COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
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SAFE FARMING FOR 1927

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SOUND REASONS
FOR A
SOUND BUSINESS POLICY
IN
ACREAGE REDUCTION

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SUMMARY

1. The high price of cotton in 1924 and 1925 unbalanced the system of farming in the South and in Oklahoma, and resulted in over-production of cotton and under-production of other crops.

2. Cotton acreage has been enormously increased at the sacrifice of every other standard farm crop.

3. The acreage in feed crops has been reduced.

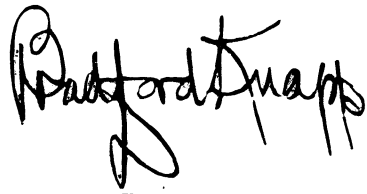
4. This resulted in the sale of cotton at a price below the cost of production.

4. The present situation is the clearest possible example of over-planting to cotton, and over-production.

6. The only answer to this situation is to spread the present crop out over several years, which is to be done by the retiring of four million or more bales of cotton from the market, through the cooperation of bankers, farmers, and cooperative cotton marketing associations.

7. THE ACREAGE IN COTTON IN OKLAHOMA SHOULD BE REDUCED AT LEAST ONE-THIRD.

8. In doing this we should take care of the organization of a permanent agriculture, which maintains soil fertility, produces feed and food for local requirements, and has more than just cotton for sale.



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For years past, the South has conducted periodical campaigns for cotton acreage reduction. Such campaigns, under the circumstances in each, generally have been dictated by sound business principles, and are entirely defensible. I will go even further and say that reduction of cotton acreage is necessary, and I hope to prove in this bulletin it is so necessary that any other course will be sheer folly. It is sad that such a course becomes necessary, but there seems to be no escape from it, at least as long as the South persists in gambling on the cotton acreage, as long as cooperative marketing remains in control of so small a percentage of the crop, and as long as farmers and business men lack sufficient foresight to begin the process of readjustment long before disaster occurs.

For the third time in the last two decades, we have produced a crop and have had to sell that crop at less than average cost of production. We did this in 1914, again in 1920, and again in 1926. In each of these years the price of cotton at the time of marketing was not only much less than the price at the time of planting, but was below the cost of production for the year. In each of these cases the result has been debts, values decreased, buying power seriously interfered with, and a slowing up of everything in the cotton territory, until a new crop could be made, under new conditions. I want to point out very emphatically also, that each time when this has occurred, we have immediately reduced the acreage of cotton as the first step in a substantial recovery.

THE REAL WAY OUT

Before discussing a temporary way out, I feel like bringing up some real substantial and permanent cures, and I would name them as follows:

Cooperative Marketing. I want to again reiterate my belief that cooperative marketing on a large scale is one of the best cures for this situation. If 70 to 80 per cent of the cotton crop were controlled by cooperative marketing associations, with a strong and loyal membership running up to a million and a half farmers, it would be quite a different story. Such a large organization would be studying the situation in advance, as the cooperatives are trying to do at the present time. They would know when surpluses of cotton had begun to accumulate to so large an extent as to become a serious factor on the

market, and would at once take steps to advise their membership regarding safe policies for the year. If the membership were loyal, they would obey the suggestions of their association, and thus such a crisis might be anticipated, and to a large extent prevented.

CreditAgencies. Until cooperative marketing is established on a large scale, as I have stated above, the source of credit will have a great deal to do with this problem. If credit sources were wise, they would be wary of these periods of financial distress, and would work with farmers and farm organizations in trying to prevent the occurrence of these periods of over production.

Tenant and Land Owners. The third method that we need to study in getting away from this situation, is to get the whole force of our thought and action centered around stopping the drift toward tenant farming, and trying to increase the number of independent land owning and land tilling farmers. There are ways of trying to accomplish this end, but this bulletin is not for the purpose of discussing the steps to be taken.

There may be other means of preventing these crises, but as far as the agriculture of the South is concerned, I believe those suggested above, together with the general principles of safe farming laid down in this bulletin, would go far toward the prevention of so serious a recurrence of situations of this kind as we are in now.

REDUCTION OF ACREAGE

I maintain very earnestly that farmers are sensible business men, and that they do reduce the acreage of a crop whenever the economic conditions are such that they can see and understand that this course is essential for their own best interests, For example, (look at the tables in the back of this bulletin, and you will see) when ever a large acreage and a good yield has brought us a large crop, we have had to sell that crop at a lower figure, and whenever this price has been so low as to be unsatisfactory and unprofitable to farmers generally, the next year farmers planted less acreage to cotton. Of course we conduct campaigns for this purpose, and we ought to do so, because these campaigns are a necessary part of the education of farmers to understand the true conditions.

