DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Montagnac: This fabric is one of the finest and softest overcoatings produced, either in foreign or domestic cloths. It is in appearance somewhat similar to a fine baby lamb, but has not the same lustre nor is the curl quite so decided. It is prized largely because of the unusual softness of the material and the great warmth without excessive weight. That it is not more commonly manufactured is due to the fact that its production requires special machinery in the finishing department and unusual skill on the part of the finisher. For many years practically every piece of this fabric was imported, but more recently domestic mills have been equipped with the necessary machinery, and some very fine goods of this character are now produced by domestic manufacturers. The appearance of the goods is greatly altered in the process of finishing, and to so great an extent is this true, that anyone not conversant with the methods employed would not think it possible to produce the finished article from the loose, sleazy, uncouth-appearing fabric that comes from the loom. In its unfinished state, or the "flannel," as it is technically termed, the goods are rough and unsightly, with the face threads lying loosely on the surface, but in the hands of a skillful finisher, with the necessary equipment, a truly wonderful transformation takes place, and the uncouth flannel becomes a beautiful cloth, fit for clothing the finest lady in the land. By means of soap, water and heat used in conjunction with the proper machinery, the rough, thready face is entirely hidden under a thick, curly nap that is a delight to both touch and sight.

Mordants: This term is applied to substances which serve a double purpose, *viz.*, they unite both with the fibre and with the coloring matter, and thus fix the latter on the fibre, and at the same time the new chemical compound formed by mordant and dyestuff has frequently an entirely different color to that of the dyestuff itself, being in fact the real dye. The mordant is usually applied in a separate process before dyeing; but with an increasing number of dyes the mordanting comes last, and in some cases the mordant and dye are used together. The chemical nature of the mordant must depend upon that of the dyestuff. In wool dyeing certain metallic salts are largely used (bichromate of potash, alum, sulphates of copper and iron), whereas in cotton dyeing, tannin matters are largely used as mordants for the basic dyes. In dyeing silk, dyestuffs which do not require mordants are chiefly employed.

Moreaque: Applied to patterns after the Moorish order. Moorish.

Moreen: A plain weave fabric composed of fine warp and thick polished cotton filling, so constructed that upon the fabric being pressed with itself it develops an excellent moiré effect. Sometimes these fabrics are figured with extra warp.

Moretti: A variety of the White Mulberry discovered in 1815 by Professor Moretti, of Pavia, Italy.

Mori: The scientific specific name for the silkworm.

Monochrome: Single colored.

Morte Videan: Wool (crossbred or merino) from Montevideo in South America. This wool is slightly weak in staple, but most useful as a blending wool.

Mortling: Name in England for wool taken from dead sheep. Also called *Pulled Wool.*

Morus: The botanical generic name of the Mulberry.

Morva Fibre: See Bowstring Hemp.

Mosaic Disease: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to, due to physiological causes. In the normal and usual progress of the disease there first appears a peculiar yellowing of the leaf, which gives it a checkered or mosaic appearance. Also known as *Yellow Leaf Blight.*

Mosses: See Book.

Motes: Fragments of broken seeds or leaves in cotton.

Motif: The unit of a design which is repeated over and over again in a pattern.

Motion: A term used technically in textile factories to denote an appliance which produces a certain movement, *i. e.*, stop-motion, harness motion, etc.

Moits: A term referring to all foreign vegetable matter in wool, such as straw, hay, leaves, twigs, thorns, burrs, seeds, etc.

Mottled Soap: This is very commonly made from bone grease, the mottling being due to some of the lye remaining in the interstices of the curd, the impurities which it contains forming the color. Blue and grey mottled soap are colored by means of ultramarine and manganese dioxide. In addition to bone fat, vegetable oils, such as cotton seed, are used, and sometimes rosin. Soaps made from cotton-seed or soya oil are apt to leave a smell if hard water be used, and lime soaps become fixed in the fabric. In a well-made mottled soap the percentage of water is never very high, since the foreign matter settles down as the soaps cool, instead of remaining in it. But the addition of such bodies as sodium silicate prevents the rapid settling of dirt, etc., and thus sometimes gives the soap a somewhat false appearance. Thus, while a good mottled soap always contains 63 per cent of fatty acids, it can be made quite firm and apparently as good and yet only contain 57 to 58 per cent.

Moulinee: French for ply yarns, made of variously colored strands; used especially for dress goods and suitings.

Mourning Crepé: A light, plain woven, silk crepe dyed black and made crisp with gum.

Mousseline: A French dress goods, woven with the plain weave, made of cotton, wool or silk, known as *Mousseline de Laine, Mousseline de Soie,* etc.

Mousselaines-de-laine: See Delaine.

Mountain-Flax: See Asbestos.

Mozambique: A thin gauzy fabric, generally produced with a 2-ply cotton warp and mohair filling.

Mozetta: A cloak with a hood, worn by various dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mucyline: A sizing for woolen yarn, composed of stearin, soap, glycerine, and zinc sulphate.

