# THE <br> ANERIC $A_{A}$ 

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A COMPLETE INSTRUCTION ON
SILK CULTURE,

## BY <br> HERMAN ROCKE,



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## SILK CULTURE.

FOR THE

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## - THE -

## "American sulk tat Raiser"

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## COMPLETE INSTRUCTION

- ON -
SILK CULTURE,
-BY-
HERMAN ROCK,
66 \& 68 East fth Street,
NEW YORE.
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## PREFACE.

4N presenting this pamphlet to the American public I am e) impelled by a desire to direct popular attention to the advisability of fostering a richly remunerative industry, as yet only in its infancy in this country, one which is as easy as it is profitable, and also to point out how a product hitherto almost ralueless, through lack of utilization, may readily be made a source of revenue. The degree of a country's productiveness is the measure of its prosperity: What better illustration of this axiom could be desired than that afforded by France in her wuly wonderful recuperation from the disastrous effects of the Franco-Prussian war and the promptitude with which she met and paid off the enormous war debt imposed upon her by that unhappy conflict? The secret of her success lay in the fact that the French are pre-eminently a nation of industrious producers, anong whom flourish industries that give employment even to the classes least likely to be productive, the young, the very old, and the physically afflicted.
Among such industries none are more prominent than that of silk culture and none are more peculiarly adapted to supplying an easy and very profitable occupation to such individuals as have been suggested. It demands but an exceedingly small investment of capital and requires only a little intelligent care to ensure its success.

Certainly no reason exists why it should not be made as prominent a factor in the prosperity of the American people as it has been in that of the French. In developing it we neces sarily create a new value for an article which we possess in great abundance-but which has hitherto been almost worthless through the absence of any demand for it-the leaf of the shite mulberry tree, which is the product before alluded to. Thus, both directly and indirestly the popularization of silk

## 7

culture in this country will be of great value to us pecuniarily. Aud it will be so morally as well. It offers an employment peculianly attractive to the young and by the intelligent direction of parents may, while affording an amusement, easily be made an important element in the training of the youth of both sexes to lubits of careful forethought and industry.

Thanks to the practical experience and able co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Gigrich, of Amityville, L. I., I am enabled to give at this time, tangible form and practical illustration to what has long been with me a cherished project, viz, the encouragement of silk culture in the United States, and, in the following few pages, I believe that I have condensed and made perfectly clear to every comprehension all that is essential for anybody to know in order to essay this charming and profitable industry. The United States of North America are as perfectly adapted to silk culture as any country on the globe, commercial conditions for assuring profit from it are now more favorable than they have ever before been and it is to be earnestly hoped that it will receive the early and earnest attention which it so richly merits.

## HERMAN ROCKE.

66 and 68 East Fourth Street.
这ilk oulturist.
New York, June, 1382.

## The "American Silk Raiser"

Can be had from H. Rocke, 66 and 68 East Fourth Street, N. Y., by sending 25 cents in postage stamps, or inquire at your nearest book store.

## SILK CULTURE.

4.нe prime essential of silk culture is the provision of proper food-plants for the nourishment of the silk-worm. That which experience has demonstrated as the most suitable is the white mulberry (Morus alba) leaf. It has been claimed by eminent entomologists that the leaf of the Osage orange (Maclura aurantiaca) is equally well adapted to the nutrition of the worm, but the weight of practical experience is in favor of the wbite mulberry, and since that tree is already abundant througout the country there does not really seem to be any conspicuously good reason for seeking or adopting substitutes for it. The white mulberry is easily propagated by cutting, grows readily from the seed and is a hardy tree. A good supply of its leaves having been provided for, the silk culturist may deem himself ready to commence operations in rearing worms.

Silk culture may properly be divided into and considered separately under three distinct heads:

1. Procuring and caring for the eggs or "seed" as they are technically known.
2. Hatching and caring for the worms.
3. Getting the silk spun by the worms in the form of cocoons.

