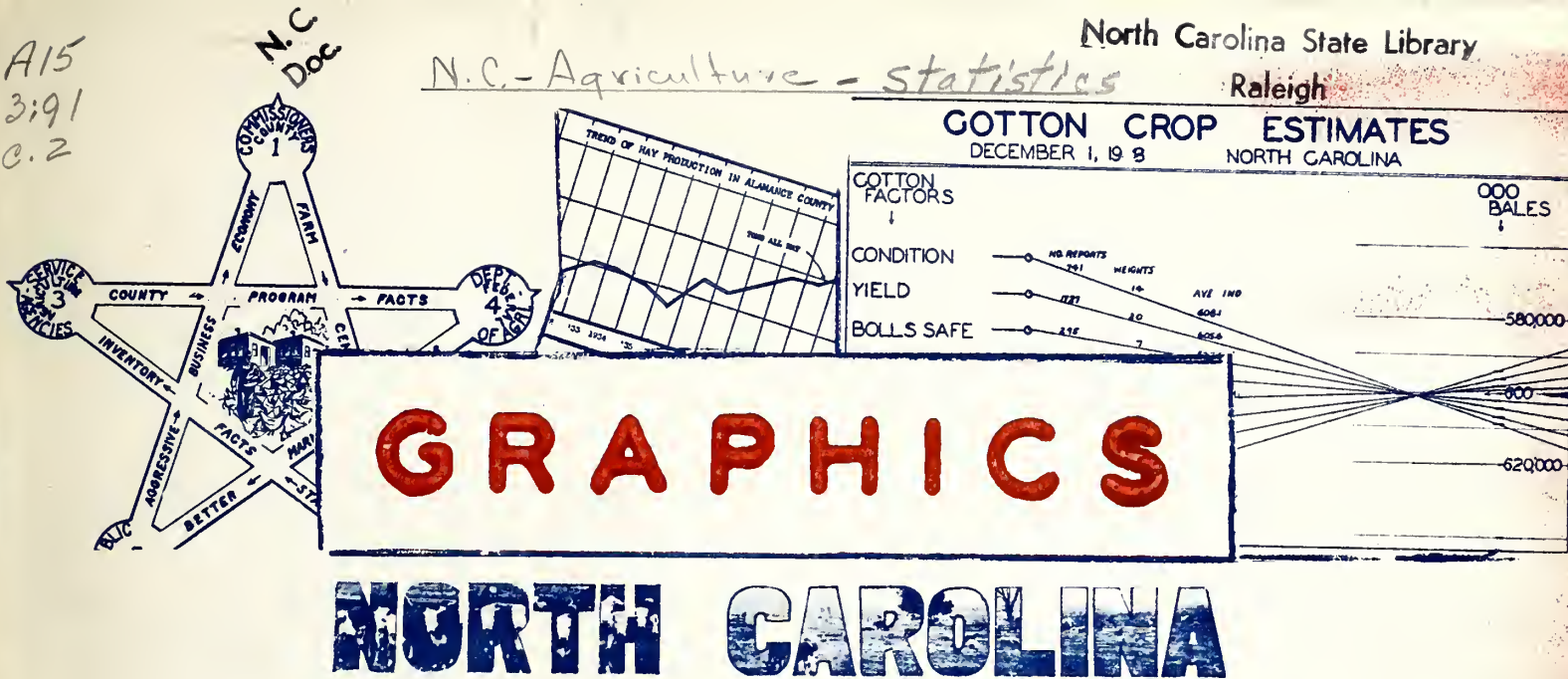
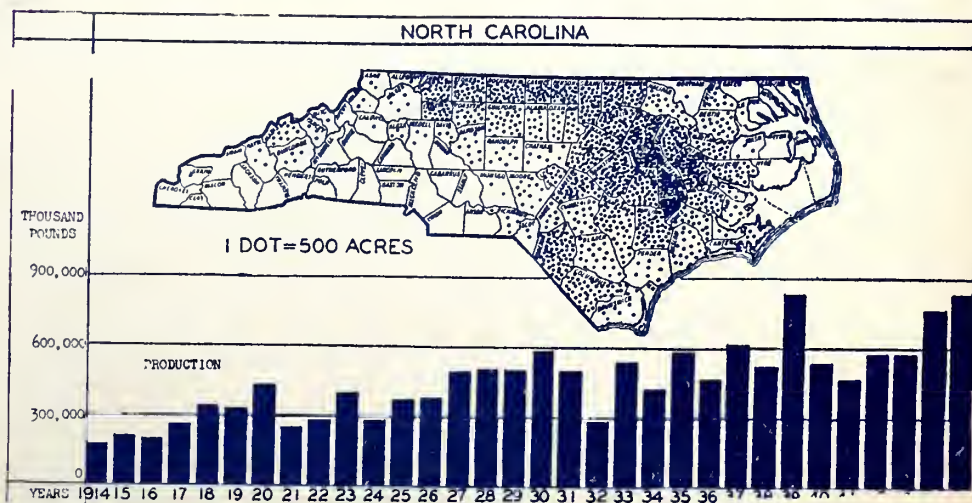
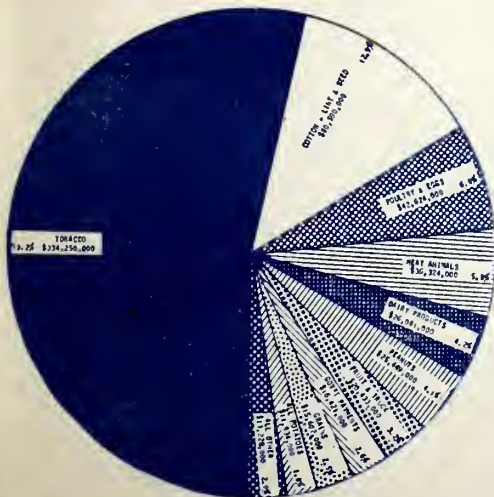
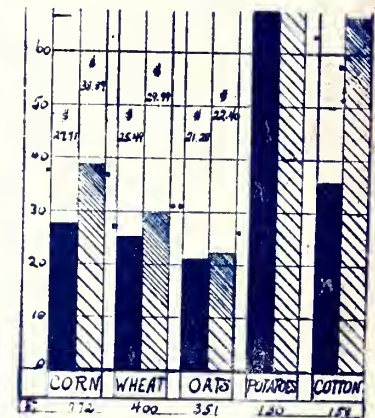
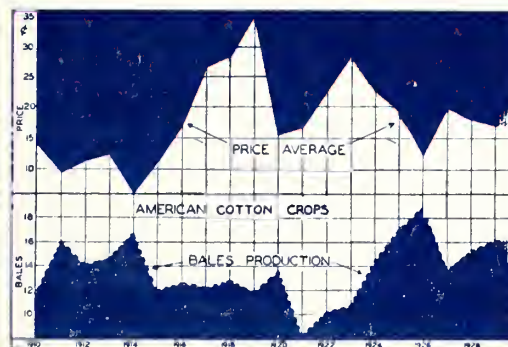
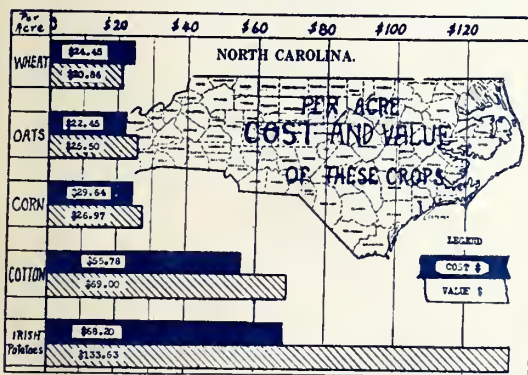


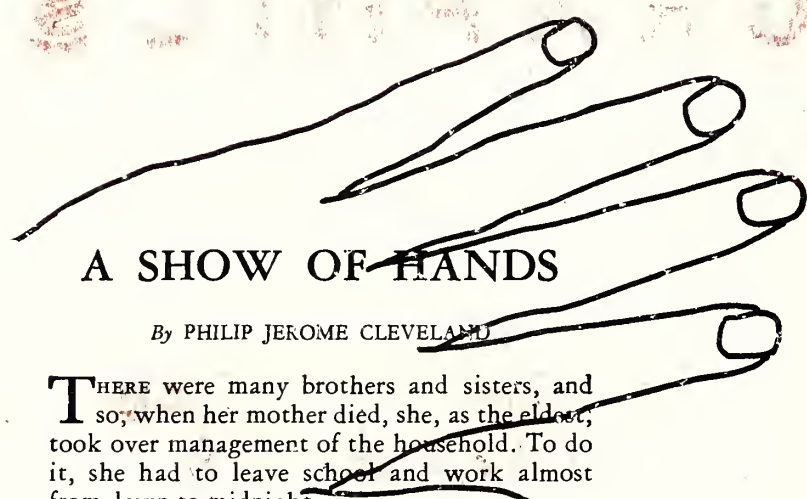


AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1949

PER ACRE COST AND VALUE OF FIVE CROPS





A SHOW OF HANDS

By PHILIP JEROME CLEVELAND

THERE were many brothers and sisters, and so, when her mother died, she, as the eldest, took over management of the household. To do it, she had to leave school and work almost from dawn to midnight.

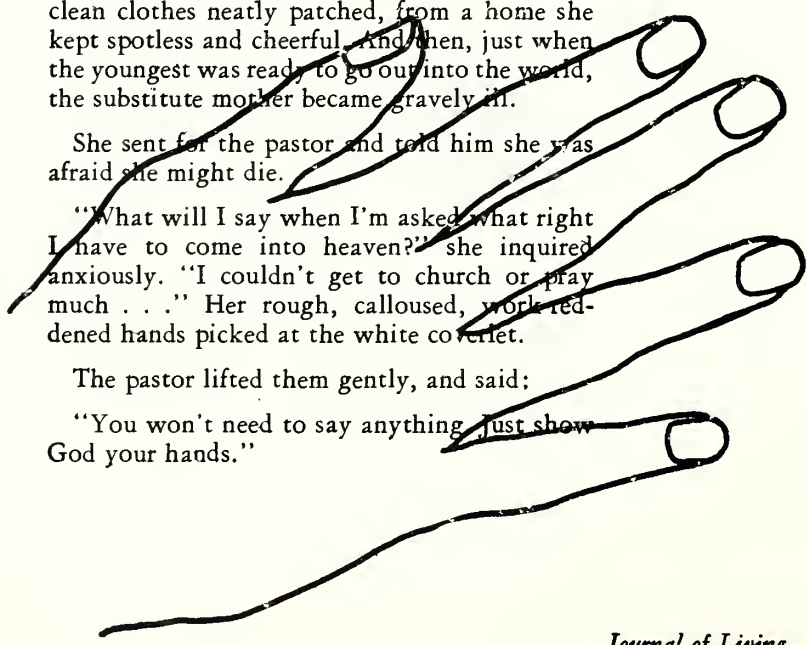
Her greatest pleasure was in seeing the long file of youngsters go happily to lessons and church, their faces scrubbed and shining, their clean clothes neatly patched, from a home she kept spotless and cheerful. And then, just when the youngest was ready to go out into the world, the substitute mother became gravely ill.

She sent for the pastor and told him she was afraid she might die.

"What will I say when I'm asked what right I have to come into heaven?" she inquired anxiously. "I couldn't get to church or pray much . . ." Her rough, calloused, work-redened hands picked at the white coverlet.

The pastor lifted them gently, and said:

"You won't need to say anything, just show God your hands."



NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE—RALEIGH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

W. F. Callander, Assistant Chief

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

L. Y. Ballentine, Commissioner of Agriculture

Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician in Charge

GRAPHIC ISSUE

RALEIGH, AUGUST 1949

NUMBER 91

PURPOSE

The purpose is to illustrate ideas. This issue is to provide visual locations, comparisons, densities, and other pictured evaluations that may be more effective and interesting than are statistical reading matters.

The Graphics

VISION

Getting the picture is the key to understanding. Curiosity is the key to interest. If any feature is not clear, why not write? If you have an idea you want to illustrate, then why not do so, or ask?

NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

Ever since Civil War days, when unscrupulous speculators tried to turn upset conditions in the farm produce market to their advantage, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been putting out official crop reports. These reports give the estimated acreages planted to the various crops, prospective crop yields and production, stocks of all crops and numbers of livestock on hand, and other agricultural facts

such as corn and wheat. Reports on the speculative crops are sent to Washington in envelopes addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture. As they come to the Secretary's office, they are dropped into a metal mail box that can be unlocked only with two keys - one held by the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, and the other by the chairman of the Crop Reporting Board. On the day set for the release of a crop report, a representative of the

Index Inside Back Cover

See Page 43

North Carolina's Farm Facts Services.

By having printed publications prepared in anticipation of community needs, maximum and prompt services are facilitated concerning current conditions.

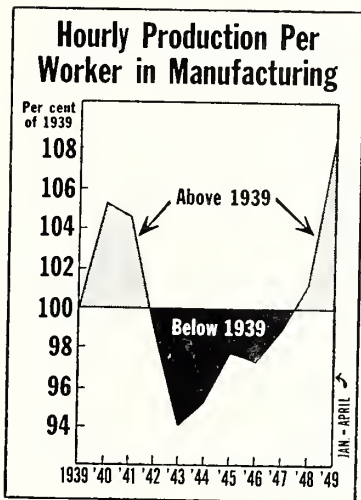
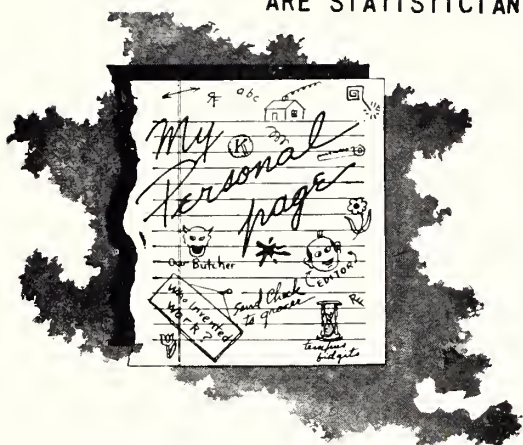
The sample headings of report schedules and releases shown on pages 40 and 41, offer only a slight idea of the different reports developed yearly. These are contributed to by more than 30,000 volunteer reporters, not including the farm census.

All service agencies require working material or facts for their program planning, whether it be industry, banking, politicians, preachers or agricultural workers.

Dr. Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Schools, often mentions how he is enabled to do his work so much more effectively through the statistical information he constantly uses, including farm facts.

Statistics are used primarily for estimating unknown or unmeasurable quantities. The accuracy depends on the reliability of the judgments and methods employed.

ARE STATISTICIANS IMPRACTICAL, UNREALISTIC CREATURES?



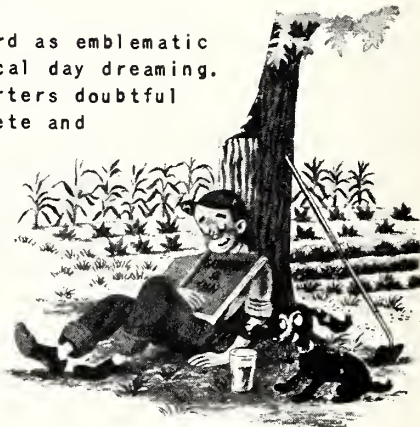
My Dear Skeptical Reader of This Page of odd and seemingly unrelated graphics.



It perhaps exemplifies what you regard as emblematic of a theoretical statistician's impractical day dreaming. There is the personal doodling; the reporters doubtful estimates; attempted transfusions; obsolete and uninteresting conditions; day dreaming; theoretical "worker" graphs; doubtful ability; and complex graphs; If then this is your idea, many opportunities have probably passed you by—often.

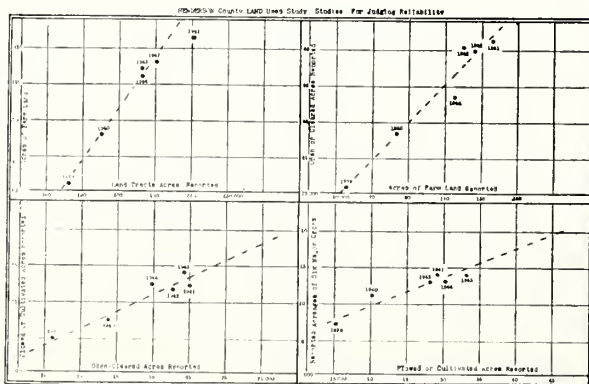
ARE YOU A **GENIUS**???

Your very humble servant and statistician for the great state of N. C.

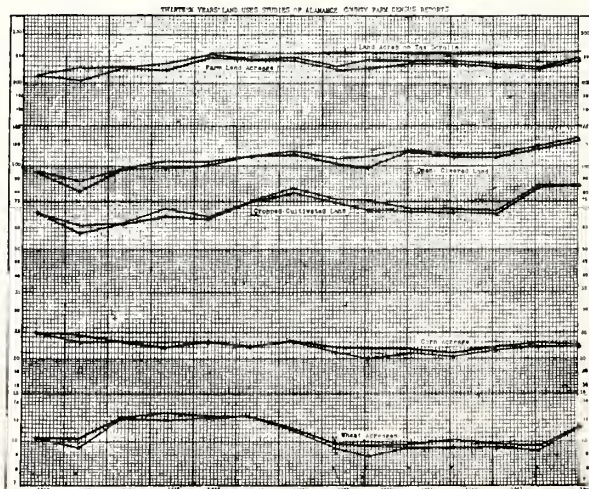


STUDIES USED FOR COUNTY FARM CENSUS ADJUSTMENTS

CHART FOR DETERMINING RELIABILITY OF HENDERSON COUNTY REPORTED LAND USES



1932 TO 1945 LAND USES REPORTED FOR ALAMANCE COUNTY

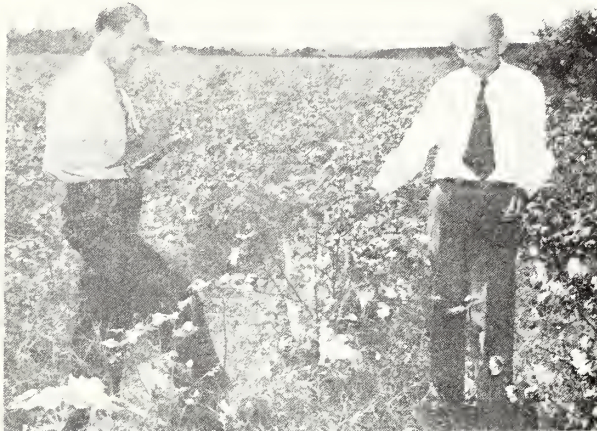


NORTH CAROLINA'S CROP REPORTS PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

5



1. The statistician must keep in touch with both growers and their crops.



2. Actual cotton boll counts are made in cotton fields.



3. Close study is essential for evaluating prospects



4. The FAO Committee of the United Nations studied North Carolina's office and field methods.

5. Seeing and handling the crop is important



6. The statistician has long used the crop meter to "measure" his field estimates.





NORTH CAROLINA'S LIVESTOCK REPORTS PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

7



1. Actual Farm Conditions are basic conditions



2. Not all steers are as perfect as these

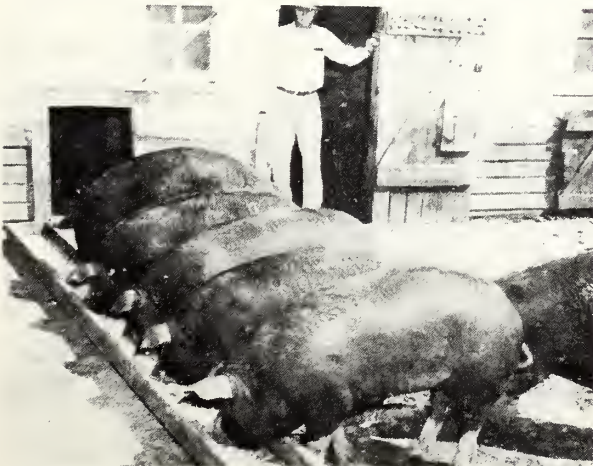


3. Chicks require long hours and good care



4. Inside the dairy house, is a part of the study

5. Marketing conditions determine the prices received.



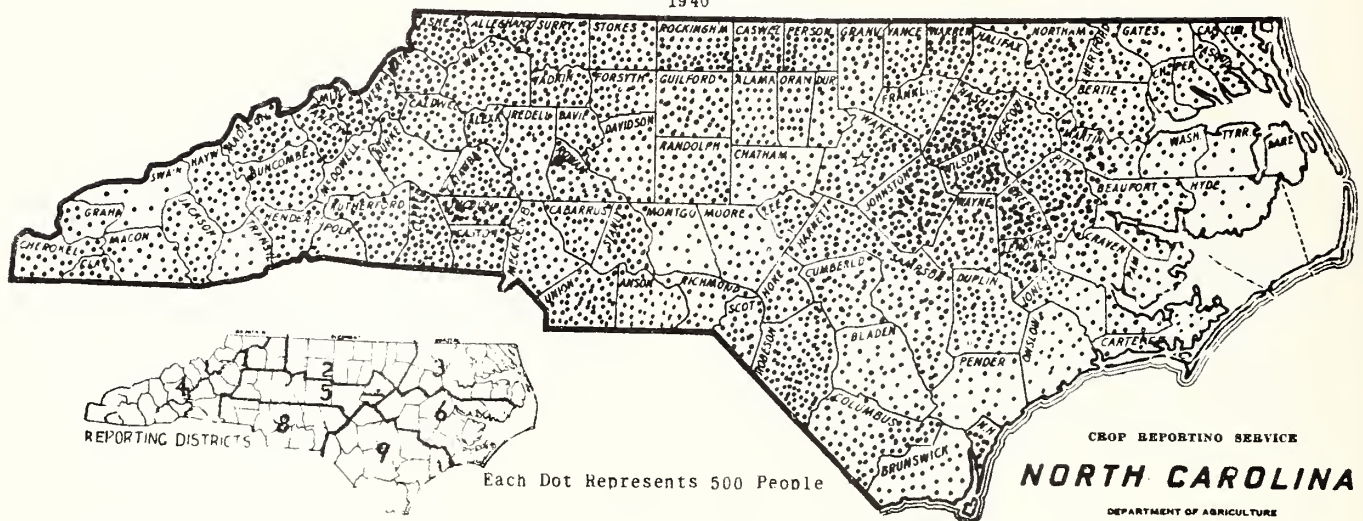
6. Close studies of pigs grown and growers help.



People Activities

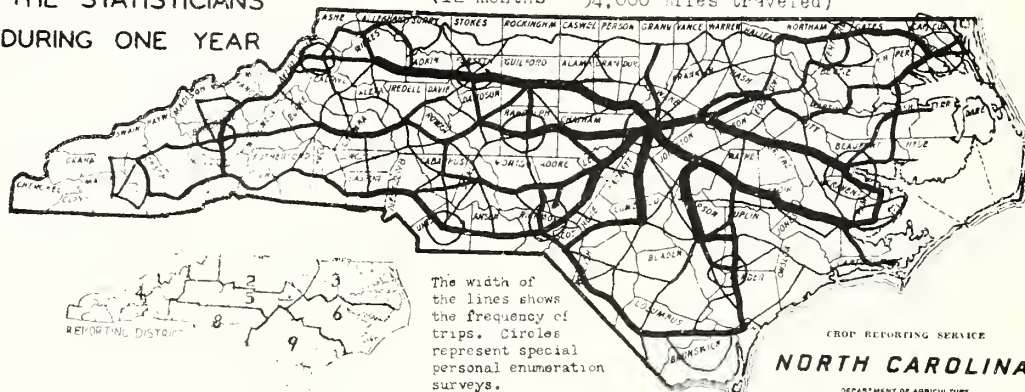
FARM POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

1940



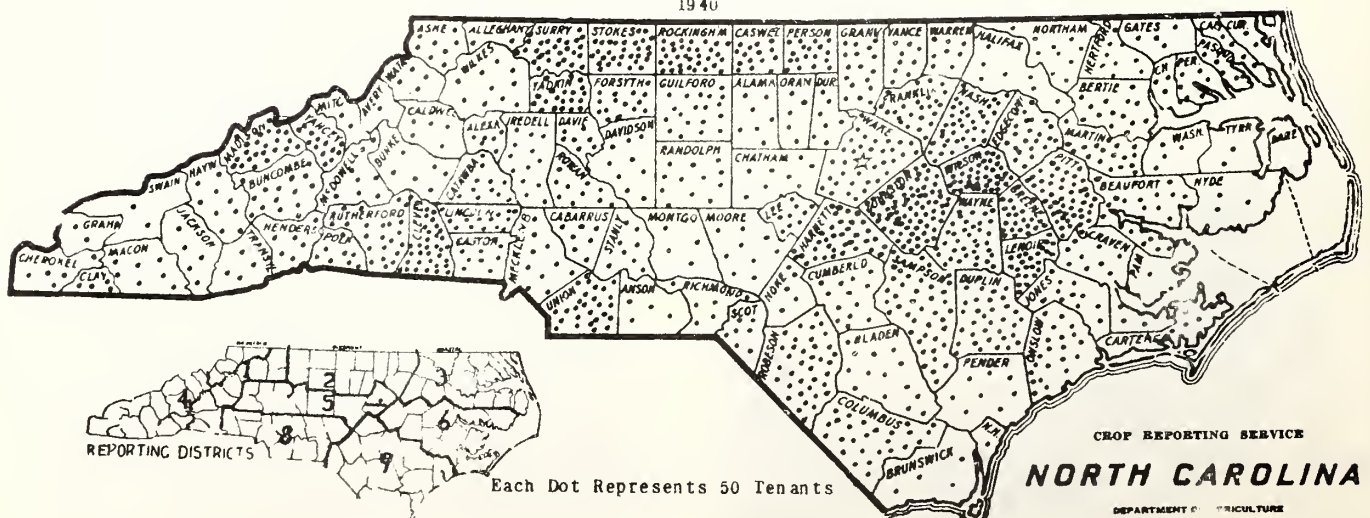
Field Investigations by Statisticians
(12 months = 34,000 miles traveled)

WHERE THE STATISTICIANS
WENT DURING ONE YEAR



ALL TENANTS

1940



HOW REPORTERS ESTIMATES ARE HANDLED

9



1. The volunteer reporter carefully fills out his schedules, after his wife reminds him at meal time.

2. Records of cotton and tobacco sales are used as factual checks, to hold the estimates in line

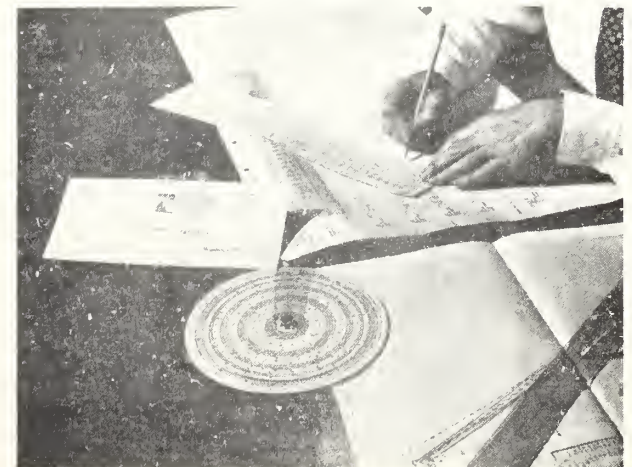


3. In the statistician's office there is always plenty for all - by the thousands of reports.



4. Computing the listing sheets for the technical review is always a rush job to meet deadline.

5. Then the statisticians analyze the many indications with charts and graphs



6. Before the all too soon deadline hour all of the work must be assembled, including comments and mailed to the U. S. Crop Reporting Board.