Let me use just two examples, and I would ask you to refer to the tables for verification. The 1913 and 1914 acreage was large, but a better season in 1914 brought us a very large crop---in fact it was the largest crop ever produced in the South up to the year 1926. Due to the war and the large crop combined, we sold it for a very low price. A campaign of education and for acreage reduction was conducted in the winter of 1914-15, and up to planting time in 1915. It was carried into every section of the South. The next year the acreage was reduced by 5,420,000 acres, or a reduction of about 14 per

cent. This reduction, together with a poor season and a lower yield, began the process of recovery from the disaster of 1914. During the war period we brought our acreage up to 36 million acres, but the size of the crop was held down by poor seasons, until 1920, when, with nearly 36 million acres, we produced the largest crop since 1914, and that, coupled with the general decline following the war, threw up into a tremendous disaster. The next year the acreage was cut by more than 15 per cent, and that, coupled with a very poor season, brought us the smallest crop in many years. The seasons of 1922 and 1923, with increased acreage but poor seasons, produced a short crop yield, and continuing advancing prices. In the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, the South increased its acreage in cotton enormously. The year 1924 was not a very good season, and therefore the crop stayed under fourteen million bales. The season of 1925 was a little better, and we jumped up to 15,603,000 bales. We ought then to have seen the handwriting on the wall, and many of us had courage enough to try to point it out, but in many sections little attention was paid to the situation, and the acreage was increased again for 1926, except in Oklahoma, where farmers, through a campaign of education, held down the acreage four per cent below the season of 1925. Oklahoma was the only one of the large cotton producing states to make any material reduction in its acreage in 1926. This it did, due to the fact that many of its farmers and business men saw that there was danger ahead.

In the bulletin written and published last year by the author of this bulletin, the following important facts were pointed out:

"1. Oklahoma has increased its cotton acreage enormously, and sacrificed every other farm crop.

"2. The good price of cotton in 1924 has unbalanced farming in the cotton section.

"3. There is no prospect for an increased demand for cotton in 1926-27.

"4. If we produce a large crop we will be compelled to sell it for a lower price, and possibly below the cost of production, involving debts instead of profits."

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin issued in the spring of 1926, attempted to point out the danger of a further increase in cotton acreage, and yet many of the states did increase their acreage, as the tables show.

We are therefore exactly where we were before. The circumstances are much the same, and the answer is much the same.

ACREAGE REDUCTION A SOUND POLICY

Whenever any producer of anything, whether he be manufacturer, miner or farmer, finds that he has produced so large a quantity of a product that the world will not buy his product at a fair price or at the cost of production, the only course is to slow up the process of

production and wait for the demand to overtake the supply. Manufacturers have always done this; merchants always buy less for sale when conditions are such that goods cannot be sold rapidly; and farmers, as I have shown and could show with other crops, have likewise always done the same thing. The only trouble with farmers is that as a class, they have not been able to see the trend of things quickly enough, and have generally done their readjusting too late. This is because the processes of farming, especially in crop production, are necessarily slow.

I have seen statements made in the papers to the general effect that the farmers' duty was to produce, and keep right on producing to the uttermost. Such a statement, it seems to me, is foolish in the extreme. Farming is a business, and must pursue the same business principles which guide other lines of business. No man can long succeed who insists upon producing more than the world will use in any given period, at a profitable price.

For the South to insist upon continuing to produce 47 million acres of cotton, and for Oklahoma to insist upon growing 5 million acre, in the years 1927 and 1928, is to invite even greater disaster, and to accumulate a surplus which will be the financial ruin of the South. We must do by education and by the enlightened decision of bankers, merchants, landlords, and independent farmers, what some countries do by arbitrary law. Whenever conditions come to such a crisis in Egypt, the government arbitrarily orders the acreage decreased, and it is done. In this country, we depend, not upon autocratic power, I am thonkful to say, but upon education and enlightenment. I shall have something to say upon this subject a little bit later in this bulletin.

THE SERIOUS BURDEN OF THE WEST

We in Oklahoma, in common with our friends in Texas, must face the situation the way it is, and not the way we imagine it is. Who has helped create this great surplus in cotton? The answer is, mainly Texas and Oklahoma. The acreage in North Carolina has increased only about 33 percent in twenty years. In South Carolina the acreage today is not as large as it was six or seven years ago. In Georgia the acreage today is less than it was even ten or twenty years ago. In Alabama, while the acreage is greater than it was six or seven years ago, it is not greater than it was ten or twenty years ago. In Mississipi the same is true, relatively speaking. In Louisiant it is about the same. Arkansas has increased her acreage in the past four years rather considerably, as the tables in the back of this bulletin will show, but her percentage of increase is not as great as either Texas or Oklahoma. In Texas, they had doubled their acreage in twenty years, and have increased it practically 70 per cent since 1920. In Oklahoma, we have more than doubled the average acreage we had from 1914 to 1920

inclusive---in fact, we have doubled it since 1921, although it must be said to our credit that we reduced the acreage in 1926 over that of 1925.

