8	7.6	16,420	16,870	19,220	1.06	.98	1.12	17,385	16,530	21,486	9.01	9.61	8.53
Graham	50	10	10	7.8	8.0	5.0	390	80	50	1.07	1.00	1.18	416	80	59	8.32	8.00	5.90
Haywood	3,330	4,180	4,540	10.5	11.6	8.6	35,010	48,430	38,900	1.05	.91	1.14	36,799	46,967	44,200	11.05	11.24	9.74
Henderson	1,650	1,890	3,150	11.4	11.9	7.2	18,880	22,460	22,540	1.04	.97	1.11	19,623	24,985	21,780	11.89	11.52	7.93
Jackson	2,510	2,530	2,750	10.5	11.3	9.5	26,320	28,560	26,130	1.03	.95	1.16	27,066	27,116	30,181	10.78	10.72	10.97
McDowell	2,950	3,260	3,250	8.6	11.6	8.1	25,340	37,770	26,330	1.04	.97	1.18	26,337	36,628	31,132	8.93	11.24	9.58
Macon	2,660	2,790	3,560	10.5	10.6	10.5	27,960	29,560	37,240	1.03	.96	1.15	28,784	28,369	43,003	10.82	10.17	12.08
Madison	7,720	6,800	7,640	7.6	9.3	8.1	58,690	63,190	61,810	1.02	.96	1.15	59,805	60,637	71,075	7.75	8.92	9.34
Mitchell	1,780	1,910	2,060	7.6	9.9	7.5	13,520	18,920	15,480	1.05	.99	1.14	14,158	18,728	17,588	7.95	9.81	8.54
Polk	1,760	2,220	2,030	9.6	10.9	6.2	16,930	24,140	12,570	1.06	.98	1.09	17,905	23,653	13,702	10.17	10.65	6.75
Rutherford	10,130	11,230	11,360	10.2	10.5	7.1	103,360	117,870	81,080	1.04	.97	1.17	107,327	114,298	95,127	10.59	10.18	8.37
Swain	560	580	1,730	7.6	8.8	5.0	4,250	5,090	8,670	1.05	.95	1.14	4,476	4,832	9,851	7.99	8.33	5.69
Transylvania	130	130	110	10.6	12.1	10.4	1,380	1,570	1,140	1.06	.95	1.14	1,457	1,492	1,296	11.21	11.48	11.78
Yancey	3,110	3,390	3,350	7.6	9.4	7.6	23,630	31,830	25,500	1.04	.98	1.14	24,516	31,187	28,977	7.88	9.20	8.65
Western Mountain (W.)	56,270	60,100	64,390	9.0	10.5	8.0	507,520	629,360	515,450	1.04	.98	1.14	522,318	614,042	587,067	9.37	10.22	9.12
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	11,550	11,890	12,080	10.7	11.2	11.0	123,540	133,190	132,290	1.06	1.01	1.14	130,750	134,543	150,321	11.32	11.32	12.44
Caswell	8,220	7,940	7,520	7.5	10.6	9.5	61,690	84,180	71,570	1.04	.98	1.13	64,074	82,481	80,662	7.79	10.39	10.73
Durham	4,620	3,610	3,160	7.7	9.4	10.0	35,590	33,960	31,630	1.06	.98	1.14	37,684	33,277	35,937	8.16	9.22	11.37
Forsyth	10,680	11,080	11,350	11.8	12.0	12.8	125,990	132,920	145,800	1.05	1.01	1.13	132,103	134,269	104,327	12.37	12.12	14.48
Franklin	2,870	2,260	1,730	8.5	9.2	9.1	24,440	20,750	15,680	1.10	1.04	1.16	26,858	21,591	18,263	9.36	9.55	10.56
Granville	7,700	5,800	4,170	7.5	9.5	8.6	57,800	55,130	35,680	1.07	1.00	1.15	61,783	55,131	40,872	8.02	9.51	9.80
Guilford	13,740	15,300	13,610	11.0	11.6	11.4	151,170	177,460	155,400	1.07	.99	1.11	161,511	175,667	172,263	11.75	11.48	12.66
Orange	8,960	8,270	7,140	9.0	9.6	9.5	80,680	79,400	67,940	1.05	.98	1.13	84,581	77,798	76,569	9.44	9.41	10.72
Person	8,670	7,290	6,050	7.6	10.5	9.5	65,930	76,580	57,600	1.04	.99	1.14	68,498	75,804	65,445	7.90	10.40	10.82
Rockingham	9,160	9,770	9,510	8.6	10.6	10.9	78,840	103,540	104,090	1.06	.96	1.15	83,436	99,357	119,230	9.11	10.17	12.54
Stokes	11,270	9,590	8,780	9.6	10.8	11.4	108,180	103,580	100,300	1.08	1.01	1.12	116,696	104,630	112,113	10.35	10.91	12.77
Vance	3,060	2,150	1,950	8.8	9.2	8.1	26,930	19,800	15,790	1.08	1.01	1.15	29,044	19,998	18,231	9.49	9.30	9.35
Warren	4,930	3,790	3,380	8.4	10.3	9.5	41,430	39,010	32,150	1.09	1.03	1.16	45,075	40,196	37,422	9.14	10.61	11.07
Northern Piedmont (N.)	105,430	98,740	90,430	9.3	10.7	10.7	982,210	1,059,500	965,930	1.06	1.00	1.13	1,042,093	1,034,742	1,091,655	9.88	10.68	12.07
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	8,830	8,710	9,300	9.9	10.8	9.0	87,410	94,060	84,040	1.08	1.00	1.15	94,263	94,060	97,034	10.68	10.80	10.43
Catawba	16,110	18,280	19,350	11.8	11.8	10.0	190,090	215,990	193,320	1.06	1.03	1.16	201,225	222,237	225,034	12.49	12.16	11.63
Chatham	16,630	16,160	15,600	8.6	11.2	9.0	142,990	180,930	141,070	1.09	1.02	1.15	155,630	184,580	162,897	9.36	11.42	10.44
Davidson	17,180	24,870	15,940	10.9	12.0	13.2	187,240	298,430	210,120	1.05	.98	1.14	196,333	292,419	238,757	11.43	11.76	14.98
Davie	8,880	8,640	9,440	9.7	10.9	11.4	86,150	94,200	107,830	1.06	.98	1.02	91,192	92,308	109,577	10.27	10.68	11.61
Iredell	24,460	24,980	29,110	10.7	11.5	9.5	261,680	287,270	277,100	1.04	1.01	1.18	271,753	290,185	327,666	11.11	11.62	11.26
Lee	2,660	2,620	2,940	8.8	11.3	9.0	23,410	32,970	26,590	1.10	1.05	1.14	25,713	34,636	30,217	9.67	11.86	10.28
Randolph	22,970	21,540	22,040	11.4	11.5	11.4	261,810	247,680	251,750	1.06	1.01	1.12	277,114	250,188	281,404	12.06	11.62	12.77
Rowan	21,750	22,460	25,450	11.6	12.4	11.9	252,300	278,460	302,810	1.05	.99	1.14	264,570	275,655	344,084	12.16	12.27	13.52
Wake	5,710	5,100	5,310	8.5	9.7	9.0	48,830	49,420	48,050	1.06	1.03	1.15	50,917	55,491	55,491	9.00	9.98	10.45
Central Piedmont (C.)	145,180	153,660	154,480	10.6	11.6	10.6	1,541,610	1,779,110	1,642,680	1.06	1.00	1.14	1,629,166	1,787,185	1,872,161	11.22	11.63	12.12
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	8,370	9,850	12,410	7.9	9.9	9.5	66,120	97,530	118,110	1.06	1.00	1.14	70,007	97,532	134,209	8.36	9.90	10.81
Cabarrus	12,130	13,010	14,150	9.9	11.5	9.0	120,070	149,590	127,980	1.04	1.00	1.16	124,816	149,597	148,966	10.29	11.50	10.53
Cleveland	13,250	16,120	16,830	11.9	12.3	9.0	157,650	198,220	152,180	1.03	.99	1.16	162,136	166,032	177,139	12.24	12.16	10.63
Gaston	8,690	10,470	11,240	11.8	12.2	9.0	102,590	127,670	101,650	1.04	.98	1.15	106,546	125,105	117,373	12.26	11.95	10.44
Lincoln	12,910	14,300	16,000	12.6	12.9	8.6	162,700	184,440	137,020	1.04	1.01	1.16	168,954	186,319	159,496	13.09	13.03	9.97
Mecklenburg	7,600	9,530	11,260	10.1	11.1	8.1	76,750	105,770	91,050	1.03	.97	1.09	78,960	102,566	99,246	10.39	1	



TOBACCO

Tobacco offers the most startling trend in production of all the crops grown in North Carolina. In 1866 the total production was less than 10,000,000 pounds while the 1937 production is estimated at 573,000,000 pounds. Only the years 1930 and 1935 exceeded this figure. Before the final estimates are made, 1937 may show a record production.

The table on the opposite page affords a considerable study of tobacco for the past three years, covering acreage, yield, production, price and value. It will be noticed that practically every county grows some tobacco. This is quite a contrast with the period prior to 1900.

The flue-cured tobacco was grown first in Virginia and expanded over into North Carolina in the upper Piedmont section, probably out from Danville. It gradually spread through the upper portion of North Carolina and finally into the eastern or New Bright Leaf Belt. Later it jumped down to the North and South Carolina border area which gives rise to the Border Belt. As previously mentioned the expansion of this crop has been nothing short of amazing. Many years ago the price of cotton and tobacco usually went along about the same, however, as a result of the considerable expansion and consumption of the crop, brought about to a large extent by women smoking, the price of the weed crop has gone up considerably while cotton has stayed too low.

