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Cotton varieties in Tennessee, 1928-1931

N. J. Stanford

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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by N. J. Stanford entitled "Cotton varieties in Tennessee, 1928-1931." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.

C. E. Allred, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

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Accepted for the Council:

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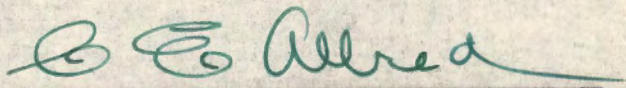
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August 9, 1937

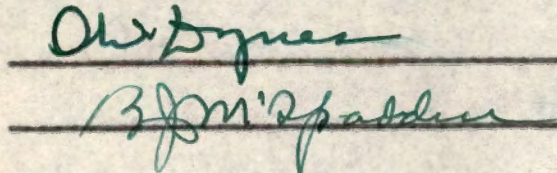
To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I submit herewith a thesis written by Mr. N. J. Stanford and entitled "Cotton Varieties in Tennessee, 1928-1931", and recommend that it be accepted for eighteen quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Economics.


A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "B E Alfred". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Major Professor

At the request of the Committee on Graduate Study, we have read this thesis, and recommend its acceptance.

Two handwritten signatures in blue ink. The top signature reads "O. D. Bynes" and the bottom signature reads "B. M. R. Spalding". Each signature is written above a horizontal line.

Accepted by the Committee


Chairman

COTTON VARIETIES IN TENNESSEE, 1928-1931

- 0 -

A THESIS

**Submitted to the Graduate Committee
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science**

By

N. J. STANFORD

August 1937

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Acknowledgements are also due Mrs. Mildred Gallaher Cate, stenographer in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology for efficient work in the preparation of charts, maps, and tables, and in typing the manuscript.

30 Dec 37 Mo B .90

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INTRODUCTION

Importance and Concentration of the Crop

Cotton is surpassed only by corn in farm value as a Tennessee crop, and is the state's most important cash crop. Tennessee has an annual cotton crop of slightly over a million acres, with a production of almost half a million bales (500-lb. gross weight per bale).

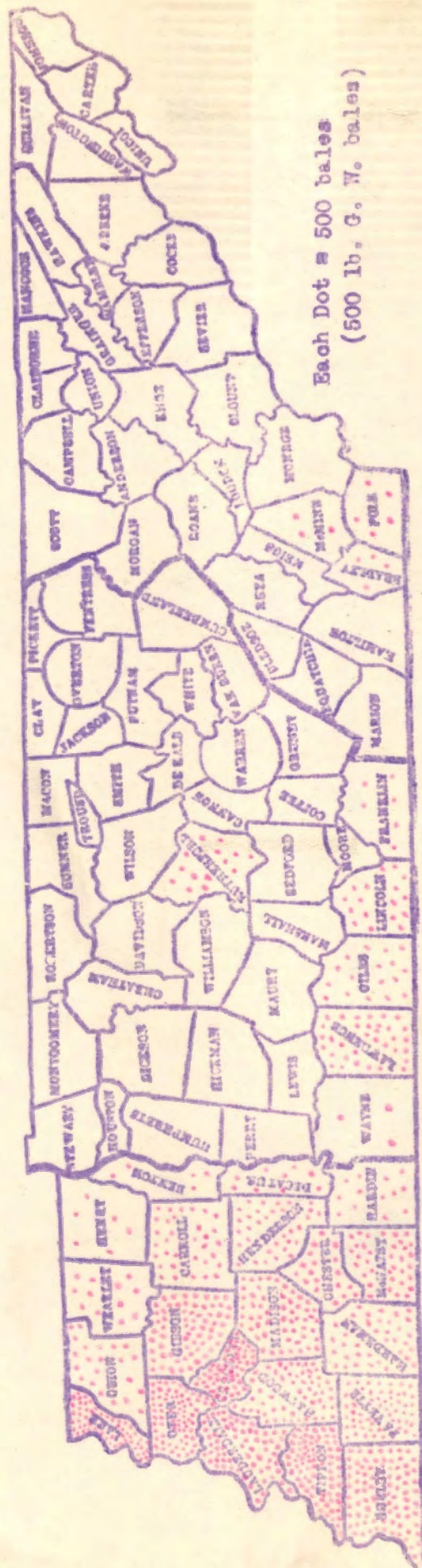
The Tennessee cotton report released by the United States Department of Agriculture on December 1, 1933, gives the ginnings by counties for 30 of the 95 counties in the state, the balance of the ginnings being included in "all other". By studying this report it is found that 36.7% of the average ginnings for the period 1928-1932 is concentrated in a few counties near the Mississippi River - such as Lake, Dyer, Lauderdale, Tipton, Shelby, and Crockett (see Map 1).

Purpose of the Study

From the cotton variety study in Tennessee, from 1928 through 1931, the following questions arise: What varieties are grown? What is the trend? What is the effect of present practices on the quality of cotton produced? Where are these varieties grown? Are there many one-variety farms? What is the possibility of establishing one-variety communities? What is the quality of seed used by producers?

An effort will be made in this report to answer as many of these, and related questions, as time and available information will permit.

Map 1.
Five Year Average Cotton Ginnings (1928-1932) by Counties



Reference: Tennessee Cotton Report December 1, 1935

Method of Obtaining Data

The collection of cotton variety data was begun in Tennessee in 1930 by Mr. G. H. Hatfield, who was appointed field agent July 1, 1929. The first survey included 10 counties, in 1930, for the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930. In 1931 20 other counties were surveyed for the period 1928-1931 inclusive. In 1932 a second survey was made of the first 10 counties for the years 1931 and 1932. In 1933 a survey was made which brought the variety data from 1928 through 1933, for all of the gins in the state.

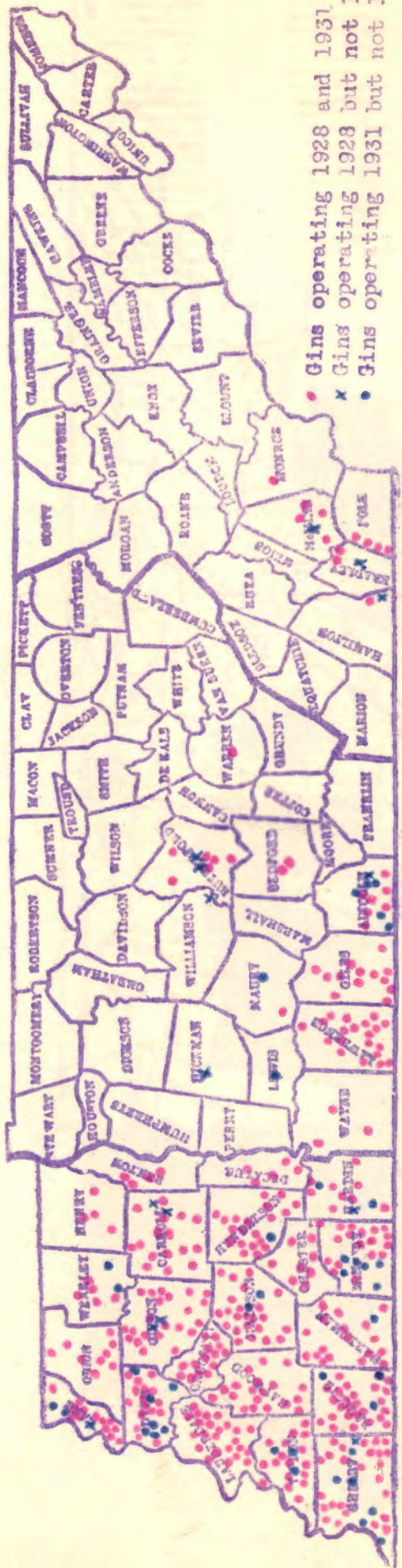
This information should be rather uniform since the same man, using the same methods, collected all of it. He visited each gin, and interviewed the owner or operator in regard to number of bales ginned, varieties of cotton grown by the patrons of his gin, and the percentage of each, the percentage of first and second year seed planted, the percentage of gin run cotton, and the number of single variety farms among the patrons of the gin. In some cases cotton buyers and farmers were also questioned as a check on the above information.

This study includes gins in 37 counties. However, the three gins in Franklin County (two at Huntland and one at Winchester) were omitted from this study, as a survey of these gins was not made except for the years 1932 and 1933.

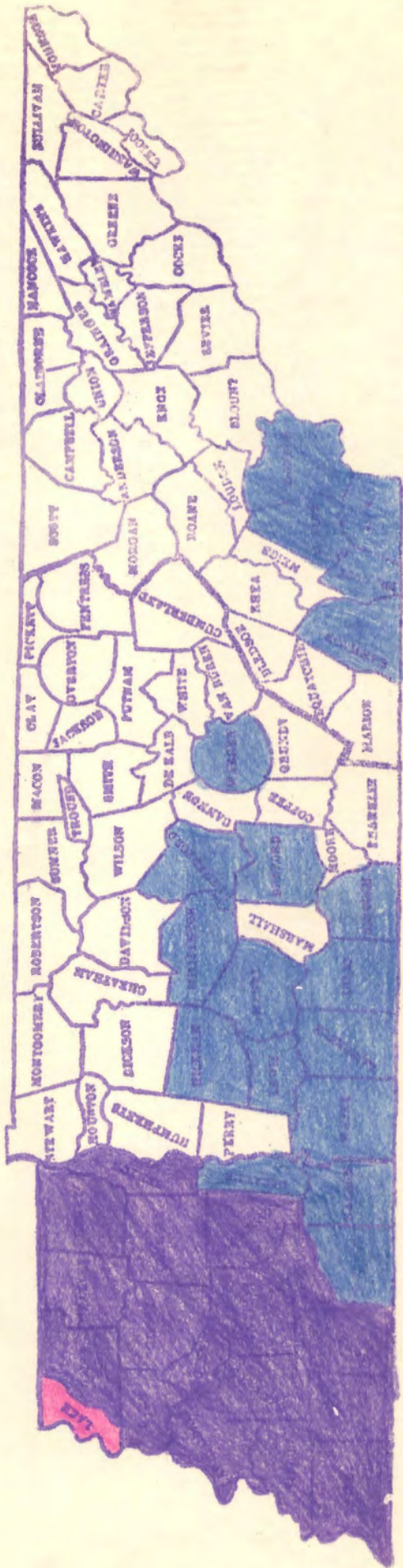
Method of Analysis and Presentation

This report is based primarily on the list of "standardized" varieties, as prepared by Mr. F. H. Robinson, in charge of the Memphis Office of the Division of Cotton Marketing, and this list will be used except when other-

Map 2.
Location of Gins



Map 3.
Soil Areas



- Soil Area No. 1 - Mississippi Bottoms
- Soil Area No. 2 - Brown Loam Belt
- Soil Area No. 3 - Sandy Coastal Plains
- Soil Area No. 4 - Limestone Valley and Uplands

Source: Prepared by Division of Cotton Marketing,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

wise stated. However, the list of varieties as reported by ginners themselves will be used to some extent for comparison in Chapter I. ⁽¹⁾

Maps 1 and 2 emphasize the geographical distribution of Tennessee's cotton crop - Map 2 showing the location of the gins and Map 1 giving the number of bales ginned per county. As might be expected, the concentration of gins and number of bales ginned are fairly closely related.

Map 3, showing the division of the state into four soil areas, is the one used by the Division of Cotton Marketing in making their tabulations.

When advisable, summaries of tabulations for the state, soil areas, counties, and individual gins will be given for a number of varieties, varietal prevalence, single variety farms, and quality of seed.

1. See Tables 1 and 2 in Chapter I of this report.

Chapter I.NUMBER OF VARIETAL DESIGNATIONS

A large number of varieties of cotton are grown in Tennessee. The gin schedules list a total of 77 varietal and strain names. This large number is due in part to the use of only a portion of the correct variety name, in part to the use of strain and local names.

In view of the above situation it was found necessary to consolidate the reported names into a standard list of 36 varieties. A recognized or standardized list of varieties, as used by the Memphis office of the Division of Cotton Marketing was obtained from Mr. F. H. Robinson, in charge of that office, and was adopted as a basis for the list used in this study. Mr. Robinson explains the necessity, and application, of such a list as follows:

"In regards to the points raised in your letter of February 14th regarding recognized cotton varieties being grown in Tennessee, I wish to advise that we have, in our variety tabulation work here, been compelled, some year or two ago, to reduce all varieties listed by our field men to what might be termed a recognized list of varieties. We found field men listing cotton varieties which were purely local names for well known varieties. Also the number of strains listed by the field men has made it prohibitive that we show strains at all, unless they are outstandingly different in staple length from other strains of the same name. For instance we have listed all strains of Delfos under Delfos in case the staple lengths were 1-1/8 inches. This is true of all Delfosses, with the exception of about three strains. These strains characteristically staple 1-3/16 inch and 1-1/4 inch and are grouped separately. For your guidance in this matter we are enclosing herewith our list of varieties, to which all varieties listed by field men are being reduced. -----" (1)

1. Robinson, F. H., portion of a letter dated Feb. 16, 1934.

This standardized list is given in Table 1, together with Mr. Robinson's table showing the characteristic staple length of each variety. The local and strain names, which were combined with the recognized varieties, are shown indented under the respective varieties in Table 2. Comparisons will be made between these two lists in this chapter. In the succeeding chapters reference will be made to the standardized list except when stated otherwise.

Table 1.

*Standardized List of Varieties of Cotton Grown in Tennessee

Number	Name	Staple length	Number	Name	Staple length
1	Adala	1	20	Piedmont Cleveland	7/8
2	Addison's Prolific	7/8	21	Rowden	1
3	Bank Account	13/16	22	Rucker	13/16
4	Bradwell's Double Jointed	13/16	23	Russell B. B.	15/16
5	Cleveland	1	24	Salsbury	1 1/16
6	Cleveland Coker	1	25	Sike's B. B.	1 1/16
7	Cook	13/16	26	Simpkin's B. B.	7/8
8	Delfos	1 1/8	27	Sproull's B. B.	1
9	D.P.L. #4-8	1	28	Stoneville	1
10	Express	1 3/16	29	Sunshine	1
11	Greer's Wichita	1 1/8	30	Trice	1
12	Half & Half	13/16	31	Triumph	15/16
13	Hartsville	1 1/4	32	Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter	7/8
14	King's Improved	13/16	33	Wannamaker Cleve- land	7/8
15	Lone Star	1 1/16	34	Webber	1 1/4
16	Mebane	1	35	Wilds	1 1/4
17	Mexican B. B.	15/16	36	Wilson B. B.	7/8
18	Miller	1			
19	Misdol	1 1/8			
				Gin Run (Includes all cotton not classed either as a variety or strain)	

*Derived from list: "Cotton Varieties Commonly Grown In The Memphis District Together With Their Characteristic Staple Length".

Table 2.

Varieties and Strains of Cotton Grown in Tennessee as Shown by
Gin Schedules

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Acala	41	Mexican B. B.
2	Addison's Prolific	42	Miller
3	Addison's	43	Miller B. B.
4	Bank Account	44	Misdal
5	Bradwell	45	Misdal #2
6	Burk's	46	Miss. Delta
7	Cleveland	47	Miss. Silk
8	Cleveland B. B.	48 *	Neely's
9	Cleveland Coker	49	Piedmont Cleveland
10	Coker 5	50	Piedmont
11	Coker	51	Rowden
12	Cook's	52	Rowden B. B.
13	Cook's Improved	53	Rowden #40
14	Cook's 10-10	54	Rucker
15	Cook's 210	55	Russell B. B.
16	Delfos	56	Salsbury
17	Delfos 63	57	Sike's B. B.
18	D. P. L. (tab. as D. P. L.)	58	Sikes
19	Express	59	Simpkin's B. B.
20	Lightening Express	60	Simpkin's
21	Greer's Wichita	61	Simpkin's Ideal
22	Wichita	62	Sproull's B. B.
23	Greer	63	Sproulls
24	Half and Half	64	Stoneville
25	Sumerals H & H	65	Stoneville #1
26	Sommerville H & H	66	Stoneville #2
27	Early King (King's Early)	67	Sunshine
28	Mortgage Lifter	68	Trice
29	Poor Man's Friend	69	Miss. Trice
30	Sure Crop	70	Triumph
31	Three-In-One	71	Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter
32	Over the Top	72	Heavy Fruiter
33	Hartsville	73	Wannamaker Cleveland
34	King's Improved	74	Wannamaker
35	King	75	Webber
36	King's	76	Wilds
37	Little King	77	Wilson B. B.
38	Lone Star	78	Wilson
39	Mebane		Gin Run (Includes all cotton not classed either as a variety or strain)
40	W. Mebane (Wannamaker)		

* Classified as gin run in the revised list.

That the numerous varieties planted create a serious problem both for the South and for this state is shown in the following discussion:

"Hundreds of different varieties of cotton, or names for cotton varieties, are current in the Southern States, vastly in excess of any practical need. Many of the older varieties, and especially the later maturing kinds, have disappeared in the last decade, during the period of the boll-weevil invasion. But many new varieties, or at least new names, are brought out every year, advertised as valuable novelties, and distributed as widely as possible, only to add to the general mixture of sorts". (2)

At present the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station recommended only three varieties for general use by Tennessee farmers, and two other varieties for certain sections of the state. (3)

It is very difficult for an individual farmer to produce uniform cotton of good quality when a large number of varieties are grown in the same community, custom ginning is practiced, and "plated" bales are produced at the gin. Therefore, it is desirable that all farmers in a community cooperate in the production of a proven variety. The following discussions explain the evils produced by three causes of lack of uniformity.

"The most frequent and serious cause of deterioration in the uniformity and high quality of superior varieties of cotton is the general custom of growing a number of different varieties in the same locality and ginning the crops at centrally

2. Cook, O. F., "One-Variety Cotton Communities", p. 15.

3. The three varieties recommended for general use are Stoneville No. 2, D. P. L. 4-8, and Acala 44. The two varieties recommended for certain sections are Cleveland 834 and Trice. Half and Half is not recommended because it has been found to be a relatively poor yielder in lint. See: Essary, S. H., "Select Varieties of Cotton", pp. 1 and 2.

located public gins. Another cause is the fact that when more than one variety is grown in adjacent fields they become cross pollinated by numerous flying insects that visit the flowers. Pollen from different varieties is interchanged in this way and in a few seasons the stocks are so badly mongrelized that they no longer represent the varieties originally planted". (4)

"The admixture of cotton seed is largely responsible for the rapid deterioration of cotton varieties, which is so apparent throughout the cotton belt, and to a large extent is directly traceable to the planting of seed which has been mixed at the custom gins. ----- Hitherto, however, nothing has been published which fully emphasizes the extent of the mixing which occurs during the ginning process, and consequently the seriousness of the evil is not generally appreciated."

"The results obtained from an application of this method show that mixing occurs to a far greater extent than is commonly supposed, and emphasize the necessity for materially modifying common ginning methods, if supplies of pure seed are to be maintained. Full appreciation of these facts should prompt individuals and communities interested in keeping their cotton seed pure to bring about some form of cooperation with ginners to effectively provide against the admixture of varieties at the gin". (5)

"One of the most costly results of overcrowded gins is the 'plated' bale. The ginner, in his anxiety to crowd the capacity of his gin, frequently does not allow a sufficient length of time for each wagonload of seed cotton to be ginned completely. He does not raise the breasts, and scarcely stops the feed long enough to judge accurately where one bale ends and the other begins. His estimate is sufficiently correct, as far as the actual amount of cotton is concerned, but there is a possibility that each bale will get a few pounds of lint from the preceding load, and in turn will leave a like amount of cotton for the next bale. Thus the bales are not only plated, but, as they often are not of the same grade, the better bale may be penalized down to the value of the grade found on its lower side, as the grade of a bale is usually determined by the lower side." (6)

4. Ballard, W. W., and Doyle, C. B., "Cotton Seed Mixing Increased by Modern Gin Equipment", pp. 4.

5. Saunders, D. A., and Carden, P. V., "Custom Ginning as a Factor in Cottonseed Deterioration", pp. 1-2.

6. Taylor, Fred, Griffith, D.C., Atkinson, C.W., "Cotton Ginning Information for Farmers", p. 18.

A study of trends in soil areas, counties, and gin areas shows an increase in many of them in the number of varieties grown until 1931. In that year there was a sharp decline. This decline may have been due to "hard times" causing the growers to depend upon a well-known variety, instead of buying seed and experimenting with a newer variety or strain. This contrast is greatest in the sections of the state where the most varieties are grown.

State and Soil Summaries

Table 3 shows that for the state as a whole, the same 33 varieties were grown throughout the period 1928-1931, while in 1931 three additional varieties were introduced, making a total of 36 varieties as shown in Table 1. This indicates, for the state as a whole, a fairly uniform situation for three years, with an upward trend in 1931, while a detailed study on the basis of soil areas, counties, and gin areas shows the opposite trend, since fewer varieties were grown in some sections in that year.

Table 3.

State Summary of Standardized Varieties Grown, by Years

Variety	Year grown			
	1928	1929	1930	1931
1 Acala	x	x	x	x
2 Addison's Prolific	x	x	x	x
3 Bank Account	x	x	x	x
4 Bradwell's Double Jointed	x	x	x	x
5 Cleveland	x	x	x	x
6 Cleveland Coker	x	x	x	x
7 Cook	x	x	x	x
8 Delfos	x	x	x	x
9 D.P.L. 4-3	x	x	x	x
10 Express	x	x	x	x
11 Greer's Wichita	x	x	x	x
12 Half and Half	x	x	x	x

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

State Summary of Standardized Varieties Grown, by Years

Variety	Years grown			
	1928	1929	1930	1931
13 Hartsville	x	x	x	x
14 King's Improved	x	x	x	x
15 Lone Star	x	x	x	x
16 Mebane	x	x	x	x
17 Mexican B. B.	0	0	0	x
18 Miller	x	x	x	x
19 Misdal	x	x	x	x
20 Piedmont Cleveland	x	x	x	x
21 Rowden	x	x	x	x
22 Rucker	x	x	x	x
23 Russell B. B.	x	x	x	x
24 Salisbury	x	x	x	x
25 Sipe's B. B.	x	x	x	x
26 Simpkins' B. B.	x	x	x	x
27 Sproull's B. B.	x	x	x	x
28 Stoneville	x	x	x	x
29 Sunshine	x	x	x	x
30 Trice	x	x	x	x
31 Triumph	0	0	0	x
32 Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter	x	x	x	x
33 Wannamaker Cleveland	x	x	x	x
34 Webber	x	x	x	x
35 Wilds	0	0	0	x
36 Wilson B. B.	x	x	x	x
Total	33	33	33	36

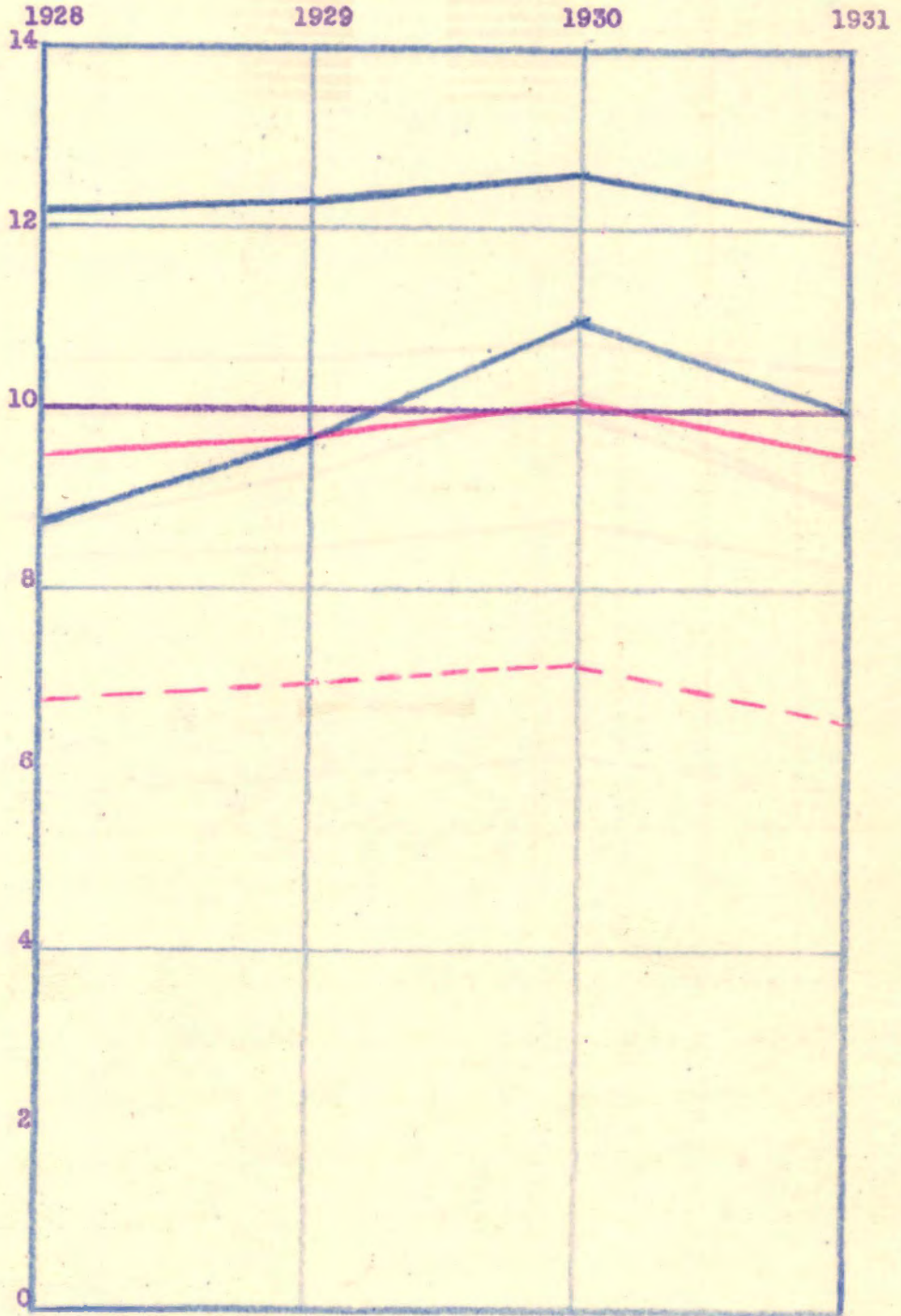
x reported grown
0 not reported grown

The number of varieties, as reported by ginners and others, averages approximately 10 per county, while according to the standardized list the average is approximately 8 1/2. There was a gradual upward trend in number of varieties, according to both lists, through 1930. Then there is a decided decrease, in many sections of the state but not in the state as a whole in 1931.

By dividing the cotton producing area of the state into four soil areas (Map 3) it is clearly shown that the largest number of varieties

Chart 1.

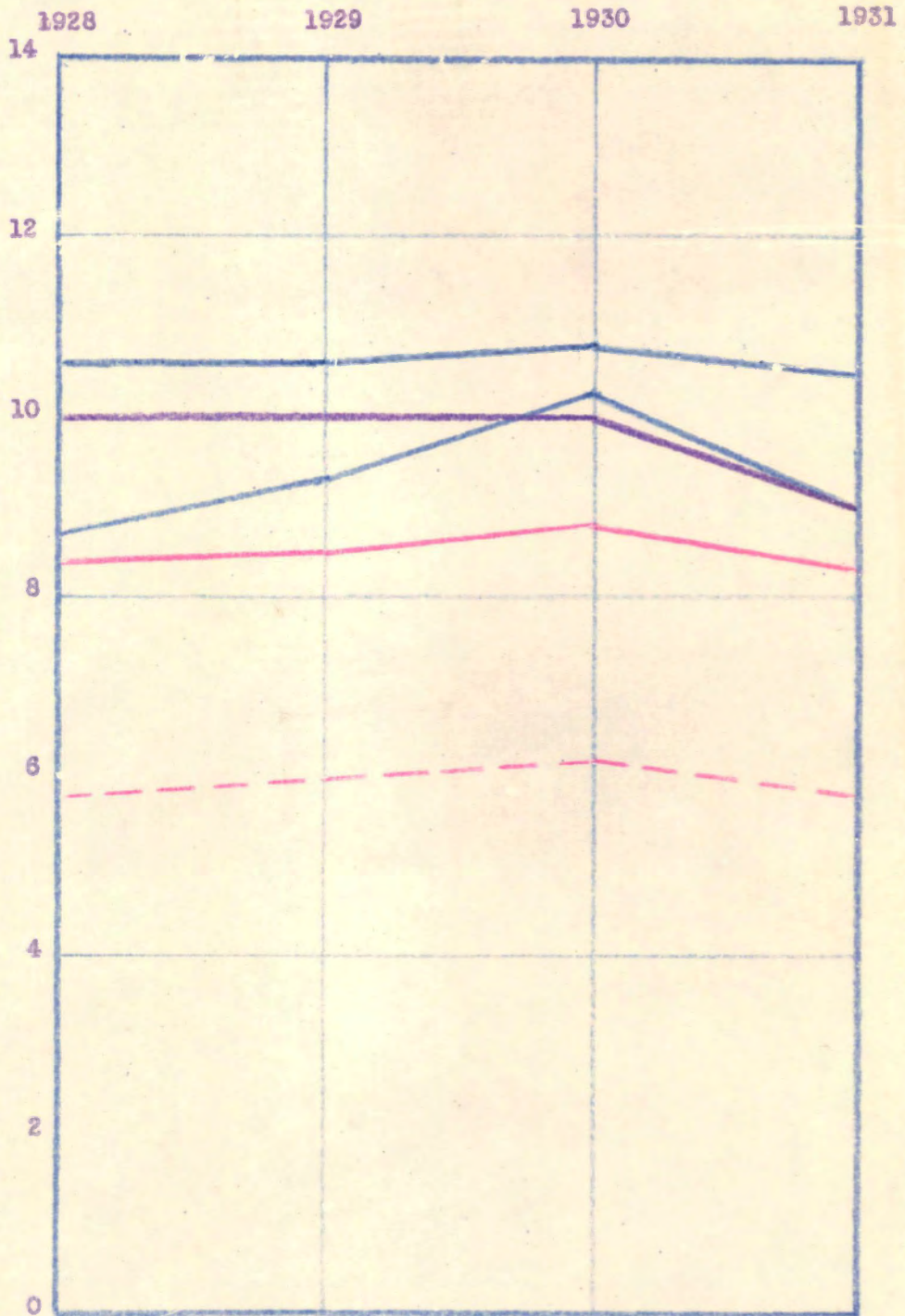
Number of Variety Designations by Counties -
as Reported



State ———
 Soil Area No. 1 ———
 Soil Area No. 2 ———
 Soil Area No. 3 ———
 Soil Area No. 4 - - - -

Chart 2.

Number of Variety Designations by Counties -
Standardized



State ———
Soil Area No. 1 ———
Soil Area No. 2 ———
Soil Area No. 3 ———
Soil Area No. 4 - - - -

is grown in the areas where the cotton production is concentrated (Map 2). The highest and lowest regions in this respect are soil areas 2 and 4. The average for Area 2 is almost twice that of Area 4. This extreme difference may be largely due to the fact that but little cotton is grown in such counties as Maury, Williamson, Warren, Lewis, Hickman and others included in Soil Area 4.

The greatest variation between the reported and standardized list of varieties is found in Soil Area 2. This would be expected since there is a large number of varieties grown in these counties. The opposite situation is found in soil Area 4.

With the exception of Soil Area 1, the trend of the average number of varieties in the respective soil areas parallels the trend of the state average (Charts 1 and 2). However, the average for Soil Area 3 shows a more rapid increase in the number of varieties grown than either of the other areas.

Table 4.

State Summary of Cotton Varieties, by Counties

County	Number of varieties							
	Original returns by ginners				Standardized list			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Bedford	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Benton	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	8
Bradley	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	4
Carroll	13	13	14	10	12	12	12	10
Chester	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5
Crockett	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
Decatur	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dyer	12	12	12	15	10	10	10	12
Fayette	15	16	17	10	13	14	15	10
Gibson	20	19	20	20	16	16	16	16
Giles	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
Hamilton	8	8	9	5	7	7	8	4

(continued)

Table 4 (continued)

State Summary of Cotton Varieties, by Counties

County	Number of varieties							
	Original returns by ginners				Standardized list			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Hardeman	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hardin	11	14	15	14	11	13	14	13
Haywood	14	14	15	14	12	12	13	12
Henderson	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8
Henry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lake	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
Lauderdale	25	25	24	24	19	19	18	18
Lawrence	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16
Lincoln	13	15	14	10	11	12	12	10
McMinn	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	7
McNairy	9	9	12	10	9	9	11	8
Madison	12	13	12	8	11	11	10	8
Maury	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Monroe	2	4	4	4	1	3	3	3
Obion	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10
Polk	8	8	10	10	7	7	9	9
Rutherford	11	11	11	11	9	9	9	9
Shelby	10	9	9	15	8	7	7	11
Tipton	15	16	19	19	11	11	13	13
Warren	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lewis			2	2			2	2
Hickman	1	1			1	1		
Wayne	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Weakley	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	352	360	373	352	310	315	325	307
Average	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.3

Table 5

Soil Area Summary of Cotton Varieties, by Counties

Soil Area	County	Number of varieties							
		Original returns by ginners				Standardized list			
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
1	Lake	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
2	Benton	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	8
	Carroll	13	13	14	10	12	12	12	10
	Chester	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5
	Crockett	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
	Dyer	12	12	12	15	10	10	10	12
	Fayette	15	16	17	10	13	14	15	10

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

Soil Area Summary of Cotton Varieties, by Counties									
Soil Area	County	Number of varieties							
		Original returns by ginner				Standardized list			
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
2 (cont.)	Gibson	20	19	20	20	16	16	16	16
	Hardeman	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Haywood	14	14	15	14	12	12	13	12
	Henderson	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8
	Henry	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Lauderdale	25	25	24	24	19	19	18	18
	Madison	12	13	12	8	11	11	10	8
	Obion	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10
	Shelby	10	9	9	15	8	7	7	11
	Tipton	15	16	19	19	11	11	13	13
	Weakley	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Total	208	209	215	206	181	181	184	178
(17)	Ave.	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.1	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.5
3	Decatur	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Hardin	11	14	15	14	11	13	14	13
	McNairy	9	9	12	10	9	9	11	8
	Total	26	29	33	30	26	28	31	27
(3)	Ave.	8.7	9.7	11.0	10.0	8.7	9.3	10.3	9.0
4	Bedford	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
	Bradley	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	4
	Giles	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
	Hamilton	8	8	9	5	7	7	8	4
	Lawrence	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16
	Lincoln	13	15	14	10	11	12	12	10
	Maury	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	McMinn	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	7
	Monroe	2	4	4	4	1	3	3	3
	Polk	8	8	10	10	7	7	9	9
	Rutherford	11	11	11	11	9	9	9	9
	Wayne	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Lewis			2	2			2	2
Hickman	1	1			1	1			
	Total	108	112	115	106	93	96	100	93
(16)	Ave.	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.8

County Summary of Cotton Varieties

Maps 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B, which were prepared from Table 4, show the geographical concentration of the counties having the largest number of varieties. Comparing these maps with Map 2 it is seen that the most varieties are shown where the production is greatest. These maps also emphasize the regularity of Lauderdale, Gibson, and Lawrence Counties in reporting a large number of varieties. Tables 6 and 7 summarize the concentration as shown in the above maps.

According to both the reported and standardized list, the trend seems to be toward fewer varieties, with half of the counties reporting between 5-10 varieties in 1931.

Table 6.

Number of Counties Reporting Specified Number of Cotton Varieties (As Reported by Ginners)

Number of varieties	1928	1931	1931/1928
21-25	1	1	0
16-20	2	3	1
11-15	13	9	-4
5-10	15	18	3
0-4	5	5	0
No report	1	1	0

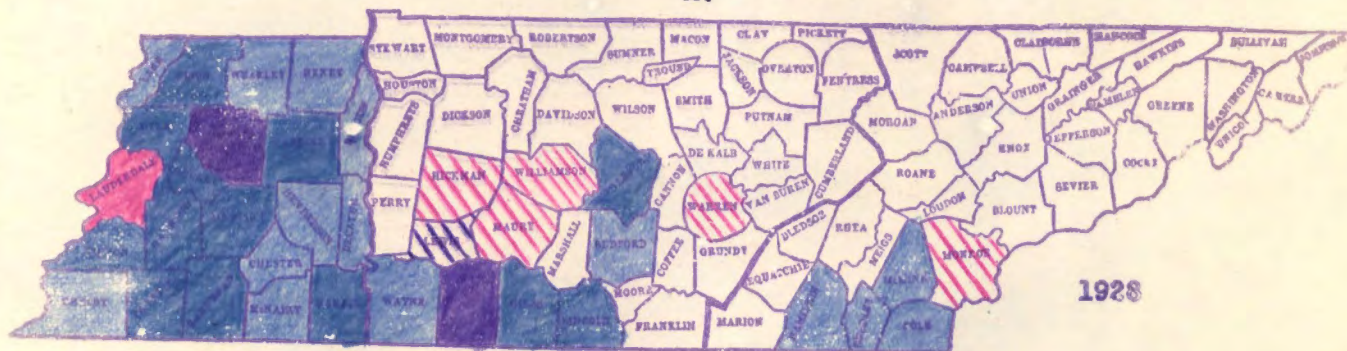
Table 7.

Number of Counties Reporting Specified Number of Cotton Varieties (Standardized)

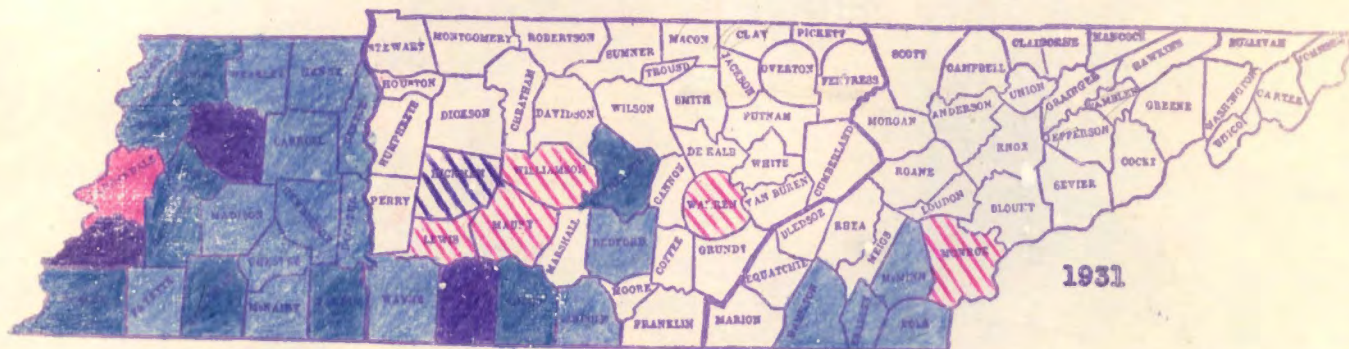
Number of varieties	1928	1931	1931/1928
21-25	0	0	0
16-20	3	3	0
11-15	10	8	-2
5-10	17	18	1
0-4	6	7	1
No report	1	1	0







Map 4.
Total Number of Variety Designations by Counties

A.



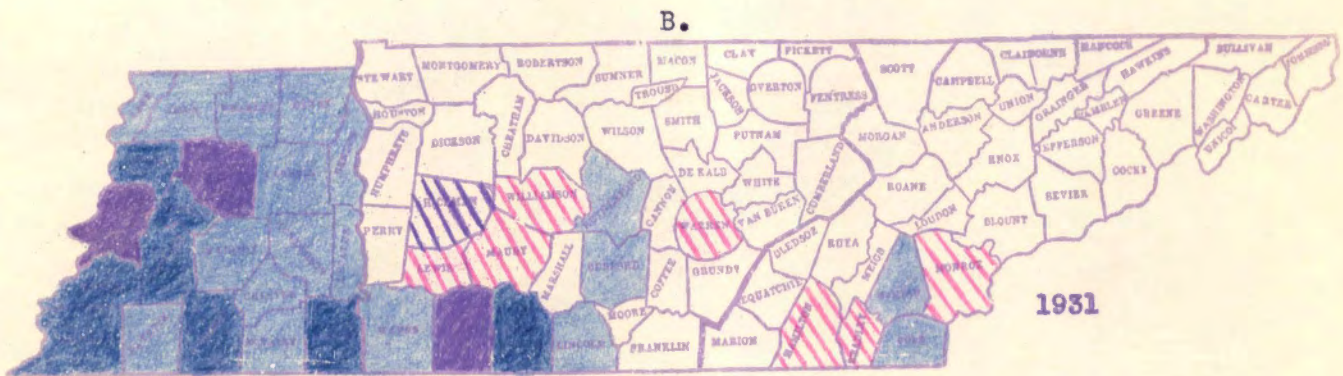
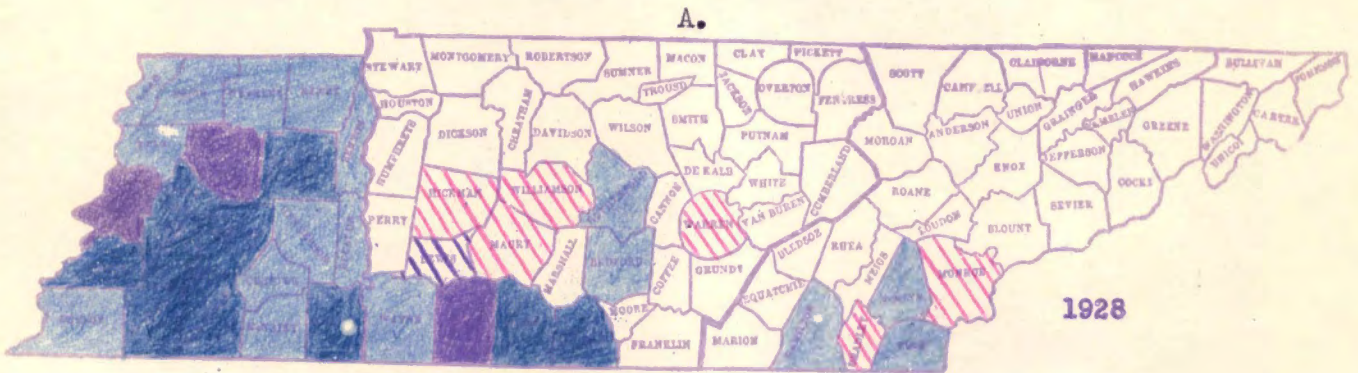
B.



	- 21 - 25
	- 16 - 20
	- 11 - 15
	- 5 - 10
	- 0 - 4
	- No Report

Map 5.

**Total Number of Variety Designations by Counties -
Standardized**



- 21 - 25
- 16 - 20
- 11 - 15
- 5 - 10
- 0 - 4
- No Report

Individual Gin Areas

The state average of slightly more than four varieties, as reported by ginners, per gin area, shows a gradual upward trend until 1931 when there is a sharp decline which brings the average below the 1928 mark. This trend is most pronounced among the gins located in Soil Area 2.

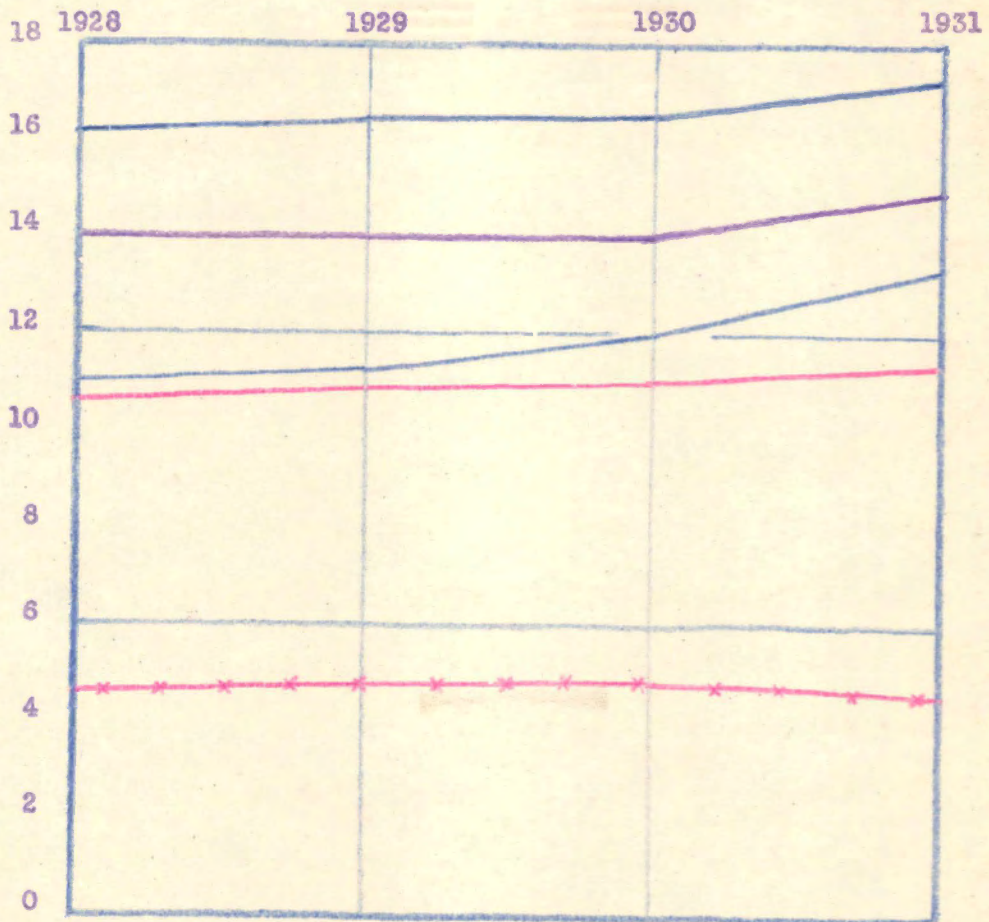
While the above statement seems to contradict the previous statement that 33 varieties were grown in the state during 1928, 1929, and 1930, and that 3 new varieties were introduced in 1931 making the total of 36 varieties, the fact is that it does not, because a ginner may report any number of the 36 varieties grown in his gin area during either of the four years. Therefore, local trends may be affected while the number of varieties grown in the state as a whole remained constant.

A closer relationship exists between the average number of gins per county and the number of bales of cotton ginned per county than between production and the average number of varieties (Maps 1 and 2). The extremes in this are Soil Areas 2 and 4. There are almost four times as many gins per county in Soil Area 2 as in Area 4 (Chart 3 and Table 8). However, the average number of varieties reported per gin is almost exactly identical for the two areas (Chart 4).

Maps 6A, B, C, D, E, and F, and 7A, B, C, D, E, and F show the number of varieties, as reported by ginners, for 1928 and 1931 respectively. Table 9A is a summary of these maps. By dividing the table into two divisions of 4 or less, and 5 to 9, it is seen that the percentage of gins in each division remains exactly the same for both years. However, in both divisions there seems to be a slight trend toward fewer

Chart 3.

Average Number of Gin Reports Per County



State —————
Soil Area No. 1 —————
Soil Area No. 2 —————
Soil Area No. 3 —————
Soil Area No. 4 x x x

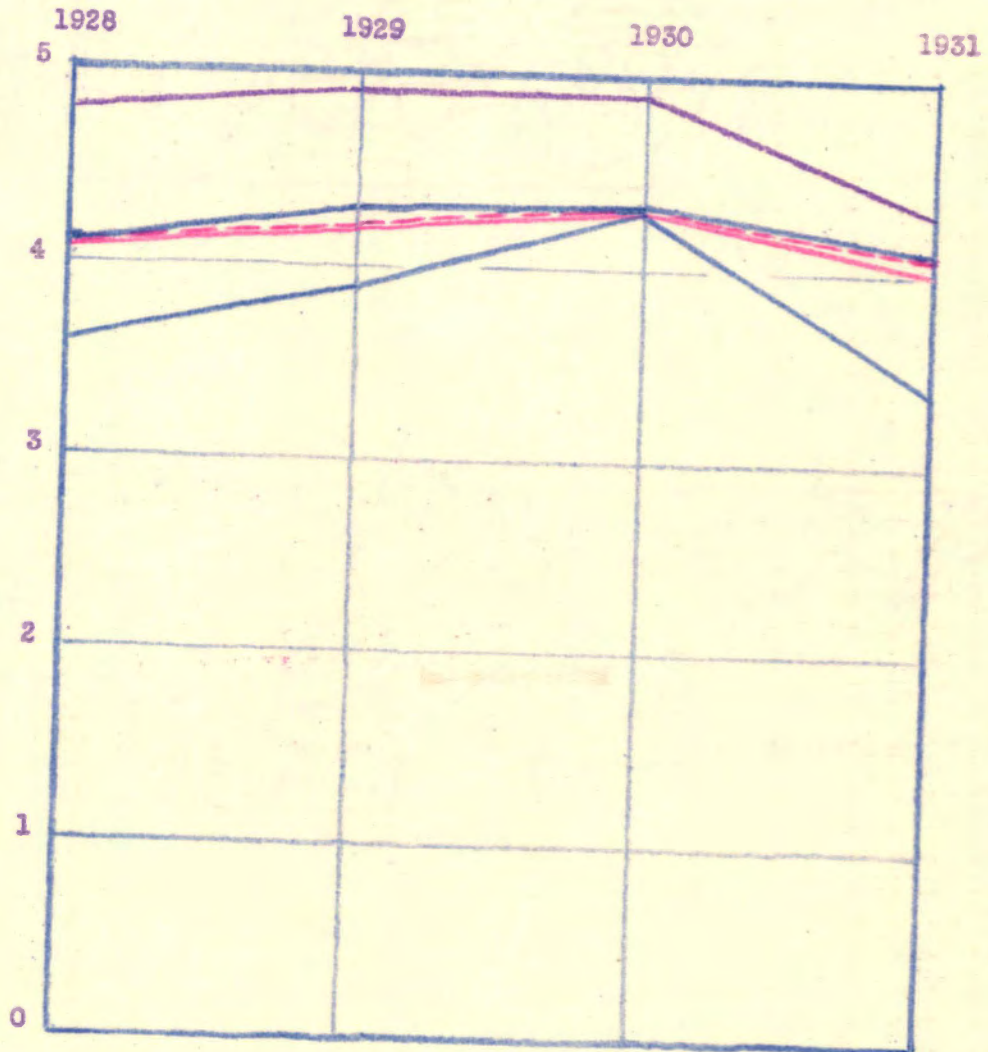
Table 8.

State and Soil Area Summary of the Number of Varieties of Cotton Grown as Reported by Gins

Soil area	County	No. gin reports per county				County total				Ave. number of varieties reported per gin			
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
#1	Lake	14	14	14	15	67	69	68	63	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.2
#2	Benton	4	4	4	4	18	19	20	20	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0
	Carroll	18	18	18	16	75	82	83	57	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.6
	Chester	8	8	8	8	18	23	25	22	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.8
	Crockett	14	14	15	14	76	77	79	74	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3
	Dyer	16	15	17	23	77	82	89	108	4.8	5.5	5.2	4.7
	Fayette	25	27	25	28	115	126	117	101	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.6
	Gibson	24	24	23	22	123	123	118	113	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
	Hardeman	18	19	19	19	56	65	70	72	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8
	Haywood	19	19	19	19	68	69	70	69	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
	Henderson	20	20	21	21	52	60	63	62	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Henry	4	4	4	4	16	16	16	16	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Lauderdale	25	25	25	25	117	120	122	120	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8
	Madison	23	23	23	25	81	90	90	69	3.4	3.9	3.9	2.8
	Obion	9	9	9	9	40	42	42	41	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6
	Shelby	26	27	27	31	89	89	94	137	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.4
	Tipton	16	18	19	19	70	80	87	87	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6
	Weakley	5	5	5	7	26	26	27	36	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1
(17)	Total	274	279	281	294	1117	1189	1212	1204				
	Ave.	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.3					4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1
#3	Decatur	5	5	5	5	10	12	14	14	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8
	Hardin	10	11	12	11	44	51	57	51	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6
	McNairy	18	18	19	24	66	69	83	69	3.7	3.8	4.4	2.9
	Total	33	34	36	40	120	132	154	134				
(3)	Ave.	11.0	11.3	12.0	13.3					3.6	3.9	4.3	3.4
#4	Bedford	2	2	2	2	8	9	9	8	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0
	Bradley	3	3	3	2	12	13	13	9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5
	Giles	13	13	13	13	46	46	47	48	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
	Hamilton	2	2	2	1	11	11	12	5	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.0
	Lawrence	20	20	20	20	87	90	93	94	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
	Lincoln	8	12	11	12	38	57	53	48	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.0
	Mauzy	1	2	2	2	3	5	5	5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
	McMinn	5	4	4	4	22	18	18	18	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Monroe	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Polk	4	4	4	4	12	12	15	15	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8
	Rutherford	8	8	8	6	44	44	44	30	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0
	Wayne	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Williamson	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Warren	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Lewis			1	1			2	2			2.0	2.0
	Hickman	1	1			1	1			1.0	1.0		
	Total	73	77	76	73	301	325	330	300				
(16)	Ave.	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6					4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1
	St. Total	394	404	407	422	1605	1715	1764	1701				
	Ave.	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.4					4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0

Chart 4.

Average Number of Varieties Reported per Gin

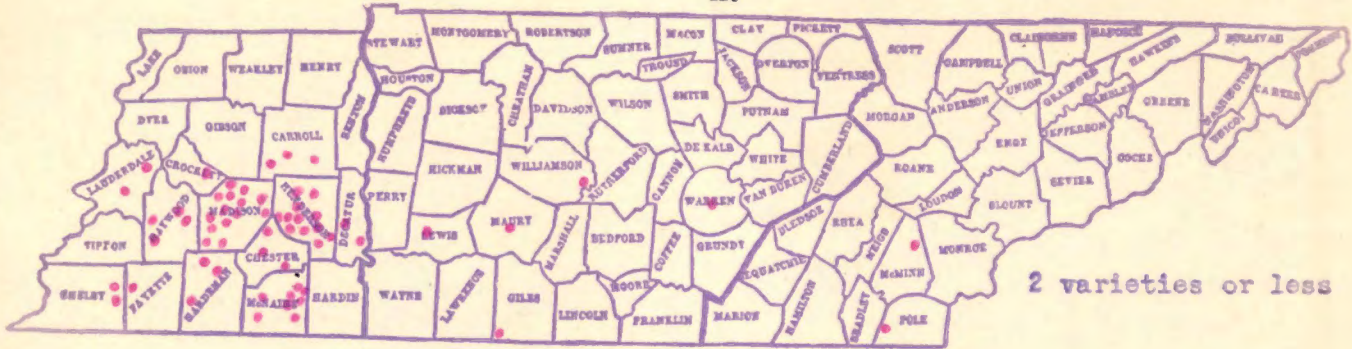


State —
 Soil Area No. 1 —
 Soil Area No. 2 —
 Soil Area No. 3 —
 Soil Area No. 4 - - -

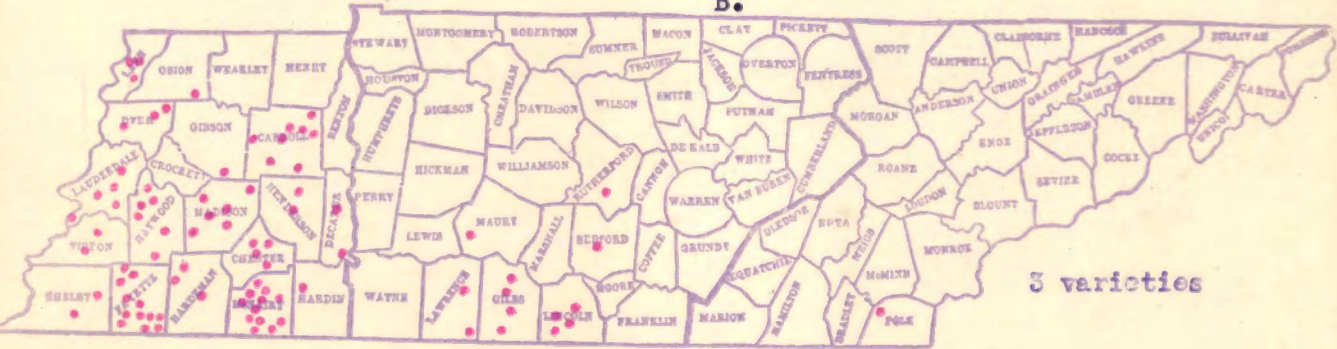
Map 6.