The very thing that we have pointed out for several years past, has occurred in 1926, namely, we have had a large acreage in a good season, and the result is that we have produced the most enormous crop that the United States has ever seen---almost 18 million bales of cotton.

CARRYOVER

A few years ago we had reduced the surplus amount of cotton existing in the world to a point where it was almost out of existence. Some years in the past there has been a world carryover from one year to another as much as ten million bales. When a series of good years and large acreages come on, we begin to lay up these surpluses, which are known in the cotton trade as the carryover. When this carryover gets big enough, and another large crop is in sight, we break the market and go into a situation such as we have in 1926, and such as we had in 1920 and 1914, and periodically before that.

With the present supply of cotton in the United States, if our consumption, exports and imports of cotton continue as they had been during the past five years, we can expect a carryover in the United States on July 31, 1927, equal to or greater than the record carryover of 1921 which was over 7,000,000 bales.

THE ONLY COURSE LEFT FOR THE SOUTH IN 1927 IS A SEVERE REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE, AND PARTICULARLY MUST THIS BE DONE IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA.

HOW DO YOU MAKE YOUR PROFITS?

If I should ask this question of an average group of farmers, I know that the answer would be "We make our profits out of the prices we get for the product," and while under the same circumstances the prices do influence greatly the returns from crops and animal products, still there are other factors which enter into the economy of production and therefore the profits to be obtainer. The chief things which influence the farmers' business are:

1. Fertility of the land.
2. Good business management and managing ability of the farmer.
3. Yield per acre.
4. Fixed charges, such as taxes, interest, etc.
5. Price received.

Yield per acre has a great deal to do with cost of production of a crop, and especially where the price is constant.

The chief factors influencing the yield per acre may be stated as follows: (1) fertility of the land; (2) seasonal conditions; (3) drainage and prevention of erosion by terracing; (4) insect pests and especially boll weevil and other cotton pests; (5) plant diseases; (6) the quantity and kind of seed used; (7) methods of cultivation, and (8) handling of the crop.

It is not my purpose to discuss these in this bulletin, but I do want to point out that within a reasonable limit, the larger the yield per acre where the price is the same, the better the profit of the farmer, where he has pursued good business methods. Evry farmer should learn that *"A fertile soil is the foundation of a successful and profitable agriculture."* If you want to raise a certain amount of cotton, it will pay you better to raise it on fewer acres. Indeed, if you want to increase the production of cotton, it will pay you very much better to increase the production per acre by good farming practices, than it will to extend the number of acres.

WILL IT PAY YOU TO REDUCE ACREAGE IN 1927?

My answer to that question is Yes, it will pay. Not only will it pay, but it will not pay to do anything else. Which would you rather have---whether you are landlord, tenant, farm owner, banker or merchant---the cotton produced on 60 acres at 12 cents, or the cotton produced on 40 acres at 18 cents? If you will figure this out, you will find that these amounts to be exactly the same, if the yield is exactly the same per acre. But it must be remembered that it costs more money to plow, plant, cultivate and pick 60 acres than it does to do the same for 40 acres, and so your profit would be higher for the less amount of acreage. This would be greater profit for the landlord, greater profit for the tenant, greater profit for the merchant, and greater profit for the independent farmer.

WHAT SHALL WE DO IN 1927?

You ask me, What shall we do in 1927? and my answer is *Cut the acreage.* Plant two acres only where you have had three in 1926, or putting it another way, cut the acreage one-third. This would mean for Texas to go back to her acreage of 1922, and for Oklahoma to go back to her acreage of 1923. This can be done only in case each farmer, each landlord, each banker, and each merchant is willing to do his fair share.

GOOD BUSINESS

The financial authorities of the South are endeavoring strenuously, in cooperation with the great cooperative marketing associations. to retire four million bales of cotton of this crop from the market, and hold it over for one, two, or three years, according to the circumstances

as they may appear in the future. If they can do this, and farmers, landlords, merchants and bankers are willing to see a square-out business proposition, and cut our acreage one-third, the South will soon be back on its feet. But we have got to do our part.

