

**Cudbear of the first and second qualities, Salts of Tartar, Magenta and Scarlet Crystals, 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 color, 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 color is wanted, use less cochineal; if a darker one, more, the shade depending upon the quantity of cochineal used.

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 dye 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 cochineal scarlet.

**Cochineal, Powdered do, Cream Tartar, Solution of tin, Nickwood, etc., to be had at Hart's.**

**A FINE WINE COLOR.**—One pound of wool, half pound of red wool, one ounce of madder compound. Soak the powdered wool 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 color almost as fine may be had by using quarter pound of alum, and boiling in the same way.

**TO DYE A SALMON COLOR.**—Take one pound of wool, quarter of a pound annatto, and a quarter of a pound of soap. Take water sufficient to cover the wool, in which dissolve the annatto and soap; rinse the wool in warm water, put it into the annatto mixture, and boil it about half an hour. The shade may be made lighter or deeper according to the quantity of annatto used.

**YELLOW.**—One pound of wool or cloth, three-quarters of a pound of fustic, quarter pound of alum—put all into an earthen vessel and pour on sufficient hot water to cover the wool and keep it warm all night; give it half an hour's boil in a brass kettle and then rinse in cold water. A much deeper and richer yellow may be made by using turmeric powder instead of fustic, and proceeding in the same manner.

**Annatto, fustic, alum, and dye stuffs of the best qualities always in stock at Hart's.**

#### **Domestic Chemical Dye Packets.**

Our domestic dye packets make the best of colors, no failure in their use, as full and simple directions are on every packet. The Scarlet, Green, Brown, Blue and Purple, are unsurpassed for brilliancy.

We have all the new and popular colors in packets, and everything required by the Domestic Dyer of the best quality, and at the lowest price, for sale by

JOHN HART, *Gore Street, PERTH.*

**DECEMBER.**—When milch cows cannot have grass, they ought to have at least half a bushel of roots a day. At that rate each cow will eat half a ton each month, allowing about ten per cent for waste. That quantity is none too much for dry stock which are being well wintered. Farmers are well aware that the better cows are wintered, the surer and better are their returns when they come in. Yet roots make so much milk that, where milk cannot be sold it makes so much work in winter, with usually poor returns, that an abundance is objectionable, and so there is little inducement to grow roots. However, milk in winter is becoming desirable over almost the whole country, and therefore we would advise attention to the cultivation of root crops.