It is well known that the increased consumption of tobacco has caused a big demand throughout the world and has resulted in a large expansion in acreage. On the other hand, cotton has met competition through fibers like rayon and from cotton grown in other countries.

While tobacco is, of course, a luxury crop, yet it has become so commonplace, especially in America, it is no longer looked on as such. Again, looking on the data on the page opposite, we find that the largest producing area is in the east-

ern central counties of the Type 12 belt. Pitt, Johnston and Robeson counties are the largest producers in the order named; while Nash, Wake, Lenoir and Wayne counties follow rather closely behind.

Most of the older tobacco growers well remember when their crop was sold at the farm. Many more remember when it was sold without tying and when little care was given to the cleanliness of the warehouse floors. The present methods are therefore, quite in contrast to the "old days" for now the offerings are placed in attractive baskets which are neatly arranged, uniformly graded and the sales floors are well taken care of each day.

The fees charged for sales are provided for in a state law passed by the General Assembly in 1895, which is still in force. These are as follows: For auction fees,

fifteen cents on all piles of one hundred pounds or less, and twenty-five cents on all piles over one hundred pounds; for weighing and handling, ten cents per pile for all piles less than one hundred pounds, for all piles over one hundred pounds at the rate of ten cents per hundred pounds; for commissions on the gross sales of leaf tobacco in said warehouses not to exceed two and one-half per cent.

The marketing season has definitely advanced in recent years. A decade ago quite a large percentage of the tobacco crop was sold after December 1st. The favorable prices received in 1937 especially encouraged farmers to rush their crop to the market.

No crop in the State demands and receives the wide-spread interest such as is shown in tobacco. It is very difficult to sell farm land unless it has a government tobacco allotment base available. Whereas cotton formerly ruled, tobacco is king now. The growers are steadily improving in their ability to grow more poundage of better quality, to grade better and to market their crop more intelligently.

The monthly sales reports from tobacco warehousemen, collected by the Department of Agriculture, provide a reliable and definite check basis for tobacco statistics reports. Thus, as with the ginnings for cotton, the tobacco sales enable the Crop Reporting Service to keep the North Carolina growers informed as to the price and sale trends of the crop, as well as the final production.

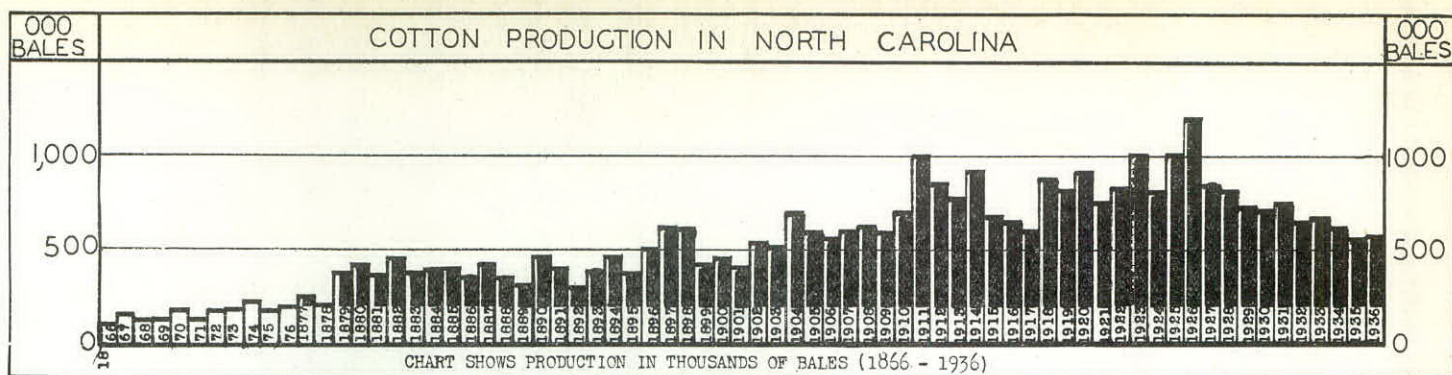
The Burley acreage has definitely expanded during the last few years. While this crop is truly grown in "patches," these patches are more numerous now than they were even three years ago. The Burley is a distinctly different type from the flue-cured tobacco in respect to the growth, color and methods of curing. This crop is confined to Districts 1 and 4 in North Carolina, but expands into Tennessee and Kentucky.



Typical piles of farmers tobacco on the warehouse floors. Wilson County

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage			Yield Per Acre (Pounds)			Production (Pounds)			Price Per Pound (Cents)			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	30	42	73	1,009	1,086	942	30,263	45,638	68,796	16.0	19.0	38.3	\$ 4,842	\$ 8,671	\$ 26,350	\$161	\$206	\$ 361
Ashe	180	175	215	969	915	892	174,490	160,189	191,862	18.0	19.0	38.3	31,408	30,436	73,480	174	174	342
Avery	28	27	29	936	929	817	26,203	25,088	23,706	17.0	20.0	38.3	4,455	5,018	9,080	159	186	313
Caldwell	350	524	551	772	907	752	270,167	475,179	414,302	23.0	19.5	22.1	62,138	92,660	91,561	178	177	166
Surry	10,788	13,693	14,417	782	912	712	8,441,071	12,487,507	10,261,003	27.0	19.5	18.9	2,279,089	2,435,064	1,943,149	211	178	135
Watauga	150	129	134	975	1,037	942	146,290	133,764	126,252	17.0	19.0	38.3	24,869	25,415	48,360	166	197	361
Wilkes	825	1,201	1,371	762	850	762	629,024	1,021,264	1,044,575	25.0	19.0	22.1	157,256	194,040	230,851	191	162	168
Yadkin	7,686	9,282	9,851	809	879	785	6,218,203	8,170,977	7,534,603	26.0	19.0	20.4	1,616,733	1,552,486	1,539,490	210	167	156
Northern Mountain (N.W.)	20,037	25,073	26,641	795	898	736	15,935,711	22,519,606	19,665,099	26.2	19.3	20.1	4,180,790	4,343,790	3,962,321	209	173	148
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	840	820	1,034	941	917	892	790,416	751,966	922,806	17.0	21.1	38.3	134,371	158,665	353,430	160	172	342
Burke	63	67	15	755	891	792	47,588	59,671	11,880	17.0	21.3	38.3	8,090	12,710	4,550	128	190	303
Cherokee	56	84	21	853	987	818	47,763	82,876	17,172	15.0	21.3	38.3	7,164	17,653	6,580	128	210	313
Clay	45	50	20	848	1,055	853	38,138	52,738	17,064	15.0	21.3	38.3	5,721	11,233	6,540	122	225	327
Graham	50	30	23	850	961	803	42,513	28,838	18,468	15.0	21.3	38.3	6,377	6,142	7,070	128	205	308
Haywood	625	595	760	926	964	942	578,910	573,380	715,932	16.0	20.5	38.3	92,626	117,643	274,200	148	198	361
Henderson	35	50	80	865	912	892	30,264	45,588	71,388	18.0	21.3	38.3	5,448	9,710	27,340	156	194	342
Jackson	16	29	20	925	961	918	14,800	27,858	18,360	15.0	21.3	38.3	2,220	5,934	7,030	139	144	352
McDowell	9	12	15	955	925	842	8,595	11,100	12,636	18.0	21.3	38.3	1,547	2,364	4,840	172	197	322
Macon	75	74	22	874	942	884	65,513	69,738	19,440	15.0	21.3	38.3	9,827	14,854	7,450	131	201	339
Madison	2,600	2,340	2,506	829	907	892	2,134,348	2,123,388	2,236,518	19.0	21.5	38.3	409,326	456,528	856,580	157	195	342
Mitchell	88	85	151	786	893	883	69,164	75,938	133,272	18.0	21.3	38.3	12,450	16,173	51,040	141	190	338
Polk	26	17	31	827	925	892	21,513	15,725	27,648	17.0	21.3	38.3	3,657	3,349	10,590	141	197	342
Rutherford	75	59	123	834	915	893	62,514	54,013	109,782	18.0	21.3	38.3	11,253	11,505	42,050	150	195	342
Swain	11	15	4	875	1,000	945	9,625	15,000	3,780	16.0	21.3	38.4	1,540	3,195	1,450	140	213	342
Transylvania	8	25	11	875	928	893	7,000	23,188	9,828	17.0	21.3	38.3	1,190	4,939	3,760	149	198	342
Yancey	490	475	713	855	914	902	419,090	434,316	643,410	19.0	21.0	38.3	79,627	91,206	246,430	163	192	345
Western Mountain (W.)	5,112	4,827	5,549	862	921	899	4,407,754	4,445,321	4,989,384	18.0	21.2	38.3	792,434	943,703	1,910,930	155	196	344
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	4,532	5,796	6,066	724	802	742	3,283,108	4,648,682	4,490,991	27.0	17.8	21.4	886,439	827,465	964,301	196	143	159
Caswell	10,429	12,907	11,743	738	821	750	7,695,608	10,596,757	8,905,315	29.0	18.6	19.9	2,231,726	1,970,997	1,755,243	214	153	149
Durham	4,267	5,726	5,770	729	832	762	3,109,505	4,763,955	4,395,836	30.0	19.6	24.9	932,852	833,735	1,095,328	219	163	190
Forsyth	6,250	7,487	7,884	722	867	752	4,510,729	6,490,577	5,927,225	27.0	17.7	19.9	1,217,897	1,213,738	1,181,546	195	162	150
Franklin	11,525	14,639	14,059	784	912	742	9,033,015	13,345,784	10,429,101	28.0	20.0	24.2	2,529,244	2,609,157	2,525,897	219	182	180
Granville	15,108	19,645	16,837	710	860	712	10,728,918	16,900,007	12,067,999	29.0	20.8	22.9	3,111,386	3,515,201	2,766,468	206	179	164
Guilford	9,022	11,924	12,111	818	897	792	7,377,147	10,696,760	9,591,088	26.0	18.2	21.4	1,918,058	1,946,810	2,055,270	213	163	169
Orange	3,325	4,327	4,023	735	822	727	2,444,892	3,558,442	2,923,680	28.0	18.4	22.9	684,570	654,753	670,224	206	151	166
Person	10,285	12,924	13,428	753	862	744	7,746,307	11,146,686	9,988,298	29.0	20.4	22.0	2,246,429	2,273,924	2,200,120	218	176	164
Rockingham	14,800	18,640	19,065	833	947	737	12,323,348	17,657,757	14,047,455	27.0	18.3	18.9	3,327,304	3,231,370	2,660,195	225	173	134
Stokes	12,699	15,076	14,756	778	935	745	9,882,148	14,103,374	10,991,289	27.0	19.0	20.9	2,668,180	2,679,641	2,300,545	210	178	156
Vance	9,412	11,845	11,813	710	938	757	7,342,364	11,106,150	8,940,596	30.0	20.5	24.4	2,202,709	2,276,761	2,183,208	234	192	185
Warren	4,331	5,800	5,610	760	904	758	3,291,080	5,244,033	4,251,884	28.0	20.5	22.5	921,502	1,075,027	957,751	213	185	171
Northern Piedmont (N.)	115,955	146,736	143,165	765	888	746	88,768,169	130,258,964	106,859,857	28.0	19.4	21.8	24,878,296	25,268,579	23,316,096	214	172	163
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	1,062	1,378	1,487	782	914	727	830,600	1,258,890	1,080,018	26.0	18.8	22.1	215,956	236,671	238,684	203	172	161
Catawba	86	180	173	854	904	752	73,440	162,718	130,087	26.0	18.5	22.1	19,094	30,103	28,749	222	167	166
Chatham	2,462	3,345	3,716	730	780	711	1,796,190	2,609,989	2,663,457	27.0	18.2	22.0	484,971	475,018	586,679	197	142	158
Davidson	3,988	4,513	4,326	808	912	822	3,223,147	4,114,595	3,556,005	26.0	18.5	22.0	838,018	761,200	783,280	210	169	181
Davie	1,159	1,867	1,709	733	905	852	849,091	1,689,418	1,455,395	26.0	18.6	22.1	220,764	314,232	321,642	191	168	188
Iredell	1,067	1,385	1,288	837	872	752	893,447	1,208,011	968,410	26.0	18.4	22.1	232,296	222,274	214,019	218	160	166
Lee	3,628	4,947	4,835	779	910	702	2,824,545	4,501,141	3,392,946	27.0	18.4	24.2	762,627	828,210	821,761	210	167	170
Randolph	2,847	3,896	3,834	757	881	784	2,156,096	3,433,618	3,005,532	27.0	18.3	22.0	582,146	628,352	662,028	204	161	172
Rowan	153	129	100	817	911	752	125,041	117,583	75,210	26.0	18.5	22.1	32,511	21,753	16,621	212	169	166
Wake	19,848	26,241	23,212	739	886	752	14,676,714	23,247,542	17,452,338	29.0	20.1	24.4	4,256,247	4,672,756	4,261,695	214	178	183
Central Piedmont (C.)	36,300	47,681	44,680	756	884	756	27,448,311	42,343,505	33,779,398	27.9	19.3	23.5	7,644,630	8,191,569	7,935,158	211	171	178
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	88	124	114	715	861	752	62,958	106,710	85,714	26.0	19.5	22.1	16,369	20,808	18,943	186	168	166
Catawba	44	211	5	715	909	753	31,479	191,862	3,763	26.0	19.5	22.1	8,185	37,413	832	167	177	166
Cleveland	51	59	117	718	919	752	36,631	54,219	87,961	26.0	19.5	22.1	9,524	10,773	19,439	187	179	166
Gaston	93	32	---	717	885	---	66,639	28,320	---	26.0	19.5	---	17,326	5,522	---	186	173	---
Lincoln	32	138	41	708	910	752	22,647	125,548	30,837	26.0	19.5	20.0	5,888	24,482	6,167	184	177	150
Mecklenburg	18	70	52	736	909	752	13,248	63,659	39,094	26.0	19.5	22.1	3,444	12,414	8,640	191	177	166
Montgomery	580	782	785	705	802	747	408,808	627,340	586,361	27.0	17.8	22.0	110,378	111,667	129,158			



