

THE TURKISH DYES.

Dyeing is the art of coloring in a permanent manner porous or absorbent substances by impregnating them with coloring bodies.

That is the general definition of dyeing as we find it in the authorities.

But the practical definition is, that dyeing is the art of coloring in a permanent manner with the Turkish Dyes.

The good housewife takes a practical view of everything, and she uses the Turkish Dyes.

Most vegetable and animal bodies are porous or absorbent, and can be dyed by the Turkish Dyes.

Some minerals, too, can absorb liquid coloring matters, especially when they are in the form of the Turkish Dyes.

Marble will absorb liquid coloring matter; it will absorb the Turkish Dyes.

Years and years ago, in the most ancient times, dyeing was practised. The Turkish Dyes were not used then.

It was not a common art seems apparent from the uses for which colored garments were devoted, and the distinction which they conferred upon the wearers. It is a common art to-day, but the garments dyed with the Turkish Dyes confer a distinction on the wearer.

Such definite and bright colors, such as blue, purple and scarlet, were so costly in those days as not to be available for general and common use. These colors are better and brighter to-day, being produced by the Turkish Dyes, and are so cheap as to be within the reach of everybody.

The Tyrian purple is mentioned by the ancient authors; its discovery and employment gave wealth and prosperity to Tyre and Sidon more than 1,000 years B.C. The Turkish Dyes give wealth and prosperity to all who use them to-day.

In the days of the Roman Conquest in the East, Tyrian purple was reserved under penal statutes for imperial use. To-day you can buy the richest purple in the Turkish Dyes for 10 cents a package, and not go to jail for it.

The production of the Tyrian purple, through the working of the law,

thus declined, and eventually both the material and the art of using it were lost. You will discover this color in the list of Turkish Dyes.

From Pliny's description modern investigators were enabled to re-discover the shell-fish which yielded the dye, but the color furnished by it was neither so permanent as those obtained from much less costly dyeing materials. We have the Turkish Dyes, which give a permanent color, and are not costly.

There is reason to conclude that the most brilliantly tinted garments of an Egyptian priest, or of the mantle of a Roman Emperor were poor and dull compared with those of the Turkish Dyes, which are within reach of the most humble individual of the present time.

The Jews held the secret or monopoly of the dyeing art for several centuries. Every woman has the secret of the dyeing art to-day in the use of the Turkish Dyes.

In the twelfth century the art of dyeing was entirely in the hands of about 200 Jews residing in Jerusalem. The art of dyeing to-day is in the hands of every woman who uses the Turkish Dyes.

The Discovery of America did a great deal for the dyeing art, for many new dye stuffs were found, but the discovery of the Turkish Dyes has brought the art to perfection.

It is a fact that the Turkish Dyes are the best Dyes manufactured to-day.

Those who have used the Turkish Dyes can testify as to that fact. The great increase in the demand for the Turkish Dyes is a testimonial to this fact.

Permanent colors are obtained by using the Turkish Dyes. They do not fade and change their complexion like some of the inferior domestic dyes.

An extensive fact is that the Turkish Dyes comprise more shades than any other make of package dyes.

They have a great range. The Turkish Dyes will dye dress goods, whether silk, wool or cotton.

Straw goods can be successfully dyed by the Turkish Dyes.

Feathers can be successfully dyed by the Turkish Dyes.

TURKISH DYES GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.