DICTIONARY
OF TEXTILE TERMS. (Continued from December issue.)

Fuchsin: A crystalline coal tar product, discovered in 1839, being one of the first artificial dyes made. One of the principal qualities being it by oxidizing a mixture of aniline and toluidine, which can be made from compounds found in coal tar. The crude product is then boiled with hot water and allowed to cool, when the dye crystallizes out and is separated. The solution, or "mother liquor," as it is called, which contains some of the dye mixed with other substances, is evaporated and less pure grades of fuchsin are obtained, which are sold under various names, such as cerise, grenadine, amaranth, etc. Fuchsin appears as a powder, or as crystalline masses, with a brilliant green metallic lustre. It is soluble in 250 parts water, much more readily than alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with a brownish yellow color; the solution becomes nearly colorless on dilution with water. It is used to dye silk and wool, also for printing on cotton. Commercially called Aminil Red, Rubin and Magenta.

Fuchsin-bisulphate Solution: One gram of Fuchsin is dissolved in 1000 c.c. of distilled water. Sulphurous acid is now added to this solution (or a few drops of liquid sulphuric bisulphate is added) until the solution is just decolorized.

Full Blood: See Blood.

Full Dress: A style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn at certain social functions.

Fuller's Earth: One of the best agents for removing loose coloring matter as well as grease and dirt from woollens. For cleaning indigos it is the most useful, as well as for logwood blacks and other colors where the dye-bath does not exhaust; ammonia and fuller's earth together form a more powerful such mixture where logwood dyings have got too much on the full or bronze side. Its effect is more mechanical than chemical, and the fuller's earth possesses a slightly alkaline action, and, being light, the particles of earth break up the un-combined dye, and allow the wool to absorb it. Artificial dyes came into use, the consumption of fuller's earth has decreased, as fabrics dyed in baths which exhaust have no loose coloring matter to wash out. It is now principally used in bleaching, clarifying, or filtering fats, greases, and oils. It is also used as a substitute for the treatments for printing paper, for the detection of certain coloring matter in some food products, and as a substitute for potash in the preparation of ink. The leading State in the production of fuller's earth, more than 75 per cent. of the total quality and value coming from that State. The color of the fuller's earth is classified as blue or yellow, and coarse or powdered. The coarse is usually reckoned as the better quality, the color itself more resistant to the admixture of any dust that may be laying about. Its cost is that of mining, carriage and royalties, and amounts to about $10 per ton. Fuller's earth is soluble in water and is only carried in a state of suspension, so that there should always be sufficient to carry away fully without requiring frequent stirrings. Excess of earth in washing necessitates more water until it washes out easily.

Fulling: A term applied to the process of beating out the top of fabric, or giving it a smooth, soft appearance, by the use of a hammer or a mallet, or by a machine. Fulling may be applied to such fabrics as are merely compressed, such as cotton and linen, or to such fabrics as are woven to have a nap, such as worsted or woolen materials. Fulling has been practised for many centuries, and is still extensively used in the preparation of woolen goods.

Fur: The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of an animal. It is distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it.

Fur Beaver: Similar to a regular beaver cloth, but having upon its surface a long, dense nap, in imitation of the fur of the beaver. Used for overcoats, cloaks and mantles.

Furniture Plush: A plush made of mohair or mohair and cotton, used for covering household furniture, etc. Also called Utrecht Velvet.

Fustet: Wood of a European tree, obtained its prefix young (as later on referred to) on account of the smallness of its branches compared with that of the yellowwood, and also being called old fustic. Its colors are more fugitive. Fustet is very little used in cotton-dyeing, not at all in calico-printing, but is used for the prettiest among the dyers to give a more fiery tint to their scarlets. Also called Young-fustic or Zonte-fustic.

Fustian: First made at Fustat, a town on the Nile, near Cairo; a kind of strong fabric made with a great number of picks per inch, and chiefly used for workmen's and riding suits, also in lighter makes for ladies' wear. In the principal variety, the filling is fluffed on the surface to form races, or rows of floats, which can be cut by hand by a finely pointed knife or by special machinery, to form a dense pile of the seitved threads. In between the pile cords a pile coat is uniformly, similar to that of velvet; in corduroys the pile runs in straight lines or ribs, which may be of different sizes and have round or flat tops; these are known by the names of Thicksets, Constitutions, Cables, Round-tops, etc. The heavier makes of both classes have twist backs and are known as Genoese or Turkish; the lighter makes have plain backs, and are known as Hobby-backs. Another class of fustians has a raised nap on one or both sides, and includes Cantonfs (or Diagonals) which have pronounced filling twills on the face side and are used for riding breeches; Imperials, Stannardums, and Lambkins, have weaves on the satin basis; while Moleksins and Beauvrons may be described as unct Velvetee of heavy make. Closely related to these is Corianf

Fustin: The wood of the Maclura tinctoria, a tree growing in the West Indies, and which yields a yellow dye; formerly known as Dyrt or Yellowwood. The colors it gives are not very stable. It comes into sale in four stages; namely, as chips, powder, aqueous extract, and as a paste or laid full-strength corras. Extracts is generally laid up for several weeks before coming into use, being frequently turned over and sprinkled with water. This process softens the woody fibre, and enables the color to be more easily extracted.

Futures: A term used in the cotton market to designate the financial future deliveries, dealing in many instances with forthcoming crops, which at the time they are bought and sold are only in the embyonic state. In this growth, a condition of dealing into which much careful consideration and no small degree of speculation enters and which secondly comes of origin in some measure to the prolonged harvesting of the fiber; vice versa Spot.

Furroll Designs: Roughly drawn forms from nature, without shading. Colors used are diluted with white from sharp, hard colors, bringing them half-way between pastel tints and full-strength colors. Introduced as the style of the future, hence its name Futurist.