COTTON

North Carolina's cotton crop is grown primarily in the southern Piedmont and eastern counties. The obvious reason for this is that it requires a warm and early planting condition. Its successful culture depends upon an early start, a long growth, and early fruiting; so as to avoid the heavy ravages of boll weevils. Prior to 1923 the main object was to get it well fruited before the frost got it. Now the weevil is the primary objective to avoid. The national 1937 crop promises to be about the largest on record in spite of serious boll weevil ravages. The cause of this was the fact that the crop was planted early, came up to a fairly good stand and the seasons afterwards were almost ideal. In other words, the crop fruited well putting on a heavy bottom crop prior to the serious ravages of weevils in August. Of course, this pest destroyed thousands of squares and young bolls but these would probably have shed anyway, since the plants were well loaded with early bolls.

TREND GRAPH

The graph above should be interesting to the student of historic data. It shows clearly what the expansion of this crop has been since 1866. In view of the present methods of planting and harvesting in Oklahoma and Texas, it is possible that North Carolina and the Atlantic cotton growing states, may gradually be run out of the production of this crop, due to the

high production cost here in relation to their cost in the west.

California, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of Texas and Oklahoma are producing cotton without appreciable damage from boll weevil. While the pan-handle section of Texas produces fairly low yields, yet the cost is quite low in comparison with that of North Carolina. They handle the crop almost entirely by machinery. It may be expected that the production in North Carolina may soon show a steady decline, which, in fact, has already occurred. The table herewith shows production for each of the principal producing states. North Carolina at one time stood fourth in the production of cotton but it ranked 8th in 1936. Of course, many farmers are reducing their cotton acreage and shifting to tobacco, but there is a limit to this shift.

The cotton crop fits in admirably with the soil conservation program in that it does not deplete the soil. The reason for this is that the lint is about all that is lost and it does not carry appreciable plant food. All of the stalks and leaves go back to the soil, while most of the seed may go back in the form of fertilizer. This crop stands considerable abuse, which means that it will produce fair yields under adverse conditions. Of course, like any other

crop, it responds to good treatment, good fertilization and considerable cultivation.

The cotton production chart, showing the years 1866 to 1936, showed a growth from about 100,000 bales in 1866 to a peak of 1,200,000 bales in 1926. North Carolina's 1937 production is near the 700,000 bale mark, which is the most produced since 1928. There was a steady growth in the production until 1926; since which time there has been a steady decline in the cotton production.

Prior to 1924 cotton was an important crop in most of the coastal counties. The resulting damage from boll weevils caused farmers in many such counties to stop growing cotton in the favor of truck, tobacco, and hog production. The apparent freedom from boll weevil damage in the western piedmont section caused an expansion in the cotton acreage in that area. These western counties have found it advantageous to grow small plants fairly thick in the row so as to produce and mature a few bolls per plant as early as possible. Contrary to this, the eastern counties practice the habit of producing large plants, with many late bolls. This usually results in heavy lossage from boll weevils.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE COTTON CROP BY STATES

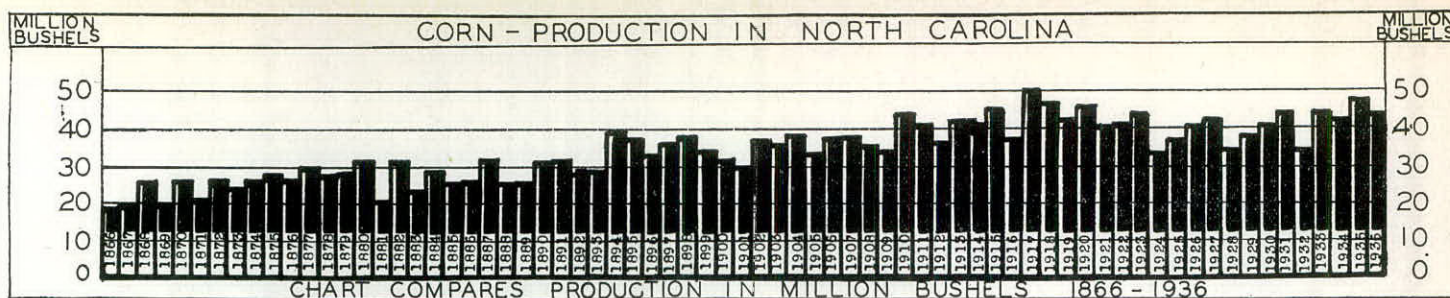
State	Area Picked Thousand Acres		Yield of Lint Cotton Picked per Acre Pounds		Production 500lb. Gross Wt. Bales Thousands	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Virginia.....	52	53	273	298	30	33
North Carolina.....	930	957	294	298	572	597
South Carolina.....	1,362	1,399	261	279	744	816
Georgia.....	2,155	2,276	235	228	1,059	1,086
Florida.....	89	88	165	170	31	31
Missouri.....	319	410	265	360	177	308
Tennessee.....	750	829	202	250	317	433
Alabama.....	2,243	2,321	226	236	1,059	1,145
Mississippi.....	2,740	2,998	220	305	1,259	1,911
Louisiana.....	1,268	1,401	210	260	556	761
Texas.....	10,657	11,597	133	122	2,956	2,933
Oklahoma.....	2,318	2,251	117	62	567	290
Arkansas.....	2,268	2,731	180	227	853	1,295
New Mexico.....	90	116	398	457	75	111
Arizona.....	160	208	405	438	135	191
California.....	218	368	524	574	239	442
All Other.....	21	25	193	313	9	16
U. S. Total.....	27,640	30,028	184.2	197.9	10,638	12,399



