

# The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL

No 12 *and* DIRECTION BOOK 1914-15



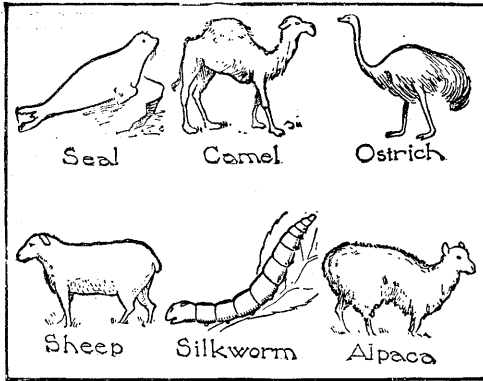


Illustration shows animal fibres. In dyeing goods containing animal fibres, always use Blue Envelope Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

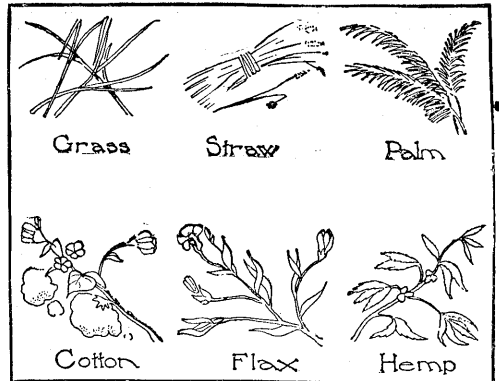


Illustration shows vegetable fibres. In dyeing goods containing vegetable fibres, always use White Envelope Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

## It is Very Important that You Know the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over 30 years has proven that no one dye will successfully color every fabric. This is because there are two classes of fabrics, animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and silk are animal fibre fabrics.

Cotton and linen are vegetable fibre fabrics.

“Union” or “Mixed” goods are from 60% to 80% cotton, so they must be dyed as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibre fabrics require one class of dye, and animal fibre fabrics require another and radically different class of dye.

The fact that the manufacturers of woolen goods use one class of dye, while the manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye, is ample proof of these important facts, and you can get just as good results dyeing fabrics at home, if you know the truth about dyes.

### Do Not Be Deceived by the False Claims of So-Called “One-Package” Dyes

Beware of the dealer who tries to talk you into using one class of dye for all fabrics.

If a dealer tells you that one class of dye will color all fabrics, he is doing so because he is trying to sell you a substitute and an untruthful dye, manufactured by small concerns who disregard the truth about home dyeing.

We manufacture one class of Diamond Dyes for correctly coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and another class of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain at home, results just as perfect as those obtained by professional dyers or manufacturers of fabrics.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods come in White envelopes.

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk come in Blue envelopes.

In dyeing Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes that are manufactured especially for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, and that come in White envelopes.

In dyeing Wool or Silk use the Diamond Dyes that are manufactured especially for dyeing Wool or Silk, and that come in Blue envelopes.

By remembering these important facts, you can re-color any fabric perfectly and obtain any color or shade you want, and the results will be just as good as those obtained by professional dyers, and the colors will be just as perfect as the coloring work of the great textile manufacturers.

*Diamond Dyes are sold everywhere at the uniform price of 10 cents per package.*

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED

200 Mountain Street, . . . . . MONTREAL

*The*  
**DIAMOND DYE**  
**ANNUAL AND DIRECTION BOOK**

No. 12    A Book of Helps and Directions    1914-15

**A Pledge to Women**

As long as we live, Diamond Dyes will continue to be the standard package dyes of the world—as they have been for the past thirty-two years. If science evolves any more improvements in dyes—their name will be Diamond Dyes.

This is our pledge to the thousands upon thousands of women of the world, who are users of Diamond Dyes.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Limited,

200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.

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**THE 18 STANDARD DIAMOND DYE COLORS**

Light Blue	Seal Brown	Scarlet	Garnet	Orange
Dark Blue	Green	Crimson	Black	Gray
Navy Blue	Dark Green	Cardinal Red	Purple	
Brown	Pink	Turkey Red	Yellow	

**All the Latest Popular Shades Can Be Produced by Combining the 18 Standard Diamond Dye Colors—See Page 33 for Directions**

**Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk Color Perfectly**

- WOOL
- SILK
- WOOL AND SILK MIXED
- FEATHERS

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk are also recommended for coloring photographs, lantern slides, scenery, natural flowers and, also, for making colored kalsomine and inks.

SEE SPECIAL DIRECTIONS BEGINNING ON PAGE 25

**Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods Color Perfectly**

- COTTON
- LINEN
- COTTON AND WOOL MIXED
- COTTON AND SILK MIXED
- LINEN AND WOOL MIXED
- LINEN AND SILK MIXED
- PONGEE, OR TUSSUR SILK
- ARTIFICIAL SILK

Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are also recommended for coloring plush, velvet, carpets, straw, burlap walls, chenille draperies.

**WHAT YOU CAN RECOLOR WITH DIAMOND DYES**

**Women's Wear**

- Skirts
- Suits
- Waists
- Shirt Waists.
- Coats
- Kimonos
- Hosiery
- Silk Gloves
- Cotton or Woolen Gloves
- Jabots
- Scarfs
- Veils
- Riding Habits
- Ribbons
- Feathers
- Trimmings
- Sweaters
- Bathing Suits
- Aprons
- Woolen Slippers
- Canvas Shoes
- Capas

**Men's Wear**

- Suits
- Coats
- Sweaters
- Caps
- Stockings
- Blanket Coats
- Neckties
- Mufflers
- Overcoats
- Fancy Vests
- Flannel, Cotton, or Linen Shirts
- Blazers
- Office Coats
- Bath Robes
- Automobile Dusters
- Bathing Suits
- Baseball Uniforms
- Woolen Slippers
- Woolen Gloves
- Silk Gloves
- Toboggan Caps
- Dressing Gowns

**Children's Wear**

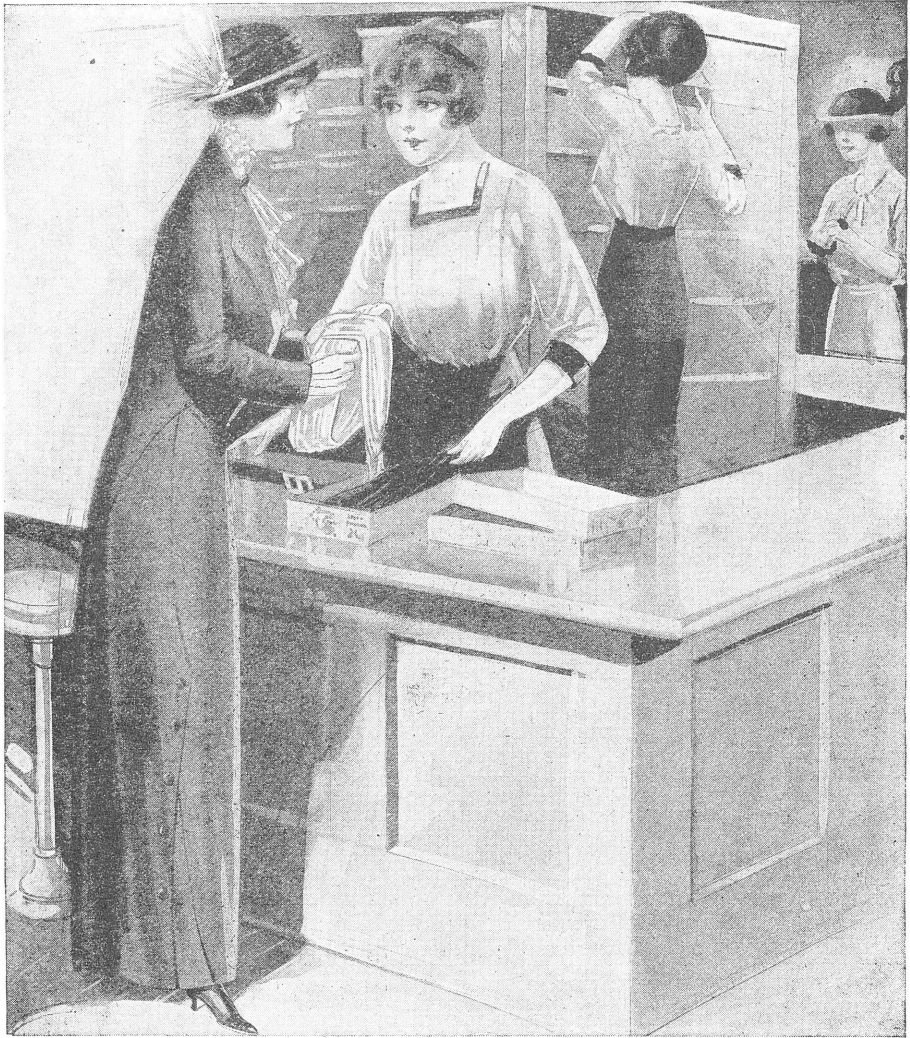
- Suits
- Dresses
- Leggings
- Guimpes
- Skirts
- Waists
- Rompers
- Stockings
- Aprons
- Jumpers
- Hair Ribbons
- Sashes
- Hats
- Caps
- Shirts
- Overalls
- Sweaters
- Bibs
- Mufflers
- Wash Suits
- Canvas Shoes
- Tam-o-shanters
- Etc., etc., etc.

**House Furnishings**

- Curtains
- Portières
- Tasseled Curtain
- Cords
- Furniture Coverings
- Furniture Slips
- Rugs
- Blankets
- Afghans
- Coverings for use in Baby Carriages
- Window Awnings
- Sewing Bags
- Cord Shopping Bags
- School Bags
- Parasol Covers
- Bed Spreads
- Bath Rugs
- Rags for Rugs
- Cushion Covers
- Couch Covers
- Canvas Trunk Covers

**Miscellaneous**

- |                  |                   |                       |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Lap Robes        | Children's Tents  | Skate Sails           |
| Saddle Blankets  | Canoe Sails       | Skate Bags            |
| Horses' Fly Nets | Fishing Rod Cases | Flags, Pennants, etc. |
| Boat Awnings     | Game Bags         |                       |



"As the wide suede belts are in such style this season, I decided that I must have one for my new fall suit, which was a lovely shade of green.

"When I started looking for the belt I found to my surprise that no store carried one in that shade. I could get bright and every shade of green but the right one.

"I was quite discouraged for a couple of days, until my sister told one day of dyeing some gloves with DIAMOND DYES and how successful she was.

"I tried dyeing an old white suede belt, also some gloves, and was successful too, much to my delight."

MISS EVELYN CONWAY, Hamilton.

*See page 21 for beginning of the Direction Book*

## Puzzle—No Evening Dress

### Answer—Diamond Dyes



"As my husband can't afford our entertaining to any great extent, we very rarely accept invitations to any affair that we cannot return.

"It was just recently that his firm gave a great ball for a visiting buyer and my husband was called upon to do most of the work.

"It was a full dress affair and as I have no evening dress, I was at a loss to know what to do.

"I have never worn my wedding dress and one day got it out to see what I could do with it. It had turned yellow and I was just about to give up when the door bell rang and one of my neigh-

bors came in. I confided my troubles in her and she told me to rip the dress up, dye it with DIAMOND DYES and showed me how a new dress could be made.

"The next day she showed me how and I was agreeably surprised at the pretty gown I had to show my husband on the night of the party."

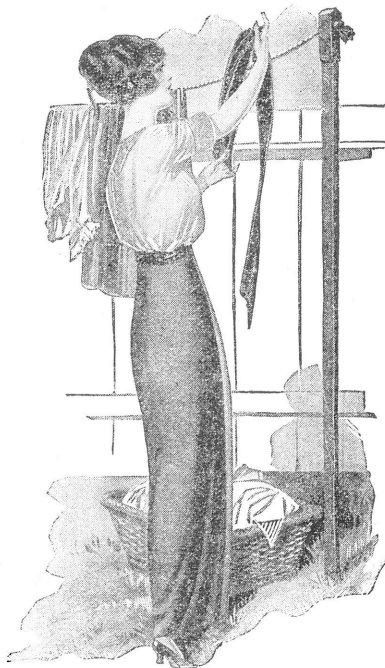
MRS. M. M. ELWOOD,  
Stamford, Conn.

