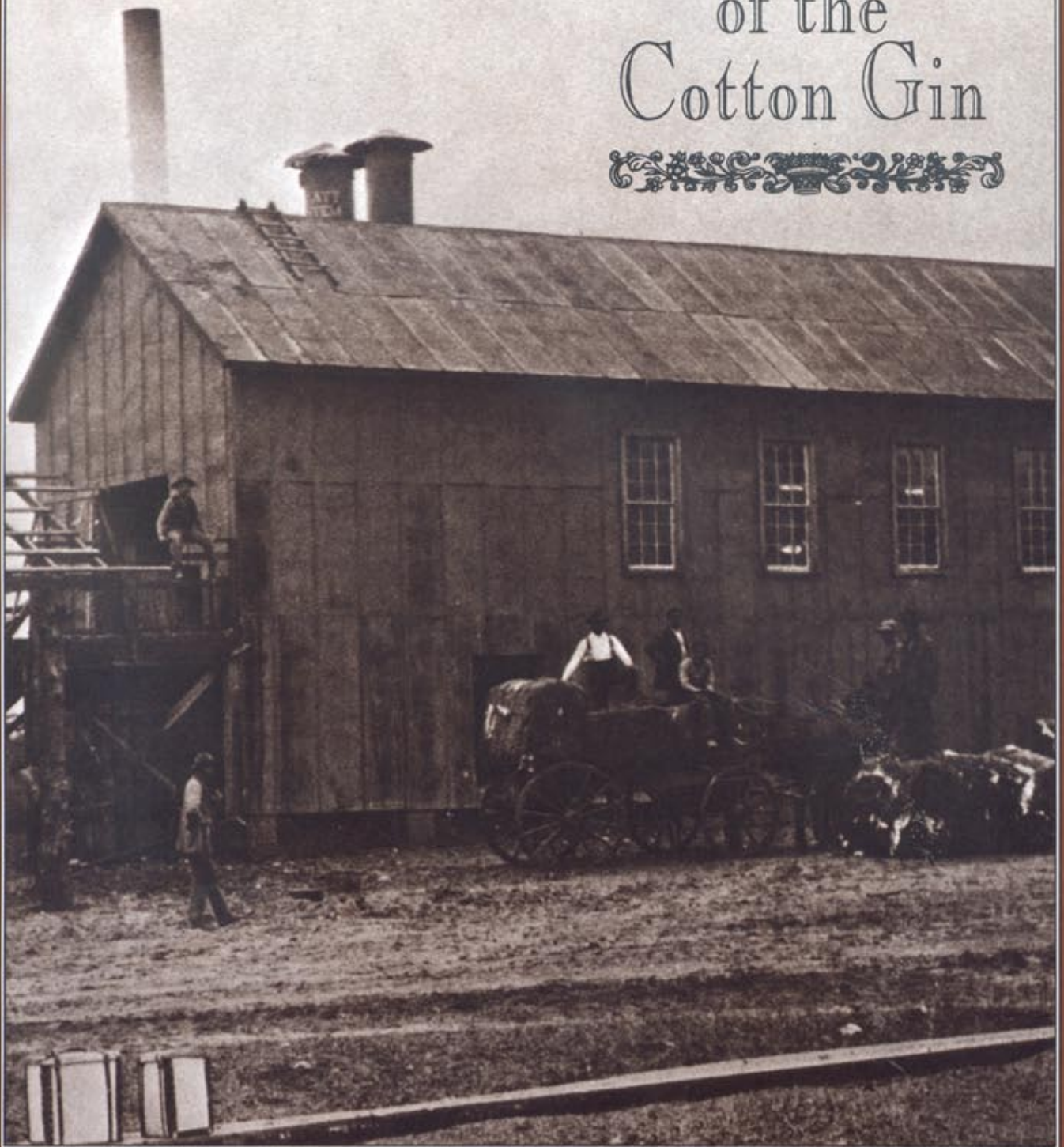


200th
Anniversary
of the
Cotton Gin





In 1832, Daniel Pratt established a gin company dedicated to improving Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Today, Continental Eagle continues to revolutionize the ginning industry. We've maintained our position as the worldwide leader in ginning equipment through innovative ideas in research and design. Our dedication and attention to each individual part is what improves the performance of our gins far beyond the competition. Continental Eagle is proud to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the original gin. And continue a 161 year tradition of revolutionizing the ginning industry.

For 161 years, the finest gins in the industry have come from these parts.

Exact computer technology allows Continental Eagle to manufacture our own precision-cut saw tooth tool and die sets. These sets are used to cut each saw tooth one at a time to ensure the quality craftsmanship recognized in every piece of Continental Eagle equipment.

... Since 1832

**CONTINENTAL
EAGLE
CORPORATION**



For more information, call (205) 365-8811
© 1993 Continental Eagle Corporation.

Eli Whitney's COTTON GIN

Began An Agricultural Revolution

It was simple and small. Yet it started an agricultural revolution that reshaped the economic and social history of the United States and made a global impact. In fact, some historians have compared its importance to that of the wheel.



YANKEE SCHOOLTEACHER

Whitney was a Massachusetts schoolteacher who arrived in Georgia late in 1792 to tutor the children of a plantation family, but the teaching position did not materialize. Instead, he was invited to visit Mulberry

That invention was Eli Whitney's cotton "gin" (shortened form of "engine"). His simple machine, invented in 1793, separated cotton fiber from seeds. Earlier, it took one man all day to separate one pound of fiber from the seed. Therefore, little cotton was grown beyond that needed for domestic use. However, Whitney's invention made it possible to mass produce cotton at cheap prices for the benefit of people around the world.

Grove, the home of Mrs. Nathanael Greene, widow of the Revolutionary War general. There, he heard neighboring planters talk of their need for a machine to separate seed from lint.

In a workshop provided by Mrs. Greene, Whitney labored to fashion such a machine. Even though he had to make tools and draw his own wire, his cotton machine was almost finished before the winter ended.

continued

As We Begin Our 8th Decade . . .

STONEVILLE PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY was founded in 1922 with a vision and commitment to develop, produce and market top-performing cotton varieties.

