

DRY GOODS DEFINITIONS.

The following glossary published by the *Dry Goods Economist* will be of service to every dry goods merchant. Cut it out and keep it as a reference:—

Accordion plaiting.—Fine single plaits done on a machine and steamed and dried into shape. Used on fine soft silk and woollen goods for vests, waists, sleeves and skirts; a recently revived fashion.

A jour.—Open-work effect. An effect in embroidery, in which the tissue is left open and transparent.

Antique.—Applied to some fabrics made in imitation of styles used in former centuries, or supposed to be so, such as satin antiques. Moiré antique is sometimes called by its second name alone.

Armure.—Any fancy weave may be called an armure, the effect being one of weave and not of color.

Armure Laine.—A corded silk resembling armure, and wool-filled.

Barré.—Stripes in the direction of the filling same as travers.

Bayadère.—Stripes running in the direction of the filling, so that when the skirt is made the stripes run around the skirt, instead of from top to bottom. Color combinations, each stripe being of a color different from that next following, are a peculiarity of the bayadère, although the color effect is not indispensable.

Bengaline.—A common name for fabrics made with a silk warp and wool filling. When cheapened by the use of cotton in place of wool they are sometimes called cotton Bengalines, although cotton is in the filling only. The same weave is also found in all-silk goods, designated as all-silk Bengalines. The Bengaline weave is a plain, round, corded weave, small in size, of the poplin family; but wool-filled fabrics are seen in all kinds of cords, plain and fancy, and form the family of crystal weaves, crystals or crystallines.

Bolero.—A tiny sleeveless jacket, adopted from the Spanish nation.

Bouclé (from the French *bouclé*), a lock of hair, implying similar effects on the fabric's surface.

Bourette.—Rough threads appearing in lines, woven or broken.

Bournous is the outside garment worn by Arabs, the fineness of the woollen cloth used in which has found an imitation in civilized life in a fabric that resembles camel's hair goods.

Broché is a swivel effect. It looks like an embroidery on the goods, but is done on the loom.

Brodé.—Embroidered.

Cabochon.—Large jet, steel, etc., nailheads or brooches, as they are sometimes called.

Canotier.—Applied to dress goods suitable for boating wear.

Caraculé.—A smooth-faced or Panama-weave fabric having mohair locks or tufts woven to the ground.

Carreau.—Check square.

Changeant.—Changes in effects, obtained by weaving two colors together in a plain weave.

Chapfe velvet.—Velvet in which the pile is made of spun silk, to distinguish it from the raw silk article.

Chiffon.—The softest thin silk material known.

Chiné means that the warp is printed before weaving, being then woven with a plain filling.

Choux.—A large rosette, full, like a cabbage head.

Collet.—A small shoulder-cape or collar.

Crêpe lisse is a plain silk fabric, being a very light muslin, and one of the lightest silks produced. Very transparent, but rather hard and crêpy to the touch.

Croisé.—Crossed; applied to velvet, croisé back velvet, as distinguished from straight back velvet. The threads cross each other at the back and form a kind of twill.

Crystals.—See Bengaline.

Damier.—Checked pattern, the name coming from the checker-board, of which it is the equivalent in French.

Deux tons.—Two colors or tones.

Drap Cuir.—Leather cloth. A cloth having a glossy surface and closely woven.

Drap Livrée.—Livery cloth.

Drap Satin.—A wool dress material finished so as to have a satin-like sheen.

Drap Soleil.—A wool Ottoman with flat wide rib.

Dresden China.—Chiné effects in imitation of styles and colorings of Dresden china.

Duchesse.—A satin fabric of good quality, and one of the best makes of satin.

Écru.—Tissue in the natural state—in the gray—the color of such goods.

En Carreau.—In a square pattern.

Façoné is the French name for fancy.

Faille de Paris.—A gros grain with very fine rib.

Galloon and **Passementerie** are applied to silk, jet and metal dress trimmings.

Gaufré.—By the operation of *gaufrage* the silk fabric is pressed into forms in relief, which it retains for a long time. The process is applicable principally to the lighter fabrics—pongees, gauzes, muslins, etc. By this effect satins are made to imitate moiré. In this class belong also the fluted and accordion-plaited goods.

Gigot.—Sleeves that are in an immense puff at the top and close-fitting below the elbow.

Glacé.—See changeant.

Granité.—An armure effect common to silk and woollen fabrics.

Godet.—Rounded or organ plaits, now worn on the back of skirts, capes, etc.

Gros de Londres, Gros de Paris, Gros d'Afrique, Gros de Columbia, etc., are all one and the same thing. They belong to the gros grain variety, and may be classed as épinglés, a small rib alternating with a still smaller rib; seen in all-plain, in all-black with figures, and in colors.

Harlequin Checks.—Those of three or more distinct colors.

Imprimé.—Printed.

Iridescent.—Rainbow and shot color effects.

Lardinière.—Garden effects; color effects.

Lancé.—Tiny dots or specks; also known as petit pois.

Liberty Satin.—A soft-finished satin of extreme lustre, that is named after the English importer who first used the fabric.

Louisine.—A soft-finished silk of thin texture suitable for summer wear, with a very slight grain.

Louis XIV., Louis XV., Regence, Directoire, Empire, Etc.—Styles that prevailed at certain periods in the political history of France, and designated either by the name of the ruler or the form of government then existing.