## Diamond Dyes for Motor Veils

"My sister gave me a very handsome automobile veil which was light lavender. I found that it spotted and showed the dust and dirt very badly, and was very anxious to have it some other color.

"One day I determined to try my hand at using DIAMOND DYES and purchased a package of dark green at the drug store. I dyed the veil and now it is a beautiful rich green and looks very smart contrasting with my linen duster."

MRS. FRANCIS MYERS,  
Vancouver.



## How Mrs. Falconer Saves Money

"I am writing this letter hoping that it will be the means of saving money for others, and also to thank the makers of Diamond Dyes for the real good they have done for me.

"I bought my spring hat this year at a great bargain, as I thought. It had a large ribbon bow on it and the first time I was caught in the rain the ribbon spotted so badly that it was impossible to wear it again.

"I had never really used DIAMOND DYES, although I had heard of the great saving my friends had effected through their use. So I determined to dip the ribbon in the same shade. It not only made a prettier shade, but the color was fast, and I have no fear of my getting it wet again.

"I have bought goods and ribbons since at a bargain, but have always dipped it in the same shade of DIAMOND DYE, and know that it will be a success. I advise many to try it."

Very sincerely,  
MRS. HELEN FALCONER.  
Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.



"When the smart little sport-coats first came into style I couldn't resist a white one, which the salesman showed me, although knowing that I could not afford it.

"I never realized how many times it would need cleaning. I was in despair about it and happened to mention the fact to a lady caller.

"She told me of DIAMOND DYES and the money she had saved by using them. She offered to come over the next day and bring your Book of Directions, and also to help me.

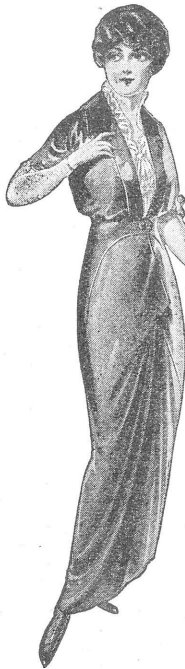
"I was very grateful and begged her to do so. The coat turned out a beautiful blue.

"Will you please send me one of your new Annuals when they come out, so I can become thoroughly acquainted with your dyes?"

MISS DOROTHY FITCH, Owen Sound, Ont.

### An Accident—Tears Diamond Dyes—Smiles

"This spring I found a beautiful blue charmeuse dress at a bargain and although I had just gotten my spring suit and really could not afford a dress, I couldn't resist it.



"I have been invited out a great deal lately and have never had a change to wear, so the next time I had an invitation to a theatre, I donned my new dress with a lot of pride. After the theatre there was a supper party and I was unlucky enough to have the waiter tip my salad over as he was laying it beside my plate. Of course, it fell right on my new dress and the spot grew to what seemed to me an enormous one.

"I said nothing, but it spoiled my whole evening, try as I might to forget it. The next day I bought some cleaning fluid and the result was a big white spot—the color of the dress had faded out.

"My heart was broken, and I told the lady I room with all about it. She told me of the DIAMOND DYES, and then told me how I could dip the dress into a darker shade and how beautifully it would turn out.

"I couldn't believe her and she offered to show me how. Needless to say it turned out as she had predicted, and I have my dress as good as new and mean to be very careful in the future."

MISS ETHEL MERRITT,  
10 West 104th Street, New York City.

If you have used Diamond Dyes for novel purposes write us describing them. Your information may help thousands of women.

**The latest popular shades and directions for producing them are given on pages 32 and 33 of this book.**

### Thrifty Women Use Diamond Dyes

"This fall when it came time to put the summer things away in camphor I found out there were seven pairs of white flannel trousers that were of no use to my husband.

"As we have no children, I decided to give them to our next door neighbor to cut down for her son. She said that she would be glad to have them.

"The next day I saw her out in the back yard hanging three pairs of black trousers and four pairs of dark blue, and I went out to speak to her. She laughingly asked if I recognized the articles on the line, and then informed me how she had used DIAMOND DYES and how many things could be put to real use by the use of them.

"I have often used DIAMOND DYES since, and am writing this to ask you to send one of your Annuals to me. I want to know if worsted can be dyed successfully."

MRS. EMMET HULL,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

### A Clever Reminder

"The other day I wanted my husband to bring me from town a package of DIAMOND DYES.

"My husband is very forgetful and I knew that he would probably forget about my errand, so I took the following means of reminding him.

"I cut from a DIAMOND DYE advertisement the words 'DIAMOND DYES' and pasted them on the crystal of his watch. He told me when he got home that he looked at his watch just before leaving his office and would have forgotten my DYES had he not seen this reminder."

MRS. OWEN STEARNS,  
Westville.







"When I had my new spring suit made this season I insisted on having a slit-skirt. The suit turned out beautifully, but too tight even with the slit in the front.

"One day I took a car to the tailor's to see what could be done. He told me the only thing to do was to match the goods and set a piece in. So I started down-town to the store where I had originally bought the goods. It couldn't be matched there, or anywhere.

"I was quite discouraged and started on my way back home. I stopped in the subway to get the \_\_\_\_\_ Magazine and opened it to read. I happened to see the advertisement of DIAMOND DYES and it struck me that I could get the goods and dye it.

"I invested in some white serge, bought the navy blue DIAMOND DYE at a drug store and went home to try. It turned out beautifully."

MRS. MAE ELWOOD, Hoboken, N. J.

### A Trained Nurse Utilizes Diamond Dyes on Her Old Uniforms



"Before I was married I studied to be a nurse and was well along in my profession when I met my future husband. He persuaded me to give it all up, and I laid aside my uniforms in my trunk.

"It was about two years later that I went through the old trunk and came upon them. They had gotten yellow, but I took them out to use for house dresses. I soon gave it up, as the laundering of the heavy linen was very hard work and it seemed that I could only wear them once and they were dirty.

"I have often used **DIAMOND DYES** successfully and one day it occurred to me that maybe I could dye my uniforms and

make some use of them.

"I bought a package of navy blue **DIAMOND DYE** at the drug store near home the next day and tried one of the dresses. It turned out very well and I dyed the rest.

"I now have some very attractive house dresses as I added a lace or embroidered collar to each and they look very dainty.

"I also want to add that the color has never faded, although they have been washed very often."

MRS. JOHN TOWNSEND,  
Elmira, N. Y.

#### USE DIAMOND DYE INK POWDERS

With the simple addition of water one 10-cent package makes a pint of excellent writing fluid. **Two Colors—EOSINE for Red Ink and SLATE for Black Ink.** For sale by your dealer.

### An Impractical White Sweater Made Serviceable

"My youngest boy teased and teased for a big white sweater to wear—'Just like the other boys had.' At last his father gave me the money and told me to get him what he wanted for Christmas.

"I got him a very good and serviceable white sweater and also a stocking cap to match.

"Every time he would wear the sweater to bogganing or skating he would come home with his sweater so dirty from the snow and ice that it was nearly impossible to get it clean; and at last I told him that he couldn't wear it any longer if he did not try to be more careful.

"With no encouragement from me, as I knew it would end in a scolding, he started to tease his father for a dark sweater.

"One night my husband was reading the —Magazine and came across one of the **DIAMOND DYE** advertisements. He asked if it wasn't possible to dye the sweater and then it wouldn't be in the wash so much.

"I said I could only try and the next day bought some **DIAMOND DYE** Dark Blue for Wool or Silk and followed directions.

"I also dyed the stocking-cap to match and they are very pretty and also very serviceable.

"I was surprised at the things that could be dyed and have used your dyes very often since.

"I have told many of my friends of their good and have made many friends for **DIAMOND DYES.**"

MRS. P. T. BURNS,  
Kingston.





"When we moved into our new apartment we never thought about the papering being done and what a clash there was between our things and the shades on the walls. The living room was papered the new shade of delft blue; and it was so attractive that it had helped the agent rent the apartment to us.

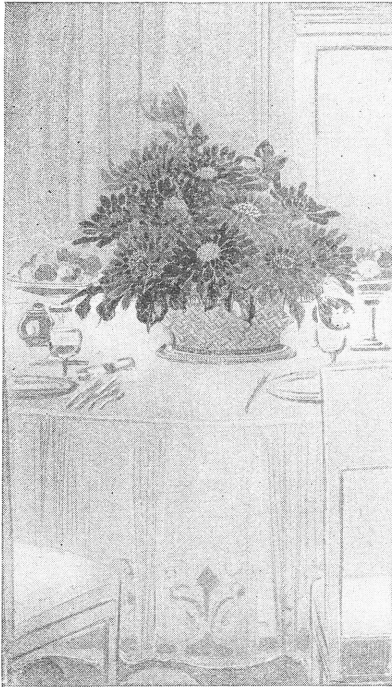
"We had been living in one place, though, for years, and had everything in green. When father saw it and we figured out the expense of upholstering, he said that he could afford a new rug, which we really needed, and that was all.

"We never could imagine dyeing velvet, although we have used DIAMOND DYES.

"We took the chance and now have hangings and all to match a very cosy living room.

"We found out that it was never taking a chance to use DIAMOND DYES."

MRS. F. E. BYMEC, Montreal.



### Diamond Dyes Gave College Colors to Flowers

"My brother is a Harvard man and every year on the big football game day between Yale and Harvard as many of the class as possible try and get together, have dinner and go to a show, and celebrate in general the losing or winning.

"This year it was our turn to have the dinner after the game and I planned the dinner with a feeling of fear. I had never entertained so many in my housekeeping days, and I just knew everything would go wrong.

"I told my brother to order the flowers for table decorations, thinking he would remember to get something red for Harvard colors.

"My heart sank when the florist delivered a large box of white crysanthemums. I thought of every way to arrange them and failed.

"At last I began to wonder how people dyed the flowers that you can buy at times, and thought how pretty it would be to have some red and some blue. I determined to find out and set out for a drug store

to ask the clerk about dyes and for any information which he could give.

"He got out one of the DIAMOND DYE Annuals and sure enough on the back amongst the things that could be dyed—were flowers.

"I bought a package of scarlet and a package of dark blue and went home to try on one flower. It turned out beautifully and that night my table was the prettiest thing ever.

"I was asked a good many questions and at last told my secret. I am sure there were a few at that table who will try the same thing."

MRS. J. J. HAMMEL,  
Boston, Mass.

Directions for dyeing flowers are given on page 26 of this book.

### This Clever Woman Made Long Wearing Shirts at a Low Cost with the Aid of Diamond Dyes

"I found some fine shirts in a store at a very great bargain.

"My husband is a machinist and works very hard, and yet he detests the black working shirts that most of the men in the shop wear.

"The shirts that I found at such a low price were very light tints of blue, pink, lavender, etc. I dyed them navy blue with DIAMOND DYES. Then I made them extra long wearing by the following method, which I read in one of the magazines:

"I sewed a small piece of muslin inside the shirt to the collar-band and shoulder seam, leaving front loose so that it would not interfere with laundering. This protects the shirts from the wear of stiff collars against the collar-bone.

"My husband wears a white collar to the shop, and then takes it off and ties a bandanna around his neck; so DIAMOND DYES and this handy device enabled me to give him some shirts of high quality that will wear a very long time."

MRS. FRANCIS DEMARAY,  
Toronto.

The latest popular shades and directions for producing them are given on pages 32 and 33 of this book.