Our first variety release was standard at that time for That was followed in later became legends in cotton which many producers said



STONEVILLE 2B which set a uniformity and emergence. years by two varieties which country. First, STONEVILLE 7A,



“was the best start toward bale-and-a-half cotton they'd ever been offered”; and then the best-selling cotton of its day, STONEVILLE 213. More successful cotton programs were based on STONEVILLE 213 than perhaps any other single variety ever released. Later,

STONEVILLE 825 resistance. “Tradition CALGENE INC., a then, STONEVILLE cotton varieties. Today established yield



set new standards in seedling vigor, stress tolerance, and insect met Technology” when in 1986 STONEVILLE joined leader in biotechnology. purchased the fine line of STONEVILLE 453 has leader across the Cotton



addition, STONEVILLE 453 is showing itself particularly ideal for production systems. STONEVILLE LA887, our latest release, has gained

And since COKER become an Belt. In narrow-row mill interest



with its semi-smooth leaf, superior fiber length, premium micronaire with Acala-type strength. In the near future, STONEVILLE/CALGENE will be the first to market genetically-engineered cotton seed with herbicide resistance. Now, as when we first began, the mission of STONEVILLE PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY is to give producers increased bottom-line profit.



You can depend on STONEVILLE to do just that!

Box 167, Stoneville, MS 38776
(601) 686-2334 • (800) 844-7627

His cotton gin was a simple mechanism. It used copper spikes driven into a wooden cylinder in concentric rows. The spikes passed through narrow slots to remove cotton fiber from the seed—one batch at a time. To operate the gin, a few handfuls of seed cotton were placed in the machine, and the cylinder was turned by hand, removing the fibers from the seed and brushing them into a pile behind the machine. The gin was stopped; the seed were removed, and the process was repeated. The same seed-separation principle is applied in gins today.

No one is sure where he got the idea for his gin, but one story was told about Whitney watching a cat trying to get a chicken out of a slatted coop. As the cat clawed the coop, chicken feathers poured out. Whitney copied the cat to claw off cotton fiber and release the seed.

Whitney was dissatisfied with his first machine because lint clogged the tufts of copper wire, and he had to stop to clean them. It is said that Mrs. Greene noticed his distress and offered her fireplace brush for the machine. When Whitney held the brush against the turning tufts, the cotton was swept clear. Whitney made a second gin with two cylinders, one holding brushes and turning opposite to the original cylinder. This hand-turned gin could produce 50 pounds of cotton fiber a day.

As news of the invention spread, people came from all over the state to see it. Until the patent could be obtained, Whitney refused admission to his workshop to everyone except Mrs. Greene and her plantation manager, but by night intruders broke into the shop and carried off the machine. Whitney built another gin, but before he could patent it, copies had already been made and were in operation.

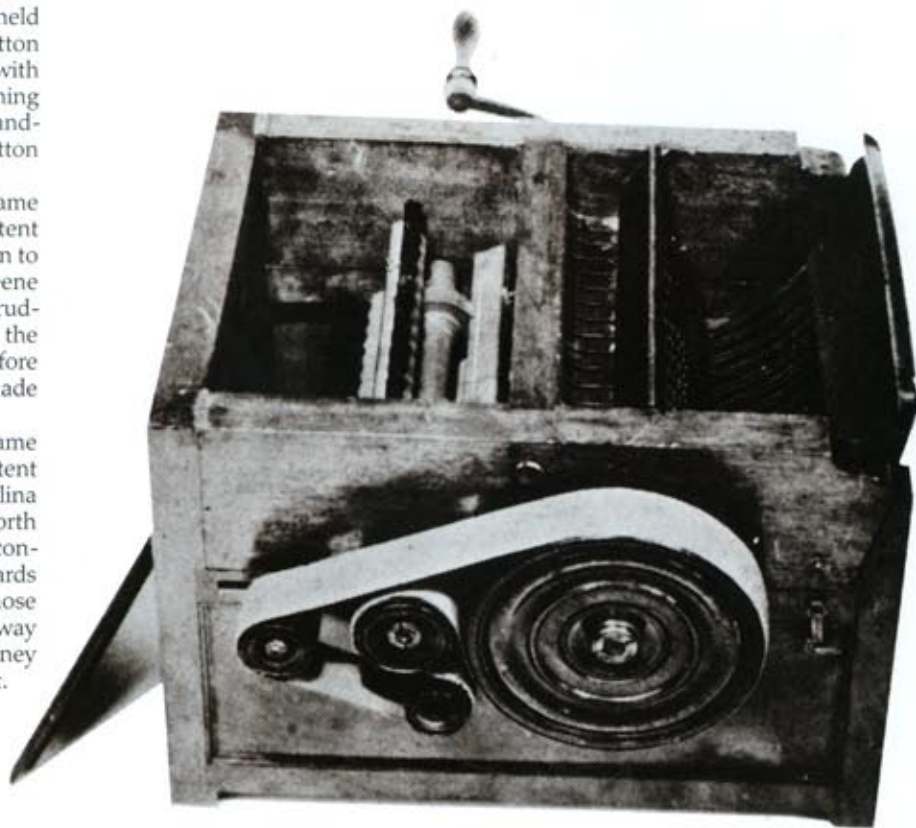
With rampant copy of his machine, it became impossible for Whitney to protect his patent rights. In view of this, the state of South Carolina awarded him \$50,000 for public services. North Carolina added \$30,000 and Tennessee later contributed another \$10,000. These awards amounted to \$90,000, a considerable sum in those days, but nearly all the money was wasted away in the myriad of unsuccessful lawsuits Whitney pursued to force the upholding of his patent.

COTTON BECAME KING

The repercussions of Whitney's gin were instantaneous. With the seed separation problem solved, the United States could produce cotton and produce it profitably. Cotton became the cheapest and most available textile fiber in the world. And the resulting surge in demand for cotton revived the institution of slavery because labor was badly needed for the rapidly expanding cotton acreage and production. The year Whitney invented his gin, 1793, the United States produced around 2,500 bales of cotton. Seven years later, it was producing 100,000 bales. By the outbreak of the Civil War, the United States was producing about four million bales annually, more than half the world supply of cotton. As production increased, the gin became a symbol of the prosperous plantation owner.

With his invention, Eli Whitney, an unemployed teacher, crowned cotton king of the South and presented it in quantity to mankind.

200th Anniversary of the Cotton Gin



Let's Don't Forget Holmes

Whitney might have gotten the ball going, but Henry Ogden Holmes belted it out of the park. Some feel that Whitney—who, in addition to being a school-teacher, was a graduate of Yale Law School—filched the South Carolina blacksmith's invention.

Here are some documented facts:

Fact. Holmes had a five-year caveat issued from the U.S. War Department. The very next day after the caveat expired, Whitney patented his gin. Whitney received letters of patent for his gin from President George Washington, Secretary of State Edmund Randolph and Attorney General William Bradford. Whitney's batch process gin was state of the art for two years.

Fact. Two years later, 1796, Holmes patented his continuous-flow saw gin.

Fact: Whitney and co-investors immediately adapted Holmes' continuous-flow concept to their gin.

