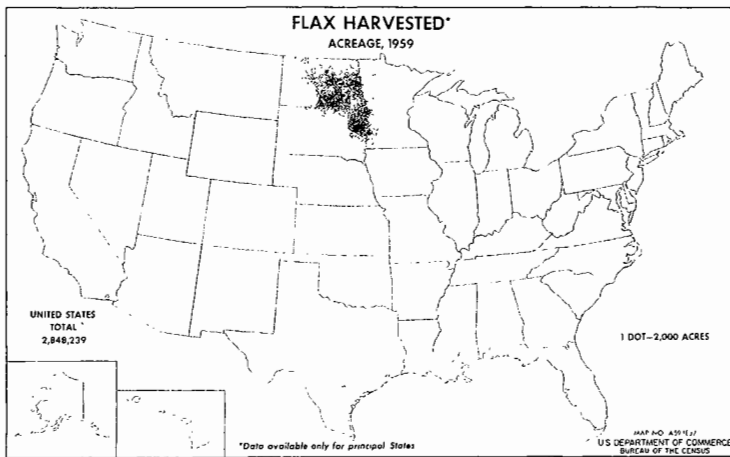


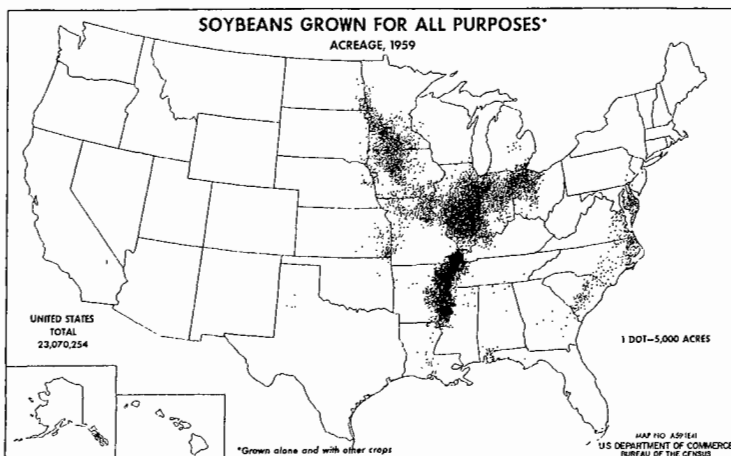
SORGHUMS FOR ALL PURPOSES

In 1959, sorghums grown for all purposes totaled 17.9 million acres, compared with 8.7 million acres reported in the 1919 Census of Agriculture. Thus in 40 years the acreage of this crop has approximately doubled. It has proved to be a particularly valuable feed grain in the southern Great Plains where most of the acreage is concentrated. As yet, varieties of sorghums suitable for the Northern Plains have not been developed. Of the total acreage grown in 1959, approximately half was located in Oklahoma and Texas. Kansas and southern Nebraska had about 6.3 million acres. About 84 percent of the total sorghum crop was produced in these four States. Particularly heavy concentrations of sorghum production are found in the High Plains of West Texas, in southwestern and south-central Kansas, in south-central Nebraska, and in the Corpus Christi-Blacklands area of southern and eastern Texas.



FLAX HARVESTED

Most of the flax grown in the United States is located in three States—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Small acreages are found in Texas, California, and Montana. The total acreage harvested in 1959 was 2.8 million acres, of which three-fifths was located in North Dakota. Flax in this country and in adjacent parts of Canada is grown primarily for the seed, which yields linseed oil used in the manufacture of paints and other industrial products. Yields per acre declined slightly between the 1900-1909 period and the period from 1950 to 1959. The yields averaged 8.3 bushels per harvested acre during the latter period compared with 9.2 bushels during the first decade of the century.



SOYBEANS GROWN FOR ALL PURPOSES

In 1929 the census of agriculture reported 2.9 million acres of soybeans grown for all purposes. By 1939 the total had reached 11.5 million acres, and in 1949 it stood at 12.3 million acres. During the period from 1949 to 1959 an increase of more than 10 million acres occurred; in the latter year 23.1 million acres of soybeans grown for all purposes were reported. Of this acreage, 22.1 million acres were harvested for beans. This phenomenal rise in acreage used for soybeans has been one of the major changes in the composition of crops in recent years in American agriculture. About 56 percent of the soybean acreage is found in the Corn Belt States. The lower Mississippi Valley is another important producing area, followed in the Southeastern Coastal Plain, with an appreciable production.