Weighing the day's cotton pickings, Franklin County, 1937

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Harvested			Yield Per Acre (Pounds)			Production 500 Pound Gross Weight Bales			Price (Per Pound) Cents			Total Value of Lint (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
District 1—																		
Alleghany																		
Ashe																		
Avery																		
Caldwell	406	290	272	276	249	298	235	151	170	12.2	11.3	12.7	14,335	8,532	10,294	35.31	29.42	37.85
Curry																		
Watauga																		
Wilkes	152	137	202	213	261	298	68	75	126	12.3	11.4	12.7	4,182	4,275	7,645	27.51	31.20	37.85
Yadkin	521	404	513	266	253	298	289	214	320	12.2	11.3	12.7	17,629	12,091	19,415	33.84	29.93	37.85
Northern Mountain (NW.)	1,079	831	987	262	253	298	592	440	616	12.2	11.3	12.7	36,146	24,898	37,354	33.50	29.96	37.85
District 4—																		
Buncombe																		
Burke	1,464	1,236	1,335	275	259	261	842	671	731	12.3	11.4	12.7	51,783	38,247	44,322	35.37	30.94	33.15
Cherokee																		
Clay																		
Graham																		
Haywood																		
Henderson																		
Jackson																		
McDowell	29	6	22	162	239	298	10	3	137	12.0	11.1	12.7	600	166	833	20.69	27.67	37.85
Macon																		
Madison																		
Mitchell																		
Polk	6,203	5,548	5,759	274	268	251	3,560	3,111	3,024	12.3	11.5	12.7	218,940	178,882	183,446	35.30	32.24	31.88
Rutherford	26,842	24,531	28,071	308	312	281	17,322	16,005	16,543	12.4	11.5	12.7	1,073,964	920,288	1,003,411	40.01	37.52	35.69
Swain																		
Transylvania																		
Yancey																		
Western Mountain (W.)	34,538	31,321	35,187	301	302	276	21,734	19,790	20,435	12.4	11.5	12.7	1,345,287	1,137,583	1,232,012	38.95	36.32	35.01
District 2—																		
Alamance	1,553	1,212	1,256	281	241	238	914	612	627	12.2	11.4	12.7	55,754	34,884	38,022	35.90	28.78	30.23
Caswell	164	125	149	209	252	241	72	66	75	12.1	11.3	12.7	4,356	3,729	4,563	26.56	29.83	30.61
Durham	1,014	620	943	222	253	254	472	328	501	12.2	11.4	12.7	28,792	18,696	30,417	28.39	30.15	32.26
Forsyth	674	560	471	242	255	254	341	299	251	12.2	11.4	12.7	20,801	17,043	15,209	30.86	30.43	32.26
Franklin	19,966	17,051	17,838	306	271	279	12,808	9,685	10,431	12.2	11.4	13.0	781,288	552,045	647,626	39.13	32.38	36.27
Granville	2,046	1,713	1,903	261	244	245	1,118	874	978	12.2	11.5	12.7	68,198	50,255	59,314	33.33	29.34	31.11
Guilford	865	791	579	279	240	269	506	398	326	12.2	11.4	12.7	30,866	22,686	19,771	35.68	28.68	34.16
Orange	1,353	1,424	1,293	269	256	241	762	762	652	12.2	11.3	12.7	46,482	43,053	39,543	34.35	30.23	30.61
Person	13	8	7	257	239		7	4		12.1	11.2	12.7	424	224		32.62	28.00	
Rockingham			65			184			25			12.7			1,521			23.36
Stokes																		
Vance	5,690	4,593	5,126	307	261	262	3,656	2,512	2,808	12.2	11.4	12.7	223,016	143,184	170,337	39.19	31.17	33.27
Warren	17,501	17,324	15,971	326	275	251	11,931	9,974	8,400	12.2	11.4	12.7	727,791	568,518	509,491	41.59	32.82	31.88
Northern Piedmont (N.)	50,839	45,421	45,601	306	268	263	32,587	25,514	25,074	12.2	11.4	12.8	1,987,768	1,454,317	1,535,814	39.10	32.02	33.68
District 5—																		
Alexander	4,450	3,576	3,920	255	239	234	2,378	1,793	1,922	12.3	11.5	13.0	146,247	103,098	119,354	32.86	28.83	30.42
Catawba	16,532	15,385	12,682	307	280	228	10,623	9,006	6,042	12.3	11.5	13.0	653,314	517,845	375,113	39.52	33.66	29.64
Chatham	6,213	5,487	4,712	242	230	273	3,149	2,647	2,691	12.0	11.2	13.0	188,940	148,232	167,096	30.41	27.02	35.49
Davidson	3,807	3,503	2,844	256	250	231	2,043	1,832	1,373	12.1	11.3	12.5	123,602	103,508	81,974	32.47	29.55	28.87
Davie	5,896	5,184	6,360	257	262	227	3,166	2,849	3,021	12.2	11.4	12.7	193,126	162,393	198,228	32.76	31.33	28.83
Iredell	25,943	25,176	24,436	276	282	239	14,967	14,878	12,248	12.3	11.5	13.0	920,470	855,485	760,457	35.48	33.98	31.07
Lee	5,841	5,393	5,839	300	277	288	3,670	3,128	3,515	12.3	11.5	12.9	225,705	179,860	216,569	38.64	33.35	37.15
Randolph	1,709	1,269	1,223	254	245	214	909	651	549	12.1	11.3	12.5	54,994	36,782	32,790	32.18	28.99	26.75
Rowan	19,899	19,965	18,896	276	257	296	11,507	10,724	11,699	12.3	11.5	12.8	707,680	616,630	715,181	35.56	30.89	37.89
Wake	20,466	18,894	20,320	284	263	279	12,182	10,423	11,864	12.3	11.5	12.8	749,193	599,322	725,254	36.61	31.72	35.71
Central Piedmont (C.)	110,756	103,832	101,232	279	266	259	64,594	57,931	54,924	12.3	11.5	12.8	3,963,271	3,323,155	3,377,016	35.78	32.01	33.36
District 8—																		
Anson	31,731	33,238	35,015	305	256	278	20,244	17,810	20,417	12.5	11.7	12.9	1,265,250	1,041,885	1,257,924	39.87	31.35	35.86
Cabarrus	16,586	15,877	15,743	243	240	289	8,438	7,977	9,537	12.3	11.5	12.8	518,937	458,678	583,028	31.29	28.89	36.99
Cleveland	50,775	52,829	49,211	380	384	269	40,334	42,519	27,671	12.5	11.7	12.9	2,520,875	2,487,362	1,704,818	49.65	47.08	34.70
Gaston	14,715	15,865	15,720	259	265	269	7,982	8,793	8,865	12.4	11.6	13.0	494,884	509,994	550,438	33.63	32.15	34.97
Lincoln	20,398	19,641	19,250	340	329	240	14,515	13,521	9,671	12.4	11.6	12.9	899,930	784,218	595,859	44.12	39.93	30.96
Mecklenburg	29,588	28,690	28,453	237	246	223	14,673	14,764	13,298	12.4	11.6	13.1	909,726	856,312	832,008	30.75	29.85	29.21
Montgomery	4,445	4,850	5,210	258	250	296	2,397	2,537	3,224	12.3	11.5	13.0	147,416	145,878	200,159	31.53	30.08	38.48
Moore	2,709	2,950	3,466	245	248	259	1,389	1,530	1,881	12.3	11.5	13.0	85,424	87,975	116,760	31.36	29.82	33.67
Richmond	14,797	15,531	14,626	281	250	250	8,696	8,139	7,657	12.3	11.5	12.7	534,804	467,992	464,408	36.14	30.13	31.75
Stanly	12,282	10,797	10,655	280	283	301	7,200	6,390	6,716	12.4	11.6	13.1	446,400	370,620	411,762	36.35	34.33	39.43
Union	38,980	39,228	41,333	283	268	293	23,075	22,032	25,388	12.8	12.0	13.2	1,476,800	1,321,920	1,600,504	37.89	33.70	38.68
Southern Piedmont (S.)	237,006	239,496	238,682	300	291	269	148,943	146,012	134,325	12.5	11.7	12.9	9,300,446	8,532,834	8,317,668	39.24	35.63	34.85
District 3—																		
Bertie	9,585	9,288	9,984	325	280	308	6,516	5,449	6,431	12.1	11.2	12.7	394,218	305,144	390,103	41.13	33.07	39.12
Camden	2,576	2,319	3,183	383	338	339	2,066	1,642	2,257	12.0	11.2	12.6	123,960	91,952	135,800	48.12	39.65	42.71
Chowan	4,257	4,043	4,978	381	345	363	3,396	2,923	3,385	12.1	11.2	12.4	205,458	163,688	200,467	48.26	40.49	40.30
Currituck	1,260	1,363	1,570	410	344	343	1,082	983	1,128	12.0	11.2	12.7	64,920	55,048	68,439	51.52	40.39	43.56
Dare																		
Edgecombe	26,976	25,588	26,879	312	291	305	17,595											



CORN

North Carolina's corn crop is perhaps the most important in the state. This is due to the fact that almost every farm relies on corn as a feed, although very little of it is sold from the average farm. Then, too, it covers many purposes. It provides the table with several important foods, but practically all livestock use it. It is important in every county as may be seen from the table on page 8.

