



FRYE'S  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
GEOGRAPHY

OHIO EDITION

— CRYN & COMPANY —

John William Myers

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Tokyo " Japan

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Wral Mts

A New R. Ching and Siberia

Himalayas India China

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- Peking East China  
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Waal mtn.  
Amur R. Ching and Siberia  
Himalya India China  
Hiland of Tibet large highland of Ching  
Hong Kong seaport China  
Ceylon Isle south of India  
Borneo and Sumatra are the  
Istus in Indian Ocean  
Bombay Chief City India  
Madras " " "  
Hondo largest Isle of Japan  
Calcutta <sup>Pres. City</sup> India

Important R of Asia  
Sena  
Ob } Siberia J W M  
Ynnisei } E R  
Mekong } China Desert  
Yellow } Gobi  
Yongtze }  
Ganges } India  
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Capital of India

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## PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES

### 43. Cotton

Study the cotton map and name the Atlantic states that produce cotton; the Gulf states; name three states having no season, that have very rich cotton lands, as shown by the darker tint on the map.



In which belt are the cotton states? See lesson 20. What are the seasons of this cotton belt? See lesson 22.

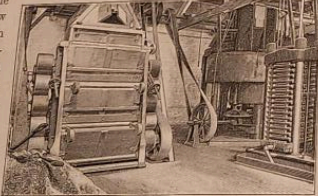
What does lesson 42 tell about the climate of the cotton belt, both the coastal plain and the foothill region?  
Review lesson 20 and tell how the fiber of cotton is separated from the seed; what use is made of the fiber and the seed; to what extent cotton cloth is used in the world. Lesson 33 tells more about the use of cotton seed.

In order to ripen its seeds and thus produce long and soft fibers, the cotton plant requires a very long warm season. For this reason it thrives only in the warm or hot belts of the earth. It also needs plentiful rains.

The three leading cotton regions of the world are the Southern states, the fertile plains along the lower part of the river Nile and in its delta and the rich plains of India.

Texas produces more cotton than any other state. Georgia ranks next highest. The best grade of cotton formerly grew on the islands that lie along the coast of Georgia and of South Carolina. This is known as *Sea-island* cotton. Nearly all the cotton of this kind is now raised on the mainland in southern Georgia and northern Florida, as well as in South Carolina. Some of it is sent to foreign lands to be woven into fine cloth.

Much of the Texas cotton is shipped from Galveston; a large part of the *Sea-island* cotton, as well as of the other grades of cotton raised farther inland, is shipped from Savannah. The cotton states



Machinery in a cotton-seed mill

### COTTON

along the Mississippi and its branches send great quantities of the fiber to New Orleans, where it is placed on ocean steamers and sent to foreign countries or to some of the manufacturing cities of the North. Large quantities of cotton are sent by rail to the eastern seaports and thence by steamships to Europe. Galveston, New Orleans and Savannah are the chief cities in exporting sea-island fiber. Charleston, Wilmington and Norfolk, as well as the Atlantic seaports, have a large trade in cotton.

Cotton cloth is made in many states, but most of the cotton mills of our country are in the northeastern part and in the South. (See *lined areas on the map*.)

Strong water power from swift streams gave the northeastern states of the Union an early start in manufacturing. Steam and electricity have now largely taken the place of water power, but hundreds of mills with their skilled workmen and costly machinery still hold a very large part of the cloth-making industry in this district, although the raw cotton must be carried far from the fields to the looms.

The cloth-making industry in the cotton states is not so old as in the North, but its growth has been very rapid. The people of the South have rapidly gained skill in the use of the best modern cotton machinery, and are showing much energy in making fine grades of cloth. Most of the cotton mills of the South are in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Massachusetts leads all other states in the manufacture of cotton goods. The Carolinas and Georgia are next in rank.



New York and Boston handle much of the raw cotton used in the mills of the northeast.

The United States ranks first in the production and export of cotton. More than three-fourths of the crop is used in the mills of this country; the remainder of the immense crop of raw cotton is sent each year to foreign lands. A large portion of this goes to the British Isles, and the rest chiefly to the continent of Europe. These countries also import great quantities of raw cotton from India and the Nile valley.

### WHEAT AND CORN

The United States leads in the manufacture of cotton cloth. Great Britain holds second place, and then come France and Germany. Our country imports fine grades of cloth from the other countries here named.

Chief wheat regions; climate; work of cotton gin; chief cotton regions; chief cotton regions; states producing most wheat.



Sea-island cotton; New England; cities famous for cloth; rank of United States as cotton country; what becomes of cotton; other regions sending raw cotton to Europe; rank of manufacturing cotton cloth.

### 44. Wheat

Review lesson 34 tell about wheat?

The prairies are the principal wheat region of this country. Smaller quantities are raised also in the Middle West, in the valley of California and other valleys farther north, and in Texas.

Wheat thrives best in the cool belt, but is raised in some of the warm belt. It is a more hardy grain than corn, being so easily killed by frost or cold weather. The best wheat regions is in the cooler prairies of the West and the Dakotas, and even much farther north.

A large part of this region, in the valley of the Red river, is the site of an ancient lake, and therefore has fine rich soil.

The richest part of the wheat belt lies between the Great Lakes, the Ohio and Missouri rivers on the south and west, but there are fertile wheat fields still farther south and west.

It has been seen that the rapid growth of the South was very largely due to the invention of the cotton gin. The rapid growth of the cotton states was due fully as much to the invention of machines for ginning and baling grain.

The city of Minneapolis has the largest flour mills in the world. Among American cities St. Louis ranks high in the production of flour. Along the waterway of the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson river, from Chicago to New York, every large city has extensive flour mills. Chicago and the other lake ports handle thousands of barrels of wheat each year. Much wheat is carried to

New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston, where it is loaded on ships bound chiefly for Europe.

Much of the wheat crop of the Pacific coast states, either in the form of grain or made into flour, passes through Portland and ports on Puget sound, on the way to the Orient.

The United States leads all other countries of the world in the production of this important cereal. Russia, France and India also produce very large crops.

Wheat and flour are exported from the United States in large quantities. Like cotton and corn, they find a foreign market chiefly in the British Isles and other countries of Europe.

Topics:—Wheat regions; Red river valley; Great Lakes region; Pacific regions; cities having flour mills; lake ports and seaports; countries producing most wheat; export value of wheat and flour; to what countries wheat and flour are exported.

### 45. Corn

Review what lesson 34 tells about corn.

Corn is widespread over the eastern half of our country, except in the marshy or sandy lands along the gulf of Mexico, and in the extreme north where early frosts are common or where there are dense forests. The best region for the growth of corn is in the southern half of the prairines. This corn belt stretches east and west, passing between the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. It reaches the border of the Allegheny plateau on the east and the great plains on the west.

Describe the seasons in this corn belt. What winds bring most of the rainfall to the region?

Great quantities of corn are used to fatten live stock, especially hogs and cattle. There is more live stock in the corn belt than in any other part of the United States.



Chicago and the other large lake and river ports serve as centers for the collection and distribution of corn. New York, Baltimore and other great eastern seaports carry on a large foreign trade in this grain.

The United States supplies the larger part of the corn of commerce. This grain is sent principally to Great