From an engineering standpoint, a batch process is difficult to automate, according to Bill Mayfield, National Program Leader—Cotton, USDA Extension Services. "Holmes patented a continuous-flow process," says Mayfield. "The continuous-flow process cleared the way for the development of a systems approach which integrates all aspects of ginning."

So while Whitney got his name in the history books, Holmes' continuous-flow concept made ginning what it is today.

200th Anniversary of the Cotton Gin

by Patrick Shepard
Editor

W. Hunter Pratt Recalls Ginning In T

Do you remember when it was not uncommon for a two-bale cotton wagon to be pulled by a mule? And lint contamination included a bucket of molasses?

W. Hunter Pratt does. In 1944, this Inverness, Mississippi, native began in the ginning business in his home gin, Duncan Cooperative. He was hired by W.M. "Billy" Duncan as a bookkeeper. Two years later, he was named manager. Later he became president and retired in 1988.

Duncan Cooperative, which became Duncan Gin, Inc. in 1951, used Gullett machinery in 1944, then switched to Murray in 1948 and has used it since. In 1944, this Delta ginning operation included a suction, condenser, feeders, a drier, gin stands and a flat-bale press.

At that time, the cotton crop was all hand-picked. In 1946, the first one-row cotton pickers came into Pratt's area. After mechanical pickers came in, more cleaning and drying were required.

"Hand-picked cotton was cleaner than later machine-picked cotton when it was brought to the gin," Pratt says. "We had no lint cleaners in 1944 because the crop was hand-picked. We didn't have much gin trash. We built our first incinerator in 1948. By then, we also had overhead cleaners, separators and burr machines."

Hand pickers would start harvesting cotton earlier. Back then, they hand-picked the crop as it opened; they would end up picking two or three times. Now, farmers prefer waiting until the cotton is 65 to 75 percent open before they defoliate.

"It would take 1,200 or 1,300 pounds of seed cotton to make a 500-pound bale," Pratt says. "Now it takes 1,500 pounds. You get 800 pounds of seed, 500 pounds of lint and 200 pounds of moisture and trash."

Cotton was brought to the gin in two-bale wagons. The wagons were mainly pulled by trucks or tractors, but it was not uncommon for some to be pulled by mules.

"Back then, the farmer would bring his cotton wagon to the gin and leave it," Pratt says. "We'd gin the cotton and leave the empty wagon in the gin yard. We tried to turn that wagon back around on the same day."

In 1944, hand pickers often stored the crop in cotton houses, sometimes even in their own homes. "One person could hand-pick 200 pounds a day," Pratt says. "Two of them—a husband and wife—would pick 400 pounds a day, and it would take 1,200 to 1,300 pounds to make a bale. So they would empty their sacks in these cotton houses, which stored one bale. When

they'd get a bale, the wagon would come by, and they would use baskets to load up the wagon. If they didn't have a cotton house, they would store the cotton in their own homes. That's the reason we'd find nails, matches and everything else in the seed cotton that would cause a fire in the gin.

"We don't have as many fires in the gin today as we did then. Children would play in those cotton houses and men would drop tobacco cans. Everything in the world would come to the gin in cotton—eggs, once even a bucket of molasses. That would mess the lint up, I guarantee you!"

GINNING MACHINERY

One gin stand in 1944 could gin about bale and a half per hour per stand. Today, Duncan Gin can gin about 1,000 bales a day with six stands—10 to 12 bales per stand per hour. "In 1944, we had one gin with three stands and one with four," Pratt says. "It was unusual to have that many stands back then."

In 1948, Duncan Cooperative built its first double battery gin with 10 stands, five on each side. In 1964, the gin was rebuilt with three stands and a press on each side. The Duncan Gin is a double battery Murray Gin with a 32,000-bale capacity. It was the world's first 600-bale per day cotton gin installation.

"In 1944, we had a line shaft," Pratt says. "One shaft drove all the stands. So when something went down, the whole gin went down. Now, you have individual electric motors on each stand."

DIESEL-POWERED GINS

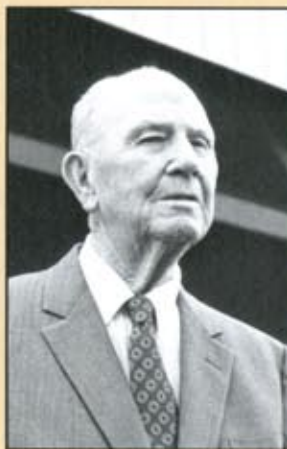
The gins back in the forties were powered by diesel engines. "In fact, when we built our first double battery gin in 1948, the Mississippi Power and Light company couldn't furnish us with the power for electric motors," Pratt says. "So we equipped our gin with diesel power."

In 1949, two Caterpillar diesel D397 cotton gin engines furnished power for 20 fans, two five-stand 80 saw Murray Gins, two presses, two 14-inch burr machines, 10 extractor feeders, two separators, six dryers, four seven-cylinder inclined cleaners and two nine cylinder multi-unit cleaners. In 1964 when the gin was rebuilt, it was all electrical.

"In 1944, flat bales were wrapped in jute and sent to the compress, which pressed them into

the 1940s

HONORED BY THE INDUSTRY



W. Hunter Pratt has been honored by the ginning industry which he has dedicated a lifetime of serving. He received the Horace Hayden National Cotton Ginner of the Year Award in 1988. He also received the Delta Council's first Achievement Award for Cotton Ginning in 1982.

Pratt's service to the industry included membership of the National Cotton Council Joint Bale Packaging Committee, former ginner director of the NCC and a trustee of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation. He served as the first president of the Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, and is a former director of the Southern Cotton Ginners Association. In addition, he was a Board member of the Delta Council, a former vice president and chairman of its Ginning Improvement Committee.

compress density bales," Pratt says. "Sometimes, our warehouse would get behind and couldn't receive the cotton, so we had to close the gin down and take our labor to the compress to help them stack cotton in the warehouse."

Ginning requires less manpower today than it did in the 1940s. "In the past, we sometimes used 80 to 100 people," Pratt says. "Now we use probably 25 per shift. Machinery is more automatic now, so less labor is needed. We always hire good people and keep them year round. So during the ginning season, we have a core of 10 to 12 excellent people which we can supplement with seasonal help."

GINNING COSTS

In the early 1900s, there was not a market for cottonseed. Farmers saved some of their seed for planting, and spread the rest on the ground. Later, though, growers started receiving seed money from the gin.

"Back in 1944, the seed would pay for the ginning charges and the tenants would get money back," Pratt says. "The tenants would get a \$10 a bale rebate and average five or six bales a week. That was a lot of money back then."