Care should be taken to procure healthy and properly impregnated eggs, from, if possible, the so called "hardy" species of silk worm moths. If yellow in color they are not good. They should be gray, slate, lilac, violet or dark-green, those hues belonging to different varieties, the distinctions between which it is not worth while to enter upon here. The eggs from the Pyranees, in the south of France are deemed best, as least affected by climate and productive of worms that afford fine cocoons of the valuable straw colored silk which is held in such high esteem by manufacturers.

In the opinion of Mr. Gigrich, Technical Superintendent of
the silk-rearing exbibition now open in the New York Turn Halle --and of other practical silk culturists, the Japanese eggs are however deemed peculiarly well adapted to growth in the climate of the United States. Certainly, exceptionally good results have beeu attained with them. In this present exhibition Mr . Gigrich has publicly grown worms from Japanese eggs, obtained the moths from the cocoons made by those worms, procured eggs from those moths and out of those eggs has hatched other worms which have made handsome cocoons, a remarkably rapid course of re-production.

The preferred French eggs are of the race known as "annuals," that is, they re-produce but once a year, in the spring-time, but the Japanese varieties re-produde twice or thrice per annum, and a race of silk-worm moths is said to exist in India which gives. eight generations in a single year. It may be remarked however, in this connection, that those varieties which re-produce most frequently do not furnish the best quality of silk or make the best cocoons and are not the hardiest.

Until it is desired that the eggs shall be hatched-which must, of course, not be before the mulberry leaves bave put forth to supply the worms with food-they should be kept in a cool, dry place, where the temperature never rises above $40^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, and great care must be exercised to keep them out of reach of rats and mice which are very fond of them. Under no circumstances must the sun's rays be permitted to fall upon them Eggs should be secured in the fall, and as much as possible remain over winter where they are going to be hatched.

When the time comes for hatching, place the eggs on large sheets of white paper in a room, the temperature of which is uniformly maintained at $75^{\circ}$ or $80^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. This room shoulc. be furnished with a table, of length proportioned to the number of worms to be raised upon it. A strip of wood one inch high should extend around the table, and other strips of equal height should be laid across it, so as to divide its surface into square compartments, in which the worms may be kept separate according to their progressive stages of development.

No green or resinous wood should be used where the worms can come in contact with it, and no iron or paint Every thing must,
be scrupulously clean, as dirt almost invariably causes disease and death among the worms.

When the eggs have been three or four days in this warm room, the floor should be sprinkled with water, from time to time, in order to preserve a humid atmospbere, which will keep the shells soft and make it easier for the worms to nourish themselves

About the fifth or sixth day, the little worms begin to make their appearance. When they do so, a net or sheet of perforated paper must be laid over them, with somefinely shredded tender young leaves of the white mulberry upon it and they will very quickiy mount from the hatching tray to begin nibbling at their food.

It will be well, as far as possible, to keep the worms of exactly the same age, as a matter of convenience in caring for them.

Mosquito netting will do for the first net to put over them, but gradually nets of larger meshes, or sheets of perforated paper with wider apertures will have to be provided, as they grow xery rapidly.

Each time that they are fed the fresh leares should be laid upon netting or perforated paper trays over them, as in the first instance and when they climb up to the new supply the lower tray, with its dry leaves, excretory matter and any weak and worthless worms that have not strength enough to crawl up, should be removed and cleansed.

The silk worm in no stage of his existence is anything of a rover. Even when he gets wings, they are of no use to him. Give him his food while he is a worm and his mate when he is a moth and he will go upon no expeditions of idle curiosity. As they grow they should be advanced to other compartments of the table, always keeping apart those of each days hatching. Any eggs left unhatched four days after the first of the worms from that lot of eggs have appeared, should be thrown away, as, even if ultimately hatched they would only produce weak, sickly and worthless worms.

