

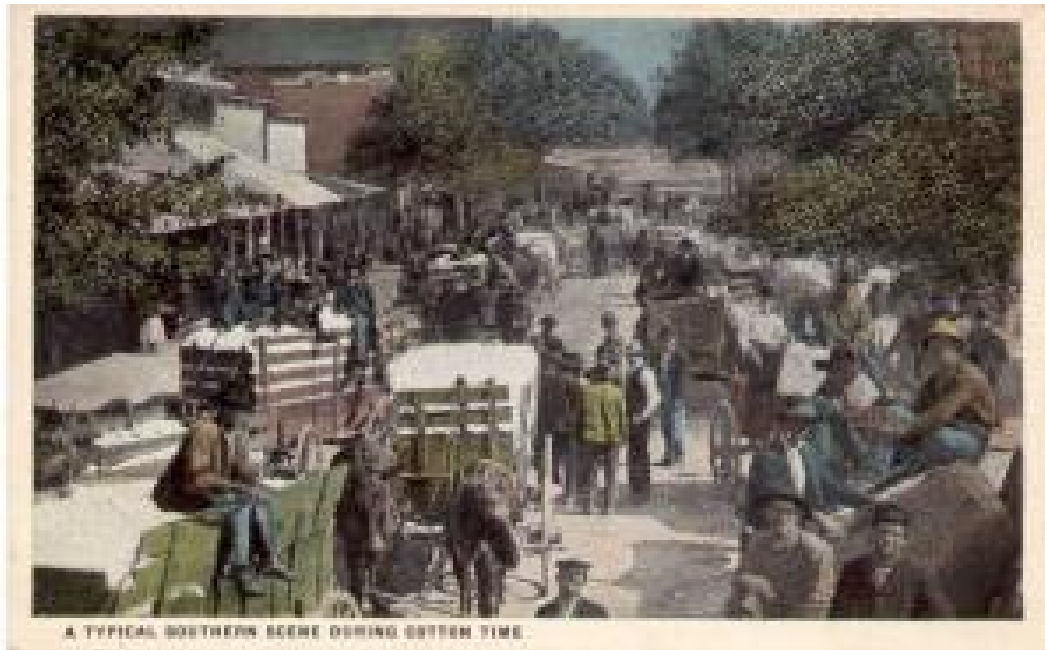


Cotton Camp, Tempe Arizona

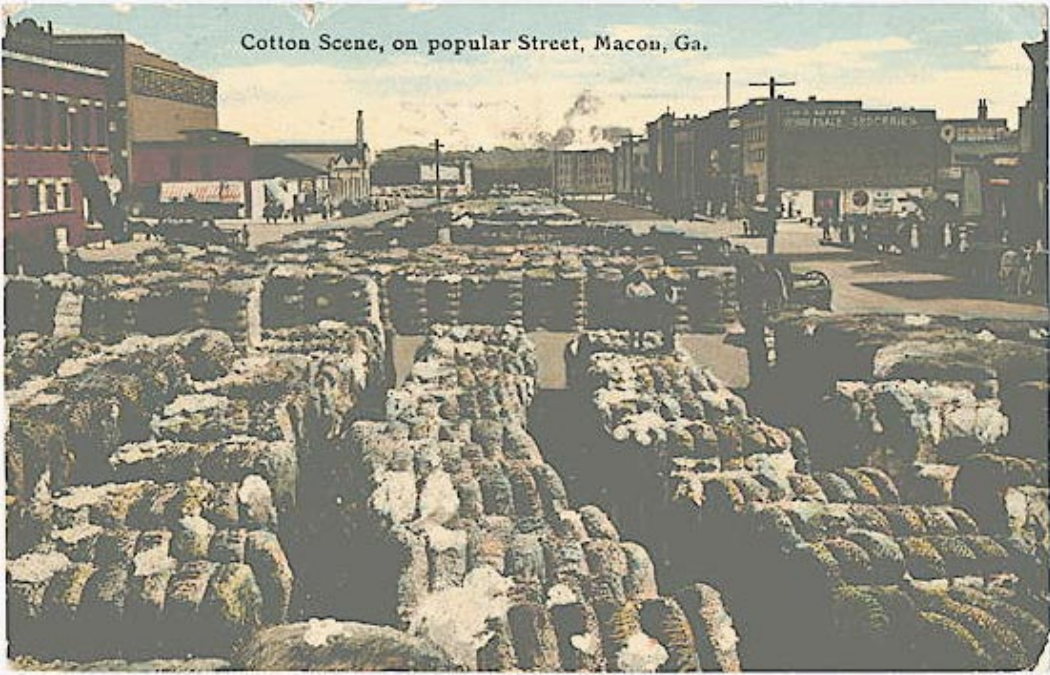




Cotton: Waiting to be Ginned