Number of varieties of cotton grown as reported by gins reporting, 1931

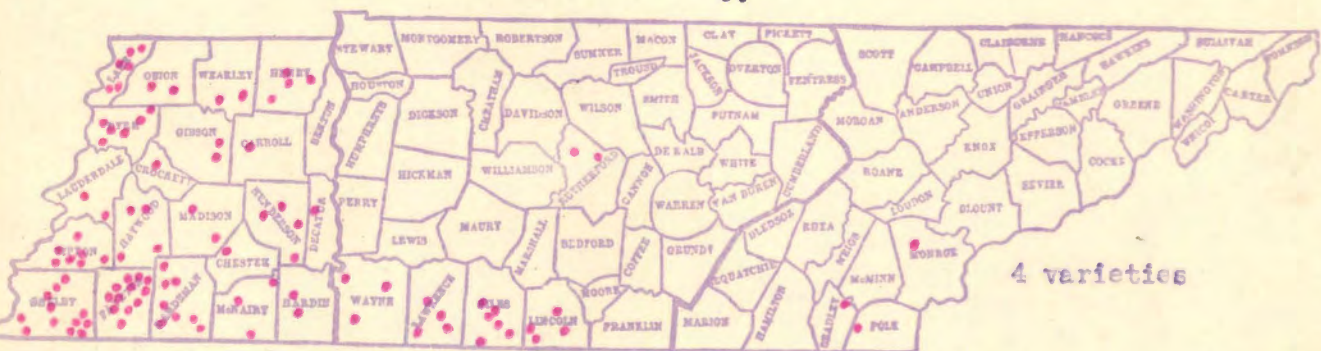
A.



B.



C.

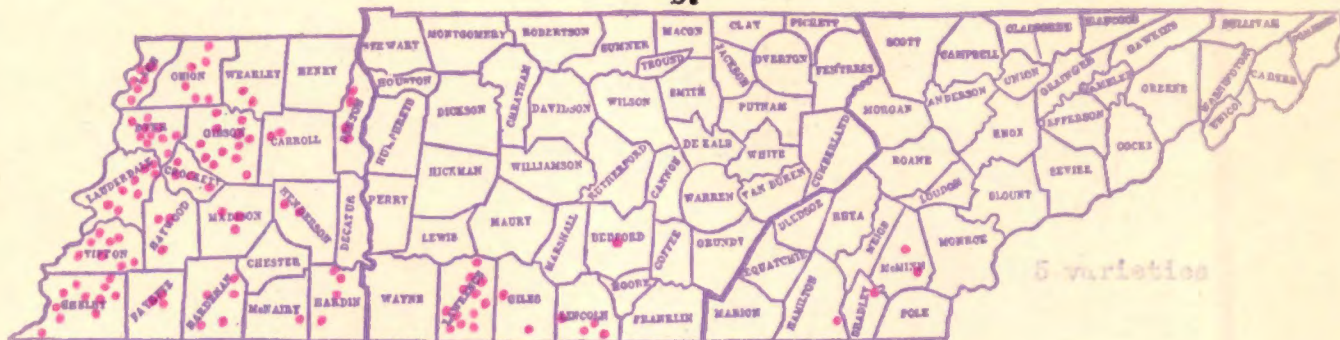


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Map 6 (continued)

Number of varieties of cotton grown as reported by gins reporting, 1931
(cont.)

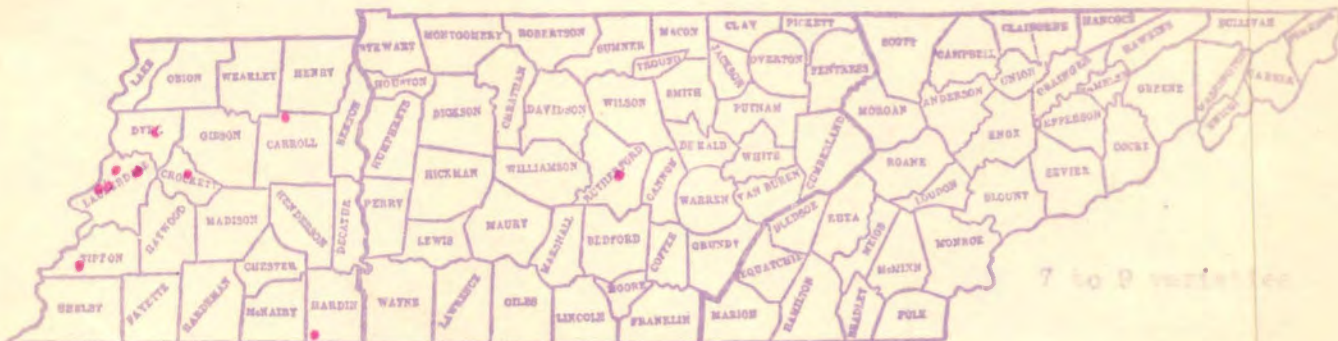
D.



E.



F.

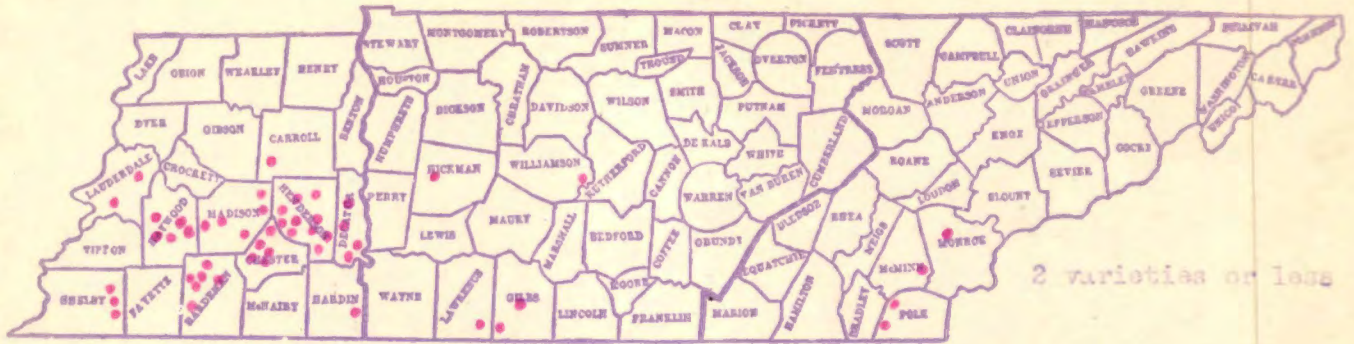


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

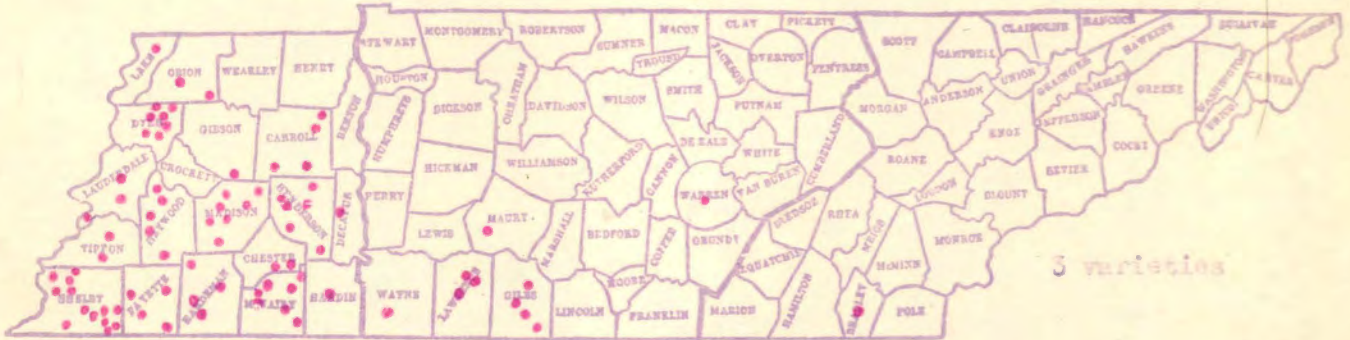
Map 7.

Number of varieties of cotton grown as reported by gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.



C.

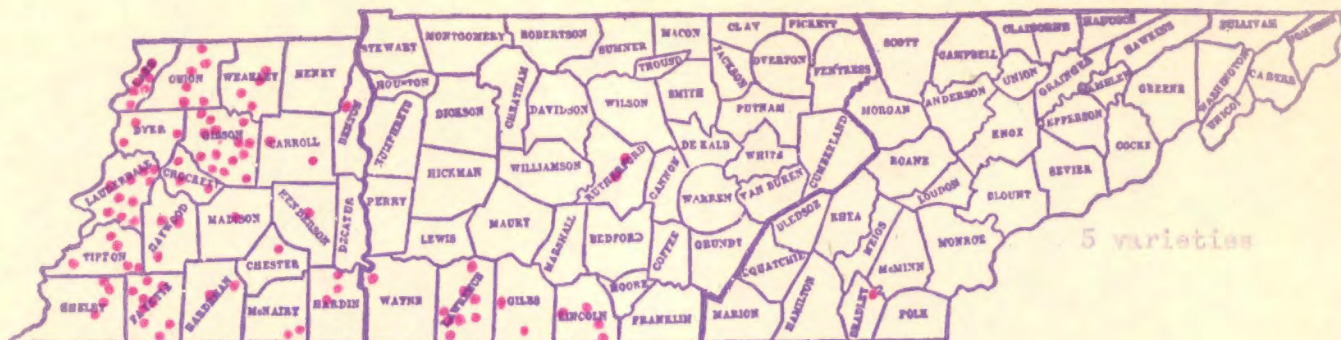


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

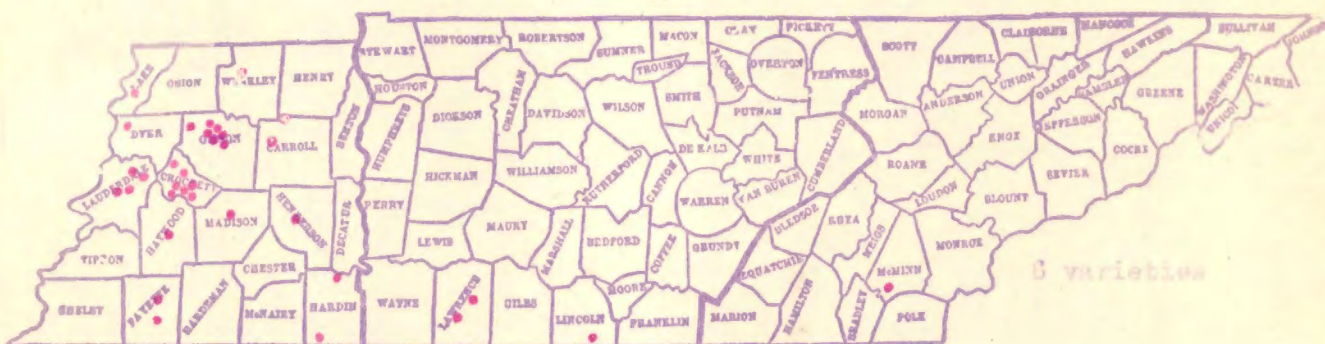
Map 7 (cont.)

Number of varieties of cotton grown as reported by gins reporting, 1923
(cont.)

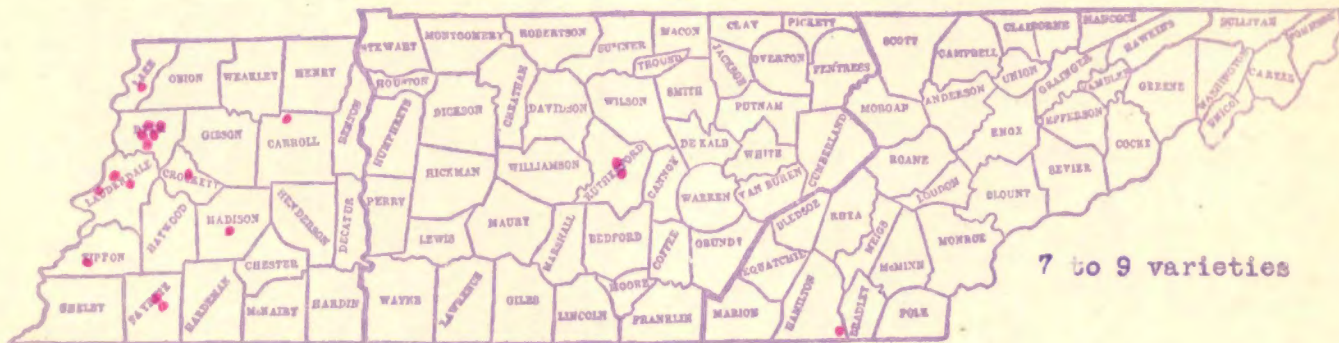
D.



E.



F.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

varieties, the increases being in the groupings of 2 or less and 5 respectively.

Table 9B is supplementary to Table 9A. This table was prepared to show a comparison between gins reporting both in 1928 and 1931. The results are similar to those in Table 9A, the decrease in the largest specified group being especially evident.

Table 9A.

Number of Gins Reporting Specified Number of Cotton Varieties,
1928 and 1931 (As Reported by Ginners)

Number of varieties	Number of gin areas reporting each number			
	1928	Per cent	1931	Per cent
2 or less	55	13.4	63	14.9
3	82	20.8	87	20.6
4	102	25.9	104	24.6
5	102	25.9	118	28.0
6	37	9.4	40	9.5
7-9	18	4.6	10	2.4
Total	394	100.0	422	100.0

Table 9B.

Number of Gin Areas Reporting Specified Number of Cotton
Varieties (As Reported by Ginners) - Using Only the
Gins That Reported Both in 1928 and 1931

Number of varieties	Number of gin areas reporting each number			
	1928	Per cent	1931	Per cent
2 or less	51	13.4	59	15.5
3	81	21.3	75	19.8
4	98	25.8	89	23.4
5	98	25.8	108	28.4
6	36	9.5	39	10.3
7-9	16	4.2	10	2.6
Total	330	100.0	380	100.0

The counties with very noticeable changes in the number of varieties reported per gin are shown in Table 10, with a comparison of the 6 classifications for the years 1928 and 1931. Of those counties having about the same number of gin reports for both years, the biggest contrasts are in Madison and Fayette Counties. Both of these changes are toward fewer varieties.

Table 10.

Counties Showing a Change of 4 or more Gin Reports According to the Specified Number of Varieties Reported

Number of varieties reported	Carroll		Dyer		Fayette		Lawrence	
	Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
2 or less								
3	4	8	7	3	4	12		
4	8	1	0	6	8	12		
5			3	10	9	3	8	12
6								
7-9			5	1				
Total	12	9	15	20	21	27	8	12

(continued)

Number of varieties reported	Lincoln		Madison		McNairy		Shelby		Total	
	Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting		Number gins reporting	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
2 or less			5	14	0	8			5	22
3	0	4			8	12	13	2	36	41
4			8	2	8	3	6	12	38	36
5							4	11	24	36
6							0	4	0	4
7-9									5	1
Total	0	4	13	16	16	23	23	29	108	140

Chapter IICOTTON VARIETAL PREVALENCE IN TENNESSEE

The aim of this chapter is to show what varieties are most commonly grown in the state, where grown, and the trend of each variety.

There is a large variation in the distribution of the 36 varieties found in the state. In fact, many of them are grown in only a few communities. Therefore, it seems advisable to group the varieties, based upon the relative importance of each, so that it will be easier to study the ones most extensively grown.

D.P.L. and Half and Half will be studied as one group because they are by far the most commonly grown varieties. Then, Group II will consist of gin run cotton only. While it is not a variety, yet it makes up a large percentage of the cotton produced in the state. The remaining varieties will be divided into groups III and IV, with Group IV containing all varieties for which not more than six gins reported one variety farm. (1)

This chapter will deal primarily with the standardized list of varieties; but a brief study of the following strains of Half and Half will also be given in the latter part; Mortgage Lifter, Over-the-Top, Poor Man's Friend, Sure Crop, and Three-in-One.

1. For further information see Chapter III of this report.

State Summary

In Table 11 the varieties and gin run cotton are grouped according to their importance. It is evident that D.P.L., Half and Half, and gin-run are reported by a very large proportion of the gins in the state. (2) The percentage of D.P.L. in the total ginnings has been rapidly increasing; Half and Half has declined; and gin-run has remained about the same.

The averages, for groups of varieties, and for all varieties, indicate a considerable decrease in number of gins reporting varieties making up only 1% to 4% of their ginnings, with some increase in those reporting 5% to 19% and 20% to 59%, respectively. In other words, if a variety of cotton is satisfactory to the growers in a community more of it is planted, while if it is unsatisfactory the farmers cease to plant it.

2. Table 9A, Chapter I of this volume shows that there were 394 gins operated in 1928 and 422 gins operated in 1931. Table 9B gives only the gins operating in both years. Since practically the same results are shown in both tables it does not seem necessary to make a table similar to 9B for this study.

Table 11.

Number of Gins Reporting Each Variety; and Percentage of Total Ginnings from Each Variety, 1928 and 1931

Group	Variety	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%		Total No. Gins Rptg. Variety	
		1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I.	D.P.L.	0	50	83	175	151	140	77	14	311	379
	H. & H.	155	78	208	168	30	149	0	5	393	398
	Total Ave.	155	126	291	343	181	289	77	19	704	777
		77.5	63.0	145.5	171.5	90.5	144.5	38.5	9.5	352.0	388.5
II.	Gin Run	3	4	297	304	92	107	0	0	394	415
III.	Acala	0	0	10	8	47	47	48	28	105	83
	Cleveland	0	0	3	8	57	56	36	25	96	89
	Delfos	0	0	9	5	67	58	42	30	118	91
	Lone Star	0	0	0	1	6	12	11	8	17	21
	Rowden	0	0	0	2	34	34	28	12	62	48
	Stoneville	0	1	0	5	13	27	11	11	24	44
	Trice	0	1	11	15	27	26	24	10	62	52
	V.H.F.	0	0	1	5	27	25	13	7	41	37
	Wilson B.B.	0	0	2	14	83	88	49	42	134	144
	Total Ave.	0	2	36	61	361	373	262	173	659	609
		0	0.2	4.0	6.8	40.1	41.4	29.1	19.2	73.2	67.7
IV.	Add. Prolific	0	0	1	5	6	4	0	0	7	9
	Bank Account	0	0	2	2	7	6	2	1	11	9
	Bradwell's D.J.	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	4	3
	Cleveland Coker	0	1	0	2	1	8	4	2	5	13
	Cook	0	0	2	0	9	10	1	0	12	10
	Express	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	2
	Greer's Wichita	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	6	6	12
	Hartsville	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	King's Imp.	0	0	4	2	12	10	4	1	20	13
	Mebane	0	0	0	1	5	5	10	9	15	15
	Mexican B.B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Miller	0	0	0	2	15	24	13	7	28	33
	Misdell	0	0	0	1	5	7	2	6	7	14
	Piedm. Cleveland	0	0	1	6	8	4	2	1	11	11
	Rucker	0	0	1	3	18	27	13	5	32	35
	Russell B.B.	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	5
	Salsbury	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	3
	Sikes B.B.	0	0	0	1	7	11	9	10	16	22
	Simpkins B.B.	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2
	Sproulls B.B.	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	3	6	11
	Sunshine	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Triumph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	Wanna. Cleveland	0	0	3	2	19	21	11	6	33	29
	Webber	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
	Wilds	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Total Ave.	1	1	15	31	133	164	80	62	229	258
			0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	5.3	6.6	3.2	2.5	9.2
State Total		161	133	639	739	767	933	419	254	1986	2059
State Ave.		4.4	3.6	17.3	20.0	20.7	25.2	11.3	6.9	53.7	55.6

Table 12.

Changes in Volume of Production from Each Important Variety,
1928 to 1931 - State Summary

Group and Variety	Increase	Decrease	Those holding their own (especially in the higher percentage group)
I. D.P.L. H. & H.	x	x	
II. Gin Run			x
III. Acala			x
Cleveland			x
Delfos		x	
Lone Star	x		
Rowden			x
Stoneville	x		
Trice	x		
V. Heavy Fruiter			x
Wilson B.B.	x		
IV. Addison's Prolific	x		
Bank Account			x
Bradwell's D. J.			x
Cleveland Coker	x		
Cook			x
Express		x	
Greer's Wichita	x		
Hartsville			x
King's Improved		x	
Mebane			x
Mexican B.B.			x
Miller	x		
Misdal	x		
Piedmont Cleveland	x		
Rucker	x		
Russell B.B.	x		
Salsbury		x	
Sikes B. B.	x		
Simpkin's B.B.		x	
Sproull's B.B.	x		
Sunshine			x
Triumph			x
Wannamaker Cleveland			x
Webber			x
Wilds			x

Group I.1. Delta Pine Land Cotton.

D. P. L. made considerable progress during the period 1928-1931, as shown by the following tables and maps. Not only did more gins report this variety, but many of them reported a larger percentage of D.P.L. ginned (there was a decrease in the number reporting less than 20%) and more counties contained gins reporting a higher percentage in 1931 than in 1928. The indications are that D. P. L. will be a popular variety in this state for several years at least.

However, this variety is not as commonly grown in Soil Area No. 4 as in the other three areas, and the increase is mainly in Soil Areas II and III.

Maps 8A, B, C, and 9A, B, C, and D, show the location of gins, and the percentage that D. P. L. was of the total ginnings. These maps also bring out the higher percentage in 1931 as compared with 1928.

Table 13.

Delta Pine Land: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety and ^{Its} Percentage of the Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I. Lake	0	0	12	8	1	7	0	0
Total	0	0	12	8	1	7	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0
Carroll	0	2	4	7	8	6	4	0
Chester	0	0	0	3	0	4	5	0
Crockett	0	5	3	9	10	0	1	0
Dyer	0	2	13	19	3	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	13	13	14	12	1
Gibson	0	8	16	14	8	0	0	0
Hardeman	0	1	1	9	9	8	5	1
Haywood	0	7	10	12	9	0	0	0
Henderson	0	0	0	1	3	16	10	2
Henry	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
Lauderdale	0	7	4	14	18	3	1	0

(continued)

Table 13 (continued)

Delta Pine Land: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety and Its Percentage of the Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County		60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
		1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
II.	Madison	0	13	8	9	13	2	1	0
(cont.)	Obion	0	0	0	7	7	2	1	0
	Shelby	0	2	3	14	8	14	1	1
	Tipton	0	3	3	8	6	8	6	0
	Weakley	0	0	0	2	4	5	1	0
	Total	0	50	67	146	123	84	48	5
III.	Decatur	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	0
	Hardin	0	0	0	5	2	4	7	1
	McNairy	0	0	0	3	9	21	9	0
	Total	0	0	0	10	11	29	17	1
IV.	Bedford	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Giles	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Lawrence	0	0	0	1	3	8	9	7
	Lincoln	0	0	1	4	6	6	1	0
	Mauy	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
	Rutherford	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0
	Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Warren	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	0	0	4	11	16	20	12	8
	State Total	0	50	83	176	151	140	77	14

Table 14.

Delta Pine Land: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety in 1928 and 1931, As Making Up the Specified Percentage of Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
20-59	17	28	1	1	12	17	0	3	4	7
5-19	25	22	1	1	16	12	2	3	6	8
1-4	19	7	0	0	12	4	3	1	4	2

Table 15.

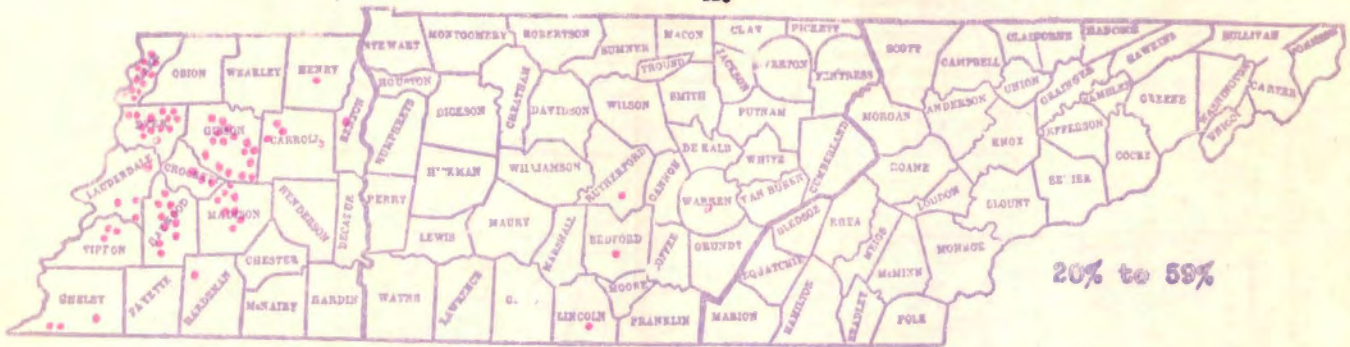
Delta Pine Land: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety in 1928 and 1931 As Making Up a Specified Percentage of Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
20-59	83	175	12	8	67	146	0	10	4	11
5-19	151	140	1	7	123	84	11	29	16	20
1-4	77	14	0	0	48	5	17	1	12	8
Total	311	379	13	15	238	285	28	40	32	39

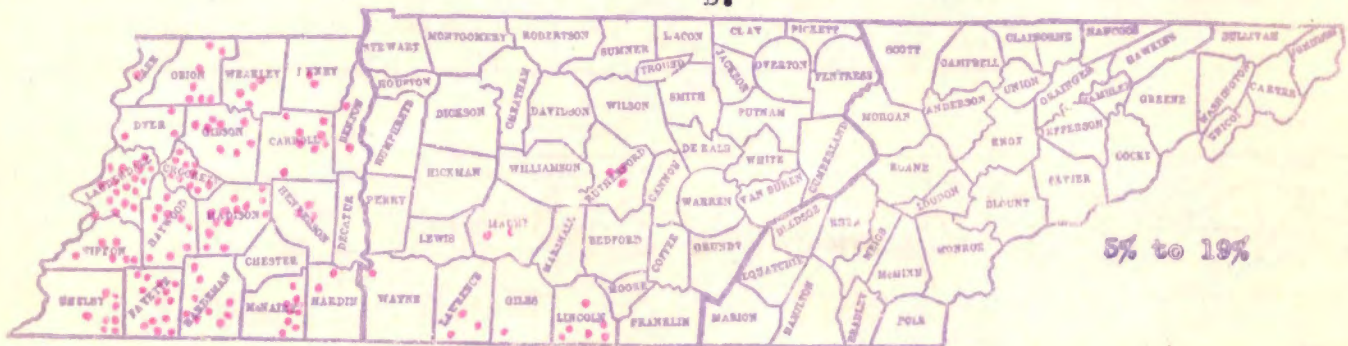
Maps 8.

DELTA PINE LAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

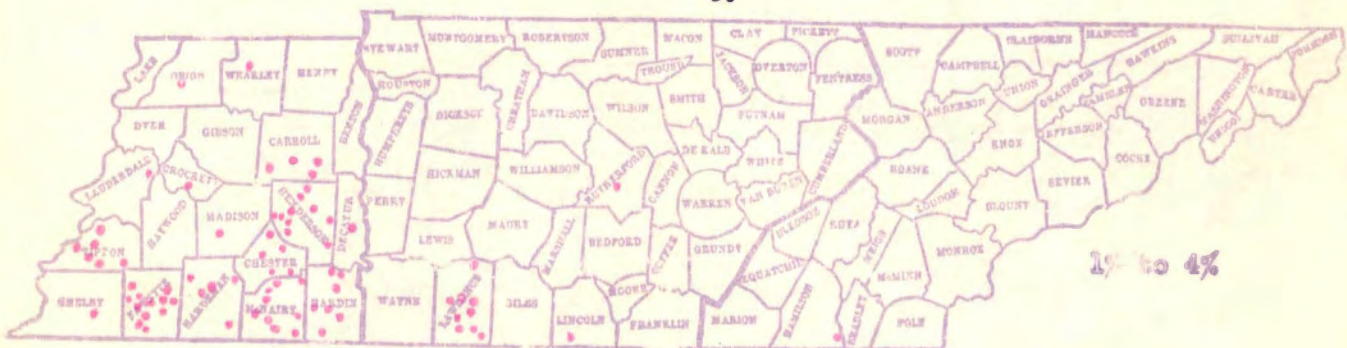
A.



B.

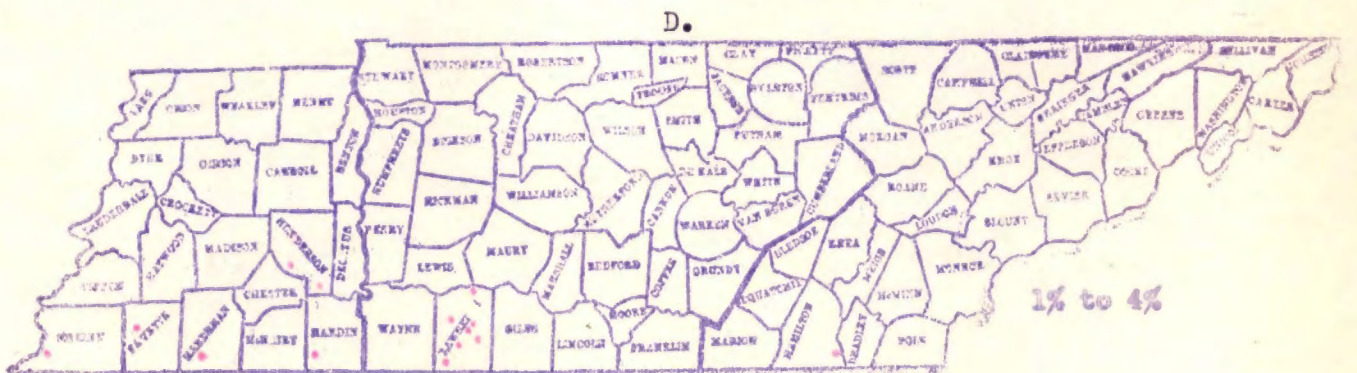
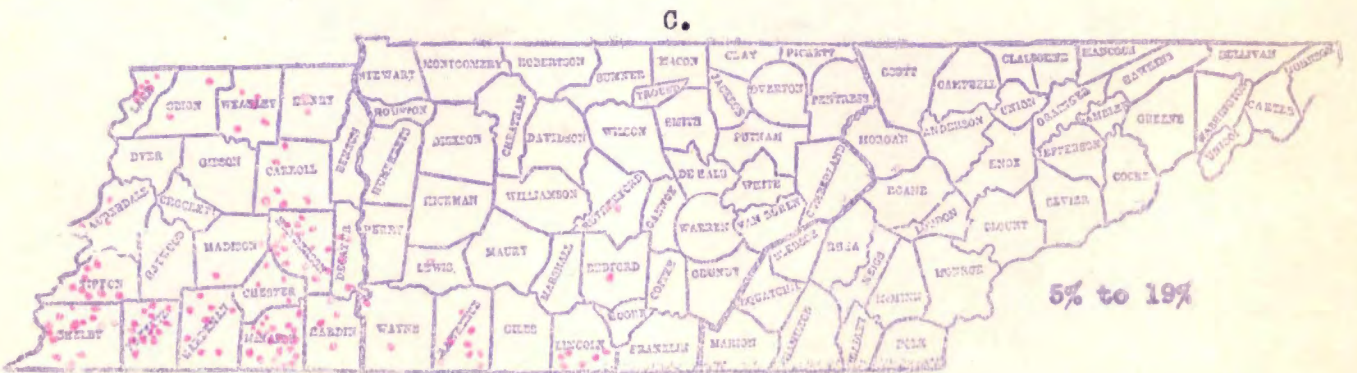
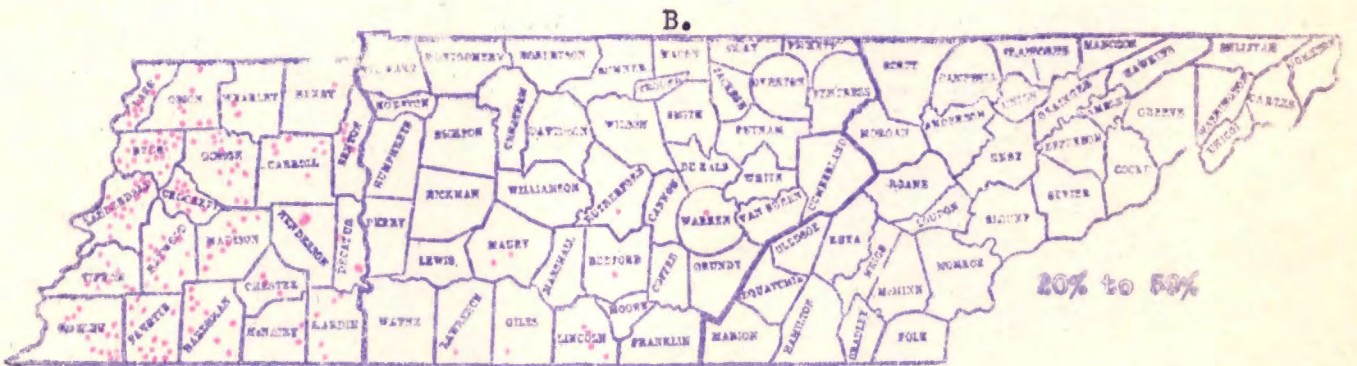
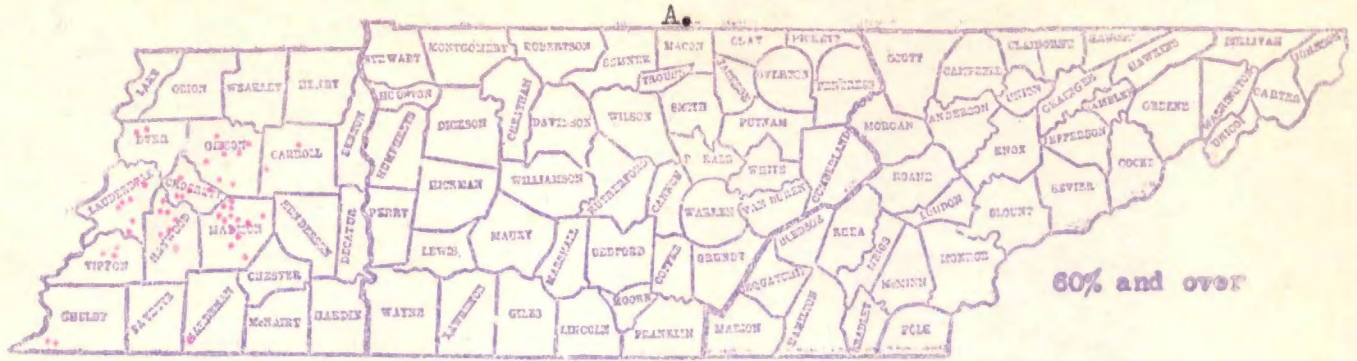


C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

DELTA PINE LAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

2. Half and Half.

The trend of Half and Half is opposite to that of D.P.L., a decrease in the percentage grown being shown in each of the soil areas, and in most of the counties. There is also a large increase in the number of counties in which are located gins reporting a smaller percentage of Half and Half in 1931 than in 1928.

Almost 100% of the gins reported Half and Half in 1928 while 94% of them reported this variety in 1931. A comparison of the Half and Half and D.P.L. maps shows that where there was a big decrease in Half and Half there has been, in some measure at least, an increase in D. P. L. It appears therefore, that D. P. L. is replacing Half and Half.

Table 16.

Half and Half: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety, and the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County	80% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I. Lake	0	0	5	0	9	7	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Carroll	6	5	12	2	0	8	0	0
Chester	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crockett	1	0	13	5	0	9	0	0
Dyer	1	0	9	5	6	17	0	0
Fayette	18	2	7	22	0	3	0	0
Gibson	1	0	22	4	1	17	0	1
Hardeman	15	7	4	11	0	1	0	0
Haywood	2	0	17	11	0	8	0	0
Henderson	21	18	0	3	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0
Lauderdale	3	0	21	11	0	11	0	0
Madison	16	2	7	10	0	10	0	1
Obion	1	1	8	5	0	3	0	0
Shelby	3	2	16	16	6	12	0	0
Tipton	6	4	10	11	0	5	0	0
Weakley	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0
Total	102	47	158	119	13	116	0	2

(continued)

Table 16 (continued)

Half and Half: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety, and the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County	80% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
III. Decatur	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Hardin	11	2	0	8	0	1	0	0
McNairy	17	18	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total	33	22	1	15	0	2	0	0
IV. Bedford	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Bradley	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Giles	0	0	12	3	1	7	0	2
Hamilton	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lawrence	10	6	8	11	0	2	0	0
Lincoln	7	1	2	8	0	3	0	0
Maury	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
McMinn	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Polk	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Rutherford	0	0	5	2	3	3	0	0
Wayne	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hickman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	7	44	34	8	24	0	3
State Total	155	76	208	168	30	149	0	5

Table 17.

Half and Half: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting
This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage
of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	21	14	0	0	14	9	3	3	4	2
20-59	29	27	1	0	15	16	1	3	12	8
5-19	9	28	1	1	3	15	0	2	5	10
1-4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Table 18.

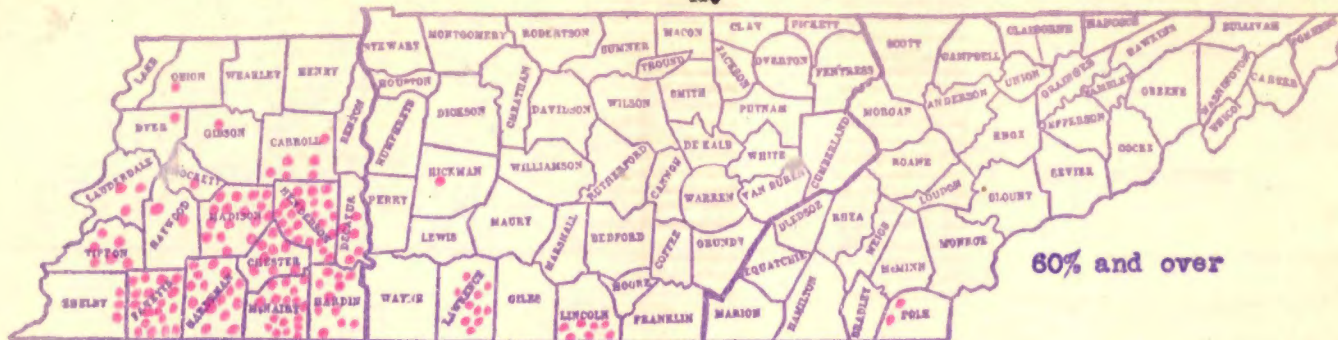
Half and Half: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting
The Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	155	76	0	0	102	47	33	22	20	7
20-59	208	168	5	0	158	119	1	15	44	34
5-19	30	149	9	7	13	116	0	2	8	24
1-4	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Total	393	398	14	7	273	284	34	39	72	68

Map 10

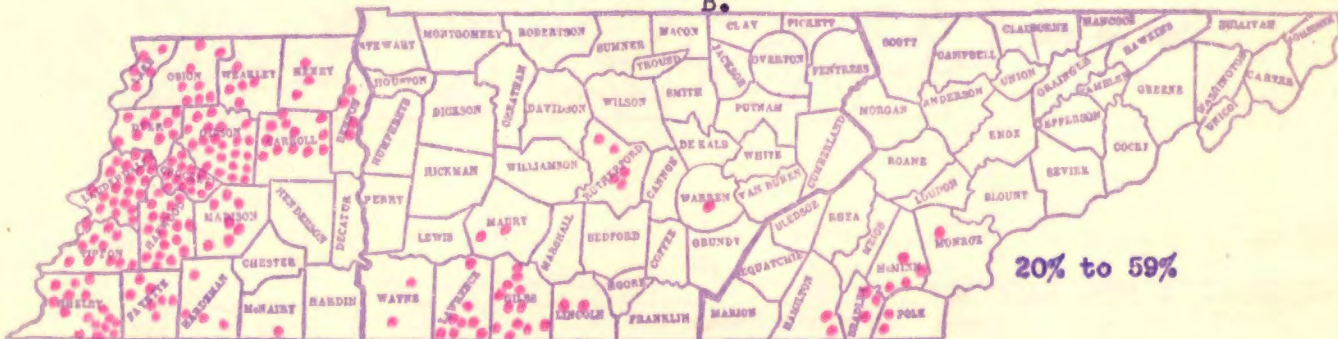
HALF AND HALF: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



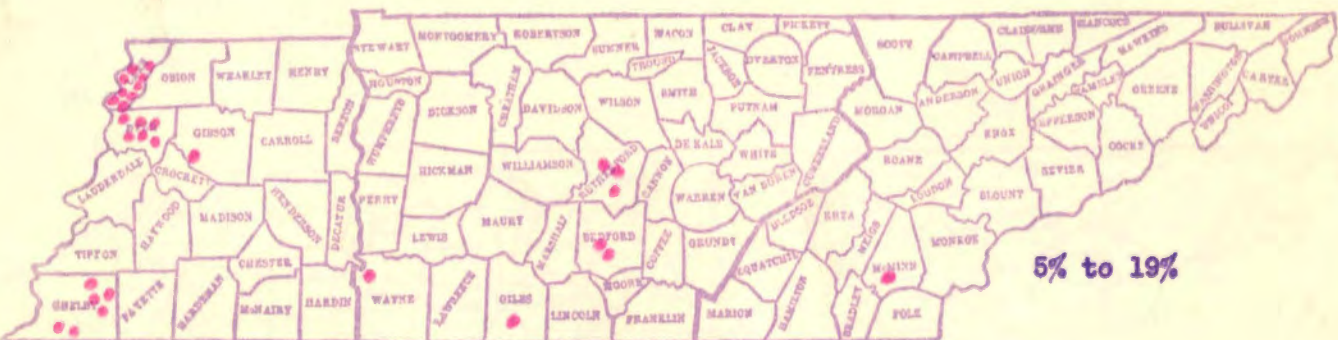
60% and over

B.



20% to 59%

C.



5% to 19%

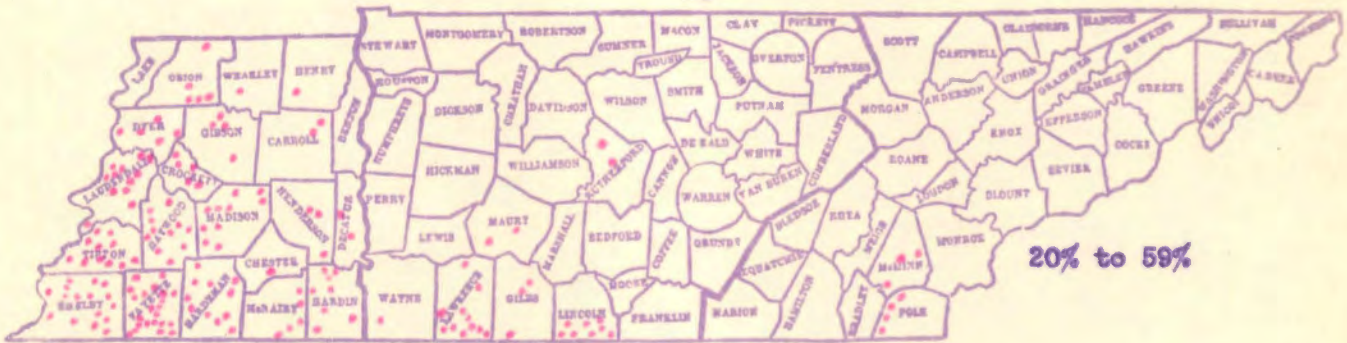
Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.

Note 2: Includes strains of Half and Half such as Mortgage Lifter, Sure Crop, etc.

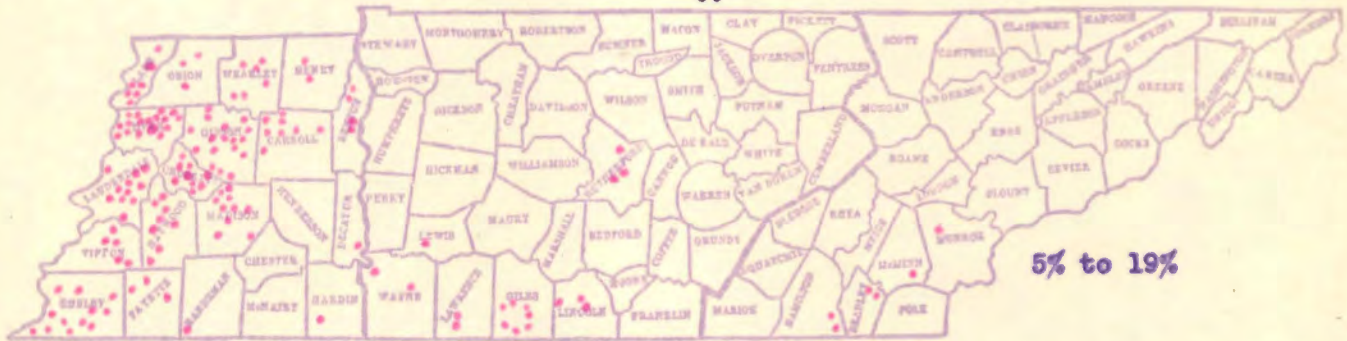
A.



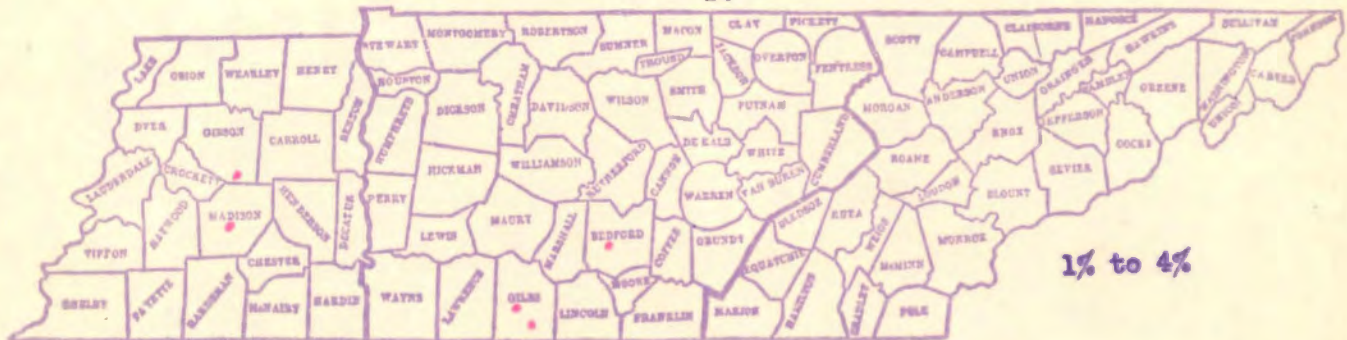
B.



C.



D.



Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.

Note 2: Includes strains of Half and Half such as Mortgage Lifter, Sure Crop, etc.

Group II.Gin Run:

The percentage of gin-run cotton seems to remain fairly constant for the state as a whole, but there is a slight increase in the number of gins reporting that it constituted only 5% to 19% of their total ginnings.

This indicates a slight trend toward a smaller percentage.

Those counties in which there appears to be a decided increase in gin-run cotton are Lake, Dyer and Fayette; while a decrease occurred in the percentage of gin run in Haywood, Lauderdale, Shelby, Tipton, and Weakley Counties. Other small changes, by counties, may be noted by comparing maps 12A, B, C, with maps 13A, B, and C.

Table 19.

<u>Gin Run:</u> Soil Area and County		Number of Gins Reporting Gin-Run As the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings							
		60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
		1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I.	Lake	0	0	5	12	9	3	0	0
II.	Benton	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0
	Carroll	0	0	10	8	8	7	0	0
	Chester	0	0	7	4	1	3	0	0
	Crockett	0	0	9	9	5	5	0	0
	Dyer	0	0	15	21	1	2	0	0
	Fayette	0	0	16	26	9	2	0	0
	Gibson	0	0	18	12	6	10	0	0
	Hardeman	0	0	15	15	4	4	0	0
	Haywood	0	0	19	12	0	7	0	0
	Henderson	0	0	14	17	6	4	0	0
	Henry	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0
	Lauderdale	0	0	19	12	4	12	0	0
	Madison	0	0	12	16	11	8	0	0
	Obion	0	0	8	8	1	1	0	0
	Shelby	3	0	22	24	0	6	0	0
	Tipton	0	0	16	9	0	9	0	0
	Weakley	0	0	5	3	0	4	0	0
	Total	3	1	212	203	57	84	0	0

(continued)

Table 19 (continued)

Gin-Run: Number of Gins Reporting Gin-Run As the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
III. Decatur	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	0
Hardin	0	0	9	11	2	0	0	0
McNairy	0	0	7	14	11	10	0	0
Total	0	0	21	29	13	11	0	0
IV. Bedford	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bradley	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Giles	0	0	10	11	3	1	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	17	16	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	4	8	5	4	0	0
Maury	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
McMinn	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Rutherford	0	0	6	6	2	0	0	0
Wayne	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Williamson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	59	60	13	9	0	0
State Total	5	4	297	304	92	107	0	0

Table 20.

Gin Run: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting Gin-Run As the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
20-59	35	34	1	1	17	17	3	3	14	13
5-19	20	22	1	1	12	15	2	2	5	4
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

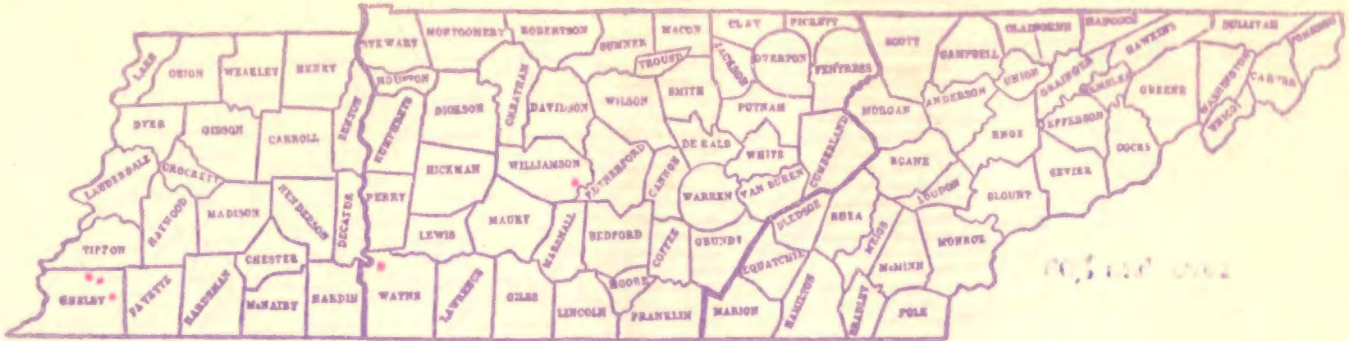
Table 21.

Gin Run: Number of Gins Reporting Gin-Run As the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

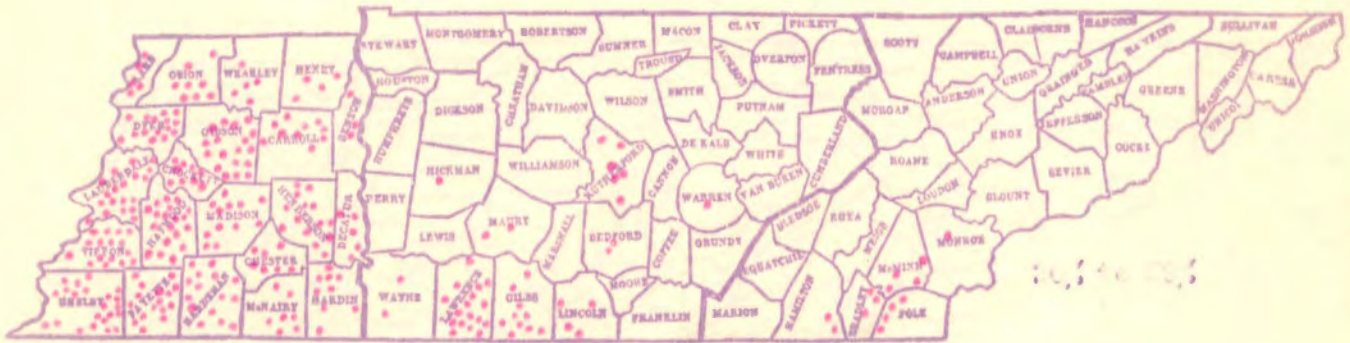
Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	5	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	3
20-59	297	304	5	12	212	203	21	29	59	60
5-19	92	107	9	3	57	84	13	11	13	9
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	394	415	14	15	272	288	34	40	74	72

PERCENTAGE OF COTTON GINS REPORTING, 1930

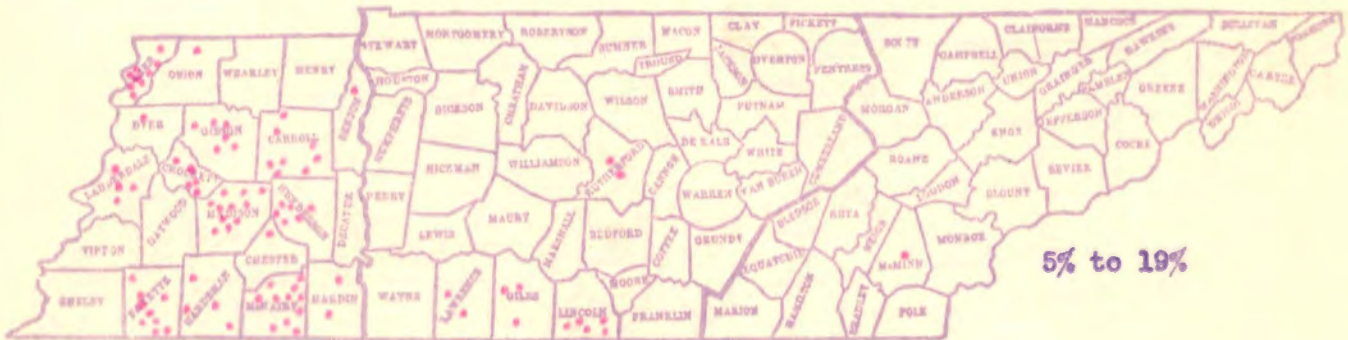
A.



B.



C.