COUNTY FARM SURVEY

The source is from local farmers' judgments.
The usage is through county leaders.
Thus, it comes from and is returned to the county.
The State serves as the clearing house.



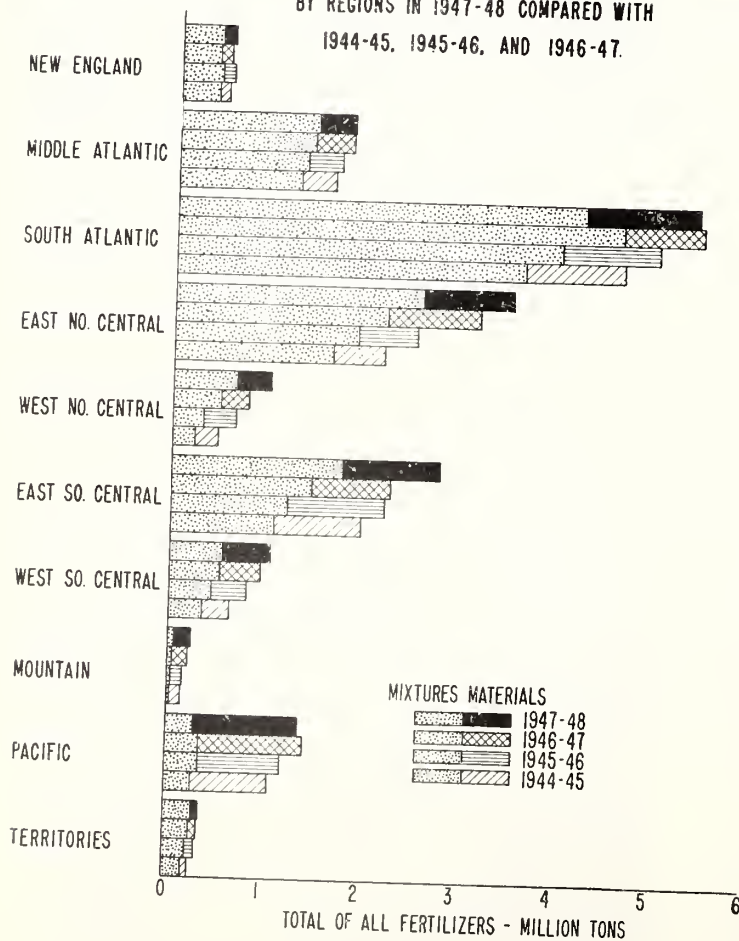
Purposes And Policies



FIGURE 1

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS

BY REGIONS IN 1947-48 COMPARED WITH
1944-45, 1945-46, AND 1946-47.



how they measure

THE COST OF LIVING

$$R_i = \frac{\sum q_o P_i}{\sum q_o P_o}$$

THE WASHINGTON CROP REPORTING BOARD WORK

11



1. The state statisticians' reports are taken from the locked mail box to the Secretary of Agriculture's office and under guard taken to the offices of the Crop Reporting Board

2. Upon entering the report offices, the entrance doors are locked and guarded until the official time of release



3. The state reports are opened by the Board Secretary and handled by expert computers



4. As soon as computed the Board members take over, including three or more state statisticians



6. At the exact minute the report is released to the world, Chairman Callander at left, and Agricultural Secretary Brannon at right, with release copy between

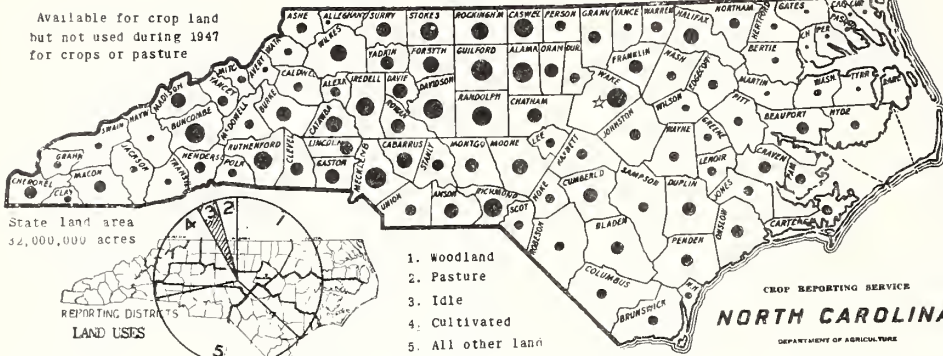
5. Upon completion, after a strenuous day, the Secretary of Agriculture reviews the results with the Chairman of the Board and members looking on.



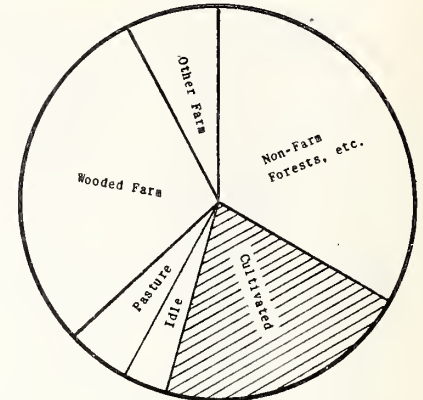
Land Uses

IDLE OPEN LAND 1947

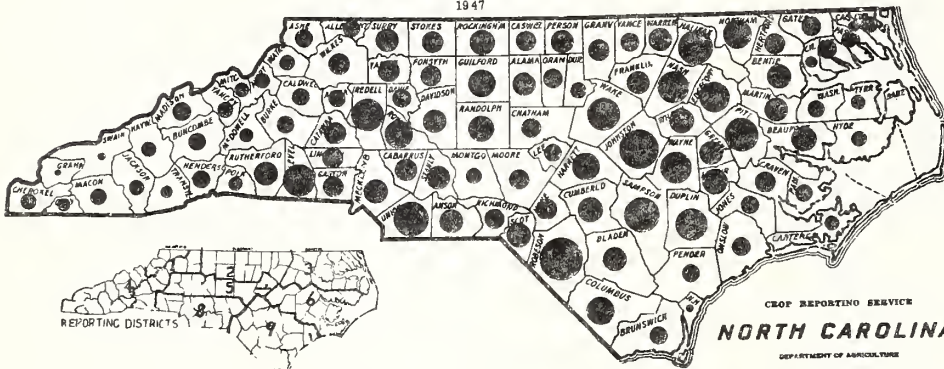
Available for crop land but not used during 1947 for crops or pasture



TOTAL LAND UTILIZATION 1947



CULTIVATED LAND 1947



LAND USES

Where and How Much is land used in North Carolina?

While we generally regard the cultivated or cropped part as most important to farmers, woods after all, is a crop. So is good pasture.

Above the pie-graph illustrates the uses. Farm woods are different from forest tracts. The latter are usually in large holdings, and farming has little or no part in them.

Idle land generally offers potentials for usages. This is often true although an early spring crop may have been harvested. Lespedeza has proven this available usage.

Other farm land, includes homesteads, lots, roads, fences, ponds, waste, and even cut-over by some farmers.

The open land usage is illustrated at lower left, where the proportion of important crops are provided, as well as idle and improved pasture lands.

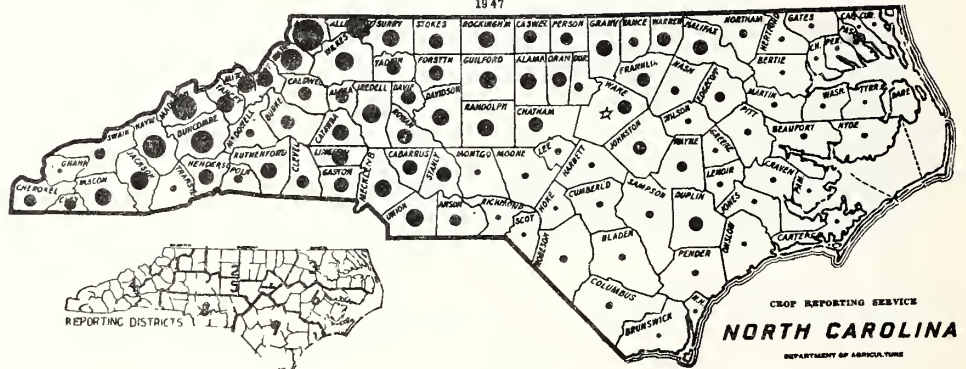
COUNTY DISTRIBUTIONS

Figures rarely appeal and then one must visualize their relationship. So here the land figures are graphically offered in a way to afford immediate comparison or relationship to each other.

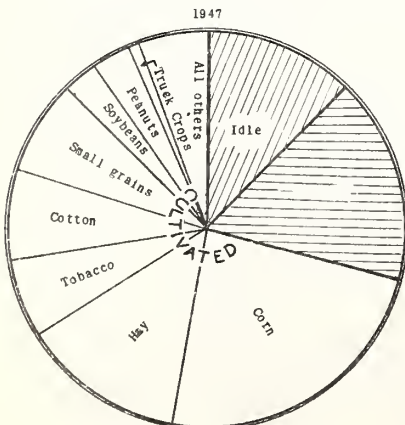
Where and to what extent does idle farm land prevail. Of course the size of the county must be considered when making comparisons, for the larger the county area, the larger the dot will appear, although the proportions may be the same.

The same applies for cultivated, pasture and farm wooded acreages. The mountain and coastal counties have the least cropped land, but good pasture is decidedly in the west with Ashe County leading.

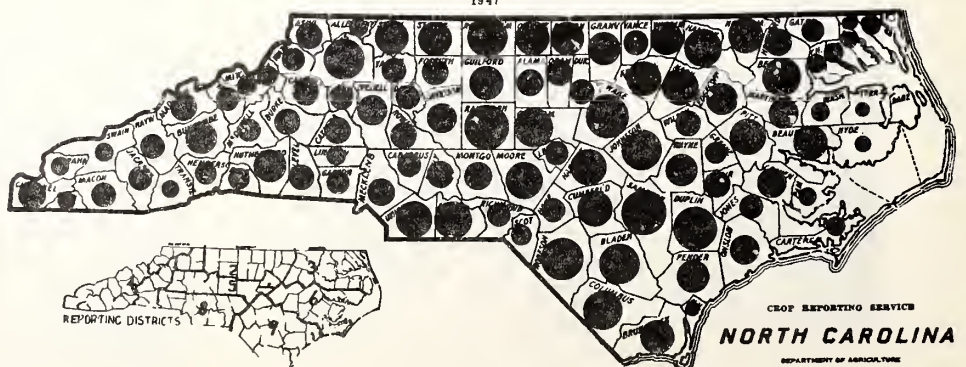
PASTURE LAND 1947



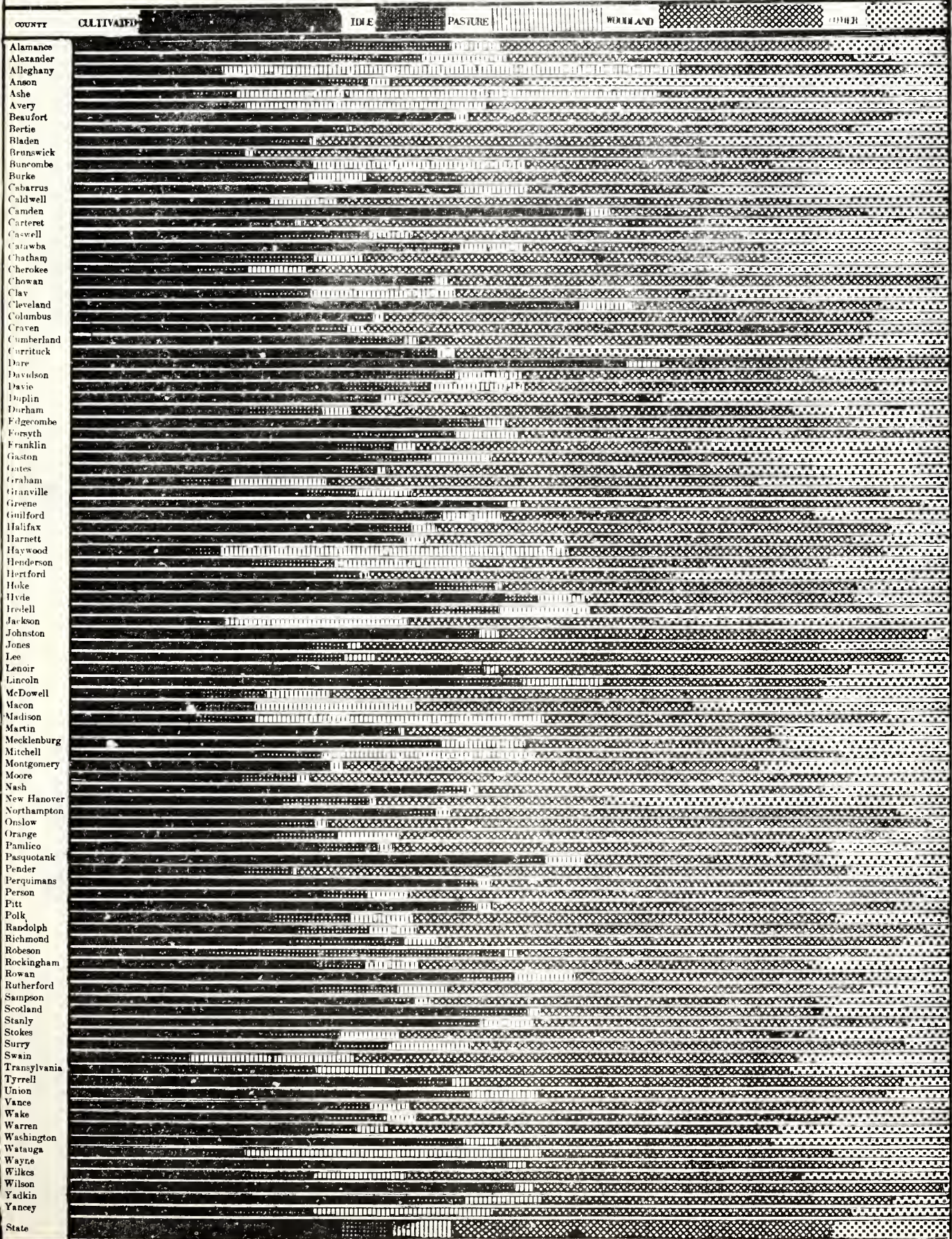
OPEN LAND UTILIZATION 1947



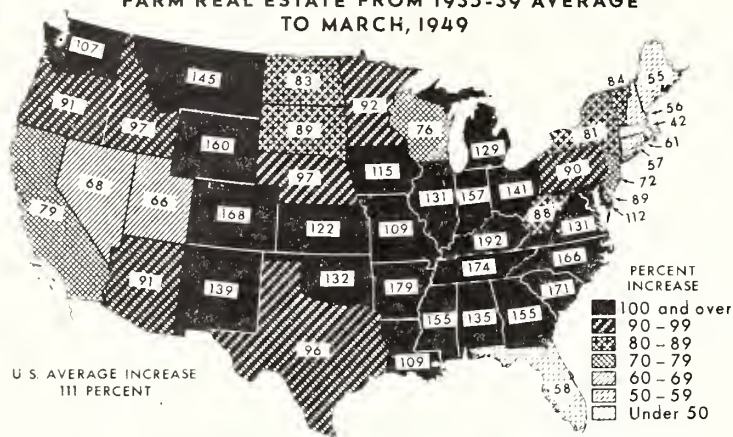
FARM WOODED LAND 1947



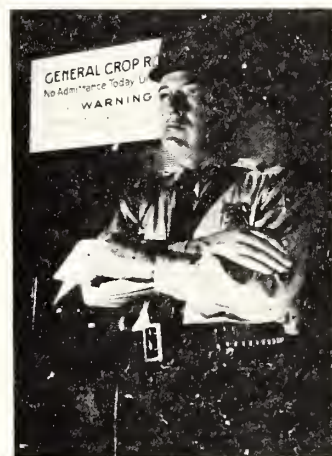
COUNTY PERCENTAGES OF LAND USES



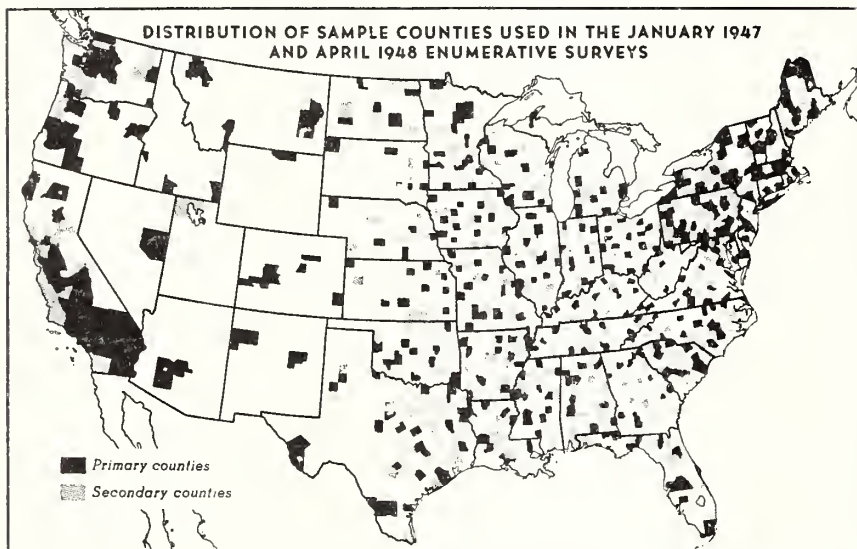
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF
FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE
TO MARCH, 1949



DOORS ARE GUARDED BY OFFICIAL POLICE



DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE COUNTIES USED IN THE JANUARY 1947
AND APRIL 1948 ENUMERATIVE SURVEYS



Cooperating
Agencies



Let's Talk It Over

FARM ACCIDENT SURVEY
1948

TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES

Farm 30.3% All Others 69.7%

TOTAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES

Farm 46.5% All others 53.5%

TOTAL FARM ACCIDENTS

South Farm 28.6% All Others 71.4%

Northeast Farm 29.5% All Others 70.5%

North Central Farm 37.6% All Others 62.4%

West Farm 40.3% All Others 59.7%

FARM ACCIDENTS IN THE SOUTH

A. 24.4% B. 8.3% C. 12.4% D. 8.3% E. 10.5% F. 4.9% OTHERS OR UNKNOWN 31.2%

- a. Falls of persons
- b. Machines
- c. Animals
- d. Motor Vehicles
- e. Hand tools
- f. Burns

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OWNERSHIP OF MOTORTRUCKS AND TRAILERS,
AND PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE THAT IS HAULED BY
FARM-OWNED EQUIPMENT, BY REGIONS

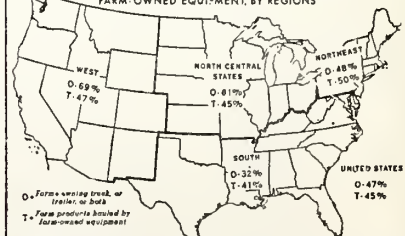
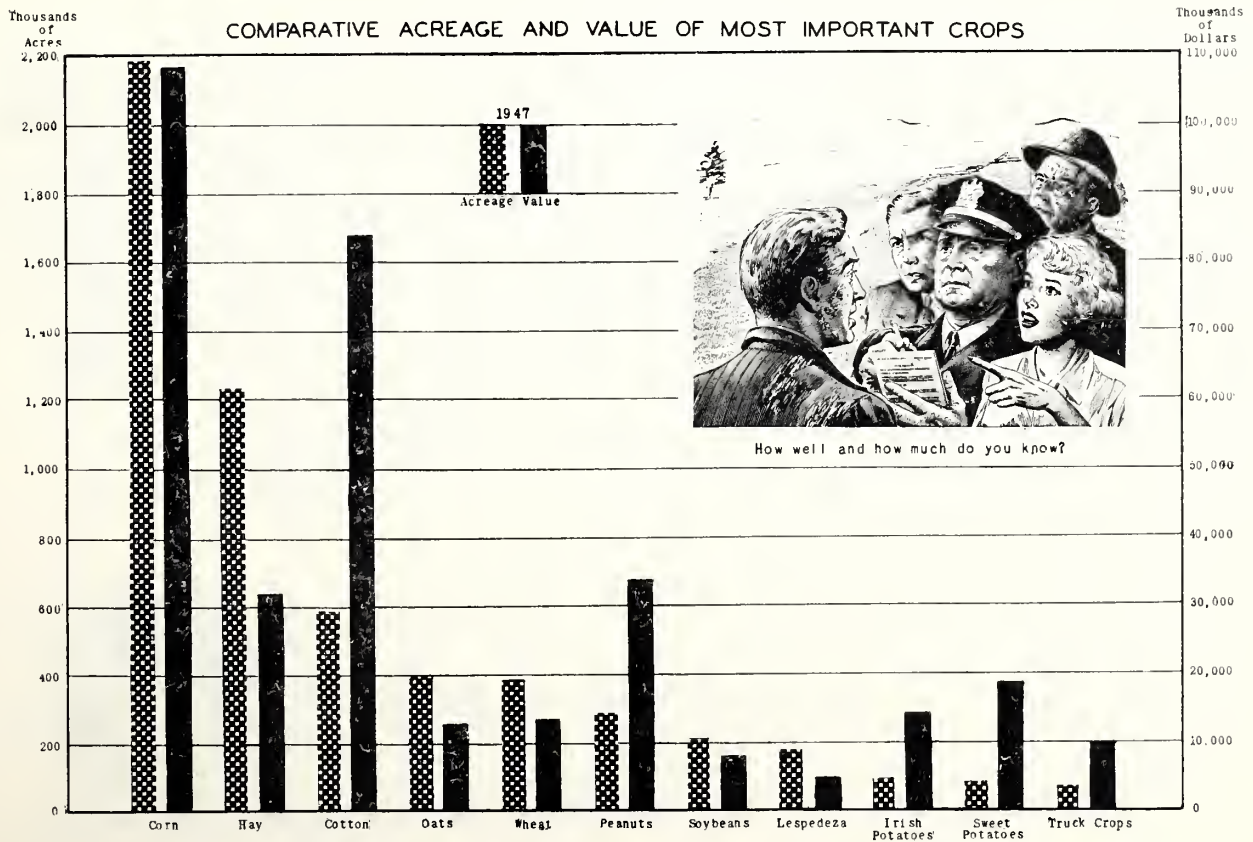
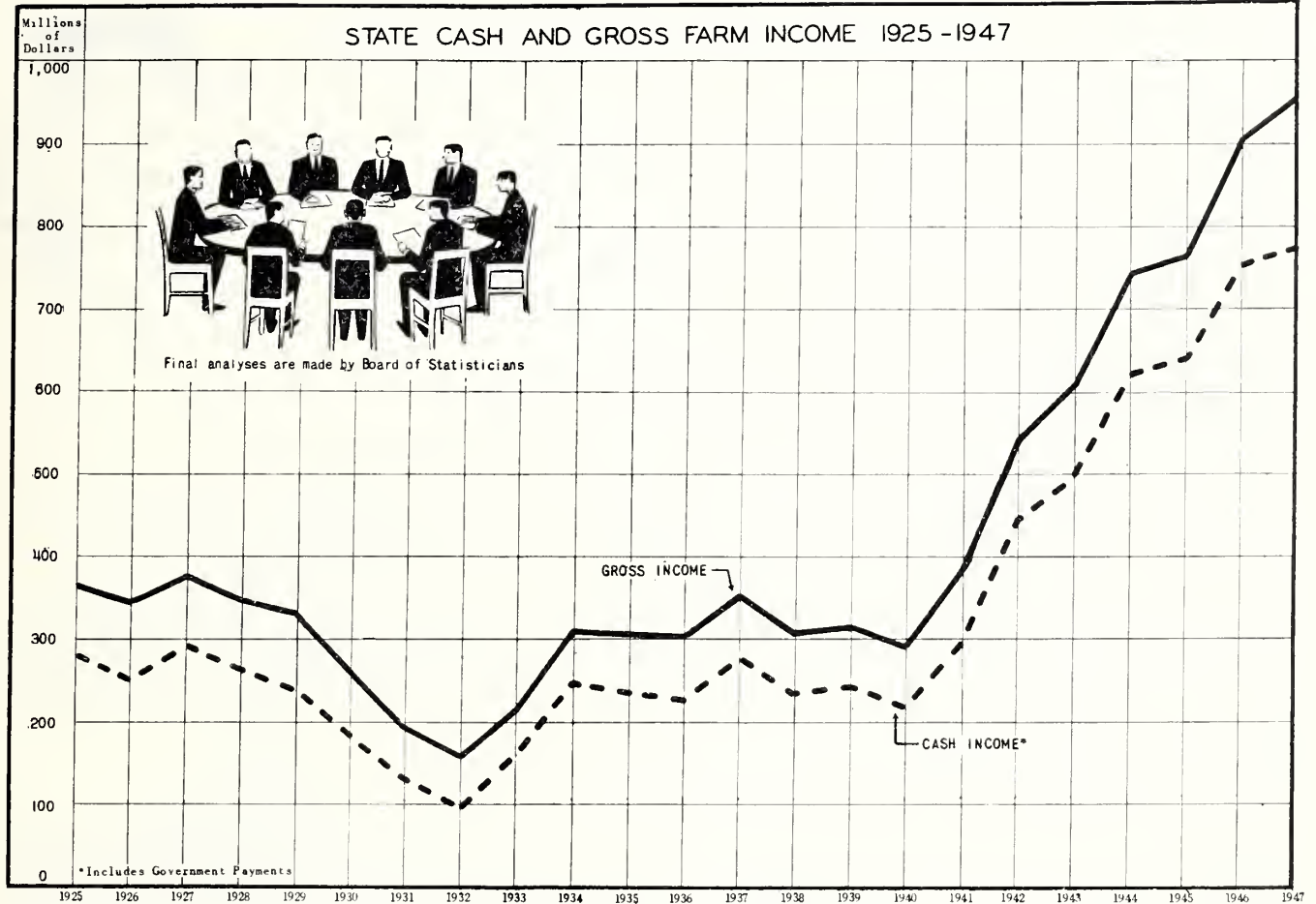
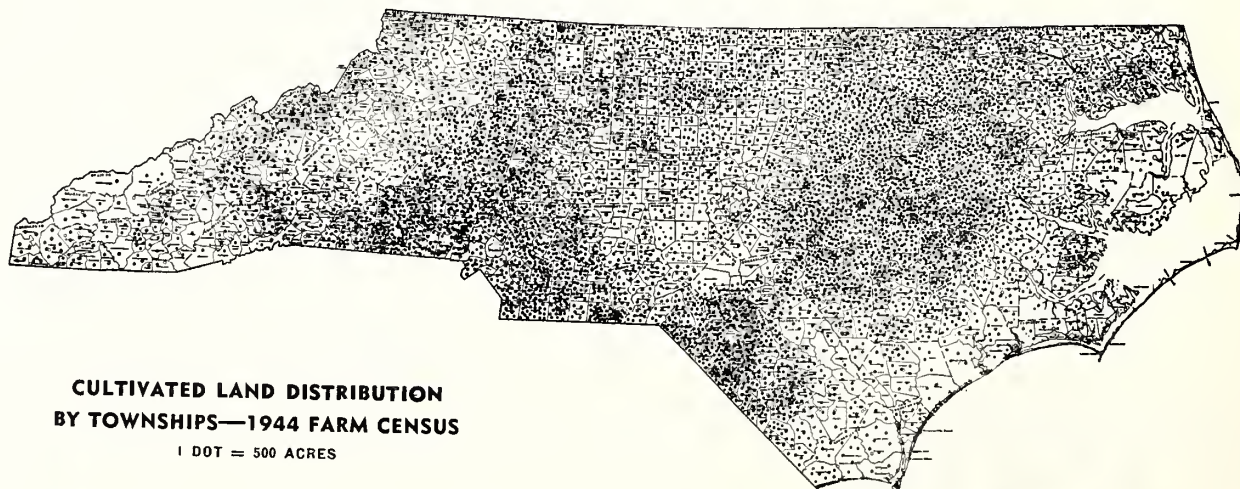
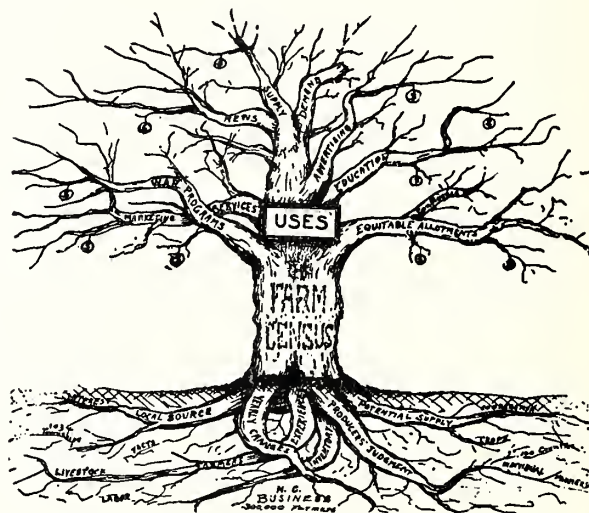
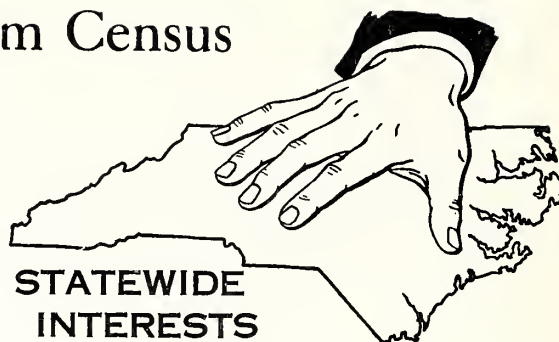
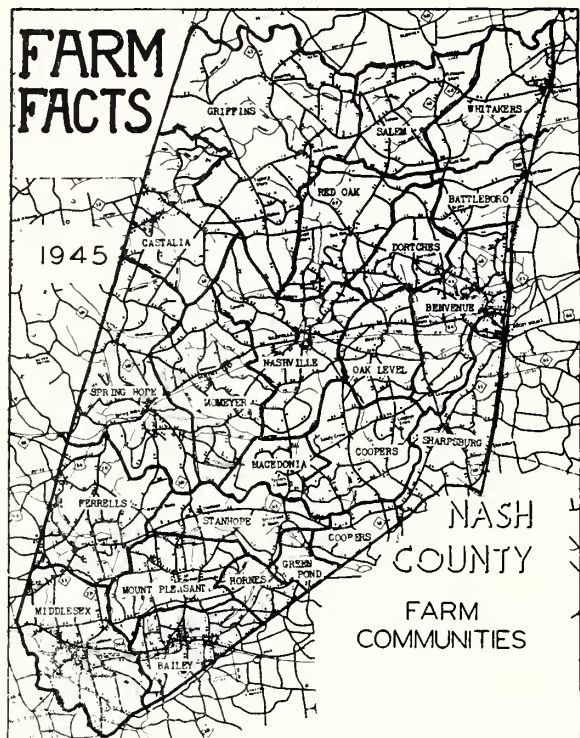