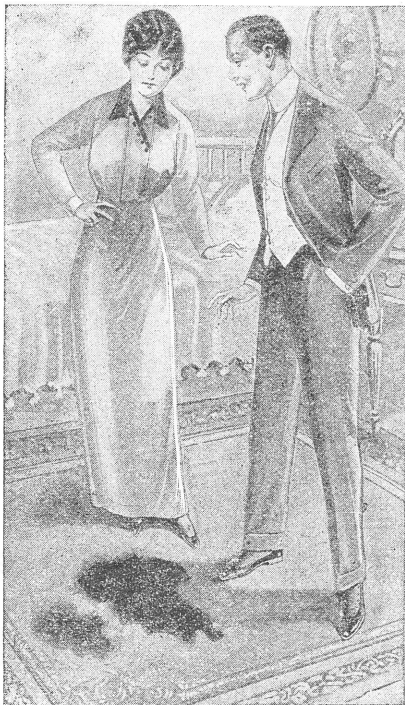
"My husband's mother lives abroad and always sends us anything she finds which she considers a real bargain. Just lately the doctor has ordered my husband to wear woolen socks on account of his rheumatism.

"I mentioned it to his mother in a letter, and in a couple of weeks there arrived a dozen white woolen socks that she had picked up at a bargain.

"Every time my husband wore a pair of these socks, they were always laughed at, because the heavy white socks did look funny on a man who is so careful of his appearance, and he refused to wear them. I suggested using DIAMOND DYES and having black socks.

"I was very successful and when I told my husband he was wearing the white socks dyed, he prophesied that the color would come off. It never did."

MRS. B. HOMER, 6610 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



### How the Price of a Rug Was Saved by Diamond Dyes

"As my husband was to be in New York on business that would last a year, we decided to rent our house furnished and take a furnished apartment in New York.

"After looking for a few days I found just what we wanted, and we settled down.

"A few nights after, as my husband suffers terribly with tired feet, I fixed some soap and water with a dark medicine that the doctor prescribed for him to rest them in and took it into the bed-room. I got it very hot and he put his feet in so he rested them on the edge of the bowl. In a moment he had turned over the whole thing and the rug was ruined.

"I used everything imaginable the next day to bring the color back, but all to no account. It was an all-one-color rug of blue and the medicine had faded the color.

"I did not know what to do, as I knew we would have to replace it, but that evening I was reading the \_\_\_\_\_ Magazine and saw DIAMOND DYES advertised. I asked

my husband if he thought I could dye it and he laughed at me.

"However, the next day I determined to try and went to the drug store. I told the druggist what had been done and asked him about DIAMOND DYES. He recommended them very highly, so I bought a package of dark blue dye and went home to try.

"I succeeded and that night asked my husband to find the spot if he could. He was very much surprised and now talks about his 'wonderful wife.' I tell him he should talk about the wonderful DIAMOND DYES."

MRS. JESSIE McCARY,  
Chicago, Ill.

### A "Ruined Robe" Renewed by Diamond Dyes

"We ran out to Huntington, Long Island, in our automobile one day to look at a boat we had seen advertised. My husband wanted a boat and the advertisement seemed to describe just what we were seeking.

"I had prepared a lunch which we carried in a hamper, but although we had two vacuum bottles they were empty for we always like to get fresh drinkables on the road. The day was warm and the roads dusty so we were all very dry.

"At an Inn my husband had one vacuum bottle filled with lemon juice and we filled the other at a spring.

"When we had inspected the boat we ran along a little way and found a shady spot on a sandy bluff overlooking the sparkling waters of Long Island Sound.

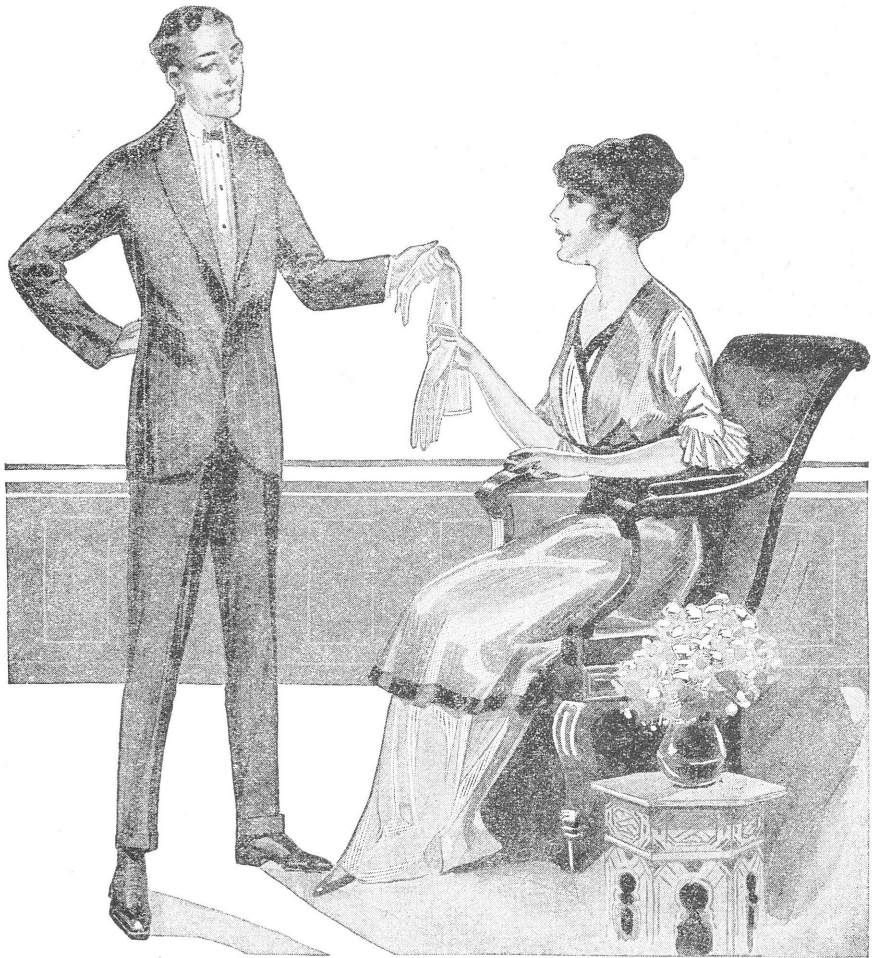
"I foolishly spread our automobile robe on the ground and spread the sandwiches and cake on it. Then I started to mix some of the lemon juice and water together in a glass to make some lemonade. Just then my daughter saw a caterpillar. She screamed and jumped, banging my elbow. Of course, I spilled the lemon juice all over the handsome tan robe. The lemon juice took the color out of the robe and left a great faded spot.

"I thought the robe was ruined and next day told a friend of mine about it. She said—'Why you poor dear don't worry about it, I'll dye it for you with DIAMOND DYES.' And that very afternoon we dyed it a beautiful navy blue.

"We all like it better now that it is blue than when it was tan.

"DIAMOND DYES are now our stand-bys. I use them for absolutely everything that you can think of."

MRS. STEWART BROCK,  
New York City.



"My fiance is in the glove business and is always giving me white kid gloves. He does not realize that I could use the darker shades so much better. I found myself really in need of dark gloves and did not like to ask for them, and at the same time not wanting to buy any with all the new ones lying in my dresser.

"One day at the office I went into the resting room and found one of the girls dabbing away at her worn gloves. She explained that she was freshening them up with DIAMOND DYES. I asked her if such a thing was possible—that you could dye gloves, and watched her.

"That night I stopped in a drug store and asked the clerk for some dark blue DIAMOND DYE. He explained very carefully how to use it and I was very successful indeed. It was a great saving and I never say a word now when I get white gloves for a present."

MISS GERTRUDE BARNES, Ottawa.



### Scenery for Play Made with Diamond Dyes

"I am a teacher in a girls' school and want to write this letter to tell of the new and novel use to which we put DIAMOND DYES.

"Every year when the girls scatter to go home we have some sort of a little good-bye affair. The children always get together and plan it and try to have a surprise for the teachers.

"This year, however, they went a little beyond what they usually do and had to ask advice from me.

"They decided to give a play that they had found in one of the books of the library and they did not know what to do about scenery. I was asked for my help.

"As we give art lessons, I at once decided on a way which would be an experience for each pupil.

"The scenery must be made by the pupils themselves. Many a hand went up in wonder when I told them, but when I explained how, they then realized how easy it would be.

"We bought the muslin the next day and also the DIAMOND DYES, and after study hours we went to the basement and locked ourselves in. I taught the girls how to do it, and in a week we had the prettiest scenery made and from DIAMOND DYES.

"The little play went off well and many questions were asked about the scenery—where we had gotten it—and when. We told our secret and it was hardly believed.

"The scheme not only saved money, but it taught my pupils to save and to use DIAMOND DYES."

MISS HARNET BEECH,  
Toronto.

Directions for scene painting for amateur theatricals may be found on page 29.

### How Mrs. Himman Managed to Have Plenty of Dancing Gowns

"Since the modern dances have become so fashionable I have found it necessary to have many more evening gowns than formerly. A few years ago I used to go to but three or four formal dances during the winter. Consequently, I managed very well on two or three evening gowns, but now I am dancing three or four nights every week and this winter has been one constant succession of dances.

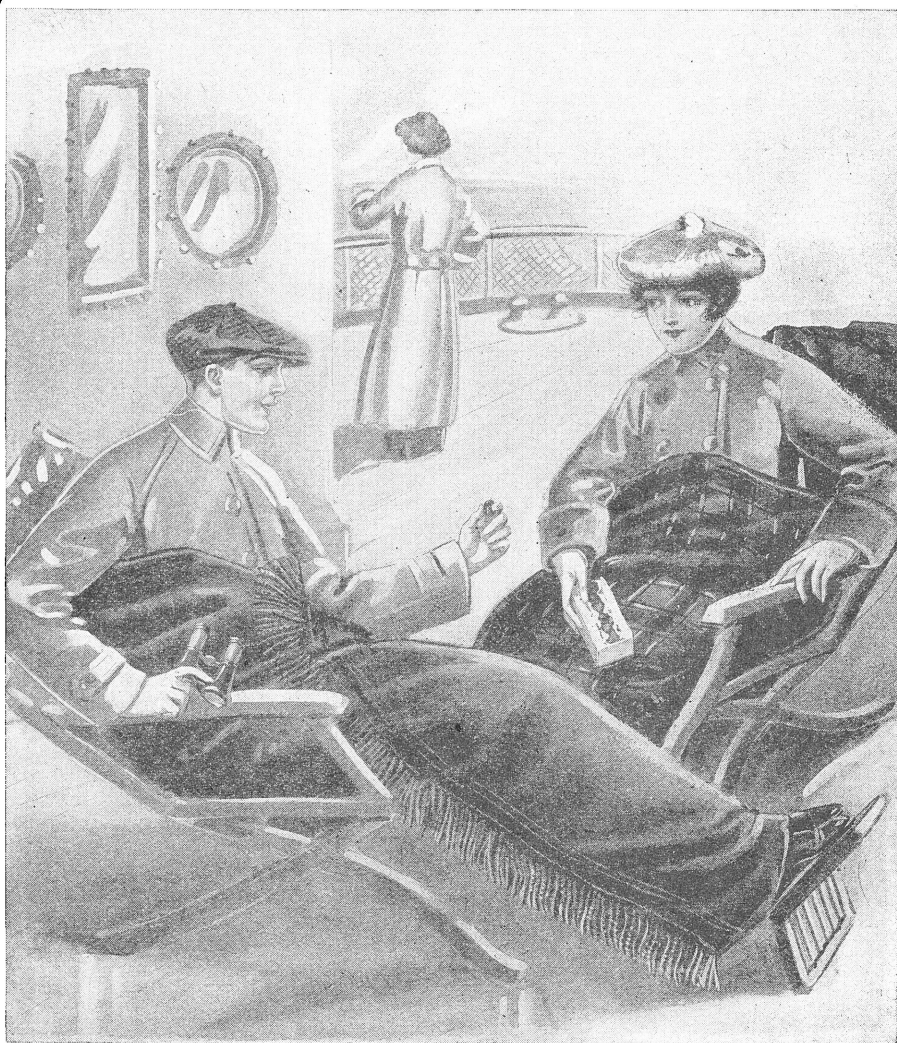
"I cannot really afford to have more than three or four evening gowns, and was nearly driven distracted trying to think of some way to get more. I happened to read in \_\_\_\_\_ Magazine one of the DIAMOND DYE advertisements, in which it was suggested that old gowns could be recolored and made as good as new by using DIAMOND DYES.