Luxor.—A fabric belonging to the family of the satins.

Mélangé.—Mixed. Applied to woollen goods woven in two colors, such as the "pepper and salt" effect.

Merveilleux belongs to the satin family; has a light twill.

Miroir; Miroité.—Looking-glass effects.

Moiré Poplin.—Wool-filled cords having a crinkly effect, and watered or moiré.

Moiré Scintillante.—Applicable to moiré in shiny effect. In satin it is a moiré material in which the tram threads form a sort of changeable and produce the bright effect.

Nacré.—Shaded like the mother-of-pearl.

Natté.—Tressed or basket weave. Goods woven into small checks in the same or in different colors, giving the goods the appearance of being braided.

Nid d'Abeille.—Beehive effects.

Ottoman.—All silk, silk and wool, or all-wool fabric, weave of the family of faille, but wider rib.

Paillette.—Spangles of jet or gelatine.

Panache.—Clusters of short or half-long feathers.

Peau de Soie.—See poult de soie.

Persian Effects.—Also called Oriental and cashmere from the mixture of colors and designs common to cashmere shawls.

Petits Pois.—See lancé.

Plastron.—A full vest or corsage trimming.

Pluméties.—Printed dotted Swisses.

Pointillé.—Dotted.

Pompadour.—Madame de Pompadour, as the mistress of Louis XV, created an epoch in fashion in the last century. Pompadour effects are very rich in colorings.

Poult de Soie, of which *peau de soie* is a corruption, belongs to the family of satins. It is a cross between a Luxor and a duchesse satin.

Quadrillé.—Checked, in squares. The term is applied principally to small checks. Shepherd checks may be classified among the quadrillés.

Rain Fringe.—A fringe of single strands of beads fastened close together to a wide or narrow heading or bead ornament.

Rayé.—Striped.

Royal.—Rich styles and effects of the last century.

Scintillante.—A changeable effect.

Seed Effects.—Tiny dots, looking as if small seeds had been strewn over the tissue.

Soleil.—A name given to shiny materials. Satin soleil is used for millinery purposes and looks very nappy.

Spachtel work.—A rich, raised embroidery produced by a certain stitch; made in Germany. Worked by hand on a special frame. Employed on linen and cotton.

Tête de Nègre.—Niggerhead.

Tramé-filled.—From tram; filling, weft. For example: tramé cotton means that the weft, or filling, is of cotton.

Travers.—Stripes similar to those in bayadères, running in the direction of the filling.

Tussah, or wild silk, is silk obtained from a species of worms that feed on oak leaves. It comes from India, is darker in color than ordinary raw silk, contains more gum and is more difficult to use.

Uni.—Plain.

Vandyke.—Pointed effects seen in laces, jet and silk trimmings, etc.

Velour.—Velvet. Used also for a quality of woollen goods.

Velour Albigeois.—A fancy striped velvet in two tones, the stripes running seven or eight to the inch.

Velours Ecrasé.—Same as miroir velvet.

Wool Moiré.—A fabric of silk and wool similar to Bengaline, and watered.

Zibeline.—A wool material in imitation of sable fur. Has on the face long unshorn hairs that give it a fur appearance.

THE JAPANESE SILK CROP.

The prosperous condition of the silk trade is viewed with universal satisfaction. In spite of the damage caused by the recent inclement weather, the *Shiogyo Shimpō* still believes that the crop of cocoons will show an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. when compared with that of last year. Consequently, the quantity of silk produced throughout the country will be from 120,000 to 130,000 Japanese bales. Estimating the quantity to be exported at 120,000 bales, or 6,750,000 catties, at an average price of 850 yen per 100 catties, this year's silk trade will realize the gross amount of 57,375,000 yen. Subtracting from this amount the cost of production, insurance, commission, and so forth, the net profit to the silk producers is estimated at 13,875,000 yen. It may be interesting to reproduce here the cost of production based on experience of silk producers of Suwa in the province of Shinano. It is as follows:

COST OF PRODUCTION PER JAPANESE BALE.

	Yen.
Cost of raw cocoons.....	306.00
Wages of female reelers at 20 sen per diem each.....	24.20
Board of female reelers.....	8.80
Wages and board of male laborers....	6.00
Cost of fuel.....	9.00
Miscellaneous.....	4.00
Insurance, transportation, hypothecation.....	4.50
Total.....	362.50

[This is equal to about 650 yen as cost of production of shipping bale.]

The *Shiogyo* thinks that interest on capital, commission paid to dealers and the kankan fee need not be considered, for they are more than balanced by the value of the waste silk. The above profit, realized by the silk trade, will have all come into the pockets of the local producers by February or March next, and will give a powerful impetus to the reviving prosperity of business throughout the country.—*The Japan Daily Mail*, July 5, 1895.

SPEED OF ELECTRICITY.

The speed of electricity under the most favorable conditions is now estimated to be 180,000 miles a second. What this enormous speed implies is somewhat dimly suggested by an illustration recently used by the eminent scientist, Sir Robert Ball. Suppose that a row of telegraph posts 25,000 miles long were erected around the earth at the equator. Suppose that wire were stretched upon these posts for this circuit of 25,000 miles, and that then another complete circuit was taken with the same wire around the same posts, and then another, and yet another. In fact let the wire be wound no fewer than seven times completely about this great globe. We should then find that an electric signal sent into the wire at one end would accomplish the seven circuits in one second of time.