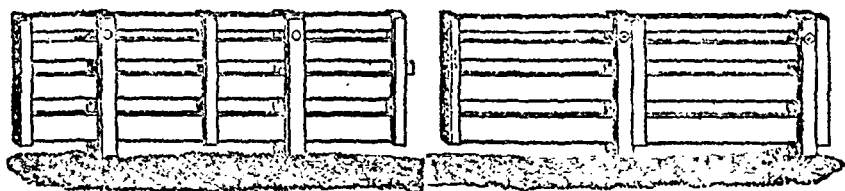
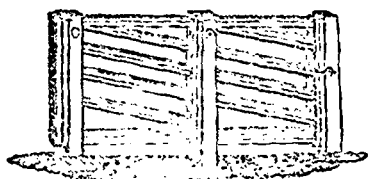


BAKER'S PATENT FARM GATE.



Self-Balancing Gate.—The above is a cut of a self-balancing farm gate invented by Mr. Anson Baker, of Western, N. Y., and is represented in the sketch as partly open. It has been in use some time in Western and the neighboring towns and is much liked. It runs on rollers inserted in the posts, under the upper slat. It is opened by pushing it to the right and left. It may be made of wood or iron, and costs little more than a panel of fence. When shut it has the appearance of one of the pannels. It is particularly convenient in winter, those using it not being obliged to clear away the snow in order to open and shut it, nor can it be swayed to and fro by the winds.



Self-Shutting Gate—This is an admirable gate where small ones are wanted; it also runs on rollers. The slats being placed obliquely, the moment the hand lets go of the gate when opened, it instantly slides back and shuts.

Models of the above gates can be seen at our office, and we are authorised by Mr. Baker to sell the patent right for the same, from \$3 to \$5 per farm, according to its size. Any person slightly acquainted with the use of tools may make these gates.—*Am. Ag.*

The Art of Painting.

Compounding Colors.—White is considered as not only a principal color in painting, but the base or foundation of all light coloured paints.—White lead is the principal white in use, though a more delicate white, called *flake white*, is used in ornamental work. Several common colors, known as lead color, slate color, &c., are produced by mixing lamp-black with white lead in

different proportions. A small quantity of Prussian blue, finely ground and added to white lead, constitutes the common sky blue. Minute quantities of blue and yellow added to white, produce the delicate pearl color, so much in vogue for parlours and halls. Straw color is produced by the addition of a little chrome yellow to white; and pea green by the addition of Paris greens. A beautiful light purple, or peach blossom color is produced, by adding to white lead, small quantities of ultramarine blue, and drop lake. It is needless to specify the exact proportions of the ingredients in these compounds; the only rule being to add the coloring ingredients in minute quantities, till the required color is produced. The most common color for floors, is composed of white lead and yellow ochre, in about equal quantities by weight, with the addition of one ounce of red lead to each pound of the mixture. In painting carriages or ships a great variety of compound colors are used, a few of which may be here noticed. The best black is composed of lamp-black and Prussian blue. A dark green consists of a mixture of chrome green and Prussian blue. A brilliant plum color is produced by a mixture of lamp-black and vermillion. Olive color is produced by mixing lamp-black and chrome yellow. A brilliant orange color is produced by mixing chrome yellow and orange lead —(a pigment similar to red lead, but more refined) A stone brown is composed of lamp-black, yellow ochre and Venetian red, equal parts; the addition of white to this compound reduces this color to a drab, or a light stone color. A mixture of lamp-black and Venetian red, constitutes the chocolate color. A bright rose color, which is much used in ornamenting, is composed of white lead and drop lake. As a general rule, the colors should be mixed with oil and ground separately, before being compounded, or mixed together; but should not be diluted any more than is required for grinding, until the color is perfected.—*Scientific American.*