When the worms are a week old whole leaves may be given to them. Opinions differ as to the feeding of the worms. Some think that ther should be given fresh leaves four times a
day, regularly; others that they require but three meals. The hours at which they display most voracity are early in the morning and late in the evening, but it is well to give them leaves also during the day as their abundant nutrition is essential to their doing best the work that is expected of them.

They should never be given any leaves that are wet with dew or rain.

The three great requisites of the silla-uorm's existence are absolute cleanliness, abundant fresh food and pure air at an equable temperature.

All sudden changes or extremes of temperature must be studiously avoided, the uniform condition of about $75^{\circ}$ or $80^{\circ}$ being maintained as nearly as possible.

The silk-worm goes through four periodes of moltings, shedding a skin in each and growing steadily larger and lighter in color until he is finally of a creamy white or cloudy amber tint. The first molt takes place five or six days after hatching. For ten or twelve hours, while he is going through the process, he refrains from eating and remains molionless, with the front portion of his body rased as high as possible, supporting himself on the "prolegs" under the rear segments of his body. When he has thrown off his old skin he goes to work eating with a rapacity that seems spurred by a desire to make up for lost time. Each of the succeeding molts he goes through in the same way and they are five or six days apart.

The whole age of the worm is but thirty to thirty-five days. After the last molt the worms eat ravenonsly for eight days, or perhaps nine, then lose appetite and with more energy than they have displayed at any previous time in their existence begin prospecting about for a place in which to spin their cocoons. Some of them prefer to begin spinning themselves in at an angle of the compartment in which they may chance to be, but generally they prowl about in a restless, uneasy way until they have found a place to form their cocoons among the branches of some brush or boughs which must be placed conveniently for them to climb upon. No branches should be used for this purpose that have any odors and they should not be over two feet high.

Having sclected a place for its work each worm surrounds itself with a clond of flossy silk, and there in the centre of that concealment jerforms its mysterious toil of enveloping itself in its cocoon Care must be taken, if two or three of them begin spinning elose together to prevent their joining their cocoons mud making a tangled mal formed mass of them which would be ahmost worthless, since they could not be mowound by the reeler Lach completed cocoon should be about the size, shape and color of a very large peanut. The silk of which they are composed is not laid on evenly aronnd and around them, but is put on irregularly, often in loops and swirls, but the surface is smooth and the cocoon, if good is hard.

Each cocoon if made by a licalthful and well natured worm, should yield from six to eight hundred yards of the exceedingly delicate filament or thread of which it is made up.

On the ninth day after the worm begins spinning its cocoon it changes from the chrysalis to the moth. If then it is desired to suve the cocoon entire for reeling purposes, it will be neces sary, on the eighth day to kill the chrysalis. This may be done either by st-amor dry hot air at a temperature of 200 degrees which must not be exceeded else the silk may suffer injury In that hot air, a limmming noise is heard to proceed from th. cocoons for about twenty minutes and when it ceases all life i killed Aftor that process the cocoons must be kept in a warm dry, airy place and frequently stirred and turned over for sev eral days, until their contents are thoroughly dried. In tha' condition they may be kept an indetinite length of time, unt:. it is desired to send them to market, but care must he exercised to keep them from rats, mice, ants and certain sorts of beetles, which will gnaw them open to get at their contents if the opportunity is offered.

Mr. Gigrich, of Amityville, L. I., and Mr. Hermann Rocke, of No. 66 East Fourth street, N. Y., have invented an apparatus which is justly clamed to be superior to any ever before offered to the public for the killing of the chrysalis without the possibility of injury to the silk and such an apparatus is need-1 ed by every silk-culturist in this country since rhe facilities for selling the fresh cocoons to erreat filatures such as exist in

France are as yet unknown here, and the cocoons must be dried for shipment to a distant market. The appliance is simple and not expensive.

In this brief sketch ali the processes of silk culture, from the primary care of the eggs to the final preparation of the cocoons for-market, have been clearly stated in their natural and proper order, but it has not been deemed necessary, or indeed advisable, to lumber up the instruction with a mass of theoretical rules and scientific knowledge, such as is generally heaped upon and piled around this very simple subject in more pretentious works. All that has been told is practical and accurate and more, so far as it goes, is needed by nobody. But many things remain yet to be considered and it is a not unimpurtant branch of the subject.

