

my mind that our sister Rosella (whom we suppose is by this time married and pleasantly settled in a neat white cottage of her own) might be wishing to make a carpet for her best chamber, hall, or dining room, and feeling willing to grant all the assistance in my power to aid a young and inexperienced "farmer's wife," in the discharge of her arduous duties, I here present the following directions for making a cheap, handsome, and durable carpet.

Take of the coarsest wool (that which is often thrown away by improvident farmers will do) cleanse it thoroughly, pick and prepare for the machine in the usual way. When carded, out of fifteen pounds of roll-span as many runs of yarn: this will be sufficient to make twenty-four yards of good broad carpeting. The method of spinning is to cross the band of the wheel and spin two rolls at a time instead of one in the usual manner. This makes a very strong yarn and saves the trouble of doubling and twisting. After the yarn is spun, great pains should be taken in washing and rinsing it, so that it may take a good colour.

For dark green take two runs of yarn and place in a common indigo dye, can fully wringing and shaking it at least three times in a day to prevent spotting until it becomes a good deep blue. Then rinse and dry it. Then prepare a strong yellow dye, made by boiling the leaves of the peach tree in soft water, for three or four hours at least; and after soaking the blue yarn in a strong alum water for five or six hours, place it in the yellow dye, frequently raising it to the air; continue this process for four hours, and you have a beautiful dark green that will never fade.

For light green; take the same amount of yarn and reverse the order of coloring, making it first a bright yellow, and then giving it but a light shade of blue. These two colours will make a beautiful shaded stripe of green.

For red, make a strong madder dye, prepared in the following manner.—Soak two and a half pounds of good madder in vinegar and water for twelve hours; then place it in a large brass kettle with at least two and a half pails of soft water. When boiled (but not boiling) dip in it one and a half runs of yarn, (having been previously soaked in alum water for several hours) and let it remain five or seven minutes, raising it two or three times to air. Then wring and carefully shake it over your dye kettle (or you will lose much of your madder,) after which rinse it in soft water, and pour the water into the dye. This yarn will be almost as bright as scarlet and quite as beautiful in a carpet. Now place the dye where it will keep in a state of simmering, put in two and a half runs of yarn prepared as the former, and colour for three hours and you have another shade of

beautiful red. Remove this from the dye, and place it in one-half run more, and let it remain three or four hours; this will be a pale red colour, and serves for the purpose of shading.

For pink, take one ounce of pulverized cochineal, tie in a linen bag, and place it in two quarts of soapsuds, (made with fine hard soap.) This will dye one-half run of yarn, which should be divided and a part dipped first, and remain a few minutes before the other is put in, to give a different shade. The whole to remain about two hours, with occasional airings.

Purple.—One run of yarn may be coloured purple by boiling a handful of logwood in the remains of the madder dye, and adding the alum water. This will not fade.

Yellow and Black.—One run of yellow may be coloured as directed for the light green. To this add three runs of yarn coloured black, in a strong logwood dye set with blue vitriol, a half run of pale blue and the same of white, and you have the chain for a handsome carpet.

Eight pounds of cotton carpet filling will now be required to complete the whole, which can easily be dyed by throwing the remains of the different dyes into a large kettle and boiling the whole together. Care should be taken in the arrangement of the colours, and the web should be woven at least a yard wide.

We have just completed a carpet made after the foregoing directions, and although the expense (time and labor included) has not been more than twelve dollars, we would not now exchange it for any imported carpeting for which we should have to pay one dollar per yard.

MARY

North Rochester, O., May, 1847.

*Apropos to Cheese*—RECIPE FOR WELSH RAREBIT, from MAJ. SAM. STEVENS, *Shades Hotel, Thames-street, New York City*—the highest authority and the headquarters in all the United States for Welsh Rarebit:

"Presented, by Maj. STEVENS, with his most respectful compliments, to Mr. SKINNER, Assistant Postmaster General, and in conformity with his promise. May good digestion wait on appetite. New York, January 28, 1845."

Select the finest new cheese you can procure; chop it very fine; put at least a quarter of a pound into an iron or tin saucepan; add a little beer or water; stir it over the fire until perfectly dissolved; have your slice of toast on a warm plate ready to receive it; pour it over the toast and serve it up immediately. Use for dressing, mussard, pepper, and salt, as you like it. The above furnishes a Welsh Rarebit for a single person.—[Skinner's Farmers' Journal.