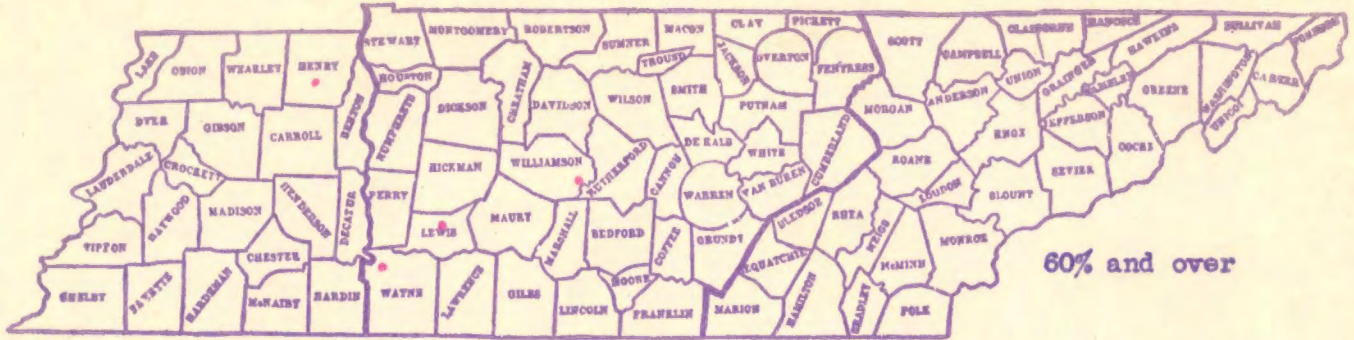


Note 1: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

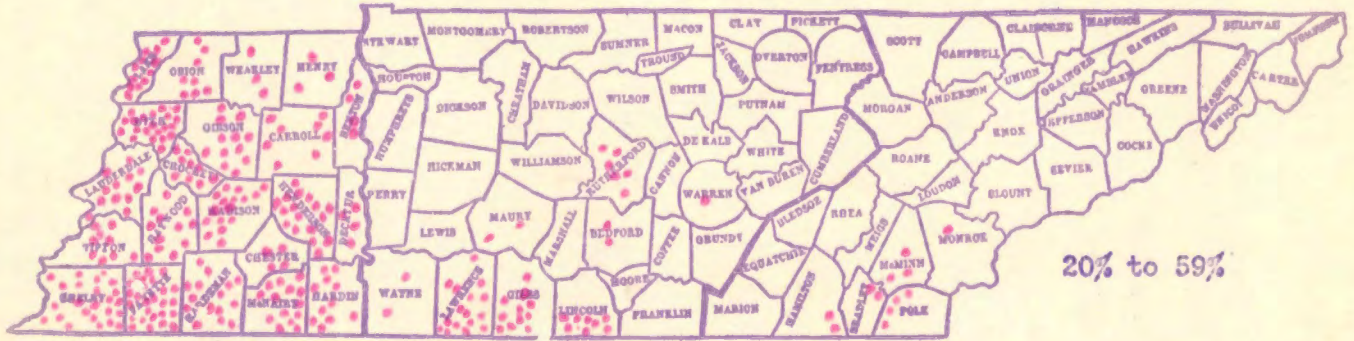
Note 2: Includes Dink's and Wooly's.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
REPORTING, 1961

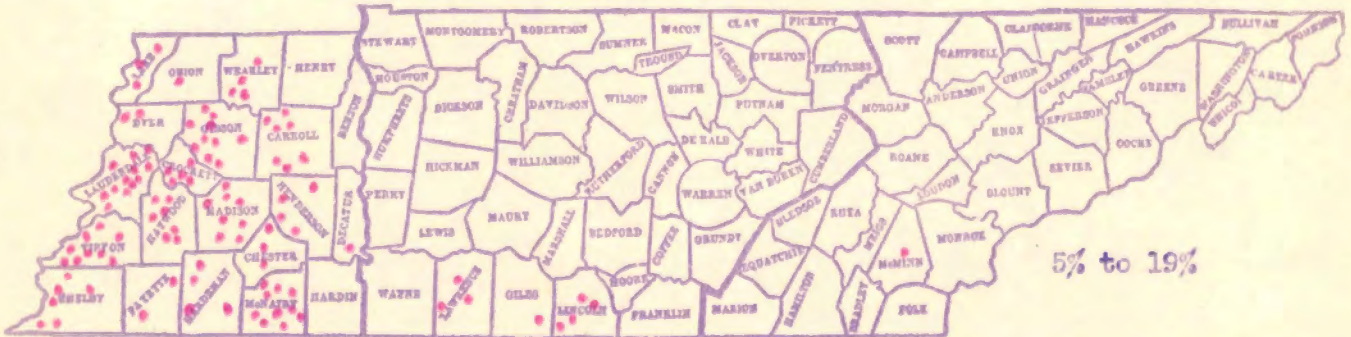
A.



B.



C.



Note 1: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Note 2: Includes Burk's and Weely's.

Group III.1. Acala.

The percentage of all cotton ginned that is Acala seems to be decreasing. The number of gins reporting 5% to 19% of ginnings to be Acala remained the same for 1928 and 1931, but there was a large decrease in the number of gins reporting 1% to 4%. Practically all of this change is found in Soil Area II.

There has been a considerable increase in Dyer and Shelby Counties; while a decrease is evident in Crockett, Fayette, Gibson, Madison, Lincoln and Rutherford.

Table 22.

Acala: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting Specified Percentages of Ginnings, 1928 and 1931

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I. Lake	0	0	3	1	7	6	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	6
Dyer	0	0	1	0	1	8	11	2
Fayette	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	6	4	5	3
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	1	6	5	1	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Obion	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Shelby	0	0	1	2	1	5	5	4
Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weakley	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
Total	0	0	2	3	31	36	40	19

(continued)

Table 22 (continued)

Acala: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting Specified Percentages of Ginnings, 1928 and 1931

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
McNairy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
IV. Bedford	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	1
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rutherford	0	0	3	2	4	2	1	2
Total	0	0	5	4	9	5	5	5
State Total	0	0	10	8	47	47	48	28

Table 23

Acala: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	6	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	2
5-19	16	15	1	1	12	11	0	0	2	3
1-4	17	14	0	0	11	7	2	3	4	4

Table 24.

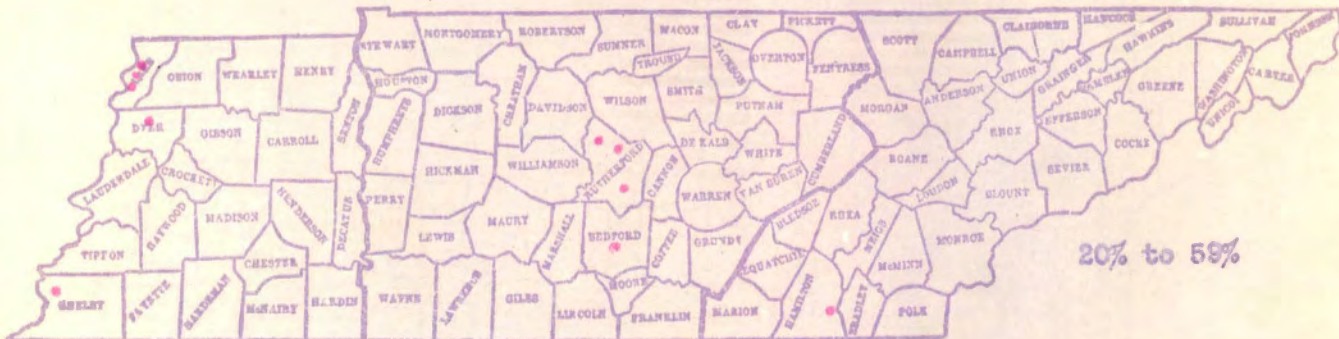
Acala: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting
The Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 59	10	8	5	1	2	3	0	0	5	4	
5- 19	47	47	7	6	31	36	0	0	9	5	
1 - 4	48	28	0	0	40	19	3	4	5	5	
Total	105	83	10	7	73	58	3	4	19	14	

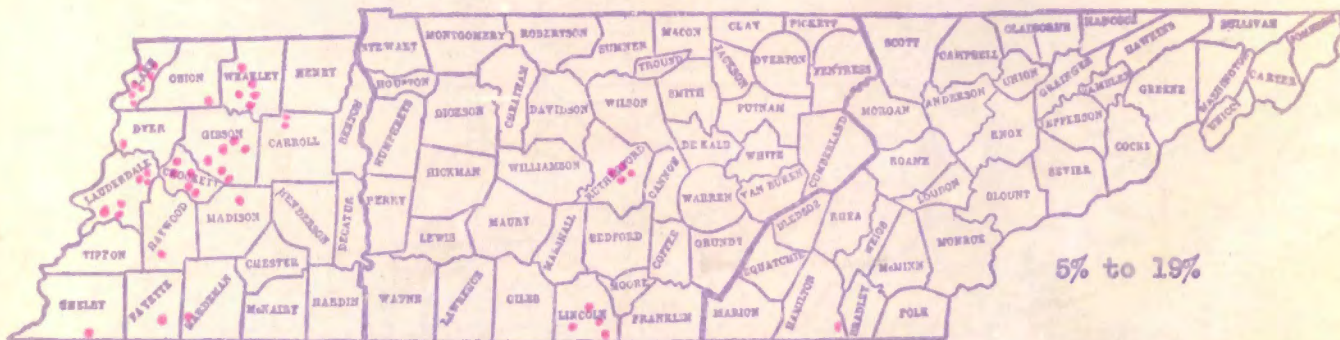
Maps 14.

AGALA: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

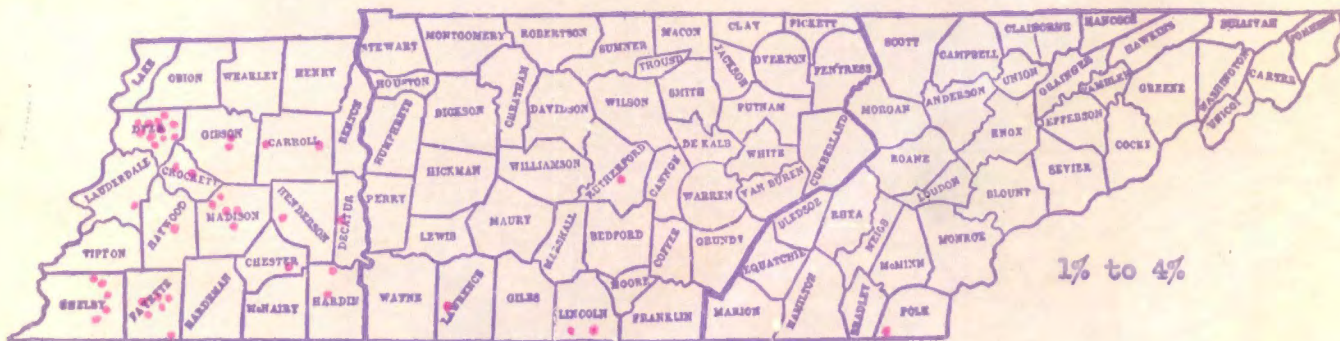
A.



B.



C.

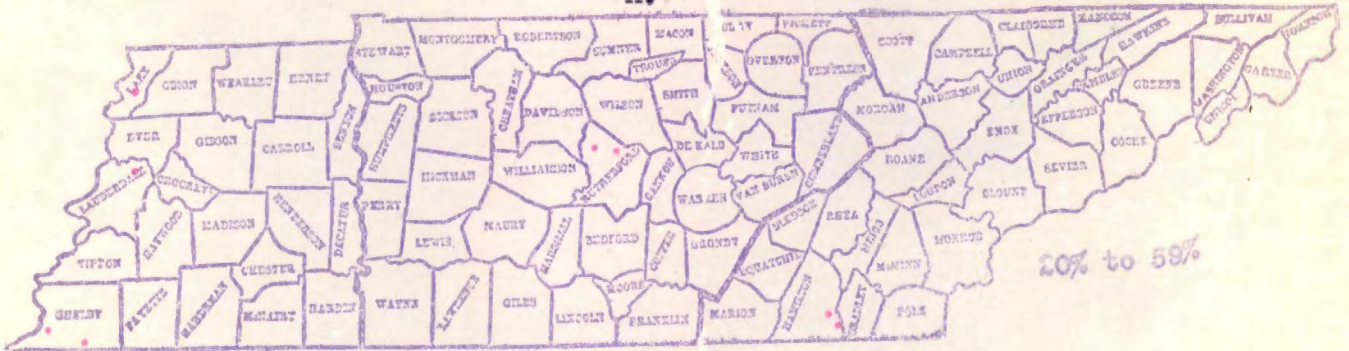


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

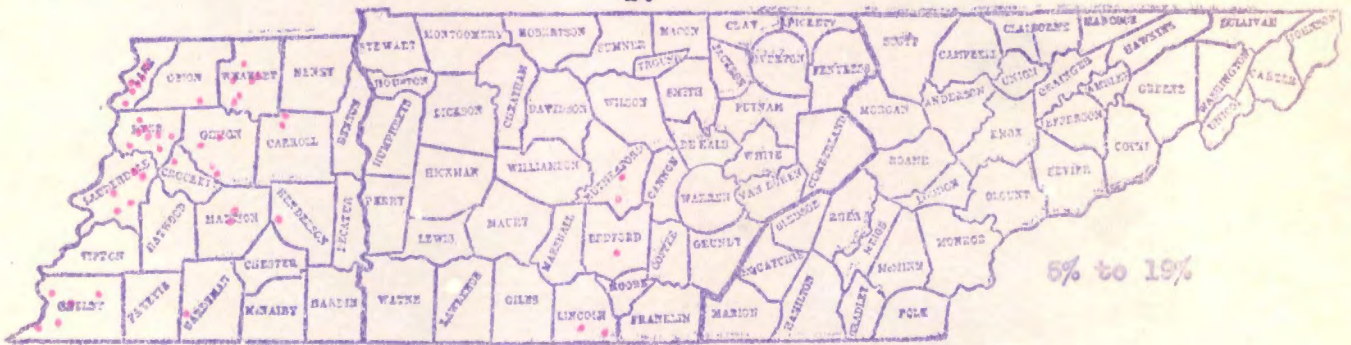
Maps 15.

ACALA: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

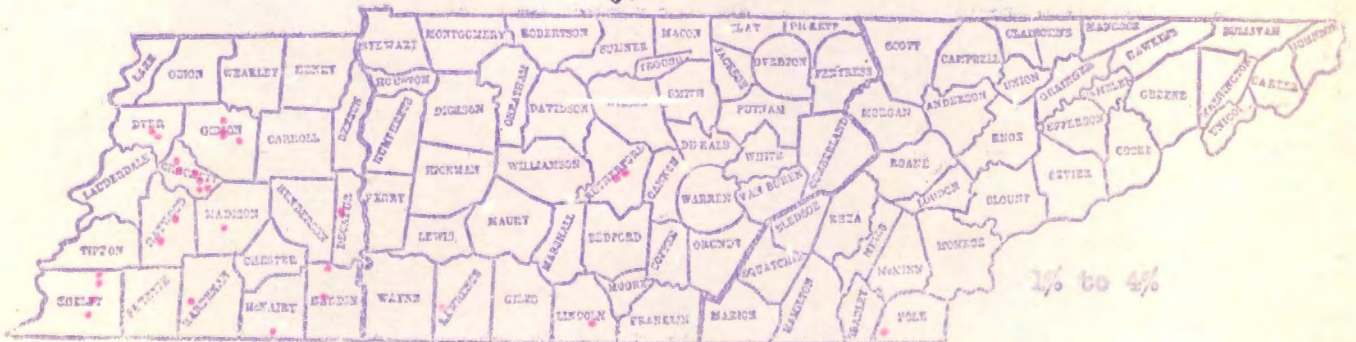
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

2. Cleveland.

This variety seems to be holding its own, with about 23% of the gins reporting it.

There is a slight increase in the number of gins reporting 20% to 59%, and a slight decrease in those reporting 1% to 4%. The former is found mostly in Soil Area IV, while the decrease is found in Soil Area III.

Table 25.

Cleveland: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Specified Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I. Lake	0	0	1	1	3	6	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Crockett	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	3
Dyer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Gibson	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Haywood	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Madison	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0
Obion	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Tipton	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Weakley	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	28	31	17	16
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1
McNairy	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	2
Total	0	0	0	0	6	7	12	3

(continued)

Table 25 (continued)

Cleveland: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Specified Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
IV. Bradley	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Giles	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	3
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	5	5	1	0
McMinn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Polk	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Rutherford	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Total	0	0	2	7	20	12	7	6
State Total	0	0	3	8	57	56	36	25

Table 26

Cleveland: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
5-19	23	23	1	1	11	14	3	3	8	5
1-4	17	16	0	0	10	10	5	2	4	4

Table 27

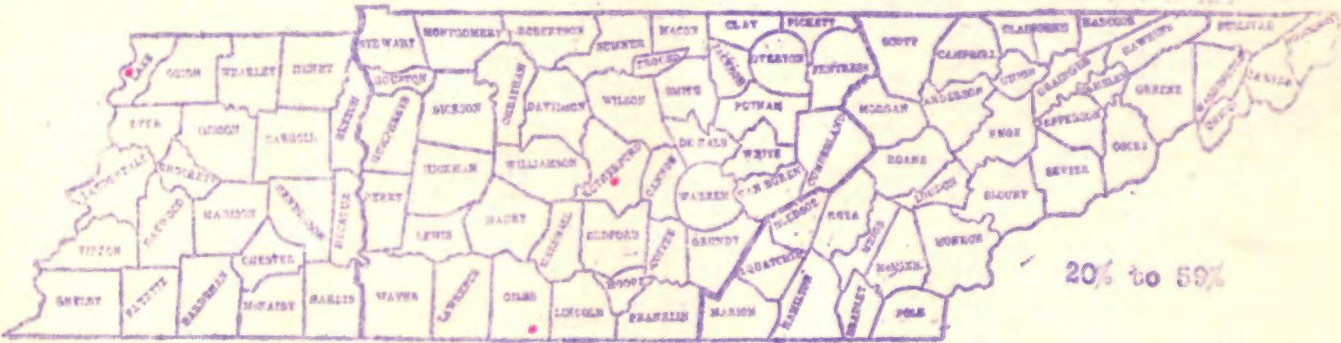
Cleveland: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
5-19	57	56	3	6	28	31	6	7	20	12
1-4	36	25	0	0	17	16	12	3	7	6
Total	96	89	4	7	45	47	18	10	29	25

Maps 16.

CLEVELAND : Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

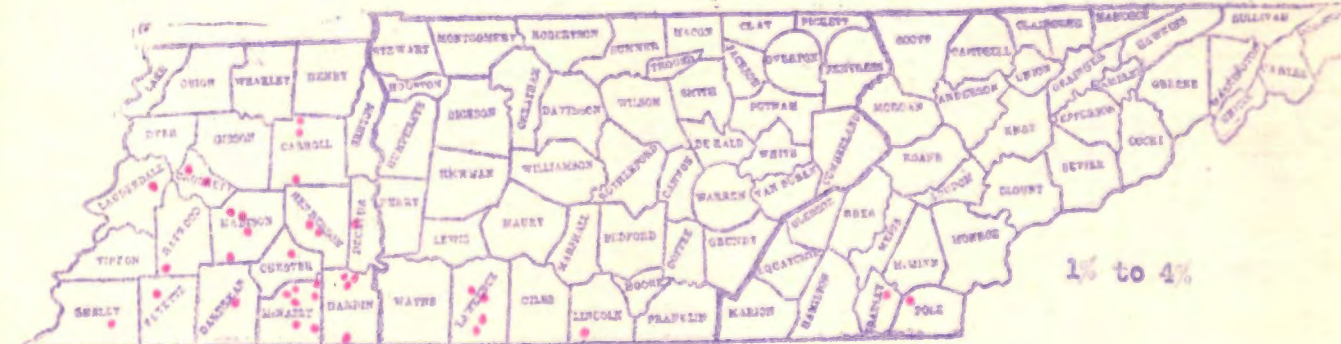
A.



B.



C.

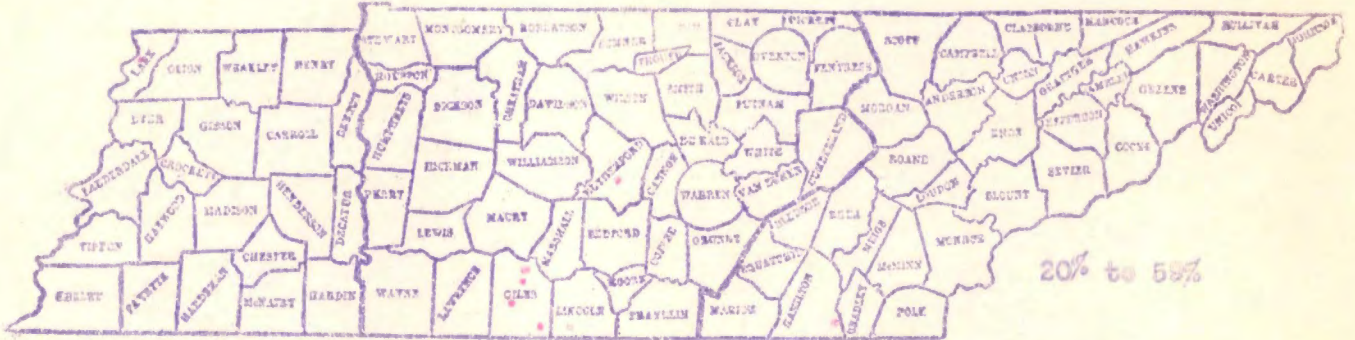


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

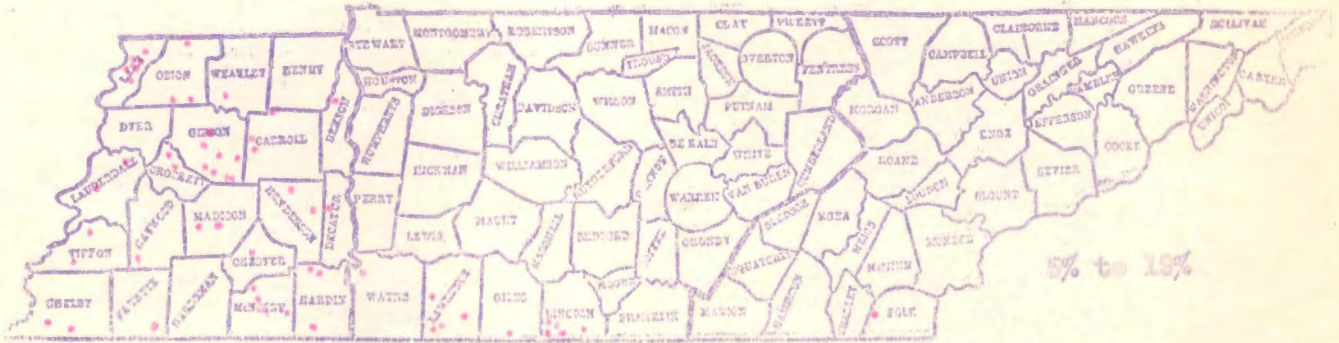
Maps 17.

CLEVELAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

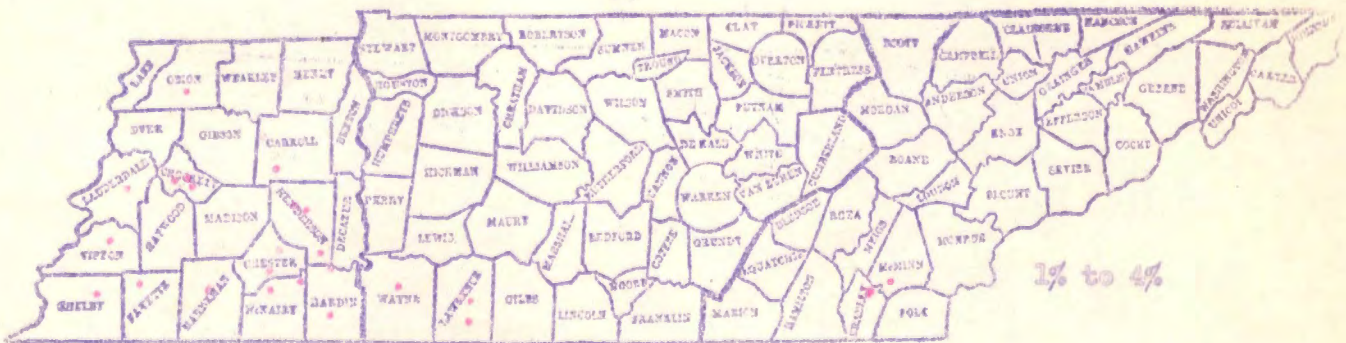
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

3. Delfos.

There was, between 1928 and 1931, a slight decrease in Delfos in each percentage group below 60%, in each soil area. The most pronounced decrease occurred in Carroll and Haywood Counties.

There was a rather sharp decline in the total number of gins reporting Delfos, one hundred and eighteen reporting the variety in 1928 and only ninety one in 1931.

Table 28.

Delfos: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Area and County	60% and over		20 % to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
I. Lake	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	1
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2
Carroll	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	0
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
Dyer	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	0	3	4	18	1
Gibson	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	3
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	3
Haywood	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Henderson	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Henry	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Obion	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Shelby	0	0	3	2	14	14	1	5
Tipton	0	0	1	0	6	5	1	4
Weakley	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0
Total	0	0	6	3	59	52	35	24
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
McNairy	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3
IV. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
McMinn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Total	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2
State Total	0	0	9	3	67	58	42	30

Table 29.

Delfos: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	6	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
5-19	18	17	1	1	15	14	1	1	1	1	1
1-4	15	14	0	1	12	10	2	1	1	1	2

Table 30.

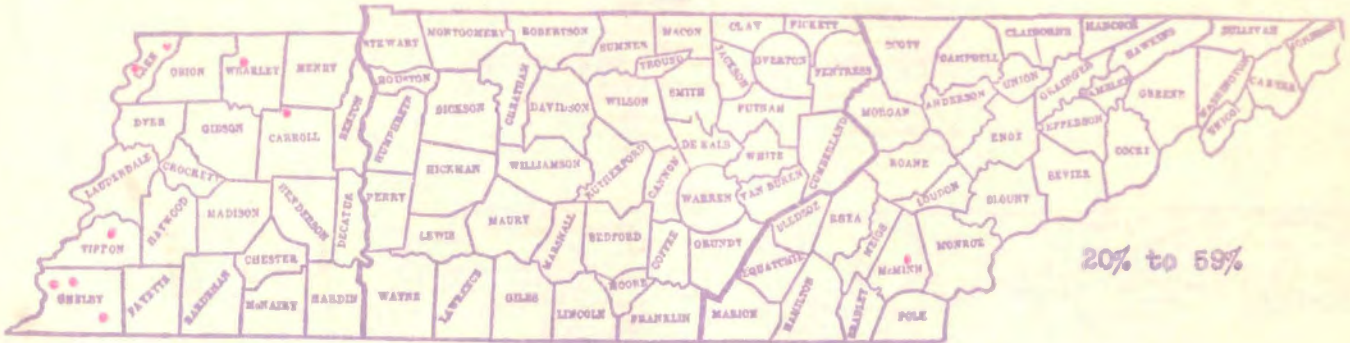
Delfos: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	9	3	2	0	6	3	0	0	1	0	0
5-19	67	58	5	4	59	52	1	1	2	1	1
1-4	42	30	0	1	35	24	5	3	2	2	2
Total	118	91	7	5	100	79	6	4	5	3	3

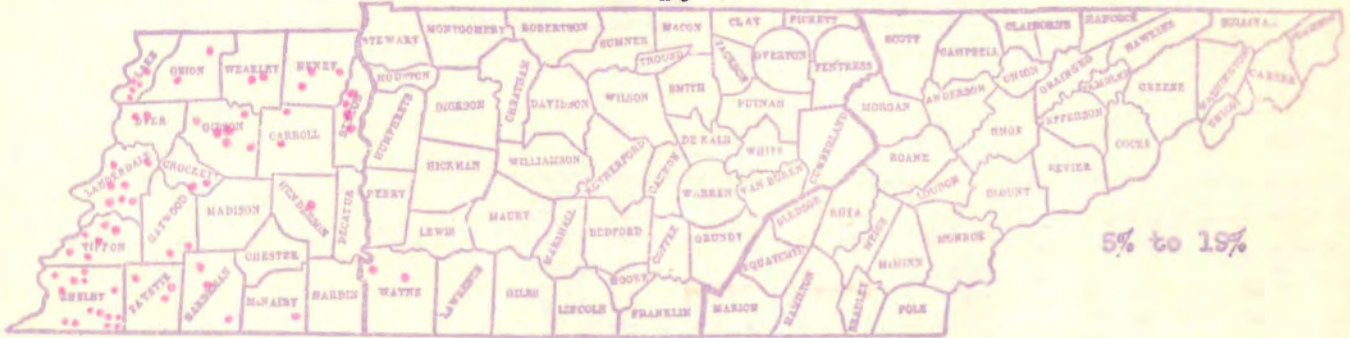
Maps 18.

DELFO: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.



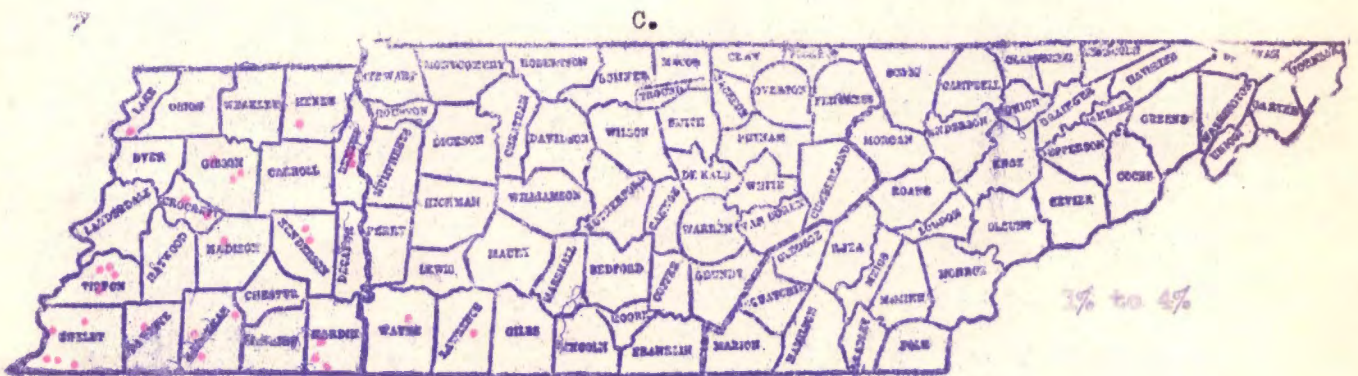
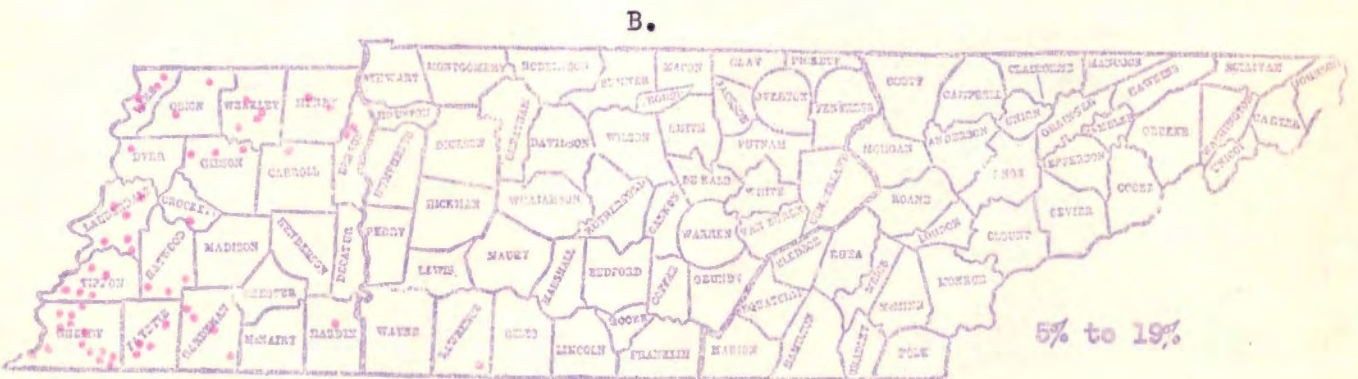
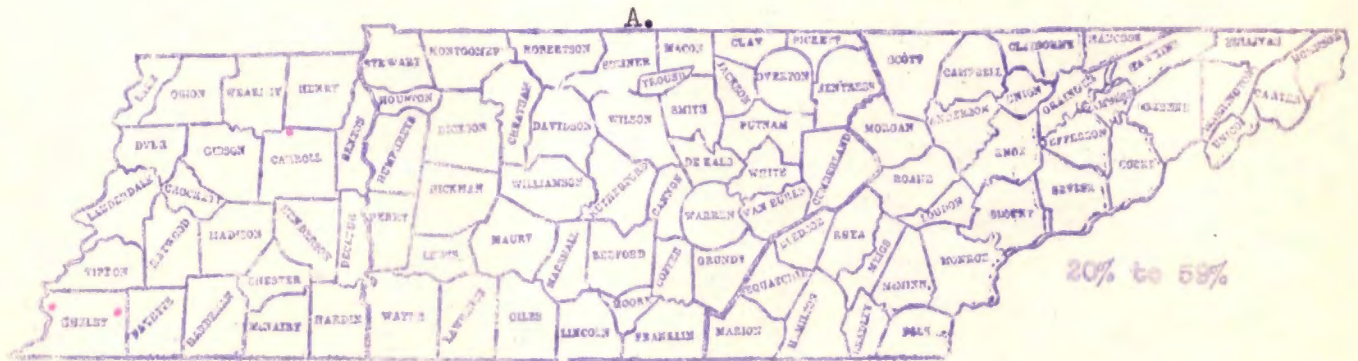
C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Maps 19

DELFO: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

4. Lone Star.

This variety is not commonly grown, being found in only three counties: Fayette, Hardeman, and Lawrence.

However, it appears to be gaining some popularity, more gins reporting it in 1931 than in 1928. Some of them also reported an increase in the percentage of Delfos among their total ginnings.

(See Tables 31, 32, and 33 and Maps 20 and 21)

5. Rowden.

Rowden is found only in Soil Area 2, with the exception of one gin in Lake County in 1928.

There was a decrease in the number of gins reporting Rowden in 1931, this decrease occurring in the group of gins reporting that Rowden made up from 1% to 4% of their total ginnings. Two gins reported from 20% to 59% in 1931.

The greatest decrease in relative importance of this variety was found in Carroll and Gibson Counties.

(See Tables 31, 34, and 35, and Maps 22 and 23)

6. Stoneville

This is one of the varieties recommended by the Experiment Station.⁽³⁾ It is found only in Soil Area 2, with the exception of one report in Hardin County each year, and one in McNairy County in 1931. It is grown mostly in Fayette and Lauderdale Counties.

This variety was reported by almost twice as many gins in 1931 as in 1928, the increase occurring in the higher percentage groups. This shows that the variety is becoming popular where it is grown.

(See Tables 31, 36, and 37, and Maps 24 and 25)

3. See Chapter I of this report.

Table 31.

Lone Star }
 Rowden } Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
 Stoneville } the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings
 Waco }

Soil Area and County	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
			<u>Lone Star</u>					
II. Fayette	0	0	0	1	6	10	3	0
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
Total	0	0	0	1	6	11	6	3
IV. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5
State Total	0	0	0	1	6	12	11	8
			<u>Rowden</u>					
I. Lake	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	1
Crockett	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3
Dyer	0	0	0	0	4	8	6	2
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	11	7	4	2
Obion	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1
Shelby	0	0	0	1	6	4	2	2
Tipton	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
Total	0	0	0	2	33	34	28	12
State Total	0	0	0	2	34	34	28	12
			<u>Stoneville</u>					
II. Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Fayette	0	0	0	3	5	14	5	2
Gibson	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Lauderdale	0	1	0	2	6	5	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	0	5	13	26	10	10
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
State Total	0	1	0	5	13	27	11	11

Table 32

Lone Star: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
1-4	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1

Table 33

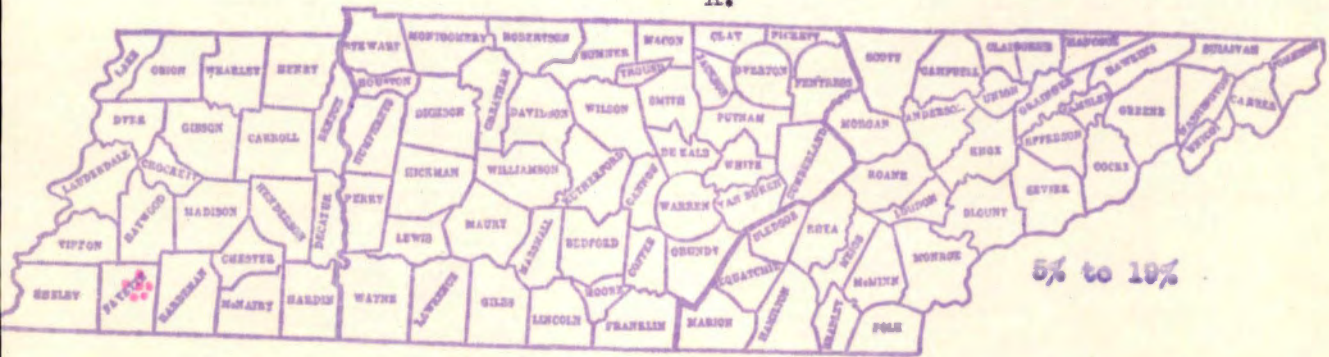
Lone Star: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-19	6	12	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	1
1-4	11	8	0	0	6	3	0	0	5	5
Total	17	21	0	0	12	15	0	0	5	6

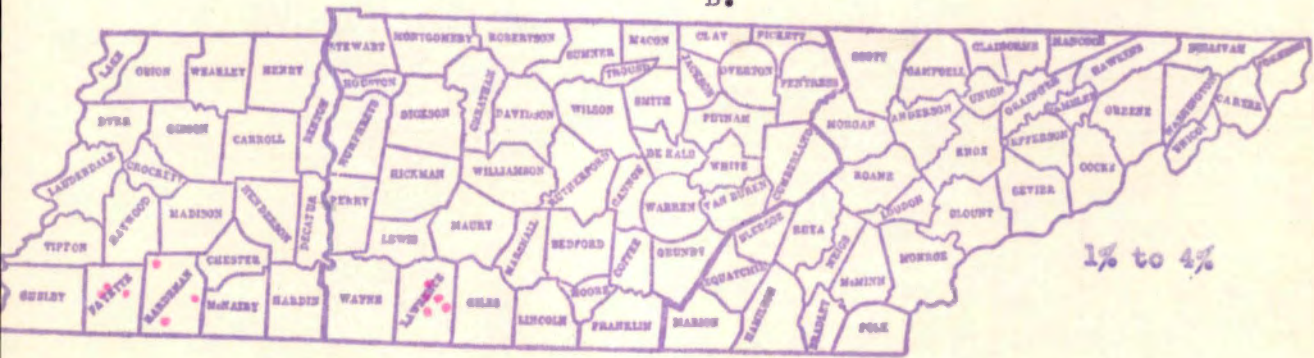
Maps 20.

LONE STAR: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

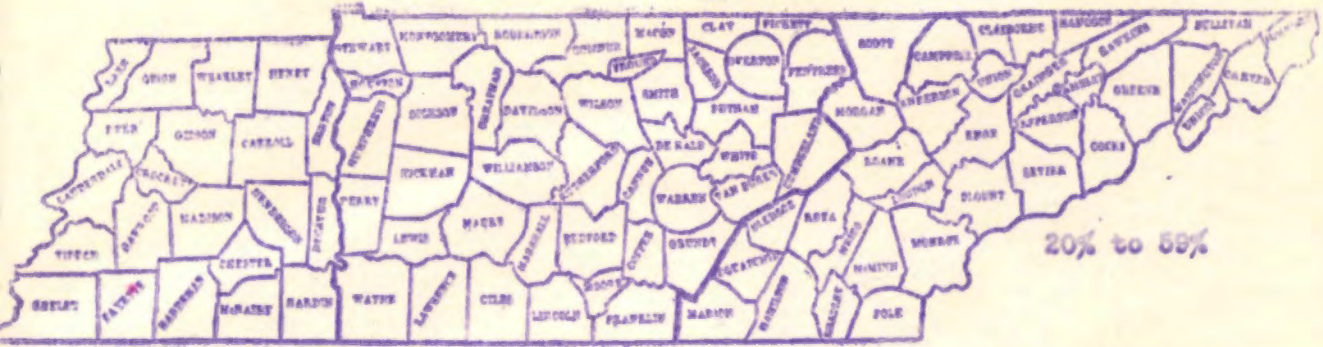


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

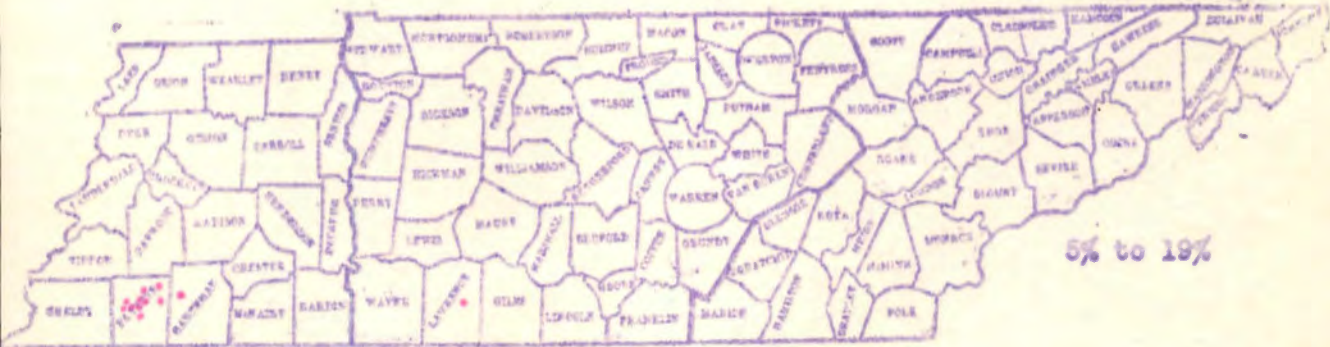
Maps 21.

LONE STAR: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

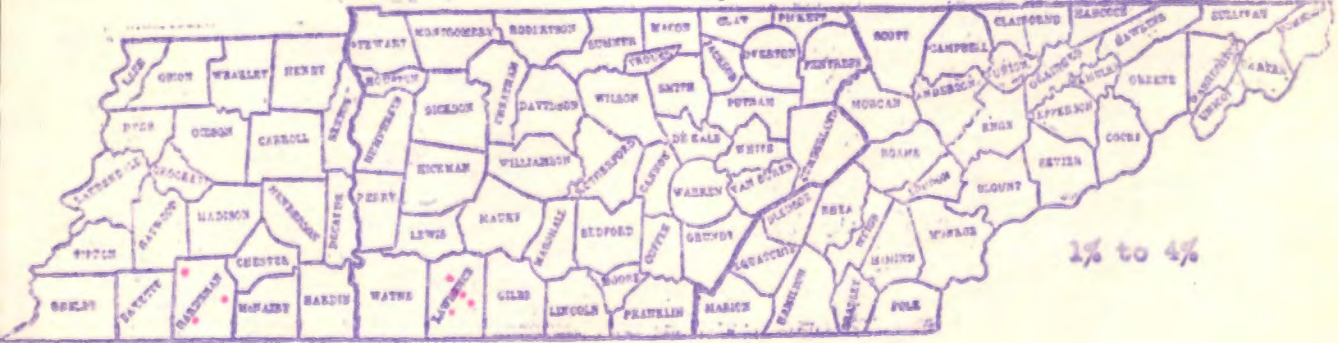
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 34.

Rowden: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	9	9	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	7	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0

Table 35.

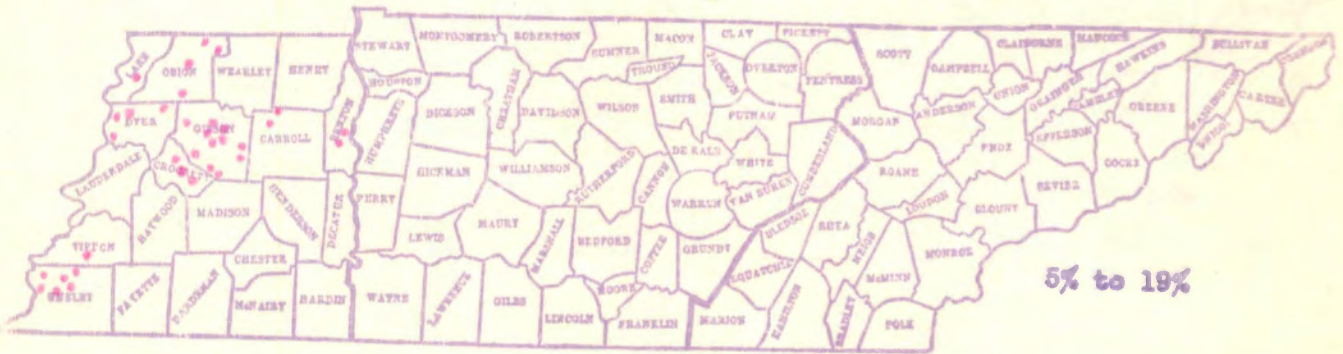
Rowden: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	34	34	1	0	33	34	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	28	12	0	0	28	12	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	46	1	0	61	46	0	0	0	0	0

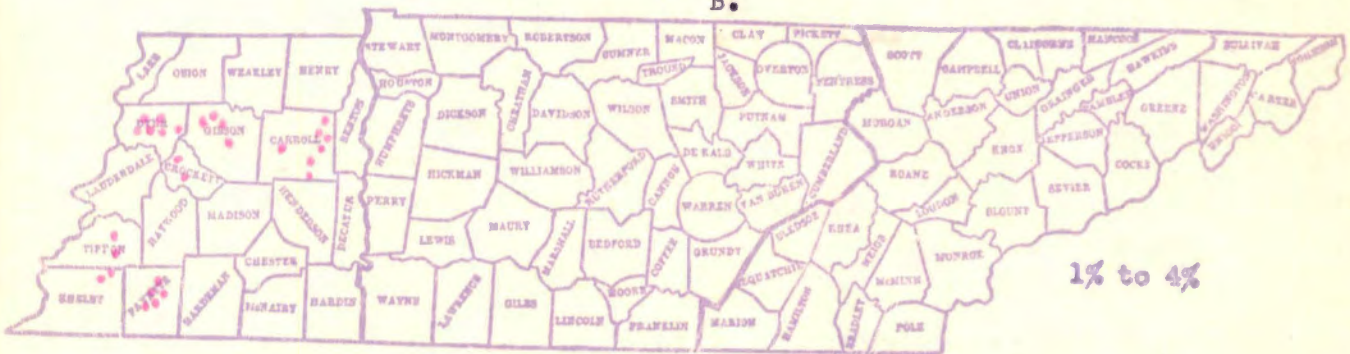
Maps 22.

ROWDEN: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

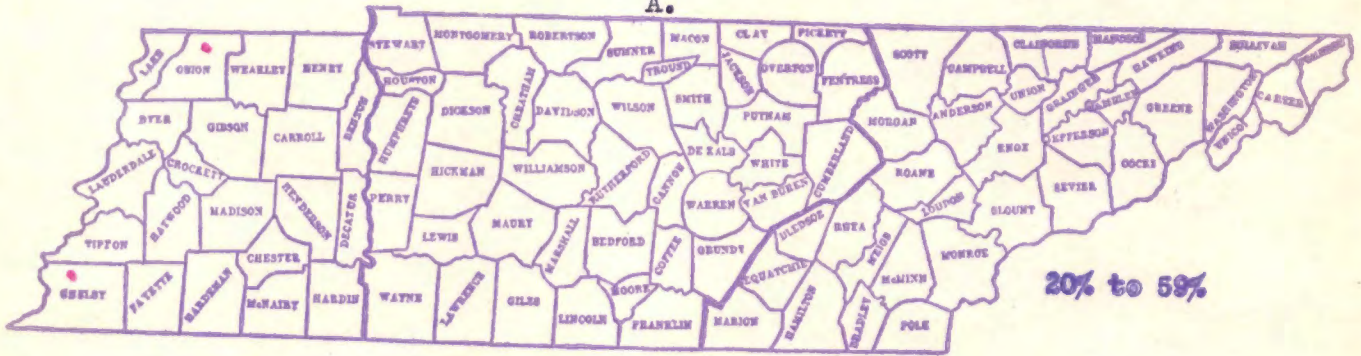


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

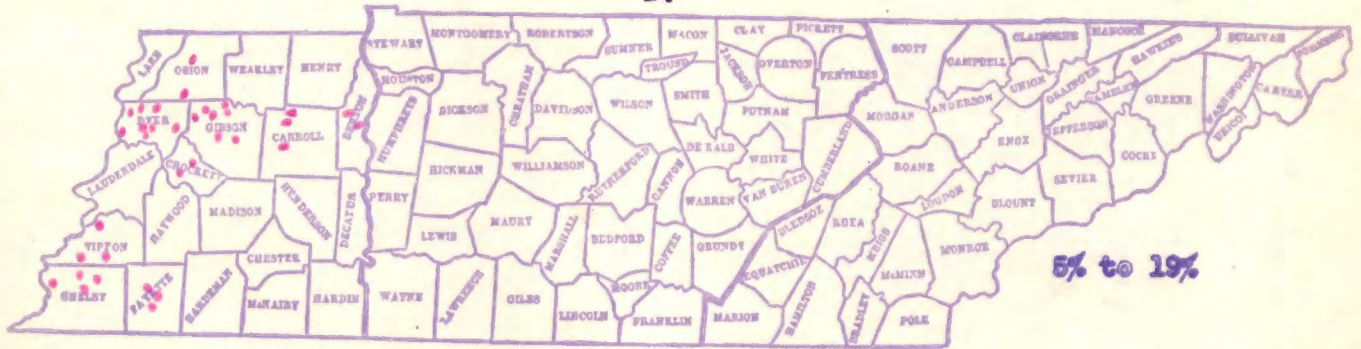
Maps 23.

ROWDEN: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

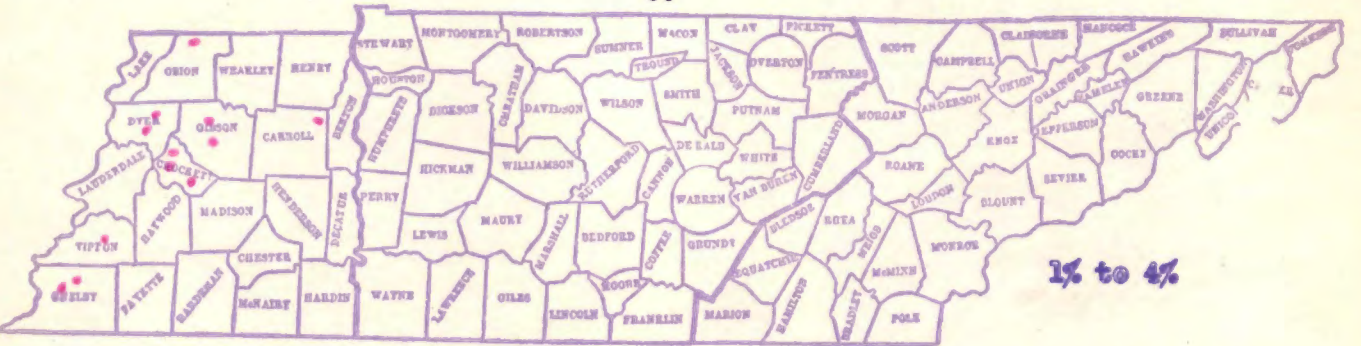
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 36

Stoneville: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
5-19	3	6	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0
1-4	4	7	0	0	3	6	1	1	0	0

Table 37

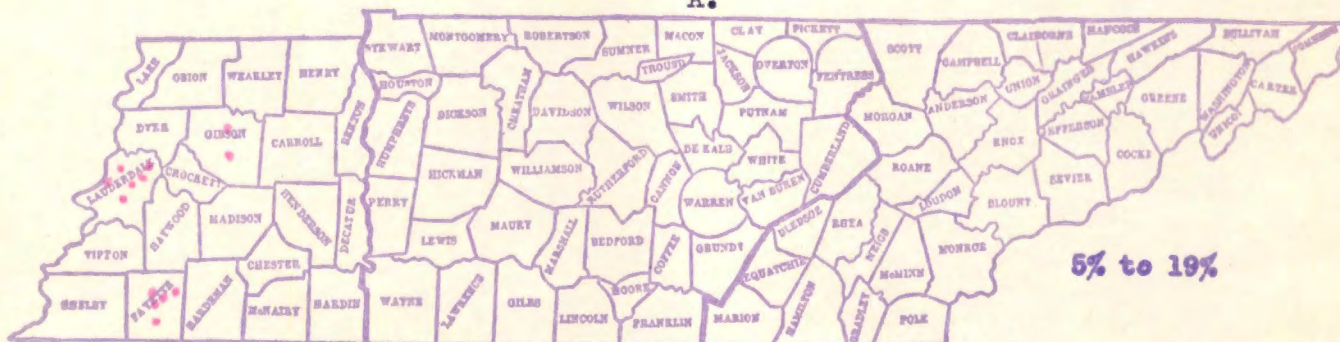
Stoneville: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Consuming the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
5-19	13	27	0	0	15	26	0	1	0	0
1-4	11	11	0	0	10	10	1	1	0	0
Total	24	44	0	0	23	42	1	2	0	0

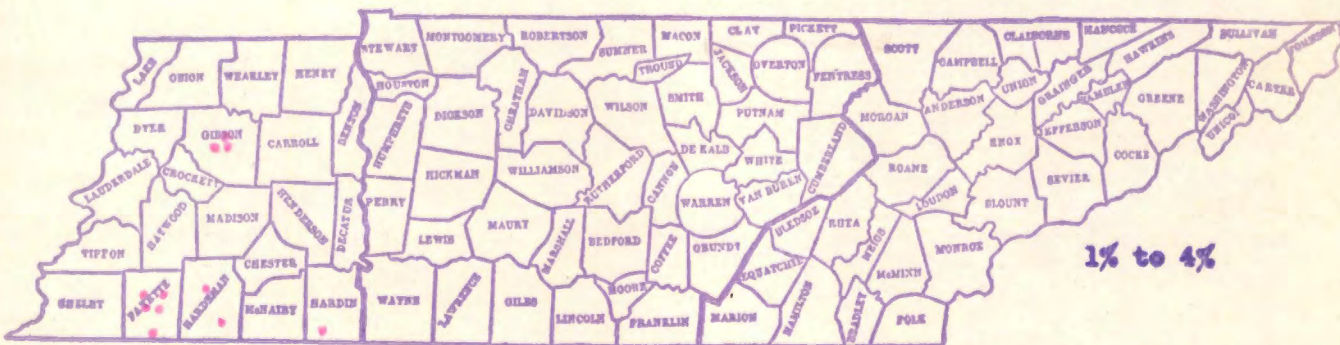
Maps 24.

STONEVILLE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

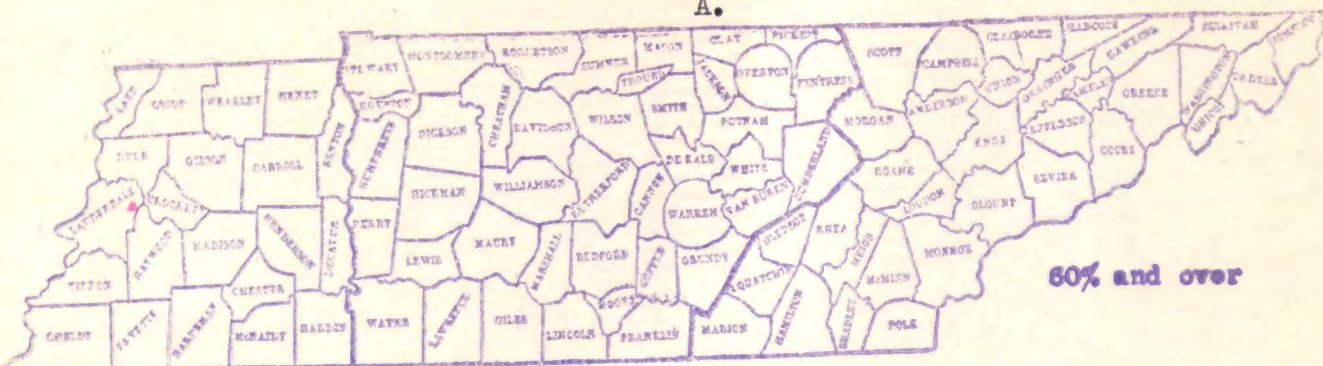


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

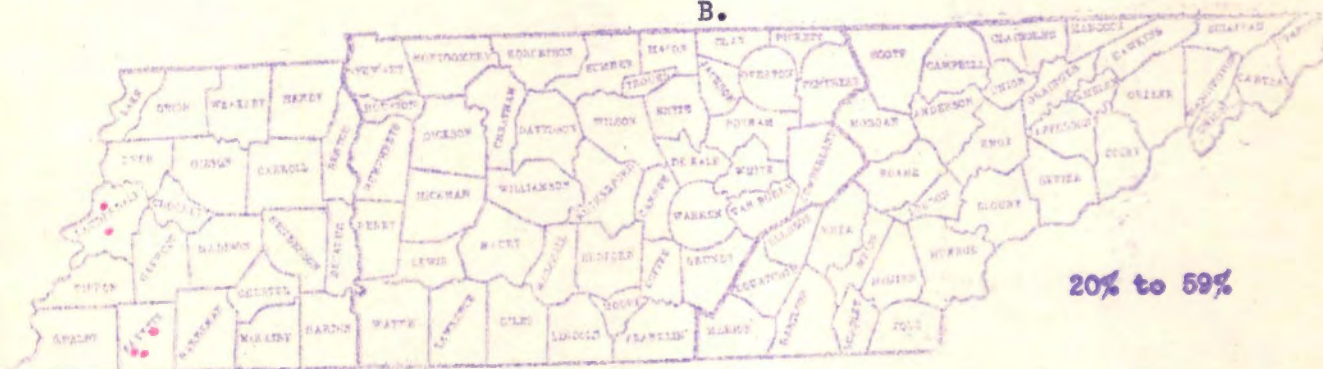
Maps 25.

