Anacostia: A French textile fabric with a texture of worsted warp and merino-wool filling, both systems of threads being interlaced with a 4-harness twilled ground.

Anal Horn: The horn upon the posterior end of the body of the silk worm.

Anaph Silk: Wild silk produced by the Anaph silkworm discovered some years ago in Uganda and other parts of Africa. Contrary to the habits of the wild silkworms of Asia, that of Anaph is a family spinner, that is, from ten to hundred or more worms prepare one nest in which they then change into their chrysalis stage. These silkworms are said to feed principally on the leaves of species of ficus, but the nests are found on a variety of herbaceous plants, as well as trees. The moth measures from one to two inches across the outstretched forewings, which are of a pale yellow color. The different species possess characteristic dark brown markings, which are more pronounced on the forewings than on the hindwings. It has been found that the whole of the cocoon mass in some of the species consists of three layers of material, viz.: (1) the coarse outer layers, (2) a stiff, papery layer, and (3) the enclosed individual cocoons. All the materials are comprised of the same silken material, but in connection with the stiff papery layer, more drastic methods of boiling-off have been applied in order to dissolve the large amount of gum from which the material owes its peculiar parchment-like texture. A treatment with alkali, and afterward with soap solution will effect the removal of the gum from the individual cocoons and also from the coarse outer layers of the nest, whereas a more prolonged treatment with similar solutions is required for the papery layer to change it into a mass of fine lustrous silk similar to that obtained from the cocoons of the common silkworm.

As to amount of silk a nest contains, the same varies considerably, a fair average being 40 per cent silk in the gum and 60 per cent of chrysalides, lust, twigs, etc. The silk, containing 20 per cent gum, will give us then about one-third in weight of clean, discharged silk from the gross weight of the nest. In common with tussah silk, the coloring matter of Anaph silk appears to be distributed throughout the fibre, while in the case of cultivated silk, the color is mainly contained in the gum, and may therefore be removed by boiling-off.

Anatolian Silk: Raw silk produced in the of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey. It is a fair quality of silk, and is more or less exported.

Ancan: The name of a breed of sheep which originated in Massachusetts in 1793. They are long-leg, short, crooked legs, and short, crooked legs. It was also known as the After breed, but is now extinct, so that it is as to be unrecognizable. Also written Ancan.

Andalusian Wool: A kind of worsted yarn, more or less tightly twisted, used in fancy work, etc.
poorer conditions. It is a black mass, and its color is not affected by acids or sulphuric acid. It combines with metallic oxides, such as chromic oxide.

Animalized Cotton: Coating cotton with a molten solution of alum and then steaming in order to coagulate the coating. Other substances which have been recommended for this purpose are Formaldehyde, gelatin, casein, and wool dissolved in caustic soda. The object in all cases is to produce a yarn which may be dyed fast shades with the substantive as well as with the basic dyes, in a single bath.

Anatto: The reddish dye obtained from the pulp enveloping the seeds of the annatto tree, native to tropical America and sometimes called A. annua, A. rubra, A. soccuse, A. annatto, Arenoto, Anatto, etc.

Annuals: Those races of the silk-worm which produce but one brood in a year.

Antenna: The feathery feelers upon the head of the silkworm moth.

Antheraea: A genus of moths belonging to the Bombyx family, and silk producing. The leading varieties are 76 parts, A. paphia or tussh, A. mylitta, A. pernyi, A. munga or assama, A. meungkio, A. royle.

Anthrax: See Anthracosis.

Anthracosis: The green grease obtained from the third distillate of coal-tar, which is the base of all arazine blue.

Anthracene Blue: See Alizarine Blue.

Anthracoidea: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. The fungus is probably widely distributed, but serious injury seems to be confined to certain localities, especially Alabama. The disease on the bolls originates in minute spots, which are of a dull redish color. These spots enlarge, pile up into a considerable heap and form a large, confluent, pink colored mass, occupying the central portion of the spot. The fungus penetrates to the lint in many cases, and is often found upon it in great abundance. In such cases the seed is likely to be included in the lint. It is frequently found in injured parts of the stem. The fungus sometimes attacks the stems of seedling cotton at the surface of the soil, just below, causing the plant to wither and die, much as if it was planted in infected soil. The anthracne is frequently found upon the leaves, and also attacks the germinating seed and when it obtains a good hold in the tissue of the stem it does serious injury.

Anthracosis: A disease, known as Woolsorters' Disease, caused by bacilli or germs, which originate in diseased or dead fleeces. Mohair, Camel's hair, Alpaca, and Cashmere are most liable to contain these germs. Also called Anthracosiose.

Anti-ballooning: Appliances acting so as to prevent the yarn flying out between the front drawing rollers and the bobbins on spinning frames.

Anti-color: Any agent for removing the last traces of chlorine from goods after bleaching. (See Sodium Thio-sulphate.)

Anti-friction Bowls: Small rollers fitted into levers on many textile machines to reduce friction.

Antimonia: A modern antimony mordant, which can be used in place of tartar emetic.