FIGURE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF FARM OWNERSHIP OF MOTOR-
TRUCKS AND TRAILERS AND PERCENTAGE OF TONNAGE
THAT IS HAULED BY FARM-OWNED EQUIPMENT, WITHIN
REGIONS OUTLINED.



Purposes of the Farm Census



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE REPORT

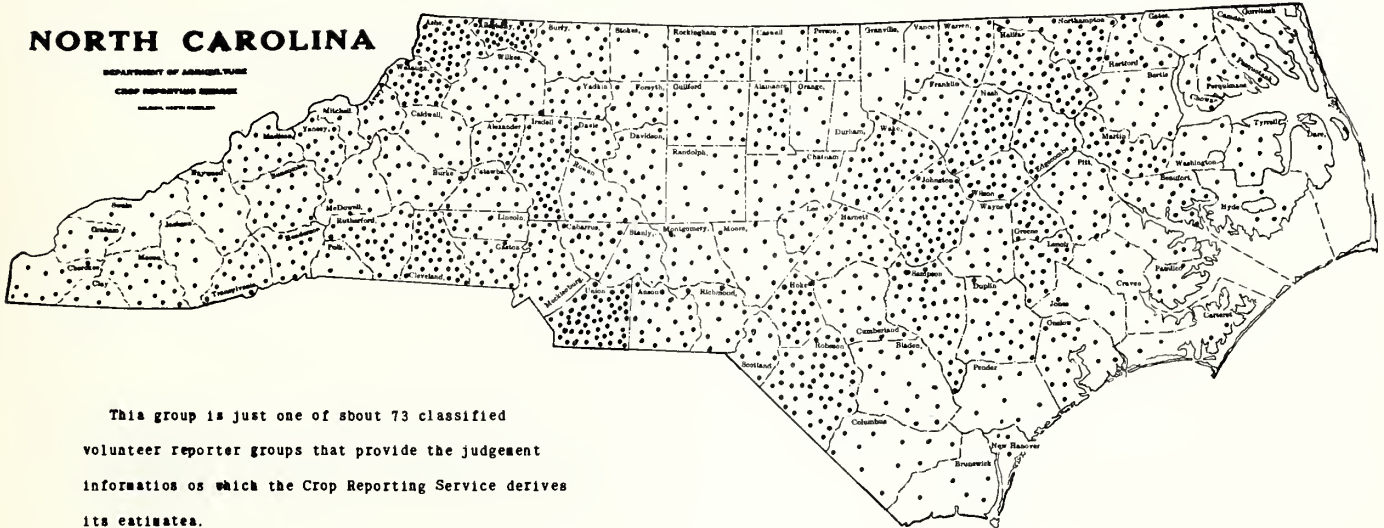
OFFICE OF
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



MONTHLY GENERAL CROP REPORTERS

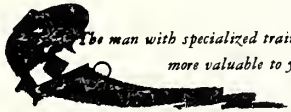
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORTING SERVICE
NORTH CAROLINA



This group is just one of about 73 classified volunteer reporter groups that provide the judgement informations on which the Crop Reporting Service derives its estimates.

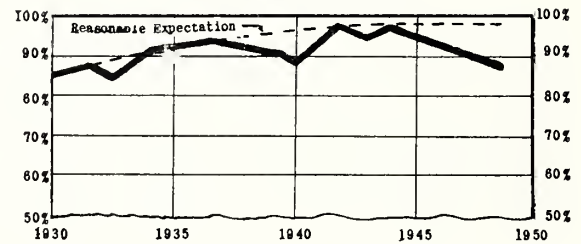
The original facts come from, and are returned to, the county or local users.



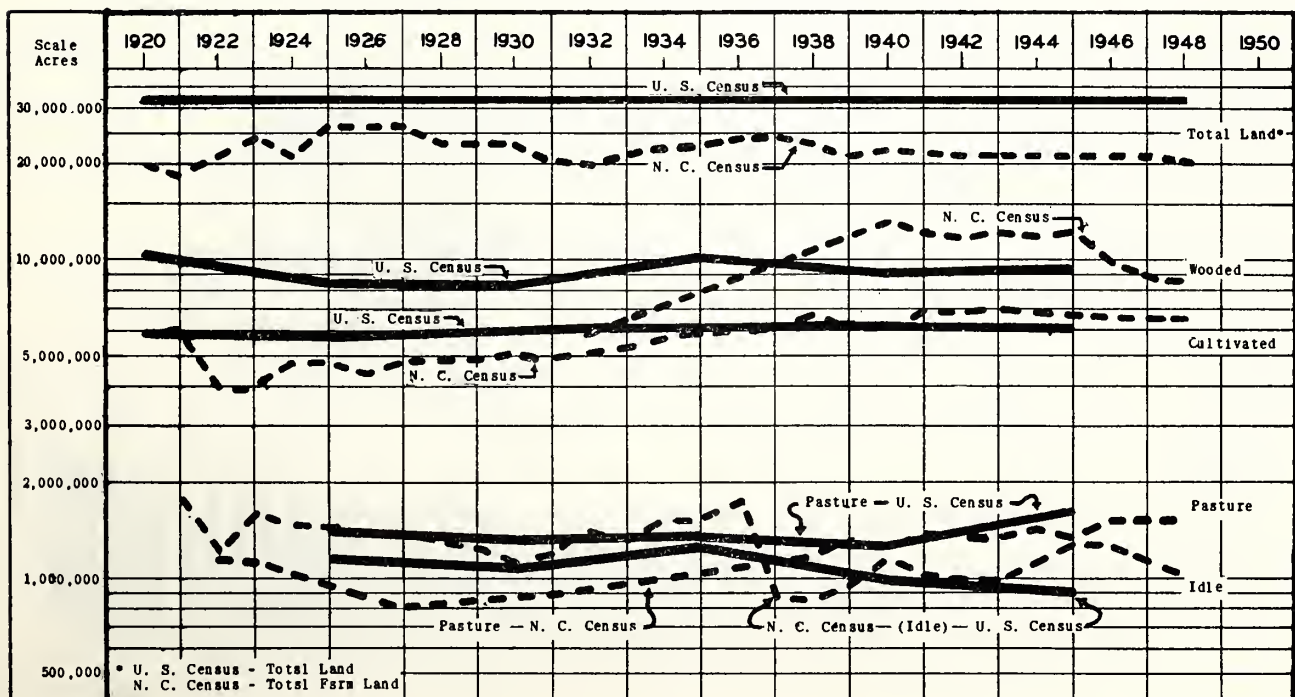
The man with specialized training is likely to be more valuable to you in the long run

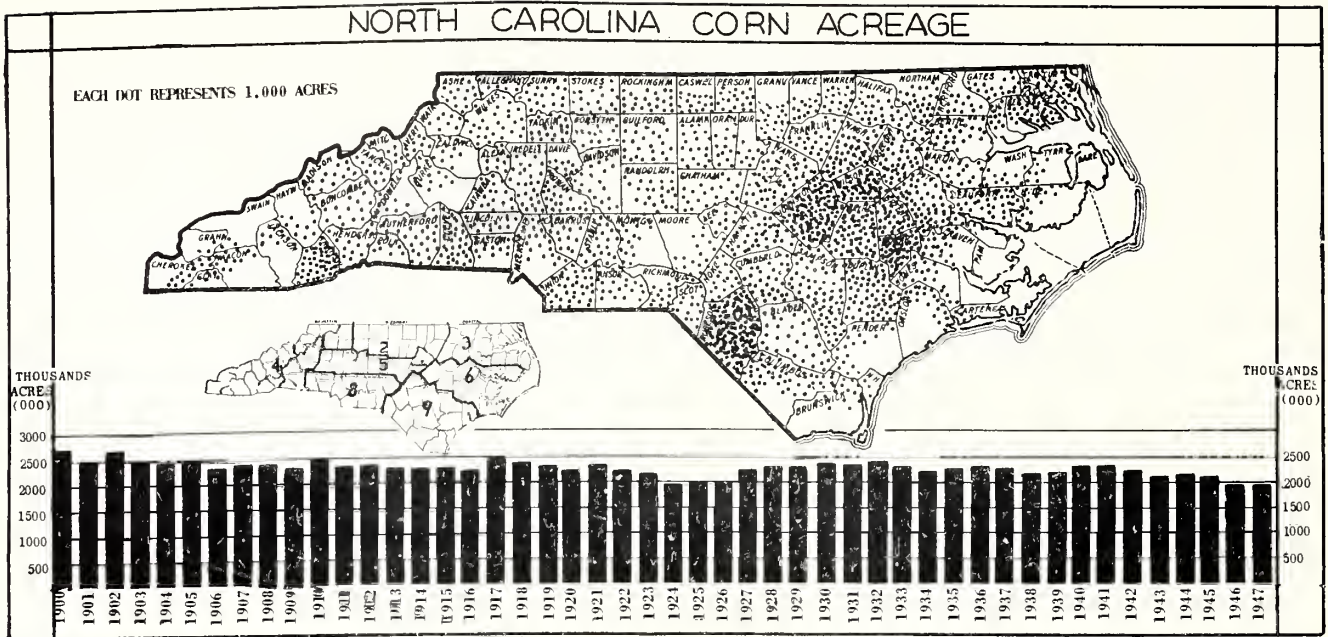
DOES BUSINESS EDUCATION PAY?

Degree of Completeness of actually reported Farm Census Survey



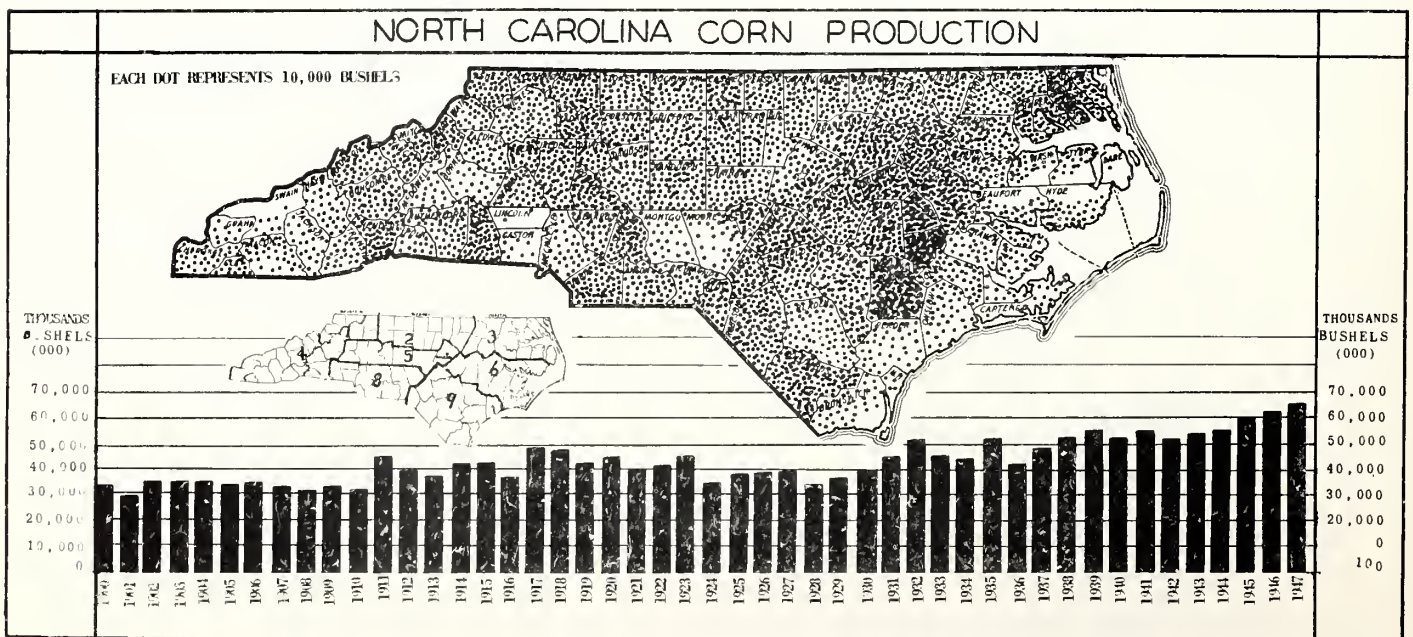
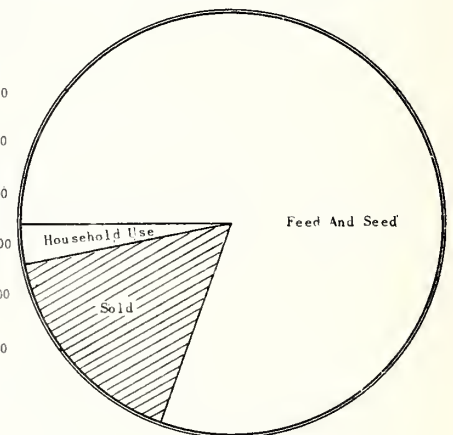
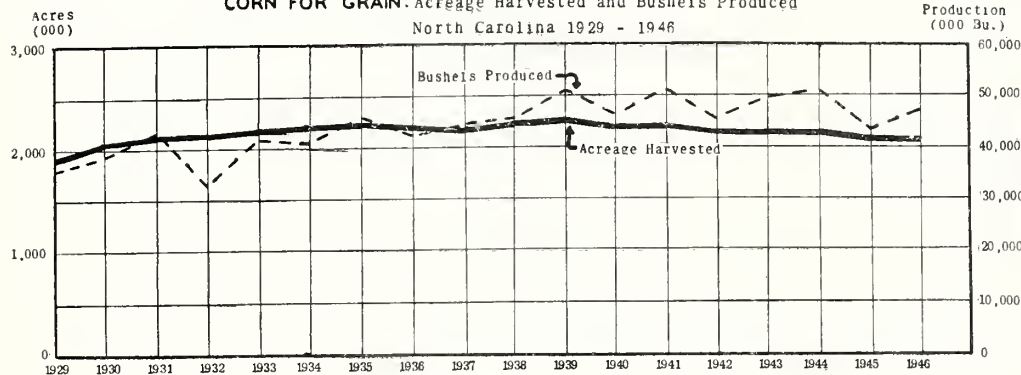
29 YEARS TREND IN TOTAL STATE FARM LAND USES



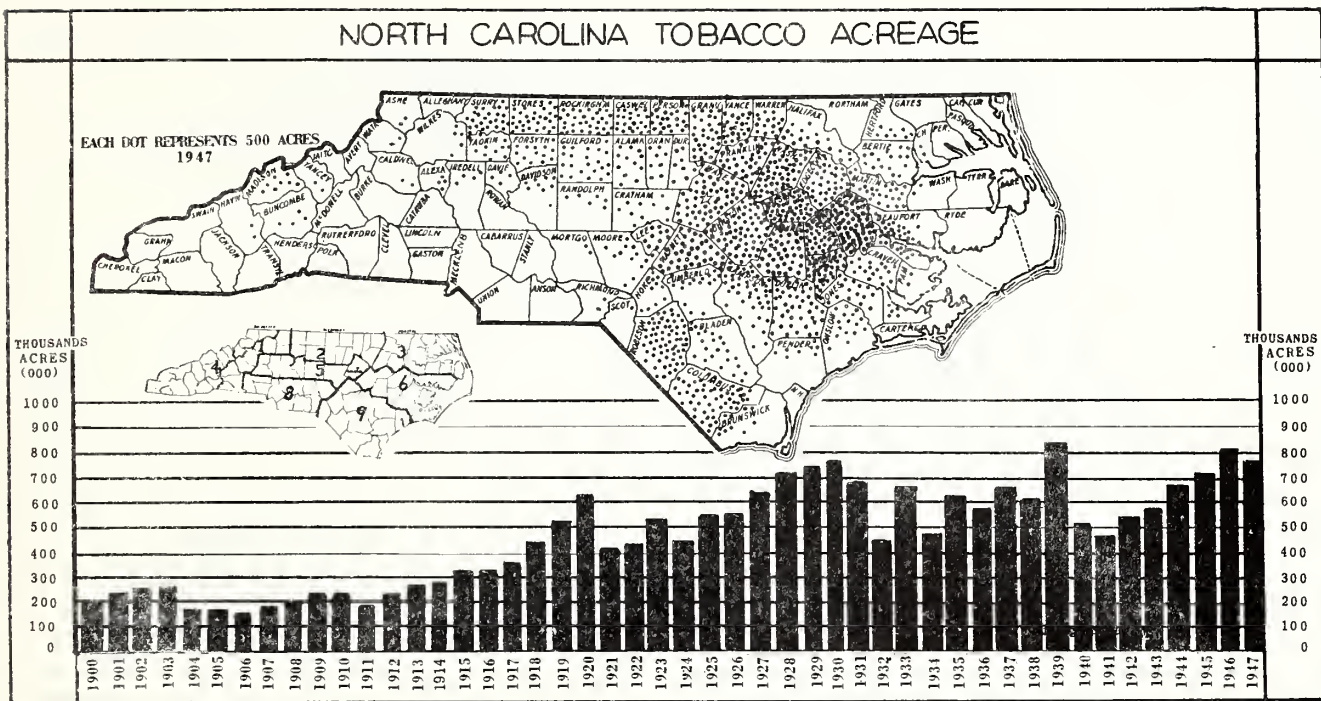


FARM DISPOSITION OF CORN

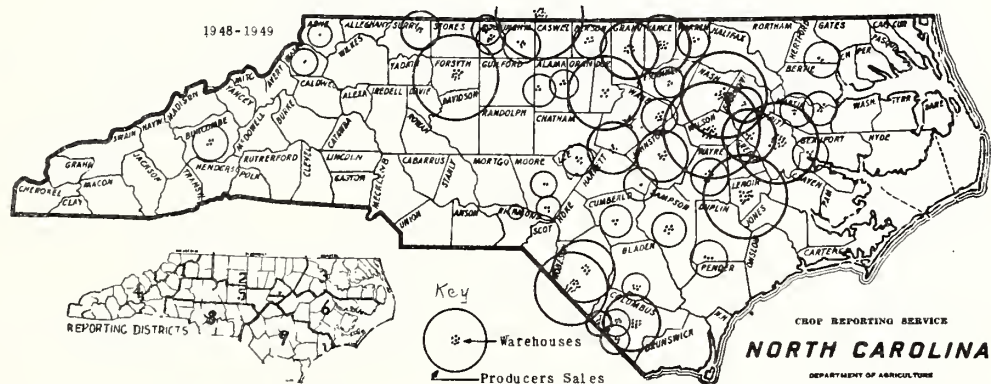
CORN FOR GRAIN: Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946



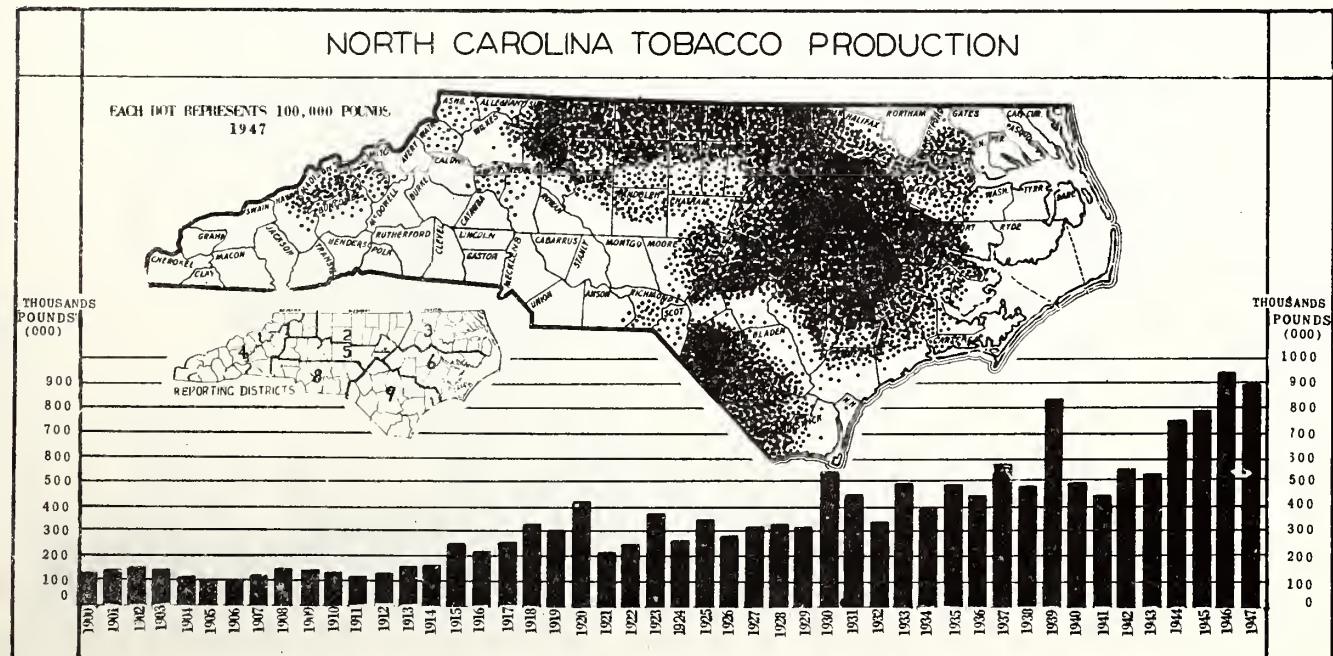
NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO ACREAGE



