

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—Everything should be clean. The goods should be scoured in soap and the soap rinsed out. Dip them into water just before putting them into dye bath, to prevent spotting. Soft water should be used, sufficient to cover the goods well. When goods are dyed, air, rinse well and hand up to dry. Do not wring.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Chrome Black—Best in Use.—For five pound goods, blue vitriol, six ounces; boil a few minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour, airing often; take out goods, make a dye with three pounds logwood, boil one-half hour, dip three-fourths hour more. Wash in strong suds. This will not fade by exposure to sun.

Wine Color.—For five pounds goods, camwood, two pounds; boil fifteen minutes and dip goods one-half hour; boil again and dip one-half hour; then darken with blue vitriol, one and a half ounce; if not dark enough add copperas, one-half ounce.

Scarlet—Very Fine.—For one pound goods, cream-tartar, one-half ounce, cochineal, well pulverized, one-half ounce; muriate of tin, two and one-half ounces, boil up the dye and enter the goods; work them briskly for ten or fifteen minutes, then boil one and a half hour, stirring goods slowly while boiling. Wash in clean water and dry in the shade.

Pink.—For three pounds goods, alum, three ounces; boil and dip the goods one hour; then add to the dye, cream-tartar, four ounces; cochineal, well pulverized, one ounce; boil well and dip the goods while boiling until the color suits.

Blue—Quick Process.—For two pounds goods, alum, five ounces; cream-tartar, three ounces; boil goods in this one hour, then put goods into warm water which has more or less extract of indigo in it, according to the depth of color desired, and boil again until it suits, adding more of the blue if needed.

Madder Red.—To each pound of goods, alum, five ounces; red, or cream-tartar, one ounce. Put in goods and bring kettle to a boil for one-half hour, then air them and boil for one-half hour longer; empty kettle and fill with clean water; put in bran, one peck; make it milk warm, and let it stand until bran rises, then skim off the bran and put in one-half pound madder; put in goods and heat slowly until it boils and is done. Wash in strong suds.

Green.—For each pound of goods, fustic, one pound; with alum three and one-half ounces; steep until strength is out, and soak goods therein until a good yellow is obtained; then remove the chips and add extract of indigo or chemic, one tablespoonful at a time until color suits.

Snuff Brown—Dark.—For five pounds goods, camwood, one pound; boil it fifteen minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour; take out goods and add to the dye two and one-half pounds fustic; boil ten minutes, and dip three-fourths hour; then add blue vitriol, one ounce; copperas, four ounces; dip again one-half hour. If not dark enough, add more copperas.

Orange.—For five pounds goods, muriate of tin, six tablespoons; argal, four ounces; boil and dip one hour, and add again to the dye one teacup madder; dip again one-half hour. Cochineal, about two ounces, in place of madder, makes a much brighter color.

Yellow—Rich.—Work five pounds goods one half hour in boiling bath with three ounces bichromate of potassa and two ounces alum, lift and expose till well cooled and drained, then work one

half hour in another bath with five pounds fustic. Wash out and dry.

Salmon.—For each pound goods, one-fourth pound annotta; one-fourth pound soap; rinse goods in warm water, put them into mixture and boil one-half hour. Shade will be according to amount of annotta.

Purple.—For each pound goods, two ounces cudbear; rinse goods well in soap suds, then dissolve cudbear in hot suds—not quite boiling—and soak the goods until of required color. The color is brightened by rinsing in alum water.

Crimson.—Work for one hour in a bath with one pound cochineal paste; six ounces dry cochineal; one pound tartar; one pint protochloride of tin. Wash out and dry.

COTTON GOODS.

Black.—For five pounds goods, boil them in a decoction of three pounds sumach one-half hour, and steep twelve hours; dip in lime water one-half hour; take out and let them drip one hour; run them through the lime water again fifteen minutes. Make a new dye with two and one-half pounds of logwood (boiled one hour), and dip again three hours; add bichromate potash, two ounces, to the logwood dye, and dip one hour. Wash in clear cold water and dry in the shade. Only process for permanent black.

Blue.—For three pounds goods, blue vitriol, four ounces; boil a few minutes, then dip goods three hours; then pass them through strong lime water. A beautiful brown can be obtained by next putting goods through a solution of prussiate of potash.

Green.—Dip goods in home-made blue; dye until blue enough is obtained to make the green as dark as required; take out, dry and rinse a little. Make a dye with fustic, three pounds; logwood, three ounces to each pound of goods, and boiling dye one hour; when cooled so as to bear hand, put in goods, move briskly a few minutes, and let lie one hour; take out and thoroughly drain; dissolve and add to the dye for each pound of cotton, blue vitriol, one-half ounce, and dip another hour. Wring out and let dry in shade. By adding or diminishing the logwood and fustic, any shade may be had.

Yellow.—For five pounds of goods, seven ounces sugar of lead, dip goods two hours; make new dye with bichromate of potash four ounces; dip until color suits; wring out and dry. If not yellow enough, repeat.

Orange.—Five pounds goods, sugar of lead, four ounces; boil few minutes, when a little cool put in goods; dip two hours; wring out; make a new dye with bichromate of potash eight ounces, madder two ounces; dip until it suits. If color is too red, take small sample and dip into lime water, and choose between them.

Red.—Muriate of tin, two-thirds teacup; add water to cover goods; rinse to boiling heat; put in goods one hour, stir often; take out, empty kettle; put in clean water with hicwood one pound; steep one-half hour at hand heat, then put in goods and increase heat one hour—not boiling. Air goods and dip one hour as before. Wash with soap.

NOTE.—The above receipts are all reliable for the coloring of heavy goods, but for all ordinary purposes, and especially for small quantities of goods we would recommend as a greater convenience our new Dominion Ten Cent Package Dyes, as the most handy, reliable and beautiful of any now in use. They are put up in 26 different colors, for silk, wool or cotton, all durable and brilliant, and are guaranteed to afford the quickest, clearest and most economical process of coloring known. See list of colors on another page.