(Kosciusko, Mississippi)

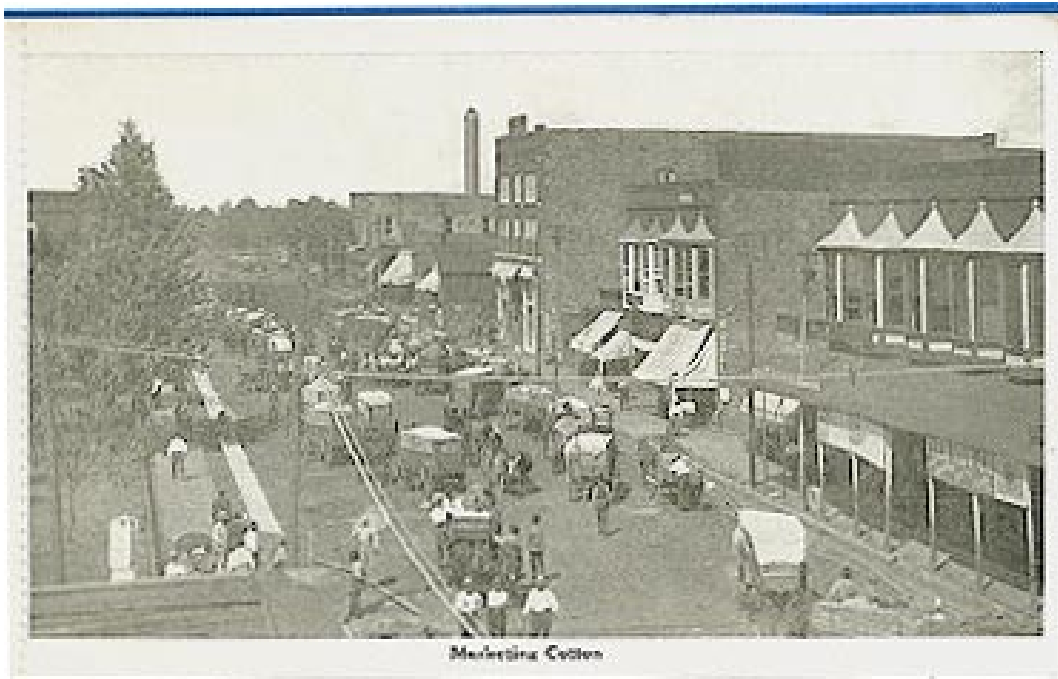




Small photograph taken by the
Dept. of Agriculture, showing the
sugar mill at the plantation.