The method of growing corn is generally recognized as having about half the State's acreage grown alone and about one-fourth each grown with soybeans and with cowpeas. The acreage having peanuts or velvet beans planted in the corn is less than 2 per cent. There has been a distinct shift or increase in the corn acreage having cowpeas interplanted. This is particularly true in the western half of the State. Farmers have definitely expressed a preference for cowpeas for 1937, with the prospect of continued interest next year. In certain truck regions around Mt. Olive, Carteret County, Washington, and Elizabeth City corn will be planted between rows of truck crops to be followed later with soy beans between the corn rows. Then, again, corn may be cut and topped; cut green for silage; the fodder or top or both may be taken off; it may be fed whole or shredded; or again, just the ears alone may be taken off, leaving the stalks standing. Again, many farms graze the field with their livestock, without harvesting the corn. Others will snap off the ears and let the stock feed on the remaining stalks.

This shows clearly that the crop may not only be planted in various ways, but may also be utilized in many ways for various purposes.

While an occasional farm may grow a surplus of corn, yet very little of it goes outside of the neighborhood where produced. Exceptions to this may be found in certain coastal counties where this crop follows early truck. In these regions, yields may be quite good for the corn really is utilized in taking up the truck crop fertilizers from the soil that might otherwise be lost through leachage.

The student will find considerable interest and information on the opposite page,

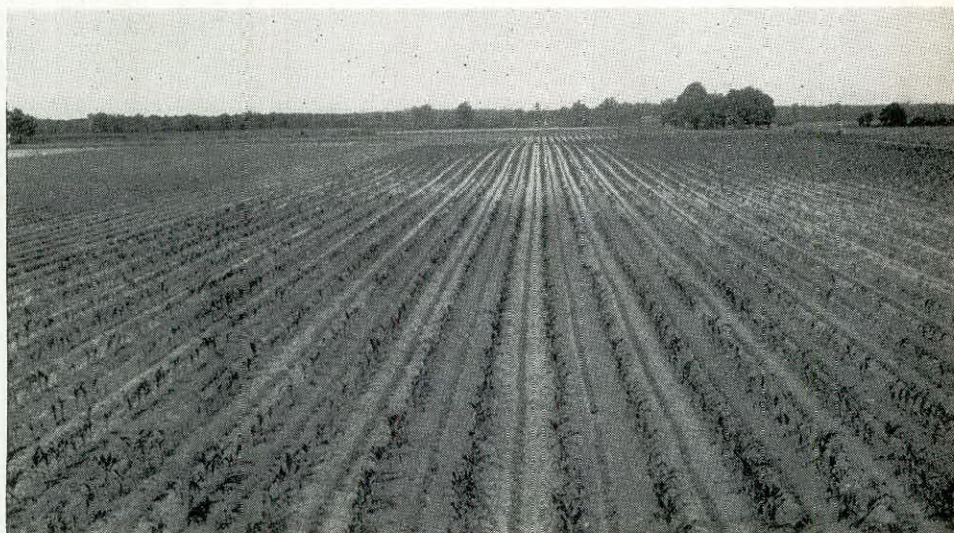
by studying comparisons for any particular feature interesting to him. The information, acreage, yield, production and value, is offered for three years for each county in the state. The counties are grouped in geographic distribution so that neighboring counties may be more readily compared. Geographic districts are grouped together for the same purpose. Attention is especially called to the graph which shows the growth of this crop since 1866. One important feature of corn which is not yet recognized by government officials is the value of the "tops and fodder" crop. While North Carolina farmers give considerable attention and value to this form of feed, we are not given credit for it, even though it does lower the yield per acre of grain. Many wise farmers contend that the cost of pulling fodder and of saving tops does not justify itself through the value of the fodder gain in recognition of or relation to the loss in yield per acre.

Credit for the information on acreage of corn and other crops is due largely to the county tax listing officials who secured this from farmers during the spring months. This information is considered quite reliable in view of its source and the care taken in interpreting the county totals. Each farmer should realize that this is basic information and should cooperate fully in giving complete informa-

tion to his tax lister. The farm survey information is treated entirely as confidential, and in no wise affects one's taxes. The results are completed too late for it to affect prices paid to farmers.

While the average yield of corn in North Carolina appears to be rather low at 15 to 18 bushels, yet this state has produced the highest yield of corn per acre yet on record. In 1911 Charlie Parker in Hertford County, produced more than 200 bushels per acre of crib-dry corn, measured and weighed. Many reports of more than 100 bushels per acre have been reported by corn club members. The recent activity in soil conservation methods or programs is meaning much toward the increase in the yield of corn.

Along with the seasonal decline in hog prices, we have also a seasonal slump in the price of corn. Meat prices have been good and the hog-corn price ratio above the average. It appears that the number of pigs raised in 1938 will be considerably larger than in 1937. With a much larger national supply of feed grains this year than last, and with the hog-corn price ratio above the average, the average weights of hogs slaughtered in 1937-38 are expected to be heavier than those of 1936-37, and the seasonal decline in hog prices, which is now under way, is expected to continue throughout the fall months as marketing of spring pigs increase.



