residences of the weavers extended over a much wider area than might be imagined. Roughly speaking, a line drawn along its boundaries would run as follows: Beginning at Shoreditch Cut, the Old Mill; then through Mile End, Rotherhi, and Leyton, and finally through Walthamstow, Whitechapel, and Bethnal Green, was known by the general term of "Silkfields." Bethnal Green at once really did contain a great number of silkfields, mostly three or four miles in length, and of about the same width as the present-day streets. The houses were mostly small, and the streets narrow, with narrow gardens at the back. The houses were mostly small, and the streets narrow, with narrow gardens at the back.

The textile trade of the city is described as follows:

THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Mr. Robert Middleton, of Londesborough, has devised a new process for the treatment of wool, by which the wool is rendered more pliable and more susceptible to dyeing. The process consists in the following:

1. Sizing the wool with a mixture of size and size solvent.
2. Drying the sized wool.
3. Placing the dried wool in a solution of size solvent, and allowing it to remain there for a certain length of time.
4. Rinsing the wool in water, and allowing it to dry.

The result of this process is that the wool is more pliable and more susceptible to dyeing, and the dye is more evenly distributed throughout the fibre.

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On the design being closely examined it will be found to be in reality what may best be described as a double-woven effect. Further, each warp consists in forming both figure and ground, so that these really reversible cloths are only as wide as the ground on the other, the unprinted part of the cloth being developed in the finishing process. The result is a soft and beautiful blend of the colours, which must, of course, be applied with this idea in mind.

The cloths are made with twice as many picks as threads per inch, in order to preserve the figure sharp, this being the only way in which the ground should occupy the same space on paper as the figures did on the pattern. All that is required is that the figures should be enlarged in proportion to the size of the pattern. Since these cloths are made with twice as many picks as threads per inch, in order to preserve the figure sharp, twice as many picks as threads should occupy the same space on paper. This is done by printing the pattern on the cloth, and the resulting figured effect is then printed on the cloth in the finishing process. The result is a soft and beautiful blend of the colours, which must, of course, be applied with this idea in mind.

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