

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS DIVISION

COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE, RALEIGH

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Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

North Carolina Department of Agriculture



FOREWORD

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture presents its annual issue of "Agricultural Statistics" to the farmers, businessmen, and agricultural leaders of the state.

Possibly never before in the history of the state has thoughtful, intelligent planning of the farm business been more important and necessary than today. The best farmers and agricultural leaders generally recognize the important place agricultural statistics necessarily has in intelligent farming.

A special effort has been made to prepare this issue to help meet the added needs of those receiving it. The Farm Census and thresher-reports have been important sources of information in preparation of this issue. I wish, therefore, to personally thank each voluntary reporter, county commissioner, tax lister, tax supervisor, register of deeds, and combine and

thresher operator and others who have contributed to this source of information.

The Department of Agriculture also wishes to recognize the efforts of the department statisticians and their co-workers in preparing this issue.

Since it is not possible to compile and publish in a single issue each year all the agricultural data collected or needed on the agriculture of the state, it would be well for those receiving "Agricultural Statistics" each year to keep a complete file of all issues convenient for ready reference.

Sincerely,

W. KERR SCOTT,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Raleigh, N. C., November 1, 1942.



Looking west on State Test Farm, Iredell County.

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NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
PAUL L. KOENIG, *Principal Agricultural Statistician*

—COOPERATING—

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
W. KERR SCOTT, *Commissioner of Agriculture*

FRANK PARKER, *Senior Agricultural Statistician*

1942 ANNUAL ISSUE

DATA FOR YEARS 1939-1940-1941-1942

NUMBER 83

STATISTICS—FOR THE WAR EFFORT STRATEGY

Strategy is the skillful usage of all information and resources available in order to gain needed objectives. Just so, we find statistical information. It is the condensed results of country-wide performances. It represents innumerable samples. It is more than theory, opinion or mere expert judgment.

Take the statistical reports of the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. Some 30,000 voluntary reporters contribute. Practically all of the 300,000 farmers in North Carolina contribute in some way with their facts and best judgment. Thresher operators' records, tobacco warehouse sales, ginners' records, peanut cleaner plant records, marketing and transportation records, labor reports, and in fact all available information is sought to CHECK the preliminary ESTIMATES to insure their reliability.

The pre-harvest estimates of cotton and tobacco are made knowing that the final ginnings and warehouse sales must be reckoned with. Thus technical methods have been developed to determine and eliminate bias and erratic reports.

Having faith in the weapons and INFORMATION ammunition used, the strategist enters into his work with confidence. There are essential strategists on the home front. These include the national, state, and local agricultural leaders, in whom the armed forces have confidence for providing the food, fuel, clothing and other raw product information.

These agricultural leaders must know the what, when, why, where, which, and QUANTITIES of the essential products. Plans for assuring increases must be provided and results obtained. All this requires STATISTICAL information.

The experiences of World War I found North Carolina almost completely lacking in basic agricultural statistics. World War II found this state almost completely prepared with such information. Therefore, the State National Defense Board began to function in an effective way long before Pearl Harbor.

Even better, our North Carolina farmers have had 25 years of reporting their farm inventories through their tax list-takers. Thus they have become FAMILIAR with statistical and inventorial THINKING.

When the AAA instituted its farm relief programs in 1933, North Carolina farmers were already prepared for reliably re-

porting their crop acreages. When the U. S. Census enumerations were secured in 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935 and 1940, the farmers of this state were ready.

That their thinking and ANSWERS are dependable may be judged by the close agreements between the independently collected U. S. Census, N. C. Census, AAA measurements, cotton ginnings, tobacco sales, and other information sources.

The strategists have been greatly aided in their hasty plans for farm war programs, even down to county and township localities. Not the least advantage is the equitable planning that was facilitated.

The place of agricultural statistics in the nation's war efforts is truly important. In North Carolina such statistics have long been taken for granted. Perhaps this to a large measure accounts for the position North Carolina occupies in its national recognition. Because its statistical working material was good, all production agencies here could plan and perform to best advantage.

Having faith in the weapons and INFORMATION ammunition used, the strategist enters into his work with confidence. The home front requires such leaders. Included may be national, state and local agricultural men. The armed forces know full well the importance of the farmers' part in food, clothing and raw material supplies and information.

When the army reaches a creek or barrier, it has a limited amount of time for its technical staff to figure out the best way to pass. The same with the farmer's emergency situations. When technicians develop speedy results, they are apt to make some errors. The same is true with the statistician. The farmers' judgments, the daily changing conditions of market and weather, and other influences must be discounted, but generally the high and low estimates offset each other. The statistician realizes that he must make his predictions, knowing that a final check will be made months later. Thus technical methods and short cut practices are required.

For the quickest practical information, sampling is resorted to. So it is with the Crop Reporting Service. For example, the general monthly crop report is secured from thousands of farmers, analyzed, interpreted and released within ten days.



TECHNICAL MEN WORK ON REPORTS

After the hundreds of farmers' reports are returned, listed by counties and districts, edited for reasonableness and weighted for proper proportioning, the resulting AVERAGES are charted to permit studies in relation to previous years and comparable conditions. This eliminates personal bias and insures maximum reliability. In the picture shown these college technical men make independent determinations. Expert clerks do most of the listing and calculations. Shown are Mr. R. P. Handy (Ashe), H. G. Brown (Pasquotank), J. J. Morgan (Nash), J. P. Shaw (Wake), Miss Kate Shrum (Burke), and Miss Bessie Kellogg (Gates). Two of these were "lost" before four weeks passed from taking picture in October.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1940; PRELIMINARY 1941

C R O P S	Unit of Production (Measure)	Acreage Harvested		Yield Per Acre		Production	
		1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for Grain.....	Bushels	2,379,000	2,315,000	19.5	22.0	46,390,000	50,930,000
Corn for Silage.....	Tons	20,000	17,000	8.5	8.6	170,000	146,000
Corn for forage.....		42,000	36,000				
Corn all (except sweet and pop).....	Bushels	2,441,000	2,368,000	19.5	22.0	47,600,000	52,096,000
Winter Wheat (planted).....	Bushels	506,000	531,000				
Winter Wheat (harvested).....	Bushels	443,000	474,000	15.0	15.0	6,645,000	7,110,000
Oats for grain.....	Bushels	235,000	252,000	25.0	25.0	5,875,000	6,300,000
Barley for grain.....	Bushels	15,000	24,000	24.0	24.0	360,000	576,000
Rye planted.....		175,000	206,000				
Rye for grain (harvested).....	Bushels	51,000	49,000	10.0	10.0	510,000	490,000
Buckwheat.....	Bushels	4,000	4,000	13.0	16.5	52,000	66,000
Sorghum for sirup.....	Gallons	12,000	10,000	63.0	60.	756,000	600,000
Cotton (planted).....		841,000	813,000				
Cotton (harvested) (lint).....	Bales	829,000	795,000	427.	333.	739,000	552,000
Cotton seed.....	Tons	829,000	795,000	40	31	328,000	246,000
Tobacco Type 11—Old Belt.....	Pounds	195,000	193,000	925.	835.	180,375,000	161,155,000
Tobacco Type 12—New Belt.....	Pounds	245,000	242,000	1,120.	995.	274,400,000	240,790,000
Tobacco Type 13—S. C. Belt.....	Pounds	58,000	53,000	1,070.	960.	62,060,000	50,880,000
Tobacco Type 31—Burley.....	Pounds	6,500	6,200	1,050.	1,075.	6,825,000	6,665,000
Tobacco Total—All Types.....	Pounds	504,500	494,200	1,038.	930.	523,660,000	459,490,000
Potatoes (Commercial Early).....	Bushels	32,400	30,500	150.	108.	4,860,000	3,294,000
Potatoes (other Early).....	Bushels	26,500	27,800	82.	65.	2,172,000	1,794,000
Potatoes (late crop).....	Bushels	21,100	21,100	80.	75.	1,688,000	1,582,000
Potatoes (Total).....	Bushels	80,000	79,400	109.	84.	8,720,000	6,670,000
Sweet Potatoes.....	Bushels	74,000	80,000	97.	86.	7,178,000	6,880,000
Lespedeza Seed.....	Pounds	130,000	150,000	180.	190.	23,400,000	28,500,000
HAY CROPS							
Alfalfa.....	Tons	7,000	7,000	2.00	1.80	14,000	13,000
All Clover and Timothy.....	Tons	58,000	60,000	1.00	.95	58,000	57,000
Lespedeza.....	Tons	350,000	402,000	1.00	1.00	350,000	402,000
Soybeans cut for hay.....	Tons	205,000	205,000	1.05	1.12	215,000	230,000
Cowpeas cut for hay.....	Tons	142,000	131,000	.85	.80	121,000	105,000
Peanuts for hay.....	Tons	223,000	225,000	.65	.65	145,000	146,000
Total Annual Legume Hay.....	Tons	570,000	561,000	.84	.86	481,000	481,000
Grain cut green for hay.....	Tons	68,000	72,000	1.05	.95	71,000	68,000
Miscellaneous tame hay.....	Tons	52,000	53,000	1.00	.95	52,000	50,000
All tame hay (Total).....	Tons	1,105,000	1,155,000	.93	.93	1,026,000	1,071,000
Wild hay.....	Tons	16,000	17,000	1.15	1.20	18,000	20,000
All hay.....	Tons	1,121,000	1,172,000	.93	.93	1,044,000	1,091,000
Sweet sorghum forage.....	Tons	14,000	14,000	1.90	2.15	27,000	30,000
LEGUMES							
Soybeans (equivalent solid acres).....		585,000	562,000				
Soybeans—grown alone.....		360,000	355,000				
Soybeans—interplanted.....		450,000	414,000				
Soybeans—harvested for beans.....	Bushels	160,000	171,000	12.0	10.0	1,920,000	1,710,000
Soybeans—grazed or plowed under.....		220,000	186,000				
Cowpeas (equivalent solid).....		417,000	408,000				
Cowpeas—grown alone.....		200,000	210,000				
Cowpeas—interplanted.....		434,000	395,000				
Cowpeas—harvested for peas.....	Bushels	93,000	100,000	4.5	4.5	418,000	450,000
Cowpeas—grazed or plowed under.....		182,000	177,000				
Peanuts (equivalent solid).....		277,000	252,000				
Peanuts—grown alone.....		275,000	250,000				
Peanuts—interplanted.....		4,000	4,000				
Peanuts—picked and thrashed.....	Pounds	262,000	229,000	1,400.	1,160.	366,800,000	265,640,000
FRUIT AND NUTS							
Apples (commercial crop).....	Bushels					1,012,000	1,505,000
Peaches, Total Crop.....	Bushels					1,775,000	3,187,000
Pears.....	Bushels					429,000	405,000
Grapes.....	Tons					6,400	5,800
Pecans (Improved Varieties).....	Pounds					2,140,000	3,000,000
Pecans (Seedling Varieties).....	Pounds					260,000	290,000
Pecans, Total (All Varieties).....	Pounds					2,400,000	3,290,000
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS							
Lima Beans.....	Bushels	1,400	1,500	60.	50.	84,000	75,000
Snap Beans—Intermediate (1).....	Bushels	11,000	11,000	55.	45.	627,000	495,000
Late (3).....	Bushels	1,100	1,200	40.	70.	44,000	84,000
Intermediate (3).....	Bushels	3,300	3,000	80.	70.	264,000	210,000
Beets.....	Bushels	200	150	150.	160.	30,000	24,000
Cabbage—Early (2).....	Tons	2,200	1,900	4.5	3.5	9,900	6,600
Intermediate (2).....	Tons	6,500	6,200	5.0	4.5	32,500	27,900
Fall.....	Tons	630	720	6.0	6.5	3,800	4,700
Cantaloups.....	Crates	7,100	7,800	80.	60.	568,000	468,000
Carrots.....	Bushels	100	60	160.	180.	16,000	11,000
Cucumbers for market.....	Bushels	4,000	3,600	85.	110.	340,000	396,000
Cucumbers for processing.....	Bushels	5,130	7,140	95.	90.	487,000	643,000
Lettuce.....	Crates	2,300	1,800	70.	50.	161,000	90,000
Green Peas.....	Bushels	2,900	1,800	75.	25.	218,000	45,000
Peppers, green.....	Bushels	2,200	2,300	160.	170.	352,000	391,000
Strawberries.....	24 qt. crates	6,000	7,500	90.	87.	540,000	652,000
Tomatoes.....	Bushels	3,500	2,800	40.	40.	140,000	112,000
Watermelons.....	Melons	13,200	13,600	200.	165.	2,640,000	2,244,000

NOTE: The information given on North Carolina crops was the latest available at the time the tables were prepared. Preliminary 1942 estimates may be found on page 52.

The official estimates of crop production in North Carolina for the years 1940 and 1941 are presented. As you may note the crops have been grouped for easy reference for individual crop information and for comparison. Acreage harvested, yield per

acre, production, price per unit, total value of crop, value per acre, value of that portion of the crop sold and rank of North Carolina with other states are given for most of the crops grown in this state.

The estimates given above were based on voluntary reports from North Carolina farmers, the State Farm Census representing 265,000 farmers, AAA measured acres, thresher and combine reports, tobacco warehouse and cotton ginner records and

other check data. These reports were carefully analyzed and a summary sent to Washington, D. C., for study and comparison with other states before being released by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board. This made them official estimates for North Carolina.

In reviewing the above summary of North Carolina crops for 1940 and 1941 the reader will note that both the estimated value of the crop and the income from

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1940; PRELIMINARY 1941

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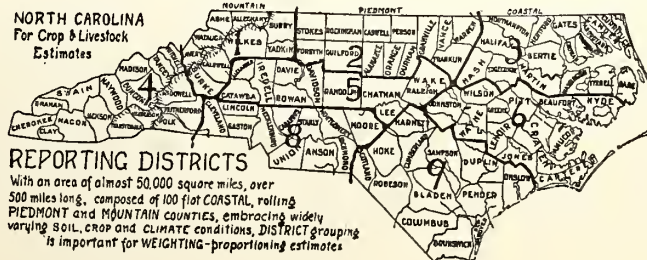
C R O P S	Price Per Unit (Dollars)		Value (Crop Produced) (Dollars)		Value Per Acre (Dollars)		Cash Income From Crops Sold—Calendar Year (Dollars)		Leading State In Production 1941	Rank N. C. in Pro- duction 1941
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941		
FIELD CROPS										
Corn for grain.....									Iowa	12
Corn for silage.....									Wisconsin	25
Corn for forage.....									S. Dakota	26
Corn, all (except Sweet and Pop).....	.72	.77	34,272,000	40,114,000	14.04	16.94	3,410,000	3,226,000	Iowa	14
Winter Wheat (planted).....										
Winter Wheat (harvested).....	.94	1.14	6,246,000	8,105,000	14.10	17.10	2,579,000	3,357,000	Kansas	20
Oats for grain.....	.49	.56	2,879,000	3,528,000	12.25	14.00	367,000	319,000	Iowa	24
Barley for grain.....	.74	.82	266,000	472,000	17.73	19.67	24,000	51,000	Nebraska	32
Rye, planted.....										
Rye for grain (harvested).....	.92	1.04	469,000	510,000	9.20	10.41	212,000	208,000	N. Dakota	16
Buckwheat.....	.78	.80	41,000	53,000	10.25	13.25	5,000	7,000	Pennsylvania	12
Sorghum for syrup.....	.70	.80	529,000	480,000	44.08	48.00	842,000	1,188,000	Mississippi	7
Cotton (planted).....										
Cotton (harvested) (lint).....	.993	.177	36,683,000	48,880,000	44.25	61.48	30,754,000	48,956,000	Texas	8
Cotton seed.....	22.52	48.96	7,387,000	12,044,000	8.91	15.15	4,177,000	6,418,000	Texas	8
Tobacco Type 11, Old Belt.....	.163	.303	29,401,000	48,830,000	150.77	253.01			N. Carolina	1
Tobacco Type 12, New Belt.....	.170	.294	46,648,000	70,792,000	190.40	292.53			N. Carolina	1
Tobacco Type 13, S. C. Belt.....	.157	.249	9,743,000	12,669,000	167.98	239.04			S. Carolina	2
Tobacco Type 31, Burley.....	.182	.314	1,242,000	2,093,000	191.08	337.58			Kentucky	6
Tobacco, Total all types.....	.166	.292	87,034,000	134,384,000	172.52	271.92	89,330,000	137,766,000	N. Carolina	1
Potatoes (Commercial Early).....	.60	.75	2,916,000	2,470,000	90.00	80.98				
Potatoes (other Early).....	.62	.78	1,347,000	1,399,000	50.91	50.32				
Potatoes (late crop).....	.63	.78	1,056,000	1,241,000	50.05	58.82				
Potatoes (Total).....	.61	.77	5,319,000	5,110,000	66.49	64.36	3,413,000	3,777,000	Maine	17
Sweet Potatoes.....	.76	.90	5,455,000	6,192,000	73.72	77.40	1,476,000	1,619,000	Georgia	3
Lespedeza Seed.....	6.00	6.80	1,404,000	1,938,000	10.80	12.92	842,000	1,188,000	Missouri	2
HAY CROPS										
Alfalfa.....	18.90	20.20	264,200	262,600	37.74	37.51			California	40
All Clover and Timothy.....	16.30	17.80	945,400	1,014,600	16.30	16.91			Wisconsin	30
Lespedeza.....	15.80	17.20	5,530,000	6,914,400	15.80	17.20			Tennessee	5
Soybeans cut for hay.....	13.80	15.30	2,967,000	3,519,000	14.47	17.17			Illinois	9
Cowpeas cut for hay.....	15.60	17.10	1,887,500	1,795,500	13.29	13.71			S. Carolina	6
Peanuts cut for hay.....	9.70	11.20	1,406,500	1,635,500	6.31	7.27			Georgia	4
Total Annual Legume Hay.....	13.00	14.45	6,261,000	6,950,000	10.98	12.39				
Grains cut green for hay.....	13.80	15.30	979,800	1,040,400	14.41	14.45			California	17
Miscellaneous Tame Hay.....	13.30	14.80	691,600	740,000	13.30	13.96			Minnesota	37
All Tame Hay—Total.....	14.30	15.80	14,672,000	16,922,000	13.28	14.65			Wisconsin	28
Wild Hay.....	10.30	12.00	185,000	240,000	11.56	14.12			Nebraska	30
All Hay.....	14.20	15.70	14,857,000	17,162,000	13.25	14.64	901,000	845,000	Minnesota	30
Sweet Sorghum Forage.....	10.30	12.50	278,000	375,000	19.86	26.79			Kansas	18
LEGUMES										
Soybeans (equivalent solid acres).....										
Soybeans, grown alone.....										
Soybeans, interplanted.....										
Soybeans, harvested for beans.....	.83	1.30	1,594,000	2,223,000	9.96	13.00	1,245,000	1,756,000	Illinois	7
Soybeans, grazed or plowed under.....										
Cowpeas (equivalent solid).....										
Cowpeas, grown alone.....										
Cowpeas, interplanted.....										
Cowpeas, harvested for peas.....	1.65	1.70	690,000	765,000	7.42	7.65	261,000	385,000	Texas	8
Cowpeas, grazed or plowed under.....										
Peanuts (equivalent solid).....										
Peanuts, grown alone.....										
Peanuts, interplanted.....										
Peanuts, picked and thrashed.....	.035	.051	12,838,000	13,548,000	49.00	59.65	10,056,000	13,237,000	Georgia	2
FRUIT AND NUTS										
Apples (Commercial Crop).....	.75	.75	759,000	1,129,000					Washington	26
Peaches, Total Crop.....	1.15	.67	2,041,000	2,122,000					California	5
Pears.....	.80	.85	343,000	344,000					California	22
Grapes.....	42.00	50.00	269,000	290,000					California	10
Pecans (Improved Varieties).....	.15	.16	321,000	480,000					Georgia	4
Pecans (Seedling Varieties).....	.11	.13	29,000	38,000					Oklahoma	12
Pecans (All Varieties).....	.139	.153	334,000	503,000					Oklahoma	9
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS										
Lima Beans.....	1.75	1.40	147,000	105,000	105.00	70.00			Florida	6
Snap Beans, Intermediate (1).....	.95	1.10	596,000	544,000	52.28	49.45				
Late (3).....	.50	1.50	22,000	126,000	20.00	105.00			Florida	4*
Intermediate (3).....	.50	1.05	132,000	220,000	40.00	74.00				
Beets.....	.70	.80	21,000	19,000	105.00	125.61			Texas	7
Cabbage—Early (2).....	12.00	18.00	119,000	119,000	54.09	62.63				
Intermediate (2).....	11.00	27.50	358,000	767,000	55.08	123.71			New York	10*
Fall.....	23.00	11.00	87,000	52,000	138.10	72.22				
Cantaloupes.....	.70	.80	398,000	374,000	56.06	47.95			California	6
Carrots.....	.80	.95	13,000	10,000	130.00	166.67			California	19
Cucumbers for market.....	.58	1.10	197,000	436,000	49.25	121.11			Florida	5
Cucumbers for processing.....	.53	.54	258,000	347,000	50.29	48.60			Michigan	4
Lettuce.....	2.00	1.60	322,000	144,000	140.00	80.00			California	11
Green Peas.....	.60	.80	131,000	36,000	45.17	20.00			California	13
Pepper, green.....	.45	.65	158,000	254,000	71.82	110.43			New Jersey	4
Strawberries (24 qt. crates) Early (2).....	3.40	2.00	1,836,000	1,304,000	306.00	173.87	2,020,000	1,434,000	Arkansas	8
Tomatoes.....	.35	1.00	49,000	112,000	14.00	40.00			Texas	15
Watermelons.....	85.00	120.00	224,000	269,000	16.97	19.78			Georgia	10

*—Total Cabbage and Bean production included for comparison.

sales are given. For a crop like corn, a high total value is given with a relatively small total cash income from sales.

In the last column on page 5 may be seen the rank of states in the production of different crops. North Carolina ranks first in the production of flue cured tobacco, second in peanuts and lespedeza seed production and third in sweet potatoes. Our position or rank in production of certain grain and hay crops has improved during the past year or two. We are still far behind many states in this particular.

NORTH CAROLINA
For Crop & Livestock
Estimates



REPORTING DISTRICTS

With an area of almost 50,000 square miles, over 500 miles long, composed of 100 flat COASTAL, rolling PIEDMONT and MOUNTAIN counties, embracing widely varying soil, crop and climate conditions, DISTRICT grouping is important for WEIGHTING—proportioning estimates.