## HATCHING THE EGGS.

While it is true that silk-worm eggs, of almost any variety may be bought whenever required, the true silk-culturist should render himself independent of that source of supply by producing for himself the "seed" that he requires. To do this requires some farther special instruction. As has already been stated, on the ninth day of its retreat in the cocoon, the chrysalis developes into the imago or adult moth. Then it discharges a secretion which dissolves the hard gummy lining of the cocoon fand moistens the silk at the head end of the cocoon so that its delicate filaments may be pushed aside and broken sufficiently for the moth to emerge This escape is effected on the eleventh or twelfth day after the worm has commenced to spin.

The moths are of both sexes, in about equal numbers, and the difference between them is very clearly apparent. The fernales are very corpulent, being full of eggs, and are very loth to move at all, while the males are comparatively slender in form, have broader antennae and are much more lively, constantly fluttering their useless white wings in a cheery but ineffective way, and even exerting themselves sufficiently to walk very short distances occasionally.

For two hours after they have emerged from the cocoons, the seses must be kept separate by confinement in paper boxes. After that time they must be paired and each pair put in a separate small box, or closed compartment of a great box, having apertures for ventilation. Th +y can be handled by their wings, but all handling should be exceedingly gentle and if possible should be aroided. The pairs must be left alone in the dark for six hours. Then take them out and seperate, or "uncouple" them, handling the female very delicately.
As for the male, he may be thrown away. His work is done and his mission in life ended. In a few hours he will die.
The female must be placed upon a sheet of paper or a clean white linen cloth, where she will at once commence laying her eggs and will keep at it until she has deposited three or four hundred at about equal distances apart on the surface upon which she is placed. If it is desired to have the eggs loose, she had better be laid upon a piece of fine woolen stuff, since they will not be stuck to that surface so firmly as they would be upon linen or paper. The eggs will be about the size of turnip seed, nearly round, slightly flattened and of a yellow color when first deposited, a hue which they will retain if not impregnated end consequently worthless. When the female is done laying her eggs she too dies.

The manner of caring for the eggs until hatching time has already been stated and may be condensedly recapitulated as having four requirements, viz: Strict seclusion from the sunlight; a temperature never higher than $40^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit; dry air and protection from rats and mice. It is a good plan to hang them up in a bag.

## THE COCOONS.

In sorting and preparing cocoons for the market care must be exercised in picking out and putting by themselves the soft ones and in throwing away the black spotted ones, their discoloration showing that the chrysalis has died inside. If allowed to remain with the others, the foul matter from the docomposition in them would spoil the good cocoons. Another thing to bear in mind when gathering and sorting the co-
coons is to lay aside the largest and hardest ones to breed moths from for next year's supply of eggs. To get an ounce of eggs-about 40,000 -it will be necessary to lay aside for breeding about 100 to 110 moths of each sex. A good way for keeping them in good form for developement of the moth is to attach them by a little paste to a piece of card board.

In most of the silk raising countries of Europe the silk-culturist makes no effort to reel himself the product of his worms, but simply sells the cocoons to a filature-as the large establishments for reeling and preparing the raw silk are denominated. This is merely a matter of convenience, as those extensive manufactories have much more perfect appliances and a better system for the utilization of labor than the individuad would be likely to possess. Even the killing of the chrysalis is performed at the filatures, where the cocoons are bought fresh. Here, in the United States, as already suggested, it will be necessary for the silk-culturist to kill the chrysalis and dry them himself before his cocoons will be marketable. In France, where all connected with silk-culture and manufacture has been brought to the highest perfection, silk is reeled by steam machinery, but in Japan and China this work is done by hand. And, indeed, very good raw silk can, by skill and care be produced with the aid of a hand-reel. 1t is not however necessasy for the American silk-culturist to reel his own silk. New York now affords a good market ior cocoons, since there are at present several houses engaged in the business of buying them for exportation to France. All information can be obtained from H. Rocke, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, New York.

