TINTING
SUGGESTIONS PERMITTING THE MILLINER TO MATCH COLOR TONES DESIRED BY THE CUSTOMER

For tinting laces, malines, chiffons, braids, feathers, felts, velvets, silks and satins, covered wires, flowers, almost all millinery merchandise, the following articles are required:

One tin pan. One tube of king's yellow.
One large china washbowl. One tube of burnt umber.
One small bristle brush. One tube of sienna.
One gallon gasoline. One tube of Naples yellow.
One tube of Prussian blue. One tube of mauve.
One tube of ivory black. One tube of purple lake.
One tube of silver white. One tube of geranium lake.

With the colors here mentioned it is possible to produce all other shades and colors. Yet, should one engage extensively in tinting many colors it might be well to purchase two or three tubes of the various shades of green, particularly one tube of emerald green. The manufacturers of all paints have placed on the market such a varied and assorted selection of different tints and colors that it is possible to secure almost any shade desired. It is advisable to remove the top of the tube and squeeze out a small portion in order to ascertain if the paint is fresh. Should it be solid and break off in small pieces, do not buy it, as this indicates its not being fresh. Good paints in perfect condition flow freely. The gasoline must be kept in an air tight can or jug to prevent evaporation. The bristles of the brush must be at all times clean and the bowl must be absolutely dry. The least drop of water or moisture in the bowl will ruin the work and produce poor results. Tinting should never be done near a fire or gas light. It should always be done in the open air or near an open window. The fumes from the evaporating gasoline often produce violent headaches and for this reason the articles should be left to dry in the open air or some place other than the workroom.

Red paint or geranium lake and gasoline will tint pink. Prus-

**General Instructions.**

Always keep the tops of the tubes screwed, in order to prevent the paint from becoming dirty, or hard. Use a clean dry cloth to wipe the bowl and brush before commencing to tint. Open the tube and squeeze a very small amount of the tube paint in the bottom of a bowl or pan. Pour out a small quantity of gasoline and use the brush for mixing and dissolving the paint thoroughly. If any portion of the paint is not completely dissolved, it is liable to spot the material to be tinted. Dip into this solution or preparation a small sample, in order to see the exact shade that the dye will produce. Should it be too dark, add more gasoline; should it be too light, add more paint. It is well to remember that Prussian blue, burnt umber and black are very strong paints and very little of them will be required in order to obtain a delicate shade. Sufficient gasoline should be in the bowl to cover all of the material to be tinted.

In addition to the liquid tinting as given in the foregoing articles, there is a system of dry tinting that is much used for heavy laces, velvets and beaver hats.

**To Tint Laces**

Heavy laces are quickly made a beautiful butter color by rubbing the lace thoroughly with yellow ochre dusted over. Powdered paints come in many shades and colors. Should the color be too dark it
must be mixed with corn starch. Mix the starch and paint until the required shade is obtained. Put the powder on a large lid or board. Cover the lace completely with the powdered paint. Lift up the lace and shake it until most of the paint is shaken out.

To Tint Beaver Hats

White beaver hats can be tinted beautifully in light shades with this same powdered paint and starch. Of course it is not permanent like the liquid, but often answers the purpose. The dry tint is much better for beavers than the liquid. Beavers after being tinted should be combed with a fine steel comb.

The dry tinting is only successful when used on something that has a nap or rough surface. If used on a white felt shape it should be rubbed in with a piece of white velvet. Liquid tinting on white felt causes the glue to come to the surface and the hat spots.