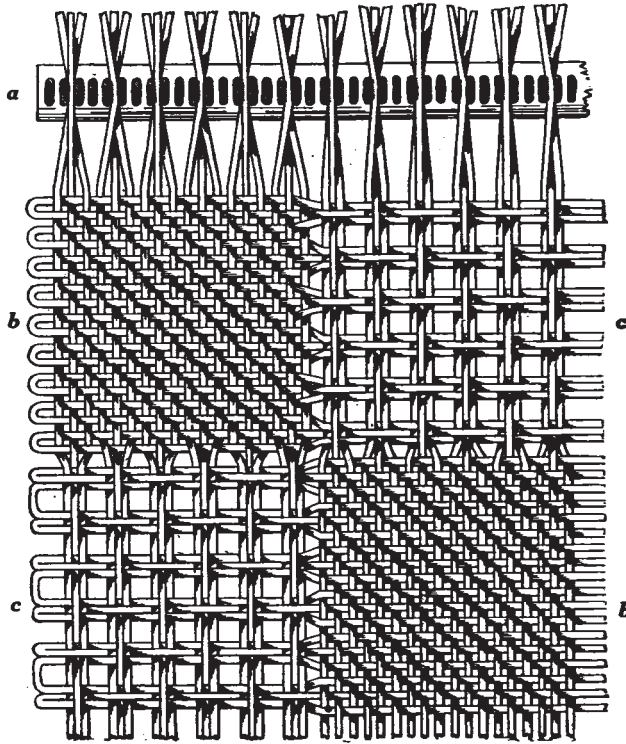


## Imitation Gauze.

These weaves are used for such fabrics as dress goods, curtains, ladies' aprons, canvas cloth, etc. In designing these weaves the end to be gained, is to have 3 or 4 warp-threads and also 3 or 4 picks intersect each other very easily, while the next following warp and filling thread forms a complete break from the one ahead, and so can be readily kept apart for



some distance. In the warp these breaks are separated by the reed by leaving one, two, three or more dents empty. The threads requiring for a close working are drawn in one dent. To give a clear explanation of the matter, the accompanying illustration will clearly explain this method of combining the plain weave and imitation gauze for forming figures can also be applied to ornamental or floral designs.

*a* shows the Reeding: 3 threads in a dent, 2 dents empty, and over again.

*b* shows the Plain Woven Part: 18 x 18 (showing 18 warp threads interlacing with 18 picks).

*c* shows the Imitation Gauze Part: 18 x 18 (showing every 3 warp threads and 3 picks forming imitation gauze).

*b* and *c* are reversed in the second part: 18 x 18. Repeat of weave: 36 warp threads and 36 picks.

### American Loan to Bolivia.

[American Minister S. Abbot Maginnis, La Paz, Apr. 20, 1920.]

The Bolivian Government has just executed a contract with a prominent investment house in New York for the loan of \$ 10,000,000 for conversion of French loans of 1910 and 1913, representing 56,603,000 francs, which at the present rate of exchange means the retirement of both the French loans and a profit of \$ 4,000,000 for the Bolivian Government, to be for railroad construction work. The Government will issue 15-year serial bonds at 6 per cent, worth at the present market value between \$ 8,000,000 and \$ 8,500,000.

### Woolens Mark Time.

The market of men's wear and dress goods continues to mark time despite reports of scattered offerings of small lines.

Manufacturers realize that buyers are not in a mood to take on large future commitments and they therefore think it unwise to make offerings. It is hoped by the trade that benefit may be derived from the auction and that users of cloth may gain confidence when they know that an open market basis has again been established in this country.

Manufacturers who have little or no civilian orders ahead are in a difficult position as bidders at the forthcoming sales. They will probably hang back until something that suggests a definite level of prices has been fixed by other bidders and then they may operate, based on their future hopes at that basis.

### The Adulteration of Raw Silk with Fat.

It has recently been found that many samples of Japan tram silk with which we have to deal contain an unusually large amount of fat. In about twenty it was found that they contained from 2 to 8.5 per cent of fat, the normal never exceeding 0.036 to 0.06 per cent. The silk must then have been purposely weighted. Such adulteration is the more reprehensible that things may thereby be made to go wrong in the preparation of the silk, and so cause trouble to the dyer or manufacturer, or to both, as well as cheating the buyer.

Many such additions may be determined by degumming experiments, but others resist the action of soap baths, and among them are those just mentioned. In all cases a direct determination of the fat should be made. About 5 grms. of the silk should be for this purpose treated in a well-stoppered flask with pure benzol three or four times, using 60 to 80 cc. of the solvent each time, and allowing it to act from 2 to 4 hours with frequent shaking.

The combined lots of benzol are then evaporated to dryness in a tared platinum dish, and the residue of fat is weighed.

Another way is to extract in warm ether. From 5 to 10 grms. of the silk are treated in the water bath in a "Soxhlet apparatus" for about 10 hours with about 200 c. c. of pure ether, and the ether is evaporated as above and the fat weighed.

### Four Months' Exports from London to United States.

[Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London, England, Apr. 30, 1920.]

For the four months, January-April, 1920, the declared exports from London to the United States aggregated \$ 140,625,889, against \$ 37,347,182 in the corresponding period of 1919, an increase of \$ 103,278,707, or about 277 per cent. The principal articles comprised in the foregoing totals were:

| Articles.                 | January-April—<br>1920 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Precious stones .....     | \$13,232,372           |
| Rubber .....              | 24,305,291             |
| Furs .....                | 16,072,359             |
| Art objects .....         | 2,842,216              |
| Hides .....               | 3,744,621              |
| Wool .....                | 15,622,974             |
| Tin .....                 | 4,365,372              |
| Drugs and chemicals ..... | 3,179,446              |
| Precious metals .....     | 2,212,069              |
| Gums .....                | 2,202,016              |
| Leather .....             | 3,884,809              |
| Tea .....                 | 2,885,097              |