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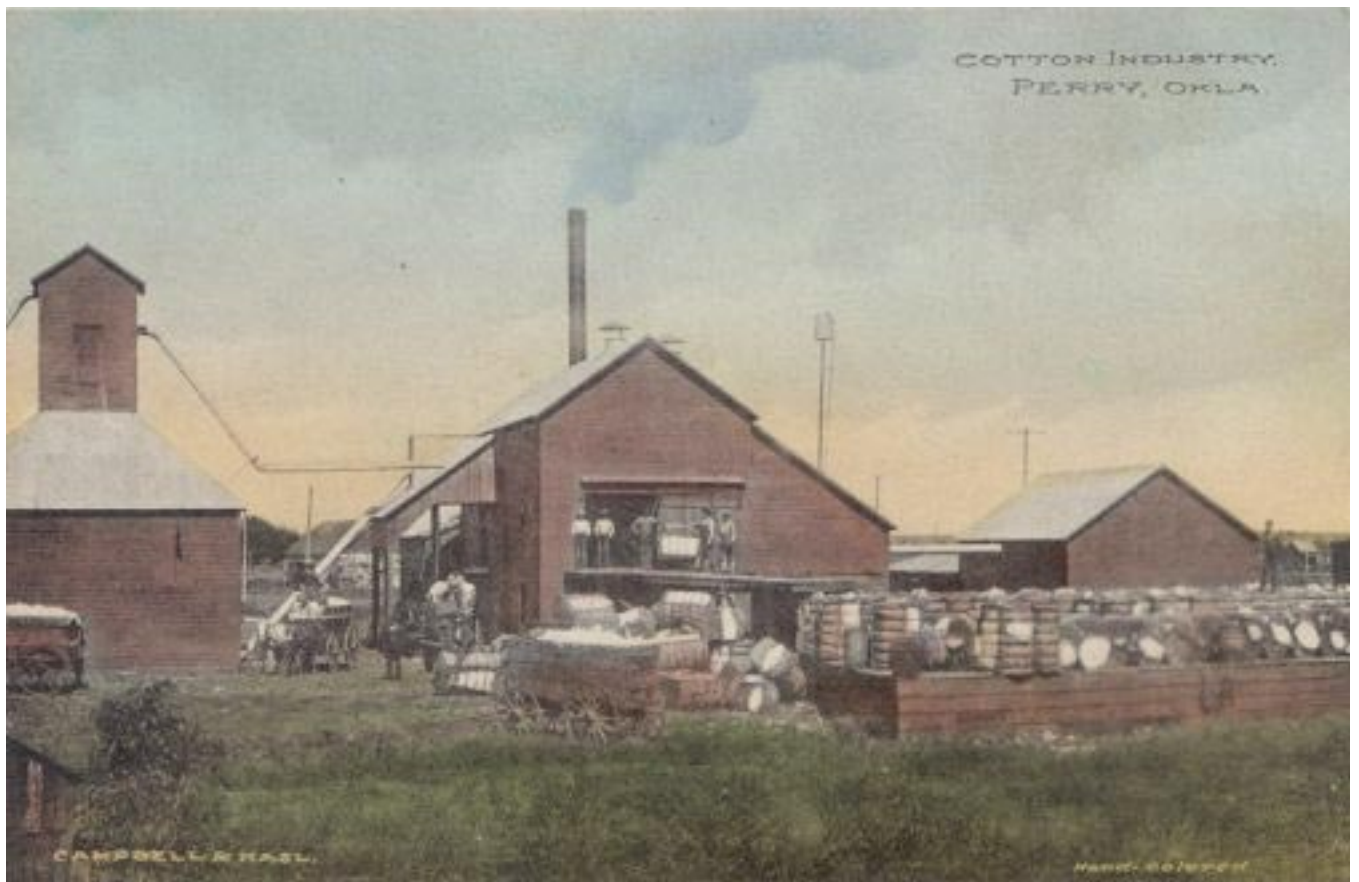