Mudar or Yercum Fibre: In the southern as in the northern parts of India, there is met with, in considerable quantities, in all uncultivated grounds, a plant with broad, rather fleshy, glaucous-colored leaves, and which, on being wounded, gives out a milky juice from every part. This is called *Ak,* and *Mudar* in Northern and *Yercum* in Southern India. Paper has been made of the downy substance of the follicles when mixed with the pulp of the *Sunn hemp* plant. An attempt to spin it has been made, mixed with one-fifth of cotton, and a tolerably good wearing cloth was prepared from it, which took the dye well. What these fibres lack in staple they make up by having very good capacities for dyeing either a good deep black, a fine golden color and a pink or reddish tint.

Muga: Wild silk of Asia.

Mulberry Fibre: The best material of the black mulberry tree, when separated from the woody portion, produces a fine fibre that almost equals silk in its lustre and elasticity. The experiment of utilizing these fibres for commercial purposes is said to have been tried in Italy. This tree is much cultivated in France and other countries for its leaves, which are used for the feeding of silkworms. The leaves are stripped off the young shoots for the purpose of sericiculture. The black mulberry is a native of India, and the white mulberry of China.

Mule: A spinning machine, invented by Samuel Crompton, in which the roving is delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which recedes from the drawing rollers while the roving is being elongated and twisted into yarn, and returns towards the drawing rollers while the yarn is being wound on the spindle, cap or bobbin, so named because it was a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves. All woolen yarns are spun on the mule, also some higher counts above 60's) of cotton yarns, also some of the worsted yarns.

Mule-Doubler: A doubling and twisting machine built after the principle of a spinning-mule.

Mule Twist: Cotton yarn spun on a mule, to distinguish it from cotton yarn spun on the ring frame. It is used for weaving the finest kinds of cotton goods.

Mull: A thin soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc., known as *India* mull, *French* mull, *Swiss* mull, etc., also *Mulmul, Mullmull.* Mull has the softest of finishes, and no stiffening. It is much like a Parisian lawn, except that the latter does not have so soft a finish. The latter has more of an India linen finish, with a little calendering. China mull, or silk mull, is a light plain union fabric, made usually of varying percentages of cotton and silk, according to the grade.

Multicaulis: A variety of the White Mulberry.

Mummy Cloth: A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk, and the filling of wool; used for mourning when in black, on account of its lustreless surface. A cotton cloth or print which presents a momied or crinkled effect upon its surface.

Mungo: Is obtained by disintegrating to fibre, pure woolen rags, from cloth originally heavily fulled (hard rags) and when the natural consequences of the strong resistance to disintegration offered by felted fabrics, results in that short fibres, about ⅛ to ⅜ of an inch in length, are obtained. Mungo, for this reason, can never be worked up again alone into yarn, and is mixed with new wool or cotton, and generally spun into low counts of filling yarn. On account of mungo referring to a fibre once before having been heavily fulled, the same has lost its capacity for further felting.

Muriatic Acid: See Hydrochloric Acid.

Murray Tartan: A Scotch tartan having marine blue, green and black to form the plaids while single red bars, three by three, cross the material in both directions.

Musa-Ensete: An East African fibre similar to the famous Manila hemp.

Muscardine: See Dragles.

Mushru Cloth: A washable, durable material, made in India, having a glossy silk surface and a cotton back, and usually decorated with loom-embroidered flowers. It is used for wearing material by the Mohammedans.

Mushy: Wool which is dry, open and badly defined in staple and which on being combed will noil heavily. This condition of the wool is due to the absence of grease, dryness of climate, and lightness of soil.

Muslin: A thin, plain woven cotton cloth, brown or bleached, of any width. The first muslin woven in this country was at Pawtucket, R. I., 1780, by Samuel Slater.

Swiss muslin is a shade heavier than organdie, averaging 16 to 20 square yards to the pound, and having a finish similar to organdie but of less gloss. In Switzerland and Scotland the goods are frequently woven with figures and dots, known as *Swiss dots*, or *sprigs*. The figures or dots of the Swiss muslin made in Scotland and the United States are either embroidered or produced by the lappet loom.

Muslinet: A sort of coarse muslin.

Muslin-de-laine: A muslin, originally a muslin texture, constructed of wool yarns, but now frequently made of cotton and wool.

Myrabolans: The fruit of various Chinese and East Indian plants which are marketed in a dry state and in powder form. They contain about 25 to 45 per cent ellagi-tannic acid and also a yellow-brown dyestuff. It is sometimes used for black dyeing of the cotton warp in half-wool pieces, and for burl-dye.

Mysore Silk: Soft, fine, undressed East Indian silk dress goods, made plain, dyed or printed, mostly in floral patterns.

Work Gloves.

