

DYEING OF GREYS ON WOOL.

From a broad point of view greys are simply weak blacks, and any dyestuffs that will dye black will, when used in smaller proportions, give greys. There is a great variety of tone among greys—reddish-greys, bluish-greys, greenish-greys, and so on. They may be dyed in a considerable variety of ways and from a large number of dyestuffs, both natural and artificial. Of these two classes the latter gives the best result as far as regards brightness of tone, and, as regards other properties, the greys obtained from the artificial coal-tar colors are fully equal to those from the natural dyes. A large number of recipes are in use by dyers for the production of greys, which, having in view the keeping of these articles within reasonable bounds, makes it almost an impossibility to do more than give a mere fraction of them here. However, a number of representative recipes will be given, covering all classes of dyestuffs capable of being used for the purpose, and thus forming guides to methods of dyeing and the proportion of dyestuffs to be used.

Light-grey on Wool.—Dye at the boil for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour in a bath containing 1 lb. perchloride of tin, 3 lb. alum, 3 oz. indigo extract, and 2 oz. cochineal.

Slate-grey.—Mordant by boiling with 4 lb. alum and 1 lb. argol, then dye with 6 lb. logwood, 6 oz. cudbear, and 3 oz. indigo extract.

Slate-grey.—Another method is to boil the wool with 10 lb. logwood, 2 lb. Glauber's salt, and 1 lb. sulphuric acid for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; then lift, add 1 lb. copperas, and re-enter the wool, working at the boil for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour; then lift, wash, and dry.

Reddish-grey.—Boil for an hour with 10 lb. fustic, 11 lb. cutch, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bichromate of potash, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. copperas.

Pearl grey.—Give a light-blue ground in the indigo vat, then dye in a new bath with 2 lb. muric acid of tin and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. cochineal, working at the boil to shade.

Silver-grey.—Prepare a bath with $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. tannic acid, work for an hour in a warm bath, then sadden with 3 lb. nitrate of iron to shade; then lift, wash, and dry.

Pearl-grey.—Prepare a bath with 3 lb. fluoride of chrome and 4 lb. alizarine Bordeaux B, enter into the bath when cold, then heat to the boil, and work for 1 hour; then lift, wash, and dry.

Silver-grey.—The dyebath is made with 3 lb. fluoride of chrome and $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. alizarine cyanine (33), the dyeing being done as in the last recipe.

Greenish grey.—A good shade is dyed with 3 lb. fluoride of chrome, 4 oz. alizarine Bordeaux B, and 4 oz. diamond flavine G, working as given in pearl grey.

Grey.—Give a pale-blue bottom with an indigo vat, then dye in a bath containing 1 lb. fluoride of chrome, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. diamine fast red F, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. anthracene yellow C; work at the boil for 1 hour; then lift, wash and dry.

Dark-grey.—A very fine dark-grey, almost approaching a black, is obtained by the following plan.—Bottom the wool with a medium blue by means of the indigo vat; dye in a bath containing 1 lb. fluoride of chrome, 1 oz. diamine fast red F, and 3 oz. anthracene yellow C.

Slate-grey.—A good slate-grey, of a slightly greenish tone, can be dyed in a bath of 5 lb. acetate of ammonia, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. acid blue 4S, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. titan brown R, working at the boil to shade.

Pale Slate-grey.—The dyeing is done in a bath made with 5 lb. acetate of ammonia, 5 oz. acid blue 4S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. titan brown R, working at the boil for 1 hour.

Silver-grey.—A very nice shade is dyed with 3 oz. acid blue 4S, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. titan red, and 5 oz. acetate of ammonia.

Silver-grey.—A shade similar to the last is dyed in a bath containing 10 lb. Glauber's salt, 5 lb. bisulphate of soda, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. anthracite black B. By adding a little thiocarmine or acid blue 4S, the shade can be turned blue in tone, while the addition of a little milling yellow O or titan yellow Y turns it to the green side.

Pearl-grey.—Make the dyebath with 10 lb. Glauber's salt, 5 lb. acetic acid, and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. naphthylamine black D. This gives fine shades of pearl-grey.—*Textile Mercury.*

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

Orders are coming in more freely for goods arriving. The mill trade, however, is dull, many concerns being closed down.

The following are present quotations:—

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 50	to \$ 2 75
Bicarb soda	2 25	" 2 35
Sal soda	0 75	" 0 80
Carbolic acid, 1 lb bottles	0 25	" 0 30
Caustic soda, 60°	2 30	" 2 50
Caustic soda, 70°	2 60	" 2 75
Chlorate of potash.....	0 20	" 0 22
Alum	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas	0 80	" 0 90
Sulphur flour	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphur roll	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphate of copper	4 00	" 5 00
White sugar of lead	0 07½	" 0 08½
Bich potash	0 10	" 0 12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton	75 00	" 80 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58°	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07
Cocoon oil	0 06½	" 0 07

RAW FUR MARKET REPORT.

Montreal, May 10th, 1894.

The fur sales are over and practically nothing is doing in the trade. We repeat quotations as follows:—

Beaver, spring, per lb.....	\$4 00	to \$4 50
Bear, large size, choice, per skin.....	20 00	"
" med. size, per skin	14 00	"
" small size, "	8 00	"
Otter, spring caught "	" ..	" 8 00
" winter caught "	" ..	" 13 00
Marten, "	0 80	" 1 00
Mink, dark, "	1 00	" 1 50
" spring "	0 50	" 0 60
Fisher "	4 00	" 6 00
Lynx, "	2 00	" 2 50
Muskrat, spring trapped, per skin	0 18	"
" winter "	0 12	" 0 10
" fall "	0 07	" 0 10
" kits "	0 02	" 0 05
Fox, red	1 25	" 1 40
Raccoon, "	0 25	" 0 75
Skunk, "	0 25	" 0 90

WANTED—By a Maritime Province mill—a piece sewer and mender. None but a first-class hand need apply. Good wages will be paid. Address Box 1, JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Fraser Building, Montreal.

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