

Domestic economy; or, general recipe book : containing a number of useful recipes, compiled from valuable private manuscripts and expensive works of eminent men. / By P. Carruth, Chiropedist.

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Publication/Creation

Manchester : Printed by James Leach, 73, Rochdale Road, [1842?]

Persistent URL

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY;

OR,

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RECIPE BOOK:

CONTAINING

A NUMBER OF USEFUL RECIPES,

COMPILED FROM VALUABLE

PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS

AND

EXPENSIVE WORKS OF EMINENT MEN.

BY P. CARRUTH,

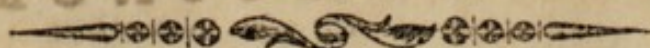
CHIROPEDIST.

MANCHESTER

PRINTED BY JAMES LEACH,

73, ROCHDALE ROAD.

RECIPE BOOK.



To Clean Black Clothes.

Brush the dust out of the clothes, remove the grease from the collar with a brush, warm water, and soap, then boil one ounce of logwood in a quart of water, add a bit of bluestone about the size of a horse bean, lay the clothes on a table and brush them well with it till it is wet; let them dry, then brush them again with hot water, on the surface of which put a few drops of olive oil, care must be taken not to put too much oil on the water at once; when wasted add a few drops more. This operation must be done uniformly and in the direction of the nap or grain of the cloth—hang them to dry, and they will be a beautiful black, particularly if the nap is not worn off.

To clean Blue Clothes.

Pound some indigo and dissolve it in a little sulphuric acid, when properly melted, dilute it with eight times its weight of water; add to it a small piece of soda; give the cloths a good brushing with this liquid, finishing as directed for Black Clothes.

To clean Drab Clothes.

Take pearl ashes 7 oz., quick lime 12 oz., mix them together with boiling water, then pour upon the mixture 7 quarts of cold water, stir it up and let it stand 24 hours, strain off the clear, use it with a brush, hot water and soap.

To take out Pitch, Wax, Rosin, or Tur.

If any of these happen to be on a garment, pour, a little oil of turpentine on it, let it soak for an hour or two, then it will crumble out like dirt by rubbing it between the fin-

How to remove Flies from Rooms.

Take two oz. quassia chips boiled in half a pint of water and half an ounce of sugar. Mix them well together, and place them in the room on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Paste for Sharpening Razors.

Take oxide of tin lavigated, vulgarly termed prepared putty, one ounce, saturated solution of oxalic acid a sufficient quantity to form a paste. This composition is to be rubbed over the strap, and when dry a little water may be added. The oxalic acid having a great attachment for iron, a friction with this powder gives a fine edge to the razor,

How to take Ink out of Mahogany.

Dilute half a tea-spoonful of oil of vitrol with a large spoonful of water, and touch the part with a leather; watch it, for if it stays too long it will leave a white mark. It therefore better to rub it and repeat it if not removed.

For Dipping Black Silks when they appear rusty or colour faded.

For a silk dress your own discretion must be used, whether the silk can be re-dyed, or whether it requires to be re-dyed. Should it require re-dying, this is done as following:—For a gown, boil two ounces of logwood, when boiled half an hour, put in your silk, and simmer it half an hour, then take it out and add a piece of blue vitrol as big as a pea, and a piece of green copperas as large as the half of a horse bean; when these are dissolved, cool down the copper with cold water, and put in your silk and simmer down for half an hour, handling it over with a stick; wash and dry it in the air.

Light Blue Silk.

Your silk being boiled in white soap and water, and made quite white, must be rinsed in warm water; then take a vessel sufficient to wash your good in, pour in some cold water, sufficient to cover your articles to a depth of two or three inches. Then drop from a chemie-blue bottle one or two drops; if the shade is to be azure or pale blue, these will suffice; but for a darker shade more must be used. Put in your articles and handle them from ten minutes to half an hour, as the shade requires.

Violet, Pansy, and colours bordering on Purple.

Purples may be made by first giving it a shade of blue more or less full as you would have the shade to be, into blood warm water pour a quantity of archil, from a pint to a pint and a half: when this liquor is almost scalding hot, put in your goods and handle them well; and by simmering them an hour or thereabouts you will have a pretty fine violet or pansy, more or less full, according to the quantity of archil used, but if the colour requires to be darkened, add barilla alkaline ley, or potash, which will sadden it.

To make a bright Red with the same ingredients.

Instead of adding pearl ash to your liquor, take out your goods, and put in half a wine glass of the solution of tin, stir it up, put your goods in again, and boil them half an hour; take them out again and add half a pint more archil, and as much more of the solution of tin; put in your goods again and boil them for ten minutes; take them out and rinse in cold water.

A pretty Hair Brown.