UNITED STATES CROPS 1940 REVISED—1941 PRELIMINARY

CROPS	Acres Harvested (000)		Yield Per Acre		Unit of Measure	Production (000)		Price Per Unit		Value (000)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941		1940	1941	1940 (Dollars)	1941 (Dollars)	1940 (1,000 Dollars)	1941 (1,000 Dollars)
Corn, All.....	86,738	86,089	28.4	31.0	Bushels	2,460,624	2,672,541	.618	.709	1,520,723	1,894,841
Winter Wheat.....	35,789	39,547	16.5	17.0	Bushels	588,802	671,293	.690	.966	406,340	648,200
Wheat, All.....	52,980	55,831	15.2	16.9	Bushels	812,374	945,937	.682	.956	554,168	904,008
Oats.....	35,393	37,972	35.2	31.0	Bushels	1,246,050	1,176,107	.303	.387	377,171	455,610
Barley.....	13,496	14,049	23.0	25.5	Bushels	310,108	358,709	.397	.494	122,974	177,070
Rye.....	3,210	3,498	12.8	12.9	Bushels	41,149	45,191	.416	.531	17,101	23,978
Buckwheat.....	389	339	16.7	17.9	Bushels	6,493	6,070	.607	.538	3,495	3,931
Grain Sorghum (All Purposes).....	10,325	8,903	12.4	17.3	Bushels	127,894	153,968	.484	.549	61,897	84,510
Cotton Lint (Production in Bales).....	23,861	22,376	252.5	235.4	Pounds	12,566	10,976	.099	.161	621,380	893,159
Cottonseed.....	23,861	22,376	.24	.22	Tons	5,595	4,892	21.73	48.04	121,578	235,002
Hay, All.....	71,806	71,893	1.32	1.31	Tons	94,541	94,107	7.50	9.01	710,188	847,475
Hay, Tame.....	60,172	59,232	1.41	1.39	Tons	85,076	82,358	7.80	9.38	663,477	788,688
Sweet Sorghum.....	8,732	8,582	1.48	1.75	Tons	12,955	15,040	4.96	4.91	64,235	73,814
Alfalfa Seed.....	963	791	1.55	1.29	Bushels	1,490	1,017	8.75	11.97	13,038	12,177
Clover Seed (Red).....	2,051	1,446	1.00	1.05	Bushels	2,044	1,525	6.08	8.60	12,422	13,118
Sweet Clover Seed.....	3,451	364	2.86	2.27	Bushels	986	827	2.36	3.10	2,332	2,584
Lespedeza Seed.....	720	802	194.1	211.1	Pounds	139,790	169,251	.046	.055	6,413	9,267
Timothy Seed.....	399	368	3.11	3.31	Bushels	1,240	1,219	1.49	1.98	1,850	2,408
Beans, Dry, Edible (Yield in lbs.).....	1,904	2,085	890.0	901.0	Bags	116,943	18,788	3.17	4.64	50,113	80,525
Soybeans, for beans.....	4,779	5,855	16.2	18.2	Bushels	77,374	106,712	.899	1.472	69,597	157,070
Cowpeas, for peas.....	1,445	1,490	5.1	5.5	Bushels	7,373	8,232	1.463	1.577	10,790	12,980
Peanuts, picked and thrashed.....	2,040	1,964	858.	793.	Pounds	1,749,705	1,558,085	.033	.045	58,332	71,312
Velvet Beans (all purposes) (yield lbs.).....	2,453	2,153	794.	856.	Tons	974	921	13.21	15.32	12,870	14,108
Peas, Dry, Field.....	240	284	14.3	22.2	Bushels	3,439	6,315	1.898	1.992	6,527	12,577
Potatoes.....	2,865	2,733	132.0	130.9	Bushels	378,103	357,783	.538	.695	203,345	248,715
Sweet Potatoes.....	664	759	81.0	83.4	Bushels	53,811	63,284	.856	.926	46,060	58,587
Tobacco, Flue Cured.....	741	717	1,025.0	905.0	Pounds*	759,868	649,542	.164	.281	124,327	182,361
Tobacco, All Types.....	1,411	1,311	1,036.0	962.0	Pounds	1,461,942	1,261,364	.16	.263	234,283	331,934
Sargo Syrup.....	197	190	57.2	61.3	Gallons	11,267	11,681	.581	.615	6,547	7,180
Maple Syrup (Trees Tapped).....	10,288	10,240			Gallons	2,680	2,091	1.651	1.736	4,426	3,631
Broomcorn (Yield in Pounds).....	296	251	296.0	372.0	Tons	44	47	66.03	120.39	2,892	5,622
Apples, Commercial Crop.....					Bushels	*114,391	*126,076	.802	.903	89,181	113,621
Peaches, Total.....					Bushels	*54,430	*69,610	.793	.922	42,566	62,956
Pears, Total.....					Bushels	*31,622	30,819	.699	.983	21,246	30,300
Grapes, Total.....					Tons	*2,548	2,651	17.80	24.55	45,294	65,083
Cherries (12 States).....					Tons	*178	163	76.28	105.10	13,391	17,111
Pecans (12 States) (All Varieties).....					Pounds	88,426	86,201	.082	.10	7,292	8,628
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS											
Artichokes (California only).....	10.6	10.0	80.	70.	Boxes	848	700	1.70	2.10	1,442	1,470
Asparagus, for Market.....	80.9	87.9	97.	95.	Crates	7,870	8,375	1.43	1.58	11,264	13,251
Beans, Lima, for Market.....	13.8	17.6	71.	56.	Bushels	975	990	1.36	1.65	1,329	1,634
Beans, Snap, for Market.....	165.3	174.5	91.	85.	Bushels	*15,033	14,819	1.17	1.37	17,563	20,238
Beets, for Market.....	11.4	12.8	177.	169.	Bushels	2,025	2,156	.50	.45	1,020	969
Cabbage, Total.....	191.7	181.7	6.83	7.01	Tons	1,310	*1,273	11.51	18.67	15,072	23,678
Cantaloupes.....	128.8	125.9	103.	108.	Crates	*13,202	*13,605	1.09	1.23	14,316	16,547
Carrots.....	47.2	49.6	368.	358.	Bushels	17,362	17,747	.62	.64	10,797	11,321
Cauliflower.....	31.5	32.8	317.	271.	Crates	9,992	8,900	.57	.81	5,722	7,193
Celery.....	42.1	41.7	309.	315.	Crates	13,001	13,146	1.69	2.00	21,988	26,331
Corn, Sweet, for Market (New Jersey only).....	23.4	23.0	4,800.	6,000.	Ears	112,320	138,000	*15.00	*15.00	1,685	2,070
Cucumbers, for Market.....	41.9	42.6	110.	112.	Bushels	4,609	*4,783	1.08	1.19	4,969	5,589
Eggplant.....	3.6	4.0	193.	191.	Bushels	686	773	.97	.82	666	632
Kale (Virginia only).....	.9	1.1	270.	520.	Bushels	243	572	.40	.23	97	132
Lettuce.....	145.9	158.8	156.	147.	Crates	*22,754	23,388	1.46	1.67	32,187	39,136
Onions.....	107.2	95.2	143.	148.	Sacks	15,368	14,060	1.40	1.94	21,247	27,247
Peas, Green, for Market.....	100.1	90.3	87.	89.	Bushels	*8,684	8,039	1.09	1.22	9,414	9,846
Peppers.....	21.4	23.1	223.	220.	Bushels	4,769	5,074	.88	.94	4,188	4,783
Pimentos.....	15.5	12.7	.84	.88	Tons	13.0	11.2	27.65	33.72	360	377
Potatoes, Early.....	321.2	342.9	158.	145.	Bushels	50,652	49,758	.67	.67	33,929	33,347
Spinach, for Market.....	60.1	61.0	209.	198.	Bushels	*12,551	12,053	.48	.49	6,030	5,920
Strawberries.....	200.2	211.1	71.8	67.0	Crates	*14,385	*14,147	2.42	2.47	34,198	34,352
Tomatoes, for Market.....	205.0	201.4	118.	121.	Bushels	*24,126	*24,317	1.24	1.52	29,767	36,968
Watermelons.....	277.4	267.6	286.	252.	Melons	*79,408	67,312	*107.00	*134.00	8,059	9,052

*Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

*Includes some quantities not harvested.

*Price per 100 acres on Melons.

UNITED STATES GENERAL CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1942

The outstandingly heavy crop yields that have been in prospect for several months are now in sight but not yet "in the bag." Record crops are indicated for corn, barley, all grain, all hay, beans and peas, oilseeds, sugar crops, commercial vegetables for market, vegetables for canning and processing, and probably fruits. Average to ample production of most other crops is in evidence. As the harvest progresses under difficulties, however, farmers are showing less assurance that the tremendous job of harvesting can be completed in season. A wet fall or an early winter would probably catch a big volume still in the fields, but there is no longer any doubt that an unprecedented volume of crops has been grown.

The estimate for corn has been raised 4 percent to 3,132,000,000 bushels which surpasses the former all-time high crop of 1920. In that year corn harvested from 101 million acres in comparison with this year's 89 million. The yield of corn per acre is expected to be 35 bushels per acre, compared with the previous high record of 31.7 bushels set in 1906. Illinois, In-

diana and Ohio all show record corn yields of 53 to 59 bushels per acre.

Wheat is nearly all harvested and production appears to be about 984,000,000 bushels, a quantity that has been exceeded only in 1915. The yield of wheat is estimated at 19.5 bushels per acre, although last year's crop was only the 5th to exceed 16 bushels and the first to reach 16.9. Hay, beans, peas and potatoes and cotton all show exceptionally high yields per acre, and a wide range of crops including oats, barley and sugarcane show yields close to the top figures during the last 60 years.

When all crops are added together, the record is impressive. Crop yields per acre will be about 36 percent above the 1923-32 or pre-drought average. In comparison, yields in the other outstanding favorable seasons—1937, 1940 and 1941—ranged from 17.7 to 20.7 percent above the pre-drought level. Aggregate crop production this season does not appear correspondingly high because of the smaller acreage planted to cotton and some other crops, but production is expected to exceed the pre-drought level by 28 percent as compared with previous peaks of 12.6 and 11.0 percent in 1937 and 1941.

If gathering of the deciduous fruits is concluded without undue losses from labor shortage, and present prospects for a bumper citrus crop materialize, the 1942-43 fruit supply will exceed the record 1941-42 output. For other fruits, estimates show that the commercial apple crop probably will be 5 percent larger than last season, pears 3 percent more, fresh plums and prunes 10 percent more. Peach production, although large, was 12 percent smaller than last year's bumper crop, and grape production probably will be about 7 percent under the 1941 figure.

Production of principal truck crops for market is indicated to total 7,265,500 tons—the largest production on record. Since there was very little increase in acreage, most of the increase in production is due to higher yields.

Comparisons with the last dozen years make 1942 appear as an exceptionally favorable season. In comparison with the 1900-1929 period, the weather this season appears less exceptional, but there is evidence of a material improvement in the yields of many crops as a result of better methods of production.

NORTH CAROLINA LESPEDEZA CROP—1941

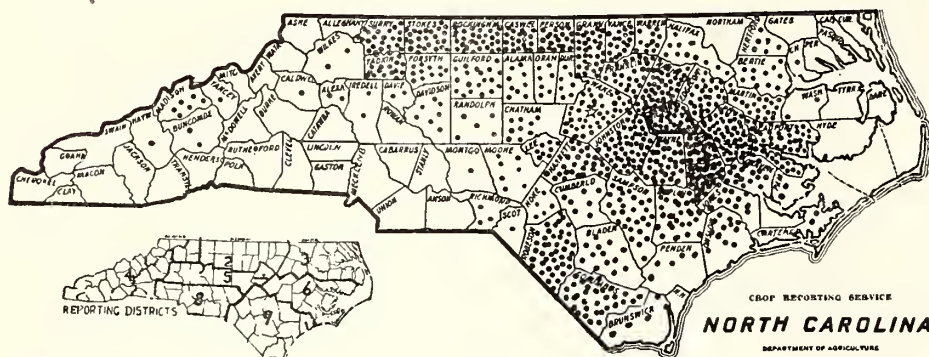
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DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	ACREAGE HARVESTED			Acres Harvested For Seed	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production Pounds	Price Per Pound Cents	Total Value Dollars	Value Per Acre
	All Purposes Except Pasture	Hay	Seed						
District 1—									
Alleghany	340	170	50	50	172	8,600	7.9	680	13.60
Ashe	110	60	10	10	180	1,800	7.8	140	14.00
Avery	190	120	40	40	178	7,100	7.9	560	14.00
Caldwell	6,780	4,240	700	700	161	127,500	6.9	8,840	11.19
Surry	18,540	5,990	560	560	172	96,400	7.5	7,250	12.95
Watauga	220	100	30	30	177	5,300	7.9	420	14.00
Wilkes	14,180	4,700	710	710	167	118,400	7.9	9,380	13.21
Yadkin	19,630	11,100	1,920	1,920	167	320,100	7.1	22,810	11.88
Northern Mountain (NW.)	59,990	26,480	4,110	4,110	167	685,200	7.3	50,080	12.18
District 4—									
Buncombe	3,790	1,380	10	10	170	1,700	7.1	120	12.00
Burke	5,780	2,760	310	310	183	56,700	6.7	3,820	12.32
Cherokee	1,920	760	280	280	172	48,200	8.7	4,200	15.00
Clay	3,180	1,610	120	120	172	20,600	8.0	1,650	13.75
Graham	790	280	70	70	171	12,000	8.2	990	14.14
Haywood	2,280	1,050	80	80	172	13,800	7.9	1,090	13.62
Henderson	4,800	2,460	140	140	172	24,100	6.7	1,620	11.57
Jackson	2,510	1,010	80	80	172	13,800	7.9	1,090	13.62
McDowell	1,880	520	510	510	194	98,700	6.9	6,840	13.41
Macon	3,440	1,130	90	90	172	15,500	6.9	1,070	11.89
Madison	4,410	2,340	80	80	172	13,800	7.9	1,090	13.62
Mitchell	1,440	700							
Polk	2,370	650	230	230	199	45,800	6.9	3,170	13.78
Rutherford	8,220	670	740	740	199	147,300	6.6	9,770	13.20
Swain	820	360	50	50	172	8,600	7.0	600	12.00
Transylvania	1,300	180	60	60	172	10,300	8.2	840	14.00
Yancey	1,480	670	260	260	172	44,700	6.9	3,100	11.92
Western Mountain (W.)	50,410	18,530	3,110	3,110	185	575,600	7.1	41,060	13.20
District 2—									
Alamance	21,210	12,070	2,950	2,950	199	587,100	5.9	34,870	11.82
Caswell	15,330	5,860	530	530	204	108,300	6.2	6,750	12.74
Durham	6,280	4,760	340	340	210	71,300	6.3	4,510	13.26
Forsyth	25,620	16,070	1,860	1,860	167	310,100	6.0	18,720	10.06
Franklin	12,340	8,560	1,090	1,090	210	228,600	6.9	15,840	14.53
Granville	10,690	7,580	330	330	183	60,400	6.2	3,770	11.42
Guilford	31,690	20,000	3,630	3,630	199	722,400	5.8	42,190	11.62
Orange	13,760	7,730	960	960	194	185,900	5.9	11,040	11.50
Person	14,430	7,550	1,200	1,200	183	219,400	6.2	13,680	11.40
Rockingham	17,420	7,580	930	930	210	195,100	6.3	12,360	13.29
Stokes	19,200	4,990	100	100	172	17,200	6.7	1,160	11.60
Vance	5,220	4,050	350	350	204	71,500	6.4	4,600	13.14
Warren	10,510	5,180	1,010	1,010	199	201,000	6.9	13,930	13.79
Northern Piedmont (N.)	203,700	111,980	15,280	15,280	195	2,978,300	6.2	183,420	12.00
District 5—									
Alexander	12,640	5,480	1,520	1,520	156	237,100	6.8	16,190	10.65
Catawba	30,750	16,510	3,330	3,330	194	644,700	6.9	44,670	13.41
Chatham	19,840	6,780	4,150	4,150	204	848,200	5.9	50,370	12.14
Davidson	38,590	12,520	9,140	9,140	161	1,474,800	5.9	87,590	9.58
Davie	20,080	7,660	3,490	3,490	188	657,000	5.9	39,020	11.18
Iredell	45,750	19,900	9,420	9,420	177	1,671,900	6.9	115,840	12.30
Lee	3,710	2,410	380	380	210	79,700	6.5	5,210	13.71
Randolph	31,780	14,470	6,280	6,280	156	979,500	5.5	54,290	8.64
Rowan	38,490	17,200	10,820	10,820	188	2,036,800	5.7	116,930	10.81
Wake	15,720	14,270	620	620	215	133,400	7.2	9,640	15.55
Central Piedmont (C.)	257,350	117,200	49,150	49,150	178	8,763,100	6.2	539,750	10.98
District 8—									
Anson	20,750	7,830	5,640	5,640	194	1,092,000	7.1	77,820	13.80
Cabarrus	31,470	11,910	6,930	6,930	221	1,528,200	6.4	98,320	14.19
Cleveland	17,970	5,810	1,640	1,640	221	361,700	7.1	25,780	15.72
Gaston	16,250	4,680	1,860	1,860	172	320,100	6.9	22,180	11.92
Lincoln	20,960	7,030	4,250	4,250	199	845,800	6.9	58,600	13.79
Mecklenburg	38,530	23,880	6,400	6,400	215	1,376,900	6.3	87,220	13.63
Montgomery	7,940	4,090	1,030	1,030	167	171,700	6.4	11,050	10.73
Moore	5,040	1,340	1,000	1,000	194	193,600	6.7	13,030	13.03
Richmond	3,250	2,170	520	520	194	100,700	6.9	6,980	13.42
Stanly	33,870	7,000	22,850	22,850	199	4,547,200	6.9	315,060	13.79
Union	37,080	10,610	15,080	15,080	183	2,757,000	6.9	191,060	12.67
Southern Piedmont (S.)	233,110	86,350	67,200	67,200	198	13,295,500	6.8	907,100	13.50
District 3—									
Bertie	170	30	40	40	210	8,400	9.4	790	19.75
Camden	210	160	30	30	227	6,800	10.9	740	24.67
Chowan									
Currituck	480	370							
Dare									
Edgecombe	3,910	1,440	1,980	1,980	210	415,300	10.3	42,750	21.59
Gates	140	30	20	20	215	4,300	9.5	410	20.50
Halifax	7,040	1,380	2,120	2,120	204	433,300	8.9	38,600	18.21
Hertford	110	30	10	10	210	2,100	8.8	190	19.00
Martin	260	20	170	170	215	36,600	10.4	3,800	22.35
Nash	7,540	6,700	610	610	220	134,500	9.9	13,310	21.82
Northampton	2,260	1,290	300	300	204	61,300	8.9	5,460	18.20
Pasquotank	430	440	20	20	225	4,500	10.4	470	23.50
Perquimans	250	120	80	80	226	18,100	10.4	1,880	23.50
Tyrrell	60	50	10	10	170	1,700	10.5	180	18.00
Washington	850	810	100	100	183	18,300	10.4	1,900	19.00
Northern Coastal (NE.)	23,710	12,870	5,490	5,490	209	1,145,200	9.6	110,480	20.12
District 6—									
Beaufort	1,370	830	410	410	199	81,600	10.4	8,480	20.68
Carteret	150	110	30	30	183	5,500	10.4	570	19.00
Craven	400	280	50	50	162	8,100	10.5	850	17.00
Greene	1,270	1,330	40	40	160	6,400	10.8	700	17.50
Hyde	560	380	180	180	204	36,800	9.9	3,640	20.22
Johnston	4,160	2,980	710	710	194	137,500	9.9	13,610	19.17
Jones	530	360	100	100	183	18,300	9.9	1,810	18.10
Lenoir	1,010	910	80	80	194	15,500	10.8	1,670	20.88
Pamlico	160	110	10	10	230	2,300	11.1	250	25.00
Pitt	2,430	1,980	170	170	183	31,100	10.9	3,390	19.94
Wayne	3,440	2,250	1,060	1,060	151	159,600	11.4	18,170	17.14
Wilson	3,560	3,410	200	200	210	41,900	10.9	4,560	22.80
Central Coastal (E.)	19,040	14,930	3,040	3,040	179	544,600	10.6	57,700	18.98
District 9—									
Bladen	910	690	110	110	172	18,900	9.9	1,870	17.00
Brunswick	240	80	60	60	183	11,000	9.9	1,090	18.17
Columbus	490	310	100	100	188	18,800	9.9	1,860	18.60
Cumberland	2,990	2,440	520	520	194	100,700	9.9	9,970	19.17
Duplin	1,170	810	170	170	167	28,400	10.1	2,870	16.88
Harnett	4,070	3,810	280	280	215	60,200	9.4	5,660	20.21
Hoke	1,930	1,180	500	500	204	102,200	8.9	9,100	18.20
New Hanover									
Onslow	500	370	80	80	172	13,800	9.9	1,370	17.12
Pender	570	350	40	40	182	7,300	9.8	720	18.00
Robeson	2,200	1,340	560	560	210	117,500	8.9	10,470	18.70
Sampson	2,570	2,170	190	190	167	31,700	10.3	3,260	17.16
Scotland	150	110	10	10	200	2,000	8.3	170	17.00
Southern Coastal (SE.)	17,790	13,660	2,620	2,620	196	512,500	9.4	48,410	18.48
State	865,100	402,000	150,000	150,000	190	28,500,000	8.8	1,938,000	12.92

* Preliminary.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO ACREAGE, 1941

1 DOT = 500 ACRES



TOBACCO—ALL TYPES

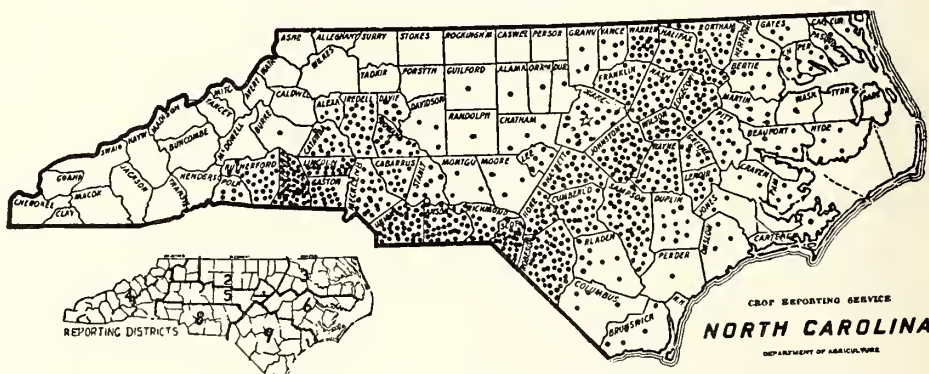
CROP YEAR	Acreage Harvested	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production Pounds (000)	Price Per Pound (Cents)	Value of Production (000)
1924	477,000	585	279,045	22.6	\$ 63,064
1925	540,000	696	375,840	22.4	84,188
1926	550,000	692	380,600	25.5	97,053
1927	642,000	755	484,710	20.8	100,820
1928	716,000	692	495,472	19.0	94,140
1929	734,800	665	488,651	18.5	90,333
1930	775,200	757	586,600	12.9	75,584
1931	695,000	692	481,423	8.8	42,488
1932	469,000	626	293,528	12.2	35,675
1933	677,000	794	537,355	16.0	86,245
1934	492,000	847	416,840	28.5	118,808
1935	617,700	935	577,435	20.3	117,443
1936	597,000	766	457,375	22.7	103,950
1937	684,000	884	604,590	24.0	144,836
1938	612,100	845	517,210	22.6	116,736
1939	851,100	965	821,207	15.3	125,340
1940	505,000	1,038	524,185	16.6	87,130
1941	505,400	921	465,235	29.2	135,798

COTTON

CROP YEAR	Acreage Planted (000)	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield of Lint Cotton Harvested Per Acre (Lbs.)	Production Bales (000)	Price Per Pound Cents	Value of Production (000)
1924	1,786	1,732	226	821	22.6	\$ 92,637
1925	1,825	1,798	291	1,097	19.6	107,686
1926	1,817	1,802	320	1,208	12.6	76,220
1927	1,581	1,565	262	858	19.9	85,460
1928	1,648	1,628	245	832	18.5	76,925
1929	1,665	1,635	217	743	16.6	61,806
1930	1,460	1,448	254	771	9.6	36,807
1931	1,213	1,206	298	752	6.0	22,456
1932	1,261	1,251	252	660	7.1	23,509
1933	1,302	1,072	305	684	10.8	36,936
1934	980	970	311	631	12.3	38,838
1935	939	930	294	572	11.5	31,473
1936	973	957	298	597	12.9	36,789
1937	1,111	1,103	338	780	8.6	33,457
1938	884	857	216	388	8.7	16,970
1939	754	737	296	457	9.5	21,780
1940	841	829	427	739	9.7	35,834
1941	812	795	333	552	17.7	48,880

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON ACREAGE HARVESTED, 1941

1 DOT = 1000 ACRES

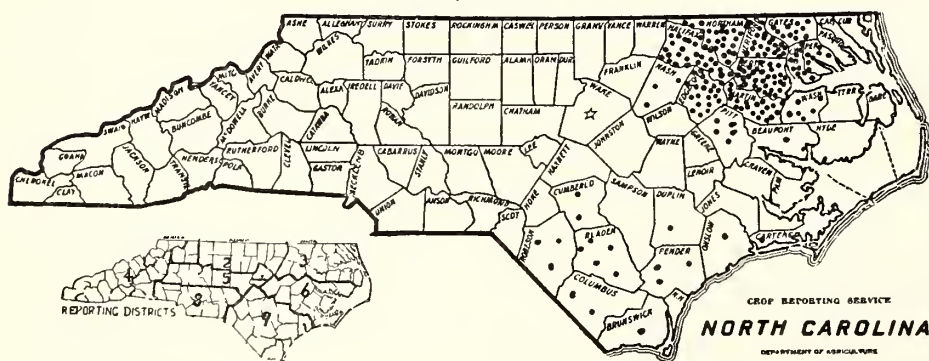


PEANUTS—PICKED AND THRESHED

CROP YEAR	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre Pounds	Production Pounds (000)	Price Per Pound	Value of Production (000)
1919	126	1,124	141,624	10.4	\$ 14,729
1920	126	1,011	127,386	5.1	6,497
1921	141	1,010	142,410	5.4	7,690
1922	145	900	130,500	6.1	7,960
1923	160	1,100	176,000	6.7	11,792
1924	190	950	180,500	6.5	11,732
1925	190	1,150	218,500	4.3	9,396
1926	195	1,030	200,850	4.6	9,239
1927	210	1,050	220,500	5.6	12,348
1928	200	1,050	210,000	5.1	10,710
1929	220	1,020	224,400	3.4	7,630
1930	205	870	178,350	3.4	6,064
1931	250	1,100	275,000	1.7	4,675
1932	255	900	229,500	1.4	3,213
1933	190	950	180,500	3.0	5,415
1934	238	1,060	252,280	3.5	8,830
1935	224	1,125	252,000	3.2	8,064
1936	240	1,075	258,000	4.2	10,836
1937	232	1,325	307,400	3.3	10,144
1938	237	1,030	244,110	3.5	8,544
1939	245	1,190	291,550	3.5	10,204
1940	262	1,400	366,800	3.5	12,838
1941	229	1,160	265,640	5.1	13,548

DISTRIBUTION OF PEANUT ACREAGE, 1941

1 DOT = 1,000 ACRES



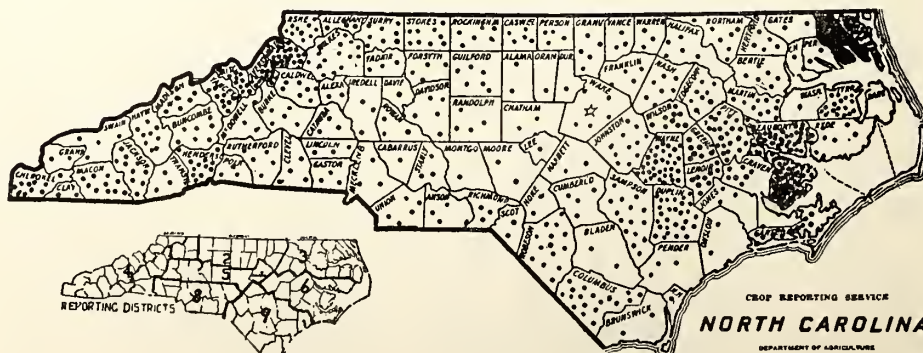
IRISH POTATOES

Although a number of states produce more Irish potatoes than North Carolina, Virginia is the only southern state that outranks the Tar Heel state. This crop is grown for home use throughout the State. The 1940 U. S. Census reports that 144,170 or more than half of the farms in the state grew this crop in 1939.

