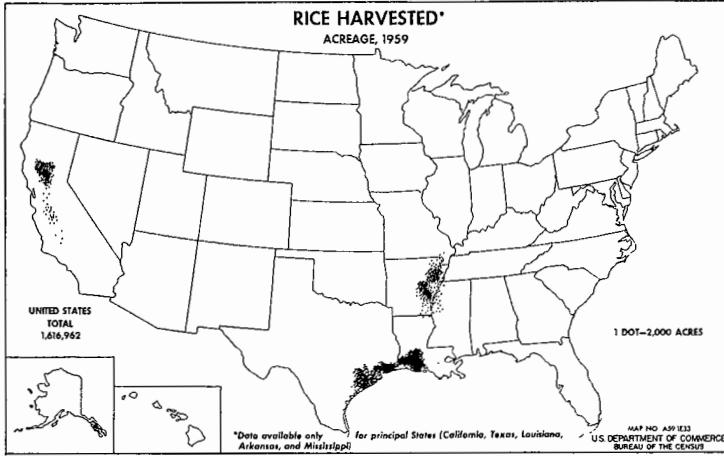
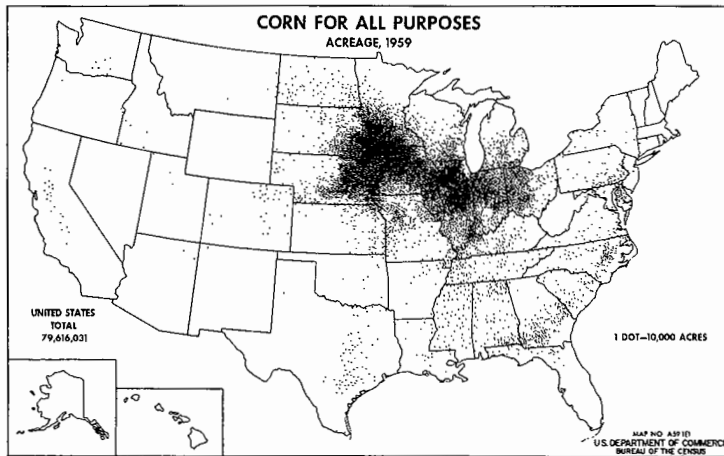


RICE HARVESTED



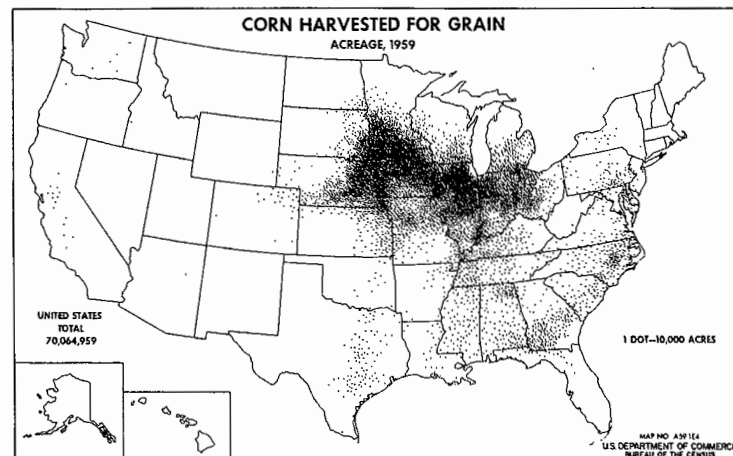
The production of rice in the United States is highly concentrated in three major producing areas. These are (1) the coastal prairies of Louisiana and Texas, which grew about 55 percent of the total U.S. acreage harvested in 1959; (2) the Arkansas-Mississippi area, which produced about 25 percent of the total; and (3) the Central Valley of California (particularly the Sacramento Valley), which produced about 20 percent. Historically, the coastal areas of South Carolina and Georgia were important rice-producing areas.

The acreage of rice harvested in this country has increased during the past 60 years. During the first decade of the century the average annual acreage harvested was 0.5 million acres. During the decade of the 1920's the acreage was 1.0 million acres. During the 1950's the average acreage was 1.8 million acres. The peak year in the acreage of rice harvested came in 1954 when 2.5 million acres were harvested. During the first 5 years of the 1950's the average yield per acre was 2,411 pounds. For the last 5 years of the decade the average per acre yield was 3,192 pounds.



CORN FOR ALL PURPOSES

Corn is the leading crop in American agriculture both in terms of value and of the acreage grown each year. In 1959 nearly 80 million acres were harvested. The peak acreage occurred in 1917, when 111 million acres were harvested for all purposes; this was followed very closely by the year 1932. During the decade of the 1950's, the acreage of corn for all purposes averaged slightly more than 80 million acres a year. About 45 percent of the total corn crop was grown in the Corn Belt. More than three-fourths (77 percent) of the total U.S. acreage was harvested in the Corn Belt, Northern Plains, and Lake States. Although in 1959 the acreage of corn harvested was 31 million acres less than that harvested in 1917, the 80 million acres harvested produced approximately 3.7 billion bushels compared with the 2.9 billion bushels produced on 111 million acres in 1917. Yields averaged 26 bushels per acre in 1917 compared with 53 bushels per acre in 1959.



CORN HARVESTED FOR GRAIN

About 88 percent of the total U.S. corn crop was harvested for grain in 1959. Almost half of this acreage was in the Corn Belt. The acreage of corn cut for silage was located principally in the northern parts of the corn-producing areas, where it is often not possible to mature corn for grain. In addition to the 6.8 million acres of corn cut for silage, some corn is "hogged off" of the fields where it is grown. Of course, most of the total corn crop is fed to livestock in one way or another. In contrast to the direct use of corn in the human diet in several parts of Latin America, very little corn is consumed directly in the United States. As compared with the Soviet Union, the United States has been able to produce far more corn and hence has had a consistently reliable feed crop as a basis for its livestock production.