STONEVILLE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

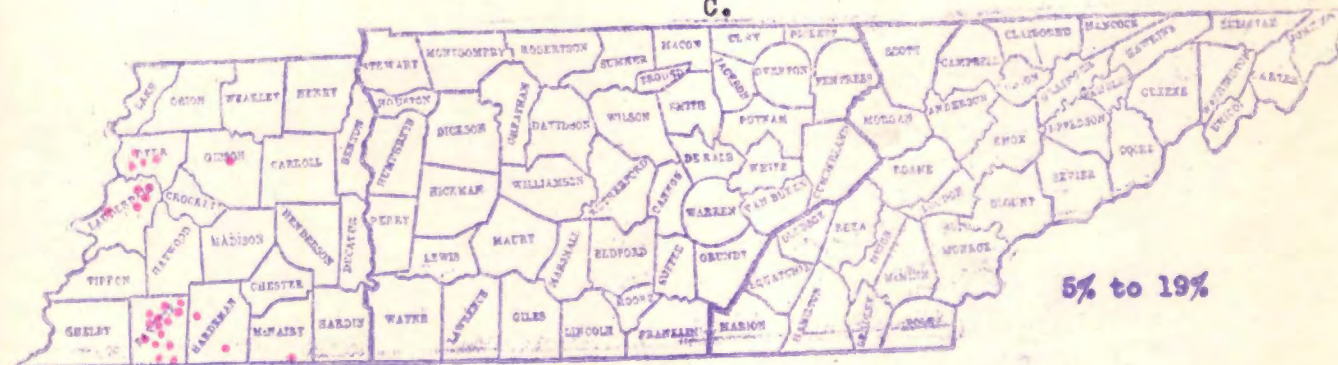
A.



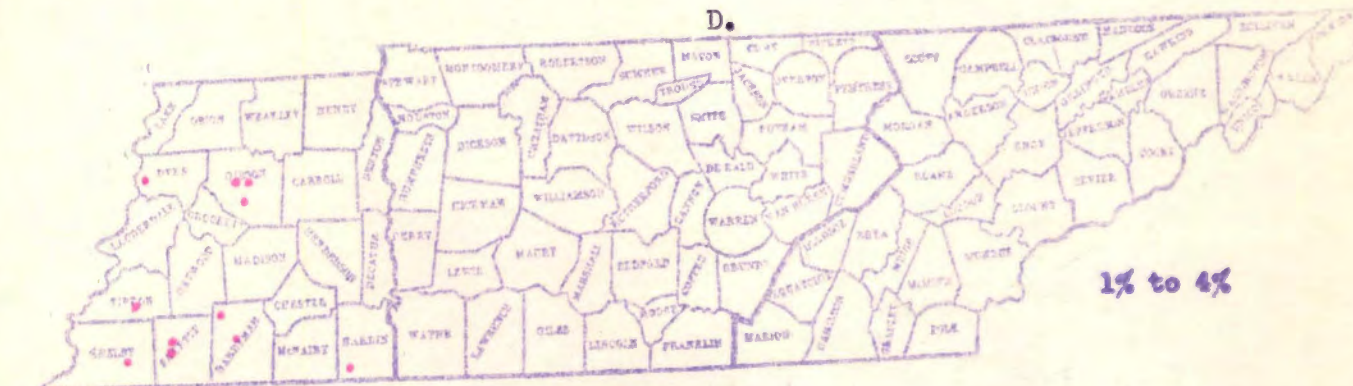
B.



C.



D.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

7. Trice.

This variety appears to be gaining popularity in Lake County. It shows a decrease mainly in Soil Area 2 among the gins reporting it as constituting from 1% to 4% of their total ginnings. Madison County accounts for most of this decrease.

There is not a pronounced change in the total number of gins reporting Trice. However, more gins report above 20% in 1931 than in 1928, and at the same time there is a decline in the number reporting 1% to 4%. This seems to show an increasing popularity of the variety among the growers.

(See Tables 38, 39 and 40 and Maps 26 and 27)

8. Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter

There does not seem to be any pronounced change in the relative percentage of this variety grown. Almost as many gins report it in 1931 as in 1928; and 4 more report the percentage of 20% to 59%, which just about offsets the decrease in the number reporting the variety.

(See Tables 38, 41 and 42 and Maps 28 and 29)

76.
Table 38

Price
Vandiver's Heavy
Fruiter

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
the Designated Percentage of
Total Ginnings

Soil Area and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Price</u>							
I. Lake	0	1	9	10	2	3	0	1
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	5
Gibson	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Henry	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Madison	0	0	0	1	2	3	11	1
Obion	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
Weakley	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	4	14	14	20	7
III. McNairy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
IV. Bedford	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Giles	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rutherford	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Warren	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	11	9	3	2
State Total	0	1	11	15	27	26	24	10
	<u>Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter</u>							
II. Carroll	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Haywood	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lauderdale	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Tipton	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	1
Weakley	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	20	18	8	5
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hardin	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	2
McNairy	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	4	4	5	2

(continued)

Table 38 (cont.)

Trice) Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
 Vandiver's Heavy) the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings
 Fruiter)

Soil Area and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter (continued)							
IV. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wayne	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	1	2	3	3	0	0
State Total	0	0	1	5	27	25	13	7

Table 39

Trice: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety
 As Constituting The Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	3	6	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	1
5-19	15	15	1	1	8	7	0	0	6	7
1-4	7	6	0	1	5	3	1	0	1	2

Table 40

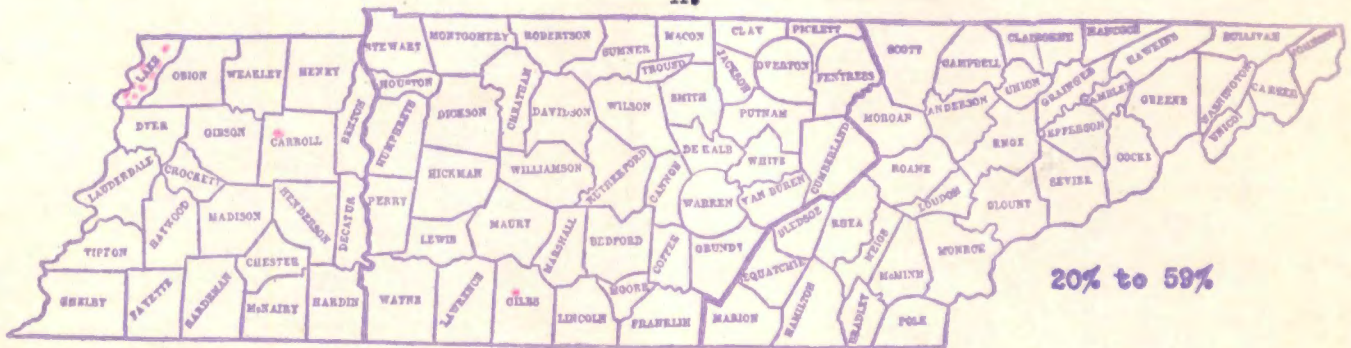
Trice: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
 Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	11	15	9	10	1	4	0	0	1	1
5-19	27	26	2	3	14	14	0	0	11	9
1-4	24	10	0	1	20	7	1	0	3	2
Total	62	52	11	15	35	25	1	0	15	12

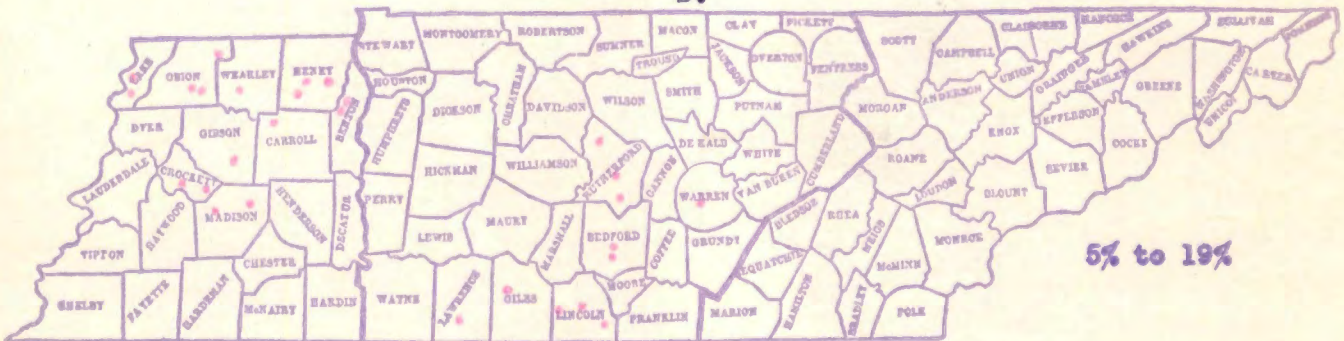
Maps 26.

TRICE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

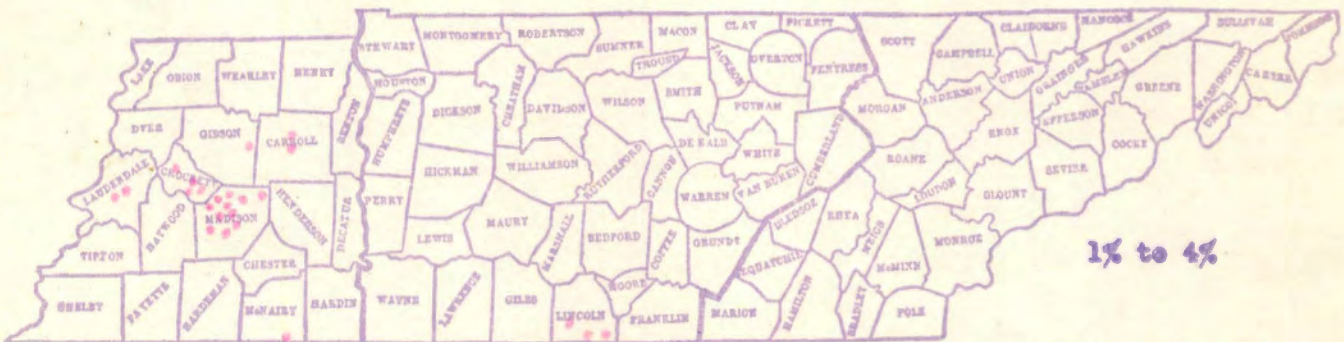
A.



B.



C.

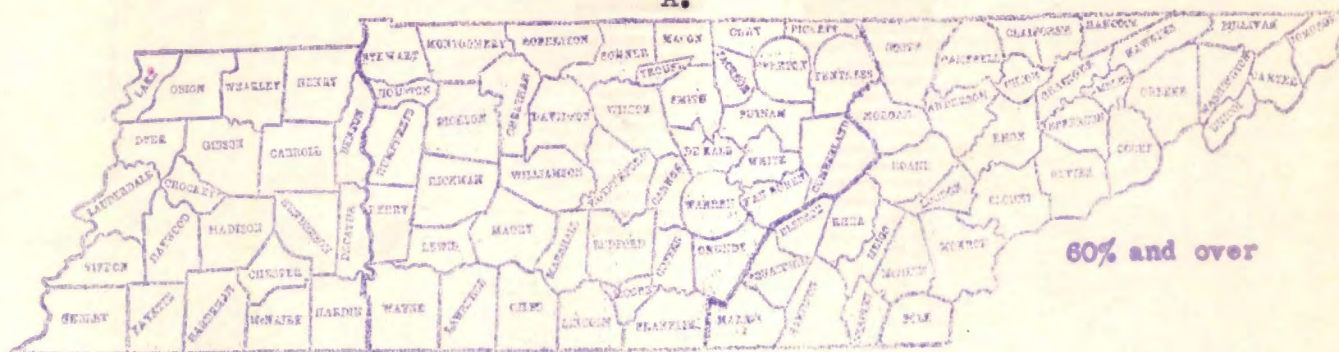


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

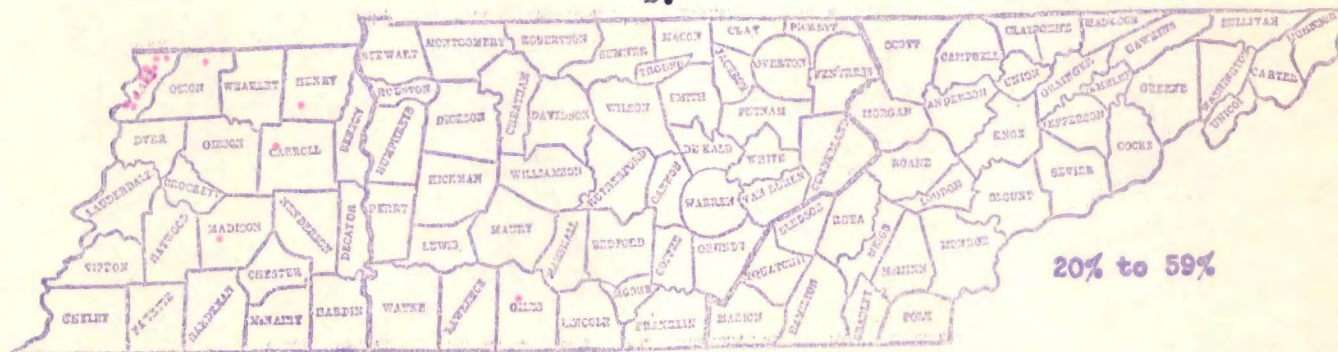
Maps 27.

TRICE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

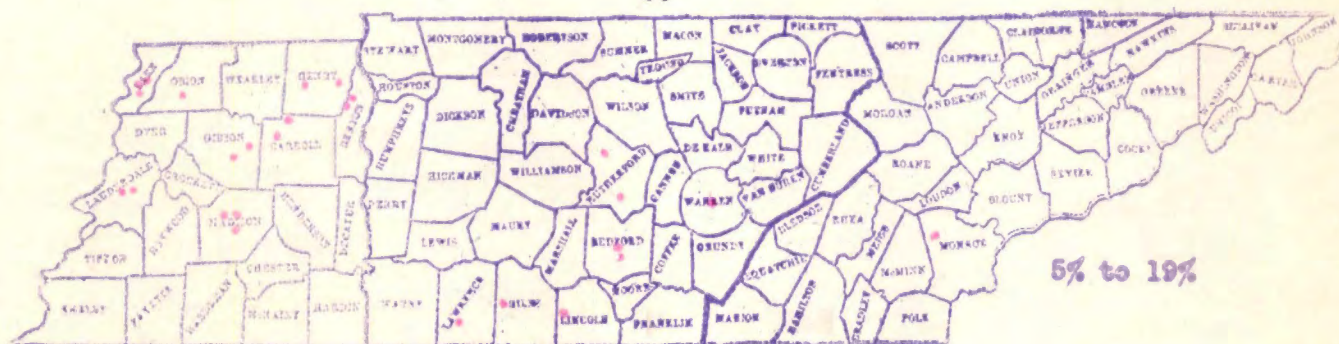
A.



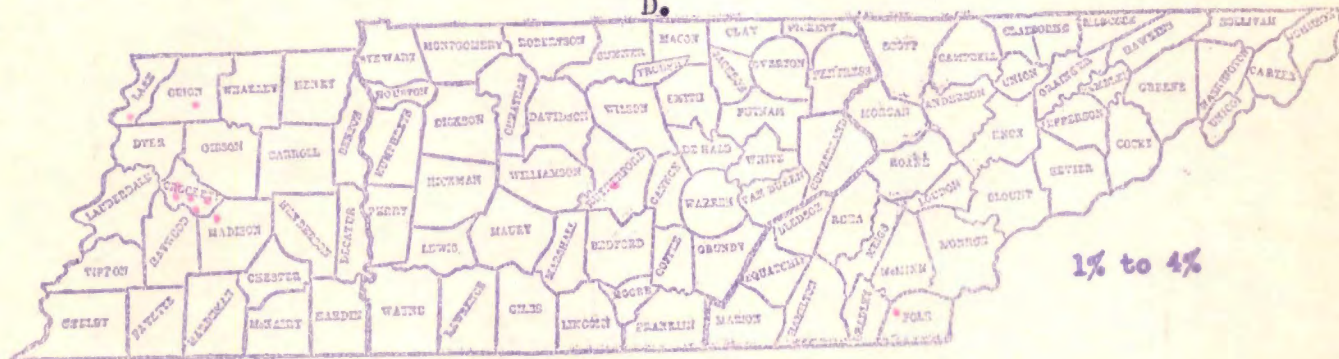
B.



C.



D.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 41

Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	
5-19	12	14	0	0	7	8	2	3	3	3	
1-4	8	6	0	0	6	4	2	2	0	0	

Table 42

Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	
5-19	27	25	0	0	20	18	4	4	3	3	
1-4	13	7	0	0	8	5	5	2	0	0	
Total	41	37	0	0	28	25	9	7	4	5	

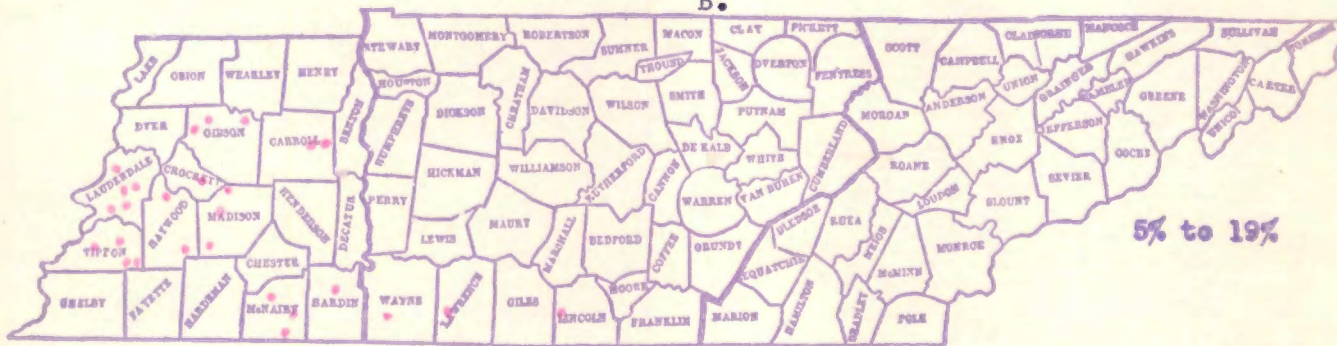
Maps 28.

VANDIVER'S HEAVY FRUITER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

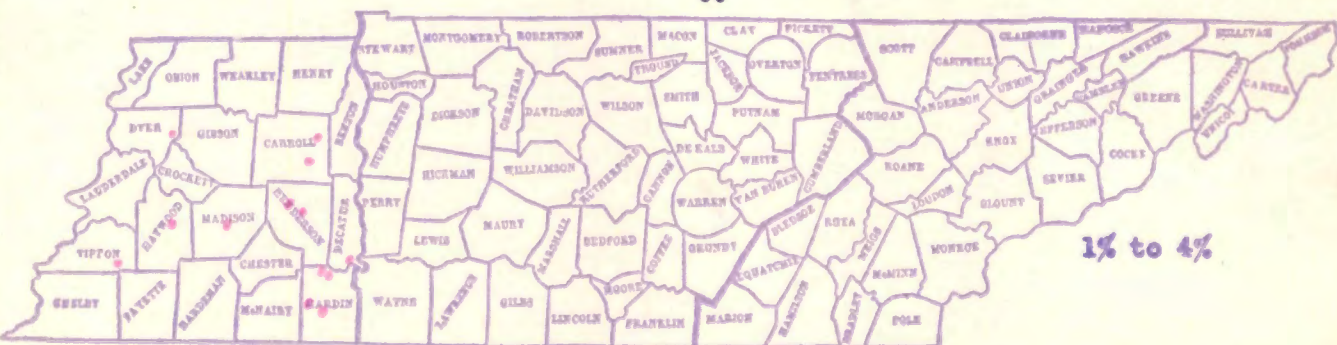
A.



B.



C.

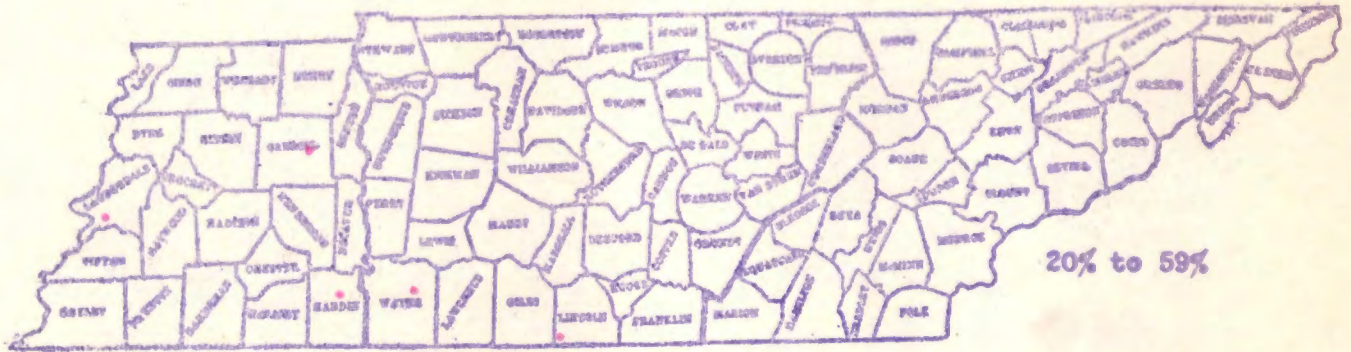


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

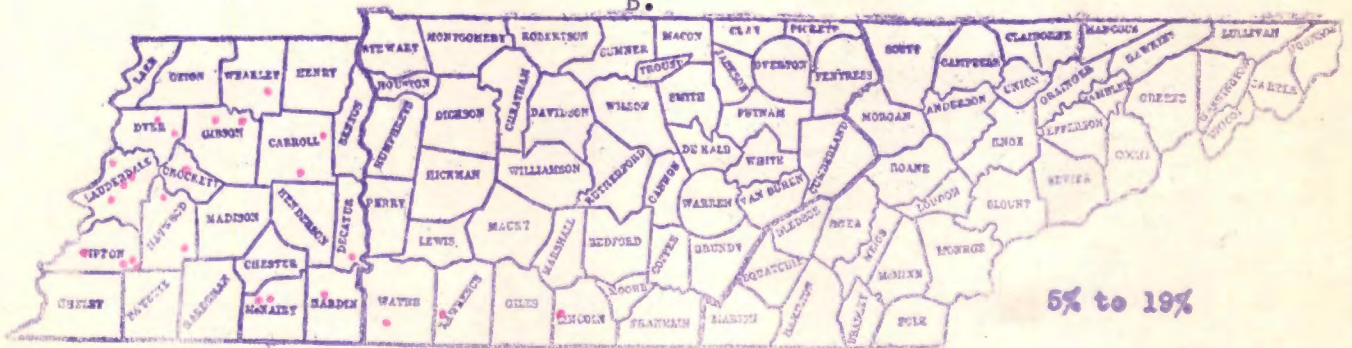
Maps 29

VANDIVER'S HEAVY FRUITER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

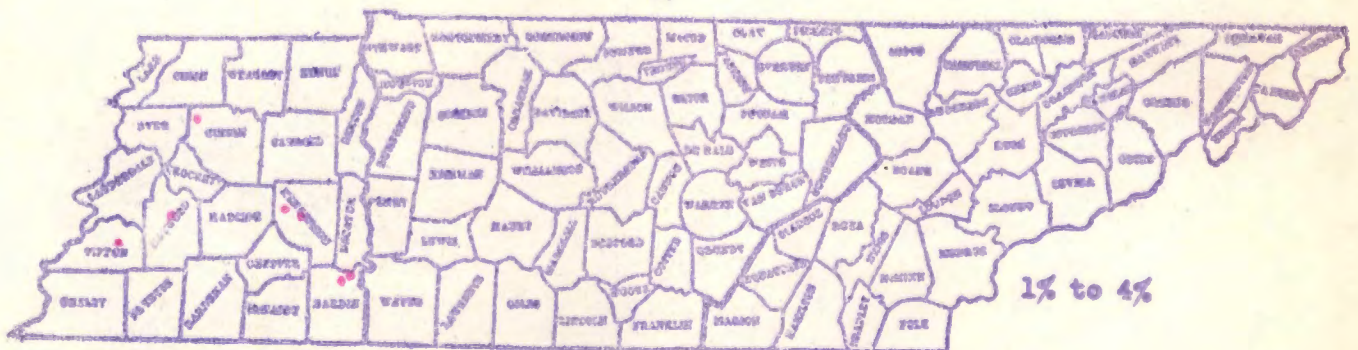
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

9. Wilson B. B.

It seems that Wilson B. B. is gaining considerable popularity in the state, and especially in Soil Areas 2 and 3, since more gins reported this variety in 1931 than in 1928, and also reported it as constituting a larger percentage of the total cotton ginned.

The largest increases occurred in Dyer, Shelby, and Weakley Counties.

(See Tables 43, 44, and 45, and Maps 30 and 31)

10. Addison's Prolific

This variety is grown only in Soil Area 4, and mostly in Giles and McMinn Counties.

There is some increase in the percentage of this variety grown. However, as the acreage is rather limited very little emphasis can be put on this trend at present.

(See Tables 43, 46 and 47, and Maps 32 and 33)

Table 43.

Wilson B. B.) Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting
 Addison's Prolific) the Designated Percentage of
 Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
			<u>Wilson B. B.</u>						
I. Lake	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Carroll	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Crockett	0	0	0	0	11	7	1	6	
Dyer	0	0	0	0	1	13	6	2	
Fayette	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	
Gibson	0	0	0	1	15	9	2	4	
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	4	5	3	2	
Haywood	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	4	
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Henry	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	
Lauderdale	0	0	1	1	5	4	3	4	
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	
Obion	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	
Shelby	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	
Tipton	0	0	0	1	8	8	3	2	
Weakley	0	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	
Total	0	0	1	10	66	75	39	33	
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hardin	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	4	
McNairy	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	
Total	0	0	0	2	1	3	8	6	
IV. Bedford	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Giles	0	0	1	1	4	3	0	0	
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Maury	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Rutherford	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	
Wayne	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Total	0	0	1	2	13	8	2	3	
State Total	0	0	2	14	83	88	49	42	
			<u>Addison's Prolific</u>						
IV. Giles	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
McMinn	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	
Monroe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	1	5	6	4	0	0	
State Total	0	0	1	5	6	4	0	0	

Table 44.

Wilson B. B.: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	9	0	0	1	5	0	2	1	2	
5-19	21	20	1	1	14	13	1	2	5	4	
1-4	18	16	0	0	15	12	2	2	1	2	

Table 45.

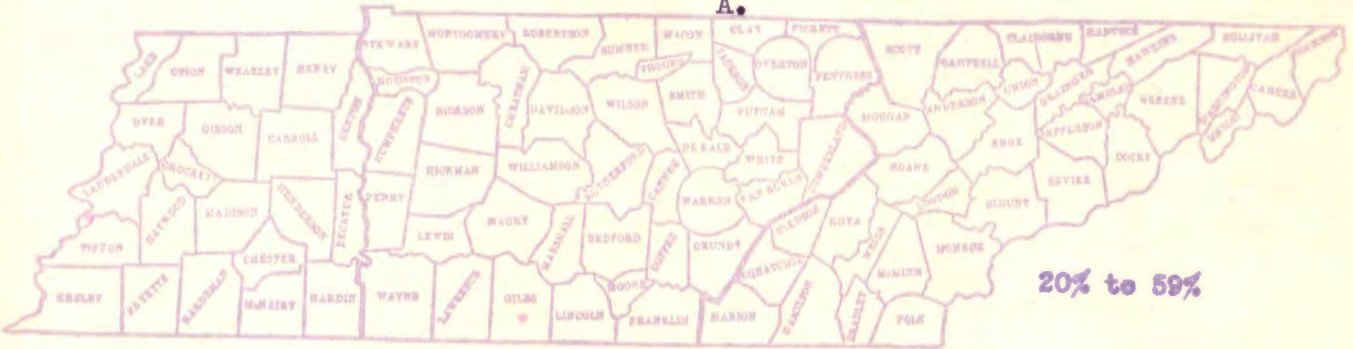
Wilson B. B.P Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	14	0	0	1	10	0	2	1	2	
5-19	83	88	3	2	66	75	1	3	13	8	
1-4	49	42	0	0	39	33	8	6	2	3	
Total	134	144	3	2	106	118	9	11	16	13	

Maps 30

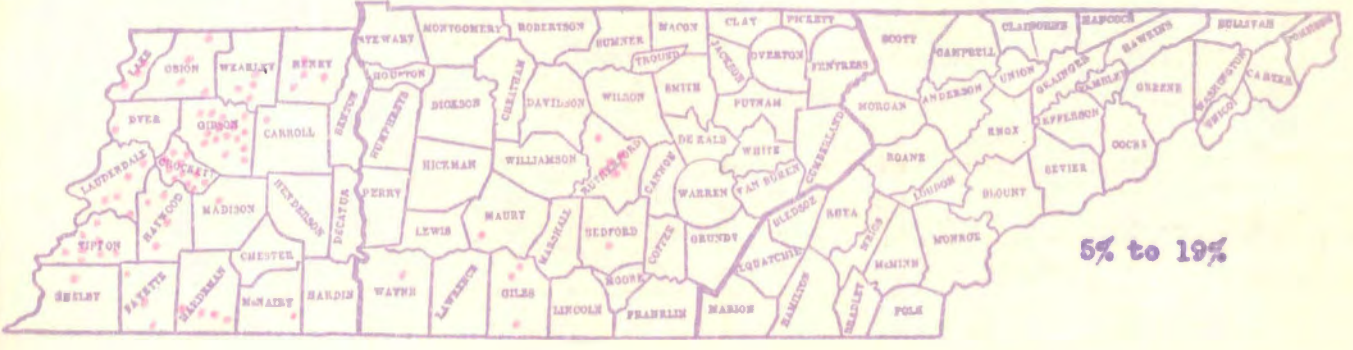
WILSON B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



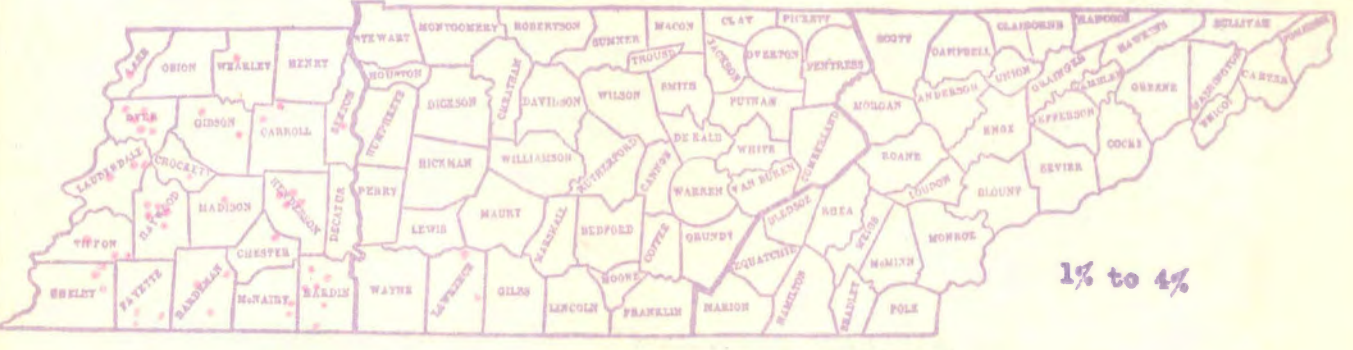
20% to 59%

B.



5% to 19%

C.



1% to 4%

Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

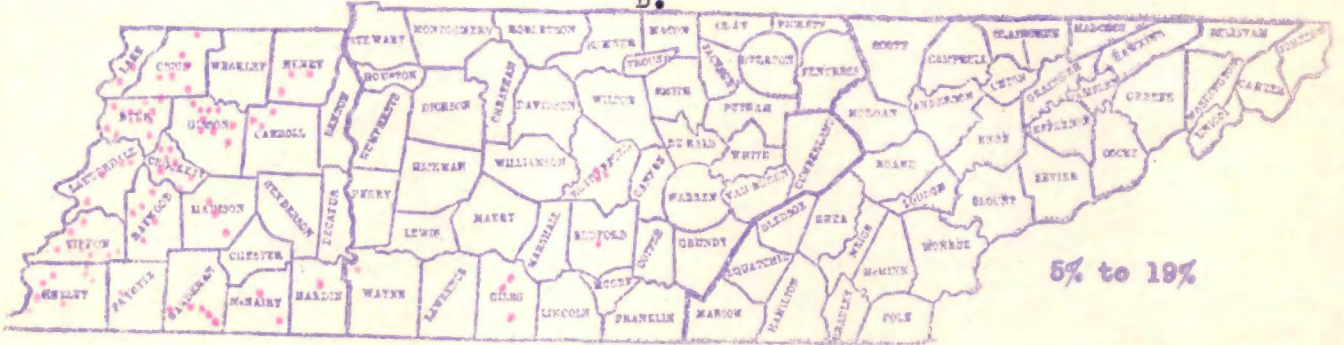
Maps 31

WILSON B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1932

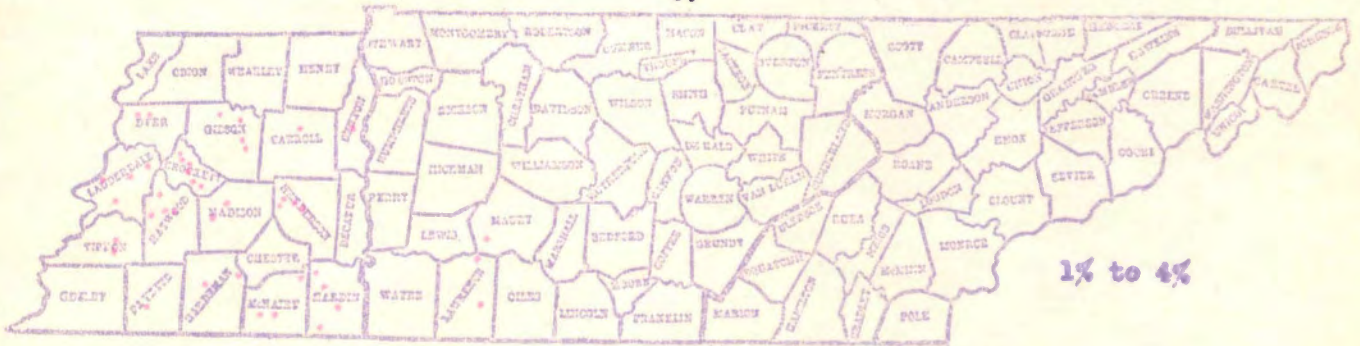
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 46

Addison's Prolific: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
5-19	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 47.

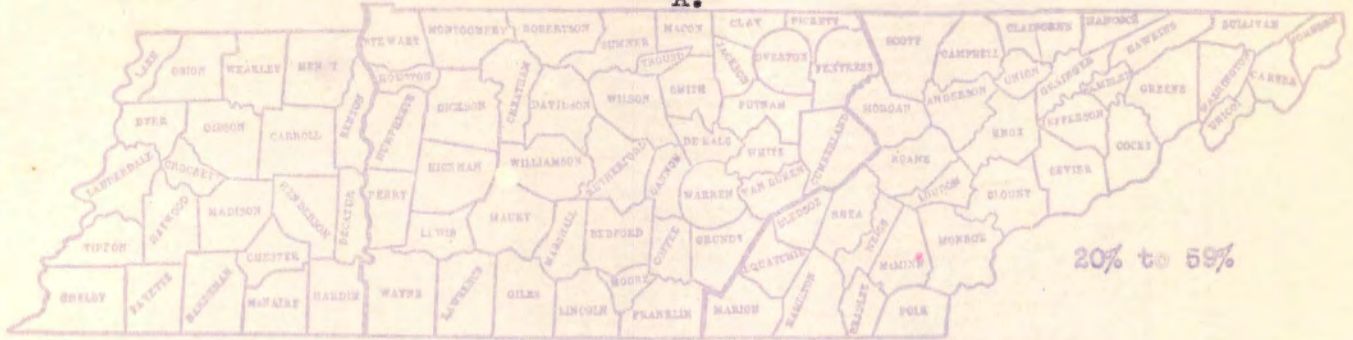
Addison's Prolific: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
5-19	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	

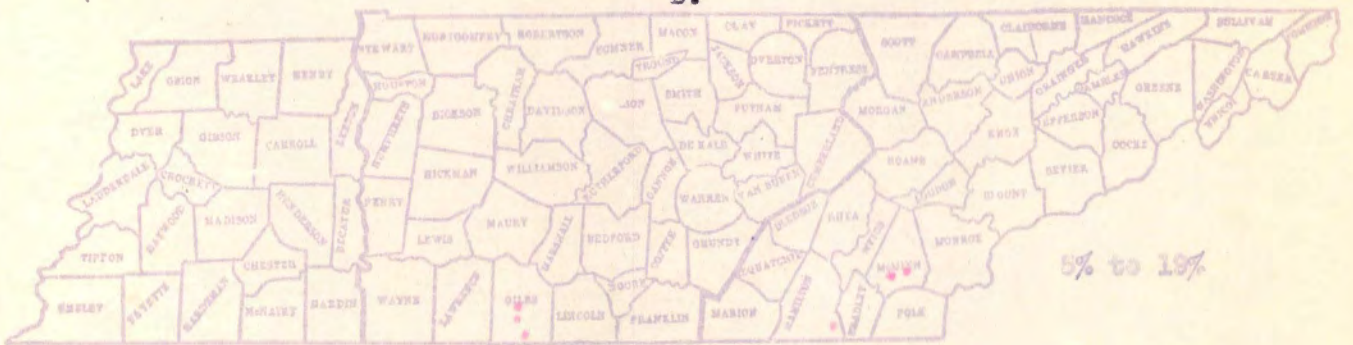
Maps 32

ADDISON'S PROLIFIC: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



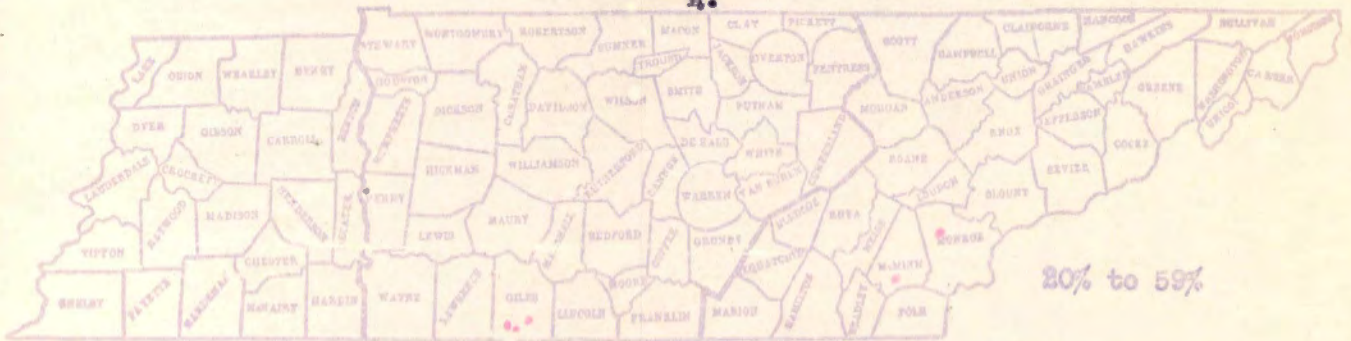
B.



Maps 33.

ADDISON'S PROLIFIC: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

11. Bank Account.

Bank Account is grown mainly in Giles County, with two gins in Lauderdale County reporting it in 1928 and one in 1931.

There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of this variety grown.

(See Tables 48, 49 and 50, and Maps 34 and 35)

12. Bradwell's Double Jointed.

This variety is grown only in Soil Area 4, and furthermore is found only in Rutherford County.

It seems to be on the decline, as it was reported by four gins in 1928 and only three in 1931

(See Tables 48, 51 and 52, and Maps 36 and 37)

13. Cleveland Coker.

Although this variety is grown only in Fayette, Tipton, Hamilton and Lincoln Counties, one outstanding fact is obvious: It has gained much attention in Lincoln County. Only one gin in Lincoln County reported it in 1928, whereas 7 reported it in 1931; and all of them reported a percentage of more than 5%.

(See Tables 48, 53 and 54, and Maps 38 and 39)

14. Cook.

In 1931 this variety was grown only in Soil Area 4, and principally in Lawrence County.

There seems to have been a slight decrease in both the percentage grown and in the number of gins reporting the variety.

(See Tables 48, 55 and 56, and Maps 40 and 41)

Table 43.

Bank Account
 Bradwell's Double Jointed
 Cleveland Coker
 Cook

) Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As
 Constituting the Designated Percentage
 of Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
<u>Bank Account</u>								
II. Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
IV. Giles	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wayne	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	2	2	6	5	1	1
State Total	0	0	2	2	7	6	2	1
<u>Bradwell's Double Jointed</u>								
IV. Rutherford	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
State Total	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
<u>Cleveland Coker</u>								
II. Fayette	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Total	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2
IV. Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	0
Total	0	1	0	2	0	5	1	0
State Total	0	1	0	2	1	8	4	2
<u>Cook</u>								
II. Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
IV. Bradley	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Giles	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	2	0	9	10	0	0
State Total	0	0	2	0	9	10	1	0

Table 49.

Bank Account: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
5-19	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	5	
1-4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	

Table 50.

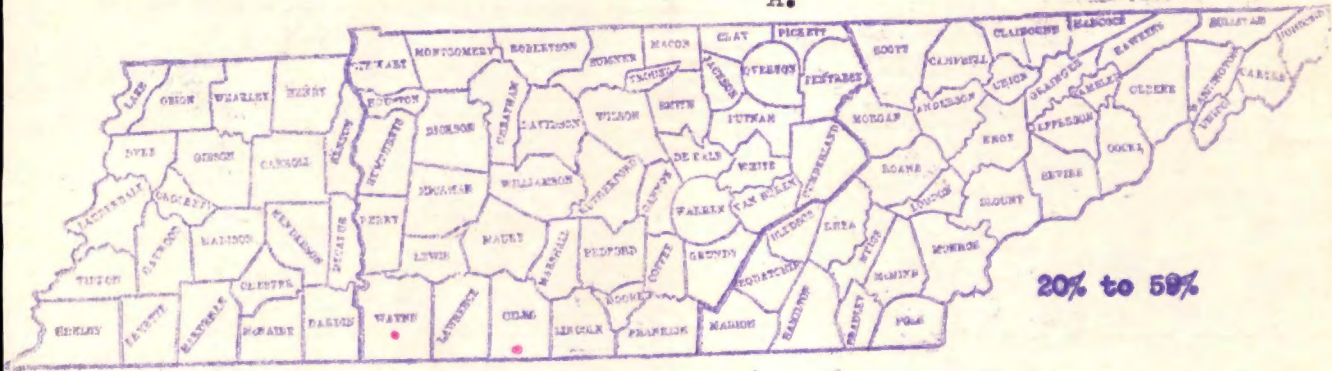
Bank Account: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
5-19	7	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	5	
1-4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	11	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	8	

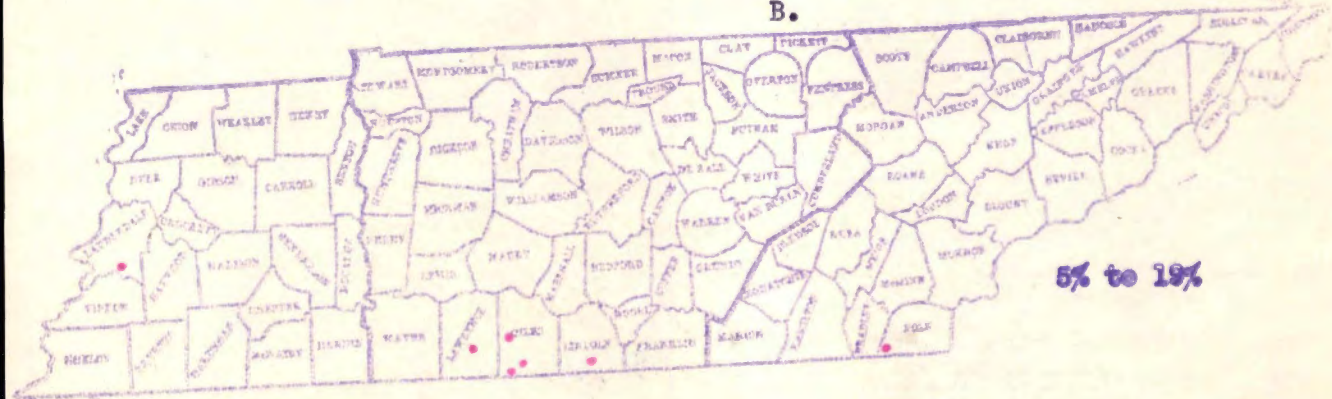
Maps 34.

BANK ACCOUNT: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

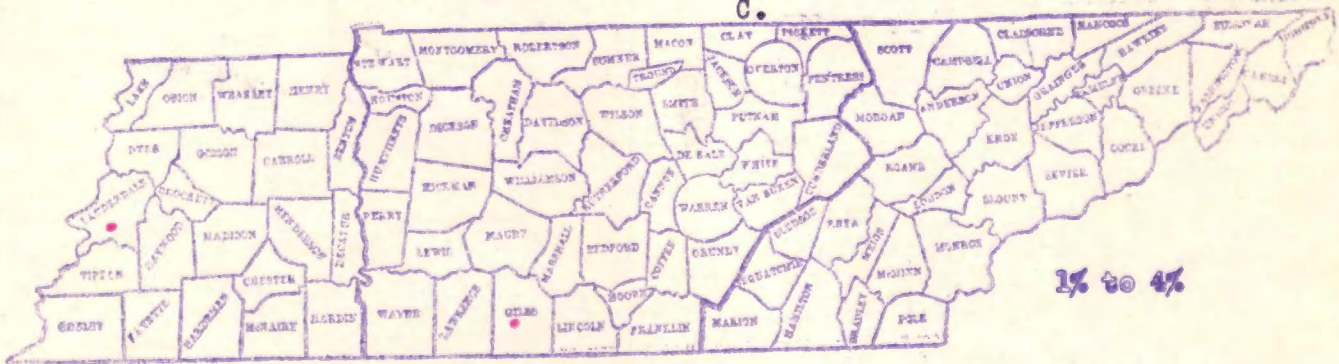
A.



B.



C.

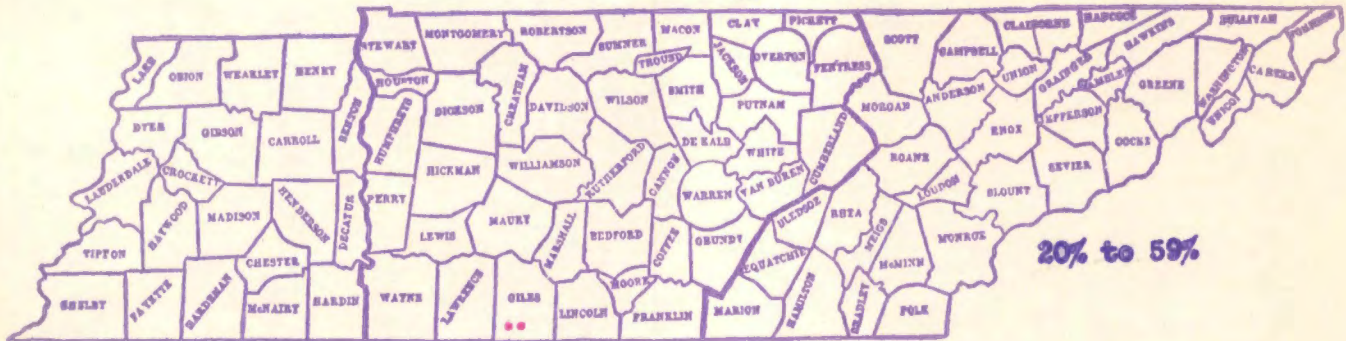


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

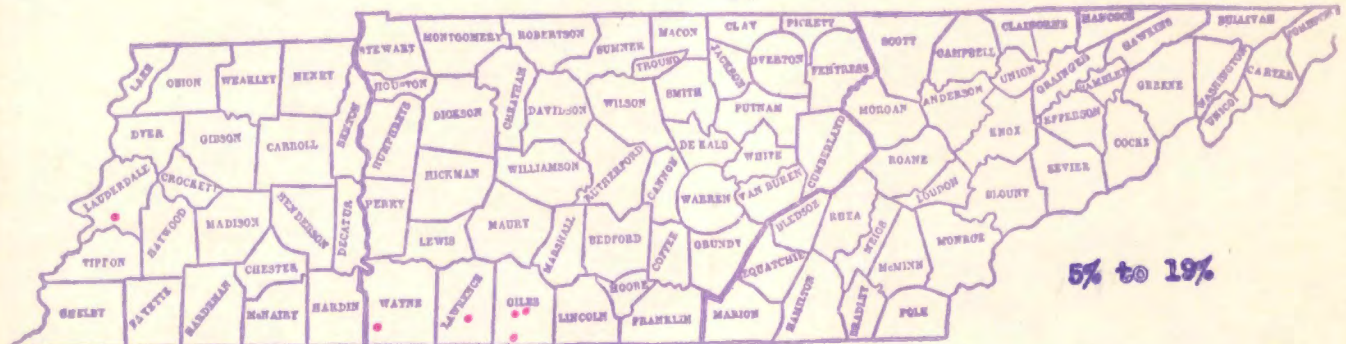
Maps 35.

BANK ACCOUNT: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

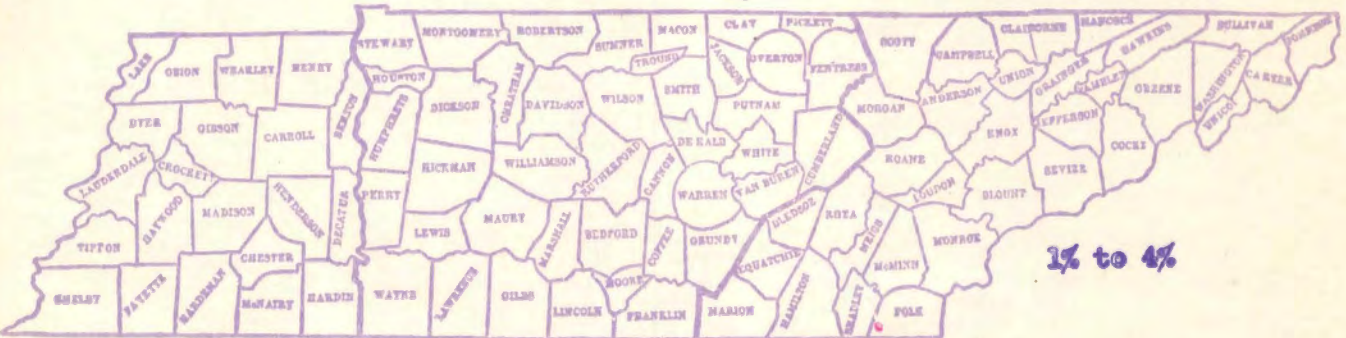
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 51.

Bradwell's Double Jointed: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
5-19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 52.

Bradwell's Double Jointed: Number Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

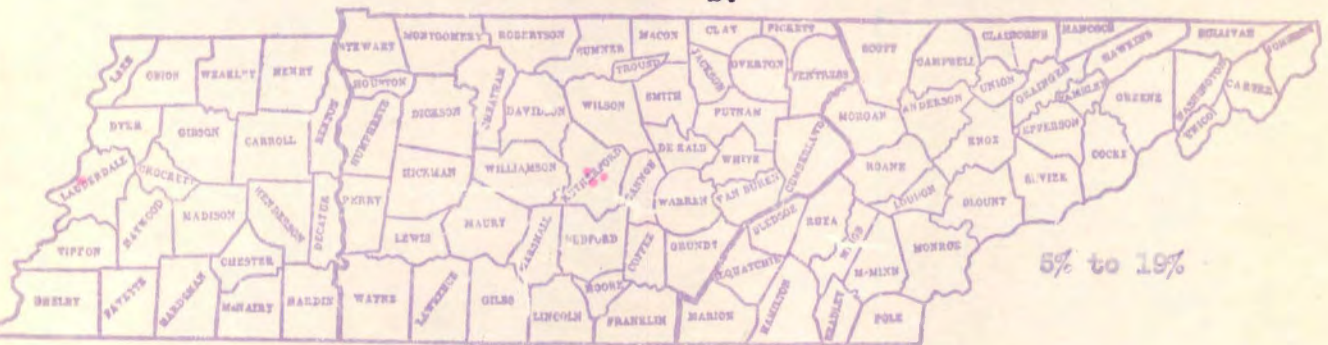
Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	1	
5-19	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	

BRADWELL'S DOUBLE JOINTED: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



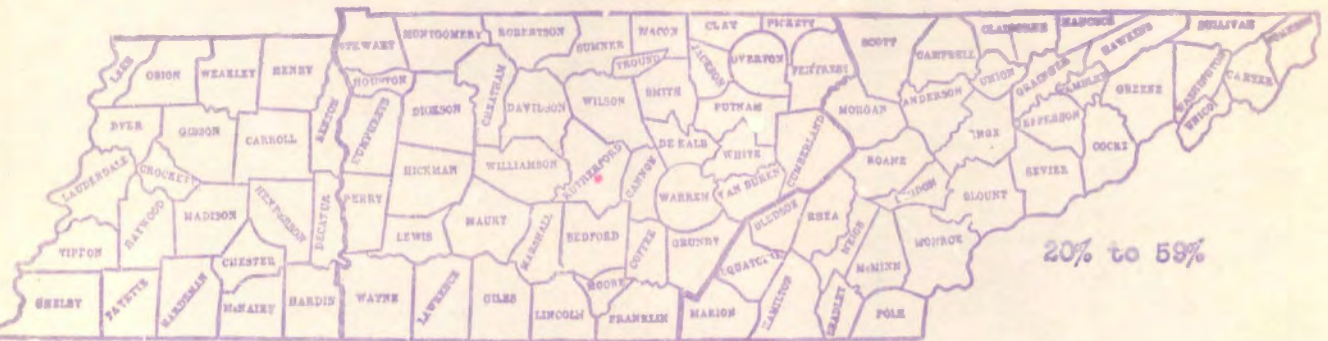
B.



Maps 37.

BRADWELL'S DOUBLE JOINTED: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 53.

Cleveland Coker: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5-19	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1-4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

Table 54.

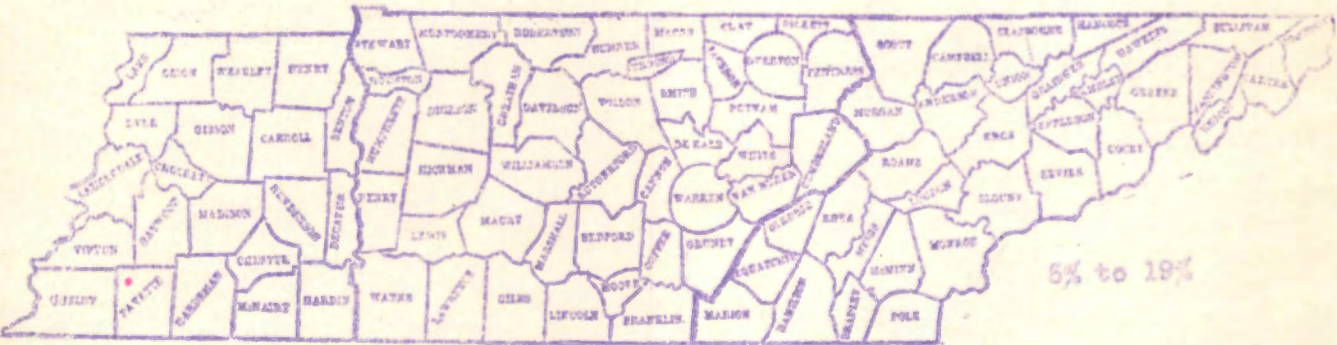
Cleveland Coker: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
5-19	1	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
1-4	4	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	13	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	0	8

Maps 38.

