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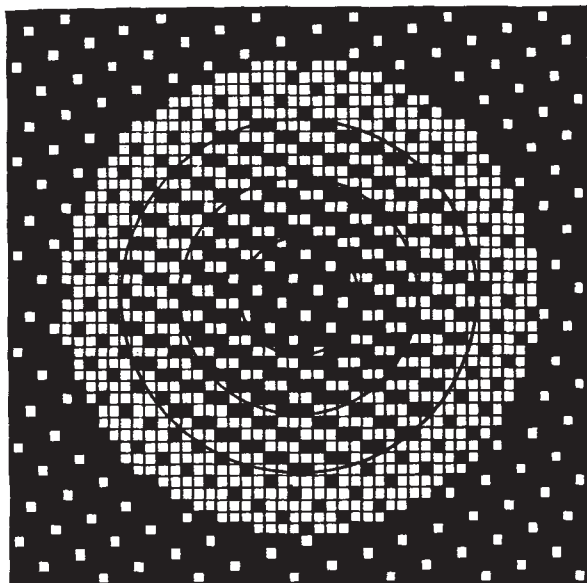
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WORKS:
WOODSIDE, L. I.

Principle of Spotting Effects on Fabric Structures.

The accompanying illustration "a circular design" to be distributed over any given motion "plain" or "satin setting."

The construction of the one circle shown has for its: Ground-effect the $\frac{2}{1}$ 8 leaf Satin, Warp showing any fancy color we may use for it.



The spot is produced, as shown clearly in the diagram circle by lines to produce this shaded effect:

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 harness satin —
- (2) $\frac{2}{3}$ 5 harness effect —
- (3) $\frac{3}{2}$ 5 harness effect —
- (4) $\frac{4}{1}$ 5 harness satin.

As will be readily understood that this spot produced can be arranged in any setting: plain, — 4-harness broken twill — 5 leaf satin distribution. The execution of these designs refers to "Jacquard Work."

Foreign Banks at Danzig.

[Commissioner William Dawson, Danzig, Mar. 10 and 25, 1920.]

According to a recent press notice, five British banking institutions contemplate establishing branches at Danzig in the near future, possibly by May 1, provided suitable quarters can be secured. It has not been possible to confirm this report, although it is believed that a group of banks may be considering the opening of a joint branch or agency here. It does not seem probable that five independent British branch banks

would be established at Danzig in addition to the British Trade Corporation, which opened its Danzig branch some six months ago.

The Bank Handlowy, in Warsaw, has recently opened a branch at Danzig, known locally as the Warschauer Commerzbank. This is the first Warsaw banking concern to open its own branch at Danzig, although other Polish banks, and particularly the Bank Związku Spolek Zarobkowch, of Posen, and the Diskontowy Bank (Diskonto Bank), of Bromberg and Danzig, have been in the field.

New Method of Making Dextrine.

It is well known that dextrine constitutes the intermediary term in the transformation of starch into glucose. The hydrolysis of cellulose also permits the production of substances having the properties of dextrines.

A different method of transforming cellulose into dextrine has recently been made the object of a patent by the "Bâle Society of Chemical Industry." This particular method results from the work undertaken by M. Pictet on the distillation of cellulose. Distillation at a temperature of about 210 deg. C. under a pressure of 12 to 15 mm. yields about 45 per cent of the weight of the cellulose, of a pasty mess which after re-crystallization forms large needles having the composition $C_6H_{10}O_5$ and which are identical with the levo-glucosane obtained by Tanret from certain glucosides.

The preparation of the product consists mainly in submitting a quantity of wood sawdust to a process of distillation, all the products of the distillation being condensed together in one condenser. In that way there is obtained an aqueous solution of glucosane, which may be isolated by evaporation. The solution may also serve directly for the preparation of alcohol. With this object, a small amount of sulphuric acid is added to the solution, heat applied, and boiled for four or five hours for the purpose of effecting not only the transformation of the glucosane into glucose, but at the same time of driving off small quantities of phenols.

After cooling the solution, the sulphuric acid is neutralized by barium carbonate, filtered, and fermentation set up by an addition of brewers' yeast. Then the alcohol is recovered by the ordinary methods. But the levo-glucosane thus prepared, which reaches about 30 per cent of the cellulose employed, may be polymerized to produce dextrine. This polymerization is brought about at about 180 deg. C. and is activated by the presence of platinum-black. The product is dissolved in water, and filtered, the platinum being recovered from the filter. The aqueous solution, treated with alcohol, furnishes a precipitate of dextrine.