DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Merino Come-back: See Come-back.
Mesh Underwear: Knit underwear having a net-like appearance.
Messelin: Number of the satin family showing a light, lustrous twill. From merwaffe, marble.
Messaline: A finish. May be imparted to any weave, rendering it exceptionally soft and supple. Originally a fine, soft imperial satin of peculiar texture first made in Lyons, with organzine filling. From Messalina, third wife of Emperor Claudine, the most infamous woman in Roman history.
Mexical Wool: A wool grown in South America; a cross between full blooded imported merino and the native South American Criolla sheep. The latter were driven into Argentina from Peru about the year 1600, and had Spanish blood in them at that time. About the same time, sheep, descended from the mountain breeds of Spain and Peru, were driven from Peru to the River Plata. This wool is much contaminated with what is known as screw-hurris, and which are most difficult in acquiring a special construction of a burr picker for this purpose, where as in other cases, carbonizing is the process employed. Also known as River Plata wool.
Metallic Dye: Special Extra Lustre obtained by steam stretching.
Metallic Threads: Metallic threads have always been used for decorating particularly in rich fabrics. Fine golden silver threads, as well silver gilt threads, and silver threads or copper wire, have been used in many of the so-called Cyprian gold thread fabrics, so renowned for their beauty and permanence in the Middle-Ages. These threads are now produced by covering flax hemp threads with a gilt of fine texture.
Metasulphite: See Sodium Bisulphite.
Meteor: Crêpe de Meteo was originating for crepe de chine, but now applied to a fabric which is distinguishable from crêpe de chine.
Metelin: See Dimethylaniline.
Methylene Blue: A basic dyestuff in dark blue, from brown brassy powder, easily soluble in water to a fine blue solution. In a few instances it is used in cotton finishings as a tinting medium.
Methyl Violet: A basic dye stuff in metallic green lamps or powder, soluble in water to a violet solution. It is used in cotton finishings for tinting; i.e., the correction of very yellow shades.
Mexican: One of the oldest known varieties having been brought from the City of Mexico to Natchez, Miss., by Walter Burling in 1806, and introduced in South Carolina in 1816. It was from this stock that by far the largest proportion of our short and medium staple varieties have been developed.
Mexican Burr: An old name for the varieties of Mexican cotton, which produced bolls in clusters, and the original source of many of the present cluster varieties.
Mexican Cotton-Boll Weevil: This insect is a small, grayish weevil, measuring a little less than a quarter of an inch in length, found in the cotton fields throughout the season, puncturing and laying its eggs in the squares and bolls, and is of Mexican origin. The later its ravages caused the abandonment of cotton culture around Monclova, Mexico, about 1862. About 1893 it crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Tex. In South Texas, among Spanish-speaking people, the insect is generally known as the piusio.
Mexican Drawn-work: Little round medallions either singly or in rows, the threads drawn to form a cartwheel. Mexican and Tenerife drawn-work practically alike. Machinery imitations made in Nottingham, Calais and St. Gall.
Mexican Sheep: An American breed of sheep found in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, parts of California and Colorado. They are strong, hardy animals, yielding, if not crossed with other breeds, of about two pounds of coarse wool. If crossed with merinos, the weight of the fleece increases to about 4 pounds. The wool is exported to the Western States for spinning such yarns as are used for the manufacture of home spun fabrics, and in the East for carpet yarns.
Mexican Weevil: See Boll Weevil.
Microple: The opening in the egg of the silk-worm moth through which the fertilizing liquid is injected.
Middlings: A medium quality of cotton; the central portion of the flax staple when cut into three.
Mignonette Lace: Light bobbin lace, made in narrow strips. Resembles tulle.
Mignonette Netting: A simple kind of netting used for window curtains.
Milady: A probable, old-fashioned, refined term for crepe de chine, or crepe de chine.
Milanoise: Applied to corded fabrics, the cord being covered with warp threads woven over them by doups; also written Milanaise.
Milan Braid: A variety of Mohair braid, used for trimming and binding.
Milano: A name for Italian goods; it is derived from the fact that Milan was a great center of silk industry.
Milanese: Knitted fabric with very fine gauge, with almost equal elasticity both ways. It is a warp knitted fabric made with flat bearded needles and the threads laying attachment; used for underwear.
Milanese Silk: A knitted silk fabric, made from raw silk and piece dyed, a light jersey, similar to the silk lawn.
Mildew: A kind of vegetable fungus which attacks dressed cloth.
Mill: The same as felting or fulling; also, the process by which felting or fulling is carried on, in the process of thickening woolen cloth by moisture and heating, produced by pressure to the fabric under operation, while in a felting mill.
Milled Cloth: A cloth which has been heavily milled (felted or fullled) and consequently presents a close compact surface.
Mill Ends: The remnants of goods that accumulate at mills.
Millerae: A finishing process which causes the fabric subjected to it to be water and spot proof.
Millinery: The operation whereby fibres and threads composed of wool are caused to interlock more closely one with another. Also, called Felting.
Millon's Resent: An aqueous solution of mercurous nitrate. Ten grams of mercury are treated with as much nitric acid as is necessary to dissolve it. An additional 10 grams of mercury is now added and the whole diluted with nine times its volume of water. As copious fumes of the red oxide of nitrogen are evolved, the solution of the mercury should take place immediately. It is a destructive agent for wool.
Minder: The operative, who attends the machines.
Mineral Wool: A substance out-washed from the ashes of the fires of volcanoes. It consists of a mass of fine interlaced filaments, made by subjecting furnace-slag (or certain rocks) while molten to a strong blast. Beneath the volcanic ash, the second part, if properly proofed, it forms a desirable packing for walls, a covering for steam-boilers, etc.
Mirror Lace: Sprig effects of bobbin-lace applied on net ground.
Miro: The native sheep of Sardinia; from its wool a coarse common cloth called Abrisce and miro.
Mirror-Velvet: A pliable, soft velvet, having a compressed pile, presenting a highly glossy face.
Mirzapur Carpets: Carpets made in Mirzapur, India; formerly these carpets were of exquisite color and serviceable texture, the designs being suited to the coarse wools of that district; carpets now so marked this name are more or less a misnomer.
Mitcheline Quilt: A double cloth woven with two sets of warp and two sets of filling, the figures formed by interchanging the two fabrics. The two fabrics are united together throughout the entire structure.
Mit Afghan: The hand-cloth which is knitted; a fingerless glove.
Mispick: A defect caused at weaving, by the filling running out in the bobbin by the thread breaking (or by starting the loom, after picking out, on a wrong pick).
Mit Afghan: One of the principal varieties drawn from the heads, top and bottom in lower Egypt, at the present time. Its growth first attracted attention in 1888, although for several previous years that date, it had been grown by the growers of the village of Mit Afni, where it was first grown. It is capable of withstanding drought and attacks by worms, each of these varieties, requiring less attention for picking, and proportionately to other growths, it gives a better outturn in ginning. Its brown color has a tendency to become lighter; its length and strength of fibre appeal to fine yarn spinners, hence is in demand. Sakkalides and Assil are two late hybrids of it, and which are expected to take the place of Mit Afni, when the latter will have sufficiently degenerated.
Mottled Cotton: Mixed packed cotton shall be deemed to mean such bales as show a difference of more than two grades between samples drawn from the head, top and bottom sides of the bale, or when such sam-
Mixing of Blending: The mixing or blending of textile materials. This may be effected in the fibre, sliver, roving thread or weavings operation; the term however is usually restricted to fibre mixings only.