The most extensive plantings are in Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Beaufort, Carteret, Pamlico, Wayne, Duplin and adjoining counties in the eastern part of the state and in Watauga, Ashe, and Avery counties in the mountain section. The crop from the eastern counties is an early season crop while that produced in the mountains is marketed in the fall.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH POTATO ACREAGE 1941

1 DOT = 100 ACRES



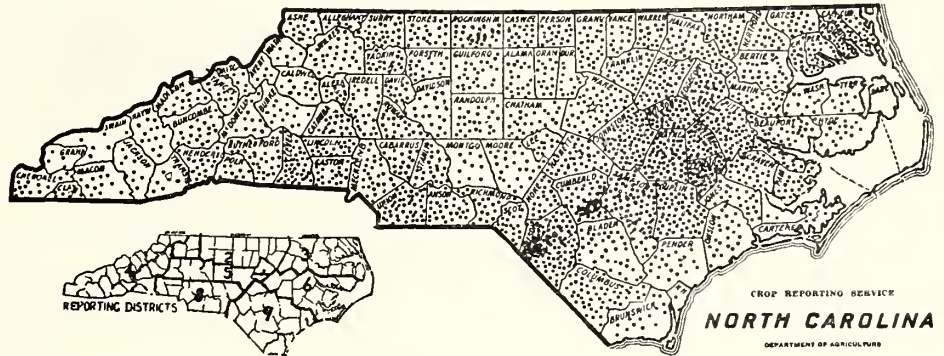
CORN

Corn is grown in all of the 100 counties of the state. The piedmont and mountain counties produce corn primarily for consumption by the domestic livestock. Many of the coastal plain counties produce a surplus which is fed to market hogs or sold as a cash crop. Very little corn is shipped out of the state.

The total production of corn has risen 30-35 percent during the past 15 or 20 years. This is due to increased yield per acre and to increased acreage planted. At present the acreage planted to corn in North Carolina is about equal to the combined acreage planted to tobacco, cotton, peanuts and lespedeza.

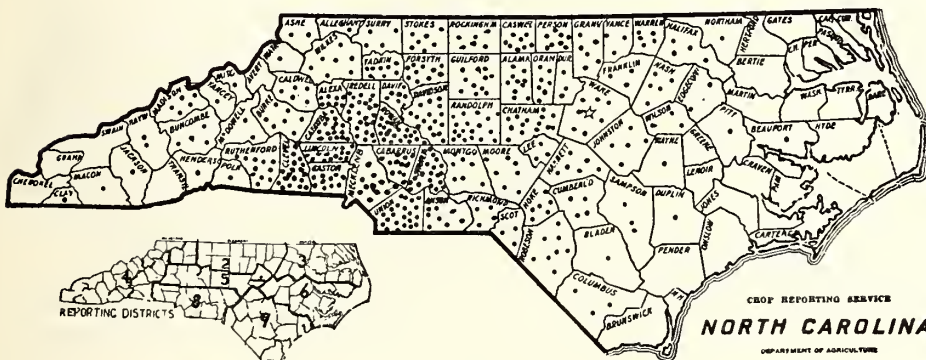
DISTRIBUTION OF CORN ACREAGE, 1941

1 DOT = 1000 ACRES



DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT ACREAGE HARVESTED, 1941

1 DOT = 1000 ACRES



WINTER WHEAT

CROP YEAR	Acreage Planted (000)	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre (Bu.)	Production Bushels (000)	Price Per Bushel	Value of Production (000)
1924	363	345	11.0	3,795	\$ 1.54	\$ 5,844
1925	329	324	10.5	3,402	1.78	6,056
1926	381	373	11.5	4,290	1.44	6,178
1927	392	380	9.5	3,610	1.44	5,198
1928	388	361	10.5	3,790	1.50	5,685
1929	360	353	10.3	3,636	1.37	4,981
1930	277	265	10.8	2,862	1.08	3,091
1931	363	358	13.0	4,654	.72	3,351
1932	426	422	9.5	4,009	.68	2,726
1933	452	443	9.5	4,208	1.03	4,334
1934	509	496	9.9	4,910	1.06	5,205
1935	525	520	11.3	5,876	1.00	5,876
1936	560	530	9.8	5,194	1.16	6,025
1937	524	493	11.8	5,817	1.16	6,748
1938	508	480	12.5	6,000	.82	4,920
1939	472	430	12.8	5,504	.91	5,008
1940	477	443	15.0	6,645	.94	6,246
1941	506	474	15.0	7,110	1.14	8,105

OATS

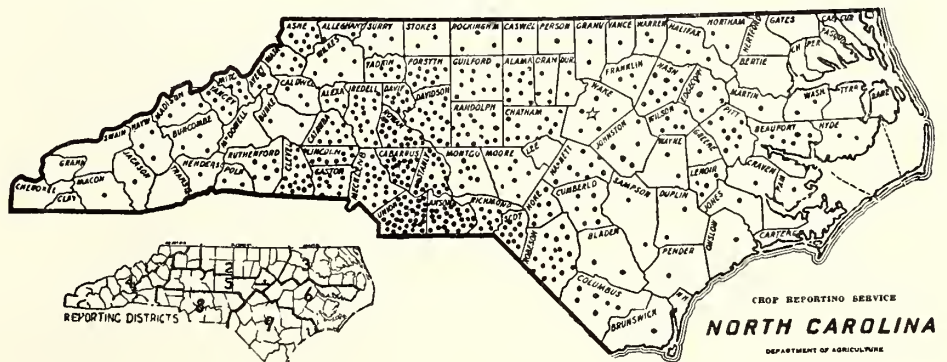
Oats are grown in most of the counties in North Carolina either for grain, grazing, hay or cover. Most of the oats for grain are grown in the chief wheat and lespedeza producing counties. By looking at the map one may see that the principal oats for grain counties are to be found in the lower piedmont.

The total acreage, yield per acre, and total production have increased considerably during the past twenty years.

With the rapid increase in the use of the combine, a further increase in this crop in North Carolina is to be expected.

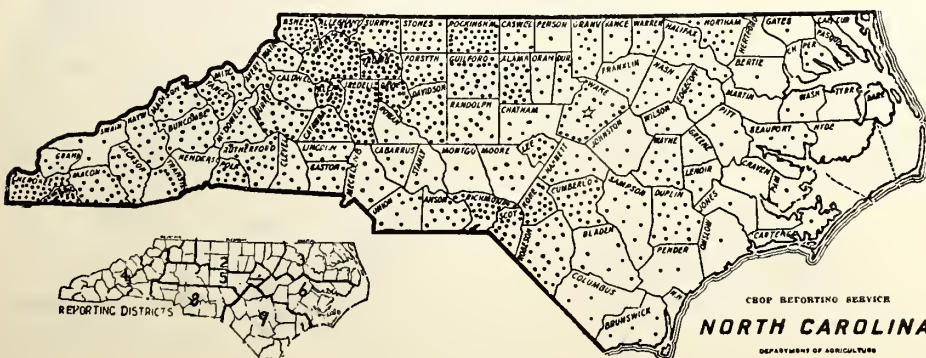
DISTRIBUTION OF OATS FOR GRAIN ACREAGE, 1941

1 DOT = 500 ACRES



DISTRIBUTION OF RYE ACREAGE 1941 (HARVESTED FOR SEED)

1 DOT = 50 ACRES

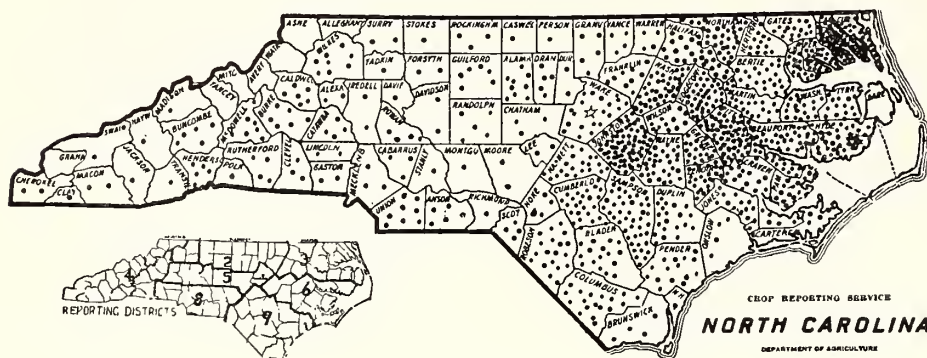


RYE

Rye is a crop of secondary importance in North Carolina. The acreage harvested for grain in recent years has been about 50,000 to 60,000 acres each year, while an additional acreage was used for pasture or plowed under for soil improvement. This crop is widely grown over the state with practically every county reporting some acreage harvested for grain in 1941 (see map). The area of the greatest importance for the crop is in the northwestern part of the state including the northern mountain counties and an adjacent area of the northern and western parts of the piedmont region.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOYBEAN ACREAGE (EQUIVALENT SOLID) 1941

1 DOT = 500 ACRES



SOYBEANS

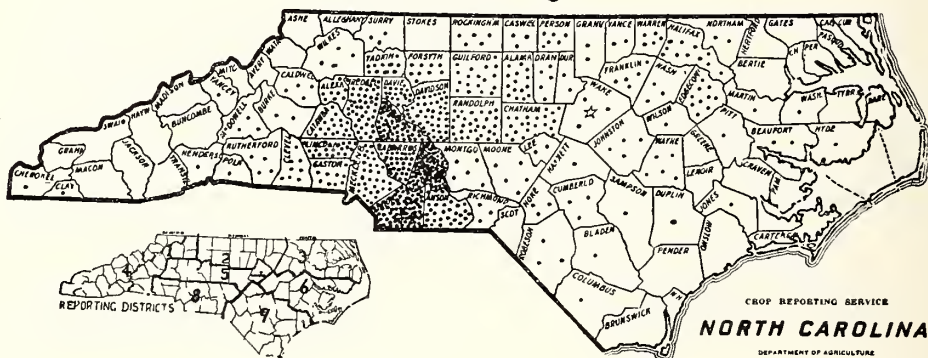
The soybean crop is one of major importance particularly in the coastal plain section. In this area it is grown for seed for home use and for market, for hay, grazing and soil improvement. The total acreage tripled during the fifteen year period (1924-1939). As a source of much needed oil for the war effort a further increase in acreage is taking place. North Carolina ranks first among the southern states in the total acreage planted in soybeans.

LESPEDeza SEED

CROP YEAR	Acreage Harvested (000)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production Pounds (000)	Price Per Pound	Value of Production (000)
1928	4	100	400	12.0	48
1929	15	110	1,650	12.0	198
1930	20	120	2,400	32.0	768
1931	40	150	6,000	14.0	840
1932	60	138	8,280	5.0	414
1933	80	130	10,400	5.0	520
1934	106	185	19,610	6.0	1,177
1935	88	170	14,960	5.3	793
1936	114	140	15,960	7.7	1,229
1937	154	165	25,410	5.3	1,347
1938	145	190	27,550	4.4	1,212
1939	116	200	23,200	5.5	1,276
1940	130	180	23,400	6.0	1,404
1941	150	190	28,500	6.8	1,938

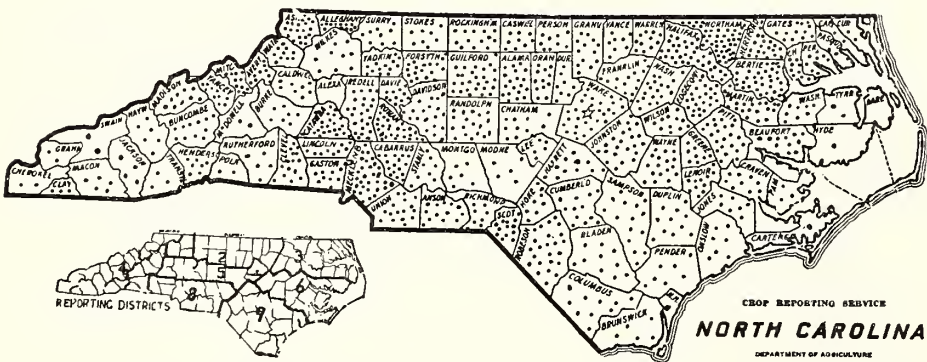
DISTRIBUTION OF LESPEDEZA ACREAGE 1941

(HARVESTED FOR SEED)
1 DOT = 200 ACRES



DISTRIBUTION ALL TAME HAY ACREAGE 1941

1 DOT = 1000 ACRES



HAY CROPS

North Carolina hay crops occupied in 1941 an acreage exceeded only by that used for the corn crop. Hay was harvested from more than a million one hundred thousand acres.

Lepedeza is the most important hay crop now grown in the state—making up more than one-third of the total acreage harvested for hay in 1941. Three annual legumes—soybeans, cowpeas, and peanuts—accounted for about one-half of the state's hay acreage in 1941. Next in importance are grains cut green for hay, clover and timothy alone or mixed, alfalfa, and miscellaneous kinds.

Hay acreage in 1941 was widely and rather evenly distributed over the state.

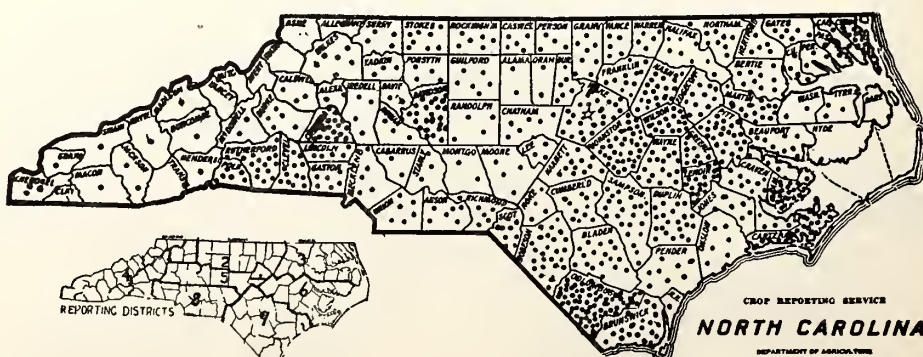
SWEET POTATOES

In 1941 sweet potatoes were grown throughout most of the state (see map), but the acreage was not evenly distributed. In the mountains the acreage was quite limited and in much of the piedmont region the acreage was small. Areas of most concentrated acreage included Davidson county, an area west of Charlotte, and an area including most of the coastal plain section.

In 1941 production of sweet potatoes in North Carolina was 6,880,000 bushels. Only two states—Georgia and Alabama—had greater production than North Carolina in 1941. Usually only Georgia exceeds North Carolina. The 1941 crop was smaller than average as a result of the drought which curtailed yields.

DISTRIBUTION OF SWEET POTATOE ACREAGE 1941

1 DOT = 100 ACRES



REVISED ESTIMATES OF COTTON, BY STATES, 1940-1941

STATE	Area In Cultivation (000 Acres)		Area Picked (000 Acres)		Yield of Lint Cotton Picked Per Acre (Pounds)		Production (500 Lb. Gross Wt. Bales) (000)		Season's Average Price Per Pound (Cents)		Value of Production (000)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Missouri.....	414	419	408	415	454	549	388	476	9.47	16.7	\$ 18,366	\$ 39,717
Virginia.....	33	36	32	35	370	382	25	28	9.63	16.9	1,189	2,356
North Carolina.....	841	812	829	795	427	333	739	552	9.93	17.7	36,683	48,880
South Carolina.....	1,268	1,235	1,234	1,174	375	166	966	406	10.07	17.7	48,654	35,902
Georgia.....	1,981	1,866	1,935	1,817	250	165	1,010	624	9.87	17.5	49,821	54,560
Florida.....	68	66	65	64	154	128	21	17	10.48	18.1	1,093	1,551
Tennessee.....	729	690	715	680	340	422	509	598	9.37	16.7	23,827	49,908
Alabama.....	2,037	1,791	1,961	1,746	190	217	779	790	9.77	17.1	38,067	67,577
Mississippi.....	2,658	2,458	2,500	2,374	240	288	1,250	1,424	9.76	17.9	60,979	127,409
Arkansas.....	2,161	2,086	2,061	2,010	349	342	1,501	1,430	9.34	16.7	70,087	119,384
Louisiana.....	1,199	1,071	1,130	1,014	194	148	456	313	9.70	17.1	22,093	26,745
Oklahoma.....	1,900	1,731	1,822	1,659	211	208	802	718	9.12	15.1	36,589	54,202
Texas.....	8,873	8,119	8,472	7,717	184	165	3,234	2,652	9.97	15.9	161,228	210,829
New Mexico.....	110	122	107	117	576	433	128	106	9.57	17.8	6,137	9,394
Arizona.....	221	254	220	250	424	348	195	181	13.53	21.5	13,159	19,477
California.....	356	356	348	351	749	551	545	404	11.97	16.5	32,604	33,297
All Other ¹	22	20	22	20	394	598	18	25	9.08	16.5	804	2,069
United States.....	24,871	23,132	23,861	22,238	252.5	231.9	12,566	10,744	9.89	16.82	621,380	903,257

¹ Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky.

COTTON: REDUCTION FROM FULL YIELD PER ACRE FROM STATED CAUSES IN NORTH CAROLINA

YEARS	Deficient Moisture	Excessive Moisture	Other Climatic	Plant Diseases	Boll Weevil	Other Insects	Total	YEARS	Deficient Moisture	Excessive Moisture	Other Climatic	Plant Diseases	Boll Weevil	Other Insects	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1926.....	8	1	1	1	3	1	15	1934.....	1	5	2	2	7	1	18
1927.....	5	3	1	2	16	5	32	1935.....	4	3	4	2	9	1	23
1928.....	1	9	4	1	12	2	29	1936.....	14	2	4	2	4	2	28
1929.....	1	15	4	2	21	1	44	1937.....	2	2	2	2	11	1	20
1930.....	13	1	3	2	17	1	37	1938.....	3	10	3	3	26	2	47
1931.....	5	1	2	2	8	3	21	1939.....	1	4	2	2	23	1	33
1932.....	13	1	4	2	14	1	35	1940.....	3	0	2	1	1	0	7
1933.....	7	1	4	2	8	1	23	1941.....	6	5	2	1	10	1	25

COTTON: ESTIMATED AVERAGE COST PER BALE TO FARMERS FOR GINNING COTTON (INCLUDING BAGGING AND TIES) BY STATES, 1923-24 TO 1939-40

STATE AND KIND OF COTTON	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Upland	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar	Dollar
Virginia.....	4.87	4.86	4.94	4.79	4.89	4.91	4.86	4.26	3.41	3.08	3.94	4.61	4.51	4.48	4.35	4.23	4.05
North Carolina.....	4.49	4.47	4.45	4.39	4.45	4.29	3.99	3.41	2.60	2.79	3.37	3.90	3.43	3.27	3.35	3.21	3.16
South Carolina.....	4.02	4.03	4.00	3.82	3.86	3.79	3.58	3.25	2.61	2.58	3.26	3.59	3.25	3.02	2.87	3.04	2.70
Georgia.....	4.48	4.36	4.40	4.33	4.29	4.22	4.05	4.13	2.70	2.85	3.62	3.96	3.44	3.68	3.60	3.61	3.44
Florida.....	4.90	4.78	4.82	4.75	4.71	4.64	4.97	4.14	3.37	3.29	3.77	4.45	5.06	3.96	3.58	3.50	4.63
Alabama.....	4.74	4.69	4.78	4.61	4.63	4.49	4.28	3.47	2.67	2.77	3.08	3.85	3.30	3.47	3.38	3.12	3.17
Mississippi.....	6.12	6.06	6.13	5.87	5.93	6.14	5.78	5.23	3.85	4.24	4.98	5.14	5.41	5.13	5.04	4.81	4.96
Louisiana.....	5.17	5.38	5.38	5.20	5.17	5.23	5.52	4.80	3.58	3.91	4.50	4.79	5.04	5.03	5.00	4.93	4.77
Tennessee.....	5.08	5.34	5.32	5.01	5.33	5.36	5.26	4.81	3.96	3.95	4.31	5.14	4.41	4.67	4.60	4.57	4.38
Missouri.....	7.89	7.89	7.85	7.87	7.52	7.51	7.47	7.26	5.85	5.72	6.01	6.94	8.10	6.67	6.19	6.12	5.97
Arkansas.....	5.70	5.65	5.71	5.58	5.56	5.69	5.66	5.05	3.98	4.25	4.60	5.06	5.39	5.40	5.46	5.28	5.21
Oklahoma.....	7.38	7.14	7.31	7.81	7.22	7.67	7.82	7.55	6.00	5.98	4.76	7.63	5.96	6.62	5.95	5.47	5.88
Texas ²	6.86	6.81	7.12	7.14	7.03	6.83	6.85	5.93	4.75	5.11	5.87	6.14	6.24	6.05	5.83	5.55	5.46
New Mexico ²	8.57	8.38	8.33	8.22	8.37	8.34	8.61	7.34	5.39	5.42	5.47	6.60	7.64	5.96	5.45	5.08	5.24
Arizona ²	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	7.99	7.76	6.26	5.62	4.73	5.47	5.72	6.61	5.45	5.30	5.12
California.....	7.34	7.39	7.37	6.76	6.88	6.83	6.70	6.38	5.05	4.19	4.83	4.67	6.00	4.77	4.70	4.51	4.61
All Upland Cotton.....	5.97	5.99	5.89	5.98	5.90	5.96	5.74	5.05	4.04	4.34	4.76	5.05	5.03	4.93	4.89	4.72	4.67
American-Egyptian.....	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	16.34	11.06	11.38	12.56	12.50	12.72	12.72	13.50	12.36	11.14
Average Above States ³	6.00	5.99	6.00	5.99	5.92	5.99	5.77	5.07	4.05	4.35	4.77	5.07	5.04	4.94	4.89	4.73	4.69

¹ Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross weight.² Includes service charges for sterilizing cottonseed in connection with pink bollworm control measure.³ In addition to upland and American-Egyptian cotton, small quantities of sea-island cotton are produced. The production is too small, however to affect the United States average ginning rate.

Source of information—Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

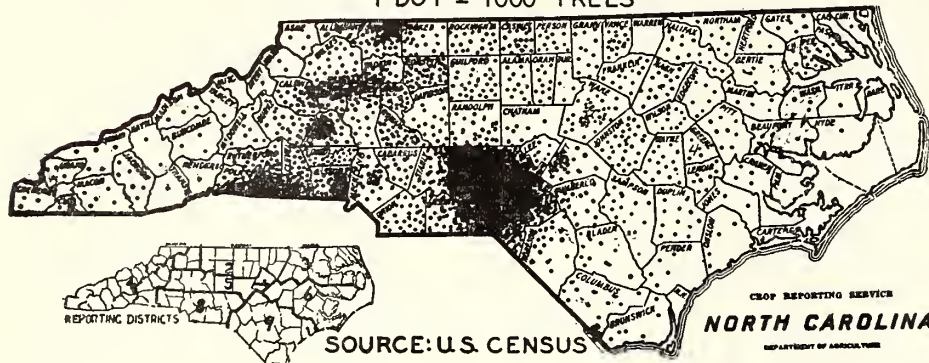
COTTON GINNED IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1937-1941

QUANTITIES ARE IN RUNNING BALES. LINTERS NOT INCLUDED

COUNTY	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	COUNTY	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
The State.....	568,350	748,644	461,715	398,467	780,594	Johnston.....	28,319	36,271	15,105	13,935	38,104
Alexander.....	2,659	3,443	3,444	2,480	2,809	Jones.....	829	1,472	(1)	485	1,144
Anson.....	13,241	21,774	20,404	14,218	18,753	Lee.....	4,205	5,371	2,361	2,940	5,931
Beaufort.....	5,462	5,681	1,062	2,203	5,328	Lenoir.....	5,955	8,580	1,893	2,537	6,352
Bertie.....	7,716	6,792	1,862	2,815	8,347	Lincoln.....	13,181	16,125	16,806	12,852	18,745
Bladen.....	3,651	6,289	1,676	2,161	5,946	Martin.....	4,969	4,807	528	1,172	4,292
Caharras.....	6,887	10,236	8,822	7,761	11,011	Mecklenburg.....	10,852	19,462	16,081	13,238	20,361
Camden.....	2,327	2,085	1,012	988	2,091	Montgomery.....	1,722	2,411	1,727	1,474	4,734
Catawba.....	8,993	12,674	13,566	10,475	14,266	Moore.....	1,124	1,771	919	737	1,889
Chatham.....	1,961	2,242	994	1,373	3,396	Nash.....	21,858	25,715	8,855	10,010	24,468
Chowan.....	3,900	3,187	923	1,290	4,616	Northampton.....	23,008	21,158	8,764	8,663	25,358
Cleveland.....	43,934	56,439	57,055	42,440	60,368	Perquimans.....	4,680	3,557	1,246	1,789	4,792
Cumherland.....	12,768	16,386	10,875	9,887	20,169	Pitt.....	13,377	16,566	2,525	3,557	13,128
Davidson.....	787	1,749	1,470	1,480	1,844	Polk.....	4,350	4,802	3,848	3,301	4,861
Davie.....	2,018	3,966	3,834	3,231	3,957	Richmond.....	3,486	7,121	5,256	3,866	8,885
Duplin.....	4,588	6,124	1,948	2,377	6,224	Robeson.....	28,973	52,921	32,505	19,474	52,973
Edgecombe.....	16,666	18,812	5,546	7,250	15,828	Rowan.....	7,842	12,409	13,166	9,702	13,015
Franklin.....	12,616	14,354	4,769	6,328	15,271	Rutherford.....	14,902	19,175	17,987	15,321	22,751
Gaston.....	6,358	9,667	9,189	8,151	9,829	Sampson.....	24,591	33,797	17,068	14,581	32,879
Gates.....	3,917	3,421	1,174	2,025	4,711	Scotland.....	14,593	23,148	17,744	11,030	24,857
Greene.....	4,777	6,614	1,081	1,456	3,749	Stanly.....	5,135	6,885	5,130	5,486	8,932
Halifax.....	27,419	26,298	9,679	12,010	33,003	Union.....	19,042	27,697	26,730	19,628	25,800
Harnett.....	22,091	27,270	17,410	15,695	29,100	Wake.....	12,075	14,644	4,654	6,312	16,449
Hertford.....	5,476	4,652	1,054	2,468	5,583	Warren.....	10,575	13,493	7,956	6,757	16,005
Hoke.....	11,203	15,359	13,015	9,680	17,852	Wayne.....	17,545	27,451	10,710	9,567	23,264
Iredell.....	14,472	20,395	21,363	14,898	19,832	Wilson.....	12,212	16,644	2,998	6,398	14,658
						All Other.....	13,033	19,282	5,926	8,515	22,284

(1)—Included in "All Other."