If the article to be dipped is a silk pelisse, fill your copper full of rain water; when it boiles put in a quarter of a pound of chip fustic, two ounces of madder, one ounce of sumach, and half an ounce of camwood, but if not required to be scoured the camwood may be omitted. These should boil half an hour, but they may boil two hours, that the ingredients may be well incorporated, and which should be the case with browns, and all colours where two or three are mixed together. The copper must then be cooled down by pouring in cold water; the goods may then be put in and simmered gently from half an hour to an hour. If this colour should seem to want darkening or sadening, it may be done by taking out your goods, then using a small quantity of old black liquor, or for want of black liquor, a small piece of green copperas may be used rinse in two or three waters, then hang up to dry.

The French way of Dying Yellow Silk.

First alum your silks half an hour in cold alum liquor, then wash them. Pass them through a pan of weld liquor, at a hard heat. If they are to be a lemon yellow, dissolve a trifling quantity of blue vitrol in your pan, to the colour required.

Black Ink.

Take of Allepp galls, in course powder, 8 oz.; logwood, in thin

chips, 4 oz. ; copperas, 4 oz. ; gum arabic, finely powdered, 3 oz. ; blue vitrol, 1 oz. ; sugar candy, 1 oz. Boil the galls and logwood together in twelve pints of rain water for one hour ; strain the decoction, and then add the other ingredients ; stir the mixture until the whole be dissolved. more especially the gum, and then let it subside for twenty four hours ; lastly decant the ink very steadily, and cork it in stone bottles for use.

Red Ink.

Boil an ounce of fine Brazil wood in the chips, and half a pint of water, and add three drachms of gum arabic, with half an ounce of alum

Blue Ink.

Dissolve a small quantity of indigo in a little oil of vi'riol, then add a sufficient quantity of water, in which is dissolved some gum arabic.

Permanent Ink for marking Linnen.

Dissolve a drachm of lunar caustic in 3 drachms of distilled or rain water, then add half a drachm of gum arabic, with which, write with a clean pen upon the linen prepared as follows :—Dissolve half an ounce of soda in an ounce of water, adding twenty grains of gum arabic, which is to be kept in a seperate bottle ; moisten the part of the linen you wish to write on with this liquid, dry it before a gentle fire, then write as before directed. The writing when exposed to the sun becomes black.

Sympathetic Ink.

Write with an infusion of galls, and when you wish the writing to appear, dip it into a solution of green vitrol ; the letters will then appear black

Sympathetic Ink.

Dissolve cobalt in nitre-muriatic acid, and write with a solution. The letters will be invisible till held to the fire, when they will appear green, and will disappear again completely when removed into the cold. In this manner they may be made to appear and disappear at pleasure.

A very pleasant experiment of this kind is to make a drawing representing a winter scene, in which the trees appear void of leaves, and put the leaves on with this sympathetic ink: then upon holding the drawing to the fire, the leaves will begin to appear in all the verdure of Spring.

Harness Makers' Jet.

Take 1 drachm of indigo, quarter of an oz. of isinglass; a quarter of an oz., of soft soap; 4 oz., of glue; a pennyworth of logwood rasping; a quart of vinegar, and a small quantity of green vitriol; boil the whole together over a slow fire till reduced to a pint: a small quantity is then to be taken on a clean sponge, and thinly applied to the harness, or boots and shoes, taking care that they are previously well brushed. This composition saves a great deal of trouble to coachmen and grooms.

Amber Varnish.

Take of Chio turpentine 8 oz., melt it over a very slow fire, and add 1 lb of powdered gum amber. keep on the fire half an hour, then take it off, add 2 oz., of white resin while quit warm, and 1 lb of hot linseed oil. When cold, strain, and it will be ready for use.

Bleaching Liquid.

When water is added to the chloride of lime, one half of the chloride leaves the lime and dissolves in the water. This is the bleaching liquid of the shops and is sold at an high rate, although it cannot cost more than a farthing a gallon! Let not the cheapness, however, suffer this liquid to be overlooked, as its purifying properties are unquestionable.

Mixture for destroying Bugs.

Take of corrosive sublimate 2 drachms, spirits of wine 8 oz.: rub them well together in a mortar until the sublimate is dissolved; then add half a pint of spirits of turpentine. This is an effectual destroyer of bugs; but, being a strong POISON, great care should be taken in using it.

Silvering Copper.

Equal parts of muriate of silver, common salt, and cream of tartre, form a composition well calculated for silvering the dial plates of clocks, the scales of barometers, &c., by simply rubbing the powder upon them, and afterwards wash off the saline particles with water.

To Destroy Rats.

Take a sponge and steep it well in fat, and then cut it in pieces, and lay them at the rats' holes, and the rats will soon be destroyed.