"Today, we charge by the pound of seed cotton, instead of a straight per bale charge. If a man brings 1,600 pounds of seed cotton to make a 500-pound bale, we charge him for that. If he brings 1,400 pounds, we charge him for that."

"The price of seed products hasn't increased much since 1944, but the price of ginning has gone up. The price of ginning a bale of cotton has increased from \$6 a bale in 1944 up to \$50 a bale today."

FARMERS' RESPONSIBILITY

Pratt says one thing is as true today as it was in 1944: ginners can only work with the lint quality that is given to them. "The farmer is responsible for the condition in which the seed cotton comes to the gin. You can't improve that cotton. You can take the trash out of it, but you can't improve the lint."

TRAINING GINNERS

Many gin manufacturers supplied ginning machinery in 1944. Today, there are only three. "Each gin must have a knowledgeable person to

repair the gin," Pratt says. "That's the reason that I believe in the ginners' school, located at Mississippi Delta Community College and the ginners' short course, held annually at Stoneville, Mississippi; Las Cruces, New Mexico; and Lubbock, Texas."

Whether Pratt is talking about ginning in 1944 or today, one thing is evident: he has enjoyed the life of a ginner. "I have worked with many mighty good people. I can't say enough about W.M. 'Billy' Duncan, who gave me my start; or Bill Kennedy, who heads up Duncan Gin today. Our growers make our job as ginners fulfilling and enjoyable."

And that is all you can ask of any profession.

In 1948, Duncan Cooperative built a double battery gin with 10 stands.





National Cotton Ginners Association

Celebrates

*The
200th
Anniversary
of the Cotton Gin*

Member Associations

Arizona Cotton Ginners California Cotton Ginners

Cooperative Ginners Association of Oklahoma

New Mexico Cotton Ginners Oklahoma Cotton Ginners

Southeastern Cotton Ginners Southern Cotton Ginners

Texas Cotton Ginners Texas Independent Ginners

Serving the Needs of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Industry



200th
Anniversary
of the
Cotton Gin

—
This special ginning salute
was compiled by the
editors of COTTON FARMING
—



© Cotton Incorporated, 1997. Registered Service Mark. Trademark of Cotton Incorporated.



To acknowledge our past,



to learn and grieve—



a legacy for the future.

Cotton.

The fabric

of our lives.™

**The Cotton Board celebrates
the 200th Anniversary of the Cotton Gin**

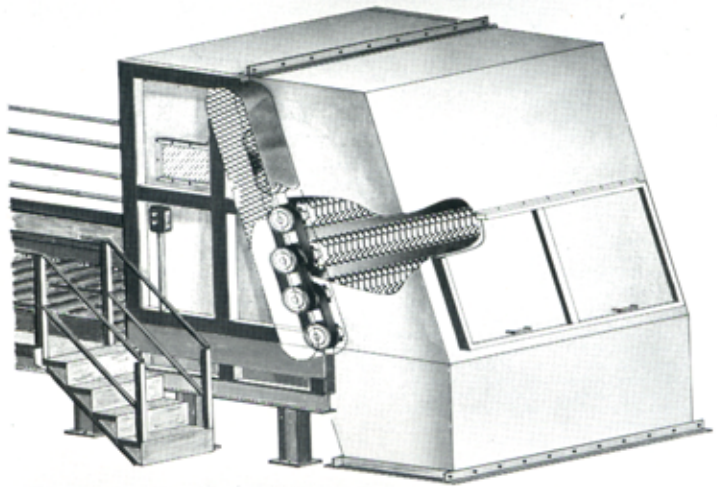


Cotton Incorporated - For America's Cotton Growers - 1370 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019 - Raleigh - Los Angeles - Dallas - Atlanta - Basel - Osaka - Singapore

REASONS WHY *THE LARGEST GIN IN THE WORLD* CHOSE THE *FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER*

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** can fit into any existing building —only requires 13 ft. of width. In some cases, existing trailer lanes may be used to save a bundle on concrete and buildings.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** is a simple, low maintenance system that is easily expandable as the gin grows.



✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** provides the ability to clean wet cotton or foreign matter from the bottom of the module (optional feature).

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** blends cotton from throughout the module profile.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** has Fast Forward and Fast Reverse capability for all sections of the feeder.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** automatically matches gin capacity to conditions of the module such as size, moisture, etc.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** allows module hauling trucks to be free from the gin for longer periods of time.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** has the capability of continuous reloading, reduces labor and improves daily ginning volume.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** does not require a pit for installation.

✓ The **FLOW KING MODULE FEEDER** is built by a reliable manufacturer that has been in business since 1961.

Manufactured by:



The McElroy Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 302
405/569-2755

Snyder, OK 73566
800/424-0588

Ginning— The Way It Used To Be!



*Mules provided early muscle in yesterday's gin yards.
(Below) Wagons were lined at this Arkansas gin in 1937.*



A diesel engine powered this Mississippi gin in the 1940s.



This old wooden gin required a much larger gin crew than what is needed today.

“Parts people who
know this business—

that's who I want to
order from.”



Consolidated Bearing

*America's Oldest And Largest
Cotton Gin Supply.*

2914 Avenue A • P.O. Box 2159 • Lubbock, TX 79408
806-747-3363 • 1-800-692-4287

1535 E. Brooks Road • Memphis, TN 38116
901-346-7767 • 1-800-272-7767

1805 W. Broadway • P.O. Box 614 • Altus, OK. 73521
405-477-2880 • 1-800-522-0512

200th
Anniversary
of the
Cotton Gin

Major Cotton Ginning Advancements

Many ginning machinery advancements have been made in the past 200 years. Ginning has leaped from simple hand-cranked units to thundering high-capacity gins today. Before reviewing these advancements, first consider an ancient ginning machine from India. A machine called a churka.

CHURKA

The churka gin was a small hand-powered machine with two hardwood pinch rollers that gripped India's long-staple fiber and pulled it away from the seed. The upland cotton that grew best in the South would not gin satisfactorily on the churka gin because the shorter-staple fiber was attached to the seed too strongly.

GIN INVENTED

Once Eli Whitney patented his hand-cranked gin in 1794, ginning machinery innovations exploded. To operate Whitney's gin, a few handfuls of seed cotton were placed in the machine, and a spike-toothed cylinder was turned by hand, removing the fibers from the seed and brushing them into a pile behind the machine. The gin was then stopped, the seed removed, and the process was repeated.

CONTINUOUS-FLOW GIN

Henry Ogden Holmes, a South Carolina plantation blacksmith, patented his continuous-flow saw gin in 1796. The slots or ribs in his gin allowed the cleaned seeds to fall out the bottom, making ginning a continuous-flow process rather than a batch process.