PEACH TREES OF BEARING AGE 1 DOT = 1000 TREES



PEACHES: REVISED ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION 1909-1940. N. C.

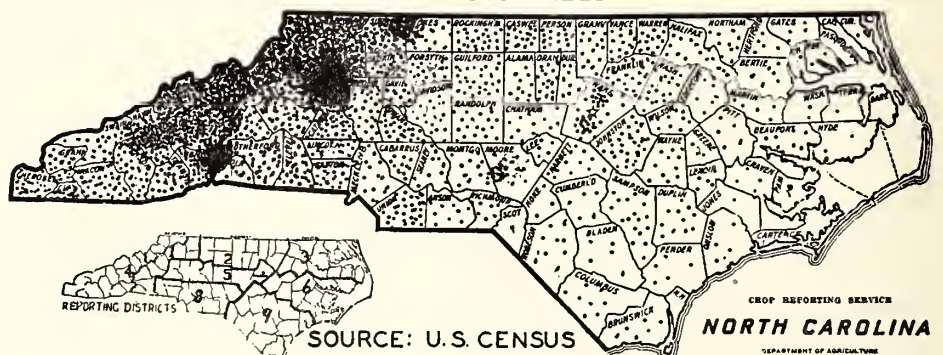
YEAR	Production (Thousand Bushels)	YEAR	Production (Thousand Bushels)
1909	1,344	1925	1,393
1910	1,955	1926	1,995
1911	437	1927	1,032
1912	2,057	1928	2,100
1913	569	1929	1,326
1914	1,701	1930	1,512
1915	1,683	1931	2,944
1916	725	1932	1,504
1917	1,172	1933	2,080
1918	738	1934	2,116
1919	479	1935	1,962
1920	1,212	1936	1,558
1921	596	1937	2,016
1922	1,580	1938	2,176
1923	529	1939	1,516
1924	2,304	1940	1,690

APPLES

In North Carolina apple growing is an important industry. In the western part of the state there are many fine and sizeable orchards on the slopes of the mountains and foothills. The climate and soils of this area are well suited to the production of quality fruit. Eastward toward the coast, orchards decrease in number and importance, but there are many good orchards in both the piedmont and coastal plain areas.

In recent years the mountain area has accounted for about two-thirds of the state's total commercial apple crop, while the piedmont region has produced about one-fourth of the state total. The most important producing areas include the counties of Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, and Polk.

APPLE TREES OF BEARING AGE 1 DOT = 1000 TREES



1941 WEEKLY CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN NORTH CAROLINA*

WEEK OF—	Broccoli	Greens	Lettuce	Strawberries	Green Peas	Beets	Cabbage	Snap and Lima Beans	Irish Potatoes	Black and Dew Berries	Cucumbers	Mixed Vegetables	Tomatoes	Green Corn	Turnips and Rutabagas	Peaches	Cantaloupes	Peppers	Water-melons	Carrots	Apples	Weekly Total
March 2—March 8																						3
March 9—March 15	3																					3
March 16—March 22	3																					3
March 23—March 29	3																					3
March 30—April 5																						
April 6—April 12																						
April 13—April 19																						
April 20—April 26																						
April 27—May 3		1	3									1										5
May 4—May 10		1	7	53								1										62
May 11—May 17			2	31	9	2	7															42
May 18—May 24			2	2		3	2															13
May 25—May 31			13					16														34
June 1—June 7							1	8	40													49
June 8—June 14								8	614													622
June 15—June 21								8	1,412	1	29	4	3									1,457
June 22—June 28							6	11	1,186		99	26	5	2	1	3						1,339
June 29—July 5								24	950		80	24	15			17	4					1,114
July 6—July 12								7	348		58	22	12			13	18	4	1			483
July 13—July 19									127		28	4	7			66	23	19	39	4		317
July 20—July 26									71		8	4	2			125	33	12	115	18		388
July 27—August 2									12			5				238	43	14	114	2		428
August 3—August 9												6				614	18	3	124			765
August 10—August 16												1				209		1	19			230
August 17—August 23																3		1	5			9
August 24—August 30																1						1
August 31—September 6																					1	1
September 7—September 13																					1	1
September 14—September 20																					2	2
September 21—September 27																						
September 28—October 4																						
October 5—October 11																						
October 12—October 18								1	6												1	7
October 19—October 25																						
October 26—November 1																						
November 2—November 8																					6	6
November 9—November 15																					1	1
November 16—November 22																					2	2
November 23—November 29																					1	1
November 30—December 6																					1	1
December 7—December 13																						
December 14—December 20																					1	1
December 21—December 27																						
Total Shipments	9	2	27	86	9	5	16	89	4,760	1	302	98	44	2	1	1,289	139	54	417	24	17	7,391

*—Boat shipments reduced to carlot equivalents. Truck shipments not included.

NUMBER LAYERS IN NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY FLOCKS—MONTHLY, 1925-1941

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF LAYERS												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1925	6,788	6,856	6,789	6,518	6,244	5,902	5,630	5,494	5,632	6,039	6,446	6,716	75,054
1926	6,782	6,646	6,309	5,902	5,630	5,494	5,292	5,360	5,767	6,173	6,580	6,920	72,855
1927	6,185	7,052	6,717	6,450	6,116	5,915	5,782	5,714	5,980	6,445	6,911	7,378	76,645
1928	7,644	7,450	6,998	6,546	6,095	5,838	5,710	5,646	5,773	6,027	6,283	6,540	76,550
1929	6,478	6,100	6,784	5,468	5,214	5,025	4,962	5,089	5,466	5,904	6,091	6,216	68,797
1930	6,152	5,962	5,648	5,209	4,894	4,642	4,390	4,514	5,080	5,519	5,767	5,953	63,730
1931	5,952	5,889	5,762	5,447	5,132	4,944	4,818	4,880	5,068	5,256	5,506	5,818	64,472
1932	6,007	6,007	5,820	5,510	5,260	5,072	4,948	4,948	5,200	5,512	5,760	6,196	66,240
1933	6,508	6,384	6,198	5,823	5,322	5,074	4,886	4,761	4,884	5,258	5,696	6,072	66,866
1934	6,194	6,064	5,933	5,738	5,477	5,281	5,152	4,956	5,218	5,674	5,933	6,192	67,812
1935	6,170	6,046	5,860	5,484	5,110	4,860	4,674	4,799	5,236	5,734	6,110	6,360	66,443
1936	6,364	6,184	6,064	5,642	5,222	5,102	4,982	4,862	5,224	5,884	6,363	6,784	68,677
1937	6,906	6,666	6,364	5,885	5,286	4,984	4,865	4,866	5,106	5,526	5,888	6,250	68,592
1938	6,478	6,328	5,879	5,460	5,100	4,980	4,861	4,923	5,284	5,702	6,002	6,372	67,369
1939	6,680	6,500	6,080	5,597	5,296	5,177	4,878	4,941	5,424	5,965	6,384	6,565	69,487
1940	6,627	6,568	6,388	6,026	5,662	5,300	4,938	5,117	5,600	5,902	6,265	6,764	71,157
1941	6,840	6,657	6,537	5,994	5,508	5,387	5,204	5,324	5,868	6,474	7,078	7,561	74,432

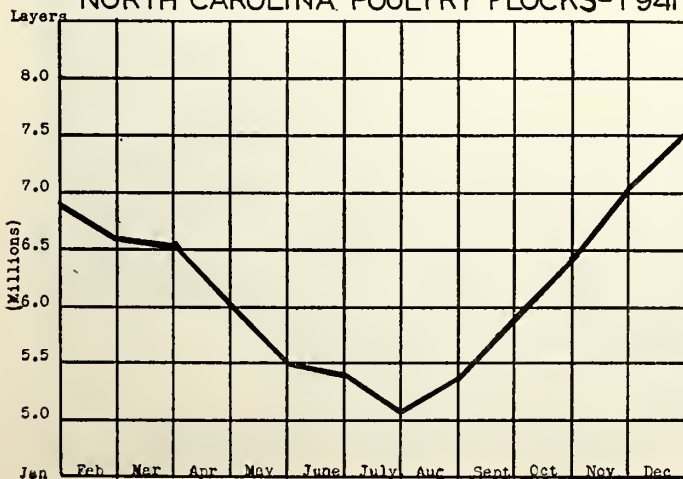
MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION PER 100 LAYERS—NORTH CAROLINA, 1925-1941

YEAR	NUMBER OF EGGS												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1925	400	697	1,306	1,449	1,397	1,217	1,086	881	679	520	322	296	10,250
1926	418	739	1,521	1,517	1,507	1,297	1,244	1,022	758	574	369	355	11,321
1927	469	797	1,449	1,591	1,491	1,238	1,113	907	674	508	342	323	10,902
1928	441	757	1,350	1,571	1,512	1,267	1,106	900	662	499	359	345	10,769
1929	476	719	1,337	1,557	1,444	1,227	1,109	902	668	508	347	309	10,603
1930	437	783	1,353	1,495	1,469	1,249	1,102	879	653	495	327	279	10,521
1931	406	766	1,343	1,516	1,492	1,309	1,184	929	700	531	392	360	10,928
1932	516	838	1,347	1,522	1,494	1,249	1,065	819	599	472	314	260	10,495
1933	443	738	1,307	1,487	1,400	1,172	1,012	812	631	514	358	363	10,237
1934	507	696	1,215	1,481	1,479	1,255	1,102	903	704	540	366	343	10,591
1935	422	689	1,296	1,482	1,407	1,200	1,104	899	663	521	372	313	10,368
1936	403	705	1,259	1,494	1,463	1,248	1,141	908	666	527	381	360	10,555
1937	505	784	1,314	1,533	1,513	1,251	1,104	911	720	570	408	403	11,016
1938	556	914	1,565	1,703	1,647	1,377	1,213	984	757	631	433	471	12,251
1939	464	848	1,438	1,626	1,569	1,290	1,116	942	768	614	456	453	11,584
1940	496	795	1,395	1,578	1,562	1,320	1,172	980	738	595	468	471	11,570
1941	595	857	1,432	1,620	1,569	1,320	1,175	961	780	651	468	471	11,899

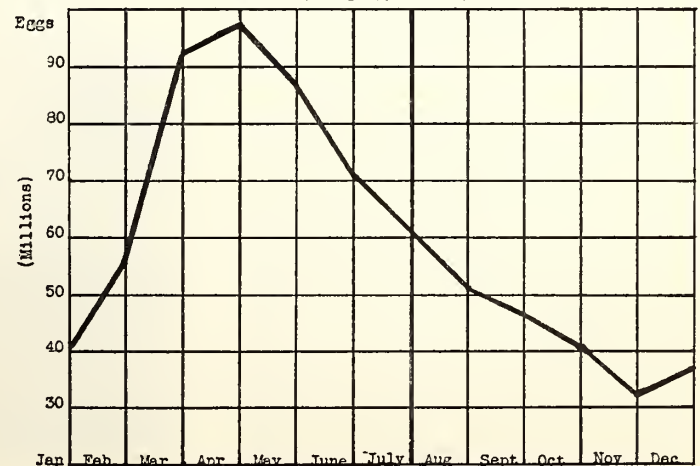
EGG PRODUCTION, NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY FLOCKS—MONTHLY, 1925-1941

YEAR	MILLIONS OF EGGS												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1925	27	48	89	95	87	72	61	48	38	31	21	20	637
1926	28	49	83	90	85	71	66	55	44	35	24	25	655
1927	34	56	97	103	91	73	64	52	40	33	24	24	691
1928	34	56	94	103	92	74	63	51	38	30	23	23	681
1929	31	44	77	85	75	62	55	46	37	30	21	19	582
1930	27	47	76	78	72	58	48	40	33	27	19	17	542
1931	24	45	77	83	77	65	57	45	35	28	22	21	579
1932	31	50	78	84	79	63	53	41	31	26	18	16	570
1933	29	47	81	87	75	59	49	39	31	27	20	22	566
1934	31	42	72	85	81	66	57	45	37	31	22	21	590
1935	26	42	76	81	72	58	52	43	35	30	23	20	558
1936	26	44	76	84	76	64	57	44	35	31	24	24	585
1937	35	52	84	90	80	62	54	44	37	31	24	25	618
1938	36	57	92	93	84	69	59	48	40	36	26	30	670
1939	38	55	87	91	83	67	54	47	42	37	29	30	660
1940	33	52	89	95	88	70	58	50	41	35	29	32	672
1941	41	57	94	97	86	71	61	51	46	42	33	36	715

MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS IN NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY FLOCKS—1941



MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION - 1941 NORTH CAROLINA



POULTRY—CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES (000) BY STATES, 1930-1941

STATE	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Maine.....	4,051	4,464	4,281	3,761	4,884	4,770	5,453	5,828	4,223	4,588	4,643	5,932
New Hampshire.....	2,275	2,431	2,838	3,804	5,462	7,297	8,993	7,814	9,318	9,900	9,716	13,192
Vermont.....	918	991	931	601	965	1,126	1,670	1,405	1,324	1,204	1,126	1,450
Massachusetts.....	12,195	9,569	8,717	9,797	10,908	12,733	18,588	13,796	14,769	17,284	14,917	18,772
Rhode Island.....	577	592	445	382	694	810	938	1,002	1,368	1,600	1,460	1,830
Connecticut.....	3,791	4,789	4,640	5,105	9,285	10,837	12,541	13,404	18,300	18,761	17,682	27,402
New York.....	18,486	14,095	17,048	17,876	13,256	15,380	18,294	14,749	16,050	17,878	16,880	18,197
New Jersey.....	18,687	15,041	18,416	19,118	16,621	17,457	18,940	16,635	18,306	19,439	18,418	21,732
Pennsylvania.....	27,799	22,919	24,707	29,482	24,173	31,324	38,656	33,679	36,245	41,004	35,407	44,586
Ohio.....	44,658	27,874	35,782	41,975	36,918	49,167	56,857	53,608	59,805	62,167	52,867	62,412
Indiana.....	37,057	31,113	47,808	44,865	35,420	46,552	64,449	57,099	66,662	73,928	71,471	93,778
Illinois.....	63,037	46,005	47,607	52,708	41,288	56,492	59,709	49,091	55,510	64,458	65,790	77,621
Michigan.....	23,270	14,621	17,865	20,234	16,629	20,256	24,281	18,905	22,061	26,884	24,973	29,788
Wisconsin.....	26,904	19,787	17,449	21,764	20,982	24,370	28,517	20,353	18,748	19,901	17,876	20,847
Minnesota.....	28,631	27,418	28,909	33,023	25,797	32,073	39,482	31,218	34,375	38,840	40,173	50,405
Iowa.....	53,730	43,220	41,588	47,507	48,905	59,319	65,639	58,217	67,052	71,726	68,663	82,742
Missouri.....	49,520	44,457	45,900	47,517	48,077	53,132	64,600	50,684	61,189	71,102	62,623	80,710
North Dakota.....	2,163	1,510	1,512	1,318	1,459	2,016	1,946	2,391	2,470	2,524	3,074	3,776
South Dakota.....	7,089	4,950	4,955	4,320	4,781	6,604	6,376	7,837	8,924	11,601	12,436	15,876
Nebraska.....	19,448	21,489	18,360	25,502	25,176	31,698	40,454	21,490	24,471	32,260	27,766	31,287
Kansas.....	33,574	19,976	24,442	25,043	23,136	20,919	28,222	25,031	30,588	40,072	31,750	41,156
Delaware.....	4,135	2,377	2,592	1,842	1,463	2,047	2,836	2,833	5,843	8,142	10,367	15,000
Maryland.....	12,831	14,531	15,843	13,635	9,404	12,430	14,484	14,744	15,202	25,547	28,355	37,320
Virginia.....	9,107	6,277	6,356	7,795	8,194	9,394	11,893	11,881	15,355	20,747	22,455	30,898
West Virginia.....	1,913	1,415	1,400	1,416	1,489	2,052	2,734	2,864	2,922	3,584	2,881	3,167
North Carolina.....	4,563	3,517	3,892	2,587	3,400	5,777	7,052	7,685	9,084	10,133	9,873	13,955
South Carolina.....	1,871	1,661	1,284	1,536	1,437	1,688	2,663	2,449	3,844	4,780	3,940	4,445
Georgia.....	5,631	3,654	2,932	4,052	4,260	4,406	5,316	5,975	6,161	6,728	5,667	6,564
Florida.....	6,756	5,680	2,416	3,386	3,306	3,658	2,779	3,569	5,322	6,846	7,474	8,828
Kentucky.....	8,166	4,766	3,484	2,008	3,881	5,629	7,123	5,961	6,948	6,651	5,945	7,987
Tennessee.....	4,363	5,562	4,066	3,158	4,196	6,721	8,619	8,148	8,698	9,202	7,628	9,727
Alabama.....	5,329	4,233	4,289	3,510	2,743	2,165	2,776	2,624	4,362	5,327	4,934	6,036
Mississippi.....	1,587	1,424	1,656	1,367	1,358	1,917	2,675	3,372	3,490	4,143	3,374	5,228
Arkansas.....	3,036	1,827	2,032	1,592	1,582	2,096	3,550	3,699	4,935	5,871	6,713	9,819
Louisiana.....	1,693	1,619	1,767	1,459	1,303	1,817	1,795	1,889	2,083	2,404	2,047	2,987
Oklahoma.....	6,836	4,537	7,143	7,355	4,519	7,240	9,816	9,194	14,567	20,465	15,976	23,076
Texas.....	35,013	14,314	13,561	23,453	14,491	17,284	26,457	26,222	34,992	41,280	36,330	44,329
Montana.....	1,937	1,193	942	1,895	1,060	1,167	1,416	968	686	1,253	685	1,020
Idaho.....	4,245	2,600	2,089	2,351	2,349	2,734	3,444	2,667	2,328	3,418	3,136	4,167
Wyoming.....	292	189	146	163	180	223	270	255	344	386	229	378
Colorado.....	6,629	5,380	3,450	4,131	3,888	3,781	4,530	5,830	6,634	8,056	7,384	7,396
New Mexico.....	1,271	1,179	751	703	799	770	880	758	985	1,186	1,160	1,651
Arizona.....	1,391	1,456	1,602	1,701	1,245	1,520	2,018	1,626	1,317	1,427	1,127	1,457
Utah.....	4,806	3,571	2,290	2,548	2,107	2,344	2,709	1,444	1,851	2,076	1,177	1,620
Nevada.....	225	225	145	160	133	147	170	91	117	131	74	115
Washington.....	9,644	6,695	8,091	7,047	8,059	10,086	13,382	11,981	9,079	13,196	8,532	10,219
Oregon.....	5,329	4,358	2,741	3,074	3,929	5,872	8,017	8,399	6,316	7,606	4,869	6,303
California.....	45,039	34,769	26,391	24,921	20,356	30,423	36,740	36,181	36,464	41,813	34,583	44,388
United States.....	671,576	516,220	537,351	584,547	525,947	649,720	790,749	687,595	781,687	909,519	836,626	1,051,561

POULTRY—CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES (000) UNITED STATES—BY MONTHS—1930-1942

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January.....	15,648	10,687	16,149	12,742	12,251	15,607	25,756	22,837	29,418	39,221	30,052	41,193	46,884
February.....	64,473	43,631	57,035	50,386	43,681	43,383	61,024	58,349	70,006	85,555	54,711	87,957	95,115
March.....	165,260	115,097	111,156	110,603	96,152	112,956	133,329	155,867	159,631	183,901	165,878	193,704	242,176
April.....	195,122	149,878	139,813	164,008	156,986	188,722	228,094	209,328	212,109	241,067	236,459	237,832	283,359
May.....	159,285	120,748	128,633	159,050	146,799	169,874	203,431	145,512	170,634	198,280	178,575	224,247	244,062
June.....	42,712	41,374	50,283	64,087	38,922	65,252	88,007	39,464	60,009	71,267	77,818	131,067	121,745
July.....	8,047	7,401	11,754	9,659	5,107	11,523	15,494	10,537	16,887	19,606	22,260	29,598	29,237
August.....	1,698	1,958	2,498	2,267	2,447	4,807	5,742	5,519	9,945	13,353	12,339	19,213	22,392
September.....	2,203	2,581	2,791	2,102	3,818	5,739	5,597	7,967	11,682	14,218	12,569	19,069	-----
October.....	3,664	4,838	4,608	2,283	4,983	8,402	6,877	9,794	12,804	14,490	14,389	20,537	-----
November.....	4,520	6,006	6,179	2,459	5,281	9,381	8,518	11,357	13,249	14,018	14,464	22,561	-----
December.....	8,944	12,021	6,452	4,901	9,520	14,074	8,880	11,064	15,313	14,543	17,112	24,583	-----
Total.....	671,576	516,220	537,351	584,547	525,947	649,720	790,749	687,595	781,687	909,519	836,626	1,051,561	-----

NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY

The poultry industry of North Carolina has made considerable progress during the past decade. Good markets, mild climate, plentiful feed supply and the desire of farmers to supplement income from cash crops have all contributed toward making the farmers of North Carolina more poultry minded.

The commercial hatcheries in the state in 1941 hatched more than three times the chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in 1930. The 1942 record will be even higher. The increase for the nation during the same period has been nearly 100 percent. More scientific breeding, better hatchery management and improvement in management of the breeding flock have resulted in better chicks being hatched than ten years ago.

The growth of the state's broiler industry has been even more rapid than the increase in number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries. The two largest broiler producing sections in the state may be found in the areas embracing Chatham and Wilkes counties.



