

vinegar from the old iron. Next heat and keep hot a quantity of seig; apply the hot seig with a stiff brush to a side of harness. When the grain is sufficiently moistened, apply the blacking with a brush. When nearly dry, set down smoothly the back side with a stone sleek, then with an iron sleek remove all the stuffing from the flesh side; then with old woollen cloths clean the blackened side of the snut, and then stuff with hot tallow and hang up to dry. When dry sleek the tallow from the blackened side, and then, to finish polish by applying old woollen cloths with energy.

Grain-Blackd Shoe Leather is blacked the same as Harness—only when the leather is partly dry, oil the blackened side, and then, when about dry, sleek down every way with a stone sleek. When perfectly dry, whiten the flesh side, then apply with a fine sponge to the blackened side a thin coat of Gum Tragacanth. When dry, grain or bowl two ways, and then with a glass set down the grain every way to finish.

TANNING FUR SKINS.

I find it necessary to call attention especially to the tanning of Muskrat skins, they are so tender, while the flesh is so tough. It is best to soak them in the tan liquor four hours; then rinse in soft water; then, to flesh, place them on the beam with a skin (hair on) under them; then, to take the flesh off, use a circular knife in the shape of a half moon, with the edge turned; after fleshing, return them to the tan liquor, proportioned as follows: To two quarts sour buttermilk, add two quarts tepid soft water, or to four quarts skimmed milk (either will do), add well dissolved twelve ounces salt, half oz. borax, one oz. saltpetre; then add slowly with agitation four oz. sulphuric acid. In this fluid let the skins soak an hour; then hang up over the tub to drain. Repeat until tanned—which will be from three to seven times, according to the character of the skin—occasionally pulling them every way to help in the tan. When tanned wash them in suds made of eight gallons lukewarm soft water and two ounces saleratus. Saturate the fur, hair or wool with a little old soft soap and wash well. After washing them, beam or slack out clean all the suds from every part of the skins, and then sponge on to the flesh side a little best kerosene oil and hang them in the shade to dry. While drying pull them every way to soften.—When perfectly dry, with a coarse gritted stone, sleek off the flesh side to soften. Now bring out the gloss on the furs, pack them fur to fur, and let them remain two weeks. They are finished.

Acorns seasoned and ground, the meal stirred into tepid soft water (with a little yeast added); after being well fermented and all the meal strained out, the liquid may be used in place of milk with S. Acid.

ANOTHER WAY TO TAN HIDES WITH FUR, HAIR OR WOOL ON.

To two quarts sharp vinegar add well pulverized, ten ounces alum, one ounce borax, one ounce saltpetre, ten ounces salt; stir well; immerse the skins and let soak one hour; then suspend over the tub to drain. Repeat until tanned, and manage as in the other acid tanning, only a longer time to tan. In this mode a small calf skin may be tanned in about a day and a half. Sponge on kerosene oil according to the thickness of the skin. Some skins need two or three coats of oil, worked in while drying by pulling them every way.

After these two fur tan liquors are made mix them together and a better tan is produced. In this mixture rotten apple juice may be used in place of vinegar. Vinegar may be used in the tan made, or anything