TYPES OF FARMERS CONCERNED

There are four kinds of farmers, or four situations involved in this problem, as follows:

1. There is the independent farmer on his own farm, who has already studied the situation, who already has a well balanced system of farming, with cotton producing only a part of his income, who produces feed for his livestock, food for his family, and has other things to sell beside cotton. This man has learned the wisdom of safe farming long years ago. If everybody farmed as he does, there would be no crisis. If he has less than one-half of his cultivated acreage in cotton, I seriously question if he should be requested to cut that another one-third. I think he should cut his acreage, but possibly not as drastically or as heavily as other classes of farmers.

2. The independent farmer who through the gambling instinct or the fact that he is in debt, or for other reasons, insists on raising nothing but cotton. As a general rule, this man is in the hands of the banker. He has been a factor in causing the over-production of cotton. He is wearing out his soil fertility, and the year 1927 is a mighty good year for this man to cut his cotton acreage severely. It is sound business and sound agriculture for him to do it.

3. There is the tenant who pays either cash rent or furnishes more than mere labor, and who may have some control over the cropping system. If such a tenant is not on a safe farming basis already, he certainly ought to cut his cotton acreage one-third at least.

4. There is the cropper who furnishes nothing but labor, and generally has nothing whatever to say about the cropping system, and who is generally compelled to raise nothing but cotton by the landlord. I have endeavored to show above that it will pay the landlord better in the long run to raise less cotton in 1927. It will pay the tenant better. It is good sense and good business, both for the landlord and for the tenant to cut that cotton acreage one-third for 1927. What we should do otherwise I shall discuss later.

WHY RAISE COTTON IN 1927?

To these men who still think cotton is the only thing they can make money on, I would like to ask, Why raise cotton in 1927? What did it cost you to raise cotton last year? The average cost of production in Oklahoma is, without doubt, in the neighborhood of 16 to 18 cents per pound. Without question some farmers raise it for less than this, depending upon what I have mentioned before---the yield per acre. What I want to ask now is, What can you buy cotton for right

now in Oklahoma, and what will you contract to raise it for in 1927? Will you enter into an agreement with a banker or landlord or with anyone else, to raise cotton for 12 cents per pound? I know the vast majority of you will say "No---that is too low a price," and I agree with you, absolutely. All right. For the last month, you could go out on the street of most any cotton town in Oklahoma and buy it for 12 cents a pound. In other words, you can buy it now for less than it will cost you to produce it in 1927. Then, why not grow less cotton and tie up with those who are trying to hold cotton off the market? I can't see, for the life of me, how it is going to pay next year to go to the trouble of raising a lot of cotton to sell for the same price we can buy it for this year. I am dead sure that if I could buy a wagon on the market cheaper and just as good as the wagons I had been manufacturing myself, I would quit making wagons for awhile, or at least I would make fewer of them until the price got better.

ONE CROP SYSTEM UNSAFE

No one crop system of farming ever produced a permanently prosperous people. This is true no matter what the one crop sold from the farm may be. There are many reasons for this lack of safety. Among them are the following:

1. When the market of the crop fails, the people are in distress.

2. Such a plan fails to maintain soil fertility, because it prevents the rotation of crops.

3. A one crop system especially in the cotton region, fails to produce feed for the work stock and for the livestock necessary to consume products on the farm which without livestock are wasted and cannot be turned into money. Such a system also fails to take care of the lands which it is unprofitable to cultivate.

4. The one crop system does not distribute the labor throughout the entire year, but makes periods of very heavy work, followed by periods of unproductive idleness which occur of necessity in any one crop system.

5. The one crop system of agriculture generally leads to a cash income but once during the year. A better balanced system of farming, with more than one product for sale for cash, increases the "turnover," and number of times the farmer sees a cash income in the twelve months.

SAFE FARMING

Farming is a business, and like every other business, it must proceed along safe and sound lines. It is subject to the same economic laws which govern other lines of business. It cannot last long if it is forced to produce below cost. It cannot produce a product and sell it for less than cost of production for any great length of time, without

becoming bankrupt. In the cotton territory we must learn that the plan of farming which a man pursues has credit value. A farmer who grows his own food and feed, and gets out of debt and has more than one thing for sale from his farm, is often recognized as a man having greater credit as a financial risk than a man who speculates solely on the cotton crop. Farming consists of the business of investing labor and capital at one place, in the annual business of growing crops and producing other things for sale, and to supply the living of the family. Safety requires, therefore, that not all labor and capital be risked on producing one crop only. I might go further and say that a safe type of farming and a more diversified type of agriculture will always form the basis for a safe type of banking.

Safe farming consists of a plan by which a sufficient number of acres of the farm are planted in living and feed crops to supply the food for the family and feed for the livestock, including the necessary poultry, hogs, and milch cows for the family. These crops should maintain the family, and at the same time produce some excess, either in crops or livestock products, to meet the family expenses.