The hand sill-reel is not an expensive piece of machinery and ladies may in some instances prefer to employ it. For their information it may be said in brief that the reel itself is geared by multiplying cog-wheels so as to have a very rapid revolving motion, that it must also have alateral motion so that the thread shall not lie straight upon each other as they are reeled on, that in its front are two or more small glass "eyes" or "ringlets" through which the filaments pass, and these fllaments-four or five in number, according to the thickness of raw thread desir-
ed-are drawn together from the cocoons floating in a basin or pot, of copper or tin, containing water almost boiling and kept hot by means of a small flame under it. The filaments are picked up from the hot water by the small twigs of little birch brooms and have on them enough glutinous matter to stick them firmly together in one thread. Very great care must be exercised to keep the thread even, replacing each filainent as it breaks or gives out.

For any further information or orders for the "American Silk Raiser" please address H. Rocke, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, New York, or A. Giegrich, Amityville, L I., dealers in silk worm eggs, mulberry trees, thermometers, and all other articles necessary for silk culture.

## GENERAL RULES

## Which should be borne in mind by the silk-culturist.

1. Buy only sound eggs.
2. The ggs must be kept in a cool place, never higher in temperature than $40^{\circ}$ Fahrenhtit.
3. The eggs must never be exposed to the sun.
4. Mulberry leaves, of the species Morus Japonica or Morus alba, (the so-called white mulberry) should be given as food, but never in a wet condition.
5. Abundance of food should be given to the worms early in the morning and late in the evening, especially to those of most advanced ages.
6. Give finely sbredded tender leaves to the young worms until they are one week old.
7. Keep together, as much as possible, the worms of the same age.
8. If two or more worms spin their cocoons together, separate them carefully.
9 Cl anlintss, pure air and an even temperature of $70^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ}$ Fabrenhtit are absolutely essential.
9. Keep in reserve at least one day's food as a provision against possible storms which would wet the rees and render the leaves unfit for feeding temporarily and only give the leaves at the temperature of the room in which the worms are $\mathrm{k} \leftarrow \mathrm{pt}$.
10. The trays or tables upon which the worms are kept, must be made of dry wood, odorless and free from resin and must bave no exposed metallic surfaces, even so small as nail-heads, as contact with metal chills and may kill the worms. Use no paint where the worms can come in contact with it.
11. On the eighth day after commencing to spin, the chrysalis in the cocoons intended fur the market must be killed by exposure for 20 to 25 minutes in steam or hot air at a temperature of $200^{\circ}$ Fahrenbeit
12. To those who have seen our exhibition the above rules are all that is required.

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Der Siereinigten Etanten am meifen ；ujagenoc Biafie betradtet werben fam，Gn ber That lat genmmer Sicr in der $\mathfrak{Q u z f t e l f u g ~ j e l b i t , ~}$ unter ben ？（utuen ber ふuiduater，乌ianten ants jopanciifden Ciorn ge＝ zogen．ЭHz ben（50coonz Diejer Fiaupen yat er bic Schmetterlinge beranzbecken lajien，Dieje haben fonort wicoer Eier gelegt und aus Dicjen Eient lat 乌erw（bigrid mieocr Foupen und Cocoonz gezogen； aljo z we i Bruten in berfelben Sahresjeit；wabryaftig cin herrfichez sucjultat！
 treiben，legt man bie－jcien ce nun angefanfte oder jelbitgezogene－ Gier anf cinct gropen Bogen weifes Biapier，and bringt fie in cin biz auf 75 （5uab Falyrentheit cribizte Bimnuct．On Diejem Bimmer jtelyt cinlanger sijd），Deffen Ränge mit Der Suantität Der zu jielocnocn
 halber，wie wir jpäter felyen weroen，in melyere Mbtheifutien getlyeit， und mit cinem zolfooben sande beljerfen ift．Su cine bicjer stotbei＝ lnugen legt man baz Fapier mit ben Eient．Pad Berlani von 5 bis 6 Iagen weroen bie jungen ふiaupen anfangen ans ocit Eiern heranzuafriecfern．Sobaho man bicjes bentritt，breitet man itber
 meffer yaben，ober aber bedecft fie mit cinem burdlöderten Sapice．
 cinem Defjer fein gejanittent junge Diankberbbätter ftrent．Die jungen Жanten werocn fofort von unten lerauf durd bic Deffuntgen anf bas すutter fried）en．Dutch dicje Manipulation trent man auf