CLEVELAND CONNER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

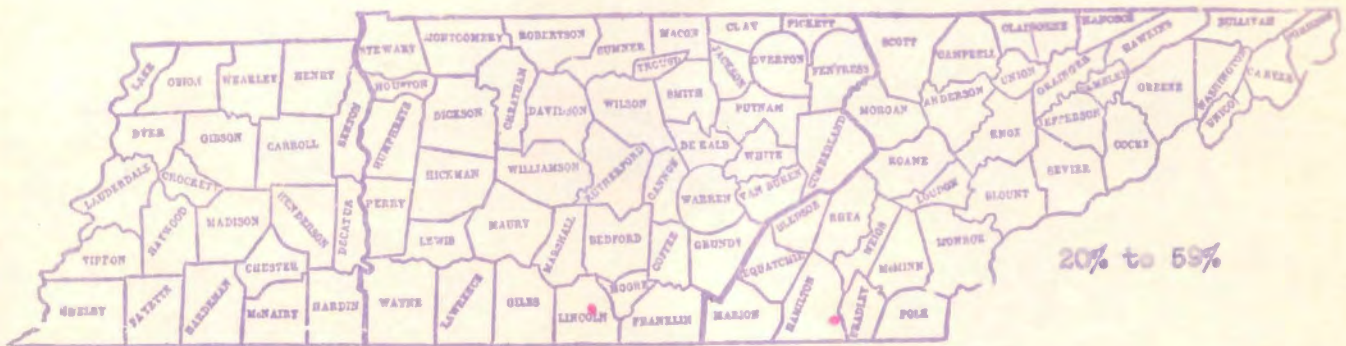
Maps 39.

CLEVELAND COKER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

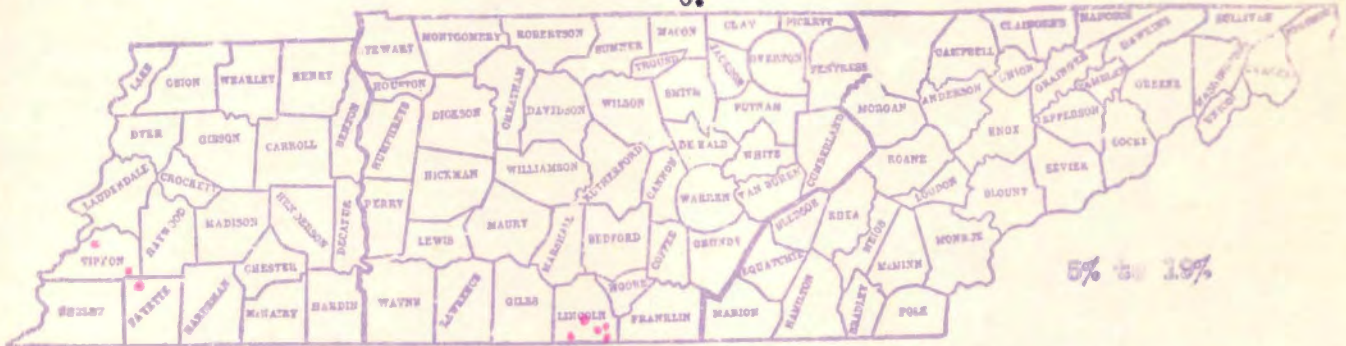
A.



B.



C.



D.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 55.

Cook: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5-19	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
1-4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 56.

Cook: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5-19	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	0
1-4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	10	0

COOK Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

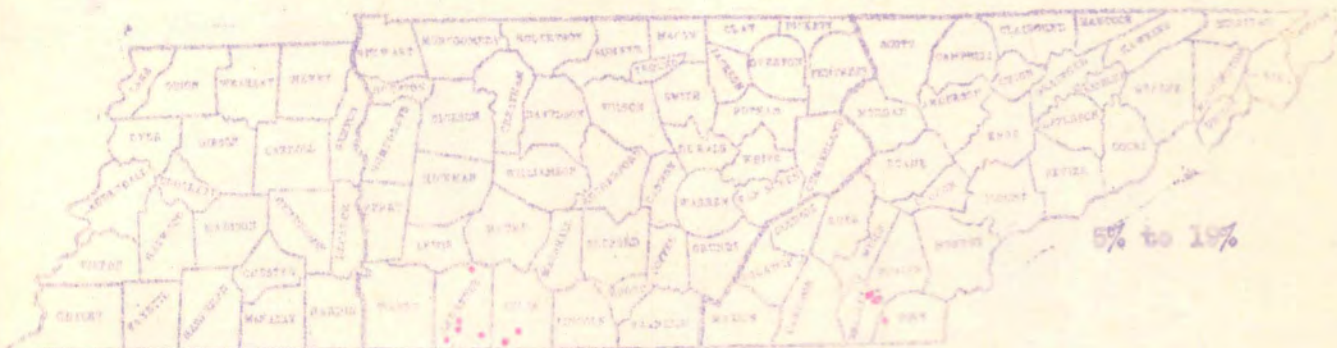


C.



Map 41.

COOK Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

15. Express.

This variety appears to be declining rapidly in popularity since 6 gins reported it in 1928 and only 2 in 1931. In addition, the gin that reported 60% and over in 1928 did not report it at all in 1931.

(See Tables 57, 58 and 59, and Maps 42 and 43)

16. Greer's Wichita.

This variety was reported only in Haywood County in 1928, but in 1931 it has also made its appearance in Benton, Weakley and Hardin Counties.

Twice as many gins reported the variety in 1931 as in 1928, and several reported it as representing an increased percentage of their total ginnings.

(See Tables 57, 60 and 61, and Maps 44 and 45)

17. Hartsville.

One gin in Gibson County reports this variety, and had the same percentage for both years.

(See Tables 57, 62 and 63, and Maps 46 and 47)

18. King's Improved:

King's Improved has shown a considerable decrease in the State as a whole, especially in counties other than Bradley, Lawrence and McMinn.

Only 13 gins reported the variety in 1931 whereas 20 had reported it in 1928.

(See Tables 57, 64 and 65, and Maps 48 and 49)

Table 57

Express)
 Greer's Wichita)
 Hartsville)
 King's Improved)

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
 the Designated Percentage of Total
 Ginnings

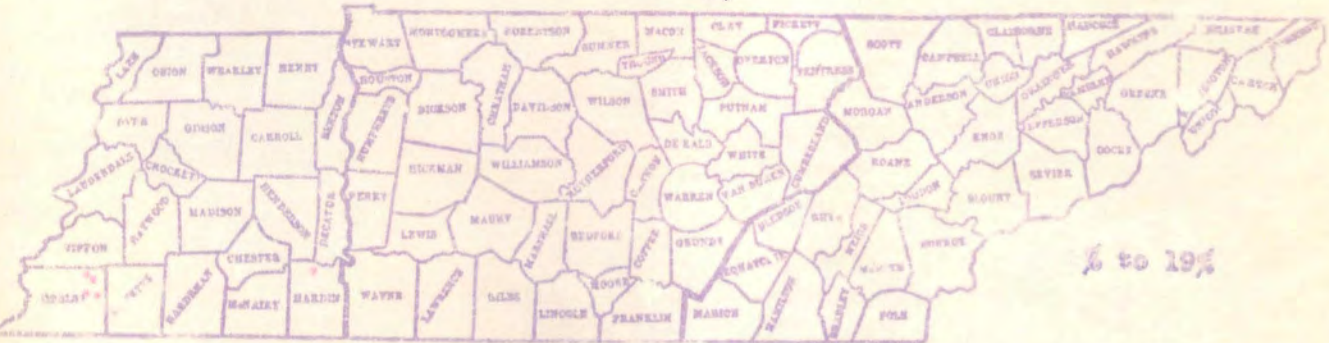
Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
			<u>Express</u>					
II. Lauderdale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
			<u>Greer's Wichita</u>					
II. Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	4
Weakley	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	5
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
State Total	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	6
			<u>Hartsville</u>					
II. Gibson	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
			<u>King's Improved</u>					
II. Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
IV. Bedford	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bradley	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Giles	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McMinn	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rutherford	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	4	2	9	9	1	0
State Total	0	0	4	2	12	10	4	1

EXPRESS: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



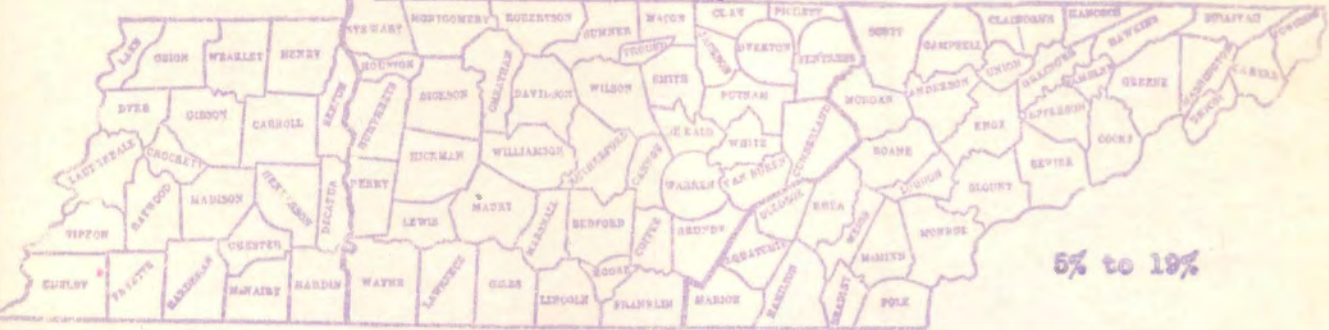
B.



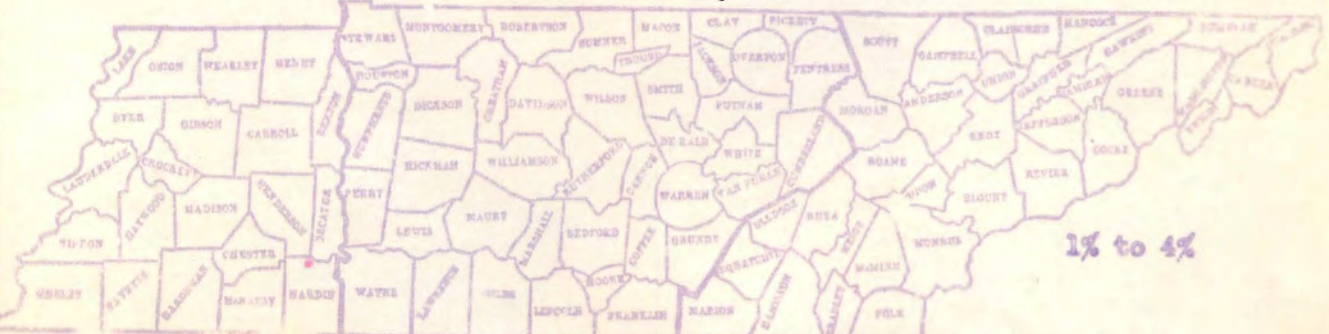
Maps 43.

EXPRESS: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 60.

Greer's Wichita: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0

Table 61.

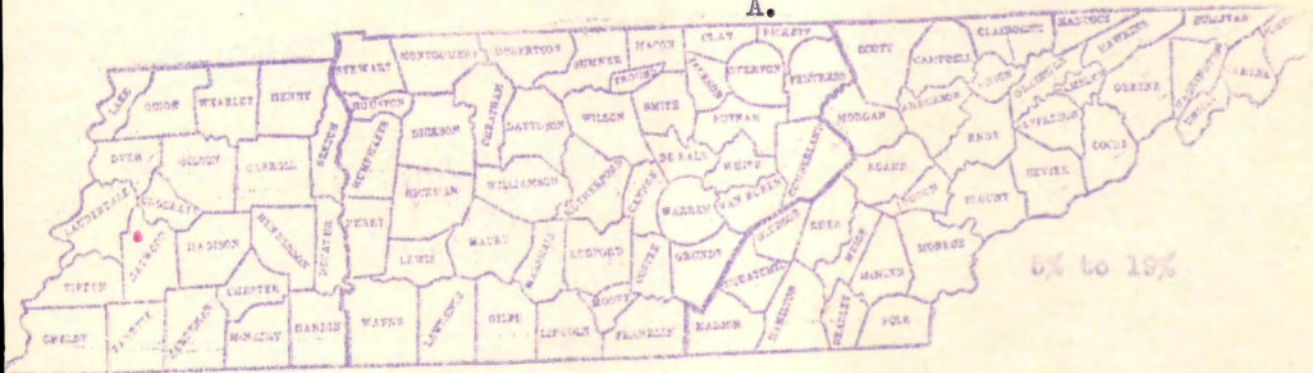
Greer's Wichita: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	5	6	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	12	0	0	6	11	0	1	0	0	0

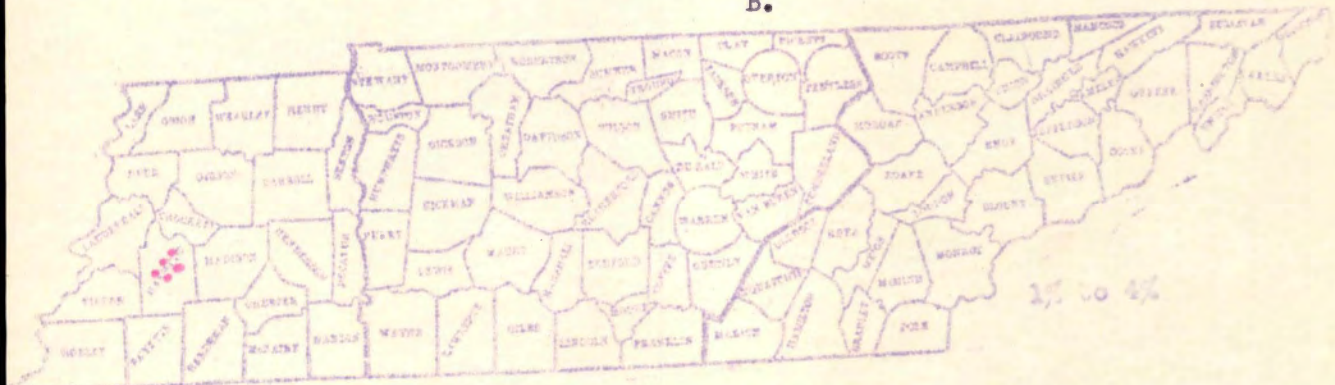
Maps 44.

OPPER'S WICHITA: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

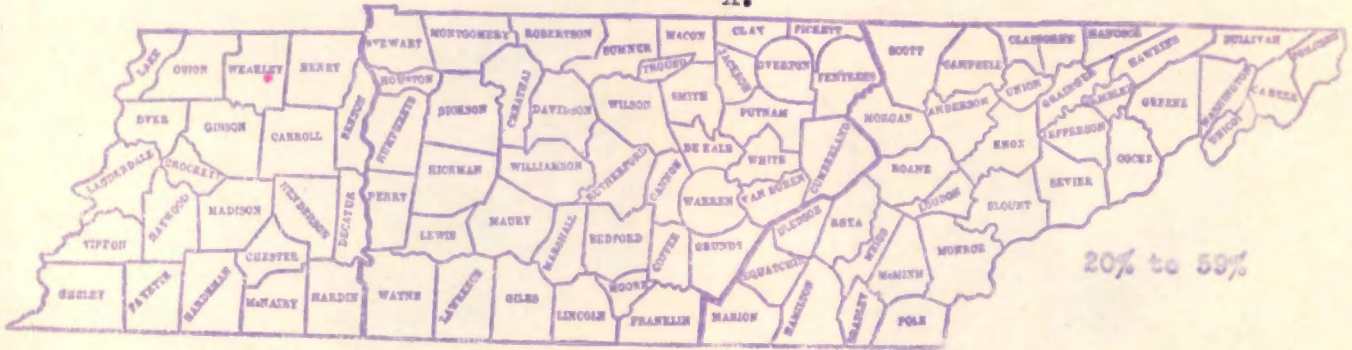


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

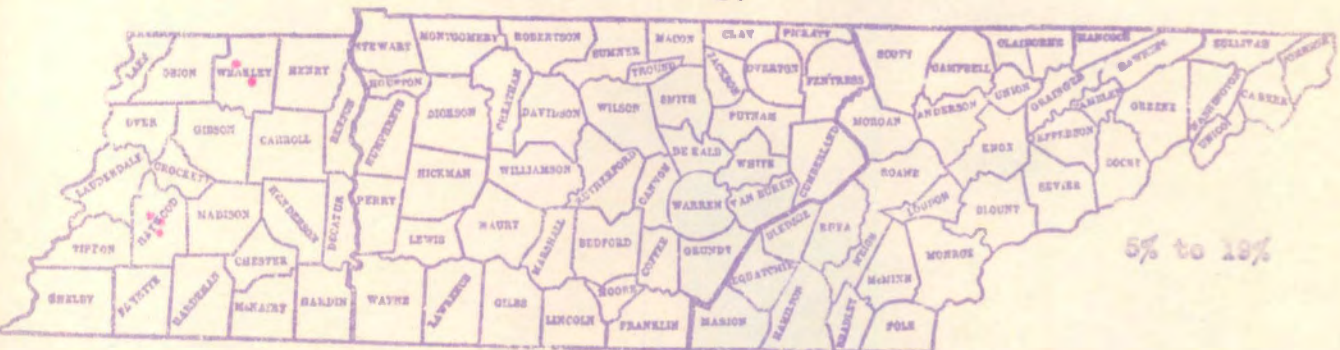
Maps 45.

GIBBER'S WICHITA; Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

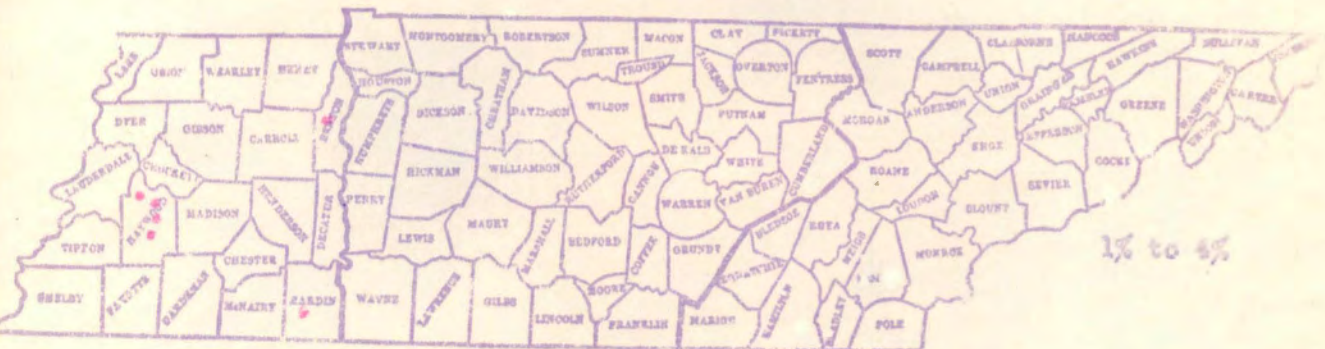
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 62.

Hartsville: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety
As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

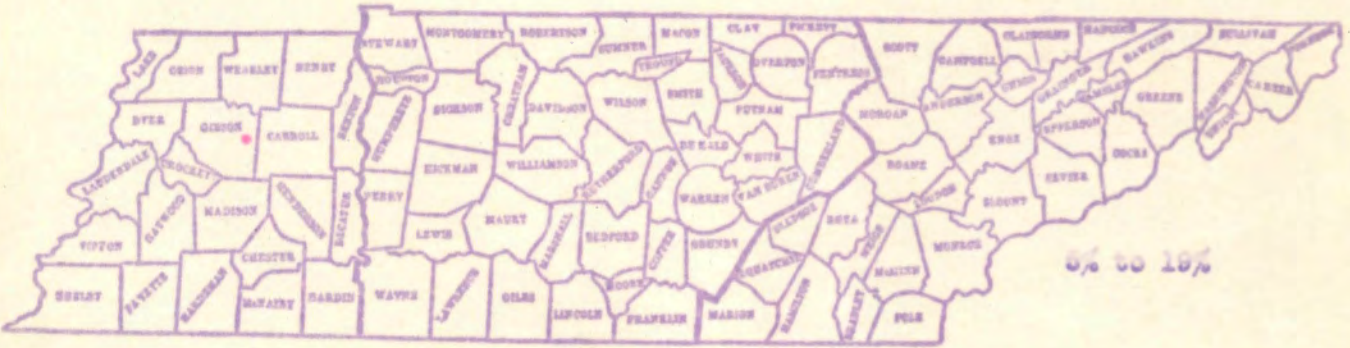
Table 63.

Hartsville: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

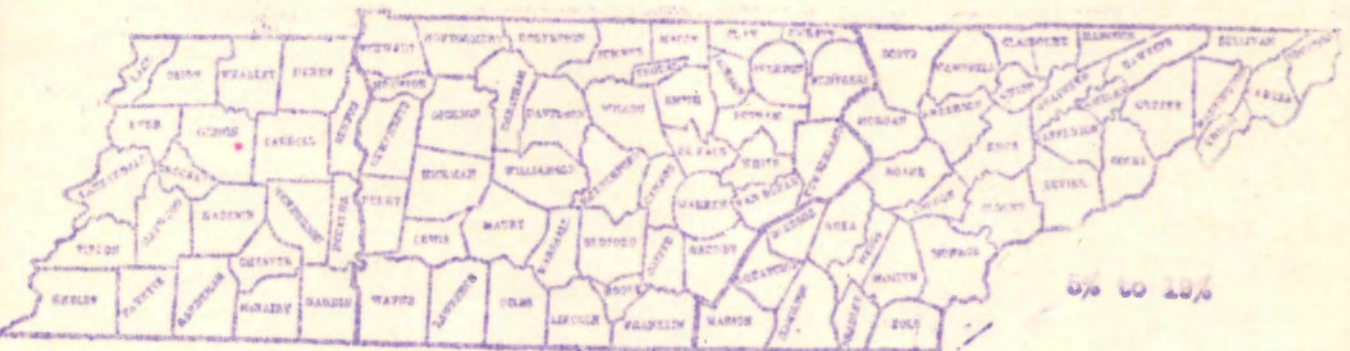
Map 46.

HARTSVILLE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at
gins reporting, 1928



Map 47.

HARTSVILLE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at
gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 64.

King's Improved: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
5-19	8	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	5	
1-4	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	

Table 65.

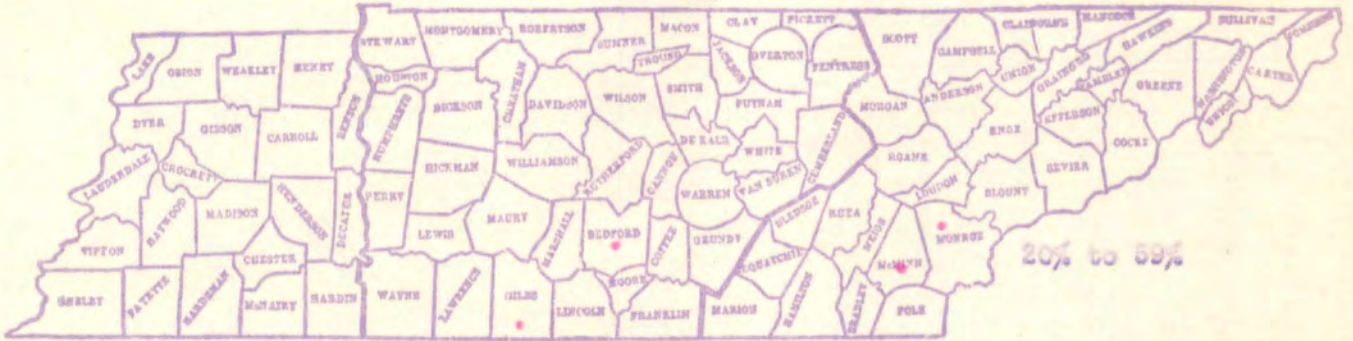
King's Improved: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
5-19	12	10	0	0	2	1	1	0	9	9	
1-4	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	20	15	0	0	5	2	1	0	14	11	

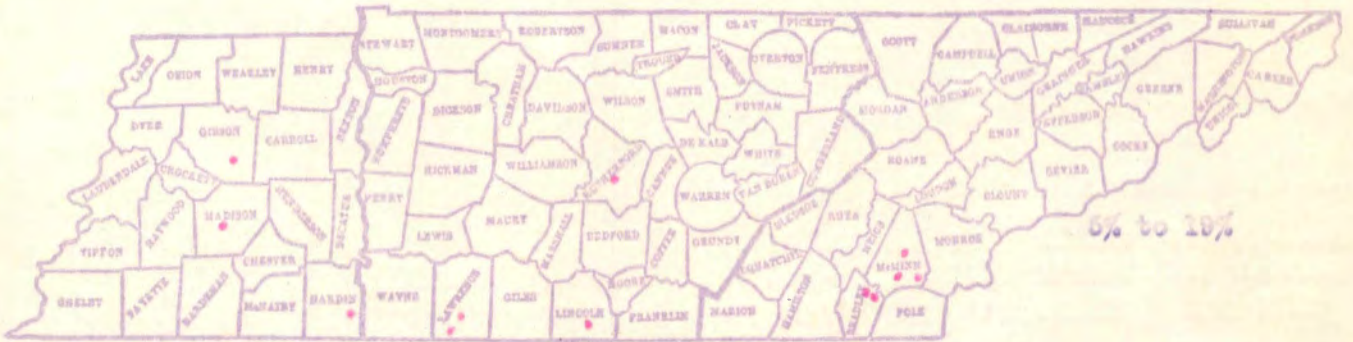
Maps 48.

KING'S IMPROVED: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

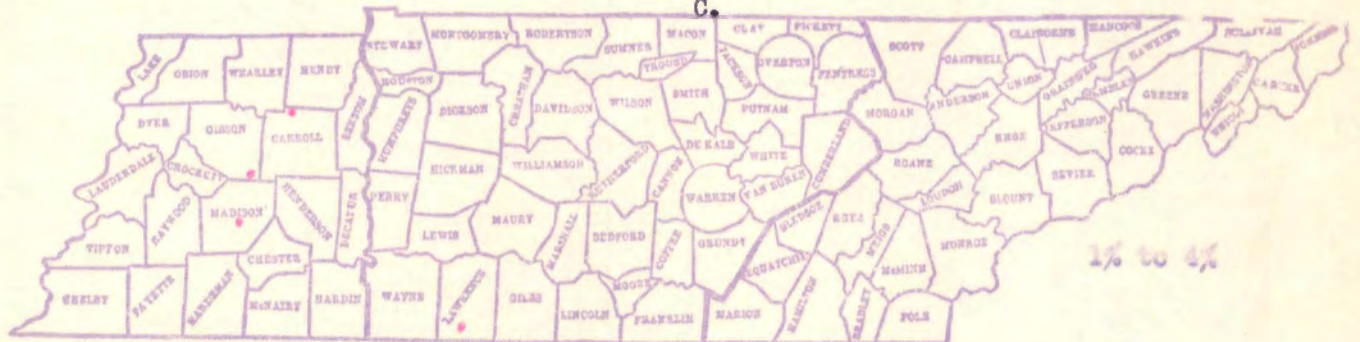
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

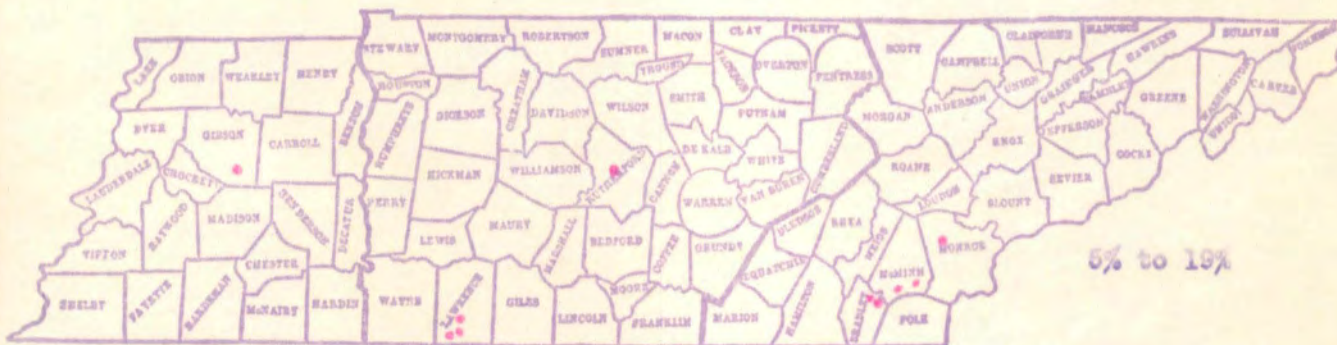
Maps 49.

KING'S IMPROVED: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

19. Mebane.

This is a very popular variety in Lawrence County. Ten of the 15 gins reporting it in 1932 are located in this county.

But the total number of gins reporting Mebane, and the percentage grown, remained very uniform for 1929 and 1931. It was, however, first reported in Giles and Lincoln Counties in 1931.

(See Tables 66, 67, and 68, and Maps 50 and 51)

20. Mexican Big Bell.

This variety was not reported in the State, previous to 1931. In that year it was reported by one gin, in Dyer County.

(See Tables 66, 69, and 70, and Map 52)

21. Miller.

There was an increase both in the number of gins reporting Miller and in the relative percentage of this variety grown, from 1928 to 1931.

The most substantial increase was shown in Dyer County, where 13 gins reported the variety in 1931 compared with 6 in 1928.

(See Tables 66, 71, and 72, and Maps 53 and 54)

22. Misdal

Misdal was reported in Haywood, Lauderdale, Polk, Shelby, and Tipton Counties in 1931, but not in Polk and Shelby Counties in 1928.

A total of 13 gins reported the variety in 1931 vs. 7 in 1928. Some of these gins also reported a larger percentage of Misdal ginned in 1931 than in 1928.

(See Tables 66, 73 and 74, and Maps 55 and 56)

Mebane
Mexican Big Boll
Miller
Misdal

) Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting
the Designated Percentage of Total
Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Mebane</u>							
II. Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tipton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
IV. Giles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	7
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rutherford	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	5	5	9	7
State Total	0	0	0	1	5	5	10	9
	<u>Mexican Big Boll</u>							
II. Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
State Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	<u>Miller</u>							
II. Crockett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dyer	0	0	0	1	1	10	5	2
Gibson	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Hardeman	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Obion	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Total	0	0	0	2	10	19	7	4
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McNairy	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	2
Total	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	2
IV. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
State Total	0	0	0	2	15	24	13	7

(continued)

Table 56 (cont.)

Mebane
Mexican Big Boll
Miller
Misdal

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
the Designated Percentage of Total
Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
				<u>Misdal</u>				
II. Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Lauderdale	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Tipton	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Total	0	0	0	1	5	6	2	6
IV. Polk	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	1	5	7	2	6

Table 67

Mebane: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety
as Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-19	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
1-4	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1

Table 68

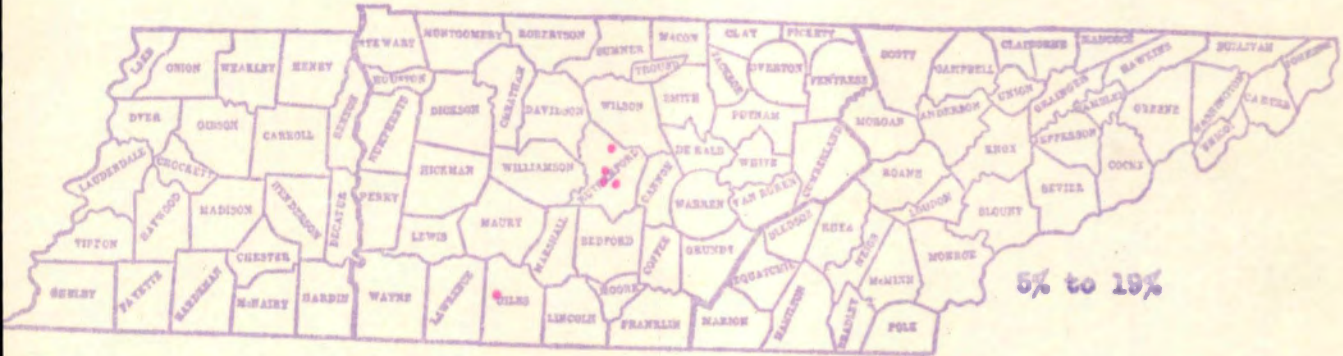
Mebane: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-19	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
1-4	10	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	7
Total	15	15	0	0	1	2	0	0	14	13

Maps 50.

MEBAWE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

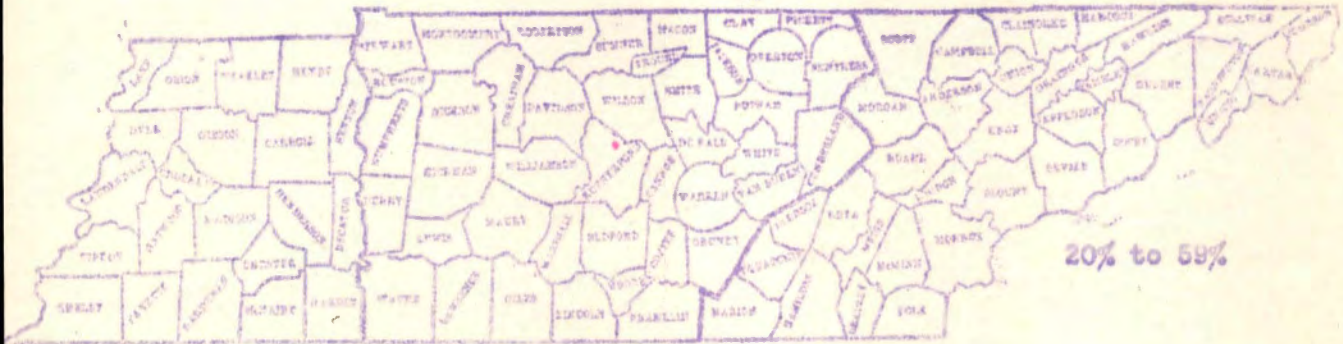


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Maps 51

MEBANE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

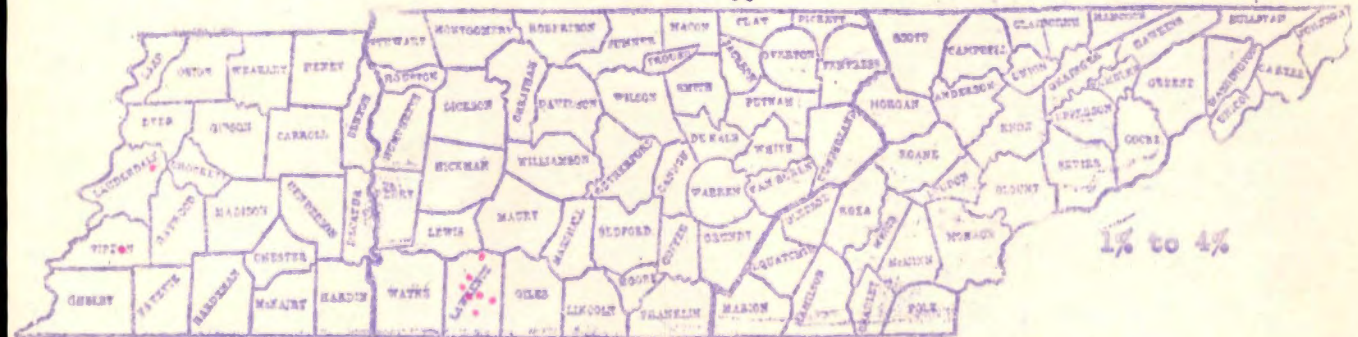
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 69.

Mexican Big Boll: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting
This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage
of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 70.

Mexican Big Boll: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Con-
stituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 71.

Miller: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety
As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total
Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	9	8	0	0	6	5	1	2	2	1	1
1-4	5	5	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1

Table 72.

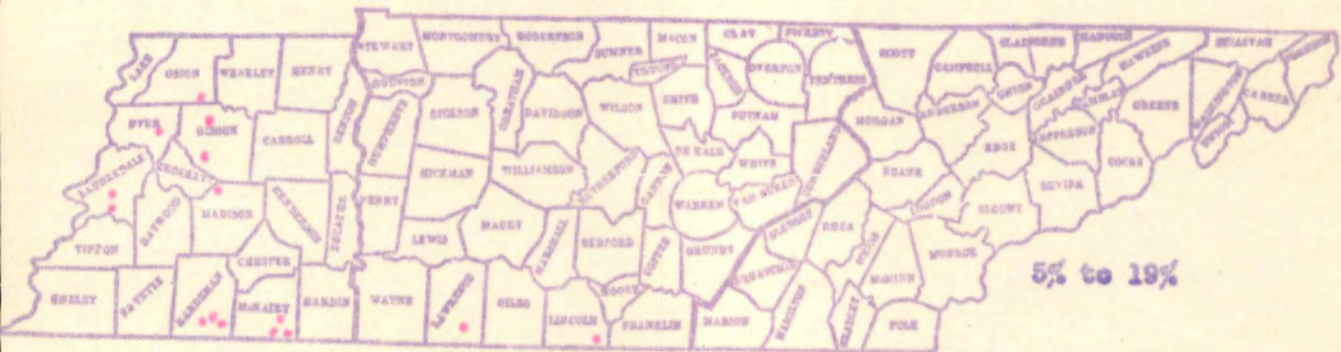
Miller: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	15	24	0	0	10	19	3	4	2	1	1
1-4	13	7	0	0	7	4	5	2	1	1	1
Total	28	33	0	0	17	25	8	6	3	2	2

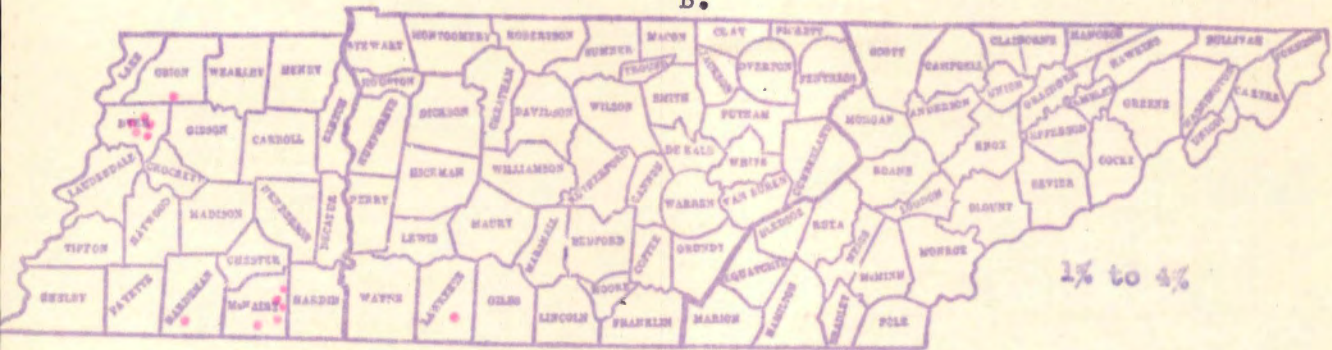
Maps 53.

MILLER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

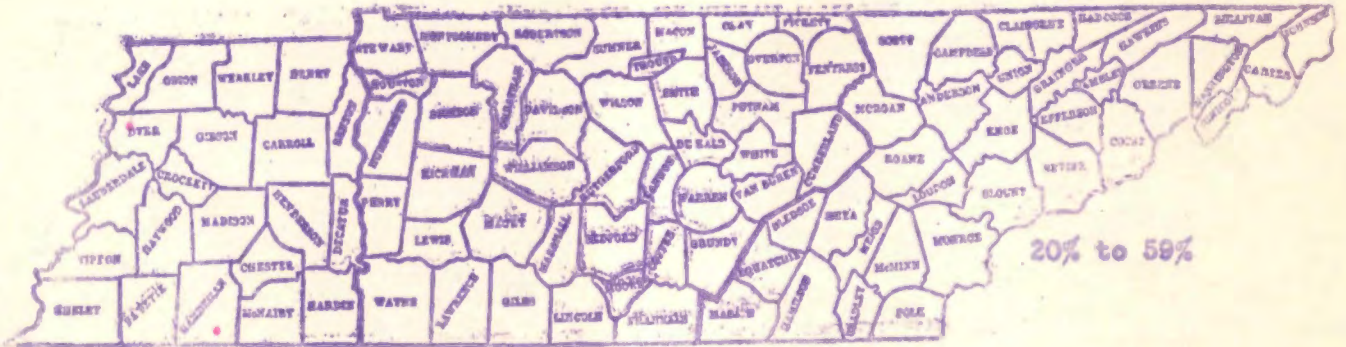


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

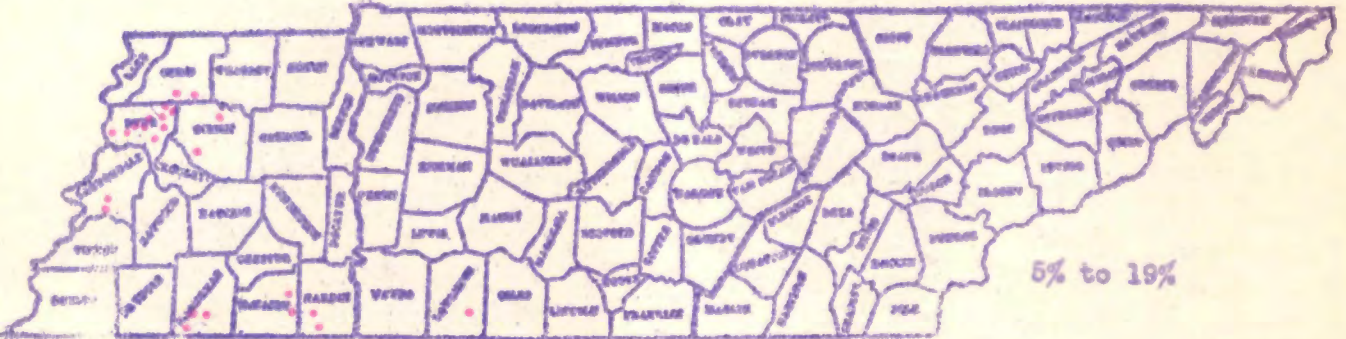
Maps 54.

MILLER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

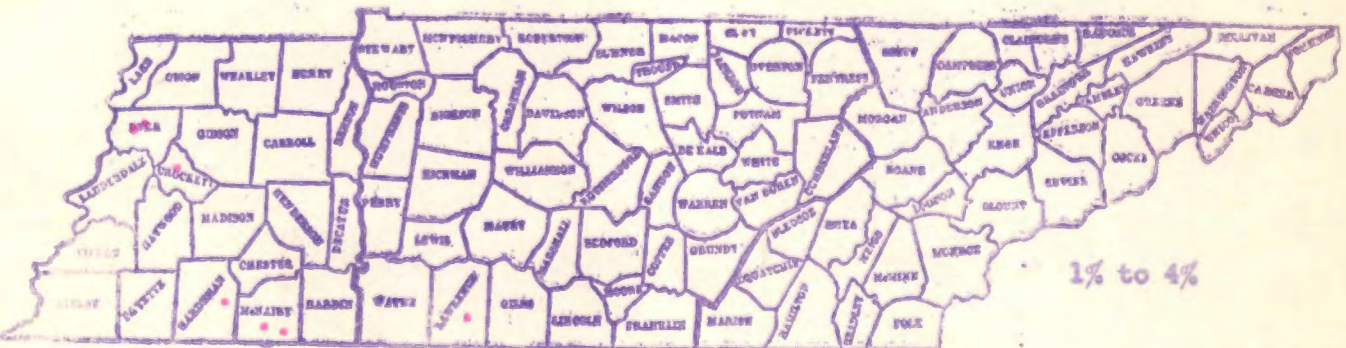
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 73.

Miscel: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	2	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1
1-4	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 74.

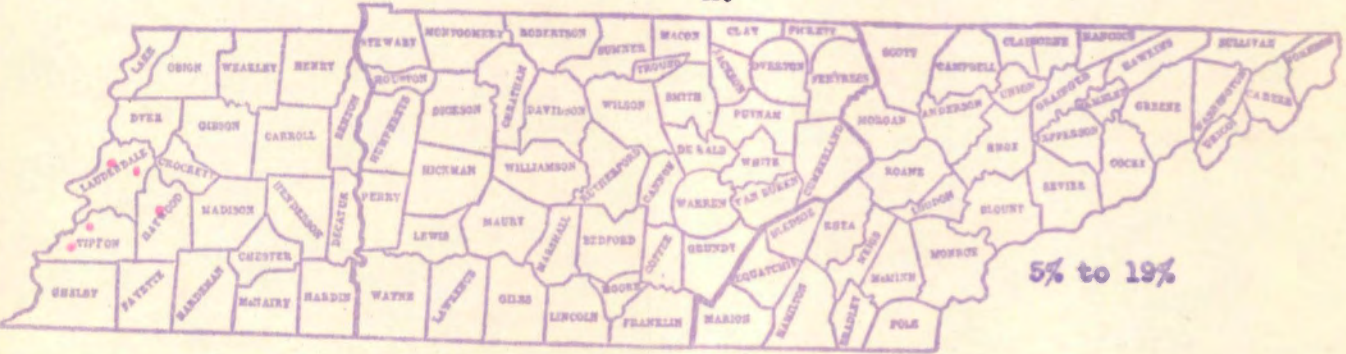
Miscel: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	5	7	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	1
1-4	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	14	0	0	7	13	0	0	0	0	1

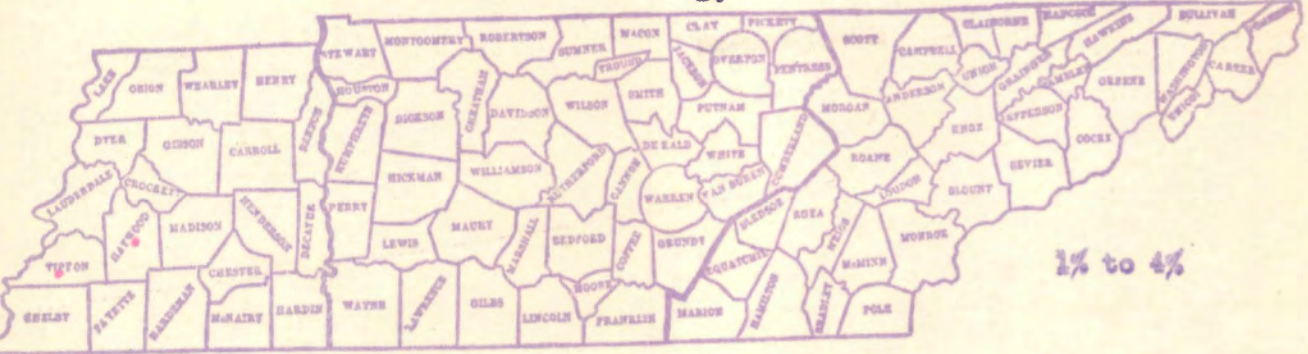
Maps 55.

MISDEL: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Maps 56.

MISDEL: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

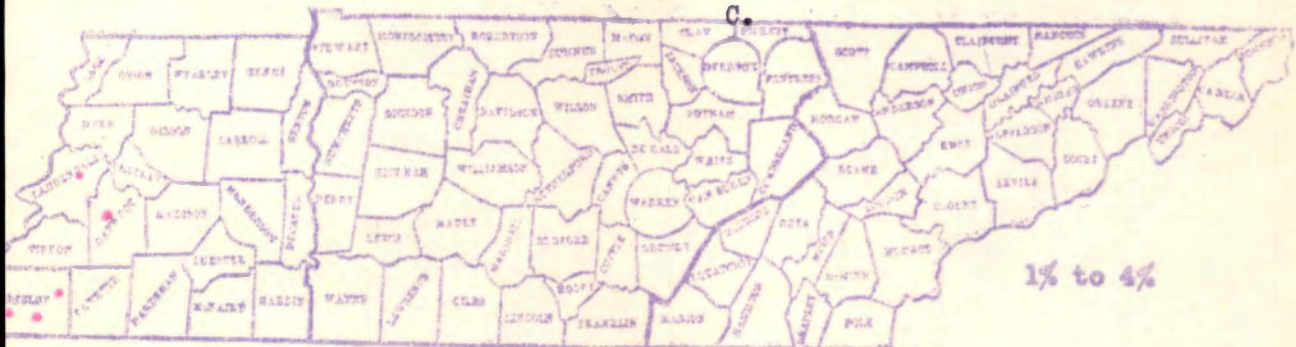
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

23. Piedmont Cleveland.

This variety is grown principally in Giles and Lincoln Counties.

The number of gins reporting it are the same for both 1928 and 1931, but several reported it as constituting a larger percentage of total ginnings in 1931.

(See Tables 75, 76, and 77, and Maps 57 and 58)

24. Rucker.

Rucker seems to be gaining in popularity. Thirty-five gins reported it in 1931 vs. 32 in 1928, and there was also a considerable increase in the number of gins reporting it as constituting from 5% to 19% of their total ginnings.

The increase in this variety is especially noticeable in Lauderdale, Lawrence and Polk Counties.

(See Tables 75, 78, and 79, and Maps 59 and 60)

25. Russell Big Boll:

This variety was reported by only one gin, located in Fayette County, in 1928. But in 1931 it was mentioned by 5 gins, in Gibson and Lake Counties, and represented from 5% to 19% of their total ginnings.

(See Tables 75, 80 and 81, and Maps 61 and 62)

26. Salsbury.

This variety was reported by three gins, in McMinn and Polk Counties, in both 1928 and 1931. However, in 1931 two of these gins estimated that Salsbury represented only 1% to 4% of their total ginnings instead of 5% to 19% as reported in 1928.

(See Tables 75, 82 and 83, and Maps 63 and 64)

Table 75.

Piedmont Cleveland)
 Rucker)
 Russell Big Boll)
 Salisbury)

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety as Constituting
 the Designated Percentage of Total
 Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Piedmont Cleveland</u>							
II. Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
III. Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
IV. Giles	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	1	6	7	3	0	0
State Total	0	0	1	6	8	4	2	1
	<u>Rucker</u>							
II. Carroll	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
Hardeman	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	0
Total	0	0	1	1	6	9	4	3
III. McNairy	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
IV. Bradley	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	3	7	6	2
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
McMinn	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
Total	0	0	0	2	11	18	8	2
State Total	0	0	1	3	18	27	13	5
	<u>Russell Big Boll</u>							
I. Lake	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
II. Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gibson	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0

(continued)

Table 75 (cont.)

Piedmont Cleveland } Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
 Rucker } the Designated Percentage of Total
 Russell Big Boll } Ginnings
 Salsbury }

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
			<u>Salsbury</u>					
IV. McMinn	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Polk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
State Total	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2

Table 76

piedmont Cleveland: Number of Counties Containg Gins Reporting This
 Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total
 Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		VIII		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
5-19	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	
1-4	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	

Table 77

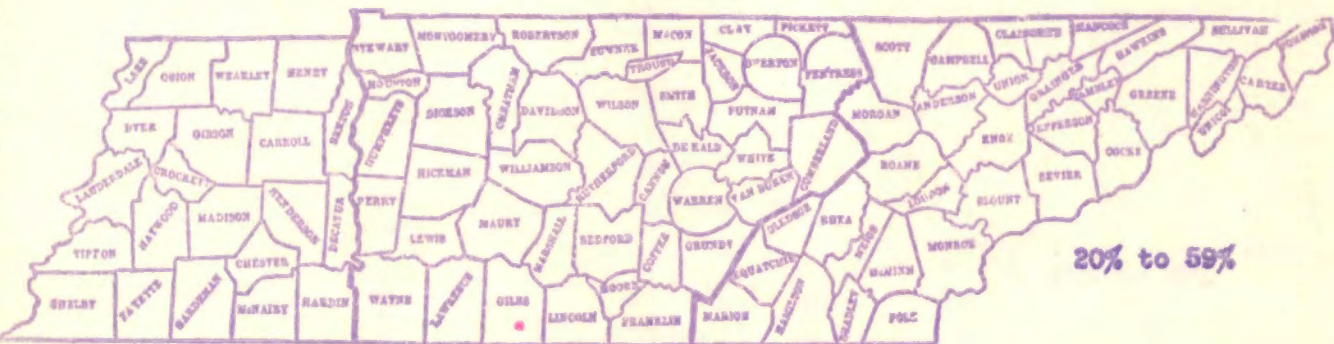
Piedmont Cleveland: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Consti-
 tuting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	
5-19	8	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	3	
1-4	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	
Total	11	11	0	0	2	1	1	1	8	9	

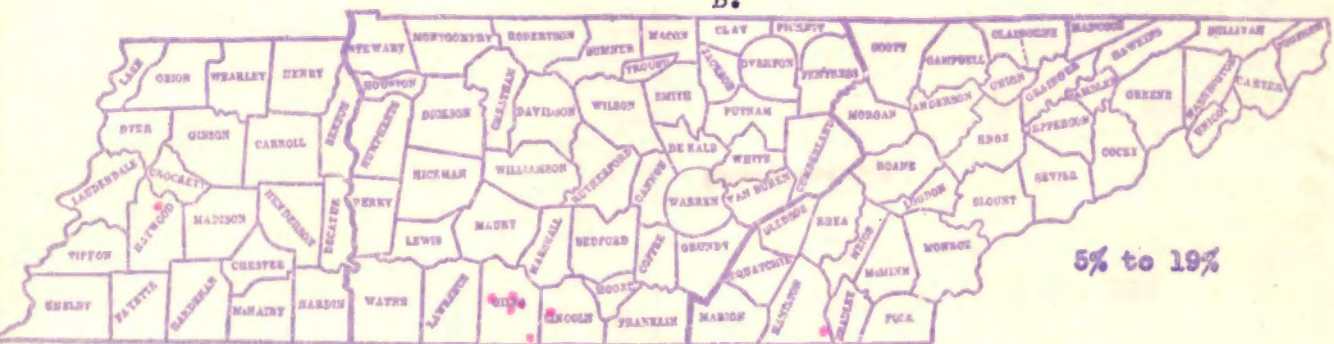
Maps 57.

PIEDMONT CLEVELAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

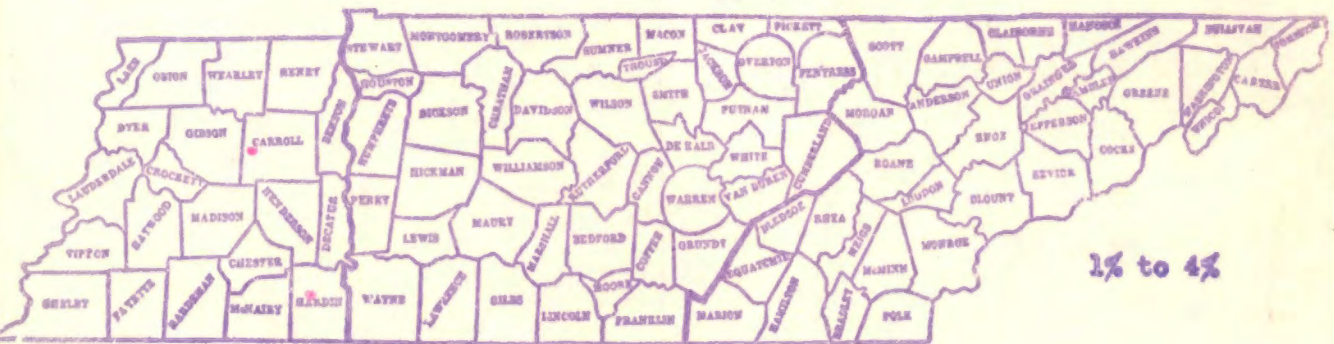
A.