Under a safe system of farming, there are three things necessary:

1. A cropping system that builds up soil fertility, and does not reduce it---one which increases gradually the production per acre, rather than gradually decreasing it. This cannot be done where a large percentage of the land is cultivated to one crop, unless we have plenty of manure, which in the South we do not have.

2. Under a safe system of farming, the farmer should produce enough feed to feed his own livestock and such food as may be necessary to supply his family, as nearly as possible.

3. Under a safe system of farming, the farmer should exchange or sell the surplus products of the farm for the part of the family living that he cannot produce, and save the cash crop for actual cash sale, rather than to pay debts or buy a living. This means that there should be in the cotton territory, always cotton for sale from the farm, but also some other products.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY

Every farm family consumes food which can be raised on the farm. The United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin showing the amount of such food. In a survey of 250 families in three areas, including one in North Carolina, one in Georgia, and one in Texas, the Department estimated the total amount of food consumed by each adult person on the farm as follows:

Vegetables, including Irish and sweet potatoes	13½ bushels
Fruit	3½ bunshels
Corn meal	156 pounds
Wheat flour	224 pounds
Syrup	8 gallons
Poultry	57½ pounds

Butter	45½ pounds
Buttermilk	97 gallons
Milk	17 gallons
Beef	12 pounds
Pork and lard	138 pounds
Eggs	28½ dozen

Our own college estimates that it will require to support each individual for eight months the following food, besides pickles and jelly:

Fruit	60½ quarts
Vegetables	27 quarts
Greens	12½ quarts
Tomatoes	18 quarts
Canned meat	26 quarts

This is on the basis of eight or nine months, with three or four months to be supplied with fresh products from the garden.

To grow the amount of vegetables and fruit above would require three-sevenths of an acre for each mature person in the family, and this would make a little over two acres of garden and home orchard. Of course it is realized that every one cannot do this, but the family cow, a good flock of chickens, and a good home garden and orchard, will help mightily, especially where home canning is practiced.

FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Many farmers in Oklahoma produce the feed necessary for their own livestock, but taken as a whole the state does not produce enough feed for its own livestock. If we feed our livestock well, we need two tons of hay per year for each dairy cow, two tons for each horse and mule, and one ton for each dairy cow not in milk, and for each beef animal, on an average. In terms of corn or its equivalent in oats or grain sorghums, the range would run from well fed work stock, taking 50 bushels per year, dairy cows about 20 bushels, down to beef cattle with an average of possibly 5 bushels. It should be remembered that this is on what we would call a well fed basis, and not a skimping basis. Taking this as a basis, on the average we fail to produce enough of corn, oats, barley, rye or grain sorghums, combined, to feed our livestock, and we fail to produce enough hay to feed our livestock. We average a shortage of just a little over a million acres. This ought to be devoted to hay, corn, grain sorghums, oats, barley and rye, in order to grow enough to make up this shortage. At the present time, the shortage is met in two ways, first by underfeeding, and second by purchasing feed and hay grown outside the state.

INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

One of the factors which the farmer cannot always control is the prevalence of insect pests and plant diseases, which in different years do great damage to crops. In Oklahoma the boll weevil, boll worm,

army worm and the cotton leaf hopper among insects, and root-rot and wilt in particular among cotton diseases, cut down the yield considerably. Good farming in order to reduce the damage from these pests, demand a certain amount of rotation of crops, and 1927 is a good year to put land which has had low yields into some other crop than cotton.

ESSENTIALS OF A SAFE FARMING PROGRAM

1. *A family garden* for every farm family, to supply home needs throughout the year, including enough ground for Irish or sweet potatoes, or both, for home use. One of the best ways to keep good tenants is not only a good house, but a chance for a garden of their own, to help reduce the expenses of family living. The college will furnish, upon request, a bulletin on the home garden.

2. Each farmer should produce enough *grain crops to feed his livestock.* This does not mean that he must rely upon feed crops for an income, but only that he is not entirely safe as long as he does not produce enough grain to feed the livestock he has or expects to have during the year. This is to prevent the necessity of purchasing high price feed from low priced cotton.

3. Each farm should produce hay and forage and have pasture enough for the livestock for the year.

4. Every farm family where the farmer owns his own farm, and every tenant where the landlord will permit, should grow as much as possible of his own food, and particularly the meat, milk and eggs for the family. Milk from a family cow, meat from a sow and pigs, and eggs and meat from hens, with a good garden and the good work of the housewife in canning the surplus for winter use, will save the family the necessity of buying a great deal of food for the family on credit. If from the eggs and poultry, or from the sale of some milk, additional cash income can be secured, it is well worth while.

