as well. Care should be taken to select the proper sett of warp.

There is however one shortcoming of which many weavers accuse
themselves unjustly. This is having one edge better than the other.
Granted that there are weavers whose right hand does not know what
the left one is doing, but in most cases it is not the weaver who is
guilty. The yarn used for weft has either the left-hand or the right-
hand twist (it should be the former). Whichever is used there is
always one edge where the weft has more tendency to form a loop,
because the very action of changing the direction of the shuttle
either adds or subtracts from the twist of the yarn. This slight
effect may be quite noticeable. A perfectionist could examine his
weft very carefully to find out whether winding the bobbin from a
tube standing on one end will be better than when the tube is turned
upside down, or perhaps it would be still better to place it on the
bobbin rack. In the last case the twist is unchanged when in the
former it is either increased or diminished.

Perhaps the best advice to most good weavers is to go on
weaving. When one reaches the stage where one can weave without
paying the slightest attention to the edges, one will notice with
surprise that there are no more problems.

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FROM THE CLASSICS.

"... WEAVING OF LINNEN CLOTH..."

by Louis Cromelin, Dublin, 1705.

The way of dressing the Yarn in the Loom while it is weaving,
is extremely bad in Ireland; for they make a fluff of Water and Meal,
without Judgement wherewith they stiffen their Warp. Now in France
and Flanders etc they are extremely curious in the making that Stuff
wherewith they dress their Warp; I have therefore given them here
the way of making it. They must take as much Wheat-flower and mingle
it with cold Water, as will make the Water as thick as Paste; this
they must boil on the Fire for two hours at the least, taking care
call that time to keep it stirring, that it does not burn.

When it has boiled sufficiently, pour it into a clean Earthen
Vessel, where you ought to let it stand till cold. When it is cold
you may make a Hole therein sufficient for you to put some part of
your old soure Dressing-Stuff, thereby to leaven the rest, which will
set it a working. When it has fermented for five or six Days or more;
them incorporate the whole together, and use it as you have Occasion.
Not, that the older and staler your Dressing-Stuff is, it is so much
the better, wherefore you ought always to have a Quantity beforehand
of it.

There's but one thing more that is requisite to be spoken of
in reference to the Weaving Part of fine Linnen, that at present
occurs to my Memory, which is that each Weaver in this Kingdom, who
designs to follow that way of Trade, ought to have a Cellar (or some
such Place) under Ground to work in, for it is impossible for any
Man (were he the best Artist in the World) to weave fine Linnen Yarn,
unless it be in a close Place, but that the Weather shall affect
such Yarn, and cause it to break and snap every moment.

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