B.



C.

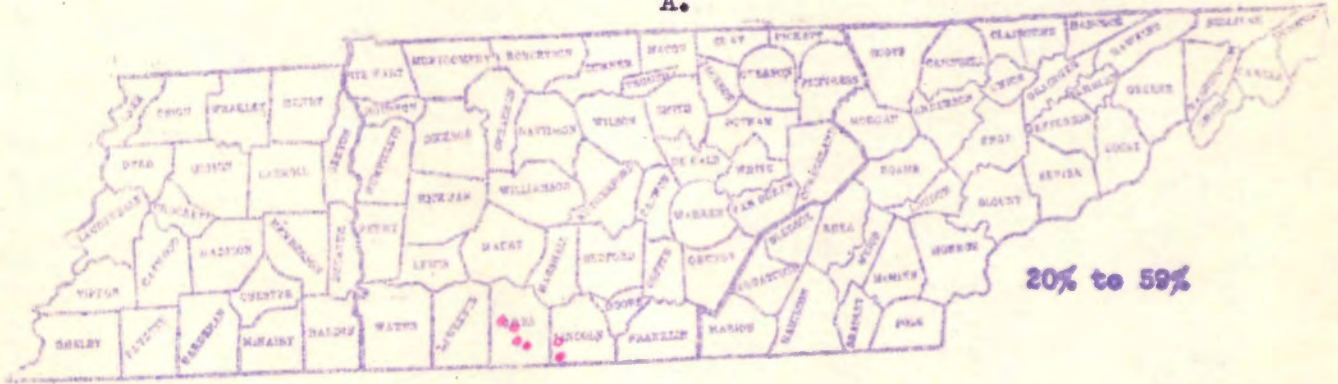


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

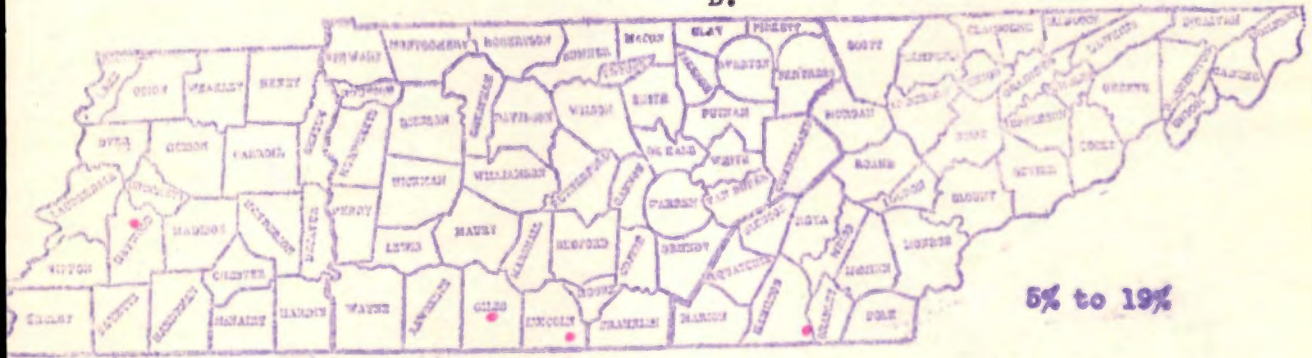
Maps 58.

PIEDMONT CLEVELAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

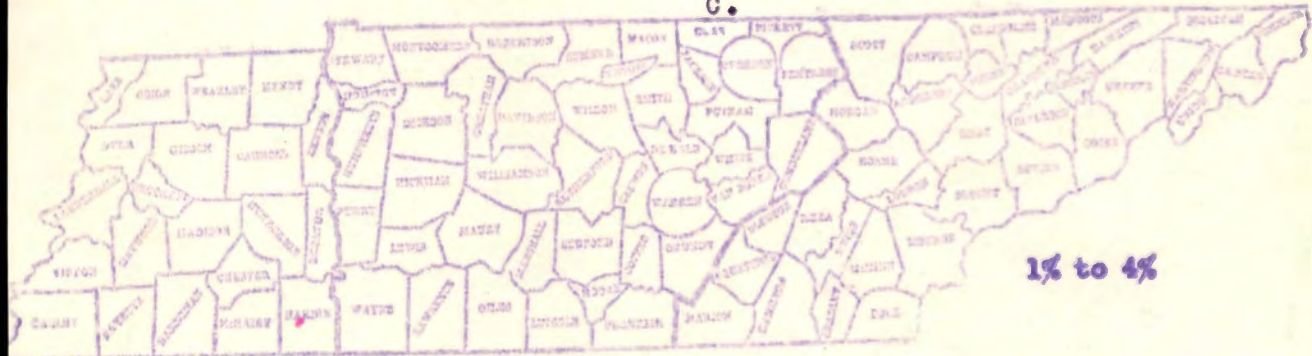
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 78.

Rucker: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
5-19	10	9	0	0	4	3	1	0	5	6	
1-4	6	4	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	1	

Table 79.

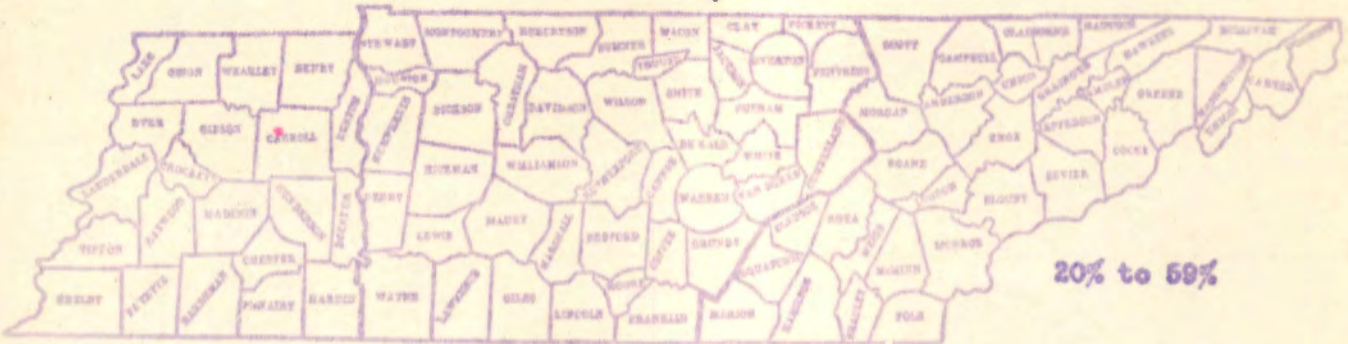
Rucker: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
5-19	18	27	0	0	6	9	1	0	11	18	
1-4	13	5	0	0	4	3	1	0	8	2	
Total	32	35	0	0	11	13	2	0	19	22	

Maps 59.

HUCKER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

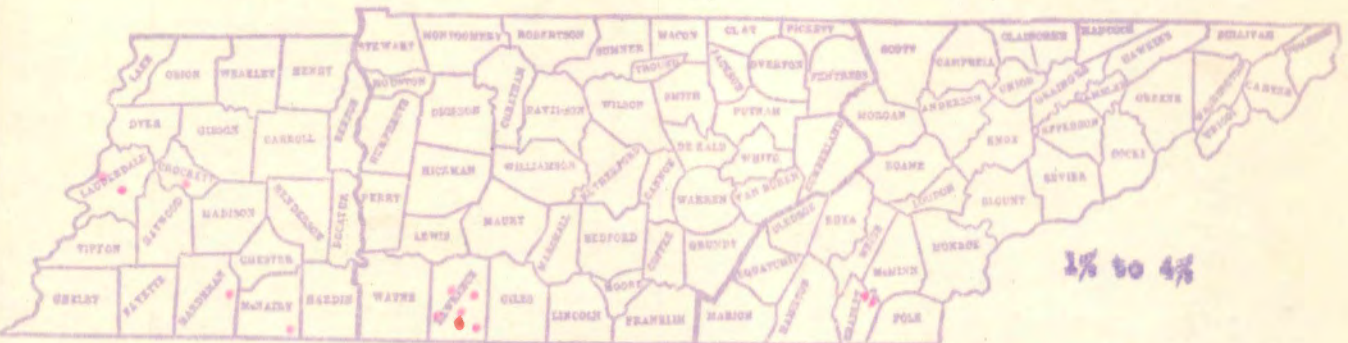
A.



B.



C.

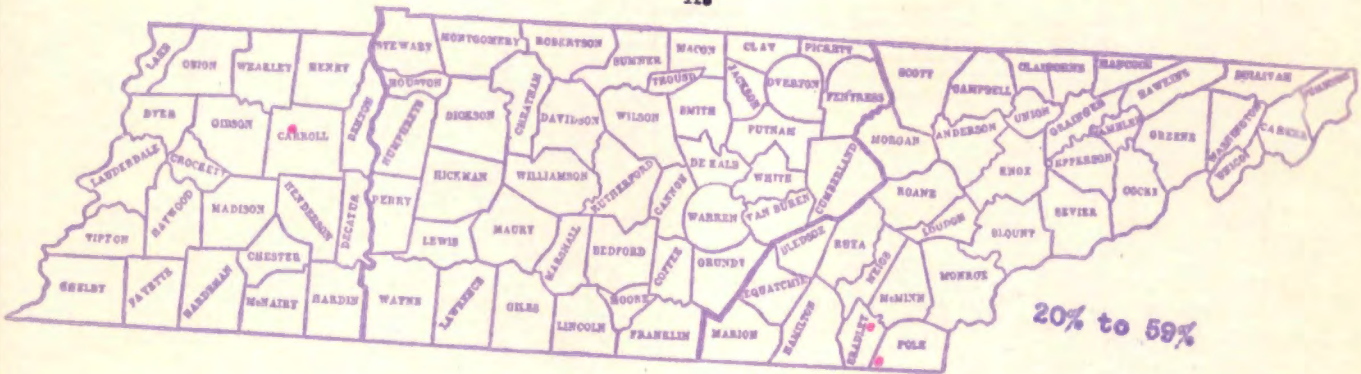


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

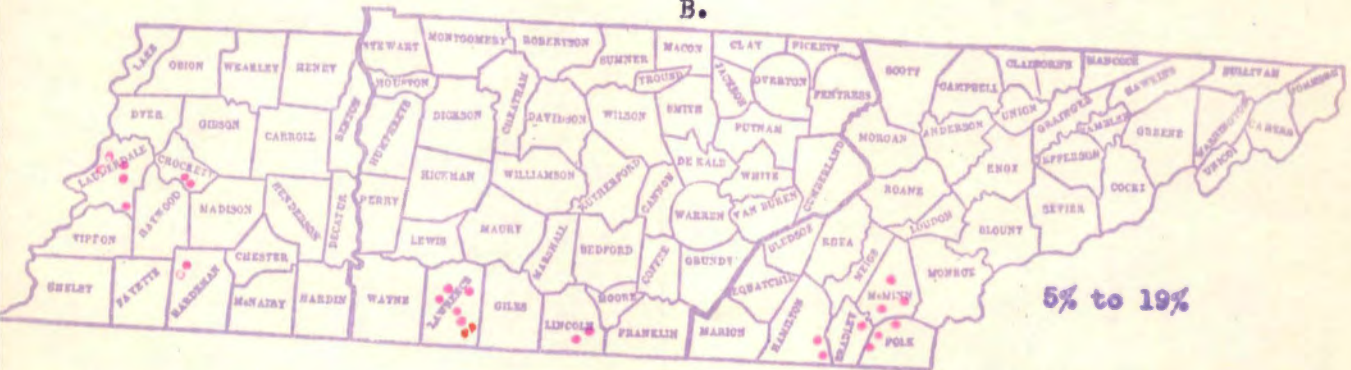
Maps 60.

RUCKER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

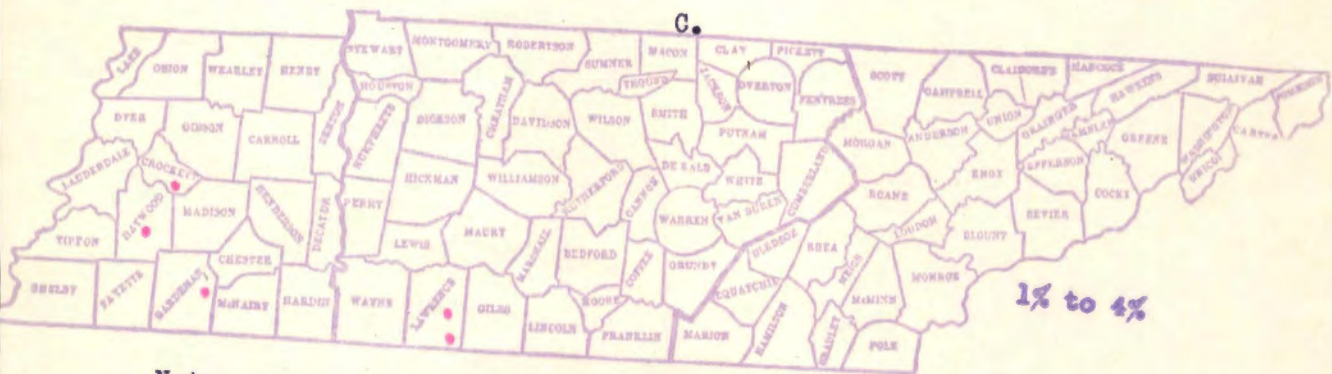
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 80.

Russell Big Boll: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1-4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

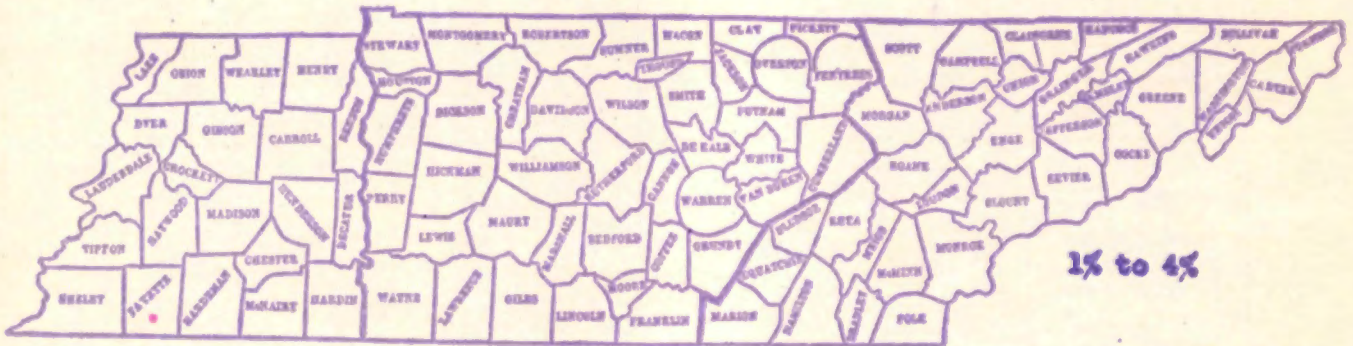
Table 81.

Russell Big Boll: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
1-4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0

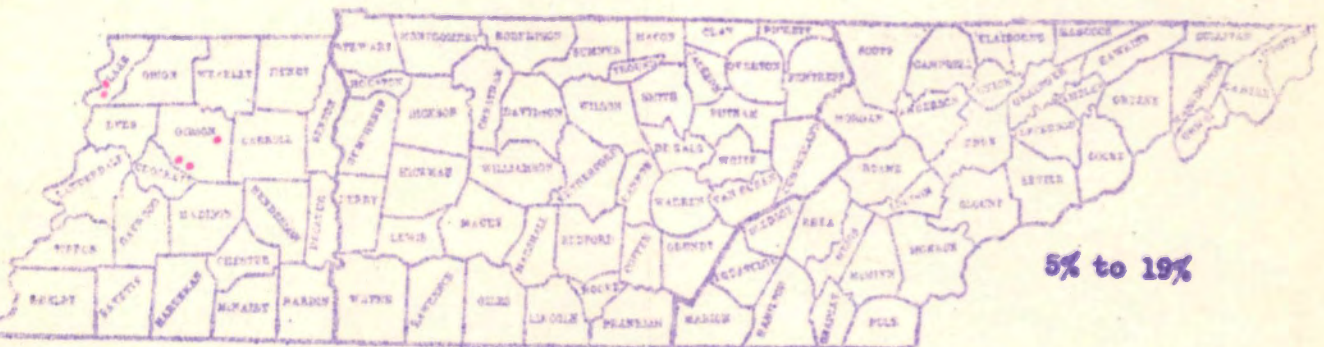
Map 61

RUSSELL B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 62

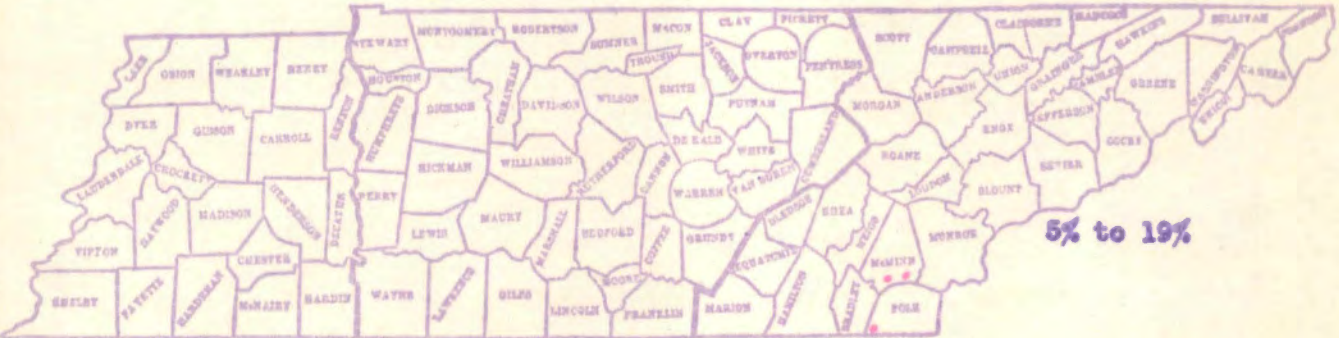
RUSSELL B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Map 63.

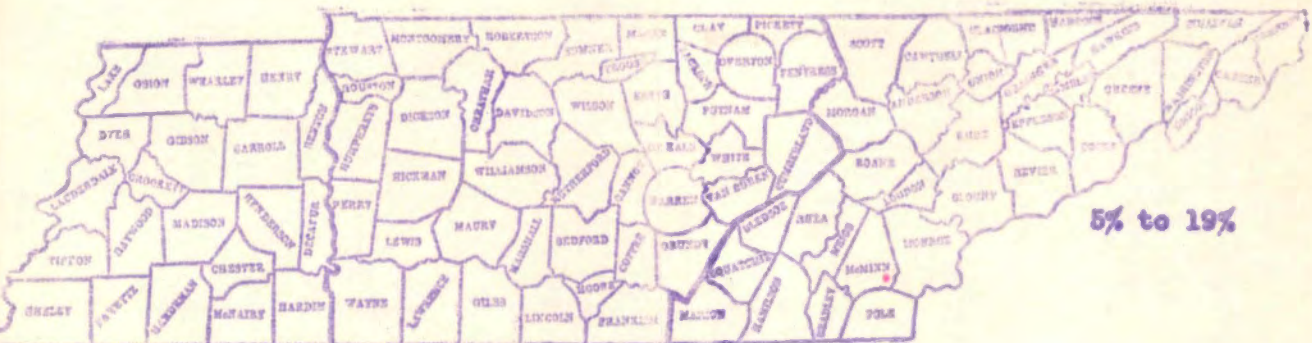
SALSBURY: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



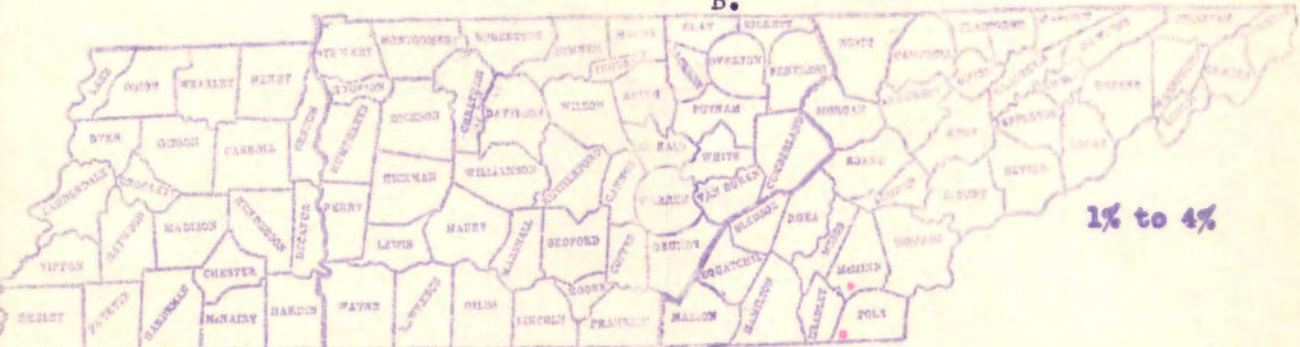
Maps 64.

SALSBURY: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

A.



B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

27. Sikes Big Boll.

It seems that Sikes Big Boll made a substantial gain in production during the period 1928-1931. Twenty-two gins reported this variety in 1931 vs. 16 in 1928. In addition, several of the gins reported Sikes B.B. as constituting a larger percentage of their total ginnings in 1931.

The most striking increases occurred in Henderson and Madison Counties.

(See Tables 84, 85 and 86, and Maps 64a and 64b)

28. Simpkins Big Boll.

This variety is of very little importance, being reported by only three gins in 1928, in Gibson, Lauderdale, and McMinn Counties; and not reported at all in McMinn County in 1931.

(See Tables 84, 87 and 88, and Maps 64c and 65)

29. Sproull's Big Boll.

This variety is grown in Crockett, Dyer, Lauderdale and Tipton Counties.

There was quite an increase from 1928 to 1931, especially in Dyer and Tipton Counties.

Eleven gins reported the variety in 1931 vs. 6 gins in 1928, and several of them reported it as representing a larger percentage of their total ginnings in 1931.

(See Tables 84, 89 and 90, and Maps 66 and 67)

30. Sunshine.

This variety was reported by only one gin, in Rutherford County, both in 1928 and 1931. However, it was reported as representing a larger percentage of the total ginnings of that gin in 1931 than in 1928.

(See Tables 84, 91 and 92, and Maps 68 and 69)

Table 84.

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As
Constituting the Designated Percentage
of Total Ginnings

Sikes Big Boll }
Simpkins Big Boll }
Sproull's Big Boll }
Sunshine }

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Sikes Big Boll</u>							
II. Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crockett	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Gibson	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
Hardoman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	9
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
IV. Giles	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	1	7	11	9	10
	<u>Simpkins Big Boll</u>							
II. Gibson	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
IV. McMinn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
	<u>Sproull's Big Boll</u>							
II. Crockett	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dyer	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1
Tipton	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	3
State Total	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	3
	<u>Sunshine</u>							
IV. Rutherford	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Table 85.

Sikes Big Boll: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-19	5	6	0	0	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
1-4	5	7	0	0	4	6	1	1	0	0	0

Table 86.

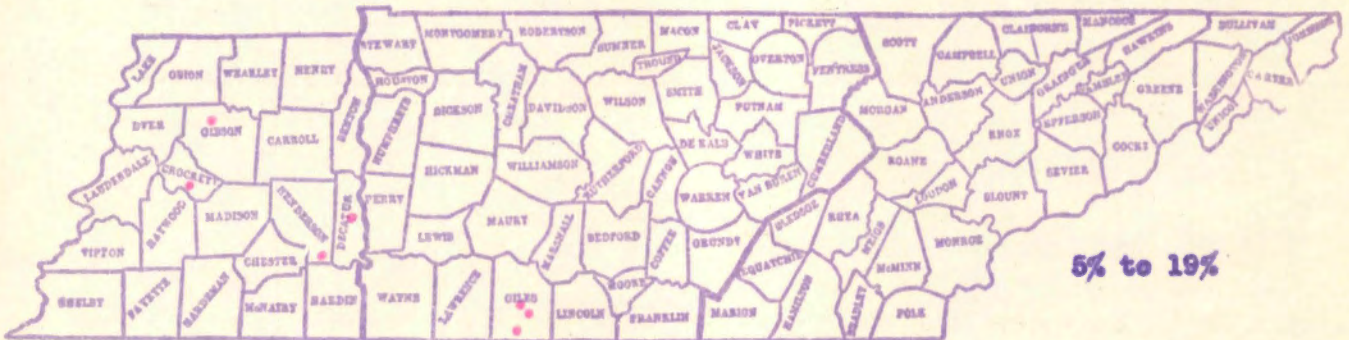
Sikes Big Boll: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5-19	7	11	0	0	3	7	1	2	3	2	2
1-4	9	10	0	0	7	9	2	1	0	0	0
Total	16	22	0	0	10	16	3	3	3	3	3

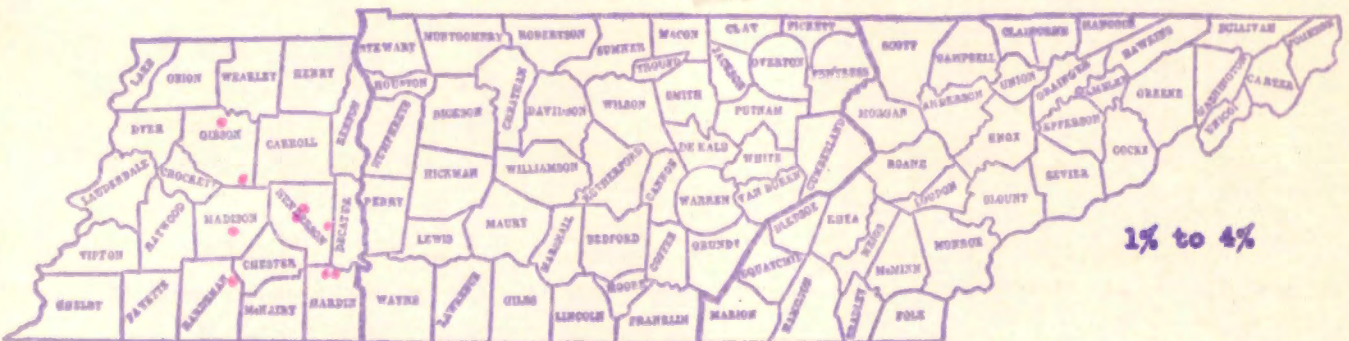
Maps 64a.

SIKE'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



B.

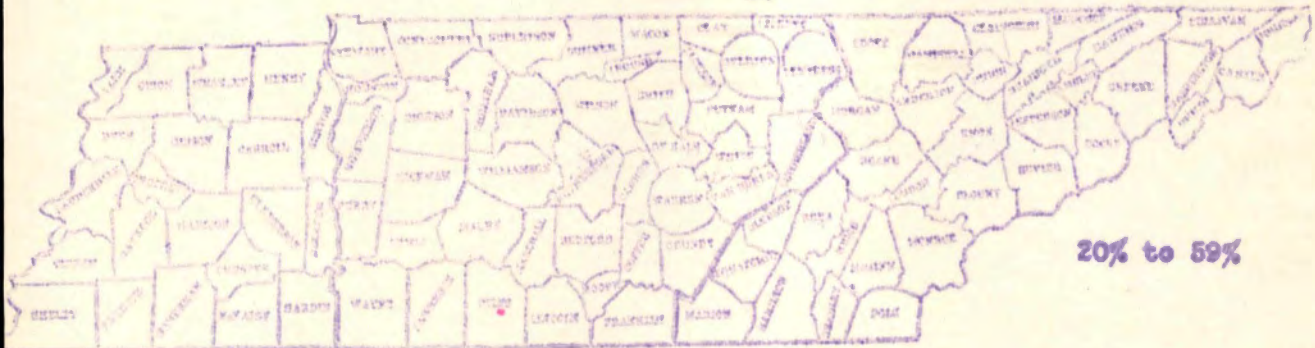


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

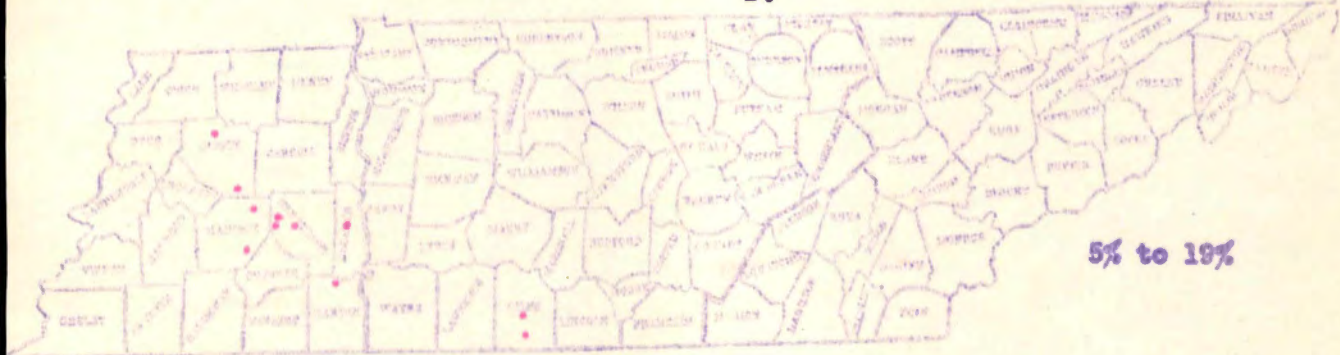
Maps 64b.

SIKE'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

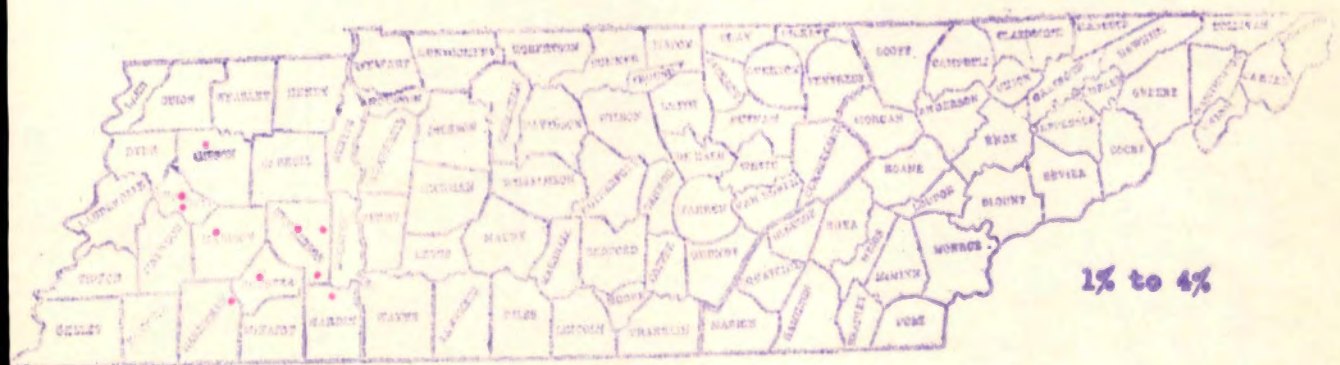
A.



B.



C.

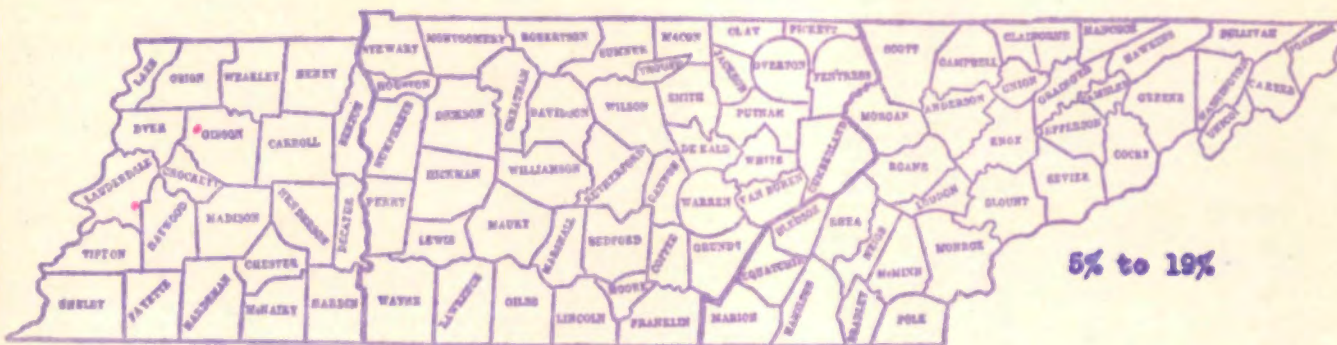


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

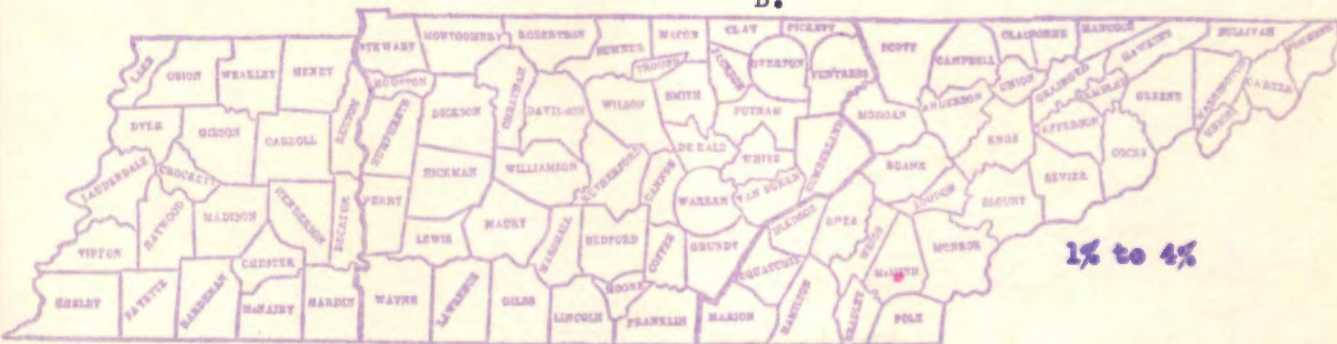
Maps 64c.

SIMPKIN'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.

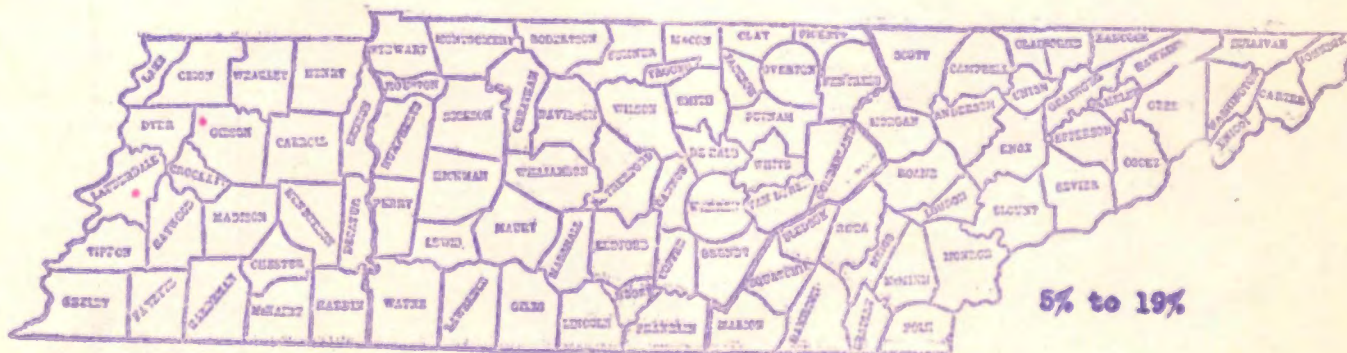


B.



Map 65

SIMPKIN'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 89.

Sproull's Big Boll: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 90.

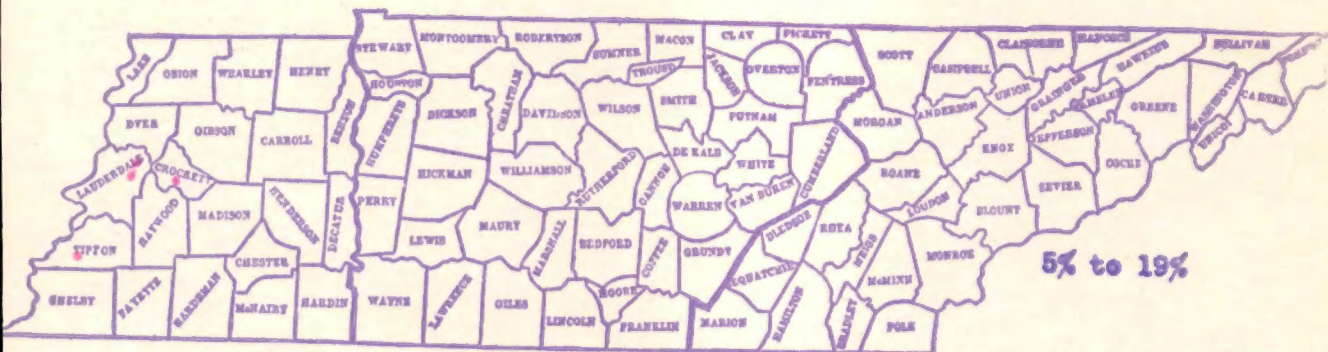
Sproull's Big Boll: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	4	7	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0

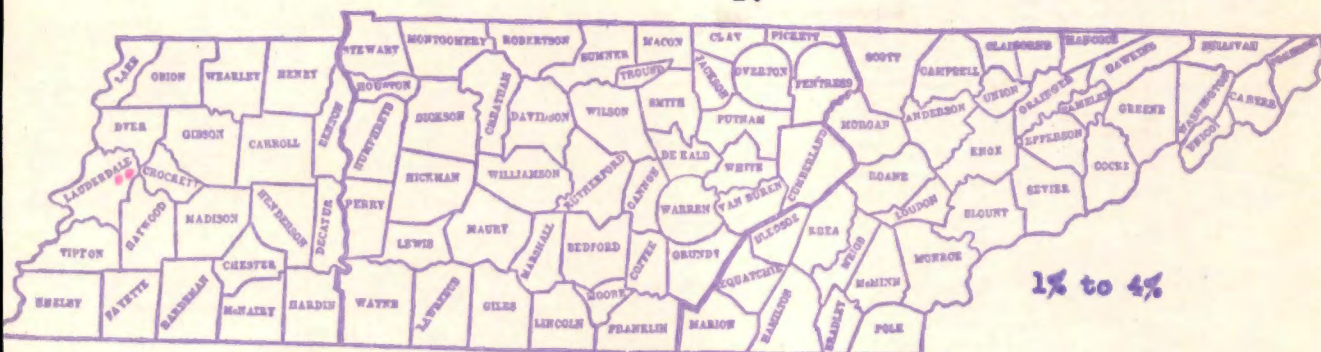
Maps 66

SPROULL'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.



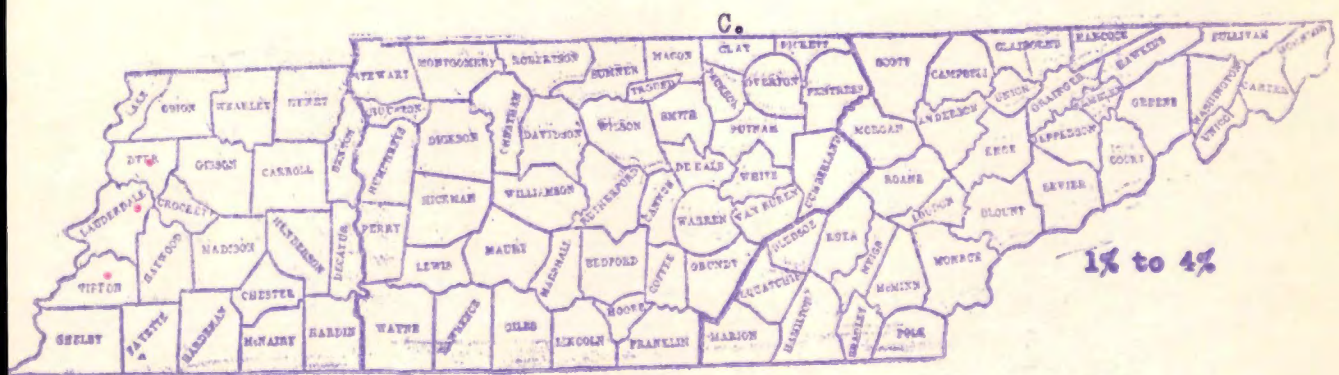
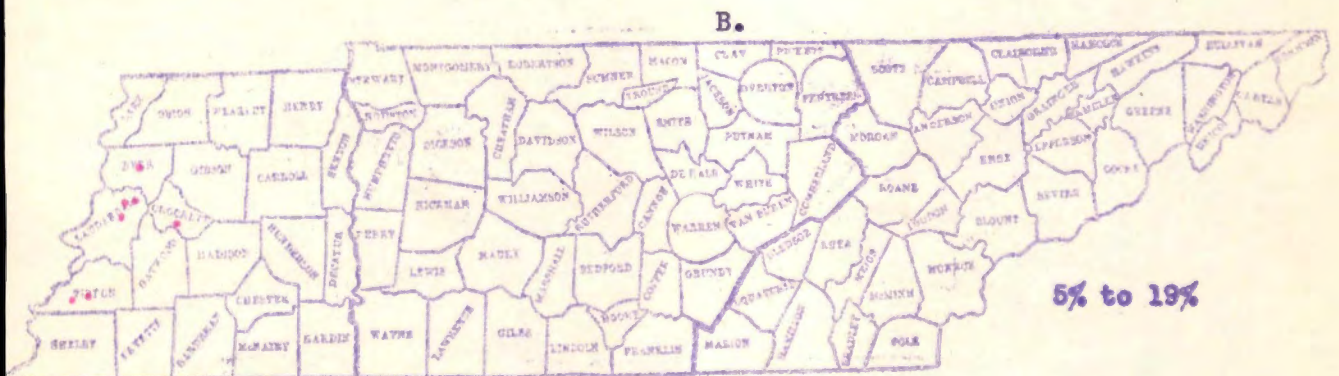
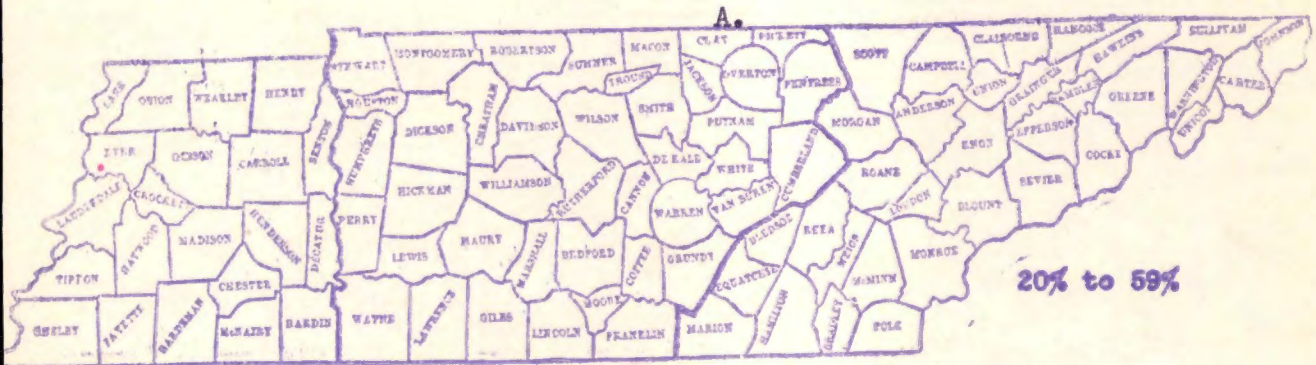
B.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Maps 67

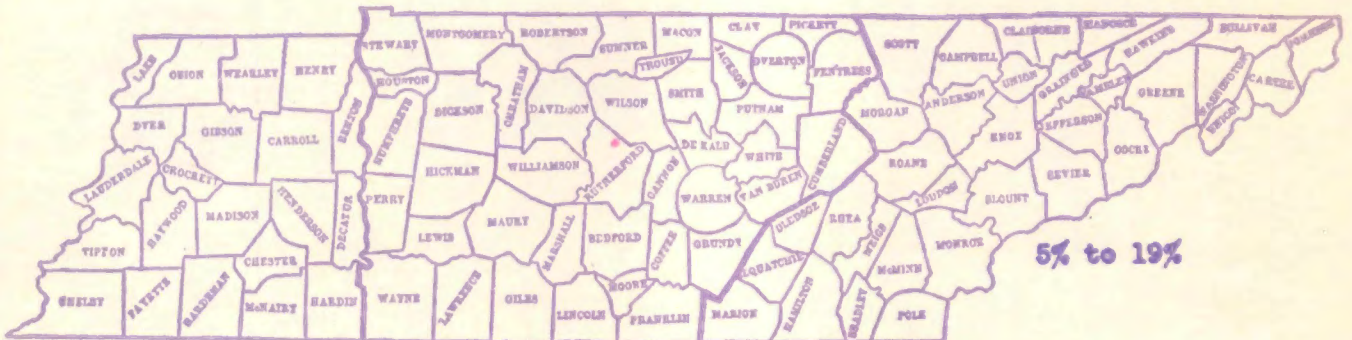
SPROULL'S B. B.: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

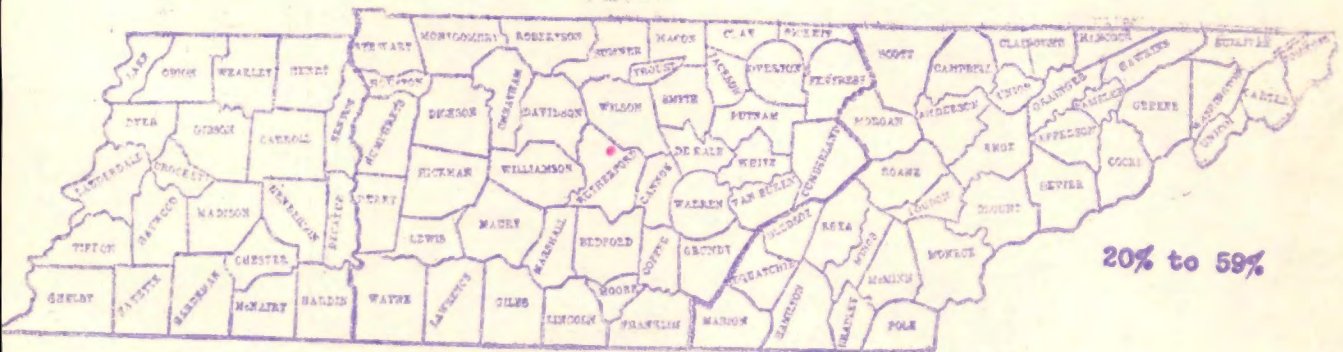
Map 68

SUNSHINE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 69

SUNSHINE: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

31. Triumph.

Triumph was not reported in the state, during the period of this study, until 1931. That year it was reported by two gins in Dyer County as representing from 1% to 4% of their total ginnings.

(See Tables 93, 94 and 95, and Map 70)

32. Wannamaker Cleveland.

Although approximately the same number of gins reported this variety in 1931 as in 1928, with but little change in the percentage of total ginnings, there was some change in its distribution.

A decided decrease occurred in the number of gins reporting this variety in Dyer County; a large increase in Shelby County; and an increase in the percentage of total ginnings that it represented in Lauderdale County.

(See Tables 93, 96 and 97, and Maps 71 and 72)

33. Webber.

Webber was reported by only one gin, in Lauderdale County, both in 1928 and 1931; and the percentage it represented of the total ginnings remained unchanged.

(See Tables 93, 98, and 99, and Maps 73 and 74)

34. Wilds.

Wilds was not reported in the state, during the course of this study, until 1931. That year it was reported by one gin, in Shelby County, as representing from 5% to 19% of the total ginnings of that gin.

(See Tables 93, 100, and 101, and Map 75)

Table 93.

Soil Areas and Counties	Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings							
	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Triumph</u>							
II. Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
State Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	<u>Wannamaker Cleveland</u>							
I. Lake	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
II. Dyer	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Fayette	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	0
Obion	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Shelby	0	0	2	1	2	5	0	4
Tipton	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1
Total	0	0	2	2	15	18	11	6
IV. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	3	2	19	21	11	6
	<u>Webber</u>							
II. Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	<u>Wilds</u>							
II. SHELBY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 94.

Triumph: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over		0		0		0		0		0
20-59		0		0		0		0		0
5-19		0		0		0		0		0
1-4		1		0		1		0		0

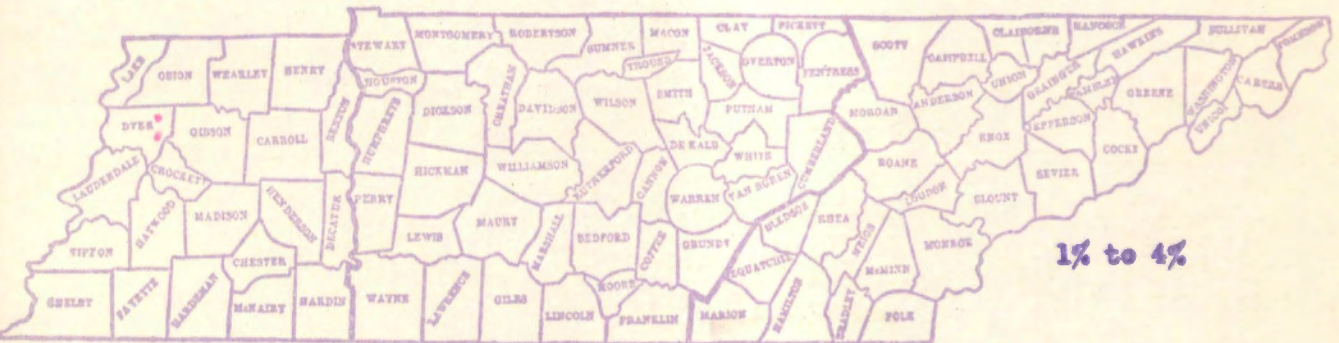
Table 95.

Triumph: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over		0		0		0		0		0
20-59		0		0		0		0		0
5-19		0		0		0		0		0
1-4		2		0		2		0		0
Total		2		0		2		0		0

Map 70

TRIUMPH: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 96.

Wannamaker Cleveland: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas%								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	9	7	1	1	7	5	0	0	1	1	1
1-4	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 97.

Wannamaker Cleveland: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	19	21	3	2	15	18	0	0	1	1	1
1-4	11	6	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	29	4	2	28	26	0	0	1	1	1

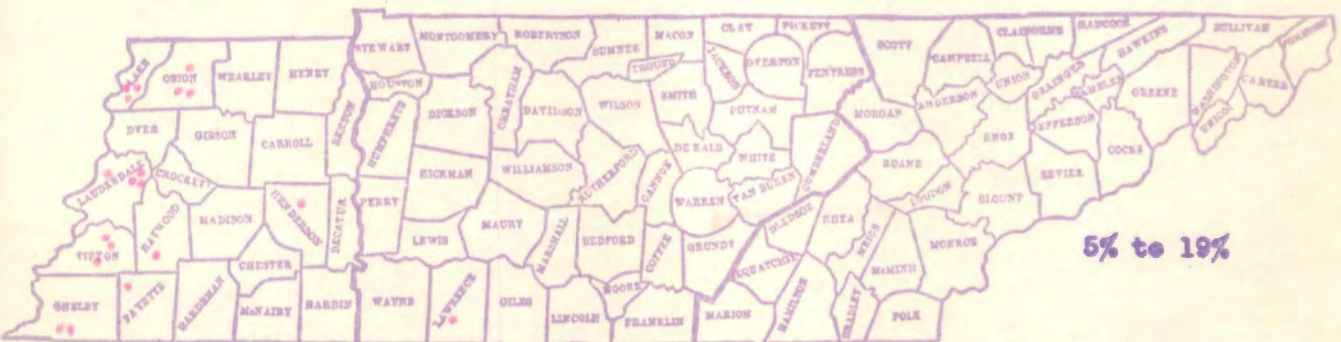
Maps 71

W. CLEVELAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at
gins reporting, 1928

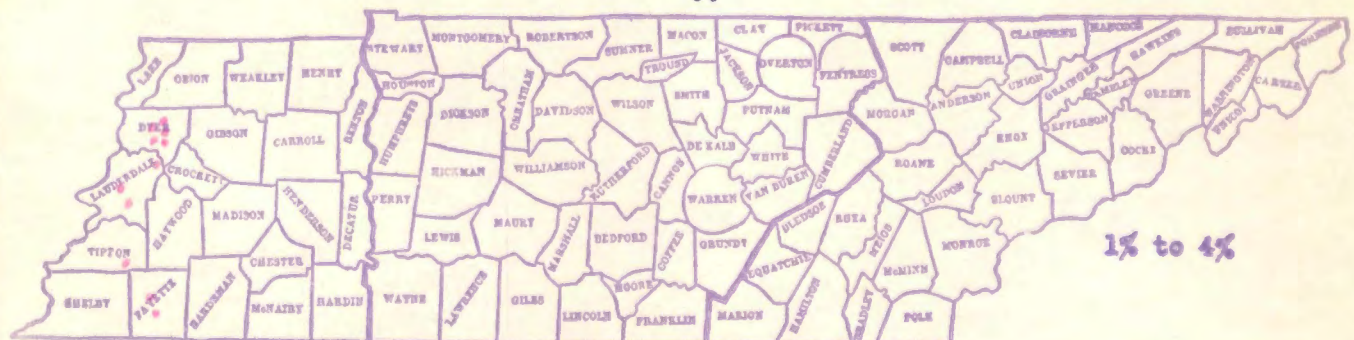
A.



B.



C.