TOBACCO MARKETS AND WAREHOUSES

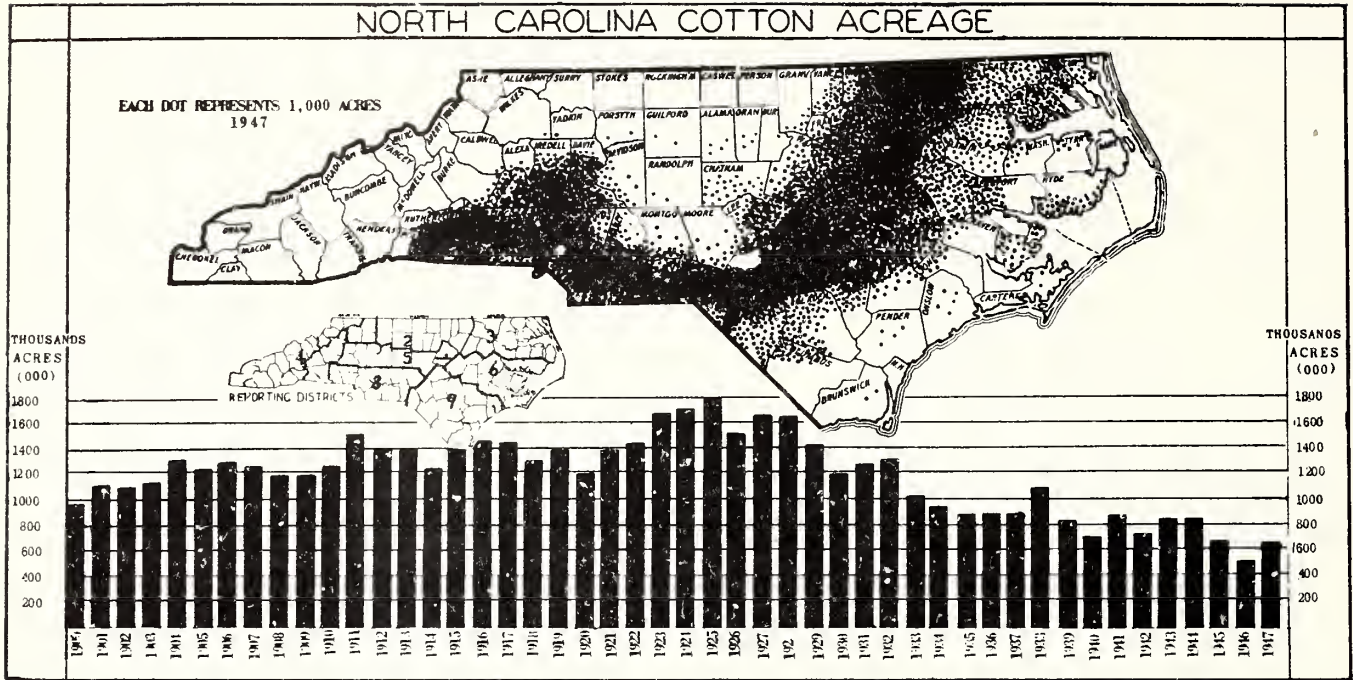


NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO PRODUCTION



Cotton

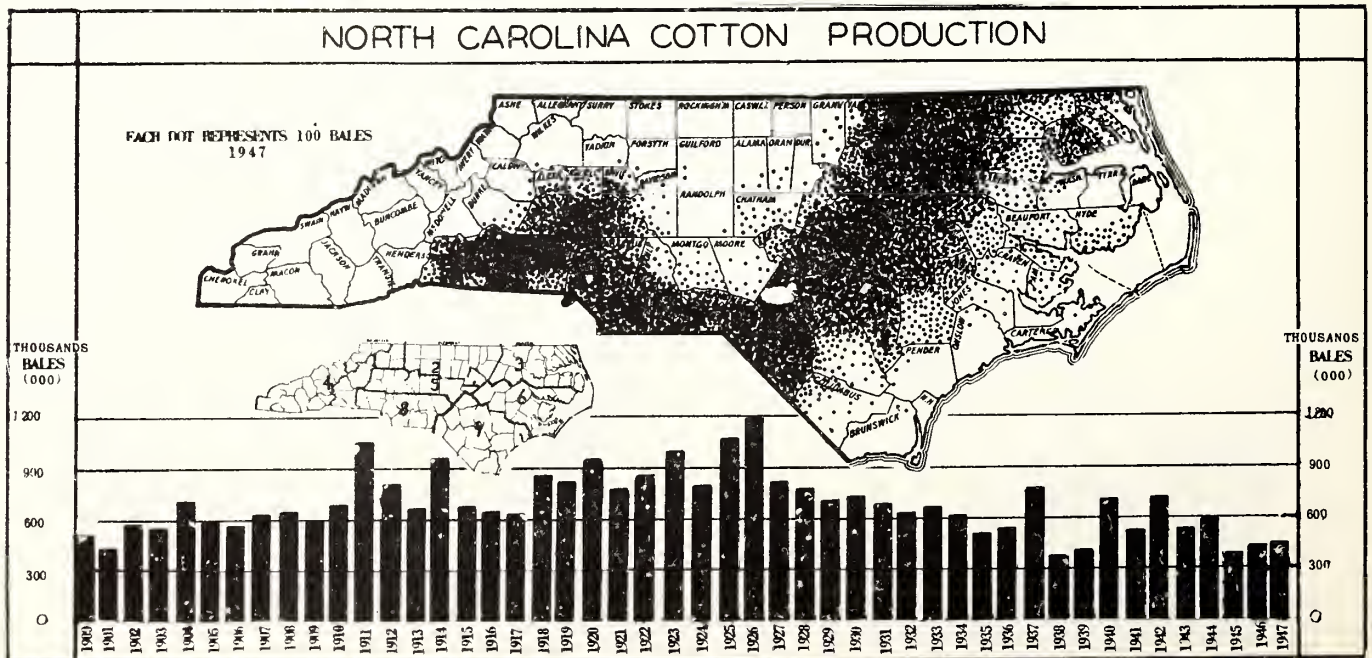
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON ACREAGE

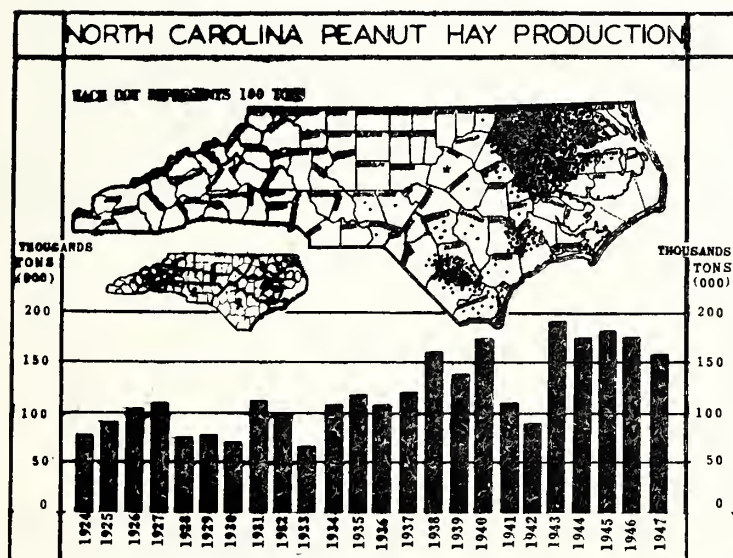
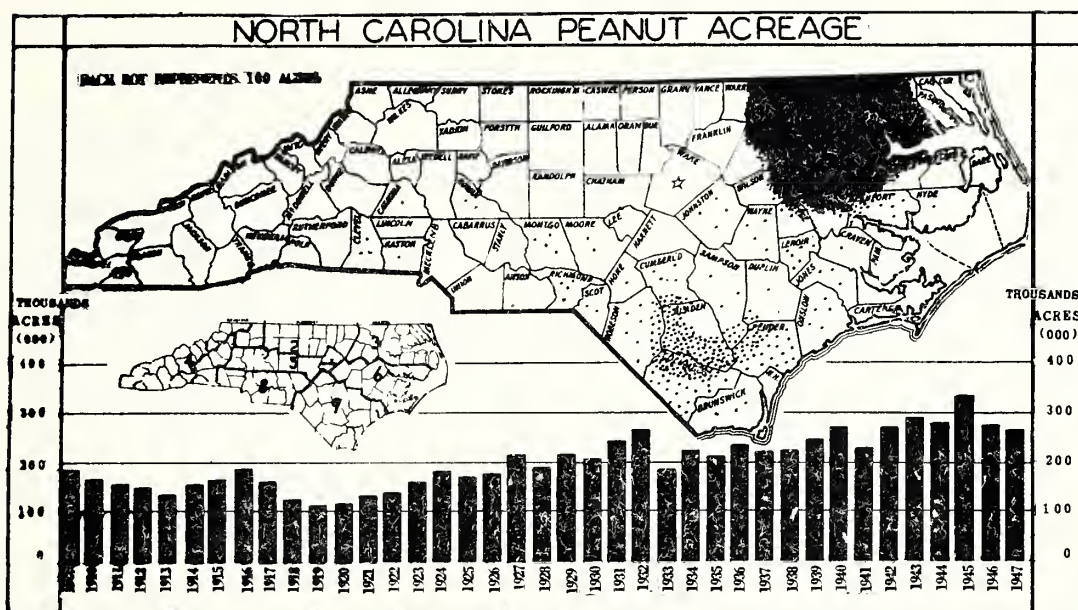


COST PER ACRE OF SPECIFIED CROPS IN 1946

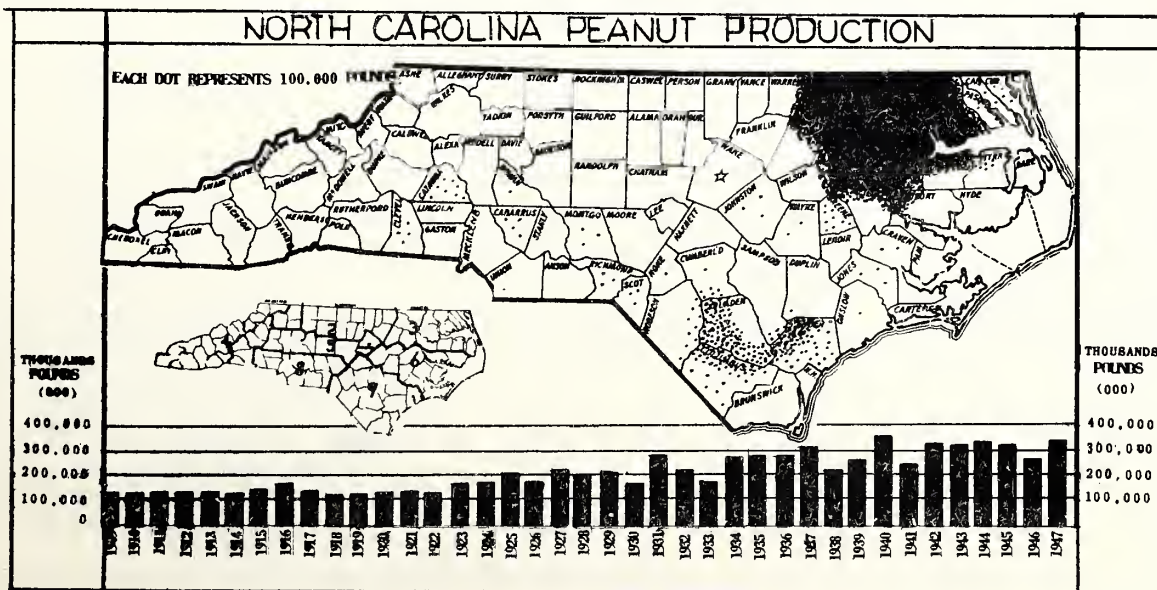
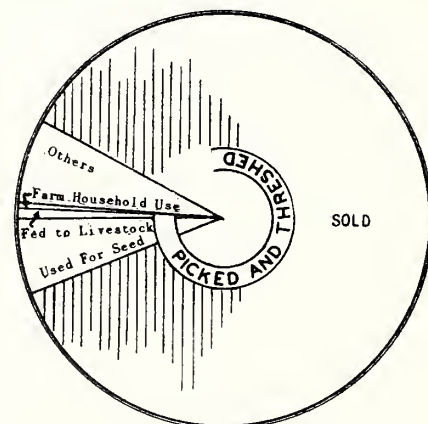
Operating features	CORN	COTTON	WHEAT	OATS
1 Prepare And Plant	1	1	1	1
2 Cultivate And Hoe	2	2	2	2
3 Harvest And Market	3	3	3	3
4 Other Labor	4	4	4	4
5 Fertilizer And Manure	5	5	5	5
6 Seed	6	6	6	6
7 Ginning	7	7	7	7
8 Miscellaneous	8	8	8	8
9 Land Rent	9	9	9	9
Cost In Dollars	0 10 20 30 40	0 10 20 30 40	0 5 10	0 5 10

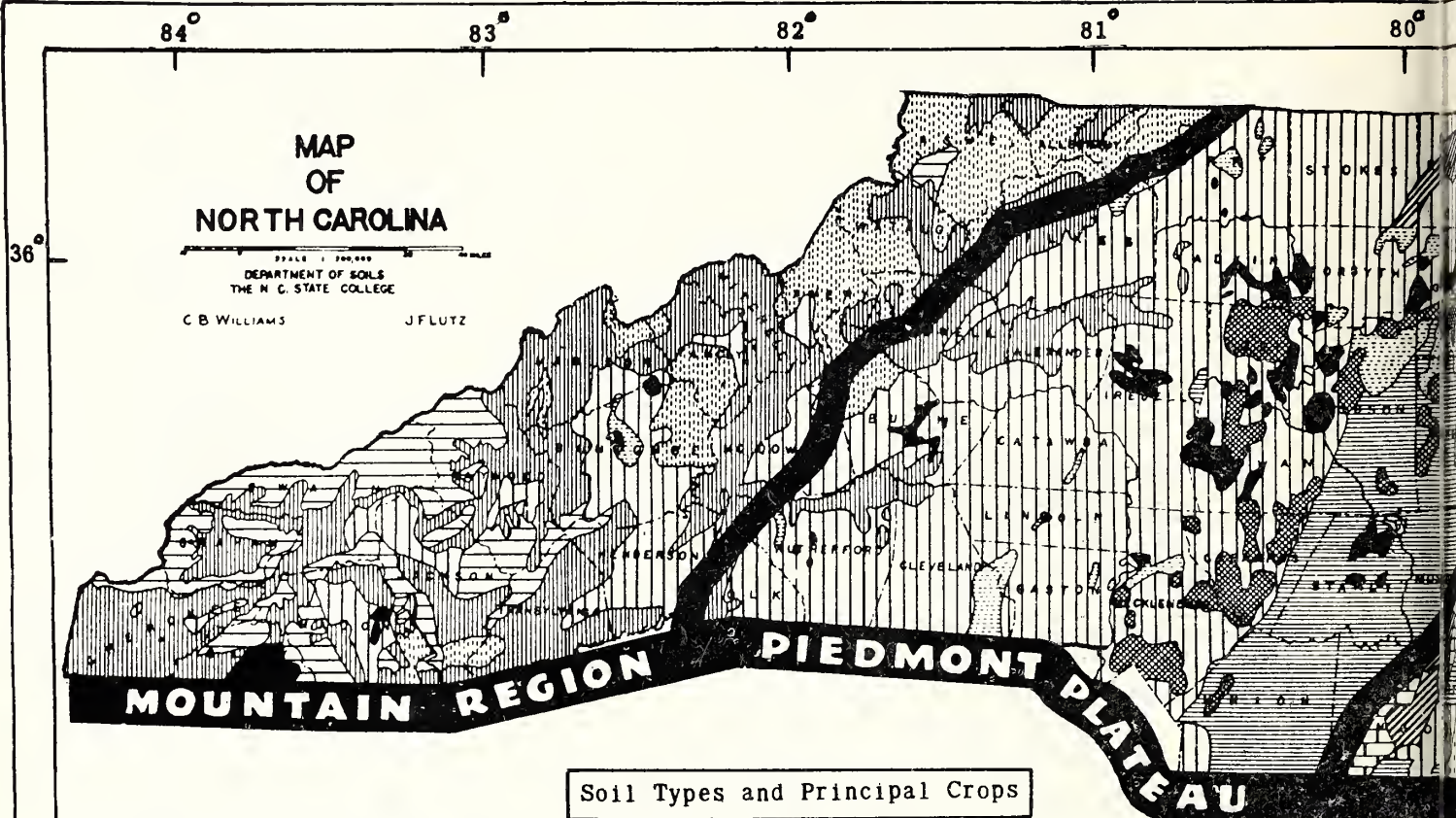
NORTH CAROLINA COTTON PRODUCTION





FARM DISPOSITION OF PEANUTS





- (A) HIGH MOUNTAIN SOILS: Chiefly Ashe, Porters, Ramsey, and Clifton loams; some Altavista and Congaree fine sandy loams to silt loams.
(B) Pasture, hay and forage, cabbage, green beans, white potatoes, corn, apples.



- (A) MOUNTAIN SOILS: Largely Porters, Halewood, Talladega, Fannin, Watauga, and Clifton loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
(B) Pasture, hay and forage, small grain, green beans, cabbage, apples, corn.



- (A) BROWNISH-RED INTERMOUNTAIN SOILS: Mainly Halewood, Hayesville, and Fannin loams, clay loams and silt loams; some Altavista and Congaree.
(B) Small grain, corn, vegetables, hay and forage, pasture, apples.



- (AA) RED PIEDMONT SOILS: Principally Cecil, Lloyd, and Yadkin clay loams; some Madison, Hayesville and Halewood loams, Sandy loams and clay loams.
(BB) Wheat, alfalfa, red clover, lespedeza, and grasses for hay; corn; cotton in southern half; pasture; peaches; apples.



- (A) ROUGH, STONY LAND, ROUGH MOUNTAIN LAND.
(B) Forest; not suitable for crops or pasture, except small local areas which are similar to 1.
- (A) SANDY LOAMS FROM CRYSTALLINE ROCKS: Mostly Appling, Helena, Wilkes, Cecil; some Durham, Congaree.
(B) Tobacco, vegetables, sweet potatoes, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches, apples.



- (A) DARK RED CLAY SOILS: Chiefly Davidson, Mecklenburg, and Lloyd; includes some Clifton and Rabun in Mountains.
(B) Alfalfa, wheat, red clover, lespedeza, barley, corn, pasture.



- (A) BLACK JACK SOILS: Largely Iredell and Mecklenburg loams; some Orange, Enon, Wilkes, and loams to sandy loams.
(B) Grasses for pasture or hay; lespedeza, red clover, wheat, oats, barley; corn; alfalfa; deeper soils; cotton in southern portion.



- (A) SLATE SOILS: Georgeville, Herndon, Alamance, silt loams to silty clay loams.
(B) Small grain, lespedeza, corn, cotton in southern half; pasture; alfalfa on red lands.



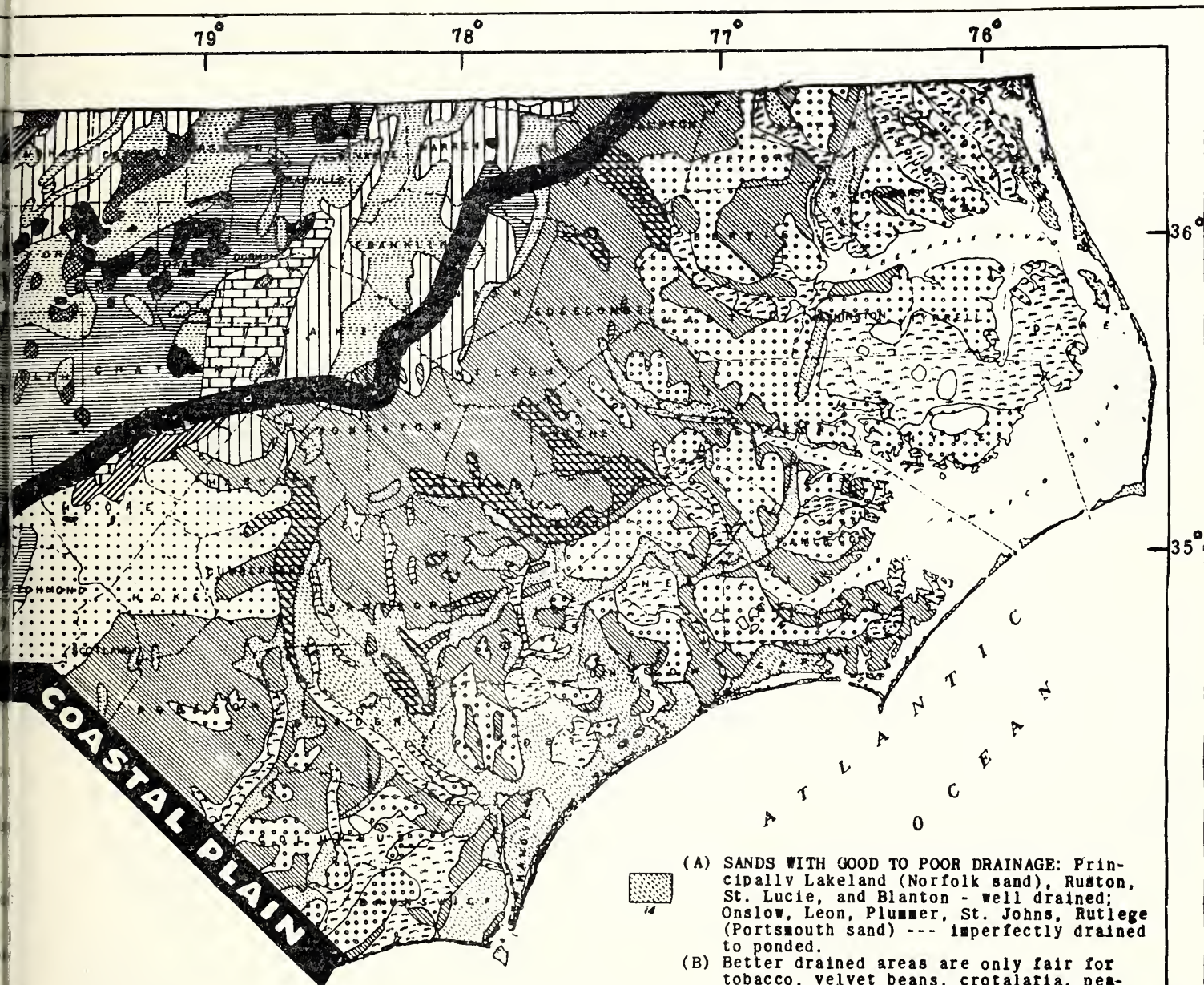
- (A) GRAY SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mainly Mayodan, Granville, and Creedmoor sandy loams; some Wadesboro and White Store silt loams to sandy loams.
(B) Tobacco, vegetables, peanuts, corn; cotton in southern portion; peaches.



- (A) RED SOILS FROM SANDSTONES: Mostly White Store and Wadesboro sandy loams to clay loams.
(B) Cotton, small grain, lespedeza, corn.



- (A) SECOND BOTTOM SOILS: Principally Wickham, Altavista, Rankin, Roanoke, Kalmia, Myatt loams to sandy loams.
(B) Tobacco, peanuts, vegetables, cotton, on higher areas; corn, grasses for hay and pasture; on lower areas; soybeans on heavier soils.



(A) SANDHILLS: Mostly very sandy soils - Lakeland and Kershaw (formerly deep Norfolk sands), Blanton, St. Lucie, Ruston - closely associated with non-uniform sandy loams as Hoffman, Gilead, and Vaucluse.

(B) Generally only fair for crops - better areas used for tobacco, peaches, dewberries, melons, crotalaria, and velvet beans; also for peanuts, cotton and corn.



(A) SANDY LOAMS TO SILT LOAMS WITH GOOD TO FAIR DRAINAGE: Largely Norfolk sandy loams, but including much Ruston, Marlboro, Craven, Dunbar, Lenoir, Shubuta, Bradley and Chesterfield.

(B) Tobacco, peanuts, and cotton on the medium to fine textured soils; corn, small grain, soybeans, and vegetables on the finer textured soils. Rolling lands for peaches.



(A) SANDS WITH GOOD TO POOR DRAINAGE: Principally Lakeland (Norfolk sand), Ruston, St. Lucie, and Blanton - well drained; Onslow, Leon, Plummer, St. Johns, Rutledge (Portsmouth sand) --- imperfectly drained to ponded.

(B) Better drained areas are only fair for tobacco, velvet beans, crotalaria, peanuts, cotton, corn; Other areas unsuited to crops and only fair to poor for pasture.



(A) POORLY DRAINED SANDY LOAMS, LOAMS, AND SILT LOAMS: Mainly Portsmouth, Coxville, Bladen; some Hyde, Othello, Pocomoke.

(B) WHEN ARTIFICIALLY DRAINED: Corn, Soybeans, Vegetables, White Potatoes; Pasture.

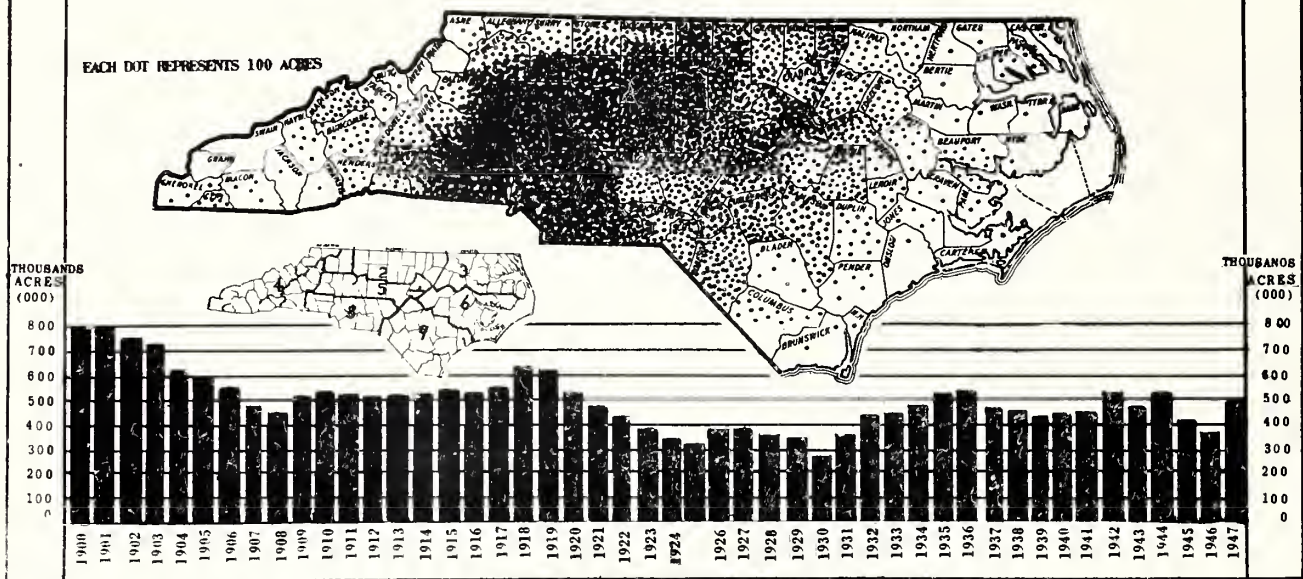


(A) SWAMPS AND FIRST BOTTOMS: Mostly Muck, Peat, Johnston, and Undifferentiated Soil Materials.

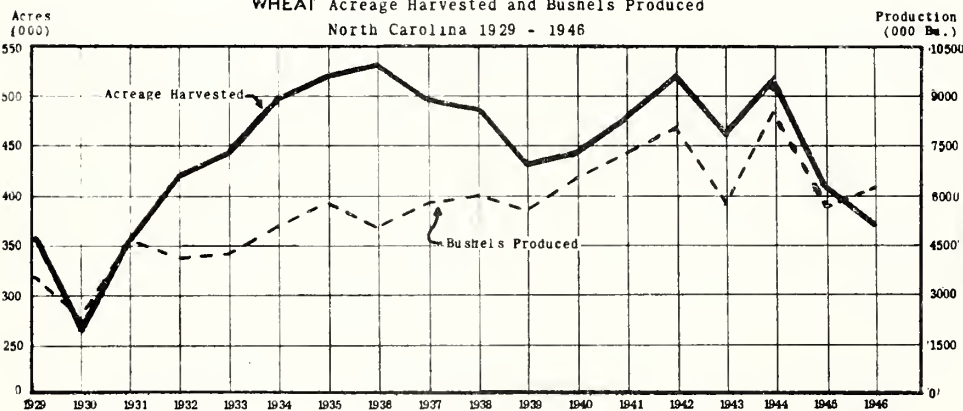
(B) Generally not suitable for crops or pasture -- drainage too difficult or too costly.

KEY: (A) Most extensive soils; (B) Crops for which the soils are considered suitable.

