DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Montagnac: This fabric is one of the finest and softest overcoatings produced, either in foreign or domestic cloths. It is in appearance somewhat similar to a baby lamb, but the lustre of the material and the great warmth without excessive weight. That it is not more commonly manufactured is due to the fact that its production requires special machinery in the finishing department and unusual skill on the part of the finisher. For many years practically every piece of this fabric was imported, but more recently domestic mills have been equipped with the necessary machinery, and some very fine goods of this character are now produced by our domestic manufacturers. The appearance of the goods is greatly altered in the process of finishing, and to so great an extent is this true, that a person not familiar with the methods employed would not think it possible to produce the finished article from the loose, sliazy, uncustomed material that comes from the loom. In its unfinished state, or the "flannel," as it is technically termed, the goods are rough and unsightly, with the threads lying loosely on the surface, but in the hands of a skillful finisher, with the necessary equipment, a truly wonderful transformation takes place, and the unsightly flannel becomes a beautiful cloth, fit for clothing the finest lady in the land. By means of soap, water and heat used in conjunction with the proper machinery, the rough, thready face is entirely hidden under a thick, curly nap that is a delight to both touch and sight.

Mordants: This term is applied to substances which serve a double purpose, viz., they unite both with the fibre and with the coloring matter, and thus prevent the dye from running on the fibre, and at the same time the new chemical compound formed by mordant and dyestuff has frequently an entirely different color from that of the dyestuff itself, being in fact the real dye. The mordant is usually applied in a separate process before dyeing; but with an increasing number of dyes the mordanting comes last, and in some cases the mordant and dye are used together. The chemical nature of the mordant must depend upon that of the dyestuff. In wool dyeing certain metallic salts are largely used (bi-chromate of potash, alum, sulphates of lead or iron), whereas in cotton dyeing, tannin matters are largely used as mordants for the basic dyes. In dyeing silk, dyestuffs which do not require mordants are chiefly employed.

Moresque: Applied to patterns after the Moorish order. Moorish.

Moreen: A plain weave fabric composed of fine warp and thick polished cotton filling, so constructed that upon the fabric being pressed with itself it develops an excellent moire effect. Sometimes these fabrics are figured with a watermark.

Moretta: A variety of the White Mulberry discovered in 1815 by Professor Moretti, of Pavia, Italy.

Mori: The scientific specific name for the silkworm.

Monochrome: Single colored.

Morte Vidoan: Wool (crossbred or merino) from Montevideo in South America, globally weak in staple, but most useful as a blending wool.

Morting: Name in England for wool taken from dead sheep. Also called Pulled Wool.

Morus: The botanical generic name of the Mulberry.

Morva Fibre: Hemp, Bowstring Hemp.

Mosaic Disease: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to, due to physiological causes. In the normal and usual way the disease there first appears a peculiar yellowing of the leaf, which gives it a checkered or mosaic appearance. Also known as Leaf Blight.

Mosses: See Book.

Motes: Fragments of broken seeds or leaves in cotton.

Motif: The design of a design which is repeated over and over again in a pattern.

Motion: A term used technically in textile factories to denote an appliance which produces a certain movement, i.e., stop-motion, harness motion, etc.

Moits: A term referring to all foreign vegetable matters in wool, such as straw, hay leaves, twigs, thorns, burrs, seeds, etc.

Mottled Soap: This is very commonly made from bone grease, the mottling being due to some of the lye remaining in the interstices of the curd, the impurities which it contains forming the color. Blue and grey mottled soap are colored with ultramarine and manganese dioxide. In addition to bone fat, vegetable oils, such as cotton seed, are used, and sometimes resin. Semi-hydrates made from cotton seed or soya oil are apt to leave a smell if hard water be used, and lime soaps become fixed in the fabric. In a well-made mottled soap the percentage of water is never very high, since the foreign matter settles down as the soaps cool, instead of remaining in it. But the presence of bodies as sodium silicate prevents the rapid settling of dirt, etc., and thus sometimes gives the soap a somewhat false appearance. A good mottled soap always contains 63 per cent of fatty acids, it can be made quite firm and apparently as good and yet only contain 57% to 58%.

Moulinee: French for ply yarns, made of various colored strands; used especially for dress goods and shawls.

Mourning Crepe: A light, plain woven, silk crepe dyed black and made crisp with gum.

Mouseline: A French dress goods woven with the plain weave, made of cotton, wool or silk; known as Mousseine de Laine, Mousseine de Soie, etc.

Mousseaines-de-laime: See Delaine.

Mountian-Flax: See Asbestos.

Mozambique: A thin gauzy fabric, generally produced with a z-ply cotton warp and a z-ply cotton filling.

Mozeatta: A cloak with a hood, worn by various dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mucyline: A weaving for woolen yarn, composed of stearin, soap, glycerine, and zinc sulphate.

