

BLACK.—On wool, silk, or cotton.—For every pound of cloth it will require one ounce of extract of logwood, and half an ounce of blue vitriol. Prepare an iron kettle, with a sufficient quantity of water to admit the yarn or cloth to be worked in the dye without being crowded—bring the water to scalding heat—then put in the yarn or cloth a few minutes—when it is thoroughly wet take it out and drain it—in the next place add the blue vitriol, and then, when dissolved, and water skimmed carefully, 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—the vitriol water may now be emptied into a separate vessel, and the extract of logwood, dissolved 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, add the vitriol water to the dye, and put it in again, and let it remain fifteen minutes, airing as before—cleans: it well. This process is for a bluish shade, and for a reddish shade add a very small piece of copperas and cream of tartar.

Chip Logwood, and Extract of Logwood, Blue Stone, Copperas and everything required for Black, to be had at Hart's.

BLUE.—A splendid blue may be produced in an hour by the following process:—For each pound of wool or cloth take two and a half ounces of alum and one ounce and a half of cream of tartar. Boil these together in a brass or copper kettle for about an hour; now take sufficient warm water to cover the cloth or wool, and colour it to the shade you wish with the liquid blue; put the whole into the copper pot and boil in a short time, taking care to keep it stirred; remove the cloth, and rinse it in clean cold water and hang it up to dry. For a light blue, one ounce of the liquid blue, and more for a deeper shade, for each pound of wool.

The best and common qualities of Indigo, Liquid Blue, etc., always on hand and for sale at Hart's.

BROWN.—For each pound of wool take a quarter pound of alum and two ounces of cream of tartar, and boil for half an hour. Take half a pound of red wood, quarter pound fustic and two ounces of chip logwood, soak these a night in sufficient warm water to cover the wool; take the wool out of the alum water, and boil with the woods for about half an hour. If a dark brown is wanted, add a very small piece of copperas.

GREEN.—For every pound of yarn or cloth add three and a half ounces of alum and one pound of fustic, steep to get the strength, but not boil; soak the cloth until it acquires a good yellow colour, then throw out the chips and add the indigo compound slowly, until you have the desired shade of green.

An ounce or more of the compound is required for the above quantity, varied according to the depth of shade.

LILAC COLOUR.—This colour is made by boiling the cloth or wool for a short time in cudbear.

Fustic, Indigo Compound, and all Dyes for Brown, Green and Lilac to be had, of reliable qualities, only at Hart's.

KEEPING POULTRY IN LARGE NUMBERS.—Keeping poultry, as a business to support a family, has often been tried in the United States and England, but with very poor success. The difficulty seems to be that the fowls, when kept in large numbers, are much more subject to diseases, and to become infected with vermin. That is the experience of all persons who have kept fowls extensively. Besides these difficulties a large number of fowls cannot be made to extend their foraging over a sufficiently extended surface of land, 20 to 30 rods from their house being about as far as they can be made to roam; and 1,000 or more would soon exhaust their locality of all bugs and worms upon it, eat every spear of grass, and begin to sick-en and fall off in laying egg. If fowls could be kept in lots of about 100 each, 40 rods apart, there might be enough kept on a farm to support the owner, as the profit would average about one dollar per fowl.

MADDER RED.—Take cloth; soak the madder enough to cover the madder compound of your yarn or cloth—now place the cloth which will take above dyed, and longer in the dye. When it is dyed it will then be finished. Another good madder or cloth, take of cream of tartar; with water, and boil keep them in two or good heat; when this all the kettle with fruit in the madder (wet it thoroughly mixing frequently, and take out the stuff and

The best Dutch Madder, Tartar, and Alum to be

MAGENTA.—Take for sufficient quantity of be you wish to colour; th flour is made, take it ously dissolved in a s

LIQUID MAGENTA.—Piss:—about one ounce our the liquid into sc airing frequently un water. A brilliant scarlet ianner.

Cudbear of the first a liquid Scarlet, always i

PINK.—For every three water, or enough to cov and half an ounce of c hours, or until the stre en wet the cloth in cle scalding heat—let it re colour is wanted, use le on the quantity of coc

A cheaper, yet h madder, in the recipe

SCARLET.—(Very super ar, and four ounces o bag into blood-warm w at in the cream of tart must be wet with clean ry your yarn before you

Memory is strengthened "I rise for information, and to hear it," said a bys