 jungen Fiatpen reinlict zu halten uno iaz frifate futter，gan；junge 3）iautbeerblätter，nid）t mit bem verwelften zu vermifden，verfäbrt man
 oder Daz butchlöd）erte 马apict，fäst bie Saupen baranf triecten umb minf Das verwelfte Futter und ben llurath weg．Sind dic Simutat erjt eine $\mathfrak{B S o d}$ e ober bariiber alt，fo famn man ifnen bic ganzen Bianter alz Jutter vorlegen．


 ibrez sörpers und bleibt io ungcfübr 10 biz 12 Stunden unbewegs
 Yeid）fterben．

Daz volle $\mathfrak{A l t e r}$ Der gimpe Geträgt 30 6isa 35 Tage．Sijt bieje 3eit herangefommen bant hören bie Đaupen anf zu frefjen；fie mer＝
 $3 \mathfrak{M}$ Berpuppen．Mian mux atzonnt Sorge tragen，neben bie $2 \mathfrak{A b}=$ theilungen auf weldhen fie gefiittert weroen，abgebrod）ent Siwcige ober
 diefe miifien jeooch gerudlog jein．Die ঞaupen friedfen an diefen Qeiten hinauf，futfen fich ben gewiutidten glats and fangen an fich cinzupinten．Sie umgicht jich mit einer lumbitfutg melche in ifure äußeren Form eines großen peamut nicht untifnlich jieht．Diefe $\mathcal{U}$ mhitfing nenut man cocoon utto beiteft aut purer Scibe．Der Faben eintz foldhet cocoons hat eitt Ränge weldhe vont 600 biz 800
 Den Brettern einzuipiunen．Weshafb joll man zwifdent Die Bretter fleine Bmeige oder gieifig legen．
$\mathfrak{2} \mathfrak{m}$ neunten Tage，tachbem die $\mathfrak{R a u p e}$ angefangen hat fich cinzut ipinnent，verwandelt jie fich in einen Sdmetterling．Diejer Sdymet＝ terling giebt al\＆bann cine ätzente Ffiiffigfeit von fith，welche die jeident $\mathfrak{H z t h i t f l u t y}$ zerftört，und er gelangt auf diefe－Bseife ant 11．oder 12. Tage intz ひreic．©iz ift mut ferbitberftänolich dan went nan die Fä̀en Dez cocoons ganz erfalten will，man bem Sdmetterling feine

 einem geidflofienen Sfen burch heiße $\mathfrak{R u f t}$ ，ober aber in einem eigenz



Sobald ber Dampf in den 2xpparat hineinitrömt entitegt eine $\mathfrak{A r t}$ Summen meldjes angefähr 20 Minuten antiält，Mady diejer ふeit werden die cocoons herauzgenomment an einen luftigen Sit gebradht， and Dort anter öfterem $\mathfrak{U m b r e g e n ~ f o ~ l a n g ~ b e l a f i e n ~ b i z ~ f i e ~ b o i l f t a ̈ n d i g ~}$ trocfen geworden．Sn biefem ふuitande erft fönten fie aufbemahrt， itt den Sandel gefracht oder abgejponten werben．
$\mathfrak{S e r r}$（5igtid），auz $\mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{m i t y}$ ville，ㅇ． $\mathfrak{J}$ ，int $\mathfrak{B e r e i n}$ mit $\mathfrak{y e r r n} \mathfrak{S}$ ． Rocti， 66 Sjit 4．Strafe，Mem $\mathfrak{y}$ orf，haben einen 2tparat erfunden， welferer bie beiect ebengenannten Methoden $\mathfrak{u m}$ 2Tieles ïbertrifit．

Sn diefer furzen Weidreibung haben wir dem Rejer Den ganzen
 fliaren getradtet.




 iprecfect.