"I rummaged the attic and found six or seven gowns that had been discarded as worthless. I went to the drug store on the corner and bought a package of light blue DIAMOND DYES and also a package of cardinal red, yellow, purple, green, and black. I dyed the materials of the old gowns and remade them. Of course, I found it necessary to purchase some trimmings. As a result I have six charming evening gowns, and have been the envy of all my friends, who wonder how I manage to have so many 'beautiful gowns.' "

MRS. FRANCIS HIMMAN,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

The latest popular shades and directions for producing them are given on pages 32 and 33 of this book.





"My boy has grown up now and the firm he works for has advanced him every year. This year they decided to send him to Europe on some very important business, and it was with great misgivings that I started to get his wardrobe ready.

"We are not a wealthy family, and I did so want to get everything he needed, and the best possible. When we priced the steamer rugs we knew we couldn't go any further, and I was very unhappy until I thought of a baby blanket upstairs in an old trunk.

"Without saying a word to anyone, I went to the nearest drug store and asked what was the best dye. The clerk recommended DIAMOND DYES, and I bought a very dark brown shade and the next day bought some very pretty fringe and dyed it with the blanket. That night I had a surprise for my husband and son. They would hardly believe me—it was such a success."

MRS. E. P. EVERETT, Montreal.



"This spring we decided to renovate our house and we could not afford to spend much. We had chenille draperies between the living room and reception hall and they were very rusty and old looking, so we decided to get new ones.

"However, when we got that far our money had given out and we were left with the old ones still hanging. One day a neighbor came in with one of her old suits and we remarked how well the goods had worn. She confided her secret and it was that she had dyed the suit the same color with DIAMOND DYES.

"I asked my sister what she thought of trying the experiment on our draperies. We did try the next day, purchasing the crimson DIAMOND DYE for ten cents. They were a success and we think they are far prettier than when new."

MISS GENEVIEVE GARDEN, Sherbrooke.



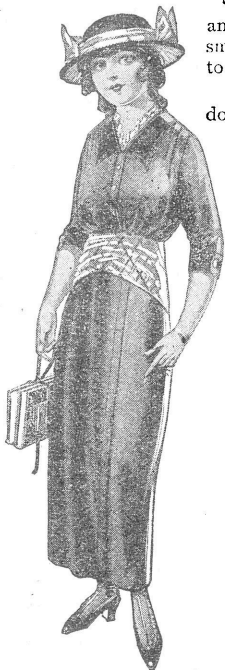
"There are four of us girls studying in the \_\_\_\_\_ conservatory of music and we had been talking about the expense of living, when one girl spoke up with the idea of our getting a small apartment and fixing it up ourselves. We knew we could get money to put down on the furniture on the installment plan.

"We found the sweetest apartment of four rooms. Right across the courtway we noticed the loveliest stenciled curtains in colors to match the wall paper. One of the girls spent two days and gave up because they could not be bought.

"It just happened that the next day we met one of the girls across the way and told her of our vain search. She offered to show us how she had used DIAMOND DYES and told us to buy the scrim. We made the dresser scarves and a davenport cover, also a bed spread just alike—and they are beautiful."

ETHEL MARDEN, Boston, Mass.

## Diamond Dyes Brought Happiness to Two Orphans



"I am a school teacher and am supporting a small sister who is going to the same school.

"I have always cut down my dresses, and suits for her, and, as I am a fairly good sewer, have made very pretty clothes out of them for her.

"Last year she made the seventh grade, and however sadly I may say it, nevertheless it is true that girls of her age will make remarks, and the consequence was that my little sister came home evenings in tears to tell me of some girl's remarks about wearing her sister's clothes.

"It hurt me very much, as I am saving all I can towards a little home for us. And

when my clothes are good enough to cut down I didn't want to spend the money for new ones.

"I confided my troubles to another teacher the very next day and she told me of DIAMOND DYES and how I could change the color of a dress and fool the girls and also my sister.

"The next week I remembered what she had said and tore up an old white serge suit that had laid around useless for a long time. I bought some seal brown DIAMOND DYE and when my little sister was out playing I dyed the goods.

"It turned out beautifully and I bought a pattern the next day and made a very pretty new dress. I also dyed a piece of light blue velvet to match and used it for collar and cuffs and sash."

MISS ANNA STOCKTON,  
Calgary.

Diamond Dyes are the Standard Package  
Dyes of the World.

## Diamond Dyes Made Awnings and Hammock Spic and Span

"We have a very nice and durable piazza hammock that my husband's sister sent us when she sold her seashore cottage. It was a couch hammock made of white canvas, and was perfectly good except that it had become dirty and lost its fresh white look. I had made up my mind that I would attempt to paint it white, although I feared that the paint would come off on our clothing.

"One of my friends said—"Why not dye it?"

"I used 'DIAMOND DYES for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods' and dyed it a pretty green of about the shade of green awnings.

"The hammock came out so well that it put an idea into my head. We had green and white striped awnings on our west windows and the green had faded dreadfully. So I took the canvas off and dyed the awnings green. Now they are spic and span and refreshingly cool in appearance.

"I have used DIAMOND DYES a great deal to recolor clothes, and have never had any but the most satisfactory results."

MRS. JOSEPH CANNER,  
Quebec.

## Three Generations of this Family Have Used Diamond Dyes

"It may interest you to know that my mother, grandmother, and I have all used DIAMOND DYES for years.

"My grandmother has been a user of DIAMOND DYES for more than 25 years. As a girl she lived on a farm in Connecticut near the town of New Milford. She loves to tell how she once gave great joy to my uncle, when he was a boy, by dyeing an old yellow horse blanket bright red. The boys were using the horse blanket to make an Indian wigwam and were distressed because the color did not suit them.

"Mother has used DIAMOND DYES for clothes, curtains, etc., etc., ever since she was a young girl, and now I use them a great deal with mother's help. I do all the dyeing and mother helps me retrim and alter my clothes.

"DIAMOND DYES have certainly been great money savers for our family."

MISS ANN RICHARDS,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.



"I suppose it is very seldom that you hear of anybody in the theatrical profession using DIAMOND DYES, so I am writing this to tell you of how many people in that profession use DIAMOND DYES.

"One evening I came to the theatre and when it came time to change to a certain costume I found that one of the stockings had been torn. They were a very peculiar shade of old rose and the next day I tried to match them. Every clerk just shook her head.

"I had been told about DIAMOND DYES often, so I purchased a pair of white stockings and matched the shade with DIAMOND DYES. When they were dry they were a perfect match to the costume. It saved me a good deal, as I would otherwise have had to send to a costumer's in New York to replace the torn stocking, and they probably would have done the same thing as I did."

MISS EDNA BATES, New York City.



"I have one very pretty little evening dress. So when I was invited to dinner I accepted gladly and hurried home to get out my white dress. It had turned a trifle yellow in spots and needed a bit of repairing, too. I was very disheartened, as I could not afford a new dress and couldn't fix this one.

"I was about to sit down and write a note of refusal when my girl friend came in. I showed her my dress and slippers, and she said that the only thing she could think of was to dye it.

"She had heard of her mother using DIAMOND DYES, so I bought a package of light blue DIAMOND DYE, and the next day we ripped the dress apart, and the satin and chiffon, too, dyed a very pretty shade. I also dyed the slippers.

"We cleaned the lace and made the dress over very prettily."

BERTHA ELMER, Winnipeg.

*The*  
**DIAMOND DYE  
 DIRECTION BOOK**

**SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR COLORING**

By following the simple directions we give for  
 the use of Diamond Dyes any color or shade  
 can be easily and satisfactorily obtained.

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# Before You Begin Dyeing Read About the Colors on Page 31

## Preparation of the Goods to be Dyed—

Wash the material thoroughly to remove all dirt, and as much of the old dye as can be easily removed. Rinse well in clear water and keep moist until placed in the dye bath.

Any spots of grease, paint, etc., should be removed as directed below.

When the original color is light or near the shade desired or when advantage is to be taken of the old color to modify the new, according to the list of color combinations found on page 25 of this book, this preparation will be all that is necessary.

When the color is badly faded in places or when the original shade is dark and advantage cannot be taken of the list of regular Diamond Dye colors, it is advisable to discharge as much of the old color as possible.

The color should be discharged from red or brown goods before a black dye is applied.

## Ripping Material Before Dyeing—

It is as a rule best to rip garments apart before dyeing, because in this condition they can be more readily spread out and kept from bunching in the dye bath, thus preventing any tendency toward the production of a spotted or streaked shade. Where it is impracticable to rip the garment, it may very often be colored satisfactorily if special care is taken to keep it stirred while dyeing. It is always best to remove trimming, braid, etc., where this is sewed to the garment, because if not removed, the dye liquor would not penetrate thoroughly underneath, and if subsequently removed, light colored places would be found. When dyeing coats the padding and lining should be removed.

## Discharging the Color When Desired—

Most colors can be discharged by continued boiling in clear water. Place the goods in a wash boiler or other large vessel, cover with water and boil with frequent stirring until the water becomes well colored. Then change the water and boil again, repeating this process as long as the goods give off color. In discharging color from silk or cotton goods a little pure soap may be added to the water while boiling; if the material is wool, soap should *not* be used, as it will weaken the fibre of the cloth.

You will readily see that if the goods are placed in the dye bath uncleansed, the old color on the goods and the new dye you are using will mix in the bath and the resulting shade will be a combination of the new and old colors, and not what you had reason to expect.

**Spots of Grease, Paint, Etc.**—Take out grease, paint, or tar spots with benzine or chloroform.

After the spots have been removed, the goods should be thoroughly cleansed by washing in soap-suds and carefully rinsing. See table of spot removers on page 30.

## Determining the Nature of the Fabric to be Colored—

Ravel threads each way of the cloth, using a small piece of the material, and try to ignite with a flame. Cotton burns freely without odor; wool singes with but little flame and gives out a disagreeable odor as of burning horn or hair; silk burns less freely than cotton giving an odor similar to that given off by burning wool; mercerized cotton, which is often used as an imitation of silk, burns the same as ordinary cotton.

Artificial silk is a fibre used quite extensively for the manufacture of trimmings, braids, embroidery, etc., as well as for textile material. It is made by dissolving cotton fibres and forcing this solution through very small openings, forming fibres which very much resemble silk. This material is, however, a vegetable fibre, and should be colored with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. It may be readily detected because when wet it has very little strength and is easily disintegrated.

## Amount of Water to Use—

Enough water should be used to contain the material easily so that it may be kept well spread out without bringing any portion above the surface of the dye liquor. If there is not enough water used the tendency is towards bunching of the goods. This is very likely to cause spots or streaks. Soft water gives best results.

## Preparing the Dye Bath—

Dissolve the dye by first stirring with a little cold water in a small vessel, and then add hot water in proportion of one quart water for each package of dye. Stir, bring to a boil, and continue stirring and boiling until the dye is thoroughly dissolved. Place in the dye vessel the required amount of warm water, add to this salt or vinegar, as directed on envelope of the dye being used, and stir. Add dissolved dye by straining through a cloth. Be sure there are no specks of undissolved dye in the dye solution.

## Vessels for Dyeing—

Vessels best adapted for dyeing are of tin, brass, porcelain, or agate ware. For large articles the wash boiler serves as a suitable utensil. The vessel should be large enough to contain the material easily so that it can be well spread out. Spotting is almost invariably due to crowding in the dye vessel or to not properly stirring. Be sure the dye vessel is perfectly clean.



**Amount of Dye to be Used**—The depth of shade produced by Diamond Dyes is dependent upon the amount of dye used in proportion to the weight of cloth being colored. Each package of dye will give a full shade on one pound of light colored material, and when several pounds of cloth are to be dyed a corresponding number of packages should be used. On the other hand, if the article weighs only a fraction of a pound a corresponding fraction of the dye contained in one package should be used to produce a full shade.

