

Figured Weaves for Figured Fabrics.

For Use in Trouserings and Suitings for Men's Wear.

Weave Fig. 1 — shows a well spotted effect for Men's-wear-fabrics. The latter being interlaced on "double-plain" principle; 4 repeats of the "spotting" being given, to more clearly show the object of "spotting" to the reader.

Repeat of Weave: 8 warp-threads and 8 picks.

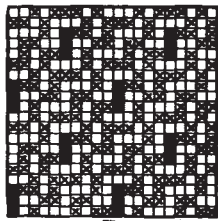


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

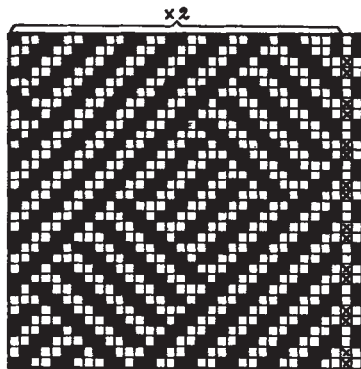


Fig. 3

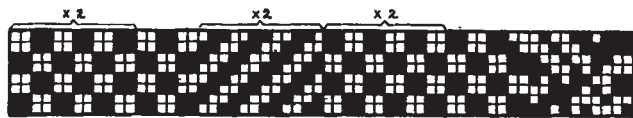


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Weave Fig. 2 — shows what too many call — a line effect — produced by reversing the 2 up 2 down 4-harness twill to run for

8 warp threads — twill running to the right.

8 warp threads — twill running in the reverse direction.

2 warp threads — shown in X type show the binder threads which explain — the cut effect — in the fabric.

Repeat of Weave: 12 warp-threads and 4 picks.

Weave Fig. 3 — shows what we may call — a pronounced, broken-up diagonal, produced by running the 4-harness twill in sets of broken up effects.

Repeat of Weave: Warp — 66 threads; Filling — 32 picks.

Weave Fig. 4 — shows what we may call a fancy stripe effect for Trouserings.

28 warp threads interlacing by the 4 harness Basket Weave.

24 warp threads interlacing by the 2 up 2 down 4 harness twill.

30 warp threads interlacing by the 4-harness Basket Weave.

12 warp threads producing a crepè effect in the Trousering.

Repeat of Weave: Warp — 94 threads; Filling — 8 picks.

Weave Fig. 5 — shows a stripe effect based on the 2 up 2 down — 4 harness twill.

88 warp threads interlacing by the 2 up 2 down 4-harness twill.

16 warp threads interlacing by a 2 up 2 down 4-harness twill broken up into sections of twill lines running against each other.

Repeat of Weave: Warp — 104 threads; Filling — 16 picks.

Fuel Economy in Germany and Switzerland.

[Consular Clerk B. A. Perkins, Zurich, Switzerland, May 15, 1920.]

The securing of an adequate fuel supply is not least among the great economic problems of Europe. Coal-producing countries like England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Czechoslovakia are producing much less than enough coal for domestic use, while the other countries which are chiefly dependent on importation for their fuel find themselves in a situation that is extremely serious. As a consequence all the European Governments are giving the problem of coal supply their most careful attention. They are endeavoring not only to increase local production but are seeking ways of more economically using the fuel that is at hand. Some of the Governments are taking steps to secure an increased importation of coal.

The latest available statistics show a decrease in Germany's coal production from 190,000,000 tons in 1913 to 116,500,000 tons in 1919. The production of lignite, however, has increased somewhat, being 87,000,000 tons in 1913 and 93,000,000 tons in 1919.

Experiments in Developing Liquid Fuel.

With the loss of the Saar coal, Germany finds that in order to preserve ever existing industries and to maintain or develop railway transportation facilities, it will be necessary to make every possible effort toward developing its fuel supplies, utilizing, so far as possible, the national coals. In the opinion of some of her leading engineers this can best be accomplished by submitting the bulk of the coal to a special process of low temperature distillation and then using the liquid fuel so obtained in Diesel engines to secure the bulk of the power required. This method would have the additional advantage of yielding by-products of great value.

The development of fuel oil from any available resource is of unusual interest at this time on account of the world's relatively slight increase in petroleum production with the resulting heavily increasing price of such fuel. And it becomes all the more a matter of importance because of the fact that there is an increasing demand for oil consumption in factories, steamers, railways, automobiles, etc.

Liverpool Exports to United States in March.

Consul Horace Lee Washington reports from Liverpool, England, that the declared exports from the Liverpool consular district to the United States for the month of March, 1920, amounted to \$4,977,111. The principal items were: Palm oil, \$917,314; raw cotton, \$678,360; ferro manganese, \$457,395; tin, \$341,995; leather, \$336,479; wool, \$244,748; mahogany, \$174,275; fertilizer, \$166,105; and tungsten powder, \$135,601.

Declared exports to the Philippine Islands totaled \$36,561, to the Virgin Islands \$4,329, and to the Hawaiian Islands \$32,692. There were no declared exports to Porto Rico. Returned American goods were valued at \$1,711,348.