

F U S

the West Indies and the American continent. It is of a sulphur colour, pregnant with colouring matter, which is much more durable than any of the other yellow dyes, so that when applied without a mordant, the dye is considerably durable, but still more so when used with the same mordants, as weld or quercitron. The decoction of fustic in water, when strong, has a deep and somewhat dull red yellow, and by dilution becomes orange-yellow. Acids produce in it only a slight precipitate, which alkalies redissolve, rendering the liquor red. Fustic, though valuable on account of the durability of its colour, is seldom used for the pure yellows, as the colour given by it is dull and muddy. It is chiefly used in compound colours, as in forming green with a Saxon-blue basis; or in producing, with a mixed mordant of alum and iron-liquor, an infinite variety of drab and olive dyes, in which case the dullness of its colour is of no consequence. It is chiefly used in general dyeing, and seldom in printing. It goes much farther than weld.

Young fustic, the *fustet* of the French dyers, *Rhus catisus*, or Venice sumach, is a shrub growing in Italy, and the south of France, which gives a fine greenish yellow without any permanence, so that it is never used alone, but merely as an accessory colour to heighten cochineal and other dyes, and occasion their approach to yellow.

FUSTIC, OLD, as it is called in this country, (the *bois jaune* of the French,) is the wood of a large tree, the *Morus tinctoria*, which grows abundantly in many parts of