When very dark shades are desired use the dye in larger amounts than the proportion mentioned, and when light shades are to be obtained use less dye.

For very light shades it is best, after dissolving a package in about a quart of boiling water as directed on dye envelope, to add small quantities of this strong solution to the dye bath, add salt, and commence dyeing. After boiling about fifteen minutes, if shade is not dark enough, material may be lifted and more of the strong solution added.

You can get a very good idea of what the shade will be by holding up a single thickness of the goods before the light and looking through it. This will show you what the color of the goods will be when dry.

By using care as to quantity of dye when preparing the dye bath you can make all the various gradations from very light to very dark.

**Time Required for Dyeing**—Here many people are apt to make mistakes and obtain poor results because they are in a hurry. Remember as a rule the longer the goods remain in the dye bath, the more dye they will take on, and the darker they will become until the dye is exhausted. One cannot be guided by any fixed rule. Sometimes a very brief period in the dye bath suffices where an exceedingly light shade is desired; while hard twisted goods require more time. Where goods take the dye slowly, as Black, Brown, and other dark colors, the boiling process may be extended to an hour or more. When they are dark enough, take them out, but bear in mind that goods appear darker when wet than when dry. Do not turn out the dye bath until your goods are thoroughly dry and you see that the shade is satisfactory. If the shade is too light add more dye to the old bath; wet the goods and wring lightly before putting into the dye the second time, and boil until dark enough.

**Dyeing Mixed Goods**—Union or Mixed Goods, are usually composed of mixtures of Wool or Silk, combined with Cotton or Linen, and since these fabrics contain from sixty to eighty per cent of vegetable fibre, they should be colored with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

Bring the bath to about hand heat and after entering the material keep at this temperature for fifteen minutes, then bring to a boil and maintain at this heat for about one-half hour. The dye kettle should then be removed from the fire and the material allowed to cool in the dye bath for about one-half hour.

The goods should be stirred constantly during the entire dyeing process.

**Dyeing Cotton or Linen Fabrics**—Enter the goods at hand heat and bring slowly to a boil and keep at this temperature for from thirty to forty-five minutes, or until dark enough. After boiling, remove the dye vessel from the fire and stir the material one-half hour while cooling. Remove and rinse in warm water. Use Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

**Dyeing Wool or Silk Goods, or Mixtures of Wool and Silk Fabrics**—The dye bath must be kept boiling during the dyeing; not merely hot or steaming, but *boiling*. It requires this temperature to fix the dye on the cloth. Use Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

**Stirring and Turning During Dyeing Process**—Very careful attention should be given to stirring and turning during the entire dyeing process. Unsatisfactory dyeing is often due to neglect of this point.

The stirring should be done with two clean, smooth, round sticks. If these are pointed, or have sharp corners, or are splintered, the goods are apt to become torn particularly in case of silk or other thin materials.

From the time the garment enters the dye bath it should be continually agitated with the sticks, always with a tendency to spread it out as much as possible, so that it will take up as much room in the dye vessel as possible.

Do not allow it to become knotted or bunched in one part of the vessel or float on the top of the dye bath. It should be often lifted and turned over completely in order that one portion may not remain for any length of time in contact with the bottom of the vessel, because at this point the heat is greatest, and the dye would become forced on and produce a heavier shade at this point.

**Strengthening the Dye Bath**—Oftentimes continual boiling is not sufficient to get the color dark enough, and more dye must be added. In adding more dye, first remove the goods from the dye bath, then add the dissolved dye, and see that it is thoroughly mixed and boiled up with the other dye before goods are put back. This will prevent the spotting of the goods with the fresh dye. Keep adding more dye until the color is dark enough.

**Taking Goods from the Dye Bath**—As soon as wool or silk material is of the desired depth of shade it should be taken from the dye bath and rinsed immediately in warm water until the rinse water is almost colorless. Then hang up to dry and press.

Very often time may be saved by pressing the material while moist and where wrinkles are hard to remove this method will almost always leave the material in a perfectly smooth condition. It is best not to wring the material hard, to avoid the forming of hard wrinkles.

Cotton, linen, or mixed goods should be allowed to remain in the dye bath and stirred for one-half hour after the bath is removed from the fire. It should then be rinsed immediately and treated as in the case of wool or silk.

**Crocking of Dye from Material**—When dye shows a tendency to crock or rub from material this is generally due either to the use of too much dye or to not keeping the dye bath at an actual boil for the full length of time stated on dye packages. The long boiling is necessary to thoroughly fix the dye on the fibre. For the amount of dye to use see page 23.

When too much dye is applied it cannot be fixed on the material properly and so tends to rub off. When this occurs it may generally be remedied either by boiling the material for about five minutes in clear water or by washing carefully with warm water and soap.

**Black Dyeing**—The production of satisfactory black shades is in some respects the most difficult process for the home dyer. When applying light colors such as blues, scarlets, pinks, etc., the application of too much dye merely produces a darker shade, and by watching material in the dye bath the dyer can very easily govern the depth of shade by removing the cloth when the color is right.

In black dyeing, however, unless the dyer has had considerable experience this rule cannot be followed. Material always looks considerably darker when in the dye bath than it does after it is dry, and for this reason cloth being dyed black may look very satisfactory while wet, but after drying it would present a blue-black shade. Furthermore, to many it would seem that if one package of Black Dye gives a full black shade, two packages, or even three, must necessarily give a very much superior black. This, beyond a certain point, is not true. If too much Black Dye is used the shade produced will have a bronzy or rusty cast, and will be entirely undesirable.

The Diamond Dye Blacks, both for Wool or Silk and for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are put up in packages containing the correct amount of dye to produce a full black shade on one pound of medium colored material. When cloth to be dyed is white or almost white a little more dye should be used,—generally one and one-half packages should be enough. On the other hand, if material to be colored is very dark or almost black, such as navy blue or seal brown, a full package to a pound of material will not be required, and for this work about one-half package of Black Dye to a pound of material should be enough. Of course to produce a good black shade, even when the proportion of dye is correct, the directions on package must be carefully followed. If the dye bath is not kept at an actual boil for the full length of time stated, the dye will not become thoroughly fixed on the fibre and will wash out in the rinsing, leaving the material a blue-black. Whenever material presents a bronzy appearance it is due to the use of too much dye. This may generally be removed by washing carefully with warm water and soap or boiling for about five minutes in clear water.

**Color to be Used**—No goods can be dyed a lighter color than the original shade; they must be dyed a darker or a similar color, unless the old color is discharged before re-dyeing. In thin, light goods, and those from which the color is readily discharged, the lighter colors can be used according to the fancy

of the dyer. There are some colors that will not discharge; these, if washed, can be dyed with one of the dark colors; advantage can be taken of the effect produced by the combination of the new and old color.

You will find tabulated on page 25 in this book, the colors that can be produced by dyeing over different colors.

**Undyed Threads**—Sometimes threads running one way take the color, while the threads running the other way remain light or uncolored; a wool dye was probably used, when a dye for cotton, linen, or mixed goods should have been employed. A wool dye used on goods that are wool and cotton mixed, will dye the wool threads, the cotton remaining uncolored. The remedy is, to re-dye the goods with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods of the same color as the wool dye that was used.

**Dye a Small Sample First if in Doubt**—After preparing the dye bath, we advise dyeing a small sample of the material to be colored in a little of the bath, placed in a separate and smaller dish. The results upon the small sample will show if the desired shade has been secured.

**Figured Goods**—Fabrics such as foulard silk or other figured materials, in nearly all cases unless dyed black, show the figure after coloring. It is generally best to dye such goods with a dye which will produce a shade similar to and darker than the original predominating color. Where the material is of several colors, as in the case of plaids, couch covers, etc., it is always best to dye a small piece before immersing the articles to obtain an idea of the resultant shade.

**Drying and Pressing**—When coats, vests, or dresses have been colored without ripping, the best way to dry them is to put one end of a bow-shaped stick, about three feet long, into each sleeve, and hang to a clothesline by a string or hook at the center of the stick. A section of a large size barrel hoop will answer this purpose nicely. To dry trousers, tie a string to a button on each side, and tie these strings to a clothesline at such a distance apart that the trousers will hang perfectly straight. To dry shawls, dresses, draperies, coverings, etc., hang them across the line the wrong side in, as the line is liable to leave a mark. The line should be washed carefully. As far as possible, goods should be pressed only on the wrong side. The iron should not be too hot. When pressing goods on the right side, dip a cotton cloth in water, and wring out with the hands. Open it and spread over that part of the goods which is to be pressed first. Then pass the hot iron over the surface of the wet cloth and press in this manner. The hot iron must not be allowed to come in contact with the goods.

**Finishing Velvet and Plush**—After dyeing and rinsing, press between two cloths to remove all the water possible. Cover the face of a hot flat-iron with several folds of wet cotton cloth. Fasten the iron, face uppermost, and as the steam rises pass the wrong side of the plush or velvet back and forth over the face of the iron; a soft brush will aid the rising steam to raise the nap of the velvet or plush.

## TOP DYEING

Top Dyeing is the application of dye over material which is already colored. Dye may be applied to merely freshen up the original color, or advantage may be taken of the old color of the material by applying a dye which will combine with this to produce an entirely different shade.

When material becomes slightly faded, or when the shade of the material is not bright enough, a dye of a similar color should be selected by consulting the Diamond Dye Sample Card, and the material

colored with this dye. For such work the dye should be used in very small proportion. The shades shown on Sample Card are produced by using the dye in proportion of one package for each pound of material, but for freshening up the original color one-fourth package to a pound will usually be sufficient.

For the production of various colors made by combining Diamond Dyes with the original dye in the material, we give a full list of shades which may be produced as follows:

### Colors Produced by Dyeing Over Other Colors

#### Diamond Dye Light Blue

Over Light Red makes Purple.  
Over Dark Red makes Wine.  
Over Purple makes Reddish Blue.  
Over Light Green makes Peacock Green.  
Over Dark Green makes Bottle Green.  
Over Brown makes Dark Brown.  
Over Yellow makes Light Green.  
Over Orange makes Light Olive Green.

#### Diamond Dye Navy Blue

Over Dark Red makes Plum.  
Over Green makes Bottle Green.  
Over Old Gold makes Green.

#### Diamond Dye Brown

Over Yellow makes Light Brown.  
Over Orange makes Light Brown.  
Over Purple makes Dark Brown.  
Over Red makes Mahogany.

#### Diamond Dye Seal Brown

Over Yellow makes Seal Brown.  
Over Bright Red makes Reddish Brown.  
Over Dark Red makes Seal Brown.  
Over Purple makes Seal Brown.  
Over Green makes Olive.

#### Diamond Dye Dark Green

Over Yellow makes Bright Green.  
Over Blue makes Bottle Green.  
Over Slate makes Dull Green.  
Over Brown makes Seal Brown.

#### Diamond Dye Purple

Over Bright Red makes Maroon.  
Over Dark Red makes Dark Wine.  
Over Brown makes Dark Brown.  
Over Blue makes Red shade of Blue.  
Over Medium Green makes Navy Blue.

#### Diamond Dye Scarlet

Over Light Red makes Scarlet.  
Over Purple makes Terra Cotta.  
Over Brown makes Reddish Brown.  
Over Dark Red makes Cardinal Red.

#### Diamond Dye Cardinal Red

Over Yellow makes Cardinal Red.  
Over Orange makes Cardinal Red.  
Over Light Brown makes Crimson.  
Over Dark Red makes Crimson.  
Over Purple makes Garnet.  
Over Slate makes Dull Red.  
Over Bright Red makes Cardinal Red.  
Over Dark Brown makes Reddish Brown.  
Over Light Blue makes Wine.  
Over Dark Blue makes Dark Wine or Plum.

