In this country as well as England, thrown silk is usually numbered according to the weight in drams of a hank 1,000 yards in length; in Continental Europe thrown silk is numbered the same as raw silk, which is usually according to the weight in deniers of a hank 450 meters long. To reduce denier counts to dram counts, divide the deniers by 17.44. Thus four-thread tram of 16/18 denier size would be $17 \times 4 = 68 \div$ 17.44 = 3.90 drams. There are 256 drams to the

pound avoirdupois.

The trade in thrown silk differs from the trade in spun silk in that imports are very small, in fact negligible, as compared with the domestic production of thrown silk. The throwing industry in the United States is very highly developed, and as manufacturers prefer to buy the special quality of raw silk desired and then to have it thrown according to their particular needs at the time, either by commission throwsters or in their own plant, thrown silk is not, in this country, largely purchased in its finished state, and there is little inducement to import.

The next volume of this series of Technical Books will deal with "The Manufacture of Spun Silk" covering: Cocoon Waste; Cleansing Silk Waste under Steam Pressure; Disintegrating Poorer Grades of Waste by Fermenting, i. e., Rotting; Scouring and Beetling; Sprinkling; Beating; Cocoon Opener; Mixing; Opening; Dressing; Spreading; Spreader, Ribbon Former. Doubling and Drawing—Slubbing and Roving-Fine Spinning; Finishing Spun Silk, Cleaning-Gassing-Sizing-Packing; Grading Spun Silk; International Counts of Yarn; Comparative Silk Yarn Tables, etc., etc.



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