

Japanese Trade and Economic Notes.

Japan Sends Toys to Germany.

Although the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have each maintained a monthly regular service between Japan and Germany since October of last year, the Japan Advertiser reports that for the outward voyage from Japan there is not much cargo as yet, but there are fairly large shipments for the return voyage, both from Germany and from other continental points. Of the cargo of six of these vessels on return voyage, totaling 31,145 tons, 26,195 tons were shipped in Germany and the balance, 4,950, at other continental points. The principal goods loaded in Germany are rock salt, chlorate of potash, paint, steel, and guano. The cargo carried from Japan to Germany and other continental points consists chiefly of fish and oils, sugar, beans, lumber, tea boxes, tinned food, braid, graphite, toys and general merchandise.

Japan to Continue Issuance of Subsidiary Script.

The bullion value of silver has practically driven out of circulation all subsidiary coins in Japan, writes Commercial Attaché James F. Abbott, at Tokyo, and the medium for all minor cash transactions has been the 10-sen, 20-sen, and 50-sen script issued by the Government. The issue of these was limited to one year after the conclusion of peace with Germany (June 27, 1919). Some eight to ten million yen of these small notes have been issued monthly during the past year, so that the amount outstanding on June 27, 1920, was about 180,000,000 yen. The amount of mutilated and defaced script offered for redemption will increase as time goes on, although the Bank of Japan holds a quantity of uncirculated script that may be used for that purpose for some time to come. As the price of silver still precludes the use of the ordinary coins, it is reported that the Government will propose at the next session of the Diet to continue the issuance of small scrips up to April, 1921, and at the same time to abolish the current 10-sen coin and mint instead a 10-sen nickel (value 5 cents U. S. currency).

Dyeing Knit Goods.

The process of dyeing knit goods differs somewhat from the method carried out in the case of woven goods owing to the difference of fabric structure in the two cases.

In dyeing woven fabrics, to ensure level results and proper penetration, the goods are invariably entered into the dye bath after an immersion in hot water at a comparatively low temperature which gradually is raised to the boil. Woven fabrics (if not previously dyed in the raw material or yarn) are dyed in the piece before being cut and made up into garments.

Knitted goods (especially with hosiery) are knitted to shape and seamed before dyeing. Moreover, in many cases, certain parts are reinforced to withstand hard wear, and hence with reinforcements and bulk caused to a certain extent by linking and seaming, the material is by no means of absolute uniform character. Again, the reinforcing yarn is oftener of a different character to that of the main yarn, as, for example, cotton is often used to splice heels, toes, and soles; in the same way in seaming, one or more threads used in this operation may be composed of cotton.

The problem, therefore, is to dye knit goods so as to ensure proper penetration of the dye liquor into the

seams and reinforced parts, also to dye threads of a different character to that of the main yarn, so that any slight difference in shade is not noticeable in the finished article. This, by no means, is a simple operation, and many mills often use colored cotton yarn when splicing, so as to ensure even results.

This procedure, however, does not always secure the desired effect, since much depends on the character of the dyestuffs used in dyeing these cotton yarns. If dyed with certain direct colors, they may be dyed perfectly, but when the re-dyeing takes place may actually lose color, owing to the liability of certain colors to bleed on to the wool. Some colors have a tendency to do this, when the appearance of the same yarn after the actual dyeing of the goods presents a decided contrast. For this reason, manufacturers should insist on dyed cotton splicing threads to be guaranteed fast to bleeding.

Twill Fabrics Showing Use of Selvages

Fig. 1, shows a fabric structure interlaced by the 3 up 3 down 6 x 6 twill, showing the interlacing of both selvages by cross (X) type (3 x 2) type.

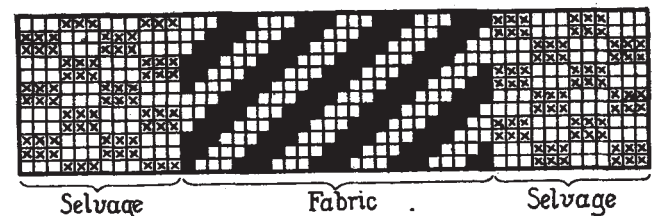


Fig. 1

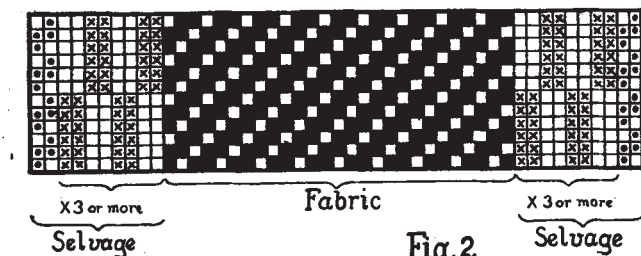


Fig. 2

Fig. 2, shows a fabric interlaced with the 2 up 1 down—3 harness twill, having for its "selvage" as shown by white and cross type—the construction *i. e.* interlacing of both selvages in the fabric structure.

Appointment of Canadian Tariff Commission.

The promised commission to revise the Canadian tariff was appointed, and began sittings in Winnipeg on September 15. The commission consists of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance (chairman); Hon. J. A. Calder, president of the Privy Council; and Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor. Following the initial meeting in Winnipeg the commission proceeded to British Columbia and took evidence on the Pacific coast. Evidence will subsequently be heard in all Provinces.

"It is necessary," Sir Henry Drayton informed a Canadian press representative, "that the commission's sittings should commence as soon as possible, so that the labor of the committee be completed in time for consideration at the next session of Parliament. The commission, after the initial sittings in Winnipeg, will