DICTIO NARY
OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Mawata: The Japanese name for waste silk, the product of double and worsted reeling boiled-off.

Maxine Tauflas: A fine woven and exquisitely soft taffetas, registered name, by permission from Maxine Taffetas, the popular actress.

Mayo or Campbell Twill: An irregular 8 sateen derivative weave, no doubt in the first instance employed for Scotch embroidery, but now largely employed in all types of fabrics.

Mazzambike: A thin gauze fabric, generally produced with a cotton warp and wool filling, but washable from an ordinary mohair fabric by its films, gauzy texture.

McDuff Tartan: A Scotch tartan, better known as The Duke of Fife, which shows red, blue, black and green plaids, divided by red lines.

McKenzie Tartan: A Scotch tartan, the ground work of which is formed by black and blue plaids, and a red bar flanked by a white one; each side forms large squares.

McLeod Tartan: A Scotch tartan with a check of black, dark blue and green plaids, alternating with red and yellow bars.


Mechlin Embroidery: An old name for Mechlin lace, because its peculiar manufacture gives it somewhat the look of embroidery.

Mechlin Lace: Light pillow lace with the pattern outlined by a fine but very distinct thread or cord, made of three threads, twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line. Real Mechlin generally has the ground pattern woven together, the latter running largely to flowers, buds, etc.

Medallion: A single, detached pattern.

Medici Lace: Special kind of tuchon edging, both of the ground and filling to a pedicular line. Real Mechlin generally has the ground pattern woven together, the latter running largely to flowers, buds, etc.

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Be the natural outcome of a finish in which stiffening processes have not been applied, or the result of breaking it down in stretcher, finishing frame, etc., or by setting out with a softening agent.


Melton: A heavily covered woolen fabric in which the fibres have been caused to stand straight up and then the piece is given a finish typical of a melton. Careful selection of the material, spinning of the yarn, the correct twist for warp and filling, together with careful weaving and finishing is necessary. Both light and heavy meltons are now made with cotton warp and woolen filling. The worst for single cloth meltons are either the plain, the 3 or 4-harness twill. For double cloth structures, the double plain weave is used, or the plain weave for face with a 3-harness twill for back. A face of the weave is destroyed in the finishing.

Melonette: A cloth of some general appearance as melon, of a light weight for traveling, free from the effort of the oxidation of the iodine.

Merino: This sheep was bred for wool and not mutton. The fleece of this breed of sheep is fine, strong, elastic and of good quality. The wool also resembles a fine, high felting power. Though naturally short, it is now grown to good length and the fleece is dense. The Merino sheep is native of Spain, and that country was for a long period the chief country of its production. It was also in the past centuries extensively bred in England, and English wool resembles as much as the Merino for the improvement it has effected in the fleeces of other breeds of English sheep. It was also introduced into Saxony, and was highly bred there, and Saxony soon came to surpass Spanish wool in fineness, softness, and felting properties. The Merino was introduced into the United States at the beginning of the last century. By 1810, 5,000 Merino sheep had been imported and these 5,000 made for cotton only. Also to the fine wool-producing flocks of our country to-day. The term "blood," "blood" and "blood" refer to the dual blood of the Merino standard. As the grade descends, the wool becomes coarser, the wool of a ½ blood usually being a comparatively coarse fibre. The general classifications of fine, medium, coarse and low, refer to the relative fineness of Merino combing wools. These distinctions naturally overlap according to the parties in transactions. Picklock, XXX and XX, represent the highest grades of clothing wool, the grade next lower being "Medium" and then Nos. 1 and 2. These are again used in connection with the locality from which the wool is grown, as Ohio XX, Massachusetts X, New York No. 1, etc.

A term applied to heads and underwear of soft quality, which is properly made by using both cotton and wool mixed together, but which is sometimes made for cotton only. Also to the yarn, whether used for knitting or wearing purposes-merino yarn.

A fine French all wool ladies' dress goods. A twilled cloth, originally made of merino wool.