WSic oben bereits bemertt bridjt bie Motte am 11. ober 12. Tage
 Wïunden uno Weibden. Dic (Erjteren unterfdecion jied leidft von
 tern fait beitündig mit den Jlitgeln) während bic wieibdent plump



 act fimb, bringt mant affental cin Bianden in cinc befonece ©djad)ted,
 gefähr 6 biz 7 Etmbon. Diermif trent man jic wicder. Wian



 chenfalls bato Domaf iterben.


 bäugen. Ticic nicoere Temperetur ift unbeoingt erforberlich weir bei cince hibleren Temperatur Dic Eice mufbrïdhen obne sab man $\mathfrak{F u t t e r}$

 afle töbter.
 cier, jic merben beocutend geller. Wian foll alsonm bas Simmer in


Diefe $\mathfrak{B e i f e}$ wird eine fünittiche Feutftigfeit erzeugt weldje dem $\mathfrak{B u r m}$ in Dem Cit erfanbt fid) bequemer zu, ernälyen.

Die $\mathfrak{W}$ it $\mathfrak{m e x}$ effen am liebften viel $\mathfrak{a n} \mathfrak{W h o r g e n}$ und fpät am
 herum zu fruppern.
 terung ber W3itmer. Dicfer fajueibt vier Mahfjeiten, regefmäßig jeden Tag, vor; ein $\mathfrak{A}$ nderer meint zwei $\mathfrak{V a u p t m a h} \mathfrak{z}_{\text {seiten, }}$ eine $\mathfrak{a m}$
 am Mittug, wäre Den Wiirmern am zuträglichjten. Die ⿹auptfadje
 Miorgenz powie gegen 9tbeno frififez Futter auflegt und daz verwelfte
 tur gehaften wetben; jeber plobzliche Wedj)el vom Salten zun Warmen


Wenn bie Wsurmer anfangen zu ipinnen, joll utan barauf acblen ban fie ifre cocoons nidft zunahe an einamber fpimen, ober jogar einen boppelten doer breifadfent cocoon bitben, meil man die Seibe Der lebtgenaunten ©orte nicht abhajpefn famt. Die $\mathfrak{W i t i r m e r}$ wefdye zu nathe beijammen finnen, joll man behutian tremen. Sieben bis adft Tage nadybent Die Spinnzeit begommen, fängt man an
Die cocoons zu fammetn. Mat befreit diefe alsbant bon ber an= hängenden fojen Seibe welche ntan feparat verfauft. Man wird and joldye cocoons finden bie fidwärzlich gefärbt und flectig ausid) Das find joidse in denen bie Rarve abgeftorbent, gefaut ijt. Diefe miiifien unbedingt bon ben guten cocoons getrent werben, weif ber äßende jatwarze Saft weldher atz ifnen herauzläuft bic Seibe ber guten cocoons verberben mitrde. Eig gieft hate who weide cocoons. Die Grftercu find die Befferel und tremt anan fie don den Resteren Damit Dicfe nidgt von ihnent jerbriicft und butid) ben ausfliefenden Saft befdüsigt werben. Bon ben farten cocoons jutd t man autd) Sic Sourteiten auz mim die Gier fiir bie nädfite ßrat zu gewinten. $\mathfrak{l m}$ einc lunje Eier jut eryaten gat nan 200 bib 225 cocoons nöthig, weldye int (bianjen ungefähr 40,000 Eier licfern. Die cocoons weld)e man fiir bic Brut zuriitfbefüut flebt man mut flact auf einen ßapp= Decfel und bringt fie an cinct ficheren Drt, $\mathfrak{u m}$ ben Sammetterlincs
 wir meiter oben fdyon beiproden. In ien meiften Seioe produziren=
©en Rändern ๕uropaz，verfauft ber Sïrfter bie cocoons ofne die Scibe
 worden．Die Dortigen grofen Fabrifen find befier uno volfomntener Dajut eingerifftet，bieje beioen，felyr viel Woricht erfeijdenden Miani＝
 Stanten paĝt dies fut alfersinge nidgt und ift es erforderlid）bie Fuppe $\mathfrak{z u}$ töbten $\mathfrak{t n d}$ bie cocoons int Den Marft fut bringen，ober aber
Die Seibeabzufafpeln．Sn Franfreid），wo dic Ecioct＝

