Maaypoosien : Indian silk dress goods.
Mabel : A Bradford term for an alpaca, made with 2/70's black cotton warp, 86 threads per inch; using 72 picks per inch, of 20's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the grey-harness twill.
Mabroum : A thin cotton structure, produced with a loosely interlaced filling, made formerly at Damascus, but now at Home, Hama and Brussa, Syria; used for clothing, etc.
Maca de Fogo : See Macacu.
Macana : A fine, plain woven, colored check cloth, made with a high warp and filling texture.
Macarthy Gin : A kind of cotton gin in which knives and rollers separate the seeds from the raw cotton.
Macio Cotton : A variety of Peruvian cotton; its fibres are characterized by the harshness, common to all varieties of Peruvian cotton. It is used in the manufacture of yarns varying from 30's to 50's count. Its maximum length of the fibre is 1 inch, minimum 8 inch. The lower grades are sometimes very dirty, which makes them relatively expensive to work.
Machine Cotton : In England, cotton thread used in sewing machines.
Machine Twine : A three-ply silk thread made with a twist from right to left and usually harder and closer twisted than sewing thread; used in the sewing machine.
Machlaew Fabrics : For many years this fabric was practically monopolized by the lumbermen and hunters in the Michigan woods, and recently became much in vogue with college men and others who are fond of outdoor life, for which it is especially adapted. It is also used for winter sports when put through a waterproofing process. It is made in various weights from 22 to 32 ounces and upward, and in a great variety of fancy patterns in grey tones, as well as in fancy colors in strong contrasting shades and striking patterns.
Mackintosh : A garment, particularly an overcoat; a cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of India-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating, or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture; used for raincoats.
Maco : A variety of raw cotton from Egypt; the name is derived from an Egyptian cotton planter, Maco-Bey.
Maco Foot : A term applied to stocks or stockings which have the bottom part of the foot, the sole, made from a different color yarn than the top part of the foot, or simply with the sole of the foot a different color from the top. Split-foot hosey was originally made on the circular independent 4-hole knitting machine, but it can be made on the ordinary circular machine as well, also on the flat-bed machines.
Macrame Cord : All kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macrame lace, also used for other work, such as netting, hammocks, etc.
Macrame Lace : Knotted hand-made lace, usually of a very heavy cord. Shown in geometrical designs principally. Very popular in deep eeri.
Maccucu : A 'black dye extracted from the resinous substance contained in its brown or black-shaped fruit of the Maccucu tree, found principally in the States of Para and Amazonas, Brazil. Also called Maca de Fogo.
Madapolam : A brown, thick cloth exported largely to the Eastern markets, heavily dressed with china clay.
Madapolam Finish : A dull mangle finish, with softeners for filling cotton goods. Its characteristics are a dull lustre, and a full mellow soft feel. It is generally applied to goods from 2 ounce markets, on which the quality in which it is intermediate between printers and shirtings. Also, called Madrapollam or Madapollamb.
Madder : Red and yellow obtained in Alsot in 1279. The cultivation of Madder has frequently been attempted in England, (as early as 1624) however, it was never commercially successful. Commercially, the different varieties of madder are distinguished by the names of the localities from which they originated, none being being the chief kinds: Dutch Madder, Alsatian Madder, Avignon Madder, Levant or Turkish Madder and Italian or Greek Madder. The different varieties of Madder yield somewhat different colors, according to the proportion of coloring matter (alozin and purpurin) present, and the amount of chalk, pectic matter, etc., which they contain.
Madder Bleach : A name still used to denote the most common form of bleaching for cotton piece goods. The goods are singed and shorn, washed, boiled in lime, treated with sulphuric or muriatic acid, boiled in lye and treated with bleaching powder.
Madder Extract : The same may be prepared from Madder in several ways; for instance, garancin may be extracted from a solution containing a trace of sulphuric acid, and the solution filtered, when, on cooling, an orange colored precipitate of impure allizarin or madder, which has about fifty times the coloring power of madder.
Madder Style : A method of textile printing in which the fabrics are printed with thickened mordants, and then dried, aged, dyed, and dyed with alizarine or other coloring matters.
Madonna : Fancy English alpaca cloth of the nineteenth century.
Madras : Is a light weight cotton cloth, composed of all cotton or cotton and silk, and cloth fabric, having excellent wearing qualities. It was first a light-colored checked or striped plain faced cotton shirting fabric, made exclusively for sailors' head dress. It is a narrow fabric sold at 27 inches width, and is made of varying grades, weighing from 2 ounces per yard, and is used at all seasons of the year. It is used by ladies for summer skirts, shirt waists, suits, etc., and by sailors known by the plain white and fancy colored narrow stripes warp effects, and is made of cotton yarns ranging from 1/20's to 1/100's count, up to 100 or more ends per inch. The knowledge of the utility of madras being common among nearly all classes of people in India, Madras has been developed under the greatest scope in creating both harmonious and contrasting color and weave combinations. The colors most in demand in this field are rich and delicate shades of blue, rose, green, linen, tan, lavender and bright red, for prominent hair-line effects, black, navy blue, dark green, royal blue, and cherry red. Good fast color is necessary as it is a wash fabric, the feature of which is the fine colored stripe effect running warp ways. If inferior colors are used, they will surely spread during the finishing process, and will cause a clouded stripe where a distinct one was intended. From the French, Mah-Draek.
East Indian cotton, having a fair strong staple, of a golden brown color, it contains large quantity of husk.
Madras Cotton : Of this, there are two kinds, viz: the Tinnivelly and the Western, the former being much more superior in quality, and worth almost 4d. per pound more. Tinnivelly is cultivated in the Southern parts of the Presidency of Madras, where climate is more temperate and equable than at any other part of the Presidency. The chief external characteristics which distinguish the Tinnivelly variety are, first, a dull creamy color; second, a high standard of strength; and, third, an excess of elasticity. In general the crops are moderately clean, and some deliveries, of the middle and lower grades especially, contain much impure vegetable and mineral matter, broken into fine particles. In the length of the fibres the maximum is 1 1/2 inch, minimum 8ths of an inch. The number or counts of yarn for which this cotton is best adapted ranges from 20's to 26's count, downward. Being fairly strong, it is well adapted for warp yarns. A feature of this variety of Madras cotton is their deficiency in nativity, which is very marked.
In reference to the Western variety the soil in the western and central parts of the Presidency is not so well adapted for the cotton plant as at Tinnivelly, owing to the heat being more continuous.
Another objection to this variety of cotton is, that all deliveries are most exceedingly dirty, the percentage of leaf, seed, small broken and un- matured and undeveloped fibre contained in them being exceedingly large. The fibres are, however, of a grey where sallow in strength, and, but for the serious defect just mentioned, would otherwise be competent to produce a good warp yarn. The maximum luster is about 1 inch, minimum ½ of an inch. The counts of yarn for which it is most generally used, range from about 20's to 30's of English count. Under the microscope the general appearance and structure of the filaments are shown to have much in common with the other varieties.