Mixing Picker: A machine to disentangle the wool fibres and more perfectly mix the materials previously called in England Fearnmould, Mixing-Willey and Ten ter-Hook-Willey.

Mixture: Mixture shade in contradistinction to tone shade; formed by blending differently colored loose fibres. A mixture effect in cloth is a varied but patternless one.

Mixture Yarn: A yarn in which two or more distinct colors are apparent. These colors are usually on distinct fibres and the fibres are mixed together to produce the required mixture tone whether in the wool state or in the top or sliver state. Melanged types are also gilled to produce what is known as the "melange mixture," in which colors are supposed to be more evenly blended than in the ease of the ordinary fibre mixture.

Mobile Cotton: Never so clear as either New Orleans cotton or cotton not quite so strong. Mean length of fibre 2½ inches. Suitable for spinning up to 30's filling.

Moch: A muslin of spun silk, a French word (Mosh) issued in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe.

Mock Checks: Checks produced by combining weave effects.

Mock Egyptian Cotton: Ordinary cotton, tinted a light buff by special preparations, in imitation of the genuine Egyptian cotton.

Mock Leno: A variety of cotton fabric made with a weave pattern of openwork in imitation of the real leno. This open effect is produced by interlacing warp and filling so that they are drawn together in groups of 2, 4, or more threads, forming open spaces between the different groups, which appear in the woven fabric. To heighten the effect, i.e., produce prominently defined, large open spaces, one, two or three dents are left empty in the reed, between the groups of threads previously referred to, and which are drawn respectively in one dent. To produce a similar effect, filling ways, a special take-up arrangement, is made use of. The openwork in mock leno is not as pronounced as in real leno, neither is it as durable, hence is used only in cheap fabrics. Also called Mock-Gauze.

Mock Sateen: Applied to stockings made with cut leg and fashioned foot.

Mock Turkey Red: See Barwood.*

Mock Twist: A fancy single yarn; used for knitted goods, similar to the double and twist but the two colors are not outlined as sharply and regularly. It is produced by intermittent feeding of small undyed stock in the spinning frame.

Mocomain: The light, elastic white fibre, of the silk cotton plant (Bombax ceiba).

