

Fulling Mill.

THE society called Shakers, in Logan county, Ky. continue their FULLING MILL in operation. Their customers and others living at a distance, are informed, that Cloths, designed to be dressed at their Mill, will be received the present and ensuing season, at the stores of *Amos Edwards*, Russellville—*A. Graham*, Bowling-Green—*S. H. Curd*, Hopkinsville—*J. Tilford*, Nashville—and at the store of *Faulk & Shaifer*, Gallatin—Where also may be had, gratis, printed *instructions*, for the benefit of domestic Manufacturers in woolen cloths.

The precise time for finishing and delivering cloth, cannot be engaged; but our customers may rely on the utmost punctuality, neatness and dispatch in our power.

N. B. Particular directions, in *writing*, must attend every piece of cloth, stating the owner's name, the county he lives in, the number of yards in each piece of cloth, and what is wished to be done to it. Those directions should also be dated, and *fastened to the inside* of each roll or piece.

No cloths will be received or delivered at our Mill on the *first day of the week*.

JOHN McCOMB, } Agents.
SAML. G. WHYTE, }

South Union, Jasper Spring, Sept. 12th, 1815.

Printed at the Office of the "Weekly Messenger," Russellville.

Public Utility.

INSTRUCTIONS for the information and benefit of Domestic Manufacturers in Woolen Cloths.

IN the first place, if it can be made convenient, let your sheep be well washed, in some clean pond or river, and put into a clean pasture or other enclosure, for about a week before shearing. This method will make the sheep more healthy, and the wool more lively and agreeable.

Secondly. At the time of shearing, roll up each fleece distinctly by itself, and put them all away in a dry place, until you undertake to separate the different kinds and qualities for such different purposes as you may wish, or find needful.

Thirdly. Take the fleeces you design for cloth, blankets or linsey, to be sent to the Fullers, and pull off or pick out all the coarse wool you can find round about the fleece, and put this coarse wool by itself, for some coarse use in the family.

Fourthly. Take the fleeces so divested of their coarse wool, and pile them all up into one heap in the middle of a clean floor, and put a weight on the pile so as to hold the fleeces all fast together. Then begin to pick the wool out of the pile, by degrees, all round, till you have all the wool out from under the weight, and formed into a ring round the room. Take up your weight; and beginning at the outside of the ring, throw it in, little by little, till you have it all in one pile again. Then proceed as before, taking the wool, little by little, from the pile to the ring, and from the ring to the pile, at least four or five times, and as many times more as you please.

N. B. If you wish your cloth not to tuck in fulling—if you wish your cloth to look well and wear well—then remember it is essentially necessary, that your wool should be well mixed, in this or a similar manner. The process of mixing the wool, should be particularly and faithfully attended to, whether it is carded by hand or sent to the carding machine.

All wool, whether coarse or fine, is found full of little beards, resembling the beards of Fish-hooks, or rather of Porcupine quills, otherwise the cloth would not full at all. The coarser the wool, the stronger the beards—therefore, if a lock of coarse wool be spun by itself (without being thoroughly mixed with the rest,) and this coarse yarn wove along with yarn of a finer grade, the coarse part will tuck, and spoil the beauty and evenness of your cloth; as any coarser spot of yarn in your cloth will always full up faster than the finer.

Fifthly. In spinning wool for cloth, twist your warp very soft, or only so hard that it can be wove without trouble. And if you would have your cloth of an even texture, let no two persons spin the warp, nor any two persons the filling.

Sixthly. Scour your yarn clean from all the grease. The grease often left in yarn, is of no service in weaving, and is rather an injury to the cloth, rendering it stiff and crackly, and is hard to come out.

Seventhly. Put your yarn for weaving, into a suitable reed and gears, so that it shall be thick in the warp—yet not so thick as that the cloth shall feel stiff—let it feel soft and pliant in your hand—weave in as much filling as will make square work at least: and if there is any difference, put in more filling than there is warp, which will make the cloth hold out well in the width, and be equally as good.

Note. Flax or cotton warp, intended for bottle green, should be coloured pale blue; for other colors, it should always be coloured in copperas water, before weaving—it will take the Fuller's dye better, and not show so much through the cloth when finished.

Note 2d. In weaving linsey, be sure to put in more filling than there is warp; otherwise the warp will show, and the cloth will neither be as handsome nor as durable.

Note 3d. Let your cloth, generally, be about five quarters wide, in the Loom, and it will work up to your advantage after it is dressed.

Lastly. In sending your cloth to the clothiers to be fulling and dressed, roll it up tight; put a safe bag or wrapper round it, with the two first letters of your name marked on the outside, and particular written directions to the clothier, for what you wish to have done to your cloth, put in the inside: And having followed the foregoing directions, and the clothiers do their duty, you will be pleased with your own work and theirs too.

The above is according to the methods practised by some of the first manufactures of woolen cloths in the Northern States; and it is hoped they may prove acceptable and beneficial to all those who feel interested in their domestic improvements, so necessary and useful.

South Union, Logan county, Sept. 12, 1815.

Printed at the Office of the Weekly Messenger, Russellville.

Wm. C. Thomas
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