#### Diamond Dye Garnet

Over Purple makes Dark Wine.  
Over Brown makes Catawba.  
Over Blue makes Maroon.  
Over Slate makes Garnet.

#### Diamond Dye Green

Over Yellow makes Bright Green.  
Over Orange makes Sage Green.  
Over Red makes Brown.  
Over Dark Blue makes Greenish Blue.  
Over Purple makes Navy Blue.  
Over Brown makes Seal Brown.  
Over Light Blue makes Peacock Blue.

#### Diamond Dye Crimson

Over Bright Red makes Crimson.  
Over Brown makes Catawba.  
Over Light Blue makes Wine.  
Over Dark Blue makes Plum.  
Over Dark Red makes Dark Crimson.  
Over Yellow makes Cardinal Red.  
Over Orange makes Cardinal Red.

#### Diamond Dye Yellow

Over Red makes Yellow and Brighter.  
Over Blue makes Green.  
Over Green makes Yellow and Brighter.  
Over Brown makes Golden Brown.

#### Diamond Dye Orange

Over Blue makes Brown.  
Over Green makes Olive Green.  
Over Purple makes Terra Cotta.  
Over Yellow makes Orange.  
Over Red makes Yellow and Brighter.  
Over Brown makes Redder and Brighter.

## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS

**Feather Dyeing**—First clean the feather by soaking in a strong suds for about fifteen minutes, then draw gently between the thumb and fore-finger a number of times and rinse in warm water. Dissolve a package of Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk, of the color desired, in one gallon of boiling water and add one-half cup of strong vinegar. For black dissolve a package of Black for Wool or Silk in two quarts of boiling water and add one cup of strong vinegar. The dye solution should be allowed to cool until just below a boil and the feather then immersed and the dye bath kept almost to the boil until the required depth of shade is produced.

Feathers should not be placed in the dye bath and stirred the same as textile material but should be held by the quill and immersed for a few moments. They should then be removed and shaken. This immersing and removing should be continued until the correct color is obtained.

For dark shades the dye bath should be used full strength, as directed, but where light tints are required the solution may be diluted. To do this, bring two quarts of clear water almost to a boil, add one-half cup of strong vinegar, then add a little of the strong dye solution. After the feather has been dyed in this for about fifteen minutes, if the shade is not dark enough, more of the strong solution should be added and the dyeing continued. After coloring, rinse in warm water, pass through a cold starch solution made by stirring a handful of starch into one pint of cold water. Press between two cloths to remove as much as possible of the moisture and finish drying by shaking before the fire. The feather may be curled by drawing each filament between a whalebone and the thumb.

**Chenille Draperies**—These draperies are composed almost entirely of cotton, and should be colored with Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed

**Goods.** It is best to apply a dye which will give a shade similar to and darker than the original color. Before applying the dye the material should be boiled in clear water to remove as much of the old dye as will readily come out, and even up the shade.

**Carpet Rags**—Rags to be used for making carpets should be sorted to separate the various colors. They should be weighed and dyed in the usual manner, using one package for each pound of rags. Where the material is cotton, linen, or mixed goods Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods should be used, but if the rags are wool or silk brighter shades will result by application of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

**Yarns**—Yarn should be dyed in skeins and to produce full shades about one and one-half packages of dye for each pound of yarn should be used. After wetting the yarn carefully in warm water immerse in the dye bath, keeping the skein hung up on two smooth sticks. By manipulating the sticks the yarn may be easily changed from end to end without becoming tangled. It should be changed in this manner constantly so that the shade produced will be even. The bath should be brought to a boil and kept at this temperature for from one-half to three-fourths of an hour.

**Beads**—Very attractive and practical beads may be made as follows: Mix one-half cup common table salt with one-fourth cup corn starch and add to this one-fourth cup cold water. Dissolve a package of Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk in whatever color desired, in one pint of boiling water and after this is cooled add a few drops to the mixture until the right depth of shade is produced. Place in a double cooker or, if not convenient, the dish in which the material has been mixed may be set in a dish of boiling water. Stir constantly and vigorously until a pasty mass is formed of about the consistency of dough. This may then be rolled out and made into beads by rolling small pieces between the palms of the hand. When these are partly dry they should be punctured with a hat pin or similar instrument. China berries may be colored by boiling in solution of Diamond Dyes. Either Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk or for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods may be used but the Dyes for Wool or Silk give brighter shades.

**Valuable Furs** cannot be dyed satisfactorily at home because the high temperature necessary to produce a fast shade on the hair portion, injures the skin. It is always best to have articles of this kind colored by a professional fur dyer.

**Flower Dyeing**—Natural flowers may be dyed very beautiful shades by immersing the flower stems in solutions of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk. For this work of course white flowers should be used and the process is very satisfactory for coloring carnations, white roses, and other flowers of like nature. The dyes best adapted for this purpose are Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk in Yellow, Green, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. The Yellow and Green should be dissolved in proportion of one package for a pint of hot

water, and the Scarlet and Dark Blue in proportion of one package for a quart of hot water. After allowing the solutions to cool, the flower stems should be immersed and the coloring matter will follow the stem to the flower in from one to three hours. The longer the stem is allowed to remain in the solution the darker will be the resultant shade. The dye acts quicker when applied in a warm room, but florists very often leave the flowers in the dye solution over night in the refrigerator, which is about the right length of time to allow in a room of so low a temperature.

**Ladies' Shoe Dressing**—Liquid dressing for Ladies' shoes can be easily and cheaply made as follows:

By the aid of heat dissolve one ounce of borax and two ounces of gum shellac in a pint of hot water. This solution should be kept boiling for some time, and if the gum does not wholly dissolve, strain through a cloth. Moisten one package of Diamond Dye Slate for Black Ink with a little water into a paste, dissolve in the liquid while hot, then add one-fourth ounce of Glycerine and mix well together. Apply to the shoes with a sponge or cloth. Made in this way the expense of shoe-dressing is about one-fourth its cost in bottles and it can be depended upon as the best. For men's shoes this dressing can be polished with a brush like paste blacking. Old black kid gloves can be dressed over with this blacking and made practically new in appearance. This shoe dressing also gives an excellent black on straw hats, wicker-work, etc.

**Diamond Dye Inks—Writing Inks**—These inks can be made by simply dissolving a package of Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk of the color wanted, in hot water. They are better than the inks sold in small bottles, and cost less than one-fourth as much. School children, bookkeepers, families, and all writers should use them. Moisten the dye with a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water; stir until dissolved, and your ink is ready for use. For Purple use a quart of water. Ruling Ink—the same as writing ink.

**Copying Ink**—Use one-half pint of water for each package of dye and add two ounces of rock candy to each pint.

**Stamping Ink**—(For rubber stamps.) Dissolve the powder in four ounces of Glycerine by heating the Glycerine and stirring in the dye.

**Marking Ink**—Dissolve a package of dye in from one-half pint to one quart of water, according to strength needed.

**Stencil Ink**—The same as marking ink. To use, put a sponge in a cup and saturate with ink. Then use with a brush.

### Dyes to Use to Make Ink

**To Make Black Ink**—Use Diamond Dye Slate for Black Ink.

**To Make Blue Ink**—Use Diamond Dye Dark Blue for Wool or Silk.

**To Make Red Ink**—Use Diamond Dye Eosine for Red Ink.

**To Make Purple Ink**—Use Diamond Dye Purple for Wool or Silk.

**To Make Green Ink**—Use Diamond Dye Green for Wool or Silk.

**Restoring Color to Slightly Faded Garments**—After Summer wash dresses have been laundered they seldom look quite as bright as when new. The color may be easily restored to such garments with Diamond Dyes.

Select a dye for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, as near the color of the garment as possible, and dissolve it in one quart of boiling water. (After the solution is cold it may be poured into a bottle or jar and kept indefinitely.) Add a few drops of this to the rinse water, the same as you would bluing, and after washing the garment immerse it and stir for two or three minutes. The shade will be very noticeably freshened.

Of course this process applies only to plain shades and is generally applied to cotton or linen dresses. In many instances, however, wool or even silk garments may be treated in this manner, where the material is only slightly faded. Use, of course, Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

### Rugs or Carpets on the Floor, To Dye—

Clean with warm water and soap, wipe as dry as possible with a damp cloth; while moist apply the hot solution of the dye chosen. Carpets and rugs are usually made with hemp or cotton backs, and after the carpet becomes worn the vegetable fibre foundation often shows prominently. For this reason carpets and rugs should be classed as mixed goods, so we recommend for this work Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods.

Dissolve one package of dye in two quarts of hot water, boiling until dissolved; add the salt as directed on the package for ordinary fabrics. Keep the dye solution hot while using and apply by rubbing in with a scrub brush. It will be necessary to go over the work twice to obtain an even shade. After it is thoroughly dry, go over with a dry cloth and wipe off all unfixed dye that would crock clothing or other light colored material which might come in contact with the carpet, if allowed to remain. Dyes applied by this method are not as fast as they would be if fixed by heat. The method is satisfactory for the purposes of many hotel and boarding house keepers.

**Burlap Walls, To Dye**—Burlap Walls may be colored by applying solutions of Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods prepared as directed above, with a brush. When applied in this manner one package of dye should cover about 100 square feet of surface.

When applying Diamond Dyes to burlap which has become faded, it is generally best to apply a dye of a color similar to the original. For this work Dark Green for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods and Crimson for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are particularly applicable.

**Kalsomining**—One package tints ten to fifteen pounds of kalsomine. The favorite colors are Yellow, Orange, Pink, Scarlet, Purple, Green, and Light Blue.

To make good kalsomine, add one-fourth pound of good dissolved glue to each ten pounds of whiting. Mix with sufficient water to give the right consistency. To tint it, dissolve a package of Diamond Dye for

Wool or Silk in a quart of water, and add as much as is necessary to give the color desired.

### Diamond Wood Dyes

Cardinal Red	Orange	Brown	Dark Blue
Scarlet	Black	Purple	Rose Pink
Yellow	Green	Light Blue	Olive Green

### Diamond Wood Stains

Walnut	Mahogany	Oak	Cherry
Dark Mahogany		Weathered Oak	

Having had many calls for a line of dyes and stains especially prepared for coloring wood and adapted for other similar uses we have perfected the above.

These are the brightest, strongest, and most durable wood colors that can be made. They are used by simply dissolving in water, and the articles may be dipped into the solution, or it may be applied with a brush or sponge. The depth of color will be according to the strength of the solution.

Many uses will suggest themselves to the person who once tries Diamond Wood Dyes. They are best applied with a brush, but a sponge or cloth may be used if more convenient. As these stains may be used either hot or cold, a larger quantity than is needed for immediate use may be made at one time, and what remains can be saved in bottles.

After the first coat has dried, if the shade is not dark enough, go over the stained surface again. After this has thoroughly dried, cover with a coat of shellac or common varnish.

If dull finish is desired a coat of floor wax may be applied when the stain is dry.

Wood that has been painted, varnished, or oiled cannot be stained with water solutions of these dyes.

Diamond Wood Dyes are soluble in alcohol and may be used for making colored shellacs.

Dissolve a package of Diamond Wood Dyes in one half pint of alcohol (either wood alcohol or grain alcohol may be used) and add this solution to white shellac. The amount of dye solution to be used may be determined by first mixing a small quantity with about one pint of white shellac and rubbing a little of this on a piece of wood or white paper. If the shade is not dark enough more of the dye solution may be added, or, if it is too dark more white shellac may be added.

These colored shellacs are particularly well adapted to the coloring of inside woodwork, walls, wicker chairs, or floors, and, in fact, may be used anywhere in place of the commercial colored varnishes and floor stains.

They are particularly well adapted to the coloring of wood for basket work. It should be immersed until the desired depth of shade, in solutions of the Wood Dyes or Stains.

To the Kindergarten teachers many ways will suggest themselves in which these dyes may be utilized. Splints may be easily made by coloring tooth picks. It is merely necessary to place a handful of tooth picks in the dye solution and leave them for a few minutes, after which they should be rinsed in cold water.