SCREW PRESSES

Packaging the lint was a major problem at early gins. The usual practice was to package it in sacks hung from frames built around holes in the floor. The cotton was stuffed through the holes into the sacks and packed down by workers' feet. Wooden screw presses for packaging cotton were introduced in 1800. In the 1870s, iron and steel screw presses were introduced.

During the 1870s, because of the rising cost of gins, some planters also began to make their gins available for public use, marking the beginning of custom, or commercial, ginning.



Built Tough

FOR QUALITY GINNING

Consolidated designs and builds the highest capacity, longest lasting gin machinery on the market. If you are interested in quality ginning, call us today.

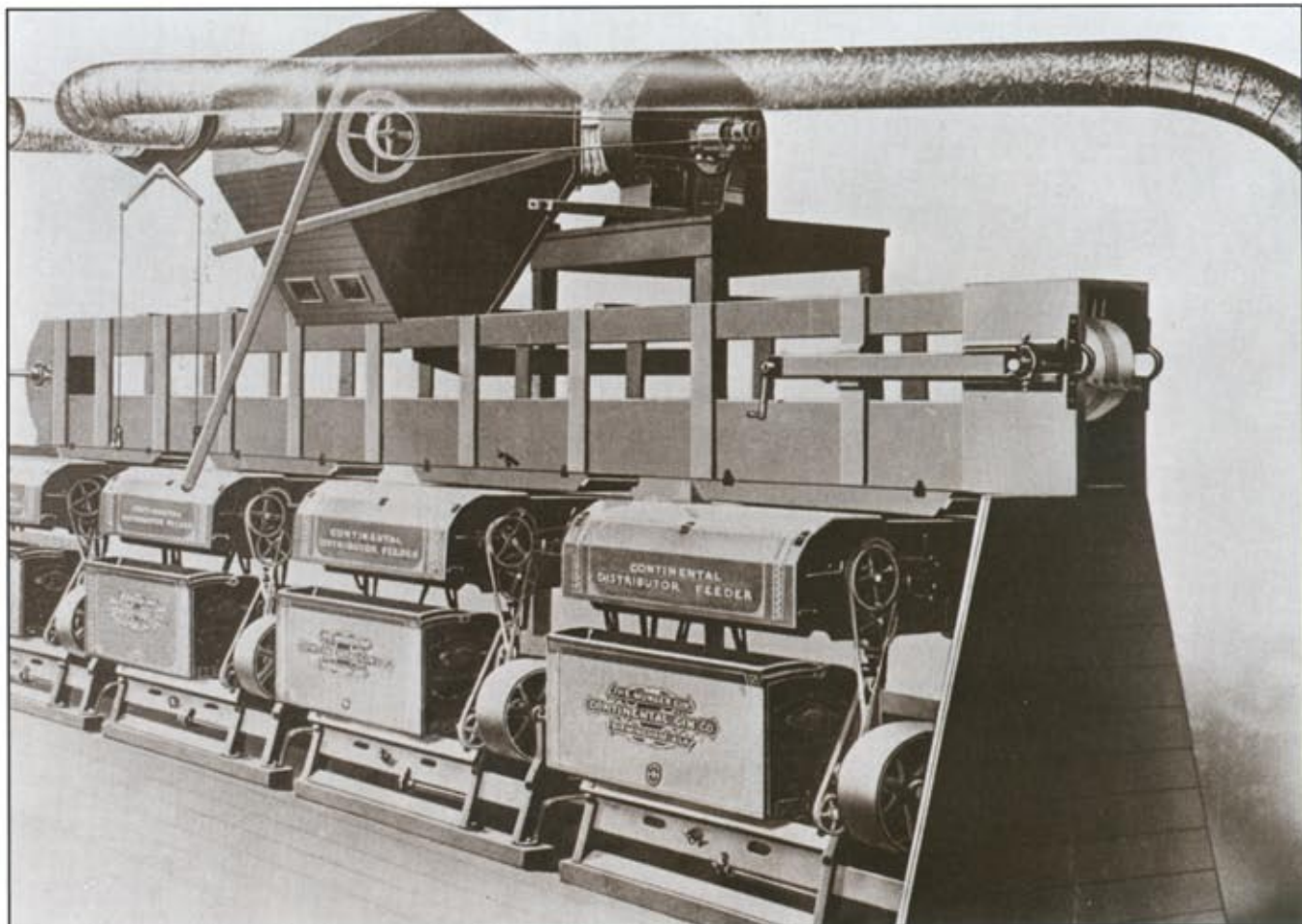
Salute
200th
Anniversary of the
Cotton Gin
Consolidated
Source of new
ideas for the
next century

Consolidated



Consolidated Cotton Gin Co., Inc.

Route 6, Box 3
Lubbock, Texas 79423-9501
806-745-1191



Bulk seed cotton handling took a dramatic technical leap with the development of air suction.

MECHANICAL FEEDER

Holmes' continuous-flow gin created a need for continuous-flow mechanical feeders. The first successful gin feeder was developed by Alex Jones in 1834. In the early 1870s, the invention of the automatic feeder ended hand feeding of the gin. This resulted in development of a condenser, a mechanism at the rear of the gin to catch the lint cotton.

In 1884, systems to handle bulk seed cotton came on the market and made it possible to feed several gin stands simultaneously. The first system conveyed seed cotton by pneumatic suction from wagons to a screen box that acted as a separator and fed a distributor. The conveying system and the mechanical feeder took much of the hand labor from ginning, and gins were soon powered primarily by mules or water wheels.

BULK SEED COTTON HANDLING

In the early gins, seed cotton was unloaded from wagons onto a raised platform at the front of the gin house. From there it was moved into bins and then to a surface in front of the gin machine. A man standing in front of the machine raked the cotton forward and fed it into the gin by hand.

The lint cotton was blown into a lint room, which opened to the back of the gin house at ground level. From there it was placed in a wooden screw press outside of the building. Mules tethered to opposite ends of a lever walked in circles to power the press.

The most revolutionary single development—one that dramatically altered the course of the

ginning industry—came from R.S. Munger, son of a Texas ginner, when he developed the means for unloading cotton from wagons by suction in 1882. This innovation marked the beginning of the modern gin plant.

Seed cotton would be distributed to two or more gins in a battery with a belt distributor, using a common lint flue behind the gins to take the cotton to the battery condenser. The cotton would then be moved to a double box cotton press.

Prior to this remarkable advancement, gins and presses were sold as individual units through agents, such as hardware stores. After Munger's advancement, they began to be sold directly to customers. Manufacturers were forced to develop a system outfit and sell directly to customers or drop out of the business.