5. If you are in the cotton territory, you must consider what you are going to do about cotton. The wise plan in 1927 is to consider every possible means of making the farm self supporting, by putting out enough acres of grain to produce what you need, enough acres of hay to produce what you need, and take care of your garden and pastures. After providing for all of these, you need to consider what you will do about cotton. I certainly would reduce the acreage by at least one-third, and utilize the acreage thus obtained in the growing of things needed on the farm, and possibly growing some slight surplus of products that are easily marketed out of which an additional cash income may be obtained.

6. The excess products of the farm, outside of cotton, should be sold or exchanged to meet living expenses of the family. This plan would enable one to reduce the risks on cotton somewhat, and that is the most valuable part of the plan.

On the following pages of this bulletin will be found tables showing the acreage, production and average farm price in December, and average production per acre of cotton for each state, for a number of years past. These are given here for the purpose of furnishing farmers and others with means of understanding the situation.

HOLD STEADY ON THE MARKET AND COOPERATE

For 1927 the biggest job in the world is to cooperate. Cooperate with the cooperative cotton marketing associations, and with all those who are trying to work out a solution to this problem. Work with them, in loyalty and in harmony, and cooperate with the whole South in reducing the acreage for 1927, as the best means of letting the world know that we are not going to produce more cotton than it will buy at a fairly decent price. I know that farmers who belong to cooperative associations are more inclined to such a program than others. The fine work of the cooperatives, farmers' union, the state grange, bankers, business men and farmers, will start the cotton area of the state back to a period of reasonable prosperity.

THE COTTON CROP FOR UNITED STATES, 1905-1926

Year	Acreage Harvested	Production (500 pound bales)	Value	Average Farm Price Dec. 1	Average Yield Per Acre (Lbs. of lint)	*Value Per Acre
1905	27,107,000	10,575,000	$ 556,830,000	10.8	186.1	.....
1906	31,378,000	13,274,000	640,310,000	9.6	202.5	.....
1907	29,660,000	11,107,000	613,630,000	10.4	178.3	.....
1908	32,444,000	13,242,000	588,810,000	8.7	194.9	.....
1909	30,938,000	10,005,000	688,350,000	13.9	154.3	.....
1910	32,403,000	11,609,000	820,320,000	14.1	170.7	.....
1911	36,045,000	15,693,000	732,420,000	8.8	207.7	.....
1912	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000	11.9	190.9	.....
1913	37,089,000	14,156,000	887,160,000	12.2	182.	.....
1914	36,832,000	16,135,000	549,036,000	6.8	209.2	.....
1915	31,412,000	11,192,000	631,460,000	11.3	170.3	$19.46
1916	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000	19.6	156.6	30.64
1917	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,195,000	27.7	159.7	45.12
1918	36,008,000	12,041,000	1,663,633,000	27.6	159.6	45.03
1919	33,556,000	11,421,000	2,034,658,000	35.6	158.2	59.00
1920	35,878,000	13,440,000	933,658,000	13.9	170.8	25.14
1921	30,509,000	7,954,000	643,933,000	16.2	124.5	21.05
1922	33,036,000	9,762,000	1,161,846,000	23.8	141.3	35.03
1923	37,123,000	10,140,000	1,571,815,000	31.	130.6	42.17
1924	41,360,000	13,628.000	1,540,884,000	22.6	157.4	37.26
1925	45,945,000	15,603,000	1,419,888,000	18.2	167.2	30.90
1926	47,207,000	18,399,000	.....	....	186.3	.....

*No data before 1914.

VIRGINIA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	38	16	204
1905	35	15	204
1906	36	14	185
1907	23	9	190
1908	28	12	210
1909	25	10	190
1910	33	15	212
1911	43	30	330
1912	47	24	250
1913	47	23	240
1914	45	25	265
1915	34	16	225
1916	42	27	310
1917	50	19	180
1918	44	25	270
1919	42	23	255
1920	42	21	230
1921	34	16	230
1922	55	27	230
1923	74	51	325
1924	102	39	181
1925	100	50	250
1926	91	52	273

NORTH CAROLINA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	1,439	704	233
1905	1,230	619	240
1906	1,374	579	201
1907	1,408	605	205
1908	1,458	647	211
1909	1,359	601	210
1910	1,478	706	227
1911	1,624	1,076	315
1912	1,545	866	267
1913	1,576	792	239
1914	1,527	931	290
1915	1,282	699	260
1916	1,451	655	215
1917	1,515	618	194
1918	1,600	898	268
1919	1,490	830	266
1920	1,587	925	275
1921	1,403	776	264
1922	1,625	852	250
1923	1,679	1,020	290
1924	2,005	825	196
1925	2,017	1,090	255
1926	2,036	1,260	296