**Straw Dyeing**—The first thing is to cleanse the straw. This can be done by making a solution using two ounces of cooking soda to one gallon of hot

water. Put the articles in this, and place on them a clean piece of board weighted with a clean stone to keep them all well under the solution, and let them remain over night. In the morning take out and after rinsing thoroughly, soak for five minutes in a bath made by adding half a cup of strong vinegar to one gallon of cold water, rinse the articles from this bath and they are ready for the dye. If you are not ready to dye at once, put the goods into cold water, as they should not dry before dyeing.

Use a vessel that will hold the article to be dyed easily, but see that it is not too large, as this will require the addition of water in so large a quantity as to make the dye solution too dilute and weaken the shade. Use Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods. Dissolve and make up the dye as directed on the package, add enough hot water to cover the straw, add the salt, enter the straw to be colored, and begin heating the bath. The time required for the boiling varies considerably, depending on the nature of the straw, but the bath should generally be boiled vigorously for at least one hour, and in some cases it will require a two hours' boiling to produce a full shade. For straw the dye should be stronger than for cotton. One package will give a deep shade on six ounces of straw material. If the straw is clear and white the resultant shade should be

as shown on the sample card for cotton goods. For blues, Navy Blue will give the best results. Dark and Light Blue will give over the yellow shade of the straw a greenish cast.

Care should be taken that the goods are all kept under the dye during the entire process, otherwise spotting will result. All colored straw goods should be dressed with a sizing made of one-half ounce of white glue to one pint of water. This applied with a brush or sponge will gloss the goods and retain them in shape. The contact of the hot dye will destroy the original shape of the hat, and some provision must be made for means to press and block the hat into shape after dyeing.

**Dyeing Kid Gloves**—Black kid gloves can be dressed over with one-fourth ounce of glycerine in which one package of Diamond Dye Slate for Black Ink, dissolved in a little hot water, has been mixed. White kid gloves can be given any color with Diamond Dyes. Place the glove on the hand and rub briskly with benzine. When dry apply a solution of one of the Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk with a sponge. When dry again rub the gloves thoroughly with a little sweet oil to give a smooth, glossy appearance. Straighten the glove, wrap in flannel and place under heavy weight. They will come out as good as new.

## ART WORK WITH DIAMOND DYES

### Photographic Prints and Lantern Slides—

The colors can be prepared from Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk. A large assortment is not necessary; Scarlet, Yellow, Orange, Brown, and Dark and Light Blue will be sufficient. By combining two or more of these, a variety of other tints can be obtained.

The paper has much to do with the color effects. Prints on rough Steinbach and similar stocks can be made to represent genuine water colors, and a royal bromide print can be converted into a fair imitation of an oil painting.

Velvet Velox, Velvet Bromide, and Royal Bromide papers are easily colored and require no preliminary sizing. Carbon Velox and the other bromide papers absorb so much color that when dry, they have a dull, displeasing appearance. Such prints should be sized prior to coloring. A size that is easily made is as follows:

Gum Arabic  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.      Water 8 ounces.

After dissolving, beat up the white of an egg. Add to the gum solution with ten drops of strong carbolic acid solution, mix thoroughly, and filter.

Take a small quantity of the size and dilute it with six times its bulk of water and apply to the prints with a flat brush. If the paper is very porous two or more coats of size will be necessary.

A one-quarter inch and a one-half inch flat brush, and three round brushes of different sizes will be ample.

To prepare the colors, dissolve a package of Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk in one quart of boiling

water. Add one-half cup of strong vinegar or one-half ounce commercial acetic acid. When cool, filter, and place in bottles, which should be tightly corked. These solutions may be diluted as required for use.

All dye colors are self blending when applied in thin washes. It is better to apply the colors too weak rather than too strong. To color a view, begin with the sky by going over it with one of the flat brushes containing sufficient clean water to cover the sky surface, and wiping or blotting off the surplus moisture. While the print is wet color the sky, beginning at the horizon, with a very pale tint of Yellow, Orange, or a Pink made by diluting the Crimson or Scarlet, and drawing the brush across the print with bold, quick strokes. Work rapidly toward the top. Then with a very thin blue, begin at the top and work down into the other tint. These operations may be repeated until the coloring is of the requisite depth, and as a rule the lighter tints should be at the horizon, giving the effect of distance and perspective. In applying the washes it is not necessary that one tint should dry before putting on the next.

In the foreground attention should be given to details, and the coloring should be strong and brilliant. But it is advised that instead of very strong general washes, the tints be applied in successive washes until there is sufficient depth of color for a ground on which to work up the details. This will give transparency and lessen the possibility of "muddy" effects.

The strongest and most brilliant colors may be used with judgment, but to prevent the running of the

strong colors, it will be better to let the flat washes be at least surface dry before attempting the details.

If, for any reason, you wish to remove the color, soak the print or slide in dilute ammonia until the color disappears, then wash thoroughly and try again.

Another method of applying dyes to photographic prints is to immerse the print in a solution of the dye prepared by dissolving a package of Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk in one quart of boiling water and allowing this to cool.

A solid shade will result in the high lights, but the dye will be modified in varying degrees by the silver of the print.

Very pleasing firelight effects may be produced by applying Scarlet for Wool or Silk in this manner.

**Art Colors**—The artist finds a variety of uses for Diamond Dyes. The advantage of a fast color which requires no preparation other than dissolving in water cannot be overestimated. These solutions of dyes lend themselves readily to the artistic decoration of fabrics to be used for hangings and other interior effects. They are excellent for painting upon velvet and other similar materials. They are used to a large extent by water color artists in place of water colors for sketching on paper, and they find extensive use in the colored post card industry.

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk should be used for this work, and the dye is prepared by dissolving one package of dye in one quart of boiling water, straining through a cloth and adding one-half cup of strong vinegar. The solutions thus prepared may be bottled and kept indefinitely.

The colors best adapted for this work are Dark Blue, Brown, Green, Pink, Scarlet, Purple, Yellow, and Orange.

**Scene Painting**—For this work use Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk, the following colors being especially satisfactory for this purpose: Light Blue, Green, Dark Green, Yellow, Orange, Brown, Seal Brown, Scarlet, and Crimson. By using combinations of two or more of these colors practically any shade can be produced.

The best cloth to use is a fairly heavy unbleached cambric which should measure about 2½ yards per pound. Either Indian Head or Atlantic A is satisfactory for this purpose.

Before applying the dye the cloth should be painted over with water and allowed to dry. This lays the nap and leaves the surface of the material in satisfactory condition for painting. Any good tapestry brush may be used for this work, but we would suggest the Banner Brush, manufactured by Devoe & Reynolds as a very convenient one.

Make a weak solution of the dye, using hot water as a solvent.

When it is cool the dye may be applied directly to the material, use the plain water solution or thicken a little with flaxseed paste. Many Diamond Dye Scene Painters however prefer the plain water solution since it leaves the material in more pliable condition.

The light colors should be applied first, gradually working up to the darker ones; this avoids a tendency toward the running of the darker colors into the lighter ones which would be noticeable were the dark

colors to be applied first. For the high lights leave the cloth white.

Scenery painted with Diamond Dyes may be folded and packed in trunks without any injury. These scenes will not stand contact with water, but when they become soiled may be cleansed by immersing in gasoline.

**Stenciling**—This is the art of applying color to the article to be decorated (generally textile material) in certain figures, leaving the ground work white or in its original color.

It may be used for decorating such articles as draperies, sideboard scarfs, and doilies, and designs may be produced on even woodwork or burlap wall covering.

Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk should be used for this purpose and the following colors are best adapted: Light Blue, Dark Blue, Brown, Green, Pink, Scarlet, Dark Green, Crimson, Purple, Yellow, and Orange.

Dissolve a package of the dye to be used in one quart of boiling water, and while this is cooling make a paste as follows:

To six level teaspoonfuls of common bread flour add a little cold water and stir to remove the lumps; then add enough cold water to make one pint and heat in a double cooker, stirring constantly, until it forms a smooth paste. This should then be allowed to cool and when cold should form a fairly thick paste. Now beat the whites of two eggs with a little water and one level teaspoonful of common salt until the mixture runs easily from a spoon; add this carefully to the cool paste, stirring in well until perfectly smooth. The color, which is now cool, should be added slowly and stirred in until the paste is of the desired shade. This may be determined by daubing a little on a piece of white material. The stencil to be used may be obtained from any dealer in art supplies or may easily be made by cutting designs in a piece of thin card board,—oil card board is preferable.

The material to be stenciled should be laid flat on a piece of clean paper and the stencil held firmly in place. The colored paste should be applied with a short haired thick brush. Regular stencil brushes may be obtained, or a narrow paint brush can be cut off square so that the bristles are about one inch long. The brush should contain very little of the paste and should be applied with a pounding motion, gradually working the color in until the shade is of the desired depth. The stencil should then be removed and the design allowed to dry. It should be pressed on the back with a hot iron to set the color. Colors applied in this manner will not stand the regular laundry processes, but since material stenciled in this way does not need to be washed often the process given above is used very extensively with particularly satisfactory results.

**Stenciling with Shellac Colors**—Another method of applying the color through stencils is to place a small quantity of the dye to be used (Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk give best results) in a saucer and mix this with a little white shellac. This colored shellac may then be applied to the material through a stencil as directed above. Designs produced in this manner will very often stand washing,

although shades produced are not usually so bright as when applied with the flour paste method. The shellac stenciling is very satisfactory when applying dye to such materials as burlap or woodwork.

**Painting on Wood**—Very beautiful effects may be obtained on holly or other white grained woods by burning designs with a red hot metallic point, or, better still, by using one of the pyrography outfits, which can be obtained from almost any of the art dealers. Fill in by applying solutions of Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk with a brush.

**Spatter Work**—This is an old but attractive sort of work, and can be made by using any color of Diamond Dyes. A solution of one of the Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk, a small, stiff tooth brush, and a piece of wire netting three or four inches wide are the materials required. This work can be done so nicely as to

resemble steel engraving or mono-chrome work, and can be done upon paper, cambric, oil cloth, leather, or silk. Ferns, leaves, mottoes, or other designs are fastened to the article to be decorated, by means of pins stuck straight up. When all is ready, dip the brush into the dye solution, shake off as much surplus dye as possible, and gently rub the brush across the wire netting which is held above the article to be ornamented. The surface will be covered by fine spatters of the dye. Keep going over it until as dark as desired. When done with blue dye, it resembles a "blue print." Carefully remove the pins, taking with them the leaves, etc. The places where the leaves were, remain the original color. In this way picture mats, match sets, mottoes, flower pots, paper and letter holders, tidies, book covers, lambrequins, etc., can be made easily and they will be artistic. Flower pots or boxes, first painted white and spattered plainly with brown or black, resemble granite.

### The Following Table Gives at a Glance the Best Methods of Removing Stains from Fabrics

KIND OF STAIN	FROM WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	FROM COLORED GOODS		FROM SILKS
		COTTON or LINEN	WOOLEN	
Sugar, glue, blood, and albumen	Simple washing with water			
Grease	Soapsuds, alkaline Lyes	Lukewarm Soapsuds	Soapsuds ammonia	Benzine, ether, ammonia, potash, magnesia, chalk, yolk of egg
Varnish and oil paints	Turpentine, or benzine, and soap			Benzine, ether, soap; rub carefully
Vegetable colors, red wine, fruit, red ink	Sulphur vapors; warm chlorine water	Wash out with warm soapsuds, or ammonia water		The same; rub gently and carefully
Iron rust and ink made of galls	Warm oxalic acid solution; dilute hydrochloric acid, then tin turnings	Repeated washings with a solution of citric acid, if the colors will bear it	The same, dilute hydrochloric acid if the wool is dyed naturally	Nothing can be done and all attempts only make it worse
Lime, lye, or alkalies	Simply wash with water	Drop dilute hydrochloric acid upon it. The stain previously moistened can be rubbed off with the finger		
Tannin, green nut shells	Javelle water, warm chlorine water; concentrated solution of tartaric acid	Alternate washing with water and with more or less dilute chlorine water according to the colors		
Coal tar, wagon grease	Soap, oil of turpentine, alternating with a stream of water	Rub with lard, then soap it well. After a time wash alternately with water and turpentine		The same, but use benzine instead of turpentine, and the water must fall on it from some height
Acids	Red acid stains are destroyed by ammonia, followed by thorough washing with water. Brown stains of nitric acid are permanent			



# Before You Begin Dyeing Read About the Colors

Each package of Diamond Dyes has printed on the envelope explicit directions in regard to the application of the dye. This book contains suggestions in regard to the production of the various tints and shades which may be produced by varying the amount of dye used. These suggestions apply alike to either series of dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, or Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk.