To Fumigate Foul Rooms.

To one tablespoonful of common salt and a little powdered manganese in a glass cup, add at four or five different times, a quarter of a wine glass of strong vitriol. At every addition of the acid, the vapour will come in contact with the malinant miasmata, and destroy it.

French Polish.

Take 1 oz, each, mastic, sandarac, seed-lac, shell lac, gum lac, and gum arabic; reduce them to powder, and add a quarter of an ounce of virgin wax; put the whole into a bottle, with one quart of rectified spirits of wine; let it stand 12 hours and it will then be fit for use. To apply it, make a ball of cloth, and pat on it occasionally a little of the polish; then wrap the ball in a piece of calico, which slightly touch with raw linseed oil; rub the furniture with an easy circular motion, until a gloss is produced; finish in the same manner, but instead of all polish, use one-third polish to two-thirds spirit of wine.

Spruce Beer.

Take of water 16 gallons, and boil the half of it; put the water thus boiled to the reserved cold part, which should be previously put in a barrel or other vessel; then add 16lbs. molasses, with a few spoonfuls of the essence of spruce, stirring the whole together; add half a pint of yeast; keep it in a temperate situation, with the bung-hole open for two days, till the fermentation subsides; close it up or bottle it off, and it will be fit for use in a few days.

Instantaneous Ginger Beer.

Mix a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar with an ounce of carbonate of soda, and a quarter of an ounce of ground ginger. Put a teaspoonful of the above mixture, and half a teaspoonful of tartaric acid, scented with essence of lemon, into a glass of water, and you have ginger beer in a moment.

Lemonade.

Made as the above; only keep out the ginger.

To Engrave on Copper, Brass, or Steel.

Warm what you intend to engrave, and give it a thin coat of bees' wax, then write on it with a sharp instrument that will penetrate the wax, and rub it over with a little nitric acid, and it will cut it the same as if it had been engraved.

To Remove Ink spots and Iron mould from Linen, &c.

Mix equal quantities of oxalic and tartaric acids, wet the stains with water, and rub a little of the above on it, and in a few minutes the spots will disappear.

For Cleaning Copper, Tin, or Brass.

Take half an ounce of soft soap, an ounce of fox stone, one dram oxalic acid, and a quarter of an ounce of sweet oil; mix the whole into a paste. When required for use, rub a small quantity on the tarnished article, and polish with wooden stick.

To Varnish Prints and Water Colour Drawings.

Balsam of Canada 1 oz., oil of turpentine 1 oz.; size the drawing with isinglass jelly, taking care not to disturb the colours; when dry, use the varnish, then they will look like Oil Paintings.

To Make Good Blacking.

Ivory black 1 lb. molasses one pound, sperm oil sulphuric acid, 1 oz each; mix the whole together, and form it in o whatever shape you like.

To Cement Broken China and Glass.

Mix some finely powdered quick lime and the whith of an egg well together, and annoint the edges of the broken vessel, and clasp them together by a warm fire; if your hands be steady the fracture will hardly be be decerned.

To Make Furniture Paste.

Melt equal quantities of bees' wax and oil of turpentine, together; you may colour it red by steeping a little alkanet root into the the turpentine previous to melting the wax in it.

To Etch on Glass.

Cover a bit of glass with a thin coat of bees' wax, then trace a design on it with a sharp instrument that will penetrate to the glass, then mix some coarsley powdered flour, spar and sulphuric acid, in a basin, give it a gentle heat, when acid fumes will be involved, to which the etched surface of the glass must be exposed for a minute or two, taking care not to melt the wax; the wax can be removed by warming the glass and wiping it with tow and a little oil of turpentine, when the lines will be found engraved to a depth proportionad to the time of their exposure to the acid fumes. Great care must be taken not to inhale any of the fumes, for they are POISON.

To Stain Wood Black.

Boil half a pound of logwood chips in two quartle of water, then add one oz. of pearl ash, and apply it hot, to the work with a brush: take half a pound of logwood and boil it as before in two quartis of water, adding half an ounce of verdigris, and half an ounce of copperas; strain it off, and put in half a pound of rusty steel filings, and apply as before.

Toch Tooth Ache.

Take of purified opium two grains, camphor two grains, cloves two drops, oil of pepper two drops. A pill to be put in the hollow tooth.

To make Wood a Mahogany Colour.

Take 2 oz of dragon's blood, break it in pieces, and put it in a quart of rectified spirits of wine; let the bottle stand in a warm place; shake it frequently; when dissolved, it is fit for use.

To make a Light in in a Monument.

Dip a piece of wood or paper in oil of turpentine, then put a bit chloride of perch on it and a drop of vitrol, and you will see the effect.



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