SOUTH CAROLINA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	2,556	1,151	215
1905	2,340	1,078	220
1906	2,389	876	175
1907	2,485	1,119	215
1908	2,545	1,171	219
1909	2,492	1,100	210
1910	2,534	1,164	216
1911	2,800	1,649	280
1912	2,695	1,182	209
1913	2,790	1,378	235
1914	2,861	1,534	255
1915	2,516	1,134	215
1916	2,780	932	160
1917	2,837	1,237	208
1918	3,001	1,570	250
1919	2,835	1,426	240
1920	2,964	1,623	260
1921	2,571	755	140
1922	1,912	492	123
1923	1,965	770	187
1924	2,404	807	160
1925	2,654	875	152
1926	2,677	1,140	204

GEORGIA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	4,397	1,888	205
1905	4,020	1,682	200
1906	4,610	1,593	165
1907	4,566	1,816	190
1908	4,848	1,931	190
1909	4,674	1,804	184
1910	4,873	1,767	173
1911	5,504	2,769	240
1912	5,335	1,777	159
1913	5,318	2,317	208
1914	5,433	2,718	239
1915	4,825	1,909	189
1916	5,277	1,821	165
1917	5,195	1,884	173
1918	5,341	2,122	190
1919	5,220	1,660	152
1920	4,900	1,415	138
1921	4,172	787	90
1922	3,418	715	100
1923	3,421	588	82
1924	3,046	1,002	157
1925	3,589	1,150	153
1926	3,927	1,490	181

FLORIDA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	272	79	140
1905	230	69	144
1906	283	56	95
1907	209	50	115
1908	265	62	112
1909	237	54	110
1910	257	59	110
1911	308	83	130
1912	224	53	113
1913	188	59	150
1914	221	81	175
1915	193	48	120
1916	191	41	105
1917	183	38	100
1918	167	29	85
1919	103	16	74
1920	100	18	86
1921	65	11	80
1922	118	25	102
1923	147	12	40
1024	80	22	130
1925	101	40	180
1926	110	30	130

MISSOURI

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	92	52	207
1905	70	43	294
1906	91	54	285
1907	63	36	275
1908	87	62	340
1909	79	45	271
1910	100	60	285
1911	129	97	360
1912	103	56	260
1913	112	67	286
1914	145	82	270
1915	96	48	240
1916	133	63	225
1917	153	61	190
1918	148	62	200
1919	125	64	257
1920	136	79	275
1921	103	70	325
1922	198	149	360
1923	355	127	171
1924	493	193	187
1925	520	260	255
1926	473	250	253

TENNESSEE

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	780	329	202
1905	629	279	212
1906	814	306	180
1907	693	275	190
1908	754	344	218
1909	735	247	158
1910	765	332	207
1911	837	450	257
1912	783	277	169
1913	865	379	210
1914	915	384	200
1915	772	303	188
1916	887	382	206
1917	882	240	130
1918	902	330	175
1919	758	310	195
1920	840	325	185
1921	634	302	228
1922	985	391	190
1923	1,172	226	92
1924	996	354	170
1925	1,173	490	198
1926	1,167	480	197

ALABAMA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	3,804	1,448	182
1905	3,425	1,239	173
1906	3,659	1,262	165
1907	3,148	1,113	169
1908	3,591	1,346	179
1909	3,471	1,024	142
1910	3,560	1,194	160
1911	4,017	1,716	204
1912	3,730	1,342	172
1913	3,760	1,495	190
1914	4,007	1,751	209
1915	3,340	1,021	146
1916	3,225	533	79
1917	1,977	518	125
1918	2,570	801	149
1919	2,791	713	122
1920	2,858	663	111
1921	2,235	580	124
1922	2,771	823	142
1923	3,079	587	91
1924	3,055	985	154
1925	3,504	1,335	180
1926	3,730	1,440	185

MISSISSIPPI

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	3,911	1,798	220
1905	3,019	1,199	190
1906	3,408	1,531	215
1907	3,081	1,468	228
1908	3,395	1,656	233
1909	3,291	1,083	157
1910	3,317	1,263	182
1911	3,340	1,204	172
1912	2,889	1,046	173
1913	3,067	1,311	204
1914	3,054	1,246	195
1915	2,735	954	167
1916	3,110	812	125
1917	2,788	905	155
1918	3,138	1,226	187
1919	2,848	961	160
1920	2,950	895	145
1921	2,628	813	148
1922	3,014	989	157
1923	3,170	604	91
1924	2,981	1,099	176
1925	3,466	1,930	265
1926	3,724	1,880	241