Turkeys on a North Carolina farm

REVISED ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1941—PRELIMINARY, 1942

CLASS OF LIVESTOCK NORTH CAROLINA	Number on Farms January 1 (000)							
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
All Horses.....	67	70	71	72	74	76	76	78
Horses 2 years old and over.....	64	65	65	66	68	70	71	71
Colts 1 to 2 years old.....	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
Colts under 1 year.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
All Mules.....	295	298	295	298	304	301	298	298
Mules 2 years old and over.....	294	297	294	297	302	299	296	296
Mule colts 1 to 2 years old.....	1				1	1	1	1
Mule colts under 1 year.....		1		1	1	1	1	1
All Cattle.....	685	650	608	585	595	595	613	631
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over for milk.....	381	374	356	340	341	345	348	358
Heifers 1 to 2 years for milk.....	73	67	62	56	62	66	68	69
Heifer calves for milk.....	85	81	72	72	79	68	72	74
Cows and heifers 2 years and over not for milk.....	24	21	21	20	20	22	25	25
Heifers 1 to 2 years, not for milk.....	20	18	16	16	15	17	20	21
Calves, except heifers for milk.....	52	46	42	41	43	43	43	47
Steers 1 year and over.....	33	27	24	25	21	20	19	19
Bulls 1 year and over.....	17	16	15	15	14	14	15	15
All Swine.....	947	966	1,111	1,122	1,167	1,205	1,133	1,122
Pigs under 6 months.....	408	436	550	533	587	590	540	540
Sows and gilts.....	106	115	131	135	142	137	124	158
Other hogs over 6 months.....	431	415	430	454	438	478	469	424
All Sheep.....	77	73	62	56	52	52	52	51
Ewe lambs for breeding.....	10	8	6	7	7	6	6	6
Wether and ram lambs under 1 year.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ewes 1 year old and over.....	58	56	47	46	42	38	39	38
Rams 1 year old and over.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Wethers 1 year old and over.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
All Chickens.....	9,070	9,386	10,342	9,405	9,829	10,014	10,337	12,068
All Turkeys.....	91	79	70	66	60	62	56	67
UNITED STATES								
Horses and Colts.....	11,861	11,598	11,342	10,995	10,629	10,442	10,214	9,856
Mules and Mule Colts.....	4,822	4,628	4,460	4,250	4,163	4,039	3,922	3,811
All cattle and calves.....	68,846	67,847	66,098	65,249	66,029	68,197	71,461	74,607
Cows and heifers 2 years and over kept for milk.....	26,082	25,196	24,649	24,466	24,600	24,926	25,478	26,303
Heifers 1 to 2 years for milk.....	4,995	4,772	4,899	4,808	5,122	5,521	5,660	5,825
Heifer calves for milk.....	5,280	5,484	5,305	5,500	5,904	5,965	6,219	6,515
Sheep and Lambs.....	51,808	51,087	51,019	51,210	51,595	52,399	54,383	55,979
Swine, including pigs.....	39,066	42,975	43,083	44,525	50,012	61,115	54,256	60,528
Chickens.....	289,958	403,446	423,921	389,624	418,591	438,238	422,909	473,933
Turkeys.....	5,499	5,731	6,358	6,096	6,489	8,569	7,252	7,710

FARM PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND VALUE OF MEAT ANIMALS, NORTH CAROLINA, 1925-1941 ESTIMATES IN THOUSANDS

CATTLE	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*
Number on hand January 1.....	545	529	490	496	496	507	558	594	659	679	685	650	608	585	595	595	613
Milk Cows.....	312	303	269	294	285	285	314	334	368	378	405	395	377	360	361	367	376
Beef Cows.....	24	24	18	20	18	18	21	20	22	26							
Calves born (Number).....	195	196	182	200	190	190	210	222	252	265	267	265	245	252	260	264	274
Number shipped into State.....			1	1	1					1	1				2	1	
Number shipped out of State.....				44	46		27	23	67	57	92	87	74	52	46	37	39
Calves.....			39	61	46	27	29	7	35	51	80	87	77	76	83	93	93
Local slaughter (Number).....																	
Cattle.....	84	103	60	30	25	37	35	30	30	40	48	46	43	41	42	42	43
Calves.....	70	81	30	20	20	20	25	35	35	35	28	28	26	26	27	28	29
Farm slaughter (Number).....																	
Cattle.....	15	10	14	10	10	10	9	12	12	20	7	7	6	6	8	6	7
Calves.....	15	15	11	10	10	13	16	17	18	20	8	11	10	11	13	9	11
Number died.....																	
Cattle.....	12	12	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	15	16	16	13	14	17	13	14
Calves.....	15	14	13	16	13	21	20	20	22	22	24	25	19	17	26	19	20
Net Production—Cattle and Calves:																	
Cattle—Amount (Pounds).....	59,100	61,450	50,700	53,500	57,650	60,000	67,550	76,700	86,600	84,000							
Value (Dollars).....	3,310	3,503	3,296	4,066	4,497	4,200	3,445	3,068	2,988	3,192							
Calves—Amount (Pounds).....	10,625	12,000	10,000	11,375	9,500	7,500	8,750	7,375	11,000	13,250							
Value (Dollars).....	839	984	920	1,206	1,036	720	630	406	500	662							
Total Cattle and Calves—Amount (Lbs.).....	69,725	73,450	60,700	64,875	67,150	67,500	76,300	84,075	97,600	97,250	101,160	93,000	85,825	84,115	83,765	82,265	87,225
Value (Dollars).....	4,149	4,487	4,216	5,272	5,533	4,920	4,075	3,474	3,488	3,854	5,857	5,979	6,034	4,826	4,965	4,758	5,958
SHEEP AND LAMBS																	
Number on hand January 1.....	67	73	80	85	94	88	90	86	85	81	77	73	62	62	56	52	52
Number Lambs saved.....	50	47	59	63	71	64	68	66	70	60	60	51	44	43	39	34	39
Number Shipped out:																	
Sheep.....			1		5	1	1				3			5	2		
Lambs.....	26	21	31	21	43	8	8	4	25	8	5	6	3	3	2	2	3
Local slaughter (Number).....																	
Sheep.....					2	2	1	1	3	6	3	4	3	4	4	2	
Lambs.....		1	2	10	4	26	33	28	12	19	32	24	22	22	19	16	21
Farm slaughter (Number).....																	
Sheep.....	2	2	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lambs.....	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	9	9	10	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Number died.....																	
Sheep.....	7	8	10	11	11	12	15	14	14	9	10	11	5	5	6	5	8
Lambs.....	6	5	6	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	7	7	7	6	5
Net Production—Sheep and lambs:																	
Sheep—Amount (Pounds).....	435	605	615	605	775	515	80	175	90	430							
Value (Dollars).....	30	40	46	50	61	34	4	6	3	15							
Lambs—Amount (Pounds).....	1,760	1,485	1,980	2,035	2,365	2,090	2,475	2,200	2,585	1,980							
Value (Dollars).....	188	156	208	232	265	192	156	110	132	113							
Total sheep and lambs—Amount (Lbs.).....	2,195	2,090	2,595	2,640	3,140	2,605	2,395	2,375	2,495	2,410	2,335	1,660	1,870	2,105	1,765	1,580	1,723
Value (Dollars).....	218	196	254	282	326	226	152	116	129	128	168	176	147	169	143	110	159
HOGS																	
Number on hand January 1.....	894	832	867	1,050	945	830	913	954	1,096	1,005	947	966	1,111	1,122	1,167	1,205	1,133
Spring Crop (Number).....																	
Sows farrowed.....	77	95	108	103	88	77	92	100	105	96	92	101	112	116	122	113	102
Pigs saved.....	462	560	659	597	476	465	548	585	618	540	539	563	672	719	744	667	632
Fall Crop (Number).....																	
Sows farrowed.....	71	87	90	85	72	72	81	89	80	72	79	95	91	99	99	88	91
Pigs saved.....	419	531	549	460	418	442	494	524	473	413	450	578	563	634	614	563	564
Number shipped in.....																	
Number shipped out.....	31	68	50	182	65	21			205	18	35	26	78	161	158	166	204
Local slaughter—Number.....	50	50	55	80	89	75	100	102	104	125	95	100	120	130	130	120	100
Farm slaughter—Number.....	760	800	790	750	725	652	750	740	733	730	700	750	870	870	890	880	763
Deaths—Old hogs (Number).....	22	28	25	30	25	20	25	25	30	30							
Pigs (Number).....	80	110	105	120	105	77	105	100	110	110							
Net Production—Amount (Pounds).....	184,400	210,525	225,150	204,800	194,650	171,240	190,900	199,175	217,183	183,200	181,100	203,930	234,125	252,650	258,625	243,100	230,230
Value (Dollars).....	20,837	26,105	26,343	20,275	19,660	16,610	14,318	9,560	9,455	10,442	16,450	18,774	22,763	20,657	17,830	15,052	21,158

*—1941 Preliminary.

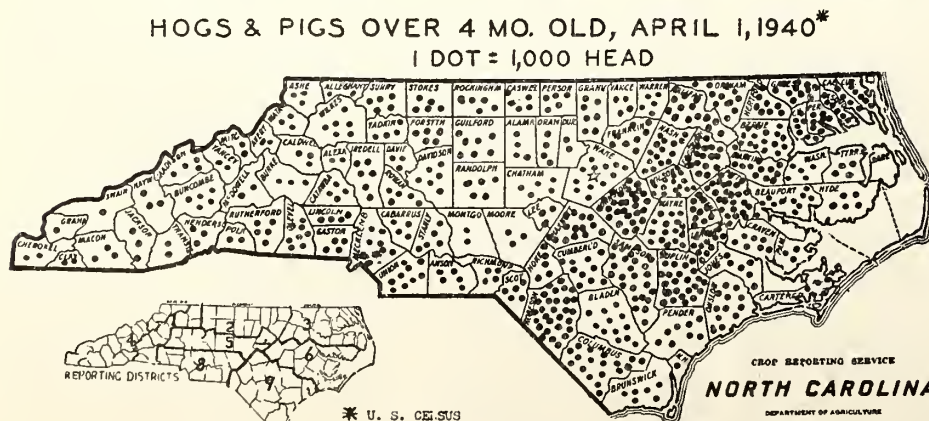
PIG CROP REPORT—UNITED STATES—JUNE, 1942

STATE AND DIVISION	SOWS FARROWED								PIGS SAVED								
	Spring (Dec. 1—June 1)				Fall (June 1—Dec. 1)				Spring (Dec. 1—June 1)							Fall (June 1—Dec. 1)	
	1931-40 Average	1941	1942	1942 Percent of 1941	1931-40 Average	1941	1942 ¹	1942 Percent of 1941	10 Year Average 1931-40	1941	1942	1942 Percent of 1941	Pigs Per Litter			10 Year Average 1931-40	1941
													10 Year Average 1931-40	1941	1942		
	(Th ousand s)			(Percent)	(Th ousand s)			(Percent)	(Th ousand s)			(Percent)				(Thou sand s)	
Delaware.....	3	3	4	130	3	4	4	122	16	18	23	128	6.1	6.3	6.1	17	24
Maryland.....	21	22	28	127	22	27	33	122	129	139	176	127	6.0	6.3	6.3	143	178
Virginia.....	70	67	90	134	68	74	95	128	435	429	567	132	6.2	6.4	6.3	439	496
West Virginia.....	23	19	22	116	23	21	28	133	152	133	156	117	6.7	7.0	7.1	160	149
North Carolina.....	105	102	131	128	87	91	116	127	620	632	812	128	5.9	6.2	6.2	531	564
South Carolina.....	65	57	73	128	54	58	70	121	358	314	402	128	5.6	5.5	5.5	308	336
Georgia.....	169	169	196	116	134	158	185	117	950	980	1,137	116	5.6	5.8	5.8	757	901
Florida.....	71	80	90	112	55	68	73	107	362	432	468	108	5.1	5.4	5.2	282	347
South Atlantic.....	627	519	634	122	446	501	604	121	3,022	3,077	3,741	122	5.75	6.93	6.90	2,637	2,995
Kentucky.....	126	125	190	152	111	140	190	136	791	838	1,254	150	6.3	6.7	6.6	720	938
Tennessee.....	122	126	185	147	108	132	178	135	745	819	1,128	138	6.1	6.5	6.1	689	845
Alabama.....	108	99	127	128	89	100	128	128	582	554	711	128	5.4	5.6	5.6	487	580
Mississippi.....	99	89	114	128	82	79	103	130	527	451	604	126	5.3	5.4	5.3	453	450
Arkansas.....	122	111	148	133	100	116	139	120	685	677	838	131	5.6	6.1	6.0	585	731
Louisiana.....	117	116	116	100	91	91	95	104	589	580	592	102	5.1	5.0	5.1	469	455
Oklahoma.....	112	109	163	150	103	130	170	131	668	676	978	145	5.9	6.2	6.0	625	806
Texas.....	195	184	270	147	170	207	269	130	1,113	1,067	1,620	152	5.7	5.8	6.0	986	1,242
South Central.....	1,001	959	1,313	137	854	995	1,272	128	6,700	5,692	7,775	137	6.68	6.94	5.92	6,014	6,047
North Atlantic.....	125	118	144	121	116	120	156	130	774	753	908	121	8.16	6.35	8.31	752	805
East North Central.....	1,886	2,157	2,628	117	1,312	1,721	2,065	120	11,831	14,247	16,777	118	6.29	6.61	6.64	8,463	11,567
West North Central.....	3,780	3,706	4,780	129	1,492	1,912	2,453	128	22,647	23,688	30,188	127	6.03	6.39	6.32	9,050	12,362
Western.....	288	311	420	135	220	282	342	121	1,733	1,998	2,587	129	5.97	6.42	8.16	1,346	1,604
United States.....	7,607	7,770	9,819	126	4,440	5,531	6,892	125	45,707	49,455	61,976	125	6.02	6.36	6.31	27,262	35,580

¹—Number indicated to Farrow from Breeding Intention Reports.

HOG-CORN RATIOS—NORTH CAROLINA BY MONTHS, 1910-1942

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
1910.....	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.8	8.9	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.3	10.2	11.4	10.7	9.4
1911.....	10.4	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.9	8.3	9.1	8.0	9.0
1912.....	7.6	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.8	8.0	7.7	8.7	7.1
1913.....	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.7
1914.....	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.8	9.4	9.1	8.5
1915.....	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.0	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	8.2
1916.....	9.1	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.6	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.6
1917.....	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.6	7.2	9.0	10.5	7.3
1918.....	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	10.3	10.4	9.2
1919.....	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.4
1920.....	8.6	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.7	7.7	9.9	10.6	7.9
1921.....	10.7	11.2	10.1	9.7	10.3	9.9	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.9	11.8	12.6	10.5
1922.....	13.0	12.1	11.6	11.3	9.9	10.0	11.1	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.2
1923.....	11.0	10.4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.9
1924.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.3	9.3	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.8	8.0	8.5
1925.....	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.8	8.1	9.4	9.9	11.3	8.3
1926.....	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.4	13.1	14.5	14.5	12.2
1927.....	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.0	13.3	12.4	12.0	11.3	11.3	10.6	12.2	12.0	12.9
1928.....	11.9	11.4	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2
1929.....	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.4	8.7
1930.....	10.3	9.9	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.6	9.4
1931.....	11.6	11.5	10.4	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	11.9	14.5	13.4	11.4
1932.....	13.9	13.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	11.8	13.3	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	11.8
1933.....	9.2	9.0	8.4	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.2	6.4	7.2	7.3	6.8
1934.....	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.2
1935.....	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.5	8.9	10.8	11.7	12.4	13.7	15.7	10.6
1936.....	15.6	15.0	14.2	13.8	12.5	12.3	12.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.4	11.3	12.5
1937.....	10.9	10.0	10.0	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.4	11.6	14.0	14.7	10.6
1938.....	13.2	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.8	11.9	14.4	13.9	12.4
1939.....	13.0	12.0	11.6	10.5	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.6	9.9	10.1	10.7	9.5	10.2
1940.....	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.9	8.3
1941.....	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.3	10.3	10.9	12.5	13.1	14.5	14.2	14.5	14.1	12.0
1942.....	14.0	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.1					



* U. S. CENSUS

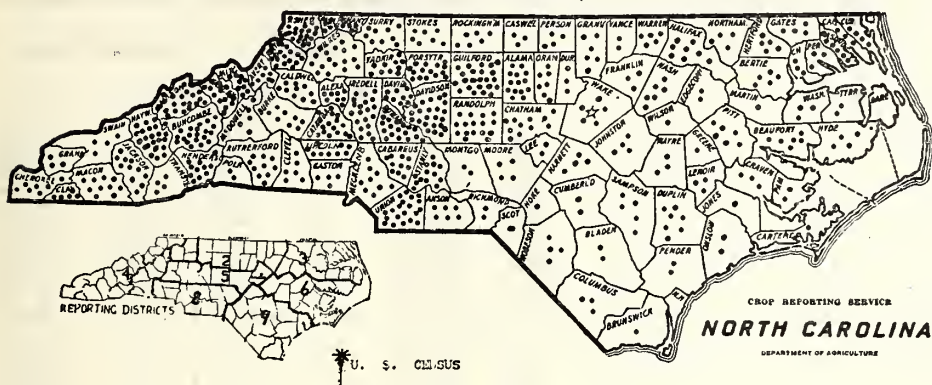
HOGS, INCLUDING PIGS

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
1937.....	1,111,000	10.40	11,523,000
1938.....	1,111,000	9.90	10,994,000
1939.....	1,155,000	9.40	10,833,000
1940.....	1,167,000	7.20	8,358,000
1941.....	1,133,000	7.30	8,287,000
1942 [*]	1,122,000	12.60	14,156,000

*—Preliminary.

HORSES & COLTS OVER 3 MO. OLD, APRIL 1, 1940*

1 DOT = 100 HEAD



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
1937	69,000	126.00	8,675,000
1938	69,000	125.00	8,603,000
1939	70,000	116.00	8,112,000
1940	71,000	111.00	7,892,000
1941	78,000	103.00	8,039,000
1942*	78,000	107.00	8,370,000

*—Preliminary.

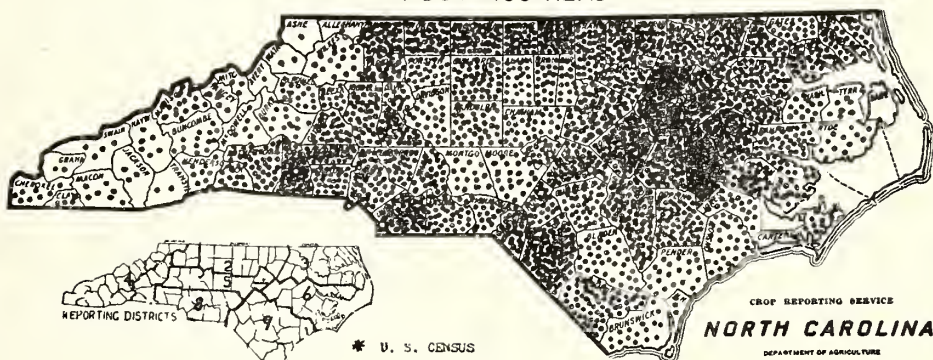
MULES AND MULE COLTS

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
1937	301,000	180.00	54,110,000
1938	305,000	181.00	55,136,000
1939	305,000	174.00	53,198,000
1940	305,000	171.00	52,287,000
1941	298,000	158.00	47,228,000
1942*	298,000	167.00	49,893,000

*—Preliminary.

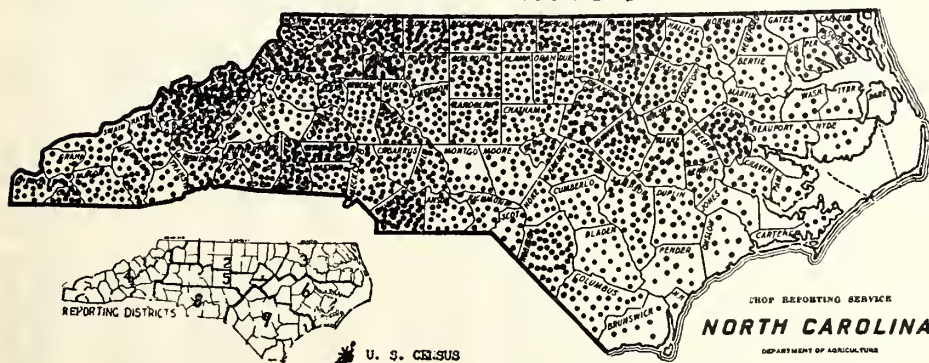
MULES & MULE COLTS OVER 3 MO. OLD, APRIL 1, 1940*

1 DOT = 100 HEAD



CATTLE & CALVES OVER 3 MO. OLD, APRIL 1, 1940*

1 DOT = 100 HEAD



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
1937	651,000	28.90	18,813,000
1938	638,000	29.60	18,896,000
1939	664,000	31.20	20,716,000
1940	664,000	32.30	21,438,000
1941	613,000	34.10	20,912,000
1942*	631,000	44.30	27,971,000

*—Preliminary.

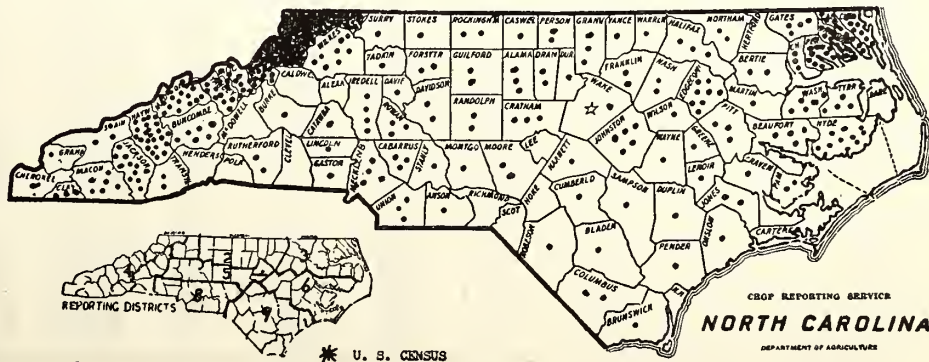
STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS

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
1937	62,000	5.20	321,000
1938	62,000	5.80	362,000
1939	60,000	5.90	353,000
1940	50,000	5.90	295,000
1941	52,000	5.90	307,000
1942*	51,000	7.50	382,000

*—Preliminary.

SHEEP & LAMBS OVER 6 MO. OLD, APRIL 1, 1940*

1 DOT = 100 HEAD



NORTH CAROLINA FARM INCOME

The chart on this page was prepared to illustrate the sources and amount of cash income of North Carolina farmers for the years 1924-1941. In 1927 the state had a total cash income of \$289,000,000 as compared with a depression low (1932) of \$98,000,000. This may be compared with \$300,000,000 total cash income in 1941 (including \$14,474,000 Government payments). To this may be added \$84,318,000 for value of products consumed on farm, making a total gross farm income of \$384,000,000 for 1941.

It is rather interesting to note that income from livestock amounts to only a small part of the total income received. It is also noticeable that the percentage of income from livestock has changed very little during the past fifteen to twenty years. Approximately one-half of the total cash income is received from tobacco, which indicates too much dependence on one crop for farm income.

CASH FARM INCOME, GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS CONSUMED ON FARMS WHERE PRODUCED, 1924-1941

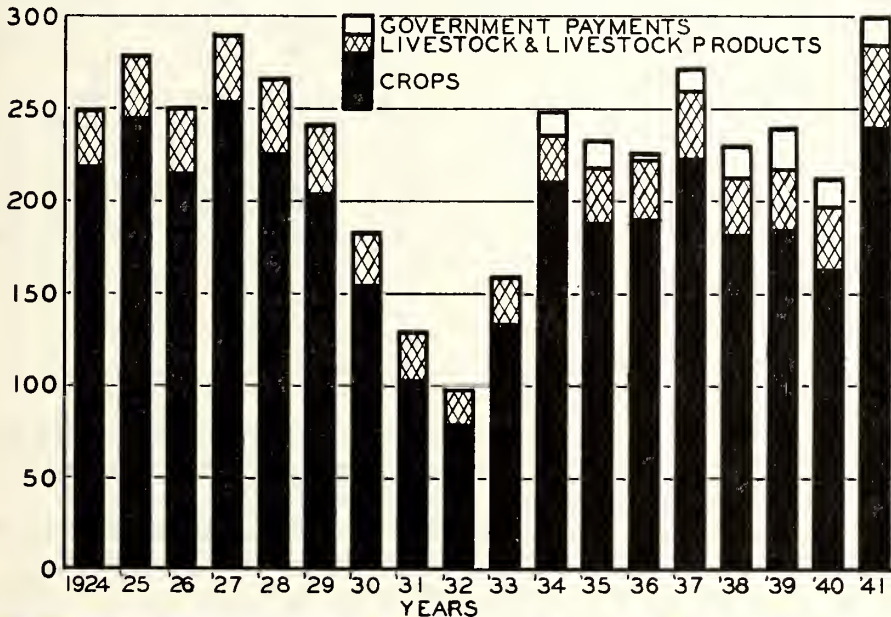
YEAR	Cash Income From Farm Marketings			Government Payments	Cash Farm Incomes Government Payments	Value of Products Consumed on Farms	Gross Income
	Crops	Livestock and Livestock Products	Total				
	(1) 1,000 Dollars	(2) 1,000 Dollars	(3) 1,000 Dollars	(4) 1,000 Dollars	(5) 1,000 Dollars	(6) 1,000 Dollars	(7) 1,000 Dollars
1924	218,954	30,695	249,649	-----	249,649	85,207	334,856
1925	245,931	32,754	278,685	-----	278,685	89,142	367,827
1926	214,197	37,673	251,870	-----	251,870	94,410	346,280
1927	253,227	35,946	289,173	-----	289,173	89,731	378,904
1928	225,731	40,224	265,955	-----	265,955	84,200	350,155
1929	204,039	37,416	241,455	-----	241,455	85,318	326,773
1930	153,909	28,706	182,615	-----	182,615	77,768	260,383
1931	102,920	25,306	128,226	-----	128,226	67,432	195,658
1932	79,105	19,051	98,156	-----	98,156	55,513	153,669
1933	134,093	20,832	154,925	2,830	157,755	57,642	215,397
1934	211,980	24,529	236,509	12,580	249,089	63,492	312,581
1935	187,808	29,451	217,259	16,130	233,389	72,747	306,136
1936	190,541	31,895	222,436	4,302	226,738	77,213	303,951
1937	224,259	36,097	260,356	12,217	272,573	81,093	353,666
1938	181,197	34,992	216,189	16,524	232,713	75,822	308,535
1939	184,874	34,591	219,465	19,892	239,357	75,202	314,559
1940	164,721	33,910	198,631	14,876	213,507	74,583	288,090
1941	240,481	45,077	285,558	14,474	300,032	84,318	384,350

1—Includes rental and benefit, soil conservation, agricultural adjustment program, and price parity.

2—Total of columns 3 and 4.

3—Includes value of products consumed by farm laborers and their families as well as in the operator's own household.