SEED COTTON CLEANERS

Whitney's gin expanded cotton acreage dramatically in the United States, but it also increased problems. With expanded acreage, workers could not pick the cotton from the stalk as carefully as before; more trash appeared in the seed cotton. The trash made the fiber less desirable to mills because it increased waste and the fiber did not spin as well. For a while, the trash was picked from the cotton by hand. But this was a weary task performed at night by laborers and family members who had worked in the fields all day, so attempts were made to mechanically clean the cotton.

Following World War II, machines rapidly replaced hand picking. Mechanically harvested

seed cotton contained even more foreign matter. To remove as much of this foreign material as practical, seed cotton cleaners (including inclined cleaners, impact cleaners, stick machines and burr machines) and lint cleaners were developed.

SEED COTTON DRIER

To address many ginning problems, the USDA established a cotton ginning research program in 1931, resulting in the USDA Ginning Lab in Stoneville, Mississippi. Engineers, such as Charles Bennett, soon developed a seed cotton tower drier that was rapidly put into use throughout the Cotton Belt.

Because cotton cleans much easier when it is dry, gins quickly installed additional drying equipment. Now most gins use two stages of seed cotton drying, three or four seed cotton cleaners, and two lint cleaners.

INCREASED CAPACITY

Mechanical harvesting compressed the ginning season and put pressure on gins to increase their processing capacity. Manufacturers greatly increased the capacity of gin stands in the 1950s, and other components were assembled to produce high volume ginning systems.

High volume gins made it feasible to include a press that compresses cotton bales to their final density at the gin. The presses allowed major improvements to be made, such as standardization of bale dimensions, coverings and strapping materials. More than 85 percent of the U.S. crop is pressed into universal density (UD) bales at the gin.

MODULE BUILDER

Cotton Incorporated and Texas A&M jointly developed the module storage system which is rapidly becoming the primary method of seed cotton storage in the U.S. Cotton Incorporated's J.K. "Farmer" Jones and Texas A&M's Lambert Wilkes were instrumental in developing the module storage system.

The modular system of handling seed cotton has been used since 1972 and was used on 63 percent of the 1991 crop. This system includes transportation from the field to the gin; approximately 12 to 14 bales can be hauled in one trip with a module. However, its major economic advantage comes from temporary seed cotton storage, which improves harvester utilization and allows gins to operate more hours per year, thereby reducing ginning costs.

POWERING THE GINS

The first gins were small, hand-operated units. By the 1860s, saw-gin machines, still very small belt-driven units, were typically powered by mules or water wheels and operated on a table like surface in a "gin house". Some planters increased the number of saws in their gins by utilizing steam power. By the twentieth century, most gins were powered by diesel engines. Later, by the middle of the century, they were converted to electric power.

MAJOR COTTON GINNING DEVELOPMENTS

Period	Developments	Inventors
B.C.	Churka gin	Unknown
1794	Gin invented	Eli Whitney
1796	Continuous-flow gin	Henry Ogden Holmes
1800-1820	Screw presses	
1834	Mechanical feeder	Alex Jones
1884-1900	Bulk seed cotton handling	
1900-1950	Seed cotton cleaners	
1931	Seed cotton drier	Charles A. Bennett
1951	Lint cleaners	Victor Stedronsky and Charles Shaw
1972	Modular seed cotton handling	Lambert Wilkes and J.K. Jones

*For 115 years
we have served
the American
cotton farmer
faithfully.*

Weil Brothers—COTTON, INC.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Weil BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED 1878

200th Anniversary of the Cotton Gin

Eli's Legacy: History Of Ginning Manufacturers

And then there were three. That is all that remains of the many gin manufacturers which once flourished in the United States. Two of the survivors—Continental Eagle Corporation and Lummus Industries—are steeped in the past. Consolidated Cotton Gin Co.—a relative newcomer—illustrates confidence in the ginning industry's future.

CONTINENTAL

Continental Gin Company was formed in 1899 to perfect a merger of several companies, including Munger Improved Cotton Machine Manufacturing Company; Pratt Gin Company; Northington-Munger-Pratt; Eagle Cotton Gin Company; Smith Sons Gin and Machine Company; and Winship Machine Company.

Pratt Gin Company was founded by Daniel Pratt. Pratt, a native of New Hampshire, and Samuel Griswold established a small plant in Clinton, Georgia, in 1831 for production of cotton gins. A year later, Pratt decided to move westward into Alabama. Six years later, in 1838, he founded the town of Prattville, Alabama, where he built a manufacturing plant and a dam on Autauga Creek for power.

At the time of the sale to Continental Gin Company, Pratt Gin Company was touted as the world's largest producer of cotton gins. Continental elected to occupy the plant at Prattville and today utilizes a portion of the original Pratt Gin Company building.

Munger Improved Cotton Machine Manufacturing Company was founded by Robert S. Munger, the young Texas ginner who revolutionized the industry. While working at his father's gin at Mexia, Texas, from 1883 through 1885, Munger conceived the idea of handling cotton to the gins by air. His company was purchased by Continental Gin in 1899.

The Northington-Munger-Pratt Company was founded when Munger decided to build a plant in Birmingham, Alabama, to handle the trade east of the Mississippi River. Munger persuaded W.T. Northington of Prattville and Daniel Pratt to join him. The new company was incorporated in 1892 and sold to Continental in 1899.

Smith Sons Gin and Machine Company was founded by Ferdinand E. Smith. Smith was persuaded by Daniel Pratt to come south from Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1848 to operate a sash and door factory at Prattville. Five years

G.L.B. Enterprise Inc.

Module Equipment

(605) 486-4398 or (501) 735-2400

"Making TRACKS in the right direction"

G.L.B. would like to say congratulations to everyone in the cotton industry for 200 years of successful improvements. G.L.B. is proud to be part of this industry.

Since the original track driven hydraulic G.L.B. Module Retriever was first designed in the mid 1970's, we take pride in saying, we have reached our goal in manufacturing a top quality, hard working, dependable module retriever.



*In order to serve you better we have opened a service shop in West Memphis, AR
Stop by and visit with us. Be prepared for next year.*



COTTON FUTURES & OPTIONS

IT'S A HIT!

In baseball, a steady swing will work wonders. But in cotton farming, the results of price swings are rarely so steady or predictable. A sudden downturn in prices can jeopardize what you thought was going to be a banner year.

To help level the playing field, get the protection offered by cotton futures and options. With cotton futures and options, you can lock in a price for your crop today and protect against unfavorable price movements.

For more than 120 years, the New York Cotton Exchange has helped cotton farmers to reduce the risks involved in marketing their crops. And that's helped produce a lot of good seasons!