LOUISIANA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	1,967	1,090	265
1905	1,445	513	170
1906	1,740	988	272
1907	1,540	676	210
1908	1,550	470	145
1909	930	253	130
1910	975	246	120
1911	1,075	385	170
1912	929	376	193
1913	1,244	444	170
1914	1,299	449	165
1915	990	341	165
1916	1,250	443	170
1917	1,454	639	210
1918	1,683	588	167
1919	1,527	298	93
1920	1,470	388	126
1921	1,168	279	114
1922	1,140	343	144
1923	1,405	368	125
1924	1,616	493	146
1925	1,874	900	232
1926	1,916	790	197

TEXAS

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	8,233	3,146	183
1905	7,432	2,542	164
1906	8,894	4,174	225
1907	8,478	2,300	130
1908	9,316	3,815	196
1909	9,660	2,523	125
1910	10,060	3,049	145
1911	10,943	4,256	186
1912	11,338	4,880	206
1913	12,597	3,945	150
1914	11,931	4,592	184
1915	10,510	3,227	147
1916	11,400	3,726	157
1917	11,092	3,125	135
1918	11,233	2,697	115
1919	10,476	3,099	140
1920	11,898	4,345	174
1921	10,745	2,198	98
1922	11,874	3,222	130
1923	14,150	4,340	147
1924	17,175	4,949	138
1925	17,608	4,100	113
1926	18,001	5,800	154

OKLAHOMA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

1904	1,553	804	248
1905	1,509	677	215
1906	1,982	898	217
1907	2,064	862	200
1908	2,311	691	143
1909	1,767	545	147
1910	2,204	923	200
1911	3,050	1,022	160
1912	2,665	1,021	183
1913	3,009	840	132
1914	2,847	1,262	212
1915	1,895	640	162
1916	2,562	823	154
1917	2,783	959	165
1918	2,998	577	92
1919	2,424	1,016	195
1920	2,749	1,336	230
1921	2,206	481	104
1922	2,915	627	103
1923	3,197	656	98
1924	3,861	1,511	187
1925	5,214	1,550	143
1926	4,954	1,880	181

ARKANSAS

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	2,173	931	205
1905	1,723	619	172
1906	2,098	941	215
1907	1,902	775	195
1908	2,296	1,033	215
1909	2,218	714	153
1910	2,238	821	175
1911	2,363	939	190
1912	1,991	792	190
1913	2,502	1,073	205
1914	2,480	1,016	196
1915	2,170	816	180
1916	2,600	1,134	209
1917	2,740	974	170
1918	2,991	987	158
1919	2,725	884	155
1920	2,980	1,214	195
1921	2,382	797	160
1922	2,799	1,012	173
1923	3,026	622	98
1924	3,094	1,094	169
1925	3,738	1,530	192
1926	3,886	1,575	194

NEW MEXICO

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	(No data before 1923)		
1905			
1906			
1907			
1908			
1909			
1910			
1911			
1912			
1913			
1914			
1915			
1916			
1917			
1918			
1919			
1920			
1921		6	
1922		12	
1923	60	30	230
1924	101	57	270
1925	107	61	289
1926	129	72	267

ARIZONA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
(No data before 1917)			
1917	41	22	285
1918	95	56	280
1919	107	60	270
1920	230	103	224
1921	90	45	242
1922	101	47	222
1923	127	78	292
1924	180	108	285
1925	162	94	286
1926	168	112	319

CALIFORNIA

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton, 1904-1926

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904	(No data before 1910)		
1905			
1906			
1907			
1908			
1909			
1910	9		335
1911	12		390
1912	9	8	450
1913	14	23	500
1914	47	50	500
1915	39	29	380
1916	52	44	400
1917	136	58	242
1918	85	67	270
1919	85	56	268
1920	150	75	266
1921	55	34	258
1922	67	28	188
1923	83	54	285
1924	130	77	285
1925	169	126	351
1926	167	124	361

Acreage, Production, and Yield Per Acre of Cotton in the United States, Excluding Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

1904-1926

Year	*Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	**Yield Per Acre (Pounds of Lint)
1904		2	
1905		1	
196		2	
1907		3	
1908		2	
1909		2	
1910		10	
1911		17	
1912		11	
1913		10	
1914	20	14	
1915	15	7	

Year	Acreage (Thousands of Acres)	Production (Thousands of 500-lb. Bales)	Yield Per Acre 500-lb. Bales)
1916	25	14	
1917	15	5	
1918	12	6	
1919	10	5	
1920	24	13	
1921	18	3	
1922	44	7	
1923	13	6	
1924	41	14	
1925	57	22	
1926	49	21	205

*No data before 1914.

**No data before 1926.