Corn with interplanted crops Duplin County

NORTH CAROLINA CORN CROP

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	Acreage Planted			Yield Per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Bushels)			Price Per Bushel			Total Value (Dollars)			Value Per Acre (Dollars Value)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
DISTRICT 1—																		
Alleghany	7,250	7,760	7,240	18	19	23	131,140	151,230	164,420	1.00	.96	1.02	\$ 131,036	\$ 145,761	\$ 167,313	\$18.07	\$18.78	\$23.11
Ashe	18,300	17,640	16,680	18	21	23	334,770	372,800	390,490	1.04	.97	1.07	347,666	359,953	418,733	19.00	20.41	25.10
Avery	6,320	5,920	4,910	21	21	21	113,660	124,190	103,150	.80	.88	1.07	91,236	108,801	110,624	17.15	18.38	22.53
Caldwell	17,090	15,030	13,230	15	17	17	255,060	248,810	230,020	.99	.97	1.03	253,329	242,100	236,606	14.82	16.11	17.88
Surry	31,020	31,250	31,140	17	19	18	526,770	586,530	567,470	.83	.87	1.01	439,741	508,748	571,259	14.18	16.28	18.34
Watauga	8,710	9,880	7,890	18	20	24	153,000	200,980	191,670	1.01	.98	1.06	154,702	196,187	203,432	17.76	19.86	25.78
Wilkes	36,760	35,740	32,360	18	19	20	675,460	664,810	646,520	.89	.91	1.02	603,535	605,011	657,930	16.42	16.93	20.33
Yadkin	20,250	20,430	20,160	17	19	18	351,450	380,630	367,760	.88	.90	.98	310,360	340,946	362,180	15.33	16.69	17.97
Northern Mountain (NW.)	144,700	143,650	133,610	18	19	20	2,541,310	2,729,480	2,661,500	.92	.92	1.03	2,331,605	2,507,507	2,728,077	16.11	17.46	20.42
DISTRICT 4—																		
Buncombe	21,780	24,720	20,840	20	22	26	444,600	532,660	539,490	.77	.80	.95	343,374	427,999	513,602	15.77	17.31	24.65
Burke	16,190	15,870	15,390	19	20	20	303,590	318,580	305,740	.82	.80	1.04	249,264	255,051	317,837	15.40	16.07	20.65
Cherokee	19,310	19,960	18,450	15	17	21	291,910	348,780	381,820	.90	.81	.98	262,592	280,857	376,002	13.60	14.07	20.38
Clay	10,070	8,740	8,220	14	17	22	144,890	144,380	177,380	.95	.91	1.00	138,135	130,853	176,643	13.72	14.97	21.49
Graham	5,390	5,490	6,020	18	18	20	96,510	98,540	119,700	.89	.76	.93	85,912	74,790	111,338	15.94	13.62	18.49
Haywood	16,160	17,520	14,550	20	21	24	319,080	372,360	351,410	.87	.79	.95	277,552	294,438	334,513	17.18	16.81	22.99
Henderson	18,650	18,370	20,000	20	23	24	360,570	428,620	483,380	.84	.68	.93	302,186	290,878	449,595	16.20	15.83	22.48
Jackson	11,670	11,000	10,550	18	20	24	208,670	222,470	255,420	.84	.82	.92	175,048	182,196	234,757	15.00	16.56	22.25
McDowell	10,970	11,720	10,250	19	20	21	204,920	238,980	212,940	.89	.75	1.00	181,537	178,365	212,041	16.55	15.22	20.69
Macon	14,010	13,900	13,160	18	21	25	257,870	289,060	329,410	.91	.81	.96	235,392	233,422	317,188	16.80	16.79	24.10
Madison	19,390	19,600	18,960	20	21	25	390,140	420,130	474,810	.76	.76	1.01	296,436	320,632	477,754	15.29	16.36	25.20
Mitchell	8,080	8,490	8,010	18	17	24	149,340	147,750	193,500	.88	.89	1.07	130,907	131,665	207,498	16.20	15.51	25.90
Polk	11,370	11,050	10,950	15	14	15	168,270	157,520	160,700	.97	.78	1.03	163,780	122,457	165,309	14.40	11.08	15.10
Rutherford	36,100	36,320	32,570	18	18	16	645,470	665,920	506,930	.79	.70	1.01	509,253	467,581	510,306	14.11	12.87	15.67
Swain	10,370	9,960	10,250	18	17	19	190,890	168,990	195,270	.97	.74	.97	185,738	125,165	190,172	17.90	12.57	18.48
Transylvania	9,070	9,160	5,430	20	23	25	181,420	207,600	136,070	.93	.74	.88	168,054	152,906	119,126	18.53	16.69	21.94
Yancey	10,910	12,780	10,690	19	20	26	203,710	250,670	277,210	.89	.80	1.01	180,644	199,839	279,043	16.56	15.64	26.10
Western Mountain (W.)	249,490	254,650	234,330	18	20	22	4,561,850	5,013,010	5,101,180	.85	.77	.98	3,885,644	3,869,094	4,992,724	15.57	15.19	21.31
DISTRICT 2—																		
Alamance	22,910	23,440	22,960	18	18	21	410,480	428,890	475,710	.85	.85	.98	348,880	365,318	467,071	15.23	15.59	20.34
Caswell	18,040	18,140	17,270	14	15	18	258,980	268,750	313,160	.94	.88	.92	242,319	237,251	289,560	13.43	13.08	16.77
Durham	12,380	12,360	12,100	16	18	20	198,060	218,180	240,830	.73	.71	1.10	145,053	153,891	265,939	11.72	12.45	21.98
Forsyth	19,330	18,130	18,660	18	22	23	347,600	395,010	435,210	.87	.81	.98	303,627	321,914	428,680	15.71	17.76	22.97
Franklin	31,050	32,760	28,080	16	15	16	491,280	484,540	460,730	1.01	.85	.92	494,820	413,938	421,971	15.94	12.64	15.03
Granville	25,350	27,480	25,500	16	17	17	408,720	454,930	440,480	.95	.85	.89	386,653	385,675	390,522	15.25	14.03	15.31
Guilford	28,940	30,940	27,870	19	20	22	540,170	631,610	600,770	.90	.86	.99	485,989	541,038	593,564	16.79	17.49	21.30
Orange	16,910	17,210	15,580	15	15	19	252,980	252,920	296,080	.86	.91	.95	216,460	230,732	280,382	12.80	13.41	18.00
Person	21,150	21,360	20,540	16	16	19	332,990	344,760	390,140	.97	.88	.92	322,514	303,367	358,142	15.25	14.20	17.44
Rockingham	26,850	26,530	25,730	15	17	17	408,800	497,260	444,530	.96	.85	.95	391,090	423,527	423,322	14.57	15.96	16.45
Stokes	21,810	20,350	19,060	17	20	16	368,620	407,870	313,170	.89	.81	.95	328,091	331,462	296,689	15.04	16.29	15.57
Vance	14,980	15,010	13,730	14	14	16	207,050	215,400	213,930	1.02	.92	.90	211,009	198,557	191,953	14.09	13.23	13.98
Warren	22,920	23,460	19,690	15	15	15	342,070	359,070	289,190	1.02	.83	.87	348,753	299,161	251,263	15.22	12.75	12.76
Northern Piedmont (N.)	282,620	287,170	266,770	16	17	18	4,567,800	4,959,190	4,913,930	.93	.85	.95	4,225,258	4,205,831	4,659,058	14.95	14.65	17.46
DISTRICT 5—																		
Alexander	14,800	13,490	12,990	15	16	17	219,300	218,110	218,270	1.00	.94	.96	219,616	204,542	210,164	14.84	15.16	16.18
Catawba	21,640	22,860	20,560	18	19	18	392,670	428,160	363,070	.94	.81	1.01	367,895	345,831	365,507	17.00	15.13	17.78
Chatham	30,160	29,360	27,560	15	15	18	450,690	447,610	494,220	.87	.83	.98	390,424	369,603	486,692	12.95	12.59	17.66
Davidson	20,460	23,890	18,400	18	20	20	358,280	473,700	369,620	.98	.79	1.01	351,471	373,614	372,076	17.18	15.64	20.22
Davie	14,730	15,020	15,090	16	19	18	232,600	278,560	277,650	.95	.86	.95	221,587	240,942	264,307	15.04	16.04	17.52
Iredell	33,080	31,790	30,130	18	20	17	599,710	647,340	512,720	.87	.77	1.00	522,781	497,372	510,539	15.80	15.65	16.94
Lee	13,040	13,900	12,830	15	15	16	196,680	204,620	211,140	.86	.84	.91	168,915	172,154	191,771	12.95	12.39	14.95
Randolph	30,950	29,500	28,720	19	20	19	596,040	577,160	536,580	.90	.84	1.00	538,046	486,898	534,307	17.38	16.51	18.60
Rowan	24,970	25,510	22,910	19	19	19	462,450	483,960	427,040	.92	.83	.98	424,354	401,768	420,566	16.99	15.75	18.36
Wake	43,810	49,180	42,650	16	15	16	682,860	735,420	696,770	.97	.85	.90	659,351	621,501	625,195	15.05	12.64	14.66
Central Piedmont (C.)	247,640	254,500	231,840	17	18	18	4,194,280	4,494,640	4,107,080	.92	.83	.97	3,864,440	3,714,225	3,981,124	15.61	14.59	17.17
DISTRICT 8—																		
Anson	37,300	36,130	33,530	15	14	16	577,800	509,110	526,310	.91	.72	.95	525,162	364,876	501,039	14.08	10.10	14.94
Cabarrus	24,820	23,120	21,030	16	18	19	390,510	405,290	401,630	.89	.87	.93	348,838	351,245	373,560	15.05	15.19	17.76
Cleveland	45,100	45,310	38,590	18	18	17	805,830	818,970	671,020	.92	.72	.96	738,491	591,979	646,130	16.37	13.07	16.74
Gaston	24,470	24,400	21,640	17	16	17	408,700	392,340	376,360	.96	.77	.94	394,024	303,784	354,172	16.10	12.45	16.37
Lincoln	21,900	19,210	18,800	16	20	17	359,810	375,360	327,550	.88	.77	.94	316,959	287,909	308,251	14.47	14.99	16.40
Mecklenburg	35,670	34,490	32,620	17	16	15	621,520	539,520	481,670	.89	.77	.98	554,925	417,275	474,369	15.		

REVISED ESTIMATES OF NORTH CAROLINA CROPS*

COTTON

Crop Years	Acreage Picked (000)	Yield of Lint Picked Per Acre Pounds	Production Bales (000)
1924	1,732	226	821
1925	1,798	291	1,097
1926	1,802	320	1,208
1927	1,565	262	858
1928	1,628	245	832
1929	1,635	217	743
1930	1,448	254	771
1931	1,206	298	752
1932	1,251	252	660
1933	1,072	305	684
1934	970	311	631
1935	930	264	572
1936	957	298	597

POTATOES (Irish)

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	51	110	5,610
1925	48	81	3,888
1926	57	96	5,472
1927	68	97	6,596
1928	83	111	9,213
1929	62	99	6,138
1930	76	95	7,220
1931	79	108	8,532
1932	68	97	6,596
1933	77	95	7,315
1934	94	115	10,810
1935	85	107	9,085
1936	82	73	5,986

SWEET POTATOES

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	60	90	5,400
1925	65	50	3,250
1926	63	91	5,733
1927	69	114	7,866
1928	62	98	6,076
1929	60	112	6,720
1930	79	90	7,110
1931	88	82	7,216
1932	101	85	8,585
1933	95	83	7,835
1934	95	104	9,880
1935	93	100	9,300
1936	84	90	7,560

ALFALFA HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	5	1.65	8
1925	5	1.45	7
1926	5	2.00	10
1927	5	1.95	10
1928	5	2.10	10
1929	6	2.00	12
1930	5	1.60	8
1931	5	2.00	10
1932	6	1.75	10
1933	7	1.60	11
1934	7	2.00	14
1935	7	2.00	14
1936	8	1.60	13

ALL CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	138	1.10	152
1925	134	.65	87
1926	96	.95	91
1927	94	1.00	94
1928	92	1.05	97
1929	90	1.05	94
1930	70	.70	49
1931	76	1.05	80
1932	72	.85	61
1933	54	.95	51
1934	49	.90	44
1935	56	.80	50
1936	53	.65	34

LESPEDeza HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924			
1925			
1926			
1927			
1928			
1929	21	1.00	21
1930	30	1.00	30
1931	60	.95	57
1932	80	.90	72
1933	100	.85	85
1934	137	.95	130
1935	160	.90	144
1936	135	.90	122

GRAINS CUT GREEN FOR HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	28	.85	24
1925	30	.80	24
1926	37	.90	33
1927	48	.97	47
1928	44	.98	43
1929	53	1.16	61
1930	59	1.00	59
1931	65	1.10	72
1932	60	.90	54
1933	65	1.10	72
1934	54	.90	49
1935	50	.85	42
1936	48	.80	38

SWEET SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE AND HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	8	1.90	15
1925	9	1.60	14
1926	9	2.00	18
1927	10	2.20	22
1928	9	2.30	21
1929	9	1.80	16
1930	16	1.75	28
1931	26	1.50	39
1932	27	1.30	35
1933	30	1.40	42
1934	28	1.45	41
1935	27	1.40	38
1936	24	1.50	36

MISCELLANEOUS TAME HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	113	1.05	119
1925	120	.70	84
1926	121	.95	115
1927	113	.95	107
1928	115	1.05	121
1929	83	1.00	83
1930	115	.90	104
1931	107	1.10	118
1932	97	.90	87
1933	114	.80	91
1934	126	.90	113
1935	107	.90	96
1936	96	.85	82

WILD HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	47	.85	40
1925	42	.70	29
1926	36	1.00	36
1927	29	1.10	32
1928	26	1.00	26
1929	23	1.11	26
1930	25	.75	19
1931	24	1.00	24
1932	19	.80	15
1933	20	1.00	20
1934	23	1.00	23
1935	23	.90	21
1936	25	.85	21

ALL TAME HAY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	664	.81	535
1925	564	.63	375
1926	637	.82	523
1927	738	.80	591
1928	641	.83	530
1929	618	.82	507
1930	659	.73	480
1931	801	.87	697
1932	915	.70	641
1933	805	.78	627
1934	958	.83	798
1935	922	.81	751
1936	890	.76	680

SOYBEANS

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested for Beans (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	75	15.5	1,162
1925	80	14.5	1,160
1926	85	12.5	1,062
1927	80	15.0	1,200
1928	80	13.5	1,080
1929	84	12.5	1,050
1930	97	12.0	1,164
1931	110	13.5	1,485
1932	105	11.0	1,155
1933	95	11.0	1,045
1934	98	12.0	1,176
1935	95	13.5	1,282
1936			