**Madras Gingham:** See Gingham.

**Madras Handkerchiefs:** Plain-woven colored cloths, with large bold checks. The yarns are dyed a low tint, and the cloth is treated with acids, which cause the colors to bleed or run and give an imitation of the following.

**Madras Muslin:** A light textured cotton fabric in which figures are formed by the introduction of a thick filling thread into the ground, and then cut away and the filling left as a figure.

**Madras Work:** Simple embroidery upon bright-colored Madras handkerchiefs, furniture-coverings, hawker-scapes, etc. The name of embroider- ing muslin, silk or cloth.

**Mafors:** A woman's cloak. A monk's scapular.

**Magazine:** The name applied to the room or building used for the rearing of silk-worms.

**Maghala:** A coal-tar dyestuff (C₉H₇₂N₄S) derived from naphthalene, used to dye silk. Called also naphthalene red.

**Magenta:** See Fuchsin.

**Magnesium Carbonate:** Magnesium carbonate occurs in nature as magnesite or bitter spar. From this material, magnesium carbonate can be prepared by dissolving in acid, followed by precipitation; also by dissolving the finely powdered material in water charged with carbonic acid, the carbon dioxide thus formed being afterward decomposed again by heat. The carbon dioxide, liberated, serves for dissolving a fresh quantity of the carbonate. Other liquors from the treatment of sea water, or from mineral waters, are also used. Magnesium carbonate on the market is blocks weighing about ½ lb., and furnishes, when crushed a soft, very light, and white powder, which appears under the microscope to consist of small interwoven prismatic crystals. Magnesium carbonate, being an extremely light, porous substance, is not adapted for loading and filling the fabrics on which it is used, or for contracting the pores of the fabric and thus throwing the woven pattern into prominence. It is very difficult to work, and is destroyed by vegetable blue and greatly weakened by mineral blues. Moreover, it is very liable to come away from the fabric as dust, and, finally, is too dear to find employment.