Mudar or Yercum Fibre: In the southern as in the northern parts of India, there is met with, in considerable quantities, in all uncultivated grounds, a plant with broad, rather flat, glaucous-colored leaves, which, on being wounded, gives out a milky juice from every part. This is called Ak, and Mudar in Northern and Yercum in Southern India. The fiber has been made of the downy substance of the follicles when mixed with the pulp of the Sunn hemp plant. An attempt to grow this fibre in France, mixed with one-fifth of cotton, and a tolerably good wearing cloth was prepared from it, which took the dye well. What they make up by having very good capacities for dyeing either a good deep black, a fine golden color and a rich red shade.

Muga: Wild silk of Asia.

Mulberry Fibre: The best material of the black mulberry tree, when separated from the woody portion, produces a fine fibre that almost equals silk in its lustre and elasticity. The experiment of utilizing these fibres for commercial purposes is said to have been tried in India, but it is cultivated in France and other countries for its leaves, which are used for the feeding of silkworms. The leaves are stripped off the young shoots in spring, and are used for the purpose of sericulture. The black mulberry is a native of India, and the white mulberry of China.

Mule: A spinning machine, invented by Samuel Crompton, in which the roving is delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which moves from the drawing rollers while the roving is being elongated and twisted into yarn, and returns towards the drawing rollers while the yarn is being wound on the spindle, cap or bobbin, so named because it was a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright spindles and the fly and greaves. All woolen yarns are spun on the mule, also some higher counts above 60's) of cotton yarns, also some aded yarns are produced on the mule.

Mule-Doubler: A doubling and twisting machine built after the principle of a spinning-mule.

Mule Twist: Cotton yarn spun on a mule, to distinguish it from cotton yarn spun on the ring frame. It is used for weaving the finest kinds of coarse or reddish tint.

Mull: A thin soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc., known as India muslin, French muslin, Swiss muslin, etc., also Mulmul, Mullamull. Mull has the softest of finishes, and the most mellowing. It is much like a Parian lawn, except that the latter does not have so soft a finish. The latter has more of an India linen finish, with a little calendering. China muslin, or silk mull, is a light plain union fabric, made usually of varying percentages of cotton and silk, according to quality.

Multicaulis: A variety of the White Mulberry.

Mummy Cloth: A fabric resembling crumpled cotton, having the warp of cotton or silk, and the filling of wool; used for mourning when in black, on account of its lustreless surface. A cotton cloth or paper which presents a mombled or crinkled effect upon its surface.
Mungo: Is obtained by disintegrating to fibre, pure woolen rags, from cloth originally heavily fulled (hard rags) and when the natural consequences of the fulling process, i.e. to disintegrate, is offered by felted fabrics, results in that short fibres, about 4 to 5 of an inch in length, are obtained. Mungo, for this reason can never be worked up again alone into yarn, and is mixed with new wool or cotton, and generally spun into low counts of filling yarn. A lot of mungo refers to a fibre once before having been heavily fulled, the same has lost its capacity for further felting.

Muriatic Acid: See Hydrochloric Acid.

Murray Tartan: A Scotch tartan having marine blue, green and black to form the plaid while single red bars, three by three, cross the material in both directions.

Musa-Ensete: An East African fibre similar to the famous Manilla hemp.

Muscadine: See Draples.

Mushroom Cloth: A washable, durable material, made in India, having a glossy silk surface and a cotton back, and is decorated with leftover embroidered flowers. It is used for wearing material by the Mohammedans.

Muslin: Wool which is dry, open and badly defined in staple and which on being combed will not hold. This condition of the wool is due to the abnormality of the dryness of climate, and lightness of soil.

Muslin: A thin, plain woven cotton cloth, brown or bleached, of any quality, which was muslin woven in this country was at Patswucket, R. I., 1780, by Samuel Slater.

Swiss muslin is a shade heavier than organdy, averaging 16 to 20 square yards to the pound, and having a finish similar to organdy but of less gloss. In Switzerland and Scotland the goods are frequently woven with figures and dots, known as Swiss dots, or spigls. The figures or dots of the Swiss muslin made in Scotland and the United States are either embroidered by the lappet look.

Muslinet: A sort of coarse muslin.

Muslin-de-laine: A muslin, originally a muslin texture, constructed of wool yarns, but now frequently made of cotton and wool.

Myrabolans: The fruit of various Chinese and East Indian plants which are marketed in a dry state and in powder form. They contain about 25 to 45 percent ellag-tannic acid and also a yellow-brown dyestuff. It is sometimes dyed for black dyeing of the cotton warp in half-wool pieces, and for burl-dye.

Myosore Silk: Soft, fine, undressed East Indian silk dress goods, made plain, dyed or printed, mostly in floral patterns.