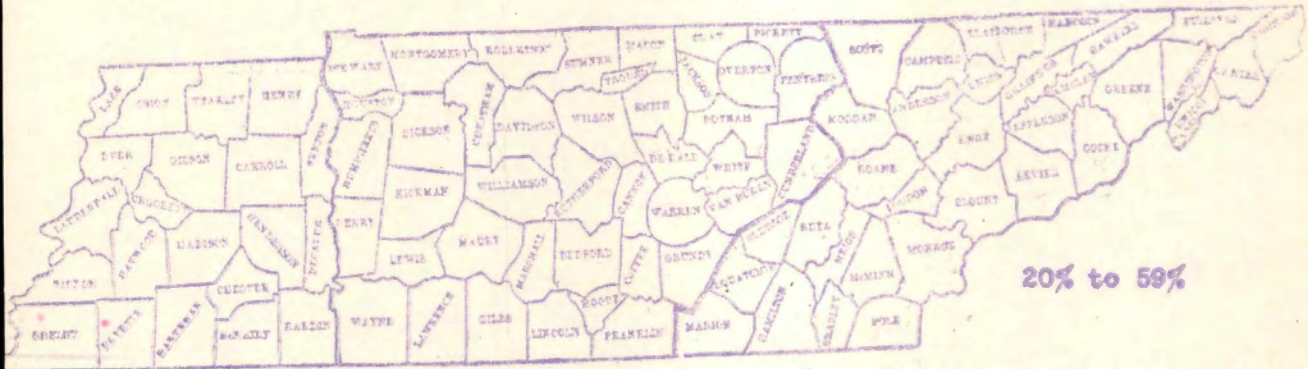


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

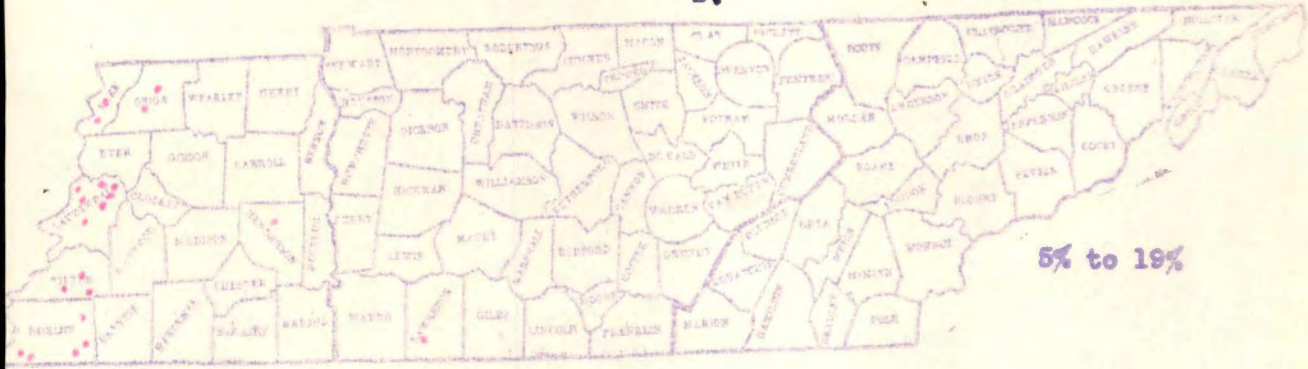
Maps 72

W. CLEVELAND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

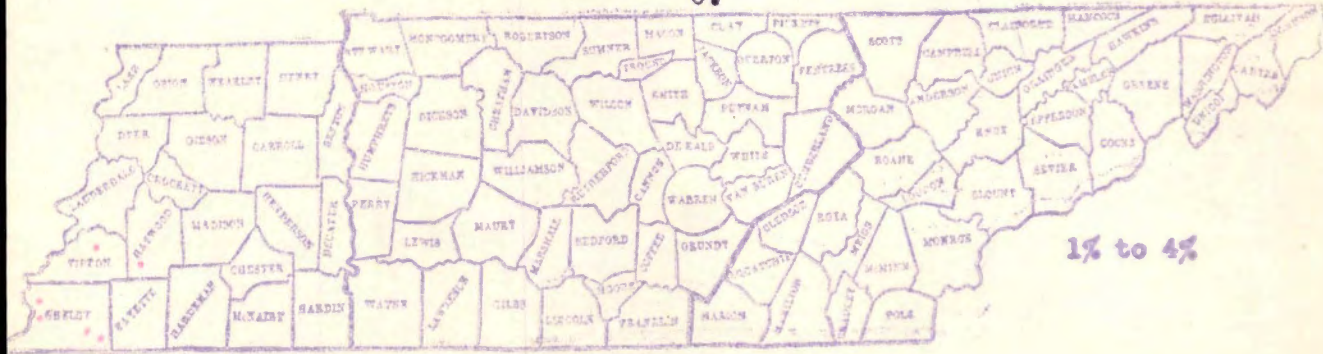
A.



B.



C.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 98.

Webber: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

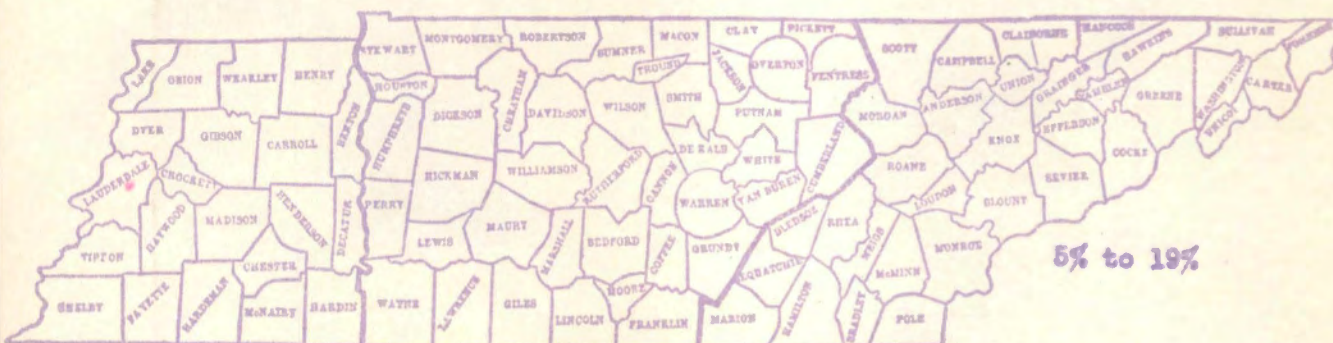
Table 99.

Webber: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

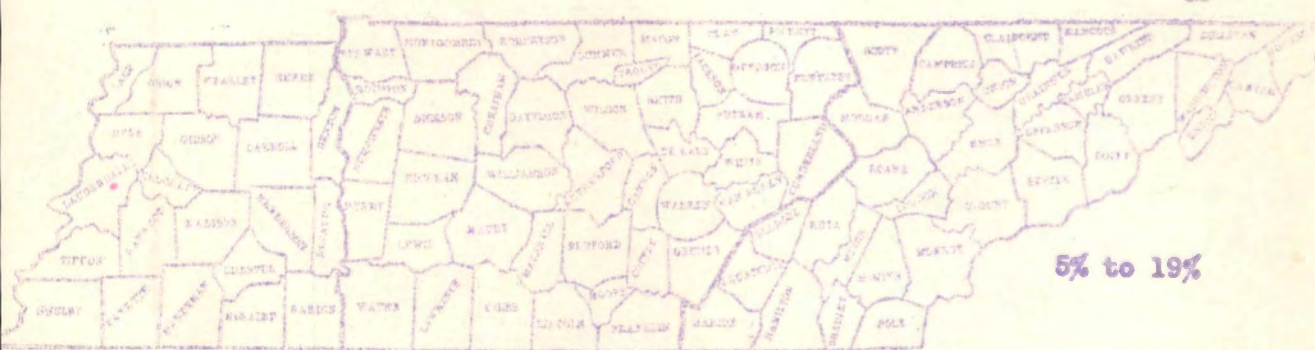
Map 73

WEBBER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 74

WEBBER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 100.

Wilds: Number of Counties Countaining Gins Reporting this Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over		0		0		0		0		0
20-59		0		0		0		0		0
5-19		1		0		1		0		0
1-4		0		0		0		0		0

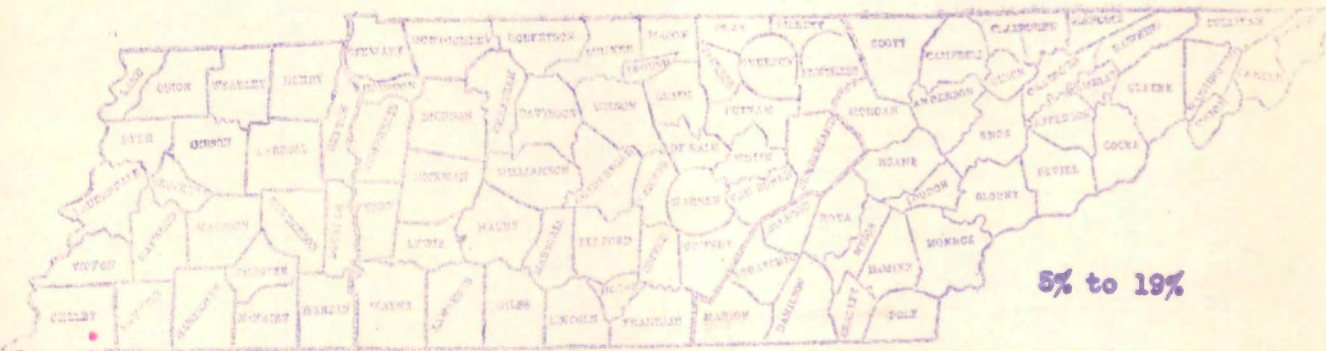
Table 101.

Wilds: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over		0		0		0		0		0
20-59		0		0		0		0		0
5-19		1		0		1		0		0
1-4		0		0		0		0		0
Total		1		0		1		0		0

Map 75

WILDS: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Miscellaneous1. Burks

Since a variety by this name was not given on the standardized list it was combined with the gin run cotton.

Burk's was reported only in Lauderdale County, two gins reporting it in 1931 vs. one in 1928.

(See Tables 102, 103, and 104, and Maps 76 and 77)

2. Neely's

This is another variety that was not included in the standardized list.

It was reported by only one gin in Hamilton County, both in 1928 and 1931.

(See Tables 102, 105, and 106, and Maps 78 and 79)

3. Half and Half

These data relate to Half and Half proper, independent of some of its strains. Two less gins report Half and Half in 1928 than in 1931. Also a few gins report a smaller percentage of Half and Half. This is probably because the same gin reports one of the strains of Half and Half, in addition to Half and Half proper. When these are combined according to the standardized list the per cent of Half and Half is increased.

(See Tables 102, 107, and 108, and Maps 80 and 81)

Table 102.

Burks
Neely's
Half and Half)

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
			<u>Burks</u>					
II. Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
			<u>Neely's</u>					
IV. Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
			<u>Half and Half</u>					
I. Lake	0	0	5	0	9	7	0	0
II. Benton	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Carroll	6	5	11	2	0	8	0	0
Chester	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crockett	1	0	13	5	0	9	0	0
Dyer	1	0	9	5	6	17	0	0
Fayette	18	2	7	22	0	3	0	0
Gibson	1	0	22	4	1	17	0	0
Hardeman	15	7	4	11	0	1	0	0
Haywood	2	0	16	11	0	8	0	0
Henderson	21	17	0	3	0	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0
Lauderdale	3	0	21	12	0	11	0	0
Madison	16	1	7	10	0	10	0	1
Obion	1	1	8	5	0	3	0	1
Shelby	3	2	16	15	6	13	0	0
Tipton	6	4	10	11	0	5	0	0
Weakley	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0
Total	102	45	156	119	13	117	0	2
III. Decatur	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Hardin	11	2	0	8	0	1	0	0
McNairy	17	17	1	6	0	0	0	0
Total	33	21	1	16	0	2	0	0

(continued)

Table 102 (cont.)

Burks }
 Neely's } Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
 Half and Half) Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Half and Half (continued)</u>							
IV. Bedford	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Bradley	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Giles	0	0	12	3	1	7	0	2
Hamilton	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lawrence	10	6	8	11	0	2	0	0
Lincoln	6	1	3	8	0	3	0	0
Maury	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
McMinn	0	0	3	2	2	2	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Polk	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Rutherford	0	0	2	1	6	3	0	0
Wayne	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
Warren	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hickman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	7	41	32	12	25	0	3
State Total	154	73	203	167	34	151	0	5

Table 103.

Burks: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

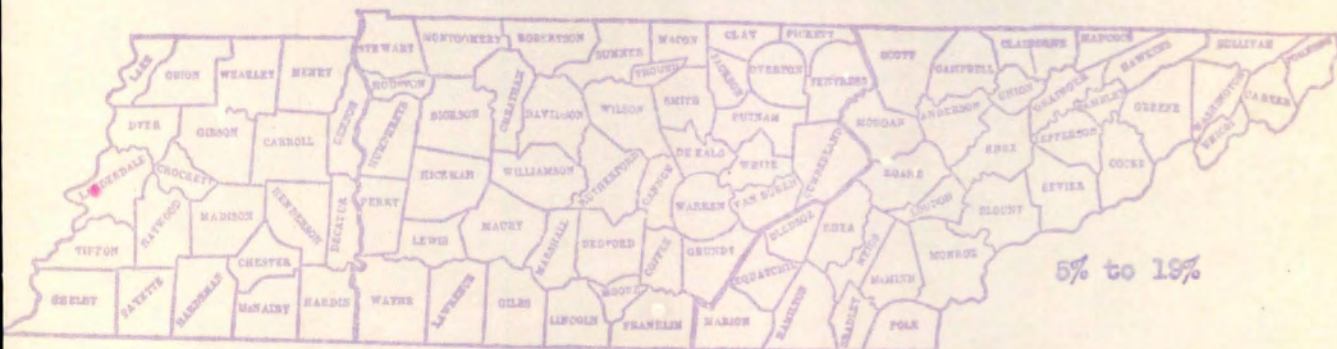
Table 104.

Burks: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0

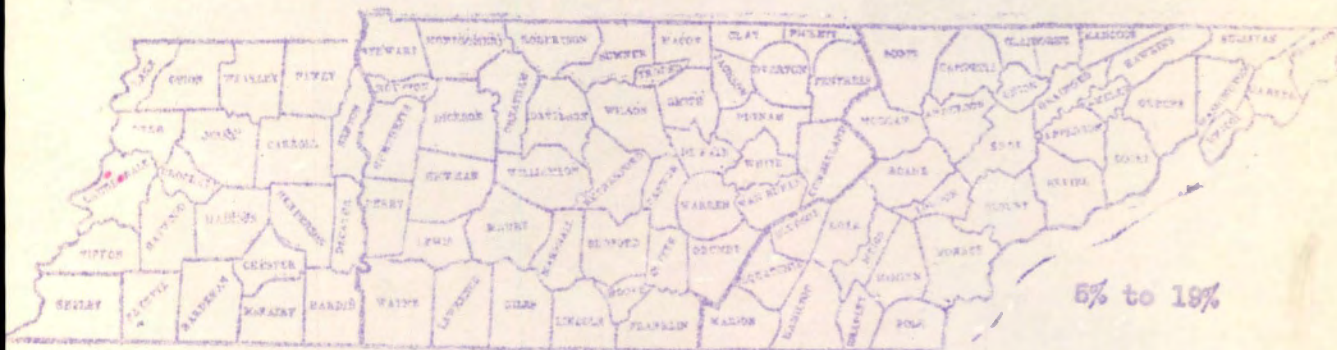
Map 76

BURK'S: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 77

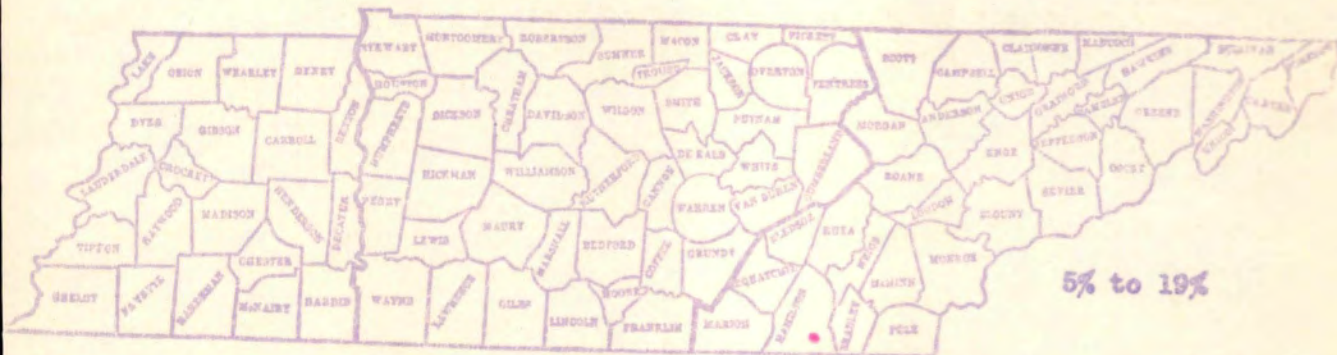
BURK'S: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



- Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
- Note 2: To be combined with Gin Run.

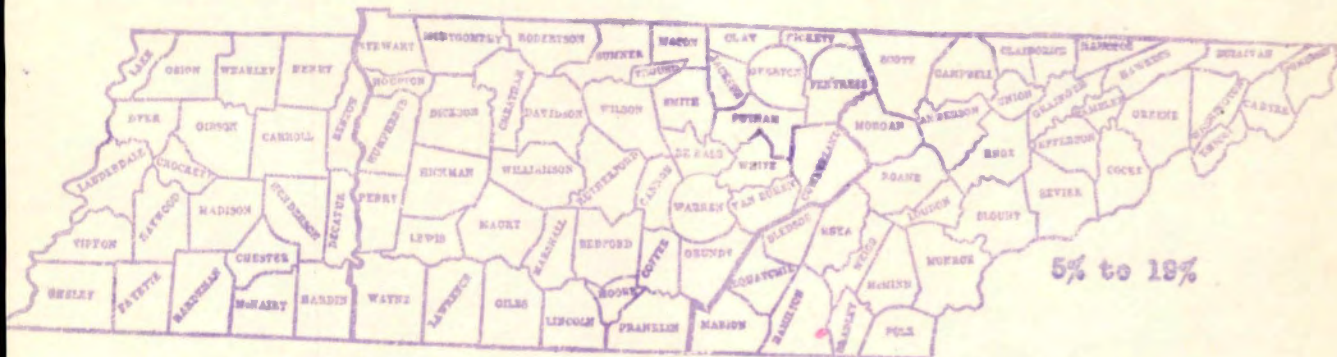
Map 78

NEELY'S: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 79

NEELY'S: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
 Note 2: To be combined with Gin Run.

Table 107.

Half and Half: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	21	14	0	0	14	9	3	3	4	2
20-59	29	27	1	0	15	16	1	3	12	8
5-19	9	28	1	1	3	15	0	2	5	10
1-4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Table 108.

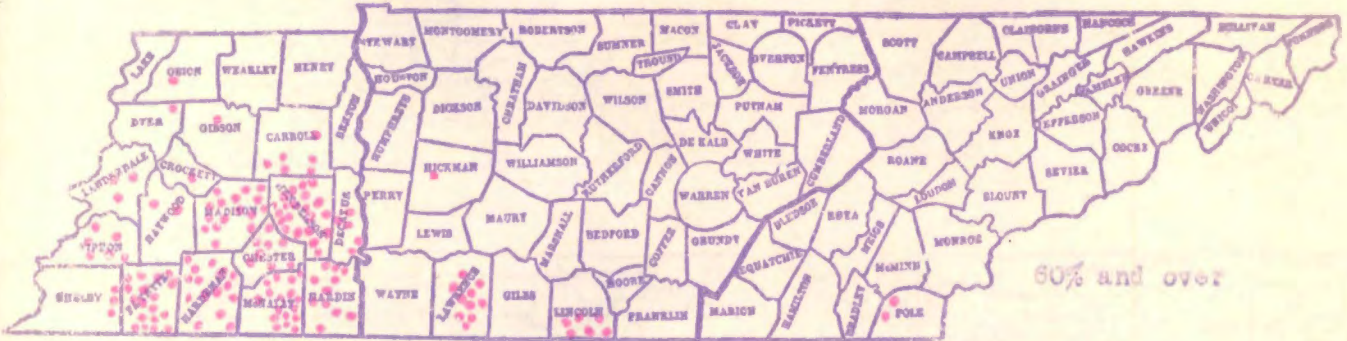
Half and Half: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	154	73	0	0	102	45	33	21	19	7
20-59	203	167	5	0	156	119	1	16	41	32
5-19	34	151	9	7	13	117	0	2	12	25
1-4	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Total	391	396	14	7	271	283	34	39	72	67

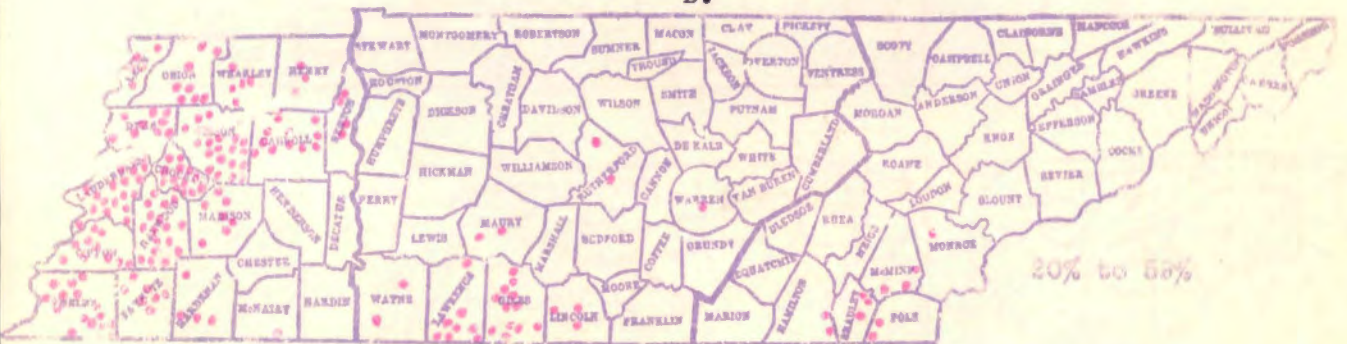
Maps 80

HALF AND HALF: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1929

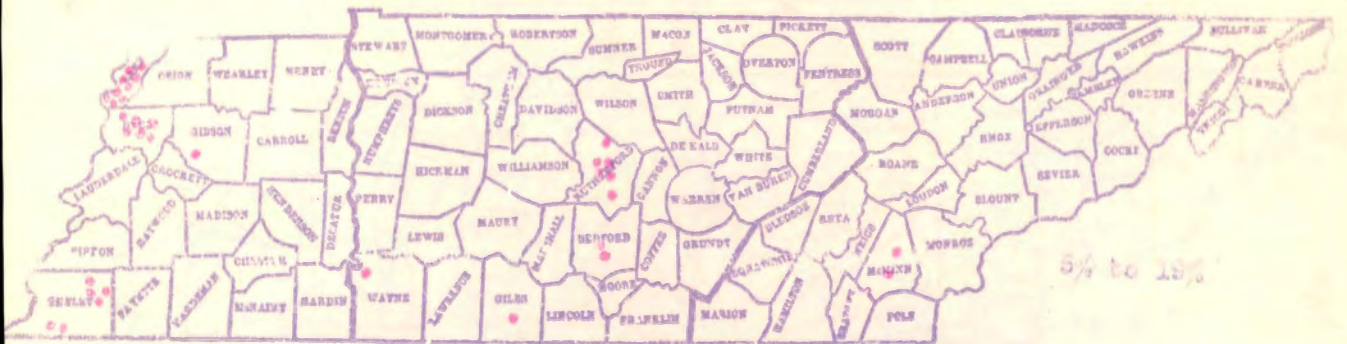
A.



B.



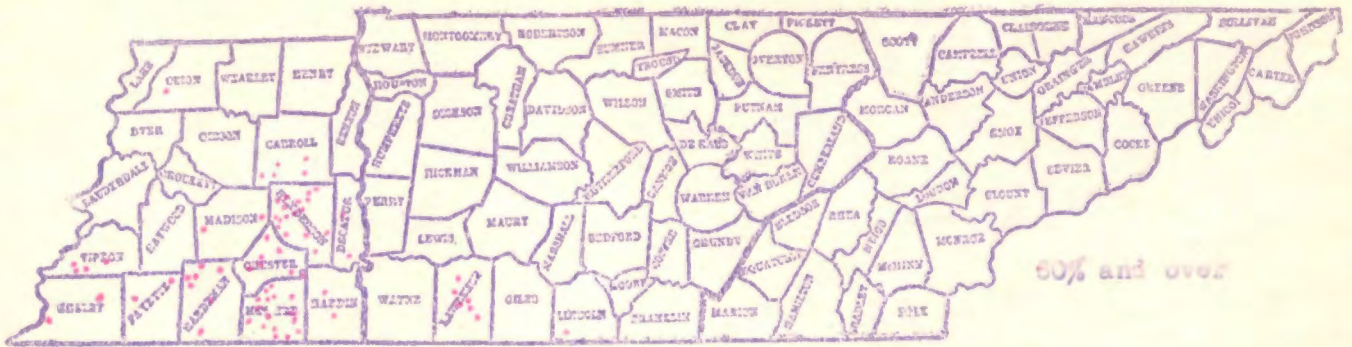
C.



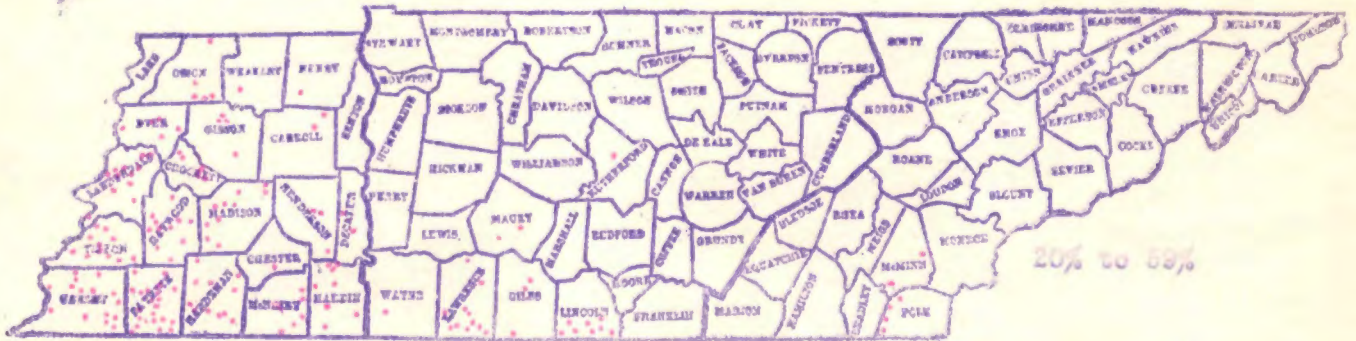
Note: Each dot shows location of gin.

HALF AND HALF: Percentage of total cotton ginned
at gins reporting, 1951

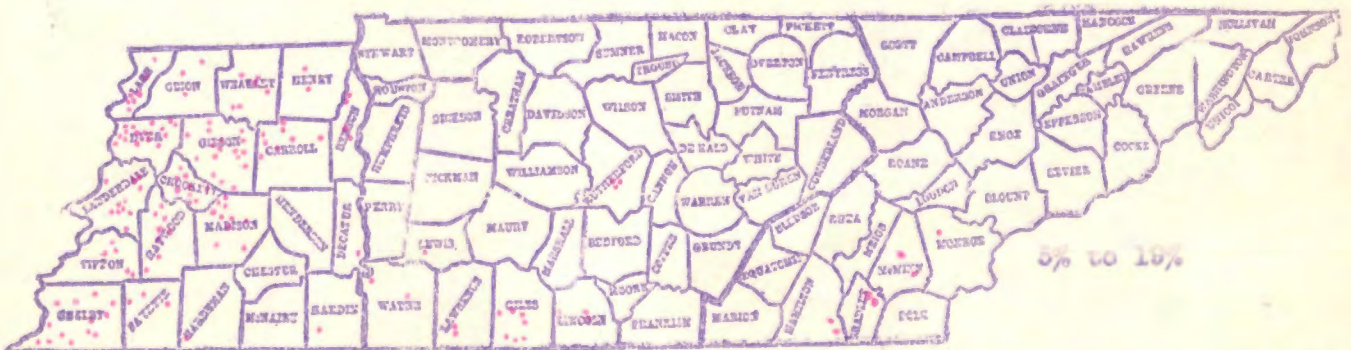
A.



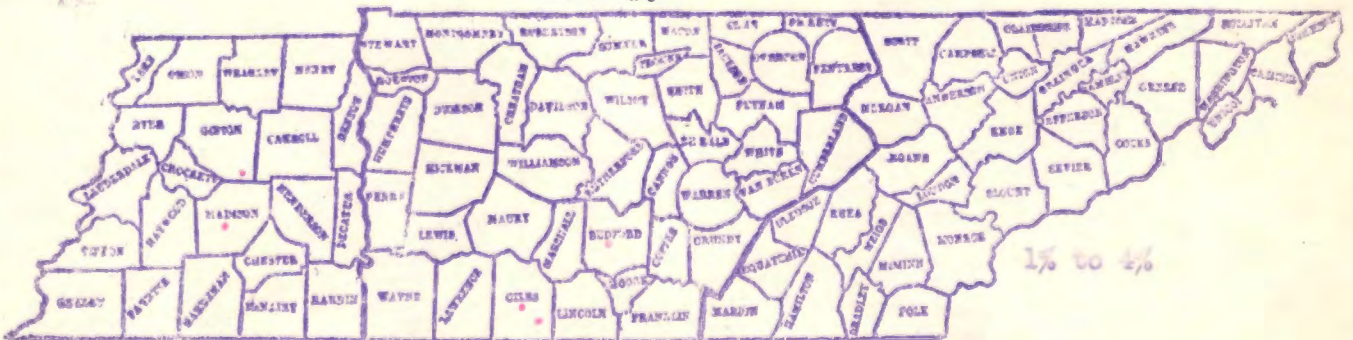
B.



C.



D.



Note: Each dot shows location of gin.

4. Mortgage Lifter.

This strain was reported by only one gin, in McMinn County, both in 1928 and 1931.

(See Tables 109, 110 and 111, and Maps 82 and 83)

5. Over-The-Top.

This strain was reported only in Rutherford County.

Three gins reported it in 1928 and two in 1931. There was a considerable decrease in the percentage that it constituted of the total ginnings.

(See Tables 109, 112 and 113, and Maps 84 and 85)

6. Poor Man's Friend.

This strain was reported only by one gin, in Haywood County, in 1928. In 1931 it was reported by two additional gins in Shelby County.

(See Tables 109, 114 and 115, and Maps 86 and 87)

7. Sure Crop.

This strain was reported by only one gin, in Carroll County, in 1928, and was not reported at all in 1931.

(See Tables 109, 116 and 117, and Maps 88) and 89)

8. Three-In-One.

This strain was reported by only one gin, in Lincoln County, in 1928, and was not reported anywhere in 1931.

(See Tables 109, 118 and 119, and Maps 89) and 91)

Table 109.

Mortgage Lifter
Over-The-Top
Poor Man's Friend
Sure Crop
Three-In-One

Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting
the Designated Percentage of Total
Ginnings

Soil Areas and Counties	60% and over		20% to 59%		5% to 19%		1% to 4%	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
	<u>Mortgage Lifter</u>							
IV. McMinn	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	<u>Over-The-Top</u>							
IV. Rutherford	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
State Total	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
	<u>Poor Man's Friend</u>							
II. Haywood	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Shelby	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
State Total	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	<u>Sure Crop</u>							
II. Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
State Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	<u>Three-In-One</u>							
IV. Lincoln	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
State Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

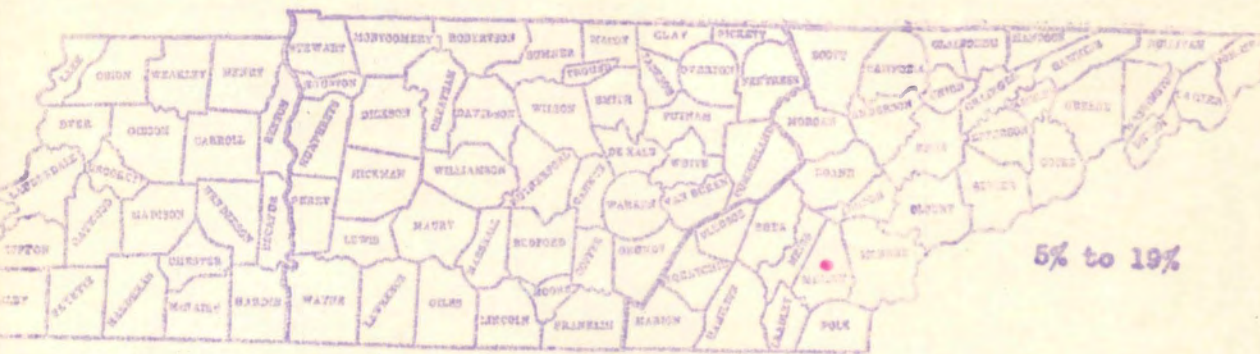
Map 82.

MORTGAGE LIFTER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



Map 83.

MORTGAGE LIFTER: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

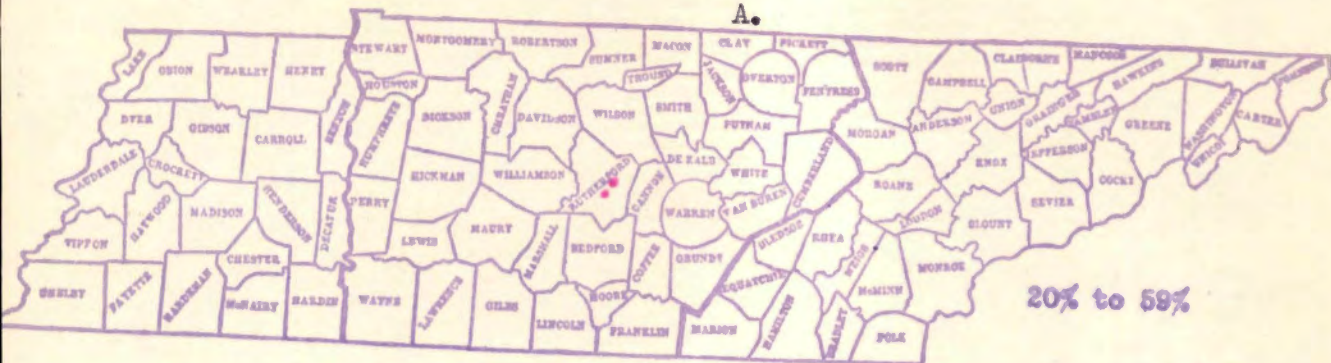


Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
Note 2: To be combined with H & H.

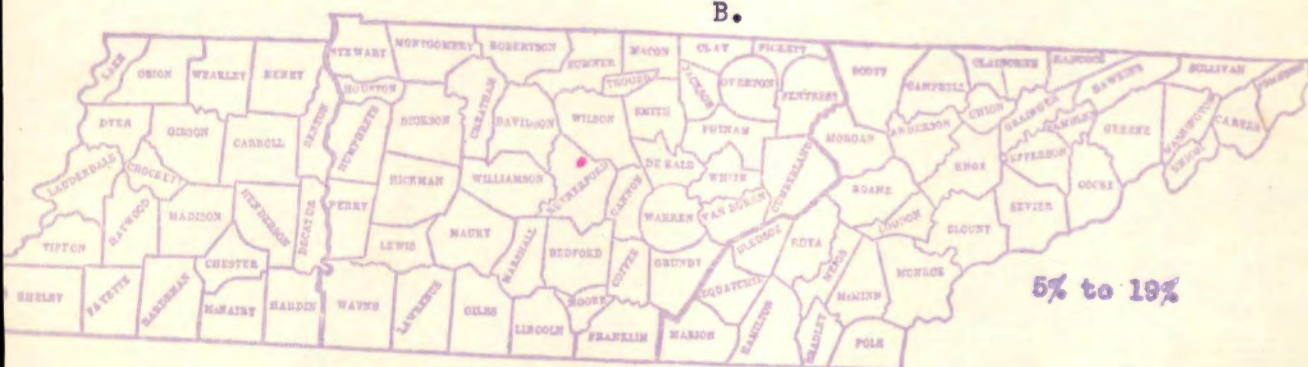
Maps 84.

OVER THE TOP: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928

A.

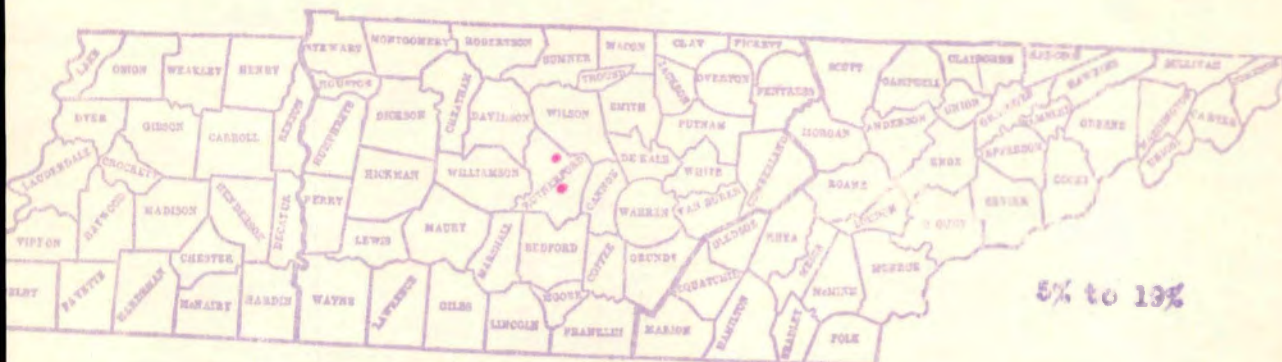


B.



Map 85

OVER THE TOP: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931



Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
 Note 2: To be combined with H & H.

Table 114.

Poor Man's Friend: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

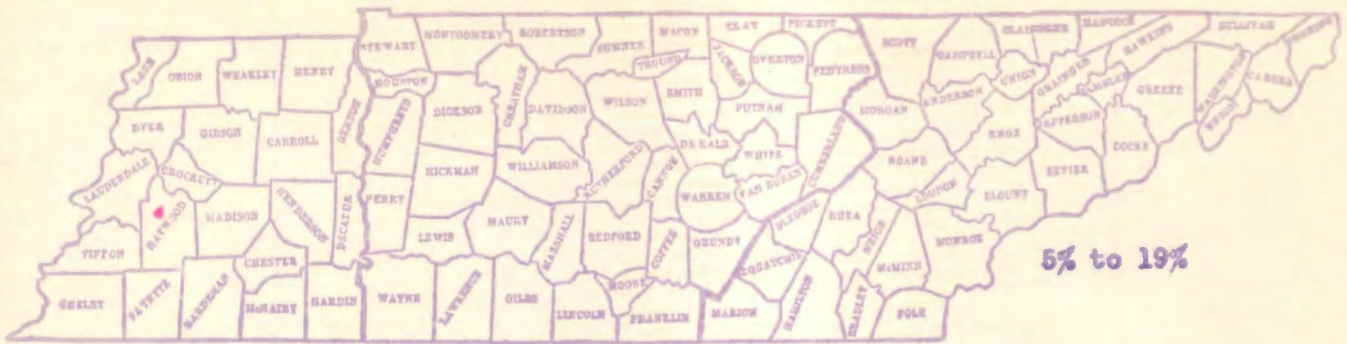
Table 115.

Poor Man's Friend: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas								
			I		II		III		IV		
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-59	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5-19	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Map 86

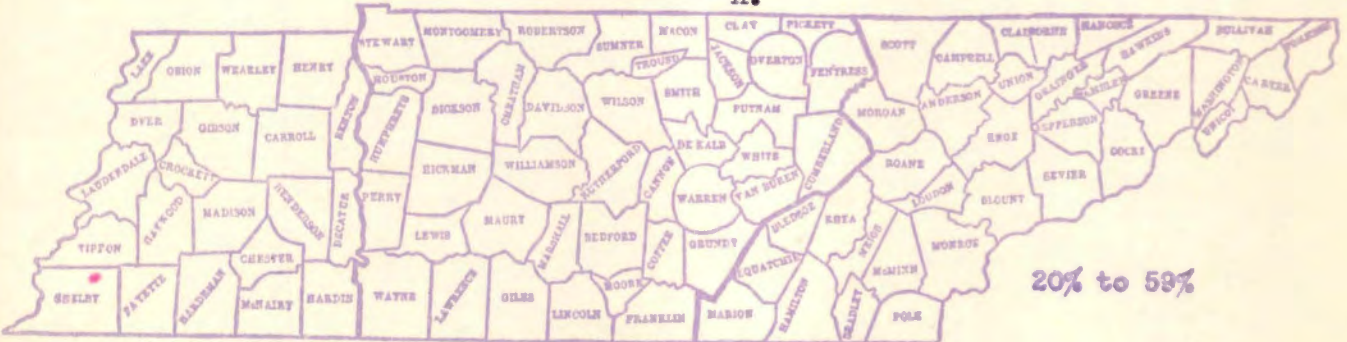
POOR MAN'S FRIEND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1928



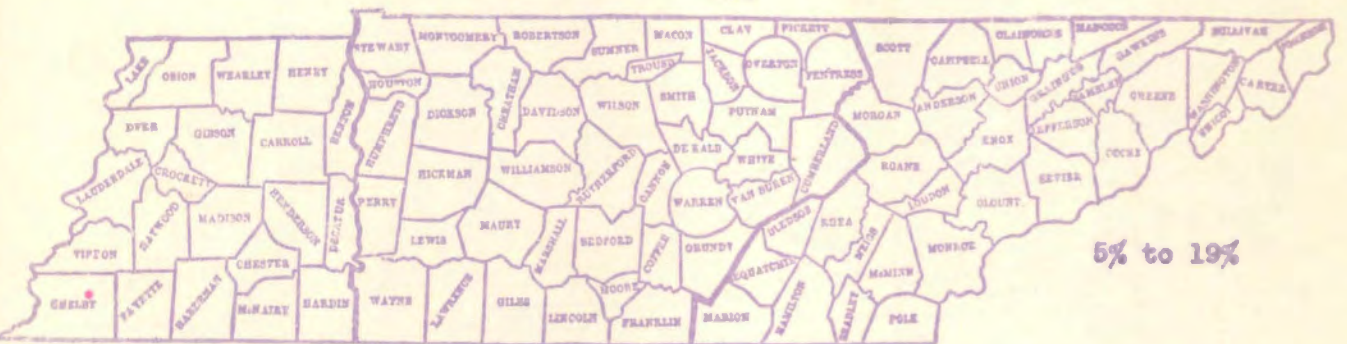
Maps 87

POOR MAN'S FRIEND: Percentage of total cotton ginned at gins reporting, 1931

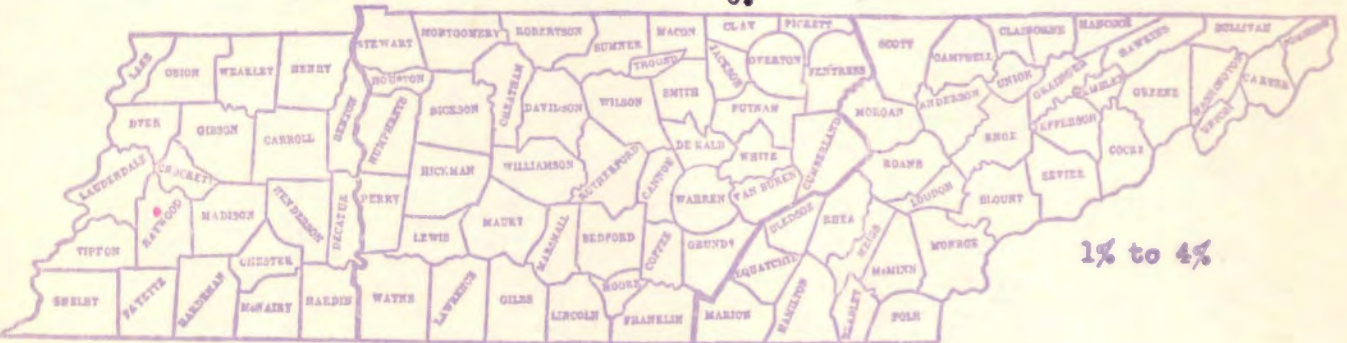
A.



B.



C.



Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
 Note 2: To be combined with H & H.

Table 116.

Sure Crop: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0		0		0		0		0	
20-59	0		0		0		0		0	
5-19	0		0		0		0		0	
1-4	1		0		1		0		0	

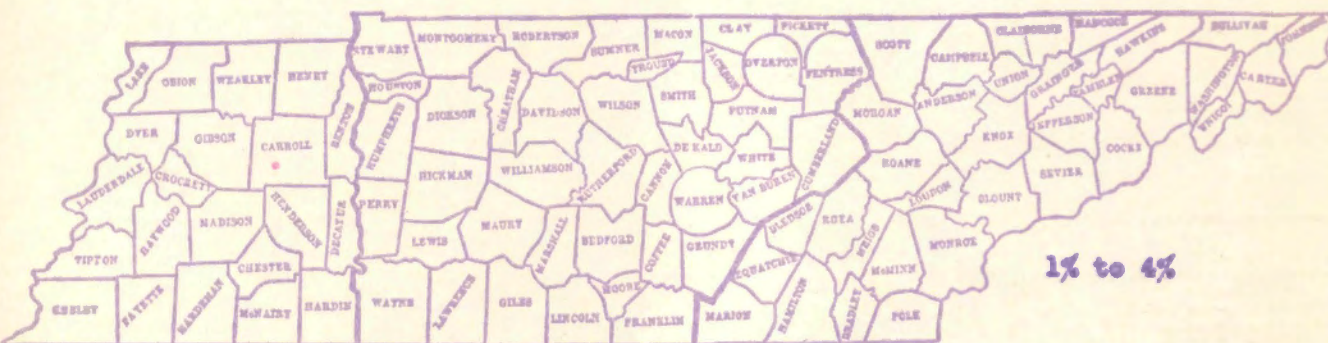
Table 117.

Sure Crop: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0		0		0		0		0	
20-59	0		0		0		0		0	
5-19	0		0		0		0		0	
1-4	1		0		1		0		0	
Total	1		0		1		0		0	

Map 88

**SURE CROP: Percentage of total cotton ginned
at gins reporting, 1928**



Note 1: Each dot shows location of gin.
Note 2: To be combined with H & H.

Table 118.

Three-In-One: Number of Counties Containing Gins Reporting This Variety
As Constituting the Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0		0		0		0		0	
20-59	1		0		0		0		0	1
5-19	0		0		0		0		0	0
1-4	0		0		0		0		0	0

Table 119.

Three-In-One: Number of Gins Reporting This Variety As Constituting the
Designated Percentage of Total Ginnings

Per Cent	State as Whole		Soil Areas							
			I		II		III		IV	
	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931	1928	1931
60 and over	0		0		0		0		0	
20-59	1		0		0		0		0	1
5-19	0		0		0		0		0	0
1-4	0		0		0		0		0	0
Total	1		0		0		0		0	1

Chapter IIIONE VARIETY FARMS

The aim of this chapter is to show the number, and percentage of one variety farms; where they are located; what the trend appears to be; and the number of one variety farms by varieties. This information may be used as a basis for studying the possibilities of the development of one variety communities.

The following quotations give the reasons for organizing one variety communities, explain that it is almost impossible for only one farmer in a community to accomplish much good by planting an improved variety, estimate the economic loss due to the present methods of producing cotton, and give an example of how the method may be improved.

"To avoid mixture and degeneration of seed, only one variety of cotton should be grown in each community or district. Many other improvements may be urged, but having pure seed to plant is a basic need. Where different varieties of cotton are planted in neighboring fields, and taken to the same gins, it is out of the question to keep the seed pure. The gins mix the different kinds of seed, and crossing takes place in the fields. The result is that varieties are mongrelized and cease to be uniform, the fiber deteriorates in quality, and the seed becomes unfit for planting.

"Through the simple expedient of adhering to one variety in each community, the present degenerate mixed stocks could be replaced with pure seed of superior varieties. Cooperation, to the extent of agreeing to plant the same variety of cotton, is necessary if farmers are to have regular supplies of pure seed for their own use or to sell. The individual farmer, struggling alone with the idea that he can improve his crop and get a higher price in growing better fibre, is much more likely to fail than to succeed, but the prospect is altered completely when a whole community of farmers adopts and maintains an improved variety. Through community action it is possible to observe the necessary precautions, so that superior

varieties can be preserved, increased, and utilized. This has been demonstrated in the striking progress made in recent years in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where the growers have specialized on a single variety.

"The damage to the industry that might be charged every year to the lack of good seed and the resulting failure to utilize fully the resources of production that are applied to cotton would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Replacement of the present inferior mixed stocks by superior uniform varieties would give a direct gain of at least 10 per cent in quality and as much more in yield. Another 10 per cent increment, might be expected from cultural improvements that are more feasible in one-variety communities, while advantages from community handling and marketing of a standardized product would not be less important than the other items, and the sale of pure seed is a further resource of one-variety communities. In returns or profits for the farmer, our present unorganized production of cotton may have only a 50 per cent efficiency as compared with what might be found possible if improved varieties and methods were regularly used in organized one-variety communities. The general waste of labor and resources of production in the eastern cotton belt contrasts painfully with the one-variety communities of the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where the Pima variety of Egyptian cotton is grown exclusively and the advantages of community organizations are beginning to be realized."⁽¹⁾

There is a large variation in the number of one-variety farms reported per variety. Therefore, it has seemed advisable to divide the varieties into groups by taking into consideration the number of gins reporting one-variety farms per variety.

D.P.L. and H & H will be studied separately because they are by far the most commonly grown varieties. The remaining varieties are divided into Groups III and IV with Group IV containing all varieties for which not more than six gins reported one-variety farms.

1. Cook, O. F., "One-Variety Cotton Communities," pp. 1-4.

State and Soil Area Summary

The number of one-variety farms in the state made a gradual increase from 1928 through 1930. But there was a sharp decline in 1931. The depression seems to be a plausible explanation for this sudden change in the trend, since many farmers would naturally feel like they could not spare the money for better seed.

The percentage of patrons growing only one-variety followed the same trend that the number of one-variety farms did, and in 1931 dropped below the 1928 level despite the fact that there was a small increase in the number of gin patrons in 1931.

The following table and chart show these trends.

The trend for soil area 1 differs from the state trend, reaching its peak in 1929. However, only one county is embraced in this area.

Soil Area 2 definitely follows the state trend throughout the four-year period.

The peak year for Soil Area 3 is 1928. This is because the number in Hardin County was consistent, for the period, while there was a very large decrease in McMairy County.

Soil Area 4 also definitely follows the state trend, as did Soil Area 2.

The outstanding variations by counties, from the above, are pointed out in the following discussion.

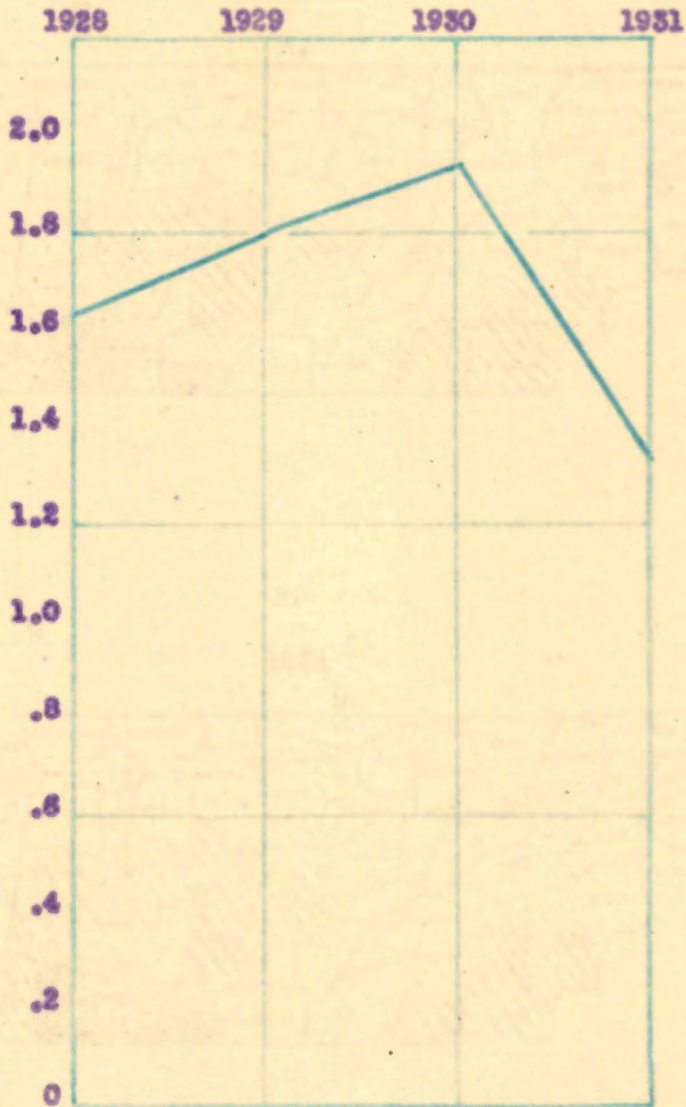
Table 120.

One-Variety Farm Summary

Soil Areas and Counties	One-Variety Farms				Number of Gin Patrons		Per Cent of Patrons Growing One Variety			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1st survey 1928-30	2nd survey 1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
I. Lake	32	47	37	8	3162	3550	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.2
Total	32	47	37	8	3162	3550	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.2
II. Benton	0	5	10	15	825	825	0	0.6	1.2	1.8
Carroll	24	18	17	0	4103	3675	0.6	0.4	0.4	0
Chester	14	16	14	0	1625	1550	0.9	1.0	0.9	0
Crockett	33	45	85	107	3975	3975	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.7
Dyer	84	78	101	30	3450	4925	2.4	2.3	2.9	0.6
Fayette	222	228	172	0	5394	4742	4.1	4.2	3.2	0
Gibson	75	135	137	177	5350	5350	1.4	2.5	2.6	3.3
Hardeman	10	8	9	13	3987	3987	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Haywood	100	125	142	128	4200	4200	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.0
Henderson	18	14	12	18	4065	4065	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Henry	0	0	0	0	1175	1175	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale	21	20	25	23	4500	4500	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Madison	21	28	28	4	2690	3025	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.1
Obion	25	25	33	41	2175	2175	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9
Shelby	337	397	417	22	5237	6932	6.4	7.6	8.0	0.3
Tipton	49	49	46	45	4661	4661	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Weakley	5	10	18	200	1100	1925	0.3	0.9	1.6	10.4
Total Ave.	1036	1201	1266	821	58512	61887	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.3
Ave.	60.9	70.6	74.5	48.3	3441.9	3628.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.3
III. Decatur	0	0	0	0	1125	1125	0	0	0	0
Hardin	63	61	73	73	2160	2160	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.4
McNairy	82	51	54	0	3815	3615	2.1	1.3	1.4	0
Total Ave.	145	112	127	73	7100	6900	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.1
Ave.	48.3	37.3	42.3	24.3	2346.7	2300.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.1
IV. Bedford	0	0	0	0	650	650	0	0	0	0
Bradley	0	0	0	2	475	475	0	0	0	0.4
Giles	30	26	43	86	2250	2250	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.8
Hamilton	0	0	2	3	350	350	0	0	0.6	0.9
Lawrence	36	31	34	58	3680	3680	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6
Lincoln	7	7	8	2	2125	2190	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
Maury	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	0	0	0
McMinn	11	6	15	9	700	700	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.3
Monroe	0	12	19	23	325	325	0	3.7	5.8	7.1
Polk	22	21	18	22	525	525	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.2
Rutherford	11	11	16	23	1800	1800	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3
Wayne	10	10	10	15	270	270	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.6
Williamson	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0
Hickman	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Total Ave.	127	124	165	243	13615	13680	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8
Ave.	7.9	7.8	10.3	15.2	850.9	855.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8
State Total	1340	1484	1595	1145	82389	85617	1.63	1.80	1.94	1.34
State Ave.	37.2	41.2	44.3	31.3	2288.6	2378.3	1.63	1.80	1.94	1.34

Chart 5

PER CENT OF GIN PATRONS GROWING ONE
VARIETY OF COTTON, 1928-31



4,000 - 4,500
3,000 - 4,000
2,000 - 3,000
1,000 - 2,000
500 - 1,000
100 - 500

Maps 90
NUMBER GIN PATRONS,
1928-1930

A.



B.

1931



	5,000 and over
	4,000 - 4,999
	3,000 - 3,999
	2,000 - 2,999
	1,000 - 1,999
	500 - 999
	1 - 499

Number of One-Variety Farms per County

Hardin and Haywood Counties are the only counties reporting 50 or more one-variety farms per county that remained in the same group classification during all four years of the period 1928 to 1931.

Crockett, Giles, Gibson and Lawrence Counties made a decided increase during the period, and also hold their own in 1931 when many of the counties were decreasing. Weakley County shows a big increase in 1931, due entirely to the efforts of one grower.

The largest decreases in 1931 are found in Fayette, Dyer, Lake, McNairy, and Shelby Counties, and especially in Shelby and Fayette.

