

water. The process is applied to a wide variety of silk fabrics of the gros grain type, which are given special names to indicate the style of finish. Wool moiré is a fabric made from wool and silk, to which the process is applied; the fabric resembles Bengaline, but has a watered effect added.

NEPS:—An entanglement of fibres centred into a small knot; an impurity to yarn.

OXFORD SHIRTING:—A fancy gingham, used for making shirts, or ladies' and children's waists.

PEARL EDGE:—A narrow thread edging sewed on lace to give it a special finish. Also, the narrow border on some styles of ribbon that has been formed by allowing the filling to project in loops.

PEAU DE SOIE:—A silk fabric interlaced with an 8-harness double satin weave, the additional spot being added obliquely, imparting to the fabric a somewhat grainy appearance

PERCALE:—A term applied to a closely woven fabric, usually of cotton, of the cambric class, differing from cambrics by lacking gloss but containing more dressing than ordinary muslins. Percalés are brought in the market either white or printed.

PIQUÉ:—A variety of cotton cloth whose surface has a ridged or waled appearance, in the direction of the filling. The ridged effect is produced by using two warps for making the cloth, one tight the other slack, the slack warp making a plain face, the tight warp being interwoven to form ridges by drawing down the portion of the fabric interlaced with the slack weaving threads. The number of loose weaving warp threads is more than that of tight weaving warp threads. To heighten the raised appearance of the ridges on the face, stuffer or wadding picks are often inserted. Piqués are most commonly brought in the market bleached, although they are also made in colors.

PLATED:—A term applied to hosiery or underwear that appears different on each side, different materials being used to form its face and its back. Plated goods may be made with wool on one side and cotton on the other; or, both sides of the same fibre but of different colored or different sized yarns.

PONGEE:—A plain silk fabric, woven from silk in the gum, usually of "singles." The fabric may be used in that form or boiled-off, and either piece dyed or printed.

POPLIN:—From the French popeline—lustre. A fabric of many varieties, usually constructed of silk and worsted, like Irish poplin, which is made of silk warp and worsted filling.

WOOL TERMS:—*Clothing Wools.*—The opposite to "combing wools." In former times wools were divided into clothing and combing wools, *i. e.*, short wools and long wools. At present this division is no more true, for wools that are called combing wools are now frequently used for the manufacture of woolen goods, and wools sold as clothing wools are frequently used for combing. *Combing Wools.*—Formerly long wools only could be combed when combing had to be done by hand, but since the successive improvements of the combing machine by Heilman, Donisthorpe, Lister, Noble and Holden, any free, firm-stapled clothing wool of 1½-inch staple can be combed. *Teg, Hog, or Hogget.*—The first fleece from a sheep that has not been shorn as lamb. *Shurled Hogget.*—First fleece from a sheep after it has been shorn as lamb. *Wether Wool.*—All fleeces cut from sheep after the first or hogget fleece has been removed. *Brightness.*—Refers to a half-lustre; a soft shade of lustre. *Fineness.*—Smallness of fibre. *Quality.*—Fineness, with high character of breeding. *Silkiness.*—A combination of softness, fineness and brightness. *Broad or Thick-haired.*—Denoting loss of character; straight-fibred, devoid of elasticity. *Hardness.*—Dry, unkind feel. *Stringy.*—Thin, delicate-stapled wool. *Mushy.*—Open, fuzzy. *Noily.*—Wasty, mushy, perished. *Discolored.*—Stained by dead yolk. *Stained.*—Brown, or burnt-colored, caused by urine, etc. *Cast.*—A rough, coarse, bad-bred fleece. *Cot.*—A matted or felted wool. *Kemps.*—White and dark brittle hairs; a fibre grown on sheep and which resists dyeing; is an indication of want of purity of breed. *Dags.*—Matted fibres and dirt.

DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Words Selected at Random.)

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MOIRÉ:—Literally meaning "watered." A finish produced on corded silk fabrics by the use of heavy engraved rollers under great pressure, the pressure on the fabric being uneven in places, the desired parts are flattened and given a glossy appearance, resembling the marks left by drops of