(MILLION DOLLARS)
SOURCES OF CASH FARM INCOME,
NORTH CAROLINA-1924-1941



UNITED STATES—CASH INCOME
FROM CERTAIN COMMODITIES
PRELIMINARY, 1940 AND 1941

COMMODITY	1940 1,000 Dollars	1941 1,000 Dollars
Crops		
Wheat	427,541	702,039
Rye	8,182	13,415
Corn	387,932	351,271
Oats	57,296	84,951
Barley	41,270	56,027
Hay	75,688	79,760
Cotton Lint	563,647	937,234
Cotton Seed	82,398	170,185
Peanuts	45,179	60,675
Soybeans	42,831	113,305
Tobacco	241,404	324,872
Apples	87,031	120,903
Peaches	35,415	55,366
Truck Crops	405,473	513,391
Potatoes	164,053	152,382
Sweet Potatoes	20,920	23,019
All Other Crops	823,283	1,035,528
Total Crops	3,509,525	4,794,323
Livestock and Livestock Products		
Cattle and Calves	1,380,170	1,773,859
Hogs	820,802	1,323,542
Sheep and Lambs	189,402	237,323
Poultry	305,085	395,741
Eggs (chicken)	449,233	615,993
Dairy Products	1,526,702	1,859,783
Wool	110,058	143,275
Other	40,205	41,591
Total Livestock	4,821,657	6,391,107
Government Payments		
	765,799	585,672
Grand Total	9,096,981	11,771,102

HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD
PRODUCTION, DEC. 1 PRICES PER TON RECEIVED
BY U. S. FARMERS 1915-1940

YEAR	Acreage Harvested (1,000 Acres)	Yield Per Acre (Tons)	Production (1,000 Tons)	Price (Dollars)
1915	52,061	1.41	73,275	10.65
1916	55,457	1.46	81,184	11.18
1917	54,019	1.32	71,105	17.08
1918	55,010	1.25	68,545	20.07
1919	56,020	1.37	76,589	20.15
1920	56,769	1.34	76,164	17.78
1921	57,448	1.24	71,035	12.09
1922	59,280	1.36	80,790	12.55
1923	57,717	1.30	75,286	14.10
1924	59,293	1.33	78,934	13.82
1925	55,444	1.21	67,334	13.99
1926	55,461	1.21	67,142	14.11
1927	57,604	1.45	83,341	11.32
1928	54,013	1.34	72,196	12.25
1929	55,728	1.37	76,105	12.22
1930	54,051	1.18	64,040	12.65
1931	55,968	1.19	66,561	9.04
1932	56,004	1.28	71,827	6.70
1933	55,829	1.19	66,530	8.20
1934	56,017	.99	55,270	14.02
1935	55,647	1.40	78,138	7.80
1936	57,289	1.11	63,536	11.39
1937	54,620	1.34	73,449	9.12
1938	56,925	1.42	81,048	7.15
1939	58,670	1.30	76,099	7.93
1940	61,592	1.40	86,312	7.74

SALES, CASH INCOME, QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HAY HELD FOR SALE BY FARMERS JANUARY 1, AND QUANTITY AND VALUE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN INVENTORY, N. CAROLINA, 1910-1941

YEAR	Sales 1,000 Tons	Average Price Per Ton Dollars	Cash Income 1,000 Dollars	Quantity 1,000 Tons	Price Per Ton Dollars	Value 1,000 Dollars	Change in Quantity on Farms Jan. 1-1,000 Tons	Value of Change in Quantity 1,000 Dollars
1915	24	17.42	425	9.7	17.45	169	+ 5.6	+ 94
1916	25	16.60	408	15.3	16.80	257	+ 5.6	+ 87
1917	18	18.59	335	9.7	17.35	168	+ 1.0	+ 20
1918	19	20.71	393	8.7	20.10	175	+ 2.0	+ 42
1919	22	24.27	534	10.7	21.10	226	+ 1.0	+ 25
1920	25	27.55	686	11.7	24.55	287	+ 2.1	+ 49
1921	36	20.72	742	13.8	23.30	322	+ 9.2	+182
1922	52	19.34	1,004	23.0	19.75	454	+ 7.1	+132
1923	60	20.07	1,214	30.1	18.60	560	+ 1.0	+ 30
1924	51	20.93	1,071	31.6	19.90	629	+ 1.2	+ 26
1925	38	20.72	787	20.4	20.20	412	+ 2.0	+ 45
1926	40	20.47	827	18.4	22.50	414	+ 5.6	+ 88
1927	50	18.28	921	23.0	19.10	439	+ 5.6	+ 95
1928	56	17.49	979	28.6	17.00	486	+ 3.7	+ 63
1929	53	17.80	938	28.6	17.20	492	+ 8.6	+155
1930	41	18.09	734	24.9	17.00	423	+ 6.3	+ 82
1931	49	15.29	744	16.3	18.00	293	+ 1.3	+ 14
1932	46	11.81	540	22.6	13.00	294	+ 8.6	+182
1933	39	12.17	470	23.9	10.90	261	+ 1.0	+ 14
1934	39	16.62	655	15.3	13.10	200	+ 9.6	+182
1935	47	15.46	727	24.9	19.00	473	+ 1.1	+ 16
1936	46	14.93	688	25.9	13.90	360	+ 2.7	+ 31
1937	51	15.34	781	22.8	16.50	376	+ 7.5	+ 98
1938	43	13.38	571	23.9	14.70	351	+ 5.6	+ 95
1939	40	12.39	492	21.2	11.40	242	+ 2.3	+ 279
1940	68	13.15	901	43.5	12.50	544	+ 7.5	+ 98
1941	64	13.20	845	36.0	13.00	468	+ 5.6	+ 95

1—Preliminary.

2—Includes only hay held for sale.
3—Price for preceding December.

4—Valued at average price per ton at the end of the year.
5—Preliminary.

NORTH CAROLINA: CASH AND GROSS FARM INCOME, BY COMMODITIES, 1937-1941

COMMODITY	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Cash	Gross ²	Cash	Gross ²	Cash	Gross ²	Cash	Gross ²	Cash	Gross ²
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Crops:										
Wheat.....	2,642	4,838	1,500	3,040	2,343	3,561	2,579	3,857	3,357	4,567
Rye.....	193	236	152	168	203	220	212	226	208	223
Buckwheat.....	9	13	4	6	3	5	5	7	6	8
Corn.....	3,512	6,133	2,649	4,579	3,022	4,982	3,410	5,248	3,226	5,131
Oats.....	181	181	236	236	254	254	367	367	319	319
Barley.....	11	11	17	17	14	14	24	24	51	51
Hay.....	781	781	571	571	492	492	901	901	845	845
Cotton lint.....	33,709	33,709	22,395	22,395	20,660	20,660	30,754	30,754	48,956	48,956
Cottonseed.....	3,729	3,729	1,673	1,673	2,082	2,082	4,177	4,177	6,418	6,418
Peanuts.....	10,246	10,348	10,802	10,894	9,477	9,571	10,056	10,149	13,237	13,370
Soybeans.....	1,479	1,479	1,170	1,170	1,226	1,226	1,245	1,245	1,756	1,756
Tobacco.....	144,642	144,642	118,743	118,743	123,569	123,569	89,330	89,330	137,766	137,766
Cowpeas.....	100	147	256	302	192	241	261	307	385	438
Lespedeza seed.....	808	808	1,331	1,331	1,288	1,288	842	842	1,188	1,188
Apples.....	931	2,774	541	1,499	619	1,623	726	2,025	970	2,490
Peaches.....	2,079	3,075	1,476	2,226	786	1,696	724	1,529	1,380	2,013
Pears.....	126	253	147	273	85	196	131	258	153	323
Grapes.....	186	418	205	429	222	450	181	362	194	398
Strawberries.....	1,841	1,959	1,152	1,256	1,448	1,515	2,020	2,108	1,434	1,486
Small fruits ¹	173	185	135	143	110	120	155	168	130	141
Other fruits ¹	83	299	59	196	43	172	44	176	67	268
Tree nuts ¹	76	172	71	154	37	113	55	143	107	214
Truck crops ¹	4,080	14,470	4,227	13,912	4,910	19,684	4,914	21,017	5,931	23,364
Potatoes.....	3,796	5,511	3,677	5,315	3,532	5,246	3,413	5,016	3,777	6,002
Sweet potatoes.....	2,118	5,787	1,697	4,799	1,688	4,678	1,476	4,333	1,619	5,139
Sorgo sirup.....	502	728	439	637	406	588	365	529	331	480
Other ¹	6,258	10,403	5,917	9,809	6,163	10,532	6,354	10,714	6,670	11,466
Total.....	224,291	253,089	181,242	205,773	184,874	214,778	164,721	195,842	240,481	274,820
Livestock and livestock products:										
Cattle and calves.....	5,932	6,105	4,557	4,725	4,827	4,965	4,654	4,758	5,810	5,958
Hogs.....	10,608	23,221	10,674	21,146	6,513	17,830	5,507	15,052	8,459	21,158
Sheep and lambs.....	133	156	144	158	137	143	104	110	151	159
Eggs (chicken).....	5,789	11,937	5,977	11,645	5,671	10,400	6,036	10,862	8,357	14,213
Chickens.....	4,087	11,385	3,646	9,871	3,420	8,588	2,610	7,519	4,033	9,806
Broilers.....					1,702	1,702	1,936	1,936	2,957	2,957
Turkeys.....	649	735	602	683	556	598	623	665	682	731
Dairy products.....	11,983	37,380	12,153	36,676	12,630	37,540	12,257	35,887	14,430	39,572
Wool.....	89	89	60	60	59	59	64	64	83	83
Other ¹	158	318	143	287	101	385	119	519	115	419
Total.....	39,428	91,326	37,956	85,251	35,618	82,210	33,910	77,372	45,077	95,056
Total Crops and Livestock.....	263,719	344,415	219,198	291,024	220,490	296,988	198,631	273,214	285,558	369,876
Government Payments ¹.....	12,217	12,217	16,524	16,524	19,892	19,892	14,876	14,876	14,474	14,474
GRAND TOTAL.....	275,936	356,632	235,722	307,548	240,382	316,880	213,507	288,090	300,032	384,350

¹ Preliminary.² Cash income from farm marketing plus the value of commodities used for human consumption on farms where produced.³ Includes all berries except cranberries and strawberries.⁴ Includes apricots, cherries, figs, plums, persimmons, and quinces.⁵ Includes all vegetables except dry edible beans, potatoes and sweet potatoes.⁶ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans— and persian (English) walnuts.⁷ Includes broomcorn, crimson clover seed, popcorn, peppermint and forest, nursery, and greenhouse products.⁸ Includes horses, mules, ducks, geese, mohair and honey.⁹ Includes Agricultural Conservation Sugar Act, Rental and Benefit, Cotton Option, and Price Adjustment Payments to farmers.ESTIMATED COST OF PRODUCTION OF CORN, COTTON, WHEAT AND OATS, N. CAROLINA, 1939-1941
GROSS COST PER ACRE

	Corn			Cotton			Wheat			Oats		
	1939	1940 ¹	1941 ¹	1939	1940 ¹	1941 ¹	1939	1940 ¹	1941 ¹	1939	1940 ¹	1941 ¹
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
LABOR AND POWER:												
Prepare and Plant ²	4.05	4.15	4.35	5.35	5.57	5.91	3.30	3.45	3.60	2.70	2.70	2.90
Cultivate and hoe.....	3.80	3.95	4.15	6.65	6.80	7.53						
Harvest and haul to market ³	3.70	3.70	4.60	7.69	12.10	12.86	4.15	4.30	4.70	4.00	4.25	4.65
Other labor.....	.40	.45	.50	.75	.78	.80	.33	.35	.40	.30	.35	.40
Total Labor and Power.....	11.95	12.25	13.60	20.44	25.25	27.10	7.78	8.10	8.70	7.00	7.35	7.85
MATERIALS AND OTHER COSTS:												
Fertilizer and manure.....	2.80	2.75	2.90	6.17	6.11	6.24	2.70	2.70	2.75	2.10	2.10	2.15
Seed.....	.40	.40	.45	.90	1.03	1.19	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.30	1.35
Ginning.....				1.96	3.01	2.88						
Miscellaneous ⁴	1.98	2.10	2.25	3.02	3.14	3.72	1.97	2.20	2.40	2.03	2.15	2.30
Land rent ⁵	4.65	4.65	4.65	7.01	6.95	7.01	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.35
Total Materials and Other Costs.....	9.83	9.90	10.25	19.08	20.24	21.04	9.22	9.70	9.95	8.68	8.90	9.15
GROSS COST PER ACRE (including rent).....	21.78	22.15	23.85	39.50	45.49	48.14	17.00	17.80	18.65	15.68	16.25	17.00
GROSS COST PER ACRE (excluding rent).....	17.13	17.50	19.20	32.49	38.54	41.13	13.55	14.35	15.20	12.33	12.90	13.65
VALUE OF BY-PRODUCT.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.95	8.45	14.26	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.50	1.45	1.45
NET COST PER ACRE (including rent).....	20.28	20.65	22.35	33.55	37.04	33.88	15.60	16.45	17.40	14.18	14.80	15.55
NET COST PER ACRE (excluding rent).....	15.63	16.00	17.70	26.54	30.09	26.87	12.15	13.00	13.95	10.83	11.45	12.20
Yield Per Acre.....	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Lbs. Gross Lint	Lbs. Gross Lint	Lbs. Gross Lint	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
	19.5	18.5	22.0	310	448	347	12.0	14.0	15.0	22.5	24.0	25.0
NET COST PER UNIT (including rent).....	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	1.04	1.12	1.02	.108	.083	.098	1.30	1.18	1.16	.63	.62	.62
NET COST PER UNIT (excluding rent).....	.80	.86	.80	.086	.067	.077	1.01	.93	.93	.48	.48	.49

¹ Preliminary estimate.² Includes hauling and spreading manure.³ Includes cost for threshing of wheat and oats, cotton picking, hauling to gin and hauling lint and seed to local markets.⁴ Includes miscellaneous labor, dusting, picking, socks and sheets, crop insurance, use of implements, use of storage buildings, overhead, and a charge for expenses incurred on acreage abandoned because of crop failure.⁵ Includes a charge for rent on acreage not harvested because of crop failure.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LABOR

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with state agencies has collected quarterly information for a number of years on the number of family and hired workers on farms of voluntary reporters. In North Carolina these data are collected by the Crop Reporting Service, an agency created by the cooperation of the North Carolina and the United States Departments of Agriculture. Voluntary crop correspondents report the number of family and hired persons working two or more days on their farm during "the past week." In addition to this information, wage rates and supply and demand of workers as a percentage of normal are reported at the same time. These data together with periodic enumerations provided by the United States Census have been used to prepare estimates of farm employment for groups of states and for the nation.

These estimates gave a broad general picture of farm employment and served the needs of economists, farm leaders, planning agencies and other groups prior to World War II. After Pearl Harbor, however, more detailed information by counties and even by townships was needed to carry on the expanded agricultural war program. Realizing the importance of farm labor and the growing seriousness of the labor situation, Congress appropriated funds for the Department of Agriculture to collect additional information on the farm work problem.

The new program was inaugurated January, 1942 and continued through June 30 when the work was discontinued due to lack of funds. However, with the labor situation becoming more acute, some remedial measures doubtless will be made in the near future. When these steps are taken, the information already available and the statistical experience gained while making the surveys will be of invaluable help in inaugurating any new program.

Beginning in January, 1942, basic farm work information was collected by mail each month in all states to supplement the monthly reports given by voluntary crop reporters. In states and parts of states where truck crops are grown intensively as in California, South Texas, Florida and New Jersey, special farm work data were collected by paid enumerators. North Carolina was used as an experimental state to study the advantages of data—collected directly from farmers by local enumerators, compared with usual mail data obtained from voluntary reporters.

In North Carolina it was possible to devise a sampling scheme that could be operated at a relatively low cost on a state-wide basis. Even though there was no particular reason to question the adequacy of the returns received by mail, it seemed desirable to conduct a state-wide enumeration in March and May as a check on the accuracy of the data. Over 4,000 farms were enumerated by direct farm visitors as compared with 2,000 individual farm reports received through the mail during each of the two months.

The success of the enumeration can be attributed in a large measure to the excellent cooperation and efficient work of the enumerators. The state and county War Boards, A.A.A. committeemen and County Agents rendered invaluable service in selecting the county enumerators and other work in connection with the surveys.

Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, Head of the Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College, analyzed a special part of the information collected in May and made the following report:

"Between December 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942, approximately 50,000 men and boys left the farms of North Carolina. This movement is at the rate of 10,000 each month and is very likely continuing even now. About 44 percent of those leaving entered some branch of the armed forces and the remainder entered upon some nonagricultural occupation.

"These 50,000 wartime migrants constituted about 9 percent of all males above 14 years of age on farms and 10.5 percent of those between 14 and 65 years of age. The single men between 20 and 45 accounted for 28,000 migrants; and about two-thirds of these single men went into the armed forces. During the five-month period, at least 29 percent of single men of draft age living on farms December 1, 1941, migrated—19 percent going to the armed forces and 10 percent to nonagricultural employment.

"Other age groups were less affected. Only 8,000 married men 20-44 years of age left farms, and only one-tenth of these went into military service. These married men constituted a little less than 5 percent of the available men in that class. The youngsters, 14-19 years of age, made up 12,300 of the migrants, but only 3,600 of these went into military service—the remainder going into some defense industry or some other nonagricultural work. These 14-19 youths made up 9.5 percent of the farm labor supply in that class.

"Only 1,600 of the migrants were from 45-65 years of age and these constituted only 1.4 percent of the available workers in that population group. None of these entered the armed services. The oldest group, above 65 years of age, contributed a negligible number, less than 100, to the migration, and of course none of these went into the armed services."

Additional information revealed by the two surveys is given on page 42. On March 1 the farm population of North Carolina was 1,644,000 people. This compares with the farm population of 1,654,000 enumerated by the U. S. Census on April 1, 1940. The two sources of data check within less than 1 percent. The survey made in May, 1942 revealed that there were 1,597,000 people on farms or a 3 percent decrease from March.

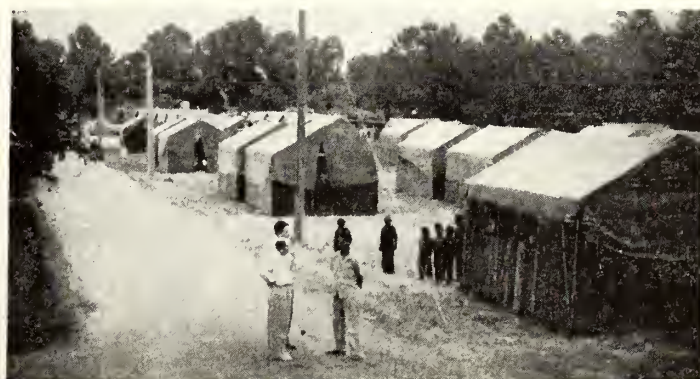
According to the survey there were 356,000 unpaid workers who did two or more days work on farms in North Carolina during the first week of March. The number increased to 584,000 workers in May. This was a 64 percent increase over March, which is much more than the usual seasonal increase. This can be explained by the heavy snow which fell over the western half of the state the first week of March and the earliness of the 1942 planting season. Very little real farm work was done in the first week of March—mostly chores and light work.

In the paid group of workers, that is, those who were paid by the month, week or hour, 92,000 workers were hired during the first week of March. That number increased to 130,000 on May 1. This heavy increase was also caused by the smaller than usual number of workers in March and the favorable period for farm work in May. Of the workers 14 years of age and over hired by farmers the first week in March, 21 percent were employed by the day or week, and the remaining 18 percent were paid by the hour. However, by May 1 workers hired by the month had declined to 14 percent of the total paid group, and those paid by the day or week dropped to 8 percent of the total.

Strawberry pickers, hoe hands and others working by the hour or per piece accounted for 28 percent of hired workers in May compared with 18 percent in March.



(a) This 1942 temporary farm labor camp was located in Beaufort county near Aurora. It was furnished by the Farm Security Administration and managed by the U. S. Employment Service during the spring harvest season. This was a new venture in this state that proved to be highly approved but was too soon terminated by discontinued federal funds. It accommodated about 600.



(b) One of North Carolina's sanitary, well organized, migratory farm labor mobile camps. This was at Bayboro, Pamlico county. Regional state and local supervisors may be seen in foreground. The mobile farm labor camp was liked by labor, farmers, community and state agencies. The facilities were readily expandable. Many new communities were hoping to get such camps in 1943.

FARM WAGE RATES AND INDEX NUMBERS, 1942, WITH COMPARISONS

YEAR	Farm Wage Rates				Weighted Average Rate Per Month ¹	Index Number of Farm Wage Rates (1910- 14=100)
	Per Month—		Per Day—			
	With Board	With- out Board	With Board	With- out Board		
1934.....	20.24	28.19	0.98	1.26	23.61	95
1935.....	22.42	30.24	1.07	1.33	25.53	103
1936.....	24.53	32.28	1.15	1.42	27.51	111
1937.....	28.00	36.32	1.33	1.61	31.25	126
1938.....	27.73	35.97	1.31	1.58	30.84	125
1939.....	27.39	35.82	1.30	1.56	30.56	123
1940.....	28.05	36.63	1.36	1.59	31.28	126
1941.....	34.85	43.64	1.69	1.93	38.14	154
1941:						
January.....	26.88	36.61	1.29	1.59	30.73	124
April.....	31.56	40.44	1.41	1.70	34.29	138
July.....	36.45	44.95	1.80	1.98	39.55	160
October.....	37.45	45.47	1.88	2.08	40.76	165
1942:						
January.....	37.08	47.77	1.77	2.12	41.21	166
April.....	41.47	50.54	1.83	2.10	43.77	177
July.....	47.29	56.97	2.16	2.45	50.09	202
October.....						

¹—This column has significance only as an essential step in computing the wage rate index.

FARM WAGE RATES HIGHEST IN 22 YEARS

Farm wage rates on July 1 were the highest in 22 years. Farmers were paying hired help more than double the 1910-14 average wage, and, at 202, the index was 42 points above the July 1, 1941, farm wage level. Farm wage rates have shown an upward trend since January 1, 1940, with marked increases throughout 1941 and thus far in 1942. The increase from April to July this year was five times the usual seasonal rise.

Monthly wage rates including board increased in nearly all sections of the country during the second quarter of 1942 and were up sharply over July 1941 levels in all geographic divisions. The increases over last year ranged from about 18 percent in the East Central Division to over 40 percent in the Pacific Coast States.

The average rate per day without board reported by crop correspondents for the entire country was \$2.45 on July 1, up 34 cents since April and 47 cents over July 1941. This is the highest day rate recorded since 1920. Every State showed an increase over a year ago, except Nevada, where no change was indicated. The average July 1 day rate varied markedly by States, however, as a result of the type of work being done, the skill of workers, living costs, and competition of industrial employment opportunities ranging from \$1.15 in South Carolina to \$4.85 in Washington.

U. S. FARM EMPLOYMENT: INDEX NUMBERS, JULY 1, 1942, WITH COMPARISONS

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1910-14 = 100

DATE	Unadjusted			Adjusted for Seasonal Variation		
	Total Employment	Family Workers	Hired Workers	Total Employment	Family Workers	Hired Workers
1935.....	92	95	84	93	95	84
1936.....	92	93	89	92	93	89
1937.....	90	90	91	90	90	91
1938.....	90	89	91	90	89	91
1939.....	89	89	90	89	89	90
1940.....	88	88	89	88	88	89
1941.....	86	85	88	86	85	88
1941: January 1.....	70	74	56	87	86	90
February 1.....	71	74	61	87	86	92
March 1.....	73	77	60	88	88	90
April 1.....	79	83	69	86	86	88
May 1.....	89	90	84	86	86	88
June 1.....	97	96	99	85	84	88
July 1.....	92	95	111	85	85	86
August 1.....	99	88	106	87	86	88
September 1.....	95	90	110	85	84	88
October 1.....	99	94	118	86	85	87
November 1.....	89	86	98	84	84	84
December 1.....	78	78	80	86	86	86
1942: January 1.....	69	72	57	86	84	92
February 1.....	71	73	65	88	85	100
March 1.....	73	76	62	87	85	93
April 1.....	79	82	70	86	85	90
May 1.....	90	92	83	88	88	88
June 1.....	99	99	100	88	88	88
July 1.....	100	96	110	86	86	85
October 1.....						

