

bly both the show and beauty of the work. Jaconott muslins are, therefore, made in great abundance both in England and Scotland. In England, besides those which are worn plain, a very great number is used for the finer kinds of printed goods, both as garments and shawls. In Scotland, besides plain wearing and printing, they are employed for the needle-work of various kinds, of which that country is the chief seat of manufacture. The Scotch jaconotts are in general made considerably lighter in the fabric than those of England, and this is very proper when the different uses to which they are generally applied are taken into consideration. A very great proportion of the jaconotts made in England are either worn plain or used for printing; in both these cases a close stout fabric is most economical, and in the latter the colours will appear with more brilliancy and effect when there is a close body to receive and absorb the colour in considerable quantity. In every species of needle-work, on the contrary, the lightness and transparency of the fabric forming a contrast with the close appearance of the work, gives it a degree of what painters call relief, which greatly heightens its appearance.

MUSLIN, or **MUSSLIN**, a fine sort of cloth, wholly cotton; so called as not being bare, but having a downy knap on its surface resembling moss, which the French called *mouffe*.

There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East Indies, chiefly from Bengal; betelles, tarnatans, mulmuls, tanjeebs, terrindams, doreas, &c.

Jaconott, or jaconett, is a species of muslin of fabric between the coffac and mulmul, being lighter and thinner than the former, and stouter than the latter. The name is said to be a corruption of Jaghernout, the district in India where muslins of this description are chiefly made. The jaconott is perhaps the most universal fabric of the lighter descriptions of muslin, being more showy and open than the coffacs, long-cloths, or cotton cambrics, and more durable than the mulls and bukes. It is also from this quality the best fitted for the ornamental figures of tambour and needle-work, the lighter fabrics, although very beautiful when well executed, being too flimsy to bear the fatigue of washing, dressing, or clearing often, when loaded with needle-work of any kind, and the opacity of the stouter fabrics diminishing very sensi-