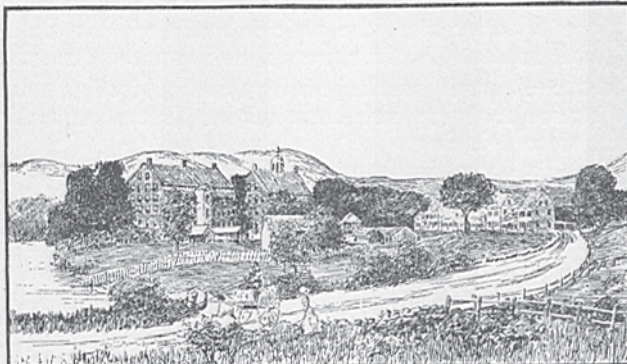


**CHRONOLOGICAL TEXTILE EVENTS.***(Continued from page 20.)*

1820. The success of the Waltham mills caused Lowell, Jackson and Appleton to inquire for a suitable water power to erect another mill. The attention of Moody, then in charge of the Waltham plant, while on a visit in Amesbury, was called to the Pawtucket Falls in Chelmsford, which he visited, reporting to Waltham that the Falls of Pawtucket would



THE OLD MILL AT WALTHAM IN 1820.

give the complete power of the Merrimac with a fall of 30 feet. Jackson with Kirk Boott, a Boston merchant, in turn examined the site. The latter gentleman was familiar with that section of the country, having been in the habit of hunting over it. He and Thomas M. Clark, the agent of the Canal company at Newburyport, were in turn empowered to buy the necessary property, which they done in 1821, acquiring (by misrepresentation to the farmers that they wanted to raise wool and fruit) about 400 acres, at about \$100 per acre; land which later on sold for one dollar a square foot. Boott, born in Boston in 1791, was educated in England and possessed a strong leaning towards that country, raising for instance on the fourth of July the English flag above the Stars and Stripes and which he refused to remove. It was promptly pulled down by the farmers of whom he had bought their water power, paying nothing for it. He and Clark also bought the stock of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River" incorporated in 1792, which on account of the construction of the Middlesex canal in 1793 (which opened direct communication with Boston) became of little commercial importance. It hardly averaged 3½ per cent a year; Boott, Appleton, Jackson and others connected with the Waltham plant buying the 600 shares for \$60,000.

The manufacture of starch from potatoes, for which a patent was granted, in 1802, to John Biddis, of Pennsylvania, had been recently established in Hillsborough county, N. H. The demand was principally for the cotton manufactories.

The manufacture fancy vestings, worsted and silk cloth, established in Providence, R. I.

**STATEMENT OF RAW COTTON CONSUMED, AND NUMBER OF SPINDLES. (Fourth Census.)**

<i>States.</i>	<i>Pounds Cotton Annually Spun.</i>	<i>Number of Spindles.</i>
Maine, .....	56,500.....	3,070
New Hampshire, .....	412,100.....	13,012
Massachusetts, .....	1,611,796.....	30,304
Rhode Island, .....	1,914,220.....	63,372
Connecticut, .....	897,335.....	29,826
Vermont, .....	117,250.....	3,278
New York, .....	1,412,495.....	33,160
New Jersey, .....	648,600.....	18,124
Pennsylvania, .....	1,062,753.....	13,776
Delaware, .....	423,800.....	11,784
Maryland, .....	849,000.....	20,245
Virginia, .....	3,000.....	.....
North Carolina, .....	18,000.....	288
South Carolina, .....	46,449.....	588
Kentucky, .....	360,951.....	8,097
Ohio, .....	81,360.....	1,680
<b>Total,</b>	<b>9,945,609</b>	<b>250,572</b>

William Gilmour, Smithfield, R. I., obtained (Oct. 28) a patent for improvement to his power loom.

Jonathan Fish, Medway, Mass., obtained (Dec. 7) a patent for five different improvements on the double speeder for spinning cotton, also one for combining these improvements in the double speeder.

Paul Moody, Waltham, Mass., obtained (Dec. 20) a patent for a double speeder for roping cotton.

Francis Lambert obtained in England a patent for a new method of producing the figure in weaving gold and silver lace, etc., an application of the Jacquard machine, being the first appearance of it in the patent list.

The Turn-again motion for the lace loom invented in England by Sewell.

Pusher bars improved on the lace loom by Joshua Crowder, John Day and Richard Seymour, of Nottingham, and F. Moore, of Radford, England.

A tappet motion by which the heddles were made to rise and fall in the loom, patented in England by Robert Bowman.

The making of fishing nets invented and patented in Scotland by John Paterson, formerly a cooper of Musselburg; he successfully established a factory, and later on sold out to Messrs. Stuart.

China continues to rank first as an importer for our cotton cloths, though exports thereto in the current year are considerably less than in certain earlier years. In the 10 months ended with October, the total was 61,000,000 yards, against 85,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1911.

Other important markets include Canada, to which the exports increased from 9,000,000 yards in 10 months of 1911 to 20,000,000 in a like period of 1912; Cuba, from 20,000,000 to 27,000,000 yards; Colombia, from 14,000,000 to 22,000,000 yards; Aden, from 16,000,000 to 30,000,000 yards; and the Philippines, from 36,000,000 to 67,000,000 yards.