

tartar and the yarn or cloth; keep them in two or three hours, stirring frequently; keep the liquid at about blood heat; when this is done, take out the yarn or cloth, and throw out liquid. Fill the kettle with fresh water, heat it as warm as one could bear his hand in it, put in the madder (which should be soaked the night before,) stir it well so as to get it thoroughly mixed; then put in the yarn or cloth, let it remain one hour, stirring frequently, and keeping the madder hand-warm all the time—after this take out the stuff and dry for use.

The best Dutch Madder, and best only should be used. Madder Compound Cream Tartar, and Alum to be had only at Hart's.

MAGENTA.—Take four ounces of cudbear to every pound of wool or silk; pour a sufficient quantity of boiling water upon the cudbear, enough to cover the article you wish to colour; then put in your wool or silk, airing it frequently. When the colour is made, take it out of the dye and dip it into a solution of salts tartar, previously dissolved in a separate vessel.

LIQUID MAGENTA.—Produces a brilliant crimson by the following simple process:—about one ounce of the liquid is sufficient for a pound of wool or yarn,—pour the liquid into scalding water in an earthen vessel, and dip your goods into it, airing frequently until deep enough in the colour. Dry and wash in clean soft water.

A brilliant scarlet may be produced by using Liquid Scarlet in the same manner.

Cudbear of the first and second qualities, Salts of Tartar, Liquid Magenta and Liquid Scarlet, always in stock at Hart's.

PINK.—For every three pounds of yarn or cloth take three and a half quarts of water, or enough to cover the articles you wish to colour, two ounces of cochineal, and half an ounce of cream of tartar; steep the cochineal in warm water two hours, or until the strength is entirely extracted, and add the cream of tartar—then wet the cloth in clear water—wring it out, and put it in the dye—bring it to a scalding heat—let it remain a few moments and it will be finished. If a lighter colour is wanted, use less cochineal; if a darker one, more, the shade depending upon the quantity of cochineal used.

~~See~~ A cheaper, yet handsome pink, may be obtained by substituting nickwood for madder, in the recipe for madder red.

SCARLET.—(Very superior.)—Three ounces of cochineal, three ounces of cream tartar, and four ounces of solution of tin; powder the cochineal and rub through a bag into blood-warm water sufficient to cover the yarn; when it is a little warm put in the cream of tartar, and simmer, then add the solution of tin—your yarn must be wet with clean water—steep in the dye till the yarn is properly dyed. Dry your yarn before you wash it. This will colour three pounds.

Some dyers say that a brighter scarlet may be made by using a weak dye of quercitron bark to make the wood a light orange as a preparation for the cochineal scarlet.

Cochineal, Powdered do, Cream Tartar, Solution of Tin, Nickwood, Quercitron Bark, etc., to be had at Hart's.

A FINE WINE COLOUR.—One pound of wool, half pound of red wood, one ounce of madder compound. Soak the powdered wood in warm water all night; mix the madder compound with about half a pint of water (in a glass) and add it to the rest; rinse the wool in warm water, and put into the dye, boil about half an hour, take out the wool and rinse in cold water.

A colour almost as fine may be had by using quarter pound of alum, and boiling in the same way.

TO DYE A SALMON COLOUR.—Take one pound of wool, quarter of a pound annatto, and a quarter of a pound of soap. Take water sufficient to cover