

distance for repeat, both warp and filling ways, but some figures, as previously referred to, may require

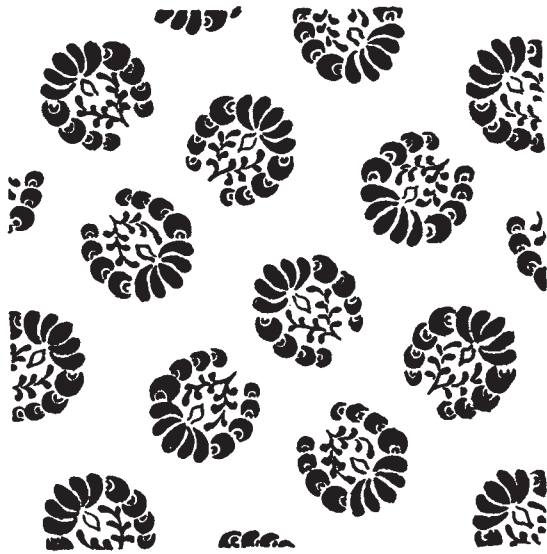


Fig. 7.

more space filling ways than warp ways, a system of designing which we will treat in another article.

## Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 37)

- 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 cotton goods.
- MULL**:—A thin soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc., known as India mull, French mull, Swiss mull, etc., also Mulmul, Mullmull. Mull has the softest of finishes, and no stiffening. It is much like a Parisian 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 mull, or silk mull, is a light plain union fabric, made usually of varying percentages of cotton and silk, according to the grade.
- MUMMY CLOTH**:—A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk, and the filling of wool; used for mourning when in black, on account of its lustreless surface.
- A cotton cloth or print which presents a momied or crinkled effect upon its surface.
- MUNJEET OR MUNGEET**:—Indian madder. The root of a plant of the madder family. It comes in bunches of stalks nearly a yard in length, varying from the thickness of a finger downward. It does not contain much coloring-matter. It is used for making low qualities of garancine.
- MUREXIDE**:—A rich purple color obtained by the action of nitric acid upon uric acid.
- MURIATIC ACID**:—Hydrochloric acid, spirits of salt, marine acid.
- MURRAY TARTAN**:—A Scotch tartan having marine blue, green and black to form the plaids, while

single red bars, three by three, cross the material in both directions.

**MUSA-ENSETTE**:—An East African fibre similar to the famous Manila hemp.

**MUSHRU CLOTH**:—A washable, durable material, made in India, having a glossy silk surface and a cotton back, and usually decorated with loom-embroidered flowers. It is used for wearing material by the Mohammedans.

**MUSLIN**:—A thin, plain woven cotton cloth, brown or bleached, of any width. The first muslin woven in this country was at Pawtucket, R. I., 1780, by Samuel Slater.

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

**MUNGO**:—Is obtained by disintegrating to fibre, pure woolen rags, from cloth originally heavily fulled (hard rags) and when the natural consequences of the strong resistance to disintegration offered by felted fabrics, results in that short fibres, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  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. On account of mungo referring to a



MUNGO.

fibre once before having been heavily fulled, the same has lost its capacity for further felting.

**MYRABOLANS**:—A fruit produced in the East Indies, extensively consumed as a source of tannin, shape and size like a dried plum. The tannin is very variable in amount.

**MYSORE SILK**:—Soft, fine undressed silk, of Hindoo manufacture.

There are indigenous to Brazil and growing wild in certain regions, two well-known species of trees which are of interest to the commercial world because of their possibilities as producers of cotton fibre. To those who know the cotton-growing industry as it exists in the United States and in other countries, the idea of cotton being produced from trees presents a decided novelty. Not the least remarkable about these trees is their occurrence in precisely those regions where it has seemed to be impossible or at least difficult to grow ordinary cotton.