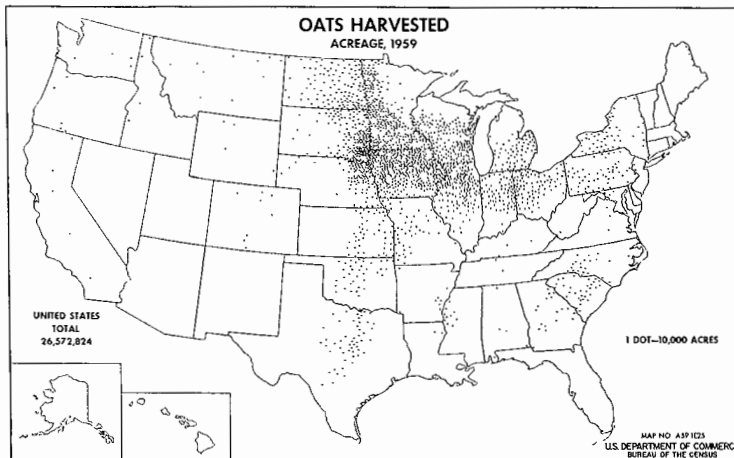


OATS HARVESTED

Next to wheat, oats have long been the second major small grain produced on American farms. The peak acreage of oats harvested was in 1921 when more than 45 million acres were harvested. This peak acreage nearly coincides with the peak horse and mule population on American farms. Between 1950 and 1959, the acreage of oats harvested ranged from a high of 37.9 million acres in 1954 to 26.6 million acres in 1959. Generally in the last 5 years oats acreage has declined. The decline of about 14 million acres between 1954 and 1959 amounted to a significant change in American agriculture. In part, this decline was related to the use of other surplus grains being fed to livestock and in part to the growing importance of other crops, particularly soybeans in areas where oats have mainly been grown.

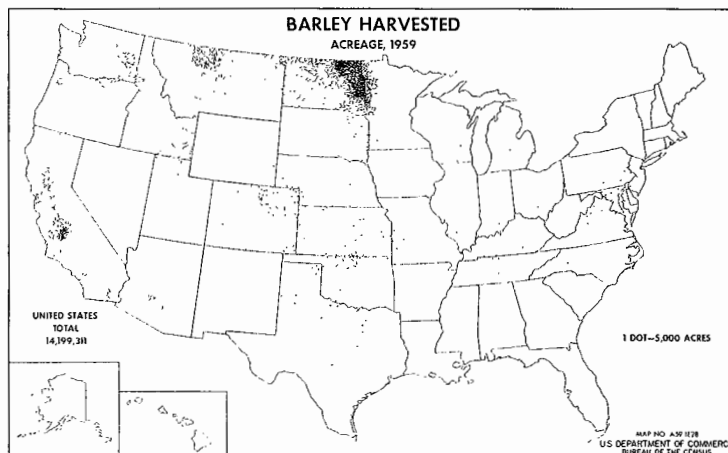
The Corn Belt, Lake States, and Northern Plains are the leading oats-growing areas among the farm production regions. Nearly three-fourths of the total harvested acreage was located in these regions in 1959. Relatively few oats are produced in the southern part of the United States, partly because of climate and partly because they have not been used as a major feed grain there.



BARLEY HARVESTED

About 14 million acres of barley were harvested in 1959. In contrast to the substantial decrease in acreage of oats, the 1959 harvested acreage of barley was the highest reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture during the 1950-59 period. Generally, the increases in the acreage of barley harvested have occurred in areas other than where oats acreage has declined.

The major barley State is North Dakota, where in 1959 3.8 million acres were harvested, about one-fourth of the total U.S. crop. The Red River Valley area of eastern North Dakota has an especially heavy concentration of barley acreage. Montana with 1.7 million harvested acres and California with 1.5 million acres were the second and third ranking States in 1959. Very little barley is grown in the eastern or southern parts of the United States.



RYE HARVESTED

In northwestern Europe and in the Soviet Union rye is a much more important crop than it is in the United States. Only 1.4 million acres of rye were harvested in the United States in 1959. It should be emphasized that in addition to this harvested acreage many acres of rye are planted as a winter cover crop. This often serves as pasture and then is turned under as a green manure crop. About two-fifths of the total acreage of rye harvested in 1959 was located in the Northern Plains farm production region. Washington is the leading State outside the Northern Plains in the acreage of rye harvested. As in the case of oats and barley, very little rye is grown for grain in the eastern and southern parts of the United States.