**Magnesium Chloride:** A hydrous magnesium chloride is obtained from the final liquid by evaporation of Stassfurt carnallite. The fused commercial produce is not anhydrous, but contains 45 per cent of water that cannot be completely expelled by further heating, this treatment inducing decomposition. Magnesium chloride is readily soluble in alcohol, and, very soluble in water. In the crystalline state, it is translucent, and readily melts in its own water of crystallization. The density of magnesium chloride solution increases rapidly, being 1.0859 for a 10 per cent solution at 15 deg. C., 1.178 for a 20 per cent solution, 1.279 for a 30 per cent solution, and 1.317 for a 25 per cent solution. The 30 per cent solution boils at 115.6 deg. C. Magnesium chloride was first recommended, as an adjunct to the mercerizing process, and it not only prevents the tendency to become mouldy, but also considerably improves the air of the workroom, by absorbing the ammonia given off in the exhalations from the operatives. It is principally used as a dressing, since it gives the material a damp fullness. It should not be used in too large quantities (not more than about 100 grammes per litre) since in the succeeding operations, in singeing, in the finishing cylinder, etc., water from the decomposed solutions may occur and the material be made rotten. In spite of this, 600 to 700 grammes per kilo, are frequently employed.

**Magnesium Silicate:** This compound, often found native, also formed as blast-furnace slag in the smelting of iron, has been used as a filler for dressings, cotton fabrics, but without possessing any prominent advantages therefor.

**Magnesium Sulphate:** See Epsom Salt.

**Mall:** Black and white patterns on veiilings and laces.

**Mallor:** Two commercial varieties of early maturing American cotton, the staple measuring 25 to 30 mm; the yield is about 33 per cent.

**Maguey:** See Bastard Aloe.

**Mahilla:** An East Indian cloth, made of the fine wool of the cashmere goat.

**Malhite:** Textile fibres are obtained from the stem of a species formerly assigned to the genus Sida. The plant is a native of India, and belongs to the natural order of Malvaeae; it is cultivated on the cotton plant, but commercially it is studied as a jute.

**Mahatitude:** In the Levant trade a fine and light, filled mercerised linen in Europe of fine Spanish wool; also a coarse woolen fabric used in Egypt and Asia Minor for garments.

**Malbash:** India muslin.

**Mail:** The metal eye of a twine heddle, used in connection with a Jacquard harness.

**Mail Cloth:** A highly finished silk cloth woven with honeycomb; used for embroidery foundation.

**Mail Net:** Triangular netting woven on the gauze loom by a combination of whip and standard warp threads.

**Maize Starch:** The same possesses practically identical adhesive and binding properties to those of potato starch, but in other respects named it is somewhat inferior, though its advantages in price, and, to some extent, convenience in preparation, generally outweigh these considerations. Used as a stiffening material in the finishing of cotton goods.

**Makgama:** See Damajagas.

**Makat:** Light, twilled woolen cloth, dyed in light colors, made in France for Turkish blankets.

**Make:** A term indicating the interlacing or weave structure of a fabric, sometimes employed even in a more general way.

**Making-up:** A process which finished goods are put through, such as rolling, ticketing, papering, etc., in preparation for the market; different markets require goods to be made up in special ways.

The feeding of the staples of wool into the back rollers of a preparing box and also the transferring of the prepared laps or slivers from one machine to another.

**Makrama:** A Turkish pocket handkerchief.

**Makwa:** A short outer jacket introduced by the Manchu Tartars into the Chinese costumes.

**Malabar:** East Indian cotton handkerchiefs printed in brilliant contrast colors.

**Mallbar:** Coarse fibre used for cordage in the Philippines.

**Mallbar Carpets:** Woolen carpets made in India of pure Hindoo design. They are made of coarse wool, peculiar to the locality, and are distinguished by the large and grandly colored patterns. The texture of the wool is well suited to the design, which are gay in tone, large patterns, but well balanced in harmonious arrangement.

**Malata:** A kind of native silk and cotton gauze made in Syria.

**Malcolm Tartan:** A Scotch tartan having a composition of blue, black and green plaids. Blue and yellow corresponding bars run across the piece, flanked each way by two corresponding red bars.

**Malda Cloth:** Made in India, from down of the goat of Thibet and Central Asia.

**Maligne:** A fine silk net of gauze-like texture. Practically this is felt rather than woven.

**Maline Lace:** Fine silk net. Sometimes also applied to Mechlin lace with a diamond mesh.

**Mallow-leafed Weed:** Has been used for record purposes. The plant is a native of the West Indies.

**Maltese Lace:** Coarse machine-made cotton lace, resembling torchon. Has no regular ground, patterns being usually connected with heavy stitch work.

**Mammosis:** A plain variety of East-African cotton.

**Mammoth:** Two commercial varieties of late maturing upland cotton from Georgia, the staple measuring 28-30 mm; the yield is over 30 per cent.