

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

General Instructions.

It is absolutely necessary that every article to be dyed, as well as every utensil used in dyeing, should be perfectly clean.

Every article to be dyed should be thoroughly scoured in soap and well rinsed out. In order to secure uniformity in colour, and to avoid spots on wool, yarn or fabrics, it is desirable that every article should be dipped in warm water, just before putting into the alum or other mordant.

In all cases soft water should be used if possible; and in quantity sufficient to cover the articles completely.

As soon as an article is dyed, it should be aired a little, then well rinsed out, and afterwards hung up to dry.

In putting dresses and shawls out to dry, that have been dyed, they should be hung up by the edge, so as to dry evenly.

To Avoid Spots.

To remove and prevent spots when colouring black on silk or woollen, all that is necessary is to make a weak lye, and have it scalding hot, and put your goods in for fifteen minutes, or throw some ashes into your dye, and run your goods in it for five minutes, and they will come out a jet black and even colour.

To Cleanse Wool.

Make a liquid of water, three parts; spirits ammonia, one part; heat it as hot as you can bear the hand in it; then put in the wool, a little at a time so as not to have it crowded; let it remain in for fifteen minutes; take it out over a basket to drain, then rinse it in running water, and spread to dry; thus proceed in the same liquor; when it gets reduced, fill it up in the same proportions, keeping it at hand heat all the time, not using any soap.

For Bleaching.

Take one gill muriatic acid and one gallon soft water; soak the wool or cloth for fifteen minutes, and rinse well in pure water.

To Dye Black.

On wool, silk or cotton. For every lb. of cloth or yarn, it will require one oz. of the extract of logwood, and half an oz. of blue vitriol. Prepare an iron kettle with a sufficient quantity of soft water to prevent the cloth or yarn from being crowded, bring the water to a scalding heat, then put in the yarn or cloth, and when thoroughly wet take it out and let it drain; then add the blue vitriol, and when dissolved and the water carefully skimmed, put in the material to be coloured, and let it remain half an hour at a scalding heat, airing it occasionally, then take it out and rinse it in soft water; empty the vitriol water into another vessel, and dissolve the extract of logwood in a sufficient quantity of water brought to a scalding heat and skimmed; put in the cloth, keeping the dye at the same temperature, and let it remain half an hour, airing it frequently; then take it out and drain it, and add the vitriol water to the dye, put it in again and let it remain fifteen minutes, airing it as before; cleanse it in soft water and let it drain and dry.

Scarlet—No 1.

For one lb. of cloth or yarn, take cream of tartar 14 oz., water sufficient to cover, boil in a block tin vessel, and when dissolved, add solution of tin 14 oz.; boil for three minutes, then introduce the cloth and boil it for two hours, drain and cool. Next the cream of tartar 3 oz., water sufficient; boil and add powdered cochineal 1 oz.; boil for five minutes, then add gradually solution of tin 1 oz.; stirring well all the time; lastly put in the goods and dye as quickly as possible.

(Continued on page 10.)

"HOLD THE FORT."

Recently in Dublin, after the excitement of the personal visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey had somewhat subsided, one of the theatres of that city attempted to sound and to demoralize the public mind on the subject of the great revivals of religion, by the introduction of a profane comedy, where one of the characters thought he felt a little Moody, and another had had symptoms of being decidedly Sankey-monious. At first the audience showed surprise; then as the wicked design of the plot became more evident, they blazed and kept things lively as they gave testimony against the satanic purpose of the play. At length a stentorian voice, like the call of a bugle, started one of brother Sankey's most stirring and contagious songs, "Hold the Fort," which we here present to our readers on the opposite page.

The line of heroic battle wavered but for an instant, and then, as the chorus was reached, the whole audience joined with a fervour and an enthusiasm which drove the astonished actors from the stage and rolled down the curtain—the dark and gloomy emblem of defeat. Satan had struck his flag!

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This Sovereign Preparation—The King of all Liniments—is the most reliable remedy for every description of Pain for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is a specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, &c., &c.

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On account of the rapidity with which it relieves Pain, it received the name "ELECTRIC." All who have tried it endorse the appropriateness of the name, and testify to its superiority over all other liniments.

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It is taken internally as well as applied externally, and is a standard cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painful Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera, as well as for Rheumatic Affections of every kind.

Try it for PAIN of any description where a Liniment can be used, applying it freely to the part affected, and you will soon be convinced that there is no preparation for the relief of Pain that can at all approach the VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT. It should be kept in every Family. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

For Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., use the HYPOPHOSPHITES. See pages 10 & 12.