## Diamond Dye Light Blue

One package gives a brilliant sky-blue shade on one pound of material, but when used in a small proportion, say, one package to four pounds of material a very dainty light blue shade will be produced. Light Blue should be applied only over white or very light colored material.

## Diamond Dye Dark Blue

DO NOT USE THIS DYE OVER YELLOW, ORANGE, OR BROWN

One package gives a rich dark blue shade on one pound of material or a Copenhagen blue shade on two pounds. This dye gives good shades over gray, lavender, and other light colored materials, but when applied to material originally yellow or orange would be modified to a greenish-blue shade.

## Diamond Dye Navy Blue

DO NOT USE THIS DYE OVER YELLOW, ORANGE, OR BROWN

One package produces on one pound of material a dark navy blue shade. It may be applied over material which is originally blue, purple, gray, light green, or light red.

## Diamond Dye Brown

DO NOT USE THIS DYE OVER DARK GREEN OR BLUE

When used in proportion of one package to a pound of material a rich brown shade will be produced. By using the dye in a smaller proportion, however, lighter shades of Brown will result and when used very weak tan shades may be produced. Mixed with Orange in equal parts, beautiful golden shades can be made. The dye may be applied over yellow, orange, light red, or any light colored material.

## Diamond Dye Seal Brown

DO NOT USE THIS DYE OVER DARK GREEN OR BLUE

One package will give a dark seal brown shade on one pound of material or a medium dull brown on two pounds of cloth. It may be applied over red, orange, yellow, or any light colored goods.

## Diamond Dye Green

DO NOT USE THIS DYE OVER RED OR BROWN

One package gives a bright full shade on one pound of cloth, or it may be used in varying proportions to produce lighter greens, if desired. It may be applied over light colored materials, but when coloring cloth originally blue with this dye the resultant color will be a bluish-green.

## Diamond Dye Dark Green

DO NOT APPLY THIS OVER RED OR BROWN

One package gives a rich dark green shade on one pound of material or a dull medium shade on two pounds. It may be applied over any light colored cloth.

## Diamond Dye Pink

One package gives a brilliant pink shade on one pound of material but may be used in very much smaller proportions to produce delicate pink shades. This dye must be applied to white or very light colored material.

## Diamond Dye Scarlet

DO NOT USE THIS OVER BLUE, GREEN, OR ANY DARK COLORED MATERIAL

One package gives a rich scarlet shade on one pound of material, but may be used in a smaller proportion to give lighter shades of red. Scarlet may be applied over light colors such as yellow, orange, or pink.

## Diamond Dye Crimson

One package gives a rich crimson shade on one pound of material. This dye may be used in smaller proportion to produce raspberry and mulberry shades. It may be applied over material which is originally yellow, orange, or red, or when applied to cloth which is brown, it will be modified by the original color to a catawba shade.

## Diamond Dye Cardinal Red

DO NOT APPLY THIS OVER DARK GREEN, DARK BLUE, OR OTHER DARK COLORS

One package will give a full shade on one pound of material. When applied over very light blue or light green the dye will be modified by the original color to a rich Crimson shade, or dark reds may be produced by applying this over tan colored cloth.

## Diamond Dye Turkey Red

One package gives a bright turkey red shade on one pound of goods. This may be applied over yellow, scarlet, orange, pink, or any light shades.

## Diamond Dye Garnet

One package gives a rich dark garnet shade on one pound of material and when used in a smaller proportion will produce claret and strawberry shades. This dye may be applied over any of the light or medium colors.

## Diamond Dye Black

One package will give a full black shade on one pound of material which is originally of a medium shade; but when applied to white or very light colored goods it should be used in a little larger proportion. For explicit directions in regard to the application of Black Dye see page 24 of this book.

## Diamond Dye Purple

DO NOT USE THIS OVER YELLOW, ORANGE, BROWN, OR GREEN

One package gives a rich purple shade on one pound of material. For very delicate lavender shades dissolve one package of the Purple Dye in one quart of boiling water, and then, for each pound of material to be colored, add to dye bath ten teaspoonfuls of the strong solution.

## Diamond Dye Yellow

One package gives a rich yellow shade on one pound of material. This dye must be applied only to white or very light colored goods.

## Diamond Dye Orange

One package gives a rich dark orange shade on one pound of goods, but lighter shades may be produced by using the dye in smaller proportions. By combining orange with yellow and using varying proportions a great variety of shades such as corn color, etc., may be produced.

## Diamond Dye Gray

One package gives a medium gray shade on one pound of material. This dye may be used in a smaller proportion to produce light grays, or can be used stronger, applying two or three packages to a pound of material if darker gray shades are desired. This dye can be applied only over white or very light colored cloth.

## Preparing Diamond Dyes to Produce Popular Shades

The number of shades which may be produced by mixing two or more of the standard Diamond Dye colors is limitless.

Many textile mills produce their whole range of shades with about eight or nine standard colors, by mixing these in different proportions; and so, with the eighteen standard Diamond Dyes, any shade, no matter how bright or dull, how dark or light, may be matched.

When coloring material to match a certain shade, the first thing to consider, unless cloth is white, is what effect the original color will have on the new. By consulting page 25 of this book, this can be determined.

On the opposite page will be found a list of popular shades which may readily be produced by combining Standard Diamond Dyes, with proportions of dyes to use.

### How to Prepare for Popular Shades—

For making the colors given in list of popular shades on the opposite page, dissolve the dyes required, using one quart of boiling water for each package of dye. Each color should be dissolved in a separate dish. In the utensil used as a dye vessel place enough warm water to easily cover the material to be dyed, and for each pound of material, add to the water the quantities of dye solutions given under shade you wish to produce.

For instance:—One pound of material

to be colored to a lavender shade would require an addition to the water to be used for the dye bath of

5 teaspoonfuls Pink solution  
10       “       Purple       “

If the material weighs two pounds, of course double the quantities should be added, etc.

In many cases an article will weigh only a few ounces, and, since the proportions given will then be too great, these should not be added directly to the dye bath, but should be mixed and made up to one quart with warm water. Then, for each ounce of material to be colored, add to the dye bath four tablespoonfuls of the mixed solution. (In a few cases the proportions given would, when mixed, make more than one quart, and, in such cases, make up to two quarts and add eight tablespoonfuls of the mixture; or to three quarts, and add twelve tablespoonfuls for each ounce of material).

In regard to additions to the dye bath such as salt or vinegar, directions on dye packages should be followed and the material should be **stirred during the entire dyeing process** to insure an even shade. When one package calls for an addition of salt, and the other calls for an addition of vinegar, use the salt and do not add the vinegar.

Of course these shades can be produced only on material which is lighter in color than the shade you wish to obtain, and it is almost always advisable to apply a shade which does not show a strong contrast to the original color of the fabric.

We have established a department to give Diamond Dye patrons advice in regard to the application of Diamond Dyes. If you wish to see how any of the popular shades referred to would look on cotton or wool fabrics, write us, mentioning colors you would like to see, and we will be glad to send you special Sample Cards. When writing, enclose, if possible, a sample of the material you wish to dye.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA

## The Latest Popular Shades with Proportions of Dissolved Diamond Dyes for Producing Same on Each Pound of Fabric to be Colored.

### Method of Procedure with Directions for Making Solutions

Referred to will be Found on Opposite Page.

#### Amber

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint Brown solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Yellow solution

#### Amethyst

$\frac{4}{10}$  tablespoonfuls Purple solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Pink Solution.

#### Antarctic Blue

$\frac{10}{10}$  tablespoonfuls Light Blue solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Gray solution.

#### Baby Blue

8 tablespoonfuls Light Blue solution.

#### Baby Pink

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Pink solution.

#### Beige

$\frac{2}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Crimson solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Brown solution.

#### Bottle Green

1 quart Dark Green solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Black solution.

#### Buff

4 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.

#### Burnt Orange

3 pints Orange solution.

#### Catawba

1 pint Seal Brown solution.  
1 pint Crimson solution.

#### Citron

8 tablespoonfuls Green solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Yellow solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.

#### Copenhagen Blue

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint Navy Blue solution.

#### Coral Pink

$\frac{4}{10}$  tablespoonfuls Orange solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Pink solution.

#### Corn

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Yellow solution.

#### Ecreu

1 teaspoonful Brown solution.  
1 teaspoonful Orange solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Gray solution.

#### French Blue

1 quart Dark Blue solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Dark Green solution.

#### Gold

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint Brown solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Yellow solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.

#### Heliotrope

$\frac{4}{10}$  tablespoonfuls Crimson solution.  
3 tablespoonfuls Purple solution.

#### Hunter's Green

1 quart Dark Green solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Yellow solution.

#### King's Blue

2 quarts Light Blue solution.

#### Lavender

5 teaspoonfuls Pink solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Purple solution.

#### Leaf Green

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Dark Green solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Orange solution.

#### Leather Brown

1 pint Brown solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Crimson solution.

#### Lilac

3 teaspoonfuls Purple solution.  
1 teaspoonful Pink solution.

#### Mahogany

1 pint Brown solution.  
1 pint Crimson solution.

#### Mushroom

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Brown solution.

#### Myrtle Green

3 pints Dark Green solution.

#### Nell Rose

1 quart Pink solution.  
 $\frac{12}{10}$  tablespoonfuls Crimson solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Garnet solution.

#### Nile Green

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Green solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Yellow solution.

#### Old Rose

2 tablespoonfuls Garnet solution.  
4 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Pink solution.

#### Olive Brown

1 pint Brown solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Dark Green solution.

#### Olive Green

1 quart Dark Green solution.  
1 quart Orange solution.

#### Paradise Blue

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint Dark Blue solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Gray solution.

#### Peacock Blue

1 quart Light Blue solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Green solution.

#### Plum

1 quart Purple solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Garnet solution.

#### Raisin

1 pint Purple solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Green solution.

#### Raspberry

8 tablespoonfuls Garnet solution.  
5 teaspoonfuls Brown solution.

#### Reseda Green

1 pint Green solution.  
3 teaspoonfuls Scarlet solution.  
5 teaspoonfuls Orange solution.

#### Royal Blue

3 pints Dark Blue solution.

#### Sea Green

1 pint Dark Green solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Dark Blue solution.

#### Sevres Blue

8 tablespoonfuls Green solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Gray solution.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Dark Blue solution.

#### Shamrock Green

3 pints Green solution.

#### Shell Pink

3 teaspoonfuls Orange solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Pink solution.

#### Smoke Green

1 pint Dark Green solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Purple solution.  
4 tablespoonfuls Brown solution.

#### Storm Gray

3 quarts Gray solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Purple solution.

#### Tan

$\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Brown solution.  
 $\frac{10}{10}$  teaspoonfuls Yellow solution.

#### Tango

8 tablespoonfuls Crimson solution.  
1 quart Orange solution

#### Taupe Gray

2 quarts Gray solution.  
2 teaspoonfuls Purple solution.

#### Terra Cotta

8 tablespoonfuls Brown solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Crimson solution.

#### Tobacco Brown

1 pint Brown solution.  
8 tablespoonfuls Yellow solution.

#### Wistaria

1 pint Purple solution.  
4 tablespoonfuls Orange solution.  
4 tablespoonfuls Green solution.



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