To learn more about cotton futures and options, contact your broker or the New York Cotton Exchange, Four World Trade Center, New York, New York 10048. Or call 212/938-2702.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

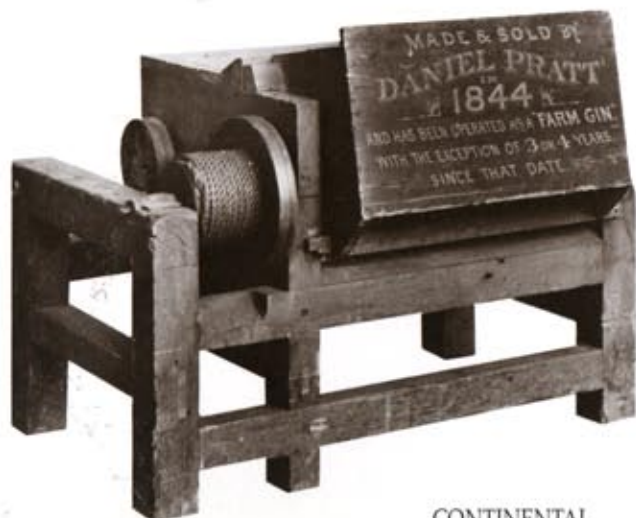
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

New York Cotton Exchange, Four World Trade Center,
New York, NY 10048, 212-938-2702 C3993



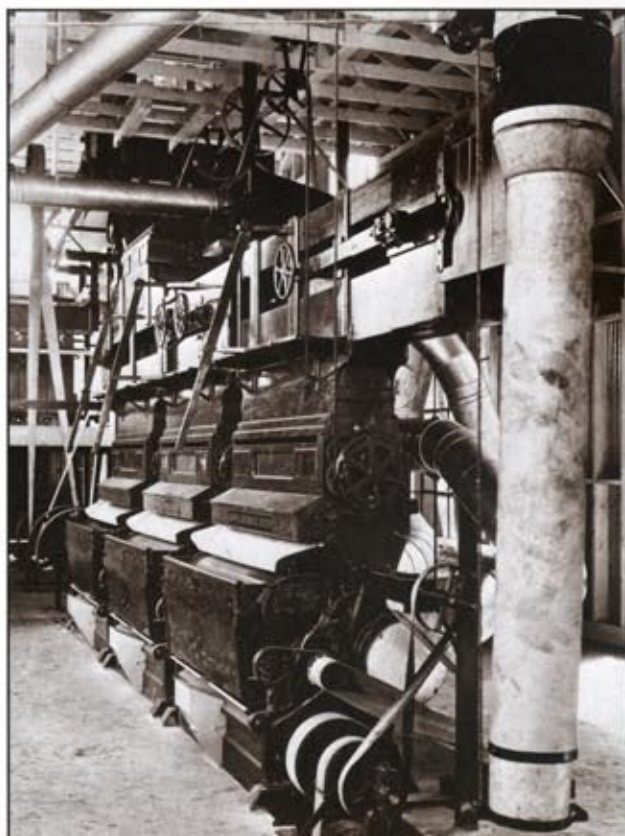
New York Cotton Exchange



CONTINENTAL



CONSOLIDATED



LUMMUS

later he accepted the job of assembling gins in the Pratt factory. In 1886, he withdrew from the Daniel Pratt Gin Company and organized his own company to manufacture gins, feeders and condensers. It was purchased by Continental in 1899.

The Eagle Cotton Gin Company was founded in 1833 as Bates, Hyde & Company. Continental acquired it in 1899.

Winship Machine Company was founded by Joseph Winship. A successful merchant from New Salem, Massachusetts, Winship established a small gin factory in Morgan County, Georgia in 1835. The company later established a factory in Atlanta.

In 1964, Continental purchased Moss-Gordan, which earlier had bought out Gullett (established in 1849) in the 1960s.

Eleazar Carver built an improved saw gin on a cotton plantation in Natchez, Mississippi. His business was suspended by the War of 1812, but afterwards, he built a plant in Natchez. He later returned to his hometown of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The Bridgewater Cotton Gin Co.—known as Carver, Washburn & Company—continued to manufacture premier cotton gins.

In the 1850s, the Carver Company turned its attention to another aspect of cotton ginning: cottonseed processing. In 1860, the first Carver delinting machine was patented.

In 1892, the Murray Ginning System Company was founded in Dallas, Texas. John H. McDonough acquired the company in 1900. He began manufacturing all-steel gins in 1906. In 1938, the Murray Company purchased the Carver Company. And in 1986, Continental Eagle Corporation bought out Murray.

LUMMUS

The first venture of Franklin H. Lummus into the cotton gin business came when he formed the New York Cotton Gin Company in 1863 shortly after his discharge from the Army. He was the son of a New York entrepreneur and had participated in several enterprises prior to the Civil War.

Lummus then acquired the interests of gin pioneer Israel Brown in W.G. Clemons, Brown & Co., of Columbus, Georgia, and headed south to tend to his interests in that company. Brown, who had worked with pioneer gin manufacturers Samuel Griswold and Daniel Pratt in Georgia, had moved to Connecticut during the Civil War, where he continued to manufacture gins. There was an embargo on trade with the South, but he found a ready market in Brazil and other South American countries.

Lummus acquired complete control of W.G. Clemons, Brown & Co. and began marketing gins under his own name after the company began to have financial troubles in the post-war southern economy.

Gins still were marketed through hardware stores at this stage of the industry's development. And two of the earliest ones to sell gins under the Lummus name were the William Beach Hardware Company in Columbus and the Teague Hardware Company in Montgomery, Alabama.

While most gins were purchased by plantations, some were bought by textile mills. An 1878 Lummus newspaper advertisement cites a testimonial letter from the president of the Eagle

and Phoenix Manufacturing company, a large textile manufacturer in Columbus, Georgia, praising the merits of its gin.

In 1891, a limited partnership, consisting of two sons, E. Frank Lummus and Louis Lummus and their mother, Sarah A. Lummus, was formed when Franklin Lummus' health began to decline. It began to do business as F.H. Lummus Sons Company after the elder Lummus died.

A corporation using the same name was chartered in 1896. The name was changed in 1910 to Lummus Cotton Gin Co. when it was felt it should better define the company's business.

The Hardwicke-Etter ginning company of Sherman, Texas, was purchased by Lummus in 1974.

By 1898 Lummus had outgrown its rural facilities at Juniper, Georgia, where it had been moved many years earlier to cut costs and to have easier access to the timber needed in the manufacture of cotton gins. It returned that year to Columbus, Georgia, where it had originated. The business was relocated on the four acres which now house the main plant and offices of Lummus Industries.