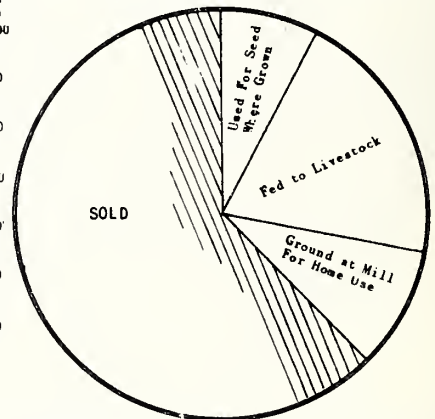
NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT ACREAGE



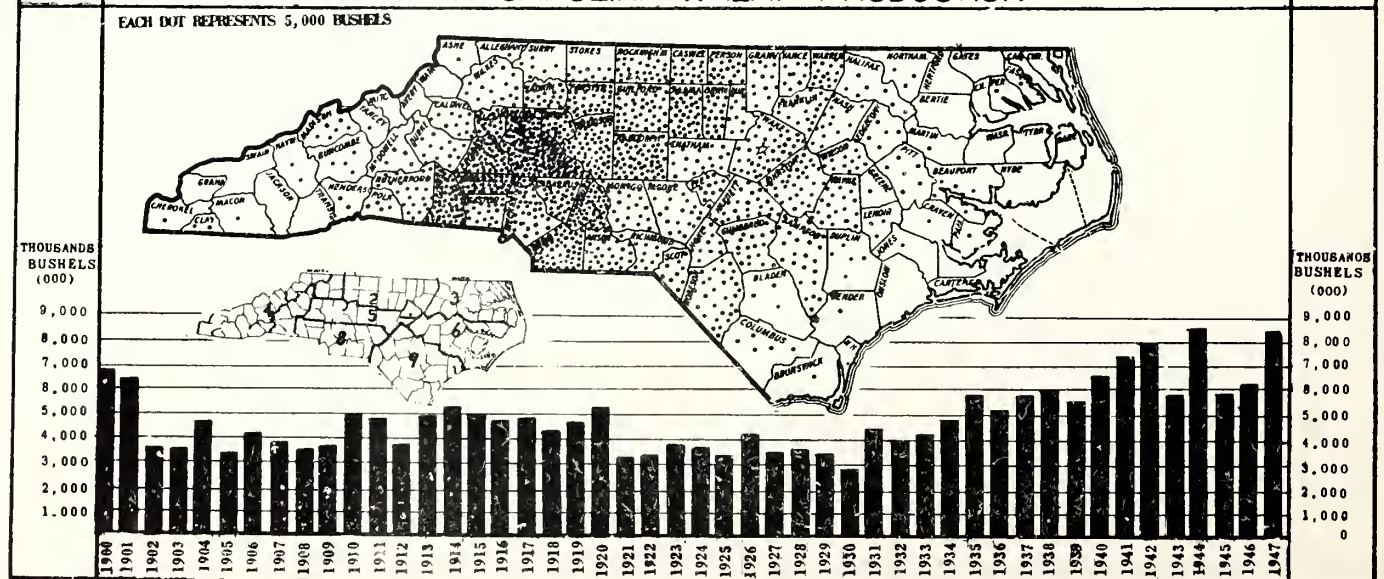
WHEAT Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946

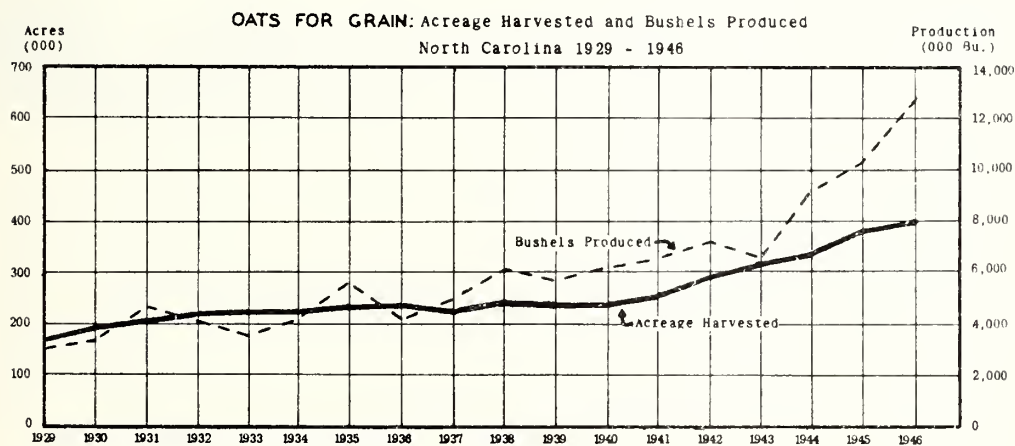
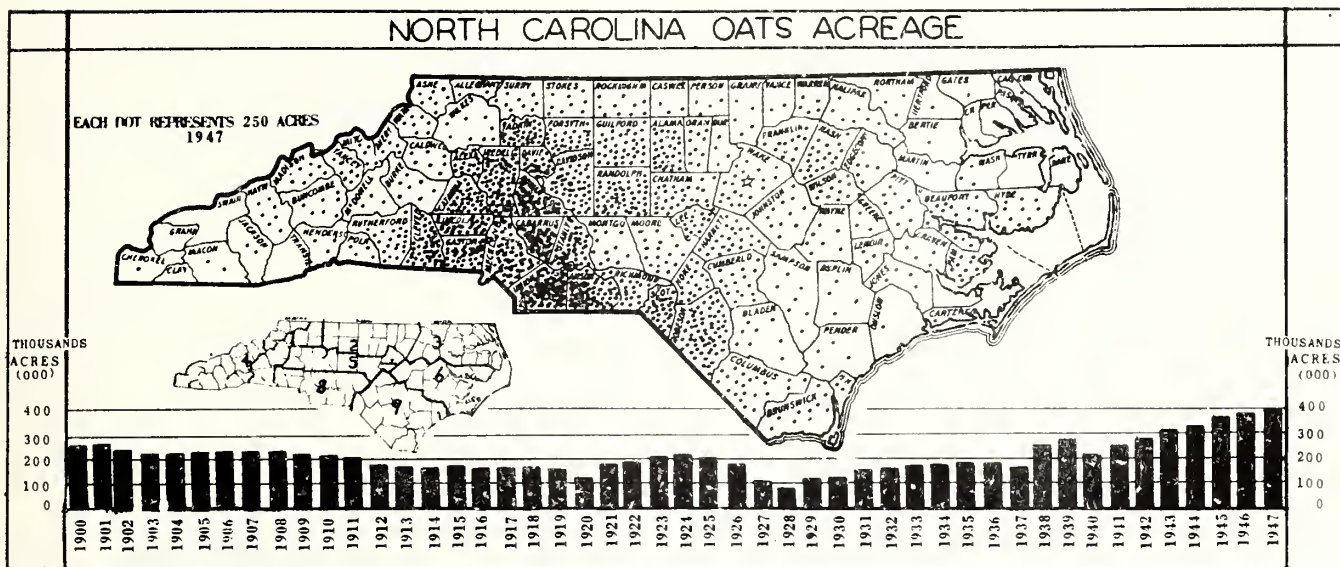


FARM DISPOSITION OF WHEAT



NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT PRODUCTION





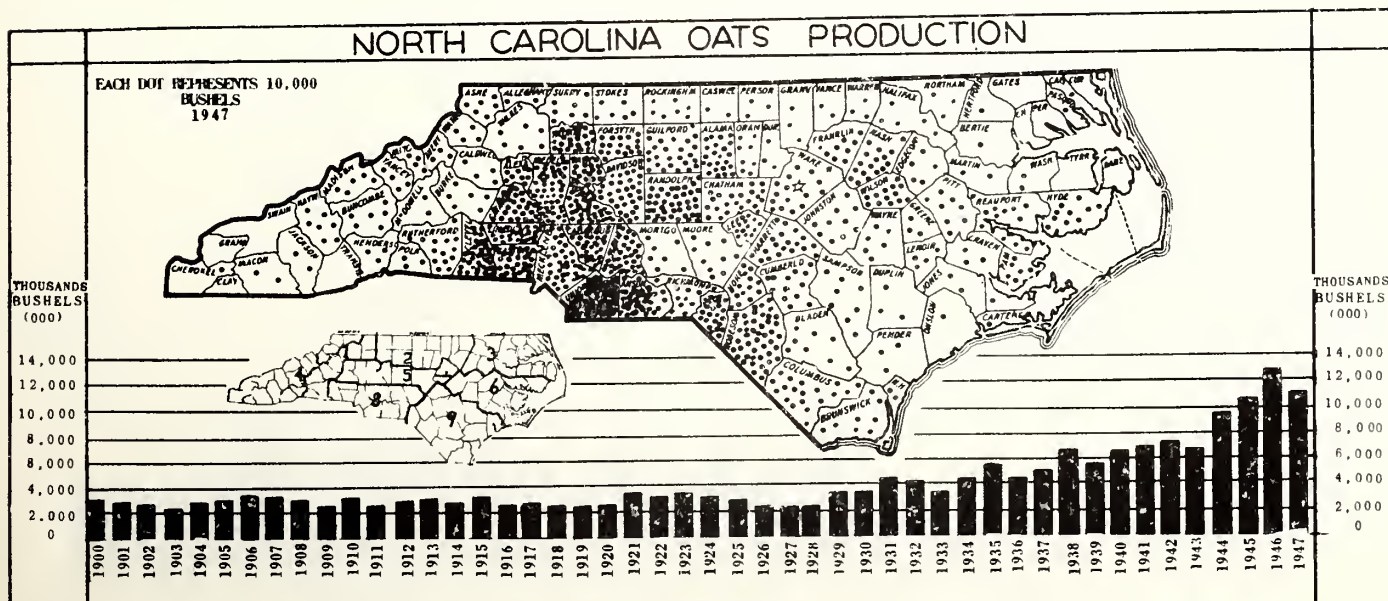
DISTRIBUTION OF OAT CROP

Where are oats an important crop in North Carolina, and what has been the trend of this crop for the past 50 years?

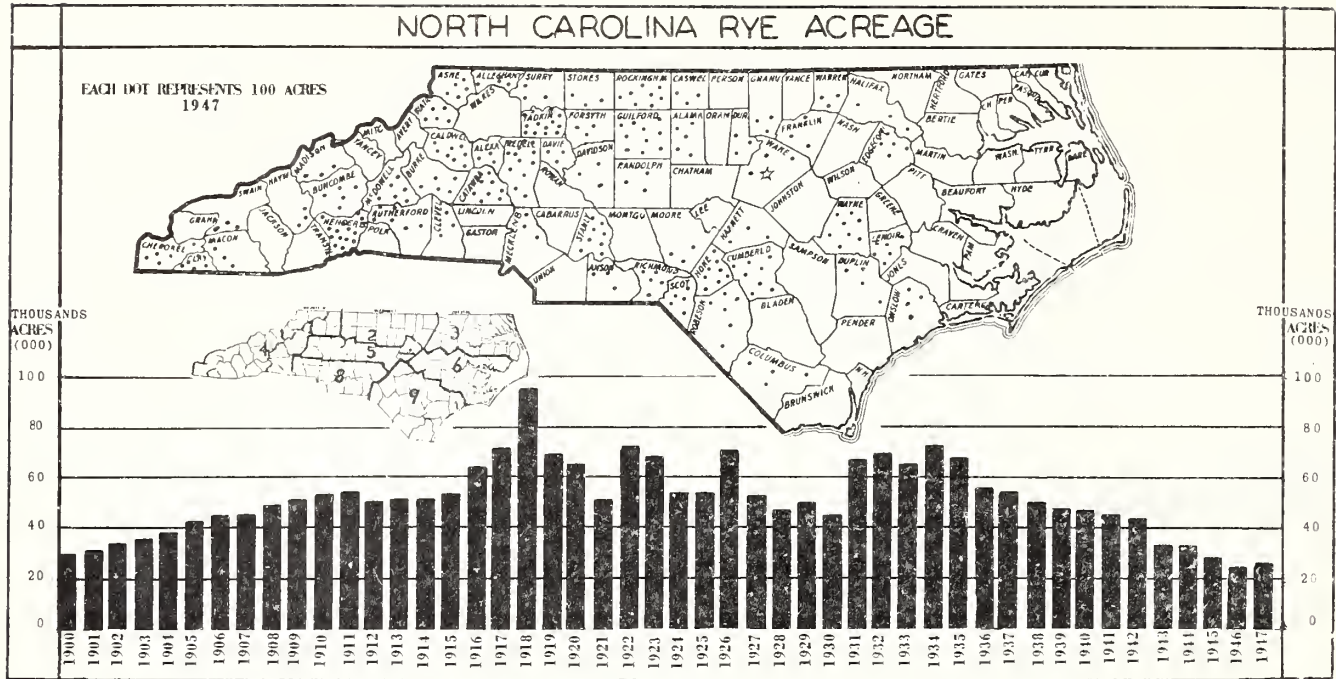
As may be readily observed oats production is largely concentrated in the central or Piedmont part of the state. This is evident both from the acreage and production maps.

The per acre increase in recent years is noticeable in bottom bar chart trend graph, as well as the line trend graph at the left.

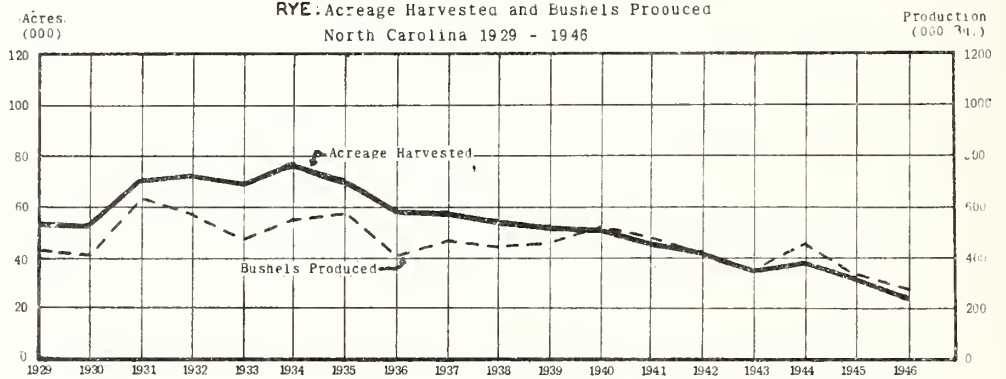
County comparisons are readily provided as well as a graphic picture to fix in one's mind for general knowledge of this crop.



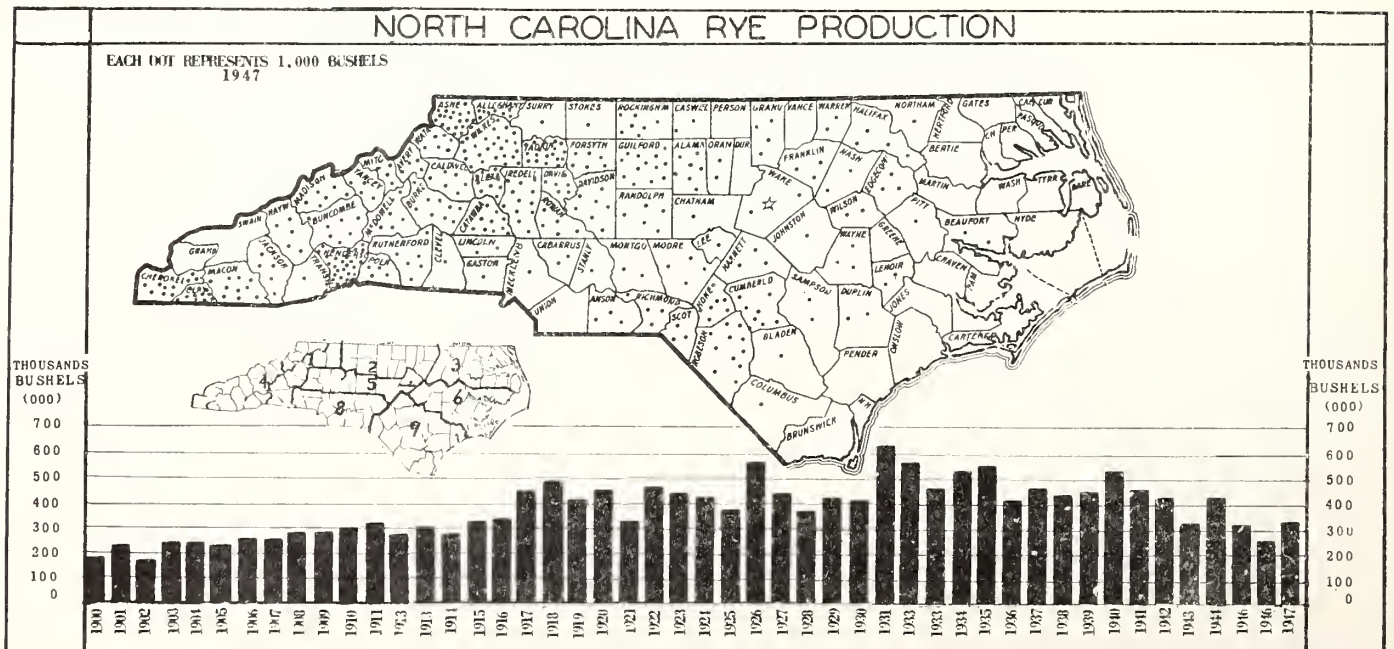
NORTH CAROLINA RYE ACREAGE

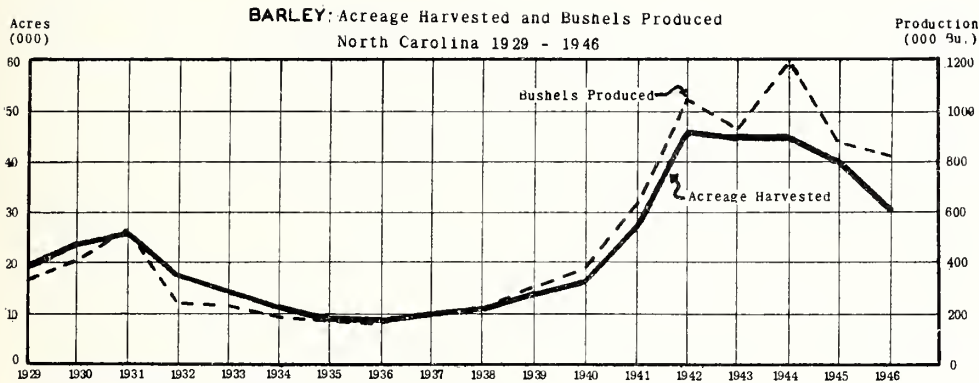


RYE: Acreage Harvested and Bushels Produced
North Carolina 1929 - 1946



NORTH CAROLINA RYE PRODUCTION



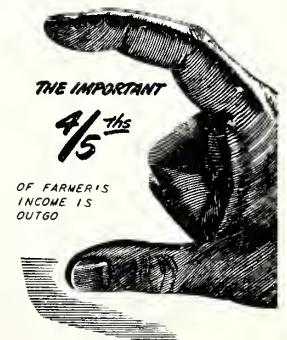
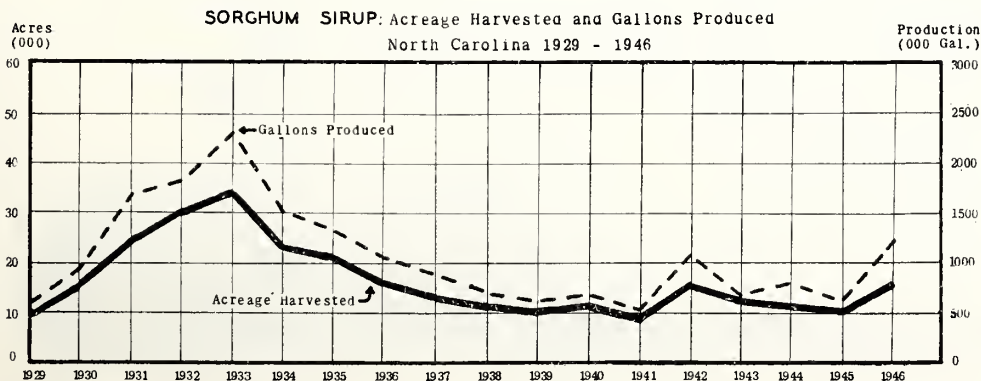
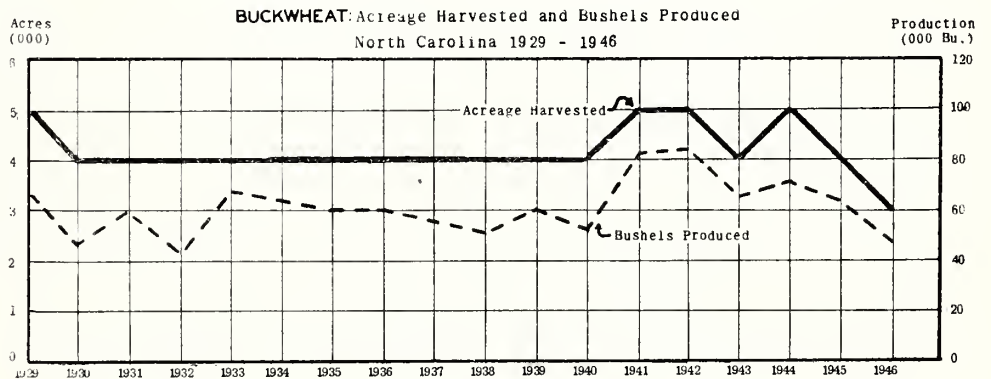
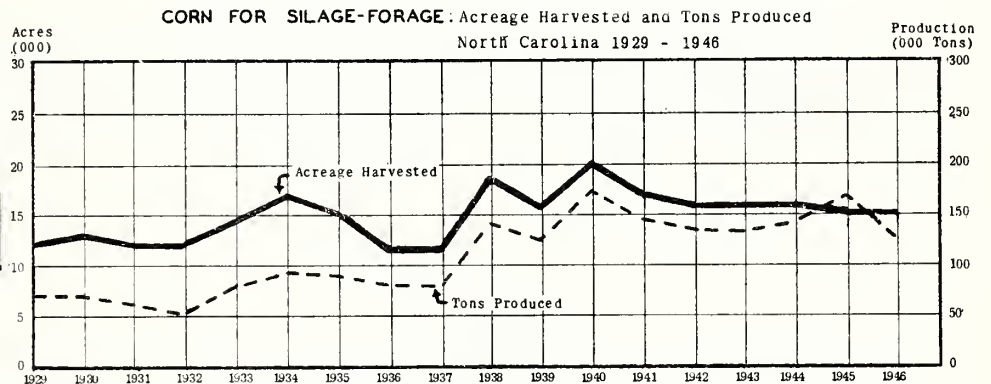
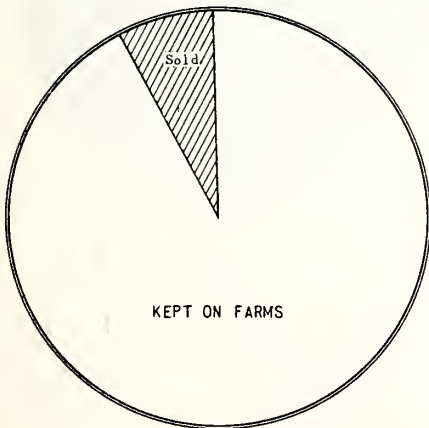


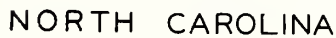
HOW NEW FARM PLAN WORKS



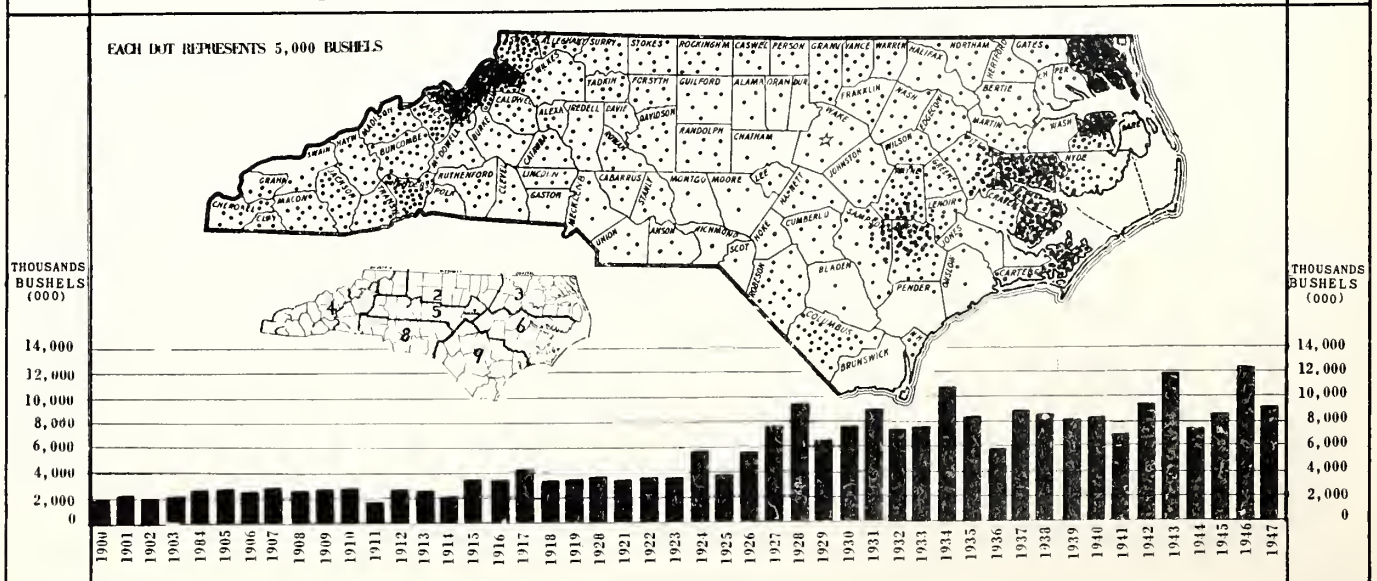
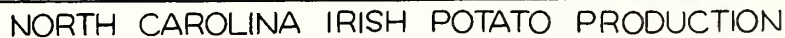
THE SUN MEASURES THE FARMER'S DAY