Work Gloves: The United States is the only country in the world in which the manufacture of gloves is developed to any important degree. About $15,000,000 worth of such cotton gloves are made annually in this country for home consumption. These gloves are made in several hundred different styles and used in a great number of industries, from candy making to shipbuilding.

Cotton Cloth for Aircraft.

The cotton trade presents many war features. One of the most interesting (and one that is often overlooked) is the provision of sufficient quantity in the building of aircraft, more particularly of aeroplanes. In this direction the trade has afforded most valuable help to the Allies.

In pre-war days the making of aeroplane fabrics had secured a solid footing in Lancashire, England, and Great Britain is not without its share. Soon after hostilities began, in acquiring control of the whole output and preventing leakage to Germany and Austria.

But pre-war production was far from sufficient to meet war needs, and in the last two years there has been a considerable development in the making of the fabrics that aeroplane builders have asked for. More spindles and more looms have been set to work. Some of the finest spinning concerns of Great Britain are wholly devoted to turning out the yarns, which are spun from high-grade Egyptian and from Sea Island cotton. The supply of cotton certain was one of the objects which the English Government had in view in deciding to give to the whole of the unreserved Egyptian cotton, a step which had received the unanimous approval of England's trade.

In the application of fine and strong textiles to the covering of aeroplane wings cotton has been running a sort of race with linen. There is no doubt that the use of linen (in the past at any rate) has many marked advantages over the use of cotton cloth.

Linen is stronger, and has a smoother surface. On the other hand it is heavier, usually weighing 4 oz. per yard, as against 3½ oz. in the case of cotton, an important consideration.

One objection to cotton has been that, the surface being less smooth than that of linen, there is some interference with the proper application of dope.

As to the comparative strength of the two fabrics, it would be found that cotton cloth, which will stand a strain of 1½ tons per square yard, would meet all demands that are ever likely to be made upon it. However in weight in the design and manufacture of cotton fabrics. No one feels more strongly than England's manufacturers that they have not ended the possibilities of cloth. The merchant staple is examined and tested scientifically, the more wonderful does it appear, and the more clearly it is recognized that the end is not yet in sight of the sciences of spinning and weaving in practice have kept fairly level with the demands of the public, but further progress will be made, the demand for cloth to help that cotton cloth will be produced which for aircraft purposes will be of unapproachable excellence and suitability.

At the present time experiments are being carried out by the English Government with the object of eliminating faults and defects (such as they are) from the production of a fabric which shall fully satisfy the needs of the aircraft industry.

Designers of aeroplanes have laid down certain requirements and the cotton trade is endeavoring to meet them. It must be remembered in this connection that, as the aircraft industry has grown in England, its needs in the way of essential materials have grown with it, and have become more exacting.

The chief objects now aimed at are still greater strength and durability, and still greater powers of resistance to wind pressure, with an absolutely smooth and even surface that will not be too absorptive of dope.

All this has to be accomplished without any sacrifice of lightness, and without any considerable reduction in the elongation of elasticity. Great Britain has every confidence that the response of the cotton trade will be of the most satisfactory character, and that the aeroplane cotton fabric of tomorrow will be worthy of a great industry which in the past has scored many triumphs.

Cotton Consumed and Supplies on Hand in June.

Preliminary statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, give the consumption of cotton in the United States in June, 1918, as 327,464 bales, against 574,110 bales in June, 1917.

These statistics, given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales.

The cotton on hand in consuming establishments on June 30 amounted to 1,601,992 bales, compared with 1,743,527 bales a year ago, and in public storages and at compresses to 1,212,500 bales, compared with 1,402,403 bales.

The figures include 11,461 bales of foreign and 5,422 bales of sea-island cotton consumed, 52,667 bales of foreign and 22,584 bales of sea island held in consuming establishments, and 52,094 bales of foreign and 35,381 bales of sea island held in public storage.

Linters not included above were 102,354 bales consumed during June in 1918 and 80,988 bales in 1917; 154,015 bales on hand in consuming establishments on June, 1918, and 129,385 bales in 1917; and 284,162 bales in public storage and at compresses on June 30, 1918, and 232,865 bales in 1917.

Dress Fabric Buyers Hit at Profiteering; Demand Licenses.

The Jofbbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers held its semi-annual meeting at the Waldorf Hotel July 16. The sessions were participated in by prominent members of the industry, woolen, cotton and silk manufacturing, and by banking officials.

Possibly the most potent subject was profiteering, which came up unexpectedly during the talk by R. J. Readell and which resulted in President Miller being instructed to confer with the board of directors and select a committee next week. This body will meet and outline the ideas of the industry and present same to the Textile Administrator and his associates in Washington.

One means of remedying the evil will be for the Government to license all buyers and sellers of any importance or of any importance, and allow no newcomers to enter the business unless they prove conclusively that they contemplate legitimate business dealings, are not in a speculative frame of mind and contemplate dissolving their business when the raising of materials is impossible in normal times.