CONSOLIDATED

Consolidated Cotton Gin Co. is the youngest of the three gin machinery manufacturers. This Lubbock, Texas gin manufacturer has its roots with Consolidated HGM, which was established in 1986.

More than 50 years ago, G. F. Taylor founded the Consolidated Bearing and Supply Company. During the first 40 years, the company's primary activity was providing repair parts and supplies to cotton gins.

In the late 1970s and 1980, Consolidated Bearing became involved in handling used cotton gin equipment. This company also was a representative of the Murray-Carver ginning systems which were manufactured in Dallas, Texas.

During this time, Horn and Gladden Lint Cleaner Company in Lubbock, Texas, was a good customer of Consolidated Bearing for bearings, sprockets and para-transmission equipment used on the gin machinery they manufactured. When Horn decided to sell, Consolidated Bearing had an opportunity to buy the assets of Horn and Gladden, forming a new company called Consolidated HGM Corporation in 1986.

Consolidated hired consultants and revamped the product line primarily with the assistance of engineers A.L. Vandergriff and R.C. Schwartz.

In 1991, Consolidated HGM Corporation became Consolidated Cotton Gin Co. as a result of a management buy-out by three company executives: Jerry W. Stanford, president and export sales manager; Bob J. Stanley, vice president and domestic sales manager; and Russell M. Sutton, vice president and general manager.



We've brought cottonseed a long way.

We've been helping increase the value of cottonseed and cottonseed products since the invention of the cotton gin. Through research. Market development. Product innovation. Export promotion. We're the cottonseed processing industry.

NCPA
NATIONAL COTTONSEED
PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 172267, Memphis, TN 38187 • (901) 682-0800 • FAX (901) 682-2856

A BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTION OF THE COTTON GIN

1793
1993

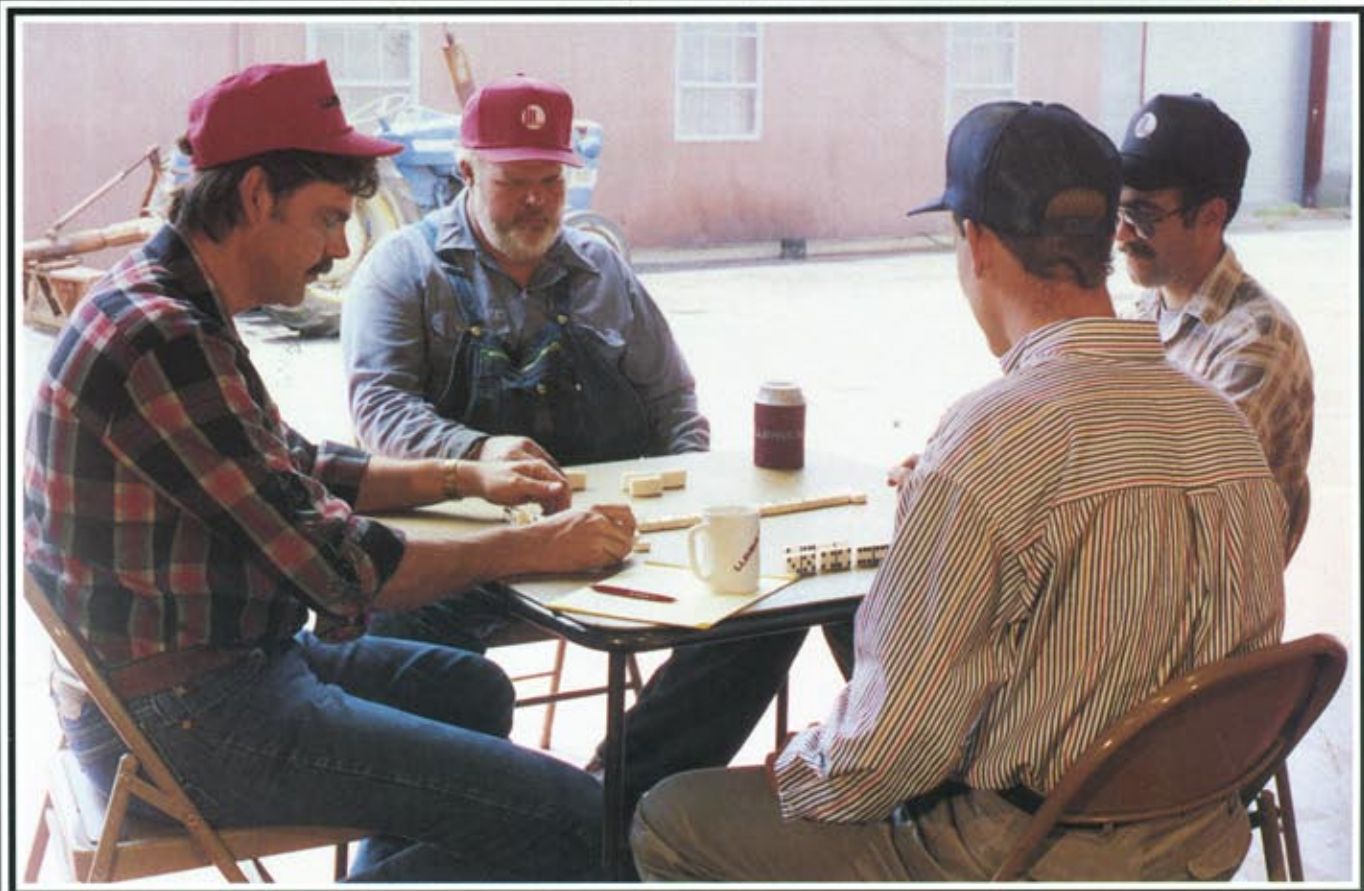
Eli Whitney of Massachusetts invents the cotton ginning machine.

Eli Whitney of Tennessee helps keep them ginning with Quality Parts and Supplies for nearly every modern variation of old Eli's remarkable invention.

Eli Whitney
OF TENNESSEE INC.

P.O. BOX 16006 • 3148 CONNAHBROOK DR.
MEMPHIS, TN 38186
TEL: (901) 346-6794 • FAX: (901) 346-6796

"QUALITY COTTON GIN REPLACEMENT PARTS"



“You didn’t take a chance on the brand of seed that you planted.”

“You didn’t take a chance on an untried pesticide when you sprayed.”

“You didn’t take a chance on that worn-out picker when you harvested.”

*“Now that it’s time to gin. . .
Don’t start taking chances! Demand Lummus.”*



LUMMUS
INDUSTRIES, INC.

P.O. Box 1260 • 712 10th Ave. • Columbus, GA 31994-1260 U.S.A.
(706) 322-4511 • Fax: (706) 322-3679 • Telex: 6827245 LUMCSG