Marketing Cotton



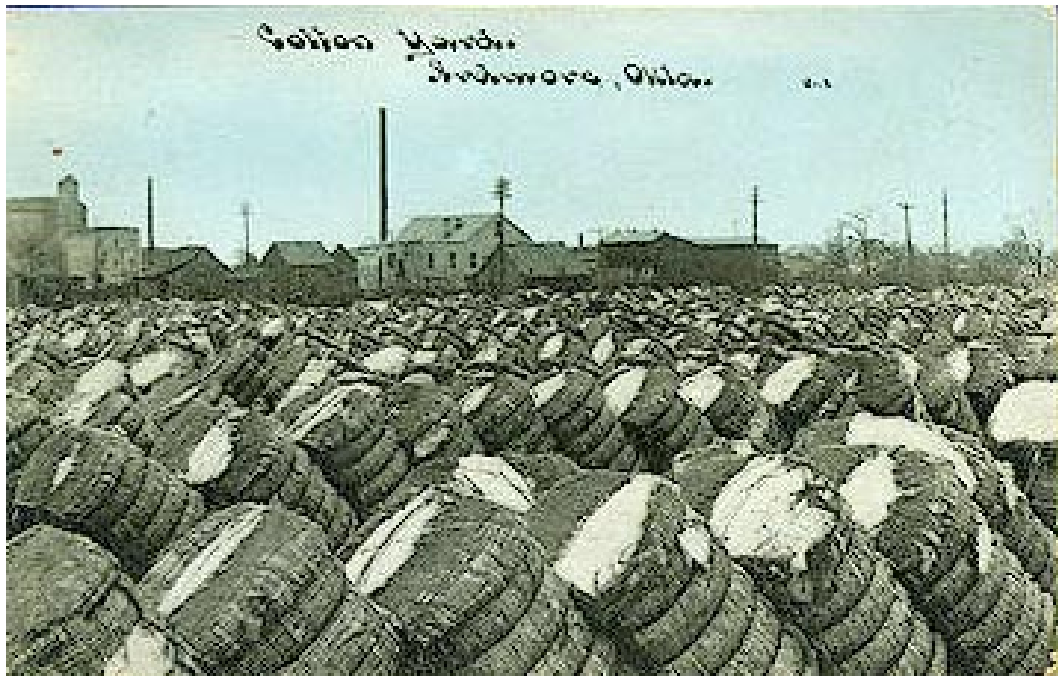
MUSKOGEE COTTON GIN, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

