

CHRONOLOGICAL TEXTILE EVENTS.

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1814. Horace and Rodney Hanks, together with Harrison Holland and John Gilbert erected a second, and larger silk mill, at Gurleyville, Conn. The business established at that time is now operated



SILK MILL AT GURLEYVILLE, CONN., 1814.

by descendants of the founders under the name of O. G. Hanks & Co.

William Gillmour arrived in the United States about this time from Glasgow, Scotland, bringing with him patterns of the power loom and dressing machine, in use in that country. He was invited to Smithfield, R. I., by John Slater, who wished to have these valuable machines constructed, but was unable to obtain the consent of all his partners. He remained two or three years engaged in mechanical labors of the Company, during which time he introduced, to the great advantage of the business, the hydrostatic press of Bramah, for pressing cloth. At the invitation of Judge Lyman, of Providence, he subsequently removed to that place, where the machines were constructed for him and others, and from whom he received a compensation of \$1500.

The price of cotton yarn, which, in 1810, was worth, on an average, \$1.12½ per pound, was this year worth less than \$1.00, partly in consequence of improvements in machinery.

At Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., where a woolen company had been previously incorporated, the first cotton mill was this year erected by Peter A. and Peter H. Schenck, and Henry Dowling. It was the foundation of the Matteawan Manufacturing Company, for many years the largest in the state.

James Prentis & Co., built a large woolen manufactory 120 by 40 feet, five stories high at Lexington, Ky.

The following cotton and woolen mills was chartered in Massachusetts: The Bellingham Cotton & Woolen Factory on Charles River; the Hamden Cotton Manufacturing Co., and one at Jenksville, Ludlow, Hampden County, later on known as the Springfield Manufacturing Co.; W. P. Wing's Cotton Mill, Coleraine, Franklin County;

William D. Blush's woolen mill, Middlefield, Hampshire County; also a cotton and woolen Factory at Plympton, Plymouth County.

Aug. Boulu, Philadelphia was granted a patent for a permanent color for calicos.

The Manufacturing Company of Lancaster, Pa., went into operation this year, with a paid-up capital of \$128,000, which was expended in buildings and machinery, and the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth, until 1818, when its affairs were closed by the transfer of the whole to some of the parties interested, on payment of \$34,000 of borrowed notes. It had thus sunk the whole capital, and was a striking example of the disasters which overtook many, in consequence of the flood of foreign goods which came in after the peace.

An incorporated linen factory in operation in Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Cotton opener with lap attachment invented in England, by Creighton.

(To be continued.)

CHEMNITZ-AMERICAN TRADE.

The general export trade of the Chemnitz consular district to the United States has a steady upward movement, as is indicated by shipments during the quarter ended June 30. The following are the figures for textile articles declared from Chemnitz for export to the United States in the second quarter of 1912, and comparison is made with the same period of 1911:

ARTICLES.	APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1911.		APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1912.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
<i>Gloves:</i>				
Cotton	315,053		410,802	
Silk	4,687		14,463	
Wool	24,512		22,194	
<i>Hosiery:</i>				
Cotton	646,681		638,870	
Silk	20,742		18,201	
Wool	5,396		4,165	
<i>Knitting Needles</i>	21,379		28,520	
<i>Machinery</i>	73,862		162,808	
<i>Trimmings</i>	257,782		269,941	
<i>Underwear:</i>				
Cotton	6,976		9,113	
Silk	4,283		3,812	
Wool	595		1,215	
<i>Upholstery goods</i>	9,796		9,073	
<i>Woolen dress goods</i>	63,972		32,822	

The quality of the cotton gloves now purchased for the United States market is far superior to what it has been of late years. In 1910 the average value per dozen was \$1.08; in 1911 it rose to \$1.36; now it is \$1.53. The reverse is the case with cotton hosiery, the tendency to buy very cheap grades being more and more marked. The average rate per dozen was \$1.25 in 1910 and \$1.30 in 1911; it is now \$1.18. American purchases of Chemnitz upholstery goods, and especially of woolen dress goods, diminish steadily, while the sales of trimmings have constantly increased during the past 12 months.

The American demand for hosiery machinery has again become important. Since October 1, 1911, the sales of large automatic cotton-knitting machines have averaged 17 per month.