

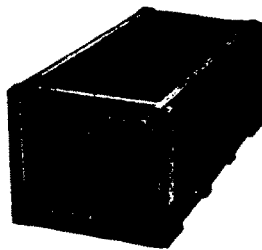
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CHRONOLOGICAL TEXTILE EVENTS.

(Continued from page 103.)

1822. The cotton culture started this year in Texas, by Colonel Jared E. Groce, in the bottoms of the Brazos de Dios, where the first colony from the United States was established the year before by General Stephen F. Austin, the father-in-law of Col. Groce. On the plantation of the latter the first cotton gin in Austin's Colony, and the second in the state, was erected in 1825, the first having been built by John Cartwright, of the Redlands.

The manufacture of Cotton Sail Cloth was commenced in February of this year, at Paterson, N. J., by John Colt, who employed hand looms, and made it wholly of double and twisted yarn, without starch or dressing. In March, 1824, up to which time he had made only about 500 pieces, Mr. Colt introduced the power loom, which had been used for several years by Seth Bemis, Watertown, Mass., the original manufacturer of the article. The business was from that time rapidly improved and extended by Mr. Colt, who, in 1831, made 460,000 yards.

Paterson, N. J., had 12 cotton mills, using 17,724 spindles and 165 power looms; also 3 woolen factories.

The cotton mill in Waltham, Mass., produced 35,000 yards of cloth weekly; besides becoming popular in the home market their goods were also exported to South America.

The manufacture of calicoes started in Lowell, Mass.

North Carolina's second cotton mill erected at Lincolnton.

Water-proof cloth, made by dissolving caoutchouc in petroleum (coal oil), and cementing the surfaces of two pieces of cloth by means of the solution, and then passing it between rollers, began about this time to be made in Glasgow, Scotland, by Mr. McIntosh, the inventor of the process.

The Pocasset Manufacturing Company, organized with a capital of \$100,000. Samuel Rodman of New Bedford became its president, while Oliver Chase, of the Troy Mill, was engaged as agent. It was the fourth company to be incorporated in Fall River.

First cotton factory erected at Lowell, Mass.

The first stocking machine imported from England put into operation by Augustine Heard, a resident of Ipswich, Mass., forming the origin of the present Ipswich Mills plant.

Copestake of Stapleford, and Read of Radford, devised in England a machine for warp tattings.

A narrow loom with two tiers of shuttles patented in England by William Goodman.

Richard Roberts patented in England a tappet wheel by which the harnesses in the loom could be raised and lowered, also a let-off motion and an arrangement for using several tiers of shuttles in a narrow loom.

Thomas Nash of Dundee, Scotland, made the first attempt to spin Jute, but it proved a failure. A few years later, Balfour and Meldrum laid the foundation of the Jute trade in Dundee, Scotland, by spinning the first Jute successfully into yarn.

1823. The Nashua (N. H.) Manufacturing Company incorporated; the valuable water power of the Nashua River was overlooked by the founders of Lowell.

A new manufacturing village arose, about this time, upon the south side of the Chicopee River, near Springfield, Mass., upon land purchased in the last year by J. and E. Dwight, of Springfield, who, associated with other gentlemen of Springfield and Boston, were incorporated, in January of this year, as the Boston and Springfield Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$500,000. A dam and canal were made, and a cotton mill completed in 1825, to which two other mills and a bleachery were added, in the next two years, by the corporation, which, in 1828, assumed the name of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company.

Print works erected at Taunton and Lowell, Mass., also at Dover, N. H.

The manufacture of lace was carried on quite largely, at Medway, Mass., by Dean Walker & Co.

Aza Arnold, of Rhode Island, invented and received a patent in January (1823) for his "compound motion" technically known as the *differential motion* as used to-day in various forms with fly frames, in cotton spinning, all over the world. It is used for the purpose of giving the same number

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of twist per inch in the length of slubbing or roving wound upon a bobbin, for as the bobbin increases in diameter at each additional layer of thread wound upon it, an alteration in the speed of the spindle must be made to correspond with it. Dr. Ure in his Philosophy of Manufactures credits this invention to Henry Houldsworth, an Englishman; but the latter's patent bears date 1826, or 3 years later after invented by Arnold.

The number of looms running on cotton goods in Philadelphia was estimated at 2,000, which required an annual supply of about 3,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, which when spun produced 2,500,000 pounds of yarn, and when woven 9,984,000 yards of cloth, of an average value of 20 cents a yard, or a total amount of \$1,996,800. At that time the value was estimated to be distributed as follows: To the planters, \$391,515; to the spinners, \$446,428; to the weavers and spoolers, \$648,960; to the master weavers, on the interest of money and profit, \$49,920; and to the merchant for dye-stuffs, freights and commissions, \$349,102. At this time there were about thirty cotton mills in the city, the average number of spindles used in each establishment being about 1,400, and the number of persons employed was about 3,000.

The projectors of the Merrimac Mfg. Co. paid the Waltham Co. \$75,000 for all their patterns and patent rights, the sum also covering the release of Paul Moody whom they had under contract to work for them. The mills of the Merrimac Co. were placed where they could use the whole 30 feet fall of the Merrimac, the wheels first starting running Sept. 1st.

The Whittington Nail and Yarn Mill incorporated with a capital of \$600,000 into the Taunton Manufacturing Co. by Samuel Crocker, Charles Richmond, and others.

About 10,000 power looms were in operation in England.

First export of raw cotton from Egypt to England.

Textile Materials Used By Laundries.

There was displayed at the Laundry Exhibition held two months ago in London, England, a six-roll ironing machine which (according to the instructions issued by the makers) requires 15.3 yards of blanketing 124 inches wide, a similar quantity of duck 128 inches wide for the rollers, and 12.6 yards of 120-inch duck for the traveling aprons.

In view of the fact that the returns of the census of American manufactures taken in 1909 show that there were in operation in the United States in that

year 5,186 steam laundries with invested capital totaling \$68,935,000, and which turned out work for which \$104,680,086 was received, it is evident that the quantity of extra width blanketing and duck used by this industry in the United States must be enormous.

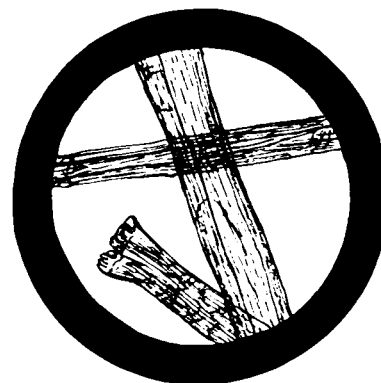
Chinese Cultivation of Ramie.

The real China grass (*Boehmeria nivea*) plant as differentiated from ordinary hemp is never irrigated. It is called a dry, or mountain, variety of hemp by the natives. They plant the root in the spring of the year and get the crop about three months later. If the seed is planted, it must be planted in the fall, and the crop is reaped the following year. The root will continue



RAMIE PLANT.

fruitful for five years before a replanting is necessary. They say it is best to plant the root, as the crop is more sure than when the seed is planted.



RAMIE FIBRES (Magnified.)

There is considerable rain in the districts where China grass is raised, but it evaporates or is absorbed quickly, so that it does not cause an inundation. The natives all say the plant can not well be irrigated, as it will not stand any inundation. To flood the field would be fatal to the life of the plant. Most farmers in central Hunan reap two, and sometimes three, crops of ramie a year from their fields.