COWPEAS

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested for Peas (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	38	8.5	323
1925	30	10.0	300
1926	42	8.0	336
1927	50	9.0	450
1928	30	7.5	225
1929	16	8.0	128
1930	30	8.0	240
1931	50	9.0	450
1932	56	7.0	392
1933	50	8.5	425
1934	46	7.0	322
1935	45	8.0	360
1936			

PEANUTS FOR NUTS

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested for Nuts (000)	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1916	205	910	186,550
1917	163	1,003	163,489
1918	145	1,000	145,000
1919	126	1,124	141,624
1920	126	1,011	127,386
1921	141	1,010	142,410
1922	145	900	130,500
1923	160	1,100	176,000
1924	190	950	180,500
1925	190	1,150	218,500
1926	195	1,030	200,850
1927	210	1,050	220,500
1928	200	1,050	210,000
1929	220	1,020	224,400
1930	205	870	178,350
1931	250	1,100	275,000
1932	255	900	229,500
1933	190	950	180,500
1934	238	1,100	261,800
1935	225	1,150	258,750
1936			

These two pages afford an excellent study for yearly comparisons of the crops shown. For example, four different features of corn data are shown on the opposite page, as is an entire column (five tables) relating to tobacco. These tables carry the acreage, yield per acre and the production only. Values are not given since revised data on these have not been determined.

In relation to the data on this page, may we call attention to the graphs in this publication showing particular farm product information since 1866. The information here only covers about 12 years, while the graphic illustration includes almost 75 years coverage. Eight tables on hay are shown, not including soybeans, cowpeas and peanut hay.

* NOTE—Crop years 1924-1936. Revised in 1936.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF NORTH CAROLINA CROPS*

CORN (All)

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	2,080	16.0	33,280
1925	2,153	17.0	36,601
1926	2,110	18.0	37,980
1927	2,088	19.0	39,672
1928	2,046	17.0	34,782
1929	1,985	19.0	37,715
1930	2,233	18.0	40,194
1931	2,345	19.0	44,555
1932	2,322	15.0	34,830
1933	2,392	18.0	43,056
1934	2,429	17.5	42,508
1935	2,478	19.0	47,082
1936	2,350	18.5	43,475

CORN (for Grain)

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	1,999	16.0	31,984
1925	2,044	17.0	34,748
1926	2,047	18.0	36,846
1927	2,014	19.0	38,266
1928	1,996	17.0	33,932
1929	1,892	19.0	35,948
1930	2,153	18.0	38,754
1931	2,266	19.0	43,054
1932	2,220	15.0	33,300
1933	2,320	18.0	41,760
1934	2,343	17.5	41,002
1935	2,417	19.0	45,923
1936	2,274	18.5	42,069

CORN (for Silage)

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Tons	Production (000) Tons
1924	9	5.6	50
1925	10	4.7	47
1926	10	5.5	55
1927	11	6.2	68
1928	11	6.1	67
1929	12	6.0	72
1930	13	5.5	72
1931	12	5.5	66
1932	12	4.5	54
1933	14	6.0	84
1934	17	5.5	94
1935	15	6.0	90
1936	16	5.5	88

CORN (for Hogging, Grazing and Forage)

Crop Years	Acreage		
1924	72		
1925	99		
1926	53		
1927	63		
1928	39		
1929	81		
1930	67		
1931	67		
1932	90		
1933	58		
1934	69		
1935	46		
1936	60		

WINTER WHEAT

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	345	11.0	3,795
1925	324	10.5	3,402
1926	373	11.5	4,290
1927	380	9.5	3,610
1928	361	10.5	3,790
1929	353	10.3	3,636
1930	265	10.8	2,862
1931	358	12.0	4,296
1932	422	9.5	4,009
1933	443	9.5	4,208
1934	496	9.9	4,910
1935	520	11.3	5,876
1936	530	9.8	5,194

OATS

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	210	16.0	3,360
1925	206	15.5	3,193
1926	190	15.0	2,850
1927	167	15.5	2,588
1928	147	16.0	2,352
1929	168	19.0	3,192
1930	186	18.5	3,441
1931	205	23.0	4,715
1932	219	19.0	4,161
1933	223	16.5	3,680
1934	228	18.0	4,108
1935	240	21.5	5,160
1936	245	14.0	3,430

BARLEY

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	5	18.0	90
1925	7	18.0	126
1926	9	20.0	180
1927	11	18.5	204
1928	16	18.0	288
1929	19	18.0	342
1930	23	17.5	402
1931	26	20.0	520
1932	17	15.0	255
1933	14	17.5	245
1934	11	18.0	198
1935	9	19.0	171
1936	9	17.0	153

RYE

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	55	7.5	412
1925	56	7.0	392
1926	73	8.0	584
1927	55	8.0	440
1928	51	7.5	382
1929	54	8.0	432
1930	51	8.0	408
1931	70	9.0	630
1932	72	8.0	576
1933	69	7.0	483
1934	76	7.2	547
1935	70	7.5	525
1936	60	6.5	390

BUCKWHEAT

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Production (000) Bushels
1924	8	13.5	108
1925	7	10.0	70
1926	6	15.5	93
1927	6	14.0	84
1928	5	13.5	68
1929	5	13.5	68
1930	4	12.0	48
1931	4	15.0	60
1932	4	11.0	44
1933	4	17.0	68
1934	4	16.0	64
1935	4	15.0	60
1936	4	15.0	60

SORGO SIRUP

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested for Sirup (000)	Yield Per Acre Gallons	Production (000) Gallons
1924	15	63	945
1925	14	48	672
1926	23	81	1,863
1927	18	73	1,314
1928	15	65	975
1929	15	75	1,125
1930	20	60	1,200
1931	26	73	1,898
1932	28	60	1,680
1933	25	75	1,875
1934	21	75	1,575
1935	20	75	1,500
1936	18	75	1,260

TOBACCO BY TYPES Type 11

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1924	217,600	569	123,789
1925	227,000	595	135,130
1926	220,200	655	144,296
1927	263,600	719	189,492
1928	273,900	626	171,330
1929	276,000	645	178,020
1930	295,000	740	218,300
1931	264,000	665	175,560
1932	182,000	600	109,200
1933	249,000	725	180,525
1934	190,000	765	145,350
1935	244,000	885	215,940
1936	237,000	750	177,750

Type 12

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1924	228,000	610	139,080
1925	279,700	770	215,360
1926	298,000	712	212,176
1927	338,000	775	261,950
1928	390,000	730	284,700
1929	402,000	660	265,320
1930	416,000	760	316,160
1931	368,000	700	257,600
1932	240,000	630	151,200
1933	352,000	830	292,160
1934	250,000	905	226,250
1935	310,000	960	297,600
1936	293,000	760	222,680

Type 13

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1924	27,900	500	13,950
1925	29,500	775	22,862
1926	28,500	765	21,802
1927	38,000	830	31,540
1928	48,500	765	37,102
1929	51,300	805	41,290
1930	57,000	820	46,740
1931	56,500	765	43,222
1932	40,500	700	28,350
1933	66,800	860	57,448
1934	46,500	870	40,455
1935	58,500	1,010	59,085
1936	61,000	845	51,545

Type 31

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1924	3,500	636	2,226
1925	3,800	650	2,470
1926	3,300	705	2,326
1927	2,400	720	1,728
1928	3,600	650	2,340
1929	5,500	730	4,010
1930	7,200	750	5,400
1931	7,100	710	5,041
1932	6,500	735	4,778
1933	9,200	785	7,222
1934	5,500	870	4,785
1935	5,200	925	4,810
1936	6,000	900	5,400

TOBACCO—ALL TYPES

Crop Years	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production (000) Pounds
1924	477,000	585	279,045
1925	540,000	696	375,840
1926	550,000	692	380,600
1927	642,000	755	484,710
1928	716,000	692	495,472
1929	734,800	665	488,651
1930	775,200	757	586,600
1931	695,600	692	481,423
1932	469,000	626	293,528
1933	677,000	794	537,355
1934	492,000	847	416,840
1935	617,700	935	577,435
1936	597,000	766	457,375

* NOTE: Crop years 1924-1936. Revised in 1936.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORT—NOVEMBER 1, 1937