Moff: A silk fabric made in the Caucasus, in the Government of Shemakha, Russia.

Mohair: The same is the beautiful fine soft silken fibre which forms the covering of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. The annual yield of the wool when cleaned is about 3½ lb. The length of the fibre varies from 6 to 8 inches. It may be considered a true wool because of its wavy structure and the development of its fine cuticle cell together with its high reflecting lustrous properties. Mohair is largely used in the manufacture of lustrous dress fabrics, coatings, astrakans and similar products with short curls. It is also extensively used in the making of plush goods and imitations of skins and furs of animals. Its pile or nap possesses properties which enable it to stand erect and when dyed, closely resemble the seal or beaver that it is difficult to distinguish from the genuine article. The fibre lacks felting properties, in consequence of which it is never used alone for manufacturing purposes.

Moire: A term applied to the watered or clouded appearance obtained by displacing or flattening threads by the pressure of engraved rollers.

Moire Antique: To produce this finish the fibres are treated with the face in, the selvages covering each other and stitched together. The fabric is then dampened and passed between hot cylinders. This moire is lasting and shows the greatest variety of designs.

Moire a pois: A watered effect with small satin dots well distributed all over the fabric so that it may be used for lining purposes.

Moire Francaise: Moire made in stripes. Another variety is called moire royal.

Moire Imperial: Showing an indefinite watered effect covering the entire surface.

Moire Metallique: Presenting a watered, clouded and frosted appearance. A metallic finish.

Moire Nacre: Mother-of pearl effect, showing the delicate pinkish flush and delicate tints seen in the interior of sea shells, evolved by two or more shades in a gradation.

Moire Poplin or Watered Poplin: These wool or cotton filled corded fabrics give well defined effects when watered; the wool filled goods giving a softer effect.

Moire Oceaan: Watered in a design of wavy, undulating stripes.

Moire Renaissance: A fabric watered in Renaissance design.

Moirette: An imitation of moire, woven of cotton or other yarns, and dressed with a watered appearance.

Moire Verseau (fr.) Venise: A moire having an all-over effect, with soft velvety lines.

Moisture: All textile fibres in their normal condition contain a certain quality of moisture, the same varying according to the surrounding atmosphere, hence some standard conditions of humidity and temperature should be established. The standard atmosphere adopted by the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., is 65 per cent relative humidity at 70° F. The wive.

Moity Wool: Wool containing vegetable matter such as straw, hay, leaves, twigs, thorns, seeds, etc.

Moistening: See Dampen.

Moleskin: A heavy cotton cloth; a kind of Fustian, extra strong and cropped before dyeing, made more particularly in Lancashire, Eng., and used for men's wear, especially by workmen, etc., for vests and pants, in place of corduroy. It is also called Trencher, an Arabic designation of an ancient stuff. Also called Fustian.

Molisch's Reagent: A 20% solution of 2-naphthol in alcohol.

Momie Cloth: Black dyed dress goods of cotton or silk yarn and wool filling. It is similar to crepeze. Also called Mummy Cloth.

Monochrome: A term implying that the series of folds, yarns, fabrics, etc., spoken of are in one color or grade.

Monopole Oil: Under these and other designations, various preparations, soluble in water, are used in the form of liquid or solid form, which are all in character similar to Turkey-red oil; they are distinguished especially by their property of being sensitive to lime, and in this respect superior to Turkey-red oil. They are less apt to form precipitates with lime and magnesia salts, and have the property to re-dissolve lime or magnesia soaps that may have formed. These products are not decomposed by the quantities of common salt or acids customary in dyeing and finishing. Owing to these properties they are used extensively in large quantities for dyeing and form the substitutes for Turkey-red oil. In the wool dyeing trade they are used sometimes in quantities of 2-3%, reckoned on the weight of the goods, as an addition in dyeing Acid Colors and Chrome Colors with a view to promote the leveling of the shades and preserve the soft handle of the wool. Also called Universal Oil, Astral or Monovalol.

Monopol Soap: A preparation closely allied to Turkey-red oil, and may be regarded as a solidified Turkey-red oil of this class, distinguished by a higher content of fats. It also possesses the property of not giving any precipitate of lime or magnesia soap when used with hard water; it damps the fibres thoroughly, so that the dressing with which it is used readily penetrates them.

Monotone: As a pattern showing different shades of the same color. Monotonous.

Montevideo Wool: See Buenos Ayres Wool.

Moquette: A pile carpet, presenting a thick, soft, velvety surface. In many respects its construction is similar to a Brussels carpet, the difference being that its figuring warp, on account of being cut, is more closely interlaced with the ground structure. It is woven in the same loom, and frequently the same particulars of weaving and filling are used. However, ever, it is advisable, and for this reason, customary, to use better qualities of yarn for the figuring (pile) and small chain warp.

Moquettes were first made at Beyrueville (France) at as early a date as 1637, and soon thereafter at Aubusson and Amiens.