AVERAGE WAGE RATES PAID TO HIRED FARM LABOR, BY STATES AND REGIONS, JULY 1, 1941 AND 1942

	Per Month With Board		Per Month Without Board		Per Day With Board		Per Day Without Board	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Delaware.....	33.25	40.00	46.50	59.50	1.90	2.45	2.40	2.95
Maryland.....	33.25	39.25	47.50	56.25	1.80	2.35	2.35	2.90
Virginia.....	25.25	31.00	35.75	48.00	1.30	1.60	1.70	2.10
West Virginia.....	26.00	31.00	37.50	44.00	1.25	1.60	1.70	2.10
North Carolina.....	19.75	26.00	28.25	35.25	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.70
South Carolina.....	14.75	19.25	21.50	26.75	.75	.90	.95	1.15
Georgia.....	15.25	19.25	21.25	26.75	.80	1.00	1.00	1.25
Florida.....	18.50	24.00	31.00	45.00	1.00	1.30	1.40	1.75
South Atlantic.....	20.57	24.49	29.73	36.02	1.09	1.28	1.40	1.64
Kentucky.....	24.25	29.75	33.25	40.25	1.10	1.35	1.45	1.75
Tennessee.....	20.25	24.25	28.00	34.50	.95	1.15	1.20	1.45
Alabama.....	16.50	22.25	22.25	30.25	.80	1.10	1.00	1.35
Mississippi.....	16.25	20.75	23.25	30.00	.80	1.05	1.05	1.30
East South Central.....	18.99	23.41	26.31	32.86	.90	1.13	1.16	1.42
Arkansas.....	19.25	26.00	26.50	39.00	.95	1.25	1.20	1.60
Louisiana.....	17.50	21.50	24.75	30.50	.90	1.10	1.15	1.35
Oklahoma.....	25.25	32.75	35.25	45.00	1.55	2.15	1.90	2.55
Texas.....	25.50	33.50	34.50	45.25	1.30	1.70	1.60	2.05
West South Central.....	23.58	30.31	32.32	41.96	1.25	1.58	1.55	1.92
New England.....	42.94	54.05	71.57	85.69	2.27	2.89	3.22	3.78
Middle Atlantic.....	39.24	48.00	57.76	72.39	2.30	2.73	2.93	3.48
East North Central.....	39.03	46.12	52.04	62.81	2.23	2.58	2.79	3.20
West North Central.....	36.37	49.29	47.67	63.28	2.10	2.60	2.89	3.29
Mountain.....	45.04	60.32	62.84	79.77	2.18	2.88	2.82	3.53
Pacific.....	55.50	78.29	78.47	105.77	2.63	3.53	3.33	4.56
United States.....	36.45	47.29	44.95	56.97	1.80	2.16	1.98	2.45

MALE POPULATION ON NORTH CAROLINA FARMS MAY 1, 1942 BY AGE AND CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS AND TYPE OF WORK	Total	Age Groups					
		14-19	20-44		45-64	65-Over	
			Total	Single			
State: Total.....	541,430	131,133	243,618	73,194	170,424	130,182	36,497
In farm work.....	461,471	115,936	203,457	57,764	145,693	116,603	25,475
In non-farm work.....	53,283	8,658	33,654	12,450	21,204	9,414	1,557
Others.....	26,676	6,539	6,507	2,980	3,537	4,165	9,465
District 1: Total.....	40,247	7,343	17,726	4,403	13,323	11,803	3,375
In farm work.....	35,064	6,481	15,017	3,441	11,576	11,151	2,415
In non-farm work.....	3,204	425	2,127	585	1,542	547	105
Others.....	1,979	437	582	377	205	105	855
District 2: Total.....	86,081	21,477	37,757	12,938	24,829	20,914	5,933
In farm work.....	72,465	19,305	30,892	10,009	20,883	18,201	4,067
In non-farm work.....	8,496	1,257	5,480	2,438	3,042	1,470	289
Others.....	5,120	915	1,385	481	904	1,243	1,577
District 3: Total.....	56,761	17,238	23,889	8,913	14,976	12,152	3,484
In farm work.....	51,239	15,956	21,398	7,820	13,578	11,547	2,338
In non-farm work.....	2,327	322	1,582	661	921	238	185
Others.....	3,195	958	909	432	477	367	961
District 4: Total.....	72,254	17,244	30,623	10,685	19,938	21,065	3,322
In farm work.....	54,044	12,677	22,052	6,413	15,639	17,760	1,555
In non-farm work.....	12,305	1,873	7,377	3,448	3,929	2,612	443
Others.....	5,905	2,694	1,194	824	370	693	1,324
District 5: Total.....	59,949	13,356	25,210	7,891	17,319	16,200	5,183
In farm work.....	49,482	11,156	19,777	5,848	13,929	14,206	4,343
In non-farm work.....	8,714	1,954	4,995	1,831	3,164	1,689	76
Others.....	1,753	246	438	212	226	305	764
District 6: Total.....	68,739	15,885	34,711	8,503	26,208	13,986	4,157
In farm work.....	62,428	14,950	31,666	7,683	23,983	12,711	3,101
In non-farm work.....	3,396	342	2,728	728	1,648	597	81
Others.....	2,915	593	669	92	577	678	975
District 8: Total.....	60,428	13,713	27,022	7,307	19,715	14,461	5,230
In farm work.....	49,206	12,240	20,919	5,619	15,300	12,653	3,394
In non-farm work.....	8,296	1,239	5,572	1,407	4,165	1,306	179
Others.....	2,924	234	531	281	250	502	1,657
District 9: Total.....	96,973	24,879	48,880	12,564	34,116	19,601	5,813
In farm work.....	87,543	23,171	41,736	10,931	30,805	18,374	4,262
In non-farm work.....	6,545	1,246	4,145	1,352	2,793	955	199
Others.....	2,885	462	799	281	518	272	1,352

FARM LABOR WAGE RATES PER DAY NORTH CAROLINA, 1866-1922

YEAR	Without Board	With Board
1866.....	.51	.35
1869.....	.54	.36
1874 or 1875.....	.62	.44
1877-79.....	.58	.41
1879-1880.....	.61	.45
1880-1881.....	.63	.46
1881-1882.....	.68	.46
1884-1885.....	.67	.47
1887-1888.....	.81	.45
1889-1890.....	.62	.46
1891-1892.....	.63	.45
1893.....	.58	.46
1894.....	.54	.43
1895.....	.54	.41
1898.....	.58	.44
1899.....	.60	.46
1902.....	.66	.50
1906.....	.92	.72
1909.....	.89	.70
1910.....	.97	.73
1911.....	.99	.78
1912.....	1.03	.80
1913.....	1.06	.83
1914.....	1.02	.81
1915.....	1.02	.81
1916.....	1.11	.86
1917.....	1.50	1.18
1918.....	1.97	1.55
1919.....	2.50	2.00
1920.....	2.85	2.25
1921.....	1.60	1.25
1922.....	1.75	1.35

FARM LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1923-1942

YEAR AND MONTH	Supply % of Normal (Percent)	Demand % of Normal (Percent)	Average Wages Being Paid To Hired Farm Labor				YEAR AND MONTH	Supply % of Normal (Percent)	Demand % of Normal (Percent)	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
1923—							1933—						
January.....					1.20	1.55	January.....	118	56	9.75	14.75	.50	.70
April.....					1.30	1.70	April.....	113	59	9.75	14.75	.50	.65
July.....					1.54	1.97	July.....	107	65	11.25	17.25	.60	.75
October.....	81	97	28.00	37.00	1.43	1.75	October.....	100	76	13.75	20.00	.70	.90
1924—							1934—						
January.....	82	97	27.00	37.00	1.25	1.80	January.....	100	68	14.25	21.00	.75	.95
April.....	83	97	27.25	35.50	1.45	1.88	April.....	99	70	14.25	21.25	.75	.95
July.....	83	99	30.00	41.00	1.65	2.00	July.....	95	79	14.25	21.25	.80	1.00
October.....	85	90	29.00	42.00	1.46	1.85	October.....	95	81	15.50	23.25	.80	1.05
1925—							1935—						
January.....	89	94	29.00	39.00	1.90	2.25	January.....	96	77	15.50	23.00	.80	1.05
April.....	88	94	28.00	40.00	1.50	1.90	April.....	94	82	15.50	23.00	.80	1.00
July.....	90	95	28.00	40.00	1.54	2.20	July.....	92	83	16.00	24.25	.80	1.05
October.....	88	93	29.00	40.00	1.50	2.00	October.....	91	85	16.00	24.25	.85	1.10
1926—							1936—						
January.....	87	88	27.00	39.00	1.53	1.95	January.....	92	81	15.75	23.75	.85	1.10
April.....	87	92	29.00	40.00	1.50	1.90	April.....	90	86	15.75	23.50	.85	1.10
July.....	90	91	29.00	41.00	1.50	1.90	July.....	89	84	15.75	23.25	.85	1.10
October.....	86	92	30.00	41.00	1.50	1.90	October.....	84	88	16.50	24.25	.90	1.15
1927—							1937—						
January.....			29.00	39.00	1.50	1.90	January.....	88	89	17.00	25.75	.90	1.15
April.....	88	89	26.75	38.50	1.40	1.85	April.....	86	92	17.75	26.00	.90	1.20
July.....	94	92	26.75	38.25	1.40	1.80	July.....	83	94	18.25	26.25	.95	1.20
October.....	89	91	27.50	38.00	1.40	1.75	October.....	77	95	18.53	26.68	.97	1.26
1928—							1938—						
January.....			28.25	40.50	1.50	1.90	January.....	89	84	16.75	25.00	.90	1.20
April.....	93	91	27.00	37.00	1.40	1.85	April.....	90	87	17.50	25.00	.90	1.20
July.....	90	91	27.50	39.00	1.45	1.85	July.....	89	89	17.75	26.00	.95	1.20
October.....	89	90	27.75	39.25	1.50	1.90	October.....	87	84	17.00	24.50	.90	1.15
1929—							1939—						
January.....			27.00	40.00	1.40	1.85	January.....	92	84	16.75	24.50	.90	1.15
April.....	95	90	26.25	38.50	1.40	1.80	April.....	89	89	16.75	24.75	.90	1.15
July.....	94	92	26.75	38.25	1.40	1.80	July.....	87	90	16.75	24.75	.95	1.20
October.....	92	85	28.75	39.25	1.40	1.80	October.....	87	91	17.75	25.50	.95	1.20
1930—							1940—						
January.....	99	80	25.00	35.00	1.35	1.75	January.....	90	88	17.25	25.50	.90	1.20
April.....	102	82	23.75	34.00	1.25	1.65	April.....	90	87	17.00	25.00	.90	1.20
July.....	106	78	23.25	33.25	1.25	1.55	July.....	88	87	17.00	25.00	.95	1.20
October.....	104	73	22.25	31.25	1.10	1.45	October.....	84	93	18.25	26.25	1.00	1.25
1931—							1941—						
January.....	112	67	20.50	29.50	1.05	1.45	January.....	82	91	18.50	26.50	1.00	1.25
April.....	111	70	17.50	28.00	.90	1.20	April.....	68	94	19.25	27.75	1.05	1.30
July.....	105	73	17.25	25.50	.90	1.15	July.....	70	94	19.75	28.25	1.10	1.35
October.....	110	59	16.00	23.10	.85	1.05	October.....	65	95	21.50	30.25	1.15	1.50
1932—							1942—						
January.....	117	60	14.00	21.00	.70	.95	January.....	62	95	23.00	32.50	1.25	1.60
April.....	115	62	13.00	19.25	.65	.85	April.....	59	100	25.00	41.00	1.30	1.60
July.....	115	62	11.50	17.25	.60	.80	July.....	59	100	26.00	35.25	1.35	1.70
October.....	116	60	11.50	17.25	.60	.80	October.....						

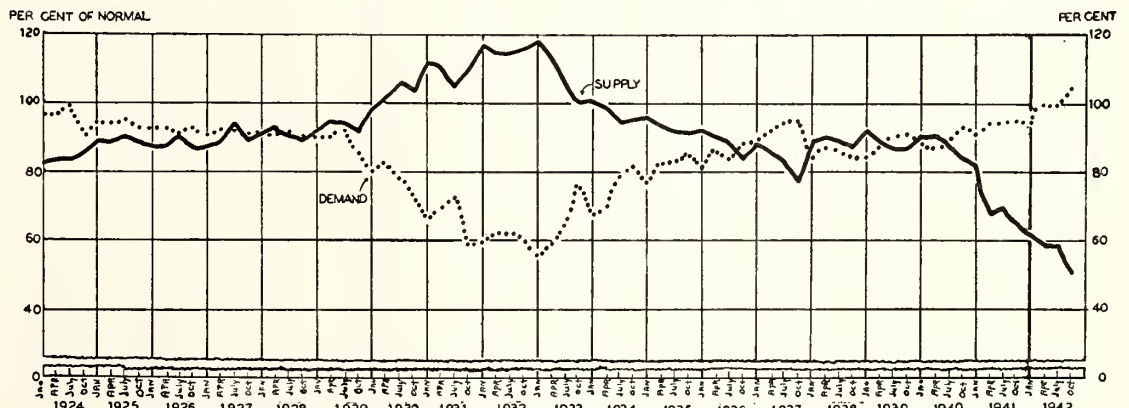
SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF FARM LABOR

The chart at the right shows the supply and demand of farm labor as a percentage of normal by quarter years from 1924 through 1942. Voluntary crop reporters appraise the farm labor situation in terms of these indices and the data reflect the general changes that have occurred during this period.

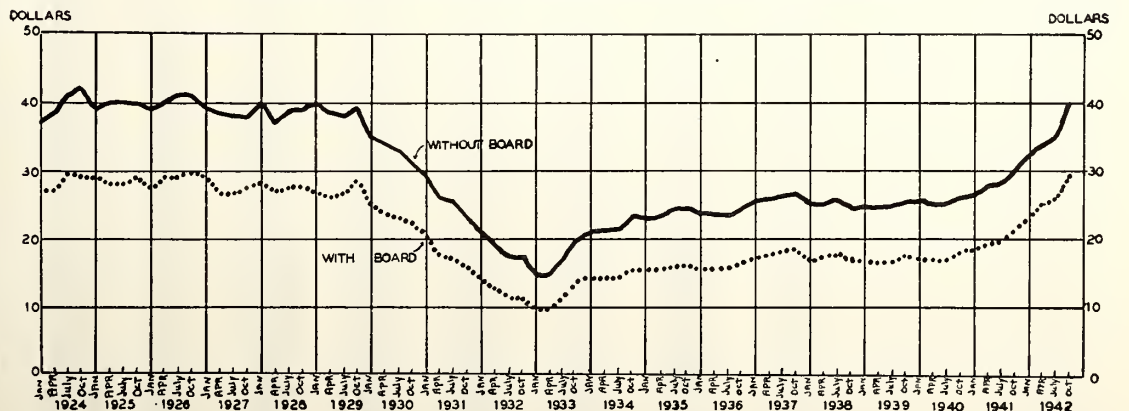
A study of the chart shows two periods—1925-1928 and 1936-1939—of practically even balance between the labor supply and demand on North Carolina farms. Both of these indices were reported at approximately 90 percent during these periods. Also, there are two other periods that differ conversely from these just pointed out. In 1929, the labor demand began dropping precipitously while supply turned sharply upward, resulting in considerable disparity between the two indices in 1932. An improvement in farm prices and general business activity in 1933 gradually narrowed these indices until they were back in line in 1936.

One other period of interest began in 1940 when supply and demand began to diverge inversely as compared with the depression period. On October 1, 1942, the reverse order spread between the two factors was practically as great as at the bottom of the depression.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF FARM LABOR - NORTH CAROLINA 1924-42



NORTH CAROLINA FARM WAGE RATES PER MONTH 1924-1942



NORTH CAROLINA FARM CENSUS SURVEY

Probably very few readers of the North Carolina "Agricultural Statistics" know or even realize how the basic data for this publication are secured. How are the county acreages determined for the various crops published herein? How are the yearly numbers of livestock, poultry, etc., established? What serves as a base for arriving at the distribution of crops and livestock by areas of production in North Carolina? How are the other many North Carolina facts secured? These are some of the pertinent questions that arise and are seldom answered.

The logical answer would be: "The facts were established from the U. S. Census, of course." Yes, this is partially true, especially for the U. S. Census five-year periods, but what about the intervening years? Another might answer: "The AAA county data are used for such estimates." Yes, this is partially true for cotton and tobacco in recent years. But what about years prior to the comparatively young AAA programs? What about your workstock, other livestock, poultry, and minor crops?

The basic data for the "Agricultural Statistics" as well as for other essential estimates is a result of the annual North Carolina Farm Survey. Of course, these data are not used in a raw form, but after careful editing and necessary statistical calculations, they serve as a secure foundation on which much of the essentially needed and required agricultural statistics are built.

Yes, for 25 consecutive years the annual Farm Census has provided North Carolina with composite workable agricultural facts which are surpassed by no other similar survey. Beginning in 1918 these valuable data have not only spanned the gaps of the U. S. Census, but have completely linked two major periods—World War I and World War II. From 1919 through 1941 should be considered as one of the outstanding periods in Agricultural history, a period marked at the beginning by a plea for increased and expanded agricultural production necessary for winning World War I. This was followed by a plea approximately 16 years later (1933) for a curtailment of agricultural acreages and production in order that the economic status of the farmer might be stabilized, and then in 1941 by another plea for expanded agricultural production which will play a major role in winning World War II. Such drastic shifts in agricultural programs in such comparatively short periods has necessitated the intensive use of all available agricultural data in order to build sound farm programs. As a result of the annual Farm Census, North Carolina has been ready to meet these changes with less difficulty than any other southern state. Farm leaders and organizations have had ready access to a series of complete agricultural data which greatly aided in the quick formulation of these programs. For instance, in 1932 and 1933 when the AAA program was inaugurated, many of the necessary data for laying the ground work were already available. Many North Carolina farmers were already in position to secure fair crop allotments. Likewise, individuals, county agricultural leaders, and others have had the advantage of more thoroughly establishing their agricultural interests. In 1941, when it was necessary

to establish 1942 war production goals, the 1941 Farm Census Survey, which had just been completed, was quickly accepted as the most recent of complete data necessary in the formulation of these goals.

In addition to the already important place the Farm Census Survey has maintained in North Carolina agriculture, it is always ready and available for any regular or emergency programs for townships, counties, or the entire state. It also has served well in aiding in the preparation of other similar surveys as well as serving as a check against those in actual process. For instance, Mr. Z. R. Pettet, Chief Agricultural Statistician of the United States Census, says: "The function of the United States Census is to make available basic information covering crops, livestock, and farm facts every five years. From there it is the province of the North Carolina Farm Census Survey to carry on, so that reliable agricultural information is available immediately. To do this satisfactorily your statistics and those of the United States Census must be on the same basis and very closely comparable. As they dovetail, they give us valuable check data needed in our Federal Census work. It is for these reasons that your yearly surveys are of the greatest importance. Moreover, they accustom the public to replying accurately to questions relating to agriculture and to use the statistics for many purposes. For example: Program planning for war and peace, for school studies in geography, mapping, agriculture, arithmetic, economics, county history, and for solving business and marketing problems." As an essential aid to the North Carolina Extension Service programs, Mr. J. W. Goodman, Assistant Director, says, "For more than 25 years we have been using this material in the development of programs, in the analysis of the agricultural programs of the State and in projecting

activities on the basis of known and dependable facts as contained in this survey. Now that we are in War and the production of food and fiber is so vital, we find the use of this material increasing tremendously in its economic importance.

"The Farm Census Survey is dependable. The information contained in it furnishes us the only annual guide available. With the adjustments of programs not only from year to year but during the year to meet the ever increasing demands for food and fiber in the war effort, we would be handicapped very greatly without this survey.

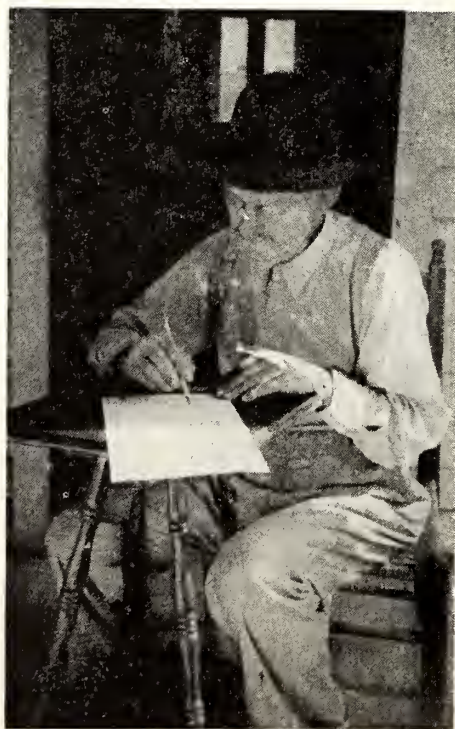
"In view of these things we commend highly the excellent work that is being done by your Division in prosecuting effectively and efficiently the collecting, assembling and analyzing of this vital and important information." As an aid in AAA work, Mr. G. I. Scott, Chairman State U. S. D. A. War Board, says, "I have observed that all departments avail themselves of the educational value of your reports. Business organizations, as well as farmers and farm organizations and educational institutions find this information of economic value. The yields and acreage data are very valuable in program planning since some of the programs, particularly the AAA, do not get an accurate check on many of the crops in which your surveys give basic data.

"It is surprising to note on the crops that we have had actually measured how near the data required by your surveys approach the measured acreage which is used as a basis of payment under the AAA Program."

At the first national meeting of Agricultural Statisticians at Washington in 1917, it was learned that the South rated low in agricultural statistics in comparison with other sections of the country. Top rating mid-western states had greatly improved their statistical estimates through an annual Farm Census Survey. The North Carolina Agricultural Statistician, upon his return to Raleigh secured the cooperation of county commissioners of 82 counties for the first North Carolina Farm Census Survey. The success of that survey increased the number of counties participating. Since 1925, 100 counties or the entire state of North Carolina has been included in this survey.

The annual Farm Census Survey owes much of its success to each county commissioner, tax supervisor, tax lister, and other county officials in North Carolina. For through these this survey is made possible. Their cooperation with the U. S. and N. C. Departments of Agriculture not only aided North Carolina to rank near the top in statistical services in the United States but has also enabled each county to benefit directly and indirectly.

As time goes on, agricultural success in the United States as well as in North Carolina will depend increasingly more on agricultural statistics. Therefore, in order that North Carolina be well prepared to meet any emergency, each farmer, county official, Department of Agriculture official, agricultural leaders, and others connected directly or indirectly with agriculture, should make it his personal duty to see that the annual Farm Census Survey is complete and used locally as well as for state and national farm programs.



A farmer prepares his crop report

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL DIVISION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

After 23 years of cooperative relations and 26 years under the direction of the present statistician, the results of this service have come to be taken for granted and are being utilized by all agricultural agencies. It is the official source of statistical information. Its reliability has long been established and its value well known.

Because of the basic statistics available, when the farm relief program was initiated in 1933, North Carolina was well prepared not only through the data available but through the farmers' thinking for themselves. Again when the national defense efforts were required in the fall of 1941, North Carolina was prepared with county statistics. The agricultural leaders and farmers themselves were accustomed to thinking in agricultural statistics. They have come to know that in cases of doubt about a farmer's basic allotment, the matter may be cleared by applying to the State Statistician's office for records secured during the base years involved. This information is accepted by all parties concerned. Such information is available in no other Southern state.

With the advent of the Statistical Laboratory at State College which was encouraged by the Crop Reporting Service and has been established during the past two years, North Carolina has taken a distinct lift in the estimation of other states interested in statistical work. Already this State ranks with Iowa in the advanced nature of its statistical development and research opportunities. This is indeed fortunate not only for the Department's Statistics office, but for all agencies in North Carolina. On the other hand, it is fortunate for the Statistical Laboratory that the foundational work had been developed to the extent it had before this new State College department was established in 1941.

Of particular interest is the effort and aid provided to the war emergency program. The long established county estimates and experiences for providing such enabled this State to promptly provide in a dependable way the county statistics basic to the war program. Of particular value to this was the State's annual Farm Census Survey. Here again, the extra effort put forth in December 1941, toward securing more dependable and expanded Farm Census results was most fortunate. The final county summaries, distributed in August 1942, showed that about 95 percent of all the farms were actually reported and the results were unusually good.

As with so many other agencies, the drain of technically trained men from the Crop Reporting Service has had a telling effect. Unfortunately, women are not trained in their technical work and these men will be replaced with considerable difficulty, if at all. It will be something like using town women to supervise our farmers' work.

NEW FEATURES OF WORK OR SERVICES

Expanded commercial truck crop reports.
Statistical laboratory and research.
National Defense work.
County war goals.
Farm Census expansion.
Field sample counts with tobacco, peanuts and potatoes.
Expanded federal relations of the Bureau

of Agricultural Economics privileges and surveys.

Farm labor and relations with the Employment Service.

Threshers—fall threshed crops and other reports doubled.

Commercial poultry and related information.

Dairy Manufacture statistics.

New Applications of the Rural Carrier surveys.

Statistical research efforts.

THE PRIMARY FEATURES OF STATISTICAL SERVICE WORK

A. Compliance of States Acts	
1. Farm Census	
2. Threshers' records	
3. Tobacco warehouse sales	
4. Dairy Manufacturers	
B. Mailing lists maintained (63), Voluntary Reporters and Agricultural Leaders	
1. For schedules	copies sent 33,161
2. For reports, etc.	copies sent 17,148
C. Preparation and handling of report schedules	
1. Number schedules mailed	420,893
2. Schedules tabulated	109,892
3. General and regular reports compiled (about 150)	
4. Special and irregular reports (about 175)	
5. Letters (mimeographed) mailed	91,857
6. Miles traveled by technical men	35,949
7. Hours worked:	
a. Regular crop estimates	38,076
b. Farm Census, labor, etc.	20,318
Total hours worked	58,394
D. Releases	
1. Mailed copies of reports released	247,100
2. Number "Agricultural Situation," "Agricultural Statistics" and other printed publications mailed	82,778
3. Special stories for the newspapers	102
E. Special Request Services	
1. By mail	915
2. By telephone or telegram	586
3. Personal	527
F. Special statistical projects and research.	
G. War purposes activities.	
H. Field investigations work—travel entire state.	
I. Business matters and correspondence.	

STATISTICS' PLACE IN AGRICULTURE

Altogether, the Agricultural Statistics Division and the Crop Reporting Service have made great and steady strides since 1919, and the future should be a continuation. As a matter of fact, under the war effort there is the greatest need of statistical information. Perhaps an even greater need will be during the reconstruction and readjustment period following the war.