Antique: Ancient; applied to certain fabrics in imitation of such as were made in former centuries, like satin antiques, moire antiques, etc.

Antique Lace: Hand-made pillow lace of heavy linen thread, in a large, open rectangular knotted mesh. Used for curtains, bed sets, draperies, etc.

Anti-smoring Motion: A device of the mule; the same is actuated from the copu wheel and slightly increas the speed of the spindles at the end of the draw. If a snarl is formed, this motion will throw the snarl off, and, should it recur, it will be taken off by the drag. Also called Sooting Motion.

Antwerp Lace: Bobbin lace, re-embroidering Alencon. Shows a point (that is, a vase or basket effect) in the design.

Aoudad: The bearded argali, a wild sheep bred in the Atlas mountains.

Apparatus: This starch preparation was first made by Gerard, treating flour or starch with caustic alkalai and alkali carbonates, the most suitable proportions for which is 70 parts. Potato starch 16 parts, potash or soda lye, 25 deg. B. P. parts. The starch is mixed with the water by stirring, and the liquor boiled. The liquid is clarified and a jelly soon forms, which must be beaten—the more the better. The preparation is odorless and tasteless, and is used in sizing, warping, and the dressing of fabrics, in all cases where gum, paste, or gelatine find application.

Appique: Applied or laid on. Materials cut and sewed, embroidered or pasted on other materials. Said of ornaments cut from one fabric and transferred to another or to a fabric of another color; as, lace applied upon a ground fabric as made of other material.

Applique Lace: Any lace in which the body and the design are made separately. The body is usually silk and the design cotton.

Apprest: The finish, i.e., sizing applied to goods.

Arched Laine: A French expression of a type of finish applied by the Bradford Dyers' Association to a soft permanent finish obtained in black mercerizing by heating, without coloring. As the term indicates, the result is a near imiation of the more expensive Botany worsted Italian lining cloth.

Apron: A traveling lattice delivering wool, cotton or other fibers, regularly to a machine.

Folds of wool hanging in front of a sheep.

Apron Cloth: Plain woven fabrics, self-colored or checked, with a figured border worked on the dhootie principle.

Aquatic Grass: The same belongs to the order Cyperaceae or Sedges. The split stems of this sedge-like plant are used in large quantities in China (after a slight preparatory process) for making tea, for the packing of tea chests and for sails. The plants grown near the sea produce the best fibers. Also known as Aquatic Sedge.

Arabesque: A famous Arabic scroll design of the Sixteenth Century.

Arabian Sheep: The sheep of Arabia comprises the following original breeds or races, which are hairy and coarse-wooled, and common alike to many parts of the East: The Fat-tailed sheep, Fat-rumped sheep, Long-tailed sheep, Stumped-tailed sheep and Long-headed sheep. These classes are among the original races of sheep by modern scientists as they were in Biblical times, having undergone no appreciable change in either carcass or wool.

Arab Wool: The wool clipped from the sheep raised on the flat plains of Mesopotamia. It is the finest in quality, and brings a better price than other kinds. It is of a fine, crinkly fibre, and has a high luster. Arab wool goes mostly to the Continent and England, being shipped from Asiatic Turkey to Trieste, Marseilles, Hamburg, and London. In Europe, this Arab wool is used mainly in the manufacture of blankets and the coarser woolen textures. It is estimated that a minimum of 11,000 bales (of 340 pounds each) leave the Tigris towns of Kut and Amara, and Bagdad, for Europe each year. Arab wool is usually washed on the sheep's back.

Arazi: In Italy a manufactory of tapestry, etc.

Arabico: A coarse cloth made in Sardina from the wool of the Nuoro sheep.

Archil: A substance obtained from a whitish lichen which grows upon the rocks in the Canany and Cape Verde Islands, and yields a rich paint which is extremely beautiful, being employed to give bloom to other colors.

Ardar: The European or Leventine name, for a lower grade of Persian raw silk, called Sirrun in Persia.

Ardassin: See Ablaque.

Areolate Mildew of Cotton: One of the commonest diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. This mildew is confined to definite areolate portions of the leaf, the area being limited by the veins; it mildews or frosted appearance is given to the spots. The fungus occurs in different parts of Alabama and Mississippi, but is not likely to become of any serious importance.

Areophane: A description of crape, but considerably thinner than the ordinary kind. It was formerly largely used for boustreens, taffeties, tullings, and is now to some extent employed for ball costumes, etc. It is made in most colors, and is cut like crape, on the bias.

Argali: The gigantic Siberian wild sheep of Asia, capable of domestication and yielding a fine, hairy wool.

Argave Ixtli: Sisal hemp or henequin in the product of this plant, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan.

Argentin: A type of a French pointelaying loom.

Argentina: A Genoese type of a lace.

Argol: A white, purple or reddish powder, which deposits out upon the sides of the barrel when fresh grape juice is allowed time, for purifying it. It is known as cream of tartar, which is used in connection with bicarbonate of potash or soda as a mordent in wool and skin dyeing. See Tarar.


Aris: A Persian linear measure equal to 38.364 English inches.

Armik: A garment made of camel's hair and worn by the Tartars.