The United States is the only country in the world in which the manufacture of work gloves is of any importance. About $12,000,000 worth of such cotton gloves are made annually in this country for home consumption. These gloves are made in several hundred different styles and used in a great number of industries, from candy making to shipbuilding.

Cotton Cloth for Aircraft.

The cotton trade presents many war features. One of the most interesting (and one that is often overlooked) is the provision of cloth for use in the building of aircraft, more particularly of aeroplanes. In this direction the trade has afforded most valuable help to the Allies.

In pre-war days the making of aeroplane fabrics had secured a solid footing in Lancashire, England, and Great Britain exercised a wise discretion, soon after hostilities began, in acquiring control of the whole output and preventing leakage to Germany and Austria.

But pre-war production was far from sufficient to meet war needs, and in the last two years there has been a considerable development in England in the making of the fabrics that aeroplane builders have asked for. More spindles and more looms have been set to work.

Some of the best known and the biggest of the fine spinning concerns of Great Britain are wholly devoted to turning out the yarns, which are spun from high-grade Egyptian and from Sea Island cotton. To make this supply of cotton certain was one of the objects which the English Government had in view in deciding to *take over the whole of the next crop of Egyptian cotton*, a step which had received the unanimous approval of England's trade.

In the application of fine and strong textiles to the covering of aeroplane wings *cotton* has been running a sort of race with *linen*. There is no doubt that the use of linen (in the past at any rate) has presented some advantages over the use of cotton cloth.

Linen is stronger, and has a smoother surface. On the other hand it is heavier, usually weighing 4 oz. per yard, as against 3¼ oz. in the case of cotton, *an important consideration*.

One objection to cotton has been that, the surface being less smooth than that of linen, there is some interference with the proper application of dope.

As to the comparative strength of the two fabrics, one would supoose that cotton cloth, which will stand a strain of 1½ tons per square yard, would meet all demands that are ever likely to be made upon it. However, there is no finality in sight in the design and manufacture of cotton fabrics. No one feels more strongly than England's manufacturers that *they have not yet sounded the possibilities of cloth*. The more the staple is examined and tested scientifically, the more wonderful does it appear, and the more clearly is it recognized that the end is not yet. So far, the twin sciences of spinning and weaving in practice have kept fairly level with the demands of the public, but further progress will be made, and it is not too much to hope that cotton cloth will be produced which for aircraft purposes will be of unapproachable excellence and suitability.

At the present time experiments are being carried out by the English Government with the object of eliminating faults and defects (such as they are) and of providing a fabric which shall fully satisfy the needs of the aircraft industry.

Designers of aeroplanes have laid down certain requirements and the cotton trade is endeavoring to meet them. It must be remembered in this connection that, as the aircraft industry has grown in England, its needs in the way of essential materials have grown with it, and have become more exacting.

The chief objects now aimed at are still *greater strength and durability, and still greater powers of resistance to wind pressure, with an absolutely smooth and even surface that will not be too absorbent of dope.*

All this has to be accomplished without any sacrifice of lightness, and without any considerable reduction in the element of elasticity. Great Britain has every confidence that the response of the cotton trade will be of the most satisfactory character, and that the *aeroplane cotton fabrics* of the future will be worthy of a great industry which in the past has scored many triumphs.

Cotton Consumed and Supplies on Hand in June.

Preliminary statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, give the quantity of cotton consumed in the United States in June, 1918, as 527,464 bales, against 574,110 bales in June, 1917.

These statistics are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales.

The cotton on hand in consuming establishments on June 30 amounted to 1,661,992 bales, compared with 1,743,527 bales a year ago, and in public storages and at compresses to 2,117,300 bales, compared with 1,402,403 bales.

The figures include 11,461 bales of foreign and 5,422 bales of sea-island cotton consumed, 57,616 bales of foreign and 22,584 bales of sea island held in consuming establishments, and 52,094 bales of foreign and 35,381 bales of sea island held in public storage.

LINTERS not included above were 102,354 bales consumed during June in 1918 and 80,388 bales in 1917; 154,015 bales on hand in consuming establishments on June, 1918, and 129,385 bales in 1917; and 284,162 bales in public storage and at compresses on June 30, 1918, and 232,865 bales in 1917.

Dress Fabric Buyers Hit at Profiteering; Demand Licenses.

The Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers held its semi-annual meeting at the Waldorf Hotel July 16. The sessions were participated in by prominent members of the industry, woolen, cotton and silk manufacturing interests and by banking officials.

Possibly the most potent subject was profiteering which came up rather unexpectedly during the talk by *R. J. Rendall* and which resulted in President Miller being instructed to confer with the board of directors and select a committee next week. This body will meet and outline the ideas of the industry and present same to the Textile Administrator and his associates in Washington.

One means of remedying the evil will be for the Government to license all buyers and sellers of dress goods and allow no newcomers to enter the business unless they prove conclusively that they contemplate legitimate business dealing, are not in a speculative frame of mind and contemplate dissolving their business when the reselling of materials is impossible in normal times.