While the statistical services may not appear as effective or interesting as some other of our personalized services, it is, as with other educational information and agencies, basic to effective planning for constructive work. Thus it is a working tool to other ends. It may be likened to a banking clearing house of information.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The following explanation is given for the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service embracing both the Statistical Division and the State Statistical office of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a cooperative relation for serving North Carolina and there are no distinct lines of demarcation. In this set-up, the State provides about one-third and the United States about two-thirds of the cooperative funds. These cooperative relations have existed since early in 1919.

A better idea of the work may be gained from the fact that the cycle, like farming, is one year long. That is, before a repetition of reports occurs, a year has passed. Thus, it requires several years to really become acquainted with the entire functions of the office. Men technically trained in agricultural statistics have been found most essential and even these require several years to become proficient.

In order to secure the 366 reports yearly, many lists of voluntary reporters are required, totaling more than 10,000 aids co-operating through more than 66 different lists of specialized reporters. Since this office collects original information, it is necessary not only to have these reporters, but to prepare schedules and mail to reporters to fill out and return. Something like 700,000 envelopes were used during the past year which indicates the enormous routine mailing task. In fact, only one with considerable experience in statistical work can remotely appreciate the task involved. For example, to maintain the proper spirit and morale among the reporters, news service sheets have been found important. Printed publications, news releases and other compensating services are required.

Obviously, certain business matters are required in addition to the usual correspondence. These include statistical matters for both the federal and state agencies. The more than 60 filing cabinets, two storage rooms, large current supplies and vast records covering the past 25 years which become increasingly valuable as reference material.

The State Acts work, which belongs principally to the State Department of Agriculture and its Statistics Division, includes the annual Farm Census survey, tobacco warehouse sales, threshers' records and dairy manufacturers products report. The Farm Census alone represents this year over 250,000 different farm reports.

The special projects maintained have been the farm labor surveys, county estimates for the A.A.A. and war goal purposes, cooperative relations with the Statistical Laboratory and Research project, as well as other related special efforts.

THE ESSENTIAL OR BASIC REPORTS

These cover practically farm-wide scope and include:

1. Regular official estimates or forecasts of acreage, yields and production of principal crops and numbers of live-stock.
2. Prices farmers receive and pay.
3. County farm statistics for program planning.
4. Special crop features and economic reports.
5. Report releases on important agricultural features.
6. Publications, printed for permanent usages.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



W. KERR SCOTT, *Commissioner of Agriculture*

D. S. COLTRANE, *Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture*



ACCOUNTS

A. R. POWLEDGE, *Chief*

Modern accounting methods are employed in this division and accurate records are kept to enable intelligent budgeting and financial planning at all times.



ENTOMOLOGY

C. H. BRANNON, *Chief*

Services of this division include: Annual inspection of all nurseries, bulb inspection, enforcement of North Carolina Bee Law, white pine blister rust control, Japanese beetle quarantine enforcement and soil treatment, cataloging of insect distribution, enforcement of all plant pest quarantines.

CHEMISTRY

DR. B. W. KILGORE, *Chief*

Duties of this division include: Securing and testing samples of fertilizers, feeds and insecticides sold in the State to determine whether they comply with required standards under the respective laws.

Inspection, including analyses and other examinations, of foods sold in the State to determine fitness for human consumption and whether they meet the required definitions and standards under the State Food Law.



STATE FAIR

DR. J. S. DORTON, *Manager*

The North Carolina State Fair is maintained as an agricultural, industrial and educational exposition and is designed to serve as a mirror to reflect the products and growth of the State.

Premiums, limited to North Carolina exhibitors, have been increased substantially each year since the Department took over the actual operation of the exposition in 1937.



CREDIT UNION

D. R. GRAHAM, *Superintendent*

This Division was created to enable groups of farmers, salary and wage earners to organize and operate, under state charter, their own co-operative savings and loan associations. Through this cooperative effort farmers and other groups of citizens create for themselves, through their savings a pool of credit from which loans are made to members to meet short term credit needs without usury.



TEST FARMS

F. E. MILLER, *Director*

The experimental work on these stations deals with the kind of farming best suited to the sections represented by the respective Stations, which are located as follows: Mountain Experiment Station, Swannanoa; Piedmont Experiment Station, Statesville; Tobacco Experiment Station, Oxford; Upper Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Rocky Mount; Blackland Experiment Station, Wenona; and Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Willard. Research work is handled in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at State College, Raleigh, and in some instances with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Experiment Stations render services to the farmers throughout the State by making available results of the many experiments underway. This information may be secured by visiting the Station, through correspondence, through the agricultural press, special meetings, and through available circulars and bulletins.

DAIRY

C. W. PEGRAM, *Chief*

The Dairy division supervises the testing, weighing and sampling of milk and cream purchased on butterfat basis. This division protects the producer and manufacturer against inaccurate tests and weights by continuous inspection of the testing equipment used in dairy plants and stations. This division also administers the Milk Control Law. This law requires reports of milk sales and purchases by milk plants buying on classification plans. This supervision makes for stabilization between producers and buyers.

Dairy production statistics are gathered in cooperation with the Crop Reporting Division. This information is important as a means of furnishing accurate statistics pertaining to milk production and dairy products.



MUSEUM

HARRY T. DAVIS, *Director*

The function of the State Museum Division is to exhibit the Natural History and Natural Resources of North Carolina. For this purpose, the Department maintains 9 large exhibit halls—20,000 square feet—and 9,000 square feet of service and storage space. Some 20,000 persons have been visiting the Museum each year.



These two pages offer brief outlines of the principal functions and services of each of the sixteen divisions of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Obviously each conducts services far beyond these mentioned, both as relates to the office and to field work. Take the Chemistry and Soil Testing offices, for example. Unmentioned are the state-wide activities of those collecting samples, handling thousands of tests in laboratories, expert interpretations, and advice by correspondence and in person. Educational work is essential to regulatory and inspectional activities as well as to other constructive agricultural programs.



MARKETS

RANDAL B. ETHERIDGE, *Chief*

Specialists assist in the various functions of marketing which is carried on in order to get farm products from the farmer to the consumer. Emphasis is placed on modern marketing practices, including stages of maturity at which to harvest the crops, proper handling and grading, processing, packing, storing, and transportation.

Assistance is given in setting up the machinery for marketing. The representatives act in a neutral capacity in certifying as to the grade of farm products, which is the basis upon which many are sold. Specialized commodity information is furnished to producers from temporary field offices; and from the State office where daily and weekly reports are made available to farmers, newspapers, radio stations and press associations covering all farm products. They enforce the regulation promulgated by the Board of Agriculture which requires that all potatoes sold for seed purposes meet the specifications of U. S. No. 1 grade or be plainly marked "not graded"; the Handlers Act which requires that individuals, firms and corporations who make contracts with the farmers for the production of certain crops be approved and furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to carry out their contract or furnish bond; and the Cold Storage Egg Law which requires that cold storage eggs be sold as such.

PUBLICATIONS

LOUIS H. WILSON, *Editor*

Information on regulatory, inspectional, control and marketing is cleared through this division which issues publications dealing with the services rendered the agricultural population.

A primary publication of this Department is the "Agricultural Review," issued twice-a-month and sent free to farmers upon request.

News stories relating to the services of all divisions are prepared and distributed.

Requests for general information are answered or referred to the proper authorities.



STATISTICS

FRANK PARKER, *Chief*

It is the function of the Statistical division to collect and analyze statistical data and prepare and publish estimates relating to agriculture including acreages, yields and production of crops, numbers and production of livestock and livestock products, farm prices, farm income,

wages and farm employment. This is done in cooperation with the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Thousands of voluntary reporters, the annual North Carolina Farm Census and hundreds of independent seasonal surveys are the chief sources of information. County, State and National statistics are basic to economic programs in peace or war. The field of work of this division is well illustrated by the statistical information in this publication.

SOIL TESTING

DR. J. FIELDING REED, *Director*

This Division was created to test the soils of individual farms for plant food deficiencies and enable farmers to buy and use fertilizers and lime more efficiently.



SEED LABORATORY

J. W. WOODSIDE, *Director*

The duties of the Seed Laboratory are: (1) To enforce the State Seed Law, which prohibits seeds of extremely poor quality from being sold for seeding purposes and which requires that all seeds sold be properly labeled showing the per cent pure seed, the per cent germination, and the noxious weed seeds present; and (2) To make tests of seeds for farmers and seed dealers residing within North Carolina.



VETERINARY

DR. WILLIAM MOORE, *Chief*

This division investigates outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock and employs methods for control and eradication of same.



The staff of this division through the cooperation of federal agencies made North Carolina the first bovine tuberculosis modified accredited area, indicating that bovine tuberculosis had been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent of the cattle in this State in 1938; and this year North Carolina became the first state to be classified as a Bang's accredited area, indicating that this disease in cattle has been reduced to less than one per cent of all the cattle.

WAREHOUSES

A. B. FAIRLEY, *Superintendent*

Under the State Warehouse system, farmers are offered a safe place for the storage of agricultural commodities and receipts are furnished which are guaranteed by the State.

Weighing of commodities is done by Federal licensed weighers.

Free classing of cotton by Federal licensed classers is offered and a free gin service is offered in order to improve the ginning of cotton.



WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

C. D. BAUCOM, *Superintendent*

The Act by the General Assembly of North Carolina creating the Weights and Measures Division is known as "An Act To Provide Uniform Weights and Measures" and Section I reads as follows: "That in order to protect the purchasers of any commodity and to provide one standard of measure of length and surface throughout the State, which must be in conformity with the standard of measure of length of surface, weight and capacity established by Congress, the office of superintendent of Weights and Measures for the State of North Carolina is hereby established as hereinafter provided." Thus, the sole purpose of the Weights and Measures Department is to protect the purchasers of any commodity and to help an honest merchant stay honest.



THE WAR BOARD'S STATISTICS

When Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in September, 1941 inaugurated his U. S. Department of Agriculture National Defense Board, skeptics were numerous. By October he had pretty well sold heads of his production agencies most concerned. By November most states had developed their COUNTY goals for several crops. Most southern states met serious difficulties in the way of doubtful county results—simply because their basic county statistics were largely limited to the U. S. Census enumerations.

In North Carolina quite a different situation existed. The reasons included: 24 years' farm census survey records and published county data since 1919; reporting machinery ready for collecting any new information; check data including threshings; tobacco sales, county yields and prices for many years. In addition we have the U. S. Census, AAA measurements, ginnings reports and other comparative statistics.

Thus few difficulties or problems arose. Instead, in record time the needed county figures were provided. Again in the spring of 1942 county war goals for 1942 and 1943 were called for and readily provided.

The county war boards found their tasks fairly easy, for the reason that farmers were already accustomed to surveys, questionnaires and other kinds of farm statistics studies; so much so that they are prepared to think through these new war programs readily and understandingly.

Even back in the depression years when the Agricultural Adjustments Administration programs were started, North Carolina farmers were largely prepared. Thus a minimum of confusion or delay arose. The program thereby got under way and has since been conducted smoothly with the exception of rare instances. The same evidence was reported from the U. S. Census Bureau, because of the 1935 and 1940 schedules obtained.

The first world war caught us unprepared. However, the experiences of the first one resulted in this state being prepared with not only basic program making statistics, but even better, we had developed inventorial and thinking habits by our farmers. For many years it has been taken for granted that the North Carolina Cooperative Crop Reporting Service was prepared to supply almost any statistical information requested.

The contents of this publication do not nearly reflect the farm-wide scope of information developed in the 370 separate compilations made during 1942. Neither do they indicate that more than 95 percent of all farmers of North Carolina directly contributed to these statistics. Few can realize how 30,000 voluntary crop reporters provide hundreds of thousands of judgment reports to be developed by counties.

With such information it is quite obvious that North Carolina's War Board and the various agencies represented thereon should turn to the Crop Reporting Service for basic planning information.

In the same way, individual farmers and communities have available equally helpful statistical farm facts, even beyond those offered herein.

The county war boards are in particularly good position to direct and to develop broader appreciation of the basic needs of local statistics in their programs. The state is greatly in need of this county aid, for after all these groups have a great influence during these times of war tension and the need for cooperative efforts and personal sacrifices.

STATISTICAL LABORATORY

For many years persons in and near Raleigh who were interested in statistics hoped to see an outstanding statistical laboratory established at State College. This hope was realized when three prominent statisticians and economists took up the matter seriously in the spring of 1940. With the generous support of Dr. Frank Graham and the assurance of Federal co-operation, the present Experimental Statistics Laboratory for the South was established. There was only one other such laboratory in the entire country; it was located at Iowa State College. Accordingly, it appeared logical to secure someone trained in that laboratory to head the new venture at State College. Miss Gertrude Cox, who had established an enviable record for outstanding work at Iowa State College, was finally selected in October 1940. The following summer she held courses in advanced statistical work that were attended by many outstanding statisticians from Puerto Rico to Canada and California.

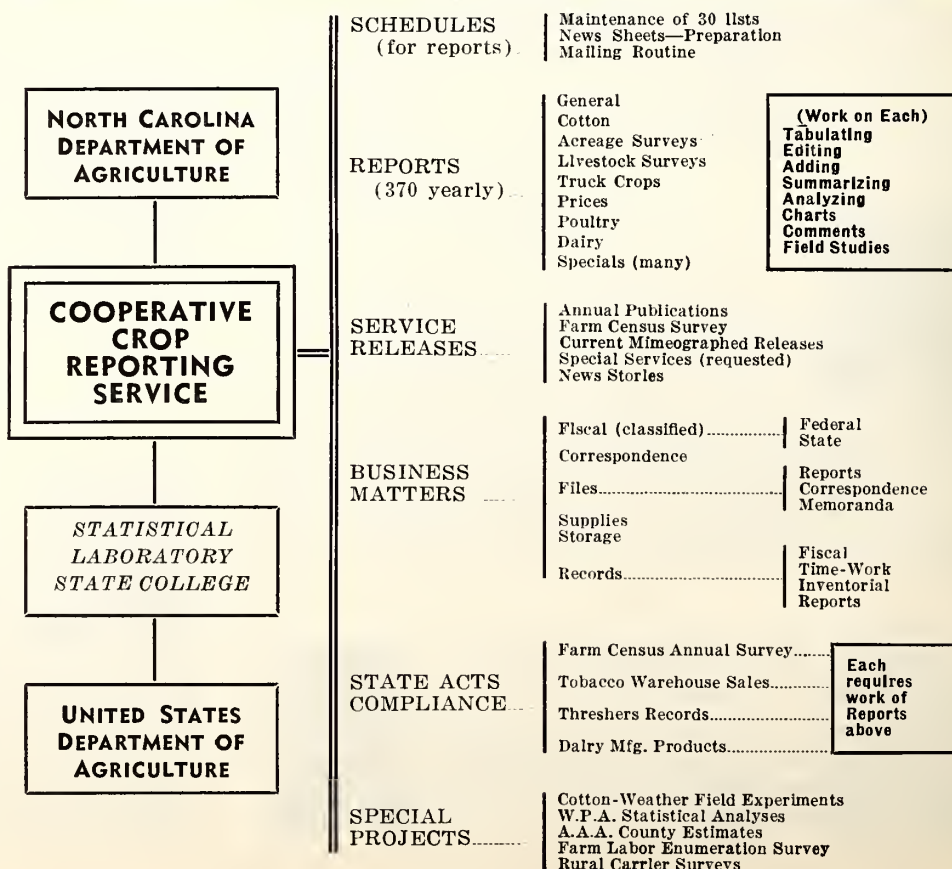
Now in 1942 the laboratory has offices and working space in the old 1911 dormitory which has been converted into an office building in the center of the college group. Cooperating is Walter A. Hendricks, Agricultural Statistician of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and his co-workers, representing a research unit of the United States Department of Agriculture. There is also a W.P.A. statistical research project, directly under the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, cooperating with the laboratory. Other departments of the college contribute financially to the

laboratory for services rendered. Cooperating most closely are the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the Departments of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

Of particular interest to our Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, is the proximity of the laboratory and the opportunities this provides for improving our methods and enlarging their scope. Fortunately, North Carolina had already developed a fine organization in the field of agricultural statistics as mentioned under FARM CENSUS on page 46 and WAR BOARD STATISTICS on page 50. This provides the laboratory with valuable and extensive data for practical studies on agricultural sampling and interpretation of the results. There is almost no limit to the variety and scope of studies that may be, and in fact need to be, made. Results already obtained have proved very valuable, although this may not be fully appreciated by anyone who is not familiar with the enormous amount of data that has to be handled and the complicated computations that have to be performed.

Early in 1942 a sample farm labor enumeration was undertaken in this State. This was the only State-wide enumeration that was made east of the Mississippi River. The laboratory helped to plan the work and analyzed the results to test its reliability. Other surveys conducted by the Crop Reporting Service were tested in the same way. Altogether, the results obtained in the two years since the laboratory was established have fully justified the hopes of those who conceived it. The Department of Experimental Statistics is indeed "serving the South."

GRAPHIC STUDY OF 1942 ACTIVITIES OF THE COOPERATIVE (U. S. AND N. C.) CROP REPORTING SERVICE FOR NORTH CAROLINA



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County estimates 1940-1941	20	OATS		Warehouse sales 1935-1942	9
State estimates 1915-1940	37	Acreage distribution map	23	WHEAT	
HOGS		County estimates 1940-1941	15	Acreage distribution map	23
Distribution map	34			County estimates 1940-1941	14
Estimates 1925-1942	34			Estimates 1924-1941	23
Hog-corn ratios—N. C.	34				
Number hogs on N. C. farms	33				
Pig crop report—U. S.	34				

VOLUNTARY REPORTERS

The Statistics Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and of the State Department of Agriculture are perhaps the most economically operated services of the government. The primary reason is "voluntary reporters."

The North Carolina Cooperative Crop Reporting Service has perhaps upward of 30,000 voluntary aids who serve regularly and efficiently without return pay. Even at the low pay of \$1 per year, this reporter service would amount to considerably more than the state contributes to this entire work annually.

There is another and brighter side to this matter. During the first World War, township and county reporters were used by the Washington office. The county reporters were paid. Investigation showed that these paid men were no better than the *voluntary* field aids secured by the statistician. Since then none have been paid. Why? Because under the voluntary service plan, interest, loyalty and impartial judgment are assured. Many reporters take pride in their 20 to 40 years services, and the benefits they have gained from such without appreciable effort or cost.

One of the greatest benefits to these loyal aids is that of the subconscious familiarity they gain from regular and systematic observation of agricultural activities and progress, together with their monthly judgment evaluations on many

current features. Thus a reporter becomes somewhat of a local authority.

In much the same way, North Carolina farmers have through the past 25 years, by reporting their crop acreages through tax listers, become familiar with and increasingly appreciative of the needs and values of such inventorial information. Thus when the AAA allotments and war goal programs were undertaken, our farmers were ready in spirit and judgment. Read about the state's Farm Census on page 46.

It is difficult to realize what 30,000 reporters represent. This is 300 per county or 30 per township. There is an average of one report compiled for each day of the year, each one representing the judgment of hundreds to thousands of farmers. This, of course, requires many separate lists of reporters, since there is a limit to the load that a *voluntary* aid will carry. The livestock grower is rarely familiar with cotton; fruit growers are rarely familiar with tobacco; or grain growers with commercial truck crops. Again, those specializing in pecans or perhaps specialized farming require special schedules. Some of the specialized farmer groups such as fruit and truck growers must be visited personally.

The law of *averages* and the principle of comparison are the main bases of agricultural statistics work. Farmers are accustomed to comparative evaluations such as

"compared with last year," "with full crop," "compared with the general community," etc. The average is easily illustrated by having a group of men estimate individually the weight of a selected individual. The *average* of all estimates or judgments will be surprisingly close to the true weight, although individual estimates will vary widely. Thus it is that reporters' estimates of corn conditions or yields may vary from 5 to 55 bushels, while the average shows 19.6 bushels or 81.4% of a full crop condition. The highs and lows offset each other because human judgments are about equally divided between conservatives and liberals.

While these aids render *voluntary* services, they regard both the experiences gained as well as the reports received as good compensation, because after a few years their beneficial insight and familiarity with conditions could not be gained at many times any reasonable price one might receive for reports contributed.

The present war emergency had made the services rendered by voluntary crop reporters *more important* and *better appreciated* than ever before. No doubt all reporters realize this and will continue to do this important work voluntarily for their state and nation. After all, the reports and releases sent to the voluntary reporter are real compensation, as well as the training in observing and judging local conditions.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS

CROPS	Acreage Harvested		Yield Per Acre		Unit of Production Measure	Production (000)		Price Per Unit (Dollars)		Value* Dollars (000)	
	1941	1942**	1941	1942**		1941	1942**	1941	1942**	1941	1942**
FIELD CROPS											
Corn, All.....	2,368,000	2,273,000	22.0	21	Bushels	52,096	47,733	.77		40,114	
Winter Wheat (Harvested).....	474,000	494,000	15.0	15.5	Bushels	7,110	7,657	1.14		8,105	
Oats, for Grain.....	252,000	272,000	25.0	25	Bushels	6,300	6,800	.56		3,528	
Barley, for Grain.....	24,000	53,000	24.0	24.5	Bushels	576	1,298	.82		472	
Rye, for Grain.....	49,000	45,000	10.0	10.0	Bushels	490	450	1.04		510	
Buckwheat.....	4,000	4,000	16.5	17	Bushels	66	68	.80		53	
Sorghum for Sirup.....	10,000	15,000	60.0	71	Gallons	600	1,065	.80		480	
Cotton Lint.....	795,000	850,000	333	397	Bales	552	705	2.177		48,880	
Tobacco, Type 11, Old Belt.....	193,000	216,000	835	975	Pounds	161,155	210,600	.303		48,830	
Tobacco, Type 12, New Belt.....	242,000	266,000	995	1,130	Pounds	240,790	300,580	.294		70,792	
Tobacco, Type 13, S. C. Belt.....	53,000	58,000	960	1,200	Pounds	50,880	69,600	.249		12,669	
Tobacco, Type 31, Burley.....	6,200	6,800	1,075	1,200	Pounds	6,665	8,160	.314		2,093	
Tobacco, Total—All Types.....	494,200	546,800	930	1,077	Pounds	459,490	588,940	.292		134,384	
Potatoes (Commercial, Early).....	30,500	30,500	108	140	Bushels	3,294	4,270	.75		2,470	
Potatoes (Other Early).....	27,800	29,500	65	81	Bushels	1,794	2,384	.78		1,399	
Potatoes (Late Crop).....	21,100	23,000	75	86	Bushels	1,582	1,978	.78		1,241	
Potatoes (Total).....	79,400	83,000	84	104	Bushels	6,670	8,632	.77		5,110	
Sweet Potatoes.....	80,000	72,000	86	112	Bushels	6,880	8,064	.90		6,192	
Lespedeza Seed.....	150,000	176,000	190	210	Pounds	28,500	37,000	6.80		1,938	
HAY CROPS											
Alfalfa.....	7,000	8,000	1.80	2.00	Tons	13	16	20.20		262.6	
All Clover and Timothy.....	60,000	57,000	.95	1.10	Tons	57	63	17.80		1,014.6	
All Tame Hay.....	1,155,000	1,208,000	.93	1.03	Tons	1,071	1,244	15.80		16,922	
Wild Hay.....	17,000	17,000	1.20	1.20	Tons	20	20	12.00		240	
All Hay.....	1,172,000	1,225,000	.93	1.03	Tons	1,091	1,264	15.70		17,162	
LEGUMES											
Soybeans, Grown Alone.....	355,000	440,000									
Soybeans, Harvested for Beans.....	171,000	296,000	10.0	13	Bushels	1,710	3,848	1.30		2,223	
Cowpeas, Grown Alone.....	210,000	185,000									
Peanuts, Grown Alone.....	250,000	327,000									
Peanuts, Picked and Threshed.....	229,000	310,000	1,160	1,350	Pounds	265,640	418,500	.051		13,548	
FRUITS AND NUTS											
Apples (Commercial Crop).....					Bushels	1,505	1,086	.75		1,129	
Peaches, Total Crop.....					Bushels	3,167	2,463	.67		2,122	
Pears.....					Bushels	405	440	.85		344	
Grapes.....					Tons	5.8	6.4	50.00		290	
Pecans, (Improved Varieties).....					Pounds	3,000	2,822	.16		480	
Pecans, (Seedling Varieties).....					Pounds	290	314	.13		38	
Pecans, Total (All Varieties).....					Pounds	3,290	3,136	.153		503	

¹Pounds of Lint Cotton.

²Price Per Pound of Lint Cotton.

*Value for marketing season of crop year and should not be confused with calendar year income.

**All 1942 figures are preliminary and therefore subject to revision after Official Crop Report Board estimates are made.

The statistics above were the official forecasts for November 1, 1942. However, the annual revisions are made in December

and so this preliminary table will be obsolete after January 1, 1943. The prices and values were not available as of December

1, 1942. The preliminary information above is approximately the same as the final December adoptions.



In handling about 700,000 envelopes and 1,000,000 sheets of paper yearly, good mailing room equipment and experienced personnel are essential. For example, a cotton release wire comes from Washington at

1:00 p.m. By 6:00 p.m. this has been put into a report, stenciled, 5,000 copies "run," put into envelopes, sealed and mailed. This means that the Crop Reporting Service personnel must be versatile—fa-

miliar with many tasks. From left to right are (1) a mimeograph machine in operation, (2) addressograph, (3) folding machine, (4) letter sealing machine, and at table checking reporters' cards.