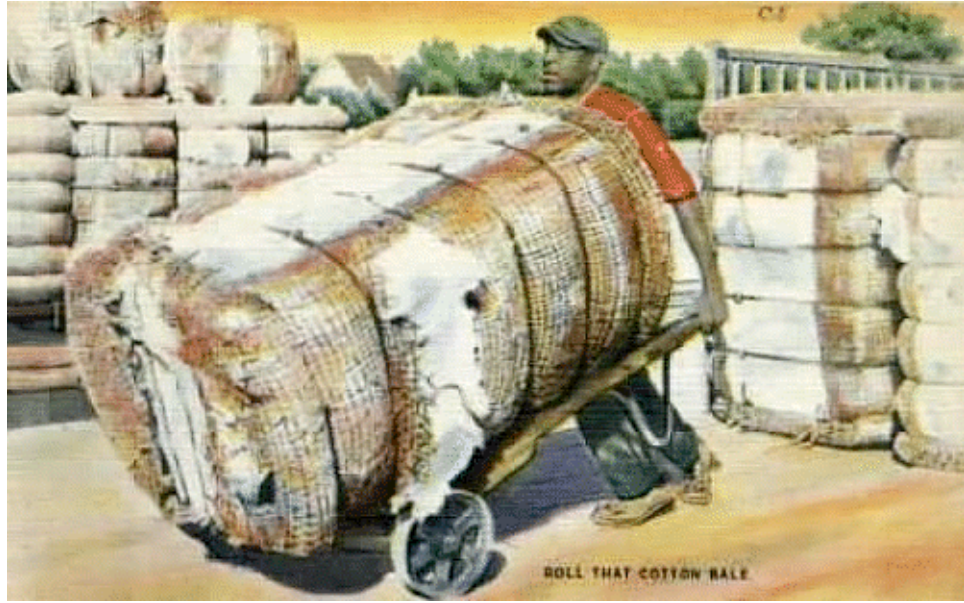


Cotton Gin near Little Rock, where cotton is ginned into bales

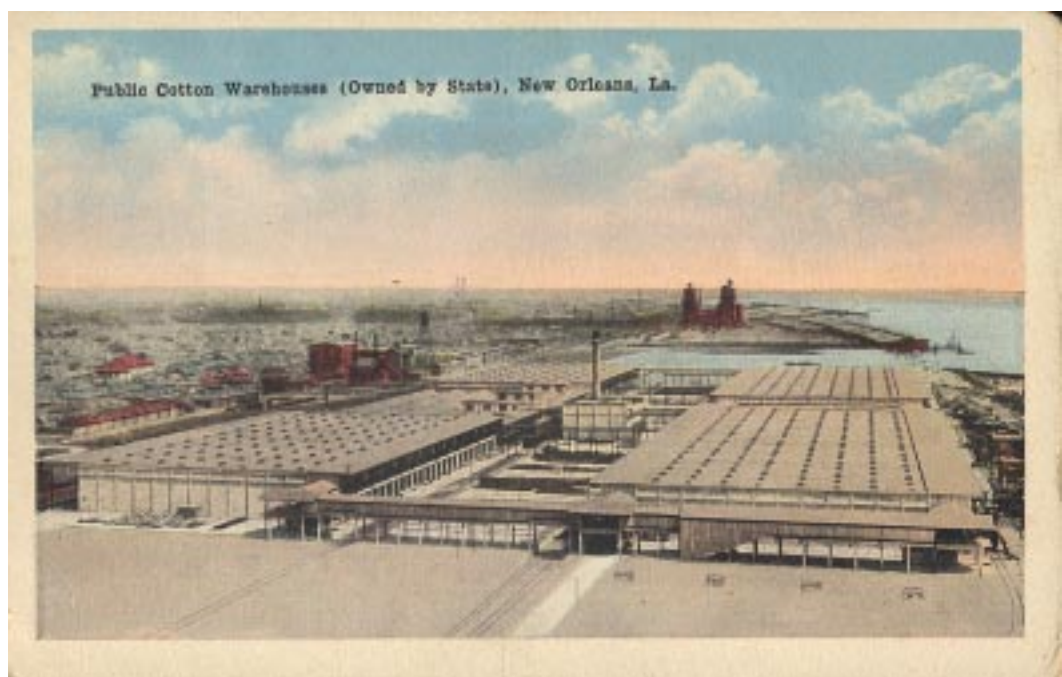








ROLL THAT COTTON BALE



Public Cotton Warehouses (Owned by State), New Orleans, La.





301—(33768) Geography Unit No. 13
“CHOPPING OUT” YOUNG COTTON

Cotton is the money crop of many Southern farmers. It is the second largest crop of the United States. Which crop is the largest? The land is plowed and “bedded” in early spring. The soil is allowed to become dry and warm before the seeds are planted, because cotton seeds rot in cool, wet soil. After the seeds sprout, warm, sunny days, with occasional showers, cause rapid growth. Is there anything in the picture that suggests moisture? Is there anything that suggests warm sunshine?

What work activity is shown in the picture? The crop is “chopped out” with a hoe, leaving the plants about

fourteen inches apart. How does chopping out allow more sunshine to reach the plants, which favors the growth of more bolls? Cotton must then be cultivated several times during the season. Why?

Chopping out the cotton also reduces the danger of the boll weevil. What is the boll weevil?

Notice the shape of the plants, especially the leaves. Make a sketch of a cotton plant.

There are shown in this picture at least four facts that tell why this is a good cotton region. Can you sum up these reasons?

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13718 A Field of Cotton,

234—(13718) Geography Units

A FIELD OF COTTON

Salt River Valley, Arizona, is irrigated with water from the great lake formed by the Roosevelt Dam, which the United States government built on the Salt River in the mountains northeast of Phoenix. This valley has deep, soft, rich soil, which the river has brought down from the mountains. The summers are long and hot, and, before the dam was built, there was almost no water in the river in the summer. As the dam now holds back the spring flood waters, there is water with which to irrigate when it is needed.

Today there are fields of cotton and

alfalfa and orange and date groves in this valley. This is a field of Egyptian cotton, which has very long fibers. Notice the leaves of the plant. If you were traveling in Arizona, do you think you would recognize a field of cotton? These plants are only a few weeks old. They will grow into shrubs three or four feet in height. The farmers cultivate the fields frequently to keep out the weeds. Each farmer pays for the water he uses, so he does not want the weeds to take the precious water, which the cotton plants need.

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