FARM DISPOSITION OF HAY

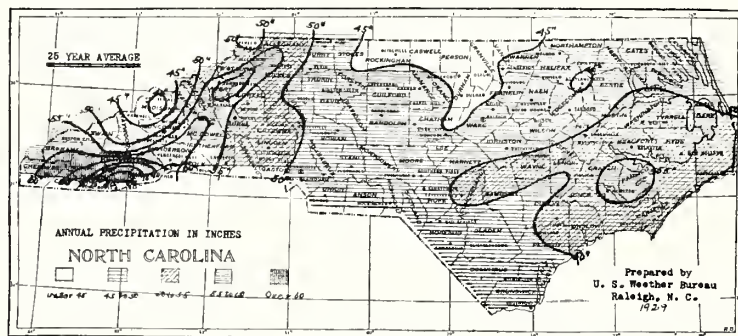
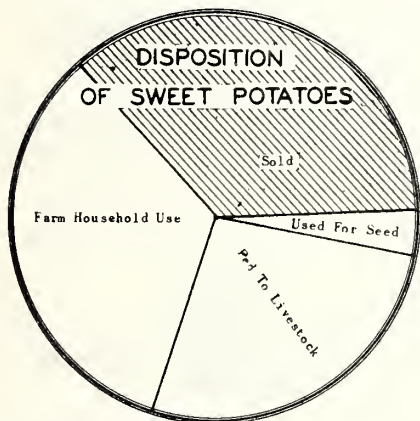
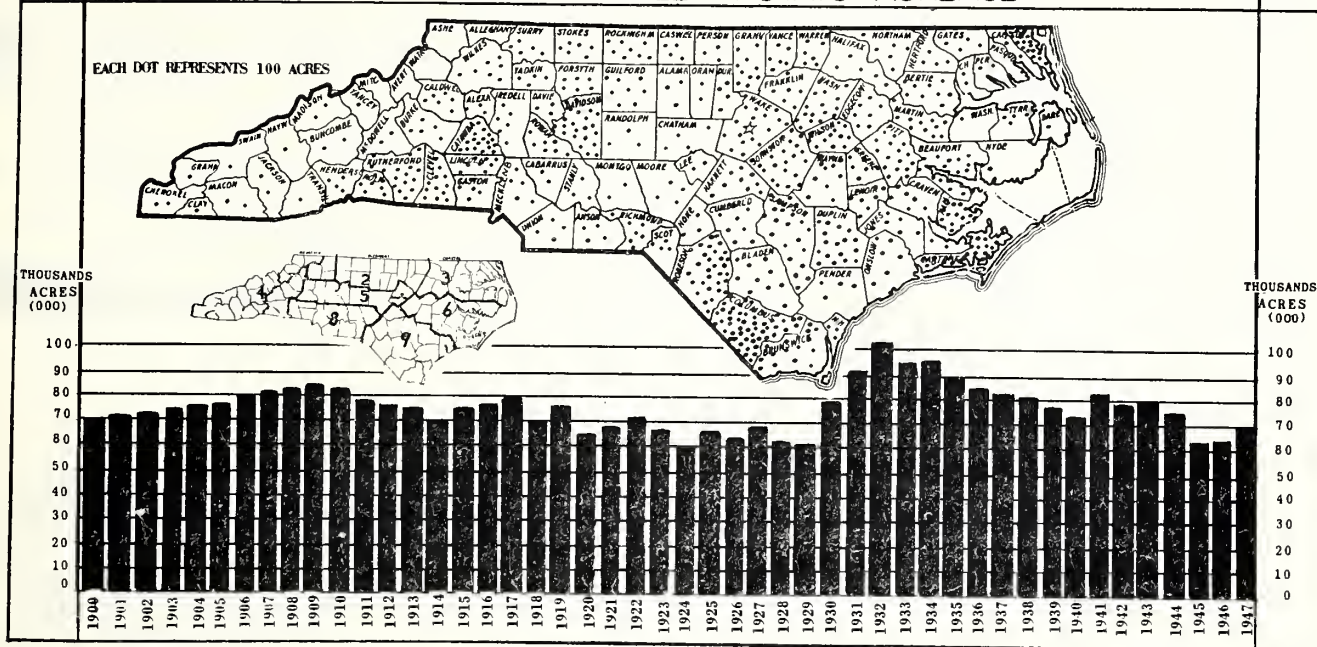




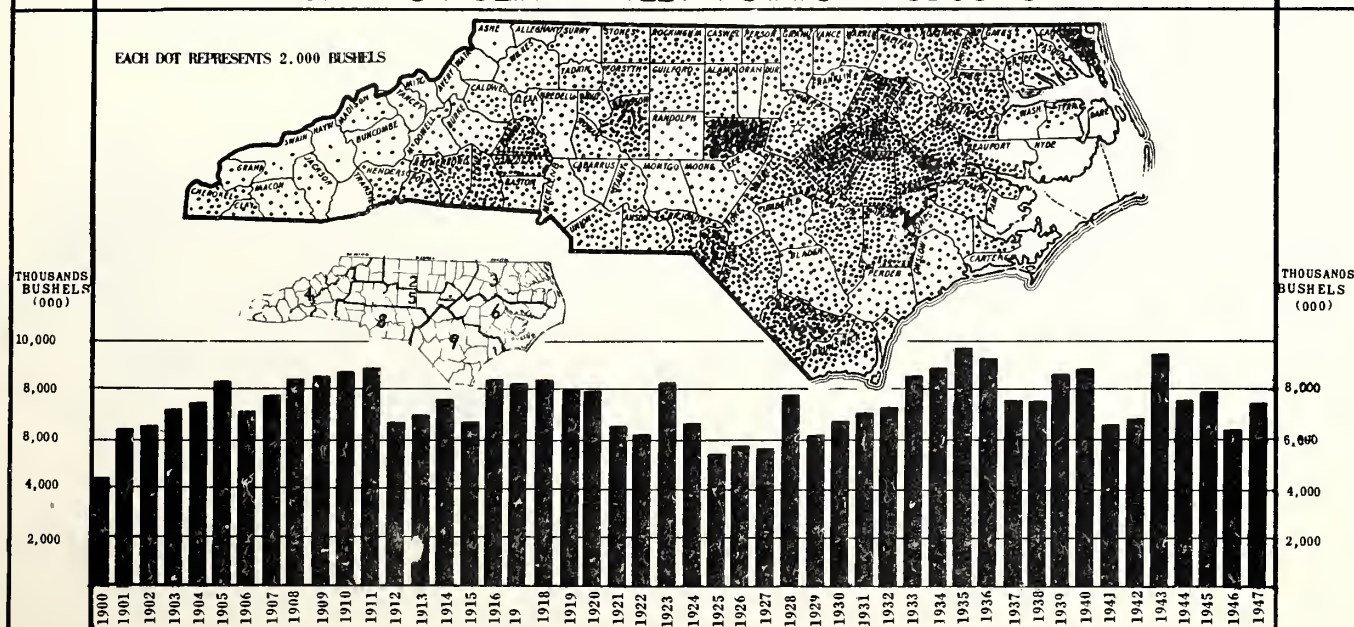
FARM FACTS



NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATO ACREAGE

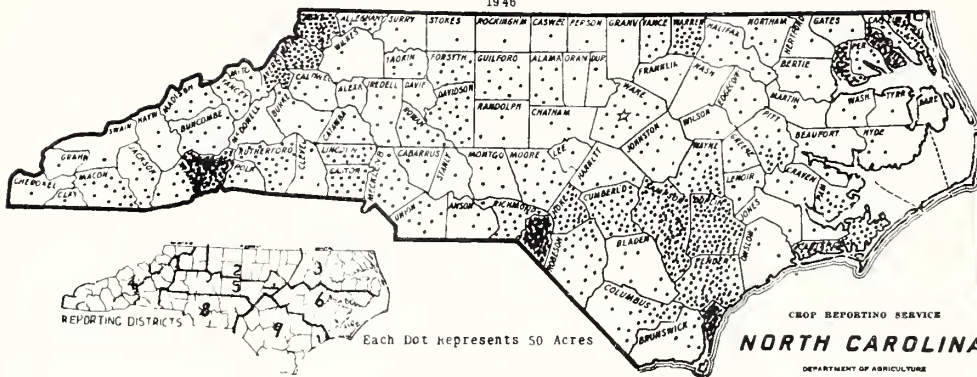


NORTH CAROLINA SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION



COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ACREAGE

1946



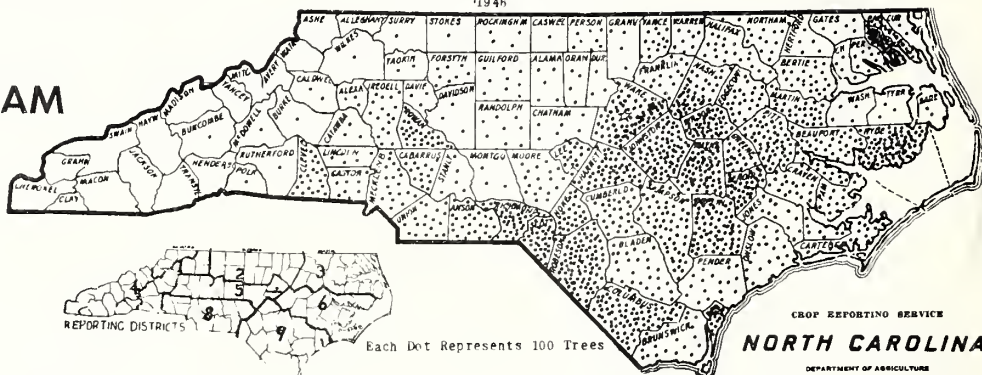
YOU, TOO,
WORK FOR UNCLE SAM

Your Earning Power



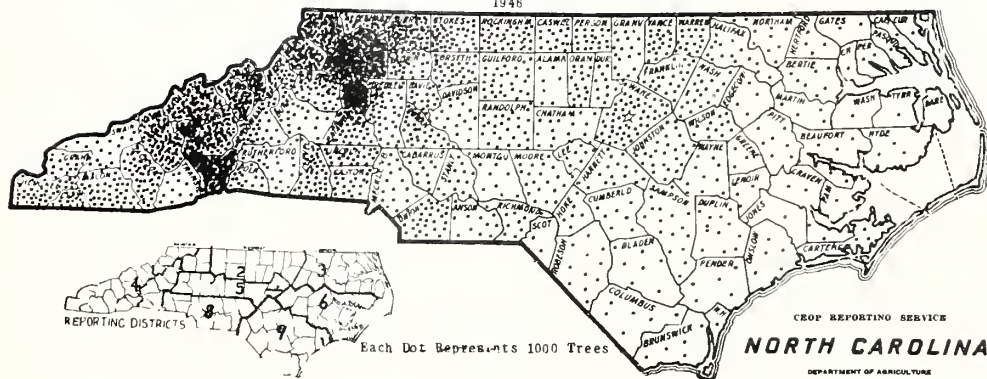
PECAN TREES

1946



APPLE TREES

1946



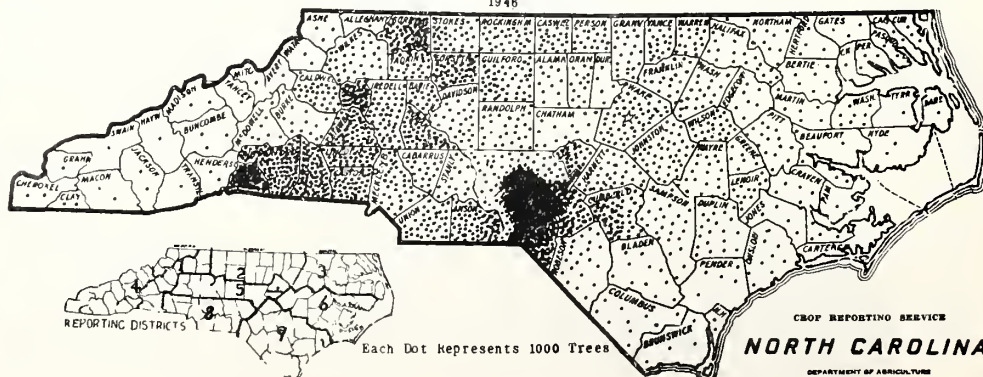
*What's Going on
in North Carolina*



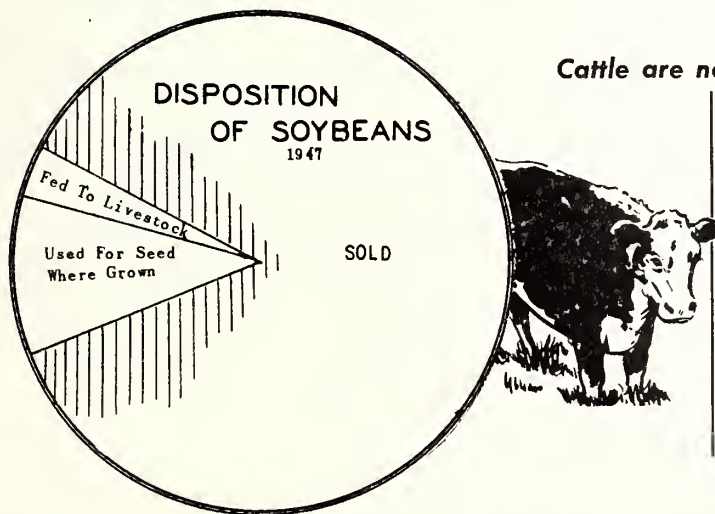
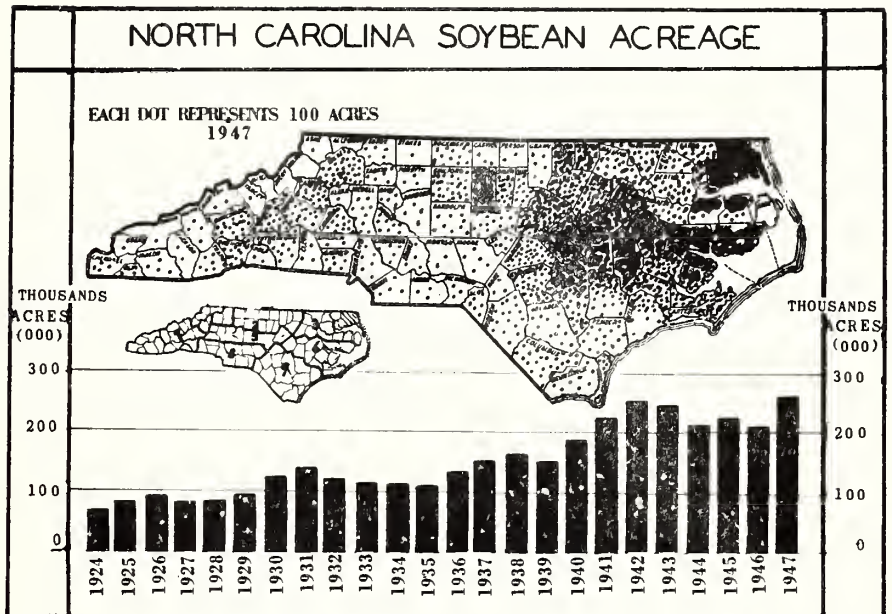
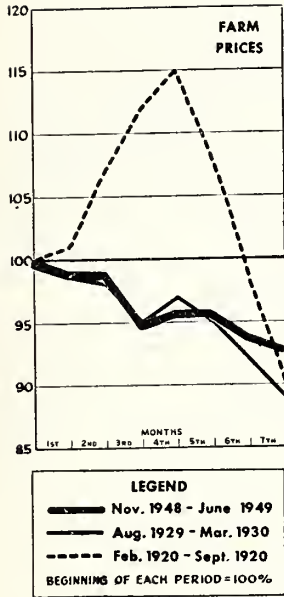
North Carolina's statisticians must keep in touch with state-wide fields and markets. They must understand **FIELD** effects of seeds, fertilizers, cultivation, soils and climate.

PEACH TREES

1946



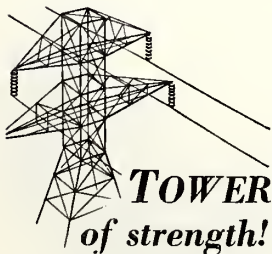
Soy Beans



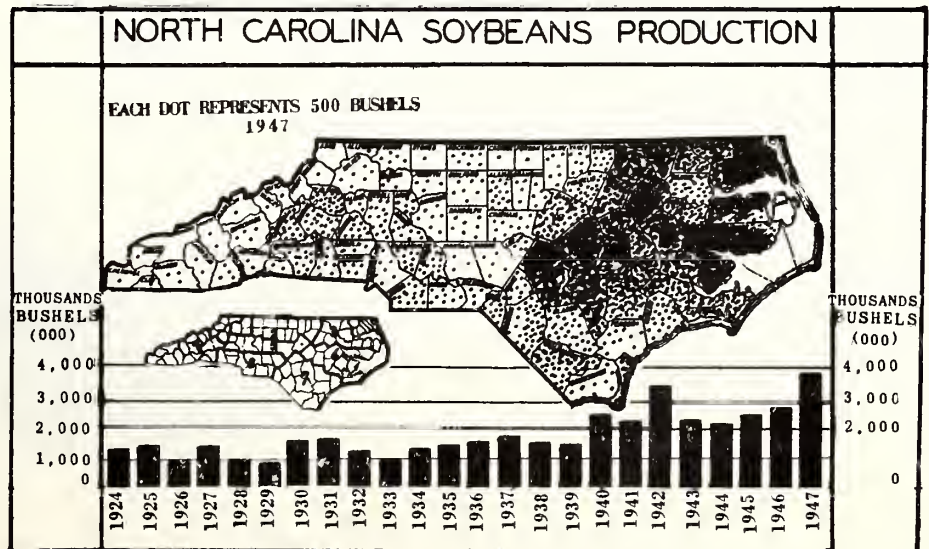
Cattle are not all beef . . . Beef is not all steak

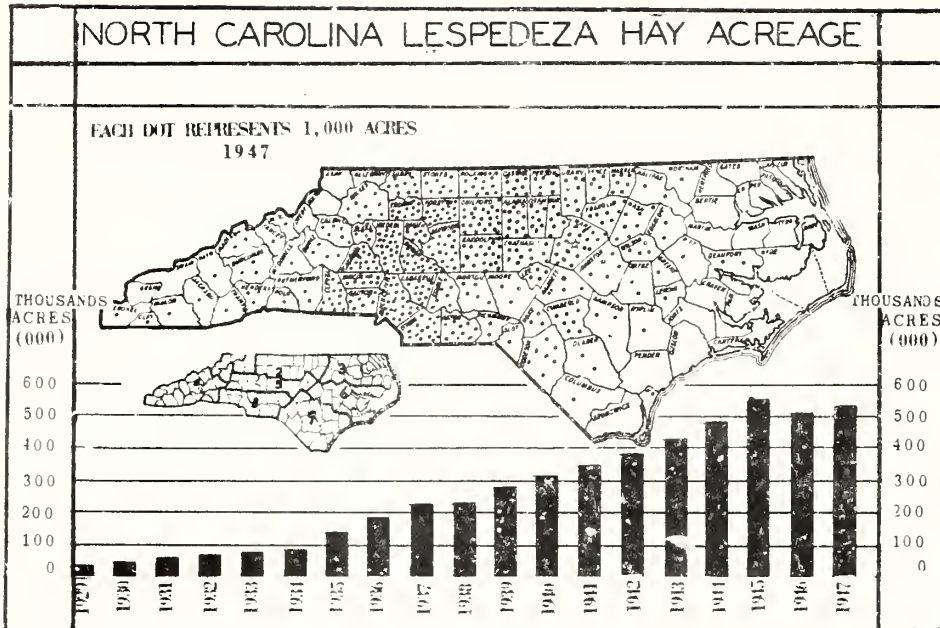


	lbs.	PRICE	TOTAL
Porterhouse steak	40	90¢	\$36.00
Sirloin steak	50	80¢	40.00
Round steak	80	75¢	60.00
Rib & rump roasts	70	65¢	45.50
Chuck roast	100	50¢	50.00
Hamburger, stew beef	160	45¢	72.00
Fats	40	15¢	6.00
	540	57¢	

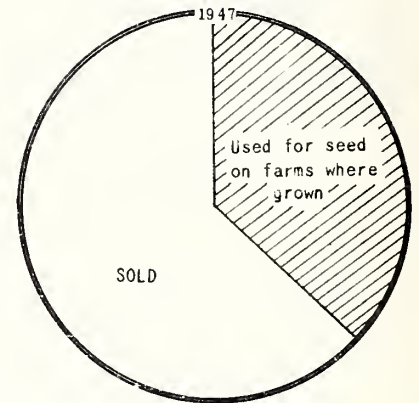


SOYBEANS HAVE BECOME
OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

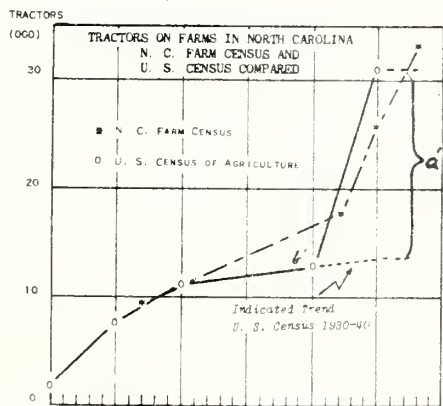




DISPOSITION OF LESPEDEZA



TWO \$22,000,000 FARM CENSUS RESULTS



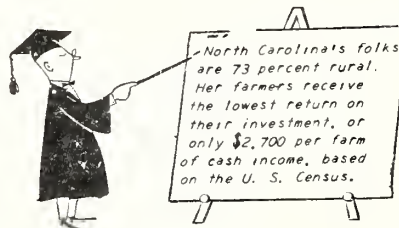
YEAR	1920	1925	1927 1/2	1930 1/2	1935	1940 1/2
N. C. CENSUS			9,656			
U. S. CENSUS	2,277	7,909		11,426		12,756

YEAR	1942	1945	1948	1/2	2 1/2	Apr. 1, 1949
N. C. CENSUS	17,420	25,626	33,656			
U. S. CENSUS		31,185				

- a) Indicates the increased farm tractors rationed due to farm Census records. Farm gasoline was also more than doubled thereby for that and succeeding years.
- b) U. S. Census was obviously incomplete for 1940, the basis used for rationing.



Your "briefing" starts here:



Lines for Living



Radio, television, press and addresses.

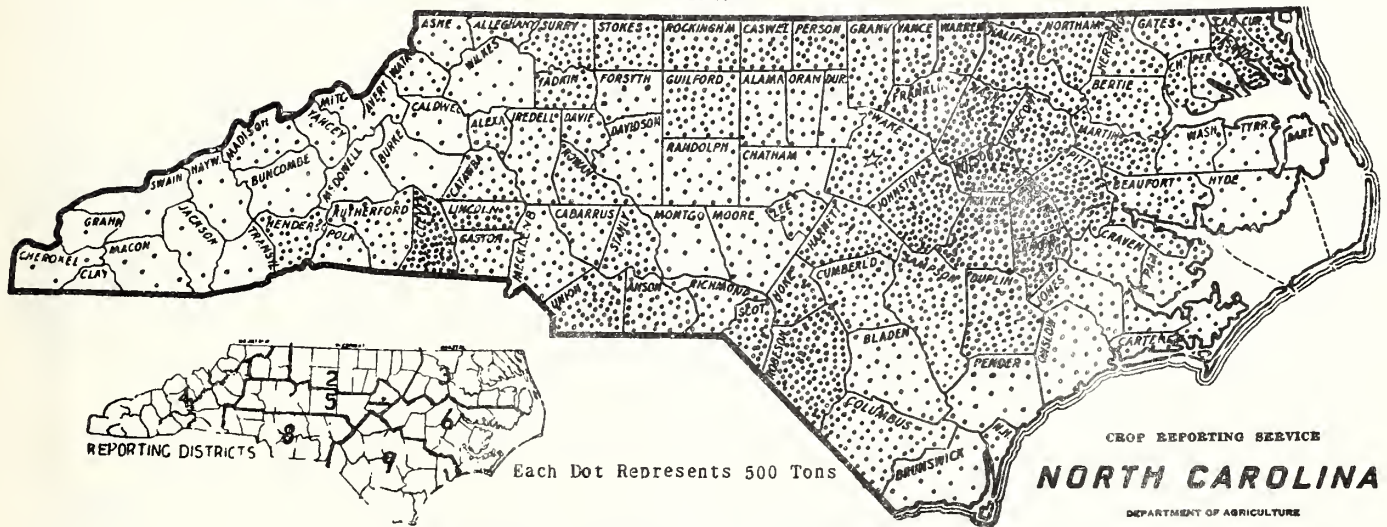


ITS PULLING POWER
FOOLS ALL WHO TRY
IT SERIOUSLY

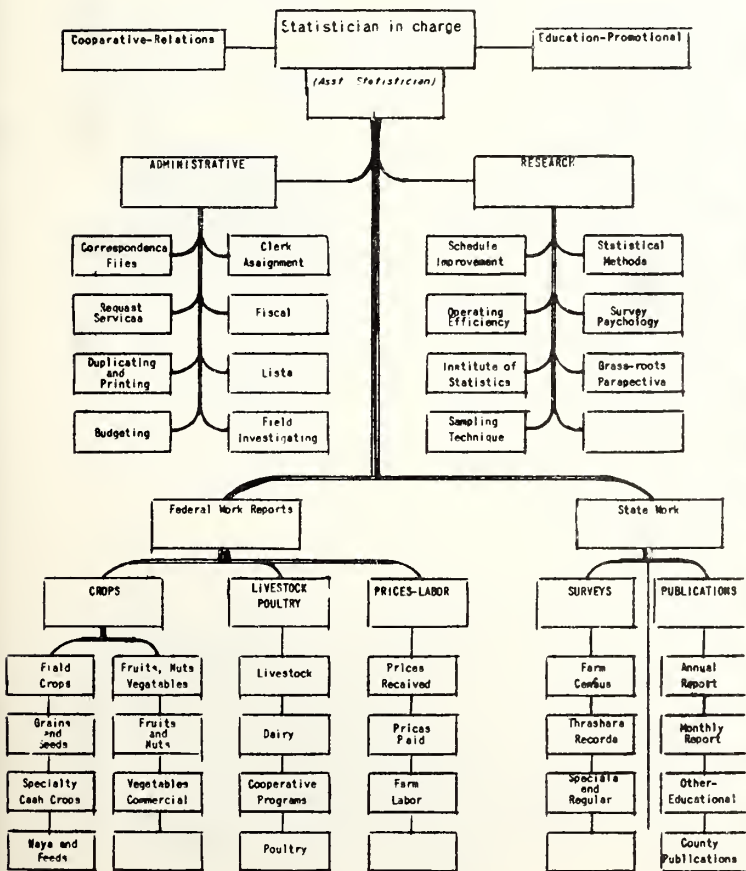


TOO MANY "CATS" TO BE CONSIDERED

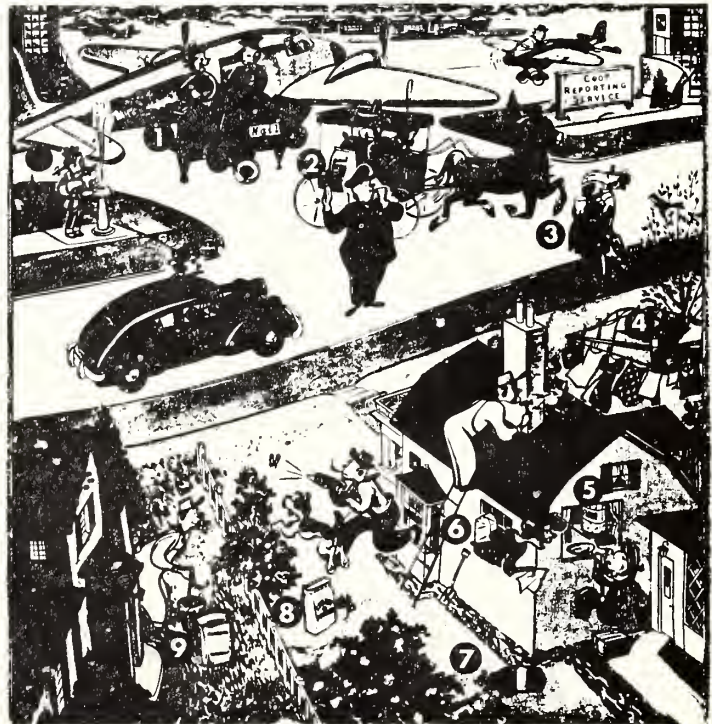
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER USED IN NORTH CAROLINA 1947



1947 FLOW CHART OF WORK
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
FOR NORTH CAROLINA



RURAL AND URBAN INTERESTS ARE INSEPARABLE
AS THE CROP REPORTING SERVICE SEES IT



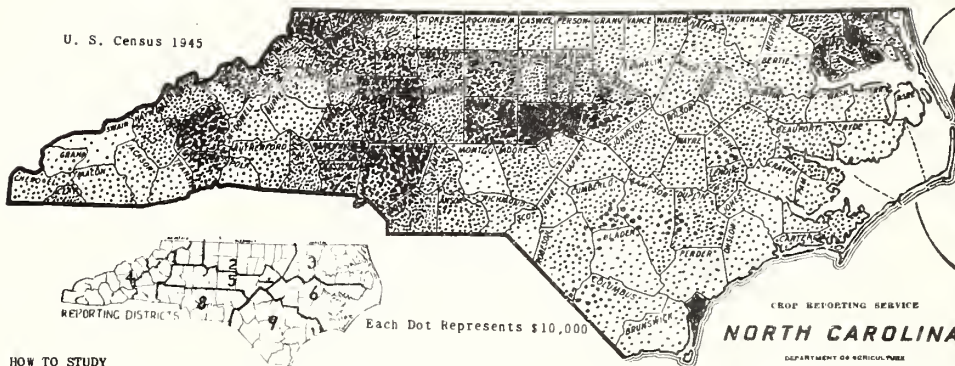
1. FARM INQUIRIES AND REPORTS ARE HANDLED FAST.
2. TRANSPORTATION OLD AND NEW STYLE EMPLOYED.
3. CONSTANT WEATHER STUDIES ESSENTIAL.
4. CLOTHING AS WELL AS CROPS IS PERTINENT.

5. HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ARE INCLUDED.
6. CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF COURSE.
- 7-8. SEEDS AND INSECTICIDES A PART.
9. PAINTS AND FERTILIZERS ARE BASIC.

Livestock

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS SOLD

U. S. Census 1945

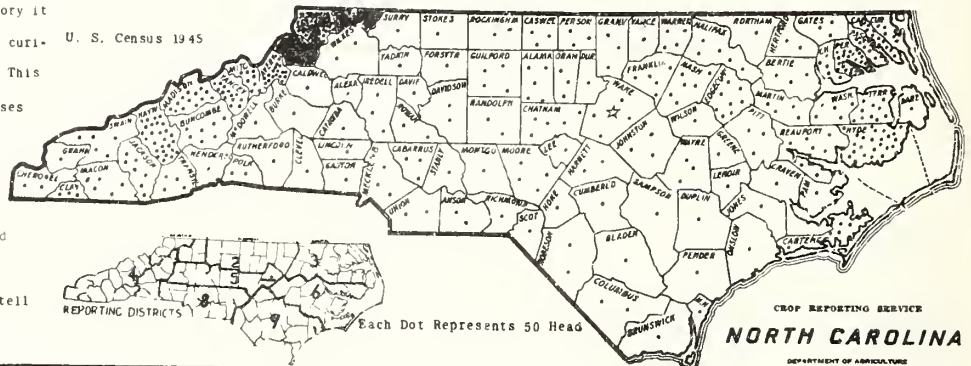


THE Agricultural Situation

HOW TO STUDY

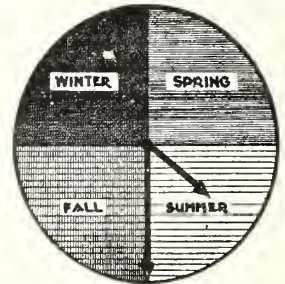
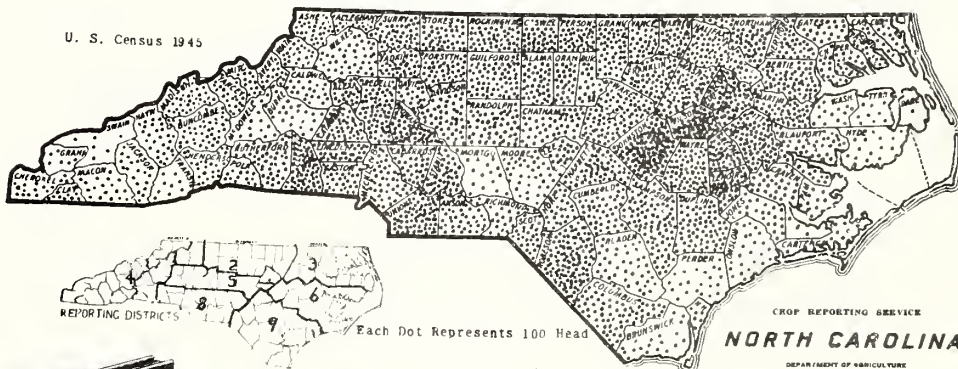
This publication purposely leaves out reading matter. If a graph or illustration is not self-explanatory it misses its purpose. Some are offered to arouse curiosity, with the hope that interest may result. This in turn should cause one to inquire as to purposes or interpretations and even how to illustrate an idea of his own. A graph provides quick comparisons or locations or proportions. Take the maps on this page. County relationships and heavy producing areas are readily grasped at a glance. Reading matter would require pages to tell this story less satisfactorily.

U. S. Census 1945



MULES AND HORSES WORK STOCK

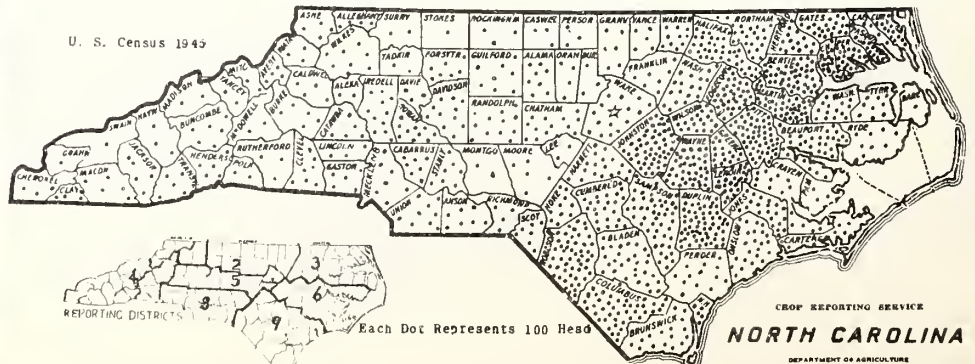
U. S. Census 1945



Statistics Represent
All Seasons and Months
All Farm Subjects

SOWS AND GILTS

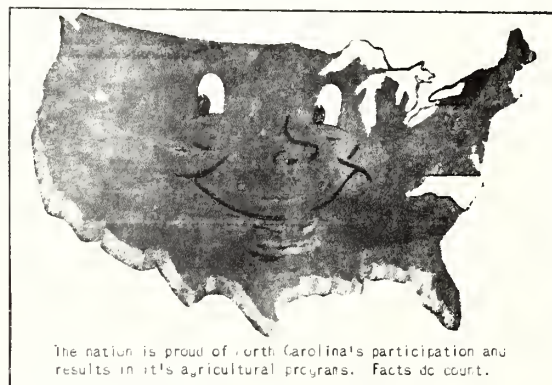
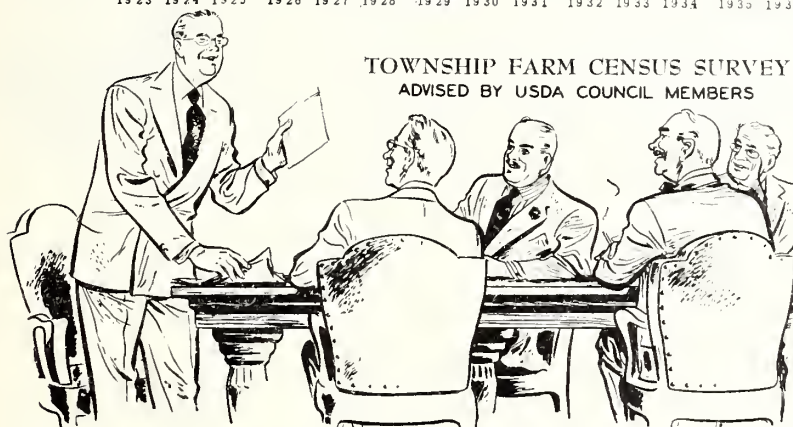
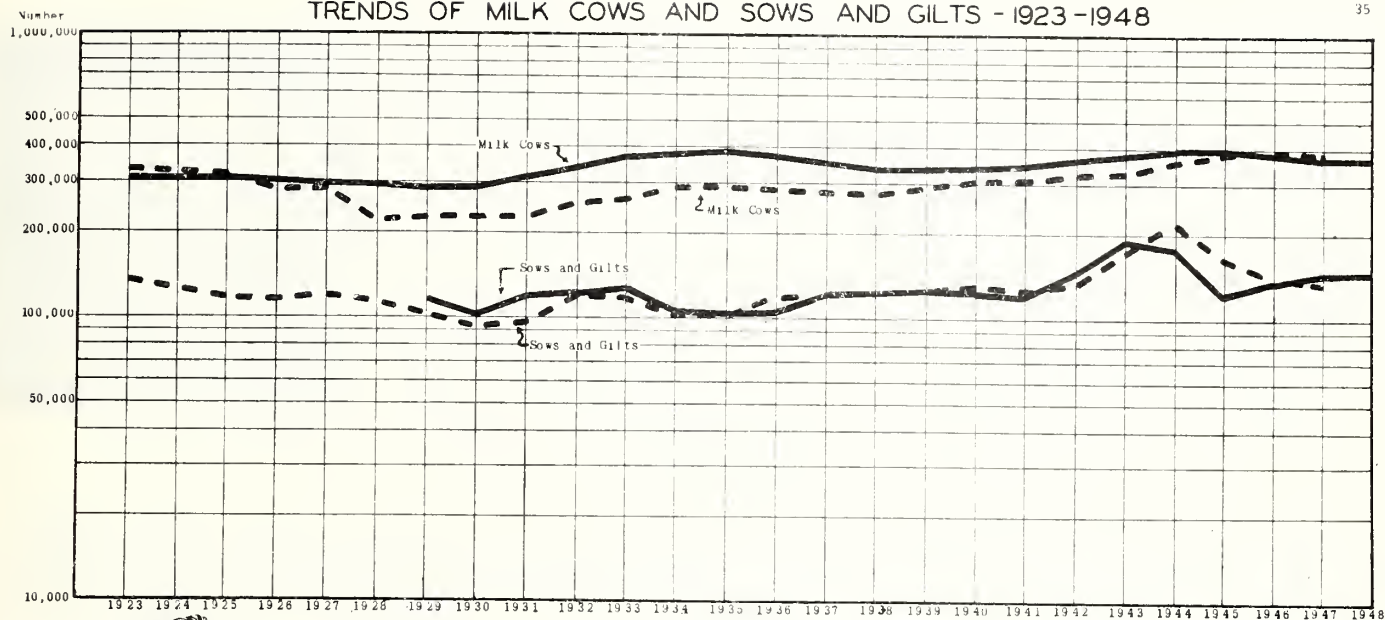
U. S. Census 1945



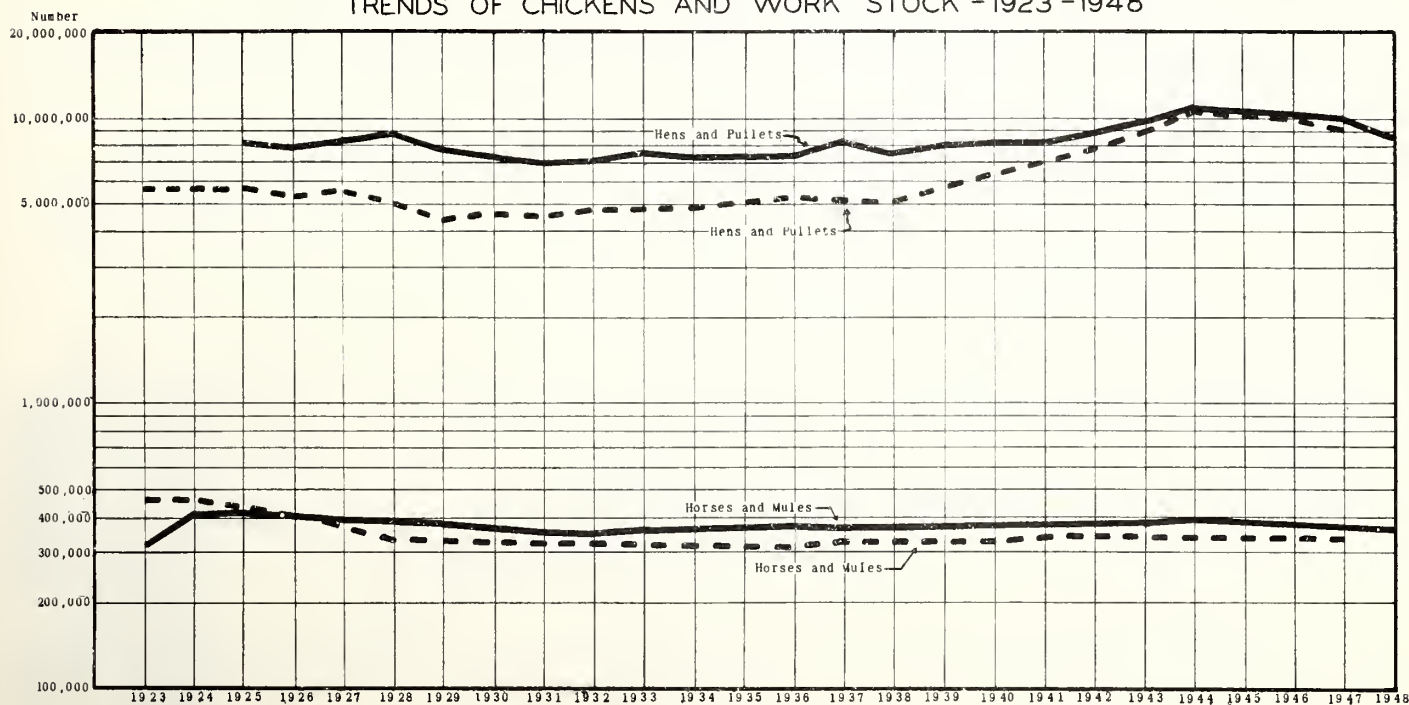
STUDIES IN PROGRESS

TRENDS OF MILK COWS AND SOWS AND GILTS - 1923-1948

35

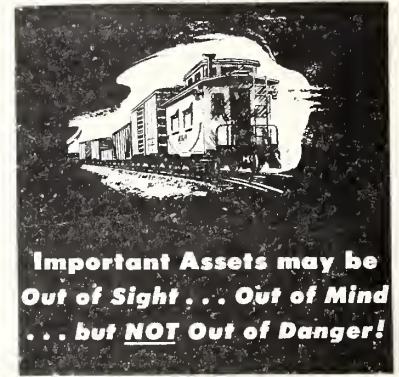
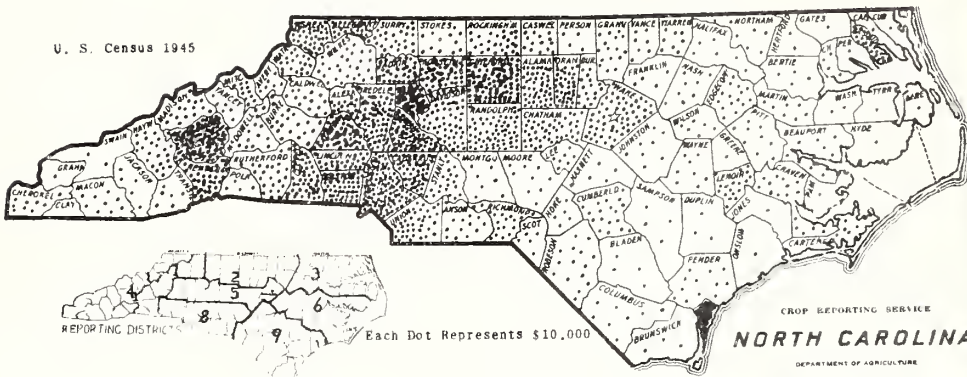


TRENDS OF CHICKENS AND WORK STOCK - 1923-1948

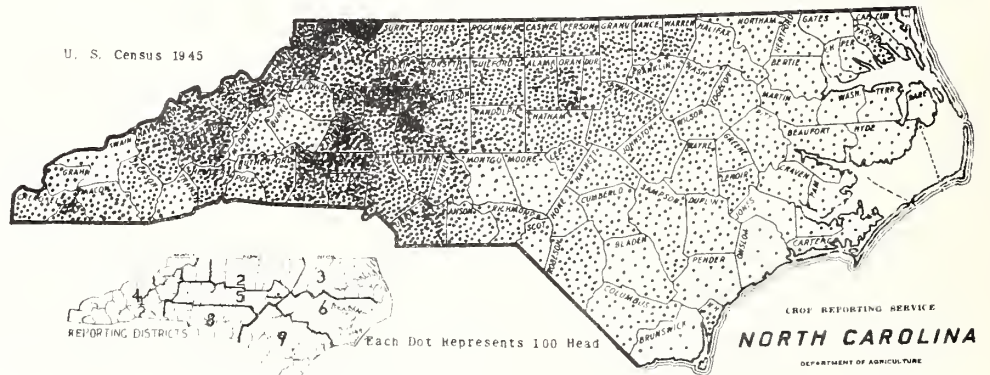
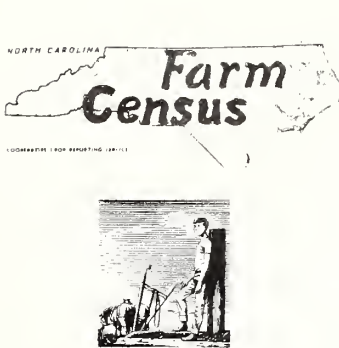


Livestock and Products

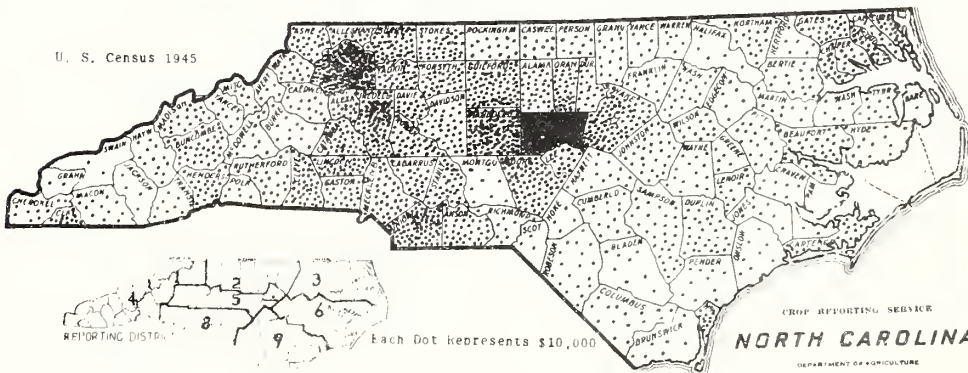
VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD



COWS AND HEIFERS MILKED



VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS SOLD



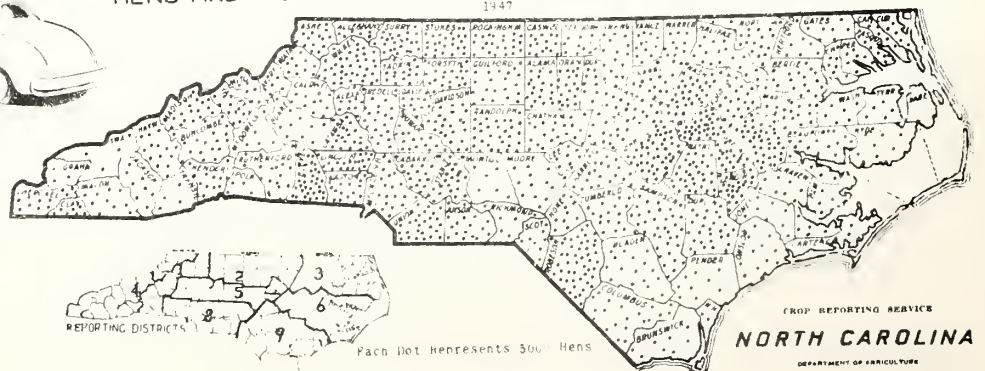
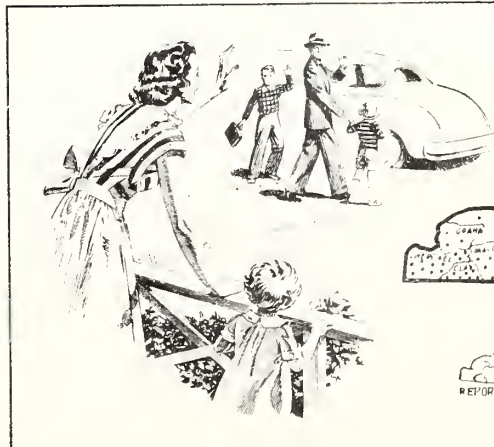
Notes

ON THE CHANGING TIMES



AROUND THE COUNTRY

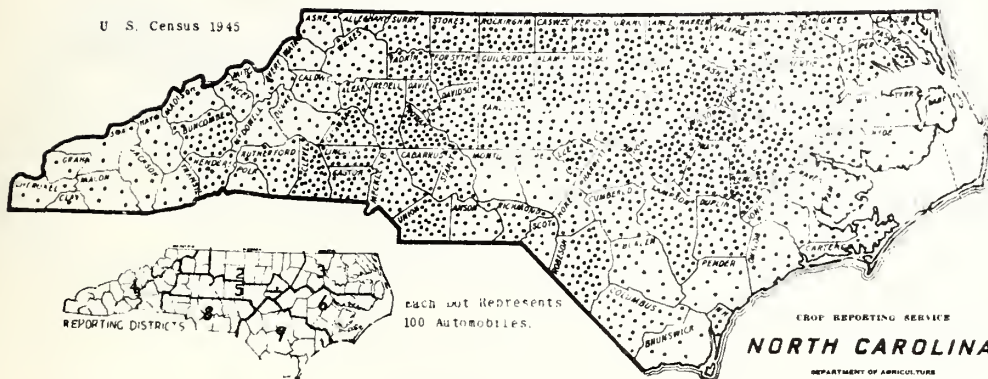
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE IN NORTH CAROLINA



Farm Conveniences

AUTOMOBILES ON FARMS

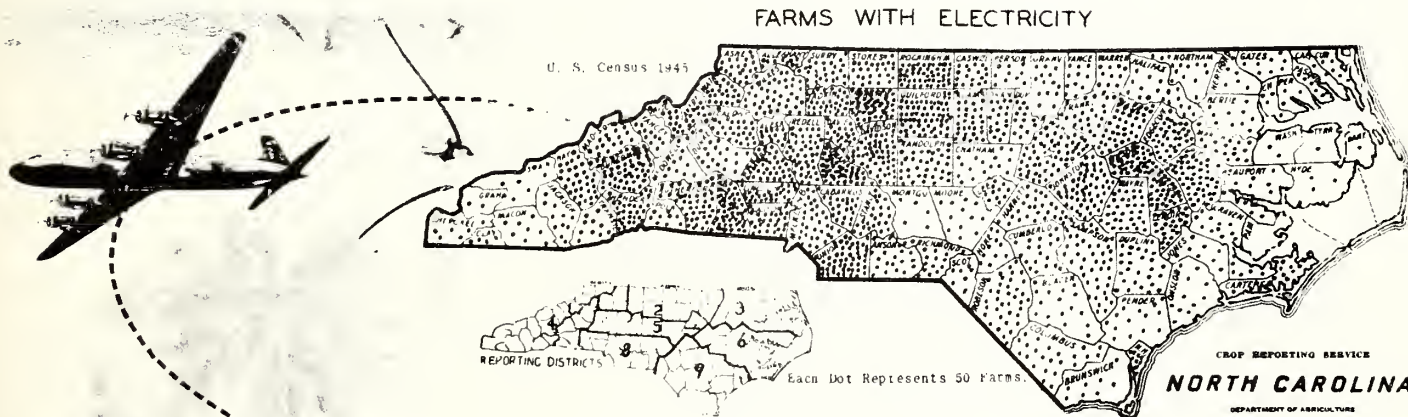
U. S. Census 1945



The 1939 and 1949
dollars are not equal!