CROPS	Unit	NORTH CAROLINA CROPS						UNITED STATES CROPS					
		Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production		Acreage (In Thousands)		Yield Per Acre		Production (In Thousands)	
		1936	Preliminary 1937	1936	Prelim. 1937	1936	Indicated 1937	1936	Prelim. 1937	1936	Prelim. 1937	1936	Indicated 1937
Corn.....	Bu.	2,350,000	2,326,000	18.5	19.5	43,475,000	45,357,000	92,829	96,146	16.5	27.6	1,529,327	2,651,393
All Wheat.....	Bu.	530,000	519,000	9.8	12.0	5,194,000	5,228,000	48,820	68,198	12.8	13.0	626,461	886,895
Oats.....	Bu.	245,000	233,000	14.0	20.0	3,430,000	4,660,000	33,213	35,933	23.8	32.1	789,100	1,152,433
Barley.....	Bu.	9,000	7,000	17.0	19.0	153,000	133,000	8,322	11,166	17.7	20.9	147,452	232,878
Buckwheat.....	Bu.	4,000	4,000	15.0	13.0	60,000	52,000	370	418	16.8	16.3	6,218	6,802
Cotton.....	Bales	957,000	1,074,000	298.0	320.0	597,000	720,000	30,028	33,736	197.6	258.8	12,399	18,243
Tobacco*													
Type 11.....	Lbs.	237,000	261,000	750.0	790.0	177,750,000	206,190,000			750.0	768.0	245,625	277,900
Type 12.....	Lbs.	293,000	328,000	760.0	900.0	222,680,000	295,200,000			760.0	900.0	222,680	295,200
Type 13.....	Lbs.	61,000	72,000	845.0	950.0	51,545,000	68,400,000			827.0	950.0	124,895	174,800
Type 31.....	Lbs.	6,000	8,000	900.0	925.0	5,400,000	7,400,000						
Total.....	Lbs.	597,000	669,000	766.0	863.0	457,375,000	577,190,000						
Total U. S.....	Lbs.							864	958	790.0	872.0	682,850	835,713
Potatoes (Irish).....	Bu.	82,000	92,000	73.0	102.0	5,986,000	9,384,000	1,437	1,690	802.5	878.9	1,153,083	1,485,148
Potatoes (Sweet).....	Bu.	84,000	85,000	90.0	96.0	7,560,000	8,160,000	3,058	3,224	107.9	121.5	329,997	391,707
Peanuts*.....	Lbs.	228,000	225,000	1,070.0	1,150.0	243,960,000	258,750,000	822	826	78.0	89.3	64,144	73,774
Soybeans*.....	Bu.	118,000	130,000	12.5	13.0	1,475,000	1,960,000	1,736	1,666	749.2	766.6	1,300,540	1,277,130
Cowpeas*.....	Bu.	55,000	65,000	7.0	7.5	385,000	488,000	2,113	2,259	14.0	17.3	29,616	38,997
Sorghum Syrup.....	Gals.	18,000	18,000	70.0	70.0	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,261	1,334	6.0	6.4	7,626	8,569
Hay (Tame).....	Tons	890,000	937,000	.76	.85	680,000	796,000	215	198	55.1	61.8	11,848	12,239
Fruit Crops:								57,055	55,773	1.11	1.34	63,309	74,576
Apples.....	Bu.					1,890,000	4,505,000					117,506	211,100
Peaches.....	Bu.					1,558,000	1,984,000					47,650	59,626
Pears.....	Bu.					240,000	281,000					26,956	30,139
Grapes.....	Tons					7,900	8,100					1,916	2,732
Pecans:													
Improved.....	Lbs.					800,000	809,000					19,205	22,812
Seedlings.....	Lbs.					300,000	300,000					20,930	53,796
Total.....	Lbs.					1,100,000	1,109,000					40,135	76,608

*NOTE: Tobacco totals for United States show total Flue Cured tobacco, and total for all types. Peanuts, Soybeans, and Cowpeas show acreage and production harvested for peas or beans only.

CROP CONDITIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA

November 1, 1937

North Carolina, along with most other of the United States, has made extra good yields of crops for the 1937 harvest. This is generally due to the favorable weather conditions prevailing throughout the harvest season. Drought and flood conditions have been almost entirely lacking since the spring months. As a result, stands, growths, and fruiting have been surprisingly good. In spite of farm labor shortage, the harvest season has been sufficiently favorable and prolonged to permit of saving the crop with farm family labor.

GRAIN CROPS

We find this year's CORN crop producing as high yield per acre as has been made within the past fifteen years. Favorable weather and soil conditions are responsible. The WHEAT crop made a fine yield in spite of the very dry May. The 10 per cent increase over last year's yield was due to the very mild winter and to ample soil moisture, for filling out the grain in late May and June. A dry pollinating season is good for heavy heads, under conditions similar to those experienced in North Carolina this year. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE were generally good for the same reasons favoring wheat yields.

CASH CROPS

By November, our farmers were generally satisfied that the COTTON crop was one of the best for many years, in spite of severe boll weevil conditions beginning in late July. Conditions favoring good yields were abundant soil moisture, causing continued growth of the plants even through September, as well as fair weather through most of the season. Thus the plants were not only able to support the weevils, but to pro-

duce maximum sized bolls and maximum fruitfulness. Good stands were also favorable. The unusually good harvest and ginning conditions, without damaging winds or rains, resulted in little loss in spite of farm labor shortage, and low price prospects.

TOBACCO has shown quite contrasting conditions to cotton, in spite of the heavy production this year. Whereas the price of cotton was very low, due to over production, tobacco brought very satisfactory prices, largely due to the continued increase in consumption. Favorable weather conditions resulted in good quality and easier curing, as well as extra heavy yields in all belts.

The PEANUT crop enjoyed good cultivation and growing conditions. Absence of drought or flood conditions meant a better yield per acre, through a more complete saving of nuts during digging. The same conditions meant brighter shells and better saleability. The yield was almost 8 per cent better than last year's good crop.

IRISH POTATO yields were fairly good in spite of a dry early growing condition. The principal reason for this was that the low early price delayed the harvest, permitting a maximum development of the crop. The heavy increase in total production was due largely to the 12 per cent expansion in acreage in the North Carolina crop. The commercial early crop was increased considerably more than that.

SWEET POTATOES also show an appreciable increase in yield per acre, but only a small acreage increase. This year was unusual in that the extended favorable growing season resulted in an extra good development of both plant and roots.

FEED CROPS

Here again, the year has been favorable for plant growth which is desired in feed crops. Both plant growth and good prices have been conducive to heavy productions this year. SOYBEANS and especially COWPEAS, have shown a tremendous increase in acreage, with the yield per acre of all LEGUMES better than usual. The increased acreage and extra good yields resulted in a 17 per cent increase in production in HAY crops.

FRUIT CROPS

Last winter was very mild with no lossage to fruits, until the late spring freeze. This fortunately came at a time when practically no damage resulted to APPLES or GRAPES. PEACHES showed spotted damage, but the commercial, sandhill area had an excellent crop both in size and quality. Extra good prices were received for peaches while apples have been a distinct drag on the market, due to the heavy state and national production. This state's PECAN crop is somewhat better than usual with the total production slightly more than last year, and almost twice as much as last year for the country as a whole.

UNITED STATES CROPS

United States crop conditions have been much like those in North Carolina in that extra good yields show 14 per cent above the past 10-year average, and 24 per cent above the very low average of the last four years. This year is exceeding the record year of 1920 in the average yields per acre for all crops.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The fall season of 1937 resulted in conflicting trends of farm prices. For example, wheat and cotton prices went down while cattle and some other farm products went up. The cause for the cotton price decline was the world's record production of cotton this year. Naturally, interest is centered in farmers' plans for feeding more livestock this winter. Despite these trends the farmer's income continues to exceed last year's figures. General crop production for the nation is the largest in nine years but the consumers' buying power is also up, with food costs 18% less than in 1924 to 1929. The purchasing power of non-agricultural income per capita for food is 6 per cent higher than in the base period just mentioned. For the country at large the increased marketings of farm products, considering the prices received, are expected to yield farmers the biggest cash farm income since 1929.

DEMAND

Most indications are for a continued good demand for farm products through 1937. While general business activities have slackened through October, yet even if it should go lower, the buying power of consumers is unlikely to be greatly effected in the near future. Activity in woolen and cotton mills has slackened and the production of coal, shoes, automobiles, tires, and furniture have been reduced. However, back orders have been enough to keep some of the important industries going with about the usual activity.

New orders to October have been disappointing and unless there is a material increase in new buying the present volume of industrial production cannot continue much longer. This, however, relates to the future rather than to the immediate demand for farm products. Exports of farm products were generally low last summer but there is an expected increase this winter as the results of the larger crops of cotton, wheat, and many other products. Obviously, the imports will probably be reduced. The unsettled situation in the Far East and Europe has touched world trade but business activities in most foreign countries are being maintained.

FARM INCOME

The farm income from marketings gained little during the fall season. The decline in the money received by farmers

from the government has also affected farmers' income. Prices of many farm products have declined. Cotton and hogs contributed considerable to this. Increase in prices must be obtained in order to regain the mid-summer price level.

PRICES

Those familiar with farm economics will recall that farm products reached a parity level last January for the first time in many years. However, by September, the purchases of our farm products declined 91 per cent as compared to 101 per cent in January. The index of prices received by farmers was 18 per cent above the pre-war level as compared with 130 per cent for prices as paid by farmers. Fortunately for North Carolina farmers, the fine prices received from the tobacco and cotton crops produced are aiding greatly in maintaining the farmers' income of this state. Most other crops do not have nearly as good prices as usual.

CROP PRODUCTION

The 1937 crop production is the largest since 1928 and will be only 6 per cent less than the all-time peak reached in 1920 following the World War stimulation. In spite of the increase in the world trade, the United States has produced a surplus of production which will require some exports for taking care of the surplus. The industrial activities have a steady increase since 1923 resulting in the 1937 activity being appreciably above the 1929 almost record activity.

LABOR

There has been a lag in the farm wages and in view of the 1937 prices received,

farm wages are expected to be less another year. For the country at large, agriculture employs more than two million five hundred thousand persons as **Hired farm labor.** About one-third as many more persons are employed in farm work without compensation. These being made up largely of family labor. The majority of the farm labor does not have steady employment. The pay is usually small, often being as low as 50 cents a day.

THE VEGETABLE INDUSTRY

While the growing of vegetables is an industry, it is generally considered a minor agricultural enterprise. It is, however, becoming a major source of income to farmers. For example, during the years 1933-1935 the yield had a gross farm average of well toward a billion dollars a year. This is about 23 per cent of the total gross income from all crops and more than 10 per cent of the total income from crops and livestock. North Carolina enjoys a fair sized vegetable industry in the eastern trucking counties, all the way from Norfolk to the South Carolina line.

POULTRY

Another valuable source of income is poultry, which, while not developed as a commercial enterprise in North Carolina, yet serves as an economic and cash income source for most farms. As with dairying, this often provides cash for seasons when regular farm income is slacking.



The fall season means harvest activity by farmers. Cotton ginning scene Sampson County October 1937