 Sapan hitgegen wird die ganje \｛rbeit mit den Gënden verricget． Mit einiger शufmerfjamfeit fann man mit dem פanobajpe cine
 nothmenbig fiur ben Seibentiithter，bic cocoons abzubafuctn．Micm＝


 Der Scibe gehört natirrfid ein ⿹勹ajpel；vorn an biefem ⿹afpel ift eine Het Stüte，an weldjer zwei ober mehr gläjerne Sejen angebracht finto．
 Waffer gefitlt weldues burd）cine unten angebrachte serojutampe biz nahe zum Sicoen gebracht wiro and auf biefer Temperatur erhaften
 coons．Nact cinter Wicile faifort man mit einem Bejen aus Bitfen＝ reifern in bem Wafier und zwifhen ben cocoons berum．Dic Fäben Der cocoons，weldje burd）bas heiße Waffer Yoje geworben fint，incrien fict an bie Reifer Des Bejens feithängen．Mant vercinigt nesbant fiinf fordjer Faben zu cinem cinzigen，zieft biejen burch bie glajeme

 abgetaufen ift， $\mathfrak{t m}$ ign iofort wieber surg einen anteren fut erfeten， bamit ber abgehajpelte ofnen ein gleidgartiger jei．

Der ，，Amerikanifaje Seiben－Züdfer＂zu haben bei 乌ermann



## Alfgemeine Betegelin

 welde wohl zul beobadhten finb.1. Solf man fid gefunde Eier fiir bie $\mathfrak{B r u t}$ berifaffen.
2. Diefe Eier joll man biz zur $\mathfrak{B r u t z e i t}$ in einem toctenen, fithien Raume aufbemafien. (40 (fras Fafrenheit.)
 itrablen ausgefegt werben.
3. Miautbeerblätter von der ©pezieß Morus Japoniea ober Morus alba, jogenannte weife Matibeerbrätter, jesocly nie in naffem $3 u$ itande, alz Futter verahreidfen.
 reidfen, befonders fïr W3itumer in vorgeritictem $\mathfrak{A}$ (ter.
4. Den jungen Raupen nur firzgefdnittente jartez Futter vor= regen.
 cinameer ju balten. Diejes jest ifn in Den Stand genau den Tag zut beitimmen, an weldem bie cingefponnenta Raupen er= pticft merden jolfent
 wolfen, biefelben worjichtig tremen.


(70 bi 80 (5ind Falycnheit).
5. Soll man Sorge tragen menigitens fiir einen Tag Futter it凡ejerbe $3 \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{h a l t e n}$, im fafle es regnet folfte und man nafie $\mathfrak{B l a ̈ t t e r}$ nididt fïttern barf.


 nermicoen werden.
6. Yim 8. Tage nadfoem bie æaupe angefangen lyat zu finnen, töbte man bie ©dymetterlinge, bic nidjt jut Buddt nerwendet merten folfen und zaar burd) நike vont $1606 \mathfrak{b i z} 200^{\circ}$.

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