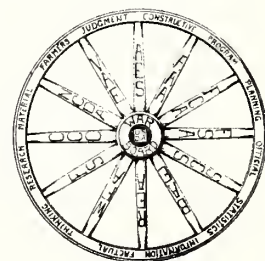
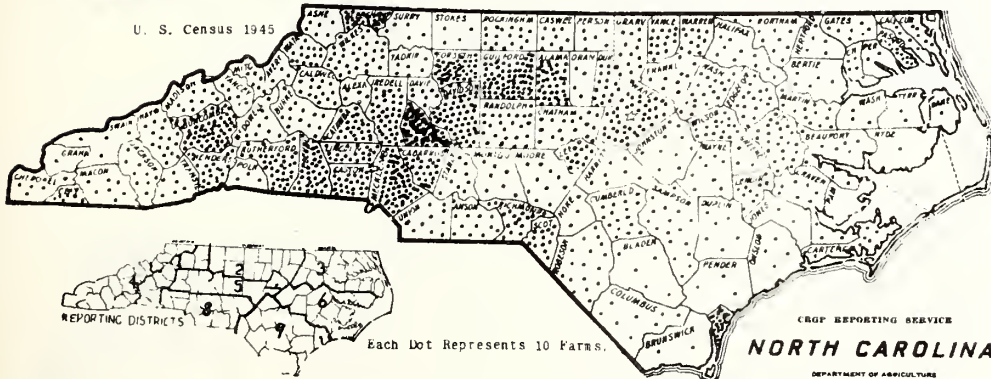
FARMS WITH ELECTRICITY

U. S. Census 1945



FARMS WITH TELEPHONES

U. S. Census 1945

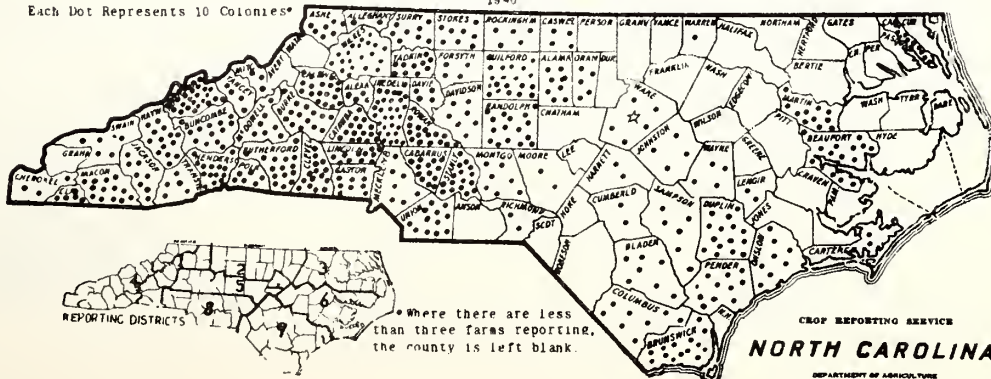


BOX

COLONIES OF BEES

1940

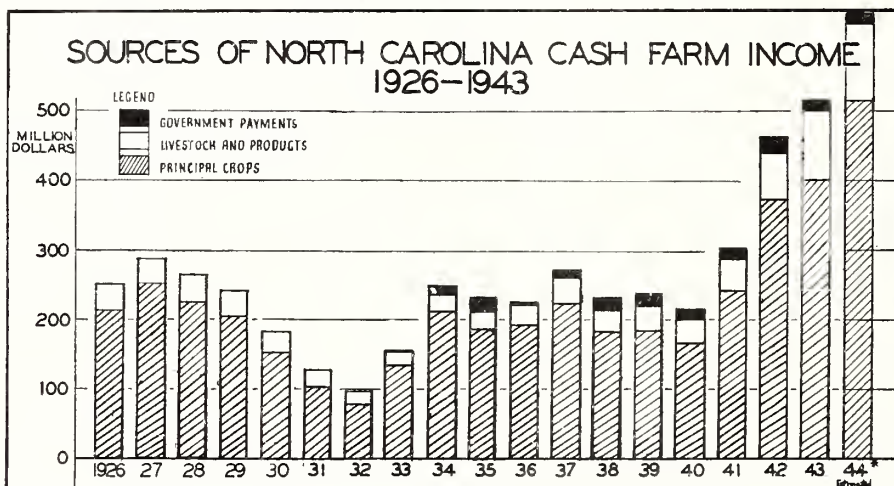
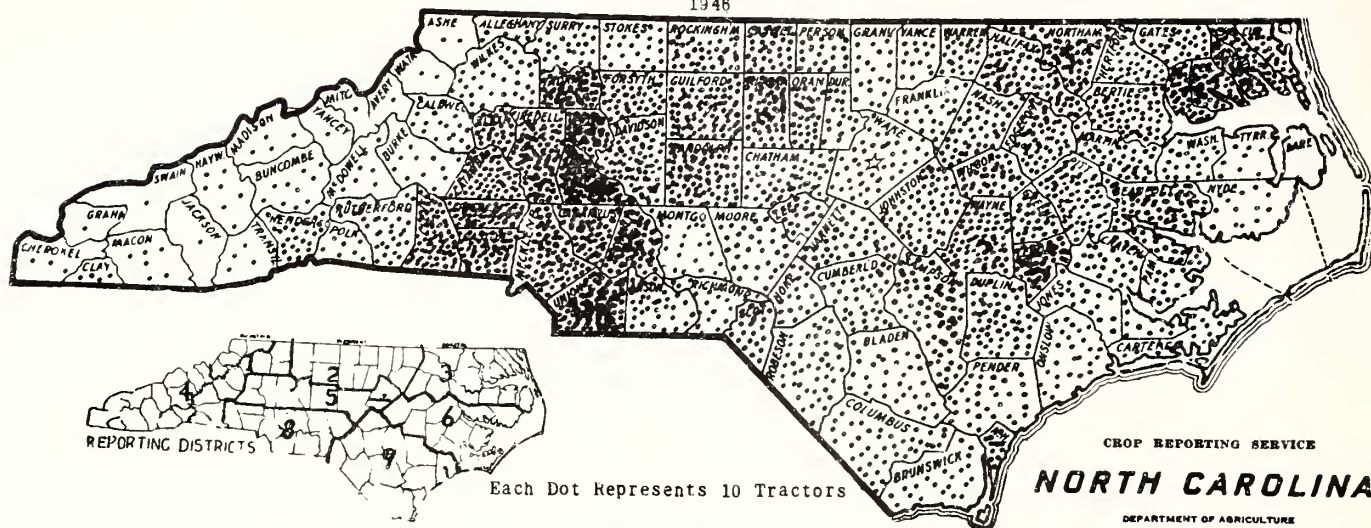
Each Dot Represents 10 Colonies



Farm Equipment

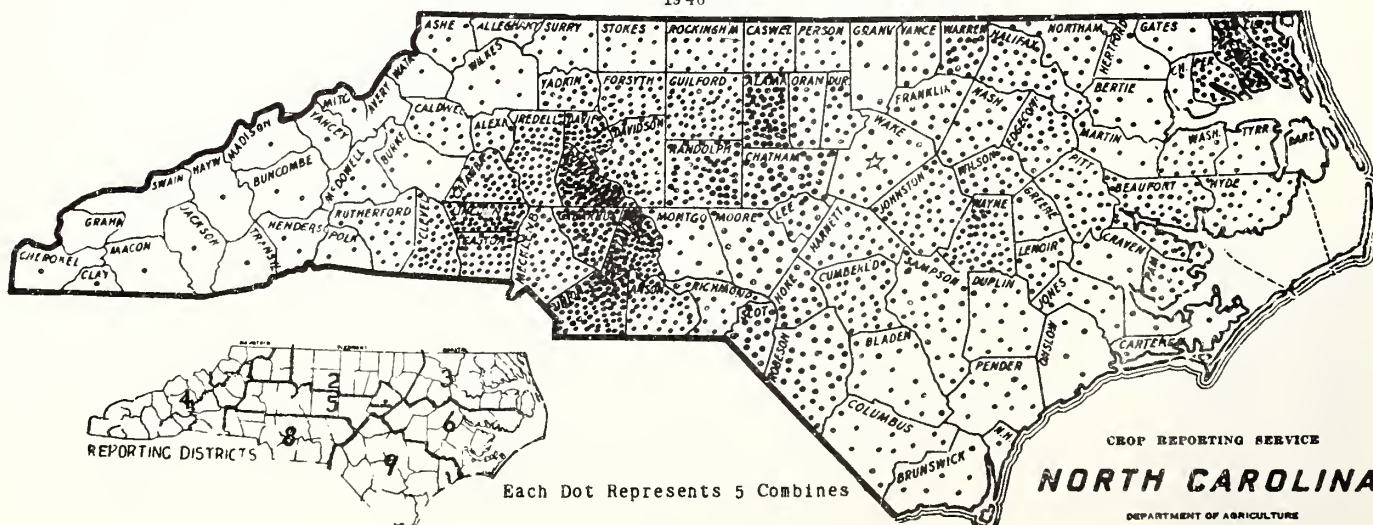
FARM TRACTORS USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

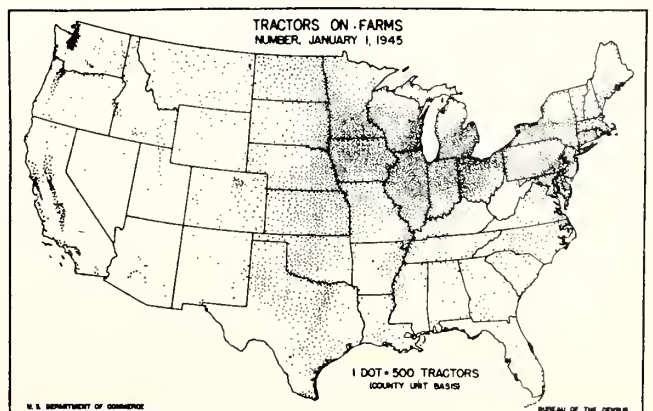
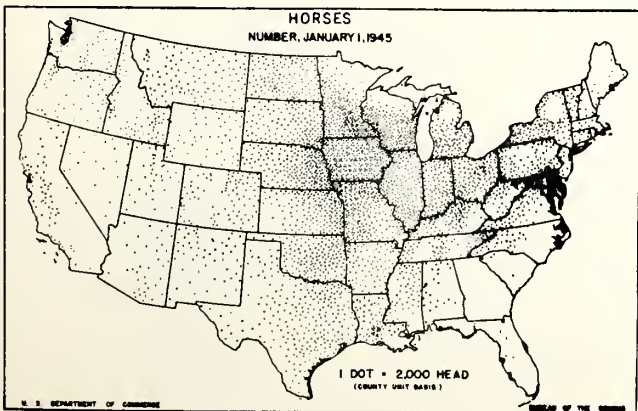
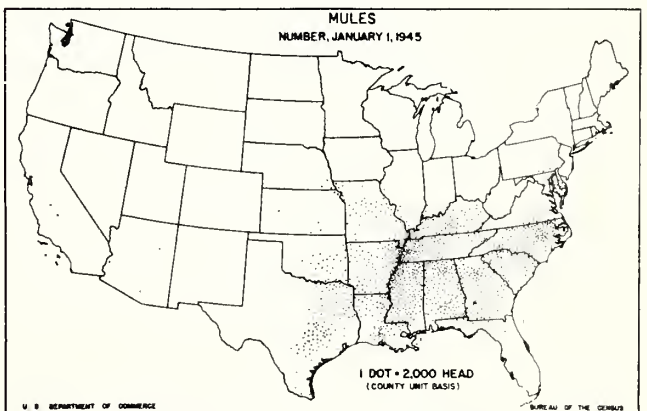
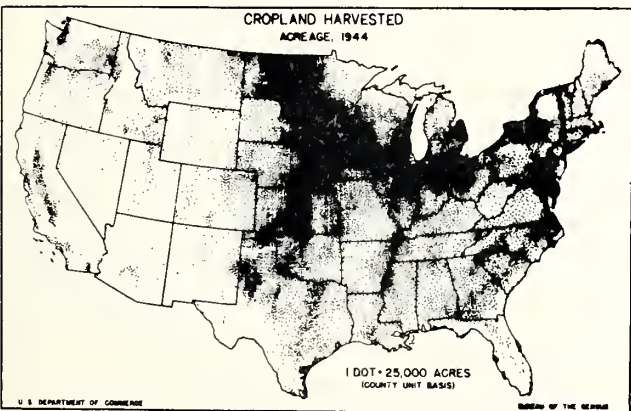
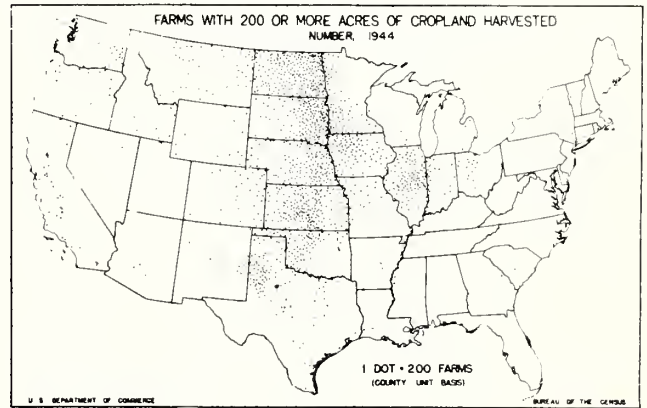
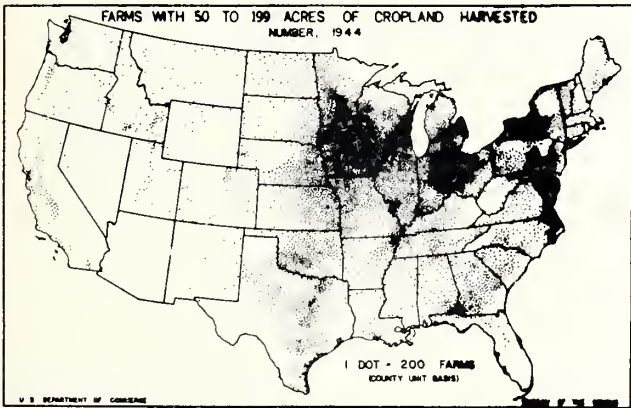
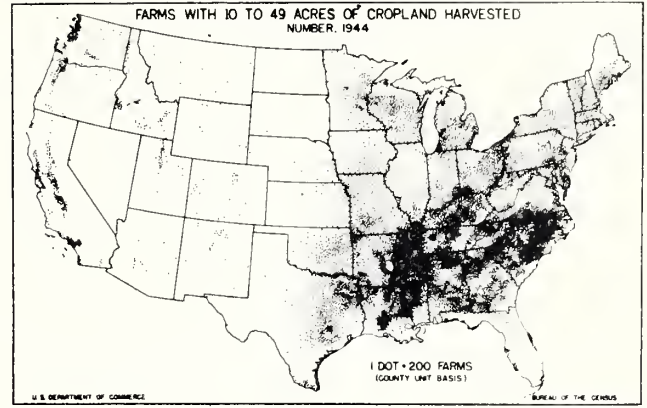
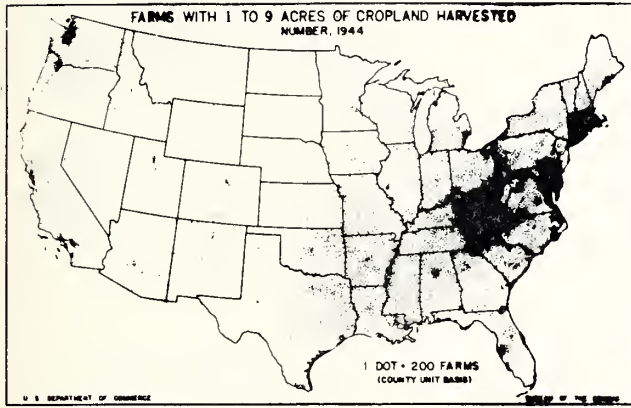
1946



COMBINES USED IN NORTH CAROLINA

1946





FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



BROILER-REPORT

North Carolina Crop Reporting Service, Raleigh, N. C.
July 13, 1949

WEEKLY OPERATIONS IN CHATHAM-WILKEE COMMERCIAL BROILER AREAS



WHY

THE

FARM CENSUS

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

NORTH CAROLINA CROP REPORTING SERVICE - RALEIGH

COOPERATING

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NORTH CAROLINA

Farm Census

FARM CENSUS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONCERNING NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'
ANNUAL FARM CENSUS SURVEYS



NORTH CAROLINA TRUCK CROP NEWS

U. S. D. A. and N. C. D. A.
Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER 8

RALEIGH, N. C.

JULY 7, 1949



BUNCOMBE FARM COUNTY DIGEST STATIST

This county publication is developed by the
COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE
of the United States and North Carolina Departments of Agriculture
in cooperation with and for
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND TAX LISTING OFFICIALS

PROFIT and LOSS

THE APPARENT GAINER
MAY BE
THE REAL LOSER



NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

How CROP REPORTS

ARE MADE FOR

North Carolina Farmers

FARM FORECASTER

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR NORTH CAROLINA



UNITED STATES
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates

NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Agriculture
Division of Markets
Office of Agricultural Statistics



BULLETIN 31

RALEIGH

MARCH, 1925

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBER 1

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCH 20, 1947

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Cooperating
with

N. C. Department of Agriculture
Division of Agriculture

WEATHER and CROPS

IN NORTH CAROLINA

WEEK ENDING
JULY 16, 1949

U. S. A. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
NUMBER 17

WEATHER BUREAU, USDC
JULY 19, 1949



DO. DISCUSS THE...

No. 34

RALEIGH, N. C.

APRIL 5, 1949

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

AGRICULTURE ESTIMATES

FARM PRODUCT PRICES UP

FARMERS NET LESS IN 1948

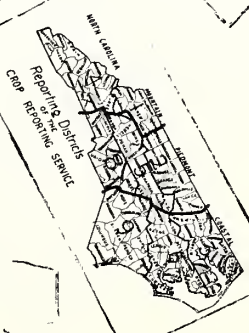
The article below is the fifth in The general level of prices received The realized net income...

NORTH CAROLINA

FARM FACTS

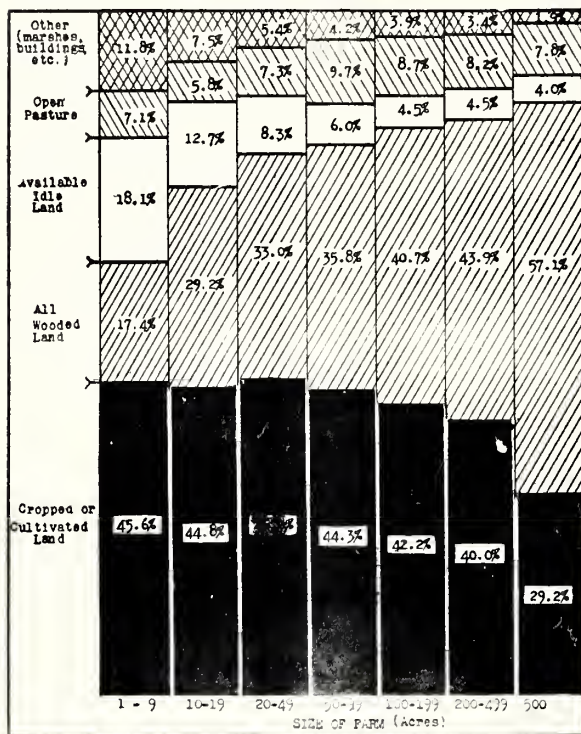
BY COUNTIES

Your County In Print



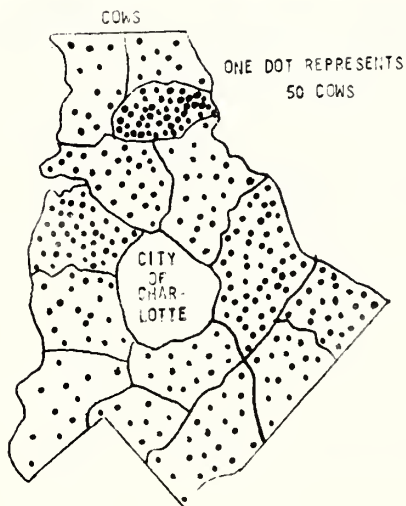
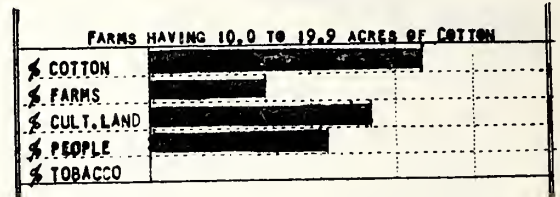
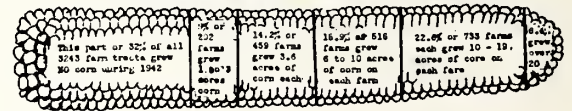
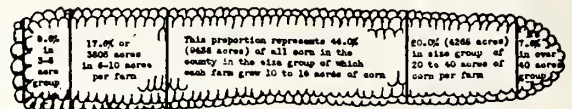
COUNTY SIZE GROUPING STUDIES

PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION OF FARM LAND, BY SIZE OF FARM
IREDELL COUNTY, 1942



Interpretation of

—Corn Size Grouping



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

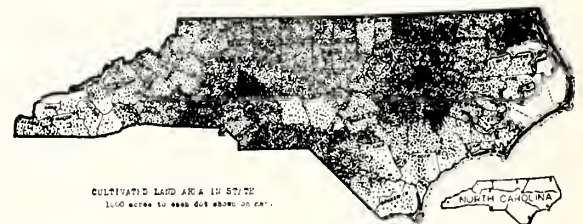


CHART 2 Yield Per Acre

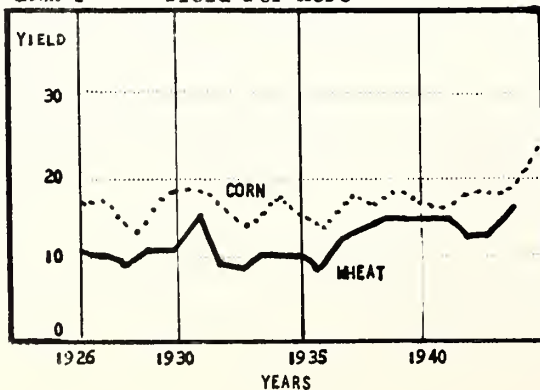
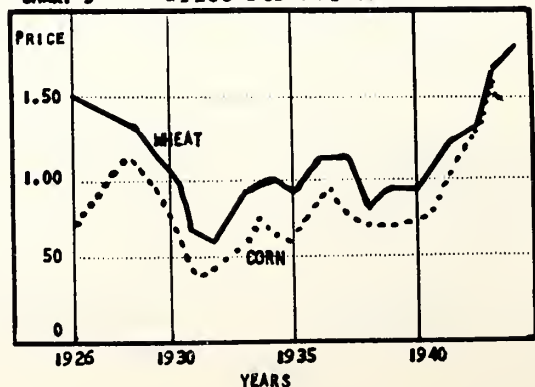


CHART 3 Price Per Bushel



Crop Control Programs

While this issue carries no statistics, it is based on the figures carried in the annual publication: "Agricultural Statistics."

North Carolina is the only Southern state that has enjoyed the privileges and benefits of yearly farm census facts reported directly by farmers. This information has enabled this state to be prepared for all emergency programs that have arisen since World War 1.

C

During the last 14 years an average of about 280,000 reports have been made by those who knew land uses best. This meant about 93% completeness. Thus COUNTY working material was available, that was acceptable to the government agencies. The AAA or PMA compliance records are not adequate, for they cover too few crops, no livestock, and only farms under contract to control crops. Anyway, they are confidential and are not for public information purposes.

The cash benefits gained through the Government payments have already justified the County statistics costs for all future years.

D

Who Are Benefited?

Since the farm census is a county commissioner's responsibility, they should become aware of their local information needs, uses, values, reliability, completeness, opportunities and even individual farmer benefits. Faults exist in everything, so let's consider the advantages.

Duplication of this information purpose does NOT exist even with the PMA records. It is not for taxation, and confidential handling IS required. It has been much more reliable and complete than has been adjudged locally.

Since Chambers of Commerce, bankers, advertising, insurance, bonding and industries, in addition to the several agricultural service agencies, have so successfully used the farm census results, obviously better services to and consideration of farmers' problems are promoted.

Chief of all the benefits derived from the township farm census surveys is that to the individual farmers, who report their crop acreages, etc. each year. This good inventorial thinking habit is the basis for knowing their own farming practices over a long series of years. Then this is a natural step to understanding and appreciation of the farm programs of recent years.

Should any one need an official record of his previous years' crop acreage or livestock numbers, such confidential records are available to the farm owner.

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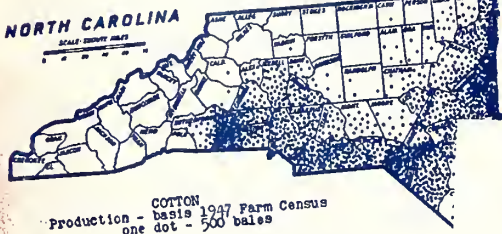
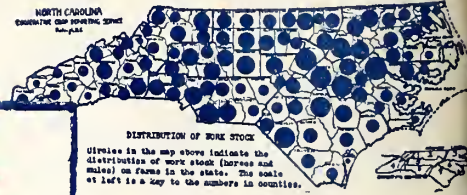
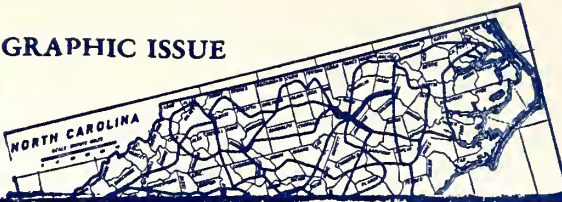
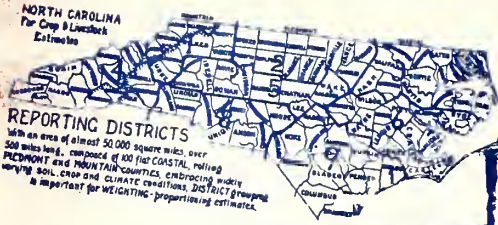
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(No cross references shown)

Cover graphs are for background effect and not for study

GRAPHIC ISSUE

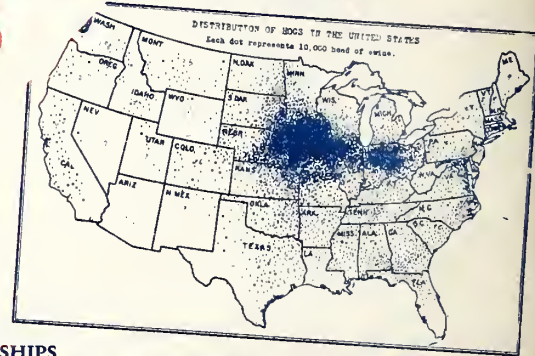
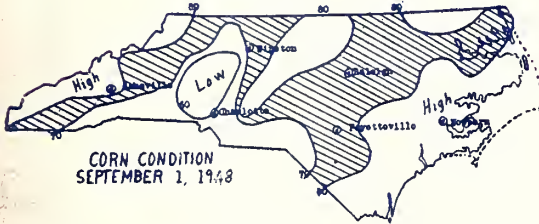
DISTRIBUTION OF WORK STOCK



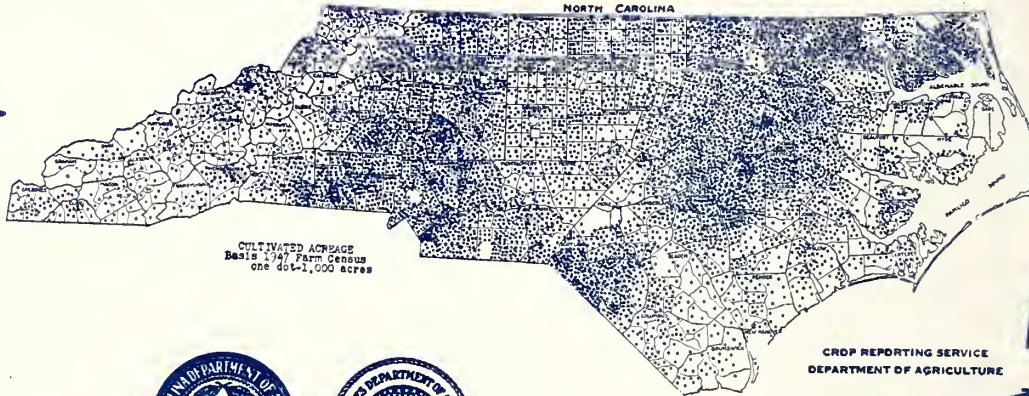
GRAPHICS

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

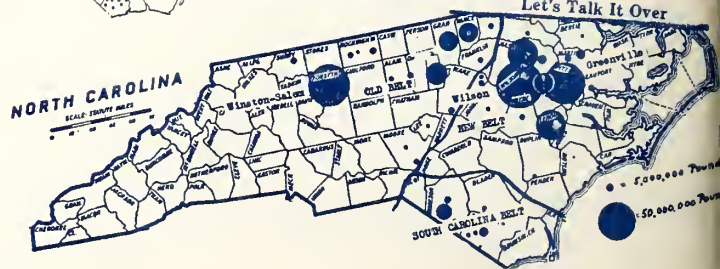
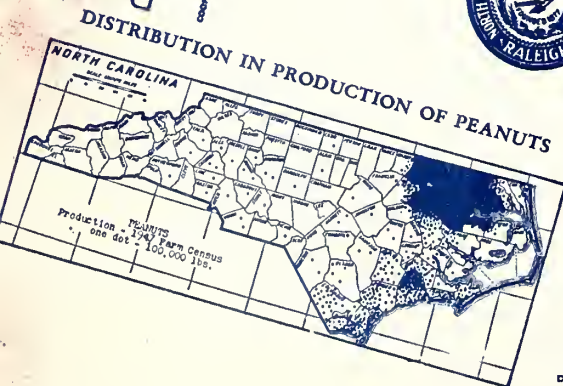
1949



CULTIVATED ACREAGE IN 1947 BY TOWNSHIPS



CROP REPORTING SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FEDERAL-STATE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA
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DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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