(See Map 91)

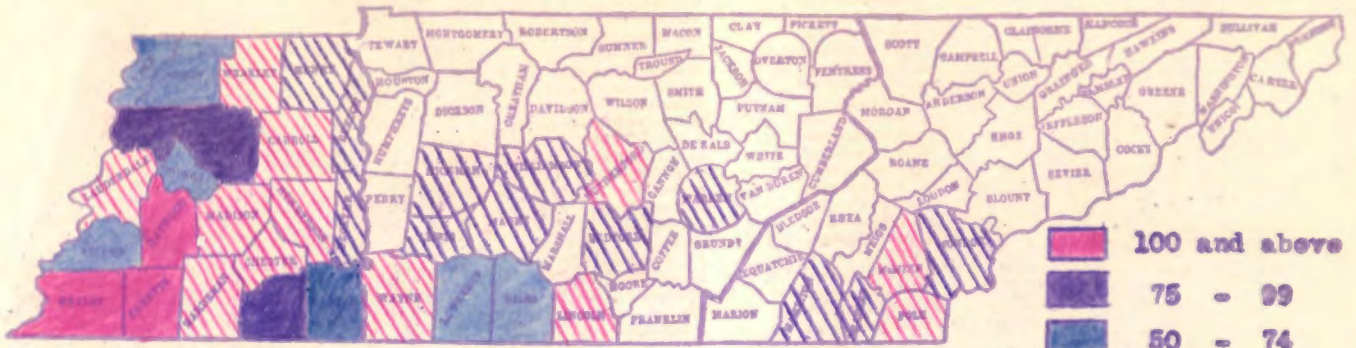
Percentage of Patrons Growing One Variety

Although the trend of the percentage of patrons growing one variety in the state declined sharply in 1931, the following counties have either shown an increase or held their own during the entire four-year period: Benton, Crockett, Gibson, Giles, Hardin, Haywood, Lawrence, Monroe, Polk and Wayne.

On the other hand, Dyer, Fayette, Lake, McNairy, and Shelby Counties showed a considerable decline in the percentage of patrons growing one variety, during the same period.

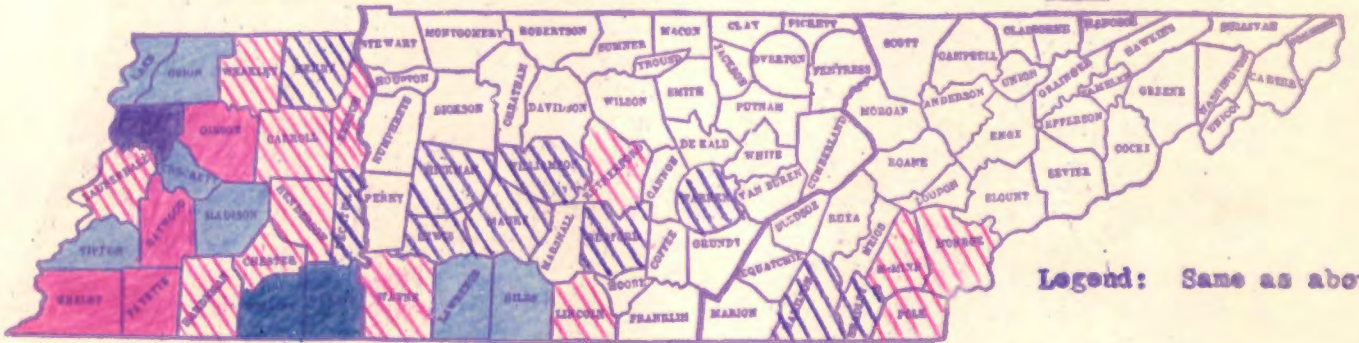
(See Map 92)

1928



B.

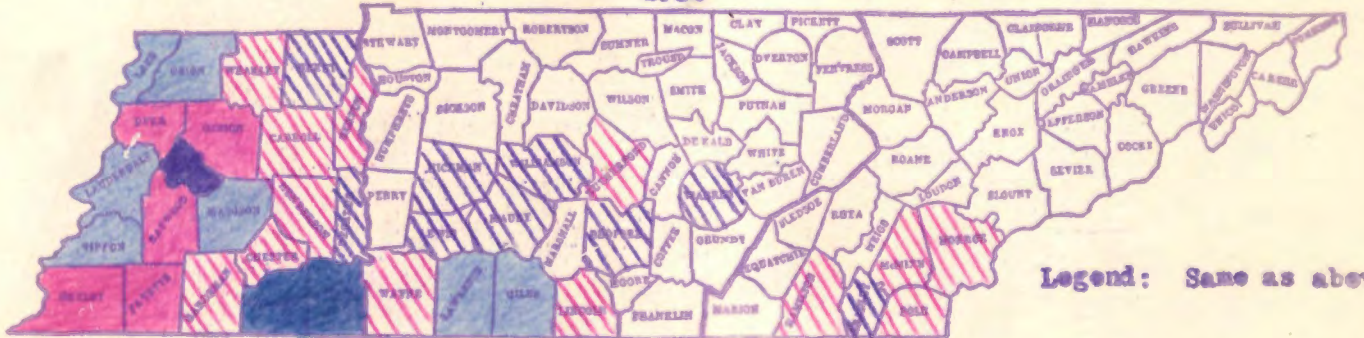
1929



Legend: Same as above

C.

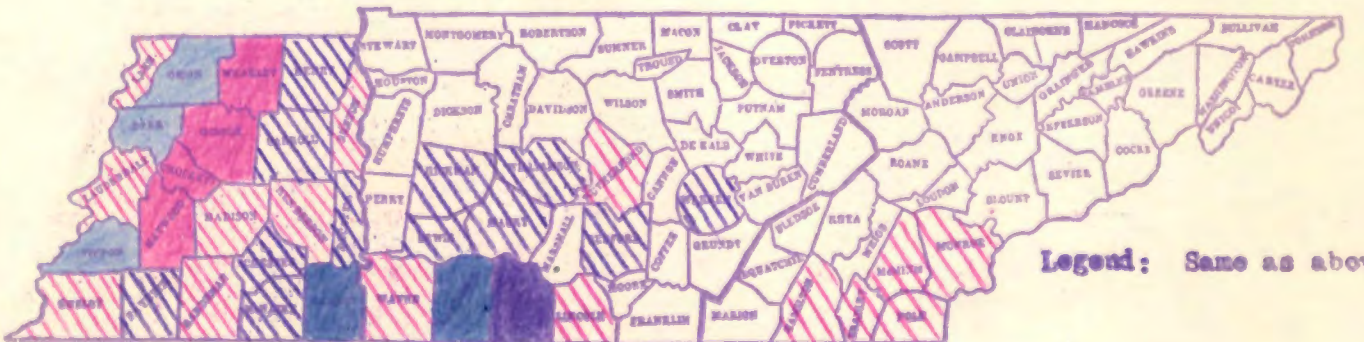
1930



Legend: Same as above

D.

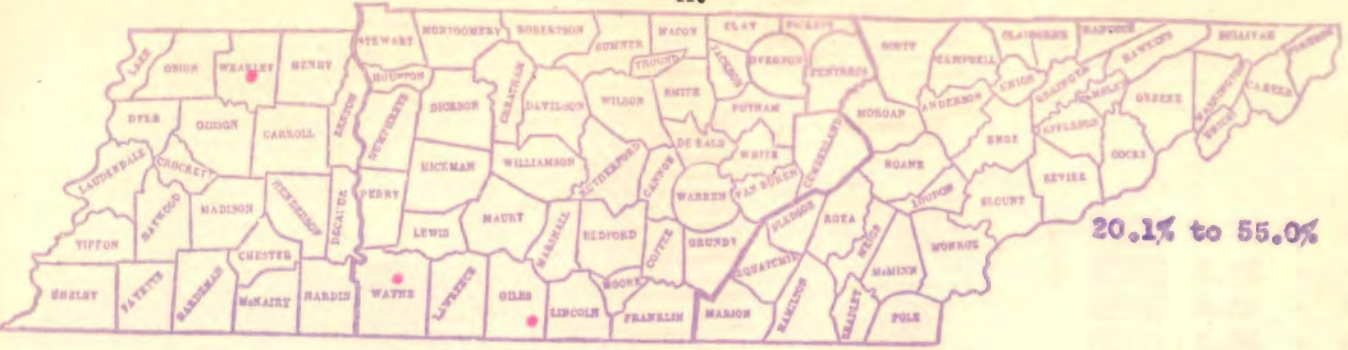
1931



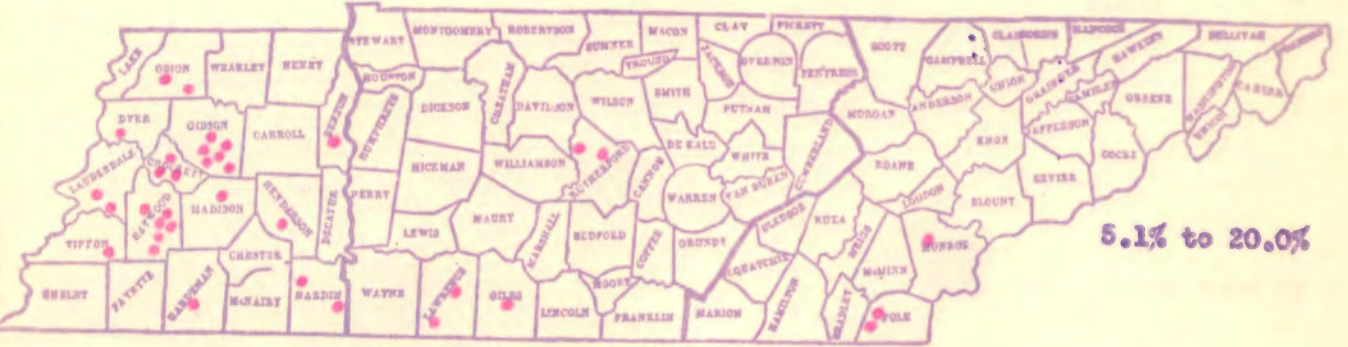
Legend: Same as above

ONE-VARIETY FARMS: Percentage of Gin Patrons Growing Only One Variety of Cotton, 1951

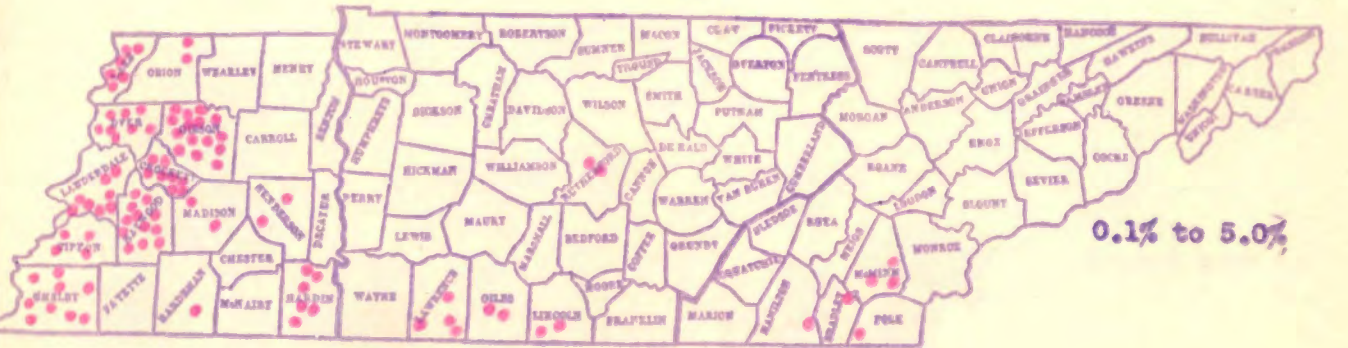
A.



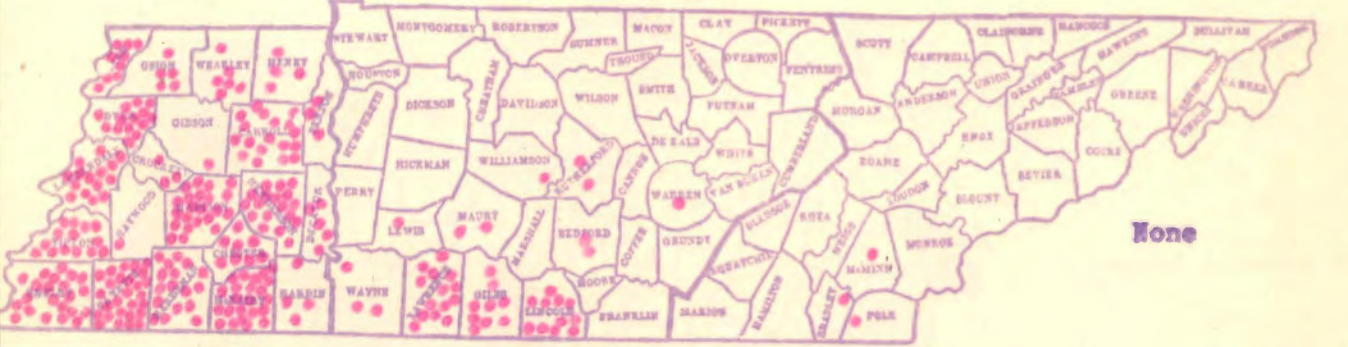
B.



C.

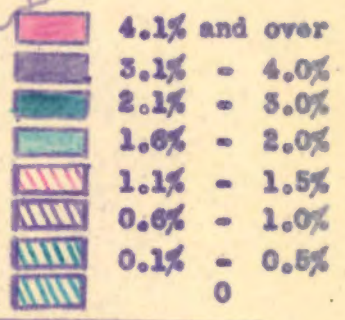


D.

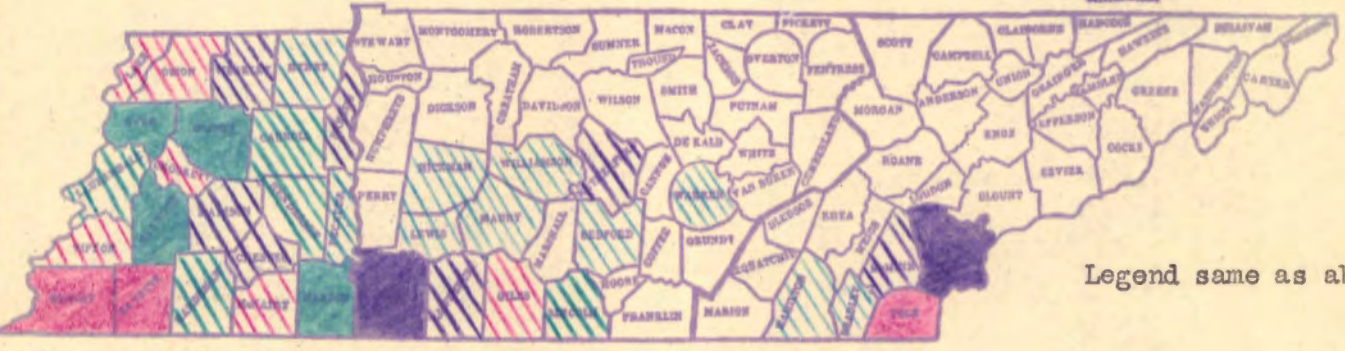


Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

A.
1928



B.
1929



Legend same as above

C.
1930



Legend same as above

D.
1931



Legend same as above

Gin Area Summary of The Percentage of Gin Patrons Growing OnlyOne Variety of Cotton

The following maps and table compare the percentage of gin patrons growing only one variety of cotton in 1928 and in 1931.

Again, the indications show a larger percentage of gin patrons growing only one variety in 1931 than in 1928 in Crockett, Giles, Gibson, Hardin, Haywood, and Lawrence Counties. These six counties, therefore, seem to be especially favorable areas in which to attempt to develop one variety communities. However, it seems that more attention is also being given to one variety farms in Hamilton, McMinn, Monroe and Polk Counties recently, and is possible that these counties would also be a good place in which to start a one-variety community campaign.

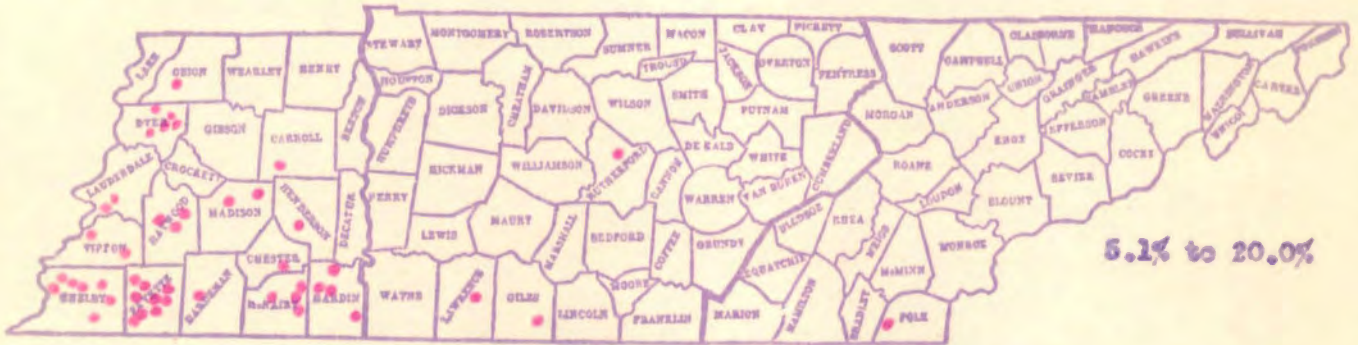
Table 121 is a summary of the maps, and gives the number of gins reporting a specified number of gin customers growing only one-variety of cotton in 1928 and 1931. It shows that in 1931 there was a decrease in the number of gins reporting each percentage classification, and a decided increase in the number of gins reporting no one variety farms. Therefore, a definite downward trend seems to be taking place.

ONE-VARIETY FARMS: Percentage of Gin Patrons Growing Only One Variety of Cotton, 1928

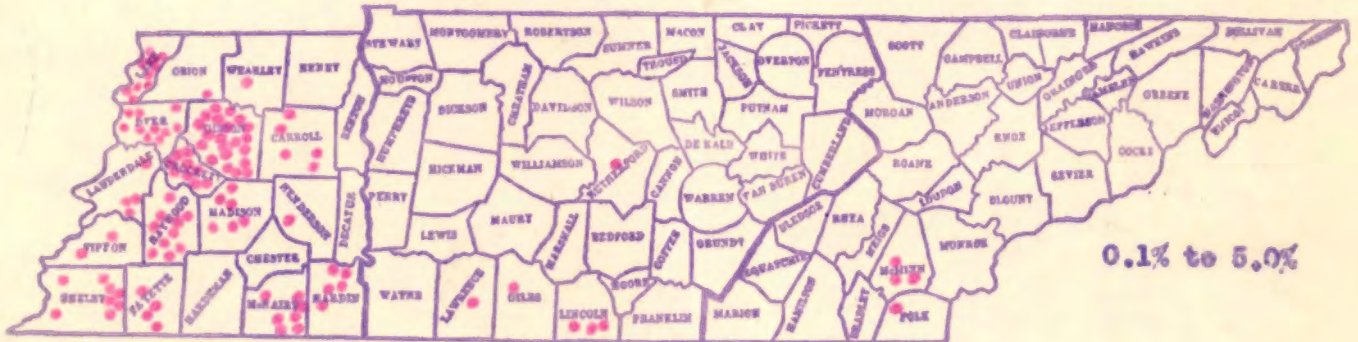
A.



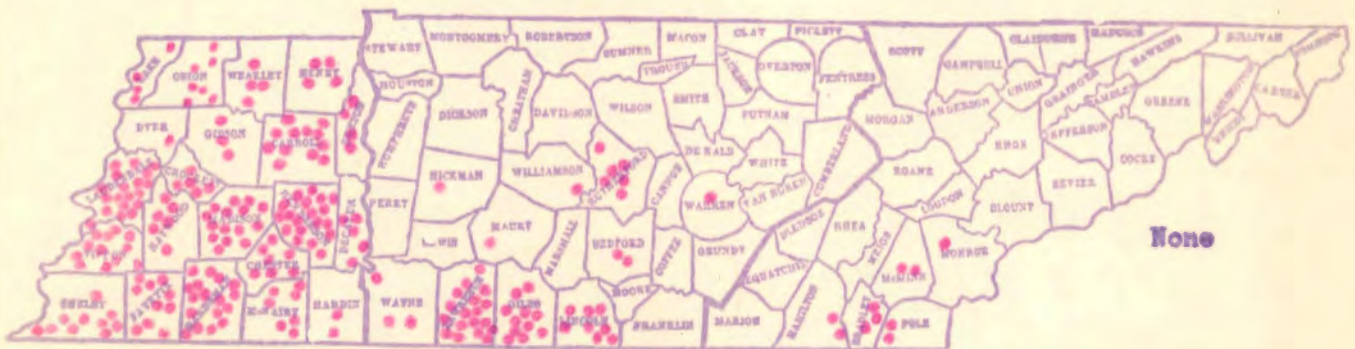
B.



C.



D.



Note: Each dot shows location of reporting gin.

Table 121

One Variety Farms: Number of Gins Reporting Specified Percentage of
Gin Customers Growing Only One Variety of Cotton, 1928 and 1931

Percentage Classification	Number and Per Cent of Gin Areas Reporting Each Percentage Classification			
	1928		1931	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
20.1%-55.0%	5	1.3	3	0.7
5.1%-20.0%	47	11.7	35	8.3
0.1%- 5.0%	114	28.4	99	23.5
None	235	58.6	285	67.5
Total	401	100.0	422	100.0

One-Variety Farms by Varieties

In Chapter II, D.P.L. and Half and Half were in Group I, and gin run in Group II. However, since gin run is not a variety it is omitted in this chapter. As D.P.L. and Half and Half are the most commonly grown varieties they will be treated separately and referred to as Group I and II respectively.

The following table shows that the number of one-variety farms growing D.P.L. was 19.1% of the state total of all farms growing one variety in 1928, while it had increased to 46.1% in 1931. This is a very large increase. However, Half and Half showed an even larger decrease as 60.0% of the one-variety farms grew Half and Half in 1928 as compared to 13.3% in 1931.

Group III shows a sharp decline in the percentage of the state total in 1931. However, the number of one-variety farms growing Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter and Wilson B.B. show an increase for that year, while Acala appears to be almost holding its own.

Table 122

One-Variety Farms by Varieties

Group and Variety	Number of Farms Reporting One Variety			
	1928	1929	1930	1931
I. D. P. L.	255	468	656	582
% of state total	19.1	31.4	41.3	46.1
II. Half and Half	801	620	497	153
% of state total	60.0	41.7	31.3	13.3
III. Acala	19	26	29	17
Cleveland	26	29	25	15
Delfos	77	110	92	4
Lone Star	12	28	25	2
Rowden	59	62	67	0
Stoneville	15	27	25	5
Trice	9	22	21	5
Vandiver's H.F.	11	18	19	27
Wilson B.B.	9	26	58	54
Total	237	348	361	129
Ave.	26	39	40	14
% of state total	17.8	23.4	22.7	11.2
IV. Addison's Prolific	2	14	26	31
Bank Account	7	2	0	0
Bradwell's Double Jointed	0	0	0	0
Cleveland Coker	1	1	2	3
Cook	2	2	4	5
Express	2	2	2	2
Greer's Wichita	0	0	7	205
Hartsville	0	1	2	5
King's Improved	4	0	0	0
Mebane	5	4	4	7
Mexican B.B.	0	0	0	0
Miller	2	1	7	9
Misdal	1	3	2	4
Piedmont Cleveland	8	11	10	15
Rucker	5	5	3	7
Russell B.B.	0	0	0	0
Salsbury	0	0	1	1
Silke's B.B.	0	0	0	30
Simpkin's B.B.	1	0	0	0
Sproull's B.B.	0	0	0	12
Sunshine	0	1	1	2
Triumph	0	0	0	0
Wannamaker Cleveland	2	5	3	2
Webber	0	0	0	0
Wilds	0	0	0	0
Total	42	52	74	340
Ave.	2	2	3	14
% of state total	3.1	3.5	4.7	29.4
State total	1335	1488	1588	1154
Average	37.1	41.3	44.1	32.1

* 200 one-variety farms reported by one gin in Weakley County.

Group IV seems to be of little importance as far as one-variety farms are concerned since less than 5% of the one-variety farms was represented by this group during 1928, 1929, and 1930. However, there is a large decrease in 1931, one ginner in Weakley County being responsible for the distribution of Greer's Wichita seed, and reported 200 one-variety farms.

One-Variety Farms by Varieties and Counties

Group I.

One-variety farms growing D.P.L. were reported in 22 counties. The following counties appear to have held their own or to have shown an increase for each year of the four-year period 1928-1931: Crockett, Gibson, Hardin, Haywood, Lawrence, Obion, and Tipton. The first five counties have been previously mentioned in this chapter as among the most probable counties in which to attempt one-variety community campaigns.

(See Table 123)

Group II.

In 1928 there were 301 one-variety farms reporting Half and Half, whereas in 1931 there were only 153. Furthermore, there were no counties showing an upward trend in this respect in 1931. But 25 counties reported some one-variety farms growing this variety during at least one of the four years.

(See Table 123)

Table 123

One-Variety Farms by Varieties and Counties - Groups I
and II

Group I - D.P.L					Group II - H & H				
County	1928	1929	1930	1931	County	1928	1929	1930	1931
Benton	0	5	10	15	Carroll	20	13	9	0
Carroll	0	2	2	0	Chester	13	13	7	0
Chester	1	3	7	0	Crockett	23	12	2	1
Crockett*	10	33	83	101	Dyer	13	0	0	1
Dyer	66	72	101	16	Fayette	158	111	76	0
Fayette	10	27	23	0	Giles	1	0	0	0
Gibson*	28	83	103	167	Gibson	44	23	17	2
Hardeman	10	8	8	12	Hardin	62	42	31	24
Hardin*	0	13	20	21	Haywood	74	60	39	29
Haywood*	35	56	93	86	Henderson	18	14	11	15
Henderson	0	0	1	3	Lake	5	0	0	0
Henry	0	0	3	2	Lauderdale	2	4	7	3
Lake	12	16	13	4	Lawrence	30	20	20	20
Lauderdale	4	6	11	14	Lincoln	7	5	5	0
Lawrence*	3	3	4	25	McMinn	5	1	2	1
Lincoln	0	0	1	2	McNairy	75	43	35	0
McNairy	4	4	16	0	Madison	7	4	1	0
Madison	10	22	24	5	Obion	24	23	23	21
Obion*	1	2	10	20	Polk	15	15	14	15
Shelby	51	96	103	18	Rutherford	0	0	0	2
Tipton	10	12	15	21	Shelby	169	181	174	1
Weakley	0	5	5	0	Tipton	33	31	24	18
					Weakley	3	0	0	0
Total	255	468	656	532	Total	801	620	497	153

*Indicates counties reporting the larger number of one-variety farms growing the variety or showing a definite increase for the period 1928-1931.

Group III.

1. Acala: The concentration of the one-variety farms reporting Acala seems to be located in Rutherford County. Also, this county shows an upward trend for the four-year period.

2. Cleveland: Cleveland was reported mainly in Giles County; but the county showed a gradual decline during each year of the period.

Table 124.

One-Variety Farms: By Varieties and Counties - Group III

Variety	County	Number of one- variety farms				Variety	County	Number of one- variety farms				
		1928	1929	1930	1931			1928	1929	1930	1931	
<u>Acala</u>	Carroll	0	0	1	0	<u>Rowden</u>	Carroll	1	0	0	0	
	Dyer	1	2	0	0		Dyer	1	0	0	0	
	Fayette	5	4	3	0		Fayette	7	3	4	0	
	Gibson	0	1	0	0		Gibson	0	3	0	0	
	Hamilton	0	0	2	1		Lake	0	1	0	0	
	Lake	0	3	0	0		Shelby	50	50	63	0	
	Lauder.	1	3	2	0		Total	59	62	67	0	
	Madison	2	0	0	0		<u>Stone- ville</u>	Dyer				1
	Ruther.*	7	7	12	15			Fayette	12	24	22	0
	Shelby	3	2	5	1			Gibson	0	0	0	1
	Weakley	0	4	4	0			Lauder.	3	3	3	3
Total	19	26	29	17	Total	15		27	25	5		
<u>Cleve- land</u>	Carroll	1	0	0	0	<u>Trice</u>	Carroll	1	2	2	0	
	Giles*	21	16	13	11		Lake	7	17	15	3	
	Gibson	0	1	2	0		Madison	1	1	0	0	
	Lake	3	7	6	1		Monroe	0	2	3	1	
	Lawrence	0	2	2	2		Polk	0	0	1	1	
	Lincoln	0	1	1	0		Total	9	22	21	5	
	Polk	1	2	1	1		<u>V.H. Fruiter</u>	Fayette	0	1	0	0
Total	26	29	25	15	Gibson	0		2	2	1		
<u>Delfos</u>	Carroll	1	1	2	0	Hardin*		1	4	5	6	
	Fayette	8	19	13	0	Haywood*		0	1	2	4	
	Gibson	0	12	1	0	Lauder.		0	0	0	1	
	Haywood	0	3	1	0	Wayne*		10	10	10	15	
	Henry	0	0	0	2	Total		11	18	19	27	
	Lake	3	5	3	0	<u>Wilson's Big Bell</u>		Carroll	0	0	1	0
	Lauder.	1	1	0	0			Crockett	0	0	0	5
	Shelby	62	67	70	0		Dyer	0	4	0	0	
	Tipton	2	2	2	2		Fayette	0	5	7	0	
Total	77	110	92	4	Giles*		0	0	20	25		
<u>Lone Star</u>	Fayette	12	26	23	0		Gibson	3	4	4	1	
	Lawrence	0	2	2	2		Hardin*	0	2	11	16	
	Total	12	28	25	2		Haywood	1	2	2	2	
					Lake		0	1	0	0		
					Lauder.		0	0	1	1		
					McNairy		2	3	3	0		
					Madison	0	1	0	0			
					Ruther.	2	2	2	2			
					Tipton	1	1	2	2			
					Weakley	0	1	5	0			
					Total	9	26	58	54			

3. Delfos: This variety was reported mainly in Fayette and Shelby Counties during 1928, 1929 and 1930. But in neither of these counties were one-variety farms reported growing Delfos in 1931.

4. Lone Star: Fayette County reported a number of one-variety farms growing Lone Star during 1928, 1929, and 1930, but did not report any in 1931.

5. Rowden: Shelby County reported 50 or more farms growing this variety during the first three years, but none in 1931.

6. Stoneville: Fayette County reported the largest number of one-variety farms growing this variety from 1928 through 1930, but there were none reported in 1931. Lauderdale County reported 3 farms during each of the four years, 1928-1931.

7. Trice: One-variety farms growing Trice were reported mainly in Lake County. The number decreased in 1931.

8. Vandiver's Heavy Fruiter: This variety had an upward trend in one variety farms in Hardin, Haywood, and Wayne Counties. The variety also showed a total increase from 1928 to 1931 when all counties reporting it were considered.

9. Wilson B. B.: Giles and Hardin Counties showed a definite increase in the number of one-variety farms growing this variety in 1930 and 1931. This variety also showed an upward trend from 1928 through 1931, all counties considered.

Group IV.

Addison's Prolific and Piedmont Cleveland seem to be the most important varieties in this group. One-variety farms growing Addison's Prolific are located mainly in McMinn and Monroe Counties; and Piedmont Cleveland in Giles County.

Table 125

One-Variety Farms: By Varieties and Counties - Group IV

Variety and County	1928	1929	1930	1931	Variety and County	1928	1929	1930	1931
<u>Addison's Prolific</u>					<u>Miller</u>				
Giles	0	0	0	5	Hardeman	0	0	1	1
Lake	1	0	0	0	Hardin*	0	0	6	8
McMinn	1	4	11	6	Lauderdale	2	0	0	0
Monroe*	0	10	15	20	McNairy	0	1	0	0
Total	2	14	26	31	Total	2	1	7	9
<u>Bank Account</u>					<u>Misdell</u>				
Lauderdale	7	2	0	0	Haywood	0	2	1	0
<u>Bradwell's D.J.</u>	0	0	0	0	Polk	0	0	0	3
<u>Cleveland Coker</u>					Tipton	1	1	1	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	2	Total	1	3	2	4
Lincoln	0	0	1	0	<u>Piedmont Cleveland</u>				
Tipton	1	1	1	1	Giles*	8	10	10	15
Total	1	1	2	3	Lincoln	0	1	0	0
<u>Cook</u>					Total	8	11	10	15
Lawrence*	0	1	3	4	<u>Rucker</u>				
Polk	2	1	1	1	Bradley	0	0	0	2
Total	2	2	4	5	Haywood	0	1	1	0
<u>Express</u>					McMinn	0	1	1	1
Lauderdale	1	1	1	1	McNairy	1	0	0	0
Shelby	1	1	1	1	Polk	4	3	1	4
Total	2	2	2	2	Total	5	5	3	7
<u>Greer's Wichita</u>					<u>Russell B.B.</u>	0	0	0	0
Haywood	0	0	3	5	<u>Salsbury</u>				
Weakley*	0	0	4	200	McMinn	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	7	205	<u>Sike's B.B.</u>				
<u>Hartsville</u>					Giles	0	0	0	30
Gibson	0	1	2	5	<u>Simpkin's B.B.</u>				
<u>King's Improved</u>					McMinn	1	0	0	0
McMinn	4	0	0	0	<u>Spreull's B.B.</u>				
<u>Mebane</u>					Dyer	0	0	0	12
Lawrence*	3	3	3	5	<u>Sunshine</u>				
Rutherford	2	1	1	2	Rutherford	0	1	1	2
Total	5	4	4	7	<u>Triumph</u>	0	0	0	0
<u>Mexican B. B.</u>	0	0	0	0	<u>Wannamaker Cleve.</u>				
					Fayette	0	2	1	0
					Lake	0	1	0	0
					Shelby	1	1	1	1
					Tipton	1	1	1	1
					Total	2	5	3	2
					<u>Webber</u>	0	0	0	0
					<u>Wilds</u>	0	0	0	0

However, as previously stated, Greer's Wichita was reported on 200 farms in Weakley County in 1931.

Table 125 gives a summary of Group IV.

Chapter IV.ORGANIZATION OF VARIETY PRODUCTION OF COTTON

There are many advantages of growing only one variety of cotton over a large area. Dr. O. F. Cook has shown the value of a one-variety cotton area in California. ⁽¹⁾ Cooperative effort in California has proven of such value and has grown to such an extent that county and state laws have been passed providing for the growing of only one specified variety of cotton in a designated county or counties. A bill providing for state certification of cottonseed was also passed in 1925. ⁽²⁾ If future experiments should develop an improved variety or species of cotton the bill can be amended to designate it.

Other states, especially Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, are realizing the importance of organized production of select varieties of cotton.

There are several factors or conditions that should be considered in any plan for organized variety production, namely: ⁽³⁾

1. The majority of farming units are relatively small and there are a large number of low volume gins.
2. There is very frequently an overlapping of ginning territories. That is, several gins may be located in the same town or community and each gin will have customers in the same locality who may grow

1. Cook, O. F., One-Variety Cotton Communities, U.S.D.A. Bul. #1111, 1922, p. 45.

2. McKeener, H. G., Community Production of Acala Cotton in the Coachella Valley of California, U.S.D.A. Bulletin 1467, pp. 27, 34, 35.

3. Hancock, N. I., "Organized Variety Production of Cotton," Tennessee Farmer April 1937.

different varieties of cotton. Such a system is partly responsible for the mixing of cotton seed and varieties.

3. The individual preferences of farmers, and reasons for choosing certain varieties.

4. Under some of the present and previous efforts to organize the variety production of cotton there has been a lack of provisions for classing the cotton, and no assurance that full premiums on grades and staples would be encouraged.

5. There are wide soil differences, especially between poor upland and rich upland and bottom land. These areas may overlap in a given territory, section, county, or farm.

6. Varietal adaptation to different areas should be given careful consideration.

7. In some sections it is the custom for cotton to be sold in the seed at the gin. Such a practice does not place sufficient emphasis on the values of quality lint.

There are two general methods of organization to encourage variety production of cotton,⁽⁴⁾ namely: 1. the one-variety cotton community, 2. the one-variety gin organization. Each of these methods has advantages and disadvantages.

One-Variety Community. The one-variety community method is a voluntary method whereby a number of farmers within a community decide to grow only one variety of cotton and agree to obtain their planting seed from the original breeder each year. It will also help to encourage this plan if bankers, ginners, and business men are interested in it. The farmers who have agreed to grow this variety make an agreement with a particular ginner to set aside certain days for ginning their cotton only, and he agrees to clean his gin before ginning their variety. This practice will aid greatly

4. Ibid., p. 47.

in keeping the variety of cotton seed pure, as alternating different varieties at the gin is the main source or reason for mixed seed and the degeneration of varieties. The farmers also agree to exchange surplus seed for planting purposes the following year with other farmers not located in the one-variety community. This swap may be made on the basis of one bushel of the improved variety for 1 1/2 bushel of gin run seed. Then they can sell the gin run seed to oil mills. The planting seed are designated as one year from the breeder, two years from the breeder, and so on. By this procedure the community, section or county will soon have an ample supply of seed of the particular variety. Therefore, as the area of quality cotton is increased, buyers will be attracted to the area and the farmers will receive a premium for their cotton.

The organized communities usually obtain their seed from one of the three large pedigreed seed companies that have introduced varieties that are adapted to most eastern cotton areas. The variety degeneration is reduced to a minimum by continued renewal of seed from the breeder every year.

The one-variety community plan is a simple one and does not require much administration. There are many who believe that it is the best answer to the problem of protecting the purity of the seed, improving quality of cotton, and enabling the farmers to collect a premium for a good grade and staple. There are numerous one-variety communities that have been successful in growing a better quality of cotton and getting paid for it by securing better prices. It seems that Georgia has taken the lead in this work, however, much of this type of work is being carried on in Mississippi

and Texas. In 1935 under this plan 124 communities in 50 counties in Georgia planted 150,000 acres, and there was a considerable increase in returns to the grower. (5)

One of the main objections to this plan is that it is necessary for the farmers to be dependent upon two or three seed companies as the principle source of seed. Then, such factors as a poor crop year, adverse weather conditions, poor adaptability of the variety to the community could be a serious handicap.

Another serious problem is that after they have established a reputation for a quality market, their market may be ruined by farmers who truck inferior cotton to their market.

In order that both the ginner and patrons abide by their agreements it is necessary to provide for both field inspection and sampling the bales at the gin. These provisions are often not required by the plans.

Mr. O. J. Nunn, the Assistant County Agent in Tipton County, reports that much interest by farmers, bankers, ginners, and business men is being shown in the one-variety community cotton program being carried out in that county. The cooperators consist of farmers who have volunteered to cooperate in the planting of 200 bushels of D.P.L. 11-A cotton seed being planted in one community on land that is joining.

5. Butler, Eugene, "\$20,000,000 More from Better Quality Cotton", Progressive Farmer, February 1937, p. 8.

The farmers agree to exchange seed from this planting with other farmers in the community on the basis of one bushel of improved seed to 1 1/2 bushels of gin-run seed. By means of this plan it is expected that 400 bushels of seed planted in the county each year, direct from the originator, will be sufficient to keep a continued supply of seed passing on to each grower every year.

One-Variety Gin Organization. This plan places a greater obligation on both the producer and the ginner than does the one-variety community plan. It does not necessarily attempt to limit a given community area, section, or county to one variety. The plan is for those farmers in an area who desire to grow a certain variety and keep it pure, to form an organization which would include an adequate number of members and acreage of the variety cotton needed to supply the volume of business for some one ginner. The customers of the gin agree to grow only the specified variety of cotton and to take all of their cotton to the cooperating gin. The ginner agrees to gin no other variety. Therefore, the danger of mixing seed of different varieties at the gin is eliminated by means of this plan.

There are approximately 422 gins in Tennessee, which includes 3 plantation gins. Thus an adequate number of gins and customers may be found in most of the cotton counties to make a plan of this kind possible. It is proposed to have three classes of one-variety gin organizations, namely: Class A, foundation stock centers; Class B, one-variety gins; and Class C, one-variety gins as outlined below.

Class A Foundation-Stock Centers:

1. This class shall be restricted to the one-variety plantation gin, the experiment stations, and small gin organizations where the group may have a solid isolated area around a gin of low volume.
2. All of the original seed supply shall come from original breeders.
3. Samples shall be taken from the bales at the gin, and a classing and marketing news service rendered.

4. Rigid field and gin inspection shall be rendered.

5. The seed shall be saved and sacked at the gin and called "Certified A" seed.

Class B One-Variety Gins:

1. The gins shall have a volume sufficient so that only one variety is ginned through the season.

2. Original seed supply of all members from original breeders or from Class A foundation-stock centers.

3. Samples shall be taken from the bales at the gin, and a classing and marketing news rendered.

4. Field and gin inspection rendered.

5. Seed saved and sacked at the gin and called "Certified B" seed.

Class C One-Variety Gins:

1. The volume is not sufficient for only one variety to be ginned and gin days are set aside for the variety.

2. The original seed supply of all members may come from "Certified B" seed.

3. Samples are taken from the bales at the gin and a classing and marketing service rendered.

4. No gin and field inspection rendered.

5. Seed are not certified but they may be saved for further increased planting.

The main objection to the one-variety gin organization is that it does not prevent crossing of varieties in the field or insure isolation of varieties. It has been shown by Brown and Ware that very little crossing takes place between fields. This problem can be practically solved by one of two practices, namely: 1. planting corn between a cotton field of the improved variety and a cotton field of another variety; 2. by discarding the cotton 25 yards or more back from an adjacent field of foreign variety. This cotton may be sold at a different gin.

Since the mixing of varieties in the gin is a much more important factor than mixing by cross pollination in the fields, it seems that there is a definite place for the one-variety gin organizations.

Under the system of the one-variety gin organization either the ginner or a special agent will have considerable more responsibility than under the one-variety community plan. He could order the seed from the breeder for the members of the organization and distribute them to the members; keep a record of the acreage and production of the members; take samples of each bale for grade and staple. It is also desirable that he class the bales as they are ginned. Either the ginner or the special agent could be the field inspector, and he should be trained in the art of knowing the variety. These additional services should be paid for by the members of the organization.

It is also recommended that Class A and Class B organizations become members of the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association, which is under the leadership of Professor O. W. Dynes, and have all seed certified through the Association. The sale of certified seed should prove to be a good source of income to the members.

Some gimmers may object to this plan on the ground that they would lose some of their customers who would not be interested in growing the selected variety. However, they would probably gain more customers who are interested in the improved variety than they would lose because of lack of interest.

Any organized varietal program should make available to each member the staple, grade and price quotations on each bale of his cotton so that he may be in a better position to obtain the best price available.

Each organization, either on a community or gin basis, should appoint a committee or elect a board of 5 to 8 key farmers of the community to tend to the affairs of the organization and especially to make the selection of the variety to be grown by its members. The County Agent, and the botanist or a member of the Agricultural Experiment Station staff who is in charge of cotton experiments should also be on the committee or board. The committee or board should have the power of determining what variety should be grown or to select a different variety with proven merits provided the one selected proved to be unsatisfactory for the section.

As already pointed out in Chapter III, page 189, considerable interest in one-variety farms has been shown in Hardin, Haywood, Crockett, Giles, Gibson, and Lawrence, and several other counties. Therefore, by means of an educational program through the county agent, personnel of the experiment station, extension specialists and business men it seems that much progress through one-variety organizations could be accomplished in the state.

Before the majority of farmers over a large area will continue to agree to take an active part in any organized effort to produce a specified variety of cotton and at the same time take the necessary precautions to keep their supply of seed pure they will have to be convinced of the advantages of such practice. Therefore, in order for any organized plan for the variety production of cotton to be very successful the plan must include a provision for classing the cotton, and some assurance that the farmers will be paid a premium on grade and staple. This point has been a big problem in

many cases as farmers have often failed to get paid adequately for a quality product.

A number of one-variety communities in Georgia have solved the price problem. Through the cooperation and assistance of the Georgia Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of U.S.D.A., 11 such Georgia communities have had all of their cotton classed and sold on a grade-and-staple basis. It is also encouraging to note that several hundred thousand farmers are selling cotton at full premium prices through their cooperative marketing associations.⁽⁶⁾

Since 1931 cotton classing schools have been conducted annually at Memphis, for the benefit of both growers and local buyers, under the joint auspices of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service and the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association. Such practices as this together with the emphasis that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is placing on quality cotton should greatly encourage those growers who are interested in the organized variety production of cotton.

The federal government is recognizing the value of quality cotton, and has already taken steps to encourage the production of better cotton as indicated by the passage of the following amendment:

Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton", approved March 3, 1927, is amended by inserting between sections 3 and 4 thereof the following new sections:

6. Ibid., p. 47.

"Sec. 3a. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon request in writing from any group of producers organized to promote the improvement of cotton who comply with such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized and directed to determine and to make promptly available to such producers, the classification, in accordance with the official cotton standards of the United States, of any cotton produced by them. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to pay the transportation charges and to furnish tags and containers for the samples of cotton submitted for classification under this section, and all samples of cotton so classified shall become the property of the Government, and the proceeds of any sales thereof after classification shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

"Sec. 3b. The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized and directed to collect, authenticate, publish, and distribute, by telegraph, radio, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and to cause to be prepared regularly and distributed for posting at gins, in post offices, or in other public or conspicuous places in cotton-growing communities, information on prices for the various grades and staple lengths of cotton.

"Sec. 3c. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act."

Approved, April 13, 1937. (7)

Chapter V.VARIETIES OF COTTON AND FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THEIR
ADAPTIBILITY

There are several essential factors which enter into the question of the profitable production of cotton such as: 1, the selection of a well adapted variety; 2, marketing facilities; 3, fertilizers; and 4, cultural methods. One of the most important of these factors is the selection of a well adapted variety. A review of Tables 1, 2, and 11 on pages 8, 9, and 34 seems to emphasize the correctness of this statement. The survey shows that at least 36 varieties, and as many as 78 varieties and varietal strains, are grown in the state, only a very few of which are well adapted to and distributed throughout the state. It seems that a large majority of the 36 varieties are of little commercial importance, and that they greatly complicate the production of quality cotton by causing a degeneration of the recommended varieties, especially by the mixing of seed at the gins. Therefore, at least a brief study of the various factors related to the yield and quality of lint should be made at this time, since they are influenced somewhat by the variety.

Plant Character and Standards⁽¹⁾

Every variety or strain possesses certain characteristics of plant growth and behavior. The average of these characteristics over a period

1. Hancock, N. I., Cotton Varieties and Related Studies, Bulletin No. 158, p. 7-9.

of years is representative of the variety or strain, even though they may vary somewhat from year to year with the season, and with soil fertility.

Characters. The various characters of cotton are interrelated, and represent the relative value of the variety. Some of the more important ones are listed below, but the individual location determines their relative significance.

1. Yield
2. Quality of lint
3. Earliness
4. Disease resistance
5. Size of boll
6. Storm resistance and ease of picking
7. Lint percentage
8. Prolificacy
9. Type of plant growth
10. Shedding
11. Lint index
12. Size of seed

The leading varieties rank well in most of these characters. However, no variety has been known to excel in all of them. One or more of these characters may not be of much importance to a grower in one section of the state, but of considerable importance in another section. Earliness is much more important in the northern and eastern counties than in the southern counties. Where a market stresses quality of lint, Half and Half would not be desirable while on a poor local market a short staple cotton may be considered satisfactory by the grower.

Standards. Plant standards are flexible and are changed from time to time. The following may be considered as minimum requirements which have been fulfilled by superior varieties in trials at the Experiment Station:

1. Yield. Stoneville 2 may be taken as a standard for comparison, as it has been a consistent high yielder.

2. Quality of lint. Staple and grade have long been accepted as the commercial guides of lint quality. Staple lengths of varieties remain fairly constant, but the grade is dependent largely upon environmental conditions. The staple lengths which are considered desirable for this state vary from 15/16 to 1 1/16 inches, and the high yielding varieties in the tests have given this range of lengths.

3. Earliness. The first picking is normally about 125 days from the date of a good stand, and at least 20 per cent of the total yield should be open at that time.

4. Disease resistance. Angular leaf spot is very injurious in the seedling stage during some years and boll rot or anthracnose may be serious in a wet season. Both of these diseases can be reduced considerably by seed treatments but there are no highly resistant varieties or strains. Fusarium wilt is a disease found in some soils and is frequently the result of a poorly balanced plant-food supply. The strains which have been found to be resistant to this disease have poor quality lint or they mature too late for this state. No variety of economic importance has been found to be resistant to verticillium wilt which affects the crop in some seasons.

5. Size of boll. Eighty bolls or less should give one pound of seed cotton.

6. Storm resistance and ease of picking. In general, the large-boll varieties are easier to pick and retain their cotton better

through adverse weather conditions.

7. Lint percentage. The pounds of lint constitute the yield of cotton in the final analysis. A premium-staple variety with a lint percentage below 34 is seldom able to overcome the advantage of the higher-lint-turnout strains even though it may produce high yields of seed cotton.

8. Prolificacy. Varieties that have short internodes on the fruiting limbs as well as on the main axis are the high yielding varieties.

9. Type of plant growth. The high yielding varieties have a vigorous, spreading type of growth.

10. Shedding. Some strains of Trice and other varieties shed excessively from season to season, and this character seems to be somewhat a varietal characteristic and not due entirely to environment.

11. Lint index. This measures the amount of cotton on 100 ginned seeds. At least 6.5 to 7.5 grams of cotton are obtained from 100 seeds of the well-bred varieties or strains.

12. Size of seed. It has been observed that when 100 ginned seed weigh more than 16 grams they are apt to lower the lint percentage considerably on account of their large size.

According to a summary of the plant character standards, it is desirable that varieties or strains, recommended for Tennessee, have an early, prolific, spreading, vigorous type, with staple length approximately 1 inch, lint percentage above 34, less than 30 bolls to the pound, lint

index around 7 grams, and size of seed below 16 grams.

In a recent study made by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, 144 varieties and strains were used in the trials over a seven-year period.⁽²⁾ The trials have been discontinued except on 18 of the 144 strains for the following reasons: 1. Poor yielder of lint; 2. Too late; 3. Too short; 4. Poor lint; 5. Small boll; 6. Poor quality of lint. Of the 18 varieties or strains that are being continued in the trials, only 8 are designated as "good" and 10 as "fair". The varieties or strains that are continued in the trials are all fairly well adapted to Tennessee conditions, and are continued for that reason.

Stoneville 2, the D.P.L. strains (especially D.P.L. 11A, D.P.L. 4-3, D.P.L. 10 and D.P.L. 11), Delfos 719 and Acala 44-5 are recommended by the Station at this time because of their all-round superiority. D.P.L. 11A is the D.P.L. strain recommended at this time. D.P.L. 4-3 and D.P.L. 10 have been discontinued by the breeders. At the present, seed of Acala 44-5 are not available.

The above information proves that it is very important for the grower to keep in mind the recommended strain number of the variety. One-variety organizations, and individual growers, must not only grow a recommended strain but they must discourage the growing of the unsatisfactory varieties and strains if the organized variety production of cotton is to be successful and the quality of cotton is improved to the extent that it should be.

2. Ibid., p. 10.

SUMMARY

Tennessee has an annual cotton crop of slightly over a million acres with a production of almost half a million bales (500-lb. gross weight per bale). The area growing this crop lies principally in the western part of the State, but it also extends, in scattered sections through Middle Tennessee, and as far as Monroe County in lower East Tennessee.

This study includes gins in 37 of the 95 counties. It is found that 36.7% of the average ginnings for the period 1928-1932 is concentrated in a few counties near the Mississippi River, namely: Lake, Dyer, Lauderdale, Tipton, Shelby, and Crockett.

Thirty-six standard varieties were reported by the gins in Tennessee from 1928 through 1932. This number actually represents a total of 78 varieties and varietal strains as reported by the gins.

In 1928 and 1929 Lauderdale County ranked first in number of varieties grown as 19 varieties were reported in that county. Gibson and Lawrence ranked next with 16 varieties each. The State average in 1928 was 8.4 varieties per county; 1929 an average of 8.5; 1930 an average of 8.8; and 1931 an average of 8.3. In general, the counties with a large production of cotton have the most varieties. However, this does not seem to hold true in Shelby County as only 7 varieties were reported in 1929 and 1930. Some of the counties that are not important cotton counties reported only 3 varieties or less, namely: Maury, Monroe, Warren, Lewis,

Hickman, and Williamson. Williamson County was the only county included in the gin report that did not report a variety, and reported only gin-run cotton.

Reports were obtained from 394 gins in 1928; 404 gins in 1929; 407 gins in 1930; and 422 gins in 1931. Shelby County ranked first in number of gins having 31 gin reports in 1931, Fayette County second with 28 gins in 1931, with Lauderdale and Madison having 25 gins each in 1931. Benton, Henry, Bedford, Bradley, Hamilton, Maury, Monroe, Wayne, Williamson, Warren, Lewis, and Hickman counties had 4 gins or less during the entire 4 year period.

The average number of varieties reported per gin was 4.1 varieties in 1928; 4.2 varieties in 1929; 4.3 varieties in 1930; and 4.0 varieties in 1931.

A much closer relationship exists between the average number of gins per county and the number of bales of cotton ginned per county than between production and the average number of varieties reported per gin (Maps 1 and 2). The extremes in this are soil areas 2 and 4. There are almost four times as many gins per county in Soil Area 2 as in Area 4 (Chart 3 and Table 8). However, the average number of varieties reported per gin is almost exactly identical for the two areas (Chart 4).

Of the 394 gins reporting in 1928, only 311 reported D.P.L. whereas 393 reported Half and Half and all of them reported gin-run cotton. Quite a contrast is shown in 1931 when out of 422 gins reporting a total of 379 reported D.P.L; 398 reported Half and Half; and 415 reported gin-run.

While it is quite evident that D.P.L., Half and Half, and gin-run are reported by a very large proportion of the gins in the State, it is also clearly shown that the percentage of D.P.L. in the total ginnings has been rapidly increasing; Half and Half has declined rapidly; and gin-run has remained about the same.

In both 1928 and 1931 only 16 of the 36 varieties were reported by more than 25 of the 422 gins in the State. Therefore, there is a very large variation in both the distribution and importance of the varieties.

The averages for groups of varieties, and for all varieties, indicate a considerable decrease in the number of gins reporting varieties making up only 1% to 4% of their total ginnings, with some increase in those reporting 5% to 19% and 20% to 59% respectively. In other words, if a variety of cotton is satisfactory to the growers in a community more of it is planted, while if it is unsatisfactory the farmers cease to plant it.

There are wide variations in variety percentage trends in the various areas of the State.

The number of one-variety farms in the state made a gradual increase from 1928 through 1930. However, there was a sharp decline in 1931. The number of one-variety farms as reported by the gins was 1340 farms in 1928; 1484 farms in 1929; 1595 farms in 1930; and only 1145 farms in 1931. The depression seems to be a plausible explanation for this sudden change in the trend.

Gibson and Hardin counties are the only counties reporting 50 or more one-variety farms per county each year that continued to show an increase during all four years of the period 1928 to 1931. However, Crockett, Giles, Haywood, and Lawrence counties made a decided increase during the period, and also held their own in 1931 when the number of one-variety farms was on a big decline in many counties.

Shelby County ranked first in the state for the 4-year period in the number of one-variety farms in 1930 with a total of 417; Fayette ranked second with 228 farms in 1929; and Gibson ranked third with 177 farms in 1931.

The number of one-variety farms growing D.P.L. increased from 255 farms or 19.1% of the state total in 1928 to 532 farms or 46.1% of the state total in 1931. The number of one-variety farms growing Half and Half decreased from 801 farms or 60.0% of the state total in 1928 to 153 farms or only 13.3% of the state total in 1931.

The counties having the highest average number of one-variety farms growing D.P.L. for the four-year period 1928-1931 are as follows:

Gibson	25.3 farms;
Haywood	67.5 farms;
Shelby	67.0 farms;
Dyer	63.8 farms;
Crockett	56.8 farms.

The number of D.P.L. one-variety farms was on a steady increase even through 1931 in Gibson and Crockett counties.

The counties having the highest average number of one-variety farms growing Half and Half for the four-year period 1928-1931 are as follows:

Shelby	131.3 farms;
Fayette	86.3 farms;
Haywood	50.5 farms;
Hardin	39.8 farms;
McNairy	38.3 farms.

The number of Half and Half one-variety farms was on a marked decline in each of these counties and had decreased to only 1 farm in Shelby County in 1931.

There are two general methods of organized variety production of cotton which should be encouraged by cotton growers, namely: the one-variety community, and the one-variety gin organization.

Twelve plant characters are considered of varietal importance. No one variety has been observed to be superior in all of these characters but the leading varieties rank well in most of them.

Stoneville 2, the D.P.L. strains, Delfos 719 and Acala 44-5 are the recommended varieties at this time because of their all-round superiority.

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